

SECURITY MANAGEMENT

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Introduction to subject, legal framework, principles of operation and control of security

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Introduction

1. Fundamental policies of providing state security
2. Collective security
3. Legal framework of state security

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Introduction

Security of Czech Republic is based on principle of providing security of individual, his life, health and property. In order to follow this principle well it is essential to maintain the security of state institutions including their full functionality, to evolve processes and tools aiming to strengthen population security and protection. Though the responsibility for maintaining security holds the government, active cooperation of citizens, business intelligence, state authorities and legal entities is highly needed to decrease number of threats. Only this approach can increase the stability of society against security threats.

1. Fundamental policies of providing state security

Security is important term of safety terminology. It is often used in general speech as well as in many humanitarian (politics, sociology, psychology, and economy), natural (medicine, environmental science) and technical (engineering, informatics) fields of science.

In scientific texts and vocabularies the notion security from its general usage and in different science relies in most cases with absence of threats. In this sense is the security taken as ideal type because in most cases it is possible to achieve only partial elimination of threats or protection from threats.

Security is often supplemented by different adjectives that rely mainly to its origin:

- a) threats that endanger security,
- b) actions, tools or institutions that should ensure security and protect ,
- c) objects that's security supposed to be ensured .

It can be said that security is a state,

.....where dangerous of threats for particular objects and its interests were reduced to minimal possible rate.

National security is a state when object (national state as whole or to its significant attributes) does not suffer great danger of -

- sovereignty,
- territorial integrity,
- basics of political organization, internal order and safety, life and health of citizens
- property values and environment.

*not even his allies are exposed to threats that would require military or other risky intervention in case of their activation.

Providing security in Czech Republic

External parameter of Czech security is solved by Ministry of Defence of the Czech Republic (§ 16, compensation act) as central unit of state authority for providing protection of Czech Republic.

Internal parameter – solved by Ministry of Interior of the Czech Republic.

Sponsored by Czech Republic and being active from January 1st, 2001:

- Act No. 239/2000 Coll., on Integrated Rescue System,
- Act No. 240/2000 Coll., on Crises Management.

Character of nowadays security threats and trends requires broad approach towards security that combines nonmilitary as well as military tools. Czech Republic develops tools to enforce its security priorities on national level and by active participation in multilateral and bilateral relationships. Successful enforcement of security interests requires as well participation of citizens, legal entities and individuals and state authorities in security matters and overall support of society resistibility against security threats.



2. Collective security

The nature of contemporary security threats and trends necessitates a broad approach to security combining military and non-military tools. The Czech Republic is developing tools to promote its security interests both at national level and through its active involvement in multilateral and bilateral relations.

The successful promotion of its security interests also requires the involvement of the population, legal entities, individuals and public authorities in the safeguarding of security and strengthening society's overall resilience to security threats.

Active involvement in the **NATO** system of collective defence based on a strong transatlantic link is vital to the defence of the Czech Republic. The Czech Republic supports measures designed to strengthen Article 5 of the Washington Treaty, and contributes to the development of the Alliance's capabilities and assets and to NATO's adaptation to the new security environment.

The Czech Republic creates conditions for active participation in NATO, EU and UN missions addressing the full range of crises - before, during and after conflicts. In the process of meeting these commitments, it maintains a comprehensive approach to crisis management operations.

As an **EU** Member State, the Czech Republic participates actively in the development of tools and policies defined by the Treaty of Lisbon. It is involved in the Common Foreign and Security Policy and, within its framework, in the Common Security and Defence Policy and its missions. It takes part in the funding and implementation of European development cooperation and humanitarian aid.

At the same time, it benefits from the growing cooperation between EU countries in the area of internal security, population protection, the protection of critical infrastructure, cyber security, Security Strategy of the Czech Republic as well as cooperation in suppressing and mitigating the consequences of illegal migration, organised crime, terrorism and instability in supplies of key energy and other raw materials.

3. Legal framework for safeguarding the security of the Czech Republic

Safeguarding defence of the Czech Republic is governed by legal acts, especially:

- *Constitution of the Czech Republic;*
- *Constitutional Law n. 110/1998 Coll., on Security of the Czech Republic,*
- *Act No. 219/1999 Coll., on armed forces of the Czech Republic, as amended,*
- *Act No. 221/1999 Coll., on professional soldiers;*
- *Act No. 222/1999 Coll., on Securing defence of the Czech Republic,*
- *Act No. 585/2004 Coll., on Compulsory Military Service and its ensuring,*
- *Act No. 240/2000 Coll., on Crisis Management,*
- *Act No. 239/2000 Coll., on Integrated Rescue system, as amended.*
- and other secure documents:
 - *Security strategy of the Czech Republic. Prague: Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Czech Republic, CR 2011, ISBN 978-80-7441-005-5.*
 - *Defence strategy of the Czech Republic. Prague: Ministry of Defence CR, 2012,*
 - *Population protection concept up to 2020 with prospect horizon 2030, Prague: Ministry of Interior – General Directorate of Fire and Rescue Service of the Czech Republic.*
 - *Conception of preparation of citizens for defence of the country, Prague: Ministry of Defence CR, 2013.*

Conclusion

Security understood as a safeguarding not only the sovereignty, territorial integrity and independence of our country, but also the democratic rule of law and the fundamental rights and freedoms of our citizens is a continuous task.

Literature:

1. Act No. 240/2000 Coll., on Crises Management and on amendments of certain acts (Crisis Act) as amended by Act N. 320/2002 Coll., Act N. 127/2005 Coll., Act N. 112/2006 Coll., Act N. 267/2006 Coll., Act N. 110/2007 Coll., Act N. 306/2008 Coll., Act N. 153/2010 Coll. and Act N. 430/2010 Coll.
2. Security Strategy of the Czech Republic. Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Czech Republic. Prague, 2011. ISBN 978-80-7441-007-9.

Self-assessment tasks:

1. To study basis legislation concerning security of the Czech Republic.
2. Acknowledge with issues of Collective defence (NATO, EU).

Security system and crisis effect in system

Content:

Introduction

1. System, its element, relation and behavior

2. Crisis effects in systems

3. Security system

Conclusion

Introduction

There are many frequently used terms in the society, as well as in the army, like "system, systems thinking, system access, process management", etc.. we often hear in the media that the government or a ministry take systemic measures to improve the situation. What is characteristic for these measures and how they will differ from previously taken apparently unsystematic ones? This usually remains hidden.

1. System, its element, relation and behavior

System term

System – Abstractions that people make in the process of acquiring knowledge; complex, real or abstract object which distinguish parts, relations between them and properties. The system stand out against surrounding as a whole. Parts of the system are interacting and they interact with the system as a whole.

They are indicated as elements of the system and relations between them are called bonds of the system. Therefore, when considering the real object as a system, our approach to this object is crucial, as well as the method of its conception, way of working with it, not its nature.

System structure - a plurality of system elements and the plurality of links between them.

Surrounding - purpose-defined set of elements that are not elements of the system, but they have significant bond to him.

Inputs- links with the environment through which the system operates around – input element.

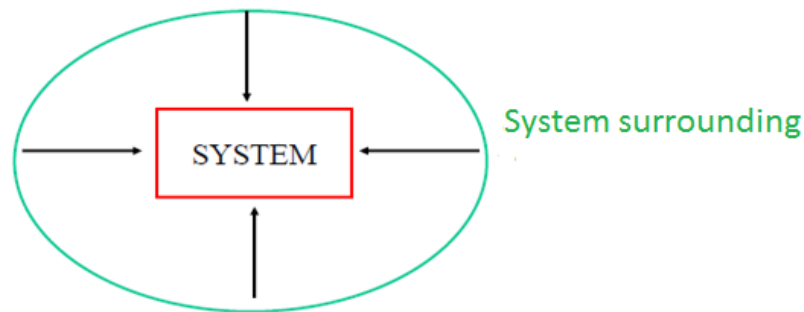
Outputs – opposite the input – output element.

Boundary element - elements linked to the system around.

Boundary - the set of all boundary elements.

What is a „SYSTEM“?

