

THE MINISTRY OF INTERIOR OF THE CZECH REPUBLIC

SECURITY POLICY DEPARTMENT

**NATIONAL ACTION PLAN
TO COMBAT TERRORISM**

/CURRENT WORDING FOR 2003/

PRAGUE

2003

THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CZECH REPUBLIC



GOVERNMENT DECREE

No. 361, dated 14th April 2003

on the National Action Plan to Combat Terrorism /Current Wording for 2003/

I. **a p p r o v e s** the National Action Plan to Combat Terrorism /Current Wording for 2003/ set forth in section III of document ref. No. 380/2003 (hereinafter the “Plan”), with amendments based on the comments made by the Government;

II. **c h a r g e s** the 1st Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Interior, the Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs, the Deputy Prime Minister, Minister of Justice and Chairman of the Legislative Council of the Government, the Ministers of Defence, Finance, Industry and Trade, Agriculture, Labour and Social Affairs, Health, Education, Youth and Sport, Regional Development, Transport, Informatics, the Environment and Culture, the Chairwoman of the State Office for Nuclear Safety and the Directors of Security Information Service, National Security Office and Czech Mining Authority with the realisation of tasks ensuing from the Plan;

III. **r e c o m m e n d s** that the Governor of the Czech National Bank realise tasks ensuing from the Plan.

To be executed by:

The 1st Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Interior
Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs,
Deputy Prime Minister, Minister of Justice
and Chairman of the Legislative Council of the Government,
the Ministers of Defence, Finance, Industry and Trade,
Agriculture, Labour and Social Affairs,
Health, Education, Youth and Sport,
Regional Development, Transport, Informatics,
the Environment and Culture,
the Chairwoman of the State Office for Nuclear Safety,
the Director of Security Information Service,
National Security Office and Czech Mining Authority,

To the attention of:

The Governor of the Czech National Bank

The Prime Minister

PhDr. Vladimír ŠPIDLA, in his own hand

TABLE OF CONTENTS

INTRODUCTION AND CONTACT	7
NATIONAL ACTION PLAN TO COMBAT TERRORISM /CURRENT WORDING FOR 2003/	9
PREAMBLE: THE NATIONAL ACTION PLAN TO COMBAT TERRORISM AS AN EXPRESSION OF THE COMMITMENT OF THE CZECH REPUBLIC TO THE INTERNATIONAL ANTI- TERRORIST ALLIANCE	11
OVERVIEW OF THE MEASURES OF THE CZECH REPUBLIC IN COMBATING TERRORISM	15
<i>1 ACTIVE PARTICIPATION IN STEPS TAKEN BY THE INTERNATIONAL ANTI-TERRORIST COALITION</i>	
<i>2 THE FIGHT AGAINST TERRORISM: THE COOPERATION OF THE CZECH REPUBLIC WITH OTHER EUROPEAN COUNTRIES, THE USA AND CANADA</i>	
2.1 Implementation and analysis	
2.2 Systematic provisions to combat terrorism	
2.2.1 <i>Police work and cooperation between the Police of the Czech Republic and the Army of the Czech Republic, and other subjects</i>	
2.2.2 <i>The involvement of the Army of the Czech Republic in combating terrorism</i>	
2.2.3 <i>Protecting the security interests of the Czech Republic</i>	
2.3 The protection of information systems; information and media policy	
2.3.1 <i>The protection of information systems</i>	
2.3.2 <i>Information and media policy</i>	
2.4 Control of the export and import of military arms, equipment, goods and dual use technology	
2.5 Preventing the financing of terrorism	
2.6 Increased security standards at airports and aboard an aircraft	
2.7 Civil Defence, crisis management and the Integrated Rescue System	
2.8 Migration, asylum and customs	
<i>3 SECURING THE AREAS OF INTEREST OF THE CZECH REPUBLIC ABROAD</i>	
LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS	51
NATIONAL ACTION PLAN TO COMBAT TERRORISM: FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS	55

INTRODUCTION

The Government Decree No. 361 of 14th April 2003 approved **“The National Action Plan to Combat Terrorism /Current Wording for 2003/”**. This brochure contains the full wording of the above mentioned document, together with other related material.

CONTACT

We will be happy to answer any questions - related to this document - via e-mail address: **”obpsekr@mvcz.cz”**.

NATIONAL ACTION PLAN TO COMBAT TERRORISM

/CURRENT WORDING FOR 2003/

PREAMBLE

THE NATIONAL ACTION PLAN TO COMBAT TERRORISM AS AN EXPRESSION OF THE COMMITMENT OF THE CZECH REPUBLIC TO THE INTERNATIONAL ANTI-TERRORIST ALLIANCE

The Fight against International Terrorism – Key Priorities of the Czech Republic

Since 11 September 2001, international terrorism has justifiably become one of the most serious threats to global security and stability. The Czech Republic continues to attach exceptional importance to the fight against the threat of global terrorism and its active involvement in this field on an international scale. The Government of the Czech Republic included its participation in the fight against terrorism amongst the priorities of its term of office in its policy statement in 2002.

In the current context, which significantly changed the relative boundaries between internal and external security, the Government of the Czech Republic is convinced that the multidisciplinary approach taken in the National Action Plan to Combat Terrorism is an effective anti-terrorist instrument and a clear declaration of the nation's ability to meet its obligations to the international community.

The Importance of the Complex Approach Taken by the Czech Republic in Combating Terrorism and its International Dimensions

From the beginning the Czech Republic has emphasised the need for a broader approach to the international anti-terrorist campaign, one which is not simply limited to punishing those responsible for the terrorist attack against the United States of America, but which focuses its attention long-term on combating all forms of international organised crime, trafficking in drugs, firearms and human beings, corruption and all forms of financing terrorism. Plans by certain terrorist groups to acquire weapons of mass destruction must be considered an especially dangerous threat. Preventing terrorist groups from gaining access to such weapons is one of the principal tasks of the international anti-terrorist coalition.

The terrorist attacks which followed the 11th September 2001 incident around the world, further emphasised the need for such a complex approach, as well as the need of the international community to continue in its determined efforts to combat this threat. In fighting global terrorist networks a national response is not enough and thus international cooperation becomes an issue of vital importance. The active approach of the Czech Republic to international cooperation, including participation in projects being developed by various international organisations, is not only an expression of our solidarity with other members of the international community, but is also a major contribution to increasing the security of the Czech Republic.

The Czech Republic is aware that an important part of the fight against terrorism is the systematic adoption of preventative measures. In this context, humanitarian and development aid provided by the Czech Republic, not only by the government sector but

also by non-profit organisations from the Czech Republic to a large degree, holds a special position. In accordance with the conclusions of the Afghanistan Reconstruction Steering Group (ARSG) conference that took place in September 2002 in Washington, the Czech Republic is gradually shifting its aid from immediate, urgent humanitarian aid towards aid connected with the renewal of Afghanistan (projects in education system renewal).

The Czech Republic also actively supports the activities of the international anti-terrorist coalition through its participation in international campaigns. With regard to the peace keeping forces in Afghanistan, the Czech Republic contributed to the efforts of the international community by sending a field hospital, where the activities of medical staff from the Czech Republic, in the form of the surgical team, are to continue in 2003. As part of the Enduring Freedom anti-terrorist campaign, specialists from the Czech Republic have also been in operation in Kuwait in the fields of radiation, chemical and biological defence.

The United Nations and the Czech Republic in the Fight Against Terrorism

The Czech Republic supports the active role of the UN in creating the conditions for the continuing operation of the broadest, most coherent and action responsive international anti-terrorist alliance.

The Czech Republic welcomed the ratification of UN Security Council Resolution No. 1373 (2001) on combating international terrorism, which must be considered as a historic step, placing the system of international laws combating terrorism on a qualitatively higher level. The Security Council thus confirmed the key role that the UN should play in this fight as the only universal international organisation.

The fight against terrorism is one of the leading priorities of the Czech Republic in its activities at the UN. Pursuant to this and current international efforts, the “reinforcement of international peace and security, including combating international terrorism” became one of the priorities of the Czech Republic at the 57th UN General Assembly.

The Czech Republic welcomed the constitution and appreciates the activities of the UN Counter-Terrorism Committee to date, and is working with the committee on the implementation of UN Security Council Resolution No. 1373 (2001).

Discussions continue at the UN on the conception of a general agreement on terrorism, whose importance would lie in the formulation of an international legal definition of terrorism. The Czech Republic supports the conception of this general agreement and has focused its efforts on accelerating the current tempo of its preparation.

The European Union and the Czech Republic in the Fight Against Terrorism

With the prospect of upcoming membership in the European Union, the Czech Republic is devoting special effort towards deepening its cooperation and integration in all important aspects of combating terrorism, especially police and judicial cooperation, preventing the financing of terrorism, reinforcing the civil aviation security and the coordination of EU global activities.

A response to the terrorist threat through a coordinated and interdisciplinary approach, including all Union policies, has been of continuing importance in the European Union agenda since the 11th September 2001. The EU has focused on shifting its role in this area on the international forum to a higher level. Related to this are efforts to increase the effectiveness of the possible contribution, the Common Foreign and Security Policy, including its European Security and Defence Policy, to combat terrorism, two projects to which the Czech Republic has been long striving for as wide commitment as possible in the pre-entry period (participation in the establishment of Rapid Response Forces, the EU Policing Mission in Bosnia and Hercegovina).

The new international situation following 11th September 2001 was also reflected in the European Union in strong pressure for adequate changes in Union legislation. The Czech Republic is aware that planned, or already implemented changes in Union law will be fully manifested in its enlargement process. The Czech Republic joins key EU unilateral anti-terrorist measures (the Declaration of the Council for General Matters and Resolutions adopted together with “The Resolution and Action Plan of the Extraordinary Session of the European Council” of 21st September 2001, “The Final Declaration of the European Council” of 19th October 2001, “The Common Euro-American Declaration on Combating Terrorism” of 20th September 2001, the conclusions of the European Council of 15th December 2001, European Council “Common Position on Combating Terrorism” of 27th December 2001 and the European Council “Common Position on the Application of Specific Measures to Combat Terrorism” (original wording of 27th December 2001 was amended on 2nd May, 17th June, 28th October and 12th December 2002).

The Czech Republic also puts special importance on the European Union Council Decision of 23rd October 2001 on the creation of the mechanism Partnership for Securing Strengthening Cooperation During Ancillary Civil Defence Operations.

The National Action Plan includes a series of steps that demonstrate the efforts of the Czech Republic to quickly implement the measures identified in the mentioned documents in the domestic legal system. The Czech Republic supports the EU objective for the definition of a terrorist act and terrorist group, qualified by a “Common Position on the Application of Specific Measures to Combat Terrorism”, to become the negotiating position for EU member and candidate countries in relation to the covering anti-terrorist conventions being formulated on UN ground.

The attention devoted to the European Union by the Czech Republic in the area of combating terrorism is not however restricted merely to legislation. No less important is the place taken by various organisationally-technical measures. The National Action Plan encompasses many steps enabling gradual involvement in a whole series of Union programmes. Here too, for example, our future full participation in Europol or the Schengen Information System will strengthen the security of the Czech Republic.

The North Atlantic Treaty Organisation and the Czech Republic in the Fight Against Terrorism

As part of its obligations ensuing from membership in the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation, the Czech Republic is prepared to provide the government of another Alliance nation assistance and support, including military, in the event that measures are adopted following the activation of the 5th Article of the Washington Treaty.

The Czech Republic supported the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation Prague Summit Declaration on 21st November 2002, in which the heads of NATO member countries categorically condemned terrorism in all its forms and manifestations and designated it as a serious and growing threat to their citizens, forces and nations and to international security. The declaration emphasised the determination to fight against the threat of terrorism as long as necessary, given that effective combat requires a multidisciplinary and complex approach. By supporting the Prague Summit Declaration, the Czech Republic also approved the measures to combat terrorism included therein.

The Army of the Czech Republic (ACR) is actively involved in the „Combating terrorism“ agenda of the RTO NATO (Research and Technology Organisation) through participation in the international research team „Prophylaxis and Therapy Against Chemical Weapons“. ACR is also involved as a leading NATO country in the project „Remote Detection of Weapons of Mass Destruction“, as part of the NATO ACLANT Strategic Command Conception – Development – Experiment (CDE) Task Force.

The Czech Republic and Other Key International Organisations and Events Associated with Combating Terrorism

Apart from the above, the Czech Republic also participates in anti-terrorist activities developed as part of Council of Europe, Organisation for Security and Co-Operation in Europe, Organisation for Economic Co-Operation and Development, Central European Initiative, Interpol, Police Working Group on Terrorism, Universal Postal Union, International Civil Aviation Organisation, European Civil Aviation Conference and many other organisation structures. The Czech Republic also maintains close relations with the Financial Action Task Force on Money Laundering, where chief attention is given to its eight special recommendations focusing directly on preventing the financing of terrorism.

The Czech Republic is an active participant of conferences held in Central and Eastern Europe regarding the problem of combating terrorism. One such example is the Conference of Central and Eastern European Countries held on 6th November 2001 in Warsaw, which accepted the Declaration on Common Combating of Terrorism and the Action Plan on Common Combating Terrorism.

**OVERVIEW OF THE MEASURES
OF THE CZECH REPUBLIC IN COMBATING
TERRORISM**

1 ACTIVE PARTICIPATION IN STEPS TAKEN BY THE INTERNATIONAL ANTI-TERRORIST COALITION

No.	Objective	Implemented or ongoing measures	Further proposed measures	Schedule	Responsible body
1	To politically enlist in the efforts of the international anti-terrorist coalition (UN, EU, NATO, OSCE, CoE, USA).	<p>The Czech Republic became directly involved in the international anti-terrorist campaign immediately following 11th September 2001</p> <p>There was the implementation of obligations arising from UN Security Council Resolution No. 1373 of 28th September 2001.</p> <p>The Czech Republic joined the declarations of the EU Council for General Matters and the “Resolution and Action Plan of the Extraordinary Session of the European Councils” published in Brussels on 21st September 2001.</p> <p>On 11th January 2002, the Czech Republic joined key EU Council documents related to the problem of combating terrorism:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - “Common Position on Combating Terrorism ” (2001/930/CFSP of 27th December 2001); - “Common Position on the Application of Specific Measures to Combat Terrorism” (2001/931/CFSP of 27th December 2001.) <p>In Government Decree No. 917 of 13th September 2001, the Government of the Czech Republic expressed its full support for NATO actions as part of measures pertaining to Article No. 5 of the Washington Treaty.</p> <p>As a NATO member nation, the Czech Republic took part in the formulation of the “Declaration by the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of NATO member countries on Terrorism” (“NATO Response to Terrorism”) of 6th December 2001.</p> <p>The Czech Republic proceeds in accordance with the conclusions of OSCE, EC and other relevant international organisations on the problem of combating terrorism.</p> <p>The Czech Republic accommodated USA requirements related to cooperation in the current phase of the fight against terrorism.</p>	To continue implementing steps expressing the commitment of the Czech Republic to the international anti-terrorist coalition.	as required and according to situation developments	the Government of the Czech Republic

No.	Objective	Implemented or ongoing measures	Further proposed measures	Schedule	Responsible body
2	To strengthen the military defence capability of the Czech Republic in cooperation with our allies, including the ability to face terrorist attacks.	The "NATO Precautionary System", NPS, a system of civilian and military crisis management measures to secure the overall readiness of individual member countries to engage forces and funds in support of NATO military campaigns is a key part of the Alliance's contribution to solving questions of defence related to the fight against terrorism. With the Czech Republic's entry into NATO the exchange of a wide spectrum of information of a military nature began between the Czech Republic and the other member nations of the Alliance.	2a) To implement measures embedded in NPS. To prepare for the application of the similar NCRS system, which will replace NPS after 2003.	as required and according to situation developments and in accordance with allied obligations of the Czech Republic	MoD and all resorts and other central government administration bodies charged with the execution of tasks as part of NPS
		The NATO Military Committee accepted Directive MC 472, which was approved during the NATO Summit in Prague on 27 th September 2002.	2b) To prepare a military concept of defence against terrorism in cooperation with our allies based on an evaluation of new threats.	according to situation developments and in accordance with deadlines embedded in Directive MC 472	MoD (GCS ACR)
			2c) To evaluate the effectiveness of alliance defence and military directives, doctrines, structures and capacities in relation to the full extent of missions in the context of the terrorist threat.	as required and according to situation developments	MoD (SSP)
		The need to be able to handle terrorist attacks using chemical, biological or nuclear weapons is embedded in the "Prague Initiative" (A new ACR concept).	2d) To take part in improving Alliance capacities needed to handle terrorist attacks using chemical, biological or nuclear weapons.	permanently	MoD (GCS ACR)

