

THE MINISTRY OF INTERIOR OF THE CZECH REPUBLIC

SECURITY POLICY DEPARTMENT

NATIONAL ACTION PLAN TO COMBAT TERRORISM

(CURRENT WORDING FOR 2004)

PRAGUE

2004

NATIONAL ACTION PLAN TO COMBAT TERRORISM
(CURRENT WORDING FOR 2004)

THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CZECH REPUBLIC



THE RESOLUTION OF THE GOVERNMENT

No. 479, dated May 19, 2003

on the National Action Plan to Combat Terrorism / Current Wording for 2004 /

I. a p p r o v e s

the National Action Plan to Combat Terrorism /Current Wording for 2004/ set forth in section III of document ref. No. 624/04 (hereinafter the “Action Plan”);

II. c h a r g e s

a) the 1st Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Interior to monitor the level of the counter-terrorism measures in the Czech Republic and, if required, the Action Plan to evaluate and actualise;

b) the Prime Minister, the 1st Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Interior, the Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs, the Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance, the Ministers of Justice, Defence, Labour and Social Affairs, Transportation, Informatics, Industry and Trade and Health, the Chairwoman of the State Office for Nuclear Safety and the Directors of Security Information Service and National Security Office with the realisation of tasks ensuing from the Action Plan, according to the Road Map of Measures in the Czech Republic in Fighting Terrorism, noted in the annex of this Resolution.

To be executed by:

The Prime Minister,
The 1st Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Interior,
Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs,
Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance,
the Ministers of Justice, Defence, Labour and Social Affairs,
Transportation, Informatics, Industry and Trade and Health,
the Chairwoman of the State Office for Nuclear Safety,
the Director of Security Information Service
and National Security Office.

The Prime Minister

PhDr. Vladimír ŠPIDLA, in his own hand

National Action Plan to Combat Terrorism / Current Wording for 2004 /

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

The Czech Republic in the Fight against Terrorism

1. Active participation on the international counter-terrorist effort
2. International commitments of the Czech Republic and internal legislative arrangement, related to the fight against terrorism, with special regard to the agenda of the fight against financing terrorism
3. Police work and cooperation between the Police of the Czech Republic and the Army of the Czech Republic, and other subjects
4. Activities of Intelligence Services of the Czech Republic
5. Protection of information systems
6. Control of the export and import of military arms, equipment, goods and dual use technology
7. Increased security standards at airports and aboard an aircraft
8. Civil Defence, crisis management and the Integrated Rescue System
9. Migration, asylum and customs
10. Ensuring of the security of the embassies of the Czech Republic, their staff and others citizens of the Czech Republic abroad
11. Information and media policy

Road Map of Measures in the Czech Republic in Fighting Terrorism

List of Abbreviations

National Action Plan to Combat Terrorism: Frequently Asked Questions

INTRODUCTION

The Resolution of the Government of May 19, 2004, No. 479, approved **“The National Action Plan to Combat Terrorism (Current Wording for 2004)”**. This brochure contains the full wording of the abovementioned document, together with other related documents.

CONTACT

We are perfectly ready to answer any questions - related to the respective brochure - via e-mail address:
”obpsekr@mvr.cz”

THE PREAMBLE

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

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

International terrorism is justifiably perceived as one of the most serious threats to world security and stability. The Czech Republic attaches extraordinary significance to the struggle against the global terrorist threat. In its Programme Statement, adopted in 2002, the Government of the Czech Republic put the fight against international terrorism among the priorities of its term of office.

Within the current international context, which has basically blurred the dividing line between internal and external security, the Government of the Czech Republic is convinced that its National Action Plan to Combat Terrorism, conceived in a multidisciplinary fashion, constitutes an efficient antiterrorist tool as well as a clear-cut declaration of this country's ability to meet its obligations towards the international community.

The Importance of the Czech Republic's Comprehensive Approach to the Fight against Terrorism

The Czech Republic is stressing the need of shaping a more broadly based concept of the current international antiterrorist campaign that would not be confined solely to punishing the perpetrators of specific terrorist outrages but would also be focused, in a long-term perspective, on all forms of the struggle against international organized crime, drug trafficking, trading with people, corruption, and against all forms of financing terrorism. The plans of terrorist groups to acquire weapons of mass destruction should be seen as particularly dangerous in this respect. A paramount objective facing the current antiterrorist campaign worldwide should be efforts to prevent terrorist groups from obtaining weapons of mass destruction.

The terrorist attacks that have been perpetrated all over the world in recent years have further highlighted the necessity to take such a comprehensive approach and resolutely pursue efforts by the entire international community in combating that particular threat. While struggling with global terrorist networks, a locally or regionally based response is insufficient, and worldwide cooperation is thus becoming truly a matter of life and death importance. The Czech Republic's active approach to international cooperation, including its participation in projects initiated by various international organisations, is not only an expression of the country's solidarity with the other members of the world community but also a major contribution to enhancing the security of the Czech Republic itself.

The Czech Republic's agenda of the fight against terrorism also doesn't limit itself to the dimension of the prevention of the individual terrorists attack and mitigation of their consequences, but for an integral part of the complex approach to the fight against terrorism regards also the effort to reduce the influence of the cultural and confessional differences between the individual regions of the world. Such a differences as well as the unbalance in the social and economic sphere, are from the side of the Czech Republic understood as one of the causes of the current wave of the international terrorism. The Czech Republic this important aspect of the counter-terrorism agenda reflects in its activities at the bilateral and multilateral level, and, especially within the framework of the EU, participates at the process of establishing of the inter-cultural and inter-confessional dialogue.

The Czech Republic and the Key International Organisations Involved in Fighting Terrorism

In keeping with its approaching¹ membership of the European Union, the Czech Republic participates in the EU's antiterrorist activities. This holds particularly true in the context of the attacks in the United States on September 11, 2001, which led to the elaboration of a document entitled "Resolution and Action Plan of the Extraordinary Session of the European Council", and in connection with the attacks in Madrid on March 11, 2004. Declaration on Combating Terrorism, drafted in response to those terrorist outrages by the European Council and approved on March 26, 2004, brings in its annex an update of the above-mentioned European Council's Action Plan.

The Czech Republic also actively presents the concrete proposals for implementation of the European Security Strategy, including the recommendations for suppressing of terrorism and its roots, as well as supports the creation of the long-term EU strategy, focusing on suppression of all forms of support of terrorism.

The Czech Republic participates in the efforts evolved by international organisations engaged in promoting specific aspects of the fight against terrorism. Pride of place among them is occupied by the United Nations Organisation (UN), the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO), the Council of Europe (CoE), the Organisation for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE), and the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD).

¹ The text has been finalised before the Czech Republic became the member of the EU.

The Czech Republic has also joined regional activities in fighting terrorism in Central and Eastern Europe, as exemplified by the Warsaw conference of the countries of Central and Eastern Europe, which adopted a Declaration on the Common Combating of Terrorism and the Action Plan on Common Combating Terrorism on November 6, 2001.

Depending on their actual responsibility and powers and working in active coordination with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, officials of the Czech Republic's individual government departments and other central government authorities have been attending and participating in the relevant international conferences, seminars and other events pertaining to the fight against terrorism.

Many other formal and informal gatherings of domestic and foreign experts devoted to various aspects of combating terrorism should not be omitted either.

Participation in Foreign Military and Police Missions and Humanitarian Aid

The Czech Republic also supports the worldwide antiterrorist efforts through its own involvement in international military and police missions in Afghanistan, Iraq, Kuwait, Jordan, Liberia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Kosovo and the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia. An element of fighting terrorism is contained in all those missions to a smaller or larger extent.

Mention should also be made of the Czech Republic's humanitarian and development aid projects. In addition to the public sector, Czech non-governmental organisations are also known to contribute liberally to the provision of this type of assistance. In actual fact, this applies especially to the Czech Republic's participation in the reconstruction of Afghanistan and Iraq.

**THE CZECH REPUBLIC
IN THE FIGHT AGAINST TERRORISM**

**Current measures aimed at minimizing the risks and impacts
of potential terrorist attacks in the territory of the Czech Republic
and against the Czech Republic's interests abroad**

1 ACTIVE PARTICIPATION ON THE INTERNATIONAL COUNTER-TERRORIST EFFORT

1.1 National Action Plan to Combat Terrorism as a Summary of the Czech Republic's Antiterrorist Measures

The Resolution of the Government of the Czech Republic from December 19, 2001 No. 1364 charged the Minister of Interior with the task of submitting to the Government a "National Action Plan to Combat Terrorism", conceived as a comprehensive, medium-term document containing a list of tasks to be implemented in order to reduce the Czech Republic's vulnerability to terrorist attacks against its own territory and its interests abroad.

The text of the document was approved by the Resolution of the Government of the Czech Republic from April 10, 2002 No. 385, which also charged the Minister of Interior with responsibility for implementing the tasks anchored in the National Action Plan to Combat Terrorism, for evaluating and – if required – updating the Plan. The process of updating the document was launched on the reference date of December 31, 2002, and the "National Action Plan to Combat Terrorism - Current Wording for 2003" was adopted by the Resolution of the Government of the Czech Republic from April 14, 2003 No. 361.

The document "National Action Plan to Combat Terrorism - Current Wording for 2004" goes further and is transformed into an overview of the already completed and continuously and actually processed and prepared measures, that goes along with the current development at the EU - level (Council Framework Decision 2002/475/JHA from June 13, 2002, on combating terrorism; EU Council Decision No. 2002/996/JHA from November 28, 2002, establishing a mechanism for evaluating the legal systems and their implementation at national level in the fight against terrorism).

After the attacks in the Spain from March 11, 2004, the European Council discussed and during the March 25 – 26, 2004 approved the Declaration on Combating Terrorism. Annex I of the Declaration is the updated Action Plan of the European Council. The objectives, listed in the Declaration and in the Action Plan (including all of the evaluations of the Plan), is Czech Republic obliged to complete.

The Resolution of the National Security Council of the Czech Republic from April 13, 2004 No. 107 charged the Minister of Interior to incorporate immediately the content of the Declaration on Combating Terrorism into the "National Action Plan to Combat Terrorism - Current Wording for 2004".

To reach this goal, the Ministry of Interior, in close cooperation with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, issued the material "**Analysis of the ability of the Czech Republic to meet the obligations, listed in the Declaration on Combating Terrorism of the European Council**" (hereinafter "The Analysis"). According to the abovementioned situation is preferred to keep the „Analysis“ as the independent document that will be:

- operatively and according to the outcomes of the individual ministries and other central state administration offices, that are charged with the realisation of tasks ensuing from the Analysis, continuously evaluated, extended a put into accord with the actual development at the EU-level;
- serving as the basis for the delegations, representing the Czech Republic in the Council of Ministers and in the relevant EU Council working groups, handling with the individual obligations, arising from the Declaration;
- evaluated at least alongside with the evaluation of the Plan.

There is proposed not to merge both of the documents, especially because of the fact, that evaluation of the Plan itself can be understood as fulfilment of one of the tasks, arising from the Declaration („to evaluate the level of the counter-terrorism measures in the accession EU countries “ – timetable: September 2005).

Depending on the EU–chosen approach, that indicates the choice of the several primarily important objectives, that have to be fulfilled primarily, also Analysis will establish some basic priorities from the point of view of the Czech Republic. In case of need, these priorities will be mirrored also in the National Action Plan to Combat Terrorism.

The given issues are related to tasks No. 1-1.

1.2 International Policy Aspects of Joining the International Community's Efforts to Combat Terrorism

Steps are being taken at the level of the Government of the Czech Republic, the individual government departments and other bodies of state administration – in the shape of fundamental policy declarations and coordinated positions on the international scene - that spell out and reaffirm the Czech Republic's political commitment to the worldwide antiterrorist efforts, particularly with a view to the topical developments within the European Union and the international organisations whose member the Czech Republic is, notably the United Nations, the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation, the Organisation for Security and Cooperation in Europe, the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development, the International Monetary Fund, the World Bank, and the Council of Europe.

In accordance with the given intentions, the Government of the Czech Republic also conceived its valid Programme Statement adopted in August 2002. That is concerned with the problems of combating terrorism in its items No. 2 (Objectives and Priorities), No. 3 (Democratic State and the Rule of Law), No. 7 (Defence and Internal Security), and No. 8 (Foreign Policy). In actual fact, the content of the Government's Programme Statement also served as one of the cornerstones for formulating the priorities which the Czech Republic intends to enforce in its forthcoming membership of the European Union.

The Security Strategy of the Czech Republic was updated in 2003 in response to the developments of the international security situation and the new, well-defined asymmetric threats.

Out of the specific steps, on many occasions elaborated in greater detail in the following chapters and related to the individual key players of the contemporary global antiterrorist efforts, the following should be singled out:

European Union (EU)

The Czech Republic has been evaluating and joining all the European Union's unilateral measures against terrorism on an ongoing basis.

Since the attacks on the United States on September 11, 2001 this has applied primarily to the following documents: "Resolution and Action Plan of the Extraordinary Session of the European Council", published in Brussels on September 21, 2001 (Resolution of the Government of the Czech Republic from December 19, 2001 No. 1364), "Common Position of the European Council on the Fight against Terrorism" (2001/930/CFSP from December 27, 2001) and "Common Proceedings of the European Council in the Use of Special Measures in Combating Terrorism" (2001/931/CFSP from December 27, 2001, including all its amendments adjusting the lists of persons and groups sanctioned by the European Union).

As for the documents adopted following the attacks in Madrid on March 11, 2003, mention should be made of the Declaration on the Fight against Terrorism, approved by the European Council on March 26, 2004, whose annex offers an updated Action Plan of the European Council.

As of May 1, 2004 all the Regulations of the European Council implementing the EU's Council Common Positions, among which the Council Regulation 2580/2001, on specific measures in the fight against terrorism, that are aimed against respective persons and subjects, concerns terrorism in particular, will be binding and directly applicable to the Czech Republic. The Czech Republic is now facing the task of ensuring prompt implementation of the content of the pertinent Regulation.

The Czech Republic monitors systematically the EU-effort in the area of deeper integration in the important aspects of the fight against terrorism. Through the mediation of its representatives participates at the expert meetings dedicated to the relevant aspects of the fight against terrorism at the EU-level.

An important instigation in such an area was the EU Treaty of Accession of the Czech Republic, signed in Athens on April 16, 2003. On the basis of the respective Treaty the Czech Republic can participate (as an observer) in EU Council Working Group on Terrorism. The working group meets regularly in the two formats, that reflects the differences between the second and third pillar of the EU. The Czech Republic can that way already before its membership in the EU participate in legislative and analytical work of both of the groups and also engage itself in the mutual exchange of information.

The political dialogue between the Czech Republic and the EU – also in the area of the co-ordinated approach in the fight against terrorism – is proceeded via the EU Common Foreign and Security Policy Department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, where does exist the position of the counter terrorist co-ordinator (COTER).

The connection between the EU Council Secretariat in Brussels and the Czech Republic is provided via the reserved communication network: Associated Countries Network (ACN). The functionality of the ACN has been empowered after the connection of the COREU (Correspondance européenne) network. Newly established Acceding countries Network (ACD) has been open up directly to the all of the relevant departments of the Ministry of the Foreign Affairs.

The Ministry of the Foreign Affairs, through its "territorially orientated" departments, analyses the level of the bilateral relations also became the subject of the political dialogue with the EU. To reach that goal the Czech Republic continuously realises other bilateral and multilateral discussions.

United Nations (UN)

The obligations stemming from the UN Security Council Resolution No. 1373 from September 28, 2001 are being implemented by the Czech Republic in a manner described in the Report of the Czech Republic on the implementation of its obligations ensuing from the Security Council Resolution No. 1373 on the fight against international terrorism. This report was drawn up in compliance with the Resolution of the Government of the Czech Republic from October 10, 2001 No. 1045 and adopted by the Resolution of the Government of the Czech Republic from December 19, 2001 No. 1364 and in supplementary reports.

North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO)

The Resolution of the Government of the Czech Republic from September 13, 2001 No. 917 voiced its full support of NATO actions within the framework of the measures falling under Article 5 of the Washington Treaty. The Czech Republic, as a NATO member state, participated in the drafting of the "Statement of the NATO Countries' Foreign Ministers on Terrorism" dated December 6, 2001, a document that reiterated NATO's determination to fight the threat of terrorism as long as necessary.

In a similar vein, the Czech Republic was also involved in the elaboration of the "Statement of NATO Countries' Defence Ministers on Terrorism" from December 18, 2001. That document summarized the conceptual and practical tasks facing the Alliance's standing bodies in fighting terrorism.

As a NATO member, the Czech Republic has also been taking part in the elaboration and implementation of the declaration of the NATO Summit in Prague dated November 21, 2002. That declaration lays down other specific tasks for the standing bodies of the Alliance in whose implementation the Czech Republic will also be involved. This concerns, for

instance, the building of a NATO Response Force, made up of elements of ground, naval and air forces, with the Czech Republic participating through its unit specializing in the defence against weapons of mass destruction.

As a NATO member, the Czech Republic has been involved in the introduction of the North Atlantic Treaty's common security measures, contributing - as part of the deliberations of its relevant committees - to the prevention of the abuse of civilian aircraft for terrorist attacks, participating in its missions in South-East Europe by monitoring potential signs of terrorism in the region, sharing intelligence information with its allies, and - last but not least - supporting the NATO operation in Afghanistan.

Organisation for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE)

The Czech Republic supports the efforts pursued by the Organisation for Security and Cooperation in Europe to create mechanisms for the implementation of antiterrorist measures. Several decisions were adopted by the Ministerial Council of the Organisation for Security and Cooperation in Europe in 2003. These are in particular:

- Decision No. 6/2003, pursuant to which OSCE's antiterrorist network has been set up. Its purpose is to exchange information among the national antiterrorist coordinators of the countries of OSCE and ATU (Action against Terrorism Unit); the Czech Republic is represented in that network at the level of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs by its interdepartmental coordinator for the fight against terrorism, that forwards the information towards the respective individual ministries;
- Decision No. 8/2003, on portable anti-aircraft units (MANPADS) and measures aimed at reducing the threat of their abuse against civil air transportation;
- Decision No. 7/2003, on the security of travel documents which urges the OSCE member states to introduce information on biometric data in their travel documents.

On November 28, 2003 OSCE adopted a Document on Stockpiling Conventional Ammunition, which deals with the risks posed by excessive stockpiles of ammunition and explosives in the OSCE region that may be exploited for terrorist purposes.

Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD):

While participating in the different working bodies of the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development, the Czech Republic has also been engaged in compiling analyses of the economic impact of potential terrorist attacks and of adequate reactions to those events on the part of the public sector in the individual states.

The Czech Republic supported the adoption of the OECD's "Possibilities of Obtaining Information on Genuine Ownership and Control" featuring proposals to promote the transparency of the business sector and prevent the abuse of commercial companies for undesirable purposes, including the funding of terrorism.

The Czech Republic has also been attending negotiations of the OECD's working group for biotechnology, topically focusing on the fight against terrorism.

On July 25, 2002 the OECD Council adopted, as its recommendation, an updated version of the "Guidelines on the Safety of Information Systems", a document in whose preparation the Czech Republic participated. Acting on the strength of those Guidelines, the Czech Republic co-sponsored a resolution with an analogous content at the 57th UN General Assembly in 2002².

The Czech Republic also supported an amendment of the same OECD Guidelines at the 58th UN General Assembly in 2003, acting as a co-presenter of a resolution on computer security (cybersecurity).

The Czech Republic gave its backing to an initiative aimed at fostering cooperation between the OECD and Central Asian countries and covering the actual extent of measures to combat and forestall terrorist activities in that region.

The OECD Ministerial Council (with the Czech Republic's participation) has called on all the member countries for speedy implementation of the "FATF's Special Recommendations in the Struggle Against the Financing of Terrorism".

Financial Action Task Force (FATF)

Although the Czech Republic is not a member of the FATF, it has been intensifying its contacts with the FATF Secretariat with the aim of promoting its involvement in the organisation's activities, while closely following the FATF recommendations both in the sector of combating money laundering and in the fight against the financing of terrorism. The Czech Republic views those recommendations as suitable terms of reference for drafting legislation in the given areas.

Responding to an appeal by the OECD Ministerial Council and the FATF Secretariat in 2002, the Czech Republic completed - as a pilot country - the FATF questionnaire on the implementation of the "FATF Special Recommendations on Terrorist Financing".

² This applies to Resolution A/C.2/57/L.10 whose draft was submitted by the US. Other co-sponsors of this resolution included, for instance, the Russian Federation, Japan, Slovakia, Norway, and Australia.

International Financial Institutions: World Bank (WB) and International Monetary Fund (IMF)

Some of the controversial aspects of combating the financing of terrorism were discussed by an evaluating commission of experts from the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank, focused on fighting money laundering and the financing of terrorism. The team visited the Czech Republic between May 26 and June 6, 2003. The IMF and WB experts came to examine the Czech Republic's implementation of the international instruments in the given area, primarily the FATF recommendations and instruments of the International Organisation of Securities Commissions (IOSCO). The informal negotiations of the interdepartmental group known as the Clearing House, which has been operating under the guidance of the Czech Ministry of Finance since 2002 (the group's deliberations are attended by officials of the Ministry of Defence, Ministry of Interior, including the Police of the Czech Republic, the Czech National Bank, the Czech Banking Association, the Ministry of Justice, and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs) served as a forum for consulting and coordinating attitudes to be taken by the concerned departments and other authorities. Final evaluating report for the Czech Republic was published in December 2003.

Organisation for the Prevention of Chemical Weapons (OPCW)

The biggest contribution made by the OPCW activities to the global struggle against terrorism in 2003 was the approval and inauguration of its Action Plans to attain the universality of the Convention on Banning Chemical Weapons and the implementation of the Convention's Article VII. The Czech Republic has been working in the OPCW both through its active participation in its decision-making process (the Czech Republic chaired the OPCW's Executive Council between May 12, 2003 and May 11, 2004) and also by coordinating activities with the OPCW Technical Secretariat and the contracting parties, efforts aimed at raising the readiness of the OPCW and the member states whenever assistance and protection against chemical weapons are needed.

Council of Europe (CoE)

The Czech Republic has been taking part in the work of the committee of selected experts for the evaluation of measures in combating money laundering (MONEYVAL, formerly PC-R-EV). The second round of the evaluation of antiterrorist measures taken by the Czech Republic was held within the framework of the Council of Europe in June 2002. This gave rise to a number of specific recommendations for the Czech Republic.

Central European Initiative (CEI):³

As a member of the Central European Initiative the Czech Republic is participating in the activities of its working group for combating organized crime. This serves as a forum for exchanging information on its members' internal legislative changes relating to the problems of fighting terrorism. By comparing those legislative changes, further possibilities are sought to foster cooperation in harmonizing legislation and supporting practical activities connected with the fight against cross-border terrorism in the CEI member states.

1.3 Participation of the Army of the Czech Republic in Foreign Peace-keeping Missions and Operations against Terrorism

An important element in the antiterrorist efforts evolved by the Czech Republic is the country's constant state of readiness for eventual specific and comprehensive participation in international missions of military nature to be coordinated with the Allies or stemming from the decisions taken by the UN Security Council.

The Ministry of Defence (the General Chief of Staff of the Army of the Czech Republic), in cooperation with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Ministry of Finance, according to the situation, with regard to the past positions and the allied obligations of the Czech Republic and – according to the decisions of the Government of the Czech Republic – constantly carefully monitors and evaluates the dynamically developing international political situation to find ways of supporting international anti-terrorist coalition efforts in the form of military missions abroad within our possibilities and in accordance with our obligations and current positions, including solutions for financing these missions and the need to retain adequate reserves on territory of the Czech Republic.

During the course of 2002 the Czech Republic was involved in the following foreign military missions:

- Afghanistan: 6th and 11th field hospital as part of the ISAF contingent;
- Kuwait: 9th company of the radiological, chemical and biological defence (transformed into the 4th echelon of the radiological, chemical and biological defence) as a part of the "Enduring Freedom" operation;
- Serbia / Kosovo: 2. Czecho-Slovak mechanised battalion as part of the Joint Guardian operation (KFOR);
- Bosnia and Herzegovina: a group of staff officers in the command of the Joint Forge mission (SFOR).

During the course of 2003 the Czech Republic was involved in the following foreign military missions:

³ Taking part in the above-mentioned activities are experts of the Police of the Czech Republic as well as deputies of the Parliament of the Czech Republic.

- Afghanistan - a field surgical team of the Czech Republic served as part of the field hospital of the Federal Republic of Germany (ISAF);
- Kuwait: a chemical unit of the Czech Republic participated in the operation "Enduring Freedom";
- Iraq - a contingent of the Czech Republic consisting of a field hospital, a humanitarian unit, a Military Police unit, a CIMIC element, and a national support element (NSE), served as part of the measures to stabilize the situation in Iraq;
- Serbia / Kosovo: a mechanized battalion of the Czech Republic took part in the operation Joint Guardian (KFOR);
- Bosnia and Herzegovina: a group of staff officers of the Czech Republic serving in the command of the mission Joint Forge (SFOR);
- FYROM - two men serving in the press and information centre of the operation EU Concordia.

Proceeding from the Resolution of the Government of the Czech Republic from October 20, 2003 No. 1031 and following discussions in both Chambers of the Czech Parliament, the service period of the forces and facilities of the Army of the Czech Republic deployed in foreign missions has been prolonged. The overall extent of the Czech Republic's involvement in future foreign operations is expected to be maintained. Furthermore, it should be boosted in the first half of 2004 by adding a contingent of the Army of the Czech Republic in Afghanistan (Resolution of the Government of the Czech Republic No. 61 / 2004).

Moreover, acting on the strength of the Parliamentary decision taken in February 2004, the Czech Republic is strengthening its contingent in Afghanistan (**See in greater detail 1.10**).

At the same time, the service period of the contingent of the Army of the Czech Republic participating in the package of international measures to solve the situation in the Republic of Iraq pursuant to the UN Security Council Resolution No. 1483/2003, has also been extended, likewise until December 31, 2004.

1.4 The Military-logistic and Research Dimension of the Czech Republic's Involvement in the Current Stage of the Fight against International Terrorism

The Ministry of Defence of the Czech Republic and the Army of the Czech Republic constantly and according to the needs realises a number of forms of logistic participation of the Czech Republic on the international counter-terrorist effort:

- The Resolution of the Government of the Czech Republic from December 10, 2001 No. 1336 approved the use of the transporting plane Tupolev Tu-154 (including the crew) for support of the NATO Airborne Warning and Control System (AWACS). Abovementioned Resolution has been approved by the Chamber of Deputies of the Parliament of the Czech Republic (45. session of December 19, 2001, Resolution No. 1985/2001).
- Following 11th September 2001 and during the course of 2002 had come into effect the Resolution of the Government of the Czech Republic, regarding the openness of the airspace and airports of the Czech Republic (including of providing of a fuel) for NATO aircrafts, that were provided on the basis of the NATO Status of Forces Agreement (SOFA), signed by the Headquarter of the Territorial Defence of the Army of the Czech Republic.
- On the territory of the Czech Republic are organised international military manoeuvres, in some cases dedicated to the topic "fight against the terrorist group".⁴

In cooperation with the Allies is constantly and according to the needs empowered the military striking power of the Czech Republic, including the ability to face terrorist attacks. With the Czech Republic's entry into NATO the exchange of a wide spectrum of information of a military nature began between the Czech Republic and the other member nations of the Alliance.