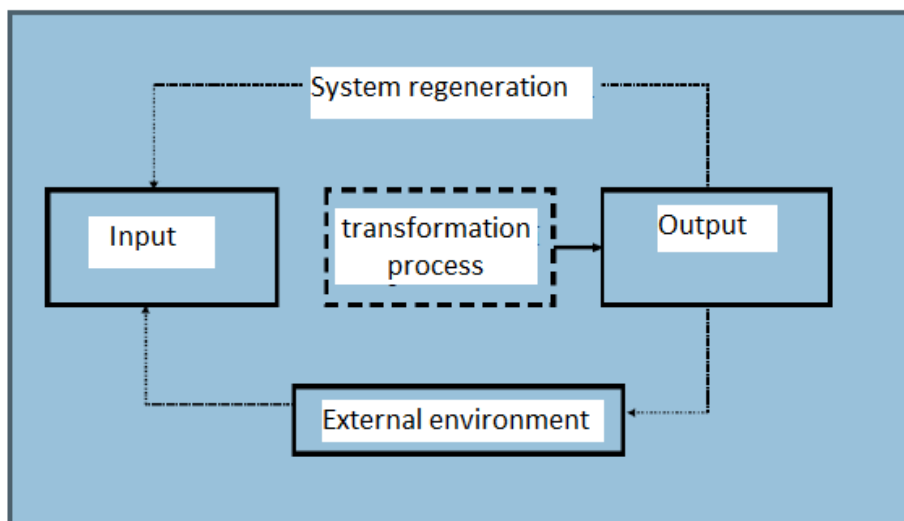
Lat. „Systema“.... consists of elements



State of system - summary of accurately defined conditions and properties of the system at a certain time.

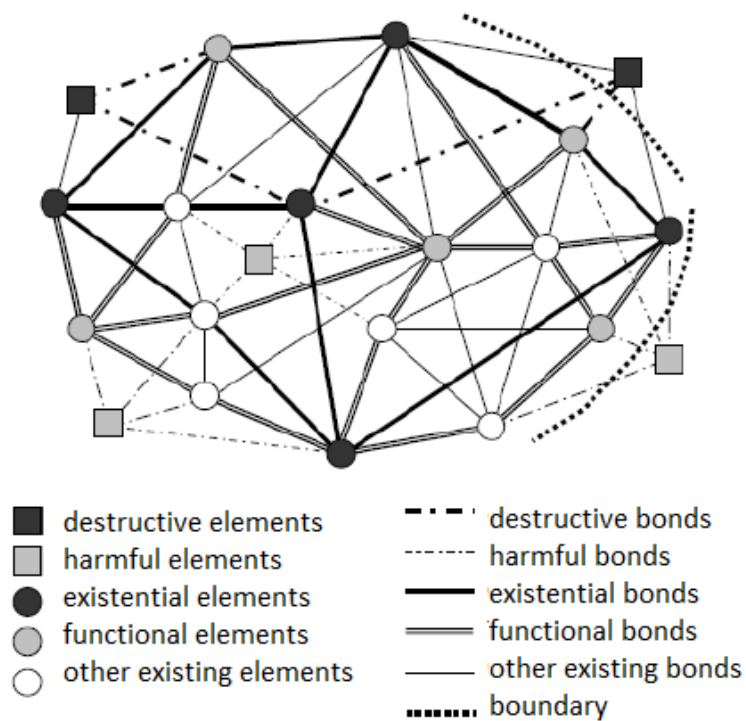
Behavior - way of system reaction to stimuli, how the system reacts to certain situations.

Transformation - means of transforming ideas subsystem or system component to their response.

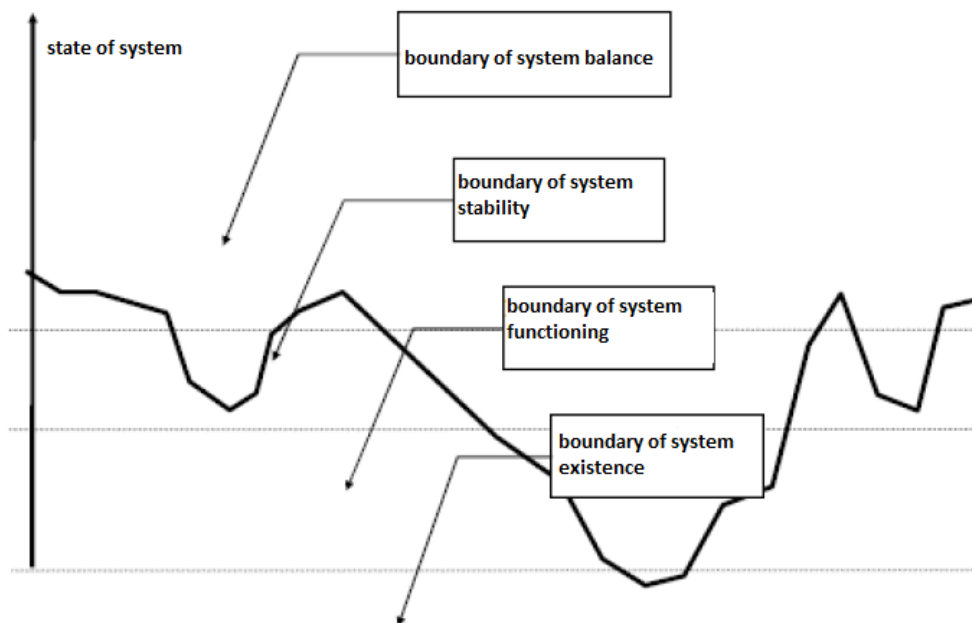


2. Crisis effects in system

Crisis effect and disruption of system stability:

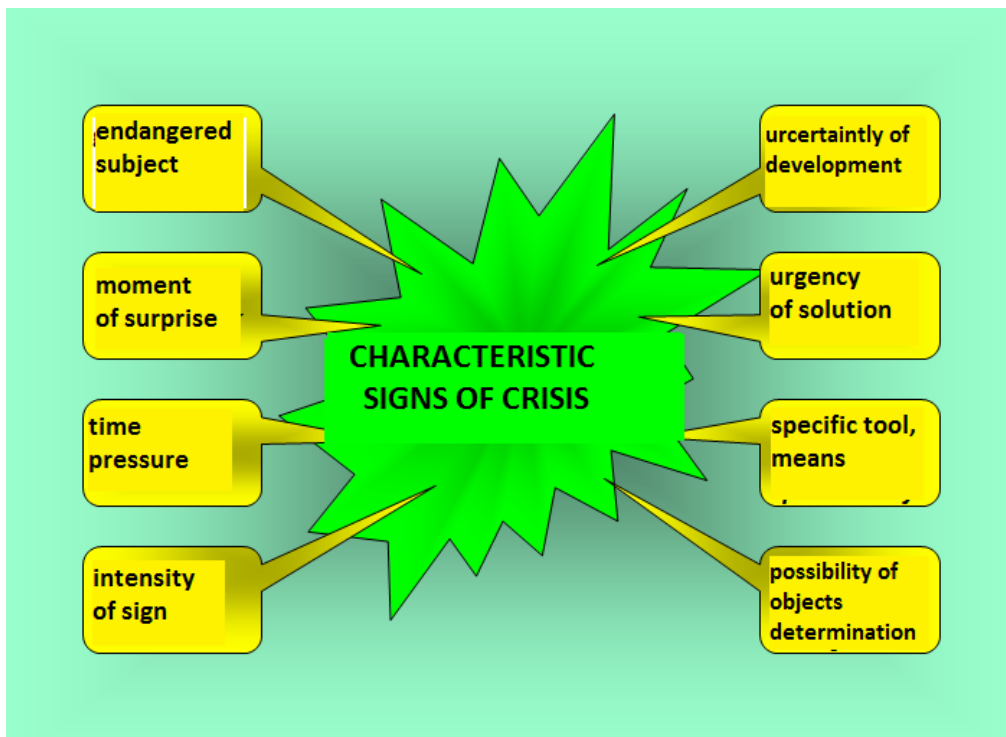


Crisis effects even occur when an existing condition, behavior or properties of the system come into conflict with the conditions under which the system is developing and this contradiction has no solution by small changes in the system or in its environment.



