

MINISTRY OF INTERIOR OF THE CZECH REPUBLIC

SECURITY POLICY DEPARTMENT

NATIONAL ACTION PLAN TO COMBAT TERRORISM

PRAGUE

2002

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Introduction

The Government Decree No. 385 of 10th April 2002 adopted the material **”The National Action Plan to Combat Terrorism”**. Its full-text version and additional texts and Internet links connected with this agenda can be found in this document.

Contact

Any of Your questions, connected with this document will be gladly answered via the e-mail address: **oro@mvr.cz**.

THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CZECH REPUBLIC
THE RESOLUTION
OF THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CZECH REPUBLIC

No. 385 dated 10 April 2002

concerning The National Action Plan to Combat Terrorism

The Government

I.

approves

the National Action Plan to Combat Terrorism, contained in item III of the substituted document No. 444/02 (hereinafter "the Action plan");

II.

imposes on

1. the 1st Deputy Prime Minister of the Government and Minister of Labour and Social Affairs, the Deputy Prime Minister of the Government and Minister of Foreign Affairs, the Deputy Prime Minister of the Government and Minister for Industry and Trade, the Ministers of the Interior, Defence, Finance, Agriculture, Health, Education, Youth and Sports, for Local Development, Transport and Communications, Environment and Justice, the Minister and Head of the Office of the Government, the Chairwoman of the State Office for Nuclear Safety, Directors of the Security Information Service and National Security Authority and Chairmen of the Public Information Systems Board and Czech Mining Authority to fulfil measures contained in the Action Plan,

2. the Minister of the Interior by December 31st of each year

- a) to evaluate the Action Plan,
- b) according to need the Action Plan to update;

III.

recommend to

the Governor of the Czech National Bank to fulfil measures contained in the Action Plan.

To be done by:

the 1st Deputy Prime Minister of the Government and Minister of Labour and Social Affairs,
the Deputy Prime Minister of the Government and Minister of Foreign Affairs,
the Deputy Prime Minister of the Government and Minister for Industry and Trade,
the Ministers of the Interior, Defence, Finance, Agriculture, Health, Education,
Youth and Sports, for Local Development, Transport and Communications,
Environment and Justice, the Minister and Head of the Office of the Government,
the Chairwoman of the State Office for Nuclear Safety,
Directors of the Security Information Service and National Security Authority
and Chairmen of the Public Information Systems Board and Czech Mining Authority.

the 1st Deputy Prime Minister
PhDr. Vladimír Špidla

NATIONAL ACTION PLAN TO COMBAT TERRORISM

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**NATIONAL ACTION PLAN TO COMBAT TERRORISM
AS AN EXPRESSION OF CZECH REPUBLIC'S COMMITMENT
TO INTERNATIONAL ANTITERRORIST ALLIANCE**

The Czech Republic perceives the unprecedented terrorist attacks on USA, taking place on September 11, 2001, as a challenge to the international community. Jointly with the Community, it considers these acts as attacks on all open, democratic, tolerant and multi-cultural societies. The Czech Republic, together with other NATO Allies and Partners from the European Union, collaborates with the United States of America with the objective that all persons suspected from committing, supporting and participating in these terrorist acts be brought before an independent court and sentenced if their guilt is proved unambiguously. Based on UN Security Council Resolution No. 1368 (2001) the attainment of this goal is legitimate and the Czech Republic is determined, jointly with EU Member States, to contribute, depending on its resources, to its successful accomplishment.

At the same time, it is necessary to understand the events that took place on September 11, 2001 in USA in a broader context of combating terrorism in general. Therefore, the Czech Republic welcomed the adoption of UN SC Resolution No. 1373 (2001) on combating international terrorism, and the CR considered it as a historic step, elevating the international law to a higher level of quality. In this way, the Security Council confirmed the key role the UN, as a sole universal organization, should play in this fight. The CR supports the establishment of a worldwide coalition against terrorism and the UN's role in it. Involvement in an as cohesive, action-ready and broad international alliance against terrorism as possible is an important task of the CR currently. Already now it is obvious that in order to accomplish the nearest task, i. e. finding and punishing those guilty of attacks on USA, the CR will, together with other members of the international antiterrorist coalition, further concentrate its attention on all forms of combating international organized crime, dealers with drugs, weapons and people, corruption and all forms of financing terrorism. It is necessary to consider the plans of terrorist groups for acquiring weapons of mass destruction to be especially dangerous. One of the highest priorities of the worldwide antiterrorist coalition is to prevent access of terrorist groups to these weapons. The CR is aware of the fact that an important part of efforts in combating terrorism is a systematic adoption of preventive measures. The CR is ready to be involved in efforts of the international democratic community with dignity, and therefore it pays extraordinary attention to and takes a number of specific political, diplomatic, military, material resource, logistic support and humanitarian measures.

In its statement of September 13, 2001 the Czech Republic's Government resolutely condemned the terrorist act targeted against USA and lent its full support to NATO actions within the framework of measures taken for invocation of Article 5 of Washington Treaty. Subsequently, the CR expressed its readiness to provide assistance and support, including military, to the US Government. Within NATO, the CR supported the Declaration of Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the North Atlantic Alliance countries on terrorism of December 6, 2001 in which the resolve of NATO to combat the threat of terrorism as long as necessary was repeated. Afterwards, the CR supported the Declaration of Ministers of Defence of NATO countries on terrorism of December 18, 2001.

With a view of early membership in the European Union, the CR supported the declared ambitions of EU to play a greater role in combating terrorism. World situation that emerged

after September 11, 2001 was reflected in the form of meetings of key decision making bodies and in a strong pressure on adequate future changes to be projected into Community and Union legislation. The CR is aware that the changes planned or those which had already been implemented in the European Community law will undoubtedly be projected in the EU enlargement process as well. New legislation is becoming a part of *acquis*, and it is the task of CR to ascend to it. Therefore, the CR joined the key antiterrorist declarations (Council Declaration on general matters and the resolutions that were adopted jointly with the EU Action Plan to Combat Terrorism at the extraordinary session of the European Council on September 21, 2001, Final Declaration of the European Council of October 19, 2001, Common Euro-American Declaration on combating terrorism of September 20, 2001, the European Council conclusions of December 15, 2001, and later also to EU Common Positions on combating terrorism /Council Common Position on the Application of Specific Measures to Combat Terrorism/. The CR is systematically following EU efforts related to deeper integration within all important areas for strengthening the fight against terrorism, i. e. particularly in the area of police and judiciary cooperation, development of international bodies of judicial nature, and in the area of preventing the financing of terrorism, tightening up air traffic security, and of coordination of global activities of EU in the area of combating terrorism. It is in the interest of the CR to define a transparent national action plan for combating terrorism that will respond not only to the new global development but also to the development within the European Union. The Action Plan defines national priorities to combat terrorism, the manner and the deadlines for its performance, and specifies the coordinating institutions responsible for their implementation.

Government of the CR is convinced that the National Action Plan of the CR to combat terrorism being submitted meets all these requirements and thereby represents the country's clear declaration on its capabilities to meet commitments arising from its membership in the North Atlantic Alliance, value-wise linked to the European Union and based on its current engagement in the majority of international organizations, forming the pillars of world order at the beginning of 21. Century.

The National Action Plan to combat terrorism by the CR covers not only the current development in the country and in the world but also represents the basic program document to be continuously updated depending on developments in the area of combating terrorism and of domestic political measures adopted.

The National Action Plan to Combat Terrorism is a document following up previous analytical papers developed within the Czech Republic already before the events of September 11, 2001. However, the current situation required a principal review of documents under development and their close coordination with steps, going on elsewhere in the world, particularly within EU countries.

The CR committed itself to develop the National Action Plan to Combat Terrorism by adoption of the Final Declaration of the European Conference on 20. October 2001.

The fourth part of the text, Overview of Measures of the Czech Republic in Combating Terrorism, is in a table format that transparently sets out the goals, the means of their accomplishment, the already implemented or ongoing measures, the additional measures proposed, their schedule, and indicates the responsible body; it is the domestic version of a similar document called "Road Map", the Action Plan of the European Union of October 17, 2001.

INTERNATIONAL COMMUNITY IN COMBATING TERRORISM

- a) In response to the terrorist attack on 11. September 2001, *NATO invoked Article 5 of Washington Treaty at the ambassadorial NAC held on 12. 9. 2001*. When it was proved that the attack was managed from a foreign territory this decision was subsequently confirmed at the NAC session on 2. 10. 2001 and by the NAC ministerial session held on 6. 12. 2001. At the session on 6. 12. 2001, the NATO Ministers of External Affairs decided that there will be a set of measures for strengthening national capacities and involvement of partners to combat terrorism prepared for the Prague Summit. Meeting of Ministers of Defence of the Alliance on December 18, 2001 defined specific conceptual and practical tasks to combat terrorism, for the standing bodies of NATO.
- b) *Security Council Resolution No. 1368 of 12. 9. 2001* condemned the attacks on USA, appealed to countries to punish the culprits, organizers and sponsors of this terrorist act (including those who hide them), and to combat international terrorism in general.
- c) On *20. 9. 2001 there was a common Euro-American declaration on combating terrorism adopted* by which EU and USA committed themselves to an united course of action in eliminating security shortcomings in air and other traffic with the objective of preventing terrorist attacks, and to police and judiciary cooperation, to fight against the financing of terrorism and against any other forms of support for terrorism, to cooperation in controlling exports and non-proliferation of weapons, to cooperation in the area of visa policy and border crossing regimes, and to an united course of action in protecting electronically disseminated information.
- d) Under the impression of terrorist attack in USA *there was an extraordinary session of the European Council held on 21. 9. 2001 (Brussels)* that analyzed the international situation after terrorist attacks on USA and initiated EU action. The Action Plan to Combat Terrorism was approved by the session, consisting of:
- Strengthening police and judicial cooperation (issue of an European arrest warrant),
 - Development of international judicial instruments (harmonization of national legislation in the area of combating terrorism, i. e. common definition of terrorism),
 - Strengthening of air transport security,
 - Coordination global activities of EU.
- e) *The UN Security Council adopted Resolution No. 1373 on combating international terrorism on 28. 9. 2001*. The Resolution stipulates specific commitments of countries in combating international terrorism. By its adoption, the Security Council charged the countries with responsibilities in a number of areas, emphasizing financial, penal and legislative aspects. For monitoring the implementation of commitments arising from this Resolution, the UN SC established a special supportive body, the so-called Antiterrorist Committee, and charged the UN Member States to notify this Committee, not later than by 27. 12. 2001, on measures they adopted in order to implement commitments arising from this Resolution.
- f) European Council's extraordinary session held on 21. 9. 2001 was followed up by the informal *session of the European Council of 19. 10. 2001 (Gent) and of the European Conference of 20. 10. 2001* dealing with, among other things, the assessment of economic

situation after terrorist attacks and the combating of terrorism. Results of the meeting were included into the Declaration of Heads of State and Prime Ministers of the EU and the Chairman of European Commission to the measures adopted after the attacks on September 11. The European Council and afterwards the European Conference evaluated the implementation of EU Action Plan in Combating Terrorism and suggested to candidate countries to join them within the framework of their own national action plans. The European Council and afterwards the European Conference decided that it was necessary to concentrate on the following:

- approve an European arrest warrant
- adopt a common definition of terrorism and create a list of terrorist organizations operating within EU,
- freeze the property of terrorist groups,
- strengthen cooperation among services for combating terrorism,
- fight against the financing of terrorism,
- approve proposals for improved security of air traffic,
- provide humanitarian assistance to Afghanistan.

g) ***On November 6, 2001 there was a conference of Eastern and Central European countries held in Warsaw, adopting the Declaration on Common Combating of Terrorism and the Action Plan on Common Combating of Terrorism.*** In these documents the conference participants expressed, among other things, their readiness to continue in discussions on:

- development of a new system for fast exchange of data amongst participants on sources of potential terrorist threats
- standardization of forms and methods of combating terrorism as per EU regulations,
- establishment of an institutional framework for improving coordination and collection of information relevant to terrorist issues, i. e. to establish a research institute for terrorist issues,
- development of unified methods of controlling persons and goods, i. e. for cooperation between border and alien services and police.

h) ***The Committee of Ministers of the European Council made a decision on the establishment of a committee called Multidisciplinary Groups for International Action against Terrorism.*** The first session of this Committee was held from 12. to 14. December 2001, and it decided on:

- the revision of European Council agreements in the area of penal cooperation,
- the measures for preventing the abuse of asylum proceedings and of diplomatic privileges and immunities.

i) ***On December 4, 2001 the Council of Ministers of the Organization of Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) adopted the Action Plan to Combat Terrorism.*** The Action Plan's objective is to assist OSCE Member States in meeting international standards in combating terrorism and also to strengthen bilateral, regional as well as global cooperation in this area. In these terms, OSCE intends to use all of its instruments, including instruments of early warning and REACT system (Rapid Reaction Capability to Crisis Situations). The Action Plan specifies activities for wiping out the roots of terrorism in the OSCE region using its current functional institutions.

j) ***The European Union Summit held on 14. - 15. December 2001 (Laeken),*** confirmed the approved EU Action Plan to Combat Terrorism, appreciated the agreement on introduction of an European arrest warrant and the adoption of a common definition of

terrorism, appreciated the creation of a terrorist organizations list, entrusted the European Agency of Civil Defence with coordination in the area of fighting against the threat of use of biological and chemical means for terrorist goals, initiated the work on preparation of a common asylum and immigration policy, made a decision on the preparation of EU Action Plan to fight against illegal migration, initiated the strengthening of cooperation in the area of judiciary and police.

- k) *UN Security Council adopted the Resolution No. 1386 on 20. December 2001, approving the mission of International Security Assistance Force to Afghanistan (ISAF) for six months. The Resolution permits these units to use all available means for exercising its mandate and in case of need to use force as well. The task of international units is to provide support to the interim Afghan Government in keeping security in Kabul and adjacent areas. The Resolution invites Member States to support these units by providing human, material and other resources.*
- l) On 27. December 2001, *the European Council adopted two Common Positions on Combating Terrorism*, confirming the adopted EU Action Plan to Combat Terrorism and the defined "Road Map", and they define the lists of terrorists and terrorist organizations, operating on the territory of EU Member States.
- m) *UN Security Council in its Resolution No. 1390 of 16. January 2002 reconfirmed the restrictive measures in the form of financial and travelling restrictions and the arms embargo on Osama bin Laden and members of Al Qaeda and Taliban organizations and on other persons, groups, companies and entities associated with them. List of persons and entities, subject to these measures, is published by Sanction Committee No. 1267 (It is a Security Council committee established pursuant to Resolution No. 1267/1999).*

CZECH REPUBLIC IN COMBATING TERRORISM

KEY BODIES OF THE CZECH REPUBLIC, RESPONSIBLE FOR COMBATING TERRORISM

Combating terrorism on the territory of the CR falls within the competency of the Ministry of Interior, Police of the CR and the Security Information Service. If it requires interoperability with the Ministry of Defence, the Ministry of Health and the Ministry of External Affairs, it also falls within the competency of these ministries. The Ministry of Interior is the coordinator of crisis situation solutions and of similar events, associated with serious threats to public order, taking place on the territory of the CR. The Ministry of External Affairs coordinates the procedure of Government bodies in responding to foreign political crisis situations abroad, affecting the interests of the CR.

