



# Newsletter

1/2011

Joint Chemical, Biological, Radiological and Nuclear Defence Centre of Excellence



## Content

**CBRN Intelligence Course**

CBRN 1st Responders Trainers Course

**Interview with Mr. Hýbl**

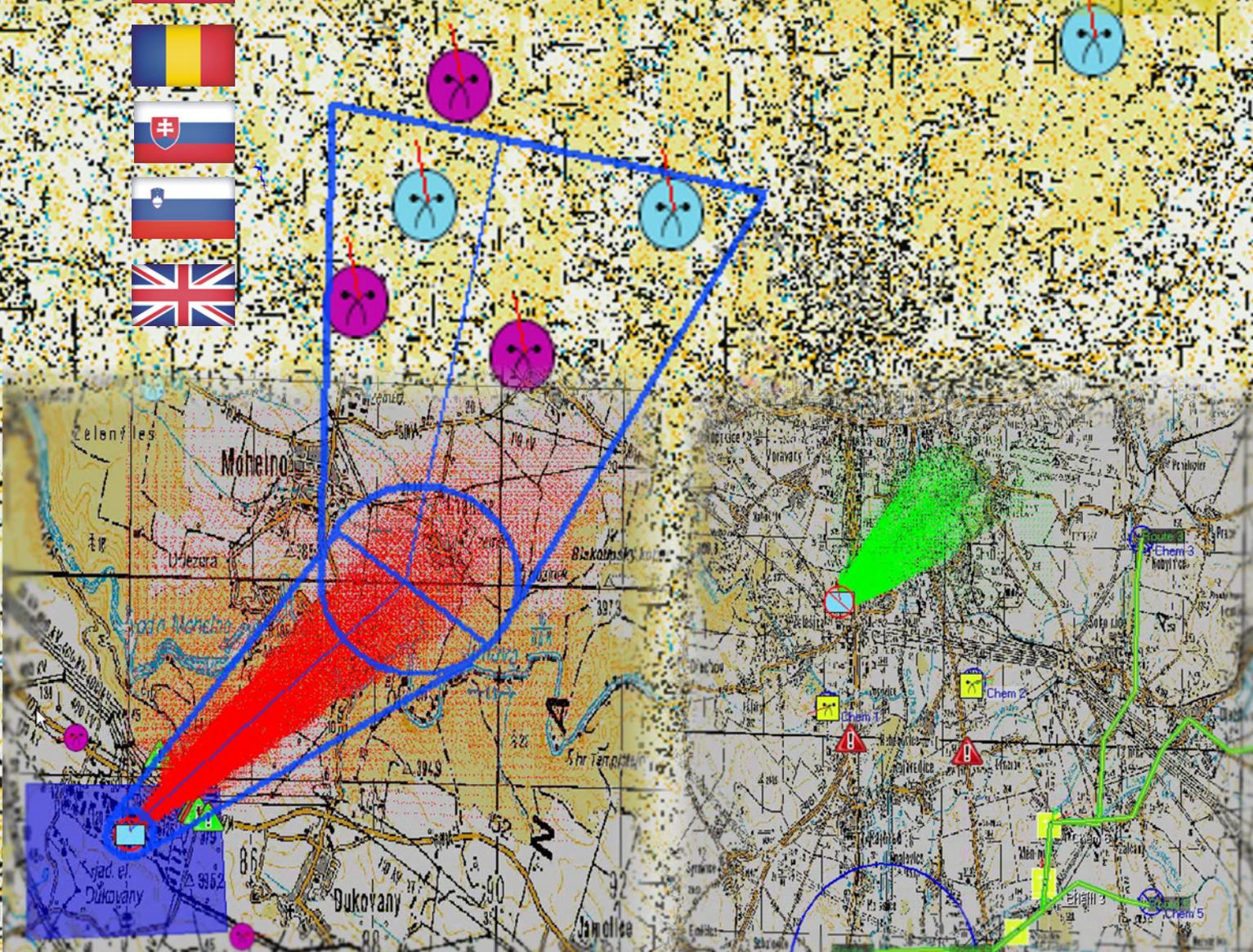
NATO CBRN Bodies Transformation

**CBRNE Aspects in DAT**

POW 2011

**PHOENIX 2010 & MSG – 049**

NATO CBRN Defence Concept





*Dear Reader,*

*I would like to introduce the second issue of the JCBRN Defence COE Newsletter. This edition deals with some “hot topics” within CBRN Defence. I would like to focus your attention on those topics that influence the COE’s current and future activities as well as those of the wider CBRN defence community.*

