

# The Czech Armed Forces Development Concept 2030





The Czech Armed Forces Development Concept was deliberated and authorised by the Government of the Czech Republic on October 31st, 2019, through its Resolution No. 758

## Contents:

FOREWORD BY THE CHIEF OF GENERAL STAFF OF THE CZECH ARMED FORCES	5
BACKGROUND	7
STRATEGIC DEPARTURE POINTS	7
MILITARY IMPLICATIONS OF THE DEVELOPMENT IN THE SECURITY ENVIRONMENT	8
THE CONCEPT OF USING THE CZECH ARMED FORCES	9
RESOURCES	10
CURRENT STATUS OF THE CZECH ARMED FORCES	13
OBJECTIVE FORCE 2030	15
CZECH ARMED FORCES COMMAND AND CONTROL	15
SERVISE BRANCHES OF THE CZECH ARMED FORCES	17
THE CZECH ARMED FORCES' INVOLVEMENT IN INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION ON CAPABILITY DEVELOPMENT	23
STRATEGY TO ACHIEVE THE DESIRED END STATE	25
MILESTONE 2025	25
MILESTONE 2030	29
ASSUMED REQUIREMENTS TO FULFIL THE STRATEGY TO ACHIEVE THE REQUIRED STATUS	37
PERSONNEL	37
FUNDING REQUIREMENT	38
POTENTIAL RISKS AFFECTING THE REALISATION OF THE CONCEPT	41
ASSESSMENT OF COMPATIBILITY WITH DEFENCE CONCEPTS AUTHORISED BY THE GOVERNMENT	43
THE ACTIVE RESERVE CONCEPT OF THE ARMED FORCES OF THE CZECH REPUBLIC	43
THE MOBILISATION CONCEPT OF THE ARMED FORCES OF THE CZECH REPUBLIC	43
THE CONCEPT OF OPERATIONAL PREPARATION OF THE CZECH REPUBLIC'S STATE TERRITORY	43
THE CONCEPT OF PREPARATION OF CITIZENS FOR NATIONAL DEFENCE OF THE CZECH REPUBLIC	43
CONCLUSION	45
ACRONYMS	46
<b>Annexes:</b>	
Annex 1 – Czech Armed Forces organogram 2025 and 2030	48
Annex 2 – Immovable infrastructure	49
Annex 3 – Czech Armed Forces capability development programs strategy 2030	51
Annex 4 – Strategic and major projects	53
Annex 5 – Czech Armed Forces capability development plan	54



# Foreword by the Chief of General Staff of the Czech Armed Forces

The world has changed and we need to realign our defences accordingly. The security environment and threats continuously evolve to include multiple domains, technologies, methods and multiple regions. We do not want a military for past wars, but rather armed forces ready for the 21st century. That clearly determines the capabilities and structure of the Armed Forces.

The Czech Armed Forces Development Concept (CAFDC) 2030 directly follows on the CAFDC 2025. The Czech Armed Forces newly needs to be prepared for a higher degree of instability and uncertainty, threats that are hard to predict and a significantly shorter warning time.

The present Concept provides a policy guidance for the 21st century Armed Forces to be mission ready and effective. Concurrently, we focus on modern warfare. We strengthen capabilities to meet asymmetric and hybrid threats and we build new capabilities, such as the cyber forces. We will have service personnel able to operate advanced technology effectively and we will train them to be able to face cyber attacks.

The pillar of our Armed Forces is the military professional. Every warrior should always be in the position to face the opponent successfully. In the years ahead, quick impact projects will provide our servicemembers with tactical equipment, hand weapons, ballistic vests and night vision devices. We plan for a force that is better fit for the purpose and stronger, and that is why we primarily seek to increase manning levels in combat forces and increase personnel strength in the Armed Forces' Active Reserve Component.

The defence of the state and its territory has always been and will be the primary mission of the Czech Armed Forces. We make sure to enter potential conflicts as an effective part of a strong alliance. We attach a higher priority to interoperability with our NATO Allies and capabilities in the domain of host nation support.

The Armed Forces has to be capable of operating in various regions, domains and functions. With the mission spectrum continuing to expand, the next objective is a higher degree of force flexibility and adaptability. We are stepping up the capabilities of the manoeuvre forces. In the domain of command and control, we are transitioning to three echelons – strategic, operational and tactical. The Czech Armed Forces General Staff will be reorganised and will work more efficiently.

The circumstances necessitate an accelerated procurement of new equipment and modernise the Land Forces and the Air Force. One of the highest priority projects is the overall replacement of primary equipment in the 7th Mechanised Brigade.

The Czech Armed Forces Development Concept provides a vision for the next ten years. I am confident that we will be able to build a strong, proud and well trained military force that will be attractive and modernly equipped at the same time.



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



# Background

National defence encompasses the development of an effective state defence system, development and use of relevant forces and assets and participation in a collective defence system<sup>1</sup>. As the core of the Armed Forces of the Czech Republic (AFCR), the Czech Armed Forces is one of the primary pillars for ensuring the security of the Czech Republic<sup>2</sup> and its primary mission is to

prepare for the defence of the Czech Republic and perform missions arising from for the Czech Republic from commitments under international treaties<sup>3</sup> on common defence against aggression.

The CAFDC is a strategic policy document that delineates the primary development strands and formulates the strategy to attain

the demanded status. The development of this policy is mandatory under the law<sup>4</sup>. The subject of the CAFDC is the Czech Armed Forces' development in the peacetime establishment enabling its build-up into wartime structure.

## Strategic departure points

The CAFDC builds on security interests and principles of ensuring the defence of the Czech Republic formulated under the Act No. 222/1999 Coll., on Ensuring the Defence of the Czech Republic in the *Security Strategy of the Czech Republic, Defence Strategy of the Czech Republic, Longterm Perspective for Defence 2035*<sup>5</sup>. The CAFDC translates commitments and recommendations from security and military policies of the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation, the European Union, and capability targets adopted as part of defence planning processes<sup>6</sup>. It addresses to the changes in security environment with prediction of its development till 2030. It is based on the intent and plan of the use of AFCR and the projected resource framework.

One of the primary points of departure is also the CAFDC 2025. Based on the CAFDC progress evaluation as part of the Milestone 2020<sup>7</sup> it is fair to conclude that the capability shortfalls carried over from previous years have been progressively redressed, which creates conditions conducive to further capability development. The CAFDC 2025 realisation is assessed on yearly basis as part of the Annual National Defence Report.

The Czech Armed Forces development and building will be realised through the

attainment of capabilities of the Armed Forces of the Czech Republic declared under the Longterm Perspective for Defence 2035, which lays down the basic capability building principles, the key capabilities and primary strands of development.

The Czech Armed Forces will remain an all-volunteer force in peacetime making use of the Active Reserve Component as an important component of its structure. A high priority will be attached to a well-balanced organisation structure ensuring the keeping and building of all capabilities of the Czech Armed Forces. The achieved capabilities will be kept up and further developed, and other capabilities will be achieved in obligatory deadlines. No capabilities will be phased out.

The Czech Armed Forces development will be realised relative to a balanced force structure, whose core will comprise the Land Forces with various types of capabilities and forces (heavy, medium, light) having a high degree of readiness and versatility, and complemented with the Air Force, Special Forces, Cyber Forces and Territorial Forces and adequate combat support and combat support service capabilities. The priority for development will be to attain the demanded force composition in the Czech Armed

Forces' organisational structure, which will meet the adopted standards in line with the NATO capability targets. In order to attain the required capabilities, conditions will be created conducive to the building of new forces and units and the Czech Armed Forces' total personnel strength will increase. One of the key priorities for the Czech Armed Forces development is the building of a heavy brigade by 2025.

In order to foster force development, cooperation will be pursued primarily as part of the Framework Nations Concept (FNC), with the Visegrad Group countries, Federal Republic of Germany and the United States of America.

A flexible and effective armaments process will be one of the key prerequisites for the Czech Armed Forces capability development and will enable equipping the Czech Armed Forces with modern materiel, equipment and services in support of meeting interoperability requirements.

<sup>1</sup> Act No. 222/1999 Coll., on Ensuring the Defence of the Czech Republic.

<sup>2</sup> Act No. 110/1998 Coll., on Security of the Czech Republic.

<sup>3</sup> Act No. 219/1999 Coll., on the Armed Forces of the Czech Republic.

<sup>4</sup> Section § 6 of the Act No. 219/1999 Sb., on the Armed Forces of the Czech Republic.

<sup>5</sup> Longterm Perspective for Defence 2035 authorised on 18 March 2019.

<sup>6</sup> NATO Strategic Concept (2010), European Security Strategy (2003) and additional subordinate policies of both organisations. European Global Strategy (2016).

<sup>7</sup> Progress evaluation of the CAFDC 2025 as part of the Milestone 2020 (ref. V59/2019-1122).

## Military implications of the development in the security environment

The continuous dynamic in the development and instability of the global security environment changes the strategic framework for the provision of national defence and the Czech Armed Forces' development. In the international relations, **the competition among superpowers** contributes to an acceleration, while the importance grows of some regional powers and non-state actors. The existing security mechanisms offer only limited guarantees of assuring international security. Achieving consensus in the United Nations (UN) Security Council on management of security challenges, crisis situations and military conflicts is less viable than in the past.

**The importance has grown of the cyber domain and space** for ensuring national defence and effective operation of the Czech Armed Forces. The risk has increased of escalation in relations among nations through activities such as surveillance, military exercises, forward presence and information activities. **The importance of the society's resilience and credible deterrence has increased in conflict prevention.** The Czech Armed Forces will contribute its combat potential and other capabilities to the collective deterrence of potential opponents.

In the East of Europe, the Russian Federation overtly and assertively realises its power ambitions including with the use of military force. The Russian Federation uses all **hybrid warfare** instruments to weaken NATO's and EU's cohesion and strengthen its influence in the world, for which it also makes use of its military presence and the use of military power in regional crises and conflicts. Relying on its economic weight and influence as well as hybrid engagement, China's global power ambitions represent an increasingly stronger security factor. In particular,

disinformation activities and cyber attacks seriously threaten stability and prosperity of open and information dependent societies. Hybrid action by the opponent will generally neither have the attributes of an armed attack nor meet the conditions of an armed conflict for activating NATO's collective defence, but a large cyber attack including

### SECURITY ENVIRONMENT

- Instability of the global security environment
- Growing importance of the cyber domain and space
- Significant shortening of the warning time for the preparation and deployment of the Czech Armed Forces

additional hybrid engagement could lead to the invocation of Article 5 of the North Atlantic Treaty and requires availability of adequate military instruments. The Czech Republic's territorial defence is built on a progressive transition into the state of national emergency and the state of war, but a whole spectrum of missions in response to hybrid warfare calls for the ability to respond already in time when those statuses are not declared yet.

**The likelihood of a direct military aggression to the Czech Republic's territory remains low.** In case of military threat to the state, it is also necessary to plan for a standalone operation of the Czech Armed Forces on own territory.

It is not possible to rule out a threat to the security and territorial integrity of some of the NATO nations or EU Member States in a way that will necessitate, in accordance with the Czech Republic's commitments, the Czech Armed Forces participation in collective defence actions. **The occurrence of such conflict is hard to predict, may occur**

**suddenly and with minimum warning time.**

The ability to foresee the future development of the security environment is hampered by a high degree of uncertainty, complexity and mutual interlinking of threats, phenomena and processes. In the instance of such a conflict, the Czech Armed Forces will take part in a collective defence operation with deployment outside the home territory. Neither the possibility is ruled out that the Czech Republic will provide assistance directly to its Ally under attack outside the collective defence system.

To that effect, the Czech Republic develops forces according to the requirements of the NATO defence planning system. The success of a collective defence operation bears utmost (potentially existential) importance for our security. Therefore, the forces and assets prepared for this purpose have to meet all relevant requirements. Likewise, the capability has to be provided to transport and deploy forces in the intended area of deployment and their comprehensive sustainability including replacement of casualties. The provision of conditions for the host nation support of NATO forces in the Czech territory and their fast transfers via the Czech territory is one of the primary requirements for an effective collective defence.

**The warning time for the Czech Armed Forces' preparation and deployment shortens significantly.** It is critical for the Czech Armed Forces to have already in peacetime the necessary **reserve forces** as well as material **reserves**, which cannot be obtained in a short period of time and to have **secured supplies** of materiel and services by the industry. The Czech Armed Forces has to have the capability of using the knowledge, skills and abilities possessed by the reservists, **the capability to build up into a wartime structure** with the use of selective



manning and mobilisation including the ability to **perform operational assignments under national command**.

The existence of weak and collapsing states in the south and southeast of Europe induces **instability** that threatens Europe in the form of radicalisation of a part of the population, extremism, terrorism, organised crime and progressive growth of illegal migration into the EU. An involvement in the international crisis management in those regions will very probably continue to be one of the ways of using the Czech Armed Forces outside the national and Allied territories especially in the frame of NATO missions to project stability, EU military operations and missions as well as ad hoc coalition operations, particularly those to counter terrorism. Besides conducting combat as well as non-combat operations, the Czech Armed Forces will be involved in institution building and strengthening capabilities of the partner states' armed forces.

The Czech Republic also has to be politically, legally, militarily and technologically ready for a standalone rescue and/or evacuation action in case Czech citizens in foreign countries are under threat, for example by a sudden crisis.

The Czech Armed Forces will **support the components of the Integrated Emergency**

**System of the Czech Republic** in case of a large emergency in the territory of the Czech Republic in the instance of a natural disaster, industrial accident and pandemic. It will therefore continue to be essential to develop biologic defence capabilities in support of the civilian medical system.

Crisis management and international fight against terrorism is interconnected with the provision of **energy security**, functionality of **critical infrastructure** and suppression of international organised crime and terrorism. In case of managing all those threats, a potential contribution by the Czech Armed Forces is of a complementary nature.

The advancing **technology development** offers opportunities for the development of Czech Armed Forces' capabilities. The highest potential rests in the development in the domain of autonomous systems, artificial intelligence, quantum technology and technological enhancement of human abilities. On the other hand, a rapid development of advanced and affordable technologies including Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD) represents the risk of their abuse, particularly by non-state actors. The Czech Armed Forces will continue to develop its capabilities of defence against chemical, biologic, radiological and nuclear assets, and will continue to offer them to the NATO Allies and Partners as part of its specialisation.

The complexity of the security environment and interconnection of military and non-military threats (the climate change, global demographic development, growing extremism and continuous urbanisation) calls for an **even closer combination of the state power instruments** in their management.

The society increases its demands for the protection of **the environment**, which need to be reflected into the development and use of the Czech Armed Forces.

The aggravating global security situation, in which the Czech Republic and its Allies promote their security interests, calls for comprehensively trained, balanced, sufficiently robust, multipurpose, adaptable and mission-ready forces able to counter symmetric as well as asymmetric threats in complex multinational and national operations in the frame of using military and non-military tools with the option of rapidly stepping up their capabilities including the ability of a rapid and flexible response. The forces must be effective, sustainable and morally resilient and have a flexible command system, sufficient combat support, combat support service and force protection.

## The concept of using the Czech Armed Forces

The concept of using the Czech Armed Forces determines the minimum military requirements for essential capabilities.

The concept comprehensively addresses the threats, risks and trends and their future development with the objective to minimise the strategic shock. It formulates the way of using the Czech Armed Forces that contributes to the building of a stable security environment and creates a credible deterrence posture as part

of collective defence and crisis management across the whole spectrum of operations.

The required capabilities are primarily directed at the provision defence, sovereignty, territorial integrity, security and stability of the Czech Republic, including the realisation of NATO membership commitments in the common area of operations as per the Article 5 of the Washington Treaty and beyond, as well as the performance of counter surprise and deterrence measures.

### REQUIRED CAPABILITIES

- Ensuring defence, sovereignty, territorial integrity, security and stability of the Czech Republic
- Performance of the Washington Treaty Article 5 commitments
- Counter surprise and deterrence measures

## Resources

### PRECONDITIONS

- A stable sustained resource framework
- Efficiency, effectivity and economy

The Czech Republic is in a favourable economic situation, yet it is essential to keep in mind the rules of the economic cycle and create conditions for a **stable and foreseeable funding** for the needs of defence and Czech Armed Forces development.

The existence of a sustained and stable resource framework, comprising human, financial and material resources enables

a systemic, technological, organisational and timely planning, preparation and realisation of the intentions of the Czech Armed Forces development.

