

NCS College 2014

Accompanying Programmes

University of Defence
Brno, Czech Republic



NATO Codification System Course for Managers and Logisticians

25 – 29 August 2014

Sunday Aug 24	Monday Aug 25	Tuesday Aug 26	Wednesday Aug 27	Thursday Aug 28	Friday Aug 29	Saturday Aug 30
Student Arrival Day	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Installation Briefing ◆ NCS Overview ◆ Codification & NATO Strategy ◆ Students´ Presentations on National Cataloguing Systems ➤ Tour of Brno ➤ Icebreaker 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Codification Standards and Publications ◆ NCS Management, National Responsibilities, NCS and Non-NATO Countries ◆ Codification Tools and Products (Overview) ◆ Students´ Presentations on National Cataloguing Systems 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Item Codification (basis) ◆ Codification Tools and Products (Hands-On demonstration) ◆ Video – “Four Candles” ➤ Sport event (Bowling) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Military Logistics ◆ Exercises <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Introduction to codification SW • Item codification in practice ➤ Ceremonial Dinner 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Exercises <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Item Codification in Practice ◆ Final Course Review ◆ Graduation Ceremony 	Student Departure Day
CZE	CZE, USA, AC/135, NSPA	NSPA	USA, CZE, AC/135	CZE, UoD, USA	CZE, AC/135, NSPA, USA	CZE

Summary Programme

NATO Codification System Course for Codifiers

1 - 19 September 2014

Sunday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Sunday
Aug 31	Sep 2	Sept 3	Sep 4	Sep 5	Sep 6	Sep 7
Student Arrival Day	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Item Codification (advanced) ◆ Exercise <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Introduction to Codification SW 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Exercises <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Item codification in practice 	Visit to the Military Depot of Repairable Material (Štěpánov)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Logistical technologies ◆ Distribution logistics ◆ Military logistics 	Prague	Prague
Monday						
Sep 1					Tour of Prague	Cruise of the Vltava river
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Installation Briefing ◆ Main activities in the logistical channel ◆ Provisioning ➤ Tour of Brno ➤ Icebreaker 						
CZE, USA	USA, CZE	CZE	CZE	CZE, UoD	CZE	CZE
Sep 8	Sep 9	Sep 10	Sep 11	Sep 12	Sep 13	Sep 14
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Presentation of the Defence Standardization, Codification and Government Quality Assurance Agency ◆ The NCS in the Czech Republic ◆ Presentation of DSIA CR ◆ Presentation of the Multinational Logistics Coordination Centre 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ International Operation of the NCS 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ International Operation of the NCS ➤ Sport Event (Bowling) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ International Operation of the NCS 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ International Operation of the NCS ◆ NMCRL ◆ NMBS 	Individual Programme	Individual Programme
Return to Brno						
CZE	AUT, CZE	AUT, CZE	AUT, CZE	AUT, CZE	CZE	CZE

Continued

Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
Sep 15	Sep 16	Sep 17	Sep 18	Sep 19	Sep 20
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Item Codification ◆ Exercise <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Item Codification in Practice ◆ Students´ Presentations on National Cataloguing Systems 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Commercial NCS Applications - Introduction and Demonstration 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Commercial NCS Applications - Hands-On ◆ Thematic Presentation on National Cataloguing System 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ The Future of Codification <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • eOTD • Codification of service • Elstan ◆ Quality in NCS ➤ Ceremonial Dinner 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Quiz ◆ Final Course Review ◆ Graduation Ceremony 	<p>Student Departure Day</p>
CZE	CZE, ESG	ESG, CZE, AUT	CZE	CZE, NSPA	CZE

Programme of Organisational and Social Events, NCS Course for Managers & Logisticians, 25 – 29 August 2014

Day	Action
Sunday, 24 August	Student Arrival Day There are buses going from the Václav Havel airport Prague to Brno daily every hour (till 21:30 CET). Another option is international train going from Prague Central Station to Brno Central Station. The both rides take 3 hours. On your arrival in Brno, the NCS College staff will organise transportation to the Slovan and Continental Hotels.
Monday, 25 August	Morning: If required, the NCS College 2014 students will be accompanied by the NCS organisational staff from the Slovan and Continental Hotels to the University of Defence. Afternoon: Organised Tour of Brno (17:00-19:00) Evening: Icebreaker (from 19:00)
Wednesday, 27 August	Evening: Sports event - bowling and refreshment (18:00-22:00)
Thursday, 28 August	Evening: Ceremonial dinner to conclude the course (19:00-22:00)
Friday, 29 August	Graduation Ceremony (11:30-12:30)
Saturday, 30 August	Student Departure Day There are buses going from Brno to Václav Havel Airport Prague daily every hour. Another option is international train going from Brno Central Station to Prague Central Station. The ride takes 3 hours. The transportation from the Slovan and Continental Hotels to the bus or train station will be taken care for by the NCS College staff.
Note	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The NCS College staff organises the above transportation only on the arrival/departure days (August 24 and August 30). On any other day, the students must organise the transport on their own or consult with Mr. Antonín Svěrák. • Dress code for Monday and Wednesday – casual, the recommendation for the ceremonial dinner and graduation ceremony is uniform or suit (gents) and dress (ladies). 	