Crisis

- decisive moment or period of time, that could be followed by major change in the development of particular process or system
- complex, difficult to overcome a dangerous condition or the course of events in the life of society, in nature, in the work of the technical and technological processes in which negative consequences can seriously compromise their function, or even the existence,
- This term is used also as a general designation of critical phenomena.



Crisis situation

- unpredictable or very difficult to predict course of events and activities after disruption of the equilibrium state of social, natural and technological processes and systems that threaten people's lives, the environment, economy, spiritual and material values of state and its inhabitants,
- situation which by its nature, negative effects and range seriously disrupt or change the economic or social functioning of the state, the territorial unit or a particular subject.

Crisis state

- social, natural, technical or technological system status which is fundamentally different from a steady state and causes degradation in the system, or its components,

- it is a legal state of emergency declared by a competent public authority in a certain area to deal with emergencies in direct dependency to its nature and range (state of war, state of emergency, state of emergency, state of emergency, flood stage ...)
- it is associated with the failure of existing mechanisms of control and need to apply special procedures, tools and techniques, including restrictions on the fundamental rights and freedom of citizens.

Crisis phenomena

Crisis phenomena: ***CRISIS, CRISIS SITUATIONS have the features:***

- moment of surprise at their inception and even we could see increase in risk factors and society was informed of them,
- lack of detailed information in time when they are most needed,
- overloading of the communication system, while some information and reports are constantly repeated,
- not all precautions are ready for action in a particular situation, effective and applicable,
- tremendous increase in the scale of activities and their diversity, what causes it to become difficult traceable,
- threat to existential interests of the company directly or indirectly (eg. loss of credit),
- intense social control, exposed everything related to the crisis in media in search for sensation,
- work under stress and time constraints,
- emergence of panic, occurrence of false information and alarm messages
- disruption of used working and decision-making processes and their forced migration to a special mode of operation,

- decisions without the possibility of detailed analysis (part of decisions are taken under time pressure intuitively)
- attempt to save human lives must override all values and all associated facts.

Examples of critical phenomena

A) In natural processes and environmental

- damage to the ozone layer,
- the impact of acid rain on flora,
- the presence of heavy metals in air, water and soil,
- electromagnetic smog formation,
- meteorological abnormalities,
- potential accidents in nuclear power plants,
- outdated technology in the chemical industry,
- accidents involving dangerous substances ...

B) In public administration

- ethnic, religious and racial tensions,
- extensive spontaneous migration of the population,
- problems of enormous expansion of cities,
- socio-political problems,
- rioting,
- youth movement with a negative philosophy,

- terrorism,
- international organized crime,
- dramatic political and institutional changes and conflicts,
- political affairs,
- drug addiction, ...

C) The economic sphere

- sudden market changes ,
- Extensive failure of manufacturing processes,
- failure of computer networks (software or hardware causes)
- failure of communication systems,
- vulnerability of implemented economic projects,
- failure of transnational economic projects
- tensions and conflicts in the management of companies,
- Industrial restructuring and reorganization,
- conversion of defense industries,
- formal revitalization,
- the existence of high-risk technologies,
- transportation of toxic and nuclear waste,
- lack of material resources,
- economic boycotts and embargoes,
- sabotage of production,

- terrorism and kidnapping focused on the economic and financial sphere
- strikes in production and transport

Crisis phenomena of the natural character - examples:

Earthquake

- ☐ recorded in human history was 9 earthquakes, during which killed more than 100,000 people
- ☐ China (1556) - Shaanxi Province, estimated 830 000 deaths
- ☐ China (1976) - Tang Shan city, officially 142,000 deaths (estimated to 650 000 dead)
- ☐ Armenia (1980) - the ruined city of Spitak, two half-ruined city, 170 settlements severely damaged, the affected area of 10,300 km², 55 000 deaths (estimated to 100 000 deaths), 500 000 people left homeless

Flooding

- China (1887) - Yellow River - 2 million dead
- China (1931) - Yellow River - 3 million dead
- China (1938) - Yellow River - 500 000 dead
- North Sea (1953) - 1,800 dead in - Belgium and Holland, 300 dead in England, destroyed a number of houses, torrential waves in a storm
- Northern Italy (1963) - 2,500 deaths due to landslide million 2,734 m³ to Vaions dam
- Germany (1962) - 400 dead, destroyed 60 coastal dikes
- Czechoslovakia (1965) - swollen Danube flooded 220,000 hectares of land, the evacuation of 53,000 people, 46 villages under threat
- CR, PR, SR (1997) - extensive flooding, enormous material damage

Fires

- Brazil (1965) - Fire skyscraper in Sao Paulo caused by an electrical short-circuit, 227 dead
- USA (1972) - a total of 2.5 million fires, 12,000 people died, 300,000 people injured
- Germany (1972) - Lower Saxony burned 100,000 hectares of forest, 2,000 people homeless
- Portugal (1985-1986) - burned 260,000 hectares of forest, 27 dead

Drought

- Czechoslovakia (1947)
- Sahel area of Africa (1970)
- Africa (1985-1986) - the hunger and disease killed more like 1 million people
- Ethiopia (1990)

Avalanches

- Czechoslovakia (1924) - in a valley below the fish crosswise 18 dead
- France (1970) - in Valdisère 120 dead

Landslides

- Czechoslovakia (1961) - in Handlova destroyed 261 homes
- Wales (1996) - landslide soaked heap of coal extracted from the mine, killing 29 adults and 116 children in school

Volcanic eruption

- Sicily (1669) - Etna volcanic eruption, 20,000 deaths (estimated to 100 000 dead)
- Colombia (1985) - Nevado del Ruiz volcano destroyed the town of Armero, 2,000 dead, 23,000 homeless

CLASSIFICATION of crisis phenomena according to the World Health Organization (WHO)

DISASTER natural climatic

- *tectonic (water)*
- *telluric (fire)*
- *topological (ground)*
- *meteorological (air)*

DISASTER anthropogenic

- *civilian disaster*
 - *traffic accidents*
 - *industrial accident*
 - *damage VHD*
 - *the effects of toxic waste*
 - *surface fires*
 - *nuclear accident*
- *wars*

3. Security system

Ensuring the security system includes system and in particular certain parts of system realizing set of security measures, the implementation of the system adjusts its state, behavior and characteristics to the intensity of damage of its security.

Ensuring of security system is possible to divide:

- ensuring of external security system,
- ensuring of internal security system,
- ensuring of system protection.

The security system is specifically defined, internally structured and to its surroundings relatively independent group of elements and bounds in realized activities insuring coordinated approach in providing security system that it participates on.

Security system consists of:

- normative element,
- managing element,
- executive element,
- security element,
- basis element.

Resources for maintaining security are necessary sources needed for construction, preparation and usage of security system and for realization of necessary precautions.

Sources for security ensuring consist of:

- human resources,
- financial resources,

- material resources,
- Information resources.

Conclusion

One institutional security policy instrument is an appropriate security system, the basic function of which is to integrate, coordinate and manage its individual components and react flexibly to any threats that arise.

When the system is disrupted and it gets to the stage when the system threatens itself, there is the time when crisis management mechanisms come into action.

Literature:

1. Act No. 240/2000 Coll., on Crises Management and on amendments of certain acts (Crisis Act) as amended by Act N. 320/2002 Coll., Act N. 127/2005 Coll., Act N. 112/2006 Coll., Act N. 267/2006 Coll., Act N. 110/2007 Coll., Act N. 306/2008 Coll., Act N. 153/2010 Coll. and Act N. 430/2010 Coll.

Self-assessment tasks:

1. To study system theory, element, linkage and their behavior, crisis phenomenon in systems.
2. Acknowledge with security system of the Czech Republic.

Development of security environment, actual security threats for the Czech Republic.

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Introduction

1. Characteristic and territorial delimitation.
2. Prediction of security environment development.
3. Actual security threats in the Czech Republic

Conclusion

Introduction

Examinations into security environment, analyses of its state and prognoses of its anticipated development are a persistent point of interest of strategic studies. This is a synthesizing study of a whole series of dynamic and complex processes that mutually influence national behavior with various intensity. Selection of relevant data, their analysis and elaboration of an accurate prognosis are extremely important from the point of view of national security maintenance and enhancement and belong to priority areas within strategic studies.