No.	Objective	Implemented or ongoing measures	Further proposed measures	Schedule	Responsible body
3	The constant readiness of the Czech Republic for possible concrete and all round participation in the military aspect of international anti-terrorist effort.	In Government Decree No. 1336 of 10 th December 2001, the government approved the proposal to send a TU-154 transport aircraft and crew to support Airborne Warning and Control System (AWACS) aircraft. The Government Decree related to the opening of the air space and airports of the Czech Republic to NATO aircraft (including fuelling) was implemented at the end of 2001 and throughout 2002. The Czech Republic held military training exercises on home ground, in some cases devoted directly to the issue of combating terrorism.	3a) To continue realising concrete forms of logistical participation by the Czech Republic in international anti-terrorist efforts.	as required for all of 2003	MoD
		During the course of 2002 the Czech Republic was involved in the following foreign military missions: - Afghanistan: 6 th and 11 th field hospital as part of the ISAF contingent; - Kuwait: Anti-Chemical Unit as part of the "Enduring Freedom" operation; - Yugoslavia / Kosovo: mechanised battalion as part of the Joint Guardian operation; - Bosnia and Hercegovina: a group of staff officers.	3b) To carefully monitor and evaluate the dynamically developing international political situation and to find ways of supporting international anti-terrorist coalition efforts in the form of military missions abroad within our possibilities and in accordance with our obligations and current positions, including solutions for financing these missions and the need to retain adequate reserves on territory of the Czech Republic.	according to situation developments, in accordance with allied obligations of the Czech Republic and Government decisions	MoD (GCS ACR), in cooperation with the MoFA, MoF
		During the course of 2002 police protection for KFOR units was provided and Military Police units were prepared to safeguard the safety of other ACR units abroad.	3c) To continue to provide police protection for ACR units abroad. To prepare Military Police units for foreign deployment missions.	as required and according to situation developments	MoD (Military Police)
		Cooperative ties were established with EU SITCEN during the course of 2002 through the MoD Situation Centre.	3d) To continue to maintain contact between the MoD SITCEN and EU SITCEN. To prepare to share information following access of the Czech Republic to the EU.	according to situation developments and in connection with the access of the Czech Republic to the EU	MoD
4	To encapsulate serious tasks for the public sector related to the problem of combating terrorism in the form of a medium term action plan.	Following on from the previously non-public document "Study of the Readiness of the Czech Republic to Solve the Threat of Terrorist Attack" and in accordance with similar documents prepared at EU level, a document entitled "National Action Plan to Combat Terrorism" was prepared in 2002, the wording of which was approved by Government Decree No. 385 of 10 th April 2002. Individual analytical documents devoted to specific areas in the wide spectrum of anti-terrorist measures were also prepared within individual ministries and other central government administration bodies.	To evaluate and, where necessary, update the National Action Plan to Combat Terrorism as of the reference date 31 st December.	annually	MoI

No.	Objective	Implemented or ongoing measures	Further proposed measures	Schedule	Responsible body
5	Active participation by representatives of the Czech Republic in relevant international conferences related to the agenda of combating terrorism.	Representatives of the Czech Republic continually take part in relevant periodic or one off conferences related to the problem of combating terrorism.	To continue to send representatives of the Czech Republic to take part in relevant conferences related to the problem of combating terrorism.	ongoing	coordination: MoFA; dispatch of delegates: specifically relevant ministries and central government administration bodies

No.	Objective	Implemented or ongoing measures	Further proposed measures	Schedule	Responsible body
6	Reinforcing controls of the non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction (nuclear, chemical and biological weapons).	<p>Controls on the non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction are consistently executed through control activities based on Act No. 18/1997 Coll., on the peace time use of nuclear energy and ionising radiation (Atomic Act) as amended by Act No. 13/2002 Coll. and in the sense of Decree No. 145/1997 Coll., on records and control of nuclear material and its more detailed definition in Decree No. 316/2002 Coll., and according to Decree No. 179/2002 Coll., which lists selected items and dual use items in the nuclear field.</p> <p>The ratification of the Additional Protocol to the Agreement between the Czech Republic and IAAE on the enforcement of guarantees based on the Non-proliferation Agreement on Nuclear Weapons was completed. The Additional Protocol came into effect on 1st July 2002.</p> <p>In the control of the non-proliferation of bacteriological (biological) and toxicological weapons permits were issued for work with high risk biological agents and toxins and control activities commenced according to Act No. 281/2002 Coll., on certain measures related to the prohibition of bacteriological (biological) and toxicological weapons and changes to the Trade Licensing Act (the Act came into effect on 28. 6. 2002).</p> <p>In the control of the non-proliferation of chemical weapons, the control activities of SONS continues to be deepened in the sense of Act No. 19/1997 Coll., on certain measures related to the prohibition of chemical weapons as amended by Act No. 249/2000 Coll.</p>	<p>To fulfil obligations contained in the Additional Protocol to the Agreement between the Czech Republic and IAAE on the basis of the Non-proliferation Agreement on Nuclear Weapons.</p> <p>To amend Decree No. 50/1997 Coll. re Act No. 19/1997 Coll., as amended by Act No. 249/2000 Coll.</p>	ongoing	SONS
7	To set up clear, relevant databases of potential subjects who can be sent abroad to take part in humanitarian acts or certain types of rescue work, including clearing up the aftermath of terrorist attacks.	<p>A rescue unit (SAR Team) exists within MoI (GD FFRC CR) which can be sent abroad in the event of natural, humanitarian or other catastrophes.</p> <p>A National Contact Point database operates within MoFA, which provides an information service for those interested in the services of international organisations (UN, EU, NATO, OSCE structures and agencies).</p>	<p>7a) To continue to evaluate and where necessary send the MoI – FDCR (SAR Team) abroad.</p> <p>To update the database of specialists from IERS units and other organisations who can be potentially called up to support the SAR Team if required.</p> <p>7b) To continue to operate and update the National Contact Point database, which serves the general public and provides an information service for those interested in the services of international organisations (UN, EU, NATO, OSCE structures and agencies).</p>	ongoing	MoI
				ongoing	MoFA

No.	Objective	Implemented or ongoing measures	Further proposed measures	Schedule	Responsible body
8	To systematically regulate relationship of the Czech Republic to other countries based on their position on terrorism.	To this end, the Czech Republic continually holds bilateral and multilateral talks. Political dialogue with the EU plays an important role (including member, candidate and associated EU countries). An important result of this process is relevant Joint EU positions, which the Czech Republic can join in its position as a candidate country.	To continue to actively participate in political dialogue with the EU and to intensify our activities within the EU in conjunction with the nation's upcoming entry into the Union according to the possibilities offered by the EU. To continually evaluate political dialogue between the Czech Republic and the EU.	ongoing, in the context of upcoming access of the Czech Republic into the EU	MoFA
9	To take an interest in regional security agendas in crisis parts of the world.	Embassies in crisis regions regularly provide classified and non-classified information about situation developments in these regions, which are then passed on to other specifically relevant ministries by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. As part of their mandatory competencies and intelligence priorities set by the Government of the Czech Republic, intelligence services continually provide intelligence information about situation developments in crisis regions to relevant, authorised recipients. This manner of fulfilling tasks related to the aforementioned problem will be maintained and the intensity of intelligence services in specific territories will be modified according to the urgency of the situation in these individual crisis regions of the world. The above findings are analysed and evaluated within the Ministry of the Interior from the perspective of their impact on the nation's internal security.	To monitor current standards of safeguarding regional security in crisis regions of the world and potential repercussions of findings on the internal security of the Czech Republic.	permanently	MoFA, intelligence services, MoI
10	To maintain readiness of the Czech Republic to provide humanitarian aid abroad.	Government Decree No. 458/2001 on involvement of the Czech Republic in peace keeping and rescue operations and humanitarian aid and NSC Decree No. 191/2001, on the procedural framework for the provision of military and humanitarian aid abroad, are being continually met. The Ministry of the Interior prepared an update of Government Decree No. 463/2000 Coll., on regulations for involvement in international rescue operations and the provision and acceptance of humanitarian aid, which came into effect on 1 st January 2003. The Ministry of the Interior (GD FFRC CR) is responsible for organising activities according to §7, paragraph 1b) of Act No. 239/2000 Coll., on the integrated emergency rescue system and changes to certain acts, in cooperation with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, i.e. it is responsible for involvement of the Czech Republic in international rescue operations during emergency events abroad and the provision of humanitarian aid abroad.	To continue to maintain preparedness of the Czech Republic to provide humanitarian aid abroad.	as required and according to situation developments	MoFA, MoD, MoI
11	Participation of the Czech Republic in supply to major international organisation systems (UN, CERN etc.).	The organisation of a seminar on the possibility of supply to the UN system (June 2001). The organisation of a seminar on the possibility of supply to the CERN system (February 2002).	11a) To hold relevant seminars for the needs of those subjects interested in entering major international organisation supply systems.	as required	MoFA, MoIs
			11b) To exert further diplomatic and other pressure for the realisation of supply by subjects from the Czech Republic to major international organisation systems.	according to situation developments	MoFA, possibly other subjects

12	To take part in the political renewal and humanitarian aid to Afghanistan	The Czech Republic expressed its agreement with EU measures regarding the political renewal of Afghanistan and took part in humanitarian aid to Afghanistan over the course of 2001 and 2002. The Premier of the Czech Republic expressed political support for the interim Afghan government in a visit to Afghanistan.	To continue in the provision of humanitarian aid to Afghanistan. To continue to utilise options of the Czech Republic for involvement in the political renewal of Afghanistan.	according to developments in the international situation and the domestic situation in Afghanistan	MoFA, in the event of humanitarian impact resulting from the presence of MoD military units
----	---------------------------------------------------------------------------	--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

2 THE FIGHT AGAINST TERRORISM: THE COOPERATION OF THE CZECH REPUBLIC WITH OTHER EUROPEAN COUNTRIES, THE USA AND CANADA

2.1 Implementation and analysis

No.	Objective	Implemented or ongoing measures	Further proposed measures	Schedule	Responsible body
1	Decide on the need to sign, ratify and implement the "Sea Related" UN anti-terrorist convention.	Circumstances under which the Czech Republic could accede to the following documents are being evaluated: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Convention for the Suppression of the Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Naval Navigation (Rome, 1988); - Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Fixed Platforms Located on Continental Shelves (Rome, 1988). 	To submit a proposal for signing and ratification of the following documents to the Government of the Czech Republic: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Convention for the Suppression of the Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Naval Navigation (Rome, 1988); - Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Fixed Platforms Located on Continental Shelves (Rome, 1988). <p>Accession to agreements justified by the growing number of attacks against the safety of maritime shipping is subject to a corresponding amendment of the Criminal Code.</p>	according to the government's plan of non-legislative tasks for the 1 st half of 2003, with prospects for the 2 nd half of 2003	MoT – in cooperation with MoJ, MoFA, MoI and MoD
2	Consider and possibly accede to newly emerging anti-terrorist UN instruments.	The work of relevant UN committees and sub-committees related to the preparation of these agreements is being continually monitored.	Prepare a proposal for accession of the Czech Republic in connection with the negotiation of new anti-terrorist UN agreements.	according to the work plan within the UN	MoFA in cooperation with MoJ and MoI
3	Consider and possibly accede to international anti-terrorist instruments whose author is not the UN.	The Czech Republic is already a part of the European Agreement on the Suppression of Terrorism (Strasbourg, negotiated 27 th January 1977, accession 13 th February 1992, ratification 15 th April 1992, came into effect 15 th July 1992, FMoFA Notification No. 552/1992, Coll.).	To evaluate the expediency of accession of the Czech Republic to relevant EU, CoE, OSCE and OECD anti-terrorist documents or those of other organisations.	31 st December 2003	MoFA in cooperation with MoJ and MoI
4	To implement UNSC Resolution No. 1373 (2001).	The Czech Republic Reports for the UNSC were prepared on the basis of Government Decree No. 1045/2001 and approved by Government Decree No. 1364/2001. The Pilot Report was submitted to the UNSC on 27 th December 2001, with related additional information submitted on 12 th July 2002. Further additional information will be submitted in the first half of 2003.	To respond to the queries of the UNSC Counter-Terrorism Committee. To adopt adequate measures responding to UNSC requirements as necessary.	according to UNSC requirements	all members of the Government
5	To continue with the implementation of UNSC Resolution nos. 1267 (1999), No. 1333 (2000) and 1390 (2002).	Act No. 48/2000 Coll., Government Decree No. 164/2000 Coll. and 327/2001 Coll., on measures related to the Afghan Taliban Movement enabled the continuing implementation of UNSC Resolution nos. 1267 (1999) and 1333 (2000) related to the decision of the relevant Sanction Committee, at a time when Taliban was linked to Afghanistan. MoFA prepared a draft Government Decree in 2002 for the implementation of operative paragraph 2 of Resolution No. 1390 (2002).	In order to secure the implementation of UNSC Resolution No. 1267 (1999), 1333 (2000) and 1390 (2002) it is essential to create a new general legislative norm statute level, which would serve as the basis for the issue of government decrees implementing international sanctions against physical and legal entities with terrorist connections, as stipulated on the list of sanctions given in these resolutions.	ongoing	according to their areas of competency: MoFA, MoF, MoI, MoT and possibly other ministries

No.	Objective	Implemented or ongoing measures	Further proposed measures	Schedule	Responsible body
6	To implement obligations ensuing from Joint EU Council Positions on Combating Terrorism (2001/930/CFSP, 2001/931/CFSP) of 27 th December 2001.	On 11 th January 2001, the Czech Republic joined Joint EU Council Positions nos. 2001/930/CFSP, 2001/931/CFSP) of 27 th December 2001. A common "European" definition of terrorist act was given in Joint EU Council Position No. 931/2001/CFSP for the very first time.	6a) To ensure the implementation of the content of Joint EU Council Positions on combating terrorism within current legislation, and where necessary, to revise the facts of cases in relation to the problem of terrorism set forth in a special section of the Criminal Code. 6b) To create a new general legislative norm at statute level, which would serve as the basis for the issue of government decrees implementing international sanctions against physical and legal entities with terrorist connections, as stipulated on sanction lists.	31 st December 2003 together with the re-codification of the Criminal Code	according to their areas of competency MoJ, MoI and MoFA, and possibly other ministries according to their areas of competency MoJ, MoI and MoFA and possibly other ministries
7	To ensure compliance of extradition and deportation practices in the Czech Republic with obligations in the area of human rights protection.	The Czech Republic accepted the relevant decisions of the UN Committee for Human Rights, the UN Committee Against Torture and the European Court of Human Rights, the output of talks by the Steering Committee for Human Rights and the Council of Europe Multidisciplinary Group for the International Action Against Terrorism, on the problem of extradition and deportation. A study was carried out looking at possible conflicts between international law regimes for the protection of human rights and extradition practices in the Czech Republic. No contradictions were found	To prepare an analysis of the consequences of international human rights agreements on decisions in matters of deporting foreigners.	31 st July 2003	MoFA in cooperation with MoI
8	To negotiate an extradition agreement between the Czech Republic and the USA.	The proposal for the negotiation of an extradition agreement between the Czech Republic and the USA was noted (requested by the USA embassy in the Czech Republic).	To consider the necessity and possibility of amending constitutional regulations to enable the extradition of the citizens of the Czech Republic abroad.	dependent on the amendment of constitutional regulations	MoJ in cooperation with MoFA

2.2 Systematic Provisions to Combat Terrorism

2.2.1 Police work and cooperation between the Police of the Czech Republic and the Army of the Czech Republic, and other subjects