Combating terrorism involves both police components (Unit for the Detection of Organized Crime of the Service of Criminal Police and Investigation of the CR Police, departments of general criminality of the CR Police, Protection Service of the CR Police, International Police Cooperation Department of the Police Presidium of the CR - Interpol Praha, Rapid Response Unit of the Police Presidium of the CR and the Police Service for the Detection of Corruption and Serious Economic Crime of the Service of Criminal Police and Investigation, the Police Service for Financial Crime and Protection of State of the Service of Criminal Police and Investigation of the Police Presidium of the CR) and the intelligence components (Security Information Service, Office for International Relations and Information, Military Defensive Intelligence, Military Intelligence Service).

The Government of the CR:

- on proposal of the National Security Council, takes the necessary measures in order to provide for the security of the CR, relating to combating terrorism
- evaluates the performance of measures adopted in the CR relating to combating terrorism
- in the area of combating terrorism, closely cooperates with supreme bodies of NATO, EU and of other international organizations

The National Security Council (BRS):

- in participation of top constitutional representatives, regularly evaluates current security measures, relating to combating terrorism in the world and the CR
- across the entire section of measures for ensuring security of the CR, in line with the application of Article 5 of Washington Treaty, adopts specific security measures
- within the authorization set out by the Government, prepares proposals on measures for provision of security of CR
- cooperates with the Central Emergency Team and the regional security councils

Central Emergency Team (ÚKŠ)

- The Central Emergency Team was activated on 11. 9. 2001. Its chairman is the Minister of Interior. Actual composition of ÚKŠ is set out by ÚKŠ Statutes that became effective on 24. 7. 2001 (Annex to Government Decree No. 813 of 24. 7. 2001). In connection with the terrorist attack on USA, in particular, it was flexibly making decisions on necessary measures in order to ensure the security of the CR, and provided for their organization.

Based on its motion, there was a number of task groups established: an inter-ministerial group (Ministry of Industry and Trade, Ministry of Interior, Security Information Service) responsible for analyzing the current status of control mechanisms in the area of using military equipment; a group dealing with issues of financing terrorism; a group for biological protection. An intelligence group under the leadership of the Ministry of Interior was also functioning with ÚKŠ as a working group.

Ministry of Interior (MV)

- develops analytical and conceptual documents in the area of public order and security, including issues of terrorism, and coordinates the proposed measures in the area of combating terrorism with other ministries and with the requirements arising from international cooperation
- deals with issues of control mechanisms in the area of trading and other handling of weapons, ammunition, military equipment, including exports and imports of goods and technologies subject to international control regimes
- carries out tasks in the area of asylum, refugees, entry and stay of aliens, integration of aliens, and Schengen cooperation

Police of the CR:

Department for the Detection of Organized Crime of the Service of Criminal Police and Investigation (ÚOOZ):

- cooperates in investigating attacks and exposing additional terrorist networks within the framework of international police cooperation
- screens the presence of persons or organizations suspected from terrorist activities and their possible activities on the territory of the CR
- cooperates with the Service of Alien and Border Police in checking persons at border crosses and in granting visa
- information-wise, it provides for the security of protected persons and facilities for the Protection Service of the Police of the CR
- provides for information service and investigation of mass destruction weapons proliferation
- provides for information service for NATO actions
- cooperates with the Office of International Relations and Information and the Security Information Service in areas concerned

Protection Service:

- provides for protection of persons, diplomatic facilities, facilities of special importance, and performs public hygiene and toxicology protection, and provides for bomb disposal and technical protection in cooperation with other components of the Police of the CR

Departments of General Crime

- they particularly deal with events of explosions and extremist group activities and with their possible links to terrorist organizations

Rapid Response Unit

- is responsible for performing official responses against terrorists, kidnappers of persons and transport vehicles, dangerous persons committing crime and persons committing especially dangerous malicious crimes, primarily in apprehending them. It is involved in developing type plans.

International Police Cooperation Department of the Police Presidium of the CR - Interpol Praha:

- is responsible for and coordinates the handling of requests of the Police of the CR for flexible cooperation and exchange of information with foreign Interpol organizations. It provides for collaboration with the Police of the CR and the Europol.

Police Service for the Detection of Corruption and Serious Economic Crime of the Service of Criminal Police and Investigation:

- in connection with terrorism, takes part in detecting, primarily, the financing of terrorist activities and of terrorist groups

Police Service for Financial Crime and Protection of State of the Service of Criminal Police and Investigation of the Police Presidium of the CR

- is an exclusive investigative body of terrorist crimes classified "Secret" or "Top Secret"

Firefighter Rescue Corps:

- performs tasks within the integrated rescue system (particularly, it provides for direction of IZS and preparation for extraordinary events, organizes the involvement of the CR in international rescue operations in case of extraordinary events abroad, and in provision of international humanitarian assistance, coordination of rescue and disposal work, directs the emergency planning process, elaborates type plans to deal with extraordinary events);
- performs tasks in the area of preventing serious accidents caused by selected hazardous substances; in the area of fire fighting, in the area of civil emergency planning (e. g. harmonizes procedures with NATO and EU countries, and ensures collaboration with the Ministry of External Affairs in cooperation with UN, OSCE and other entities in this area), and in the field of population protection. It serves as a contact point for requesting assistance.

Intelligence Services:

Security Information Service (BIS):

- secures information on threats of terrorist action against the interest and representatives of the CR and important foreign visitors; secures information required for the protection of interests of the CR and partner countries against potential continuing terrorist attacks and activities
- secures information on matters of mass destruction weapons proliferation and their carriers
- represents the CR in the Special Committee of NATO

Office for International Relations and Information (ÚZSI)

- secures information, important for the security and protection of foreign political and economic interests of the CR, originating abroad
- develops intelligence summary information from all intelligence sources available, focusing on events, associated with terrorist attacks, to be used by the Emergency Team of the Ministry of Interior
- pays intensified attention to the identification of signals on threats to the interests of NATO anywhere in the world
- processes individual intelligence reports originating abroad (e. g. on interests of persons, suspected from involvement in terrorist activities); analyzes signals on threats of terrorist attacks and submits them to the Government, Police of the CR, or to other relevant entities

Military Defensive Intelligence, Military Intelligence Service (VOZ, VZSI):

- secure information on plans and activities constituting a military threat to the CR
- secure information on intelligence services of a foreign power in the area of defence
- secure information on plans and activities targeted against the CR's defence
- secure information on activities threatening the state and official secrets in the area of defence of the CR

Regional Offices:

- within the framework of regional security councils (regional emergence teams), take the necessary measures in order to provide for security within a region
- within the framework of exercising measures associated with combating terrorism, they cooperate with BRS and ÚKŠ and also with security councils of districts (district emergency teams)

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

4 OVERVIEW OF MEASURES OF THE CZECH REPUBLIC IN COMBATING TERRORISM

4.1.1. ACTIVE PARTICIPATION IN STEPS OF THE INTERNATIONAL ANTITERRORIST COALITION

No.	Objective	To accomplish by means of	Measures already implemented or ongoing	Additional measures suggested	Schedule	Responsible body
1.	To join the efforts of international antiterrorist coalition politically (UN, EU, USA, NATO).	Principal political declarations, co-ordinated positions on international forums	<p>Government Decree No. 917 of 13. 9. 2001, by which the Government expressed its full support to NATO action within <u>measures falling under Art. No. 5 of Washington Treaty.</u></p> <p>The CR declared its readiness to provide for cross-country flights and transit of units over its territory and offered the exchange of intelligence information to USA. The exchange is implemented continuously.</p> <p>The CR, as a member state of NATO, was involved in the development of the Declaration of NATO Ministers of External Affairs on Terrorism (NATO's Response to Terrorism) of 6. 12. 2001, by which NATO's resolve to fight against the threat of terrorism as long as necessary was repeated. In compliance with commitments arising from Washington Treaty, NATO Member States will continue in strengthening national as well as collective capacities to protect population, territory and military units against any attack, including a terrorist attack launched from abroad. For this purpose, the Alliance's relations with other countries and international organisations will be intensified in order to share information and implement appropriate co-operative action more effectively.</p>	a) As required and according to the development of international situation	As required and according to the development of situation	Government
1. cont.			<p>The CR, as a member state of NATO, was involved in the development of the Statement of Ministers of Defence of NATO countries (Statement on Combating Terrorism: Adapting the Alliance's Defence Capabilities) of 18. 12. 2001, by which specific conceptual and practical tasks were set for permanent bodies of the Alliance, in whose development and subsequent implementation the CR will also be involved:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • to consider the method by which the Alliance may contribute to defence matters in combating terrorism • to prepare, by NATO military bodies, a military concept of defence against terrorism based on the assessment of new threats • to assess the efficiency of the Alliance's defence and military directives and doctrines, structures and capacities for the whole scope of missions in connection with the threat of terrorism • to improve the Alliance's capacities for containing a terrorist attack conducted by chemical, biological and nuclear weapons • to intensify sharing of information amongst the Allies regarding warning threats and of intelligence analyses, concepts, structures, armament, training and exercises of armed forces assigned to combat terrorism, and of other measures that may improve defence capabilities against these threats 	b)		MO

No.	Objective	To accomplish by means of	Measures already implemented or ongoing	Additional measures suggested	Schedule	Responsible body	
1. cont.			Immediately after 11. 9. 2002, the CR joined the international antiterrorist campaign, namely by the implementation of commitments, arising from UN SC Res. No. 1373 (28. 9. 2001). The CR has been implementing these commitments in a manner as covered by the Report of the Czech Republic in Fulfilling Commitments arising from SC Resolution No. 1373 on Combating International Terrorism, developed in compliance with the CR Government Decree of 10. 10. 2001 No. 1045 and adopted by Resolution No. 1364 of 19. 12. 2001, by which the Ministry of Interior was charged with the submission of the National Action Plan to Combat Terrorism to the Government as an instrument for the implementation of commitments concerned.	c)		Government	
			In relation to the EU, the Czech Republic joined the Council Statement on general matters, the resolution and the action plan of the extraordinary session of the European Council of 21. 9. 2001, and made a decision on developing a national action programme to combat terrorism (NAP) in the CR (Government Decree No. 1364 of 19. 12. 2001). The CR through its representatives has been participating in a number of expert meetings on relevant matters of combating terrorism. The CR is mapping EU efforts on deeper integration within important areas of combating terrorism systematically	d)	CR's NAP to combat terrorism will be submitted to the Government on 31. 3. 2002	In the area of developing NAP it is MV in co-operation with MZV	
			On 11. 1. 2002 the CR joined two EU common positions (Common Position on Combating Terrorism, Common Position on the Application of Specific Measures to Combat Terrorism) adopted by the European Council on 27. 12. 2001.				
2.	To prepare for possible specific military participation in international antiterrorist efforts.	Specific military-political decisions, co-ordinated with the Allies or arising from UN SC Resolution.	By Resolution No. 1336 of 10. 12. 2001 the Government approved the proposal on assigning TU-154 transport aircraft with a crew to support NATO early warning aircraft (AWACS). This decision was approved by the House of Deputies of the Parliament of the CR (45 th Session, 19. 12. 2001, Resolution No. 1985/2001)	a)	In the course of the whole year of 2002	MO	
			By Decree No. 1339 and 1340 of 10. 12. 2001 the Government approved, in compliance with Art. 5 of North Atlantic Treaty, the proposal on dispatching 9 th Reinforced Radiation, Chemical and Biological Protection Company and 6 th Field Hospital of the Army of the CR to take part in antiterrorist operation "Permanent Freedom", and on dispatching a reinforced contingent of special forces (6 th Company of Special Forces) of AČR for carrying out peacekeeping missions under UN leadership, with the goal to stabilise the situation on the territory of Afghanistan. The CR offered its units as a component of antiterrorist operations "Permanent Freedom". The Allies accepted the offer and the Army of the CR can carry out missions in collaboration with US Army units within these operations.	b)	In the matter of dispatching peacekeeping corps within the framework of the IASF international contingent (International Security Assistance Force) to Afghanistan, the CR is closely monitoring the dynamically developing situation. It is ready, in line with its commitments and current positions, to search for ways how to support the establishment of a stable and safe environment in Afghanistan that is necessary for the implementation of Bonn Agreements.	In case of Resolution No. 1339 it may be the case of 4 months of deployment, expiring not later than by 30. 9. 2002	MO in collaboration with MZV, MF
			Validity of the decision on increasing the participation of AČR in KFOR operations was confirmed, namely by forming a joint Czech-Slovak mechanised battalion. On top of the planned increase the Army of the CR is ready, after possible withdrawal of some US units from Kosovo, to supplement this battalion by a mechanised unit (250 - 600 persons).	c)	As the situation develops	MO	
			Police protection of KFOR units; preparation of Military Police units for police support to other units of AČR abroad.	d)	As the situation develops	MO - military police	
			Interoperability with SITCEN EU was established through the Situation Centre of MO.	e)		MO	
			There were steps made to implement CR Government Decree on opening up the air space and airports of the CR (incl. provision of fuel) for NATO aircraft.	f)		MO	

No.	Objective	To accomplish by means of	Measures already implemented or ongoing	Additional measures suggested	Schedule	Responsible body
3.	To participate in strengthening international control regimes, focusing on non-proliferation of mass destruction weapons.		This area is, among other things, regulated by Law No. 21/1997 Coll., on control of exports and imports of goods and technologies subject to international control regimes and by Law No. 19/1997 Coll., on some measures relating to the prohibition of chemical weapons, as amended. The Council for Intelligence Activity (ref. no. : 6527/1999 of 21. 4. 1999) dealt with the distribution of control regimes amongst intelligence services.	This topic will be amended by law on the prohibition of biological (bacteriological) and toxic weapons (Parliament Document No. 1230 of 2002), prepared by SÚJB.	Adoption of the law is anticipated by June 2002 (first reading in the Parliament took place in March 2002)	MPO, MV, MZV, MO, SÚJB, intelligence services
4.	To establish a unified inter-ministerial database of persons and organisations from the CR, ready to be assigned abroad under extraordinary events, and its connection with similar databases abroad .	Technical measures	Based on Government Resolution No. 463/2000 Coll., (effective as of 1. 1. 2001), MV is keeping a list of experts from among members and employees of HZS of the CR and an overview of assigned forces and means of other components of HZS, designated for participation in international rescue operations, and a list of other experts who may be included into rescue units to be assigned abroad, assigned abroad separately, or used for the provision of expert information. MV provides for communication with foreign databases as well. Within MZV there is also a database of experts for OSCE missions for the so-called post conflict renewal available. As of March 2002, the database of persons suitable for appointment to positions in international secretariats is available on MZV websites (Gov't Resolution No. 554/2001).	To develop a proposal on interconnection of the databases concerned with similar databases in EU countries, or in other countries.	Till the end of 2002	MZV and MV
5.	To modify relations of the CR with other countries based on their attitudes to terrorism systematically.	In consultations with European countries, USA and Canada	Bilateral negotiations, political dialogue with EU.	Continuous evaluation of CR-EU political dialogue and an analysis of bilateral relations.	Continuously	MZV
6.	To prepare the circumstances for commitment of military and humanitarian assistance of CR abroad conceptually.	Gov't Resolution No. 458/001 on participation of the CR in peacekeeping and rescue operations and in humanitarian assistance. Resolution of BRS No. 191/2001 on the procedure for participation of the CR in rescue operations and for provision of humanitarian assistance abroad.	Law No. 239/2000 Coll., on the integrated rescue system.	Implementation of principles for commitment of military and humanitarian assistance of the CR abroad, adopted on the basis of resolutions of the CR's Government and of the BRS	As required and as the situation develops	MZV, MO, MV