1. General Characteristics and territorial definition of Security Environment

Security environment is an external environment affecting national security policy. It can be seen as an area where national interests are implemented and where these face interests of other actors within the system of international relations and where those processes take place substantially influencing the level of national security.

Development in this environment is suggestible by the reference object (national state) on a limited scale and depending on its potential. Compared with the environment inside fully sovereign countries, the security environment **is more unknown** and possibilities to control it are more limited. Basically, its nature is influenced by the anarchic system of international relations where any supranational sovereign power absents to determine and effectively enforce “rules” and so to regulate behaviour of actors within this system. To a great extent, security environment is therefore an **uncertainty environment**.

Territorial Definition of Security Environment

From the territorial point of view, security environment of the Czech Republic can be classified into several levels, depending on importance of events occurring here and directly or implicitly affecting our national security situation. Each of these levels has its territorial and dynamic dimensions which describe their geographically determinable scope and extent of the Czech Republic influence on developments in this area:

Immediate security environment includes mainly neighboring countries (Germany, Austria, Slovakia, Poland) and possibly their neighbors, regarding certain probability of a distribution of possible crisis situation, and regional integrating, political and economical formations (Visegrad Group, Central European Initiative, CEFTA etc.). To some extent, developments in the immediate security environment are suggestible



individually by the Czech Republic foreign policy and it is possible for our nation to intervene effectively using diplomatic, economic (either through providing conveniences or through sanctions) or military measures.

Close security environment includes European countries and large integration economic and security formations (European Union, NATO, Western European Union etc.).

Developments here are suggestible by the Czech Republic just in certain, substantially limited scope depending on nature and importance of each particular event. In addition, this is usually possible only implicitly, indirectly, i.e. in a form of participation (engagement) of the Czech Republic in discussions dealing with each particular matter within European international organizations (OSCE, NATO, EU), less frequently then through bilateral or other negotiations and relationships.

Wide security environment includes main areas of interests of world and European powers (e.g. strategic raw material bases, communication routes etc.) and basically, developments here cannot be influenced by the Czech Republic or just to a very limited extent, i.e. usually only in a form of the Czech Republic participation (engagement) in discussions dealing with particular matters within global international organizations (UN).

2. Prediction New Security Environment

New Security Environment

The term “New Security Environment” has emerged in the 90’s, used as a way how to distinguish the recent situation and the situation during the Cold War and world bipolarity. Following characteristics are considered to be significant for this (then) new security environment

Minimization of the risk of a global conflict occurrence between the West and East given by the Warsaw Pact dissolution (June 30th, 1991), the Soviet Union disintegration (December 12th, 1991) and a gradual factual extinction of the Eastern bloc. Simultaneously with the disintegration of the eastern part of the European continent, new contractual relations have been established with the West forming mutual relations both in political and military sphere. E.g. Treaty on Conventional Forces in Europe



(November 19th, 1990), Charter of Paris for a New Europe (November 11th, 1990) have been signed, i.a. declaring the end of any hostility between the Warsaw Pact and NATO, treaties START I and START II (1991, 1992) have been ratified etc.

In connection with the decline of the Soviet Union influence, constitutional arrangement changed in many Central and Eastern European countries (Germany unification, split of the Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia) which definitely changed geopolitical situation in this part of the continent.

Decrease of the probability of any aggression among nations. The Warsaw Pact disintegration has substantially decreased the risk of a global conflict. Superpowers have started to focus more on solution of domestic issues and primarily the Russian Federation, as the Soviet Union successor has lost its influence on developments in former areas of the Soviet Union interests. The easement of the fixed bipolar world arrangement has enabled a reactivation of long-term tensions in many countries and caused an eruption of intrastate conflicts, mainly in Southeastern Europe and in a number of African countries.

The 90's were primarily the period when new national states have been established. Their existence has been caused by an emancipation of so far dependent ethnical groups.

3. Actual Security Threats for the Czech Republic

Analysis of the security environment in which the Czech Republic finds itself can identify specific threats to national security.

As a responsible member of international organizations, the Czech Republic also numbers among relevant security threats those which have no direct impact on its own security, but do threaten its allies.

Terrorism

The threat of terrorism as a method for the violent pursuit of political objectives remains high. A characteristic feature is the existence of a supranational network of loosely affiliated groups, which, even in the absence of a unified command, share an ideology,



objectives and plans to achieve them, as well as funding and information. They are capable of directly threatening human life and health, and also critical infrastructure)

Proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and their means of delivery

Certain state and non-state actors are openly or covertly seeking to obtain weapons of mass destruction and the means to deliver them. Such proliferation could have major consequences for security in the Euro-Atlantic area. A specific threat is the possible use of ballistic missiles and cruise missiles carrying conventional or non-conventional warheads. The ability of these weapons to strike the territory of the Czech Republic or its Allies from a great distance places major demands on active and passive counter-measures.

Cyber attacks

Growing dependence on information and communications technologies increases the vulnerability of the state and its citizens to cyber-attacks. These attacks could constitute a new form of warfare or may have criminal or terrorist motivations, and could be used to destabilise society. Leaks of strategic data and the hacking of the information systems of state institutions and strategic enterprises serving the basic functions of the state could threaten the Czech Republic's strategic interests.

Instability and regional conflicts in and around the Euro-Atlantic area

Unresolved conflicts, with all their negative consequences, could have a direct or indirect impact on the security of the Czech Republic. Unresolved disputes of an ethnic, territorial or political and economic nature have the potential to turn into armed conflicts or to tempt certain states to build spheres of influence and also to weaken the mechanisms of cooperative security and political and legal commitments in the field of European security.

Negative aspects of international migration

One particularly negative phenomenon is illegal migration, together with its possible consequences, such as links to organised crime. The inadequate integration of



immigrants could weaken the positive benefits of legal migration for the cultural, political and economic development of society. This can be a source of social tension, resulting, for example, in the unwanted radicalisation of members of immigrant communities.

Organised crime and corruption

Organised crime is spreading in the current security environment, extending beyond national borders through business and personal relationships. Criminal networks are increasingly able to disrupt the institutions and values of states run under the rule of law, infiltrate government bodies and threaten the security of citizens. A common vehicle for this is corruption. Organised crime, in tandem with corruption practices, can take on the form of networks of influence, clientelism or corruption and undermine the very foundations of society. This could result in the loss of citizen's trust in the honesty and impartiality of public institutions, the distortion of market links, economic decline and destabilisation of the state. Moreover, the hazy boundary between political and criminal motivation fuelled by corruption often leads to the forging of links between organised crime structures and terrorist networks.

Threats to the operation of critical infrastructure

Critical infrastructure is a key system of components, the disruption or inoperability of which would have a serious impact on the security of the state, the availability of basic vital needs for the population and on the economy. In view of the high degree of mutual dependency between individual branches, critical infrastructure is exposed to a composite threat comprising natural, technological and asymmetric elements. In particular, the operational capability of energy infrastructure is at risk of both political pressures and threats with a criminal undertone. One example of such threats is the politically motivated manipulation of supplies of strategic raw materials, injections of foreign capital with potentially dubious origins and risky objectives into the Czech Republic's critical infrastructure, sabotage and economic crime.

Interruptions to supplies of strategic raw materials or energy

In a rapidly changing global world, questions of energy and raw-material security continue to grow in importance.

Competition for access to sources of strategic raw materials, and energy sources in particular, has become an integral part of international relations. The priority is to create capacity for uninterrupted diversified supplies of strategic raw materials and then, in the domestic environment, to pave the way for stable supplies of electricity and the creation of strategic state reserves. Food security and access to sources of drinking water are also growing in importance.

Disasters of natural and anthropogenic provenance and other emergencies

Extreme weather and disasters of natural and anthropogenic origin, besides threatening the safety, lives and health of the population, its property and the environment, could also impact the economy, raw materials and drinking water supplies as well as damage critical infrastructure. The spread of infectious diseases with pandemic potential increases the vulnerability of the population and places greater demands on the protection of public health and the safeguarding of health care provision.