Programme of Organisational and Social Events, NCS Course for Codifiers, 1 – 19 September 2014

Day	Action
Sunday, 31 August	Student Arrival Day There are buses going from Václav Havel Airport Prague to Brno daily every hour (till 21:30 CET). Another option is international train going from Prague Central Station to Brno Central Station. The both rides take 3 hours. On your arrival in Brno, the NCS College staff will organise transportation to the Slovan and Continental Hotels.
Monday, 1 September	Morning: If required, the NCS College 2014 students will be accompanied by the NCS organisational staff from the Slovan and Continental Hotels to the University of Defence. Afternoon: Organised Tour of Brno (17:00-19:00) Evening: Icebreaker (from 19:00)
Thursday, 4 September	Visit to the Military Depot of Repairable Material in Štěpánov (08:00-19:00)
Saturday, 6 September	Morning: Departure from Brno (08:30) for the capital of the Czech Republic – Prague by special NCS College 2014 bus Afternoon: Organised Tour of Prague (14:30-17:30) Evening: Individual programme (from 17:30)
Sunday, 7 September	Morning & Afternoon: Individual programme (relaxing, shopping, sightseeing ...) in Prague Evening: Cruise of the Vltava River in Prague on the Restaurant Ship (16:30-19:30) - reserved solely for the NCS College 2014
Monday, 8 September	Evening: Return from Prague (17:30) to Brno by special NCS College 2014 bus
Wednesday, 10 September	Evening: Sport event – bowling and refreshment (18:00-22:00)
Saturday, 13 September & Sunday, 14 September	Individual programme at students' discretion

Continued

Thursday, 18 September	Evening: Ceremonial dinner to conclude the course (19:00-22:00)
Friday, 19 September	Graduation Ceremony (10:30-11:30)
Saturday, 20 September	<p>Student Departure Day</p> <p>There are buses going from Brno to Václav Havel Airport Prague daily every hour. Another option is international train going from Brno Central Station to Prague Central Station. The ride takes 3 hours. The transportation from the Slovan and Continental Hotels to the bus or train station will be taken care for by the NCS College staff.</p>
Note	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The NCS College staff organises the above transportation only on the arrival/departure days (31 August and 20 September). On any other day, the students must organise the transport on their own or consult with Mr. Antonín Svěrák. • Dress code casual, the recommendation for the ceremonial dinner and graduation ceremony is uniform or suit (gents) and dress (ladies).

Czech Republic

Area: 78, 864 sq. km

Population: 10, 548, 527

Official language: Czech

Government: Parliamentary republic

Currency unit: 1 Czech crown (Kc)

Capital: Prague

Administrative divisions: 14 regions

Religions: predominantly Roman-Catholic (39.2%), a large proportion of the population are atheists (39.7%)



Location

The Czech Republic is a land-locked country which is situated in the centre of a temperate zone of the northern hemisphere in the central part of Europe and covers the territory of the historic lands of Bohemia, Moravia and a part of Silesia. The state frontiers border on Poland (761.8 km), Germany (810.3 km), Austria (466.3 km) and Slovakia (251.8 km).

History

The earliest historic evidence of ethnic groups who settled in the Czech basin at the beginning of 4th century B.C. were the Celtic Boii tribes according to whom the territory gained its name Boiohaemum (Home of the Boii), Bohemia in Latin. At the turn of the century the Celts were forced out by Germanic tribes. As of 6th century various Slavonic tribes settled here, who in the 7th century joined forces in the face of Avar expansion (so-called Samo's realm). After 820 the first proven state, the Great Moravian Empire, which is connected with the conversion to Christianity in the region, was established on the territory of the present Republic. Following its decline at the beginning of 10th century the mainstay of the people who created a state moved west to Bohemia.

The Premyslide dynasty finally succeeded in uniting the state. The borders of the main historic countries (Bohemia and Moravia) have essentially not changed since the Middle Ages, the other territories of the Czech state always existed only temporarily.

As of 1526 the land of the Czech Crown formed a part of the Habsburg monarchy. But at all times there were efforts to maintain independence.

After the disintegration of the monarchy the historic Czech lands were united with parts of the Hungarian kingdom (Slovakia and Carpathian Ruthenia) to form Czechoslovakia as one of the states of the post Austro-Hungarian Empire.