No.	Objective	To accomplish by means of	Measures already implemented or ongoing	Additional measures suggested	Schedule	Responsible body
7.	To participate in the political recovery of Afghanistan.	To develop a relevant proposal for the Government session.	Approval of EU measures in the area of Afghanistan's political recovery.	To develop alternative solutions of CR's contribution to the political recovery of Afghanistan (alternative of opening a liaison office, alternative of assigning experts to international observation mission for elections in Afghanistan).	Depending on the EU course of action	MZV, MV
8.	To participate in humanitarian assistance to Afghanistan (and to neighbouring countries accepting refugees from Afghanistan).	In compliance with EU and UN initiatives, to continue in the provision of humanitarian assistance through non-governmental and international organisations	In co-operation with the international community, the CR participated in the provision of direct humanitarian assistance to Afghanistan (in 2001, the CR provided material and humanitarian assistance in a total of CZK 8. 7 million).	Depending on EU and UN initiatives, to continue in providing humanitarian assistance to this region through international as well as domestic non-governmental organisations.	Continuously (in the course of 2002)	MZV
9.	To pursue the agenda of regional security in crisis areas of the world.	Participation in negotiations, or adoption of measures arising from the negotiations	CR's Delegation took part in Biskek Conference (Kyrgyzstan) held 13. - 14. 12. 2001.	To monitor the current level of regional security in crisis parts of the world	Continuously	MZV, MV, intelligence services, or other relevant ministries as well

4.2. COMBATING TERRORISM WITHIN THE CZECH REPUBLIC, IN COLLABORATION WITH EUROPEAN COUNTRIES, USA AND CANADA

4.2.1. Implementation and analytical area

No.	Objective	To accomplish by means of	Measures already implemented or ongoing	Additional measures suggested	Schedule	Responsible body
1.	To provide for the validity of sectorial antiterrorist agreements already signed and ratified, developed in the UN.	Timely publishing of relevant documents in the Collection of International Agreements	It is the case of the following documents: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Convention on the Marking of Plastic Explosives for the Purpose of Detection (signed on 1. 3. 1991, ratified on 18. 12. 1991) Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts of Violence at Airports Serving International Civil Aviation, supplementing the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Civil Aviation (ratified on 19. 3. 1990). 	Publish both texts in the Collection of International Agreements	Without delay	MZV
2.	Expediently, to sign, ratify and implement existing international agreements relating to matters of combating terrorism (in particular, 12 sectorial UN Conventions.	If a decision is made to accede to the lacking agreements, to develop a proposal for inter-ministerial consideration	There has been 10 sectorial UN conventions adopted or signed.	To evaluate the importance of CR's accession to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Naval Navigation Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Fixed Platforms, located on Continental shelf In case of a positive outcome of this evaluation, to consider the preparation of a proposal for ratification or accession to these agreements for inter-ministerial consideration.	June 2002	MZV in co-operation with MS, MDS and MV

No.	Objective	To accomplish by means of	Measures already implemented or ongoing	Additional measures suggested	Schedule	Responsible body
3.	To accede to the UN general convention on terrorism under preparation.	Development of a proposal on this step for inter-ministerial discussion	Continuous monitoring and participation in sessions of UN committees and subcommittees on dealing with the preparation of these conventions.	Depending on the date of completion of the UN general convention on terrorism, to develop a proposal regarding accession and ratification.	In the course of 2002 and beyond, according to the progress of work made on the convention.	MZV in co-operation with MS and MV
4.	To implement UN SC Resolution No. 1373 (2001).	If need be, to develop an opinion on UN SC comments.	Development of a report for UN SC based on Government Decree No. 1045/2001. The Report was approved by Government Decree No. 1364 of 19. 12. 2001 and submitted to UN SC by 27. 12. 2001.	To provide opinions to potential inquiries of the UN SC Antiterrorist Committee relating to the Report, developed on the basis of Government Decree No. 1045/2001, or take adequate measures as per UN SC requirements.	As per UN SC requirements	All members of the Government
5.	To continue in implementing UN SC Resolution No. 1267 (1999), No. 1333 (2000) and No. 1390 (2002).	Legislative measures.	Law No. 48/2000 Coll., and Government Regulation No. 164/2000 Coll., and No. 327/2001 Coll.	As required and as per relevant UN SC decisions, or Sanction Committee Decision No. 1267.	Continuously	MZV in co-operation with MF, MV, MS and MDS
6.	To implement commitments arising from EU Common Positions in the area of combating terrorism (2001/930/CFSP, 2001/931/CFSP) of 27. 12. 2001.	Draft Government Regulation on joining these Common Positions.	The CR joined these EU Common Positions on 11. 1. 2002. The Council's Common Position No. 931 of December 2001 included the common definition of a terrorist act for the first time.	<p>a) To provide for the implementation of EU Common Positions in the area of combating terrorism, within the framework of current legislation.</p> <p>b) If required, to provide for the revision of the facts of cases, relating to matters of terrorism, mentioned in the special part of Criminal Code (§ 93 and § 182/2). To harmonise sanction measures associated with persons and organisations, supporting terrorism, mentioned in the list attached to Common Position No. 2001/931/CFSP (See Item 4. 2. 5 Suppressing financing of terrorism.)</p>	December 2002	MS, MV and MZV within their competencies
				Together with the re-codification of criminal law		

No.	Objective	To accomplish by means of	Measures already implemented or ongoing	Additional measures suggested	Schedule	Responsible body
7.	Flexible functioning and international co-operation of judiciary and police bodies.	Through framework decision and ratification. Working out information for Government session.	Acceptance of relevant UN Human Rights Committee decisions of the UN Committee against Torture, and of the European Court for Human Rights, and of outputs of meetings of the Steering Committee for Human Rights, and of the European Council's Multidisciplinary Group for International Action against Terrorism.	a) To submit information to the Government on options for the introduction of European Arrest Warrant and transfer procedures between EU Member States in CR (the effectiveness of the European Arrest Warrant is anticipated by 1. 1. 2004).	In line with steps taken within EU Member States	MS, MZV, Government Office and MV
				b) To submit information to the Government on options for joining Eurojust by the CR.	In line with steps taken within EU Member States	MS
				c) To develop a common study on the consequences of international agreements and documents on basic human rights and freedoms in making decisions on matters of extradition for serious criminal acts.	31. 12. 2002	MS in co-operation with MZV and Government Office
8.	To negotiate an extradition agreement between the CR and the USA.	Development of a draft agreement to be submitted to the Government	The American proposal on arrangements for negotiating an extradition agreement between the CR and the USA was noted (Request of the US Embassy in the CR).	To arrange for and implement an extradition agreement between the CR and the USA.	In the course of 2001.	MS in co-operation with MV and MZV.

4.2.2. Systemic provision for combating terrorism

4.2.2.1 Area of police work and of co-operation between the CR's Police and the CR's Army

No.	Objective	To accomplish by means of	Measures already implemented or ongoing	Additional measures suggested	Schedule	Responsible body
1.	To provide for combating terrorism organisationally.	Organisational measures.	Police of the CR (ÚOOZ) verifies information on the threat of terrorist actions to representatives and interests of the CR and to protected persons and protected facilities; flexibly works on persons and organisations suspected from links to terrorist organisations, and co-operates with international security components in investigating terrorist attacks on USA; checks on legal activities of persons, legal entities and their connections.	a) To modify co-operation between individual departments of the CR'S Police and between the CR' Police and MV in case of extraordinary events and extraordinary security actions in any stages thereof.	Up to the end of 2002	MV
				b) To strengthen the ÚOOZ structure and improve conditions for its work.	April 2002	MV

No.	Objective	To accomplish by means of	Measures already implemented or ongoing	Additional measures suggested	Schedule	Responsible body
2.	To strengthen co-operation of domestic anti-terrorist specialists with their colleagues abroad, including sharing of relevant information.	Co-operation within specific organisations (Europol, Interpol), formal as well as informal co-ordination of meetings and other contacts amongst the relevant specialists.	<p>In November 2000, the CR was accepted as a regular member of Police Working Group on Terrorism /PWGT), consisting of police components of EU countries, Norway and Switzerland, dealing with combating terrorism. The co-operation takes place at the level of consultations on measures taken against terrorism and on improvement of technical co-operation of police components in investigating criminal acts, connected with terrorism.</p> <p>Police also co-operates with security attaches of foreign embassies in Prague. International communication also takes place through the police co-operation department of the Police Presidium (Interpol Praha), with NATO Member States (through the Special Committee that is an advisory body of North Atlantic Council for counter-intelligence work and terrorism), and through the standard network of declared representatives and technical means.</p> <p>In an initiative manner, the CR also co-operates with European Council countries that are members of PWGT and NATO.</p> <p>The CR agrees that it will systematically share all the necessary data, valued in combating terrorism, with the Europol.</p> <p>On 5. 3. 2002 there was a bilateral agreement signed between the CR and the Europol, that is to expire by the end of 2002.</p>	a) To finish the preparatory work on the establishment of NSIS within the MV.	Depending on the date of transfer of the relevant documents (preliminary date: 31. 12. 2004)	MV
				b) To establish the Bomb Data Centre (BDC) with the Police of the CR and establish co-operation with BDC workplaces, operating in EU and other countries.	31. 12. 2002	MV
				c) To organise a working meeting of PWGT members in Prague, to be held 30. - 31. 5. 2002.		MV
3.	To participate in the identification and arrest of persons (individuals and members of groups) listed in the unified European list, attached to the Common Position No. 2001/931/CFCP.	Co-operation with other countries, and with Interpol and Europol.	Information is shared, on request or based on the emerged situation, from databases accessible to the CR's Police, relating to particular persons, with intelligence services of other countries.		As required	MV, intelligence services

No.	Objective	To accomplish by means of	Measures already implemented or ongoing	Additional measures suggested	Schedule	Responsible body
4.	To prevent threats to public order and security that may arise on the part of persons involved in the organisation of security measures.	Legislative measures	Minister of Interior submitted, in connection with the debate on the initiative of Deputies (Parliament document No. 1000), an amendment to Law No. 148/1998 Coll., on protection of secret facts, introducing the institute of verification of security classification of natural persons who are to perform activities in the course of which the State's security or a different important interest might be put at risk.	a) To intensify co-operation with the Police of the CR and intelligence services in gathering information required for prevention of criminal acts and of other threats to public order and security that might come from persons involved in the organisation of top level meetings, cultural, sports or other similar events, organised on the territory of the CR.	Without delay	MV, intelligence services
				b) Relevantly, in terms mentioned above, to secure the NATO Summit to be held in Prague in 2002.	Immediately	MV, intelligence services
5.	Co-operation with the Police of the CR and the Army of the CR.	Government Regulation.	The call up of soldiers of AČR to perform tasks of the Police of the CR in the period from 1. 1. 2002 to 31. 3. 2002 is governed by Government Regulation No. 484/2001 Coll., pursuant to Government Decree No. 1379 of 19. 12. 2001.	a) To adopt a new Government regulation, governing the call up of soldiers of AČR to perform tasks of the Police of the CR in case of increased security risks on the territory of the CR.	As required	MV, MO
				b) Relevantly, in these terms, to provide for NATO Summit to be held in Prague in 2002.	September 2002	MV, MO
6.	To provide for the protection of persons.	Protection of persons falling under the competency of military police.	Provision of personal protection of an enlarged number of persons protected by Military Police.	As required	Continuously	MO - Military Police

4.2.2.2 Protection of security interests of the Czech Republic

No.	Objective	To accomplish by means of	Measures already implemented or ongoing	Additional measures suggested	Schedule	Responsible body
1.	To intensify the work of intelligence services in combating terrorism.	Comprehensive measures.	The Government is updating the priorities of intelligence services regularly. The situation connected with attacks of 11. 9. 2001 has also been projected into greater importance of these priorities.	Together with other interested parties, the intelligence services will take part in preparations of a smooth course NATO Summit and safety of participants, planned for November 2002.	Continuously	Intelligence services.

No.	Objective	To accomplish by means of	Measures already implemented or ongoing	Additional measures suggested	Schedule	Responsible body
2.	To provide for better legislative conditions for the operation of intelligence services in combating terrorism.	Amendments to Law No. 153/1994 Coll., on intelligence services of the Czech Republic in force.	The Government approved the amendments at its session on 16. 1. 2002. In January 2002, the Government sent them to the Parliament for consideration. VZČ and BRS are covering this topic in long-term.	To strengthen or modify some partial authorisations of intelligence services (e. g. authorisation to issue cover IDs, possibility to use State budget funds and State property in deviation from legal regulations, regulating the use of these funds and then recording them differently, etc.).	Continuously	Vice-prime minister and minister of external affairs
3.	To specify the performance of supervision over intelligence services.	Legislative means.	The Government approved the draft amendments at its session on 16. 1. 2002. In February 2002, the Government sent them to the Parliament for consideration. VZČ and BRS are covering this topic in long-term.		Continuously	Vice-prime minister and minister of foreign affairs
4.	To accomplish better co-operation in exchanging information amongst all intelligence services in the CR and between the intelligence services and the Police of the CR, covering also the area of combating terrorism.	A proposal on new amendments.	The Government approved the draft amendments at its session on 16. 1. 2002. In February 2002, the Government sent them to the Parliament for consideration.		By the end of 2002.	VZČ, vice-prime minister, authorised to co-ordinate intelligence services and the relevant ministries, depending on specific amendments to laws.
5.	To provide for a sufficient quantity of relevant intelligence information.	Co-operation of intelligence services.	Co-operation of intelligence services of the CR with intelligence services of USA and other Allied countries and countries with which there are contracts in place on co-operation in the intelligence area.	To fulfil newly agreed standards for quick exchange of intelligence information. If required, to sign a contract on co-operation with intelligence services of other countries.	Depends on tasks set by the Government	Intelligence services

4.2.3 Protection of information systems; information and media policy

No.	Objective	To accomplish by means of	Measures already implemented or ongoing	Additional measures suggested	Schedule	Responsible body
1.	To protect information systems and secret facts associated with them.	Framework and technical measures in co-ordination with EU Member States; legal regulation thereof.	The matter of secret facts is in legislative terms sufficiently covered by Law No. 148/1998 Coll.	<p>a) At the inter-ministerial level, in compliance with Law No. 365/2000, to provide for a protection system of information systems, important for the performance of State's functions, of partial areas of economical and social life, telecommunications, transport, etc., whose protection does not fall under the classification of "secret facts", against terrorist and other attacks, damaging or paralysing their functionality. To review the current level of implementation of security policies of individual information systems and their readiness in linkage to reference interfaces.</p> <p>b) With information systems, processing sensitive data, or with information systems serving for operation of vital systems: To carry out a check on security parameters implemented pursuant to Law No. 148/1998 Coll., and an analysis concentrating on safeguarding these systems against possible terrorist attacks not only according to the updated list of confidential facts. It particularly holds for the so-called critical infrastructure (key sectors, necessary for at least minimum functioning of the economy and state administration, energy and fuel sector, water supply, crisis systems, etc. In case of information systems in private ownership, anchor their obligation to provide data to applicants from state administration.</p>	<p>Permanently</p> <p>31. 12. 2002</p>	<p>Individual organisations</p> <p>NBU and individual responsible organisations</p>