Conclusion

Recognition of the Czech Republic security environment is one of the key factors for a security policy definition. Events of various nature can occur at all levels of security environment directly or intermediately impacting the Czech Republic security.

Some facts are based on developments of security environment or national interests of other countries can be in conflict with national interests of the Czech Republic, can jeopardize it and become a threat to the Czech Republic. Therefore, analyses of security environment and processes arising here are extremely important and still relevant.

Literature:

1. Act No. 240/2000 Coll., on Crises Management and on amendments of certain acts (Crisis Act) as amended by Act N. 320/2002 Coll., Act N. 127/2005 Coll., Act N. 112/2006 Coll., Act N. 267/2006 Coll., Act N. 110/2007 Coll., Act N. 306/2008 Coll., Act N. 153/2010 Coll. and Act N. 430/2010 Coll.
2. Security Strategy of the Czech Republic. Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Czech Republic. Prague, 2011. ISBN 978-80-7441-007-9.
3. FRANK, L. The Czech Republic Security Environment.

Self-assessment tasks:

1. To study history of security environment and trends of its development
2. Acknowledge of Security Strategy of the Czech Republic 2011. *Prague: Ministry of foreign affairs of the Czech republic, ISBN 978-80-7441-005-5.*

Security system of the Czech Republic

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Introduction

1. Essential terms

2. Structure and element Security system of the Czech Republic

3. Integrated rescue system

Conclusion

Introduction

The Czech Republic's security is based on the principle of safeguarding the security of the individual and protecting his life, health and property. The successful practice of this principle relies on the safeguarding of the security of state institutions, including their full operational capability, and the development of processes and tools intended to strengthen the security and protection of the population.

1. Essential terms

SECURITY SYSTEM

What is "SECURITY"?

Security is a state, when risks are lowered at the lowest possible level of threats upon specific object and its interests (*general national state, also international organization*)

- **security** (passive, steps, measures, activities, e.g. safety belt); The state of being free from danger or threat
- **safety** (active, e.g. security guard). The condition of being protected from or unlikely to cause danger, risk, or injury

Security is a complex term – that is related to:

- ✓ *threats.....that danger security,*
- ✓ *measures, instrument, institution.....that should have security ensure and protect,*
- ✓ *objects..... that security should have protect.*

National security

...is a state when object (national state as whole or to its significant attributes) does not suffer great danger of -

- sovereignty,
- territorial integrity,
- basics of political organization,
- internal order and safety,
- life and health of citizens
- property values and environment.

*not even his allies are exposed to threats that would require military or other risky intervention in case of their activation. .

2. The structure and components of the security system

Legal norm

- *Constitution* of the Czech Republic
- laws and regulations:
 - Constitution Act No. 110/1998 Coll., on *Security of the Czech Republic*
 - Act No. 222/1999 Coll., on *Securing Defence of the Czech Republic*
 - Act No. 219/1999 Coll., on *Armed Forces of the Czech Republic*, as amended
 - Act No. 585/2004 Coll., on *Compulsory Military Service and its ensuring*

“Crisis laws”

- Act No. 238/2000 Coll., on *the Fire Rescue Service of CR* and on the modification of certain codes, in latter wording
- Act No. 239/2000 Coll., on *the Integrated Rescue System* and on the modification of certain codes, in latter wording
- Act No. 240/2000 Coll., on *Crisis Management* and on amendments of certain acts (Crisis Act)
- Act No. 241/ 2000 Coll., on *Emergency Economic Measures* and on amendment of some associated Acts, as amended;

Security System consists of individual components:

- legislative,
- executive,
- juridical,
- local and regional government, legal entities and individuals that have responsibility for security ensuring of the Czech Republic.

One institutional security policy instrument is **an appropriate security system**, the basic function of which is to integrate, coordinate and manage its individual components and react flexibly to any threats that arise.

To safeguard its security interests, the Czech Republic creates and develops a comprehensive, hierarchically organized security system which is a combination of the political (domestic and foreign), military, internal security, population protection, economic, financial, legislative, legal and social levels.



The primary basis of this system is to express legislatively the competence and mutual links of the individual components (legislative, executive, juridical, local and regional government, legal entities and individuals):

- President of the Republic
- the Parliament of the Czech Republic,
- the Government
- The National Security Council and its working bodies (The Committee for Foreign Security Policy Coordination, The Defence Planning Committee, The Civil Emergency Planning Committee, The Intelligence Activity Committee)
- Central, regional and municipal authorities,
- The armed forces
- The armed security corps,
- Intelligence services,
- Rescue and emergency services.

As the supreme executive authority, the Government is responsible for the management and operational capability of the entire security system. A functional security system is not only a tool for the effective management of military and non-military crises, but also ensures the prevention of and preparations for potential crisis situations and their early identification and warning.

The Security System of the Czech Republic

= The primary basis of this system is to express legislatively the competence and mutual links of the individual components (legislative, executive, juridical, local and regional government, legal entities and individuals) and their links outside the security system, to establish their duties.



The security system provides an institutional framework/tool for the creation and implementation of the Czech Republic's security policy.

The basic function of the Czech Republic's security system is to manage and coordinate the activities of the individual component parts responsible for safeguarding the security interests of the Czech Republic.

The security of the Czech Republic cannot be just a matter for those components which are explicitly designated for this, but should also involve central and local government bodies, legal entities and individuals to the extent set out in law.

The President of the Republic

The second summit of the executive power in the Czech Republic beside the Government is the President. The role of the President in the constitutional system of the Czech Republic is relatively weak. From the point of view of security and defence policy, the President has the only significant authority – he is the commander-in-chief of the armed forces and his competence covers commanding the Military Office and the Castle Guard.

The Military Office ensures the performing of administrative tasks connected with the executing of the function of the commander-in-chief and the Castle Guard is an autonomous unit, in fact independent on the Army of the Czech Republic, and its obligation is defence of the president and carrying on the ceremonial functions.

The President is bound to respect the decisions of the Government and the Parliament in the security and defence area, still, his role of a representative of the country is irreplaceable.

The Government

According to the Constitution and its novelization, primary responsibility for security and defence of the country is entrusted with the Government as a supreme executive organ. The Government is responsible for preparation and securing the defence of the country. In order to secure the defence of the country in peace time, the Government:

- a) Assesses the risks of threat to the country which might be a cause for armed conflict and takes necessary measures to reduce and possibly eliminate such risks
- b) Passes strategic concept of the country's defence (in the form of documents which will be treated of later),
- c) Directs the process of defensive planning,
- d) Decides on basic measures for preparation for defence,
- e) Decides on basic directions of construction, preparation and use of armed forces and securing the defence of the country,
- f) Passes the concept of mobilization of armed forces,
- g) Passes the concept of preparation of citizens for defence of the country,
- h) Assigns tasks to ministers and heads of other administrative offices and municipalities to carry out its decisions,
- i) Decides on other unforeseeable tasks necessary to secure the defence of the country.

In order to secure the defence of the country in emergency or war time, the Government:

- a) draws conclusions from military-political assessment of international relations and decides on realization of necessary measures to avoid armed conflict and increase the country's preparedness for defence,
- b) decides on measures to ensure effective functioning of the defence system,
- c) decides on priorities in performing tasks connected with ensuring the defence of the country,
- d) decides on measures necessary to wage war.

The Government also decides on sending out armed forces of the Czech Republic outside the territory of the Czech Republic and deployment of other countries' armed



forces on the territory of the Czech Republic for maximum period of 60 days in the following cases:

- a) fulfilling the bonds of international contracts of common defence against aggression,
- b) participation in peace operations according to decision of an international organization of which the Czech Republic is a member with the agreement of the receiving country,
- c) participation in rescue operations during natural disasters and industrial or ecological emergencies.

Likewise it decides on other countries' armed forces transport across the territory of the Czech Republic and on participation of armed forces of the Czech Republic in military trainings outside the territory of the Czech Republic and on participation of other countries' armed forces in military trainings on the territory of the Czech Republic

The Parliament

The controlling role and decisive power in security issues of high importance is entrusted with the two-chamber Parliament of the Czech Republic. The Government is obliged to inform both chambers of the Parliament about all important decisions. The Parliament can rule out the Government's decision in case of disapproval.