*The first article deals with a “CBRN Intelligence Workshop”, to be held in May. The main aim of that activity is to materialize the strategic level guidance on CBRN Intelligence and information sharing, one of the Strategic Enablers considered to be a key element in the preventive pillar. We hope that this workshop will directly support the planned “CBRN Intelligence Course” preparation whilst also improving knowledge within the Intel and CBRN communities.*

*The second article relates the NATO HQ reorganization and its consequences for the field of CBRN Defence. The merging process of operational and material related CBRN WGs is ongoing and is planned to be finished this year. That merging provides an opportunity to the CBRN defence community for both the operational and scientific SMEs to work in much closer cooperation.*

*The third article is about the CBRN Defence Against Terrorism seminar. This type of threat is not new. After September 11 2001, NATO launched a Research and Technology Study on “Defence against CBRN-attacks in the changing NATO strategic environment”. This threat has not disappeared. The NATO Strategic Concept highlights that “Terrorism poses a direct threat to the security of the citizens of NATO countries, and to international stability and prosperity more broadly. .... ..increases the threat and potential impact of terrorist attacks, in particular if terrorists were to acquire nuclear, chemical, biological or radiological capabilities.”*

*Finally, there is an article on “NATO Chemical, Biological, Radiological, and Nuclear (CBRN) Defence Concept”. This Concept is going to introduce important changes into CBRN Defence by establishing new approaches such as Prevention, Protection and Recovery, Intelligence Sharing, Reach Back and Fusion, wider cooperation in the CBRN Defence field, and a special emphasis on civil-military cooperation.*

*I would like to encourage you to comment on the articles and to share your views on different topics of CBRN Defence. It is hoped that this Newsletter will be used to share information and opinions as well as providing a forum for discussion.*

*Sincerely yours,  
Colonel János Zelenák HUN A  
JCBRN Defence COE  
Deputy Director*

# PHOENIX 2010 and MSG-049



In accordance with the „Program of Work 2010,“ the JCBRN Defence COE took part in Computer Assisted Exercise (CAX) PHOENIX 2010 utilizing the framework of MSG-049 on M&S System for Emergency Response Planning and Training. The CAX PHOENIX 2010 and MSG-049 Experiment was held from 15 Nov to 19 Nov 2010 at National Military Training Complex “Charalitzza” in Bulgaria.

The main aim of the CAX was to improve the cooperation and coordination among Bulgarian ministries and agencies in the planning and execution of operations for emergency response, stabilization and recovery. Moreover, this exercise and experiment underscored the importance of effective collaboration between the civilian and military organizations of which purpose is to achieve collaborative interaction to benefit the security and protection of population. The JCBRN Defence COE supported Bulgaria with HPAC outputs during exercise. The key emphasis was focused not only on prediction, analysis and evaluation of CBRN events but also on explanation how to use HPAC tool in proper way and support decision making process.

The main aim of the MSG-049 Experiment was to provide detailed information to CAX trainees on CBRN events. The first event simulated was a Petrochemical plant accident in the city of Burgas and the second one dealt with radiological weapon (dirty bomb) at the Lokomotiv stadium in the city of Sofia. The simulation tools of HPAC, EDMSIM, JCATS (Bulgaria) and CBRVB (UK DSTL) were used.

Outputs from JCBRN Defence COE M&S tools (casualty reports, radiological reports, situational reports, shape files) were transferred to JPECT

(Joint Planning and Execution Coordination Tool)-ACT and CFC/ CimicWeb-ACT and compared with outputs from another tools involved in experiment (JCATS, CBRVB).