The "NATO Precautionary System" (NPS), a system of civilian and military crisis management measures, that secures the overall readiness of individual member countries to engage forces and funds in support of NATO military campaigns is a key part of the Alliance's contribution to solving questions of defence related to the fight against terrorism. The NPS is going to be replaced (in the course of the 2004) by the widely designed "NATO Crisis Response System" (NCRS).

According to the needs and development of the situation, alongside with the allied obligations of the Czech Republic are all the individual ministries and other central state administration offices that are charged by the realisation of the tasks ensuing from the NPS (NCRS) ready to go along with the tasks. During the course of the 2003 there were no cases of using the NPS mechanisms in the Czech Republic.

The following activities were completed in 2003:

- Methodological guidelines and procedures of the National Precautionary System (NPS) in the Army of the Czech Republic were elaborated and stored in the documentation of the Ministry of Defence's SOC;
- Preparation of an NCRS manual, including translation of parts of the manual into Czech, continued unabated;

⁴ For example the common manoeuvres of the Army of the Czech Republic and Federal Defence Forces of the Federal Republic of Germany (Bundeswehr) of the September 6, 2002 in the military exercise ground Doupov (with the storyboard: "liquidation of the terrorist base").

- An international NPS/NCRS conference, attended by a delegation of the Army of the Czech Republic, was held at Komorní Hrádek between November 4 and 7, 2003.

At the NATO summit in Prague, NATO's Military Committee approved and adopted Directive MC 472 on September 27, 2002. Proceeding from an evaluation of the new security threats and in keeping with the deadlines imposed by Directive MC 472, the Ministry of Defence (the General Chief of Staff of the Army of the Czech Republic) drafted a military concept for the country's defence against terrorism in 2003.

Whenever necessary and depending on the development of the situation, the Ministry of Defence (SPP) evaluates the efficiency of the Alliance's defence and military directives, doctrines, structures and capacities with a view of the overall extent of the missions relating to the threat of terrorism.

The necessity to cope with an eventual terrorist attack carried out by chemical, biological or nuclear weapons is anchored in the "Prague Initiative" (New Concept of the Army of the Czech Republic). In this context, the Ministry of Defence (the General Chief of Staff of the Army of the Czech Republic) has been permanently involved in efforts to improve the Alliance's capacities with the aim of coping with an eventual terrorist attack conducted by chemical, biological or nuclear weapons.

The overall tasks to enhance the possibility of involving the Army of the Czech Republic in endeavours to reduce and eliminate the consequences of an eventual terrorist attack in the territory of the Czech Republic are being discharged on an ongoing basis:

- a special mobile anti-epidemic team tackling all the tasks in providing biological protection of the troops of the Army of the Czech Republic is on the alert 24 hours a day;
- an extension of the capacities of intervention teams is envisaged;
- stationary microbiological laboratories are permanently on the stand-by to provide biological protection to the troops of the Army of the Czech Republic;
- a mobile hygienic-epidemiological laboratory is ready to identify biological agents used in the field;
- a laboratory capable of working in a biological security regime at the level BSL 3 is being developed and modernized.

Contacts were established in 2002 between the Ministry of Defence's SOC and the SITCEN EU, with the Centre of Permanent Shifts of the Ministry of Defence's SOC keeping in touch with the SITCEN EU. An unlimited exchange of information will start virtually at the moment of the Czech Republic's accession to the European Union.

Interrelation between the Army of the Czech Republic and this country's fight against terrorism, viewed from different angles, was analysed in 2002 as part of a research project codenamed "TERROR". The project's analytical stage set out to identify partial tasks suitable for elaboration and focused on the protection of information systems and military hardware against the effects of targeted-energy weapons: namely "Kompatibilita" (Compatibility, 2001-2003), "Impuls" (Impulse, 2001-2003), "Energie" (Energy, 2001-2006) and "Elektron" (Electron, 2003-2005), devoted to the use of mobile and stationary devices for the electronic protection of objects in field conditions).

Better manpower protection against the effects of weapons of mass destruction is being sought within such research projects as "Dálka" (Distance), "Sedativa" (Tranquilizers), "Expres", "Imunis", "Specmun", "Sarin", "Burneti", "Protilátky (Antidotes, AB-AGENS, C Agens and Biomonitoring)".

The Ministry of Defence (its National Armament Agency) carried out an initial analysis in a study called "Fight against Terrorism". Proceeding from that study, the projects codenamed "Kosa" (Scythe) and "Klam" (Deception) began to be solved in 2003.

A workshop entitled "Detection and Protection" was held in October 2003. Organized by the Ministry of Defence, it was devoted to the subject of protection against terrorism (especially with a view to chemical agents and explosives). Its underlying purpose was to introduce the specialists in the Czech Republic to the possibilities and capacities of relevant technical facilities in the Czech Republic and abroad.

The given issues are related to tasks No. 1-2, 1-3, 1-4

1.5 Military Police Activities

When required, personal protection of a greater number of people against the risks posed by potential terrorist attacks is provided by a specialized unit of the Military Police. The Military Police rendered its services by protecting certain persons at two different levels. In 2003 the highest level of protection was given to the Minister of Defence; lower-level personal protection was granted to three groups of specific persons (Defence Minister's Deputies, selected directors, General Chief of Staff, and a group of key members of the General Chief of Staff of the Army of the Czech Republic).

The specialized unit of the Military Police provides police protection to the aircraft of the Army of the Czech Republic heading for dangerous destinations.

Whenever required, the Military Police staff discharge tasks in the contingents of the Army of the Czech Republic serving in foreign operations. In 2003, the Czech Military Police personnel served as part of the Second, Third and Fourth Czechoslovak KFOR battalions, one Military Police officer worked in the SFOR command. The Czech Military Police staff also operated in the Persian Gulf region throughout 2003.

A special operational group provided police protection to the Czech Republic's first chemical unit in the operation "Enduring Freedom" in Kuwait. After the outbreak of the war in Iraq, this group was reinforced by a unit guarding the Embassy of the Czech Republic in Kuwait. A contingent of the Army of the Czech Republic consisting of a Military Police Company attached to the 7th Field Hospital was set up in March 2003 following the UN Security Council Resolution. Responding to the developments of the security situation in Iraq it was decided at the end of 2003 to deploy the Military Police Contingent in the IZ SFOR formation within the framework of the Multinational Division South East in Iraq. After training and due preparations, an 80-man Military Police Contingent moved to Iraq in December 2003 to serve in supervising the activities of the Iraqi police, training Iraqi police officers in the Police Academy and at police stations, while protecting the Multinational Division South-East. In the history of the Military Police and the Army of the Czech Republic in general this was the first time ever that a Czech Military Police unit served as an independent formation in a foreign mission.

The given issues are related to task No. 1-5

1.6 Monitoring Developments in the World as Seen through their Potential Impact on the Internal Security of the Czech Republic

The Czech Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Ministry of Interior, the Ministry of Industry and Trade, the Ministry of Finance, the Ministry for Regional Development, the intelligence services, the Czech National Bank and other subjects are constantly monitoring the current level of the internal security in the individual regions of the world, and its potential impact on the internal security of the Czech Republic.

The Czech Republic's diplomatic missions in the individual parts of the world are regularly providing classified as well as non-classified information on the developments in the world. These data are passed on by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to the pertinent government departments. Information on the political and security situation abroad is also acquired through contacts with the diplomatic corps of foreign countries in the Czech Republic.

Acting on an ongoing basis, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs has been consulting possible impacts of adverse security developments on the internal situation of the Czech Republic, and the possibilities for solving such topics with the relevant intelligence services, other departments and central government authorities.

Such information and reports are analysed and evaluated by the Ministry of Interior in terms of their impact on the internal security of the Czech Republic. For instance, an early warning system against migration risks was activated in 2003 in response to the military operations in Iraq.

1.7 Monitoring the International Situation with a View to Its Potential Impact on the Czech Economy

The task of monitoring the international security situation is also crucial from an economic perspective, as terrorism-related events (and eventual follow-up military operations) tend to have economic repercussions to a smaller or larger extent.

The information service for concerned exporters in the Czech Republic is arranged by the CzechTrade agency through the Integrated Information System for Business and Export (available at the internet address <http://www.businessinfo.cz>).

Under the Czech legislation, it is the Czech National Bank that is responsible for ensuring price stability (i.e. low inflation). The Czech National Bank's monetary policy is constantly reviewed against the impact of changes in the world economy on prevailing prices. The Czech National Bank proceeds from the assumption that it is not desirable for its monetary policy to respond to the primary effects of supply shocks on inflation, among other reasons because drastic changes in interest rates, which are mostly necessary in a given case, would send tremors through the economy and financial markets. Strict compliance with a set inflationary targets would, therefore, involve inadequately high costs for the national economy. In this case, the method preferring not to meet the inflationary target instead proves to be more expedient, particularly if its nature is short-term. By suppressing secondary price impacts of cost-related shocks the Czech National Bank makes sure that temporary fluctuations from price stability would not be rooted in inflationary anticipation and would not bring a long-term movement of inflation to an undesirable level.

1.8 Making the Czech Republic's Potential to Participate in Humanitarian Operations More Transparent

Using the relevant databases, the overall potential of Czech citizens who may be sent to serve abroad in humanitarian missions or some forms of rescue operations, including those to remove the consequences of terrorist attacks, is being made more transparent.

A save and rescue unit (SAR Team) exists as part of the Ministry of Interior, the General Directorate of the Fire-Fighter Rescue Corps of the Czech Republic. The team may be sent abroad in case of natural, humanitarian and other disasters. If required, experts from other components of the Integrated Rescue System (IRS) or other organisations may be added to the SAR team.

Based on the Resolution of the Government of the Czech Republic No. 463/2000 Coll. (effective as of January 1, 2001) and the Resolution of the Government of the Czech Republic No. 458/2001 and subsequent materials, the Czech Ministry of Interior, the General Directorate of the Fire-Fighter Rescue Corps administers and - whenever required - supplements the databases listing experts in the IRS components or other organisations who may be called up to supplement the SAR team to be sent abroad or used for providing specialized information.

The Ministry of Interior, the General Directorate of the Fire-Fighter Rescue Corps also evaluates and - whenever required and in compliance with the relevant resolutions of the Government of the Czech Republic - sends

abroad rescue teams of the Ministry of Interior's General Directorate of the Fire-Fighter Rescue Corps (SAR Team), while permanently securing coordination with other government departments and other central government authorities as well as communication with the administrators of similar databases abroad.

A unit set up by the Personnel Department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, known as the "National Contact Site", is - pursuant to the Resolution of the Government of the Czech Republic No. 554/2001 and with the approval of the Office for the Protection of Personal Data - constantly administering what is called "National Contact Database". The content of this particular database is not publicly available but its internet portal provides information to people interested in working in international organisations (UN, NATO, EU and OCSE).

1.9 The Czech Republic's Readiness to Provide Humanitarian Aid to Foreign Countries

The Czech Republic's readiness to provide humanitarian aid to foreign countries is permanently maintained by its Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Ministry of Defence and the Ministry of Interior. The state budget has been earmarking ever larger funds each year in the chapter called General Cash Administration for Humanitarian Aid to Foreign Countries (totalling 40 million CZK in 2003, 52 million CZK for 2004, while the outlook for 2005 is 58 million CZK, and 65 million for 2006). Out of these resources, funds are requested and released according to the rules given by the legislation to finance assistance to victims of humanitarian crises and needs in the world. The granting of aid in excess of 5 million CZK has to be discussed by the Government of the Czech Republic (in 2003 this concerned solely the aid package to Iraq, approved by the Resolution of the Government of the Czech Republic No. 421/2003). In other cases, humanitarian assistance (sums under 5 million CZK) is approved by the Minister of Foreign Affairs following agreement with the Minister of Interior. In 2003, this type of aid was granted in 18 cases to as many as 11 countries and 2 international humanitarian organisations. This covered financial, material and rescue aid (i.e. provided by the Ministry of Interior, the Directorate of the Fire-Fighter Rescue Corps of the Czech Republic).

In conjunction with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs the Czech Ministry of Interior, the Directorate of the Fire-Fighter Rescue Corps manages the country's participation in international rescue operations during emergency events abroad and when providing humanitarian aid to foreign countries. Czech subjects are authorized to participate in rescue operations and humanitarian aid programmes abroad only after a request is lodged by an international organisation or the government of the country concerned (in 2003 this applied to material assistance to Turkey, rescue aid to Algeria, France and Iran). If the Czech Republic's material humanitarian aid has to be airlifted due to long distances to the recipient country, it is usually provided only in cases when a rescue team is concurrently dispatched.

For the time being, it is only the SAR team of the Ministry of Interior, the Directorate of the Fire-Fighter Rescue Corps of the Czech Republic, which has all the prerequisites to be dispatched within the fixed limit of 240 minutes. As a result it may be sent for direct action abroad. As for other planned units (a chemical-analytic team, a medical team, an army rescue formation), their eventual involvement (including their predetermination for service abroad) in the Integrated Rescue System's Central Alarm Plan is still under discussion (especially in terms of covering all the contractual aspects of such operations).

The afore-mentioned units and facilities, including ad hoc special rescue groups (units) of the Czech Republic's Fire-Fighter Rescue Corps may be sent abroad but within longer time limits – 12, 24 or 48 hours. In a bid to help in promoting humanitarian aid, an agreement on cooperation was concluded between the Ministry of Interior, the Directorate of the Fire-Fighter Rescue Corps of the Czech Republic, and the civic association ADRA, while joint agreements were also signed between the Ministry of Interior, the Directorate of the Fire-Fighter Rescue Corps of the Czech Republic, the Ecumenical Council of Churches and the Czech Bishops' Conference.

What remains to be fine-tuned in this respect are some minor shortcomings pertaining to the sending of Czech rescue missions abroad (e.g. the need to provide financial deposits in CZK or in a foreign currency). Seen in this light, it is virtually impossible to obtain financial means in foreign currency in any operative fashion, especially at the end of the year and outside working hours. It is equally difficult to solve the task of financially strengthening a rescue team to be sent abroad while complying with the official rules and regulations.

Responding to the developments in Iraq, the Asylum and Migration Policy Section of the Ministry of Interior, working in cooperation with the Interior Ministry's Administration of Refugee Facilities, initiated in 2003 a programme of humanitarian evacuations of citizens of the Republic of Iraq (approved by the Resolution of the Government of the Czech Republic from July 21, 2003 No. 754, on the programme of humanitarian evacuations of the sick citizens of the Republic of Iraq and on providing immediate assistance to the inhabitants of the Republic of Iraq). A follow-up programme is proposed for 2004.

The given issues are related to task No. 1-6

1.10 The Czech Republic's Involvement in Solving the Current Situation in Afghanistan and Iraq

The Czech Republic regularly monitors the development of the situation in the Afghanistan and Iraq responds to such a development.

In the course of 2001 the Czech Republic provided to Afghanistan humanitarian aid in the extent of 8,7 million CZK (1 EUR = 33 CZK). As for the fiscal year 2002 the budget of the Czech Republic (chapter "General Treasury Management" – humanitarian aid reserves) provided to Afghanistan material and financial aid in the extent 6,5 million CZK. For example during the March 2002 there were submitted the amount of the 2 millions of CZK for selling of the foodstuff, distributed in the Northern Afghanistan through the NGO "People in Need" (Člověk v tísni). In cooperation with the NGO "Czech Catholic Charity Association" (Sdružení Česká katolická charita) were distributed remedies in the total worth of 2,5 million CZK. The expenses for their transportation financed by the Government of the Czech Republic

(460 000 CZK). To rebuild the educational facilities, destroyed by the earthquake in March 2002, was, in cooperation with the NGO "People in Need" (Člověk v tísni) and UN humanitarian agencies (OCHA, UNICEF) provided amount of 1,8 million CZK.

Another aid does consisted in participation of the Czech Republic in the project of the development of the Afghan educational system (2 million of CZK) and health care system.

As a significant humanitarian aid can be mentioned also the operating of the 6th Field Hospital of the Army of the Czech Republic in Afghanistan, that during its half year lasting of existence does provide the medical treatment to about the 9 000 Afghan civilians.

The Czech Republic indirectly participates at the political reconstruction of the Afghanistan, through its participation in the ISAF troops, that helps the Government of Afghanistan to begin the building of the state-power structure in the fragmented country. Since the departure of the ten member team, that served in Afghanistan since April 2003, when replaced the 6th and 11th Field Hospital, remain in Afghanistan just several officers of the Army of the Czech Republic in the ISAF Headquarter. In coordination with the USA there are prepared shipments of the superfluous military material of the Army of the Czech Republic for the newly established Army of Afghanistan.

Already in the May 2002 the Czech Republic supported the provisional government of Afghanistan by the upgrade of the diplomatic relations to an ambassador level. Afterwards the representatives of the both governments agreed upon the realisation of the visit of the Minister of the Foreign Affairs and the Minister of Defence of the Czech Republic in Afghanistan. Due to the security reasons has been the visit postponed and in the October 2002 the Prime Minister of the Czech Republic, accompanied by the Minister of Defence of the Czech Republic, performed a visit of Afghanistan.

During their visit were Afghan representatives informed about the interest of the Czech Republic to continue with the humanitarian assistance to Afghanistan. One of the forms of the aid is the award of a scholarship to Afghan university students in the Czech Republic. As for the academic year 2003/2004 were the Afghan students awarded by the 4 scholarships and as for the academic year 2004/2005 by the 7 scholarships.

The Prime Minister of the Czech Republic invited the President of Afghanistan to the official visit of the Czech Republic. The President of Afghanistan accepted the invitation and expressed the wish to put this visit into the life. Such a visit would really become a vital impulse for the bilateral relations of both of the countries.

A delegation made up of the Deputies of the Czech Republic's Minister of Interior and Trade and Industry Minister, accompanied by a group of businessmen, visited Afghanistan in January 2003.

At its session on January 14, 2004 the Government of the Czech Republic approved a proposal by the Minister of Defence for sending forces and equipment of the Army of the Czech Republic to Afghanistan as part of the Operation Enduring Freedom (OEF) and ISAF 4. The Government gave its consent with a plan to send to OEF up to 120 men from the special forces unit at Prostějov, and to ISAF 4 at least 30 people (members of a mine disposal unit, topographers, meteorologists). The unit will operate around the airport in the capital Kabul. No definitive decision has been made as yet about the dislocation of the special forces unit, but that unit will be discharging "special tasks" connected with the fight against terrorism.

The costs of participation in both operations are 250 million CZK. Half of the sum will be covered by the Ministry of Defence from its own budget, while the mode of payment of the other half will be discussed by the Ministers of Defence and Finance. Real prerequisites exist that after approval is given to send the troops by both Chambers of the Parliament, their transfer could materialize in the first half of 2004.

Out of the funds allocated in the budgetary reserve of the VPS chapter for humanitarian aid to foreign countries, 29,444 million CZK, i.e. approximately 75 % of all the funds earmarked for humanitarian aid to foreign countries in that year, was provided in 2003 to the area of Iraqi crisis (Iraq and Turkey). 2 million CZK were funnelled to UNHCR in aid for refugees in Iraq. 2.5 million CZK were granted to WFP in food assistance to the people of Iraq. 1,577 million CZK was the overall sum of the material humanitarian aid (surgical instruments, water disinfectants) sent to Iraq. 4,367 million CZK was the total sum of material assistance (tents, blankets, field kitchens, disinfectants, chemical agents detectors) provided for Iraqi refugees in Turkey. 19 million CZK were earmarked for basic repairs and the reopening of school and health facilities in Iraq and for medicaments and sanitary material sent through the non-governmental organisation "People in Need" (Člověk v tísni). The humanitarian aid provided from the budgetary reserve does not include other aid programmes provided through the Ministry of Defence (military hospital complete with its personnel), the Ministry of Interior (refugees in the Czech Republic), the Ministry of Health (treatment of children in the Czech Republic).

The given issues are related to task No. 1-7, 1-8, 1-9

1.11 The Czech Republic's involvement into the supply systems of the important international organisations

The Czech Republic's involvement into the supply systems of the important international organisations (UN, CERN, etc.) is provided especially by means of seminars, organised mostly by the Association for the Industry and Trade (and un-directly managed by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Ministry of Industry and Trade). Workshops are attended by the representatives of the relevant international organisations that can provide the potential concerned subjects with all the necessary details concerning the consignments to the international databases, including the conditions, that are necessary for insertion to the respective database.

It is important to mention, that, accordingly to the possible amounts of the realised consignments, is political impact of such a steps much more important, than the economical aspect. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs informally investigate the reasons of potential non-success of the subjects of the Czech Republic, and, in case, when decides, that diplomatic intervention can help, is ready (in cooperation with the other respective ministries or enterprises) to initiate steps to change the unfavourable situation.

As for the specific cases, it is possible to notice:

- Workshop, concerning the possibilities of the involvement to the UN consignments system (June 2001). In relation of respective workshop, with help of the consultation firm Europe Partner Consulting, altogether 21 subjects of the Czech Republic passed through the demanding registration process and proved its ability to fulfil respective formal and qualitative demands and win authorisation to participate in the tender databases for consignments to the systems of the respective UN agencies. Up to date, there was no consignment realised.
- Workshop about the possibilities of the consignments to the CERN system (February 2002, with participation of the representatives of the 23 enterprises).
- The Czech Republic officially participated in the International Aid and Trade Fair, concerning the possibilities of establishing a contracts about a consignments to the UN system (2003).
- Workshop, organised by the ECHO (Humanitarian Aid Office of the European Commission) in June 2003, concerning the possibilities of involvement into the international humanitarian aid missions financed by the European Commission and about the ways of demanding of such a sources after the accession of the Czech Republic to EU. Non-Governmental organisations of the Czech Republic afterwards submitted to the ECHO completed questionnaires, and, on such a basis were two of the successfully selected as a suitable members of the ECHO system: "People in Need" (Člověk v tísni) and "Czech Catholic Charity Association" (Sdružení Česká katolická charita). (**Note:** It means, that two NGO-s of the altogether four from the acceding EU-countries are from the Czech Republic).

2 INTERNATIONAL COMMITMENTS OF THE CZECH REPUBLIC AND INTERNAL LEGISLATIVE ARRANGEMENT, RELATED TO THE FIGHT AGAINST TERRORISM, WITH SPECIAL REGARD TO THE AGENDA OF THE FIGHT AGAINST FINANCING TERRORISM

2.1 Attitude and Ratification of International Legal Instruments in the Fight against Terrorism

The Czech Republic is a State Party of following international legal instruments, that consists the arrangements about the agenda of terrorism:

- Convention on Offences and Certain Other Acts Committed On Board Aircraft ("Tokyo Convention"), negotiation completed: September 14, 1963, accession: February 23, 1984, come into force: May 23, 1984 (announcement No. 102/1984 Coll.);
- Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Seizure of Aircraft ("Hague Convention"), negotiation completed: December 16, 1970, ratification: April 6, 1972, come into force: May 6, 1972 (announcement No. 96/1974 Coll.);
- Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Civil Aviation ("Montreal Convention"); signed: September 23, 1971, ratification: August 10, 1973, come into force: September 9, 1973 (announcement No. 16/1974 Coll.);
- Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts of Violence at Airports Serving International Civil Aviation, supplementary to the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Civil Aviation (extends and supplements the Montreal Convention on Air Safety), signed: February 24, 1988, ratification: March 19, 1990, come into force: April 18, 1990, published: December 5, 2002, No. 138/2002 Coll. of the International Treaties;
- Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of Crimes against Internationally Protected Persons (New York); negotiation completed: December 14, 1973, signed: October 10, 1974, come into force: February 20, 1977 (announcement No. 131/1978 Coll.);
- International Convention against the Taking of Hostages (New York), negotiation completed: December 17, 1979, accession: January 27, 1988, come into force: February 26, 1988 (announcement No. 36/1988 Coll.);
- Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material ("Nuclear Materials Convention"), negotiation completed: October 26, 1979, signed: September 14, 1981, ratification: April 23, 1982, come into force: February 8, 1987 (Report of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs No. 114/1996 Coll.);
- Convention on the Marking of Plastic Explosives for the Purpose of Detection, signed: March 1, 1991, ratification: December 18, 1991, come into force: June 21, 1998, published as No. 6/2003 Coll. of the international agreements;
- International Convention for the Suppression of Terrorist Bombing (UN General Assembly Resolution), negotiation completed: December 15, 1997, signed: July 28, 1998, ratification: September 6, 2000, come into force: May 23, 2001, published as a No. 80/2001 Coll. of the international agreements.;
- European Convention on the Suppression of terrorism ("Strasbourg Convention"), (Council of Europe, negotiation completed: January 27, 1977, accession: February 13, 1992, ratification: April 15, 1992, come into force: July 15, 1992, Report of the Federal Ministry of Foreign Affairs No. 552/1992 Coll.).

The Declaration of the Government from January 7, 2004 No. 27 approved the draft of accession of the Czech Republic to the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts Against the Safety of Maritime Navigation and Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts Against the Safety of Fixed Platforms Located on the Continental Shelf. Access is, after the approval by the both chambers of the Parliament of the Czech Republic, successively liable to the ratification by the President of the Republic.

The Czech Republic also signed – but not ratified – following international legal instruments, concerning the agenda of the fight against terrorism:

- International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism, negotiation completed: December 9, 1999, signed: September 6, 2000;
- United Nations Convention Against Organised Crime, signed: December 12, 2000 (Palermo, responsible body: the Ministry of Interior, in cooperation with the Ministry of Justice)⁵; the Convention is amended by the three Protocols: a) Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children (responsible body: the Ministry of Interior); b) Protocol against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea and Air (responsible body: the Ministry of Interior); c) Protocol against Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, Their Parts and Components and Ammunition (responsible body: the Ministry of Interior in cooperation with the Ministry of Industry and Trade).

New legal regulations will have to be adopted to safeguard full implementation of both Conventions.⁶ Introduction of new bodies of offence is also required by the Protocol against smuggling refugees on the ground, on the

⁵ This document does not belong into the "12 sector UN counter-terrorism conventions".

⁶ Under preparation is re-codification of criminal substantive law (consisting of three laws: New Criminal Code; Act on the Criminal Liability of Corporate Bodies and Proceedings Against Them; Act on Changes to Some Acts in Connection with the Criminal Code and the Act on the Criminal Liability of Corporate Bodies and Proceedings Against Them). Drafts of the given laws were submitted to the Government of the Czech Republic and are currently discussed by the Legislative Council of the Government.

sea and by air, and the Protocol against illicit manufacture of firearms, their components and parts and ammunition and against trading with them. Vital changes are also part of the discussed re-codification of criminal substantive law.

The Czech Republic monitors continuously the development of the work within the relevant UN committees and sub-committees, as well as within all other relevant international organisations, of those is a member, that may lead toward negotiating of the new multilateral instruments against terrorism. During the course of 2003 there was neither in the UN, nor in any other organisation, of those is Czech Republic a member, completed any of such an instrument.

The incidents in the Spain of the March 2004 newly activated the EU counter-terrorist effort, that may lead to the new “umbrella” UN Counter-Terrorist Convention.

In relation with such a possibility is needful to emphasise the permanently negative position of the Czech Republic according the similar activities in the framework of the Council of Europe (CODEXTER working group), especially because of:

- creation of a convention, limited only to the CoE members, will undermine the negotiation at the UN level;
- vision, presented by the Council of Europe does operate only with the concept of the “added value” in the area of the human rights and ignores completely the possibility of removing of the so called “political reservation” regarding to the extradition of people, charged with the terrorist criminal acts.