Management and realisation of development and modernisation projects, acquisition of property and services has to be on the highest standards of efficiency and effectiveness.

## Human resources

The most important resource is a sufficient pool of highly educated and trained service personnel qualified to deliver on the requirements and needs of modern weapons and equipment, and able to perform challenging missions across the whole spectrum of operations.

The growing competition in the job market, medical status and physical fitness of the young generation, coupled with their visions of life and self-realisation, claim the creation of high quality conditions for the service and welfare of military professionals.

The basic precondition for an optimal use of human resources is the provision of maximum retention of the existing personnel and making use of their skills and abilities associated with their future development. At the same time, enlistment will continue based on the defined requirements to achieve the Czech Armed Forces development objectives.

In order to obtain, manage and develop personnel, the personnel recruitment and development system and preparation in the framework of own personnel training system will continue to be employed. Personnel management and development will primarily focus on fostering the conditions

conducive to a sustainable enlistment with comprehensively trained service personnel in the Czech Armed Forces organisational structure and in NATO and EU structures. The necessary precondition for that will be the stabilisation of the age and rank structure of military personnel, creation of a robust recruitment system and modalities of the length of service contract, in order to adequately respond to the situation in the job market, development of economy and the willingness of the Czech citizens to serve in the Armed Forces of the Czech Republic and in the Active Reserve Component. Consequently, the speed of reacting to threats in turn requires the strengthening of the system designed to keep up the abilities of soldiers after their assignment into the reserve.

### RESOURCE STARTING POINTS

- Highly educated and highly trained personnel capable of performing missions across the whole spectrum of operations

In the relation to the development of new units and subunits and the increase of the standing personnel strength of military professionals in the Czech Armed Forces

(including the General Staff) up to the total of 30,000 personnel<sup>8</sup>, adequate personnel development has to be ensured. It will be essential to realise an expansion of the capacity of the existing components of the personnel development system, and possibly also to create new education activities for the training of specialties associated with new technologies and new types of units and subunits to match the requirements and increased personnel strength of the Czech Armed Forces.

In order to support the increase of requirements for educating personnel in new subjects and specialties, it will be necessary in the period of time considered by this Concept to review the structures of the education and study programs or create conditions to meet those requirements via accredited as well as non-accredited programs. Along with that, it will also be essential to increase the recruitment target for personnel to achieve university degree in subjects that cover the new requirements and technologies by the means of the University of Defence (UoD) or through addition of military academic training to the graduates of other colleges and universities.

<sup>8</sup> Stated in the Structure of the Czech Armed Forces and personnel strength of the Armed Forces of the Czech Republic.

## Funding

The defined priorities and objectives of the Concept are based on the predicted growth of defence funding in the years ahead. In the relation to the requirements under the Defence Investment Pledge, and in line with the Defence Strategy of the Czech Republic and Longterm Perspective for Defence 2035, it is expected that the MoD budget will progressively grow to reach 1.4% GDP by 2021<sup>9</sup> and is intended to reach 2.0% GDP in 2024.

The precondition for the realisation of development programs is an assured internal structure of the MoD expenditures into the major types of equipment, including relevant research, according to the NATO methodology.

In order to achieve that, those investments should reach 20% in 2020 of the total defence budget and should not drop under that benchmark beyond that timeframe.

### RESOURCE STARTING POINTS

- 1.4% GDP by 2021
- 2.0% GDP by 2024

The development and modernisation projects realised as part of the CAFDC will be funded from the existing programs. To achieve the Milestone 2025 and Milestone 2030 and to ensure funding for newly formed

military units and installations, the funding of modernisation projects will be provided through new development programs.

The assignment of the Czech Armed Forces' forces and assets in foreign operations and in multinational exercises, exercises with multinational participation as well as national exercises to maintain interoperability with NATO Allies and development of the Czech Armed Forces' combat capabilities will be funded in the necessary scope. The assignment of forces and assets in the Czech Armed Forces in foreign operations as part of the enhanced NATO Response Force (eNRF) or European Battle Group (EUBG) will be funded from outside the defence budget<sup>10</sup>.

## Material resources

Another basic resource point of departure for the realisation of this Concept is the equipment, materiel and advanced technologies. It is essential to make an appropriate selection of new technologies that are acquired as part of the Czech Armed Forces development and modernisation. Likewise, it is vital to provide a transparent and efficient management of preparation and realisation of armaments projects, central procurement of property and services through public procurement so, that the acquisitions matched the real needs of the Czech Armed Forces and achieve the

highest effectiveness coupled with security of supply.

### RESOURCE STARTING POINTS

- Transparent and efficient management of project preparation and realisation through public procurement
- Acquisitions to match actual needs of the Czech Armed Forces

A significant support will be dedicated to the cooperation with research organisations focusing on experimental development and innovation designed to achieve the required capabilities with a prospect of a high rate of practical application.

As part of cooperation with the Czech defence and security industry, the existing relations will be maintained and new opportunities identified for strategic cooperation on modernisation of the Czech Armed Forces.

<sup>9</sup> Program statement of the Government of the Czech Republic. Available at: [https://www.vlada.cz/cz/jednanivlady/programove-prohlaseni-programove-prohlaseni-vlady-165960/#Obranna\\_politika\\_a\\_Armada\\_Ceske\\_republiky](https://www.vlada.cz/cz/jednanivlady/programove-prohlaseni-programove-prohlaseni-vlady-165960/#Obranna_politika_a_Armada_Ceske_republiky).

<sup>10</sup> Resolution of the Government of the Czech Republic dated 22 October 2007 No. 1194, item I/3.





# Current status of the Czech Armed Forces

The building, development and use of the Czech Armed Forces are shaped by the quickly changing external security factors, whose predictability constantly decreases in the context of the trend of globalisation. Based on analyses of the security environment and security threats, the likely scenarios are updated for the use of the Czech Armed Forces in management of both military and non-military crises.

Deployment of forces for foreign operations and staff tours by the Czech Armed Forces representatives in NATO and EU military structures have fostered and cultivated the specialist readiness and strengthened interoperability with Allies in numerous

aspects. In response to the development of the security environment and in order to provide missions in the cyber and information environment, perform territorial tasks and ensure a rapid reaction to situational developments, the Czech Armed Forces started the performance of measures to optimise its command and control system and develop new components.

Out of six high priority measures under Milestone 2020, three were performed 100 %. The planned projects of the Czech Armed Forces major development programs were performed to 39 % and a total of 61 % of the Milestone 2020 projects were delayed, which has not been conducive enough to a full

start-up of the Czech Armed Forces capability development. The low performance on Milestone 2020 has deferred the attainment of stabilisation of capabilities and elimination of the existing capability shortfalls caused by underfunding of the Czech Armed Forces. Despite some modernisation, the Czech Armed Forces has not yet received modern military equipment and required in line with NATO standards.

New servicemembers are recruited successfully and Czech citizens are willing to join the Active Reserve Component and become involved in voluntary military training exercises. Low manning levels still persist in some components, which overburdens personnel<sup>11</sup>.

## Current status of the Czech Armed Forces and assessment of the external environment:

### Strengths

- Strong anchoring in the collective defence system and the provision of adequate contribution into multinational operations.
- Lessons learnt from operational deployments for multinational operations, in operations in support of the Integrated Emergency System (IES) and performance of tasks of the Police of the Czech Republic (PCR) in the provision of internal security.
- Combat lessons learnt by units deploying for operations.
- Combat lessons and readiness of Special Forces.
- Force modularity and the ability of performing a broad spectrum of missions in different operational environments and geographic conditions.
- The achieved level of capabilities in the domains of CBRN defence and passive surveillance systems as part of EW.
- Personal characteristics and development potential of the personnel (creativity, flexibility and adaptability, skills).
- Steadily growing interest displayed by citizens in joining the Active Reserve Component and participation in Voluntary Training Exercises (VTE).

### Opportunities

- Focused strategic guidance for the Czech Armed Forces in security and defence (comprehensive approach to national defence).
- Political commitment to increase national defence spending.
- Involvement in multinational capability development cooperation (NATO, EU, regional and bilateral cooperation).
- Relevant legislation framework for stabilisation of development and use of the Czech Armed Forces.
- A positive public image of the Czech Armed Forces and sustained public confidence in this institution.
- The industrial potential, investments into science and research to answer the needs of the Czech Armed Forces.
- Strengthening the notion of awareness and personal responsibility of Czech citizens for national defence.
- Increasing attractiveness of the military profession in the labour market.

### Weaknesses

- Insufficient level of internal and external interoperability.
- Incomplete transformation projects, especially in the domain of command and control.
- Low manning levels and worsening of the personnel age structure.
- Incompletion of modernisation and transformation projects including partial restriction of capabilities as a result of physical and moral obsolescence of military equipment and materiel.
- Condition and unavailability of the used infrastructure that does not correspond to the modern life demands, training of personnel and support of performance of operational missions.
- Inadequate development of simulation and trainer technologies.
- Inadequate operational and floating stocks of materiel and ammunition.
- Persistent partial dependence on Russian Federation in spare parts supply.
- Insufficient resources for ensuring the defence of the Czech Republic.
- Negative demographic development and population ageing.
- Absence of key industrial capabilities of the Czech Republic affecting the ensuring of the Czech Republic's essential security interests.

### Threats

- Unpredictability of the quickly changing and unstable security environment, uncertainty regarding the intensions and growing ability of a large-scale suprising attack by assumed opponents, a short warning time.
- Growing intensity and breadth of asymmetric, cyber and hybrid threats. including especially cyber threats, which are moreover in case of Russia and China based on an offensive state security doctrine.

<sup>11</sup> At 1 April 2019, manning levels of Czech Armed Forces units fluctuated between 71–95 %.



# Objective force 2030

The capabilities of the Czech Armed Forces in 2030 will meet the required NATO standards and ways of its use to provide defence against external aggression, ensuring the Czech Republic's sovereignty and territorial integrity and performance of international commitments, including the share in the provision of collective defence. The Czech Armed Forces will be mobile, highly effective, resilient, deployable, sustainable, flexible and interoperable, and equipped with adequate information – intelligence and fire support.

The Czech Armed Forces will be able to engage in joint operations with various nature and intensity in all domains of warfare and using advanced combat equipment with adequate materiel support in peacetime and in crisis.

The Czech Armed Forces will be ready to assign forces and assets in support of the Integrated Emergency System (IES) and the performance of tasks of the Police of the Czech Republic.

In 2030, the Czech Armed Forces will be highly ready in a well-balanced organisation structure, with advanced equipment in the inventory and with adequate maintenance capacity and stocks. Once completed, the

modernisation will disengage the Czech Armed Forces from dependence on Russian made equipment and from the need to ensure its serviceability.

The Czech Armed Forces will be fully manned with ready personnel in the planned operating locations, and will have the required capabilities in line with the Czech Armed Forces' Concept of Use.

The Czech Armed Forces will continue to develop its specialisation in CBRN defence and passive surveillance systems as part of the joint Intelligence, Surveillance, Target Acquisition and Reconnaissance (ISTAR).

Cyber security and cyber defence, including planning, control and conduct of cyber and information operations, will be provided.

The introduction of robotic and unmanned systems featuring a high level of autonomy and active and passive engagement assets will achieve protection against such systems of the opponent. The combat systems will be based on advanced technologies enabling effective reconnaissance, dynamic combat activity and support to engagement in various operating

environments. On tactical level, all forces will have implemented advanced technologies enabling kinetic as well as non-kinetic, lethal and non-lethal engagements. Individual equipment will meet the interoperability requirements and those arising from the changing operational environment.

The training will focus on mastering advanced technologies and tactical combat activities including the support of subordinate units in the changing operational environment. The training of staffs will focus on the development of skills in the domain of operational science and tactics, with emphasis on planning and operational control at all levels in national and multinational environments. The Czech Armed Forces units will be fully interoperable with the ability to engage in multinational operations in accordance with NATO standards.

International cooperation will be developed primarily to the effect of achieving capabilities in areas where national solutions are ineffective or unpractical. At the same time, the Czech Armed Forces will offer its potential as part of involvement in multinational capability development.

## Czech Armed Forces command and control

The structure of the Czech Armed Forces' command and control will comprise the **strategic, operation and tactical** level enabling a quick response to the changing security environment, with the adaptability to the changes of the operational situation and build-up to wartime organisational structure.

**The strategic** command and control will be provided by the General Staff of the Czech Armed Forces with the ability to plan the building, comprehensive development, training and employment of the Czech

Armed Forces. The GS will have the ability to develop concepts, doctrines and regulations and will be involved in the performance of government functions in its subordination. The GS will comprise the MoD Special Forces Directorate providing command and control to the Czech Armed Forces Special Forces.

**Operational** command and control will be provided by the Operations Command (OpsCom). The OpsCom will have command authority over land, air and cyber forces and forces subordinate to the TerCom. The OpsCom will possess the ability to plan and

conduct joint operations and command all forces and assets assigned to operations within and outside the territory of the Czech Republic.

**Tactical** command and control will be provided by the Land Forces Command (LFC), Air Force Command (AFC), Cyber Forces and Information Operations Command (CFIOC) and Territorial Command (TerCom). All tactical commands will have the ability to plan, control and organise training of forces and assets for operations. The TerCom will have the ability to plan, control, train,

prepare and man the ARC, prepare and plan defence and protection of Critical Defence Infrastructures (CDI) and realise Operational Preparation of State Territory. In addition, the LFC and AFC will have the ability to plan and conduct operations as component commands.

**Command posts.** In order to achieve the required transition of the Czech Armed Forces Command and Control System (C2)

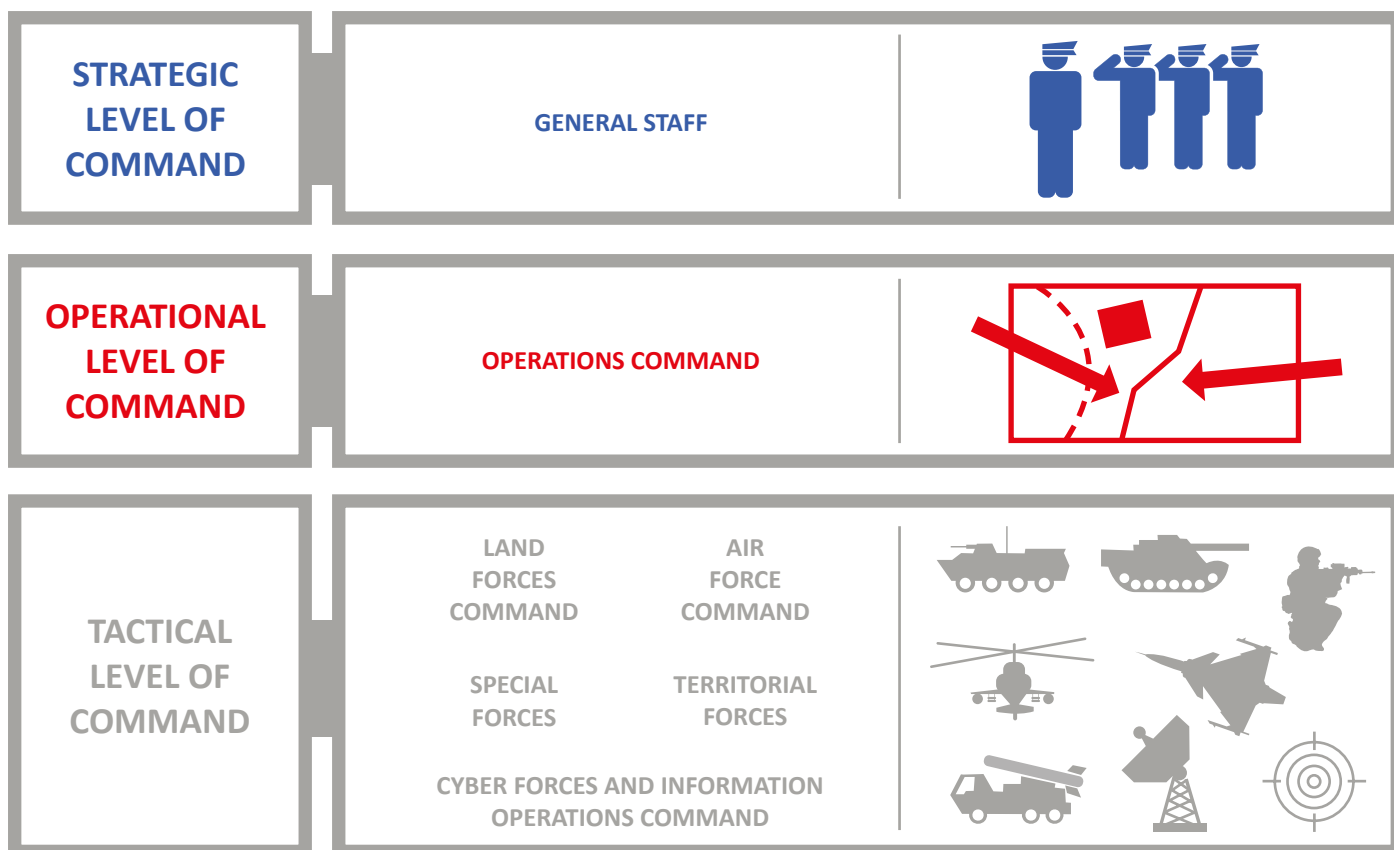
from peacetime to the states of crisis, both protected and unprotected stationary and mobile command posts will be established.