No.	Objective	Implemented or ongoing measures	Further proposed measures	Schedule	Responsible body
1	To strengthen cooperation between domestic anti-terrorist specialists and their colleagues abroad, including sharing relevant information.	<p>In November 2000, the Czech Republic was accepted as a regular member of the Police Working Group on Terrorism (PWGT), which includes police units from EU countries, Norway and Switzerland involved in the fight against terrorism. Cooperation takes place at consulting anti-terrorist measures level and improving technical cooperation between police units during the investigation of crimes connected with terrorism.</p> <p>This also relates to PCR involvement in a number of other major European security initiatives such as, the Central European Initiative, the European Council, the Stability Pact, UN missions in Macedonia and Bosnia and Hercegovina, etc.</p> <p>The Czech Republic agreed to systematically share all necessary data deemed valuable in the fight against terrorism with the Europol organisation. A bilateral contract between the Czech Republic and Europol was signed on 5th March 2002, which will be fully implemented upon access of the Czech Republic into the EU.</p> <p>The Police also work with the security attachés of foreign embassies in Prague.</p> <p>Foreign communication also takes place through the international police cooperation division of the Police Presidium (Interpol Prague), the Special Committee which is an advisory body of the North Atlantic Council for Counter-Intelligence and Terrorism and standard networks of declared representatives and technical media.</p> <p>In mid 2002 an international training exercise for anti-terrorist units took place in Slapy (units from the Czech Republic, Italy, the Netherlands, Germany and Belgium took part).</p> <p>Nor should we overlook numerous formal and informal meetings between police delegates from the Czech Republic and abroad, which take place during specialised conferences.</p>	1a) To complete preparatory work for the creation of NSIS within MoI.	Dependent on the date that relevant documents are handed over (orientation date: 31 st December 2004)	MoI (PCR)
			1b) To carry out an inventory of the mutual compatibility of databases operated within the PCR (between these databases respectively and between PCR databases and the databases of other subjects both at home and abroad).	31 st December 2003	MoI (PCR)
			1c) To specify the scope and substance of work to be carried out by the planned interdepartmental BDC workplace, which is to administer a uniform database of information on planted bomb systems in the Czech Republic (whose foundation will be based on the consolidation of the relevant PP CR pyrotechnical department and <i>UOOZ SKPV</i> databases).	31 st December 2003	MoI (PCR)
			1d) To continue in talks with foreign partners (especially the British section of the Bomb Data Centre, BDC) on the possibility of exchanging information with the Czech Republic in the area of bomb systems.	ongoing	MoI (PCR)
2	To implement steps leading to the operation of a functional database of sanctioned persons and organisations, ensuing from EU Council Decree no 2580/2001.	<p>The Czech Republic is the recipient of many lists of persons investigated or suspected of involvement in terrorist activities. These are lists administered by the FBI, FINCEN USA, Interpol, Europol, or connected with the update of Joint EU Council Position No. 931/2001.</p> <p>The Czech Republic can also contribute to Interpol and Europol lists. The desired treatment of these lists, based on Joint EU Council Positions is set forth in EU Council Decree No. 2850/2001.</p> <p>Although these are not considered lists in the sense of Government Decree No. 327/2001 Coll., they are given due attention by the PCR, MoF (FAU), banks and other institutions.</p>	<p>To continue gathering information on physical and legal entities suspected of supporting terrorism for the needs of the PCR and to exchange this information with relevant counterparts abroad (especially in countries involved in the Schengen system).</p> <p>To search for ways of further improving the technical quality of administered databases, such as incorporating pictures of wanted persons.</p>	permanently	MoI, MoF (FAU), Czech Banking Association

No.	Objective	Implemented or ongoing measures	Further proposed measures	Schedule	Responsible body
3	To take part in the identification and detention of persons (individuals and group members) given on the integrated European list appended to Joint Position No. 2001/931/CFSP.	Information from databases accessible to the PCR relating to concrete persons is shared with the intelligence services of other nations based on requests or breaking situations.	To continue securing the identification of persons included in updates of the EU Council 2001/931/CFSP list, Interpol and Europol lists and to detain such persons upon ascertaining that they are on the territory of the Czech Republic.	as required	MoI (PCR), intelligence services
4	To prevent any threat to public order and security that could arise from persons involved in organisationally safeguarding security measures	On 13 th December 2002, the Parliament passed Act 310/2002 Coll., amending, among other things, Act No. 148/1998 Coll., on the protection of classified information, which established an institute to verify the security clearance of physical entities who are to carry out sensitive activities the misuse of which could pose a threat to national security or other important national interests.	Intensively realise cooperation between the PCR and intelligence services in securing information essential to the prevention of crime and other threats to public order and security that could arise from persons involved in organisationally securing top echelon meetings, cultural, sports or similar events held in the Czech Republic.	permanently	MoI (PCR), intelligence services
5	Providing personal protection.	The military police provides personal protection to an extended number of persons whose protection falls within their competencies.	To continue to provide personal protection for an extended number of persons, whose protection falls within the competencies of the Military Police.	as required	MoD – Military Police

2.2.2 *The involvement of the Army of the Czech Republic in combating terrorism*

No.	Objective	Implemented or ongoing measures	Further proposed measures	Schedule	Responsible body
1	Measures to counter the effects of directional energy weapons on information systems and military technology.	Useful ACR research on combating terrorism are characterised by the currently ongoing projects, "Compatibility" (2001-2003), "Impulse" (2001-2003) and "Energy" (2001-2006).	Upon completion of the research phase, to continue with the development or technical implementation of relevant technical counter measures in information systems and military technology.	transition from solution phase to development phase in the "Compatibility" and "Impulse" projects by 31 st December 2003; and in the "Energy" project by 31 st December 2006	MoD (NAA)
2	Increasing protection of the life force against the effects of weapons of mass destruction.	Currently ongoing projects are "Distance", "Sedatives", "Express", "Imunis", "Specmun", "Sarin", "Burneti" and "Antibodies".	Completion of research in the area of increasing protection of the life force against the effects of weapons of mass destruction. Subsequent commencement of the development phase and industrialisation.	completion of research – by 31 st December 2003 commencement of development phase - by 31 st December 2004;	MoD (NAA)
3	To acquaint the expert public with the potential and capacity of technical equipment for the detection of chemical materials and explosives in the Czech Republic and abroad.	An application was submitted to the NATO Scientific Committee requesting organisational and financial assistance for a workshop.	Organisation of a workshop entitled "Detection and Protection" on the topic of protection against terrorism (especially the problem of chemical materials and explosives) with the objective of acquainting the expert public with the potential and capacity of relevant technical equipment in the Czech Republic and abroad.	September - November 2003 (specification will take place on the basis of specific instructions from the NATO Scientific Committee)	MoD (NAA)
4	Increasing protection of ACR sites	As part of the research project entitled „TERROR“ an analysis of the problem in question was carried out from various aspects in 2002.	Three individual tasks undertaken in 2003, selected in the analytical phase and subsequent development.	development and realisation of concrete measures by 1 st January 2004	MoD (NAA))
5	Increasing ACR resistance to possible terrorist risks	An initial analysis was carried out in the form of a study entitled „Combating Terrorism“	Opponent proceedings on initial study 28 th February 2003. Specification of the direction of further steps in 2003.	as required	MoD (NAA)

2.2.3 Protecting the security interests of the Czech Republic

No.	Objective	Implemented or ongoing measures	Further proposed measures	Schedule	Responsible body
1	Secure better legislative conditions for the work of intelligence services in combating terrorism.	The amendment bill for Act No. 153/1994 Coll., on intelligence services in the Czech Republic was incorporated into the Tasks of the Government Legislation Plan for 2003 to 2006. The IAC and NSC have been concerned with this problem long-term.	To amend Act No. 153/1994 Coll., and thereby strengthen or modify specific individual intelligence services authorisations (e.g. the authorisation to issue covering documents, the ability to use state budget resources and state property at variance with legislative regulations governing the management of these resources and to report them differently, etc.).	in accordance with the Tasks of the Government Legislation Plan	Prime Minister
2	Define the execution of control of intelligence services.	The bill on the control of intelligence services by Parliament was passed by the Government at its cabinet meeting on 16 th January 2002. During the course of the same month, the Government sent the bill to Parliament for discussion. The House of Commons rejected the bill on 12 th March 2002 and 23 rd April 2002 while approving the programme for the 47 th and 49 th assembly. In Government Decree No. 8 of 8 th January 2003, the Government incorporated this bill into the Tasks of the Government Legislation Plan for 2003.	To prepare a bill on the control of intelligence services. To use this bill to strengthen or modify specific individual intelligence services authorisations (e.g. the authorisation to issue covering documents, the ability to use state budget resources and state property at variance with legislative regulations governing the management of these resources and to report them differently).	submission to the Government: 31 st December 2003; the law is expected to come into force by 30 th June 2004	Prime Minister
3	To achieve better cooperation in the exchange of information between all intelligence services in the Czech Republic respectively and between intelligence services and the PCR, in all areas including the fight against terrorism.	Following 11 th September 2001 and during the course of 2002, especially in relation to the NATO Prague Summit, there was a distinct intensification of mutual cooperation between intelligence services in the Czech Republic. This cooperation also included the PCR. Following discussion at IAC, a partial amendment bill for Act No. 154/1994 Coll., on the Security Information Service, was presented to the NSC meeting, which discussed the bill at its 21 st January 2003 session and recommended the amendment bill be modified according to the results of comment proceedings and sent to the Government for discussion.	3a) To discuss within IAC the project for the organisation of seminars for relevant government administration bodies on the possibilities and role of intelligence services in the decision process.	1 st half 2003	Executive Vice Chairman of IAC and the 1 st Deputy Prime Minister – Minister of the Interior
			3b) To discuss within IAC the regular evaluation of the status of cooperation and measures adopted to rectify problems in cooperation between intelligence services, MoI and the PCR (measures to rectify problems – viz. NSC Decree No. 284/2002).	1 st half 2003	Executive Vice Chairman of IAC and the 1 st Deputy Prime Minister – Minister of the Interior
			3c) To discuss within IAC the proposed project to improve the effectiveness of everyday communication between intelligence services and the proposed project for a complex concept of secret government communication in relation to the implementation of a uniform information system enabling the sharing of information and communication in electronic form between intelligence services and between intelligence services and specially relevant government administration bodies.	1 st half 2003	Executive Vice Chairman of IAC and the 1 st Deputy Prime Minister of the Interior
			3d) To discuss within IAC the proposed application of the British coordination system for intelligence services (analogy of the Joint Intelligence Committee - JIC) under the conditions of the Czech Republic.	1 st half 2003	Executive Vice Chairman of IAC and the 1 st Deputy Prime Minister of the Interior
4	Ensure sufficient relevant intelligence information.	Cooperation between intelligence services of the Czech Republic and the intelligence services of the USA, other allied countries and countries with whom the Czech Republic has concluded agreements on cooperation in the intelligence area.	To implement newly agreed standards for the accelerated exchange of intelligence information. To close agreements for cooperation with the intelligence services of other countries as required.	dependent on task setting by the Government	intelligence services

2.3 The protection of information systems; information and media policy

2.3.1 The protection of information systems

No.	Objective	Implemented or ongoing measures	Further proposed measures	Schedule	Responsible body
1	<p>To carry out analyses of threats to information systems.</p> <p>To update protected interest priorities.</p>	<p>This task is continually carried out at both supra-ministerial level and within the individual ministries and other central government administration body level.</p> <p>Security measures adopted by the Czech Republic are compared to security measures adopted by other countries.</p> <p>Natural disasters and terrorist attacks by brute force remain residual risks. Adequate protection against these risks is difficult to implement given high investment costs and building restrictions (historical site preservation, etc.).</p> <p>In 2002 PISO prepared a document entitled "Information concerning the preparation of a conceptual solution for the reduction and elimination of the consequences of the information war, foreign intelligence incursions and criminal attacks on information systems" for NSC.</p> <p>The Ministry of Informatics is currently completing a document entitled "Conceptual solution for the reduction and elimination of the consequences of the information war, foreign intelligence incursions and criminal attacks on information systems". This document will set procedures for protecting information systems classified as part of the nation's critical infrastructure.</p> <p>This topic is also the subject of some more broadly conceived documents prepared by individual ministries.</p>	<p>1a) To carry out analyses of main threats ensuing from possible terrorist attacks targeting information systems with lists of classified information (Government Decree No. 246/1998 Coll., which sets forth lists of classified information, as amended).</p> <p>1b) To submit and distribute the OECD Directive on the security of information systems and networks 2002.</p> <p>1c) To process material for an Overall Security Policy for the PAIS Communication Infrastructure and to discuss this at ministerial and regional seminars.</p> <p>1d) To accelerate the transition of ministerial systems to the PAIS CI and its secured structures.</p> <p>1e) To analyse whether current ministerial protected interest priorities correspond to these lists of classified information (Government Decree No. 246/1998 Coll., which sets forth lists of classified information, as amended).</p>	<p>permanently</p> <p>June 2003</p> <p>October 2003</p> <p>ongoing</p> <p>permanently</p>	<p>individual information system administrators</p> <p>MoIs</p> <p>MoIs</p> <p>MoIs in cooperation with MoF and other departments</p> <p>individual information system administrators</p>

No.	Objective	Implemented or ongoing measures	Further proposed measures	Schedule	Responsible body
2	The protection of information systems working with classified information and information systems important to the preservation of the nation's basic functions during crisis situations (critical infrastructure information systems).	<p>Checks of information systems working with sensitive information and information systems operating vitally important systems are primarily carried out by NSO (in cooperation with individual ministries and other central government administration bodies) by executing measures in accordance with Decree No. 56/1999 Coll., on safeguarding the security of information systems working with classified information, their certification, certificate requisites determining the security requirements of information systems working with classified information, minimal computer security requirements, information system certification process procedures and methods and certificate requisites.</p> <p>During the course of 2002 so-called "sensitive activities" were included under Act No. 148/1998 Coll., on the protection of classified information, which include areas that were not included on the list of classified information. At the present time, the list of these "sensitive activities" (§ 81 b) is being defined within individual ministries.</p> <p>A check of implemented security parameters was carried out on information systems working with sensitive information and information systems operating vitally important systems according to Act No. 148/1998 Coll., together with an analysis of how these systems are safeguarded against possible terrorist attack, not just according to the updated list of classified information.</p> <p>Information system security administrators working with classified information within individual central government administration bodies carried out a check of security safeguards on these information systems (IS) from the perspective of their possible endangerment by terrorist attack. This check included a verification of risks in the following basic security areas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - IS unit building security (ministry, office) and individual workplaces; - Security of IS infrastructure elements – especially power sources and back up power sources; - IS staffing in relation to IS access; - security of backup media. <p>During the preparation and course of the NATO Prague summit, very close cooperation was established between a number of ministries and intelligence services, which also included the problem of working with potentially endangered information systems and data.</p> <p>Special attention must also be paid to work with personal data within the PCR. Mandatory Police Presidium Directive No. 55/2002 was thus issued, which set forth a uniform PCR procedure for processing personal data in information systems. A new department was established within OSŘI PP CR for the protection of personal data.</p>	<p>2a) To carry out systematic checks of the observance of security directives and measures for information systems working with classified information.</p> <p>2b) To prepare a new legislation for the protection of classified information.</p> <p>2c) To propose legislative measures on the basis of which private subjects carrying out activities classified as part of the national critical infrastructure will have to OSCErve prescribed standards for the operation of information systems and provide services and production in crisis situations in a way that does not weaken the nation's defence capability, economic stability or security.</p> <p>2d) To submit draft conceptual material and required legislation to the National Security Council on the basis of which it will be necessary to operate selected databases of aggregate data in a special operating mode.</p>	<p>permanently</p> <p>effective from 1st January 2004</p> <p>June 2003</p> <p>April 2003</p>	<p>NSO in cooperation with specifically relevant sections of the ministries and other central government administration bodies</p> <p>NSO in cooperation with specifically relevant sections of the ministries and other central government administration bodies</p> <p>MoIS in cooperation with MoI and NSO</p> <p>MoIS and NSO</p>