No.	Objective	To accomplish by means of	Measures already implemented or ongoing	Additional measures suggested	Schedule	Responsible body
1. cont				c) To review the risk analysis of individual information systems performed in linkage to main threats arising from a potential terrorist attack, taking into account threats to information systems using the lists of confidential facts (Government Regulation No. 246/1998 Coll., setting the lists of confidential facts, as amended). There is a need to analyse whether the current priorities of protected interests of ministries correspond to those lists.	Without delay	Individual ministries, individual information system administrators
2.	To provide for timely and co-ordinated co-operation of state administration and self-administration bodies with the media informing about terrorist attacks.	Creation of a media strategy, making contacts of media with state administration and self-administration bodies	The document "Binding Principles of Communication Between ÚKŠ and the Media" was developed within the framework of ÚKŠ, approved on 9. 11. 2001.	a) To develop a methodology for communication with the public and the media in case of a terrorist attack and threats to the public at the level of individual ministries as well.	June 2002	Individual ministries
				b) To establish a Government Centre for Responses via the Media in case of extraordinary events in order to secure timely, professional and co-ordinated information by the media so that to minimise, as much as possible, the possibility of increasing the efficiency of a terrorist act by giving publicity to it.	To develop principles of activity of the Government centre for media response by July 2002	Office of the Government
3.	To extend the archiving period of data on telecommunication services provided.	Legislative and technical regulation.	Pursuant to provisions of § 86 of Law No. 151/2000 Coll., on telecommunications and on amendments to other laws, natural and legal persons carrying out telecommunication activities are obliged, at own costs, to communicate to bodies authorised so under special legal regulations the information about facts subject to telecommunication confidentiality or about those to which the protection of personal and mediation data applies. For the time being, the current status is that this data is archived for 2 months for operation purposes and for 6 months at the request of authorised bodies.	To ensure that operators of these services meet the requirement to store the data for a period longer than 2 months and archive the data over 6 months. Prepare an amendment to Law No. 151/2000 Coll., in order to meet this requirement. For that purpose it is necessary to develop draft solutions in respect of archiving information on provision of telecommunication services.	December 2002	MDS in co-operation with ÚVIS, ČTÚ, MV, operators of public telecommunication networks, providers of public telecommunication services and representatives of bodies authorised under special regulations.

4.2.4 Control of exports and imports of military weapons and equipment, civilian weapons and goods, and dual use technology

The agenda contained in Law No. 38/1994 Coll., on foreign trade with military equipment, and in the Supplement to Law No. 455/1991 Coll., on trades (Trades Law), as amended, and in Law No. 140/1961 Coll., criminal code, as amended, and in Law No. 21/1997 Coll., on export and import of goods and technology, subject to international control regimes, namely even if it is not mentioned in all articles directly, applies to all articles of this chapter.

No.	Objective	To accomplish by means of	Measures already implemented or ongoing	Additional measures suggested	Schedule	Responsible body
1.	To harmonise the policy on domestic handling of arms and ammunition with the status in EU Member States.	Legislative measures.	<p>In compliance with the European Convention on Controlling Acquisition and Possession of Fire Arms by Individual Persons of 28. 6. 1978 (the CR ratified this Convention on 26. 1. 2001 and the ratification instruments were transferred for filing in September 2001; they were filed with the General Secretary of the EC on 8. 1. 2002), MV prepared a draft bill on arms and ammunition, approved by the Senate on 8. 3. 2002. The draft sets out a new categorisation of arms and the relevant new permission systems.</p> <p>In the area of arms and ammunition control there has been additional steps made:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - thorough checks on buildings in which explosives and arms are manufactured, stored or used, concentrating on prevention of potential theft of explosives and arms, of their parts, and on prevention of their illegal production; - registration of and records kept on arms; - checks whether the verification mark is fixed on arms; - monitoring of direct and indirect advertising of arms sales; - intensified attention paid to citizens from risk areas who are holders of a firearm permit and arms licenses. 	a) To complete and publish legal regulations to implement the law on firearms.	Anticipated date of effectiveness of the law on firearms and ammunition is : 1. 1. 2003	MV, ČÚPZZS
				b) To prepare a working version of a regulation for the implementation of the amended law on firearms in relation to handling of explosives in the civilian sector (primarily in relation to the identification of unexploded military ammunition). It is anticipated that the amended decree of the Ministry of Interior, that would modify the principles for professional verification of the qualifications of applicants applying for a license, for appointment to an examination commission for verification of professional qualifications, for test questions in order to verify professional qualifications, etc. To define the responsibility for the marking of military arms.	By 30. 11. 2002	MV and ČÚPZZS, in co-operation with MPO, Czech Mining Office and MO

No.	Objective	To accomplish by means of	Measures already implemented or ongoing	Additional measures suggested	Schedule	Responsible body
1. cont.				c) To carry out thorough checks of employees and of other persons, moving within production plants where military arms and equipment and dual use goods are manufactured, stored and used, and of persons having access to sensitive information about technologies for the production of military firearms and equipment and dual use goods (scientists in research and development institutions, other staff).	Permanently	NBÚ, intelligence services
2.	To provide for control mechanisms in the area of foreign trade with military equipment, weapons and dual use items.	Analysis of control mechanisms; legislative and other steps required.	On the initiative of Central Emergency Team, there was an inter-ministerial working group established (MPO, MV, BIS, MZV, MO), analysing the current status in this area. Selected legal persons, permit holders authorised to carry out foreign trade with military equipment of limited validity, required by MV, are screened and verified. The analysis of control mechanisms in the area of foreign and domestic trade with military equipment, weapons and dual use items has been completed.	a) To draw up a thorough analysis of security risks, associated with the handling of military equipment in the CR. Based on this analysis, it will be possible to propose additional legislative and other steps (e. g. amendments to Law No. 38/1994 Coll.).	31. 12. 2002	MV in co-operation with other ministries and intelligence services
			Law No. 21/1997 Coll., on control of exports and imports of goods is under amended.	b)		MPO
			In compliance with the Protocol against Unlawful Production and Transport of Firearms and of Their Parts and Components and Ammunition, which is a part of UN Convention against International Organised Crime, the regime of granting licenses was tightened and an embargo was imposed on individual export of arms and ammunition to crisis areas with immediate effect.	c) To assess the option for ratification of the Protocol against Unlawful Production and Transport of Firearms and of Their Parts and Components and Ammunition which is a part of UN Convention against International Organised Crime, including the relevant legislative steps.	By the end of 2002, to consider the possibility for ratifying the Protocol concerned, in case that it does not require modification of the domestic legal order	MZV in co-operation with MPO and MV

No.	Objective	To accomplish by means of	Measures already implemented or ongoing	Additional measures suggested	Schedule	Responsible body
2. cont.			The Customs Administration performs checks on activities in importing and exporting civilian arms, ammunition for military equipment, fissionable material and goods and dual use technology.	d) To continue in performing checks on activities in exporting and importing civilian arms and ammunition for military equipment, fissionable material and goods and dual use technology.	Continuously	MF-GŘC, SÚJB
				e) In customs tariff-rates, to define the term of military arms and equipment (currently, the subject of trade is declared by the trader). At the same time, it is necessary to use, primarily, the categorisation of arms based on the law on arms, including the harmonisation of relevant legal standards - Customs tariff-rates, categories as per law on arms, including the definition of arms as per Law No. 156/2000 Coll., on verification of firearms, ammunition and bomb disposal technical means, and on the amendment to Law No. 288/1995 Coll., on firearms and ammunition (Law on Firearms), as amended by Law No. 13/1998 Coll., and by Law No. 368/1992 Coll., on administrative charges, as amended.	By the end of 2002	MF-GŘC in co-operation with MPO
			"Code of Conduct" of military equipment exporters in conditions of the CR is gradually implemented.	f) To draft a proposal on summary information on requirements, imposed on the performance of foreign trade with military equipment in the CR, including information on the "Code of Conduct" of a military equipment exporter. Implement measures to make these activities transparent.	31. 7. 2002	MPO in co-operation with MZV
			g) To complete the information on requirements imposed on the performance of foreign trade with military equipment in the CR, including information on the "Code of Conduct" of a military equipment exporter, to implement its final format and the distribution to businessmen, including its publishing on the Internet.	30. 11. 2002	MPO	
			h) Consistently, to apply current rules, relating to the performance of foreign trade with military equipment in the CR, and to fulfil decisions of international control regimes in conditions of the CR.	Continuously	MPO in co-operation with MZV	
3.	To intensify the control of non-proliferation of mass destruction weapons (nuclear, chemical and biological weapons).	Legislative measures.	In the area of the control of non-proliferation of mass destruction weapons, Law No. 13/2002 Coll., has amended the Law No. 18/1997 Coll., on peaceful use of nuclear energy and ionising radiation (Atomic Law), as amended. Amendments to Decree No. 145/1997 Coll., on registration and control of nuclear materials and on their more precise definition were prepared. Amendments to Decree No. 147/1997 Coll., setting out the list of selected items and dual use items in the nuclear area were prepared. The ratification process of the Supplementary Protocol to the Agreement between the CR and the IAEA on the application of guarantees based on the Agreement on Non-proliferation of Nuclear Weapons has been commenced (House of Deputies Document No. 1245). In the area of the control of non-proliferation of bacteriological (biological) and toxic weapons, SÚJB prepared a bill on some measures connected with the prohibition of bacteriological (biological) and toxic weapons (House of Deputies Doc. No. 1230). Within the framework of the control of non-proliferation of chemical weapons the supervisory activity of SÚJB was intensified in terms of Law No. 21/1997 Coll., on control of export and import of goods and technology, subject to international control regimes.	To amend Decree No. 50/1997 Coll., to Law No. 19/1997 Coll., as amended by Law No. 249/2000 Coll. To complete the implementation decree to the Government bill on some measures connected with the prohibition of bacteriological (biological) and toxic weapons (House of Deputies Document No. 1230).	Continuously, as per the approval of legal regulations concerned	SÚJB

4.2.5 Suppressing the financing of terrorism

No.	Objective	To accomplish by means of	Measures already implemented or ongoing	Additional measures suggested	Schedule	Responsible body
1.	To fulfil the decision of UN SC Sanction Committee of No. 1267 (1999).	Updating and implementation of the Decision of UN SC Sanction Committee.	Law No. 48/2000 Coll., on measures in relation to Afghan movement of Taliban was adopted on 1. 3. 2000, and Law No. 98/2000 Coll., on implementation of international sanctions for maintaining international peace and security was adopted on 4. 4. 2000. On 7. 6. 2000, the Government of the Czech Republic issued the Regulation No. 164/2000 Coll., on measures in relation to Afghan movement of Taliban, on the implementation of the law mentioned above, and the Regulation No. 327/2001 Coll., on additional measures in relation to Afghan movement of Taliban, on 22. 8. 2001.	To implement the updated lists of the UN SC Sanction Committee No. 1267 continuously. To monitor and keep assigning delegates to relevant international events relating to sanctioning measures.	Continuously	MZV, MF, ČNB
2.	To ratify and implement the Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism, adopted by UN General Assembly Resolution No. 54/109 of 9. 12. 1999.	Work out a proposal on the ratification of Convention for the Government	The CR signed the Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism in 2000. CR's Government Decree No. 773 of 26. 7. 2000 charged MS, MV and MF with the harmonisation of domestic legal order with commitments arising from the Convention. By Letter of the Vice-prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs to the Prime Minister the date for submission of the proposed measures, necessary for the implementation and ratification of the Convention, was extended to 30. 6. 2002.	To submit a proposal on the ratification of the Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism to the Government.	June 2002	MZV in co-operation with MS, MV and MF.
3.	To implement steps, arising from EU Council Regulation No. 2580/2001.	Organisational and technical steps.	FAÚ received a list of persons, investigated by FBI in connection with terrorism, from FINCEN American unit. FAÚ provided this list to the Banking Association, ČNB banking supervision, Police of the CR, BIS and ÚZSI with the understanding that it is not the case of a list in terms of Government Regulation No. 327/2001 Coll., and it suggested to the banks to pay closer attention to the persons mentioned on this list.	To address the possibility of establishing a central database of natural and legal persons, suspected from supporting terrorism, and its online connection with registers of other countries (those are listed on EU Council Regulation No. 2580/2001 and include more countries than that of SIS).	Not later than by the entry of the CR into the EU	MV

No.	Objective	To accomplish by means of	Measures already implemented or ongoing	Additional measures suggested	Schedule	Responsible body
4.	To identify persons, suspected from supporting terrorism, to provide for procedures of bodies active in criminal proceedings against these persons.	International co-operation.	There was an inter-ministerial commission established to deal with matters of the financing terrorism, consisting of representatives of the Police of the CR, MV, MZV, MF, ÚZSI, BIS and ČNB.	To continue in co-operation to suppress the financing of terrorism, continue in identifying suspected entities and, within the limits of laws in force, provide for the implementation of procedures of state bodies against those persons.	Continuously, and once in 6 months submit a report on team's activities to the Minister of Interior, BRS, VZČ and the Government.	MV, MF, (FAÚ), ČNB, MZV, ÚZSI, BIS, or possibly to other entities.
5.	To adjust the legislative instruments to practical requirements.	Legislative measures.	<p>Procedures for the suppression of the financing of terrorism were legislatively amended:</p> <p>a) according to criminal law and as per regulations against the legalisation of revenues from criminal activities*</p> <p>b) according to the so-called "sanction legislation"***</p> <p>In the Autumn of 2001, the European Parliament approved the amendment to EU Directive No. 91/308/EEC, imposing stricter requirements for the area of combating money laundering. In 2002, the Ministry of Finance will commence preparations for laying down amendments to Law No. 61/1996 Coll., regulating the area concerned in the Czech Republic. The amended directive however does not extend the activities of financial analysis units to cover combating of terrorism.</p>	<p>To develop a substance of the amendment to Law No. 61/1996 Coll., on some measures against the legalisation of revenues from criminal activity and on amendments and supplements to relevant laws:</p> <p>a) To develop a draft of new rules in order to break the silence on the part of FAÚ MF in favour of bodies active in criminal proceedings, or of administration bodies, prosecuting the breach of sanctioning legislation.</p> <p>b) To update the term "suspicious trade" in order to cover also suspicious transactions associated with the financing of terrorism from legally acquired means, not only from a criminal activity</p>	Simultaneously with amendments to EU Law No. 61/1996 Coll., submit the substance of amendments before the end of 2002	MF
6.	To harmonise sanctioning legislation with EU requirements and practise; to consolidate sanctioning legislation.	Legislative regulation.	The initial analysis of the current legislation of the CR in force was performed, dealing the suppression of the financing of terrorism (Government Regulation No. 164/2000 Coll., and No. 327/2001 Coll.).	To develop a proposal on amendments to regulations falling under the so-called sanctioning legislation based on results of this analysis, including comparisons with EU acts under preparation, etc.	30. 6. 2002	MZV
7.	To review the implementation of measures, arising from sanctioning legislation consistently.	Legislative regulation.		To consolidate the rules for distribution of competencies in supervising the fulfilment of responsibilities, arising from sanctioning legislation (Law No. 48/2000 Coll., and Law No. 98/2000 Coll., and the relevant Government Regulations) and the imposition of sanctions for failing to meet them.	By the end of 2002	MZV
8.	To provide for the review of foreign investments from the angle of money laundering, or of the financing of terrorist activities.	Monitoring and verification of selected international investments.	Negotiations with international entities in the area of tourism, investments into tourism and regional development are subject to a special regime, effective as of 1. 11. 2001, - any investment plans of foreign entities within the framework of MMR subsidies are dealt with by assessment commissions. Information is to be submitted to the Government of the CR by April of the following year.		Continuously	MMR and, in general terms, MF as well.