In keeping with the required timetable the Czech Republic expresses its views on queries posed by the Antiterrorist Committee of the UN Security Council, and takes, when required, adequate measures responding to the requirements of the UN Security Council.

The Czech Republic’s first report to the UN Security Council, approved by the Resolution of the Government of the Czech Republic No. 1364/2001, was conveyed to the UN Security Council on December 27, 2001. Replies to other supplementary queries addressed to the Czech Republic were handed over to CTC in July 2002, February 2003 and February 2004.

2.2 Ratification of the UN Convention on Suppressing the Financing of Terrorism

The UN Convention on Suppressing the Financing of Terrorism, approved by the Resolution of the UN General Assembly from December 9, 1999, was signed by the Czech Republic on September 6, 2000. The Convention came into effect on April 10, 2002.

In its Resolution from July 26, 2000 No. 773 the Government of the Czech Republic charged the Minister of Justice, the Minister of Finance and the Minister of Interior to ensure harmonization of the country’s legal system with the obligations ensuing from the Convention. According to the information of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs submitted to the Government (January 2003 and October 2003) the Czech Republic is not currently able to meet its obligations laid down in Article 5 and partly in Article 8 Sections 1 and 2 of the Convention. These obligations concern both the liability of corporate bodies in connection with the financing of terrorism and the detection, freezing and confiscation of financial means used or earmarked for the financing of terrorism and proceeds coming from such operations. According to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs the pertinent provisions make it imperative to adopt appropriate regulations - amendment of Act No. 61/1996 Coll., on some measures against the legalization of proceeds from criminal activities and change and supplement of related laws, as later amended, which will impose on financial institutions the duty to report transactions suspected of being connected with the financing of terrorism (amendment approved by the Parliament of the Czech Republic and signed by the President of the Republic on April 15, 2004), and the adoption of Act on the criminal liability of corporate bodies (draft of that Act forms part of the scheduled re-codification of criminal substantive law, draft of the new Criminal Act also newly regulates - in the framework of the criminal offence classified as “terrorist attack” - the financing of terrorism as well). This particular Act is expected to come into effect on January 1, 2005, even though it cannot be ruled out that this date might be moved forward by several months or even years.

Considering elongated deadlines of the re-codification process of the criminal law of the Czech Republic is needful to bear in mind other possible ways, how to solve respective problem, not just through the criminal liability of the legal person.

In an effort to maintain the Czech Republic’s credit on the international scene in fighting terrorism it is vital to re-examine the obstacles that prevent the Czech Republic from ratifying the Convention, and - proceeding from the results of such an analysis - speedily to ratify this Convention, if possible.

The given issues are related to tasks No. 2-1 and 2-2.

2.3 Implementation of the UN Security Council Resolution No. 1267 (1999), No. 1333 (2000) and No. 1390 (2002), Council Common Positions 2001/931/CFSP and 2001/930/CSFP full text, Council Regulation 2580/2001, and other related legal acts

UNSC Resolution no. [1267 \(1999\)](#), [1333 \(2000\)](#) and 1390 (2002) and Council Common Position 2001/931/CFSP full text and other related legal acts⁷ are in the Czech Republic partially implemented by already existing norms, for example:

⁷ For example the Council Common Position 2002/402/CSFP, implemented through the Council Regulation No. 881/2002, that imposes restrictive measures against Al-Qaida network, Taliban Movement and Osama bin Laden.

- Act No. 48/2000 Coll., on measures related to the Afghan Taliban Movement;
- Act No. 98/2000 Coll., on promoting the international sanctions to keep the international peace and security (so called Sanctions Act);
- Government Decree No. 164/2000 Coll., on measures related to the Afghan Taliban Movement;
- Government Decree No. 327/2001 Coll., on additional measures related to the Afghan Taliban Movement.

The above instruments have provided for the implementation of the UN Security Council Resolution No. 1267 (1999) and No. 1333 (2000) depending on the decision of the UN “1267 Committee” (established according to the Resolution 1267, which imposed sanctions on Taliban-controlled Afghanistan for its support of Usama Bin Laden and the Al-Qaida organization) at the time when the Taliban movement was bound to the territory of Afghanistan.

Other examples of the sanctions regime levelled at a specific state are sanctions against the states of Sierra Leone and Liberia pursuant to Act No. 98/2000 Coll.

As for harmonizing the sanctions legislation with the EU requirements and practice, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs monitors the declared sanctions regimes, while analysing them.

On January 11, 2002 the Czech Republic endorsed the Common Position of the European Council No. 2001/930/CFSP, 2001/931/CFSP from December 27, 2001 (and all its amendments). The Ministry of Foreign Affairs drew up a comprehensive document on this particular issue.

In anticipation of the prepared amendment of the law on administrative punishment and amendment of criminal law regulations, which anticipate the introduction of criminal liability of corporate bodies it is necessary to stipulate the criminal liability of persons participating in the preparation for and accomplishment of terrorist acts⁸. At the same time, it is vital to impose effective, adequate and sufficiently deterring sanctions for the violation of the sanctions regulations of the European Council.⁹ **These sanctions have no immediate connection to criminal liability of corporate bodies**, while connection to civil law or administrative law liability, laid down in compliance with the existing internal regulations, is feasible.

It is necessary to secure that - in keeping with the appropriate UN Security Council resolutions, the EU common positions and common proceedings, and the European Council regulations for their implementation, eventually with the legal acts of international institutions whose decisions and recommendations are binding for the Czech Republic - sanctions should be imposed and applied against persons named in the sanctions lists. The current legal framework of the Czech Republic does not provide for sufficient conditions for meeting those obligations. Therefore, it is vital to devise a new legal framework for an optimum mode of transforming the sanctions lists, eventually other requirements of the EU and international institutions with whose decisions and recommendations the Czech Republic is bound.

The Czech Republic is also extending the existing field of legal regulations by adding joint actions since it cannot be ruled out that in the future sanctions could be stipulated by joint action even though it is customary to lay them down on the ground of common positions. We differentiate legal acts of the EU, and that is because of their binding effect – common positions and actions are binding only to states, while regulations are immediately binding and directly applicable even to the private subjects of law.

At the same time, it is crucial to clarify the powers of the individual bodies of state administration in applying the sanctions measures.

The Resolution of the Government of the Czech Republic from January 7, 2004 No. 12 approved measures to eliminate shortcomings mentioned in the comprehensive monitoring report on the preparation of the Czech Republic for its membership of the European Union. One of the shortcomings for which the Czech Republic has been criticized by the EU (in Chapter 27: Common Foreign and Security Policy) is inadequate adjustment of its legislation in relation to the introduction and lifting of economic sanctions.

The Czech Republic’s legal system, similarly to most other countries of the world, is based on the classical concept of international sanctions which has, up till now, been applied on the international scene, namely the territorial principle when the subject to be sanctioned is the state. Since September 11, 2001 the personal principle has been applied, i.e. application of sanctions against individuals or groups of persons connected with terrorist activities even though their common denominator is not a specific state territory or membership of a specific state. Some basic issues associated with the application of sanction have not yet been completely resolved either in the Czech Republic or internationally, namely:

- Protection of the rights of the individual and other subjects against whom sanctions are applied - i.e. the issue of responsibility for entering specific persons into a sanctions list, for freezing and confiscating their property, and the issue of eventual financial compensation for damages caused by unfounded freezing of financial means (whether this responsibility shall be borne by the state which put such persons on the list or by the UN Security Council or by the state which freezes funds or by the state whose nationals the pertinent persons happen to be); a solution to this would be the establishment of a body within the UN or EU providing the persons entered into such a list with an opportunity to defend themselves; under consideration is also the possibility of establishing an authority within the framework of the UN which would consider, in legal terms, evidence against the persons or groups who are candidates for having their names published on the sanctions list, put them on the list and examine their eventual complaints.
- as for the sanctions imposed by the European Council Directives, the persons entered into the sanctions lists pursuant to Article 230 Section 4 of the Treaty on the Establishment of the European Communities have the

⁸ Among other aspects, the Common Position 2001/930/CSFP envisages in its Article 8 the qualification of preparation for and commitment of terrorist acts as criminal offences.

⁹ Their adoption is envisaged, for instance, by Article 9 of the European Council Regulation 2580/2001 but also by other sanctions directives of the European Council.

- possibility to sue for the invalidity of their inclusion in the sanctions list. The first-instance court of the European Communities which is currently examining approximately 20 such actions has not yet decided in a single case. The possibility of providing special protection to sanctioned subjects going beyond the current scope of court protection is now considered even within the framework of the EU,
- Inadequate criteria for crossing a person out from the sanctions list.
 - Uncoordinated methodology for giving personal names in the lists. The lists do not contain identification data, are not supplemented with photographs, identification of individual persons is made more difficult by inadequate or uncoordinated transcription of their names.
 - The need to inform the person who has been entered into such a list.
 - Inadequate manner of updating the lists (establishment of a consolidated database of sanctioned persons under the auspices of the European Banking Federation is under consideration); in this context it is crucial to stress that over the past two years more than 4,000 persons allegedly linked to the organisation Al-Qaida or the Taliban movement have been detained in 102 countries. But the list of sanctioned subjects contains a substantially smaller number of people. This implies that not all the suspects have eventually been put on the sanctions lists and it can therefore only be surmised that many people have been detained without court proceedings, without arrest warrants on the basis of an internal ruling of some states. Also, it cannot be excluded that the fight against terrorism has, in some cases, been used to clamp down on domestic opposition.
 - Problematic control of charity societies and humanitarian organisations.
 - It is likewise necessary to take into account the existence of different types of lists (EU, UN Security Council, interbank or intelligence service lists etc.) that are known to have a different degree of binding effect and enforceability.

In order to ensure smooth implementation of the tasks ensuing from the Council Regulation 2580/2001 a special law will have to be adopted to secure the execution of the above tasks posed to the state by the Council Regulation.

Since the given problems come - in terms of their content - closest to the jurisdiction of the Financial Analytical Unit of the Ministry of Finance, as is proposed in the field of combating the financing of terrorism through planned extension of the amendment of Act No. 61/1996 Coll., the implementation of the tasks given above should preferably be entrusted to that particular Unit, provided that its personnel is suitably reinforced, and the Government should charge the Ministry of Finance with the task of drafting appropriate legislation.

The given issues are related to task No. 2-3

2.4 Organisational Framework for Cooperation among Individual Subjects Engaged in Fighting Financial Crime

At the end of 2001 the Ministry of Interior and the Ministry of Finance concluded an "Agreement on Joint Proceedings, Mutual Assistance and Coordination against Criminal Activities Threatening the Fiscal Interests of the State". The subject of the agreement is a pledge of both parties to provide one another - within the framework of the valid legal regulations - with the necessary information and to coordinate their activities in the spheres of mutual interest (i.e. primarily in fighting tax-related criminal activities as well as the financing of terrorism).

The Ministry of Finance (the General Customs Directorate) has concluded bilateral agreements with all the intelligence services (military and civilian) in the country, just as with the Ministry of Defence and the Ministry of Interior, eventually with the Police of the Czech Republic, which led to an intensification of information exchange between the relevant bodies.

By the date of its accession to the EU the Czech Republic is expected to pass laws redefining the role of customs authorities after the country joins the EU's unified customs space. Under such legislation the customs authorities will be released - in specific justified cases, including confirmed suspicion of financing terrorism - from their obligation to maintain confidentiality towards specialized police units.

As of July 1, 2004 the Czech Republic will set up a specialized unit of the Police of the Czech Republic (Financial Police) dealing with the clarification and investigation of fiscal offences (primarily tax-related offences and legalization of proceeds from criminal activities and from offences associated with such activities pursuant to §§ 251, 252 and 252a of the Criminal Act).

2.5 Measures to Identify Clients of Financial Institutes

Among other duties, the current legislation imposes on all financial institutions¹⁰ in the Czech Republic the obligation to require each client of a transaction whose volume exceeds a certain limit to prove his or her identity. For

¹⁰ The term financial institution is regulated by the provision of § 1 Section 6 of Act No. 61/1996 Coll., on some measures against the legalization of proceeds from criminal activities. This applies primarily to banks pursuant to Act No. 21/1992 Coll., on banks, as amended by later regulations, and also pursuant to Act No. 6/1993 Coll., on the Czech National Bank, to investment companies and investment funds pursuant to Act No. 248/1992 Coll., on investment companies and investment funds, as amended by later regulations, to pension funds whose business activities are regulated by Act No. 42/1994 Coll., to supplementary pension scheme with state contribution and on some changes of the law connected with its introduction, to traders and organizers of securities trading whose business activities are governed by Act No. 591/1992 Coll., on securities, as amended by later regulations, and Act No. 214/1992 Coll.,

banks this limit has been fixed at 100,000 CZK (by Act 21/1992 Coll., on Banks)¹¹ and for exchange offices the Czech National Bank's Directive No. 1/2000 set the limit for making foreign currency transactions at 20,000 CZK.

Furthermore, the law imposes on the financial institutions the duty to verify all the transactions (regardless of their financial value), while establishing whether any signs of a suspicious transaction are involved. If this proves to be the case, the pertinent financial institution is obliged to identify the participants in the transaction and report to the Financial Analytical Unit¹² (this applies to credit transactions which are invariably preceded by client identification). According to the measures taken by the Czech National Bank the banks are obliged to ascertain the purpose of the payment to the accounts of clients to and from abroad.

In 2002 the Czech National Bank prepared and issued a measure which takes into account the requirements contained in the document of the Basle Banking Supervision Committee called "Customer Due Diligence for Banks" and whose organic part is the application of the principle "Know Your Customer".

Amendment of the Banking Act abolished bearer's deposit books in the Czech Republic as of December 31, 2002. Holders of abolished bearer's savings books are entitled to draw the sum deposited in that particular deposit book in a single transaction, i.e. by drawing the entire balance from the abolished deposit account, within a 10-year long limitation period. While clients draw the balance from their bearer's saving books, the banks will maintain a cautious approach pursuant to the law on banks, hence establish the identity of the person to whom the balance will be paid (the balance cannot be paid out without further identification of the person submitting the pertinent deposit book because anonymous deposits will no longer exist). The existing system of deposit insurance does not apply to the said deposits and since January 1, 2003 no interest has been paid to them.

2.6 Measures in the Field of Investment Control

Permanently is processed the control of the investments and grants, provided by the Ministry for Regional Development, with aim to deny the possible money laundering of financing of terrorism. Evaluating committees will verify investments and subsidies provided in the following MoRD areas of activity:

- support for the construction of related tourist infrastructure for sports and recreational activities;
- support for balneology;
- subsidies as part of the Rural Renewal Programme and the Regional Programme Supporting the Development of Economically Weak and Structurally Handicapped Regions: Floods 2002;
- subsidies as part of the housing development program;
- subsidies as part of the EU pre-accession programme – SAPARD programme;
- EU subsidies as part of the PHARE programme.

2.7 Question of Extraditing Own Citizens for Criminal Prosecution or Execution of Punishment Abroad

Between October 20 and October 29, 2003 the Government of the Czech Republic discussed the Ministry of Justice's draft amendment of the Charter of Fundamental Rights and Freedoms and drafts of related amendments of the Criminal Act and Criminal Procedure Code providing for the extradition of its own citizens for criminal prosecution or execution of punishment to foreign states. Based on the decision of the Government of the Czech Republic however the proposal was limited solely to extraditing citizens of the Czech Republic for criminal prosecution or execution of punishment to the member states of the European Union (i.e. extradition based on the European Arrest Warrant). The draft was submitted in this form to the House of Deputies which approved it in the first reading and ordered it to be referred to the Constitutional and Legal Committee. That discussed the draft on January 21, 2004. The actual scope of further steps for the implementation of that particular task may be specified only following the results of the discussions of the given draft amendment of the Charter of Fundamental Rights and Freedoms in the Parliament of the Czech Republic.

on the Stock Exchange, as amended by later regulation, to insurance companies doing business pursuant to Act No. 185/1991 Coll., on the insurance business, as amended by later regulations, and to some other institutions.

¹¹ Request to prove client's identity is a prerequisite for hiring safe-deposit boxes.

¹² FAU - Financial Analytical Unit deals with financial crime pursuant to Act No. 61/1996 Coll., on some measures against legalization of proceeds from criminal activities, full text. According to § 6 of that Act execution of a client's order may be delayed by 72 hours at most, which is a time given by law to the Financial Analytical Unit for completing its investigation of a suspicious transaction and for filing notice in the given matter. If facts are established within the stipulated period of time indicating that a criminal offence has been committed, an information on crime is filed. The pertinent financial institution (e.g. bank), where the funds have been blocked, is notified, which imposes its legal obligation not to carry out the client's order for a period of another three days so that the police authorities can take measures for additional blocking of the account concerned. Unless the Financial Analytical Unit files an information on crime, the pertinent financial institution has no legal obligation to delay the client's order (for instance to withdraw or transfer financial means) any longer.

2.8 Harmonizing the Czech Republic's Extradition and Expulsion Practices with its Human Rights Obligations

As for the task of harmonizing its extradition and expulsion practices with its human rights obligations the Czech Republic has accepted the relevant decisions of the UN Committee for Human Rights, the UN Committee against Torture and the European Court of Human Rights, documents from the deliberations of the Steering Committee for Human Rights and the Multidisciplinary Group for the International Action Against Terrorism Campaign of the Council of Europe (GMT – for instance negotiations held in Strasbourg from October 7 to 10, 2002 which discussed eventual changes in the wording of the 1977 European Treaty on the Suppression of Terrorism) pertaining to the issue of extradition and expulsion.

In 2002 the Ministry of Justice elaborated a partial study on eventual contradictions between the international law on the protection of human rights and the extradition practice of the Czech Republic. The text of this analysis is devoted to the problems of judicature of the European Court of Human Rights with which the United Kingdom had to cope in the past. The conclusion of that analysis spells out the view that the problems of similar nature currently do not exist in the Czech Republic. This position was eventually conveyed to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Following study, issued by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs during the course of 2003, was dedicated to the possible disaccord between the international legal regime of the protection of the human rights and the extradition and expulsion practices deportation praxis of the Czech Republic on the other side. In the framework of the comment proceedings the Ministry of Justice and the Ministry of Interior confirmed, that there exists any disaccords.

The Ministry of Justice, with aim to implement the Framework Decision into the legal system of the Czech Republic, amendments of the Criminal Order, Criminal Law and the Charter of the Fundamental Rights and Liberties. The Chamber of Deputies of the Parliament of the Czech Republic in the second reading voted down a proposal of an amendment of the Charter and now is a subject of the amendments only the Criminal Order and Criminal Law.

At present proceed the political consultations about the further development. Next parliamentary debate about the amendments will take place in May 2004.

Such a delay is caused by the breakthrough nature of the European Arrest Warrant according to the Criminal Law of the Czech Republic, especially according to the abolishment of the decision making right of the central administrative body, breach of the principle of dual criminality (according to determined acts) and breach of the principle not to extradite own citizens.

The questions of harmonizing the country's expulsion practice and the legislative changes safeguarding correct decision-making in cases of expelling aliens with the international treaties on the protection of human rights were examined within the framework of the amendment of Act No. 326/1999 Coll., on the residence of aliens in the territory of the Czech Republic, as amended by later regulations. This was previously accomplished at the turn of 2002 and 2003 when the latest amendment of the afore-mentioned law was submitted to the legislative process. It was established and subsequently repeatedly noted in standpoints responding to initiatives by different non-governmental organisations that neither the legal provisions nor their practical application in the Czech Republic run counter to international law.

As regards compliance with the standards of the international protection of human rights the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, acting at the request of the appropriate authorities (the Ministry of Justice, courts), is drawing up - for the purpose of management of court proceedings on extradition and expulsion - information on the actual status of human rights compliance in countries of origin, especially in connection with the application of the principle of non-return (Article 3 of the UN Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman and Degrading Treatment or Punishment, Article 3 of the European Convention on the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms, Article 7 of the International Pact on Civic and Political Rights). This primarily involves the treatment of detained and imprisoned persons as well as compliance with the fair trial rules in target countries.

3 POLICE WORK AND COOPERATION BETWEEN THE POLICE OF THE CZECH REPUBLIC AND THE ARMY OF THE CZECH REPUBLIC, AND OTHER SUBJECTS

3.1 Expert Cooperation Involving Domestic Antiterrorist Specialists and Their Foreign Counterparts

An important chapter in antiterrorist efforts is the promotion of cooperation between domestic antiterrorist specialists and their opposite numbers in foreign countries, including their sharing of relevant information. Attention is paid to contacts between the Police on the one hand and security attachés of foreign diplomatic missions in Prague on the other as well as direct communication with partner organisations in foreign countries through the Department of International Police Cooperation (OMPS) of the Police Presidium (Interpol Prague). In addition to general communication channels used by the National Centre Interpol Prague, another channel of communication leads along the line of FTF (Fusion Task Force) of GS Interpol, devoted exclusively to the problem of terrorism.

On March 5, 2002 the Czech Republic and the European Police Office (Europol) signed a Treaty on cooperation which came into force on August 16, 2002. All the necessary data, including those relating to the fight against terrorism, began to be systematically shared under the terms of this treaty. As a result, a specialized centre was set up within the Department of International Police Cooperation of the Police Presidium of the Czech Republic, meeting the tasks ensuing from the concluded treaty (a liaison officer from the Czech Republic is now working in the Europe Centre in the Hague). The OMPS specialized centre was renamed the Europol National Unit on November 1, 2003.

At present the Parliament of the Czech Republic is discussing a proposal for the Czech Republic's accession to the Treaty on Europol and its additional Protocols. The Czech Republic is expected to become a Party to the Treaty on Europol still in 2004 (probably on September 1, 2004).

With aim to implement the Framework Decision for the Establishing of Eurojust, the Ministry of Justice of the Czech Republic does prepare the amendment of the Act No. 283/1993 Coll., on public prosecution. As a national representative of the Czech Republic in the structure of Eurojust has been designed the state prosecutor and member of the International Department of the Supreme State Prosecution, adopting a position since the May 1, 2004.

As for the Czech Republic's relations with the other NATO member states, cooperation is maintained through the so called Special Committee, a consultative body of the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation in counterintelligence and terrorism.

In November 2000 the Czech Republic was admitted as a regular member of the Police Working Group on Terrorism (PWGT) comprising police units from the EU member states¹³, Norway and Switzerland and dealing with the fight against terrorism. Europol is represented in PWGT by its permanent observer without voting rights. Between May 30 and 31, 2002 a PWGT meeting was held in Prague, attended by officials of the Police Presidium of the Czech Republic and the Ministry of Interior. This was the first ever PWGT meeting in a post-communist country.

The Police of the Czech Republic is involved in a number of other major European security initiatives, such as - for example - those of the Central European Initiative, the Council of Europe, the Stability Pact, the UN mission in Bosnia and Herzegovina and in the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia etc.

The given issues are related to tasks No. 3-1, 3-2, 3-3, 3-4, 3-5

3.2 Organisational Aspect of Handling Sanctions Lists of the International Organisations whose Decisions are Binding for the Czech Republic; Linkup of the Czech Republic to the Relevant Databases Containing Information Relating to the Fight Against Terrorism

Generally speaking, compared with the period prior to September 11, 2001 international police cooperation has been stepped up, and the relevant bodies in the Czech Republic and abroad are known to be exchanging volumes of information that are many times bigger than in the past.

The Czech Republic is a recipient of lists of persons investigated for or suspected of involvement in terrorist activities, lists that are administered by the United Nations, Interpol, Europol, FBI, FINCEN USA or that are connected with the updating of the Common Position of the European Council No. 931/2001. The Czech Republic is also entitled to contribute to the UN, Interpol and Europol lists.

Corresponding databases containing especially overviews and identification signs of the sanctioned subjects (persons, organisations) are being set up in a bid to make their contents more transparent and better arranged:

- database within the Ministry of Finance (administered by its Financial Analytical Unit),
- database administered by the Unit for the Detection of Organized Crime of the Service of Criminal Police and Investigation;
- database administered by the Unit for the Detection of Corruption and Serious Economic Crime of the Service of Criminal Police and Investigation (proceeding to a considerable extent from the findings of the Financial Analytical Unit);
- database administered by the Department of International Police Cooperation of the Police Presidium of the Czech Republic (i.e. database of the organisations Europol and Interpol, which is both general - containing all the wanted persons and - after entering a password - comprising other partial databases listing persons wanted for terrorist-related offences).

¹³ Out of the countries acceding to the European Union, Estonia, Malta, Lithuania and Latvia are still in the position of observers.

Even though these are not databases operating with the lists in the sense of the Directive of the Government of the Czech Republic No. 327/2001 Coll., they receive due attention on the part of the Police of the Czech Republic, the Ministry of Finance (Financial Analytical Unit), banks and other institutions.

Updated lists of sanctioned persons compiled within the UN and EU are sent through the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (its UN Department, and the Common Foreign and Security Policy Department) to the Ministry of Interior and the Police Presidium of the Czech Republic. These lists are usually available on-line as well. At the Police Presidium the lists undergo linguistic corrections (including precise transcription of the names of the persons and organisations).

The Police Presidium takes steps to ensure identification of the persons contained in the lists, should they happen to be staying in or to have entered the territory of the Czech Republic.

Within the framework of their legal powers the intelligence services provide to the relevant bodies of the Ministry of Interior of the Czech Republic and the Police of the Czech Republic information conducive to the identification and detection of the movement and activities of the given persons (individuals and members of groups) abroad, particularly if such persons were presumed to have the intention of entering the territory of the Czech Republic. Working in conjunction with other bodies the intelligence services are also active participants in the process of granting visas.

Furthermore, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (its Consular Department) sends, on an ongoing basis, visa restrictions to be entered into the Register of Persona Non Grate in relation to the UN and EU to the Directorate of the Alien and Border Service of the Police of the Czech Republic.

Agreement was reached in 2003 on the actual system of distributing the lists of sanctioned persons to banks and to the subsidiaries of foreign banks. The lists are distributed along the following line: the Ministry of Foreign Affairs - the Ministry of Finance (Financial Analytical Unit) - the Czech Banking Association - banks and subsidiaries of foreign banks. As part of its spot checks focused on measures against the legalization of proceeds from criminal activities, the Czech National Bank also controls whether the banks or subsidiaries of foreign banks have installed a system for handling information contained in the lists of sanctioned subjects.

IS TOMAS Network

With the aim of securing direct connection of operative units engaged in fighting terrorism in the Czech Republic (i.e. especially the Unit for the Detection of Organized Crime of the Service of Criminal Police and Investigation) the Czech Republic was linked, in June 2002, to the communication system IS TOMAS which provides for the exchange of electronic information of classified nature among countries cooperating within the framework of the Police Working Group on Terrorism (PWGT). At present, a total of 18 countries (15 original EU members, Norway, Poland, Switzerland) are interconnected through this network, in addition to the Czech Republic.

Bureau de Liaison Network

In 2004 work got under way on the interconnection of the Czech Republic to the BdL (Bureau de Liaison, i.e. "Liaison Office) network. This is the European Union's official communication system interconnecting officials of the member states in the Working Group on Terrorism (E 12) of the European Council. The BdL network was built in 1977 and since the mid-1990s it has been operated as crypto-email, designed for the transmission of information up to the "CLASSIFIED" category. This communication network interlinks the capitals of the member countries, each of which runs one access connected to the central server in the Hague.