The major result of JCBRN Defence COE participation in CAX/ Experiment was presentation of unique M&S capabilities in the field of CBRN defence. JCBRN Defence COE members demonstrated that COE can support NATO in its CBRN Defence effort not only with M&S SW tools but also by subject matter experts. The results of simulation tools were also presented during VIP day to ACOS ACT general Giovani Fungo, military attachés and others.

There is not one single system that satisfies all of the requirements of emergency response modeling and simulation; however a number of different systems satisfy the various requirements. The EDMSIM used by subject matter experts from the JCBRN Defence COE was the one system identified requested requirements however EDMSIM was lacking in their ability to realistically model the effects of the CBRN aspects of Emergency Response scenarios. A manual and a dynamic approach to improve the modeling of CBRN events within Emergency Response simulations through use of HPAC have been developed. HPAC was used in this case as a hazard prediction capability and not for a constructive simulation therefore other CBRN models should be explored to be used as a tool for the constructive simulation. The CB Sim Suite software recently obtained by the JCBRN Defence COE is a good example of CBRN dispersion constructive simulation.

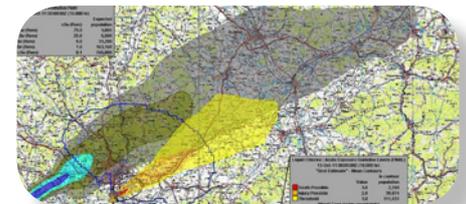
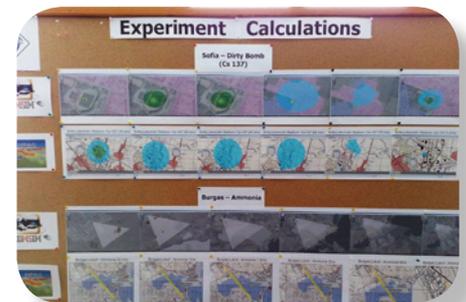
Generalized theoretical analysis of national experience summarizing the experiment performed during the

MSG-049 study reached a conclusion of current feasibility of effective M&S support to Emergency response planning and training.

After having successfully conducted a demonstration with industry on the various tools useful to support crisis operations, it can be concluded that in general the M&S capabilities are now available to greatly facilitate support for training and planning such operations.

Distributed simulations bring strong potential for multinational training covering both military and civil domain as required in Emergency Response for expeditionary forces.

Authors: LTC Jiří Chrástek, Mr. Jiří Pail



# Interview with Mr. Zdeněk Hýbl



procedure, the North Atlantic Council (NAC) approved the accreditation and activation of the JCBRN Defence COE as a NATO military body and it took us nearly the whole of 2007 to find out what it means to have IMO on the territory of the Czech Republic.

**You have just mentioned two terms, which sound similar to**

**me. Can you explain what the difference is between accreditation and activation of a military body?**

Usually people don't make any difference between the terms 'accreditation' and 'activation', but this is not correct. The COE can be accredited as NATO COE, which means that such COE is a part of the NATO Command Arrangement and is not "only" a national one. The term 'activation' means that COE is an activated pursuant to the Paris Protocol and such a COE is a NATO military body. To be more specific the NAC decides if a particular COE is granted the status of a NATO military body. In terms of the Paris Protocol, and in accordance with Article IX of the North Atlantic Treaty, we consider NATO Military Body to be the same as an International Military Organization (IMO). To be part of NATO with specific rights and obligations granted to such entity by the Paris Protocol. One of these rights is juridical personality. Juridical personality is derived from Article X of the Paris Protocol. There is some discussion to what extent the Paris Protocol can be applied. From my point of view, the Paris Protocol must be applied without any exclusion, because the only chance how not to grant the full right to act under the whole Paris Protocol is the decision of the NAC, in which the clear decision about exclusion must be defined.

**I see it is not easy to talk to lawyers. Can you define what the Paris Protocol is? And, what is the relationship between this document and the JCBRN Defence COE?**

The Paris Protocol stands for the Protocol on the Status of International Military Headquarters Set up Pursuant to the North Atlantic Treaty, and its aim is to define the status of the international military Headquarters and the personnel thereof within the North Atlantic Treaty

area. The relationship between this document and the JCBRN Defence COE is clear: a legal background for the activation of the JCBRN Defence COE as a NATO International Military Organization we can find in Art. XIV of the Paris Protocol, where it is stated that the whole (or any part thereof) of the present Protocol or the Agreement may be applied, by decision of the North Atlantic Council, to any international military Headquarters or organization which is established pursuant to the North Atlantic Treaty. Thus the Paris Protocol enables activation of the JCBRN Defence COE as the IMO. This document is also crucial for the real life of our organization.