No.	Objective	To accomplish by means of	Measures already implemented or ongoing	Additional measures suggested	Schedule	Responsible body
9.	To meet the requirement of WB and IMF to remove the anonymity of clients of financial institutions. To respond to the recommendations of the Basel Committee for Banking Supervision, published under the title "Customer Due Diligence for Banks" in the end of 2001.	To ensure the phasing out of bearer saving books; to deal with the existence of anonymous deposits. To perform consistent identification of a client in compliance with principles, contained in the document "Customer Due Diligence for Banks"	According to the amended Civil Code it is not possible to open new bearer saving books in the CR as of 1. 1. 2001. MF (FAÚ) charged the financial institution by an obligation to report any transactions on bearer saving books, as of January 2002, exceeding CZK 500 000 (approx. EUR 15 000). Under the amended law on banks, bearer saving books will be cancelled by 31. 12. 2002. Holders of cancelled bearer saving books have the right to draw down the amounts deposited to those books, namely in a single transaction, i. e. by taking out the balance, with a 10-year limitation period. In taking out the balance, the banks will apply a vigilant procedure pursuant to the law on banks, that is they will identify the person to whom the balance is to be paid (it is not possible to dispense the balance short of additional identification of a person who produces the saving book since anonymous depositing will not exist anymore). Deposit insurance system will not apply to deposits concerned and no interest will be accrued to these deposits as of 1. 1. 2003.	To develop a regulation "Know Your Client" for use by banks - measures of ČNB.	31. 12. 2002	ČNB in co-operation with MF.
10.	Enhanced information flow amongst police, taxation and customs bodies.	Agreement on co-ordination, or legislative regulation.	The "Agreement between MV and MF on Common Procedures, Mutual Assistance and Interoperability in Procedures Against Criminal Activity, Threatening Fiscal Interests of the State" has been signed. The scope of this agreement consists of a commitment of both parties to ensure mutual assistance, exchange of required information within the framework of legal regulations in force and co-ordination of their activities in common interest, in particular however in the area of fighting against tax criminal activities.	To modify the scope of obligation of customs and taxation offices to report to the data important for combating terrorism to the Police of the CR and to the intelligence services.	December 2002	MF (ÚFDR, GŘC), MV, intelligence services

* A basic legal document protecting against money laundering in the Czech Republic is Law No. 61/1996 Coll., on some measures against legalization of revenues from criminal activity, as amended.

Banking systems in the area of combating money laundering are subject to inspections performed by ČNB's banking supervision.

The Banking Association published the Standards of Banking Activities No. 4 of 2000, "Internal Principles and Procedures To Prevent Legalization of Revenues from Criminal Activity in Banks" specifying closer the possible procedures of banks in identifying transactions and clients, incl. loan cases.

A breakthrough into the banking confidentiality principle is, besides the accessibility of data based on a court decision, the obligation of banks to provide reports to Financial Analytical Department of the Ministry of Finance (FAÚ MF), dealing with financial crime pursuant to Law No. 61/1996 Coll., on some measures against legalization of revenues from criminal activity, as amended. Pursuant to § 6 of this Law, client's payment instruction may be differed by not more than 72 hours that is a period the law provides to FAÚ for completing the investigation of a suspected transaction and serves for a submission in the matter concerned. If within the specified period there are facts found that indicate that a criminal act may have been committed, the criminal information is submitted. A financial institution (e. g. a bank) is notified on the matter, where the funds are blocked, thereby an obligation arises for it, under the law, not to process the client's instruction for additional three days enabling police bodies to take measures for additional blocking of account. If FAÚ fails to submit a criminal information, the financial institution does not have, under the law, the obligation to differ the client's instruction (e. g. to draw or transfer funds) any longer.

The legislation requires all financial institutions, among other things, to identify each transaction that exceeds CZK 500 000, for banks the amount was set at CZK 100 000 (based on Law on Banks) and for exchange offices at CZK 20 000 by Measure of ČNB No. 1/2000 for trading with foreign currency values.

In addition, the law imposes an obligation to check all transactions (regardless of the financial value of transaction) whether they bear any marks of a suspicious transaction. In a positive case, the financial institution is obliged to identify the transaction parties and report them to FAÚ (it also applies to loan business that is preceded by client identification). Under ČNB Measures, banks are obliged to find out the purpose of payment on accounts of clients to and from abroad.

** Under the Czech legal system the application of such a sanctioning regimes is governed by Law No. 48/2000 Coll., on measures in relation to Afghan movement of Taliban and implemented through Government Regulations (Government Regulation No. 164/2000 Coll., on measures in relation to Afghan movement of Taliban and No. 327/2001 Coll., on additional measures in relation to Afghan movement of Taliban), and further by Law No. 98/2000 Coll., on the application of international sanctions to maintain international peace and security.

4.2.6 More stringent security standards at airports and on board of aircraft

No.	Objective	To accomplish by means of	Measures already implemented or ongoing	Additional measures suggested	Schedule	Responsible body
1.	To secure the air space of the Czech Republic and facilities of interest.	Government Decrees, technical steps (2 L-139 aircraft).	Aviation means have been increased within the framework of NATINADS - NATO Integrated Air Defence System. The air defence protection was strengthened and the flight-free zone extended to cover selected facilities (Nuclear power plants of Temelín and Dukovany). On 10. 10. 2001 the Government issued a resolution to the document "Use of Military Means to Prevent Misuse of Civilian Aircraft as a Tool of Terrorist Attack".		As required	MO
2.	To enhance the security of airports and air traffic.	The Program for Protection of Civilian Aviation Against Unlawful Acts, by which the measures and procedures for the protection of civilian aviation and the provision of its performance is set pursuant to provisions of § 85 of Law No. 47/1997 Coll.	Based on the terrorist attack on USA the following measures were taken in respect of air transport: For airport security: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enhanced safeguarding of external and internal premises of airports concentrating on the movement of persons and transport vehicles and the presence of suspicious matters (The Czech Airport Authority developed an instruction for the case if suspicious matters or shipments are found at an airport and addressed to any entity having workplaces at the airport - including the Police of the CR). Intensified checks on perimeters of airports in co-operation with the Police of the CR Intensified checks on publicly accessible places (e. g. transport regime surveillance in front of the check-in hall of Praha-Ruzyně Airport) carried out in co-operation with the Police of the CR Enhanced protection of air control 	a) To provide for updating of airport readiness plans. b) To process and submit for Government consideration a document on the options for introducing new detection technology or for its upgrading and on the options for equipping Praha Ruzyně airport with a system of programmable vacuum chambers.	31. 7. 2002 31. 12. 2004	MDS MDS

No.	Objective	To accomplish by means of	Measures already implemented or ongoing	Additional measures suggested	Schedule	Responsible body
2. cont			<p>For in-flight safety:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stricter checks on persons (there is a more consistent check of travelling documents, including the tracing in police registers is performed at airports - following the attack on USA, with the emphasis on departures of lines to USA, Great Britain and Israel); • Improved safeguarding of aircraft at the apron area • Safeguarding of facilities of aviation service and aviation technology • Extended list of matters that may not be transported by aircraft • 100% X-ray check of baggage, goods and mail, incl. detection checks of persons • Preclusion of points where arriving and departing passenger could meet • Pre-flight security checks on aircraft <p>For risk-flight security:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Special checks on refreshment to be served • Introduction of security escorts on CSA flights • Supplementary physical check of baggage and passengers • Provision for turning-off the power sources for electronic equipment and for their separate transport <p>Additional measures, relating to civil aviation transport:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • On request of the National Security Council's Emergency Team, immediately after the attack on USA, there was a prohibition of flights announced • Technical training of staff (re-training of staff according to new rules has been performed since 1. 1. 2000, every 6 months there are security checks and examinations performed; the Civilian Aviation Office organises checks on the quality of security measures regularly, and the Civil Aviation Department of MDS does it randomly) 			
3.	To provide for police safeguarding of military aircraft flights to risk countries.		Police safeguarding of military flights, destined for risk countries.		As required	MO - military police

No.	Objective	To accomplish by means of	Measures already implemented or ongoing	Additional measures suggested	Schedule	Responsible body
4.	To harmonise the National Programme of Civil Aviation Protection with ECAC and ICAO requirements.*	National Programme of Civil Aviation Protection, legislative regulations.	<p>Following 11. 9. 2001, there were several international meetings organised, dealing with the topic of civil aviation protection. The most important of them were:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 33. General Session of ICAO (September-October 2001, Montreal) Session of the Inter-ministerial Commission for Civil Aviation Security (MKBCL) held on 29. 9. 2001. <p>The CR has been actively involved in considering and developing new security regulations for civil aviation, and is prepared to publish them in order to provide for their implementation into regulations of the Czech Republic.</p>	a) To continue in considering and developing new security regulations for civil aviation and, after their publication, to provide for their implementation into regulations of the Czech Republic.	Afterwards, according to the legislative work plan within 6 months after publishing the new international standards, and according to MKBCL work plan	MDS
			<p>On 26. 2. 2002, the Government submitted to the House of Deputies of the CR a draft amendment to the law on civil aviation, including the incorporation of new requirements for civil aviation protection against unlawful acts.</p>	b) To harmonise the National Programme of Civil Aviation Protection with ICAO and ECAC requirements, and submit it to MKBCL for consideration.	Depending on the outcome of ICAO and ECAC negotiations; as per MKBCL work plan	MDS
				c) To develop and submit to MKBCL the amendments to aviation regulation L 17 for consideration.	As per MKBCL work plan.	MDS
5.	To secure cockpits against the access of unauthorised persons.	Technical measure.	With all CSA flights, all cockpits are locked to make the access more difficult.	To prepare design measures in order to secure the cockpit. (Design modifications are subject to approval by aircraft manufacturer and by Civil Aviation Office.)	It depends on the outcome of ICAO and ECAC negotiations.	MDS, MF
6.	To provide funds to cover war and terrorist risks in civil aviation.	State guarantees for the insurance sector.	In connection with the fact that on 17. 9. 2001 the international insurance companies adopted a resolution reducing the maximum limit of insurance policies to cover war and terrorist risks to USD 50 000, the Government of the CR approved the Law No. 409/2001 Coll., on provision of state guarantees for cases of damage liability, inflicted by war or terrorist action in the course of aircraft operation in connection with air transport operation. The law became effective by the date of publishing (20. 11. 2001).	To consider the option for harmonisation of volumes of insurance premiums with EU countries. To consider CR's participation in a possible common fund for covering costs associated with the risks concerned.	It depends on the outcome of further international negotiations	MDS, MF

*Law No. 49/1997 Coll., on civil aviation and on amendments, and supplements to Law No. 455/1991 Coll., on trades business (Trades Law), as mended (hereinafter Law on Civil Aviation), contains special provisions on civil aviation protection against unlawful acts. According to this law the airport operator and the operator of aviation activities, except recreational and sport flights, public air shows and competitions, is obliged to develop a civil aviation protection programme against unlawful acts prior to the commencement of operation, specifying measures and procedures for protection of civil aviation, and to ensure its fulfilment. Civil Aviation Protection Programme Against Unlawful Acts and its modifications is subject to approval by the Civil Aviation Office.

4. 2. 7 Civil defence and the area of crisis management and integrated rescue system

No.	Objective	To accomplish by means of	Measures already implemented or ongoing	Additional measures suggested	Schedule	Responsible body
1.	To monitor and respond to international steps in the area of civil defence.	Monitoring and participation in international events, relating to civil defence.	Measures adopted at the level of all EU Member States have been performed continuously. (Within the framework of an extraordinary meeting of Civil Defence general managers of the European economic area countries held in October 2001 in the Belgian town of Knokke, there was "The Action Plan of Civil Defence - in Response to Terrorist Attacks" developed.)		Continuously	MV
2.	By legislation, to limit information on the localisation of hazardous agents.	Legislative steps.	Within the framework of the UN Convention of the European Economic Commission on the Transboundary Effects of Industrial Accidents and of Law No. 353/1999 Coll., on prevention of serious accidents caused by selected hazardous chemical substances and chemical preparations, there was data collected on the quantity of hazardous substances and on the technical documentation in order to prevent the rise of serious industrial accidents in undertakings. In compliance with ÚKŠ meeting conclusions of 23. 11. 2001, the publishing of information acquired in this manner that might be used for potential terrorist activity was limited. (ÚKŠ decided to regard this information as a special fact in terms of Crisis Law 240/2000 Coll., until the Law No. 353/12999 Coll. is amended) The list containing data on types and quantities of hazardous chemical substances in specific companies was removed from the Internet. Decree of MŽP No. 383/2001 Coll., on details of waste handling, further refining the Law No. 185/2000 Coll., on wastes and on amendments to other laws, became effective on 1. 1. 2002.	To limit the provision of information on some substances contained in the safety documentation (the draft amendment to Law No. 353/1999 Coll., on prevention of serious accidents caused by selected hazardous chemical substances and chemical preparations, and to Law No. 425/1990 Coll., on district offices, regulation of their competency and on some other measures associated with it, as amended, is available). Separation of public and secret facts is dealt with through the transposition of provisions of Art. 13, Sec. 4 of EU Council Directive 96/82/EC to control major-accident hazards involving dangerous substances (Seveso II Directive).	Submit to the Government by September 2002, to become effective by June 2003.	MŽP, Czech Environmental Inspection, Work Safety Research Institute
3.	To improve the physical protection of nuclear materials, nuclear equipment and nuclear material transport.	Legislative and technical measures.	Based on the risk assessment of potential terrorist attacks against nuclear facilities there were measures taken on strengthening physical protection of nuclear plants by the Central Emergency Team (improved protection of air space over and surrounding the nuclear plants by forces of AČR and Police of the CR). At the instruction of SÚJB there were measures taken similar to those at the time of IMF Conference. Stricter requirements are applied to the physical protection of nuclear materials, nuclear facilities and transport of nuclear materials, in compliance with recommendations of the International Agency for Atomic Energy, published in the document INFCIRC 225, Rev. 4. IAAE is preparing the review of the international agreement "Convention for the Physical Protection of Nuclear Materials, Published in the Document INFCIRC 274".	To upgrade technical systems of physical protection and safeguards of technology at nuclear facilities gradually. To establish a task force consisting of SÚJB, PP Policie ČR, MV ČR and BIS which, under the leadership of SÚJB, will work out the definition of the new model of basic threat to nuclear facilities, and to the transport of nuclear materials. To amend Law No. 148/1998 Coll., in order to meet the requirement of § 18, Letter l) of Atomic Law for the personnel handling nuclear materials, entering into nuclear facilities, and providing for physical protection of nuclear materials, nuclear facilities and for the transport of nuclear materials. To amend Decree No. 144/1997 Coll., on physical protection of nuclear materials and nuclear facilities, taking into account the new definition of the model of basic threat to nuclear facilities, and the new recommendations of IAEA in the area of physical protection, and the new requirements for the technical system of physical protection of nuclear facilities.	Continuously	SÚJB
4.	To review the technical and staff capacities of crisis management and IZS.	Technical and staff steps.	Inspection of the operability of the warning and notification and telecommunication connection system for propagation and transmission of radio and TV signals required for the warning and notification system has been under way.	a) To review the status of laboratories within the competence of SÚJB, MZdr, AČR, MZE, or of other entities and include them into IZS permanently as a support in fulfilling tasks of HZS ČR and Police the CR.	December 2002	MV
				b) To provide for the replenishment of special protective, technical means and mobile technical means into the gear of responding units of HZS ČR and Police of CR.	December 2003	MV
				c) To establish functional locations of specialists to perform rescue and disposal work during extraordinary events with the occurrence of B agents, and for the need to set corresponding measures for HZS ČR activities.	December 2003	MV