Bomb Data Centre Network

There are two databases in the Czech Republic relating to improvised explosive device systems - one as part of the Pyrotechnic Department (devoted to the technical aspects), the other within the framework of the Unit for the Detection of Organized Crime of the Service of Criminal Police and Investigation (comprehensively recording the whole background of each case). The Institute of Criminology is partly engaged in the record-keeping system, while its data are shared by the pertinent units.

The Pyrotechnic Department of the Police Presidium of the Czech Republic has entered negotiations with some foreign subjects dealing with the given topics and sent them information on its own databases with an offer for reciprocal exchange of relevant data. Seen in this light, the Department's most intense negotiations were held with British officials whose Bomb Data Centre (BDC) system collects data on a global basis. The Unit for the Detection of Organized Crime of the Service of Criminal Police and Investigation of the Police of the Czech Republic launched the final stage of its negotiations with its British partner BDC on an exchange of information and eventual purchase of the database in November 2003.

3.3 Forestalling Threats to Public Law and Order at Mass Social Events

In forestalling threats to public law and order and to security at mass social events (political summit meetings, sporting and cultural events etc.), threats that could be posed by persons taking part in the organisation of such events, on December 13, 2002 the Parliament of the Czech Republic approved Act No. 310/2002 Coll., amending - among other legislation - Act No. 148/1998 Coll., on the protection of classified facts. This Act has introduced the institute of checking the security competence of physical persons performing sensitive activities whose abuse could lead to a security threat or to a threat of other major interests of the state. These sensitive activities must invariably be specified by an appropriate

Directive of the Government of the Czech Republic pursuant to § 81b Section 3 of Act No. 148/1998 Coll., on the protection of classified facts and on the change of some laws, as amended by later regulations.

The Police of the Czech Republic and the Czech intelligence services are known to maintain constant and intense contacts in securing information vital for forestalling criminal offences and other threats to public law and order at events of the above-mentioned nature.

Since the latter half of 2004, these issues have also been coordinated at the level of the European Union, especially with a view to the Olympic Games to be held in Athens in August 2004. In the future, the compilation of a manual and the establishment of a network of contact points and liaison officers briefing one another on established cases concerning potential threats during the Games are to form the backbone for the procedures at events of comparable format, including events to be held in the Czech Republic. This applies particularly to the World Ice Hockey Championships (Prague 2004).

4 ACTIVITIES OF INTELLIGENCE SERVICES OF THE CZECH REPUBLIC

4.1 International Cooperation with Allied Services

Acting within the scope of their own legal powers, the Czech Republic's intelligence services pursue their activities, including exchange of information with their partners with which they have concluded agreements on the exchange of intelligence information. Fight against terrorism definitely figures prominently as a priority of thus conceived international cooperation.

At the same time, agreements on information exchanges in the field of struggle against terrorism are concluded with intelligence services in other countries. Agreements on coordination are implemented on an ongoing basis through exchanges of information and reciprocal consultations according to approved plans of business trips and visits abroad. This system of cooperation is functional and beneficial, while possibilities for establishing further or strengthening existing contacts and upgrading the efficiency and standardization of intelligence exchanges are constantly emerging. Contacts with the intelligence services of foreign powers are maintained with the consent of the Government pursuant to § 10 of Act No. 153/1994 Coll.

The Security Information Service of the Czech Republic is a member of the Evaluating Committee, a group of directors who submit proposals for the improvement and specification of the activities of MEC, an international organisation currently associating 17 security and intelligence services from 13 European countries. Furthermore, the Security Information Service is currently cooperating with as many as 68 services in 42 countries. Information is regularly exchanged with 54 services in 38 states.

Activities within NATO, whose Special Committee was chaired by the Czech Republic's Security and Information Service in 2003, have helped the Service in fostering cooperation with partner services in the regions which formerly did not stand in the centre of its interest (South-east Asia, North Africa) but which are - in terms of fighting terrorism - potentially significant also for the Czech Republic. Under preparation is an exchange of information through the Intelligence Division for Terrorist Threat, set up within NATO. In addition to sharing information among NATO member states this Division will also focus on exchanging data with other international organisations and with countries involved in the Partnership for Peace project.

4.2 Internal Coordination of the Activities of the Intelligence Services

Responsibility for political coordination of the activities of the Czech Republic's intelligence services lies with the Government of the Czech Republic or rather its State Security Council and its working Intelligence Activity Committee. The activities of the intelligence services are also coordinated at meetings of the directors of the individual services.

Coordination at the professional operational level is also vital. Positive results have also been achieved by the Coordinating and Information Group and the Interdepartmental Coordinating and Information Groups set up in the Czech Republic ad hoc to cope with the individual situations.

Good results in coordinating activities among the experts of the individual services, the Ministry of Interior (including the Police of the Czech Republic) and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs performs the "Intelligence Group attached to the Security Information Service". Following the Group's initial task of coordinating information on the developments in Iraq and evaluating risks posed to the Czech Republic by those developments, the Intelligence Group has been dealing with other topics, depending on the actual developments in the Czech Republic and in the world at large. In the future, cooperation within the Group should be further promoted and ought to be perceived as a basic pilot project for setting up a future coordinating body for collecting, analysing and completing information on specific actual topics.

A series of seminars whose project was approved by the State Security Council by its Resolution from March 25, 2003 No. 51 has been held with the aim of improving contacts between the Czech Republic's intelligence services, its constitutional subjects and the state administration sector. The seminars are held in keeping with a timetable approved by the Intelligence Activity Committee at its session on September 4, 2003 by its Resolution No. 49.

A major component of the Action Plan is what is called the "Comprehensive Concept of the Government's Classified Communication", approved by the Government in its Resolution No. 112 on February 4, 2004. Measures to carry out the project have already got under way to facilitate completion of the whole project in 2006."

The given issues are related to task No. 4-1

4.3 Improving Legislative Conditions for the Work of Intelligence Services

The issues concerning the legislative framework in which the Czech intelligence services operate have been monitored on a long-term basis by the country's Intelligence Activity Committee and the State Security Council. The actual scope of legal powers granted to the intelligence services which are vital for meeting their tasks in combating international terrorism is being analysed on a permanent basis.

Seen in this light, the granting of the following powers to the Czech intelligence services in particular should be considered:

- the power to obtain information and necessary assistance not only from public administration authorities but also from other subjects laid down in law – e.g. aircraft carriers (information on passengers), banks and other

- financial institutions (e.g. information on bank accounts and their owners, and on movements in those accounts);
- the power to obtain information on suspicious transactions from the Ministry of Finance (its Financial Analytical Unit);
 - the power to obtain information and express their opinion on licensing and control mechanisms in the field of trading with and handling selected commodities (e.g. trading with military materials, imports and exports of goods and technologies subject to international control regimes, nuclear and chemical materials);
 - the power to obtain information kept in the course of the administration of taxes and fees, social security, health insurance schemes and securities trading.

In anticipation of the Czech Republic's accession to the European Union and expected closer cooperation and coordination of activities with the intelligence services of the EU member countries it is necessary to assess whether the current powers exercised by the intelligence services, namely their purpose, scope and direction, correspond with the powers vested by national legislation to the intelligence services of the other EU member states. Powers of the intelligence services of the Czech Republic should facilitate their efficient cooperation with partner agencies in the other EU member states, including exchange of needed information.

Legal powers enjoyed by the country's intelligence services, including their existing competencies, should comply with the following prerequisites:

- they must be precisely delineated in terms of their purpose, conditions of application and the specific phenomena they concern;
- they must be limited through the subsidiarity principle and maximum possible respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms;
- such powers may be applied solely when facing a serious threat, when in danger of delay, and when relevant information cannot be obtained in time in any other way.

All the legal powers exercised by the intelligence services of the Czech Republic shall be subjected to efficient control especially by the legislative and the judicial branches, and by an independent authority.

The given issues are related to tasks No. 4-2, 4-3 and 4-4.

5 PROTECTION OF INFORMATION SYSTEMS

5.1 Characteristic of the Information Systems in the Czech Republic

Key links between the individual elements of the information systems in the Czech Republic are functional. However, to achieve a more flexible response it is vital to strengthen the horizontal links, while accelerating information transmission between the individual elements of the security system, as called for by the nature of contemporary security threats.

When planning emergency measures and solving crisis situations, the Czech emergency management bodies utilize the existing information systems. However, the current status of their use in emergency management is inadequate, with the individual authorities meeting their needs through their own information systems without desirable interaction and coordination.

The Emergency Management Information System (EMIS) will cover plans for communication, emergency and action capability of administrative authorities, crisis management proceedings, access to overviews of forces and facilities, standardized forms for information transfer etc. The main asset of the EMIS network will lie in its contribution to creating a comprehensive tool for supporting prompt and qualified decision-making for the emergency management personnel in all the subsystems of the security network. A detailed analysis of the information needs and sources of information in emergency planning and an evaluation of the existing needs will make it possible to formulate requirements for coordination, mutual assistance, personnel and material reserves. At the same time, it should be noted that the construction of EMIS will be very demanding in economic terms.

The main threats posed to the individual information systems in the Czech Republic by possible terrorist attacks are analysed on an ongoing basis, and priorities of protected interests are updated both at a interdepartmental level and at the level of the individual government ministries and other state administration authorities.

5.2 Protection of Information Systems Not Covered by Classified Information Regimes

The information systems that do not fall under the heading "classified information" are secured within the framework of routine protection of local computer networks. The individual government ministries are known to devote permanent attention to checking the safety of the specific Public Administration Information Systems (PAIS).

Pursuant to § 4 Section 1 Letter b) of Act No. 365/2000 Coll., on public administration information systems ÚVIS (since January 1, 2003 the Ministry of Informatics) has been drafting strategic documents in the field of public administration information systems, even in terms of the safety of those systems, and submitting such documents to the Government.

The Ministry of Informatics, working in conjunction with the Ministry of Finance and other government departments, has been constantly monitoring and analysing the actual information requirements of the public administration sector and the status of the information systems in public administration, promoting activities in accelerating the transition (certification) of the departmental systems to KI ISVS and its secured structures.

Even though the whole PAIS communications infrastructure project is being slowed down as compared with the original expectations due to a reassessment from the viewpoint of its efficiency, the interconnection of the departmental systems continues unabated.

In 2002, ÚVIS prepared a document for the State Security Council entitled "Information on the Preparation of a Conceptual Solution for Reducing and Eliminating the Consequences of Information Struggle, Foreign Intelligence Penetration and Criminal Hacking of the Information Systems". This lays down the procedures for the protection of information systems incorporated in the state's critical infrastructure.

As part of the twinning project PHARE "Modernization of Central State Administration", ÚVIS - working in cooperation with its Finnish partners - organized in 2002 a seminar called "Information Safety". Directors of the individual departmental sections for information services were invited to attend the event. In actual fact, the seminar was preceded by a questionnaire survey on the management of information safety in the individual bodies in the central state administration sector. A comprehensive study describing the actual status in this area in the Czech Republic (with an accent placed on a comparison with Finland) is anticipated.

In March 2003 the Ministry of Informatics translated into Czech and distributed via the internet (<http://www.micr.cz>) "The OECD Guidelines for the Safety of Information Systems and Networks: Towards a Culture of Safety". A printed version of the English-language text of the Guidelines, which the Ministry of Informatics had received from OECD in 50 copies, was distributed to the individual government ministries and other central bodies of state administration.

Preparations for solving emergency situations and coping with them are an integral part of the execution of state administration and a duty facing the bodies of state administration and self-government. In an effort to achieve their high-quality, efficient and prompt decision-making process such authorities have to work with a vast volume of information which has to be sorted out, grouped and analysed according to the needs posed by the momentary situation.

Such wide-ranging information needs may be covered solely with the help of a specifically designed **information system (IS)** aimed at supporting the decision-making process in emergency management and ensuring its readiness. In a bid to solve that particular problem, the Government of the Czech Republic adopted - in its Resolution from April 28, 2003 No. 418 - a document entitled "Analysis and Evaluation of the Usability of Individual Studies of the Construction of Information Systems for Emergency Management" and at present the Ministry of Interior of the Czech Republic, working in conjunction with the Ministry of Informatics, is drafting project intentions for the construction of an

emergency management information system. Further to the given intentions, a list of information and communication systems vital for the operation of a critical infrastructure is being compiled. Based on an evaluation of information links a legislative measure will be proposed to provide for the compliance with the standards for the operation of information systems under emergency situations. Pursuant to such a legal regulation subjects performing activities incorporated in the national critical infrastructure will be obliged to comply with the prescribed standards for the operation of information systems, and - under emergency situations - will always have to provide their services and products not to weaken the defence capability, economic stability or security of the state.

Resolution of the State Security Council from May 27, 2003 No. 59 has named the Ministry of Informatics as the guarantor of the task called "Proposal for Safeguarding Information Systems Vital for the Operation of the Czech Republic's Critical Infrastructure".

Resolution of the State Security Council from November 18, 2003 No. 84 has charged the Minister of Informatics, the First Deputy Prime Minister and the Minister of Interior and the Director of the National Security Office to submit - at a meeting of the Government of the Czech Republic by the end of April 2004 - a document entitled "Proposed Levels for Securing Information Systems Vital for the Operation of the Czech Republic's Critical Infrastructure". The Ministry of Informatics has drafted an opening study for the document outlining the requirements for the content of a strategy in terms of its technical solution and requirements for coordination among the individual government ministries. Working in conjunction with the National Security Office, the Ministry of Informatics is preparing measures to unify the system of security qualifications of the individual categories of information and subsequent allocation of a proper level of security resistance to each information and communication system or subsystem.

An interdepartmental commission was set up following the instruction of the Minister of Interior No. 33/2001 to implement the tasks in creating and utilizing emergency management information systems. A document called "Analysis and Concept of an Emergency Management System" was drafted as a background material for shaping a coherent emergency management information structure in the Czech Republic within the framework of the Ministry of Interior, the General Directorate of the Fire-Fighter Rescue Corps of the Czech Republic in 2002. The document outlines specific tasks with deadlines for their fulfilment, including appointment of guarantors responsible for implementation. A document entitled "Conceptual Intention of an Emergency Management Information System" pursuant to the Resolution of the Government of the Czech Republic No. 418/2003, was elaborated in 2003. Further related tasks will ensue from discussions of that document by the Government of the Czech Republic (during 2004).

The given issues are related to task No. 5-1 and 5-2

5.3 Protection of the Information Systems Operating with Classified Information

NATO's classified information in the Czech Republic is processed and distributed by the NATO-operated systems, while the Czech Republic has to comply with all the security requirements imposed by NATO on those information systems (information transfer is secured by the cryptographic means approved by NATO). The National Security Office is the authority guaranteeing the compliance with those security requirements in the Czech Republic. Furthermore, there are national information systems certified and accredited by the National Security Office. The systems CRONOS and MINERVA are used for the transmission of NATO classified information up to the category "Classified" between the centre of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Permanent Delegation in Brussels. Server and encoder of the system CZ_NS NOAN (known as CRONOS) and two of its terminals are located at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. IS CZ_NS NOAN (CRONOS) serves for the connection with NATO and - as seen from the viewpoint of its link with the NATO network and the administration of the system in the Czech Republic - its centre and several workplaces are situated at the Ministry of Defence, other sites are at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, at the Permanent Delegation of the Czech Republic to NATO in Brussels and in the Office of the Government. However, the bulk of communication goes through the General Staff of the Army of the Czech Republic and the NATO authorities. IS Minerva terminals are located at the Permanent Delegation of the Czech Republic to NATO and in several other localities in the Czech Republic.

EU classified information in the Czech Republic is processed and distributed especially through CORTESY (Core Terminal Equipment System)¹⁴ and - for some time to come - also through ACN (Associated Countries Network), Extranet, ESDP-Net (European Security Defence Policy Network), where the security requirements and the mode of connection with the Czech Republic, including the cryptographic device to be used, are determined by the EU, and compliance with such requirements is checked by the National Security Office, and by the national systems. Speaking of the national systems, these include primarily the information system "MZV-V" for handling classified information of the category Restreint UE and nationally classified facts of the degree Restricted, operated by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and certified by the National Security Office. For the purpose of distributing classified information in the category Restreint UE transferred from the EU to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs through Extranet, this IS MZV-V system is planned to be extended to cover the individual government ministries and central bodies of state administration (Resolution of the Government of the Czech Republic from February 25, 2004 No. 180). Some state administration

¹⁴ COREU is an electronic mail system through which the EU and its member countries communicate information decisive for the formulation of the Union's Common Foreign and Security Policy. COREU's key asset is classified communication in real time. The system serves for the exchange of data, consultations and distribution of official and working documents not only between the EU and its members but also between the capitals themselves. Reception terminals are located at the Ministries of Foreign Affairs and messages significant for other departments (for shaping comprehensively conceived national positions) are transmitted through local communication systems capable of operating in a classified mode. The success of any country within SZBP depends - in addition to other factors - on prompt interaction between its departments in formulating national positions. However, neither CRONOS nor COREU may be used within a NATO or EU member state.

authorities are known to be building their own information systems for handling EU classified information. These will be certified by the National Security Office and linked through a secured mode with the IS MZV-V system. Protection is safeguarded in keeping with the national legislation and the EU Regulations.¹⁵

Communication between the centre and most of the 117 diplomatic missions of the Czech Republic abroad is secured by classified and non-classified channels conducting information needed for decision-making in the field of enforcing the security interests of the Czech Republic.

Seen in the light of the main threats posed by a potential terrorist attacks, the safety of the Czech Republic's information systems handling classified information is sufficiently secured.

Classified facts are processed in compliance with the following statutes:

- Act No. 148/1998 Coll., on the protection of classified facts and change of some laws;
- Regulation No. 56/1999 Coll., on providing for the safety of operational systems;
- Regulation No. 339/1999 Coll., on the security of objects, and
- Regulation No. 136/2001 Coll., on securing cryptographic protection of classified facts, certification of cryptographic means and elements of certificates.

Classified facts in the Czech Republic are currently processed in several dozens of information systems some of which are run as belonging to independent personal computers without networking, some of them comprising local area networks (LAN) without connection with other networks, and part of them being run as large-scale computer networks (interconnection of several LANs in different localities). In all those cases adequate protection of classified facts as well as of the systems themselves is ensured in keeping with the law and the regulations mentioned above; the individual systems are certified by the National Security Office. Also the protection of communication through certified cryptographic devices and the protection of the system against external hacking is safeguarded as part of the certification process. Anti-virus protection is invariably part of the overall system of protection. The National Security Office accepts other applications for certification of information system on an ongoing basis and processes them.

Potential threats posed to those systems were analysed as part of the certification process, when drafting appropriate security guidelines and measures. Installation of eventual additional information systems for processing classified information will be handled under independent security projects in compliance with Regulation No. 56/1999 Coll. according to specific requirements and in conjunction with the National Security Office.

The possibilities of a terrorist cyber-attack or a routine attack on the IT systems are eliminated to a large extent. A residual risk is posed by a natural disaster or an attack using brutal force. Adequate protection against such risks is very difficult in view of the high investment costs and prevailing building restrictions (objects protected under the regime of the preservation of architectural monuments).

Working in cooperation with pertinent units of the individual government ministries and other central government authorities, the National Security Office is constantly monitoring compliance with their certifications and the appropriate elements of such certificates, while formulating requirements for the safety of the information systems handling classified information as well as minimum requirements in the field of computer safety, proceedings and modes of the certification process of information systems and appropriate elements of certificates.

It was especially during preparations for and the course of the NATO Summit in Prague in 2002 when very close contacts were established between many Czech government ministries and the country's intelligence services, contacts that also covered the issues of operating information systems and handling data under a potential security threat.

The National Security Office of the Czech Republic is engaged in eliminating the defects detected during checkups, primarily in methodological terms, by maintaining contacts with the security directors (secretaries) and other persons authorized by the state authorities and organisations to protect classified facts.

Preparations commenced in the latter half of 2003 for the certification of the information system for secured connection to the system Extant EU. That will distribute information up to the category "Restricted".

Seen in this light, it is necessary to resolve the planned commissioning of the classified connection (MZV-D-KR) between SM Brussels and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs that would provide for operative dispatches of EU document up to the category "Confidential".

The given issues are related to tasks No. 5-3 and 5-4

5.4 The Problems of Filing Operational Data by Communication Providers

Pursuant to the provisions of § 86 of Act No. 151/2000 Coll., on telecommunications and on change of other laws, corporate bodies and physical persons performing telecommunication activities are obliged to notify - at their own costs - the bodies authorized thereto by special legal regulations of the facts which are subject to telecommunication secrets and/or which are covered by the protection of personal and agency data. Thus far the valid regime rules that data have to be filed for a period of 2 months for operative filing purposes, and for a period of 6 months at the request of authorized bodies. In 2002 the Ministry of Transportation and Communications proceeded to draft an amendment to the Telecommunications Act in an effort to harmonize this legislation with the EU regulations.

On January 1, 2003 this task was taken over by the Ministry of Informatics which proposes to solve the issues of fixing the period of filing operational telecommunication data in a new law on electronic communications. The draft

¹⁵ Key information systems operating with classified facts relating to the fight against terrorism are the systems IS TOMAS and BdL, described in greater detail in Part 3.2.

legislation proposes to impose on the operator providing an electronic telecommunications network or a publicly accessible electronic telecommunications service the duty to keep operating data (telephone numbers of the person being called and the caller, eventually electronic mail addresses or other similar data identifying the communicating party, the service used, date, time and duration of such communications and site of connection) for a period of 12 months. Each operator would be obliged to provide such data, when requested, to bodies authorized thereto under a special legal regulation.

The given issues are related to task No. 5-5 and 5-6;

6 CONTROL OF THE EXPORT AND IMPORT OF MILITARY ARMS, EQUIPMENT, GOODS AND DUAL USE TECHNOLOGY¹⁶

6.1 Current Legislative Steps

Acquisition, ownership, holding, carrying and using arms and ammunition in the Czech Republic are governed in compliance with the EU legislation, while - at the same time - taking into account the requirements of the European Convention on the Control of Acquisition and Possession of Firearms by Individuals (dated June 28, 1978, the Czech Republic ratified the Convention on January 26, 2001, its instruments of ratification were sent to be deposited in September 2001; deposition with the Secretary General of the Council of Europe on January 8, 2002). The Czech Republic's key legal document in this respect is Act No. 119/2002 Coll., on weapons, as amended by later regulations.

Act No. 228/2003 Coll. has amended Act No. 119/2002 Coll., on weapons, as amended by later regulations. This particular amendment regulates the performance of pyrotechnic research in the civilian sector. Following this legislative change, the Ministry of Interior's Regulation No. 384/2002 Coll., governing the principles of verifying the professional competence of applicants for firearms permit to perform pyrotechnic research, appointment of members of assaying commissions, test questions etc. has been amended.

Further to this amendment, Act No. 455/1991 Coll., on business in trade (Trade Act), as amended by later regulations, has also been updated. This amendment newly defines a novel permitted trade called "performance of pyrotechnic research".

It was agreed when drafting the document entitled "Information on the Czech Republic's Position on International Deliberations on the Issue of Small and Light Arms and on the Export and Import and Numbers of Firearms Kept by Holders of Firearms Permits and Certificates in the Territory of the Czech Republic for the Year 2001" that the Ministry of Interior, as the country's guarantor of the Convention on Transnational Organized Crime and the remaining two additional protocols to this Convention, will take over the responsibility for the Protocol Against Illegal Manufacture and Transport of Firearms, Their Parts and Components and Ammunition and adopt necessary steps to conclude and ratify the document. Consistently with this fact the Resolution of the Government of the Czech Republic No. 1282/2002 charges the Ministry of Interior to take over responsibility - in cooperation with the Ministry of Industry and Trade - for proposing the ratification of the Protocol Against Illicit Manufacture of Firearms, Their Parts and Components and Ammunition and against Trading with Such Firearms.

Preparations are under way to formulate draft position on the Protocol to be submitted to the Government as an independent document together with a proposal for the ratification of the Convention and its two previous Protocols. Seen in this light, we should note that up to now the Czech Republic's internal legislation has not enacted a law meeting the obligation to prosecute the manufacture, provision - for oneself or for another person - or the keeping of parts or components of firearms and the counterfeiting, altering or removing unique markings from firearms. The necessary body of this offence has been incorporated into the re-codification of criminal substantive law, and is expected to come into effect on January 1, 2005.

Even though the Protocol has yet to be ratified, in keeping with its content the regime for issuing licenses and for imposing embargo on individual export of weapons and ammunition to crisis regions has been immediately tightened up.

6.2 Vetting Employees and Other Persons Working in Production Areas Manufacturing, Storing and Using Army Weaponry and Dual-use Equipment and Goods

The Czech intelligence services are permanently and consistently engaged in vetting their own employees and other personnel moving in production areas that manufacture, store and use army weaponry and dual-use equipment and goods, as well as persons coming into contact with sensitive information on the production technology of army weaponry and dual-use goods (scientists in research and development institutes, other personnel).

It is the National Security Office that verifies the security competence of persons who participate in foreign trade with military hardware pursuant § 7 Section 1 Letter b) of Act No. 38/1994 Coll., on foreign trade with military hardware and on supplementing Act No. 455/1991 Coll., on business in trade (Trade Act). Ongoing checks are made to verify the security clearance of physical persons laid down by this law.

6.3 Organisational Aspects of the Control of Handling Military Material

Responding to the terrorist attacks on the United States on September 11, 2001 and acting in keeping with the tasks stemming from the deliberations of the Czech Republic's Central Emergency Team, a specialized working group was set up under the auspices of the Ministry of Industry and Trade. This is geared to upgrade control activities in the sector of foreign trade with military material. Members of this group are officials from the Ministry of Industry and Trade,

¹⁶ The intelligence services of the Czech Republic continuously informs the Prime Minister and Heads of the relevant ministries and offices (Ministry of Industry and Trade, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, State Office for Nuclear Safety) about the relevant facts, having regard to the illegal handling with the military material or weapons of the mass destruction.

In the individual cases, where is needful to secure hazardous or nuclear substances (for example to localise the place of transport of hazardous materials or rapid intervention with intention to store and/or to neutralise such a substances), takes place the immediate cooperation between the State Office for Nuclear Safety and the Unit for the Detention of Organised Crime of the Service of Criminal Police and Investigation (V2 Section).

The customs in cooperation with the State Office for Nuclear Safety continuously promotes control activities, with objective to detent illegal import and export of weapons, ammunition, military arms, nuclear material and dual use goods and technologies.

the Ministry of Interior, the Ministry of Defence, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs¹⁷, the National Security Office, the Security Information Service, and the Foreign Relations and Information Office.

In keeping with the partial measures planned by this interdepartmental group the Ministry of Industry and Trade has identified holders of permits for foreign trading with military material who have to be checked.

As for handling military material, permanent attention is being paid to checking companies engaged in foreign trading with military material. Other ways are also sought to tighten up the rules in this particular foreign trade sector and to make them more transparent.

Acting on this basis, as many as 132 corporate bodies were checked by the end of 2002, while in one particular case action was filed to start administrative proceedings for revoking permit to engage in foreign trading with military material due to criminal proceedings being conducted against one member of the statutory body and co-owner of the company concerned.¹⁸ In 2003, the number of persons thus checked rose to 200, while no action was filed for starting administrative proceedings for the revocation of permit for foreign trading with military materials.

Even though only one action has been filed so far to initiate administrative proceedings, these checks may still be perceived as a major contribution to securing proper foreign trading with military material. In actual fact, the entire regime of processing applications for granting licences for specific commercial cases has been tightened up and ever deeper analysis is carried out and ever broader circumstances are taken into account when considering individual applications.