The Parliament decides to declare the state of war if the Czech Republic is attacked or if it is necessary to fulfil international bonds of common defence against aggression. Further on it decides on participation of the Czech Republic in defence systems of international organizations of which the Czech Republic is a member and passes consent with sending out armed forces of the Czech Republic outside the territory of the Czech Republic and deployment of other countries' armed forces on the territory of the Czech Republic unless such a decision is exclusive to the Government.

Both chambers of the Parliament have specialized organs dealing with the security and defence policy and their main task is assuming standpoints towards discussed legislation dealing with security and defence.



From the point of view of constitutional delimitation, bigger importance lies with the Chamber of Deputies which has more members and can rule out prospective veto of the Senate. The members of the Senate are voted for differently, the Senate has a different structure and less authority. Its role is still irreplaceable, especially in emergency situations. Due to different manner of voting into the Senate when only one third is being renewed at a time, the upper chamber is actually never dissolved and hence plays the role of a safeguard for such occasions when it is necessary to pass important decisions and the lower chamber is dissolved or defunct.

Such measures are e.g. declaring the state of emergency, state of security threat or state of war. Such states are declared if the sovereignty, territorial integrity, democratic foundations of the Czech Republic or to a large extent internal order and security, lives and health, material values or environment are in danger or if it is necessary to fulfil international bonds of common defence.

National Security Council

An important institution from the point of view of creating and carrying out security and defence policy is the National Security Council.

....is a standing body of the Government responsible for coordinating the Czech Republic's security issues and preparing draft measures to ensure the country's security.

The council was set up under Article 9 of Constitutional Act No 110/1998 on the security of the Czech Republic.

The National Security Council comprises the Prime Minister and other members of the Government in accordance with a Government decision.

The members of the council are:

1. Prime Minister
2. Minister of Labour and Social Affairs
3. Minister of Foreign Affairs



4. Minister of the Interior
5. The First Deputy Prime Minister for the Economics, Minister of Finance
6. Minister of Defence
7. Minister of Transport
8. Minister for Industry and Trade
9. Minister of Health
10. Minister of Agriculture
11. Minister of the Environment

The agenda proceedings of the council also involve the Governor of the Czech National Bank and the Chair of the Administration of the State Material Reserves.

Regularly invited are also the Chief of the General Staff – General of the Armed Forces and the Police President.

The President of the Republic is entitled to attend meetings of the National Security Council, demand reports from the National Security Council and its members and to discuss issues with the National Security Council or its members which fall within their remit.

Central Crisis Staff

...as a working body of the Council for providing solutions to crisis situations or other serious situations concerning the security interests of the Czech Republic

- a) within the sphere of control of the Minister of Defence - in the event of an external military threat to the Czech Republic, in fulfilling allied obligations abroad and in the participation of Czech armed forces in international operations for the restoration and maintenance of peace,

- b) within the sphere of control of the Minister of the Interior - in the event of other types of threat to the Czech Republic, in the provision of large scale humanitarian aid abroad and in engaging the Czech Republic in international rescue operations in the event of major accidents and natural disasters.

The fundamental obligation of the Council is to participate in creating a reliable security system, to ensure coordination and control of measures to safeguard the security of the Czech Republic and international bonds. The Council coordinates and evaluates the issue of security of the Czech Republic and prepares propositions of measures to safeguard it for the Government. National Security Council is also an organ which proposes basic documents of security and defence policy to the Government.

- **The Committee for Foreign Security Policy Coordination** – for internal coordination of the foreign security policy of the Czech Republic, within the sphere of control of the Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs,
- **The Defence Planning Committee** – for the coordination of the planning of measures to safeguard the defence of the Czech Republic, within the sphere of control of the Minister of Defence,
- **The Civil Emergency Planning Committee** – for the coordination and planning of measures to safeguard the internal security of the state, the population and economy and co-ordination of the requirements for civil resources, which are necessary to safeguard the security of the Czech Republic, within the sphere of control of the Minister of the Interior,
- **The Intelligence Activity Committee** – for the coordination of the activities of the intelligence services of the Czech Republic and planning measures to secure intelligence activities and co-operation with the state bodies that gather and evaluate information necessary for safeguarding the security of the Czech Republic, within the sphere of control of the Deputy Prime Minister and Minister

for Foreign Affairs. The Committee does not develop any intelligence activity on its own.

3. The Integrated rescue system

The Integrated Rescue System

...is determined for co-ordination of rescue and clean-up operations in case, where a situation requires operation of forces and means of several bodies, e.g. firefighters, police, medical rescue service and other bodies, or in case, where the rescue and clean-up operation is necessary to be co-ordinated from the Ministry of Interior or by a leader of region's level, or by mayors of municipalities with extended responsibilities.

As the Integrated Rescue System are therefore considered the co-ordinated proceedings of its bodies during preparations for emergencies, and during rescue and clean-up operations.

Basic IRS bodies:

- Fire Rescue Service of CR and fire units, based on fire cover,
- Police of CR,
- Medical Rescue Service.

Other IRS bodies:

- Specified forces and means of armed bodies,
- Other armed security services,
- Other rescue services,
- Public health protection authorities,
- Emergency, stand-by, specialized and other services,



- Civil Protection establishments,
- NGOs and civil associations, which can be used for rescue and clean-up operations.

As permanent authorities for coordination of Integrated Rescue System bodies are considered the operational and information centers of the Integrated Rescue System, i.e. the operational centers of regional Fire Rescue Services and the Operational and Information Centre of the General Directorate of the Czech Fire Rescue Service.

State of Emergency

State of emergency is declared by the Government of the Czech Republic in cases of natural disasters, ecological or industrial emergencies, accidents or other danger to lives, health or material values of internal order and security. It is declared for a limited area or the entire territory of the country. If there is a danger of delay, state of emergency can be declared by the Prime Minister.

The Government confirms or rules out his decision within 24 hours since. The Government immediately informs the House of Deputies which can withdraw the declaration. If the House of Deputies is dissolved, the decision of prospective prolongation or lifting the state of emergency is passed over to the Senate. The state of emergency can be declared only while stating the reasons for a certain period of time (for the maximum of 30 days) and for certain area.

It can be extended after prior consent of the House of Deputies or Senate, respectively. The state of emergency ends after the expiration of the period for which it was declared unless the Government or the Parliament do not decide on lifting it before this period expires. The last case of declaring the state of emergency was in mid-August of last year in several regions stricken with the catastrophic floods.

State of Security Threat

The Parliament (both chambers) can declare the state of security threat to the state on the proposal from the Government, if the sovereignty or territorial integrity or the



democratic foundations of the state are in danger. It is declared for a certain area or the entire territory of the country.

State of war

The state of war is decided on by the Parliament in case of aggression against the Czech Republic or if it is necessary to fulfil contractual bonds of common defence against aggression.

To pass a resolution of declaration of the state of war and to pass a resolution of consent with sending out the armed forces of the Czech Republic outside the territory of the Czech Republic or with the deployment of other countries' armed forces on the territory of the Czech Republic as well as to pass a resolution of participation of the Czech Republic in defence systems of international organizations of which the Czech Republic is a member the consent of clear majority of the deputies and of clear majority of the senators is necessary. It is declared for the entire territory of the country.

For the period of the state of security threat or the state of war, the Government can demand that the Parliament discusses the Government law propositions in short proceeding. Resolution of such a proposition is passed by the House of Deputies within 72 hours and by the Senate within 24 hours since being passed on by the House. If the Senate does not pass the resolution within this period, it holds that the proposition is passed. For the period of the state of security threat or the state of war, the President is not allowed to return the laws passed in short proceedings (in other words, the President is left out of the legislative process in order to accelerate the passing of laws) nor can he propose constitutional laws (i.e. amend the Constitution).

The decisions of state of emergency, state of security threat or state of war are published in mass media and are declared the same way as laws. The declaration of state of emergency, state of security threat or state of war allows temporary partial or bodily limiting of human rights and freedoms of the citizens (e.g. restricting freedom of movement, forced evacuation, work engagement of citizens, temporary confiscation of technical equipment etc.)