No.	Objective	Implemented or ongoing measures	Further proposed measures	Schedule	Responsible body
3	To safeguard the protection of information systems not included under "classified information"	<p>Preparatory work has been undertaken within PISO (Ministry of Information Science) on material related to the creation of public administration information system (PAIS) standards and supervising their observance, entitled "PAIS Security Policy".</p> <p>As part of the PHARE twinning project "The Modernisation of Central Government Administration", PISO organised a seminar on "Information Security" during the course of 2002 in cooperation with its fiscal partners, to which it invited the directors of information science divisions of the individual ministries. The seminar was preceded by a research questionnaire on information security management within individual central government administration bodies. The preparation of a summarising study is expected, mapping the status of this area in the Czech Republic (with an emphasis on comparing this with the situation in Finland).</p> <p>Individual ministries devote permanent and ongoing attention to supervising the security of concrete PAIS. Gradually these PAIS are being attested in accordance with Act No. 365/2000 Coll.</p>	To safeguard the protection of information systems important to the performance of state functions, individual areas of economic and social life, telecommunications, transport, etc., which are not included under "classified information", in accordance with Act No. 365/2000 Coll.	permanently	MoIs and specifically relevant sections of the individual ministries and other central government administration bodies
4	To extend the archiving period of data on telecommunication services provided.	<p>According to § 86 of Act No. 151/2000 Coll., on telecommunications and the amendment of other acts, legal or physical entities carrying out telecommunication activities must disclose information regarding matters that are the subject of telecommunication secrecy or subject to the protection of personal data and data mediation to bodies authorised to request such information by special legislation, at their own cost.</p> <p>At present, such data is archived for a period of 2 months for operative archiving and a period of 6 months at the request of authorised bodies.</p> <p>In 2002, the current task coordinator (Ministry of Transport and Communications) acceded to the preparation of a special amendment bill on telecommunications, but only from the perspective of its harmonisation with EU regulations. The request to extend the archiving period was not addressed by this amendment bill.</p> <p>According to Act No. 517/2002 Coll., from 1st January 2003, the problem of telecommunications falls within the competencies of a new department – the Ministry of Information Science.</p>	<p>To ensure that telecommunications operators meet the requirement to retain this data for a period of more than 2 months and its archiving for a period of more than 6 months.</p> <p>To prepare an amendment bill for Act No. 151/2000 Coll., enabling the implementation of this requirement.</p> <p>Together with this it will be necessary to prepare a draft technical solution for the archiving of information on telecommunication services provided.</p>	according to the Tasks of the Government Legislation Plan for 2003	MoIs

2.3.2 Information and media policy

The objective of measures set forth in this section of the National Action Plan to Combat Terrorism is to ensure timely, professional and coordinated informing of the public on the part of the executive, in the event of an emergency situation and to ensure the cooperation of government administration bodies and municipalities with the media in this situation. One means of achieving this goal is the creation of a governmental media strategy and the media strategies of the individual ministries and establishing contacts between government administration bodies and municipalities with the media, which would contribute to the establishment of regulations for informing the public in the event of an emergency situation.¹

No.	Objective	Implemented or ongoing measures	Further proposed measures	Schedule	Responsible body
1	To ensure the timely and coordinated cooperation of government administration bodies and municipalities with the media when informing about terrorist attacks.	A document entitled "Mandatory Principles for NSC Communication with the Media" was prepared within NSC and approved on 9 th November 2001.	1a) To continue safeguarding the activities of the NSC media group.	as required	MoI
		Individual ministries and other central government administration bodies – depending on their sphere of activity – are also concerned with the problem of various types of reactions to potential terrorist activities. Media strategies of the individual ministries are conceived so that they are fully functional even when the Central Crisis Staff is not in session.	1b) To establish appropriate cooperation with the media through relevant media strategies and spokesmen (focusing on cases when the individual ministries faces the topic of terrorism).	as required	individual ministries
		Material has been prepared within the Office of the Government essential to the activation of the Government Centre for Media Response in the event of an emergency situation.	1c) Following the approval of material essential to the activation of the Government Centre for Media Response, to safeguard the operation of this Centre.	permanently	the Office of the Government

¹ There is a close connection between this task and chapter 2.7 (edification strategy related to the problem of the population's self defence).

2.4 Control of the export and import of military arms, equipment, goods and dual use technology

The entire text of this chapter relates to the agenda set forth in Act No. 38/1994 Coll., on foreign trade in military material and the amendment of Act No. 455/1991 Coll., on commercial trading (the Trade Licensing Act), as amended, Act No. 140/1961 Coll., the Criminal Act, as amended and Act No. 21/1997 Coll., on the control of the import and export of goods and technology subject to international control regimes, even if not directly mentioned in all articles.

No.	Objective	Implemented or ongoing measures	Further proposed measures	Schedule	Responsible body
1	To table and maintain a desirable status in the domestic handling of weapons and ammunition corresponding to that in EU member countries.	<p>In accordance with the European Agreement on the Control of the Acquisition and Possession of Weapons by Individuals (of 28th June 1978, ratified by the Czech Republic on 26th January 2001, with ratification documents sent for filing in September 2001; filed with the European Council Secretary General on 8th January 2002), the Ministry of the Interior prepared a new bill on weapons, which was approved by the Senate of the Parliament on 8th March 2002. The bill sets new categorisations for weapons and related new permit systems. With regard to the control of weapons and ammunition, further steps are also being taken in the areas of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - thorough checks of buildings in which explosives and weapons are manufactured, stored, or possibly used, focusing on preventing the theft of explosives and weapons or their parts and preventing their illegal manufacture; - weapon registration and records; - check of weapon identification using verification markers; - monitoring direct and indirect advertising of weapon sales. <p>The Ministry of the Interior formulated or co-formulated legal regulations (decrees) to implement the Weapons Act. The law was approved and published in the Collection of Laws as Act No. 119/2002, Coll., on weapons. The Ministry of the Interior prepared draft legislation to implement the amendment of this act related to the handling of explosive material in the civil sector, including the working version of the amendment of the Ministry of the Interior decree which sets forth the principles for checking the fitness of applicants for the issue of a licence, the nomination of examining body members, test questions, etc. The amendment bill for this act is currently being discussed by the Parliament (House paper No. 204). There has also been an amendment bill filed for Act No. 455/1991 Coll., on commercial trading (The Trade Licensing Act), which was submitted to the Government for discussion in October 2002. The submitted bill newly defines the licensed trade "carrying out pyrotechnical research".</p>	<p>1a) To amend Act No. 119/2002 Coll., on weapons, which would set principles for verifying the qualification of applicants for the issue of a licence, the nomination of examining body members, test questions, etc.</p> <p>1b) To consider the possibility of temporarily increasing personnel in the PP CR pyrotechnical division in order to handle tasks ensuing from the amendment of Act No. 119/2002 Coll.</p> <p>1c) To carry out thorough checks of employees and other persons working or with access to production plants in which military weapons, equipment and dual use goods are manufactured, stored or used, as well as of persons coming into contact with sensitive information on the technologies used to manufacture military weapons, equipment and dual use goods (scientists from research and development institutes, other personnel).</p>	<p>as of the date that the bill comes into effect (1st January 2004)</p> <p>according to situation developments</p> <p>permanently</p>	<p>MoI</p> <p>MoI</p> <p>NSO, intelligence services</p>

No.	Objective	Implemented or ongoing measures	Further proposed measures	Schedule	Responsible body
2	To implement control mechanisms in the area of foreign trade in military material, weapons, nuclear and dual use items.	<p>An inter-ministerial working party was formed at the instigation of the Central Crisis Staff (made up of MoIs, MoI, SIS, MoFA, MoD) concerned with the problem of implementing controls and checks of selected legal entities holding limited licenses for foreign trade in military material as required by the Ministry of the Interior.</p> <p>The Ministry of the Interior prepared analytical material looking at the problem of security risks associated with the handling of military material in the Czech Republic, which proposes a series of steps important to the reduction of these security risks.</p> <p>A draft of overall information concerning legislation in the Czech Republic related to foreign trade in military material in the Czech Republic, including information on the „EU Code of Conduct on Arms Sales“ and other material (e.g. the Council of EU “Joint Action on the European Union’s contribution to combating the destabilising accumulation and spread of small arms and light weapons”, including its amended and expanded version) was prepared.</p> <p>These documents were sent to all holders of licenses for foreign trade in military material in the Czech Republic in October 2002 and are being progressively implemented. This information is also currently available on the MoIs web site.</p>	2a) To continue to carry out thorough controls and checks of legal entities holding limited licenses for foreign trade in military material.	permanently	MoI in cooperation with other ministries and intelligence services
		<p>The possibility of ratifying the Protocol against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, Their Parts and Components and Ammunition was assessed. The Protocol is supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime. In accordance with the Protocol, the regime of issuing licences was put into immediate practice and an embargo was placed on the individual export of weapons and ammunition to crisis regions.</p>	2b) To fulfil tasks ensuing from the Government Decree regarding the document “Analysis of Security Risks Associated with the Handling of Military Material in the Czech Republic”.	31 st December 2003	MoIs, MoI
		<p>Customs carries out control activities regarding the import and export of civilian weapons, ammunition, military material, fission material, goods and dual use technology.</p>	2c) Ratify the Protocol against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, Their Parts and Components and Ammunition, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime. To implement relevant legislative steps connected to this ratification.	in accordance with the governments plan of legislative work	MoI in cooperation with MoIs
			2d) To carry out control activities regarding the import and export of civilian weapons, ammunition, military material, fission material, goods and dual use technology.	ongoing	MoF (CHO), SONS

No.	Objective	Implemented or ongoing measures	Further proposed measures	Schedule	Responsible body
3	To strengthen controls regarding the non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction (nuclear, chemical and biological weapons).	<p>Act No. 13/2002 Coll. amending Act No. 18/1997 Coll., on the peacetime use of nuclear energy and ionising radiation (the Atomic Act) was passed in the area of controls regarding the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons .</p> <p>While Decree No. 316/2002 Coll. amended Decree No. 145/1997 Coll., on the control and records of nuclear material and their further specification.</p> <p>Decree No. 179/2002 Coll. amended Decree No. 147/1997 Coll., setting forth a list of items and dual use items in the nuclear field.</p> <p>The ratification process of the Additional Protocol to the Agreement between the Czech Republic and IAEA on the enforcement of guarantees based on based on the Non-proliferation Agreement on Nuclear Weapons was completed. The Additional Protocol came into effect on 1st July 2002. Act No. 281/2002 Coll., was passed in the area of controls concerning the non-proliferation of bacteriological (biological) and toxicological, setting certain measures related to the prohibition of bacteriological (biological) and toxicological weapons and changes to the Trade Licensing Act (the Act came into effect on 28th June 2002).</p> <p>Decree No. 474/2002 Coll. came into effect on 1st January 2003, implementing Act No. 281/2002 Coll. Government Decree No. 549/2002 Coll. also came into effect on 1st January 2003, amending Government Decree No. 246/1998 Coll., setting forth lists of classified information, as amended. The decree also includes a list of biological agents and toxins, plus research and development defence programmes subject to secrecy in this area.</p> <p>In the area of controls concerning the non-proliferation of chemical weapons, the control activities of SONS continue to be deepened in the sense of Act No. 19/1997 Coll., on certain measures related to the prohibition of chemical weapons as amended by Act No. 249/2000 Coll.</p>	To amend Decree No. 50/1997 Coll., on Act No. 19/1997 Coll., as amended by Act No. 249/2000 Coll.	ongoing	SONS

2.5 Preventing the financing of terrorism

No.	Objective	Implemented or ongoing measures	Further proposed measures	Schedule	Responsible body
1	<p>To regulate possible sanctions for the financing of terrorism.</p> <p>Ensure compatibility of sanction legislation with EU practices and requirements.</p> <p>Consolidate sanction legislation.</p>	<p>Act No. 48/2000 Coll. on measures related to the Afghan Taliban Movement was passed on 1st March 2000. Act No. 98/2000 Coll. on the implementation of international sanctions to preserve international peace and security was passed on 4th April 2000. To implement the above act, the Government of the Czech Republic issued Decree No. 164/2000 Coll. on 7th June 2000, on measures related to the Afghan Taliban Movement and Decree No. 327/2001 Coll. on 22nd August 2001, on further measures related to the Afghan Taliban Movement. Declared sanction regimes are closely monitored and analysed. The MoFA also prepared a proposed legislative foundation on this problem implementing declared EU sanction regimes regarding Sierra Leone and Liberia according to Act No. 98/2000 Coll., on the implementation of international sanctions to preserve international peace and security (the so called General Sanction Act), which gave impetus to the implementation or respectively the partial consolidation of sanction legislation with corresponding EU legislation. The process of dividing competencies ensuing from sanction legislation was begun (Acts No. 48/2000 Coll. and 98/2000 Coll. and relevant Government Decrees) and the imposition of sanctions for their breach. An inter-ministerial commission was formed in response to the problem of financing terrorism made up of representatives from MoI (including the PCR), MoFA, MoF, FRIO, SIS and CNB. Members of the group proposed its division into three specialised bodies with precisely defined tasks (the so called International Group, the Criminal Law Group and the Administrative Law Group).</p>	<p>3a) International Group:</p> <p>To complete an overall formulation of EU requirements and those of other international subjects by whose decisions, recommendations or decrees is the Czech Republic bound in relation to the problem of combating terrorism, including its financing.</p> <p>3b) Criminal Law Group:</p> <p>To quickly prepare analyses of deficiencies in criminal legislation of the Czech Republic which could make the punishment of perpetrators of crimes related to terrorism or the implementation of EU requirements or those of other international subjects by whose decisions, recommendations or decrees is the Czech Republic bound (e.g. finding a new legal framework for the optimal transformation of sanction lists) difficult or impossible and to quickly take steps to rectify such deficiencies.</p> <p>3c) Administrative Law Group:</p> <p>To develop a new legal framework for the optimal transformation and practical enforcement of sanction lists, as well as other possible EU requirements or those of other international subjects by whose decisions, recommendations or decrees is bound in relation to combating terrorism with especial emphasis on its financing, in those circumstances where this illegal conduct does not fall within the jurisdiction of the criminal code.</p>	<p>(28. 2. 2003)</p> <p>31st December 2003</p> <p>31st December 2003</p>	<p>MoFA</p> <p>MoJ in cooperation with NSZ and MoI</p> <p>MoI, MoF, MoIs, MoC, CNB, CSC, Czech Banking Association, State Insurance Companies Supervision Authority, and other specifically relevant subjects.</p>

No.	Objective	Implemented or ongoing measures	Further proposed measures	Schedule	Responsible body
2	Ratify and implement the International Agreement to Prevent the Financing of Terrorism, adopted by UN General Assembly Resolution no.54/109 of 9 th December 1999.	<p>The Czech Republic signed the Agreement to Prevent the Financing of Terrorism in 2000.</p> <p>In Government Decree No. 773 of 26th July 2000, the Government charged the MoJ, MoI and MoFA to ensure the harmonisation of domestic legislation with obligations ensuing from the Agreement.</p> <p>An amendment bill for Act No. 61/1996 Coll. on certain measures to counter the legalisation of the proceeds of criminal activities and changes and additions to related acts, as amended, was submitted to the Government at the end of 2002. Amongst other things, the bill proposes financial institution be charged with the duty to inform of transactions suspected of being related to terrorism.</p> <p>At the beginning of 2003, MoFA submitted information to the Government on measures related to the ratification of the Agreement (viz. Government Decree No. 160 of 12th February 2003).</p> <p>The new criminal law bill is to be submitted to the government in June 2003. This bill and related legislative amendments are prepared in a way to enable the full implementation of obligations ensuing from the Agreement in relation to the penalisation of legal entities and their property in relation to the financing of terrorism.</p> <p>As per Government Decree No. 160 of 12th February 2003, MoFA must submit further information on measures related to the ratification of the Agreement to the Government by 30th September 2003.</p>	To submit updated information on measures whose fulfilment will enable the ratification of the International Agreement to Prevent the Financing of Terrorism adopted by UN General Assembly Resolution no.54/109 of 9 th February 1999, to the Government.	30 th September 2003	MoFA in cooperation with MoJ, MoF and MoI
3	To secure the control of investments and subsidies provided by MoLD with the objective of preventing possible money laundering or the financing of terrorist activities.	<p>Evaluating committees will verify investments and subsidies provided in the following MoLD areas of activity:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - support for the construction of related tourist infrastructure for sports and recreational activities; - support for balneology; - subsidies as part of the Rural Renewal Programme and the Regional Programme Supporting the Development of Economically Weak and Structurally Handicapped Regions: Floods 2002; - subsidies as part of the housing development program; - subsidies as part of the EU pre-accession programme – SAPARD programme; - EU subsidies as part of the PHARE programme. 	To verify investments and subsidies which are realised or received by subjects in the Czech Republic, with the objective of preventing possible money laundering or the financing of terrorist activities through these means.	ongoing	MoLD and – in a general sense – MoF