An informative document entitled "On the Czech Legal Regulations Governing Foreign Trade with Military Material" together with a document entitled "The EU Code of Behaviour in Arms Exports" and other documents (e.g. the text "EU Common Action in Fighting the Destabilizing Stockpiling and Proliferation of Firearms", including its amended and extended version) were sent to all the holders of permits for foreign trading with military material in the Czech Republic in October 2002. The text of this information is also available on the website of the Czech Ministry of Industry and Trade.

In 2002, the Ministry of Interior prepared an analytical document entitled "An Analysis of Security Risks Connected with the Handling of Military Material in the Czech Republic" which proposes a number of steps vital for reducing those security risks. These proposals are based on amendment to Act No. 38/1994 Coll., on foreign trade with military material and on supplementing Act No. 455/1991 Coll., on business in trade, as amended by later regulations, and Act No. 140/1961 Coll., Criminal Act, as amended by later regulations. In keeping with the content of that document the Ministry of Industry and Trade prepared, early in October 2002, information on the requirements posed to the sector of foreign trading with military material in the Czech Republic. Regular weekly personal discussions of these issues have been held by officials of the Ministry of Interior and the Ministry of Industry and Trade, with exchanges of written documents on the relevant topics.

At the end of 2003 the Ministers of Interior and Industry and Trade signed an "Agreement on Cooperation between the Ministry of Industry and Trade and the Ministry of Interior on the Implementation of Measures to upgrade the quality of the national control regime of foreign trade with military material, realized pursuant to Act No. 38/1994 Coll., as amended by later regulations. In this way, the Ministry of Industry and Trade has obtained an overview of the type of military material, modes of its acquisition and its owners at the time an export application is submitted. Under that agreement, all the applications for granting licences for trading with military material submitted since the beginning of 2003 have been processed by the Ministry of Interior in cooperation with the country's intelligence services and the Police of the Czech Republic, also paying heed to the security interests of the Czech Republic. Approximately 200 applications have been checked so far.

Pursuant to the Resolution of the Government of the Czech Republic No. 915/2003, the Ministry of Industry and Trade is preparing the subject-matter of a law to regulate the handling of a defined group of military materials in the territory of the Czech Republic. This will partly eliminate the danger of illegal exports of military materials that could be acquired in the territory of the Czech Republic without proper control.

New findings and experience paving the way for drafting an amendment to Act No. 38/1994 Coll., on foreign trade with military material, as amended by later regulations, have been constantly accumulated in the Czech Republic. The Ministry of Interior has incorporated the proposed changes of the law into a document entitled "The Topics for Amendment of Act No. 38/1994 Coll., on foreign trade with military material, as amended by Act No. 310/2002 Coll.", which will be submitted to the State Security Council after being discussed in the Intelligence Activity Committee.

All the measures mentioned above are aimed at eliminating security risks posed by foreign trading with military hardware.

The institute of rejected transactions (known as "denials") through which the EU member states are mutually informed about rejected applications is significant for the functioning of the Common Foreign and Security Policy of the

¹⁷ Communications sent by diplomatic missions constitute the main information basis for statements of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs on applications for licences for foreign trading with military materials or modification of such licences (especially in terms of their territorial extension).

¹⁸ This activity is based on amendment to Act No. 148/1998 Coll., on the protection of classified facts and on change of some laws, made by Act No. 310/2002 Coll., which introduced, among other provisions, the institute of security competence of physical persons. This amendment has also changed Act No. 38/1994 Coll., on foreign trading with military material and on supplementing Act No. 455/1991 Coll., on business in trade (Trade Act), as amended by later regulations, and Act No. 140/1961 Coll., Criminal Act, as amended by later regulations, which mandatorily anchored the fulfilment of the conditions of security competence for members of statutory bodies and secretaries of corporate bodies applying for the licence to engage in foreign trade with military material.

EU, and - to a yet greater degree - for the Czech Republic, particularly with a view to the approaching date of its accession to the EU. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs is seeking to make the Czech Republic capable of participating in this system from the very first day such an involvement will be made possible by the EU.

The given issues are related to task No. 6-1

6.4 Control of the Non-proliferation of Weapons of Mass Destruction

In an effort to tighten up this country's control of the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons the State Office for Nuclear Safety, the Ministry of Industry and Trade, the Ministry of Interior, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the intelligence services have been meeting the pertinent monitoring tasks pursuant to Act No. 18/1997 Coll., on the peaceful use of nuclear energy and ionizing radiation (Nuclear Act), as amended by Act No. 13/2002 Coll. and within the intentions of Regulation No. 145/1997 Coll., on the registration and control of nuclear materials and their closer specification in the intentions of Regulation No. 316/2002 Coll. and pursuant to Regulation No. 179/2002 Coll., listing selected items and dual-usage items in the nuclear sector.

The ratification process of the Additional Protocol to the Agreement between the Czech Republic and International Agency for Atomic Energy on the application of guarantees pursuant to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons has been completed. The Additional Protocol came into effect on July 1, 2002. The so-called initial declaration pursuant to the Additional Protocol was drawn up on December 27, 2002. Under the terms of the declaration the Czech Republic (its State Office for Nuclear Safety) has been meeting all its obligations, within stipulated terms, in keeping with the appropriate provisions of the Additional Protocol.

As for the control of the non-proliferation of chemical weapons, the monitoring activities of the State Office for Nuclear Safety of the Czech Republic are being continuously promoted pursuant to Act No. 19/1997 Coll., on some measures connected with the chemical weapons ban, as amended by Act No. 249/2000 Coll. Throughout 2003 the State Office for Nuclear Safety was drafting background documents for an amendment of its own Regulation No. 50/1997 Coll., which implements Act No. 19/1997 Coll., as amended by Act No. 249/2000 Coll. That Regulation will be amended after completing the ongoing amendments of Act No. 19/1997 Coll. in connection with the Czech Republic's accession to the EU.

In May 2002, Act No. 204/2002 Coll. amended Act No. 21/1997 Coll., on the control of export and import of goods and technologies subject to the international control regimes. This statute came into effect on May 24, 2002.

Further steps are being considered within the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, including moves to strengthen the department's responsibility in the field of international control regimes aimed at the non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction or in tightening up sanctions (criminalisation) for violating the legislation connected with those control regimes.

As regards the control regime of the non-proliferation of bacteriological (biological) and toxic weapons, close attention is devoted to the issue of permits for working with highly risky biological agents and toxins, and control activities have been launched pursuant to Act No. 281/2002 Coll., on some measures connected with the ban on bacteriological (biological) and toxic weapons, and on change in the Trade Act (this law came into effect on June 28, 2002).

Seen from the viewpoint of its international commitments, the Czech Republic is known to have supported and to be implementing - pursuant to valid legislation - the decisions of the plenary sessions of the individual international control regimes aimed at tightening up measures against international terrorism (the Australian Group, the Nuclear Suppliers Group, the Zangger Committee, the Missile Technologies Control Regime, the Wassenaar Agreement). In keeping with the Resolution of the Government of the Czech Republic from November 18, 2002, the Czech Republic has joined the International Code of Non-proliferation of Ballistic Missiles, adopted at a conference in the Hague on November 25, 2002. Its implementation in the Czech Republic has not called for the need of taking any legislative changes.

7 INCREASED SECURITY STANDARDS AT AIRPORTS AND ABOARD AN AIRCRAFT

7.1 Ensuring Safety of the Czech Republic's Air Space and Protection of Objects of Interest against Air-launched Terrorist Attacks

The air space of the Czech Republic is open to flying under the terms laid down by the pertinent law and the international treaties. The use of the Czech Republic's air space for flying over specific areas may be prohibited or restricted on the grounds of the defence of the state, on security grounds or on the ground of environmental protection and health of the population. The terms for restricting or banning the use of the air space for flying is laid down by law.

In a bid to ensure the safety of the Czech Republic's air space and of its objects of interest against air-launched terrorist attacks, the country's air defence elements within the NATINADS - NATO Integrated Air Defence System have been reinforced since September 11, 2001. In case of a potential threat of a terrorist air attack using civil aircraft as a weapon, the appropriate procedure is based on the NATO document (C-M-2002) 59 NATMC and complies with the Resolution of the Government of the Czech Republic from October 10, 2001 (on the document "Use of Military Means to Prevent Abuse of Civil Aircraft as Instruments of Terrorist Attacks").

The Ministry of Defence has been devoting permanent attention to promoting the safety of the Czech Republic's air space in cooperation with the Department of Civil Aviation of the Ministry of Transportation.

During the NATO Summit in Prague the decision was taken - at the initiative of the Ministry of Transportation (referring to § 88 Section 3 of Act No. 49/1997 Coll., on Civil Aviation) - on the temporary introduction of security measures involving the restricted use of the Czech Republic's air space. This duly contributed to enhancing the safety of civil aviation over the territory of the Czech Republic.

The safety of the country's air space is ensured through the application of the standards and procedures under which the civil and military flight control authority and the bodies of the anti-aircraft defence are supplied with information on all the flights intending to enter the airspace of the Czech Republic, on the activities occurring close to the state frontiers and on flights in the vicinity of sensitive objects (the capital of Prague, Temelín Nuclear Plant and Dukovany Nuclear Plant) to ensure systematic evaluation of the aerial situation and, if required, to take action against air objects by using the country's anti-aircraft defence system.

7.2 Harmonizing the Czech Republic's Programme for the Protection of Civil Aviation with the Requirements Posed by Relevant International Organisations

The Czech Republic has been seeking to harmonize its National Programme for the Protection of Civil Aviation with the requirements of the European Conference for Civil Aviation (ECAC) and the International Civil Aviation Organisation (ICAO).¹⁹ For these purposes, the Czech Republic has been taking part in the discussions of and preparations for new security regulations in civil aviation or rather safeguarding their implementation in the Czech Republic's regulations.

The most recent, seventh updated version of Annex 17 to the Convention on International Civil Aviation ("Aviation Regulation L 17") from April 2002, has been in force since July 1, 2002. "The National Security Programme for the Protection of Civil Aviation of the Czech Republic against Illegal Acts" (NBPOCL), submitted to the State Security Council (BRS) by the Minister of Transportation is based precisely on Annex 17 to the Convention on International Civil Aviation and on the ECAC Doc. No. 30, Part II – Security, 1st edition – July 2003, and on the requirements of the Directive of the European Parliament and the Council (EC) No. 2320/2002 from December 16, 2002, which lays down the common rules in the civil aviation sector. The document was discussed by the State Security Council at its meeting on January 6, 2004 and approved with its Resolution No. 87.

NPBOCL lays down the procedures for the protection of civil aviation valid in the Czech Republic for both international and domestic traffic.

Seen in this respect, other documents prepared for the purpose of protecting civil aviation, including airport emergency plans, will be updated in 2004.

In keeping with the ICAO requirements, the Czech Republic has updated its "National Programme for Security Training in Civil Aviation" (NPBVCL) and according to the EU Directive it has reworked its own "National Quality Management Programme for Security Measures".

Act No. 258/2002 amending Act No. 49/1997 Coll., on civil aviation and on change and amendment to Act No. 455/1991 Coll., on business in trade (Trade Act), as amended by later regulations, has imposed stricter conditions for the provision of luggage handling services at public airports. This has applied the guidelines of the new EU Directive relating to the safety of civil aviation (the process of approving that Directive in the European Council and in the European Parliament was completed in December 2002).

Preparations got under way in 2003 for another amendment of Act No. 49/1997 Coll., on civil aviation, as amended by later regulations, within the Interdepartmental Commission for the Safety of Civil Aviation.

The given issues are related to task No. 7-1

¹⁹ Act No. 49/1997 Coll., on civil aviation and on changing and supplementing Act No. 455/1991 Coll., on business in trade (Trade Act), as amended by later regulations (Civil Aviation Act), contains a special provision on the protection of civil aviation against illegal acts. Under this act airport operators and providers of aviation activities, with the exception of recreational and sports flying, public flying performances and competitions, are obliged to draw up - before the start of each operation - programme for the protection of civil aviation against illegal acts which lays down measures and procedures for the protection of civil aviation and for safeguarding its implementation. Civil aviation protection programmes against illegal acts and their changes are approved by the Civil Aviation Authority.

7.3 Technical and Organisational Measures to Enhance Airport and Flight Safety

With goal to improve the security of the airports and air traffic control (ATC) were in the Czech Republic adopted following measures:

For airport security:

- 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 Czech Republic);
- intensified checks on perimeters of airports in co-operation with the Police of the Czech Republic;
- intensified checks on publicly accessible places (e. g. transport regime surveillance in front of the check-in hall of Prague Ruzyně Airport) carried out in co-operation with the Police of the Czech Republic;
- enhanced protection of air control.

For in-flight safety:

- stricter checking 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);
- improving of safeguarding of aircraft at the apron area;
- safeguarding of facilities of aviation service and aviation technology;
- extension of the 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 control of aircrafts of the Czech Airlines (ČSA, a. s.) on flights to risky destinations (Israel, USA etc.).

For risk-flight security:

- special checks on refreshment to be served
- supplementary physical check of baggage and passengers;
- provision for turning-off the power sources for electronic equipment and for their separate transport;
- deployment of air-marshals on flights with specific threat.²⁰

Additional measures, relating to civil aviation transport:

- safety training of personnel (retraining of the personnel according to new standards is provided since the January 1, 2000; security checks and examinations is performed semi-annually);
- the Civil Aviation Authority organises checks on the quality of security measures regularly, and the Civil Aviation Department of MDS does it randomly.

A key step in this area was the start of the construction of a new terminal at Prague Airport and its equipment with new detection technology. The original intention of the Ministry of Transportation to submit to the Government a document on the possibility of furnishing Prague's Ruzyně Airport with a system of programmable low-pressure chambers by the end of 2004 is being dropped due to the high price of that equipment.

The given issues are related to task No. 7-2

7.4 Ensuring of the financial coverage of the insurance risks in the area of the civil aviation

In the area of the ensuring of the financial coverage of the insurance risks in the area of the civil aviation, that can be connected with the potential terrorists acts or political development abroad, and in relation to the fact that international insurance companies decided to reduce the maximum limit of coverage for military and terrorist risks to 50 000 USD on 17th September 2001, the Government passed Act No. 409/2001 Coll., on the provision of state guarantees in the event of liability for damages resulting from military or terrorist acts brought about by the operation of an aircraft in relation to air transport operations. The Act came into effect on November 20, 2001.

The potential harmonisation of the insurance amounts in the area of civil aviation had been discussed at the EU (in close cooperation with the ECAC: "Eurotime" proposal) and global (ICAO) level. The both of the proposals intends to create a common fund for the expenses, that can arise out from the need to cover the inevitable financial backing of the economic complications in the civil aviation sphere. Such a complications can be caused by the potential affects of the

²⁰ Because of higher level of terrorist threat for the flights of the Czech Airlines (ČSA, a. s.), the police officers of the Rapid Response Unit of the Police of the Czech Republic were since the June 2003 engaged in the protection of flights of the Czech Airlines (ČSA, a. s.) Prague – London. Since the 2004 the Czech Republic is going to deploy its air-marshals on flights with specific threat. The service will be provided by members of the Alien and Border Police Service Directorate of the Police of the Czech Republic.

military conflicts or terrorist attacks (physical loss of the planes, loss of the life of the passengers and crews, followed by the drain of the custom, diffident of the security of the respective mean of transport).

The differences between the both proposals does inhere in the amount and diversification of the contributions of the potential participants (aviation companies, airports, governments).

The Czech Republic, represented by the Ministry of Transportation and Communications (and, in existence from January 1, 2003, the Ministry of Transportation), monitors all the abovementioned discussions, especially that one at the EU level. During the course of the 2002 and 2003 was not reached the clear international consensus or significant development in the respective area.

8 CIVIL DEFENCE, CRISIS MANAGEMENT AND THE INTEGRATED RESCUE SYSTEM

8.1 Participation in International Civil Defence Measures

International steps in civil defence relevant for the Czech Republic (especially activities at the level of NATO and EU) are being permanently monitored by the Ministry of Interior, its General Directorate of the Fire-Fighter Rescue Corps of the Czech Republic.

Immediately after the terrorist attacks on the United States in September 2001 NATO's Senior Civil Defence Planning Committee approved an Action Plan whose aim was to upgrade the quality of public readiness and alertness to possible terrorist attacks against the civilian population using chemical, biological or radioactive substances. Responding to such threats, an expert working group has been elaborating optional methodologies for minimum standards in the protection of the civilian population threatened by weapons of mass destruction. At its plenary session in 2004 the Senior Civil Defence Planning Committee is expected to approve further recommendations to carry on with the development of optional methodologies for the attainment of minimum standards in the civil defence sector.

Similar initiatives have been evolved by the civil defence authorities of the European Union. An "Action Plan for Civil Defence – Response to Terrorist Attacks" was drawn up at an emergency meeting of the directors general of the civil defence organisations in the countries of the European Economic Space, held in the Belgian town of Knokke in October 2001. A training project is getting off the ground within an enhanced cooperation regime, also elaborating the topic of protecting the civilian population in case of terrorist attacks using chemical, biological, radiological or nuclear (CBRN) substances, means and weapons. An agenda on interconnecting contact points in case of CBRN events is also being developed within the EU jurisdiction.

Officials of the Ministry of Interior, the General Directorate of the Fire-Fighter Rescue Corps of the Czech Republic regularly attend all the relevant meetings and training courses at the NATO and EU levels concerning the civil defence sector.

Resolution of the Government of the Czech Republic from April 22, 2002 No. 417 approved a document called "Concept of the Protection of the Population until 2006 with an Outlook for 2015". An annex to the Resolution the Government of the Czech Republic contains a timetable of basic measures in civil defence which describe in detail the individual tasks and responsibility for their implementation until 2006, while outlining the main task up to 2015, including an objective for the Ministry of Interior - namely to assess the state of implementation of the Concept by December 31, 2006.

In an effort to unify and further specify the procedures in implementing the tasks of the timetable, every year the Ministry of Interior, the General Directorate of the Fire-Fighter Rescue Corps of the Czech Republic makes ample use of specialized meetings attended by the employees of the government ministries and other bodies of central state administration and secretaries of the Security Councils in the individual regions of the Czech Republic. At the same time, instructional and methodological training courses are organized together with the Fire-Fighter Rescue Corps in the individual regions in compliance with Act No. 239/2000 Coll., on the integrated rescue systems and change of some laws, as amended by Act No. 320/2002 Coll., to implement regional civil defence programmes.

To discharge the tasks mentioned above the Ministry of Interior, the General Directorate of the Fire-Fighter Rescue Corps of the Czech Republic has prepared - for the deliberations of the Civil Emergency Planning Committee - a document covering the issues of detecting, sharing and evaluating data on nuclear, chemical, biological and radiological situation under the state of general menace or a state of war and for coping with emergency situations connected with terrorist attacks. The Civil Emergency Planning Committee noted that document and charged the Committee Chairman with the task of submitting it, together with a proposal for further proceedings, for discussion to the State Security Council. Depending on the results of its negotiations, the State Security Council will proceed towards the gradual construction of a necessary structure, working in conjunction with the State Office for Nuclear Safety, the Ministry of Health and other government ministries, and towards establishing a National Monitoring Coordination and Evaluation Centre (in the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Interior, the General Directorate of the Fire-Fighter Rescue Corps of the Czech Republic).

A Joint Programme of the European Council and the EU Commission on the issue of nuclear, biological, chemical and radiological substances (NBCR Programme), aimed at improving cooperation in preventing, preparing for, reducing and mitigating the consequences of terrorist NBCR attacks with a view to the population, the environment, the food chain and property was adopted in the European Union in December 2002. For the time being the Programme has not been elaborated in the Czech Republic at the central level. However, some of the Czech government ministries are participating in partial projects.

Following an analysis of the prevailing needs and requirements, the new post of a specialist for rescue and liquidation work in emergency situations involving the incidence of B agent was created in the Institute of the Protection of the Population at Lázně Bohdaneč. This particular person is responsible for meeting the expert and methodological needs of the entire General Directorate of the Fire-Fighter Rescue Corps of the Czech Republic.

8.2 Collection of Data on the Amount of Dangerous Substances

Data on the quantity of dangerous substances and technical documentation for the prevention of the outbreak of serious industrial accidents in plants are collected and information on the location of dangerous substances in the Czech Republic is published on a permanent basis pursuant to the provisions anchored in the Convention of the UN European Economic Commission on the effects of industrial accidents transcending state frontiers and Act No. 353/1999 Coll., on the prevention of serious accidents caused by selected dangerous chemicals and chemical preparations, as amended by later regulations (Act No. 82/2004 Coll.).

In keeping with the conclusions of the session of the Czech Republic's Central Emergency Team on November 23, 2001, the publishing of information that could be abused for eventual terrorist activities was restricted (the Central Emergency Team has ruled that until the amendment of Act No. 353/1999 Coll., such information should be classified as special facts pursuant to the Emergency Act 240/2000 Coll.). A list containing data on the types and quantities of dangerous chemicals stored in specific industrial plants was removed from the internet.

The Ministry of the Environment's Regulation No. 383/2001 Coll., on details pertaining to the handling of waste, which further specifies Act No. 185/2000 Coll., on wastes and change of some laws, came into effect on January 1, 2002.

At the end of 2002 the Government of the Czech Republic received a draft amendment of Act No. 353/1999 Coll., prepared by the Ministry of the Environment in cooperation with the Ministry of Interior and the Ministry of Industry and Trade. The draft amendment was approved and published in the Collection of Laws (No. 82/2004 Coll.), effective as of April 1, 2004. The Act comprises the following provisions:

- on the restrictions imposed on the publishing of information concerning the quantity and location of dangerous substances stored in objects and facilities;
- on the introduction of physical protection of plants and facilities where dangerous substances (classified in the "A" and "B" categories) are stored.

The given issues are related to task No. 8-1

8.3 Providing Physical Protection of Nuclear Materials and Nuclear Facilities

Physical protection of nuclear materials and nuclear facilities (including the transport of nuclear material) in the Czech Republic is operatively modified on the basis of ongoing evaluations of the actual risks of potential terrorist attacks.

Requirements for the physical protection of nuclear materials and nuclear facilities (including the transport of nuclear material) are being constantly tightened up in compliance with the recommendations of the International Agency for Atomic Energy and especially in view of the anticipated revision of the international Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Materials in the Czech Republic

As for strengthening the physical protection of nuclear facilities equipped with nuclear reactors, measures corresponding to the requirements outlined in the letters sent by the Chairwomen of the State Office for Nuclear Safety on February 13, 2002 and April 23, 2002 have been introduced in the nuclear facilities concerned. Furthermore, these measures have been made yet stricter in a letter of the Deputy Chairman for Nuclear Safety dated January 29, 2003, being further specified in a letter by the Chairwoman the State Office of Nuclear Safety on October 23, 2003. These stricter measures reflect the demands posed by the recommendations of the International Agency for Atomic Energy (as laid out in the document INFCIRC 225/Rev.4) and by the preliminary results of negotiations on the revision of the International Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Materials (published in the document INFCIRC 274).

The Czech Republic's technical systems for the physical protection and safety devices and technology at nuclear facilities are modernized on an ongoing basis (whenever required and in compliance with the Nuclear Act). The year 2003 saw the termination of an operation codenamed "Revitalization of the Technical System of Physical Protection and Establishment of a Reserve Control Centre". Meanwhile, microwave barriers on the perimeter of the guarded space around the (Dukovany) Nuclear Power Plant are being replaced by more modern, reliable and efficient detectors; a spike barrier was installed at the reserve entrance (all the measures taken at the Dukovany Nuclear Power Plant). New elements are being tested for biometric identification of persons, while protective features were reinforced at the Temelín Nuclear Power Plant. Delaying devices were strengthened, a closed-loop TV system installed and additional metal detectors mounted at the site of the school reactor VR-1 at the Faculty of Nuclear and Physics Engineering of the Czech Technical University Faculty in Prague. The safety precautions and technology as well as the existing industrial TV network were modernized at the radioactive waste depository Richard of the Administration of Radioactive Waste Deposits.

The technical system for the physical protection of the Nuclear Research Institute at Řež was thoroughly modernized in 2002 in cooperation with and thanks to the financial assistance of the US Department of Energy.

§ 18 Letter l) of the Czech Republic's Nuclear Act was also amended in 2002, while the personnel performing sensitive work pursuant to special regulations are checked for their security competence under the provisions of § 81b Section 3 of Act No. 148/1998 Coll., as amended by Act No. 310/2002 Coll..

The draft amendment of Regulation No. 144/1997 Coll., under preparation by the Czech State Office for Nuclear Safety has been included in the legislative plan of the Government of the Czech Republic for 2003. In keeping with the scheduled legislative changes, an interdepartmental working group to be charged with the task of defining a model of a basic threat to the physical protection of nuclear materials and nuclear facilities, including transport of nuclear materials, is envisaged to be set up in 2004.

The Czech Republic's Act No. 18/1997 Coll., (Nuclear Act) amends the provisions of the Act on the Police of the Czech Republic and imposes on the Police of the Czech Republic the duty to participate in the physical protection of nuclear material and its transport. In 2003, the Police of the Czech Republic participated in providing security precautions at a total of 19 transports of nuclear material.

The given issues are related to tasks No. 8-2 and 8-3

8.4 Addressing the Problems of Detection of Radioactive Material, the Functioning of the National Radiation Monitoring Network (NRMS)

Reconstruction of the country's NRMS pursuant to the Resolution of the Government of the Czech Republic No. 478/2001 and in keeping with the coordinating and managing role of the State Office for Nuclear Safety under the terms of Regulation No. 319/2002 Coll. continues unabated. Another ongoing project is the exchange or transfer of data on the radiation situation or findings signalling the outbreak of an emergency situation, both by foreign partners (based on bilateral agreements concluded especially with the Czech Republic's neighbours) and primarily on the basis of a coordination agreement signed by the State Office for Nuclear Safety and the Ministry of Interior's General Directorate of the Fire-Fighter Rescue Corps.

Since the Czech NRMS has not been built for the purpose of monitoring under military situations (there are different requirements for securing the network's vital resistance, scope of measurements, density of monitoring points, data interpretation etc.), it is necessary - in keeping with the newly created strategy of the Army of the Czech Republic (in the past monitoring of the military situation was coordinated and carried out comprehensively the defence sector whose part was civil defence) - to define in no uncertain terms the powers and monitoring requirements in situations involving the use of nuclear and radiological weapons and to ensure the completion of the entire system.

The results of measurements made by the CRMS indicate that in case of a radiation accident occurring in the territory of the Czech Republic or abroad background materials will be obtained on the strength of which measures may be initiated for the protection of the civilian population under an eventual radiation hazard. This, however, does not apply to precautions in case of the use of nuclear weapons.

The Regulation of the State Office for Nuclear Safety No. 319 from June 13, 2002, on the functioning and organisation of a nationwide radiation monitoring system has laid down the requirements for the work of such a network, including data transmission within its framework. Under the terms of this particular Resolution and the Resolution of the Government of the Czech Republic No. 478/2001 the State Office for Nuclear Safety, acting in cooperation with the other departments concerned, processes and regularly publishes - in conjunction with the State Institute of Radiation Protection (SÚRO) - annual reports on the monitoring of radiation situation in the territory of the Czech Republic.

