

# NATO Codification System Course for Managers and Logisticians

## Programme of Organisational and Social Events

University of Defence  
Brno, Czech Republic  
27 - 31 August 2012

UNIVERZITA OBRANY



Programme of Organisational and Social Events

NCS College - International Courses, NCS Course for Managers and Logisticians, University of Defence, Brno, Czech Republic, 27 - 31 August 2012

Day	Action
<b>Sunday, 26 August</b>	<b>Student Arrival Day</b> There are buses going from the airport Prague – Ruzyně to Brno daily every hour (till 21:30 CET). The ride takes 2.5 hours. On your arrival in Brno, the NCS College staff will organise transportation to the Slovan Hotel.
<b>Monday, 27 August</b>	The NCS College staff will organise transport of students and lectors from the Slovan Hotel to the University of Defence and back for the whole period of the course. The alternatives are walk (15 min.) or public transportation (5 min.).  <b>Afternoon:</b> Organised Tour of Brno <b>Evening:</b> Icebreaker (the Tulip Restaurant - after the Tour of Brno)
<b>Tuesday, 28 August</b>	<b>Evening:</b> Sports event - bowling and refreshment (the Stodola Club)
<b>Thursday, 30 August</b>	<b>Evening:</b> Closing ceremony (the Slovan Hotel).
<b>Saturday, 1 September</b>	<b>Student Departure Day</b> There are buses going from Brno to the airport Prague – Ruzyně to Brno daily every hour. Another option is international train going from Brno Central Station to Prague Central Station. The ride takes 2.5 hours/3 hours. The transportation from the Slovan Hotel to the bus or train station will be taken care for by the NCS College staff.
<b>Note</b>	
The NCS College staff organises the above transportation only on the arrival/departure days (August 26 and September 1). On any other day, the students must organise the transport on their own or consult with Mr. Antonín Svěrák.	

## 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.

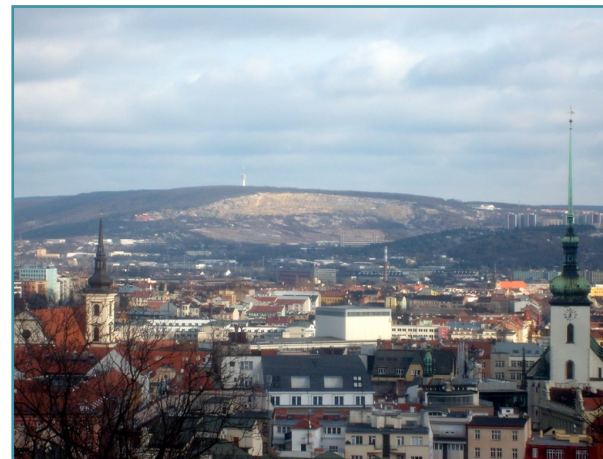
## Agriculture

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 km<sup>2</sup> 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.

## Important addresses and phone numbers

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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

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