No.	Objective	Implemented or ongoing measures	Further proposed measures	Schedule	Responsible body
2	<p>Ratify and implement the International Agreement to Prevent the Financing of Terrorism, adopted by UN General Assembly Resolution no.54/109 of 9th December 1999.</p>	<p>The Czech Republic signed the Agreement to Prevent the Financing of Terrorism in 2000.</p> <p>In Government Decree No. 773 of 26th July 2000, the Government charged the MoJ, MoI and MoFA to ensure the harmonisation of domestic legislation with obligations ensuing from the Agreement.</p> <p>An amendment bill for Act No. 61/1996 Coll. on certain measures to counter the legalisation of the proceeds of criminal activities and changes and additions to related acts, as amended, was submitted to the Government at the end of 2002. Amongst other things, the bill proposes financial institution be charged with the duty to inform of transactions suspected of being related to terrorism.</p> <p>At the beginning of 2003, MoFA submitted information to the Government on measures related to the ratification of the Agreement (viz. Government Decree No. 160 of 12th February 2003).</p> <p>The new criminal law bill is to be submitted to the government in June 2003. This bill and related legislative amendments are prepared in a way to enable the full implementation of obligations ensuing from the Agreement in relation to the penalisation of legal entities and their property in relation to the financing of terrorism.</p> <p>As per Government Decree No. 160 of 12th February 2003, MoFA must submit further information on measures related to the ratification of the Agreement to the Government by 30th September 2003.</p>	<p>To submit updated information on measures whose fulfilment will enable the ratification of the International Agreement to Prevent the Financing of Terrorism adopted by UN General Assembly Resolution no.54/109 of 9th February 1999, to the Government.</p>	<p>30th September 2003</p>	<p>MoFA in cooperation with MoJ, MoF and MoI</p>
4	<p>Meeting World Bank and IMF requirements for eliminating the anonymity of financial institution clients.</p> <p>Response to the recommendation of the Basle Committee on Bank Supervision published under the title "Customer Due Diligence for Banks" at the end of 2001.</p>	<p>CNB measures were prepared and issued in 2002, which take the requirements of the Basle Committee material „Customer Due Diligence for Banks“ into account, an indivisible part of which is the application of the „Know Your Client“ principle. In view of the need to consult with the Czech Banking Association, the Ministry of Finance (Financial Analytical Unit) and the Office for Personal Data Protection, the measure will be issued by mid 2003.</p> <p>The approval of the amendment bill for Act No. 61/1996 Coll., on certain measures to counter the legalisation of the proceeds of criminal activities and changes and additions to related acts, should newly address the possibility of using measures to prevent money laundering in the area of combating terrorism too. CNB anticipates the amendment of the above measure to cover this area as well.</p>	<p>To amend the above measure following approval of the amendment bill for Act No. 61/1996 Coll., on certain measures to counter the legalisation of the proceeds of criminal activities and changes and additions to related acts, to cover this area as well.</p>	<p>30th June 2003</p>	<p>CNB in cooperation with MoF</p>

2.6 Increased security standards at airports and aboard an aircraft

No.	Objective	Implemented or ongoing measures	Further proposed measures	Schedule	Responsible body
1	To secure the air space and buildings of interest of the Czech Republic.	Aviation resources were strengthened as part of the NATO Integrated Air Defence System. The Government Decree of 10 th October 2001 approved the material "Use of Military Resources to Prevent the Misuse of Civilian Aircraft as Instruments of Terrorist Attack". The Ministry of Defence adopted the necessary directives regarding the problem in question. Depending on the situation, special emphasis can be placed on securing selected locations (e.g. The Capital City of Prague and its immediate surroundings, the perimeter of the Nuclear Power Plant Temelín or the Nuclear Power Plant Dukovany).	To safeguard the security of the air space of the Czech Republic.	permanently	MoD (GCS ACR), and MoT - according to the situation
2	Increased airport and air traffic security.	Adequate security and control of internal and external airport areas (including perimeters) is currently underway, focusing on the movement of persons, transport media and the presence of suspicious objects. There has been an increase in the protection of air traffic control operations, including increased security of aircraft in check in areas and aviation services building security. A thorough check of passengers is carried out, including a thorough check of travel documents, 100% x-ray of luggage, goods and mail, detector check of passengers, with an extended list of objects that cannot be carried on board aircraft. Emphasis is placed on movement on routes to the USA, Great Britain and Israel (where there are special checks of refreshments served and security escorts /"sky marshals"/ on ČSA flights). Technical training and retraining of personnel according to new regulations has been taking place since 1 st January 2000. Personnel are tested every six months. The Civil Aviation Authority carries out regular checks of security measure standards, together with random checks by the Ministry of Transport, Civil Aviation Department.	2a) To secure the continual updating of airport emergency plans.	as required	MoT
			2b) To prepare and submit material on the possibility of introducing new detection technology or its modernisation and the possibility of equipping Prague Ruzyně Airport with a system of programmable low pressure chambers to the government for discussion.	31 st December 2004	MoT
3	Ensure aboard protection for soldiers of the ACR flying to foreign missions in high risk destinations.	Aboard protection for soldiers of the ACR flying to foreign missions in high risk destinations is arranged as required.	To secure police protection for trips by ACR aircraft to high-risk destinations.	as required	MoD – Military police

No.	Objective	Implemented or ongoing measures	Further proposed measures	Schedule	Responsible body
4	To harmonise the National Civil Aviation Protection Programme with ECAC a ICAO ² requirements.	<p>Following 11th September 2001 there were several international sessions concerned with the problem of protecting civil aviation. The most important of these were:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the 33rd ICAO Plenary Session (September - October 2001, Montreal) - the Inter-ministerial Commission for Civil Aviation Safety session (ICCAS), which was held on 29th September 2001. <p>The Czech Republic takes active part in the discussion and preparation of new security regulations in civil aviation and is prepared to implement these into the legislation of the Czech Republic following their issue.</p> <p>In Act No. 258/2002 amending Act No. 49/1997 Coll., on civil aviation and changes and additions to Act No. 455/1991 Coll., on commercial trading (the Trade Licensing Act), as amended, conditions for the provision of services during the check in process at public airports were tightened.</p> <p>Work was commenced on the "National Civil Aviation Protection Programme" (NCAPP) and the "National Security Civil Aviation Training Programme" (NSCATP).</p>	4a) To continue in the discussion and preparation of new security regulations in civil aviation and securing their implementation into the legislation of the Czech Republic upon issue.	according to the Tasks of the Government Legislation Plan, within 6 months of the issue of new international standards and according to the plan of the work of ICCAS	MoT in cooperation with MoI
			4b) To publish a new "National Civil Aviation Protection Programme".	according to plan of the work of NSC for the 1 st half of 2003, with prospects for the 2 nd half of 2003, to submit the draft for discussion NSC	MoT
5	To secure the financial coverage of insurance risks in the area of civil aviation associated with possible terrorist acts or foreign-political developments.	In relation to the fact that international insurance companies decided to reduce the maximum limit of coverage for military and terrorist risks to 50 000 USD on 17 th September 2001, the Government passed Act No. 409/2001 Coll., on the provision of state guarantees in the event of liability for damages resulting from military or terrorist acts brought about by the operation of an aircraft in relation to air transport operations. The Act came into effect on 20 th November 2001.	To consider participation of the Czech Republic in a possible joint global or European fund intended to distribute and share the increased costs of flight operation, which could be brought about by terrorist attacks or other defined, unfavourable foreign-political developments. To consider the possibility of harmonising sums insured with EU countries.	dependent on international developments and the results of international talks	MoT, MoF

² Act No. 49/1997 Coll., on civil aviation and changes and additions to Act No. 455/1991 Coll., on commercial trading (the Trade Licensing Act), as amended (hereinafter the Civil Aviation Act), includes special provisions on the protection of civil aviation from illegal acts. According to this act, airport and flight operators must, with the exception of recreational and sports flights, public aviation shows and aviation competitions, prepare a programme to protect civil aviation from illegal acts prior to commencing operation, in which they must set forth measures and procedures for the protection of civil aviation and to ensure its OSCervance. The program to protect civil aviation from illegal acts and changes thereto is approved by the Civil Aviation Authority.

2.7 Civil Defence, crisis management and the Integrated Rescue System

No.	Objective	Implemented or ongoing measures	Further proposed measures	Schedule	Responsible body
1	Monitoring and participation in international civil defence steps.	<p>Activities in the area of civil defence relevant to the Czech Republic primarily take place at NATO and EU level. A "Civil Defence Action Plan – Response to the Aftermath of Terrorist Attacks" was prepared as part of the special meeting of Civil Defence Directors from European Economic Area countries, which took place in the Belgian city of Knokke in October 2001. MoI representatives (GD FFRC CR) regularly take part in:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - regular NATO Civil Defence Committee meetings; - meetings of the Group of Experts on Early Warning and Detection Systems, (GOEWDS); - international INTEX exercises. 	To continue monitoring and participating in the activities of international structures dealing with the problem of civil defence.	ongoing	MoI
2	To regulate the circumstances under which information concerning the location of dangerous substances is publicised.	<p>Based on the provisions embedded in the UN - European Economic Commission Agreement on the effects of industrial accidents surpassing national borders and Act No. 353/1999 Coll., on the prevention of serious accidents caused by selected, dangerous chemical materials and preparations, data was gathered on the quantity of dangerous materials and technical documentation for the prevention of serious industrial accidents at companies. In accordance with the conclusions of the NSC meeting of 23rd November 2001, the publication of information acquired in this way was restricted, as it could be used for possible terrorist activity (until the amendment of Act No. 353/1999 Coll. NSC has decided to consider such information as special information in the sense of the Crisis Act No. 240/2000 Coll.) The list of information about types and quantities of dangerous chemical materials at concrete companies was also removed from the Internet.</p> <p>MoE Decree No. 383/2001 Coll., on the details of waste management, which sets forth further specifications for Act No. 185/2000 Coll., on waste and changes to certain other acts, came into effect 1st January 2002.</p> <p>At the end of 2002 an amendment bill for Act No. 353/1999 Coll. was submitted to the Government, as part of which a restriction on the publication of information concerning the quantities and locations of dangerous materials in buildings and facilities is expected. It also counts on the physical protection of companies and facilities at which the most dangerous materials are located (those classified in groups "A" and "B").</p>	To prepare a new law on the prevention of serious accidents, which will include a concept for the physical protection of companies based on acquired experience and a complete separation of safety/security documentation presented to government administration bodies and to the public. At the same time this will solve the question of the extent and form of information provided to the public in relation to the localisation of potentially dangerous materials.	31 st December 2004	MoE, Czech Environmental Inspection, MoLSA, Czech Authority of Safety Work

No.	Objective	Implemented or ongoing measures	Further proposed measures	Schedule	Responsible body
3	<p>To create conditions for securing the physical protection of nuclear material and nuclear facilities (including the transport of nuclear material).</p>	<p>Measures to strengthen the physical protection of nuclear material and nuclear facilities are modified operatively on the basis of ongoing assessments of the risk of possible terrorist attacks on nuclear facilities. Requirements for the physical protection of nuclear material and nuclear facilities are continually tightened in accordance with IAAE recommendations (including those for the transport of nuclear material). As part of its delegation at IAAE, the Czech Republic actively takes part in talks on preparations for the revision of the International Agreement on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Materials.</p> <p>In the area of strengthening the physical protection of nuclear facilities with nuclear reactors, tighter measures have been adopted at the nuclear facilities involved corresponding to requirements set forth in letters from the Chairwoman of the State Office for Nuclear Safety dated 13th February 2002 and 23rd April 2002. These measures reflect IAAE recommendations (as set forth in INFCIRC 225/Rev. 4) and the progressive results of talks on the revision of the International Agreement on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Materials (published in INFCIRC 274).</p> <p>During the course of 2002, § 18 l) of the Atomic Act was also amended whereby the security clearance of persons carrying out sensitive activities according to special legislation are to be verified according to § 81b paragraph. 3 of Act No. 148/1998 Coll., as amended by Act No. 310/2002 Coll.</p> <p>As part of interministerial comment proceedings, SONS forwarded its position on the draft Government Decree setting forth lists of sensitive activities to NSO.</p> <p>During the course of 2002 the fundamental modernisation of the technical system of physical protection at the Nuclear Research Institute, Řež a. s., was completed with the cooperation and financial assistance of the USA Ministry of Power Engineering</p> <p>SONS included a draft amendment of Decree No. 144/1997 Coll. on the Tasks of the Government Legislation Plan for 2003. In connection with legislative amendments, the formation of an interministerial working group is expected during the course of 2003 to define a model of basic threats to the security of nuclear facility buildings.</p>	<p>3a) To progressively modernise technical systems of physical protections and security technology at nuclear facilities (as required and in accordance with the Atomic Act).</p> <p>3b) To establish a working party comprised of representatives from SONS, MoI (including representation from the PCR) and SIS, which will prepare new definition models of basic threats to nuclear facilities (including the transport of nuclear material).</p>	<p>ongoing</p> <p>in relation to the conclusions of the IAAE working party on the revision of the International Agreement on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Materials</p>	<p>SONS</p> <p>SONS</p>

			3c) To amend Decree No. 144/1997 Coll., on the physical protection of nuclear material and nuclear facilities, taking into account new models of basic threats to the security of nuclear facilities, new IAAE recommendations in the area of physically protecting nuclear material and nuclear facilities and new requirements for technological solutions for the physical protection of nuclear facilities.	in relation to the conclusions of the IAAE working party on the revision of the International Agreement on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Materials	SONS
4	To verify the technical and personnel capacity of crisis management and the IRS.	A check of the operability of the warning and notification system is being carried out (including the possibility of using radio and television signals for this purpose).	4a) To check the status of laboratories falling under the ACR and permanent incorporation in IERS.	according to possibilities	MoI, MoD
		The status of laboratories falling under SONS, the Ministry of Health and the Ministry of Agriculture are being checked and progressively engaged in cooperative links within IRS. In the prepared FFRC Chemical-Technical Services concept, chemical laboratories and their cooperation with other subjects within IERS has been given appropriate attention.	4b) To secure additional equipment for FDCR and PCR response units in the form of special protective and technical equipment reducing the risk to the members of these units when exposed to contact with chemical, bacteriological or nuclear materials.	December 2003	MoI
			4c) To create operational specialist posts for rescue and clearance work during emergency events involving the incidence of B agents and the need to set corresponding measures for FDCR activities.	December 2003	MoI

No.	Objective	Implemented or ongoing measures	Further proposed measures	Schedule	Responsible body
5	To fulfil tasks embedded in the schedule of procedures for building crisis management information systems.	<p>Minister of the Interior Directive No. 33/2001 established an interministerial commission to fulfil tasks for the creation and use of crisis management information systems.</p> <p>Material was prepared entitled “Crisis Management System Analysis and Conception” as background material for the creation of an integrated crisis management information infrastructure in the Czech Republic.</p> <p>During the course of 2002 an overall analytical document was prepared within the MoI (GD FFRC CR) dealing with the problem of building a crisis management information system, containing concrete and deadline tasks including the appointment of a coordinator responsible for the fulfilment of these tasks.</p>	<p>To fulfil tasks ensuing from overall analytical material devoted to the problem of building crisis management information systems.</p> <p>To adequately inform all relevant central government administration body crisis workplaces and cooperate with them in the implementation of crisis management information systems under individual ministries conditions.</p> <p>To distribute overall analytical material to all ministries and subsequently call for interministerial talks thereon.</p>	in accordance with the schedule embedded in the overall analytical material devoted to the problem of building crisis management information systems	MoI
6	To ensure the public is informed of essential steps for its individual protection.	<p>A telephone information line is in operation (841 111 120) and the MoI (GD FFRC CR) “Civil Defence Department” web site contains information for the public useful in case of various forms of threat.</p> <p>Manuals and videocassettes have been prepared and are being prepared devoted to the problem of civil defence. This material is primarily intended for municipalities and schools.</p> <p>The media presentation of this material on public access radio and television has also been secured.</p>	6a) To continue to ensure the operation of the telephone information line 841 111 120 and MoI website.	ongoing	MoI
		<p>An information campaign is also being realised, in appropriate forms, related to the problem of combating terrorism (with special attention to the civil defence agenda) and is being played out on both academic ground and in cooperation with academic circles and non-government organisations.</p>	6b) To ensure the provision of adequate information to the public on existing crisis management systems in the Czech Republic, on systematic preparations for various types of threat and standard planned and ongoing civil defence measures. To ensure the timely provision of basic, expert information to the public in the event of a breaking emergency situation.	ongoing	MoI
		6c) To engage the scientific community (experts) and non-governmental or non-profit organisations in the creation of an information strategy related to the problem of a response to the aftermath of terrorist acts (not only in the sense of individual protection).	ongoing	MoI - in cooperation with other ministries	