In anticipation of the Czech Republic's accession to the EU the Czech Republic has adopted Act No. 13/2002 Coll., amending Act No. 18/1997 Coll., (Nuclear Act) pursuant to which the Ministry of Finance, the Ministry of Defence, the Ministry of Interior, the Ministry of Agriculture, and the Ministry of the Environment have been commissioned to participate in the activities of the national radiation monitoring network. Under peaceful conditions, this network is run by the State Office for Nuclear Safety. The State Office for Nuclear Safety is expected to discharge its duties imposed by Act No. 18/1997 Coll. (as later amended) even in a state of menace and in a state of war; nevertheless it should be emphasized that the Early Detection Network, a major component of the Czech Republic's CRMS, has its limitations in technical terms (its scope of measurements, protective features etc.) since it was constructed to meet the requirements of a radiation accident.

Mobile groups are also one of the components of the CRMS. Participating in their activities are the State Office for Nuclear Safety, the Ministry of Finance (the General Directorate of Customs) and the Ministry of Interior (the General Directorate of the Fire-Fighter Rescue Corps and the Police of the Czech Republic). Five mobile monitoring groups detached from the chemical laboratories of the Fire-Fighter Rescue Corps in the regions concerned have been built as part of the Czech Fire-Fighter Rescue Corps. They were equipped with top-notch technology for field monitoring of radiation situation, and their staff was professionally trained with the help of the State Office for Nuclear Safety. In the early stages of a radiation accident (i.e., during and soon after the leak of radionuclides into the atmosphere) the State Office for Nuclear Safety expects - as part of the further construction of the CRMS - to involve in the work of the mobile groups also other previously selected mobile groups of the Fire-Fighter Rescue Corps for prompt and simple monitoring purposes (dose rate, time and place). The mobile groups from the departments involved in the activities of the CRMS took part in two joint exercises in 2002 to test their response to a radiation accident.

The five laboratories of the Czech Republic's Fire-Fighter Rescue Corps discharge their monitoring duties on an ongoing basis pursuant to Act No. 18/1997 Coll., as amended by later regulations, and Regulation No. 319/2002 Coll. The key purpose of the above activities is to monitor the prevailing dose rates and behaviour of radionuclides in the terrain and to take samples from the environment throughout the territory of the Czech Republic. These tasks have already been met. Joint measurements and data sharing will be tested as the next step. These monitoring groups discharge the duties set by the CRMS both under routine conditions and in case of accidents.

The Operation and Information Centre of the Fire-Fighter Rescue Corps of the Czech Republic keeps in permanent touch with the State Office for Nuclear Safety (liaison site), receiving daily information on the actual radiation situation. Since it has also been serving as a "national warning site" for the International Agency for Atomic Energy (IAEA) in Vienna, regular training courses are held for the personnel incorporated into the Operation and Information Centre (OPIS) of the General Directorate of the Fire-Fighter Rescue Corps, with communication being regularly checked as well. Communication is secured through a data line and e-mail transmissions. Meanwhile, the State Office for Nuclear Safety has completed its videoconferencing technology which will also be used for communication purposes.

Units provided by the Customs Administration also participate in the work of the mobile groups, and their tasks are met pursuant to Act No. 18/1997 Coll., as amended by later regulations, and Regulation No. 319/2002 Coll. The main purpose of those activities is to monitor prevailing doses, dose rates and activities of radionuclides in the terrain, and to take samples of the individual components of the environment all over the territory of the Czech Republic.

Catering for the needs of the CRMS, the Customs Administration secures the work of the so called measuring points at border crossings, regarded as the network's emergency units. These measuring points are used to obtain data on radionuclide contamination of persons, transport vehicles, goods, objects and materials at border crossings. Three stationary detection systems were newly installed at roadside customs houses at the Czech Republic's border crossings in 2003, thus raising their overall number to 11. No stationary detection systems have been installed at railway border

crossings for technical reasons. An alternative solution has been selected for detection – use of radiation pagers and hand-held radiometers.

In keeping with the restructuring of the customs system in the Czech Republic, the installation of detectors of radioactive materials and sources of ionizing radiation at selected road and railway border crossings where similar devices of the neighbouring state cannot be used (installation of those detection devices is necessary also in view of preparations for interlinking the Czech Republic to the Schengen Information System) was eventually reconsidered. After the Czech Republic's accession to the EU greatest accent in this sphere will be laid on mobile customs supervision teams whose actual location will be decided in keeping with the regional system.

The given issues are related to task No. 8-4, 8-5

8.5 Ensuring the Operability of Warning and Notification System

The Czech Republic's Unified Warning and Notification System is secured and operated by the Ministry of Interior's General Directorate of the Fire-Fighter Rescue Corps. In technical, operational and organisational terms the system is run under the terms of the Regulation of the Ministry of Interior No. 380/2002 Coll., on the preparation for and execution of the tasks in protecting the population. The Ministry of Interior has at its disposal as many as 5,037 sirens, of which 4,451 are remote-controlled, for the purpose of early warning of the population on potential dangers. These cover as much as 80 % of the country's territory with warning signals. Services of the Czech Radio and Czech Television may also be used for emergency notification.

The operability of the country's Warning and Notification System is regularly checked at noon on each first Wednesday of the month.

An early warning system concerning the safety of food (RASSF, Rapid Alert on Food and Feed System) is operated in the sector of the Ministry of Health and the Ministry of Agriculture.

8.6 Tasks Facing the Country's Integrated Rescue System

The events of September 11, 2001 and shortly afterwards brought a major impulse to re-examine the existing priorities in the field of integrated rescue systems (hereafter "IRS"). As early as in October 2001 the Czech Republic saw the beginning of a phenomenon known as the sending of "anthrax envelopes". In this case the Czech IRS units intervened on more than 2,000 different occasions. Responding to a task set by the Central Emergency Team a document was speedily drawn up by the Ministry of Interior's General Directorate of the Fire-Fighter Rescue Corps. Entitled "The Standard Plan for the Response of the IRS Elements in Case of a Terrorist Attack Using High-Risk Biological Agents", the document was compiled with the participation of experts from the State Office of Nuclear Safety, the State Institute for Nuclear, Chemical and Biological Protection (SÚJCHBO), the Army of the Czech Republic, the Police of the Czech Republic, and the Chief Hygienist of the Czech Republic. In reaction to this kind of cooperation involving the above mentioned subjects the General Directorate of the Fire-Fighter Rescue Corps organized a conference on the theme "Terrorism and IRS" held at Poděbrady on May 3 and 4, 2002. Acting on the results of that gathering new tasks and priorities of the IRS could be formulated. These take into consideration the key purpose of the IRS elements faced with the threat of terrorism - namely to provide efficient assistance to the population during a terrorist attack and to minimize the impacts and damages, while warning and preparing the population for the possibility of such attacks. The following tasks have been identified:

1. To provide technical and material supplies to the elements of the Integrated Rescue System for operations related with acts of terrorism, namely explosions, while ensuring maximum possible safety for the intervening personnel with a view to the potential use of dangerous agents.
2. To introduce a suitable structure of available rescue teams to cater for the needs of the Government or regional administrators for the purpose of giving an immediate, well-coordinated response to terrorist attacks or to set up alarm plans of the Integrated Rescue System. Another task is to draw up new IRS documentation usable for operations in response to anticipated types of terrorist attacks and to test them during exercises.
3. To raise public awareness of the steps necessary for individual protection of the inhabitants and to provide psychological assistance to victims of terrorist attacks.

The next three chapters describe how those key tasks facing the IRS in connection with the threat of terrorism are fulfilled in the Czech Republic.

8.7 Completing the Provision of Intervening IRS Units with Technology and Special Protective and Technical Devices

The task of upgrading the quality of the equipment used by the IRS units, especially the fire-fighter brigades, with mobile technology and technical means to help them in flexibly coping with the consequences of any emergency situations, including potential terrorist attacks deploying weapons of mass destruction (hereafter "WMD") was approved by the Resolution of the Government of the Czech Republic from April 22, 2002 No. 417 on the Concept of the Protection of the Population until 2006 with an Outlook to 2015.

8.8 IRS Alarm Plans and Other Special Documents

In November 2003 the Minister of Interior approved the IRS Central Alarm Plan (hereafter "CAP"). Within its framework as many as 44 IRS teams were set up, its members being recruited from the IRS special forces and units which may be deployed to cope with most types of terrorist attacks. Out of those 44 units (primarily the Fire-Fighter Rescue Corps of the Czech Republic, the Army of the Czech Republic, the Police of the Czech Republic and the State Office for Nuclear Safety), 19 teams are available directly to cater for the needs at the central management level. Those 19 teams include a recovery (USAR team) also used for operations beyond the borders of the Czech Republic, plus monitoring, decontamination, search, laboratory and medical teams. The CAP also incorporates teams of the Army of the Czech Republic utilizing mobile capacities of their army laboratories (mobile chemical laboratory SONDA CH, a special mobile anti-epidemic team, a stationary microbiological laboratory, a hospital and quarantine facility, an army veterinary operations group). However, the only team of the Army of the Czech Republic capable of serving as a hospital and quarantine base for particularly dangerous infections is known to have a limited capacity. Under a framework agreement concluded between the Ministry of Interior and the Ministry of Defence, this particular facility, which is just being built, is still listed in the overview of usable forces and facilities incorporated in the IRS (4 beds are set aside for these purposes). The IRS stationary microbiological laboratories are permanently geared up for use as biological protection of the troops of the Army of the Czech Republic and - if need be - their cooperation with the IRS will be arranged. The IRS mobile hygienic-epidemiological laboratory is ready to serve for the identification of biological agents in the terrain. The laboratory's existing equipment is being modernized on an ongoing basis, depending on the available financial means. The laboratories operated as the responsibility of the State Office for Nuclear Safety, the Ministry of Health and the Ministry Agriculture are checked and gradually incorporated into coordination links within the IRS. The concept of chemical-technical services of the Fire-Fighter Rescue Corps of the Czech Republic, which is being prepared, devotes adequate attention to the chemical laboratories and their cooperation with the other components in the system.

At the same time, the list of experts from the above-mentioned units who may be deployed when coping with situations resulting from different forms of terrorist acts is being constantly specified and updated. Seen in this light, CAP is becoming a universal tool for eliminating the aftermath of terrorist attacks.

In a similar vein, the individual regional authorities of the Czech Republic have been drafting their own IRS alarm plans for their regions. These are expected - among other goals - to secure a certain degree of self-sufficiency of the individual regions in providing eventual rescue and liquidation services when coping with the repercussions of terrorist attacks, at least until the arrival of the centrally administered IRS forces and facilities dispatched to help the regions.

Other major IRS documents relating to the task of eliminating the aftermath of terrorist attacks were drawn up in the Czech Republic between 2002 and 2003. In addition to other documents, a standard plan codenamed "Výbuch (Explosion)" Ref. No. PO-1985-15/IZS-2004 was prepared pursuant to the Resolution of the State Security Council No. 295/2002 from May 14, 2002. In view of the most common type of anticipated terrorist attacks the significance of this particular document, approved by the Minister of Interior on February 4, 2004, is evident.

Instructions of the General Manager of the Fire-Fighter Rescue Corps of the Czech Republic, stipulating a standard of activities for the country's integrated rescue system in joint operations during emergency situations caused by the use of radiological weapons (the so called dirty bomb), were approved on February 3, 2004. This methodological blueprint will be tested at a major international IRS exercise codenamed Beskydy 2004 in March of that year, and depending on the results of the exercise the document will be duly distributed to the all IRS elements.

Terrorism poses the danger of attacks on passenger aircraft. That is why the Ministry of Interior, its General Directorate of the Fire-Fighter Rescue Corps, working in conjunction with the Ministry of Transportation (air traffic control) and the Ministry of Defence, the Police of the Czech Republic, and some other partners, has begun drafting a manual of standard activities for the IRS components in case of an air crash. After testing the prevailing conditions and prerequisites, a tactical exercise of the IRS units of the Liberec Region was used to test the efficiency of these methods. Proceeding from the results of that exercise and subsequent negotiations, a trilateral agreement is being prepared for conclusion by the Ministries of Transportation and Communications, Defence and Interior, and the above-mentioned standard activities manual will be issued.

Similarly, manuals for other activity standards usable as methodological and training documents for operations in the wake of eventual terrorist attacks, are also under preparation in the Czech Republic.

8.9 Ensuring of the public awareness about the steps, necessary for the individual defence and about the psychological aid for the victims of the terrorist attacks

In the Czech Republic exists relevant telephone information line (841 111 120). At present are calls at abovementioned number forwarded to the continuously operating SitCen of the GD FFRC CR. The special phone number in not make public. In the case of need will be the number advertised, equipped by the relevant staff and logistical support. (Note: Calls are charged).

Within the framework of the Internet presentation of the Ministry of Interior is constantly run and continuously actualised Internet presentation of the FFRC CR (<http://www.mvcr.cz/2003/hasici.html>).

Continuously is secured the adequate information flow toward the public concerning :

- the existing crisis management in the Czech Republic;
- the systemic preparation works, designed to the various possible threats;
- and about the routinely planned and already processed measures, aimed at the area of civil protection.

In the case of emergency situation is maintained a stable readiness for early rendering of a relevant basic and specialised information to the public.

Manuals and videocassettes have been prepared and are being prepared devoted to the problem of civil defence. This material is primarily intended for municipalities and schools.

The media presentation of this material on public access radio and television has also been secured.

The Ministry of Interior (GD FFRC CR) issued relevant documents, handling with the agenda of the civil defence (public manual "In the case of emergency"; methodical manual "Civil Self-Defence", designed for the purposes of the state administration bodies, local self-governance bodies, legal entities and entrepreneurs; video-cassette containing video-spots, describing basic information about the accurate behaviour of the population, facing different forms of threats.

Via the mass media channels are enlighten some aspects of the fire rescue, crisis management Integrated Rescue System and civil defence. Regional offices of the Fire Rescue Brigades prepared the plans of the preventive educational activity, related to the agenda of the fire rescue and civil defence in the course of emergency situations. To ensure a early warning of the population in the case of emergency situation are signed appropriate arrangements between the Ministry of Interior (GD FFRC CR) on the one side and the Czech Television and Czech Broadcasting Corporation.

An information campaign is also being realised, in appropriate forms, related to the problem of combating terrorism (with special attention to the civil defence agenda) and is being played out on both academic ground and in cooperation with academic circles and non-government organisations.

During the course of the 2002 and 2003 were realized a number of activities, dedicated to the agenda of terrorism (including the topic of "civil defence"), where participates the member of the academic sphere. Within the framework of the suitable lectures and seminars the members of the security community can present the results of its work and to establish a feedback between the security community, other experts and widest public.

The agenda of terrorism from the "academic" point of view constantly monitors the Institute of the International Relations (subsidiary part of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs), by means of its scientific and publishing activity. During the course of the 2003 the Institute of the International Relations resolved two scientific projects, backed by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (RB 12/13/2003 a RB 15/12/2003) and the experts of the Institute of the International Relations dedicated to the topic of the fight against terrorism a large part of its publishing activities.

It, from the point of view of experts of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs represents the adequate contribution of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to the expert part of the counter-terrorist effort of the Czech Republic.

One of the forms how to go along with the abovementioned task is the involvement of the academic sphere into the process of the elaboration of the relevant grants, dedicated to the agenda of the counter-terrorism measures (including the attacks with use of the weapons of the mass destruction).

Ensuring of the psychological aid for the population affected by the potential terrorist attack or by any other serious extraordinary situation is one of the three basic pillars of the newly established FFR CR Psychological Service. The two other basic pillars are:

- to provide post-traumatic help for intervening staff of the Integrated Rescue System;
- to participate at the work of the staff department during the recruitment of the new rescue workers.

8.10 Area of the Cooperation between the Ministry of Interior (GD FFRC CR) and the Ministry of Education, Youth and Sport

Since 1st September 1999, an educational programme entitled "Human Protection in Emergency Situations" has been part of selected subjects at primary and secondary school level.

In 2002 the MoEd approved the additional educational material "Accidents with the Release of Hazardous Substances", "Radiation Accidents" (chemistry - physics), "Natural Disasters" (geography - biology), "Self Defence and Mutual Assistance" (civil - family education). Four video films were distributed to all primary and secondary schools entitled "Floods and Human Protection", "Accidents with the Release of Hazardous Substances", "Before Emergency Rescue Services Arrive", and "Civil Defence Under Emergency Situations".

MoEd Directive (and Additional Directive), that assures the inclusion of the topic of civil defence in educational programmes is effective from March 15, 2003 ("Civil Defence Under Emergency Situations – Amendment to the educational documents for basic schools, grammar schools, specialised schools, higher industrial schools", No. 13 586/03-22). The educational set tasks of the basic and grammar school does consist 6 classes in each form, handling with the topics of self-preservation, health education and property preservation in case of the natural disaster, industrial accident and in case of the threat or execution of the terrorist attack. All the schools received a copies of the methodical handbook "Civil Defence Under Emergency Situations", issued by the Ministry of Interior (GD FFRC CR).

Documentation on shelter, evacuation and activities on the outbreak of an emergency situation was further specified within respective schools. The level of keeping the shelters in accurate stand and the incorporation and extension of the topic "Civil Defence Under Emergency Situations" within the educational courses is since 2001 constantly supervised by the Czech Educational Inspection Board, that also annually prepares a final report about the respective topic.

The MoEd also by degrees distributes other didactic aids and specialist materials related to the topic of civil defence have also been distributed to schools with the cooperation of MoI (GD FFRC CR), which have also been topically expanded by the problem of terrorism.

9 MIGRATION, ASYLUM AND CUSTOMS

9.1 International Cooperation and Data Exchanges in the Sector of Migration and Asylum

The issues of international cooperation and exchanges of data on migration and asylum are covered by the amendment of the Asylum Act effective as of February 1, 2002. With this Act the Czech Republic has completed the task of harmonizing its legislation with the currently valid Community law on asylum and the so called Euro-amendment to the Act on the Residence of Aliens, published in the Collection of Laws under the No. 221/2002 Coll. Here are our comments on the problems involved:

The Ministry of Interior as the guarantor of the subject-matter of the law prepared its draft on temporary protection of aliens and a draft which amends - in connection with the Act on temporary protection - Act No. 326/1999 Coll., on the residence of aliens in the territory of the Czech Republic and on change of some laws, Act No. 325/1999 Coll., on asylum and the change of Act No. 283/1991 Coll., on the Police of the Czech Republic, as amended by later regulations, and Act No. 359/1999 Coll., on socio-legal protection of children. The draft law on temporary protection of aliens, submitted to the Government of the Czech Republic within a fixed deadline i.e. by November 25, 2002, came into effect on January 1, 2003 and was promulgated in the Collection Laws under the No. 221/2003 Coll.

The problem of interpreting selected articles of the 1951 Convention on the Legal Status of Refugees and the 1967 New York Protocol is regulated primarily by drafting new legal changes in the field of granting asylum at the level of the European Union, particularly by defining minimum standards for the application for asylum procedures. The Czech Ministry of Foreign Affairs (its Human Rights Department) is kept informed of those activities evolved of the Ministry of Interior.

In anticipation of the Czech Republic's membership of the EU preparatory work has been launched to apply the EC Council Directive No. 343/2003 on the determination of state competent to consider applications for asylum submitted in some of the member states of the European Union (the so-called Dublin II) from 1990 and the EC Council Directive No. 2725/2000, on the establishment of the "Eurodac" system, as a tool for establishing the identity of applicants for asylum and persons detained during unauthorized crossing of the EU external frontiers or frontiers between the individual EU member countries. The "Eurodac" system is made up of a central unit set up by the EU Commission (operating with a central computerized fingerprint database containing fingerprints of the subjects concerned) and electronic equipment for data transmission between the EU member states and the central database.

The Department of Asylum and Migration Policy of the Ministry of Interior of the Czech Republic has opened its Dublin Office which - in cooperation with the Alien and Border Police Service - will discharge tasks stemming from the pertinent agreement and the already quoted EC Council regulations. The actual modes and forms of cooperation are being currently elaborated.

These problems are resolved as part of preparations of the Alien and Border Police Service of the Czech Republic for its involvement in the international Schengen system. The "Eurodac Czech Republic" centre, being established at the Institute of Criminology in Prague, has been attached to the existing and currently expanded AFIS information system. Facilitating prompt identification of persons on the basis of their fingerprints, this system is used by the Police of the Czech Republic for the purposes of criminal prosecution and its control of both legal and illegal migration. The system's standardized software product meets the requirement of compatibility with the systems already serving in the EU member states. The network will be fully operational on the day of the Czech Republic's accession to the EU.

As regards the compliance with the standards governing the international protection of human rights, the overall situation in the asylum procedure sector in the Czech Republic is being monitored - among other institutions - by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (its Human Rights Department). This particular Department also acts through the diplomatic missions in providing information and formulating standpoints and positions necessary for reliable functioning of the procedures for granting asylum on the part of the Ministry of Interior and the appropriate courts (§ 87 Section 1 of the Asylum Act). For instance, close to 150 applications of this kind were handled in 2003, while their overall numbers keep rising. Acting at the request of the appropriate authorities (e.g. the Alien Police), the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Czech Republic also formulates positions concerning human rights in the countries of origin of asylum-seekers in keeping with the principle of non-refoulement pursuant Article 33 of the Convention on the Legal Status of Refugees (ban on expulsion and return).

The given issues are related to task No. 9.1, 9-2, 9-3

9.2 Monitoring Situation in Facilities for Refugees and Asylum Seekers

The Department of Asylum and Migration Policy of the Ministry of Interior of the Czech Republic daily monitors the situation in the country's facilities for refugees and asylum-seekers through daily reports and official records and statistics. This also applies to any emergency situation arising in such facilities in relation to their surrounding localities, eventually the rest of the Czech Republic, whenever such situations involve refugees and asylum-seekers. Accent is focused on offences and criminal activities with a potential link to organized crime and with view to persons coming from selected countries where specific terrorist organisations are known to be particularly active.

The gist of cooperation with the Police of the Czech Republic and the other specialized services lies in identifying and operatively reporting all suspicious cases. While discharging tasks pursuant to the Asylum Act and other special regulations, the Police and the intelligence services of the Czech Republic are authorized to consult the registers of the Ministry of Interior kept in connection with the asylum procedures and to use the data therein, including personal data.

The intelligence services of the Czech Republic have also established contacts with the Alien and Border Police Service Directorate ("Migration reports" are regularly sent). The services also cooperated with the Ministry of Interior by sending their comments when drafting the document "Emergency Plan in Case of a Large-scale Migration Wave".

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs continuously provides relevant information to the Ministry of Interior obtained through the network of the country's diplomatic missions abroad.

9.3 Protection of the State Frontiers in Compliance with the Schengen Requirements

In order to protect the country's international frontiers pursuant to the Schengen requirements, the organisational structure of the Alien and Border Police Service was changed as of January 1, 2002, and a specialized unit of the Police of the Czech Republic was set up with nationwide jurisdiction and responsibility for discharging tasks in the protection of the state frontiers and the residence of aliens throughout the territory of the Czech Republic. This particular unit is also the only subject responsible for coordinating direct activities connected with the protection of the Czech Republic's international frontiers with the border protection authorities in neighbouring countries and in the EU members.

The Alien and Border Police Service checks persons entering and leaving the Czech Republic, including verification of the authenticity of their travel documents and prerequisites qualifying them for entering the territory of the Czech Republic. At border crossings persons and motor vehicles are checked against data in all the police registers. Since the Czech Republic's accession to the EU, the process of checking the EU citizens has been narrowed down to identification of persons with travel documents, while only selected persons are checked at the border crossings. Activities at the border crossings are coordinated with the customs and police authorities of the neighbouring states.

A major change in the legislative conditions allowing to promote and improve the protection of the country's international frontiers was the promulgation of Act No. 216/2002 Coll., on the protection of the state frontiers of the Czech Republic and on change of some laws, which came into effect on January 1, 2003. Checks of persons crossing the Czech frontiers through border crossings and the systemic protection of the frontiers are basically carried out in keeping with the Schengen standards. This is a task also set by the Schengen Action Plan of the Czech Republic 2003, approved by the Resolution of the Government of the Czech Republic from June 4, 2003 No. 544. Under the terms of the Act on the protection of the state frontiers of the Czech Republic, protective devices were installed at the international frontiers to prevent illicit border crossing by transport vehicles. Intended to help in fighting organized illegal migration, such devices are part and parcel of the system of protecting the country's international frontiers especially in combination with border guard duties.

Since May 2001 the above-standard border regime existing on the common frontiers between the Czech Republic and Slovakia, allowing for free movement of both countries' citizens across the common border, has been regulated by negotiations with the Slovak Republic on changes in the content of the Agreement concluded between the Government of the Czech Republic and the Government of the Slovak Republic on the abolition of visa obligation and the Treaty of the Czech Republic and the Slovak Republic on adjusting the border regime and on cooperation on their common frontiers, as changed by amendment No. 205/1998 Coll. (hereafter "regime agreement"). Early in July 2003 the Czech Republic sent to the Slovak side for consideration a new draft amendment of the current regime agreement. Bilateral expert negotiations were held in Prague between September 24 and 25, 2003. Follow-up deliberations leading to the finalization of the texts of the documents were held in Bratislava between November 25 and 26, 2003. There are signs that the regime agreement may come into force on May 1, 2004 or on the thirtieth day from the day of the exchange of instruments of ratification, unless these are exchanged before that day. An amendment of the "regime agreement" was signed in Bratislava on January 27, 2004 and at the moment the Parliament of the Czech Republic is debating whether to give consent with its ratification. Concurrently, preparations are in full swing for drafting executive regulations for this particular agreement, namely the Covenant on the establishment of sites for crossing the state frontiers outside border crossings.

Of considerable importance for promoting the protection of the country's international frontiers is the adoption of the document called "Action Plan in the Struggle with Illegal Migration". This sets the task of concentrating the Czech Republic's migration policy on the efforts to elimination of all forms of illegal migration and other illegal activities in the sector of international migration, both by introducing international cooperative measures and steps at the national level. Having approved the Action Plan in its Resolution No. 85 from January 6, 2004, the State Security Council also ruled that the document should be submitted to the Government of the Czech Republic for discussion.

Activities within the Phare Programme were also focused on strengthening the protection of the international frontiers of the Czech Republic. An 18-month project Phare 2002 "Schengen Action Plan and the Schengen Information System – Second Phase" was launched in February 2003, linking up to the successfully finished project Phare 1999, which made a sizable contribution to creating a team of experts whose members - now holding different posts - are today participating in the implementation of the Schengen Action Plan. Furthermore, the team has helped in furnishing the Police of the Czech Republic with needed technology for efficient operations against illicit migration of people.

During the discussions within the relevant EU Council working groups the Czech Republic prefers the rapid completion of the discussion about the functionalities of the Visa Information System (VIS) and Schengen Information System II (SIS II), that will enable the launch of the systems.

Alongside with the Czech Republic's membership in the Schengen and coming removal of the control at the internal EU borders there doesn't exist possibility to assure security of the internal space of the state, just the efficient and effective systems of the Schengen nature, as are SIS II and VIS.