No.	Objective	To accomplish by means of	Measures already implemented or ongoing	Additional measures suggested	Schedule	Responsible body
5.	To develop a crisis management information system as a part of a public administration information system. To develop a specific work-flow to this topic.	Organisational steps.	BRS Resolution No. 146 of 19. 12. 2000 charges the Ministry of Interior with the task of developing a draft Government regulation, governing the procedure in developing and utilising crisis management information systems and the content of these systems pursuant to, as required by law on crisis management, § 26, Sec. 4 of Law No. 240/2000 Coll., on crisis management and amendments to some laws in relation to the establishment of public information systems. There was an inter-ministerial commission established to perform these tasks by Instruction of the Minister of Interior No. 33/2001. "Analysis and Concept of the Crisis Management System" has been developed as details for the creation of a complete crisis management infrastructure in the CR.	It is necessary to work out a schedule for further progress in building up crisis management information systems, to assign specific and time-limited tasks, and to appoint co-ordinators of these tasks, and to implement this schedule.	By the end of 2002	MV
6.	To ensure the awareness of population on steps required for its individual protection.	Implementation of specific steps within the relevant information strategies.	Internet website of MV-GR HZS "Population Protection Department" has been made available, containing information for the population in case of threat. There were video recordings, covering the matter of civil defence, prepared while some other are under preparation. Those are primarily determined for municipalities and schools. There has been also a media presentation of these documents on public radio and television broadcasting provided.	a) To continue in providing for the operation of information telephone line 0841 111 120 and MV's Internet website.	Continuously	MV
				b) To ensure a reasonable awareness of population about the existing crisis management system in the CR, about system-based preparation for various types of threats, and about in a standard manner planned and already running measures for the protection of population. In case of extraordinary events, to ensure timely and relevant provision of basic professional information to the population (co-operation with the Government Centre for Media Response is envisaged, whose establishment is under design).	Continuously	MV
				c) To involve the scientific community (experts) and NGOs or non-profit organisations in the development of the information strategy.	Continuously	MV in co-operation with other ministries
				d) To reassess and update some obsolete data contained in documents relating to the topic of civil defence, distributed to school.	December 2002 and beyond continuously	MŠMT and other promoters of schools (regions, municipalities) in co-operation with MV (GR HZS)
7.	To consolidate the executive structures of health services with the new territorial organisation at a date earlier than stipulated by Decree No. 14/2001 Coll.	Technical and personnel measures.		To consolidate the executive structures of health rescue service with its new territorial organisation.	April 2002	MZdr

No.	Objective	To accomplish by means of	Measures already implemented or ongoing	Additional measures suggested	Schedule	Responsible body
8.	To update documents within the sector of MZe, relating to matters of civil defence, crisis management and integrated rescue system	Analytical steps.	Preparation for the updating of these documents has been commenced.	To supplement the document "Overview of Possible Sources of Risks and Threat Analysis in the Area of Veterinary Service, Emergency Water Supply, Protection of Plants, Agricultural Production and Foodstuffs" by the topic of terrorism.	In the course of 2002	MZe
9.	To inform about the threat of using anthrax by terrorists (in the world).	Information steps	There was a summary document developed on this topic, mapping the latest developments and recommendations for Government institutions in order to minimise risks, arising from possible anthrax attack against the Czech Republic. This document was submitted to the Emergency Team of MV and health care components of state administration.	In case of anthrax occurrence or of other similar agents abroad, UZSI informs MV, MZdr and MZV without delay. These ministries than take the relevant specific measures.	Continuously	MV (ÚZSI)
10.	To tighten up security measures in the area of postal services.	In case of the occurrence of suspicious articles within Česká pošta, a. s., take measures immediately.	The CR responded to the modification of UPU regulations, regulating mutual postal service of Member States, by including provisions specifying the prohibited content of postal articles. This specification has already been implemented through an amendment to Decree No. 28/2001 Coll., on basic postal services of a postal license holder (Decree No. 5/2992 Coll., effective as of 10. 1. 2002).			
11.	To address the issue of radioactive material detection at border crosses.	Technical steps.	Monitoring at border crosses is a part of radiation monitoring network. Implementation regulations, regulating the operation, are currently under preparation for submission to the Government. In parallel with earlier owned equipment, the CR received hand held sets for detection of radioactive materials from USA for checking purposes at borders. Donated sets are portable and their use as stationary equipment monitoring all vehicles at road and railway crosses cannot be envisaged. Implementation of additional measures is being performed on continual basis, and depending on the resources of customs administration available.	To provide for installation of detectors of radioactive materials and sources of ionising radiation at selected road and railway border crosses, where there are no possibilities for using similar equipment of a neighbouring state. Installation of the detection equipment is necessary also with regard to preparations of the CR for connection to the Schengen information system.	31. 12. 2003	MF (GŘC)
12.	To find out a solution for the protection of population conceptually.	Conceptual steps.	By Government Decree No. 1039 of 10. 10. 2001 the document "Basic System Of Protection for Citizens of the CR against High Risk and Risk Biological Agents and Toxins" was adopted. Population protection concept was submitted to Government session (pursuant to § 7, Sec. 2, Letter e/ of Law No. 239/2000 Coll., on IZS). Draft concept was submitted to the BRS and the BRS took note of it on 22. 1. 2002.	To implement measures arising from the concept of population protection.	As per BRS resolution	Co-ordination according to BRS resolution, main co-ordinator: MV
13.	A functional system for radiation situation monitoring.	To provide for and activate the operation of a nation-wide radiation monitoring network in compliance with Government Decree No. 478 of 14. 5. 2001.	The radiation situation on the territory of the CR had been monitored through the radiation monitoring network since 1986 (i. e. since the radiation accident in Chernobyl Nuclear Power Plant). SÚJB co-ordinates and, based on Government Decree No. 478 of 14. 5. 2001, manages its activity as well. Besides SÚJB, it is also MF, MŽP, MV, MO, MZe and the nuclear power plants that participate in its activity. The SÚJB chairwoman and the minister of finance and minister of environment should have, pursuant to Government Decree No. 478/2001, applied for the mark up of their budgets by amounts for financing the operation and renewal of a nation-wide radiation monitoring network. SÚJB will provide for this activity and renewal, depending on the amount of funds allocated. Based on the collaboration agreement between SÚJB and MV GŘ HZS the transfer of information on events important from the point of view of protection, among other things, is under way, i. e. about relevant findings of the radiation monitoring network.	To implement Government Decree No. 478/2001, i. e. to fulfil the planned measures contained in it both in 2002 and beyond. To continue in exchanging or transferring data on radiation situation, or on findings that indicate the rise of an extraordinary situation both with foreign partners (based on bilateral contracts signed, particularly, with the neighbouring countries) and MV GŘ HZS (based on collaboration agreement).	In compliance with Government Decree No. 478/2001.	SÚJB, MF, MŽP, MV

4. 2. 8. Migration, asylum and customs area

No.	Objective	To accomplish by means of	Measures already implemented or ongoing	Additional measures suggested	Schedule	Responsible body
1.	To intensify international co-operation and exchange of data in the migration and asylum area.	Co-ordinated negotiations at the international level, and legislative measures.	<p>The law on asylum was amended, effective 1. February 2002, by which the process of harmonisation with EC law in the area of asylum was completed.</p> <p>The so-called Euro-amendment to the law on stay of foreigners is under consideration.</p> <p>Actual course of action of the EU and of individual EU Member States in migration and asylum policy is monitored.</p> <p>Preparatory work has commenced on the application of the Convention determining the State responsible for examining applications for asylum lodged in one of the Member States of the European Communities of 1990 (the so-called Dublin Convention) and on Regulation of ES Council No. 2725/2000, on establishment of Eurodac for comparing fingerprints for the purpose of efficient application of Dublin Convention as a means for the identification of applicants for asylum and of persons apprehended in connection with unauthorised crossing of the outer borders of EU between individual EU Member States.</p> <p>The international working group has commenced its activity, dealing with matters of asylum and migration within the framework of Budapest Process, covering the majority of European countries.</p> <p>A pilot project for fast identification of persons based on fingerprints has been started - AFIS Project.</p>	<p>a) To participate in international discussions on the interpretation of Articles of the Convention on the Legal Status of Refugees of 1951 and of New York Protocol of 1967, making a disputable interpretation possible. In particular, it is the case of Article 9 of Convention on the Legal Status of Refugees (temporary measures, enabling countries to suspend the validity of this document in case of war or under other serious and extraordinary circumstances).</p>	Continuously	MV, MZV
				<p>b) To provide, in compliance with EU Council Regulation No. 2725/2000, on establishment of Eurodac, for the comparability of fingerprints database of applicants for asylum aged over 14 years and aliens aged over 14 years who were apprehended by the relevant checking bodies in connection with an unauthorised crossing of land borders, sea borders or air borders of EU Member State from a third country, and were not returned back , by the date of entry of the CR into the EU.</p>	By the date of entry of the CR into the EU	MV

No.	Objective	To accomplish by means of	Measures already implemented or ongoing	Additional measures suggested	Schedule	Responsible body
1. cont.			Preparatory work on the application of EC Council Directive No. 2001/55/EC, on minimum standards for the provision of temporary protection in case of a mass inflow of displaced persons, has been implemented. Transposition of EC Council Directive No. 2001/55/EC will be implemented by passing a law on temporary protection.	c) To prepare a bill on temporary protection in line with the legislative plan of the Government.	To be submitted to the Government in November 2002; anticipated effectiveness in August 2003	MV, MZV
2.	Organisationally, to strengthen and improve the co-ordination of intelligence services, MZV, MV (Police of the CR) in asylum and migration matters.	Activity of intelligence services.	Police and intelligence services are authorised, in carrying out tasks based on law on asylum and special legal regulations, to have access to MV registry, maintained in connection with asylum proceedings and use the data stored there, including personal data.	a) Conceptually, to address the long-term monitoring of immigrant communities and their integration into the society, including the monitoring of situation within asylum facilities.	Continuously	MZV, MV, intelligence services
				b) To increase the human resources of MZV, MV, Police of the CR and intelligence services by experts in migration and asylum matters.	By the end of 2002	MZV, MV, intelligence services
3.	To strengthen the protection of country borders.	Harmonisation of border regimes, and visa and stay policy as per acquis EC/EU.	Checks on persons on arrival to the CR as well as on departure from the CR is performed by the Service of Alien and Border Police, including checks on the authenticity of travel documents and the requirements for entry to the CR's territory. At border crosses, there is a tracing of persons and vehicles is made in all police registers. At border crosses, there are co-operative measures with police bodies of neighbouring countries applied. Measures of Government Decree No. 733/2000 regarding the proposal on the establishment of the Alien and Border Police Service Unit is being implemented. Customs administration performs checks on vehicles when crossing state borders.	To provide for the protection of country borders as per Schengen requirements.	Continuously, up to the date of the CR's entry into the EU, and to the date of cancellation of checks on the internal border	MV, MF-GRČ
4.	To make the registration regime in issuing passports and granting visa more effective.	Consistent fulfilment of instructions of MZV's consular department for granting visa and making copies of passports; or legislative measures.	Currently, the draft of the so-called "Euro-amendment" to Law No. 326/1999 Coll., on the stay of foreigners on the CR's territory and on amendments to some laws, as amended by Law No. 140/2001 Coll, is under consideration.	Consistently, to adhere to a circular for granting visa, imposing the obligation to embassies of the CR to make copies of all documents attached to applications for visa, based on which visa has been granted. To perfect processing and sending information from embassies attached to applications for visa primarily by a perfectly processed photo of applicants to IS EVIC 2 (currently photo is frequently missing, or is of poor quality).	Continuously	MZV in co-operation with MV

No.	Objective	To accomplish by means of	Measures already implemented or ongoing	Additional measures suggested	Schedule	Responsible body
5.	To monitor the visa agenda of embassies.	Technical measures.		Continue in perfecting and making the MVP/EVC system more effective, based on which the data on applications of all applicants for visa to the CR by which the visa has been granted or refused is stored in an electronic format.	By the end of 2002	MZV
6.	To revise the system of readmission contracts.	To work out a draft of alternative solutions for countries for which the planned system of readmission contracts is intended.	The process of monitoring and harmonising the CR's visa policy with EU visa policy is under way.	a) To revise the system of readmission contracts, binding for the CR.	Continuously	MZV, MV, MS
				b) To complete the harmonisation of the CR's visa policy with EU visa policy.	By the date of entry of CR into EU.	MZV, MV, MS
7.	To improve the protection of personal documents against counterfeiting, alteration or theft.	Technical steps, registration.	Documents (personal ID, passports, driver's licenses, IDs of aliens) are gradually replaced by variants protected according to EU standards and meet the recommendations of Interpol (security symbols, materials, etc.).	a)	Continuously	MV
			Registration of travel documents is maintained by the system of MV, containing data on applications, travel documents issued, data on lost or stolen travel documents, data on the seizure of travel documents and data on denied or withdrawn travel document. At the same time, the procedure in matters of evaluation of lost, stolen or counterfeited visa tabs is co-ordinated.	b)	Continuously	MV
			MZV provides for the issuance of visa and diplomatic and official passports and substitute travel documents. When issuing diplomatic and official passports and substitute travel documents, MZV takes the procedure as per internal regulation based on Law No. 329/1999 Coll., on travel documents, and on amendments to Law No. 283/1991 Coll., on Police of the CR, as amended.	c) To develop and introduce a database of lost, stolen and substitute diplomatic and official passports, and a database of lost and stolen travel passports.	Continuously	MZV
			d) To operate an Internet application for the registration of invalid travel documents.	Continuously as of April 2002	MV	