**Command and control assets** will provide a secure transmission and processing of information the required format, time and volume including the reach-back capability.

**Command and control processes** (main, controlling and support) involving measures

and procedures used for planning, issuing orders, coordination and control will be supported by the full spectrum of the required Communication and Information Systems (CIS) services in line with the Federated Mission Networking (FMN) concept.

#### Czech Armed Forces command and control structure





## Service Branches of the Czech Armed Forces

The Czech Armed Forces will comprise formations and units of land, air, special, cyber<sup>12</sup> and territorial forces.

The Czech Armed Forces' organisational structure is shown in Annex 1.

### Land Forces

The Land Forces (LF) will comprise the mechanised<sup>13</sup>, airborne, engineer and CBRN defence service, artillery, logistics and intelligence support forces and assets. The Land Forces' primary mission will be to train forces and prepare assets for ensuring the Czech Republic's national defence and for performance of international commitments.

The **mechanised forces** will be highly mobile with effective firepower, resilience and manoeuvre, able to effectively engage soft-skin and armoured targets day and night across the full spectrum of operations. It will sustain the ability to deploy a task force up to the size of a Brigade Task Force (BdeTF).

The core of the mechanised forces will comprise two mechanised brigades with their structure and capabilities meeting NATO standards. One of the brigades will be a heavy type of brigade<sup>14</sup> ready to deploy for collective defence operations in line with NATO defence planning requirements. The other brigade will be built with a vision to transition to medium type of brigade.

The **airborne forces** will have the ability to deploy personnel, equipment and materiel by airdrops, and the ability to effectively engage armoured and soft-skin targets day and night. It will sustain the ability to deploy

airborne task forces. The airborne forces will comprise an airborne regiment.

The **artillery** will have the ability to provide fire support to LF task forces with NATO standard self-propelled artillery and mortar weapon systems using a broad spectrum of lethal, non-lethal and precision guided artillery munitions. The artillery will have the ability to provide ammunition field transport and replenishment. The fire platoons will achieve the ability of autonomously deployable modules.

The precision targeting and fire assessment abilities will be developed in order to cover the artillery fire engagement area, detection of new types of targets and the use of technologically advanced surveillance systems. The artillery will be involved in controlling airborne fire support assets.

An integrated artillery and mortar fire control system will be developed to provide interoperability with NATO artillery forces and be compatible with the Czech Armed Forces command, control, communication, computers, intelligence, surveillance, target acquisition and reconnaissance systems.

The **combat engineer service** will provide combat engineer support through the provision of freedom of movement and own

force protection, to restrict the freedom of movement of the opponent and provision of general engineer support. Engineer support will be provided by organic engineer units and formed engineer task forces.

The combat engineer service will have advanced engineer systems and materiel to provide maintenance of roads and airfields, roadblock clearance, IED threat clearance, water crossing, setting of explosive and non-explosive roadblocks, building of defence structures, water extraction and treatment, consequence management and rescue operations and disposal of improvised explosive devices.

The **CBRN defence service** will provide defence against chemical, biological, radioactive and nuclear weapons and CBRN support to forces with the ability to provide combat support to operational deployments. The CBRN defence service will provide a regular contribution to the NRF in the form of a multinational chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear defence task force and perform the function of the lead nation in the frame of training as part of the FNC initiative.

The CBRN defence service will continue to coordinate monitoring activities as part of civil – military cooperation with the State Nuclear Safety Agency relative to the defence radiation monitoring network.

<sup>12</sup> In the Czech Armed Forces structure, cyber forces also involve the ability of conducting information operations.

<sup>13</sup> The Mechanised Forces will comprise tank, mechanised and motorised units.

<sup>14</sup> By the end of 2025, the 7th Mechanised Brigade will have introduced to its inventory a new type of tracked Infantry Fighting Vehicles.

## Air Force

The Air Force (AF) will comprise the tactical, helicopter and airlift units, the Ground Based Air Defence (GBAD) service, command, control and surveillance forces and assets, the air traffic management service, air radio navigation service and intelligence support assets. The Air Force's primary mission will continue to be the ensuring of inviolability of the Czech Republic's airspace. The AF will be able and ready to defend the designated critical defence infrastructures and support the activities by other Czech and NATO forces. The AF will be able to provide Detection, Recognition and Identification and engagement of a wide spectrum of aerial and ground targets in all conditions including under advanced electromagnetic jamming. The decision on the need to build a missile defence capability will be made in cooperation with NATO.

The ability of two-way secure voice and data communication using NATO standardised protocols will be implemented in all units and combat assets operating the Czech airspace. An integrated Allied electronic identification system of friendly air and ground objects will be introduced. With its weapon systems and the ammunition used, the AF will provide an effective engagement of targets with the required minimum risk of threat to friendly forces and collateral damage. As part of the Czech Republic's commitments, forces and assets assignable as an Air Force module will be sustained. The training of AF personnel will be outsourced to contractors.

**Tactical air units** will be the primary force for the provision of defence the Czech Republic's airspace. That capability will be sustained in the framework of the NATO Integrated Air and Missile Defence System (NATINAMDS) and the Czech National Reinforcement Air Defence System (NRADS). It will achieve a high degree of interoperability and the capability of ensuring close air support to Land Forces operations in all weather conditions at day and night, including the ability to engage both aerial and ground targets.

Supersonic air units will use their capability to engage in space and time for the defence of the Czech Republic's airspace as part of NATINAMDS and for engagement of ground targets outside the operational envelope of subsonic air units. It will have the capability of regularly deploying for air policing of the NATO airspace outside the territory of the Czech Republic and the ability of deploying an aircraft flight as part of a task force. In 2030, the supersonic air units will have a sufficient quantity of supersonic tactical aircraft.

Subsonic air units will complement the supersonic capability.

**Helicopter units** with the mission to perform combat support will perform close air support missions in support of Land and Special task forces as well as personnel and materiel transport and medical evacuation missions. It will have the capability to engage armoured targets with precision guided munitions. The helicopter units will continue to have the ability to provide service of the helicopter emergency medical service, search and rescue service and the NRADS.

**Transport air units** will provide airlift transport of personnel, materiel and perform tactical transportation of manoeuvre forces and airdrops over short and medium distances. It will have the ability to transport personnel, perform STRATEVAC and special missions in support of the Czech Republic. The airlift forces will perform transport missions of the Czech Republic's top constitutional leaders. The strategic airlift of personnel, large materiel, equipment and air-to-air refuelling beyond the compass of own capabilities will be provided through involvement in international programs.

**Ground Based Air Defence** will comprise short-range surface-to-air missile systems with the possibility to use extended range missiles, and very short range air defence system, complemented with counter unmanned aerial systems (C-UAS) and counter

rocket, artillery and mortar (C-RAM) systems. All systems will have the connectivity to other entities of national and NATO command and control systems, and will have the capability of Detection, Recognition, Identification and elimination of a wide spectrum of aerial targets. The NRADS will provide a continuous coverage of the designated airspace and reinforce point defence of designated infrastructures. The assets providing ground based air defence to the Land Forces will attain the ability to engage air attack assets while on the move. The Land Forces task forces will be provided with the Very Short Range Air Defence (VSHORAD) systems.

**The air traffic management and radio navigation service** will continue to have the ability to provide air traffic services to the military as well as civilian air traffic in designated airspace of the Czech Republic while respecting the principles of the Single European Sky (SES). The development will continue of the civil-military integration of the provision of air traffic services to the effect of ensuring a continuous provision of those services in peacetime, crisis or wartime. The Joint Terminal Attack Controllers will have the capability of controlling the Close Air Support.

**Command, control and surveillance** will use the Allied Command and Control System (ACCS), with which the AF C2 will be compatible. The Czech Republic's airspace surveillance will have the capability of providing a continuous 3D radar coverage for target Detection, Recognition and Identification above 3 kilometres ASL and from low levels up in areas of interest. The radio technology service will have the ability to integrate the information from airfield radars, passive surveillance systems, civil multilateration and NATO surveillance assets into the recognised air picture. The interconnection of AF and LF systems will enable the generation and distribution of the joint operational situation picture. The AF will continue its involvement in the NAEW&C/AFSC program.

## Special Forces

The Special Forces (SOF) will be developed to the effect of sustaining and developing its strategic relevance in supporting the promotion of protection and defence of the Czech Republic's interests. The SOF will be able to deploy autonomously as well as operating jointly with other branches and services of the Czech Armed Forces, Czech security corps and NATO forces, with which they will maintain doctrinal and technological interoperability. Cooperation will be developed with agencies and organisations protecting the Czech Republic's interests with primary focus on hybrid threats management. The SOF will be able to concurrently lead national operations and assign the declared forces and assets

with relevant readiness and supplies for NATO operations. A high emphasis will be placed on the strengthening the capabilities of the SOF task force and the Special Operations Air Task Unit.

The SOF will be able to flexibly transition to various types of activities across the spectrum of special operations with specific focus on collecting information in a comprehensive environment in support of strategic decision-making and ensuring the Czech Republic's interests.

Essential will be the ability to flexibly respond to the changes in the security environment

with emphasis on managing crises from long-term low-intensity support-and-influence type of operations to short-term higher intensity operations in covert or clandestine modus operandi.

The key factor of the SOF development will be a high quality personnel with multidisciplinary training and the speed of applying innovation. A balanced structure of the force, capabilities and assets will enable an agile response to the assumed changes in the operational environment including adjustments in the organisational structure.

## Cyber Forces

The Cyber Forces (CF) will monitor, plan and conduct operations in the cyberspace and information environment on the tactical level and support strategic communication planning and management. The CF will possess the ability to support information operations on operational and strategic level and conduct a full spectrum of psychological operations and civil-military cooperation. The CF will protect own part of the cyberspace, gain information in the cyberspace and act in it information-wise. In cooperation with the Military Intelligence (MI), the CF will lead cyber operations on operational level.

The CF will be able to provide information and analyses on the information environment, the cyber space, its individual elements and actors

into the joint operational picture and support task forces on operations. In development and use of capabilities, the Czech Armed Forces will closely cooperate with entities on MoD, national and international level. An enhanced resilience against cyber attacks will be achieved (including prediction, detection and response) in communication and information systems and particularly weapon systems in the inventory of the Czech Armed Forces.

The CF will be able to support other branches and services in comprehensive conduct of information operations using the whole spectrum of legal instruments. Information operations will be fully integrated into the Czech Armed Forces' joint operations. The Cyber Forces elements will be able to

operate autonomously as well as jointly with other branches and services and the MI, both in support of the Czech Armed Forces and in Allied operations. The CF elements designated for psychological operations will be able to operate in support of the Czech Armed Forces and NATO forces in designated areas of interest.

The Civil-Military Cooperation (CIMIC) elements will be able to cooperate with international, governmental and non-governmental organisations, municipalities and communities to the effect of supporting the deployed task forces and achieving military objectives.

## Territorial Forces

The territorial forces (TerF) will comprise the Territorial Command and the Regional Military Headquarters (RMHQ) as military territorial elements with the mission to ensure and manage territorial defence and protection. They will have the ability to plan, control and perform training of the Active Reserve Component (ARC) subordinate to the RMHQs, defend and protect critical defence

infrastructures, realise specific measures of operational preparation of the state territory, be involved in ensuring the Host Nation Support to NATO forces in the territory of the Czech Republic (force protection, lines of communication).

Through the RMHQs, the TerF will perform government functions, selective manning

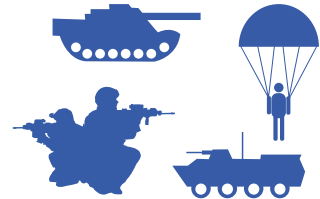
and mobilisation in the defined scope, and control peacetime manning. They will have the capabilities to provide national defence of the Czech Republic against external aggression and performance of internal security tasks in elimination of military and non-military risks. In individual garrisons and standalone operating locations, the TerF will have the capability of forming and running garrison administrations.

## Service branches of the Czech Armed Forces

### LAND FORCES



- Will comprise the mechanised (tank, mechanised and motorised units), airborne, engineer and CBRN defence forces, artillery, logistic support and intelligence support forces and assets
- Primary mission: prepare forces and assets for ensuring defence of the Czech Republic and for performance of international commitments.



### AIR FORCE



- Will comprise the tactical, helicopter and transport air units, ground based air defence, command, control and surveillance assets, air traffic management service, air radionavigation service and intelligence support assets.
- Primary mission: ensure inviolability of the Czech Republic's airspace; protect designated critical defence infrastructures; support activities of other services of the Czech Armed Forces and Allied forces.



### SPECIAL FORCES



- Will develop to the effect of maintaining and developing its strategic relevance in support of promoting protection and defence of the Czech Republic.
- Will be capable of autonomous deployment as well as joint operation with other service branches of the Czech Armed Forces, Czech security corps and Allied forces.



### CYBER FORCES



- Will monitor, plan and conduct operations in the cyberspace and information environment on tactical level and support strategic communication planning and management.
- Will have the capability to support the conduct of information operations on operational and strategic level and conduct a full spectrum of psychological operations and civil-military cooperation.



### TERRITORIAL FORCES



- Will comprise the Territorial Command (TerCom) and the Regional Military Headquarters (RMHQs) as the military territorial components for ensuring and management of territorial defence and protection.
- Will have the capability to plan, control and perform the training of the Active Reserve Component in subordination of RMHQs, to defend and protect the critical defence infrastructures, realise specific measures of operational preparation of the state territory, be involved in the host nation support (force protection, lines of communication).



## Training Command – Military Academy

The Training Command-Military Academy (TraCom-MA) will be the primary field and academic training facility of the Czech Armed Forces. Personnel training will meet the requirements for new technology, weapon systems and the growth of personnel strength. Institutional training will answer the requirements for training, the structure of the provided education and training activities and

will be in line with the trends in NATO. The TraCom-MA will have the capability and capacity to provide training in support of other entities as part of interagency and international cooperation. The Radošov training centre will be built.

Development, building and modernisation of the training systems and Simulation and Training Technology will guarantee a qualitative

leap forward in terms of introduction of new technology. The Simulation and Trainer Technology Centre will be interconnected with similar centres in the frame of NATO. The simulation technology will continue to contribute to the development of capabilities, skills and abilities of servicemembers of staffs at all levels of command and unit commanders in training.

## Intelligence support in the Czech Armed Forces

Intelligence support in the Czech Armed Forces will provide the capabilities in the domains of intelligence, reconnaissance, electronic warfare (EW), geospatial and hydro-meteorological support to inform decision-making. It will have the capability to assign forces and assets into task forces and the NRADS. It will have a comprehensive architecture of mutually interconnectible national and Allied databases for processing, storage, searching and sharing of data, information and intelligence including outputs from the AGS into the national C2 system. Intelligence support of the Czech Armed Forces will have the ability to use sophisticated means with autonomous control, with near real time transmission of the gathered data into the C2S.

**Intelligence** as part of the intelligence cycle will perform semiautomatic assessment of input data from sensors with a full use of database files interconnected with other NATO nations. It will support the commanders' and staff planning and decision-making processes realised in an integrated information system compatible with NATO systems. Intelligence staffs at all levels of Czech Armed Forces command will use software tools and access to information sources in the cyber domain. At the same time, intelligence staffs will have the ability of fully using both national and NATO Imagery Intelligence (IMINT) including connectivity to the national Satellite Centre (SATCEN).