**And what is the practical impact of the Paris Protocol on the real life at JCBRN defence COE?**

The answer is very simple. The JCBRN Defence COE act as a legal entity on the territory of the Czech Republic, which means that we can negotiate and sign contracts and acquire and dispose of property. We can also engage in legal proceedings as a claimant or as a defendant, but only in the cases that claimant or defendant is the JCBRN Defence COE itself. We can not in any case act on behalf of NATO, even we are activated as a NATO Military Body.

**It seems you have accomplished most of the legal business. Are there still some opened questions, some challenges you are currently facing?**

Firstly, I have to say that we haven't

**Mr. Hýbl, last week you came back from Norfolk, thus, what was the reason you had flown to the USA?**

The reason for my duty trip to Norfolk was very simple. Allied Command Transformation (ACT) annually organizes the COE Workshop, which also includes a separate legal syndicate. The COE Workshop is one of the main events where COE Directors and Legal Advisors, together with ACT and Allied Command Operation (ACO), discuss the latest developments, problems and challenges connected with COE work. Such an event emphasizes the importance of COEs for NATO.

**The beginning of your professional life is connected with Prague. What was the reason you decided to take your family and move to Vyškov?**

In Prague, I worked for the Ministry of Interior for more than six years. When the offer to work for the Joint Chemical, Biological, Radiological and Nuclear Defence Centre of Excellence (JCBRN Defence COE) came, we decided to move to Vyškov. The decision was quite easy because the possibility to work for the first International Military Organization (IMO) under the NATO flag on the territory of the Czech Republic was (and still is) very challenging. I have to say that I had (and still have) great support from my family.

**You have been involved in the process of the JCBRN Defence COE formation practically from the beginning. Can you describe this period to us?**

The JCBRN Defence COE was officially established by signing the Memoranda of Understanding by eight nations on 26 October 2006 in Norfolk, USA. The request for initial accreditation was signed by the Chief of General Staff of the Czech Army in December 2006 and sent to the Supreme Allied Commander Transformation. This was precisely the time when I joined the JCBRN Defence COE. On 31 July 2007, under the silence



accomplished most of the legal business yet. To work with COEs is, from a legal perspective, a never-ending story. There are a lot of questions which must be answered, but we should bear in mind that COEs are quite young bodies and the system of COEs is quite unique. That's why we have to wait for some answers and only time will show us the possible ways forward. But, even now I can tackle some issues still awaiting answers. Among other great challenges we are facing now, I would emphasize the so called Supplementary Agreement as well as COEs engagement in ongoing operations. Such issues correspond with

a required possibility to revise the MC for COEs, which is specifically legal business again.

**That is your regular business, but I have seen your name on the list of speakers at the CBRN conference. Was it an exception, or is it part of your daily agenda to contribute to such occasions?**

I have to say that at the beginning of my engagement with the JCBRN Defence COE, I was mainly focused on the process of establishment of the IMO and on the problems with a newborn entity on the territory of the Host Nation, the Czech Republic. Later on I have been

more involved in the specific work of the JCBRN Defence COE. I was asked to contribute to this area from a legal perspective. I wrote several articles and I also participated in the conferences (as you mentioned in your question) and I can say that nowadays it becomes part of my daily agenda.

**Thank you for your time Mr. Hýbl. I wish you many successes in the future from a professional perspective and I send regards to your family.**

Author: LTC Martin Peša (CZE)

*Mr. Zdeněk Hýbl graduated from the Law faculty of the Charles University in 2000. He had spent two years working for private Attorneys and Law Company and more than six years he was working for Ministry of Interior of the Czech Republic. He joined the JCBRN Defence COE in 2006 and since that time he has passed several thematic courses. Currently is getting ready to launch his PhD study. Due to his experience from the JCBRN Defence COE establishment he is really popular among other COEs having been frequently asked for an advice.  
Mr. Hýbl 35 years old, married with his wife Zuzana. They have got two children – son Ondřej and daughter Veronika.*

# Transformation Process Across NATO CBRN Defence Bodies

Transformation process running throughout the whole NATO affects also the wider CBRN community. This transformation process together with recent developments achieved in CBRN Defence has raised the issue of how this topic ought to be considered, and how it should be accented by experts.