	<p>Since 1st September 1999, an educational programme entitled “Human Protection in Emergency Situations” has been part of selected subjects at primary and secondary school level. To ensure coverage of this problem, schools received a methodological handbook. MoI (GD FFRC CR) prepared an update of this methodological handbook, which will be distributed to schools during the first quarter of 2003. Other didactic aids and specialist materials related to the topic of civil defence have also been distributed to schools with the cooperation of MoI (GD FFRC CR), which have also been topically expanded by the problem of terrorism.</p> <p>In 2002 the Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports approved the additional educational material “Accidents with the Release of Dangerous Materials”, “Radiation Accidents” (chemistry - physics), “Natural Disasters” (geography - biology), “Self Defence and Mutual Assistance” (civil - family education). Four video films were distributed to all primary and secondary schools entitled “Floods and Human Protection”, “Accidents with the Release of Dangerous Materials”, “Before Emergency Rescue Services Arrive”, and “Civil Defence Under Emergency Situations”.</p> <p>In the 2001/2002 school year, the Czech Educational Inspection Board carried out a thematic inspection of the Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports directive to include the topic of civil defence in educational programmes. Their conclusions will be used during the coming period to evaluate existing programmes. Documentation on shelter, evacuation and activities on the outbreak of an emergency situation was further specified within individual schools. The MoE Directive to include the topic of civil defence during emergency situations in educational programmes was updated effective from 15th March 2003.</p>	<p>6d) To continually re-evaluate and update potentially outdated data in educational and edifying materials related to the topic of civil defence and distributed for use in schools.</p>	<p>ongoing</p>	<p>MoEd and other school operators (regions, municipalities) in cooperation with MoI (GD FFRC CR)</p>
--	------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	----------------	-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

No.	Objective	Implemented or ongoing measures	Further proposed measures	Schedule	Responsible body
7	To address the problem of detecting radioactive materials at border crossings.	<p>Monitoring at border crossings is part of the radiation monitoring network. Implementing regulations governing its operation are being currently prepared for submission to the government.</p> <p>As well as previously held equipment, the Czech Republic recently received hand held detection devices for radioactive materials from the USA for use at border crossings.</p> <p>The donated devices are portable and their use cannot be anticipated to include utilisation as stable devices for monitoring all vehicles on road and rail crossings.</p> <p>Further measures are being implemented progressively according to customs administration possibilities.</p>	<p>To secure the installation of detectors of radioactive material and sources of ionising radiation at selected road and rail border crossings where it is not possible to use similar equipment of the neighbouring nation.</p> <p>(The deployment of these detection devices is also necessary from the perspective of preparations of the Czech Republic to join the Schengen Information System).</p>	31 st December 2003	MoF (CHO)
8	To conceptually solve the problem of civil defence.	<p>Government Decree No. 1039 of 10. 10. 2001 adopted the "Basic system for protecting citizens of the Czech Republic from high risk and dangerous biological agents and toxins".</p> <p>On 22nd April 2002, Government Decree No. 417 approved "Civil Defence Concept" material. Appended to this material is a schedule for implementing basic civil defence measures, which defines tasks and responsibility for the performance of these tasks up to 2006 in detail and outlines main tasks until 2015. In task No. 19 of the schedule the Minister of the Interior is charged with evaluating the status of the Concept as of 31st December 2006.</p>	<p>To implement measures ensuing from the "Civil Defence Concept" document adopted by Government Decree No. 417 of 22nd April 2002.</p>	in accordance with Government Decree No. 417/2002	in accordance with Government Decree No. 417/2002, coordinator: MoI
9	The operation of a functional system for monitoring the radiation situation.	<p>Decree No. 319/2002 Coll. regulates the operation and organisation of the National Radiation Monitoring Network (NRMN).</p> <p>In accordance with this Decree and Government Decree No. 478/2001 and in cooperation with other ministries involved, SONS:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) managed and coordinated the activities of NRMN in 2002; it formed working parties comprised of authorised representatives from all ministries involved in NRMN activities. These working parties have helped to coordinate the renewal (investment resources, methodology) of NRMN units, have prepared and coordinated methodologies for individual NRMN units and prepared training exercises and comparison measurements in NRMN units. b) realised the renewal of resources with a total value of 25.4 million CZK related to the early detection network and MoA, MoE, MoI and SONS laboratory and mobile NRMN groups in 2002. c) prepares and regularly publishes annual reports on the monitoring of the radiation situation in the Czech Republic in cooperation with National Radiation Protection Institute. 	<p>To progressively continue with the renewal of NRMN in accordance with Government Decree No. 478/2001 and the coordination and management of activities according to Decree No. 319/2002 Coll.</p> <p>To continue in the exchange or submission of data on the radiation situation or of findings signalling the incidence of an emergency situation, with both foreign partners (on the basis of bilateral agreements closed primarily with neighbouring countries) and MoI (GD FFRC CR on the basis of a cooperation agreement).</p> <p>In view of the fact that NRMN was not built to monitor military situations (other requirements for ensuring essential network stability, scope of measurements, density of monitoring points, data interpretation, etc.), it is necessary to clearly define competencies and requirements for monitoring the situation in the use of chemical and biological weapons in accordance with the newly created ACR strategy (in the past, the monitoring of the military situation was complexly coordinated and secured by the Ministry of Defence, which also included Civil Defence) and to ensure the completion of this system, including the establishment of a National WMD Centre (under MoI - GD FFRC CR).</p>	in accordance with Government Decree No. 478/2001 and Decree No. 319/2002 Coll.	SONS, MoF, MoE, MoA, MoI, MoD and the holders of licences to operate nuclear facilities

No.	Objective	Implemented or ongoing measures	Further proposed measures	Schedule	Responsible body
1	To intensify international cooperation and the exchange of information in the migration and asylum area.	<p>Act on asylum was amended (amendment is effective from 1st February 2002), which completed the process of harmonisation with European Community law in the asylum area and the so called Euro amendment bill on the residency of foreigners, which was announced in the Collection of Laws under number 217/2002 Coll.</p> <p>Current EU and individual EU country procedures in migration and asylum policy are being monitored.</p> <p>Preparatory work has begun on the application of the Agreement on determining the applicant's nationality in order to assess the application for asylum in one of the EC member countries from 1990 (the so called Dublin Agreement) and EC Council Decree No. 2725/2000 on the establishment of a "Eurodac" system to compare fingerprints for the effective use of the Dublin Agreement as a means of ascertaining the identity of applicants for asylum and persons detained in connection with the unauthorised crossing of EU outer borders or borders between individual EU member countries.</p> <p>The activity of an international working party commenced looking at the problem of asylum and migration within the Budapest process, including most European nations.</p> <p>A pilot project was also launched for the quick identification of person on the basis of their fingerprints – the AFIS project.</p> <p>As the specific coordinator, the Ministry of the Interior prepared a draft bill for the temporary protection of foreigners and a draft bill which, following the acceptance of the bill for the temporary protection of foreigners changes Act No. 326/1999 Coll., on the residency of foreigners in the Czech Republic and changes to certain acts, Act No. 325/1999 Coll., on asylum and changes to Act No. 283/1991 Coll., on the Police Force of the Czech Republic, as amended and Act No. 359/1999 Coll., on the socio-legal protection of children.</p> <p>The draft bill for the temporary protection of foreigners was submitted to the Government by the set deadline of 25th November 2002. The bill was passed by the Government and at the same time discussed by Parliament (House paper No. 203). The act is expected to come into effect in August 2003.</p>	<p>a) To take part in international discussions on the interpretation of articles in the Agreement on the Legal Status of Refugees of 1951 and the New York Protocol of 1967, which allow disputable interpretation. This especially relates to Article No. 9 of the Agreement on the Legal Status of Refugees (an interim measure enabling nations to suspend the validity of this document in the event of war or other serious and exceptional circumstances).</p> <p>b) To ensure the comparability of fingerprint databases of applicants for asylum older than 14 years of age and foreigners older than 14 years of age who were detained by relevant control bodies in relation to the unauthorised crossing of the ground borders, sea borders or air borders of EU member nations from a third country and who were not sent back, as of the date of the accession of the Czech Republic to the EU and in accordance with EC Council Decree No. 2725/2000, on the establishment of an „Eurodac“ system.</p>	<p>ongoing</p> <p>as of the date that of the access of the Czech Republic to the EU</p>	<p>MoI, MoFA</p> <p>MoI</p>
2	To organisationally strengthen and improve the coordination of intelligence services, MoFA, and MoI (PCR) in the area of asylum and migration issues.	<p>The police and intelligence services are authorised to enter MoI records kept in relation to asylum proceedings when fulfilling tasks according to the Asylum Act and special legislation and to use the data found therein, including personal data.</p> <p>In this context, there personnel recruitment took place to strengthen certain relevant MoI divisions (including the PCR) and intelligence services.</p>	<p>2a) To conceptually solve the long-term monitoring of migrant communities and their integration into society, including monitoring the situation in asylum facilities.</p> <p>2b) To ensure adequate personnel within MoFA, MoI (including the PCR) and intelligence services in the area of migration and asylum issues.</p>	<p>ongoing</p> <p>as required</p>	<p>MoI, MoFA, intelligence services</p> <p>MoFA, MoI, intelligence services</p>

No.	Objective	Implemented or ongoing measures	Further proposed measures	Schedule	Responsible body
3	To strengthen the protection of state borders.	<p>Alien And Border Police Service carry out checks of persons crossing the border of the Czech Republic, including a check of the authenticity of travel documents and formal requirements to enter the Czech Republic. Persons and vehicles are checked against all police records at border crossings. Cooperative measures between the customs and police bodies of neighbouring nations are also carried out at border crossings. Customs carry out a check of vehicles on crossing the state border.</p> <p>To safeguard the protection of state borders according to Schengen requirements, the organisational structure of foreign and border police services was changed as of 1st January 2002 and a specialised PCR unit was formed with national jurisdiction and responsible for fulfilling tasks in the area of protecting state borders and the residency of foreigners in the Czech Republic.</p> <p>With the objective of creating legislative conditions for safeguarding the protection of state borders according to Schengen requirements, government bill No. 216/2002 Coll. on the protection of state borders and changes to certain acts was drawn up and subsequently approved. The Act came into effect as of 1st January 2003 (with the exception of those provisions which can only come into effect upon the abolishment of checks at internal borders, i.e. on the access of the Czech Republic to the Schengen system).</p>	To secure the protection of state borders according to Schengen requirements.	ongoing, as of the date that the Czech Republic access to the EU and the date that checks on internal borders are abolished	MoI, MoF (CHO)

No.	Objective	Implemented or ongoing measures	Further proposed measures	Schedule	Responsible body
-----	-----------	---------------------------------	---------------------------	----------	------------------

4	<p>To improve the effectiveness of the registration regime during the issue of passports and visas.</p>	<p>The genesis of MoFA information systems and the Headquarters of the Foreign and Border Police Corp of the PCR dates to 1998, at which time a pilot project was launched. Following trial operations in 1999, the “Modernisation of the Visa Process” module (MVP, electronic processing of visas, data transmission and electronic mail) was gradually installed in remaining embassies. The module is currently installed in 107 of a total 109 embassies of the Czech Republic. Both ministries also cooperated on the draft and production of the “Application for the Conferral of a Czech Republic Visa” form according to the Schengen model, from which it is possible to provide central bodies of the Czech Republic (ABPSD PCR) with photographs and data completed by the visa applicant. The system enables reading information from forms by scanner, sending this information to ABPSD PCR from embassies in batches and storing processed information in the database of visa foreigners “EVIC2” using the “FormFile” software application. In 2001 innovative visa labels and residency permits were designed and produced in an effort for maximum possible compatibility with regulations and security standards advanced by the EU. The self-adhesive labels have a machine readable zone in which data can be read by an optical reading device and entered in the information system. They are then personalised using an ink printer, including the printing of the visa applicant’s photograph. The MVP has improved the quality of data processing for the requirements of MoFA, intelligence services and the PCR when checking persons prior to entry into the Czech Republic, on crossing state borders (i.e. on entry and departure or the residency of visa foreigners in te Czech Republic). The Ministry of the Interior has implemented the Alien Information System whose objective is to integrate MVP, information systems operated by FBPC and modernise information support for the service so that it is prepared to fulfil tasks connected with the implementation of the Schegen Implementation Agreement. The 2nd phase of the development of FIS took place in 2001, which was completed in December 2001 with the receipt of a technological model from the supplier. A public commission took place for the 3rd phase, which was completed with FIS trial operations in 2002 at the centre and selected regional foreign and border police headquarters. The structure and substance of central office activities in the network of Schegen consultations on international cooperation (VISION) and the project plan for a False and Authentic Document Information System (FADO) are in the preparatory phase. FIS is to be one of the ministerial carrying information systems, with links to national and international data networks.</p> <p>In view of the development of information systems and technologies and the EU member countries requirement to strengthen security policies following 11th September 2001, the MVP concept will also be transformed in relation to MoFA and MoI information systems.</p> <p>As part of the implementation of the Modernisation of the Visa Process Concept approved by Government Decree No. 748 of 18th November 1998, ABPSD PCR and the MoFA are cooperating on a project for the national implementation of an electronically supported system for conferring visas at embassies, which includes the automated and non-automated security check of all visa applications as part of consultations between the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the PCR.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">The MoFA Consular Division sent a telegram to all embassies on 6th February 2002 reminding them of their duty to attach a copy of all documents on the basis of which a visa was conferred to applications for the conferral of a visa of the Czech Republic, including a copy of travel documents. This procedure is based on Article 26, paragraph 4 of the MoFA Consular Division circular for the conferral of visas.</p> <p>The so called Euro amendment bill for Act No. 326/1999 Coll., on the residency of foreigners in the Czech Republic and changes to certain acts, was accepted and published in the Collection of Laws (217/2002 Coll.). At the present time another amendment bill for Act No. 326/1999 Coll. is being discussed by the Parliament (House paper No. 214). The position of MoFA on this amendment bill was submitted by the coordinator of the bill (MoI). The acceptance of this bill would primarily allow changes in visa regulations in accordance with the Schengen Joint Consular Instruction.</p>	<p>To consistently observe the MoFA Consular Division circular on the conferral of visas, which charges all embassies of the Czech Republic with the duty to make and attach copies of all documents on the basis of which visas were conferred to visa applications.</p>	<p>ongoing</p>	<p>MoFA in cooperation with MoI</p>
---	---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	----------------	-------------------------------------

No.	Objective	Implemented or ongoing measures	Further proposed measures	Schedule	Responsible body
5	To monitor the visa agenda at embassies.	<p>The system of electronically processing visas is currently installed at 107 of 109 embassies of the Czech Republic where visas are issued.</p> <p>In 2001 the development and testing of an innovative visa program (so called EVC1) was completed. This program is currently being implemented at all embassies of the Czech Republic.</p> <p>Tests were carried out at the beginning of 2002 on the printing of the first series of new Schengen type visa labels of the Czech republic. Following the selection of a suitable printer, these labels will be distributed to selected embassies of the Czech Republic at which trial operations will take place.</p> <p>The testing of a new type of printer that will be used for the printing of new Schengen type visa labels of the Czech Republic was completed within MoFA. The new printers are ink printers which will enable the take up of data printed on the data section of the visa label into the several layers of the visa label, which will increase the security level of the personalisation of visa labels. For this reason, it will no longer be necessary to use security membranes which had hitherto been stuck over the data section of visa labels. A completely new security element is the colour printing of the visa applicant's photograph in reduced format on the left side of the visa label.</p>	To continue to improve and increase the effectiveness of the MVP/EVC system, on the basis of which data contained in the applications of all applicants for visas of the Czech Republic, on the basis of which their visa was conferred or refused, is stored in electronic form.	ongoing	MoFA
6	To revise the system of readmission agreements.	The Czech Republic has closed readmission agreements with a number of important countries in this respect. Further negotiations are underway or in preparation.	6a) To revise the system of readmission agreements by which the Czech Republic is bound	ongoing	MoI, MoFA, MoJ
	To harmonise visa policy of the Czech Republic with that of the EU.	The process of monitoring and harmonising visa policy of the Czech Republic with the visa policy of the European Union is underway.	6b) To complete the harmonisation of visa policy of the Czech Republic with that of the EU	as of the date that the Czech Republic join the EU	MoFA, MoI, MoJ
7	To increase the protection of personal documents against forgery, alteration and misuse in the event of their theft.	Documents (personal identification documents, passports, driver's licenses, foreigner documents) are being gradually replaced by versions protected according to EU norms and meeting Interpol recommendations (protective markers, materials, etc.).	7a) To secure the increased protection of personal identification documents from forgery, alteration and theft by replacing personal identification documents without machine readable data with personal identification documents with personalised machine readable data, in accordance with Act No. 328/1999 Coll., on personal identification documents.	ongoing until 31 st December 2005	MoI
			7b) To secure increased protection in the driver's licence division (this agenda was transferred to the Ministry of Transport as of 1 st January 2001).	Control date: 31 st December 2005	MoT
		Records of travel documents are kept in the Ministry of the Interior information system which includes data on applications for the issue of travel documents, data on lost or stolen travel documents, data on the detention of travel documents and data on refusal to issue or the retraction of travel documents.	7c) To take care to issue travel documents with a high degree of security against forgery and alteration from the perspective of technical and financial possibilities.	ongoing	MoI
		The procedure for evaluating lost, stolen or forged visa labels is being coordinated.	7d) To coordinate procedure for evaluating lost, stolen or forged visa labels.	ongoing	MoFA
		The MoFA arranges the issue of visas, diplomatic and service passports and replacement travel documents. In issuing diplomatic and service passports, the MoFA proceeds according to	7e) To process background material and establish a database of lost, stolen and replacement diplomatic and service passports.	ongoing	MoFA, MoI