**Reconnaissance** forces and assets will be integrated into a single information environment for the provision of targeting data and information. Unmanned surveillance systems with a high degree of autonomous control will be acquired. Multipurpose unmanned systems will be used for the support of tactical and operational level of command and control. The development will continue of capabilities and implementation of multipurpose unmanned systems with higher operational capabilities for multi-spectrum combat support of forces and all echelons of the Czech Armed Forces command and control. Reconnaissance will have the ability of fast automatic gathering, distribution and reassessment of information including targeting support<sup>15</sup>.

**Electronic Warfare forces and assets** will be developed as part of one or two declared specialisations of the Czech Armed Forces with integration into single platforms to achieve the capability of continuous covert radio and radio technology surveillance, detection of all types of radars, identification systems and navigation equipment. The EW forces and assets will have the capability of sophisticated acquisition, identification and jamming of communication, data and information networks and navigation systems, including the ensuring of protection of personnel, vehicles, aircraft and other assets of the Czech Armed Forces. The capability will be achieved of conducting EW in the domain of navigation warfare. In the domain

of electronic engagement, interoperability will be ensured with the CF, the ability will be achieved of jamming non-communication signals and directed energy engagement. The EW will have available a certified system for the development and updating of databases of communication as well as non-communication assets in support of early warning systems including interconnectivity with the CESMO client network. An advanced sophisticated aircraft missile defence system will be fully integrated and the transformation completed of the academic training system for EW specialists according to NATO standards, which will be usable for NATO nations and EU Member States.

**Geospatial and hydro-meteorological support** will provide direct and stand-off measuring and observation, gathering, processing, storage and distribution of geospatial and hydro meteorological data, information and products including in classified information systems. It will ensure technical and technological support to users of global navigation satellite systems with the precision positioning service. The capabilities will be expanded and capacities created in the field of reprography and information services for the needs of military aviation. The Geospatial and hydro-meteorological support will perform government functions in the domain of land surveying and global navigation systems and will be involved in the performance of government functions in the domain of provision of air meteo services in its authorised purview.

<sup>15</sup> Joint targeting involves the generation of targets in the frame of all services (Joint Targeting).

## Logistics

In defined domains and services, the Logistics will provide a full logistic support in the whole spectrum of MoD operations. Based on the level of operational use, the Logistics will divide into Level 1 through 4th level with organic elements in the Czech Armed Forces force structure. The Czech Armed Forces will represent the basic component of the national system for the provision of Host Nation Support in the territory of the Czech Republic.

**Level 1** logistic support (organic logistic units) will serve in support of battalions/squadrons.

**Level 2** logistic support will represent logistic battalions supporting individual BdeTFs in the

Land Forces and a newly formed component in the Air Force.

**Level 3** logistic support will comprise a deployable forces support battalion.

**Level 4** logistic support will be provided by the MoD Logistic Division from the Czech Republic's territory using stationary installations and capabilities of national economy<sup>16</sup>.

The achievement of the required capabilities of all levels of logistics will be provided through reorganisation of Level 2 logistic units, building of Host Nation Support capacities in the

territory of the Czech Republic, strengthening of maintenance capacities of Level 1 through 4 and Level 4 depot capacities. Further, the introduction will continue of the means of robotisation and automation of logistic capabilities and processes.

Stockpiling reflects the newly introduced military equipment and materiel, storage capacities of stationary logistics elements and effectiveness with a view to the life cycle of specific stocks. The stock level for the support of combat will be generated and maintained at 30 Standard Days of Supply (SDOS) in the domain of ammunition, spares and other consumables for assigned forces and assets.

## Military medicine

The Military Medicine Division will provide medical support to the Czech Armed Forces in performance of its missions on operations, as well as the Host Nation Support in the Czech Republic. It will provide primary and specialised care, psychological support, public health protection, veterinary care, and medical materiel including medicinal products in accordance with the Czech law. It will exercise government functions in the areas of veterinary administration, hygiene, epidemiology, and pharmaceuticals. Medical support of the brigade task force will be provided by medical battalions with the capability of modular assignment of medical elements.

The personnel of the Air Rescue Service and Urgent Medicine Department, and of the medical battalions will provide ground and air medical evacuation, including the STRATEVAC capability.

Biological defence in the Czech Republic will be provided primarily by the Military Medical Institute and its Biological Defence Centre which will be in full operation for hospitalisation and isolation of persons with particularly contagious diseases, and with a capability to deploy a mobile military unit to provide care for patients with highly contagious diseases outside of the Czech Republic. Biological Defence units will have a capability to sample and quickly identify

biological substances, and to cooperate with CBRN defence units.

In the military canine service, suitable conditions will be created for the training and care of military working dogs and their deployment and use in operations.

Regarding veterinary administration, the military medicine will care for and oversee the animals' health, wholesomeness of animal origin products, and partake in the country's protection from possible introduction of dangerous infections or their hosts. The Veterinary Service will be ready to deploy its key capabilities for operations.

## Signal Service and informatisation

The Czech Armed Forces will have a secure Integrated Information Environment (IIE) with a full spectrum of CIS services in support of the C2S of the Czech Armed Forces and the MoD.

The Signal service will provide communication and information support to all levels of the Czech Armed Forces C2S within and outside

the territory of the Czech Republic. The signal service forces and assets will be interoperable with the NATO forces' assets. The capability of the NATO Deployable Communication Module (DCM B) will be maintained. The system of tactical radio communications will comprise advanced and homogenous technologies for the key Czech Armed Forces' radio networks enabling secure voice and data communication

resistant to advanced jamming. The system of MILSATCOM<sup>17</sup> broadband satellite connection will be created as the basic element of connectivity at all levels of command. The TACSAT<sup>18</sup> narrowband satellite connection will be available in a limited extent as a back-up communication system on the tactical echelon. The Signal Service will increase its capabilities through ensuring forces and

<sup>16</sup> Involves the processing and repair industry including state enterprises, agriculture, forestry and water management, transportation, telecommunications, science and research. That is the way, particularly using the MoD state enterprises and MoD on-vote organisations, the MoD meets its demands in peace and in crises where it does not have sufficient own capacities. Ensuring the necessary property for the wartime tables of establishment is realised as part of the system of economic measures for the states of crisis (the Act No. 241/2000 Coll., on Economic Measures for States of Crisis and amendment of some associated Acts) in the form of mobilisation supplies, using the order system in the form of material means (Act No. 222/1999 Coll., on Ensuring Defence of the Czech Republic) and through generating state material reserves in the State Material Reserves Administration (SMRA).

<sup>17</sup> MILSATCOM – Military Satellite Communication – broadband satellite connection operated by military agencies on reinforced NATO military satellites.

<sup>18</sup> TACSAT – Tactical Satellite – broadband satellite connection using handheld, vehicle and aircraft radio stations.



assets to provide for the communication and information environment for the C2 posts. The Czech Armed Forces back-up command and control post will achieve a full operational capability. The capabilities of the Signal Service will be expanded with the formed elements of the Active Reserve Component. The Secret domain with operationally deployable enclaves will provide a communication and information environment in accordance with the FMN concept in the whole scope of the demanded services. Staffs and commands will use NATO Software Tools (TOPFAS, LOGFAS etc.) on the strategic and operational level.

Communication and information infrastructure will enable the transmission of high volumes of data at high speeds with a high resilience

and reliability. A high reliability, availability and security of the provided CIS services will be ensured. Stationary restricted domain and its unclassified section will provide the demanded communication and information environment services with interconnection to the Internet and eGovernment. The capability will be ensured of secure and resilient information transmission, processing and sharing and defence against cyber attacks including active measures. The CIRC<sup>19</sup> capability will be sustained and developed, and the performance of government functions will be ensured in the domain of the frequency service and defence of underground and overhead telecom equipment and networks.

The ability will be ensured to perform supplies of property and services for the build-up of the

Czech Armed Forces, while stocks, spares and other general consumable material will be generated for the provision of the communication and information environment of the Czech Armed Forces. The Signal Service will have the capability of maintaining CIS military equipment and materiel. The Czech Armed Forces will have the capabilities of cryptographic information security and the CIS security.

The Signal Service will make use of automation of processes in support of command and control in the frame of developing digitisation of MoD systems. The Signal Service will introduce and develop robotisation and artificial intelligence in the domain of CIS and CIS security.

## Personnel

By 2030, military units and installations of the Czech Armed Forces will reach manning levels of over 90 % with highly trained, qualified and motivated personnel. Czech Armed Forces servicemembers will be fully able to fulfil the Czech Armed Forces' roles with their missions both in the territory of the Czech Republic and abroad, in operations, missions and NATO, EU and UN command structures.

The training of the personnel will continue to include education and training and will be fully qualitatively and quantitatively covered mostly via the University of Defence and Training Command – Military Academy.

The Czech Armed Forces will continue its proactive recruitment and motivational campaign with the aim to recruit and retain

personnel in the required manning levels and quality (education, health, personal characteristics and physical fitness). The MoD support of the personnel via general support services, material and non-material incentives, will lead to a growth in the quality of life of military professionals and their families.

## Active Reserve Component

The Active Reserve Component will be the key source of trained reservists to strengthen the capabilities of the all-volunteer force in peacetime. The ARC will have the operational deployment capability in peace, and the ability

to fulfil the missions of defence against external aggression and of the internal security of the Czech Republic as part of the elimination of military and non-military crises in the territory of the Czech Republic and abroad.

The Czech Armed Forces will have special ARC occupational specialties for mission performance (especially in Cyber Forces, Information Operations, communication and information systems security).

## The Czech Armed Forces' involvement in international cooperation on capability development

The Czech Armed Forces will strengthen the position of its units in the NATO Force Structure. To that effect, it will strengthen the ties of its Land Forces and Air Force with higher NATO Commands. It will also continue to regularly contribute to NATO and EU readiness forces. International cooperation will also make it possible to use and develop capabilities that the Czech Armed Forces could not gain independently for technological or resource reasons, such as strategic airlift and air-to-air

refuelling, or participate in using modern technologies and scientific and research findings in the development of the existing or new capabilities.

The Czech Armed Forces will continue to support the activities of multinational components in its own territory in the defence against weapons of mass destruction (the JCBRN Defence Centre of Excellence), multinational logistics (the Multinational Logistics Coordination

Centre) and flight training (the Multinational Aviation Training Centre). The Czech Armed Forces will reciprocally assign its specialists into organisations in other states' territory. In this way, it will eliminate the shortfalls in its own capabilities, gain access to unique knowledge, increase the level of professionalism of own specialists and strengthen interoperability with Allies. The Czech Armed Forces will continue to be actively involved in NATO and EU initiatives to strengthen its capabilities<sup>20</sup>.

<sup>19</sup> CIRC – Computer Incident Response Capability.

<sup>20</sup> Including NATO Smart Defence, FNC and EU Permanent Structured Cooperation (PESCO)





# Strategy to achieve the desired end state

The desired end state will be achieved in two steps, as part of Milestone 2025 and Milestone 2030, during the course of which both qualitative and quantitative capabilities of the Czech Armed Forces will progressively increase.

In order to achieve the desired end state, capability development programs will be realised in an optimised structure.

## Milestone 2025

Is the state in which the Czech Armed Forces will have been ready to defend the Czech Republic's interests and continued the capability development to meet the commitments to the collective defence. The C2S will have created the conditions conducive to joint operations within as well as outside the Czech Republic's territory.

Replacement of primary equipment in units of the 7th BdeTF, 22nd Helicopter Air Force Base, formation of airborne regiment and the deployable forces support battalion will have significantly increased the capabilities of the LF and AF. The CF capabilities will have enabled operations in the information environment and in the cyber domain. Selected units

and formations will have been at 90% plus manning levels with highly trained, qualified and motivated personnel. Support units will have been formed and required property stocks generated to provide an effective support to individual branches and services of the Czech Armed Forces.

## Major projects and capability development tasks to achieve the Milestone 2025

### **Czech Armed Forces Command and Control:**

Optimisation of the Czech Armed Forces Command and Control System will be accomplished.

In the C2S domain, realignment and reorganisation of components at all levels will be completed. On the tactical level, projects will be realised to build new generation command posts (4th BdeTF and 7th BdeTF). The project will be realised of building a secret domain for the support of commands and staffs in line with the FMN concept. Renovation and building of C2S support structures will continue.

### **Land Forces:**

The LF will continue the acquisition of the wheeled armoured vehicles – command and control assets on the TITUS platform. Further, the acquisition will be completed of the tracked infantry fighting vehicles and its variants (BMP-2 replacement). An upgrade will be performed of PANDUR II WIFV and its variants. The service life of T-72M4CZ tanks will be extended and a decision will be taken about their replacement. The antitank guided missile (ATGM) systems in the inventory will be replaced.

The forming of the airborne regiment will be completed and light assault vehicles will be procured.

For the artillery, self-propelled guns and mortars will be procured in NATO calibre including ammunition, an interoperable fire control system, special equipment and materiel for fire support control.

For the engineer service, accompanying bridges will be acquired as well as Explosive Ordnance Disposal (EOD) wheeled armoured vehicles, special materiel for explosives searching and disposal, earth-moving machines including upgrades, pontoon bridges and water treatment systems.

For the CBRN Defence Service, the development will be realised of protection against weapons of mass destruction and chemical force protection with the objective to complete the implementation of the newly introduced system of sampling and identification of chemical, biological and radiological agents. The decontamination capability will be developed through modernisation of decontamination equipment, and advanced instruments and equipment acquired for

detection, identification and monitoring, plus force protection and information support assets. At the same time, the process will be realised of stockpiling and stock renewal with specific types of CBRN defence equipment and materiel.

### **Air Force:**

The Air Force will provide the defence of the Czech Republic's airspace in the frame of NATINAMDS using the JAS-39 Gripen supersonic aircraft. In this period, the decision will be made about the future shape of tactical air units. The subsonic air units will complement the supersonic capability through supporting the NRADS and by the provision of Close Air Support to the Land Forces. As part of modernisation, the replacement of short and medium range air-to-air missiles will be integrated and acquired in sufficient quantity as well as precision satellite guided ammunition enabling engagement of ground targets in all weather conditions. A new helicopter platform will be introduced with precision engagement capability against armoured targets. Modernisation of Mi-171Sh helicopters will be completed. Strategic airlift and air-to-air refuelling will be provided through accession to international projects.

The CASA C-295 aircraft in the inventory will be modernised.

MADR type of radars will be fielded for operational use and readied for assignment in support of NATO forces in accordance with the Czech Republic's commitments. Technical support to the operation of the primary FADR radars will be ensured.

The process of integration of IFF Mode 5 single identification system and the implementation of Allied tactical datalinks into the key AF systems will continue.

A comprehensive renewal of the instrument approach system will be realised at all military air bases and the requirements under the Single European Sky project will be implemented.

The JTAC/TACP unit will receive additional equipment and materiel required to support the TF and performance NATO commitments.

The capability to defend the Czech Republic's airspace and a LF Task Force will be provided by the acquisition of a short range surface to air missile system with the capability of using medium range missiles and through the procurement of a man-portable very short range air defence system.

#### **Special Forces:**

The Special Forces will increase their ability to flexibly respond to the changes in the security environment through a progressive realisation of essential legislation, systemic and organisational changes with emphasis on conducting operations under the level of armed conflict. The Special Forces' capabilities will be developed as a strategic instrument for the performance of special reconnaissance, offensive activities, support and influence operations, hostage rescue, or evacuation of persons from high threat areas. Intelligence support elements will be strengthened.

Equipment earmarked for the SOF task force and the Special Operation Air Task Unit will be modernised and newly introduced.

In order to increase the combat support and combat support service capabilities,

additional combat and support equipment and materiel will be acquired to ensure the required state of readiness.

The Special Forces Support Centre will achieve its full operational capability.

#### **Cyber Forces:**

A Cyber Forces and Information Operations unit will be formed to report to the Cyber Forces and Information Operations Command.

The CF will achieve a full spectrum of information<sup>21</sup> capabilities. They will be able to assign elements for BdeTF and provide support to the conduct of information operations in two sub high level conflict operations. The CF will provide support to the strategic communications on national level and the integration of information operations on operational level in peacetime.

The CF will begin building cyber operations to increase resilience, information security<sup>22</sup> and cyber security of own parts of the cyberspace. The responsibilities for the provision of security to own information networks<sup>23</sup> will be arranged systemically. The CF will assign cyber security elements for the BdeTF. In cooperation with the MI, the CF will start integration of cyber capabilities into the conduct of military operations.