The first reason to draw attention to these transformation steps is the ongoing “merging process” of the two main CBRN working groups (WGs) and related Subgroups (SGs) and panels. In particular, the Joint CBRN Capability Group – JCG has already merged with the Operational CBRN Working Group – CBRN Ops WG, which has resulted in the establishment of a new body called the JCBRN Defence Working Group (JCBRNDWG). During the last meeting of this newly emerged WG, which was held in Brussels in February, many issues were discussed and a task JCBRN WG organization was proposed (See picture below). JCBRNDWG plenary took advantage of the transformation process

and rearranged priorities, which, together with changes made in processes and procedures, can lead to higher efficiency of the CBRN community. The proposed structure emphasizes some ideas of transformation and confirms the importance of some CBRN related areas.

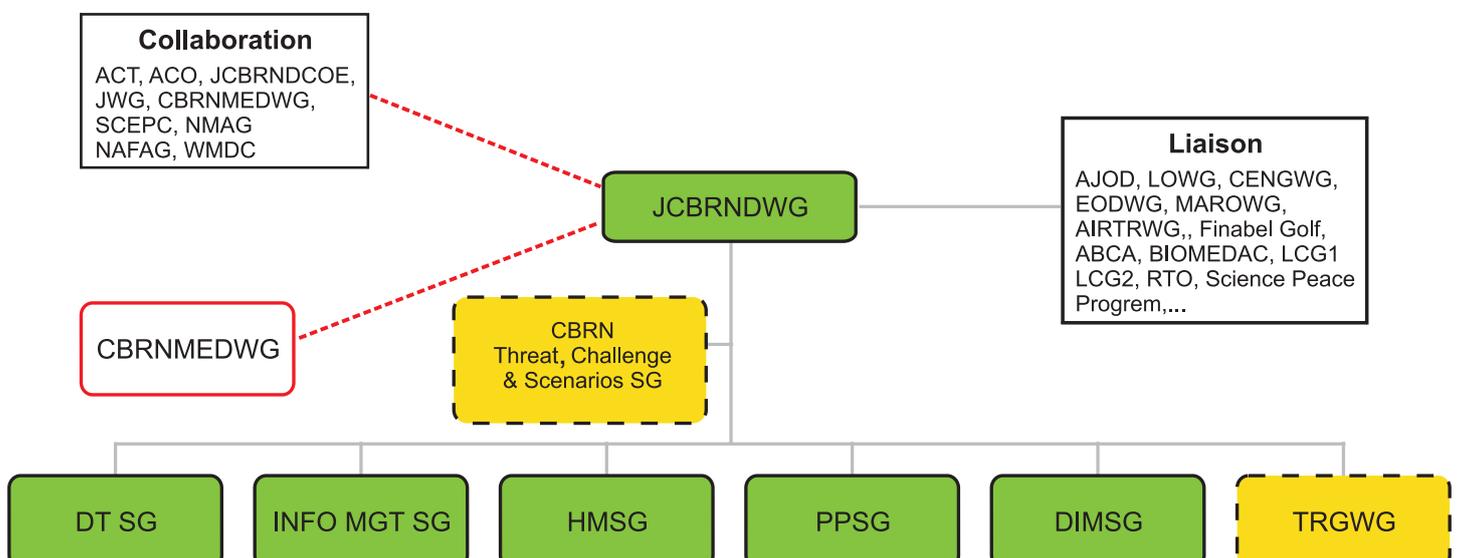
As the JCBRN Defence COE has been already deeply engaged in business of both the above mentioned WGs – JCG as well as CBRN Ops WG – our aim is to maintain (or perhaps to intensify) the JCBRN Defence COE contribution to the newly emerged WG. Our Centre is certainly going to continue in DTP chairmanship and custodianship of documents, we have taken over. Moreover, the Force Planning and Capabilities Evaluation Section took over responsibility of the Joint Priority Assessment and Work Schedule (JPAWS) document, thus it is tasked to coordinate projects run within JCBRNDWG.