No.	Objective	To accomplish by means of	Measures already implemented or ongoing	Additional measures suggested	Schedule	Responsible body
8.	Conceptually, to facilitate the integration of aliens on the territory of the CR.	Conceptual steps.	<p>Conceptual and practical measures within the framework of the Concept for the Integration of Aliens are co-ordinated by the inter-ministerial Commission of the Ministry of Interior for Integration of Aliens.</p> <p>There have been plans of integration policies of MPSV, MŠMT, MZdr, MPO, MMR developed as well as the conceptual documents of the Academy of Sciences of the CR, the Czech Statistical Office and of social partners to the Council of Economic and Social Agreement.</p> <p>By Government Decree No. 1360 of 19. 12. 2001 the procedure for the implementation and co-ordination of the Concept for the Integration of Aliens on the territory of the CR in 2002 was approved and modified by its linking to the Migration Pilot Project. MŠMT issued an instruction, relating to the education of aliens at basic, high and higher vocational schools by which the access of aliens to education has been simplified.</p> <p>Minister of Education issued an instruction relating to the provision of Czech language courses for asylum holders. Minister of Education issued an instruction relating to the provision of compulsory school attendance for children of applicants for asylum coming from asylum facilities (ref. no. 35 471/1999-22).</p>	<p>a) To provide for implementation of the Concept for the Integration of Aliens on the Territory of the CR.</p> <p>b) To submit to the Government the "Principles of Government Policy in the Area of Alien Migration".</p>	<p>As per Government Decree</p> <p>As per Government Decree by 30. 9. 2002</p>	<p>MV and other entities as per Government Decree</p> <p>MV</p>

4. 3. PROVISION FOR INTEREST AREAS OF THE CZECH REPUBLIC IN THE WORLD

No.	Objective	To accomplish by means of	Measures already implemented or being implemented	Additional measures suggested	Schedule	Responsible body
1.	To provide for the security of the CR's embassies, including embassy employees and their dependants during extraordinary events in a country of their assignment.	Intra-ministerial technical and conceptual measures. Legislative and technical measures.	For such situations, there are activity plans and evacuation directives developed. In connection with the attack on USA, the relevant degree of security alert was announced at selected embassies of the CR, the visa section of CR's embassies suspended their activity. At the same time, MZV made a statement on the threats to trips destined to the so-called "risk areas". BRS Resolution No. 133/2000 to the Proposal on A Binding Procedure for solving crisis situations associated with terrorism taking place abroad and affecting the interests of the Czech Republic.	a) To update crisis plans of CR's embassies, including residences.	By the end of 2002	MZV in co-operation with MV and intelligence services
				b) To provide for a comprehensive training of staff to be assigned to foreign service (practical and psychological training).	Concept by the end of 2002, implementation by the end of 2005	MZV in co-operation with MV, MO and MZdr
				c) To update the concept of crisis management of MZV.	By the end of 2003	MZV in co-operation with MV and intelligence services
				d) To amend BRS Resolution No. 133/2000 to the Proposal on A Binding Procedure for solving crisis situations associated with terrorism that taking place abroad and affecting the interests of the Czech Republic.	By 31. 7. 2002	MZV in co-operation with MV and intelligence services
2.	To provide for the activity and security of embassies of the CR following the announcement of crisis status in the CR.	Technical measures	Activity plans; BRS Resolution No. 133/2000 to the Proposal on A Binding Procedure for solving crisis situations associated with terrorism taking place abroad and affecting the interests of the Czech Republic and the document on protection of embassies of the CR.	To develop unified procedures and amend crisis laws so that to include solutions to situations at CR's embassies following the announcement of crisis status in the CR.	In the course of 2002-2003	MZV in co-operation with MV and intelligence services
3.	To provide for the safety of natural and legal persons from the CR staying abroad under crisis situation in a host country.	Legislative and technical steps (detailed procedure).	Procedures in force (BRS Resolution No. 133/2000 to the Proposal on A Binding Procedure for solving crisis situations associated with terrorism taking place abroad and affecting the interests of the Czech Republic).	Further elaboration of a unified procedure for cases of threats to the safety of natural and legal persons from the CR staying abroad under crisis situation in a host country.	By 2004	MZV, MZd, MV, MO, intelligence services, int'l organisations, humanitarian organisations

4.4. MEASURES AGAINST ECONOMIC RECESSION

Impacts of the events of 11. 9. 2001 and the following slowdown of the world economy on the Czech Republic can hardly be envisioned. The CR's economy is in a different stage of economic cycle than that of Western Europe and USA, and therefore these impacts should not be too severe. In 2002, the domestic economy should grow, according to the prognosis of the Ministry of Finance, at a rate of 3. 8% while the growth of GNP in 2001 was even increased to 3. 6%. Given the significant openness of the CR's economy however this all will depend on the results of foreign trade and on the fact, whether the world economic recession hits the production capacities generated from direct foreign investments.

No.	Objective	To accomplish by means of	Measures already implemented or being implemented	Additional measures suggested	Schedule	Responsible body
1.	To bridge over the potential impact of world economy slowdown on the CR.	Active role in international markets, maintaining the level of attractiveness of the CR for foreign capital, maintaining social cohesion and support to domestic business.	MPO developed and, in co-operation with other ministries, has been implementing "The Strategy for Enhancing the Growth of National Economy" taken up by the Government of the CR on 2. 4. 2001 (Resolution No. 306/2001). The Government approved the time and material and financial schedule of its implementation on 9. 7. 2001 (Resolution No. 682/2001).	Implementation of " The Strategy for Enhancing the Growth of National Economy".	See schedule of Government Decree No. 682/2001	MPO in co-operation with other ministries.
2.	Intelligence-wise, to contain potential economic threats to the CR.	Activities of intelligence services.	The activity of intelligence services is focused, within the framework of set priorities, on the monitoring economic impacts of terrorist attacks on USA, and potential continuation thereof, and on the economic sphere in the world and in the CR.	To continue in this activity within the framework of set priorities.	Continuously inform MV and the Government (present the results at ÚKŠ meetings)	Intelligence services
3.	To address the tightening of the import regime of Canada (introduction of electronic registration in implementing trade exchange).	In response to measures adopted by Canada	Information on the extent of planned changes and on potential impacts of this step on trade between Canada and CR is under processing.	To provide for information service of interested exporters through the Czech Trade agency.	April 2002	MPO, MZV
4.	To contribute to increased supplies of companies in the CR into the system of international organisations (UN, CERN, etc.).	Organising seminars for exporters.	Organise a seminar on possible supplies to the UN system (June 2001). Organise a seminar on possible supplies to CERN system (February 2002).	To organise additional similar seminars.	Once a year	MZV, MPO
5.	To intensify co-operation within the framework of international economic organisations (in particular, in the area of money laundering, data protection, illegal migration, intensify the dialogue with non-member countries, etc.	Active participation in meetings of relevant committees and working groups of international economic organisations, and implementation of recommendations adopted by them.			Continuously	MZV, MF, MPSV, MV, other factually relevant entities depending on the content of a targeted event

**FUNDING OF ANTITERRORIST AGENDA,
MENTIONED IN THE NATIONAL ACTION PLAN
TO COMBAT TERRORISM**

Financial coverage of steps, mentioned in the National Action Plan To Combat Terrorism is assumed within the allocated funds set out in individual chapters of ministries involved within the limits of state budget approved for the relevant year.

It will be possible to draw additional funds from Budget Chapter 398 - General Treasury Administration, from special expenses of defence and security measures of the State, if earmarked in this way in the state budget approved for the relevant year to deal with extraordinary events in connection with international combating of terrorism. These funds then may be released to chapters of the Ministry of Defence, the Ministry of Interior, and the Security Information Service, or to others, based on actual requirements. An another solution for financial covering of costs, in case of drawing down the limited funds mentioned above, is to implement restrictions on expenses in the state budget for the relevant year and, last but not least, it is possible to consider the option for covering expenses by issuing state bonds as per Law No. 530/1990 Coll, on bonds.

In this context it is the National Security Council, as a working body of the Government for co-ordination of security matters of the CR, that has to make decisions in respect of the financial volume and its purpose.

AČR	Army of the Czech Republic
AWACS	Airborne Warning and Control System
BDC	Bomb Data Centre
BIS	Security Information Service
BRS	National Security Council
CERN	European Organisation for Nuclear Research
č.	Number
čl.	Article
ČR	Czech Republic
ČTÚ	Czech Telecommunication Office
ČÚpZZS	Czech Office for Testing of Arms and Ammunition
ECAC	European Commission for Civil Aviation
EU	European Union
EUC	End user certificate
FAÚ	Financial-analytical Department of the Ministry of Finance
FBI	Federal Bureau of Investigation
FINCEN	Financial Crimes Enforcement Network
GŘ HZS	General Directorate of the Fire-fighter Rescue Corps
GŘC	General Directorate of Customs
HDP	Gross National Product
HZS	Fire-fighter Rescue Corps
ICAO	International Organisation of Civil Aviation
ISAF	International Security Assistance Force to Afghanistan
IZS	Integrated rescue system
JE	Nuclear power plant
KFOR	Kosovo Forces
LRV	Legislative Council of the Government
MAAE	International Agency for Atomic Energy
MDS	Ministry of Transport and Communication
MF	Ministry of Finance
MKBCL	Inter-ministerial Commission for Safety of Civil Aviation
MMR	Ministry for Regional Development
MO	Ministry of Defence
MPO	Ministry of Industry and Trade
MPSV	Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs
MS	Ministry of Justice
MŠMT	Ministry of Education, Youth and Sport
MV	Ministry of Interior
MZdr	Ministry of Health
MZe	Ministry of Agriculture
MZV	Ministry of External Affairs
MŽP	Ministry of Environment
NAP	National Action Plan To Combat Terrorism
NATO	North Atlantic Treaty Organisation
NBÚ	National Security Office
NGO	Non-governmental organisation
NSIS	National Schengen Information System
OAMP	Asylum and Migration Policy Department of the Ministry of Interior
OBSE	Organisation of Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE)

odst.	section
OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
OSN	United Nations (UN)
PČR (ÚOK)	Police of the Czech Republic (Police Service for the Detection of Corruption and Serious Economic Crime Department of the Service of Criminal Police and Investigation)
PP ČR	Police Presidium of the Czech Republic
Prohlášení	Common Euro-American Statement on Combating Terrorism (20.9.2001)
PVO	Air Defence
PWGT	Police Working Group for Terrorism
RB OSN	UN Security Council
RF	Radio Freedom
RFA	Radio Free Afghanistan
RFE	Radio Free Europe
ŘSCPP PČR	Alien and Border Police Service Directorate of the Police of the Czech Republic
Sb.	Collection
SIS	Schengen Information System
SITCEN	Situation Centre interconnecting EU, NATO and WEU countries
SSHR	State Material Reserve Administration
SÚJB	State Office for Nuclear Security
TŘ	Rules of Criminal Procedure
TU	Tupolev
TZ	Criminal Law
ÚFDR	Office of Financial Taxation Directorate
ÚKŠ	Central Emergency Team
ÚOOZ	Unit for the Detection of Organised Crime of the Service of Criminal Police and Investigation
UPU	Universal Postal Union
ÚRN	Rapid Response Unit
USA	United States of America
USD	US dollar
Usnesení	Resolution and Action Plan of the extraordinary session of the European Council (21.9.2001)
ÚVIS	Office for Public Information Systems
ÚZSI	Office for International Relations and Information
VOZ	Military Defensive Intelligence
VZČ	Committee for Intelligence Activity
VZSI	Military Intelligence Service
WEU	Western European Union
ZÚ	Embassy (-ies)

NATIONAL ACTION PLAN TO COMBAT TERRORISM

FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS:

NATIONAL ACTION PLAN TO COMBAT TERRORISM - WHAT IS IT EXACTLY?

- Key open document that covers all basic objectives which are necessary to be reached in the terms of the Czech Republic in order to increase the preparedness of the country to face the possible terrorist attack against its interests at home and abroad.
- Clear declaration of ability of the Czech Republic to meet their commitments which are to be concluded from their membership in NATO, from its effort to become a member of the EU and from its engagement in the majority of international organisations which are the base of the world order at the beginning of the 21st century.

WHAT ABOUT THE TIME HORIZONT OF THE AGENDA, CONTAINED IN THE ACTION PLAN?

The National Action Plan to Combat Terrorism ("NAP") covers not only the actual situation at home and in the world. This basic programme document will be dependent on the development in the area of the fight against terrorism and will be actualised annually up to 31st December.

IS NAP THE SPECIFIC HOME AFFAIR - OR ARE THE SIMILAR DOCUMENTS CREATED ALSO SOMEWHERE ELSE IN THE WORLD??

The model for the NAP was the document "*The Resolution and Action plan of the Extraordinary Session of the European Council*" (21st September 2001, Brussels). Its text followed "*The Common Euro-American Ministerial Declaration on Combating Terrorism*", (20th September 2001, Brussels).

These documents contain a number of concrete recommendations not only for member states of the EU but also for the candidate states.

These documents followed the series of talks and consultations of the ministers of interior, defence, transport, foreign affairs, finance, and other departments of the EU member states (and of the other states, including USA) which took place within the first week after the tragic events in the USA. It also means the acceleration of the implementation of the results, accepted at the session of the European Council in Tampere (15-16th October 1999).

The European Union has never issued such documents yet. For example - the military questions (and the agenda of the intelligence services) were always considered

– also because the membership of the four neutral countries in the European Union - as a field of the NATO activity. But now also Austria, Sweden, Finland and Ireland announced their preparedness for the co-operation in this area, although they still reserve the right to decide on a concrete form of their future help. But for the United States, assaulted by the terrorist attack, it is most crucial that they don't have to negotiate with individual states, but they get support from the whole Community. Also the force departments in the EU (and in Europe as a whole) now get a clear instigation for acceleration of their work.

The antiterrorist campaign is understood as a long-term, complex and financially, personally and also in other ways demanding. It covers not only the security and military steps, but also the political and economical measures. All that should lead to the reduction of the risk of the terrorist attack (not only) in the Euro-American area.

These theses were described more accurately in the "Road Map" of the European Council on 17th October 2001, which contains a number of concrete measures. This text became a model for the action plans not only for some EU member countries, but also candidate countries (for example Hungary).

It is useful saying, that not all individual countries of the EU create their own Action plans. A number of them implement only the common European Action plan.

European documents are not the only action plans in the world. Since 2000 there has already existed an antiterrorist action plan of the Commonwealth of the Independent States, also "*The National Plan for Information Systems Protection*" (USA) have a longer tradition.

Besides, there exist periodically actualised - or created after 11th September - antiterrorist plans of many international organisations ("*The Euro-Atlantic Partnership Council*", "The Organisation for Security and Co-operation in Europe" etc.). Their form and complexity differs a lot.

WHY WAS ACTION PLAN CREATED?

The Czech Republic committed itself to creating an Action Plan by accepting the final Declaration of the European conference from 20th October 2001. It is important for the Czech Republic that the current EU members expressed their exact views of the necessity to implement the content of these documents practically in the close co-operation with the candidate countries and also with other European countries (Malta and Turkey). The result is that 28 countries declared that the legislative outcomes, which would be created in connection, were more or less obligatory also for them. This co-operation consists not only in the mutual transfer of information among member and candidate states, but also in the expectations of the EU that concrete steps of the candidate countries, applied within the EU, will implement into their legal systems as fast as possible.

It is useful saying that the CR - and all other EU candidate countries - don't have to accept all current and forthcoming European steps and follow them to the full

extent and in the same period as the EU member countries. At present the basic objective for the CR lies in expressing its unambiguous political support to the activities of the Euro-American coalition. In future, however, it will be necessary that we accept all concrete outcomes which will be applied by the EU members, unless the CR wants to make its joining of the EU more complicate, or shows itself as an untrustworthy partner.

HOW WAS THE SCHEDULE OF CREATING NAP?

Immediately after 11th September 2001 at the Ministry of Interior started analytical work, mapping the measures, taken during the current antiterrorist campaign at home and in the world.