The integration will be completed of specific Czech Armed Forces components, whose primary mission is to operate in the information environment and in the cyber domain. The building will start of a deployable cyber security capability as well as development of a cyber incidents response capability in the operational environment including the capability to provide information into the joint operations picture. A fully operational system of training for Czech Armed Forces servicemembers at all levels will be accomplished.

Assets will be acquired for cyber capabilities including systems for gaining information in the cyberspace, vulnerability testing systems and quick reaction teams' equipment. The existing assets will be upgraded or new means for information and psychological operations,

and strategic communications support will be acquired. The procurement will accentuate the use of automated systems, artificial intelligence and robotisation elements.

#### **Territorial Forces:**

The Territorial Forces will achieve its full operational capability. The ARC unit's capabilities in performance of the Czech Republic's national defence will increase. The ARC capabilities will be sustained and developed to ensure the performance of support missions providing for internal security of the Czech Republic as part of the IES emergency management system and the Police of the Czech Republic in elimination of non-military risks in the territory of the Czech Republic and the ability will be provided to coordinate with crisis management elements in the territory of the regions.

#### **Training Command – Military Academy:**

The Simulation and Trainer Technology Centre will be interconnected with similar centres in NATO.

#### **Intelligence support in the Czech Armed Forces:**

In the domain of intelligence support, the capabilities will be achieved of joint intelligence, surveillance including target specification and implementation of a system for aerial surveillance of ground targets. An advanced mobile passive surveillance system will be acquired to perform electronic surveillance missions in own territory and on international operations as well as mobile modular communication jammers for EW in electromagnetic spectrum. A mobile EW system will be acquired as part of combat support to the Land Forces and the Air Force. In the domain of unmanned systems, a multipurpose tactical unmanned system and a small unmanned system will be procured. In addition, C4ISTAR systems for land reconnaissance will be acquired.

#### **Logistics:**

The Deployable Forces Support Battalion will achieve its full operational capability. The logistics management system will be developed and optimised according in

<sup>21</sup> Capabilities primarily focused on contents and information engagement. Information Operations, Psychological Operations, CIMIC, Information support in the information environment, text/video/audio products support and production capabilities.

<sup>22</sup> Operational perspective on information, broader than Act No. 412/2005 Coll.

<sup>23</sup> Division of responsibility with the CISA / IS operator.

individual services at all C2S levels. New generation mobile systems will be introduced as part of a single vehicle platform and a single container and superstructure system. Further, the logistic units will be equipped with new types of equipment with increased ballistic resistance and mobility. Field maintenance capacities will be expanded.

Replenishment of stocks at 30 SDOS for the 7th BdeTF, operational stocks and stocks to support combat activities reflecting the way the forces will be used and qualitative characteristics of weapon systems will be achieved. A system will be arranged for creating stocks at 30 SDOS for two BdeTFs and the AF. The stocks to provide for the needs of the Armed Forces of the Czech Republic for activities in the state of national emergency and the state of war will be contracted using the mobilisation system under the Act No.241/2000 Coll.

#### **Military medical service:**

In order to provide a comprehensive medical support, two medical battalions will be formed with ROLE 2 B, 2E and medical evacuation capabilities. Medical modules, tent shelters, instrumentation and MEDEVAC equipment will be purchased to enable the introduction of ROLE 2 B and renewal of the existing capabilities. Furthermore, medical and veterinary vehicles including role specific equipment will be procured. A ROLE 3 field hospital capability will be provided in the form of a medical battalion and capacities of the Central Military Hospital Prague.

#### **Signal service and informatisation:**

The Signal service will continue the addition of CIS means to match the tables of establishment at all components of the Czech Armed Forces, primarily in support of the LF, provide the training of ARC units and ensure the training of ARC units in individual specialties including their integration into the structure of the Signal Service.

The building of defence data centers will be realised with migration of IS software and data. Specific projects will be realised to increase resilience, reliability and security of the transmission network; the Global Data

Network, the MILSATCOM project and the Czech Armed Forces radio communication system will be modernised.

The project of building the Secret domain will be realised including the implementation of security infrastructure services, Secret domain surveillance with the link to the Integrated Information Environment central surveillance system.

The project of building the new generation command posts will be realised.

The C2S application software will continue to be developed and combat platforms infrastructure will be modernised.

The realisation of the project of the Defence Secure Computer Network Information System will provide the capability of stationary Restricted Domain and its unclassified section with interconnection into the Internet and eGovernment.

The ability will be attained of Coalition Field Battle Laboratory Network (CFBLNet) with interconnection to the Simulation and Trainer Technology Centrum and NATO centers.

The development of the Czech Armed Forces stationary command posts will continue.

#### **Personnel:**

All service and specialised personnel management authorities will carry out measures and tasks arising from the required capabilities of the Czech Armed Forces with the objective to stabilise and further increase the Czech Armed Forces' manning levels in line with the schedule of the building of new units as per the agreed amendments. Increasing the manning levels and strengthening the officers' corps structure via in-house recruitment and nationwide recruitment campaign supporting the educational activities of the University of Defence will be a high priority.

Personnel training will be focusing on reaching the required level of foreign language proficiency, career training will be ensured through the existing system of career courses. According to the needs and availability of resources, internal

regulations will be continuously reviewed with the objective to increase attractiveness of military service, the motivation and the fulfilment of social needs of the personnel in all categories. In cooperation with the civilian sector, the offer of retraining will be improved in order for a better reintegration of the outgoing personnel into civilian life.

A system will be created for recruitment and work with personnel in specific specialties including definition of requirements for systemised positions and career management and maximisation of involvement of the Active Reserve Component.

#### **Active Reserve Component:**

Maintaining the pace of recruitment into ARC, retaining the existing personnel, and the personnel's subsequent training will be the deciding factor for the achievement of the required capabilities to meet the ARC mission.

The Milestone represents an objective status when the actual ARC manning levels of 5,700 personnel and the required capabilities will be achieved.

In order to achieve the required personnel strength, intensive recruitment into the ARC will target military professionals before the termination of their service relationship. This way, service positions of the command corps, specialists, and service positions in staffs at all levels of C2 will be filled preferentially.

The procurement of arms, equipment and materiel and the modernisation of equipment of the ARC units will take place, in order to achieve autonomous operation capabilities during the defence and protection of critical defence infrastructure.

The capabilities of the ARC units will be enhanced. Training priorities will be directed towards reaching training standards on company level. The increase in ARC training standards will lead to achieving the operational deployment capability.





## Milestone 2030

The achievement of the capabilities required under the Milestone 2030 will enable sustaining, systemic growth and further increase of capabilities of the Czech Armed Forces.

This is a status, in which the Czech Armed Forces is ready for the defence of the Czech Republic's interests and performance of missions arising from collective defence commitments. Modernisation and acquisition of the PANDUR II WIFV and reorganisation

of the 44th Light Motorised Battalion into a mechanised battalion will have been performed in the Land Forces. The 73rd Tank Battalion will have been reequipped with new technology. The AF will have been continually ensuring the defence of the Czech Republic's airspace in the frame of the NATINAMDS with supersonic aircraft. The helicopter air units and the ground based air defence will have achieved the full operational capability. Cyber Forces and Information

Operations will have been fully integrated into joint operations. Special Forces will have had the ability of comprehensive response to the anticipated changes in the operational environment. In order to provide the required level of support, especially sustainability on operations, the capacity of Level 1 through 3 of logistic support will have been increased. All units and formations will have been manned and equipped with materiel at least to 90%.

### Major projects and capability development tasks to achieve the Milestone 2030

#### **Czech Armed Forces Command and Control:**

Stationary and mobile command posts will be built to achieve a smooth transition from peacetime to the state of crisis.

National C2 systems will be interconnected into the international environment as part of the FMN concept, EU OPS WAN and the ACCS. Manning levels will increase at all levels of command and control to the required personnel strength and new types of equipment will be introduced based on the capability development required.

#### **Land Forces:**

The Land Forces will field wheeled armoured vehicles – command and control systems on the TITUS platform, tanks (T-72M4CZ replacement), modernisation of PANDUR II WIFV will be completed, and the introduction of PANDUR II WIFV into the inventory of the 44th Light Motorised Battalion will be finalised as well. The IVECO LMV vehicles will be upgraded.

The airborne regiment will develop the capability of immediate response to contingencies requiring military response with the possibility to use it on operations including outside the territory of the Czech Republic.

In the domain of artillery, procurement of special equipment and materiel for fire control will continue. Advanced artillery reconnaissance systems will be procured with

the capability of detecting targets and fire assessment over the effective range.

In the domain of the engineer service, the MT-55 bridge layer tanks will be replaced, wheeled armoured vehicles for engineer units will be procured as well as special materiel, equipment and detection devices for searching and disposal of explosives, demining systems to support the freedom of movement of own forces and stand-off mining to restrict the freedom of movement of the opponent.

The CBRN defence service will continue to develop the defence against weapons of mass destruction and CBRN force protection. Additional advanced decontamination equipment, information support systems and force protection assets will be acquired.

#### **Air Force:**

The defence of the Czech Republic's airspace, performance of the Czech Republic's commitments to NATO and support to land task forces will be provided by an adequate quantity of newly acquired supersonic tactical aircraft. The subsonic air units will be modernised and used depending on overall capabilities of the supersonic air units. A new helicopter platform will be introduced with the precision guided ammunition capability to engage armoured targets. The Mi-8 will be replaced with new transport helicopters. The capability of personnel transport over long ranges will be expanded through the

procurement of a small transport aircraft. NATO standard navigation system will be introduced at the Čáslav airbase and Náměšť airbase. A centralised terminal guidance for radar approach will be built and the civil-military integration of air traffic management will be completed.

In order to provide air defence to Land Forces, non-military and military critical defence infrastructures, the quantity of VSHORAD with the capability to engage air attack systems on the move will increase. The SHORAD systems will provide air defence to maximum three critical defence infrastructures. The capability will be achieved to engage tactical and operational unmanned aerial systems and counter rocket, artillery and mortar fire through the acquisition of C-UAS and C-RAM systems.

#### **Special Forces:**

The Special Forces will achieve the capability of comprehensive response to anticipated changes in the future operational environment through alignment of the organisational structure enabling flexible transitions to the required forms of assigned elements. Multidisciplinary training of personnel will enable the performance of missions in support of the protection of national interests.

The capabilities achieved under the Milestone 2025 will be sustained and developed. A high priority will be attached on the introduction of advanced technologies restricting the possibilities of detection by the opponent



and increase the protection of own forces and assets in the physical and virtual environment, which will sustain and develop the capability to operate in covert and clandestine mode. Mobility will be developed as well as the capability of force projection along with building independence on non-autonomous navigation systems. The application of modern medicine and advanced support technology will achieve an enhancement of sustaining of Special Forces operators in the long run.

Interoperability with partners will be maintained with emphasis on sustainability, availability and sharing of technology and capabilities.

#### **Cyber Forces:**

The executive element of the cyber forces and information operations will be further developed and adjusted to reflect on current trends. It will be divided into at least two specialised components for information capabilities and for cyber capabilities. All elements of the Cyber Forces and Information Operations will achieve the full operational capability.

The capacity of information capabilities will be increased. The Cyber Forces will be able to assign elements for three autonomously deployable brigade/battalion task forces and will fully provide support to strategic communications and information operations.

The Cyber Forces will accomplish the building of capabilities for protecting own parts of the cyber space including deployed task forces. Cyber capabilities will be doctrinally and practically integrated into the conduct of operations including the use of MI capabilities.

The acquisition and continuous modernisation of assets of cyber forces and information operations will increasingly accentuate the

implementation of autonomous systems and artificial intelligence. Dedicated vehicles for deployable information operations elements will be procured.

#### **Territorial Forces:**

The Territorial Forces will be able to provide the performance of government functions through the RMHQs, perform selective increases of manning levels and mobilisation of the Armed Forces of the Czech Republic, manage peacetime manning levels of the Armed Forces of the Czech Republic, realise specific measures of operational preparation of the state territory, be involved in the provision of the Host Nation Support, defend and protect critical defence infrastructures with the ARC units.

#### **Training Command – Military Academy:**

The building of the Radošov training centre will increase the capacity in the domain of basic and specialist training.

#### **Intelligence support in the Czech Armed Forces:**

In the domain of intelligence support, the semiautomatic system will be completed for assessment of input data from sensors with a full use of database files. In accordance with the Czech Armed Forces C4ISTAR architecture, multipurpose unmanned aerial and ground surveillance systems will be procured and upgraded with a high degree of autonomous control and a cooperating acquisition system with modular combat systems compatible with the systems acquired by individual branches and services. At the same time, light surveillance/attack unmanned aerial systems for the performance of surveillance missions and fire support for LF units will be procured, with specific focus on engagement of point targets with military importance located in tactical depth of the area of operations. Further, in the domain of force protection,

the procurement will continue of EW assets to counter unmanned aerial systems including mobile radio signal jammers integrated into the C4ISTAR system. In the framework of Electronic Warfare, the acquisition will continue of sophisticated systems – active and passive systems, data and information network and navigation system jammers including the acquisition of directed energy weapon systems.

Surveillance pods in support of targeting process and aircraft self-defence systems will be procured for Air Force units.

In the domain of geospatial, hydro-meteorological and global navigation systems, a high level of automation and robotisation will be achieved to the effect of providing near realtime time data and information availability in the Czech Armed Forces C2S.

#### **Logistic support:**

Reorganisation of the 14th Logistic Support Battalion, the Maintenance Support Centre and the Deployable Forces Support Battalion will increase maintenance and repair capacity primarily on Level 1 through Level 3.

Stocks in the quantity of 30 SDOS will be generated in the domain of ammunition, spares and other general consumable materiel in support of combat activities. Further, systems of transport, storage and handling of the designated volume of stocks will be procured. The stocks to support the needs of the Armed Forces of the Czech Republic for operation in the state of national emergency and the state of war will be contracted.

AF Level 2 logistics will achieve the full operational capability.

The outcomes of science and research in the domain of robotisation and automation

of logistic capabilities and process will be implemented in practice. Strengthening of Level 1 and Level 2 logistic support will continue through the introduction of new generation mobile systems, an integrated container system and specific purpose superstructures. The implementation will continue of new generation equipment, ballistic protection, small arms and light weapons ammunition and protective means.

#### **Military Medicine:**

The Military Medicine will continue to realise the projects commenced under the previous milestone through the procurement of medical evacuation vehicles, equipment and materiel for field hospitals including instrumentation, and the replacement of vehicles for transport of biological agents. Rapid bio identification systems will be procured for biological defence units. The Military Medical Service will be ready to provide a full operation of the specialised infectious hospital of the Biological Defence Department Těchonín, in relation with hospitalisation and insulation of persons with highly contagious and exotic diseases. Modernisation of immovable infrastructure will continue.

#### **Signal service and informatisation:**

Modernisation projects will be realised for the creation of the Integrated Information Environment with a full spectrum of CIS services in line with the FMN concept and eGovernment requirements. Automation will continue of the process in the frame of defence systems digitisation, and robotisation and artificial intelligence will be developed with a high emphasis on safety and security. The building of Secret domain will be completed in the whole spectrum of CIS services and the follow-on capabilities in the area of operation planning and control will be expanded to the strategic and operational levels using software tools in NATO.

In the domain of communication and information infrastructure, projects will be realised to modernise command posts systems, transport networks, military wideband and narrowband satellite systems within service life. A high emphasis will be attached to security, expanding of transmission capacity and implementation of new functionalities. Projects will be realised to acquire tactical radio communication systems and the procurement will continue of CIS equipment and materiel to attain the defined standards at all components of the Czech Armed Forces.

The capacity of Communication and Information Environment for command posts will increase.

A necessary quantity of property and required services will be provided for the wartime build-up Czech Armed Forces. To achieve that, the possibilities and capabilities of industries active in subject-matter areas in the domestic market will be used. The necessary stocks of spares and general consumable materiel will be defined for supporting the Czech Armed Forces' communication and information environment. In relation with the defined need within the planning cycle, the necessary amount of funding will be planned and stocks and general consumable materiel will be procured. As part of supporting the property life cycle, the maintenance capacities for Level 1, 2 and 3 of CIS equipment and materiel will be provided.

#### **Personnel:**

A steady increase in the manning levels will continue in all categories of military professionals and defence civilians in order to achieve and maintain the manning levels of at least 90 % in units and components of the Czech Armed Forces. The personnel structure will be balanced across all rank corps.