In 1938 neighbouring Germany claimed as its own part of the territory of the Republic (the Sudeten Land). As of March 1939 the rest of the Czech Lands were occupied by the Germans (the Protectorate of Bohemia and Moravia) whereas Slovakia was declared an independent state.

In 1945 Czechoslovakia regained its status (without Carpathian Ruthenia) and simultaneously the three-million German minority was forcibly transferred. After the coup in 1948 the Communist Party took over the government and introduced a totalitarian regime in the country. The sixties saw developments leading to a slight relaxation of totalitarian rule, which however was cut short in August 1968 by a military intervention on the part of the Soviet Union and member countries of the Warsaw Pact.

The fall of the Communist regime in November 1989 facilitated a renewal of a pluralistic democracy. In subsequent years the Soviet occupation units were withdrawn (1990-91) and many reforms within the state were enacted. At the beginning of the nineties leaders of both Federal republics engaged in a mutual dialogue whose outcome was an agreement to divide the common state into two independent states. The Czech Republic came into being on January 1, 1993 following the division of the Czech and Slovak Federative Republic (CSFR).

The Czech Republic joined NATO (1999) and on May 1, 2004 it became a full member of the European Union.

Architecture

Thanks to its position in the heart of Europe the country has been confronted with various cultural influences and architectural styles in the course of its history. Since the country suffered little damage during the World War II, nor destruction due to redevelopment projects, a rich cultural heritage has been preserved.

In the Czech Republic there are a total of 12 listed heritage reservations recognized by the international organization UNESCO: **Prague** - the historic centre, **Cesky Krumlov** - the historic centre, **Telec** - the historic centre, **Zdar nad Sazavou** - the pilgrimage church of St. Jan Nepomucky on Zelena Hora, **Kutna Hora** - the historic centre, **Lednice** - the Lednicko-Valticky grounds, **Holasovice** - the village reservation, **Kromeriz** - the gardens and palace, **Litomysl** - the palace and its grounds, **Olomouc** - the column of the Holy Trinity, **Brno** - Villa Tugendhat, **Trebic** - the Jewish quarter and St. Procopus Basilica.

Natural wealth

The natural wealth in the Czech Republic is protected in many areas which have officially been declared nature reserves. On the territory of the Czech Republic there are four national parks (Krkonoše, Sumava, Podyjí and Czech Switzerland) which are subject to the strictest rules to assure their protection.

On the territory of the Czech Republic there are numerous cold and hot natural mineral water springs which are used for curative and convalescent treatments in areas where there are also spas. Many of these sources also serve for the production of mineral and table water.

Industry

The Czech Republic has a long-standing tradition in industrial production. The composition of its industries is being restructured to typically correspond to a small but mature market economy. In recent years the share of food production has increased, while there has been a decline in the engineering segment, which, however, continues to be the most important industrial branch in the Czech Republic. The most developed areas in consumer goods production are the traditional branches manufacturing textiles and clothing, shoes, porcelain, ceramics and costume jewellery.

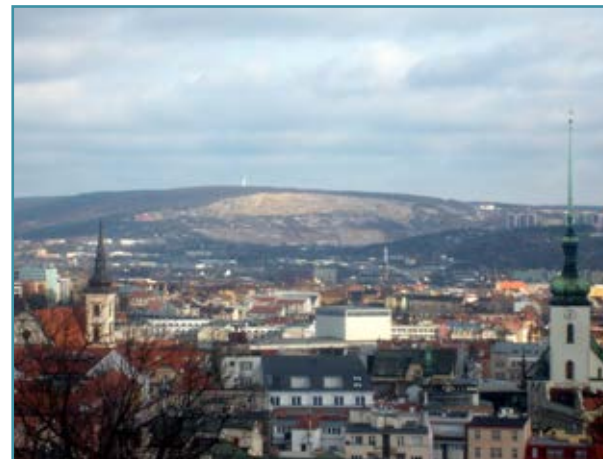
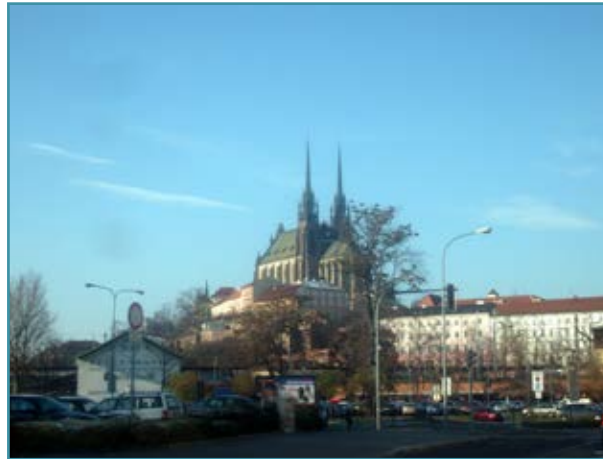
Agriculture

The most significant areas in food production are industries processing flour, sugar, meat and brewing beer. There is a long prevailing tradition in breeding freshwater fish and in this connection fish-farming in the numerous man-made lakes is well developed. Hops are an important export article.