On the 25th September 2001 the National Security Council Resolution No. 208/D set to the Minister of Interior the task to evaluate "The Common Euro-American Ministerial Declaration on Combating Terrorism" ("The Declaration"), adopted in Brussels on 20th September 2001. Together with The Declaration, also the evaluation of "The Resolution and Action Plan of the Extraordinary Session of the European Council" ("The Resolution") of 21st September 2001 appears necessary because this document is the practical precision of "The Declaration", mentioned above.

On 27th September 2001 the Minister of Interior at the meeting of the Central Emergency Team committed himself that the analysis of the above mentioned Declaration and Resolution will be completed by the time of the next session of the Central Emergency Team on 5th October 2001. This task was completed in time. The result of this work was the unpublished text: **"The Analysis of Affects 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"**.

Later on the Ministry of Interior carried out a similar analysis in the frame of the inter-departmental co-operation. By the end of the year 2001, the achieved results were incorporated into the document **"The Evaluation of the Readiness of the Czech Republic to Fulfil Tasks, Connected with "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 the 21st September 2001"** ("The Evaluation").

Another document which dealt with the agenda of the fight against terrorism was "The Report of the Czech republic Readiness for Fulfilling Commitments Arising from The Resolution of the Security Council of the United Nations No. 1373 (2001) on Combating International Terrorism". This Report was worked out on the basis of the Czech Government Decree No. 1045 of 10th October 2001. The Ministry of Interior played a crucial role in the preparation of the document.

According to the development of events this evaluation process, mapping the preparedness of the Czech Republic for the fight against terrorism, transformed itself into the decision on creating the document that will clearly define the objectives

demanding, the ways of their fulfilment, and set the schedules and the responsibility for these measures.

The Government Decree No. 1364 of 19th December 2001 assigned to the Minister of Interior the task to prepare and by the end of March 2002 to present **”The National Action Plan to Combat Terrorism”** (”NAP”). Direct predecessor for the structure of the NAP was the text of ”The Evaluation” that was incorporated into its text to the full extent.

In the next period the NAP passed through the departmental and inter-departmental commenting process and its content was consulted with a number of specialists and actualised according to the current situation in the world.

The Government of the Czech Republic adopted the NAP on 10th April 2002 by its Decree No. 385.

WHY DID IT TAKE SO MUCH TIME TO CREATE THE NAP?

During the preparation process of the NAP was necessary to analyse a number of international documents, to process a number of feeding material, coming from a wide scale of areas, to negotiate on the inter-departmental level, to establish the terms and responsibility for particular measures, the way of their financing and to solve possible conflicts. At the same time the NAP was continuously actualised according to international events. The result of this process was such a complex material, covering a number of agendas, related to the fight against terrorism.

IN WHICH TIME HORIZONT ARE THE MEASURES SPREAD?

None of the measures reach beyond the horizon of six years. That’s valid also for all the forthcoming actualisation.

WHAT MATERIALS WERE THE BASES FOR THE NAP?

Formally we may consider these materials as all the above documents materials of the EU. As far as content is concerned we are dealing with the number of individual analyses and concept materials, created by the Ministry of Interior, other Ministries, intelligence services etc. We can mention, for example:

- ”The Report of the Czech republic Readiness for Fulfilling Commitments Arising from The Resolution of the Security Council of the United Nations No. 1373 on Combating International Terrorism, of 28th September 2001
- ”The Overview of the Priorities of the EU Member States in the Fight Against Terrorism” and ”The Member and Candidate countries of the EU and Russia in the Fight Against Terrorism After the 11th September 2001” (Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the CR)
- *Common Position on Combating Terrorism (2001/930/CFSP)*

- *Common Position on the Application of Specific Measures to Combat Terrorism* (2001/931/CFSP)
- *”EU Council Regulation No. 2580/2001”*

During the creation of the NAP were monitored also the measures taken in the fight against terrorism in other countries, especially:

- military and police measures (protection of key infrastructure)
- legislative measures
- operational measures (wire-tapping and other similar means of monitoring suspected persons)
- border protection measures (including immigration policy)
- measures, taken in order to stem financing terrorism
- organisational provisions (facilitation of the co-operation between intelligence services and power departments of the state as well as on international level)
- security checks of the employees (especially airport staff)
- civil protection measures (water, food and remedies supply for the crisis situations)
- financial coverage of the coming situation

WHO CREATED THE NAP?

The Security Policy Department of the Ministry of Interior was the main body, responsible for the creation of the NAP. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs participated as a co-author of the project (and as a author of the Preamble of the document). The Ministry of Interior would like to thank our colleagues from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs as well as from other Departments for their helpful co-operation.

HOW ABOUT THE STRUCTURE OF THE NAP?

The final text of the NAP consists of several chapters:

1 National Action Plan to Combat Terrorism as an expression of the Czech Republic's commitment to international antiterrorist alliance

This chapter describes the anti terrorist effort of the Czech Republic as a part of the international campaign.

2 International Community in Combating Terrorism

This chapter contain a list of basic steps of the international community, that have mutual influence onto the steps, provided by the CR.

3 Czech Republic in Combating Terrorism

This chapter describes the key bodies of the CR, responsible for the agenda of a fight against terrorism.

4 Overview of Measures of The Czech Republic in Combating Terrorism

This Chapter has the form of a tab, consisting of these columns: Objective - To accomplish by means of - Measures already implemented or ongoing - Additional measures suggested - Schedule - Responsible body.

4.1 ACTIVE PARTICIPATION IN STEPS OF THE INTERNATIONAL ANTITERRORIST COALITION

Objective:

- To join the efforts of international antiterrorist coalition politically (UN, EU, USA, NATO).
- To prepare for possible specific military participation in international antiterrorist efforts.
- To participate in strengthening international control regimes, focusing on non-proliferation of mass destruction weapons.
- To establish a unified inter-ministerial database of persons and organisations from the CR, ready to be assigned abroad under extraordinary events, and its connection with similar databases abroad .
- To participate in humanitarian assistance to Afghanistan (and to neighbouring countries accepting refugees from Afghanistan).
- To pursue the agenda of regional security in crisis areas of the world.

4.2 COMBATING TERRORISM WITHIN THE CZECH REPUBLIC, IN COLLABORATION WITH EUROPEAN CONTRIES, USA AND CANADA

4.2.1 Implementation and analytical area

Objective:

- To provide for the validity of sectorial antiterrorist agreements already signed and ratified, developed in the UN.
- Expeditiously, to sign, ratify and implement existing international agreements relating to matters of combating terrorism (in particular, 12 sectorial UN Conventions.
- To implement commitments arising from EU Common Positions in the area of combating terrorism (2001/930/CFSP, 2001/931/CFSP)

4.2.2 Systemic provision for combating terrorism

4.2.2.1 Area of police work and of co-operation of the Czech Republic's Police with the Czech Republic's Army

4.2.2.2 Protection of security interests of the Czech Republic

Objective:

- To strengthen co-operation of domestic anti-terrorist specialists with their colleagues abroad, including sharing of relevant information.
- To participate in the identification and arrest of persons (individuals and members of groups) listed in the unified European list, attached to the Common Position No. 2001/931/CFCP.
- To provide for better legislative conditions for the operation of intelligence services in combating terrorism.
- To specify the performance of supervision over intelligence services.
- To accomplish better co-operation in exchanging information amongst all intelligence services in the CR and between the intelligence services and the Police of the CR, covering also the area of combating terrorism.

4.2.3 Protection of information systems; information and media policy

Objective:

- To protect information systems and secret facts associated with them.
- To provide for timely and co-ordinated co-operation of state administration and self-administration bodies with the media informing about terrorist attacks.
- To extend the archiving period of data on telecommunication services provided.

4.2.4 Control of exports and imports of military arms and equipment and goods and dual use technology

Objective:

- To harmonise the policy on domestic handling of arms and ammunition with the status in EU Member States.
- To provide for control mechanisms in the area of foreign trade with military equipment, weapons and dual use items.
- To intensify the control of non-proliferation of mass destruction weapons (nuclear, chemical and biological weapons).

4.2.5 Suppression of the financing of terrorism

Objective:

- To fulfil the decision of UN SC Sanction Committee of No. 1267 (1999).

- To ratify and implement the Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism, adopted by UN General Assembly Resolution No. 54/109 of 9. 12. 1999.
- To implement steps, arising from EU Council Regulation No. 2580/2001.
- To identify persons, suspected from supporting terrorism, to provide for procedures of bodies active in criminal proceedings against these persons.
- To adjust the legislative instruments to practical requirements.
- To harmonise sanctioning legislation with EU requirements and practise; to consolidate sanctioning legislation.
- To review the implementation of measures, arising from sanctioning legislation consistently.
- To provide for the review of foreign investments from the angle of money laundering, or of the financing of terrorist activities.
- To meet the requirement of WB and IMF to remove the anonymity of clients of financial institutions.
- Enhanced information flow amongst police, taxation and customs bodies.

4.2.6 More stringent security standards at airports and on board of aircraft

Objective:

- To secure the air space of the Czech Republic and facilities of interest.
- To enhance the security of airports and air traffic.
- To provide for police safeguarding of military aircraft flights to risk countries.
- To harmonise the National Programme of Civil Aviation Protection with ECAC and ICAO requirements.
- To secure cockpits against the access of unauthorised persons.
- To provide funds to cover war and terrorist risks in civil aviation.

4.2.7 Civil defence and the area of crisis management and integrated rescue system

Objective:

- To monitor and respond to international steps in the area of civil defence.
- To improve the physical protection of nuclear materials, nuclear equipment and nuclear material transport.
- To develop a crisis management information system as a part of a public administration information system. To develop a specific work-flow to this topic.
- To ensure the awareness of population on steps required for its individual protection.
- To consolidate the executive structures of health services with the new territorial organisation at a date earlier than stipulated by Decree No. 14/2001 Coll.
- To address the issue of radioactive material detection at border crosses.
- To find out a solution for the protection of population conceptually.

4.2.8 Migration, asylum and customs area

Objective:

- To intensify international co-operation and exchange of data in the migration and asylum area.
- To strengthen the protection of country borders.
- To make the registration regime in issuing passports and granting visa more effective.
- To revise the system of readmission contracts.
- To improve the protection of personal documents against counterfeiting, alteration or theft.

4.3 PROVISION FOR INTEREST AREAS OF THE CZECH REPUBLIC IN THE WORLD

Objective:

- To provide for the security of the CR's embassies, including embassy employees and their dependants during extraordinary events in a country of their assignment.

4.4 MEASURES AGAINST ECONOMIC RECESSION

Objective:

- To bridge over the potential impact of world economy slowdown on the CR.
- To address the tightening of the import regime of Canada (introduction of electronic registration in implementing trade exchange).

5 Funding of Antiterrorist Agenda, Mentioned in the National Action Plan to Combat Terrorism

6 List of Abbreviations

WHY DID WE CHOOSE THE PARTICULAR STRUCTURE OF THE DOCUMENT?

The structure of the chapter "**Overview of Measures of The Czech Republic in Combating Terrorism**" reflects the above mentioned document "Road Map" of 17th October 2001.

ISN'T IT A TOO PASSIVE ACCEPTATION OF A EUROPEAN MODEL?

Although we put much effort into keeping mutual compatibility of the two documents, he had to respect our domestic realities. The text of the "Road Map" was based on the structure of particular DG's, existing inside the EU. In the CR there is no analogy for such a structure. It was decided to choose a model of material criteria.

THE NAP IN COMPARISON WITH SIMILAR FOREIGN DOCUMENTS? WHAT IS THE RESULT OF SUCH A COMPARISON?

Other countries – if they created the action plans at all – seek to extend and intensify the measures according to their area, population, geostrategic position, the possible risk and of the level of their participation on the retaliatory measures).

Some of the action plans were drafted in a very general way. They can be called as a summary of visions rather than action plans. The general face of the "Road Map" results from the fundamentals of the super-state, which have to coordinate a number of interests of different countries. In comparison with other anti-terrorist action plans the NAP of the Czech Republic is the most complex publicly accessible document of its type in the world.

IS IT POSSIBLE TO CLAIM THAT SUCH A DOCUMENT WOULD NOT COME TO BEING WITHOUT INTERNATIONAL PRESSURE?

As early as in the year 2000, the Ministry of Interior of the Czech Republic started to work on the secret conception, dealing with the agenda of terrorism. It was called "**The Study of the Preparedness of the CR for Solving the Threat of Terrorist Attacks**".

The development of events after 11th September 2001 accelerated this work a lot. Current situation required a reassessment of some of the then intended provisions and their close co-ordination with the measures taken abroad, especially in the EU-countries. This secret material was one of the fundamentals for the creation of the NAP.

Such a material would have been created even without the events of 11th September 2001, but it would have taken more time to accomplish the work. Its structure, name would have been different and it would not have been publicly accessible. Its complexity and scale taken into account, there is no competition for the NAP in the field of the fight against terrorism in the CR.

ISN'T THERE A THREAT, THAT THE FIGHT AGAINST TERRORISM WILL BE MISUSED AS AN EXCUSE FOR THE CUMULATION OF REPRESSIVE MEASURES?

It is a sad reality, that some countries and international organisations misuse current situation to seek their particular interests. But the Czech Republic really can't be considered as a country, that would plan to misuse current wave of anti-terrorist measures for a drastic crack-down on personal freedoms of its citizens. The NAP itself was a subject to a number of comments. This provides for the legislative harmony of proposed measures with the commitments in the area of the protection of personal rights and freedoms that the CR is bound by.

For us the need of a balanced approach, especially in some specific questions, is clear. The complete security is, in spite of whatever thorough security measures, an impossible fiction.

We understand that our effort to ensure the absolute security can be the first step on the dangerous way towards the police state. It can mean the end of the ordinary life of our citizens. And the mutilation of our every-day life could actually be perceived as a victory of the terrorists.

Our effort to keep the "common life" of the society, especially in the current dangerous era, is an important appeal for the whole community of the democratic states all around the world. For a real democratic country the terms freedom and security cannot be separated from each other.

IS NOT ALL ANTITERRORIST AGENDA USELESS BECAUSE THE CZECH REPUBLIC DOESN'T HAVE TO FACE ANY THREATS?

We know that the Czech Republic is not a very important country in the world and a target of all the terrorist groups - but, on the other side, it is impossible to hope that any danger will avoid us. The Czech Republic is engaged quite deeply in the current antiterrorist campaign (soldiers and physicians in Afghanistan and Kuwait, Radio Free Iraq, Iran and Afghanistan).

Already before the attack in the USA in September 2001, a new conception of so called "crisis management" was introduced in the Czech Republic and also in the neighbour states. This conception includes the simulation of the measures against various forms of security risks which constitute threats for the modern society. The attack against the World Trade Center has proved that those who claimed that the investment into the crisis management was a waste of money, if not a hysteria, were wrong. Events of 11th September have proved the necessity of this - for us relatively new - system.

Similar opinions were expressed also two years ago, during the preparations of security measures concerning the summit of the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund held in Prague in 2000. On this occasion the costs of these security measures and of the equipment necessary for the police officers were criticised. Already the street violence, caused by the militant anti-globalisers, justified all our preparations. Thanks to our "pessimism", the Prague has not become the second Seattle.

We will act with a similar resoluteness also during the upcoming NATO summit, which will take place in Prague in November 2002.