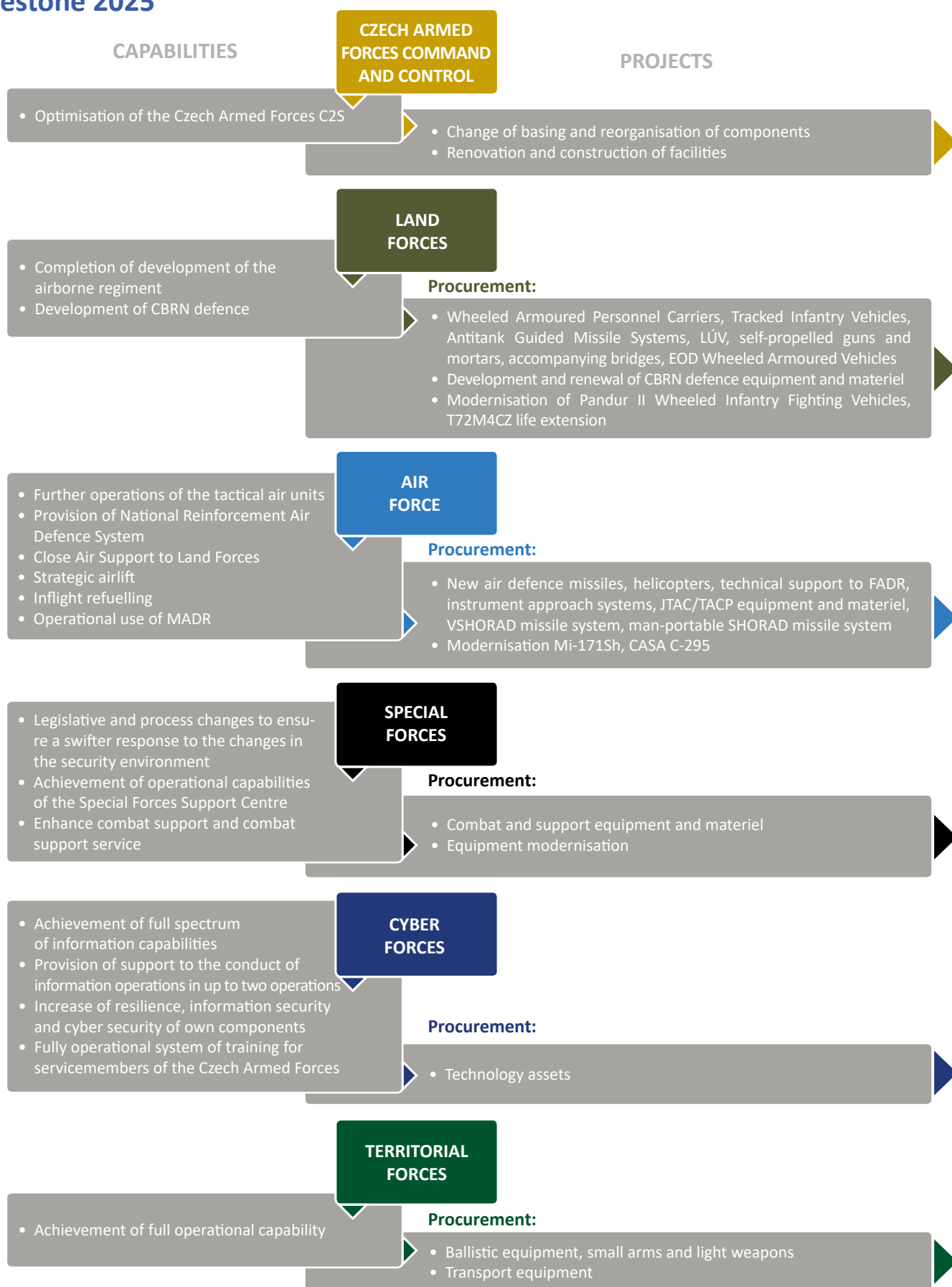
The training of the personnel will be provided via a coordinated cooperation of the University of Defence and the Training Command – Military Academy, for both the accredited form, and career and specialised courses. Internal regulations will be continuously adapted with the goal to maintain the attractiveness of military service, increase the motivation and ensure the fulfilment of social needs of the personnel in all categories.

#### **Active Reserve Component:**

Manning levels will be increased to 10.000 personnel; in order to achieve that, both maintaining the recruitment pace, and intensively recruiting military professionals into active reserves after the termination of their service relationship will be crucial.

Procurement of equipment and materiel for the ARC units will be completed. Together with measures in the training of ARC personnel, the territorial units will achieve the capability of autonomous operational deployment in the territory of the Czech Republic in the defence and protection of critical defence infrastructures and fulfilment of tasks in cooperation with the Police of the Czech Republic. The ARC units in individual services will achieve the operational deployment capability.

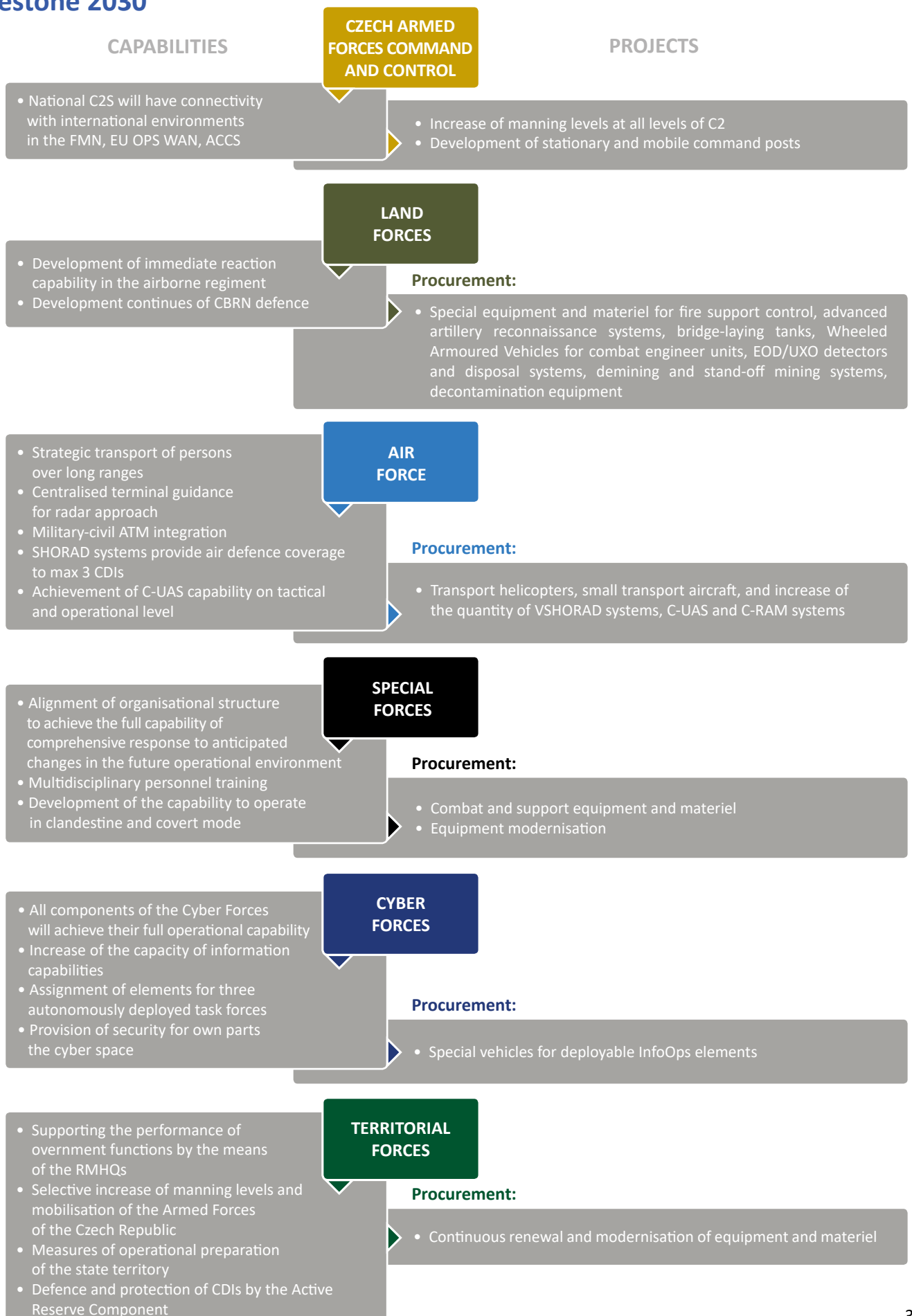
## Milestone 2025





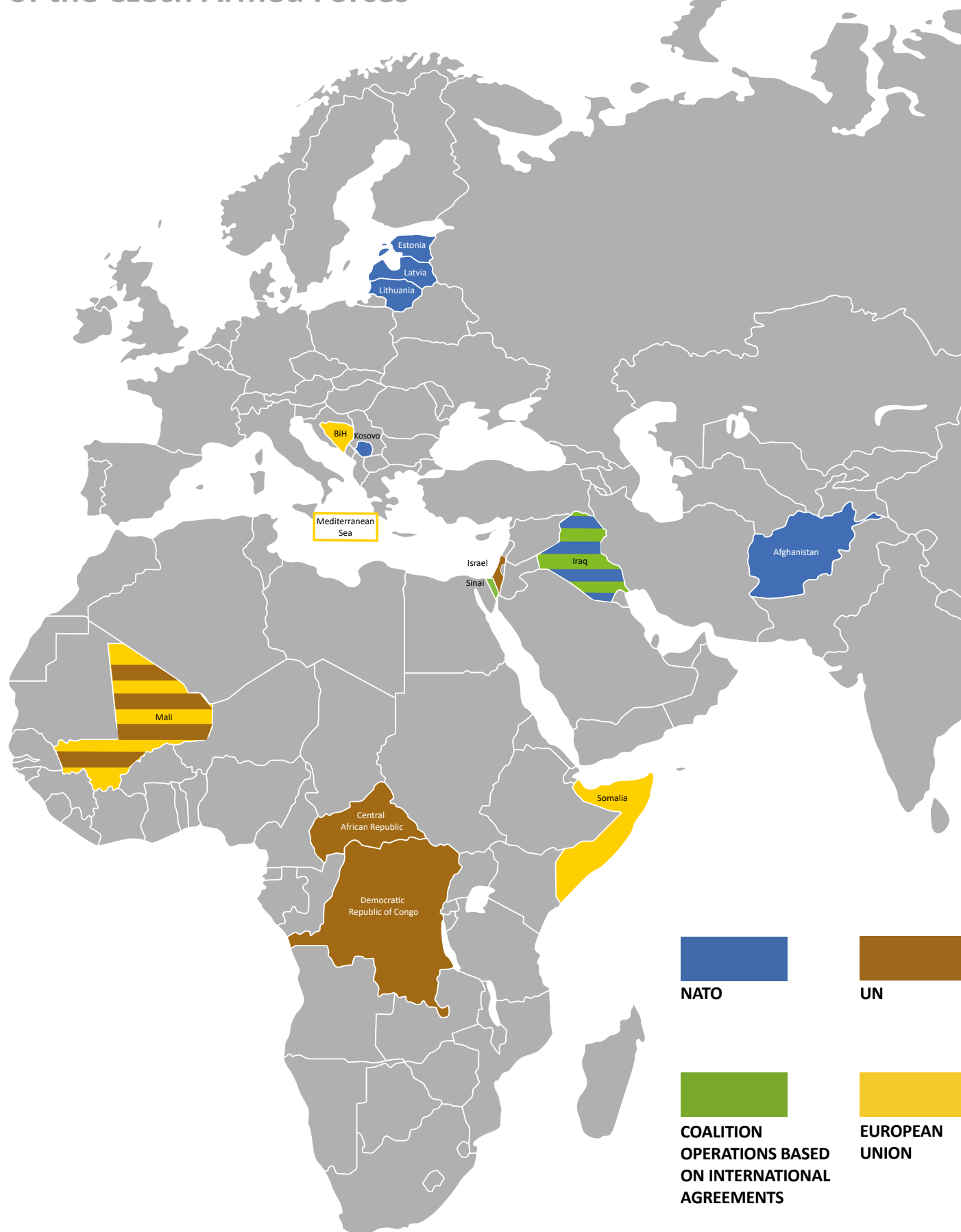
# Major projects and tasks of capability development

## Milestone 2030





# Current foreign operations of the Czech Armed Forces







# Assumed requirements to fulfil the strategy to achieve the required status

## Personnel

Recruiting and retaining qualified personnel remains the key factor for achieving and sustaining capabilities of the Czech Armed Forces to perform statutory missions and the ensuring of the share in the Czech Republic’s international commitments.

Achieving the required capabilities will be covered by the recruitment of approximately 2,400 new military professionals annually, which will cater for both retirements and produce a net year-to-year growth of

roughly 800 to 900 military professionals. A high priority will be attached to attracting a sufficient number of high-quality persons interested in service in junior officer ranks by the means of the UoD as well as through direct recruitment or transition from the NCO ranks upon gaining necessary qualifications.

The ToE numbers of military professionals in Czech Armed Forces units and components will be planned at 8 % to 10 % higher than the budgetary numbers for given calendar

year, and well in advance. That will allow for a continuous manning of units and components in line with career management, for the realisation of their new service assignments and the using of experience of personnel posted abroad.

The demanded growth of personnel strength to ensure the capabilities and performance of tasks of the Czech Armed Forces is listed in Table 1 below.

Table 1 Increase of personnel strength to ensure the demanded capabilities and required tasks

Category/Year	2020	2025	2030
Demanded personnel			
Mil	22,995	27,245	30,000
Govt	108	146	146
Civ*	3,799	4,260	4,389
ARC	3,650	5,700	10,000

\*including the positions of employees in administration authorities

### Priority measures to achieve the objective status:

- The conduct of the Czech Armed Forces as a responsible, reliable and attractive employer.
- Maintaining the recruitment capability for the enlisted and junior NCO ranks, increase of the number of commissioned officers by the means of the UoD.
- Application of career management policy including an active involvement in initiation, development and implementation of essential defence regulations.
- Stabilisation of organisational structures.
- Development and modernisation of infrastructure to improve the life conditions of personnel in line with modern demands of life and force training requirements.
- Creating conditions conducive to the use of abilities of military professionals after the end of their service relationship.

### Personnel training

In accordance with the personnel training concept, the training will comprise all its areas: military education, academic and field training. The training requirements will be defined by owners of individual areas. The components of the defence personnel training system will continue to be primarily used in order for the personnel to meet the qualification requirements of secondary, professional and university education.

Advanced training (language training, career and specialty training) will be realised with respect to the newly introduced equipment and technology. In this domain, the Czech Armed Forces will primarily rely on the Training Command – Military Academy and deepen the cooperation with the UoD.

In the domain of training, the principal effort will focus on achieving readiness of individuals, units and staffs for operational

deployments. The Czech Armed Forces servicemembers will be able to fully serve in NATO, EU and UN command structures.

The contents of training will incorporate latest observations from the field of introduction of new weapons, weapon systems and technology. Equally, training will incorporate observations and lessons learnt from operations.

The training of personnel for the needs of the Czech Armed Forces involves the ARC training, which is similar to the system of training of military professionals. The ARC training will focus on attaining and sustaining the skills and abilities of ARC personnel and units for operational deployments within and outside the territory of the Czech Republic.

#### General personnel support

In the performance of assigned tasks in the

home territory and abroad, the personnel will be supported by the general personnel support services (chaplaincy, psychological and humanitarian service). At the same time, the care for retired military professionals, civilian reintegration assistance and war veterans care will be developed.

The mission of general personnel support will be to foster the sustaining of the required capabilities and successful accomplishment

of the Czech Armed Forces' missions. The psychological service will provide a comprehensive care for mental health to the effect of increasing psychological readiness of the defence personnel and their families. Chaplaincy will provide a universally conceived non-missionary service. The humanitarian service will provide measures to support the quality of life of military professionals and their families.

## Funding requirement

The basic assumption for an effective national defence is a continuous generation of the resource framework for defence. Ensuring of sufficient funding is essential for the realisation of key modernisation projects, generation of required stocks of military materiel, meeting the costs of retaining and recruitment of military personnel, provision of sufficient training and additional measures under this Concept creating the conditions for adequate ensuring of the Czech Republic's defence and security, development of the Czech Armed Forces and performance of the commitments to our Allies in NATO and the EU.