The latter document is a live project, which, in conjunction with other guidance and directions, enables the

Program of Work (POW) of the JCBRNDWG and its subordinated groups. This JPAWS provides the overall vision of CBRN projects focused on capability development and provides the authoritative reference on all JCBRNDWG and CBRN Sub-Group documents. Perhaps, it is clearly understandable that this document is now also under revision in order to meet the requirements of the newly established working group.

Finally, it is worthwhile to emphasize the JCBRN Defence COE involvement in the transformation process is demanding and challenging; it should drive us to better efficiency and mainly positive results.

Author: LTC Romeo Tomassetti (ITA)



# CBRNE Aspects in DAT – NATO Challenge for the Next Decade



The Joint Chemical, Biological, Radiological and Nuclear Defence Centre of Excellence (JCBRN Defence COE) hosted an international conference focusing on „CBRNE Aspects in DAT”. The event was conducted from 12 to 14 October 2010 at the Hotel International, Brno, Czech Republic. The Conference was organized under the umbrella of the NATO DAT Programme of Work.

The meeting was aimed to meet

its fundamental objective to share information and experience in possible CBRN assets used by radicals and technological progress in protection against CBRN substances.

During the opening speech, the Chairman of the Conference and the JCBRN Defence COE Director Zdeněk Čížek stressed

the facing the CBRN terrorism as of paramount and utmost necessity in conjunction with the new NATO CBRN Strategy and the NATO Strategic Concept.

Ambassador Jacek Bylica, Head of the NATO WMD Non-proliferation Centre, who was the distinguished speaker of the Conference, clearly stated during his key notes that WMD and their use by terrorists, is one of the foremost

challenges for next 10-15 years.

The international conference was conducted by presentations and productive discussions based on the obtained information. During the conference more than 50 delegates from various international agencies also enjoyed an opportunity to see an outdoor presentation of the CZE live agents training, training facilities and products of some Czech companies focusing on the development of CBRN Defence means and their manufacturing.

In conclusion, based on the high level of competence and dedication of all the speakers, it is noticeable that NATO, EU, likewise other international organizations and institutions, are making an enormous effort to provide effective countermeasures to the CBRNE terrorist incidents, as one of the relevant threats of today. The conference in Brno provided a forum to make steps forward in the DAT and perhaps set up foundations for future events in the subject area.

Author: LTC Ivan Křižka (CZE)

## The JCBRN Defence COE Program of Work 2011

The JCBRN Defence COE Program of Work for 2011 was approved in Spring 2010. In particular thirty six tasks were approved by the Steering committee to accomplish mission of the JCBRN Defence COE.

Twenty one, well-proven tasks, continue since 2009 and 2010. We see them as useful for our work to support Allied Command Operations (ACO) and the Allied Command Transformation (ACT). We also remember NATO chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear (CBRN) related working groups.

In 2011 our outputs to the ACO include the CBRN Main Event/Main Incident List (MEL/MIL) Scripting for Steadfast exercises, incorporating the NRF Combined Joint CBRN Defence Task Force (CJ-CBRND-TF); the participation in CBRN Training Working Group (CBRN TRG WG); the support (according to SHAPE's request) to the new Deployable Forces Concept development (incl. CJ CBRN Def TF Concept), and to new

CBRN Reach Back and Fusion Concept implementation. We also plan the contribution to CBRN CM Training Handbook, the support JALLC's analysis of CBRN manning, and CBRN Hazard prediction assessment capability (HPAC) support to NATO exercises and operations.

Our aim in 2011 continues to provide the ACT by the CBRN knowledge distribution to NATO community, the Defence Requirement Review 11 CBRN Study (DRR 11 CBRN), follow on Critical Requirements Review 12 CBRN study (CRR 12 CBRN), further support of NATO School by the Subject Matter Experts/Expertises (SME), ongoing contribution to the project "CBRN detection in Maritime environment", the participation in Modelling and Simulation (M&S) Experiments, and certainly also our participation in NATO M&S conferences.