Police Forces of the Czech Republic

The Czech Republic is a member state of the European Union, and being responsible for the safety of the state and its citizens, it must react to the same challenges as the other EU members do. The globalization and integration processes are accompanied by an increasing number of threats to safety, concerning both the country and the population. The most serious threats are terrorism, organized crime, illegal distribution of mass destruction weapons and illegal migration, along with industrial accidents, natural disasters or disease epidemics.

The external security of the state is provided, in cooperation with NATO, by the Armed Forces of the Czech Republic (ACR). The Police Forces of the Czech Republic are responsible for order within the country and provide the internal security of the state together with the Municipal Police of each city and town. In addition, there is also the Military Police.

a) Police of the Czech Republic

The Police of the Czech Republic are an armed security corpse, a law enforcing agency of the Czech Republic, with competences for the whole territory of the state. The main responsibilities are internal security and order within the country. The emergency phone number of the Police CR is 158. The Police of the Czech Republic are subordinated to the Ministry of Interior CR.

The scope of responsibilities of the Police of the Czech Republic: protect citizens' property and safety, provide public order, combat terrorism, take care of the safety and continuity of road traffic, cooperate in the control of road traffic, reveal crimes, criminals, etc.

b) Specialized bodies within the Police of the Czech Republic:

- ✓ Institute of Criminalistics Prague
- ✓ Air Rescue Service
- ✓ Czech National Drug Centre (National Drug Squad)

- ✓ Alien Police Service
- ✓ The Office of the Documentation and the Investigation of the Crimes of Communism (of the Office of Service of Criminal Police and investigation)
- ✓ Unit for Combating corruption and Financial Crime of the Office of Service of Criminal Police and investigation
- ✓ Organized Crime Unit of the Office of Service of Criminal Police and investigation
- ✓ Unit for Protection of the President CR
- ✓ Unit for Protection of Constitutional Authorities
- ✓ Rapid Response Unit
- ✓ Unit for Special Operational Tasks of the Office of Service of Criminal Police and investigation.

c) Municipal Police

Municipal police units are administered by cities and municipalities. Their scope of activities is limited to the city or the municipality. The municipal police closely cooperate with the Police of the Czech Republic. The municipal police unit is controlled by the mayor or another authorized member of the municipal council. The emergency phone number of the municipal police is 156.

Municipal police have jurisdiction over misdemeanors, supervise and protect the safety of citizens and properties, public order, collaborate within their competence with the Police CR in terms of safety on the roads, deal with offences and other wrongs, etc.

d) Alien Police Service

The Alien Police is the unit of the Police of the Czech Republic with national competence and specialization. Their main duties are connected with investigation of illegal migration of citizens from other countries and with residence permits for



foreigners in the Czech Republic. In addition, the Alien Police supervises the state border, and deals with criminal activities related to crossing borders.

Military Police is a special police unit that operates within the army. Their duties are connected with protection of the armed forces, military premises, military equipment and supplies, etc. You can find more detailed information about the tasks and powers of the Military Police [here](#).

Conclusion

The functioning of the security system, the construction and development of the capabilities of its components, and economic and financial backup all constitute a long-term, demanding process drawing on lessons learned from the management of various crisis situations and from systematic preparations (e.g. in the form of various exercises) and preventive activities by the individual components.

The security system must constantly react to the changing circumstances and changes in the security environment and to newly emerging threats. For this reason, the security system of the Czech Republic should be viewed as an open and dynamically developing system

Literature:

1. Act No. 240/2000 Coll., on Crises Management and on amendments of certain acts (Crisis Act) as amended by Act N. 320/2002 Coll., Act N. 127/2005 Coll., Act N. 112/2006 Coll., Act N. 267/2006 Coll., Act N. 110/2007 Coll., Act N. 306/2008 Coll., Act N. 153/2010 Coll. and Act N. 430/2010 Coll.
2. Act No. 239/2000 Coll., on Integrated Rescue system, as amended.
3. Security Strategy of the Czech Republic. Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Czech Republic. Prague, 2011. ISBN 978-80-7441-007-9.
4. FRANK, L. Institutional and Documentary Framework of the Czech Security Policy.

Self-assessment tasks:

1. To study

- Act No. 239/2000 Coll., *on Integrated Rescue system, as amended.*
- Act No. 238/2000 Coll., *on the Fire Rescue Service of CR and on the modification of certain codes, in latter wording*

2. Acknowledge with Population protection concept up to 2020 with prospect horizon 2030, *Prague: Ministry of Interior – General Directorate of Fire and Rescue Service of the Czech Republic*

Critical infrastructure protection

Content

Introduction

1. Legislation framework and essential terms
2. Cross - cutting criteria
3. Protection of critical infrastructure elements and responsibility of subject

Conclusion

Introduction

The term infrastructure (from French - word “infra-structure”) has been used since 1927 to refer collectively to the roads, bridges, rail lines, and similar public works that are required for an industrial economy, or a portion of it, to function. The term also has had specific application to the permanent military installations necessary for the defense of a country.

Necessity of intense approaches towards security issues that influence state security, economy or living standards emerged with for the first time after the September 2011 attacks in USA. The importance of this problem confirms the fact that European Union and Nord Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) have taken solution of critical infrastructure protection as a one of their most important tasks.

Critical infrastructure as a system is the essential part of society functional continuity, its economic or social structure and systems. In relation to this fact, there were created approaches, tools, which reflect above mentioned essentiality and created the framework for risk or those factors assessment system, which are able to affect the functionality and resilience.

1. Legislation and terms

Protection of critical infrastructure was solving in the Czech Republic in particular sector at various levels, separately and no law- making materials. Problem of critical infrastructure protection was solved in Czech Republic in particular sectors at different levels, scattered and mainly by non-legislative materials.

This act ended several years lasting process that started with - detailed analysis of security threats and emerged into clearly defined requirement for creation of legal framework of protection of critical infrastructure not only in the Czech Republic, but also in European Union. (The Council Directive 2008/114/EC dated 8 December 2008 on the identification and designation of European critical infrastructures and the assessment of the need to improve their protection).

Critical Infrastructure Protection in the Czech Republic is guided by the Act 430/2010 Coll., which is seen as the implementation of Council Directive 2008/114/EC on the identification and designation of European Critical Infrastructures and the assessment of



the need to improve their protection, which provides a framework for creating a common European access to Critical Infrastructure Protection.

This Directive establishes certain instruments for the identification and designation of a European and national infrastructure (sectorial and cross - cutting criteria) as well as tools for increasing the protection of Critical Infrastructure in the context of the need to maintain functional continuity of the society (Operator Security Plan, Security Liaison Officer, Public Private Partnership). These tools can be seen also from resilience evaluation point of view, where as we said before resilience is seen as an indicator that quantifies the ability to provide functionality in terms of internal and external factors effects, provided to the need of establishing the limits, where degradation of system functionality is acceptable and when it is not.

Implementation of the Council Directive 2008/114/EC in the Czech Republic

The Council Directive 2008/114/EC establishes a procedure for the identification and designation of European critical infrastructures ("ECIs"), and a common approach to the assessment of the need to improve the protection of such infrastructures in order to contribute to the protection of people.

In compliance with the Art 3 - Identification of ECIs and the Art 4 - Designation of ECIs, paragraph 3, the Czech Republic fulfilled the topic on the identification and designation of intended ECIs with the neighboring member states ("MS"), i.e. Austria, Slovakia, Germany and Poland on a bi- and multilateral basis. The Czech Republic signed both the general and the technical protocols with these MS. ECIs that might affect those MS have only been identified in the energy sector.

The representatives of the stakeholders consequently identified the security liaison officers. They have checked and modified the existing security documentation with a view to meet the security plan content in accordance with the Council Directive.

The official report designed for the Commission containing generic data on a summary basis on the types of risks, threats and vulnerabilities encountered per ECI sector located on the territory of the Czech Republic in which an ECI has been designated pursuant to Article 4 was sent on 11 January 2011.

Amended law:

- assesses state authority in protection of critical infrastructure,
- implementation Directive No. 2008/114/EC establishes a procedure for the identification and designation of European critical infrastructures into national law by amendment of the Crisis Act (which was approved on 21 December 2010 and entered into force on January 1 2011).
- establishes a procedure for the identification, designation and defence of critical infrastructure.