Funding projection in individual years is based on the political commitment, which

is translated into defence policy planning documents, and that is the attaining of defence appropriations of 2% GDP till 2024 and their continuous stability at that level. That value corresponds to the Defence Investment Pledge endorsed at the NATO Summit in Wales in 2014, which the Czech Republic undertook together with other NATO Allies. In the Czech Republic, the commitment is included in policy documents endorsed by the Government, particularly the Czech Republic's Defence Strategy and the Czech Republic's Longterm Perspective for Defence 2035.

In order to ensure a well-balanced funding of development programs, it is essential to keep the minimum amount of investments into major types of equipment including the

associated research in accordance with the NATO methodology at 20% of the overall defence budget. The share of defence expenditures in the GDP, which would ensure the attainment of the declared political commitment in 2024 through a linear growth and its subsequent stability until 2030, is stated in Table 2 below. Those shares guided the setting of the overall financial framework for the developing the CAFDC. This planning framework does not affect the independence of the planning process in accordance with the Act No.218/2000 Coll. on Budgetary Rules, as subsequently amended.

Table 2 Optimum share of MoD budget in GDP

	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030
<b>GDP</b>	5,627	5,880	6,128	6,382	6,510	6,640	6,773	6,908	7,046	7,187	7,331	7,478
<b>Total limit</b>	66.73	75.53	85.79	102.11	117.17	132.80	135.45	138.16	140.92	143.74	146.62	149.55
<b>Share on GDP (%)</b>	1.19	1.28	1.40	1.60	1.80	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00



The GDP share for 2019-2020 relates to the macroeconomic prediction by the Ministry of Finance dated July 2019.

Actual tempo of performing the defined strategic goals will be realised with a view of current development of the Czech national economy and the compass of possibility of state budget in given period, which will be authorised for the MoD budget chapter by the Act on the Czech Republic's state budget for given fiscal year.

The draft FY2020 budget and the medium term outlook for 2021-22 is in line with the draft Governmental bill on the FY2020 national budget, i.e. CZK 75.5 billion in 2020, CZK 85.32 billion in 2021 and CZK 95.16 billion in 2022.

In order to support the involvement of MoD forces and assets on operations abroad and in multinational exercises, exercises with international participation as well as national exercises to maintain interoperability with Allies and the development of the Czech Armed Forces' combat capabilities (as a matter of priority, as a matter of priority with a larger force assignment), funding will be allocated in the necessary scope.

Funding of programs designed to develop individual services will be provided in

accordance with the authorised program documentation and will reflect the requirements defined in the strategy of the required status under Milestone 2025 and Milestone 2030. In the frame of program funding, requirements will be realised to maintain operational readiness of the facilities designated for the achievement of the demanded capabilities of the Czech Armed Forces, readiness of facilities for the newly acquired equipment and also for additional housing facilities in new locations. For the preparation and realisation of immovable infrastructure projects, funding will be used in relation to the scope of readiness and the priority attached to the realisation of individual projects.

As a matter of priority, funding and realisation of the key strategic projects in relevant program or subprogram will be provided.

In the process of reviewing and balancing the Medium Term Plan, the volumes of expenditures of program funding may be subject to change. Specification of the structure of individual activities may take place, and the change of their financial indicators. The provision of necessary development and realisation of strategic and key projects of the Czech Armed Forces as per the status required under Milestone 2030, will claim dedicated programs ensuring funding.

The acquisition of ammunition, equipment, fuel, spares, servicing of land and air equipment, military medical service and the operation of CIS for the achievement of the Czech Armed Forces' capabilities will be funded from current expenditures. At the same time, conditions will be created conducive to the stabilisation of funding designated for the operation and repairs of immovable infrastructure.

In the calculation of costs based on requirements for investments into movable and immovable property and while including the costs of current expenditures, it is fair to conclude that the requirements will be adequately resourced with the observation of the assumed limits of funding in 2019–2030.





# Potential risks affecting the realisation of the CAFDC

As part of developing the present Concept, the following significant risks threatening its successful realisation have been identified:

- Unexpected development of the security environment with elements of instability and uncertainty.
- Instable and unpredictable resource framework for ensuring the Czech Republic's defence.
- Insufficient capabilities of the acquisition process not meeting the needs of the Czech Armed Forces.
- Decline of the Czech Armed Forces' competitiveness in the job market.
- A negative demographic development and health status of the population affecting the Czech Armed Forces' manning levels.
- Insufficient security of supply in the states of crisis.
- Neglected condition and unavailability of infrastructure not meeting the requirements for force training and for the ensuring of performance of operational assignments.

The risk management system necessitates the realisation of synergic measures to mitigate the impact of the above threats both on national and international levels.



# Assessment of compatibility with defence concepts authorised by the Government

The compatibility assessment was performed on the basis of assessment of the present Concept's wording with the authorised Active Reserve Concept of the Armed Forces of the Czech Republic, the Mobilisation Concept of the Armed Forces of the Czech Republic, the Concept of Operational Preparation of the Czech Republic's State Territory and the Concept of Preparation of Citizens for National Defence.

## The Active Reserve Concept of the Armed Forces of the Czech Republic

The basic measures under the Active Reserves Concept of the Armed Forces of the Czech Republic have been implemented in the Czech Armed Forces Development Concept 2030. The need of the Czech Armed Forces calls for a progressive growth of the ARC personnel strength up to 10,000 reservists. Specific systemised posts will be defined for the ARC training for possible attachment in staffs or in specialised military occupational specialties as part of maintaining the capabilities of individual branches and services with specific focus on Cyber Forces and Information Operations.

## The Mobilisation Concept of the Armed Forces of the Czech Republic

The provisions of the Mobilisation Concept of the Armed Forces of the Czech Republic are partially delineated and elaborated in the Czech Armed Forces Development Concept 2030 so as not to be at variance with the Concept. The organisational and materiel part of the force mobilisation build-up responding to the change of the security environment needs to be elaborated.

The principle of realisation of extraordinary measures<sup>24</sup> in the Czech Armed Forces before the declaration of the state of national emergency has been reflected.

## The Concept of Operational Preparation of the Czech Republic's State Territory

The provisions of the Concept of Operational Preparation of the Czech Republic's State Territory are reflected in the Czech Armed Forces Development Concept 2030 in the necessary scope, which is not at variance with this concept.

The Czech Armed Forces is ready to provide the host nation support system, and the defence and protection of designated critical defence infrastructures.

## The Concept of Preparation of Citizens for National Defence of the Czech Republic

The Concept is not at variance with the provisions of the Concept of Preparation of Citizens for National Defence of the Czech Republic. The preparation of citizens for national defence contributes to the common effort to ensure defence capability of the Czech Republic.

<sup>24</sup> Including for instance the draft procedure for undrafted age groups, preparation and acquisition of military materiel.





# Conclusion

By authorising the CAFDC, the Government of the Czech Republic fulfils one of its statutory obligations as part of national defence management<sup>25</sup>. The information on the course of realisation of the CAFDC will be submitted to the Government of the Czech Republic in the Report on Ensuring the Defence of the Czech Republic.

The CAFDC defines the Czech Armed Forces 2030 objective force capabilities that are essential for the performance of all required measures. The strategy of the development of capabilities envisions the realisation of the intentions under the CAFDC in two milestones. Under the Milestone 2025, basic development of the Czech Armed Forces will take place, especially through the completion of building the heavy brigade. At the Milestone 2030, another systemic development of the Czech Armed Forces will have been realised with emphasis on the capabilities of tactical air units and the ground based air defence while modernisation of the Land Forces will have continued.

The CAFDC will be subject to reviews with four-year periodicity from the date of authorisation by the Government, and possibly earlier in case of a significant change of the security environment.

---

<sup>25</sup> Section § 5 Paragraph 1 Letter c) of the Act No. 222/1999 Coll., on Ensuring National Defence.

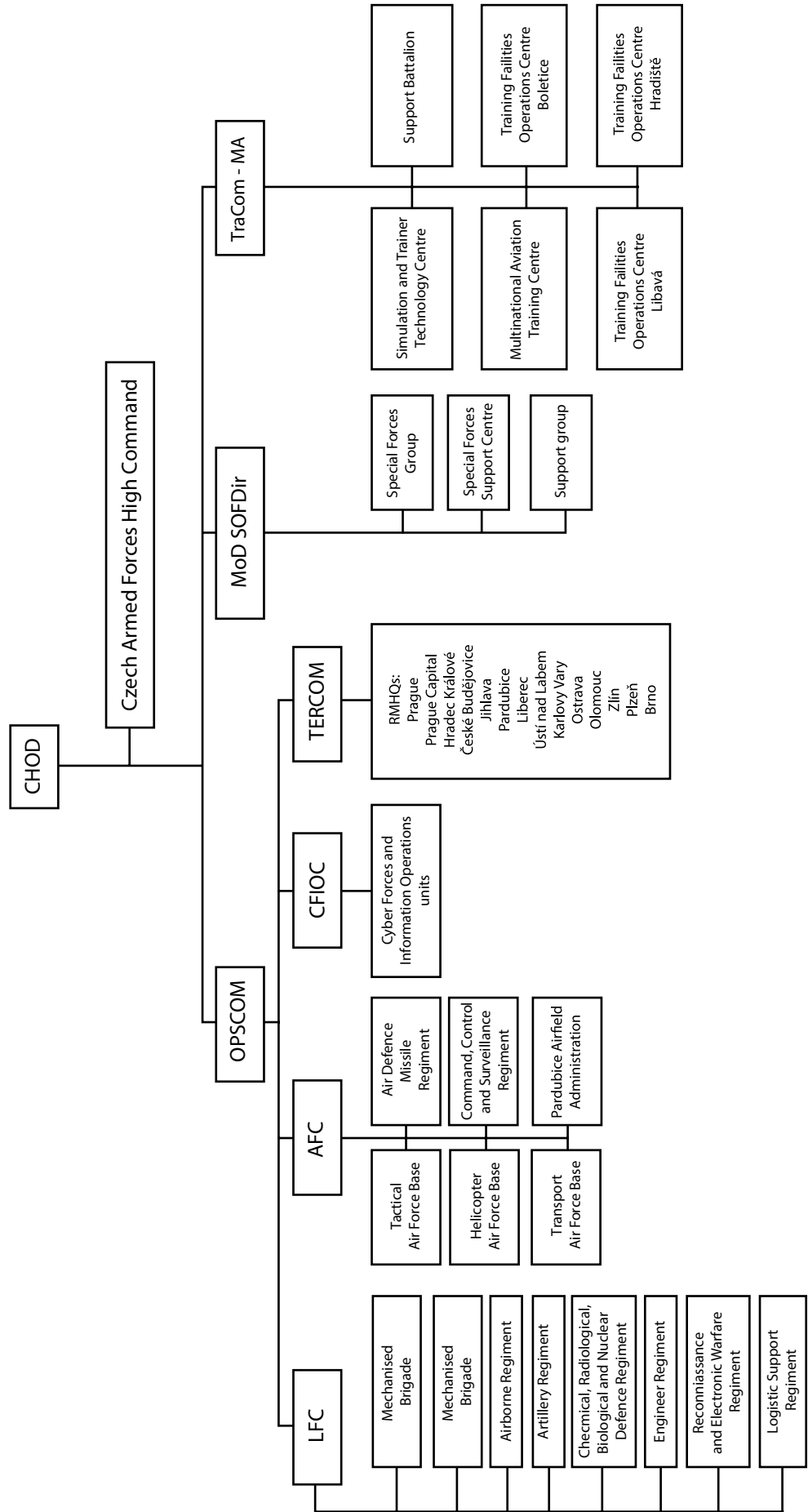


## Acronyms:

14th LSRegt	14th Logistic Support Regiment
22nd HAFB	22nd Helicopter Air Force Base
25th ADMRegt	25th Air Defence Missile Regiment
26th C2SRegt	26th Command, Control and Surveillance Regiment
44th LMBn	44th Light Motorised Battalion
53rd REWRegt	53rd Reconnaissance and Electronic Warfare Regiment
ACCS	Air Command and Control System
AD	Air Defence
AFCR	Armed Forces of the Czech Republic
AFC	Air Force Command
AFSC	Alliance Future Surveillance and Control
AGS	Alliance Ground Surveillance
ARC	Active Reserve Component
ASMR	Administration of State Material Reserves
ATGM	Antitank Guided Missile
ATM	Air Traffic Management
BdeTF	Brigade Task Force
C2S	Command and Control System
C4ISTAR	Command Control Computer Communication Intelligence Surveillance Target Acquisition Reconnaissance
CAF	Czech Armed Forces
CAFDC	Czech Armed Forces Development Concept
CBRN	Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear
CDI	Critical Defence Infrastructure
CESMO	Cooperative Electronic Support Measures Operations
CF	Cyber Forces
CFBLNet	Coalition Field Battle Laboratory Network
CFIOC	Cyber Forces and Information Operations Command
CHOD	Chief of Defence
CIMIC	Civil Military Cooperation
CIRC	Computer Incident Response Capability
CIS	Communication and Information Systems
CISA	Communication and Information Systems Agency
CoE	Centre of Excellence
C-RAM	Counter Rocket, Artillery and Mortar
CSC	Convoy Support Centre
CT	Capability Target
C-UAS	Counter-Unmanned Aircraft System
CR	Czech Republic
CZJK	Czech koruna
DCM	Deployable Communication Module
EOD	Explosive Ordnance Disposal
eNRF	enhanced NATO Response Force
EU	European Union
EU OPS WAN	European Union Operation System Wide Area Network
EUBG	European Union Battle Group

EW	Electronic Warfare	SFSC	Special Forces Support Centre
FADR	Fixed Air Defence Radar	SHORAD	Short Range Air Defense
FMN	Federated Mission Networking	SNE	State of National Emergency
FNC	Framework Nations Concept	SOF	Special Operation Forces
FRG	Federal Republic of Germany	STRATEVAC	Strategic Evacuation
FY	Fiscal Year	STTC	Simulation and Trainer Technology Centre
GBAD	Ground Based Air Defence	TACSAT	Tactical Satellite
GDP	Gross Domestic Product	TerCom	Territorial Command
GoCR	Government of the Czech Republic	TerF	Territorial Forces
GS CAF	General Staff of the Czech Armed Forces	TF	Task Force
HNS	Host Nation Support	TIFV	Tracked Infantry Fighting Vehicle
IES	Integrated Emergency System	TOPFAS	Tool for Operations Planning Functional Area Services
IFF	Identification Friend or Foe	TraCom-MA	Training Command - Military Academy
IFV	Infantry Fighting Vehicle	UN	United Nations
IIE	Integrated Information Environment	UoD	University of Defence
IMINT	Imagery Intelligence	USA	United States of America
IS DCCN	Information System of Defence Classified Computer Network	VJTF	Very High Readiness Joint Task Force
ISTAR	Intelligence, Surveillance, Target Acquisition, Reconnaissance	VSHORAD	Very Short Range Air Defense
JCBRND COE	Joint Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear Defence Center of Excellence	VTE	Voluntary Training Exercise
JTAC/TACP	Joint Terminal Attack Controller/Tactical Air Control Party	WIFV	Wheeled Infantry Fighting Vehicle
LAV	Light Armoured Vehicle, Light Assault Vehicle	WMD	Weapons of Mass Destruction
LFC	Land Forces Command		
LMV	Light Multirole Vehicle		
LOGFAS	Logistic Functional Area Services		
MADR	Mobile Air Defence Radar		
MEDEVAC	Medical Evacuation		
MI	Military Intelligence		
MILSATCOM	Military Satellite Communication		
MoD	Ministry of Defence		
MTA	Military Training Area		
NAEW & C	NATO Airborne Early Warning & Control		
NATINAMDS	NATO Integrated Air and Missile Defence System		
NATO	North Atlantic Treaty Organization		
NCO	Non Commissioned Officer		
NRADS	National Reinforcement Air Defence Systems		
NRF	NATO Response Force		
OpsCom	Operations Command		
OPST	Operational Preparation of State Territory		
PCR	Police of the Czech Republic		
RMHQ	Regional Military Headquarters		
SAM	Surface to Air Missile		
SATCEN	Satellite Centre		
SAR	Search and Rescue		
SES	Single European Sky		
SDOS	Standard Days of Supply		

Objective organogram of the Czech Armed Forces



## Annex 2

### Immovable infrastructure

#### Current status

Because of persistent underfunding, the level of immovable infrastructure does not correspond to the needs of supporting Czech Armed Forces capability development, provision of training and support of the Czech Armed Forces servicemembers. Decommissioning of immovable property from the inventory of the Czech Armed Forces and its sale caused the absence of free capacities of immovable capacities to ensure the planned development of all branches and services including, the formation of new components and introduction of new types of equipment into inventory.