			7f) To maintain a database of lost and stolen travel documents.	ongoing	MoI
			7g) To run an internet application of invalid travel document records.	ongoing from April 2002	MoI

No.	Objective	Implemented or ongoing measures	Further proposed measures	Schedule	Responsible body
8	To conceptually simplify the integration of foreigners in the Czech Republic.	<p>In 2002 relevant ministries implemented their <i>Integration Policy Plans</i> prepared in 2001 (MoLSA, MoEd, MoH, MoIs, MoC, MoLD). At the same time other conceptual materials were completed or progressively implemented (Academy of Science of the Czech Republic, Czech Statistical Office and social partners of the Economic and Social Agreement Council). In Government Decree No. 1360 of 19th December 2001 – Information concerning the Implementation of the Integration of Foreigners in the Czech Republic – further steps in the implementation and coordination of the „Integration of Foreigners” concept were approved, amended by the addition of the material “Pilot Migration Project” (MoLSA).</p> <p>In the first half of 2003 MoI completed the material „Multiple Source Analysis of the Situation and Position of Foreigners in the Czech Republic” based on an update of the material “Analysis of the Situation and Position of Foreigners in the Czech Republic” by relevant ministries in 2002 (MoLSA, MoEd, MoH, MoIs, MoLD, MoC).</p> <p>Relevant ministries utilised this material in 2003 especially for the further development of Ministerial Integration Policy Plans in 2003 and the preparation of Ministerial Integration Policy Plans for 2004– 2006 and the preparation of the document „Proposed Ministerial Legislative and Practical Measures within the framework of the Integration of Foreigners in relation to access of the Czech Republic to the EU”.</p> <p>The steps in question were implemented by the Ministry of the Interior in cooperation with other government and non-government subjects directly (e.g. projects supporting the integration of foreigners) or indirectly (in relation to Ministerial Integration Policy Plans or other material – such as the document of the Czech Statistical Office: „Concept for the selection and processing of statistical data related to the migration and integration of foreigners in the Czech Republic”, approved by the Government).</p>	a) To safeguard the further implementation of the „Integration of Foreigners in the Czech Republic” concept in accordance with Government Decree No. 55 of 13 th January 2003, especially the interconnection and coordination of the practical outcome of individual ministry activities and those of other bodies and institutions.	in accordance with Government Decree No. 1360/2002	MoI and other subjects according to the Government Decree

3 SECURING THE AREAS OF INTEREST OF THE CZECH REPUBLIC ABROAD

No.	Objective	Implemented or ongoing measures	Further proposed measures	Schedule	Responsible body
1	To safeguard the safety of the embassies of the Czech Republic, including embassy employees and their family members during emergency situations in the country of their operation.	<p>During the course of 2002, plans of activities and evacuation directives for embassies of the Czech Republic were updated.</p> <p>NSC Decree No. 133/2000 on the Proposed Mandatory Procedure for Solving Crisis Situations Associated with Terrorism, that have taken place abroad and which affect the interests of the Czech Republic, was amended by NSC Decree No. 283/2002 " On the Proposed Mandatory Procedure for Government Bodies in Solving Crisis Situations Associated with Terrorism Endangering the Life and Health of Citizens of the Czech Republic".</p> <p>Measures to ensure the complex preparation of employees deployed in foreign services, including preparation for situations connected with the threat of terrorism, are incorporated in training programmes prepared by the Diplomatic Academy in cooperation with the MoFA Special Tasks Division (preparation of lecturers). Model response situations connected with the problem of terrorism are currently being worked into the syllabus of standard Diplomatic Academy programmes DA1, DA IN and DA2 as part of the "Security Policy" module. Such an approach should ensure the continual education of all MoFA employees in this area.</p> <p>From the Ministry of the Interior's point of view, the problem primarily relates to Liaison Officers, so called police officers assigned or sent to serve abroad on the basis of an agreement between MoI and MoFa on the deployment and operation of Liaison Officers at embassies of the Czech Republic dated 21st July 1998.</p> <p>The preparation of employees to be deployed in foreign services is solved through relevant conceptual materials and internal management acts within the Ministry of the Interior (including the PCR).</p>	<p>1a) To update the MoFA concept of crisis management.</p> <p>1b) To update the crisis plans of embassies of the Czech Republic.</p> <p>1c) To ensure the quality selection and training of employees according to set and predefined competencies for individual functions in the performance of foreign service.</p> <p>To secure ongoing and subsequent post traumatic care for persons deployed in foreign service</p> <p>To operate a continual interministerial exchange of information in order to continually improve the form and content of the preparation in question.</p>	<p>by the end of 2003</p> <p>ongoing</p> <p>as required</p>	<p>MoFA</p> <p>MoFA</p> <p>MoFA in cooperation with MoI, MoD and MoH</p>
2	To safeguard the operation and safety of embassies of the Czech Republic upon the declaration of a emergency situation in the Czech Republic.	<p>NSC Decree No. 133/2000 on the "Proposed Mandatory Procedure for Solving Crisis Situations Associated with Terrorism that have taken place abroad and which affect interests of the Czech Republic" and which was amended by NSC Decree No. 283/2002 on the "Proposed Mandatory Procedure for Government Bodies in Solving Crisis Situations Associated with Terrorism Endangering the Life and Health of Citizens of the Czech Republic" relates to the problem of safeguarding the safety of embassies of the Czech Republic.</p>	<p>To cooperate interministerial to safeguard the safety of embassies of e Czech Republic upon the declaration of a emergency situation in the Czech Republic, where necessary.</p>	<p>as required</p>	<p>MoFA in cooperation with MoI and intelligence services</p>
3	To safeguard the safety of legal entities from the Czech Republic abroad during emergency situations in the host country.	<p>NSC Decree No. 133/2000 on the "Proposed Mandatory Procedure for Solving Crisis Situations Associated with Terrorism that have taken place abroad and which affect the Czech Republic's interests" and which was amended by NSC Decree No. 283/2002 on the "Proposed Mandatory Procedure for Government Bodies in Solving Crisis Situations Associated with Terrorism Endangering the Life and Health of Citizens of the Czech Republic" relates to the problem of safeguarding the safety of embassies of the Czech Republic.</p>	<p>Further elaboration of standard procedures in case of a threat to physical and legal entities from the Czech Republic during a emergency situation in the host country.</p>	<p>by the end of 2004</p>	<p>MoFA, MoH, MoI, MoD, intelligence services</p>

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

ABPSD PCR (ŘSCPP PCR)	Alien and Border Police Service Directorate of the Police of the Czech Republic (Ředitelství služby cizinecké a pohraniční policie Policie ČR)
ACR	Army of the Czech Republic (Armáda České republiky)
AFIS	Automated Fingerprint Identification System
ARSG	Afghanistan Reconstruction Steering Group
Art.	Article
AWACS	Airborne Warning and Control System
BDC	Bomb Data Centre
BKA	Federal Crime Office (Bundeskriminalamt) /Federal Republic of Germany/
CDE	Conception - Development - Experiment
CEI (SEI)	Central European Initiative (Středoevropská iniciativa)
CEP	Civil Emergency Planning (Civilní nouzové plánování)
CERN	European Council for Nuclear Research (Conseil Européene pour la Recherche Nucléaire)
CET (ÚKŠ)	Central Emergency Team (Ústřední krizový štáb)
CFSP	Common Foreign and Security Policy
CFSPD MoFA (OSZBP MZV)	Common Foreign and Security Policy Department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Oddělení společné zahraniční a bezpečnostní politiky MZV)
CICP	Centre for International Crime Prevention /UN/
CIS	Aliens Information System (Cizinecký informační systém)
CNB (ČNB)	Czech National Bank (Česká národní banka)
CoE	Rada Evropy
Coll.	Collection
ČSA	Czech Airlines (České aerolinie)
CSC (KCP)	Czech Securities Commission (Komise pro cenné papíry)
ČTÚ	Czech Telecommunications Authority (Český telekomunikační úřad)
ČÚpZZS	Czech Office for Testing Weapons and Ammunition (Český úřad pro zkoušení zbraní a střeliva)
CZK	Czech Crown /the currency of the Czech Republic/
Declaration	Common Euro-American Declaration on Combating Terrorism (20 th September 2001)
EAPC	Euro-Atlantic Partnership Council
EC	European Community – as a code in official document titles
ECAC	European Civil Aviation Conference
ES	European Community
EU	European Union
EUC	End-User Certificate
EVC	Visa programme
FADO	False and Authentic Document Information System
FATF	Financial Action Task Force
FAU	Financial Analytical Unit of the Ministry of Finance (Finančně - analytický útvar Ministerstva financí)
FBI	Federal Bureau of Investigation
FFRC (HZS)	Fire-Fighter Rescue Corps (Hasičské záchranné sbory)
FINCEN	Financial Crimes Enforcement Network of the Treasury Department, USA
FMoFA (FMZV)	Federal Ministry of Foreign Affairs /from the period of the Czech-Slovakian Federative Republic/ (Federální ministerstvo zahraničních věcí)
G-8	Group of seven most developed countries in the world + Russian Federation (Great-8)
GCS (NGŠ)	General Chief of Staff (Náčelník Generálního štábu)
GD FFRC CR (GŘ HZS ČR)	General Directorate of the Fire-Fighter Rescue Corps of the Czech Republic (Generální ředitelství hasičských záchranných sborů České republiky)
GDC (GŘC)	General Directorate of Customs (Generální ředitelství cel)
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GMT	Multidisciplinary Group for the International Action Against Terrorism Campaign (Groupe multidisciplinaire sur l'action internationale contre le terrorisme)
GOEWDS	Group of Experts on Warning and Detection Systems)
IAAE (MAAE)	International Agency for Atomic Energy (Mezinárodní agentura pro atomovou energii)
IAC (VZČ)	Intelligence Activity Committee (Výbor pro zpravodajskou činnost)
ICAO	International Civil Aviation Organisation

IMF	International Monetary Fund
IMO	International Maritime Organisation
INFCIRC	informative circular
IOO	Institute of Civil Defence (Institut ochrany obyvatelstva)
IRS (IZS)	Integrated Rescue System (Integrovaný záchranný systém)
IS	Information systems
ISAF	International Security Assistance Force /Afghanistan/
IT	information technology
JHA	Justice and Home Affairs /European Commission General Directorate/
JIC	Joint Intelligence Committee /United Kingdom/
KFOR	Kosovo Forces
LCG (LRV)	Legislative Council of the Government (Legislativní rada vlády)
MDI (VOZ)	Military Defensive Intelligence (Vojenské obranné zpravodajství)
MIS (VZSI)	Military Intelligence Service (Vojenská zpravodajská služba)
MK (MoC)	Ministry of Culture (Ministerstvo kultury)
ICCAS (MKBCL)	Interministerial Commission for Civil Aviation Safety (Meziresortní komise pro bezpečnost civilního letectví)
MoA (MZe)	Ministry of Agriculture (Ministerstvo zemědělství)
MoD (MO)	Ministry of Defence (Ministerstvo obrany)
MoE (MŽP)	Ministry of the Environment (Ministerstvo životního prostředí)
MoEd (MŠMT)	Ministry of Education, Youth and Sport (Ministerstvo školství, mládeže a tělovýchovy)
MoF (MF)	Ministry of Finance (Ministerstvo financí)
MoFa (MZV)	Ministry of Foreign Affairs
MoH (MZdr)	Ministry of Health (Ministerstvo zdravotnictví)
MoI (MV)	Ministry of Interior (Ministerstvo vnitra)
MoIs (MI)	Ministry of Informatics (Ministerstvo informatiky) /in existence from 1 st January 2003/
MoIT (MPO)	Ministry of Industry and Trade (Ministerstvo průmyslu a obchodu)
MoJ (MS)	Ministry of Justice (Ministerstvo spravedlnosti)
MoLSA (MPSV)	Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs (Ministerstvo práce a sociálních věcí)
MoRD (MMR)	Ministry for Regional Development (Ministerstvo místního rozvoje)
MoT (MD)	Ministry of Transport (Ministerstvo dopravy) /in existence from 1 st January 2003/
MoTC (MDS)	Ministry of Transport and Communications (Ministerstvo dopravy a spojů) /in existence until 31 st December 2002/
MVP	Modernisation of the visa process (Modernizace vízového procesu)
NAA (NÚV)	National Armament Agency (Národní úřad vyzbrojování)
NAC	North Atlantic Council
NAP	National Action Plan (to combat terrorism)
NATINADS	NATO Integrated Air Defence System
NATO	North Atlantic Treaty Organisation
NBC	Nuclear - Biological - Chemical, agents, weapons, etc.
NCADP (NPOCL)	National Civil Aviation Defence Program (Národní program ochrany civilního letectví)
NCASTP (NPBVCL)	National Civil Aviation Safety Training Programme (Národní program bezpečnostního výcviku v civilním letectví)
NGO	Non-government organisation
no.	number
NPS	NATO Precautionary System
NRMN (CRMS)	National Radiation Monitoring Network (Celostátní radiační a monitorovací síť)
NSC (BRS)	National Security Council (Bezpečnostní rada státu)
NSIS	National Schengen Information System
NSO (NBÚ)	National Security Office (Národní bezpečnostní úřad)
OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-Operation and Development
OPM	Ministerial Operative Conference
OSCE	Organisation for Security and Co-Operation in Europe
OSCP (ÚSKPV)	Office of the Service of Criminal Police and Investigation (Úřad Služby kriminální policie a vyšetřování)
OSŘI	Systemic Operation and Informatics Department of the Police Presidium (Odbor systémového řízení a informatiky PP ČR)
PAIS (ISVS)	Public Administration Information Systems (Informační systémy veřejné správy)
par.	paragraph

PCR (PČR)	Police of the Czech Republic (Policie České republiky)
PHARE	Poland and Hungary: Assistance for Economic Restructuring /key EU pre-accession programme for Central and East European countries/
PISO	Public Information Systems Office (Úřad pro veřejné informační systémy) /in existence until 31 st December 2002/
PP CR (PP ČR)	Police Presidium of the Czech Republic (Policejní prezidium České republiky)
PWGT	Police Working Group on Terrorism
RB OSN (UNSC)	United Nations Security Council
Resolution	Resolution and Action Plan of the Extraordinary Session of the European Council (21 st September 2001)
resp.	respectively
RF	Radio Freedom
RFA	Radio Free Afghanistan
RFE	Radio Free Europe
RMS	Radiation and Monitoring Network
RRU (ÚRN)	Rapid Response Unit (Útvar rychlého nasazení)
RTO	Research and Technology Organisation
RZČ	Council for Intelligence Activities
SABP (SCPP)	Service of the Alien and Border Police (Služba cizinecké a pohraniční policie)
SACLANT	Supreme Allied Atlantic Command
SAPARD	Special Pre-accession Programme for Agriculture and Rural Development, a EU pre-accession programme for Central and East European countries
SAR Team	Search and Rescue Team
SČKCh	Czech Catholic Charity Association
SCPPC	Senior Civil Defence Planning Council
SIS	Schengen Information System
SIS (BIS)	Security Information Service (Bezpečnostní informační služba)
SITCEN	Situation Centre (linking EU, NATO and WEU countries)
SOFA	Status of Forces Agreement
SONS (SÚJB)	State Office for Nuclear Safety (Státní úřad pro jadernou bezpečnost)
SSHR	State Material Reserve Administration (Státní správa hmotných rezerv)
Tu	Tupolev
ÚOK ZHTČ SKPV (UDC SEC SCPI)	Unit for the Detention of Corruption and Serious Economic Crime of the Service of Criminal Police and Investigation (Útvar pro odhalování korupce a závažné hospodářské trestné činnosti Služby kriminální policie a vyšetřování)
ÚOOZ SKPV (UDOC SCPI)	Unit for the Detention of Organised Crime of the Service of Criminal Police and Investigation (Útvar pro odhalování organizovaného zločinu Služby kriminální policie a vyšetřování)
	Office of Financial Taxation Directorate (Úřad finančního daňového ředitelství)
ÚFDŘ	
UN	United Nations
UN OCHA	United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
UN ODC	United Nations Office of Drugs and Crime
UN ODCCP	United Nations Office of Drug Control and Crime Prevention
UNCSD	United Nations Common Supply Database
UNDCP	United Nations Drug Control Programme
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UPU	Universal Postal Union
USA	United States of America
USD	United States Dollar
FRIO (ÚZSI)	Foreign Relations and Information Office (Úřad pro zahraniční styky a informace)
VeSÚzO	Territorial Defence Force Headquarter (Velitelství sil územní obrany)
WEU	Western European Union
WMD	Weapons of mass destruction

NATIONAL ACTION PLAN TO COMBAT TERRORISM: FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS

WHAT IS THE NATIONAL ACTION PLAN TO COMBAT TERRORISM?