Brno

The city of Brno history of which goes back to year 1000, is situated at the confluence of Svratka and Svitava rivers and its altitude is about 200 meters. Due to its location at the margin of Moravia gate, through which trade path connecting northern and southern civilizations led for centuries, the town has gained a strategic position.

Nowadays, this Moravia capital with population of 400 000 and area of 230 km² is the second largest city in the Czech Republic. Brno is an industrial, business and cultural centre of a region with 2.5 million inhabitants. Regarding science, developer research and development basis along with college and universities play a significant role and place the Down on the second position in this field within the Czech Republic.



Brno has become a centre of international trade, too. Brno Fairs Company organises about 50 events per year, majority of them with foreign exhibitors. The IDET Exhibition belongs to the most significant ones.

Brno is a cultural and tourist centre. Its unique character is underlined by occurrence of significant famous and historic monuments, e.g. Špilberk Castle, St. Petr and Pavel Cathedral, St. Jakub Church, functionalistic Tugendhat Villa (on the UNESCO list), Janacek Theatre, Mahen Theatre, Moravian Provincial Museum, ETA. There are also many sport facilities like the Masaryk Race Track organising the Czech Grand Prix within the World Championship of motorbikes and passenger cars and attractive tourist destinations in adjacent vicinity (Moravian Karst, Brno Dam, Marian Valley).

The economic, social and political significance of Brno goes beyond the limits of the South Moravian Region. It is the seat of the Supreme Court of the Czech Republic, the Supreme Administrative Court, the Constitutional Court, the Supreme State Attorney Office, the Office for the Protection of Competition and the Ombudsman's Office.

Prague

Official name:

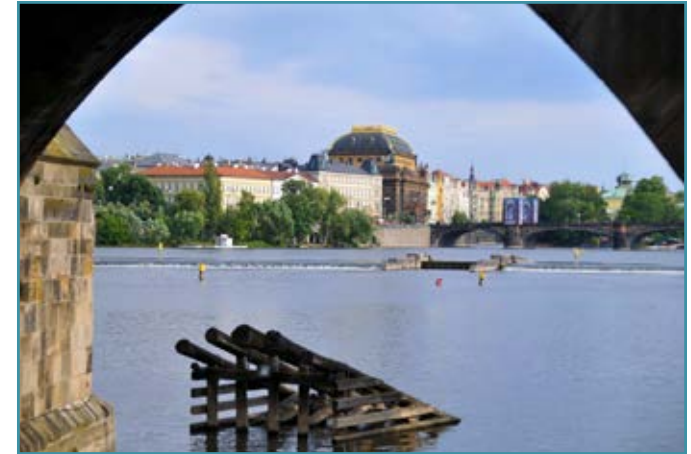
Hlavní město Praha (Capital of Prague)

Population: 1,212,097

Area: 496 km²

Number of municipalities:

22 administrative districts, 57 municipal districts



Prague, the city of a hundred spires; Prague, the heart of Europe; golden Prague; magical Prague or Praga caput regni (Prague, head of the kingdom) are just a few of the many names for the capital city of the Czech Republic – a city which has played a major role not only in the history of the Czech nation but also in the history of Europe. A city that has been considered, since medieval times, to be one of the most beautiful in the world.

It is thus not surprising that Prague is the Czech Republic's most significant urban conservation zone. Centuries of architectural development led to the creation of a unique collection of historical landmarks, exceptional in size as well as in the concentration of historical monuments.

Different architectural styles mingle, and their symbiosis creates the unique atmosphere of the city. Since 1992, Prague's historic centre with a total area of 866 hectares has been listed on the UNESCO World Heritage List.

Prague is also the seat of the highest legislative, administrative and political bodies of the Czech Republic – the Parliament, the Government, the President of the Republic. It is also home to the most important social, cultural and educational institutions and the cultural metropolis for the entire Czech Republic. Dozens of museums, galleries, theatres and a wide variety of other cultural institutions operate here.

Prague Castle, Charles Bridge, Old Town Square with its astronomical clock, the Jewish Town and, last but not least, the lookout tower on Petřín Hill are the most visited historical monuments. Prague is also the “entrance gate” of the Czech Republic.



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NATO - Group of National Directors on Codification (AC/135)

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Emergency Call	112
Fire brigade	150
Roadside assistance	154
Ambulance	155
Prague/Brno City Police	156
Police of the Czech Republic	158