#### Required status

The realisation of measures in the frame of development and modernisation of immovable infrastructure will ensure the development and improvement of immovable infrastructure necessary for the performance

of the Czech Armed Forces, reception of Allied reinforcement forces and performance of crisis management missions. Based on studies completed, the development of the immovable infrastructure will be developed in selected garrisons and permanent operating locations as a matter of high priority.

Under Milestone 2025, the immovable infrastructure of the 7th Mechanised Brigade will be optimised and developed in connection with the brigade's equipping with a new type of tracked infantry fighting vehicle and the immovable infrastructure will be developed in support of newly formed airborne regiment. The development and realignment of immovable infrastructure will focus on improvement of conditions for the performance of operational missions by the Czech Armed Forces units, training of forces and the Active Reserve Component, storage, maintenance and repairs of used equipment

and materiel. Land critical for national defence will be acquired into the ownership of the Czech Republic and into the authorisation of management by the MoD. Accommodation capacity earmarked for housing new servicemembers of the Czech Armed Forces will be expanded in selected garrisons.

Under Milestone 2030, the development and alignment of immovable infrastructure will continue with the objective to continue redressing dilapidation of structures to support the needs of the existing as well as newly formed units of the Czech Armed Forces. Into the ownership of the Czech Republic and the authorisation to manage by the MoD, additional land and critical defence infrastructures will be acquired. Stationary maintenance capacities will be built to support the reorganisation of the battalions of the 14th Logistic Support Regiment.

### Major Immovable Infrastructure development projects of individual forces of the Czech Armed Forces

**1. Land Forces** – development of immovable infrastructure in the Land Forces garrisons will focus on refurbishment and modernisation of the existing immovable property and expansion of their capacity to provide for the growth of personnel strength, storage of military materiel supplies and for creating the conditions for the replacement of primary weapon systems and storage of new equipment. In the Přáslavice, Bučovice, Hranice, Lipník nad Bečvou, Opava, Pardubice, Bechyně, Prague, Žatec and Chrudim garrisons, the development of immovable infrastructure will be realised on the basis of the developed projects in the framework of the “21st Century Garrisons”. After assessment of Phase I in September 2019, the “21st century garrisons” project includes additional garrisons of the Czech Armed Forces.

**2. Air Force** – the continued modernisation of the immovable infrastructure in Čáslav and Náměšť garrisons will create conditions conducive for the performance of airspace defence missions and for the support of weapon systems replacement and

modernisation projects. Development and modernisation of immovable infrastructure will continue at Prague-Kbely airfield, in the Strakonice garrison and in the 26th C2SRegt with emphasis on increasing their capacity and capability to ensure depositing storage and use of the new technology.

**3. Special Forces** – development and modernisation of immovable infrastructure will take place in the Olomouc and Prostějov garrisons with focus on renovation and modernisation of the existing infrastructure including the modernisation of training facilities.


**4. Cyber Forces** – the development of immovable infrastructure will focus on the realisation of investments into the renewal, modernisation and development of immovable property in support of cyber units built in the garrisons of Brno, Olomouc and Prague with specific emphasis on information systems with classified operation.

**5. Territorial Forces** – the development of the immovable infrastructure will focus on

building working and accommodation zones for the newly formed Territorial Command. A complete renovation of immovable property will be finalised within the Milestone 2025.

**6. Training Command** – Military Academy – the development of immovable infrastructure will take place at the Training Command – Military Academy in Vyškov, MTA Hradiště, MTA Boletice and MTA Libavá in the connection with the Czech Armed Forces modernisation and weapon systems replacement programs, development of training facilities and sites, the Simulation and Trainer Technology Centre (STTC) and training halls. The accommodation capacities for force training will be expanded by 2025. Stationary data coverage of the Březina MTA for a live simulation system will be provided and the STTC infrastructure completed. The Radošov training centre will be built as part of immovable infrastructure development by 2030.

**7. Czech Armed Forces intelligence support** – development and modernisation



of immovable infrastructure will take place in the garrisons of Opava, Tábor and Prostějov and in standalone locations of the 53rd REWRegt. Specific emphasis will be placed on the development of the immovable infrastructure for the unmanned aerial systems battalion, and for building garage and maintenance facilities, parking areas, and working and accommodation zones. The existing immovable infrastructure at standalone locations will be modernised and renovated.

**8. Logistic support** – the development of the immovable infrastructure will focus on creating conditions favourable for deployable forces support battalion and finalisation of the capacity of the Movement Support Centre Stará Boleslav, Vyškov and Rančířov. In the connection with the Czech Armed Forces modernisation and weapon systems replacement, new ammunition depots, storage and maintenance facilities will be

built. By 2030, immovable infrastructure will be built in support of reorganisation of the 14th LogSptRegt battalions with specific emphasis on stationary maintenance capacity and immovable infrastructure for the needs of the Air Force Level 2 logistic element.

**9. Military medicine** – the development of immovable infrastructure will focus on achieving a higher level of capabilities by the elements of the Czech Armed Forces Military Medicine in the garrisons of Hradec Králové, Těchonín, Hlučín and Chotyně with focus on the domains of hygienic and counter-epidemic support and biological force protection, science and research, government veterinary supervision and the comprehensive prevention and medical care for service animals.

**10. Signal service** – the development of immovable infrastructure will focus on

building data centres, MILSATCOM system stationary hubs, modernisation and development of back-up crisis management site of protected command posts, building of fibre optic backbone networks and structured cabling. A multifunction building will be constructed in the Prague garrison while other facilities will be modernised to ensure communication support to the forces. Construction will continue in the Lipník nad Bečvou garrison to provide facilities for the operation of the NATO DCM B unit. Adequate immovable infrastructure will be built for the newly formed signal battalion and capacity provided in the domain of immovable infrastructure for the stocks of spare parts, consumable materiel and maintenance of CIS military equipment and materiel. In order to provide security to communication infrastructure, security technology will be installed at the technical support sites and in facilities with installed CIS technologies.



## Annex 3

### Czech Armed Forces capability development programs strategy 2030

The principal economic management tool for realisation of the Czech Armed Forces development is the program funding, which is realised by the means of programs. The programs must be managed, controlled and evaluated. Only in such case it is possible to conceptually, organisationally, technically and timely plan, prepare and realise the intentions of the Czech Armed Forces Development Concept 2030.

The realisation of the Czech Armed Forces Development Concept will be ensured by the means of the existing of consequent development programs segmented into the system of programs of the Chief of General Staff of the Czech Armed Forces, as a manager of level 1 objectives and expenditure block 11, chapter 307 of the Czech Republic's budget, see Table 1.

In relation to the expiration of specific programs and in line with the new structure of the Czech Armed Forces' individual concepts, the current structure of development programs will be adjusted to accommodate the needs of an effective, efficient and stable provision of funding of individual development projects.

The Czech Armed Forces development programs are designed to achieve the objectives of the Czech Armed Forces development. The structure of the programs will comprise a system of material, time and financial conditions for development projects and activities leading to the fulfilment of the concept.

The complexity of development programs will include the expenditures for the procurement

of property, expenditures for renewal of both movable and immovable property including the development and renewal of immovable infrastructure, expenditures for the procurement of minor movable and immovable property and other associated program expenditures<sup>26</sup>.

In accordance with progressive completion of individual programs for maintenance and development of capabilities of individual services of the Czech Armed Forces, follow-on programs will be established for those forces to ensure funding for their development.

In order to support strategic, funding extensive and major replacement projects such as modernisation of the supersonic capability and modernisation of tank forces, dedicated development programs ensuring funding of those strategic projects may be created.

In order to ensure the development, renewal and modernisation of immovable infrastructure in individual garrisons, operating locations and the elements of the command and control system, the domain of immovable infrastructure will be covered in the frame of the relevant development program so, that essential coordination is ensured with the Czech Armed Forces' strategic projects and the development assignment of individual forces. In order to ensure simple renewal and modernisation of the existing immovable property and underground utilities, programs of immovable infrastructure renewal may be created in parallel with development programs (or after the end of their effectiveness) to ensure investments into

upgrades and modernisation of the existing infrastructure.

With the existing programs that have not been fully realised or the acquisition process for the projects defined under the program have not been completed yet, extension of the program period will be requested in accordance with law and based on the conditions of realisation of individual projects under the program. See Table 1.

Program funding will be defined based on assessment of the program documentation and the degree of defence appropriations allocated. New programs valued at CZK 5 billion plus will be submitted to the Government of the Czech Republic, other programs will be submitted to the Ministry of Finance<sup>27</sup> at least two years ahead of the completion of the previous development program so, that mandatory procedures for the assessment of the ending program are completed along with the termination of funding. The programs will be based on the requirements for the development of the Czech Armed Forces for the defence of the Czech Republic and the authorised strategy of their achievement in the context of NATO's collective defence. The extension of the existing programs will reflect the fulfilment of the CT 2017 requirements and the newly prepared follow-on programs will reflect the requirements of CT 2021<sup>28</sup>. Structuring of individual programs will be in line with the organisational structure of individual forces into subprograms enabling the fulfilment of this concept and subsequent partial concepts. Every subprogram will have assigned at least one key strategic project for given subject matter area.

<sup>26</sup> In accordance with Section § 12 Paragraph 1 of the Act No. 218/2000 Coll., on Budgetary Rules and on amendment of some related Acts (the Budgetary Rules Act), as subsequently amended, with marking of the proposed amendments.

<sup>27</sup> In accordance with Section § 13 Paragraph 2 of the Act No. 218/2000 Coll., on Budgetary Rules and on amendment of some related Acts (the Budgetary Rules), as subsequently amended, with marking of the proposed amendments.
































<sup>28</sup> In relation with the development of new programs, the program structure may be subject to changes upon the completion of Milestone 2025 in terms of composition and mutual linkage.

Table 1 – Program Development Structure

No.	Program	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030
107V08	Strategic program of maintenance and development of the capabilities of Land Forces												
107V22	Provision of compatibility of mobile communication systems of the Land Forces command and control												
107V32	Strategic program of maintenance and development of the capabilities of the Air Force												
107V41	Maintenance and development of the capabilities of the Air Force												
107V42	Special Forces												
107V45	Involvement of the Czech Armed Forces in operations and standby forces												
107V49	Maintenance and development of the capabilities of medical support												
107V59	Maintenance and development of communication and information support												
107V62	Maintenance and development of the supersonic capability												
107V68	Maintenance and development of the capabilities of the Land Forces												
107V69	Maintenance and development of the logistic support capabilities												



Annex 4  
Strategic and major projects

No.	Project	Project objective	before 2019	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2030+
1	Tracked Infantry Fighting Vehicle and its variants	Increase firepower, mobility and force protection capability in 7th BdeTF and compatibility with NATO forces.														
2	Main Battle Tank (T72 M4CZ replacement)	Increase firepower, mobility and force protection capability in 7th BdeTF and compatibility with NATO forces.														
3	NATO gun	Increase the BdeTF fire support capability in full spectrum of operations in accordance with the CT2017 requirements.														
4	Artillery fire control system	Increase timeliness and effectiveness of the BdeTF fire support capability, interoperable with NATO systems.														
5	120 mm self-propelled howitzer	Increase the direct fire support capability in mechanised battalions and TF in all types of operations.														
6	Pandur Wheeled Armoured Vehicle C2 / Signal variants	Increase operational capability in command, control and communications in elements of individual services comprising the BdeTF.														
7	TITUS Wheeled Armoured Vehicle C2 / Signal / Fire Control Coordination Post	Increase operational capability in command, control and communications in elements of individual services comprising the BdeTF.														
8	Light Armoured Vehicle S-LAV-CBRN and LAV-CBRN II	Increase the capacity to perform identification of radiological chemical warfare agents and to increase the manoeuvrability, force protection and interoperability of the units.														
9	Floating and auxiliary bridges (PMS - modernizace, člun k PMS, vozovka PMS, automobil mostu)	Increase the operational capability in overcoming water by forces comprising the BdeTF in line with the CT 2017.														
10	Individual ballistic protection	Provision of individual ballistic protection.														
11	Ballistic helmet 2017	Provision of individual ballistic protection.														
12	Tactical harness system	Provision of individual ballistic protection.														
13	Small arms	Increase individual fire capability.														
14	Pandur modernisation	Increase ballistic protection, firepower, manoeuvrability, command, control and communications.														
15	T-72M4CZ upgrade	Provision of compatibility and interoperability on the level of communication systems and information technology in line with the project of replacement of primary equipment of the 7th MechBde and attainment of the CT 2017 and compatibility with NATO forces.														
16	Light Assault Vehicle	Increase manoeuvrability, firepower and compatibility of airborne forces.														
17	PANDUR II WIFV procurement	Replacement of primary equipment of the 44th LMBn to a Mechanised Battalion, increase manoeuvrability, firepower and compatibility of the 4th BdeTF.														
18	3D Mobile Air Defence Radar	Procurement of 8 units of MADR radars will provide replacement of the existing radar surveillance systems that are well past their service life, and do not meet technical requirements.														
19	CASA C-295 M1 tactical transport aircraft	Increase capacity of the Czech Armed Forces airlift forces for short to medium range tactical airlift missions.														
20	JAS 39 GRIPEN supersonic aircraft lease	Lease of 14 supersonic aircraft and associated systems to provide the defence of the Czech Republic's airspace protection with own supersonic capability and performance of NATO commitments as part of NATINAMDS.														
21	Procurement of multirole helicopters	Provide further development of the helicopter capability for the performance of missions in support of the land forces and the special forces Mf-35/24V helicopter replacement.														
22	SHORAD air defence systém	Replacement of four SA-6 Gainful air defence missile batteries.														
23	RBS-70 NG MANPAD systém	Replacement of two S-10M (2x8 units) air defence missile batteries to maintain the air defence capability of the BdeTF airspace defence.														
24	Automated Command and Fire Control System - life cycle - Phase 2	Performance or comprehensive generation replacement of IT technologies and an upgrade of application software of combat command post, the RVR sensor and additional components of the Automated Command and Fire Control System.														
25	C-RAM capability	Attaining the counter rockets, artillery and mortar capability.														

Legend:

Project realisation →

Annex 5  
Czech Armed Forces Capability Development Plan

		2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030
Land Forces	Land Command and Control Capability (LC2C - Bde HQ)				★							
	Maintenance of a medium mechanised brigade capability											
	Development of a heavy mechanised brigade											
	Development of an artillery indirect fire capability											
	CIMIC capability development											
	ISTAR capability development											
	Development of combat engineer support capabilities											
	CBRN defence forces and capabilities development											
	Development of capabilities of airborne regiment											
Air Force	Maintenance of NATINAMDS capability											
	Maintenance of the capability to assign a tactical flights											
	Ground Based VSHORAD development											
	Ground Based SHORAD development											
	C-RAM capability development											
	Development of capability to assign one MADR unit											
	Maintenance of capability to assign a helicopter flight											
	Mainenance of capability to assign a transport aircraft											
Special Forces	Maintenance of capability to assign a special operations group											
	Capability to assign special operations air task unit											
Cyber Forces	Development of Cyber Forces											
	Capability to provide information security and cyber defence											
Support Forces	Maintenance of capability to assign ROLE 2											
	Maintenance of capability to assign ROLE 3											
	Development of deployable forces support battalion											

Legend: ★ planned capability achievement







## **THE CZECH ARMED FORCES DEVELOPMENT CONCEPT 2030**

**Published by the Ministry of Defence of the Czech Republic – MHI Prague**

**Address:** Military History Institute in Prague, U Památníku 2, 135 00 Praha 3

**[www.army.cz](http://www.army.cz)**

**[www.vhu.cz](http://www.vhu.cz)**

**Translation:** Jan Jindra

**Design:** Milan Syrový

**Photo:** archives of the Czech Armed Forces and MHI Prague

**Printed in May 2020**

**Printed by the** Military History Institute in Prague

1st Edition

**Copying, translating and duplicating this publication without the publisher's consent is prohibited**

**NOT FOR SALE**

© The Ministry of Defence of the Czech Republic – MHI Prague, 2020

ISBN 978-80-7278-803-3