The National Action Plan is a key public access document that sets forth the basic tasks the Czech Republic must fulfil to increase the nation's readiness to respond to a possible terrorist attack against its interests both at home and abroad.

At the same time, the document is also a clear declaration of the nation's ability to meet its obligations ensuing from membership in the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation, its efforts to become a member of the European Union and its participation in most international organisations that form the mainstays of world order at the beginning of the 21st century.

IS NAP A ONE OF DOCUMENTS WITH LIMITED DURATION?

The National Action Plan to Combat Terrorism (hereinafter "NAP") not only reflects developments in the current situation in this country and around the world, but is also a basic programme document that the Government of the Czech Republic will update as of 31 December each calendar year in response to developments in the field of combating terrorism and adopted internal political measures.

IS THIS A SPECIFIC DOMESTIC MATTER OR ARE SIMILAR DOCUMENTS BEING CREATED ELSEWHERE IN THE WORLD?

NAP was modelled on the "The Resolution and Action Plan of the Extraordinary Session of the European Council", published on 21st September 2001 in Brussels. The wording of this document followed on from "The Common Euro-American Ministerial Declaration on Combating Terrorism", also adopted in Brussels on 20th September 2001.

These documents were the result of a series of meetings and consultations between Ministers of Interior, Defence, Transport, Foreign Affairs, Finance and other ministries of EU member countries (plus other countries, including the USA), which took place in the first week following the tragic events in the USA. At the same time this was also an acceleration of the implementation of the conclusions accepted at the European Council meeting in Tampere (15th – 16th October 1999).

The accepted documents contain a series of specific recommendations for EU member and candidate countries.

The European Community had never issued such documents before. For example, the military question (including intelligence services) had always – in part due to the membership of four neutral countries in the Union – been considered to be in the competency of the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation. Now however, even Austria, Sweden, Finland and Ireland indicated they were willing to cooperate in this area, although they reserved the right to choose the concrete form their assistance would take. The significance for the United States however, hit by the terrorist attack, was that it no longer had to conduct bilateral negotiations with individual European countries, but that it received unequivocal support from all EU countries as a whole. At the same time

Ministries of Defence of the EU member states (and in Europe in general) also received a clear mandate to intensify their work.

The whole anti-terrorist campaign is seen as a long-term, complex operation, highly demanding on finances, personnel and in other aspects. The campaign will not only include security and military measures, but also political and economic ones that should lead to a reduction in the risk of a future terrorist attack against (not only) Euro-American targets.

These theses were further elaborated in the so-called “Road Map” of the European Council of 17th October 2001, which included a series of specific recommendations. This document became the model on which some EU and candidate countries (e.g. Hungary) based their action plans.

Yet it has to be emphasised that not all EU countries have created their own action plans, and many have contented themselves with simply implementing the collective EU Action Plan.

Nor are these European documents the only anti-terrorist action plans in the world. The Commonwealth of Independent States has had an anti-terrorist action plan since 2000; The Action Plan to Combat Cybernetic Terrorism (USA) also has a long tradition and so on.

As well as these, many international organisations also have periodically renewed or newly created action plans post 11th September 2001 (The Euro-Atlantic Partnership Council, The Organisation for Security and Co-Operation in Europe, etc). Their form and sophistication however differ significantly.

WHY WAS NAP CREATED?

The Czech Republic committed itself to creating an Action Plan by accepting the final Declaration of the European Conference on 20th October 2001. An important aspect for the Czech Republic was the fact that current EU members explicitly stated that the content of these documents had to be put into practice in close cooperation with EU candidate and other European countries (Turkey). Thus a total of 28 countries, including current EU members, declared they saw the legislative outcomes arising in this context as being mandatory for them too to a greater or lesser degree. This cooperation not only lies in the mutual exchange of information between member and candidate countries, but also in the EU expectation that candidate countries would implement certain steps adopted within the EU into their legal systems as soon as possible.

At the same time it should be emphasised that the Czech Republic (and other countries which are not EU members yet) does not have to implement all current and future legal norms in full or by the deadlines set for European Union members. At the present time it is vital for the Czech Republic to express its unequivocal political support for Euro-American coalition activities. In the long term however, the Czech Republic will have to accept concrete output adopted by EU members if it does not want to complicate its entry into the EU or discredit itself as an untrustworthy partner.

WHAT WAS THE NAP WORK SCHEDULE LIKE?

Analytical work commenced at the Ministry of Interior immediately after 11th September 2001 by mapping measures that had been implemented as part of the current anti-terrorist campaign both at home and abroad.

On 25th September 2001, National Security Council Decree No. 208/D charged the Minister of Interior with the task of evaluating the “Common Euro-American Ministerial Declaration on Combating Terrorism” (hereinafter the “Declaration”), which was accepted in Brussels on 20th September 2001. At the same time it also proved necessary to evaluate the “Resolution and Action Plan of the Extraordinary Session of the European Council” (hereinafter the “Resolution”) of 21st September 2001, which is a practical and concrete specification of the above “Declaration”.

At the Central Crisis Staff Meeting on 27th September 2001, the Minister undertook to carry out the analysis of the aforementioned “Declaration” and “Resolution” by the next Central Crisis Staff meeting on 5th October 2001. This task was carried out (the result was the unpublished document **”Analysis of the Consequences of the ”Common Euro-American Ministerial Declaration on Combating Terrorism” of 20th September 2001 and the ”Resolution and Action Plan of the Extraordinary Session of the European Council” of 21st September 2001 for the Czech Republic”**).

In the second phase, the Ministry of Interior prepared a similar analysis in cooperation with other ministries. By the end of 2001 this basic data was incorporated into a document entitled **”Evaluation of the readiness of the Czech Republic to fulfil tasks ensuing from the ”Common Euro-American Ministerial Declaration on Combating Terrorism” of 20th September 2001 and the ”Resolution and Action Plan of the Extraordinary Session of the European Council” of 21st September 2001”** (hereinafter the “Evaluation”).

Another document dealing with the issue of combating international terrorism was the Czech Republic’s Report on the Fulfilment of Its Obligations Arising from UN Security Council Resolution No. 1373 (2001) on combating international terrorism, which was based on Government Resolution No. 1045 of 10th October 2001. The Ministry of Interior played a major role in the preparation of this document and became the co-presenter of the Report. The Report was presented to the UN Security Council.

In view of developments in events, the evaluation process to map the Czech Republic’s readiness to combat terrorism grew into a decision to create a document that would clearly set forth required objectives, paths to achieving these objectives, those responsible for these measures and their dates of implementation.

In Decree No. 1364 of 19th December 2001, the Government charged the Minister of Interior with the preparation and submission of the **“National Action Plan to Combat Terrorism”** by the end of March 2002. The above “Evaluation” formed the direct basis for the structure of this document and was incorporated into NAP in full.

NAP was subsequently circulated in intra-ministerial and inter-ministerial comment proceedings and its content was consulted with numerous experts and continually updated in response to developments around the world.

The Government of the Czech Republic approved NAP on 10th April 2002 in Decree No. 385 and charged the Minister of Interior with updating NAP every year as of 31st December.

The first NAP evaluation process therefore relates to 31st December 2002. The result of this process is the document “National Action Plan to Combat Terrorism /Current Wording for 2003/”, which was approved by Government Decree No. 361 of 14th April 2003.

WHY DID NAP TAKE SO LONG TO COMPLETE?

During NAP preparation, evaluation and updating, it was necessary to thoroughly analyse pertinent international documents and legislative regulations, process large amounts of background material from a wide range of fields, discuss numerous multidisciplinary measures at inter-ministerial level, determine deadlines and responsibility for individual measures, the manner of financing these measures and solve any eventual conflicts. At the same time, NAP was continually updated in response to international events. The result was thus a complex document, covering a number of fields, related to the fight against terrorism.

WHAT IS THE TIME FRAME OF TASKS SET BY NAP?

No task exceeds a time frame of six years. This time frame will be maintained during annual updating.

WHAT BACKGROUND MATERIAL WAS NAP BASED ON?

The above EU documents can be considered as the formal background material for NAP. However from a content perspective, background material was based on a series of analyses and conceptual documents prepared by the Ministry of Interior, other ministries, intelligence services, etc.

When preparing NAP, measures adopted abroad in relation to the fight against terrorism were also monitored, especially in the areas of:

- security – military and police (control of persons and vehicles, security of key buildings);
- legislative (legal treatment of the whole agenda);
- operative (the possibility of using wire tapping and similar measures to monitor suspicious persons);
- border control and immigration policy measures;
- measures aimed at preventing the financing of terrorism;
- organisational procedures – orders and facilitation of cooperation between intelligence services, Ministries of Interior and Ministries of Defence and other ministries, involved in security issues on a national level, as well as on an international scope;
- checks of employees (especially airport personnel);
- civil defence and health care measures (securing shelters, food and water in the event of a crisis, anthrax medication);
- solving financial coverage in the event of a breaking situation (additional wage and investment costs, insurance industry).

WHO IS THE AUTHOR OF THE NAP DOCUMENT?

The Security Policy Department of the Ministry of Interior is the coordinator of all activities related to NAP preparation, evaluation and annual updating. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs is co-coordinator of the document and the author of the Preamble of the

document. The Ministry of Interior would like to take this opportunity to thank all Ministry of Foreign Affairs employees involved in the preparation of the document for their helpful, responsible and conscientious cooperation with the Ministry of Interior. We would also like to thank Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Police of the Czech Republic and many other experts from the other individual ministries for their help in processing background material and their expert consultation on individual measures.

HOW IS NAP STRUCTURED?

The resulting NAP document is made up of two, interconnected and mutually complementary sections:

Preamble: The National Action Plan to Combat Terrorism as an Expression of the Commitment of the Czech Republic to the International Anti-Terrorist Alliance:

This section places the anti-terrorist efforts of the Czech Republic into an international context. It also includes a list of key international community measures which had a major impact on the steps taken by the Czech Republic.

Overview of the Measures of the Czech Republic in Combating Terrorism:

The overview has been prepared in the form of a table, divided into the following sections (columns): - objective – means to achieving this objective – implemented or ongoing measures – further proposed measures - schedule – body responsible for the fulfilment of these tasks.

WHY WAS THIS STRUCTURE CHOSEN?

This structure, respectively the structure of the section titled “Overview of the Measures of the Czech Republic in Combating Terrorism” is a reflection of the EU Council “Road Map” of 17th October 2001.

ISN'T THIS AN OVERLY PASSIVE ACCEPTANCE OF A FOREIGN MODEL?

Despite all efforts to maintain mutual compatibility between both documents, certain local specifics had to be respected. The EU Council “Road Map” is structured according to the responsibilities of individual head offices existing within the EU for which we do not have analogies in the Czech Republic. This is why the model of divisions based on specific criteria was chosen.

HOW DOES NAP COMPARE TO SIMILAR FOREIGN DOCUMENTS?

The chosen scope and intensity of measures adopted by other individual countries – if they created an action plan to combat terrorism at all – was based on a number of factors (their size, population, geo-strategic location, risk assessment, their involvement in retaliatory measures, etc.).

Some action plans were conceived very generally and more than action plans were more a summary of visions. The generality of the EU Council "Road Map" is largely due to the supranational position of the EU in which it must coordinate the interests of all member countries. In comparison to other anti-terrorist action plans, the NAP of the Czech Republic appears to be the most complex document to have been created in this area to date.

WOULD IT BE FAIR TO SAY THAT NAP WOULD NOT HAVE BEEN CREATED WITHOUT INTERNATIONAL PRESSURE?

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs began work on secret conceptual material related to the issue of terrorism as early as the year 2000. This document was entitled "The Study of the Preparedness of the Czech Republic to Solve the Threat of Terrorist Attack."

Developments in events after 11th September 2001 significantly accelerated and intensified work in this area. The current situation however required a re-evaluation of certain hitherto planned steps and their close coordinated with steps being undertaken elsewhere in the world, especially European Union countries. This material was one of the foundations for the creation of NAP.

Material similar to NAP would undoubtedly have still been created without the events of 11th September 2001, but it would have taken place at a much slower pace, it would have been structured differently, had a different title and would probably not have been accessible to the public. In the long-term, the Czech Republic would not have been able to do without such a document. The scope and depth of NAP as an open document in the area of combating terrorism has no precedent in the Czech Republic.

IS THERE A DANGER THAT NAP COULD BE MISUSED AS AN INSTRUMENT TO REPRESS HUMAN RIGHTS AND FREEDOMS?

It is a sad fact that some countries and international organisations have used the current constellation of events to solve their limited interests and have attempted to exploit it to at least "gain their own capital" to some degree. The Czech Republic cannot be considered as a country that would use the current wave of anti-terrorist measures to implement draconic measures against the personal freedoms of its citizens. NAP itself underwent a series of comment proceedings, which among other things ensured its legislative compatibility with commitments in the area of human rights and freedoms by which the Czech Republic is bound.

We are aware of the need for a balanced approach to certain sensitive issues. Despite thorough security measures, absolute security is an impossibility.

We understand that in striving for perfect security it is very easy to set off along the dangerous road to a police state. That would be the end of normal life for our citizens. And by restricting our normal life we would be ultimately handing victory to the terrorists.

The effort to maintain "normal life" for our society, even in these trying times where the risk of terrorist attack cannot be underestimated, is a challenge for the whole community of democratic countries. For truly democratic countries freedom and security must go hand in hand.

AREN'T THESE STEPS COMPLETELY UNNECESSARY GIVEN THAT THE CZECH REPUBLIC DOES NOT FACE ANY THREAT FROM INTERNATIONAL TERRORISM?

It would be a mistake to believe that the Czech Republic is the centre of the world and that it is the target of every terrorist group, just as it would be to believe that we can avoid all danger in this respect. The Czech Republic is currently involved in the anti-terrorist campaign to such an extent (deployment of medical staff and soldiers in the Middle East, holding the NATO summit in 2002, etc) that the risk cannot be minimised.

Even before the attacks against the USA, new concepts for so called crisis management had already begun to be formulated in the Czech Republic and surrounding countries. This involves planning measures against various types of security risks that threaten modern society, including terrorism. The attack against the World Trade Centre demonstrated that those who felt that any attempt to invest in crisis management was a waste of money, or even hysteria, were wrong. The events of 11th September 2001 contributed to arguments emphasising the need for this - relatively new - system.

NOTICES:

National Action Plan to Combat Terrorism
/Current Wording for 2003/

Editors:

Mgr. Oldřich Krulík, Bc. Jakub Švec, JUDr. Jana Horáková, Ing. Bořek Lizec, M. A. I. S.

The Ministry of Interior of the Czech Republic
Nad Štolou 3, 170 34 Praha 7

Published by Themis, Publishing House Tiskárna MV, p. o.
110 00 Praha 1, Hybernská 2

Prague 2002