We are going to continue with the proof contribution to the NATO working groups, incorporating the Chairmanship of the Doctrine and

Terminology Panel (DT Panel), the Custodianship of AJP-3.8 and ATP-3.8.1, Vol.1.

New fifteen tasks cover both cooperation with new subjects (International Atomic Energy Agency, the European Defence Agency, the International Military Staff, NATO working groups) and extension of a partnership with ACT and ACO. These tasks are named in the COE plan such as the "CBRN Intelligence" Course, support for COMET exercises, and arrangements for a NATO Working Groups' meetings.

Author: MAJ Karel Vydra (CZE)

# CBRN Intelligence Workshop

Under the lead of ACT, the JCBRN Defence COE is planning to conduct a workshop from 10 to 12 May 2011, with the aim of developing a CBRN Intelligence course to be launched in 2012.

In 2009, the new "NATO's Comprehensive, Strategic-Level Policy for Preventing the Proliferation of Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD) and Defending Against Chemical, Biological, Radiological and Nuclear (CBRN) Threats" was endorsed. The policy introduced the three pillars which were described as prevention of the proliferation of WMD, protection of the Alliance from WMD threats and recovery from the CBRN incident, through a comprehensive political, military and civilian approach. Based on this policy, the Initial draft of NATO's Chemical, Biological, Radiological, and Nuclear (CBRN) Defence Concept was developed, focusing on the three pillars, Strategic Enablers and Comprehensive Approach.

CBRN Intelligence and information sharing is one of the Strategic Enablers and it is considered as one of the key elements in the prevention pillar.

Intelligence directly supports strategy, planning, and decision-making, informs risk management and facilitates improvements in the Alliance's operational capabilities. Timely and sound intelligence is critical to detecting, identifying and monitoring WMD and CBRN threats, including industrial hazards. The role of intelligence is also fundamental in identifying and assessing potential threats and vulnerabilities that can be exploited for deterrence effect. Based on the new Comprehensive Approach, thorough information gathering and consistent assessment is an essential aspect of CBRN Intelligence and Reachback.

An appropriate level of CBRN expertise and manning in the command is essential for successful CBRN Defence. CBRN manning must also

ensure that CBRN intelligence can be immediately processed at all levels of command.

In order to improve the knowledge concerning CBRN Intelligence, the workshop is going to focus on the following main objectives:

- to describe the CBRN related intelligence requirements with the main focus on the prevention pillar;
- to improve the knowledge of CBRN staff officers about the intelligence cycle;
- to improve the knowledge of the intelligence community about CBRN related information requirements;
- to improve the information exchange between countries, civil and military actors.

The outcome of the workshop will be posted on the JCBRN Defence COE NS WAN webpage or can be requested directly from the JCBRN Defence COE.

Author: LTC Marek Podpora (POL)

# CBRN First Responders Trainers Course

In Autumn 2008, the Joint Chemical, Biological, Radiological and Nuclear Defence Centre of Excellence (JCBRN Defence COE) has begun to be interested in cooperation with NATO Civil Emergency Planning Committee which is NATO organization dealing with non-military incidents. At this time, the JCBRN Defence COE confirmed interest to participate in regional training centre network project. As an output, the JCBRN Defence COE offered experience in the preparation of emergency personnel trainers who are involved in dealing with procedures following hazardous material incidents.

In autumn 2009, members of the JCBRN Defence COE attended a similar course in Kuopio, Finland, to bring new ideas and experience concerning this kind of training and to find suitable way to execute this training at the JCBRN Defence COE. Simultaneously, the JCBRN Defence COE started to cooperate closely with the Non-Binding Guidelines Working Group (NBG WG), which supervises the content of these courses and their final performance.

Based on the above-mentioned, the JCBRN Defence COE (together with

Masaryk University Brno, Technical University of Ostrava, General Directorate of Fire brigade and NBC Institute Vyškov) developed the CBRN First Responders Trainers Course, which was held under the supervision of Mr. Ragnar Boe (NOR) Chairman of NBG WG, in Vyškov from



8 to 12 November 2010. More than 20 attendees from 12 NATO and PfP countries took part in the CBRN First Response Course.