9.4 Modernizing the Visa Process

Pursuant to the Resolution of the Government of the Czech Republic from November 18, 1998, No. 748, the Ministry of Interior's Alien and Border Police Service Directorate and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs have been working together on across-the-board introduction of an electronic system for issuing visas, and for data and electronic mail transmission (known as "Visa Process Modernization"). This covers automatic as well as non-automatic dispatch of required data on visa applicants for security screening in the centre (where consultations are under way between the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Police of the Czech Republic). The system comes complete with the printing of visas on labels, while recording all granted visas (eventually rejected visa applications) and registering the visa aliens' crossing of the frontiers of the Czech Republic. Its data may also be used for the needs of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the intelligence services and the Police of the Czech Republic for checking individual persons before entering the Czech Republic, when crossing its frontiers (i.e. during entry, departure or stay of a particular visa alien in the territory of the Czech Republic).²¹

Following its test operation in 1999, the module was gradually installed at all the diplomatic missions of the Czech Republic that issue visas (these currently number 109).²²

Between 2002 and 2003 the Ministry of Interior and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs jointly drafted and produced a form known as "Application for Granting Visa of the Czech Republic" modelled on the Schengen pattern. This form may provide the Czech Republic's central authority (the Ministry of Interior, its Alien and Border Police Service Directorate) with photographs and data filled in by visa applicants. The system facilitates scanning information from the form, sending the data in batches from the Czech Republic's diplomatic missions to the Ministry of Interior's Alien and Border Police Service Directorate, and - with the help of the "Form-File" software application - storing the processed data into the "EVIC2" database of visa aliens.

Each self-sticking label has a machine-readable zone from which data may be scanned by an opto-reader and stored into an information system. They are expected to be personified with ink printers, including the printing of visa applicants' photographs.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs has completed its testing of a new type of printers providing for the data printed in the data section of the visa label to be soaked into more layers of the visa label. This will eliminate the need of using a security foil, up till now pasted over the data section of the visa label. A completely new protective feature is the printing of photographs of visa applicants into a reduced format on the left hand side of the visa label.

Since March 2003 innovated visa labels of the Schengen type have been gradually introduced at the Czech embassies and diplomatic missions. A new version of the visa label, fully compatible with the EU specimen, is being prepared to coincide with the Czech Republic's accession to the EU.

The system is being constantly innovated. An innovated version of the EVC2a visa process was developed by the Ministry of Interior, while work is currently under way on the development of the EVC2b process, harmonized with the Schengen systems. Also the Ministry of Interior's Alien and Border Police Service Directorate has been restructuring the EVIC2 system to meet the requirements posed by the Schengen systems. This is associated with the prepared possibility to file Czech visa application forms on the internet.

The Ministry of Interior is implementing its Alien Information System (AIS) whose purpose is to integrate the Modernization of the Visa Process and the information systems operated by the Service of the Alien and Border Police, and modernize information backup of the service to be ready to meet the requirements of the Schengen Implementation Convention. The second stage of the AIS construction proceeded and was eventually completed in December 2001 when the contracted supply company delivered its technological model. The third stage was completed in 2002 with the test operation of the AIS system in the centre and in a selected District Alien and Border Police Directorate. As of December 20, 2003 all the programming work on the system was completed and the network was put into verification test operation. At present the supplier company is engaged in troubleshooting to remove shortcomings detected during the test operation by the staff of the Alien and Border Police Service. At the same time, end users are attending training courses, with the AIS server core undergoing load tests. The latter are vital for checking whether the communication lines are passable and for determining the time of the system's response. Under preparation is a proposal to extend the hardware component of the system to achieve its optimum response. There are no serious defects in the system, all the drawbacks detected during the test operation have been entered into the timetable for finishing repairs and are being gradually eliminated. At the same time, the system is adjusted and fine-tuned according to requirements of its end users. The AIS routine operation is expected to start in the first quarter of 2004.

Under preparation are the structures and activities to be discharged by the centre in the network of Schengen consultations for international cooperation (VISION – anticipated date for launching its operation is June 1, 2004) and project plans for a False and Authentic Document (FADO) Information System. The AIS is expected to constitute one the core departmental information systems linked up to the national and international data network.

9.5 Conclusion of Readmission Agreements

Up till now, a total of 12 readmission agreements have been signed between the Czech Republic and the countries which are significant for the Czech Republic in terms of its asylum and migration policy (Austria, Poland, Romania,

²¹ On February 6, 2002 the Consular Department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs also sent to all the diplomatic missions of the Czech Republic a wire reiterating the duty of the diplomatic missions to attach to applications for visas of the Czech Republic copies of all the documents on the basis of which such visas were granted, including copies of pertinent travel documents. This procedure is regulated by Article 26 Section 4 of the Circular of the Consular Department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs for granting visas.

²² As many as 471,028 visas were granted in 2003 within the framework of the EVC visa programme.

Hungary, the Federal Republic of Germany, Slovakia, Bulgaria, Canada, Croatia, France, Slovenia, Moldova - while agreements with the last four mentioned countries have not yet come into effect). Negotiations with other countries have been launched or are being prepared. Since 1999 proposals have been made for the conclusion of readmission agreements with a whole number of countries although not in all cases have these initiatives met with adequate response conducive to initiating expert-level deliberations.

The Czech Republic will continue to exert efforts towards initiating negotiations on draft readmission agreements, notably with countries such as F. Y. R. O. M. (Macedonia), Serbia and Montenegro, Viet Nam and Iran. On the other hand, no initiatives are envisaged aimed at concluding readmission agreements with states with which the European Union is seeking agreements (Morocco, Sri Lanka, Russian Federation, Pakistan, Hong Kong, Macao, Ukraine, Albania, Algeria, People's Republic of China and Turkey).

9.6 Harmonizing the Czech Republic's Visa Policy with that of the EU

The visa policy of the Czech Republic is fully harmonized with the European Union's visa policy in terms of the list of states whose citizens are obliged to have their visas when crossing the external frontiers of the EU (Annex 1 (II.) Council Directive (EC) No. 539/2001, as amended by later regulations, the so-called "black list").

A different situation prevails in the list of states whose citizens have been exempted from the visa obligation (Annex 1 (II.) Council Directive (EC) No. 539/2001, the so-called "white list"). There is no harmonization with Australia, the Sultanate of Brunei, Canada, El Salvador, Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Guatemala, Cyprus (also an acceding state), Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Romania, Singapore, Slovakia (also an acceding state), Venezuela, Hong Kong, and Macao.

No additional measures will have to be taken in relation to some of the countries listed above (Slovakia, Cyprus), while visa-free agreements have already been negotiated or are shortly before conclusion with some other states. In some cases the pertinent contractual documents have not yet formally come into effect (Paraguay, Guatemala, El Salvador). Documents containing draft visa-free agreements with some other countries are being prepared for discussion by the Government of the Czech Republic (Panama), others are to be debated in the Minister's Board (Nicaragua, Brazil). A draft government document for the adjustment of the now valid unilateral measure to lift the visa obligation (for Hong Kong and Macao) and for reciprocal abolition of the visa obligation in cases when such measures respond to the previous similar unilateral step taken by the other side (Bolivia, Venezuela) are also under preparation for debate in the Minister's Board. Last but not least there are signs that the wording of new visa-free agreements will soon be agreed at a working level (Romania, Mexico).

However, it is evident that in case of some countries abolition of the visa obligation for the Czech citizens cannot be anticipated in the foreseeable future (USA, Canada, Australia), while some other states do not seem to be responding to the Czech Republic's efforts for mutual adjustment of their visa regime (Singapore, the Sultanate of Brunei).

After its accession to the EU the Czech Republic will take into consideration the positions of the appropriate EU authorities when concluding agreements on facilitating visa contacts with some countries (e.g. Ukraine and the Russian Federation).

The given issues are related to task No. 9-4

9.7 Technical Measures to Protect Personal Documents Against Forging and Altering

In an effort to enhance the protection of personal documents (identity cards, passports, driver's licenses, alien documents) against forgery, altering and abusing in case of theft, such documents are being gradually exchanged in the Czech Republic for variants protected under the EU standards and meeting the Interpol recommendations (in terms of protective features, materials etc.). Following the decision of the Department of Informatization of Public Administration of the Ministry of Interior not to transfer personal data on lost identity cards to the Police of the Czech Republic, its "Doklad" (Document) system, part of the Ministry of Interior's overall information network, will be completely rebuilt and the vital data kept in its administrative and traffic-administration registers will only be made available to the Police of the Czech Republic.

Biometric elements potentially usable for further upgrading the quality of the process of identification and the bearer's identification with the document are a hotly debated issue.

Since July 2000 the Ministry of Interior has been operating a system of central personification of machine-readable documents of the Czech Republic whose ultimate aim is to provide greater protection of identity cards against forging, altering and abusing in case of theft. This system produces machine-readable passports and identity cards with a printed likeness and signature of the holder of the document. Since the documents are machine-readable the process of handling documents at border crossings will be faster and more accurate.

Machine-readable identity cards are produced and personified for the whole Czech Republic at a single venue, under the most stringent security precautions. In this way, any illicit manipulation with non-personified documents is virtually ruled out, while uniform personification of machine-readable identity cards is attained together with maximum security and transparency of the entire process. As conceived, the system has allowed for the use of production technologies whose very high price makes it virtually impossible for this equipment to be transferred and utilized at lower levels. According to the current information, not a single forged or altered machine-readable identity card has appeared in the Czech Republic thus far.

Act No. 53/2004 Coll., which amends some laws relating to the registration of the population, will come into force on April 1, 2004. Part of this legislative change is the amendment of Act No. 328/1999 Coll., on identity cards, as amended by later regulations, under whose terms the validity of identity cards without machine-readable data, issued until December 31, 2003, is expected to expire by December 31, 2008 at the latest. In 2004 the Government of the Czech Republic will issue its Directive on the implementation of this amendment, giving the actual deadlines for the exchange of identity cards without machine-readable data depending on their dates of issue.

As with machine-readable identity cards, machine-readable passports are also personified in the Czech Republic centrally, using state-of-the-art technologies. Thanks to the high security standards of such documents, not a single forged or altered machine-readable passport of the Czech Republic has been registered by December 31, 2003.

As of January 1, 2001, the entire agenda relating to enhanced protection of driver's licences in the Czech Republic was transferred from the competence of the Ministry of Interior to that of the Ministry of Transportation. New production of driver's licences (EU design) is being prepared to be launched later in 2004. The design of the new driver's licences of the Czech Republic, currently under preparation, will be submitted to the EU authorities for comments in 2004. Meanwhile, the Ministry of Transportation is drafting an amendment of its Regulation No. 31/2001 Coll., on driver's licences that will regulate, among other procedures, also the issuing of new driver's licences of the EU design. Driver's licences will be gradually exchanged for documents protected according to the EU standards and meeting the Interpol recommendations (in terms of protective features, materials etc.).

The given issues are related to tasks No. 9-5, 9-6, 9-7, 9-8 and 9-9.

9.8 Technical Measures to Protect Personal Documents against their Abuse in Case of Theft

Within the overall information system of the Police of the Czech Republic its "Doklad" (Document) system comprises complete records on stolen and lost gun permits and arms certificates, and incomplete records on stolen and lost passports (data for the period since January 2000 are only available), invalid identity cards and a database of stolen motor vehicles. The database also covers data on applications, issued travel documents, on retention of travel documents, on denials (to issue travel documents) or revocation of travel documents.²³ These data are used in connection with the issue of travel documents by individual local authorities with extended powers, eventually by officers of the Police of the Czech Republic.

In its identity cards information system the Ministry of Interior keeps data on lost and stolen documents, hence invalid identity cards; its travel documents information systems containing data on lost and stole travel documents.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs keeps a file and electronic records on lost or stolen diplomatic and service passports. Requests for blocking such passports are sent to the Ministry of Interior. Furthermore, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs coordinates proceedings in matters involving evaluation of lost, stolen or forged visa labels. Acting on an ongoing basis, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (its Consular Department) sends information on lost, stolen or forged visa labels to the Alien and Border Police Directorate of the Police of the Czech Republic.

9.9 Conceptual Steps Aimed at Facilitating Integration of Aliens in the Territory of the Czech Republic

The policy of the Government of the Czech Republic to integrate aliens legally settled in the territory of the Czech Republic on a long-term basis is implemented through its "Concept for the Integration of Aliens in the Territory of the Czech Republic" (hereafter "Concept"), approved by the Resolution of the Government of the Czech Republic No. 1266/2000.

The main objective of the "Concept" is to enable aliens legally settled in the country on a long-term basis to bring their own legal status closer to that of the other citizens, to promote the principle of equal opportunities of those aliens in terms of employment, business, social security, education, health care, housing, participation in public and political life, culture, religion, and language.

Primarily the Ministry of Interior, the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs, the Ministry of Education, Youth and Physical Training, the Ministry of Health, the Ministry of Industry and Trade, the Ministry of Culture and the Ministry for Regional Development are responsible for elaborating and introducing conceptual and practical measures supporting the integration of aliens in the Czech Republic. There are other authorities and institutions, e.g. the Academy of Sciences of the Czech Republic, the Czech Statistical Office and the social partners of the Council for Economic and Social Accord, also involved in the introduction of the "Concept".

Until the end of 2003 the implementation of the given tasks and the participation of the individual authorities and institutions when introducing the "Concept" into practice were coordinated at the interministerial level by the Ministry of Interior of the Czech Republic through its interdepartmental "Commission of the Ministry of Interior for Drafting and Implementing the Policy of the Government of the Czech Republic in the Integration of Aliens and the Development of Intercommunity Relations".

²³ The bodies responsible for meeting the task are - according to their competence - OIVS MV (system operation), OSČ MV (methodological system management), OPR MV (updating database in 24-hour cycles), OKIS MV (technical cooperation in project implementation).

Note: On the other hand, abuse of "identity card" or "birth certificate" is very frequent. A role is played here by the working procedure in changing citizens' family name and given name at their request (provisions of § 72 of Act No. 301/2000 Coll.), eventually procedures in acquiring citizenship (provisions of § 3, § 3a and §4 of Act No. 40/1993 Coll.); in this connection we should single out the state of the database of the information systems of the register of citizens and records of birth registration numbers (Act No. 133/2000 Coll.), which in some cases give inaccurate or even duplicate data causing the Police considerable problems especially when checking identity of persons pursuant to provisions of § 13 of Act No. 283/1991 Coll., on the Police of the Czech Republic.

The Government of the Czech Republic is annually briefed on the efficiency of the measures adopted, setting further tasks ensuing from the development and realization of the "Concept".

A basic framework for the Czech Republic's integration policy has been developed since 1999. This has led to many different measures adopted by the government ministries that paved the way for a gradual adjustment of the overall course of the integration of aliens legally settled in the territory of the Czech Republic on a long-term basis, and for the state's target-oriented role in shaping intercommunal relations.

However, despite the progress made in this sector it is evident that only in some cases has the country succeeded in creating a coherent ministerial strategy for the integration of aliens. A major obstacle in the promotion of the "Concept" is the fact that some of the measures introduced have yet to filter down to the local level, which has to be regarded of key importance in view of the integration of aliens.

The most important analytical and conceptual documents hitherto adopted within the framework of the "Concept" include the following: "Analysis of the Situation and Status of Aliens Living in the Territory of the Czech Republic on a Long-term Basis", "Draft Legislative and Practical Measures Adopted by the Government Ministries within the Framework of the 'Concept' in Connection with the Czech Republic's Accession to the EU", "Integration Policy Plans of the Ministries between 2004 and 2006" and "The Concept of Selecting and Processing Statistical Data Associated with the Migration and Integration of Aliens in the Territory of the Czech Republic". Considerable attention is constantly devoted to drafting and introducing projects in support of practical measures aimed at integrating aliens.

No small attention will have to be devoted in 2004 to updating and putting those documents into practical life and to completing what is called "Multi-source Analysis of the Situation and Status of Aliens Living in the Territory of the Czech Republic on a Long-term Basis". Another sphere which deserves special attention is the solution of problems involving the collection and evaluation of statistical data on migration and integration of aliens, and the completion of the "Plan of Studies and Research Projects on Aliens and their Communities as Seen from the Viewpoint of their Integration in the Territory of the Czech Republic between 2004 and 2006". The entire conceptual programme of activities in this respect should be culminated in 2004 with the elaboration of the "Comprehensive Proposal of Long-term Legislative and Practical Measures as Part of the Concept in Connection with the Czech Republic's Accession to the EU."

A major landmark in the continued development of the "Concept" and its organisational provisions since 2004 has been the transfer of the agenda relating to the coordination of this Concept implementation from the Ministry of Interior to the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs, as approved by the Resolution of the Government of the Czech Republic No. 1252/2003.

The given issues are related to task No. 9-9

10 ENSURING OF THE SECURITY OF THE EMBASSIES OF THE CZECH REPUBLIC, THEIR STAFF AND OTHERS CITIZENS OF THE CZECH REPUBLIC ABROAD

10.1 Security of the Diplomatic Missions of the Czech Republic Including their Personnel and Family Members during Emergency Situations in Foreign Countries or during Declaration of a State of Emergency or a State of General Menace in the Czech Republic

What are called "emergency" plans and evacuation directives valid at the embassies and diplomatic missions of the Czech Republic²⁴ in case of an emergency situation in the host country are continuously updated during personnel and organisational changes at the diplomatic missions pursuant to the current "Guidelines for the Activities of Diplomatic Missions during the Declaration of a State of Emergency, a State of General Menace or a State of War in the Czech Republic and during Emergency Situations in the Host Country", adopted in 1999. According to an updated directive, a new plan will be drawn up by April 2005, and subsequently reworked for each personnel and organisational change at the diplomatic missions of the Czech Republic, with regular annual revisions. But the directive says that "emergency" plans will no longer be elaborated. Instead "Action Plan for Diplomatic Missions in Case of Extraordinary Events, Emergency Situations, and in a State of War" will be drafted. The main reason for this lies in the fact that pursuant to Act No. 240/2000 Coll. on emergency management, an emergency situation cannot be declared in a foreign country (that is possible only in the territory of the Czech Republic).

An updated evacuation plan for the building of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Prague has already been prepared for approval. "The Guidelines for the Activities of Diplomatic Missions during the Declaration of a State of Emergency, a State of General Menace or a State of War in the Czech Republic and during Emergency Situations in the Host Country", issued in 1999 will be updated through "The Guidelines for the Activities of Diplomatic Missions of the Czech Republic during Extraordinary Events, Emergency Situations and in a State of War" which are ready for approval.

While updating the emergency management concept of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs a new decision of the Minister of Foreign Affairs No. 1/2004 on changing the setup of the emergency team of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and on the approval of the statutes of the emergency team was approved in 2003.

In view of the growing number of security risks abroad (see, for instance, unconfirmed reports on the preparation of a terrorist attack on the Czech Embassy in Warsaw in March 2004, and the terrorist attacks launched on diplomatic missions generally) the Ministry of Foreign Affairs is drafting a comprehensive analysis of security precautions and provisions for the diplomatic missions of the Czech Republic abroad. On the basis of this analysis, which should be ready in April 2004, specific measures will be proposed to secure reasonable (standard) protection of the embassies and diplomatic missions of the Czech Republic.

In case of the worsening of the security situation in the specific country can the Consular Department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, on the basis of the impulse made by the embassy and in cooperation with the relevant "territorially orientated" departments and the Public Relations Department, to issue the warning for the citizens of the Czech Republic, that are going to travel to the individual country. The warning should be presented during the Internet presentation of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. About the issued warning the Consular Department should inform also the other EU member states (via the Coreu information network) should.

The given issues are related to task No. 10-1

10.2 Elaborating Procedures in Case of Threat to the Safety of Physical Persons and Corporate Bodies from the Czech Republic during Emergency Situations in a Host Country

This particular group of problems centres on the Resolution of the State Security Council (hereafter "SSC") No. 133/2000 on a document called "Draft Binding Procedure for Coping with Emergency Situations Relating to Terrorism Occurring Abroad and Concerning the Interests of the Czech Republic", amended by the SSC Resolution No. 283/2002 "Draft Binding Procedure for Coping with Emergency Situations Relating to Terrorism and Threatening the Health and Lives of the Citizens of the Czech Republic".

At the beginning of 2004 the Intelligence Activity Committee of the State Security Council of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs will be submitted an updated version of the document entitled "The Principles of Cooperation for the State Authorities under a Threat to the Rights and Interests of the Czech Republic and their Citizens in Case of a Deteriorated Security Situation Abroad or in Case of an Emergency Situation Abroad".²⁵

"The Guidelines for the Activities of Diplomatic Missions of the Czech Republic during Extraordinary Events, Emergency Situations and in a State of War" also incorporate the document of the European Council No. 15754/2003 from December 4, 2003 entitled "Directive on Consular Protection of the EU Citizens in Case of a Crisis in Third Countries" which regulates the protection of the citizens of the EU member states as well as citizens of the states acceding to the EU in May 2004. In this way new standard procedures are introduced at the embassies and diplomatic missions of the Czech Republic, which - taken in synergy with the diplomatic missions of the EU member states - will provide for greater security, offering protection to the physical persons and corporate bodies from the Czech Republic through any

²⁴ The evacuation directives and emergency plans elaborated by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs are related solely to the building of the embassy or diplomatic mission and not to the residence or flats of the employees.

²⁵ The document describes, among other things, the basic security risks the individual diplomatic missions of the Czech Republic should be prepared to cope with. The document covers among extraordinary situations abroad also deteriorated security situations in which diplomatic missions of the Czech Republic may find themselves after the declaration of a state of emergency in the Czech Republic. Following the approval of the document by the State Security Council individual standard proceedings for those extraordinary events (i.e. issues concerning task No. 10.1) are expected to be drafted.

diplomatic mission of any EU member state and vice versa – the diplomatic missions of the Czech Republic are ready to provide protection to any citizen of any EU member state. These procedures are part of the "Action Plan for the Diplomatic Missions during Extraordinary Events, in Emergency Situations and in a State of War".

A document devoted to solving cases of Czech citizens whose safety is jeopardized in a host country in hygienically and epidemiologically unsafe areas and in regions posing potential risks following the use of warfare agents or in case of an accident involving their leak (e.g. Anthrax, Variola etc.) is currently in preparatory stages. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs is updating the document called "Draft Binding Procedure for the State Authorities for Coping with Emergency Situations Abroad Relating to Terrorism and Threatening the Health and Lives of the Citizens of the Czech Republic". The Czech Republic's intelligence services are also engaged in rewriting that document.

10.3 Providing Quality Recruitment and Training of Personnel Selected for Working Abroad

In an effort to keep upgrading the overall quality of training Czech personnel to be sent for foreign service, both in terms of form and content, the Ministry of Interior (including the Police of the Czech Republic), the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Ministry of Defence of the Czech Republic have been exchanging information to improve the recruitment and training of employees. This is tailor-made according to their stipulated and defined powers given by their individual posts to facilitate their work abroad and to provide ongoing and subsequent post-traumatic care for such persons.

At the level of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, measures aimed at the comprehensive training of its personnel sent for foreign service, including preparation for situations connected with the threat of terrorism, are incorporated in the training programmes drawn up by the Diplomatic Academy in cooperation with the Special Projects Department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (preparation of lecturers). The subjects devoted to model responses to situations relating to terrorism (terrorist threat, methods of countering terrorism) are included - in a corresponding manner - in the curricula of the standard training programmes prepared by the Diplomatic Academy as part of its module "Security Policy". That is destined for continuous education of all the staff of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Early in October 2003 the Diplomatic Academy organized for the graduates of the DA1 programme and for other employees of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs a one-week course at the Ground Forces Military Academy at Vyškov. The bulk of this training course was devoted to methods of coping with the dangers of a terrorist attack, complete with practical training in handling military technology. Similarly conceived seminars and lectures will be incorporated in the Diplomatic Academy's training modules also in 2004.

Seen from the perspective of the Ministry of Interior, this particular area concerns primarily liaison officers, i.e. police officers who are detailed or sent for duty abroad under an agreement between the Ministry of Interior and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs on the sending liaison officers to diplomatic missions of the Czech Republic and their activities there, adopted on July 21, 1998.

Czech police officers have been sent for foreign duty since 1999. At present, a total of 45 police officers are operating in Macedonia and Kosovo, while 18 members of the Rapid Deployment Force of the Police of the Czech Republic are in Iraq, protecting the Czech experts working in CPA and the staff of the Embassy of the Czech Republic in Baghdad. In cooperation with the Ministry of Interior the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Czech Republic has trained and dispatched one liaison officer to the Russian Federation and one liaison officer to Slovakia.

At the level of the Ministry of Interior (Police of the Czech Republic included), the training of employees sent for foreign duty is governed by the relevant conceptual documents and internal regulations (describing the terms for sending such personnel to pre-departure training courses, organisational provisions and tasks facing police officers as part of such training programmes). This type of training is connected with the individual parts of the overall system of training police officers whose special parts are designed to develop competencies acquired by the policemen during their training or eventually in their practical work. The actual content and forms of such training courses are flexibly modified according to the specific tasks the individual police officers are sent to discharge abroad. Before their departure for foreign duty liaison officers are trained at the Diplomatic Academy of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Every year the training facility of the Army of the Czech Republic trains 10 police officers sent for foreign service. They invariably undergo a 14-day intensive course. These programmes offer a special service training and special psychological preparation focused on the specific features and requirements of the service to be discharged in that particular foreign country. Participation in those training courses depends on attendees' performance of their professional duties in their home units and on the length of their training before departure.

The overall level of specialized police training in terms of selection and preparation of Czech police officers for foreign duty may be judged as very positive and trouble-free.

The Jan Evangelista Purkyně Military Medical Academy in Hradec Králové and the 52nd Central Army Medical Institute in Prague provide training for specialized medical personnel sent for foreign missions. Employees pursue their activities on the basis of stipulated specifications. If need be, health care and treatment is provided by own forces or is arranged under international treaties. Subsequent post-traumatic care is given to the personnel returning from foreign missions in the territory of the Czech Republic in the Central Army Hospital in Prague.

11 INFORMATION AND MEDIA POLICY

The purpose of the measures described in this chapter is to ensure early, professional and coordinated information of the general public on the part of the executive branch in case of an emergency situation (i.e. including terrorist-related events) and to secure cooperation of state administration authorities and self government with the media under such situations.

The Media Group attached to the Central Emergency Team and provided for by the Ministry of Interior's Press and Public Relations Department deals with conceptual activities in the field of media impact. With these goals in mind the Media Group has prepared a document called "Binding Principles for the Central Emergency Team's Communication with the Media", which was approved on November 9, 2001. If need be, the work of the Media Group attached to the Central Emergency Team is secured by the Ministry of Interior.

In 2002 the Press Department of the Office of the Government of the Czech Republic drafted a document aimed at activating the Government Centre for media response to emergency events. The document is kept with the Directress of the Department as a classified material. Up till now this internal guideline has been "field-tested" on two occasions: during the flood in August 2002 and during the NATO Summit in Prague at the end of 2002.

The gist of the document covers the activation of the Press Department in cases of a sudden threat posed to the state during natural or industrial disasters, sudden health risks jeopardizing a larger section of the population and during serious threats to the country's military security, including terrorist attacks. The document envisages close coordination between the Press Department of the Office of the Government of the Czech Republic and the appropriate departments of all the government ministries, notably the Ministry of Interior, the Ministry of Defence, and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Those three ministries in particular are expected to be particularly active in the first stage of emergency situations. Their active role is anticipated at a time when the relevant departments and their emergency teams will function as the main decision-making bodies. In the second phase of an emergency situation, when responsibility for decision-making passes to the Central Emergency Team at the Ministry of Interior, the Press and Public Relations Department of that Ministry will be in charge of communications with the general public in conjunction with the Press Department of the Office of the Government of the Czech Republic. The latter will be activated at that moment in case responsibility for decision-making is transferred to the Government and the Premier so that the Press Department of the Office of the Government could smoothly take over the role of the Government's centre for communication with the media; this will be achieved in a close link with the existing media activities pursued by the Central Emergency Team.

Depending on the nature of their specific tasks, the individual departments and other central government authorities prepare different forms of responses to potential terrorist threats. Departmental media strategies are conceived and developed in a way to be fully functional at the times when the Central Emergency Team is not in session.²⁶

In most government departments and other central government authorities the issue of briefing the media in case of terrorist attacks is not covered independently, forming part of their standard proceedings. As a rule, these are adequately governed by their internal guidelines for media relations.

²⁶ If several government ministries are affected, their proceedings have to be jointly coordinated.

**ROAD MAP OF MEASURES
IN THE CZECH REPUBLIC
IN FIGHTING TERRORISM**

1 ACTIVE PARTICIPATION ON THE INTERNATIONAL COUNTER-TERRORIST EFFORT

	Measure	Timetable	In charge
1	To monitor, update and evaluate the ability of the Czech Republic to meet its obligations ensuing from the Declaration on Combating Terrorism of the European Council from March 26, 2004.	continuously, according to the development at the EU-level	co-ordination: Ministry of Interior, in co-operation with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs
2	After completing research phase to launch development or implementation of relevant technical countermeasures as part of information systems and military technology.	Transition from problem-solving to development phase: for project "Energie" - by December 31, 2006; for project "Elektron" - by December 31, 2005.	Ministry of Defence (National Armament Agency)
3	Completion of research to determine the possibility of raising manpower protection against the effects of weapons of mass destruction. Subsequent start of development stage, followed by industrial production. Following projects are involved: "Dálka", "Sedativa", "Expres", "Imunis", "Specmun", "Sarin", "Burneti", "Protilátky" AB-AGENS, C Agens and Biomonitoring.	Continued research and start of development stage - by Dec. 31, 2004	Ministry of Defence (National Armament Agency)
4	Continued research as part of the "Terror" project: "Kosa" and "Klam".	According to timetable of "Terror" study	Ministry of Defence (National Armament Agency)
5	Provide police training and supervision of Iraqi police work.	during 2004	Ministry of Defence (Military Police)
6	Solve partial problems posed by sending Czech rescue teams abroad (e.g. need to make a financial deposit in CZK or foreign currency).	Dec. 31, 2004	Ministry of Interior, General Directorate of Fire-Fighter Rescue Corps
7	Continued participation in political reconstruction of Afghanistan, while granting humanitarian assistance to that country.	During 2004, depending on developments in that country	Ministry of Foreign Affairs, in case of humanitarian impact of the presence of Ministry of Defence units
8	Continue participation in political reconstruction of Iraq and humanitarian assistance to that country.	During 2004, depending on developments in that country	Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Interior in case of humanitarian impact of the presence of Ministry of Defence units
9	Continued humanitarian evacuations of sick Iraqi citizens.	During 2004	Ministry of Interior

2 INTERNATIONAL COMMITMENTS OF THE CZECH REPUBLIC AND INTERNAL LEGISLATIVE ARRANGEMENT, RELATED TO THE FIGHT AGAINST TERRORISM, WITH SPECIAL REGARD TO THE AGENDA OF THE FIGHT AGAINST FINANCING TERRORISM

	Measure	Timetable	In charge
1	Perform immediate analysis of obstacles preventing CR to ratify UN Convention on Suppressing the Financing of Terrorism (to find a possibility for ratifying the Convention).	June 30, 2004	Ministry of Interior, in co-operation with the Ministry of Justice, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Ministry of Finance
2	Ratify and fully implement UN Convention on Suppressing the Financing of Terrorism.	Depending on adoption of internal norms crucial for full implementation of commitments contained in Convention	Ministry of Foreign Affairs
3	In a bid to ensure smooth fulfilment of tasks ensuing from Council Regulation No. 2580/2001 to draft a special act enabling CR to meet tasks stemming from Directive.	September 30, 2004	Ministry of Finance in cooperation with the Ministries of Foreign Affairs, Interior and Justice

3 POLICE WORK AND COOPERATION BETWEEN THE POLICE OF THE CZECH REPUBLIC AND THE ARMY OF THE CZECH REPUBLIC, AND OTHER SUBJECTS

	Measure	Timetable	In charge
1	Prepare for and receive EU Council evaluating mission coming to examine the level of antiterrorist measures in CR.	Depending on mission's arrival: November 2004	Ministry of Interior, intelligence services
2	Draw up framework of CR's continued involvement in EU Council working group E12 (third Pillar) in terms of early preparation of analytical documents on situation overview and assessment of threats in the regions discussed.	June 30, 2004	co-ordination: Ministry of Interior
3	Draw up framework for CR's continued involvement in EU Council working group COTER (second pillar) in terms of early preparation of analytical documents on situation overview and assessment of threats in the regions discussed..	June 30, 2004	co-ordination: Ministry of Foreign Affairs in cooperation with intelligence services
4	Finish preparatory work for establishment of a National Schengen Information System (NSIS) within Ministry of Interior.	Depending on deadline for submitting relevant documents (tentative term: December 31, 2004)	Ministry of Interior (Police CR)
5	Recruit into Unit for the Detention of Organized Crime of the Service of Criminal Police and Investigation linguistically well-trained personnel and skilled for adequate involvement in EU Council working group E12 and in Europol.	Term: December 31, 2004	Ministry of Interior (Police CR)

4 **ACTIVITIES OF INTELLIGENCE SERVICES OF THE CZECH REPUBLIC**

	Measure	Timetable	In charge
1	Implement project Comprehensive Concept of Classified Government Communication.	Pursuant to relevant Resolution of the Government of the Czech Republic - by December 31, 2006	Executive Vice Chairman, Intelligence Activity Committee and First Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Interior
2	Draw up draft law on the control of intelligence services.	Pursuant to agenda of Intelligence Activity Committee and Plan of Legislative Work of the Government of the Czech Republic – by September 30, 2004	Prime Minister; together with First the Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Interior
3	<p>Analyse scope of legal powers granted to intelligence services needed to cope with tasks in combating international terrorism. Assess whether current powers of intelligence services (namely their purpose, extent and focus) correspond with those enjoyed under national legislation by intelligence services in other EU members. Powers granted to Czech intelligence services should allow for efficient cooperation with partner services in other EU members, including exchange of vital information.</p> <p>Concentrate on possibility of granting intelligence services following powers:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - to receive information and necessary help not only from public administration bodies but also other subjects laid down in law, e.g. aircraft carriers (passenger information), banks and other financial institutes (e.g. information on bank accounts, their owners, movement of money in accounts); - to receive information on suspicious transactions from the Ministry of Finance (its FAU); - to receive information and have a say in licensing and control mechanisms in trading with and handling selected commodities (e.g. military materials, export and import of goods and technologies subject to international control regimes, nuclear and chemical materials); - to receive information kept as part of tax and fees administration, social security, health insurance and securities trading. 	May 31, 2004	Ministry of Interior and intelligence services

	Measure	Timetable	In charge
4	<p>Incorporate analysis results, given in Task 4-3, into new draft law amending Act No. 153/1994 Coll., on intelligence services of the Czech Republic and draft law on the control of intelligence services of the Czech Republic.</p> <p>As part of draft to ensure that powers of intelligence services of the Czech Republic, including existing ones, should meet following prerequisites:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - precise delineation in terms of their purpose, conditions of their application and phenomena which they concern; - the limited nature of the subsidiarity principle and maximum possible respect for human rights and elementary freedoms; - powers may be applied solely when facing a real and serious threat, danger in delay or when relevant information cannot be acquired in any other way; all the legal powers of intelligence services of the Czech Republic will be subject to efficient control of the legislative and judiciary branches and an independent authority. <p>The above steps must be coordinated with relevant documents discussed by Intelligence Activity Committee, proposals contained in the document "Security System Concept" of the Czech Republic and the current international developments.</p>	<p>Pursuant to agenda of Intelligence Activity Committee, Plan of Legislative Work of the Government of the Czech Republic and agenda on "Security System Concept" of the Czech Republic: until September 30, 2004</p>	<p>Premier; together with First Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Interior</p>

5 PROTECTION OF INFORMATION SYSTEMS

	Measure	Timetable	In charge
1	<p>As part of scheduled amendment of Act No. 365/2000 Coll., on public administration information systems and on change of some other laws to propose legislation under which subjects performing activities included in CR's national critical infrastructure will be obliged to comply with prescribed standards for the operation of information systems and under emergency situations to provide services and products so as not to weaken CR's defence capability, economic stability or security.</p>	<p>Dec. 31, 2004</p>	<p>Ministry of Informatics in cooperation with Ministry of Interior</p>
2	<p>Submit to the Government of the Czech Republic. proposal for levels to safeguard information systems vital for the operation of CR's critical infrastructure.</p>	<p>by end of May 2004</p>	<p>Ministry of Informatics, Ministry of Interior</p>
3	<p>Draft unequivocal standards for handling information designated by NATO as UNCLASSIFIED, or by the EU as LIMITÉ to provide clear-cut framework for administrators of the individual systems in which they will be able to operate.</p>	<p>Dec. 31, 2004</p>	<p>individual Government departments and other central authorities in their jurisdiction</p>
4	<p>Resolve the issue of planned commissioning of classified communication (MZV-D-KR) between SM Brussels and Ministry of Foreign Affairs to facilitate operative dispatch of EU documents up to category "Confidential".</p>	<p>Check: Dec. 31, 2004</p>	<p>Ministry of Foreign Affairs</p>

	Measure	Timetable	In charge
5	Within newly proposed Electronic Communications Act to charge providers securing electronic communications networks or providing publicly accessible electronic communications services with the duty to store for 12 months operating data (telephone numbers, numbers of the called party and the caller, eventually email addresses or similar data identifying the communicating party, the service used, date, time, duration of communication and connection site), eventually provide such data at the request of bodies authorized thereto by special regulation.	According to the Government of the Czech Republic Plan of Legislative Work for 2004	Ministry of Informatics
6	Ensure filing of operating data by subjects securing electronic communications networks or providing publicly accessible electronic communications services.	December 31, 2004	coordination: Czech Telecommunication s Authority

6 CONTROL OF THE EXPORT AND IMPORT OF MILITARY ARMS, EQUIPMENT, GOODS AND DUAL USE TECHNOLOGY

	Measure	Timetable	In charge
1	Implement relevant legislative steps to anchor co-participation of Ministry of Interior in administrative proceedings on export and import of goods and technologies subject to international control regimes (Act No. 21/1997 Coll.).	by end of 2004	Ministry of Interior in cooperation with Ministry of Industry and Trade

7 INCREASED SECURITY STANDARDS AT AIRPORTS AND ABOARD AN AIRCRAFT

	Measure	Timetable	In charge
1	Submit to the Government draft Act No. 49/1997 Coll., on civil aviation	in keeping with the Government of the Czech Republic Plan of Legislative Work for 2004	Ministry of Transportation
2	In legislative and organisational terms regulate issues involving presence of armed and security guards onboard selected risk flights.	June 30, 2004	Ministry of Interior

8 CIVIL DEFENCE, CRISIS MANAGEMENT AND THE INTEGRATED RESCUE SYSTEM

	Measure	Timetable	In charge
1	Through Regulation to Act on the Prevention of Serious Accidents Caused by Selected Dangerous Substances and Preparations lay down extent of security measures for physical protection of objects or facilities classified in Group A or B.	in keeping with content of Act No. 353/1999 Coll.	Ministry of Industry and Trade in cooperation with Ministry of Interior and Ministry of Environment
2	Set up working group composed of officials from State Office for Nuclear Safety, Ministry of Interior (including officials of Police of CR) and Security Information Service which - under the guidance of State Office for Nuclear Safety - will redefine models of basic threats to nuclear facilities (including transport of nuclear materials).	Following conclusions of working group of International Agency for Atomic Energy on revision of Convention on Physical Protection of Nuclear Materials.	State Office for Nuclear Safety
3	Amend Regulation No. 144/1997 Coll., on physical protection of nuclear materials and nuclear facilities, prioritizing new models of basic security threats to nuclear facilities, new recommendations of International Agency for Atomic Energy on physical protection of nuclear materials and nuclear facilities and new requirements for technical solutions of systems for physical protection of nuclear facilities.	Following conclusions of working group of International Agency for Atomic Energy on revision of Convention on Physical Protection of Nuclear Materials.	State Office for Nuclear Safety

	Measure	Timetable	In charge
4	Following Resolution of Civil Emergency Planning Committee on November 25, 2003 to resolve specialized issues on ascertainment, transfer and evaluation of data on nuclear, chemical, biological and radiological situation during a state of threat or a state of war or when coping with emergency situations connected with terrorist attacks. To draft relevant document resolving given problems and discuss it by State Security Council and the Government of the Czech Republic.	To be discussed: - by State Security Council (by June 30, 2004); - by the Government of the Czech Republic (by Dec. 31, 2004).	Ministry of Interior, General Directorate of Fire-Fighter Rescue Corps in conjunction with State Office for Nuclear Safety, Ministry of Health

9 MIGRATION, ASYLUM AND CUSTOMS

	Measure	Timetable	In charge
1	Recruit additional specialists on asylum and migration issues to work in Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Ministry of Interior.	Check: December 31, 2004	Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Interior
2	Ensure - by the date of CR's accession to EU, pursuant to EC Council Directive No. 2725/2000, on establishment of "Eurodac" system - comparability of database containing fingerprints of asylum-seekers older than 14 years and aliens older than 14 years detained by pertinent authorities for illicit crossing of land, sea or air frontiers of a EU member state from a third country and not returned.	As of date of CR's accession to EU	Ministry of Interior
3	Secure functioning of "Eurodac" system as a tool for ascertaining identity of asylum-seekers and persons detained for illicit crossing of EU external frontiers or borders between individual EU member states.	After CR's accession to EU, permanently	Ministry of Interior
4	Finish harmonization of CR's visa policy with that of EU. After CR's accession to EU to take into account positions of relevant EU authorities when concluding agreements on facilitating visa contacts with some countries.	As of date of CR's accession to EU, then permanently	Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Interior
5	Pursuant to Act No. 328/1999 Coll., on identity cards, to ensure greater protection of identity cards against forging, altering and abusing them in case of theft by replacing identity cards without machine-readable data with identity cards personified with machine-readable data.	On an ongoing basis, by December 31, 2008	Ministry of Interior
6	Ensure better protection of driver's licences.	Check: December 31, 2005	Ministry of Transportation
7	Make experimental scanning of biometric data. First stage: digital scanning of applicant's likeness and digital scanning of signature from application form (for passport, identity card or driver's licence) directly where application was filed, i.e. in municipalities with extended powers.	Check: March 31, 2005	Ministry of Interior in cooperation with Ministry of Transportation
8	Make experimental scanning of biometric data. Second stage: pursuant to EU recommendations to ensure possibility of digital fingerprinting (eventually taking other recommended biometric data) of applicant for travel document (or identity card) so that application for required document could be comprehensively processed in municipalities with extended powers.	Check: March 31, 2006	Ministry of Interior in cooperation with Ministry of Foreign Affairs

	Measure	Timetable	In charge
9	Pursuant to EU recommendations or other worldwide requirements for visa-free travel to ensure changes in relevant legislation followed by designing appropriate documents to facilitate contactless biometric data checking.	Check: March 31, 2006	Ministry of Interior in cooperation with Ministry of Foreign Affairs
9	To ensure implementation of "Concept for integration of aliens in CR's territory" in 2003 and its further development in connection with CR's accession to EU.	Pursuant to Resolution of the Government of the Czech Republic on February 11, 2004 No. 126	Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs and other subjects pursuant to Resolution of The Government of the Czech Republic

10 ENSURING OF THE SECURITY OF THE EMBASSIES OF THE CZECH REPUBLIC, THEIR STAFF AND OTHERS CITIZENS OF THE CZECH REPUBLIC ABROAD

	Measure	Timetable	In charge
1	To analyse security precautions at Czech diplomatic missions against terrorist attacks and propose to the Government of the Czech Republic appropriate measures to raise security of diplomatic missions of the Czech Republic in case of a security threat.	May 31, 2004	Ministry of Foreign Affairs

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

ABPSD PCR (ŘSCPP PCR)	Alien and Border Police Service Directorate of the Police of the Czech Republic (Ředitelství služby cizinecké a pohraniční policie Policie ČR)
ACR	Army of the Czech Republic (Armáda České republiky)
AFIS	Automated Fingerprint Identification System
ARSG	Afghanistan Reconstruction Steering Group
Art.	Article
AWACS	Airborne Warning and Control System
BDC	Bomb Data Centre
BKA	Federal Crime Office (Bundeskriminalamt) /Federal Republic of Germany/
CAA (ÚCL)	Civil Aviation Authority (Úřad pro civilní letectví)
CDE	Conception - Development - Experiment
CEI (SEI)	Central European Initiative (Středoevropská iniciativa)
CEP	Civil Emergency Planning (Civilní nouzové plánování)
CERN	European Council for Nuclear Research (Conseil Européene pour la Recherche Nucléaire)
CET (ÚKŠ)	Central Emergency Team (Ústřední krizový štáb)
CFSP	Common Foreign and Security Policy
CFSPD MoFA (OSZBP MZV)	Common Foreign and Security Policy Department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Oddělení společné zahraniční a bezpečnostní politiky MZV)
CICP	Centre for International Crime Prevention /UN/
CIS	Aliens Information System (Cizinecký informační systém)
CNB (ČNB)	Czech National Bank (Česká národní banka)
CoE	Council of Europe
Coll.	Collection
ČSA	Czech Airlines (České aerolinie)
CSC (KCP)	Czech Securities Commission (Komise pro cenné papíry)
CZK	Czech Crown /the currency of the Czech Republic/
Declaration	Common Euro-American Declaration on Combating Terrorism (September 20, 2001) or Declaration on Combating Terrorism (European Council, March 25 – 26, 2004)
EAPC	Euro-Atlantic Partnership Council
EC	European Community – as a code in official document titles
ECAC	European Civil Aviation Conference
EC	European Community
EU	European Union
EUC	End-User Certificate
EVC	Visa programme
FADO	False and Authentic Document Information System
FATF	Financial Action Task Force
FAU	Financial Analytical Unit of the Ministry of Finance (“Financial Intelligence Unit”) (Finančně - analytický útvar Ministerstva financí)
FBI	Federal Bureau of Investigation
FFRC (HZS)	Fire-Fighter Rescue Corps (Hasičské záchranné sbory)
FINCEN	Financial Crimes Enforcement Network of the Treasury Department, USA
FMoFA (FMZV)	Federal Ministry of Foreign Affairs /from the period of the Czecho-Slovak Federative Republic/ (Federální ministerstvo zahraničních věcí)
G-8	Group of seven most developed countries in the world + Russian Federation (Great-8)
GCS (NGŠ)	General Chief of Staff (Náčelník Generálního štábu)
GD FFRC CR (GŘ HZS ČR)	General Directorate of the Fire-Fighter Rescue Corps of the Czech Republic (Generální ředitelství hasičských záchranných sborů České republiky)
GDC (GŘC)	General Directorate of Customs (Generální ředitelství cel)
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GMT	Multidisciplinary Group for the International Action Against Terrorism Campaign (Groupe multidisciplinaire sur l’action internationale contre le terrorisme)
GOEWDS	Group of Experts on Warning and Detection Systems
IAAE (MAAE)	International Agency for Atomic Energy (Mezinárodní agentura pro atomovou energii)
IAC (VZČ)	Intelligence Activity Committee (Výbor pro zpravodajskou činnost)
ICAO	International Civil Aviation Organisation
IMF	International Monetary Fund
IMO	International Maritime Organisation
INFCIRC	informative circular
IOO	Institute of Civil Defence (Institut ochrany obyvatelstva)
IRS (IZS)	Integrated Rescue System (Integrovaný záchranný systém)
IS	Information systems
ISAF	International Security Assistance Force /Afghanistan/
IT	information technology
JHA	Justice and Home Affairs /European Commission General Directorate/

JIC	Joint Intelligence Committee /United Kingdom/
KFOR	Kosovo Forces
LCG (LRV)	Legislative Council of the Government (Legislativní rada vlády)
MDI (VOZ)	Military Defensive Intelligence (Vojenské obranné zpravodajství)
MIS (VZSI)	Military Intelligence Service (Vojenská zpravodajská služba)
MK (MoC)	Ministry of Culture (Ministerstvo kultury)
ICCAS (MKBCL)	Interministerial Commission for Civil Aviation Safety (Meziresortní komise pro bezpečnost civilního letectví)
MoA (MZe)	Ministry of Agriculture (Ministerstvo zemědělství)
MoD (MO)	Ministry of Defence (Ministerstvo obrany)
MoE (MŽP)	Ministry of the Environment (Ministerstvo životního prostředí)
MoEd (MŠMT)	Ministry of Education, Youth and Sport (Ministerstvo školství, mládeže a tělovýchovy)
MoF (MF)	Ministry of Finance (Ministerstvo financí)
MoFa (MZV)	Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Ministerstvo zahraničních věcí)
MoH (MZdr)	Ministry of Health (Ministerstvo zdravotnictví)
MoI (MV)	Ministry of Interior (Ministerstvo vnitra)
MoIs (MI)	Ministry of Informatics (Ministerstvo informatiky) /in existence from 1 st January 2003/
MoIT (MPO)	Ministry of Industry and Trade (Ministerstvo průmyslu a obchodu)
MoJ (MS)	Ministry of Justice (Ministerstvo spravedlnosti)
MoLSA (MPSV)	Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs (Ministerstvo práce a sociálních věcí)
MoRD (MMR)	Ministry for Regional Development (Ministerstvo pro místní rozvoj)
MoT (MD)	Ministry of Transportation (Ministerstvo dopravy) /in existence from 1 st January 2003/
MoTC (MDS)	Ministry of Transportation and Communications (Ministerstvo dopravy a spojů) /in existence until 31 st December 2002/
MVP	Modernisation of the visa process (Modernizace vízového procesu)
NAA (NÚV)	National Armament Agency (Národní úřad vyzbrojování)
NAC	North Atlantic Council
NAP	National Action Plan (to combat terrorism)
NATINADS	NATO Integrated Air Defence System
NATO	North Atlantic Treaty Organisation
NBC	Nuclear - Biological - Chemical, agents, weapons, etc.
NCADP (NPOCL)	National Civil Aviation Defence Program (Národní program ochrany civilního letectví)
NCASTP (NPBVCL)	National Civil Aviation Safety Training Programme (Národní program bezpečnostního výcviku v civilním letectví)
NGO	Non-government organisation
no.	number
NPS	NATO Precautionary System
NRMN (CRMS)	National Radiation Monitoring Network (Celostátní radiační a monitorovací síť)
NSC (BRS)	National Security Council (Bezpečnostní rada státu)
NSIS	National Schengen Information System
NSO (NBÚ)	National Security Office (Národní bezpečnostní úřad)
OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-Operation and Development
OPM	Ministerial Operative Conference
OSCE	Organisation for Security and Co-Operation in Europe
OSCP (ÚSKPV)	Office of the Service of Criminal Police and Investigation (Úřad Služby kriminální policie a vyšetřování)
PAIS (ISVS)	Public Administration Information Systems (Informační systémy veřejné správy)
par.	paragraph
PCR (PČR)	Police of the Czech Republic (Policie České republiky)
PHARE	Poland and Hungary: Assistance for Economic Restructuring /key EU pre-accession programme for Central and East European countries/
PISO	Public Information Systems Office (Úřad pro veřejné informační systémy) /in existence until 31 st December 2002/
PP CR (PP ČR)	Police Presidium of the Czech Republic (Policejní prezídium České republiky)
PWGT	Police Working Group on Terrorism
RB OSN (UNSC)	United Nations Security Council
Resolution	Resolution and Action Plan of the Extraordinary Session of the European Council (21 st September 2001)
resp.	respectively
RF	Radio Freedom
RFA	Radio Free Afghanistan
RFE	Radio Free Europe
RMS	Radiation and Monitoring Network
RRU (ÚRN)	Rapid Response Unit (Útvar rychlého nasazení)
SABP (SCPP)	Service of the Alien and Border Police (Služba cizinecké a pohraniční policie)
SACLANT	Supreme Allied Atlantic Command

SAPARD	Special Pre-accession Programme for Agriculture and Rural Development /EU pre-accession programme for Central and East European countries/
SAR Team	Search and Rescue Team
SCPPC	Senior Civil Defence Planning Council
SIS	Schengen Information System
SIS (BIS)	Security Information Service (Bezpečnostní informační služba)
SITCEN	Situation Centre (linking EU, NATO and WEU countries)
SOFA	Status of Forces Agreement
SONS (SÚJB)	State Office for Nuclear Safety (Státní úřad pro jadernou bezpečnost)
SSHR	State Material Reserve Administration (Státní správa hmotných rezerv)
Tu	Tupolev
UDC SEC SCPI (ÚOK ZHTČ SKPV)	Unit for the Detention of Corruption and Serious Economic Crime of the Service of Criminal Police and Investigation (Útvar pro odhalování korupce a závažné hospodářské trestné činnosti Služby kriminální policie a vyšetřování)
UDOC SCPI (ÚOOZ SKPV)	Unit for the Detention of Organised Crime of the Service of Criminal Police and Investigation (Útvar pro odhalování organizovaného zločinu Služby kriminální policie a vyšetřování)
UN	United Nations
UN OCHA	United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
UN ODC	United Nations Office of Drugs and Crime
UN ODCCP	United Nations Office of Drug Control and Crime Prevention
UNCSD	United Nations Common Supply Database
UNDCP	United Nations Drug Control Programme
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UPU	Universal Postal Union
USA	United States of America
USD	United States Dollar
FRIO (ÚZSI)	Foreign Relations and Information Office (Úřad pro zahraniční styky a informace)
WEU	Western European Union
WMD	Weapons of mass destruction

NATIONAL ACTION PLAN TO COMBAT TERRORISM: FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS

WHAT IS THE NATIONAL ACTION PLAN TO COMBAT TERRORISM?

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

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

IS NAP A ONE OF DOCUMENTS WITH LIMITED DURATION?

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

WHY WAS NAP CREATED?

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

soon as possible.

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

As for the documents adopted following the attacks in Madrid on March 11, 2003, mention should be made of the Declaration on Combating Terrorism, approved by the European Council on March 26, 2004, whose annex consists an updated Action Plan of the European Council.

WHAT WAS THE NAP WORK SCHEDULE LIKE?

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The second NAP evaluation process therefore relates to 31st December 2003. The result of this process is the document "National Action Plan to Combat Terrorism /Current Wording for 2004/", which was approved by Government Decree No. 479 of 19th May 2004.

WHY DID NAP TAKE SO LONG TO COMPLETE?

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

WHAT IS THE TIME FRAME OF TASKS SET BY NAP?

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

WHAT BACKGROUND MATERIAL WAS NAP BASED ON?

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

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

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

WHO IS THE AUTHOR OF THE NAP DOCUMENT?

The Security Policy Department of the Ministry of Interior is the coordinator of all activities related to NAP preparation, evaluation and annual updating. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs is co-coordinator of the document and the author of the Preamble of the document. The Ministry of Interior would like to take this opportunity to thank all Ministry of Foreign Affairs employees involved in the preparation of the document for their helpful, responsible and conscientious cooperation with the Ministry of Interior. We would also like to thank Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Police of the Czech Republic and many other experts from the other individual ministries for their help in processing background material and their expert consultation on individual measures.

HOW DOES NAP COMPARE TO SIMILAR FOREIGN DOCUMENTS?

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**National Action Plan to Combat Terrorism
(Current Wording for 2004)**

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