The main aim was to enhance the value of the response to CBRN incidents and first responders' interoperability. The course included lectures concerning general issues about CBRN threat management and

practical examples on how to deal with these situations based on real experience (for example from London Fire Brigade).

The next part of the course mainly related to the practical verifying of skills learned with the use of the Emergency Disaster Modeling Simulation system, which is a computer tool to virtually simulate unpredictable catastrophic events.

At the end of course, each course participant had opportunity, under instructor supervision, to perform learned teaching methods during a real lesson.

The entire course was evaluated by students as well prepared and this could be interpreted by the words of one student "This course was very excellently prepared and executed".

In the future, the JCBRN Defence COE will conduct this course as regular course one per year. All pilot course cooperators promised to cooperate and support this course for future. This activity shows JCBRN Defence COE possibility to disseminate CBRN knowledge in NATO/PfP CBRN community.

Author: LTC Rudolf Konár (CZE)

# Draft of the new Comprehensive NATO CBRN Defence Concept

In 2010, JCBRN Defence COE was tasked by ACT to provide a study of a Comprehensive NATO CBRN Defence Concept. The concept was initially written by LTC Manfred Hagen, a recognized CBRN expert, and the concept and doctrines section of JCBRN Defence COE. In December 2010 the JCBRN Defence COE delivered the final draft of the study to ACT.

The aim of this concept is to provide the conceptual framework for CBRN Defence capability development out to the year 2025. The concept will also inform political and military authorities of the potential implications within their own domains, including civil-military interoperability aspects.

There is currently no systematic and comprehensive approach with associated political, civilian and military capabilities within NATO to prevent the trafficking of Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD) and CBRN materials. The need to address these problems has been recognized at the highest levels within the Alliance at the Lisbon Summit in November 2010.

This concept reflects the intent contained in the vision and mission statement of NATO's Comprehensive

Strategic-Level CBRN Policy, and incorporates the Alliance's desire to "draw upon the collective competencies of all NATO Bodies through a comprehensive political, military and civilian approach". The concept also addresses the comprehensive political, military and civilian approach to CBRN Defence through the three pillars of CBRN Defence: Prevention, Protection and Recovery.

The concept is intended to become the single document merging and developing strategic guidance which will drive the transformation of CBRN Defence in the future. In line with the tasking from the Policy, it integrates existing guidance for Alliance CBRN Defence that is still valid, and identifies accordingly new areas for capability development with regard to all three pillars of CBRN Defence, preventing, protecting against and recovering from a CBRN incident.

The changed security environment reflected in the Comprehensive Political Guidance (CPG) the Comprehensive Strategic-Level Policy for Preventing the Proliferation of WMD and Defending against CBRN Threats and Ministerial guidance for civil planning significantly changed the way NATO

forces will operate in the future. The requirement for fast adjustments to evolving situations during deployment and the increased information requirements in concert with enhanced civil military co-operation and intensified partner cooperation activities will define success.

Currently, the concept is under review by IMS/IS. Afterwards the document will be staffed between ACT and ACO and at the end of the year it is scheduled to be sent to NAC in order to be approved by nations, as a Bi-SC document.

Author: Cdr Michail Zambartas (GRC)

This email address is ready for your comments or questions!

[newsletter@jcbrncoe.cz](mailto:newsletter@jcbrncoe.cz)

JCBRN Defence COE Newsletter Team

JCBRN Defence COE

Víta Nejedlého

Vyškov

682 03

Czech Republic

Assistant phone: +420 973 452 805

Fax: +420 973 452 800

Mobil: +420 724 605 020

IVSN: 925 4200 452 805

E-mail: [assistant@jcbrncoe.cz](mailto:assistant@jcbrncoe.cz)

Web: [www.jcbrncoe.cz](http://www.jcbrncoe.cz)

*Editorial Committee: CPT Ilona Bain, LTC Martin Peša, LTC Marek Podpora, CPT Martin Holub, MSgt Heiko Goehrke  
Photo: MAJ Karel Vydra, Mrs. Jana Jurčová*