Crisis management shall denote

the summary of management activities of crisis management authorities focused on analysis and evaluation of security risks and planning, organization, implementation and control of activities performed in connection with:

- preparation for crisis situations and their solution or
- protection of critical infrastructure,

Critical infrastructure shall denote

the element of critical infrastructure or the system of elements of critical infrastructure, disruption of which would have a significant impact on the State security, on ensuring the basic living needs of the population, on health of people and State economy.

European critical infrastructure

shall denote the critical infrastructure within the territory of the Czech Republic, disruption of which would have a significant impact on other member state of the European Union. Seriousness of impact of disruption of critical infrastructure element is assessing according to cutting criteria.

Element of critical infrastructure

shall denote primarily building, establishment, vehicle or public infrastructure, determined in accordance with the cross-cutting and sectorial criteria; in case the element of critical infrastructure is a part of European critical infrastructure it is considered to be an element of European critical infrastructure.

Measures

Critical infrastructure protection shall denote the set of measures aimed at reducing disruption risk of function of the critical infrastructure element.

Subject of critical infrastructure

shall denote the operator of the critical infrastructure element; in case the operator is the operator of European critical infrastructure, the element is considered to be the subject of European critical infrastructure.

2. Cross-cutting criteria

Cutting criteria for assessing of critical infrastructure element is:

- a) limiting value of loss of lives (so-called “**Casualties criterion**” borderline value of the potential fatalities is 250 and borderline value of the potential injures is 2500 with condition of consequent hospitalization exceed to 24hours),
- b) extremely severe economic impact (so-called “**Economic effects criterion**” borderline value of economic loss for gross domestic product more than 0,5 % or higher),
- c) impact on public as a result of extensive restriction of provision of essential services or other serious intervention into everyday life (so-called “**Public effects criterion**” borderline value of large scale reduces for provides of essential services to 125 thousand people).

All borderlines values for cross - cutting criteria are determined by relevant Government Regulation.

Sectorial criteria

shall denote the technical or operational criteria determining the critical infrastructure element in the sector of:

1. ENERGY,
2. WATER MANAGEMENT,
3. FOOD INDUSTRY AND AGRICULTURE
4. HEALTH SERVICE
5. TRANSPORT
6. COMMUNICATION AND INFORMATION SYSTEMS
7. FINANCIAL MARKET AND CURRENCY
8. EMERGENCY SERVICES AND
9. PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

3. Critical infrastructure elements and responsibility of subjects

The process of critical infrastructure elements determination of

Objects being run by state organization send their suggestions to the ministry of Interior that presents them to the government.

According to Crisis Act critical infrastructure elements determination being run by state administration is by process different from elements determination not being run by state. In this case it is necessary to use Act. No. 500/2004 Coll., administrative order.

CRISIS MANAGEMENT AUTHORITIES

GOVERNMENT

The Government in protection of critical infrastructure:

- determines cross-cutting and sectorial criteria to specify the element of critical infrastructure,
- decides on the basis of the list submitted by the Ministry of Interior on the elements of critical infrastructure and the elements of European critical infrastructure which are operated by the organizational unit of the state.

MINISTRY OF INTERIOR

The Ministry of Interior fulfills these tasks in critical infrastructure:

- offers cross-cutting criteria,
- processes the list, which is the basis for specification of the elements of critical infrastructure and the elements of European critical infrastructure,
- fulfils the tasks in the area of critical infrastructure resulting from the membership of the Czech Republic in the European Union, provides international exchange of information in this area, serves as the contact point of the Czech Republic in the frame of European
- critical infrastructure and submits the European Commission reports on tasks of implementation arising from the EU legislation in this area,
- annually informs the European Commission about the number of elements of European critical infrastructure per sector and about the number of member states of the European Union, that are dependent on individual elements of European critical infrastructure,
- biannually submits to the European Commission the summary report of general data about types of vulnerabilities, threats and risks discovered in various sectors of European critical infrastructure,

Plan of Crisis Preparedness of the Subject of Critical Infrastructure (act No. 240, § 29 b)

Potential threats of functioning of the subject of critical infrastructure and measures for its protection are determined in the *plan of crisis preparedness of the subject of critical infrastructure*.

In case the subject of critical infrastructure performs public legal obligation on the basis of which he/she keeps planning, organizational and technical documentation, it is possible to amend requirements into the content of the plan of crisis preparedness into this documentation. Providing conditions stated in the statutory legal regulation are fulfilled, the relevant parts of this documentation are considered to be a part of the crisis preparedness plan of the subject of critical infrastructure.

In case the element of critical infrastructure is divided into several separate units, it is possible, if appropriate, to process for each unit a partial plan of crisis preparedness of the subject of critical infrastructure, which forms a part of the crisis preparedness plan of the subject of critical infrastructure.

Entities of Critical Infrastructure (act No. 240, § 29 a)

Subject of critical infrastructure is responsible for protection of the critical infrastructure element. For this purpose he/she is obliged

- a. to process the plan of crisis preparedness of the subject of critical infrastructure within one year since the decision of the Government or since the day of coming into force of the measure of general nature, which designated the element of critical infrastructure [§ 4 clause 1 letter e) or § 9 clause 3 letter c)],
- b. to allow the competent Ministry or other central administrative authority the execution of control of the crisis preparedness plan of the critical infrastructure subject and protection of the element of critical infrastructure including the entry permission on grounds and into premises where the element is located,
- c. to inform without undue delay the competent Ministry or other central administrative authority about organizational, production or other change, in case it is obvious that this change may affect determination of the element of critical infrastructure, in particular information about permanent shutdown, termination of business or restructuring.

Conclusion

Enforcing state security, functioning of economy counting productive and unproductive functioning of systems and services, functioning of public administration and availability of basic living needs for the population depends on infrastructures that are called due to their meaning as critical infrastructures (essential to living).

Its disruption impacts several levels – at state level it influences ensuring fundamental functions of the state and at the regional and municipal levels it impacts basis function of territory management.

Literature:

1. Act No. 240/2000 Coll., on Crises Management and on amendments of certain acts (Crisis Act) as amended by Act N. 320/2002 Coll., Act N. 127/2005 Coll., Act N. 112/2006 Coll., Act N. 267/2006 Coll., Act N. 110/2007 Coll., Act N. 306/2008 Coll., Act N. 153/2010 Coll. and Act N. 430/2010 Coll.
2. LUKAS, L., HROMADA M., Management of Protection of Czech Republic Critical Infrastructure Elements. Recent Researches in Automatic Control.
3. HROMADA, M. Critical Infrastructure Protection and Its Technological Aspects, Security Magazine, vol. XVII. No.1, 2010, pp. 21-24.

Self-assessment tasks:

1. Study

- Act No. 240/2000 Coll., *on crisis management*,
- The Council Directive 2008/114/EC *on the identification and designation of European critical infrastructures and the assessment of the need to improve their protection*.

2. Acknowledge – article „Protection of Critical infrastructure“, Prague: 2011, ISBN 978-80-260-1215-3.

The place and role of public administration in safety management

Content

Introduction

1. Legislation framework and essential term
2. Rights and competence of central authorities of public administration
3. Planning and control document

Conclusion

Introduction

The Czech Republic's security is based on the principle of safeguarding the security of the individual and protecting his life, health and property. The successful practice of this principle relies on the safeguarding of the security of state institutions, including their full operational capability, and the development of processes and tools intended to strengthen the security and protection of the population.

1. Legislation framework and essential terms

- Constitutional Law n. 110/1998 Coll., *on Security of the Czech Republic*,
- Act No. 222/1999 Coll., *on Securing defence of the Czech Republic*,
- Act No. 240/2000 Coll., *on Crisis management*,
- Act No. 239/2000 Coll., *on Integrated Rescue system, as amended*
- Act No. 241/2000 Sb., *on Emergency Economic Measures and on amendment of some associated Acts, as amended*

Structure of public administration

Public administration is defined as the administration of public affairs within a society that is organized in a state. Public administration is a social phenomenon that is linked with the realization of the executive power of the state, including the specific position of the self-government.

State power tripartition:

- legislative power
- executive power
- judiciary.

Public administration is also defined by utilizing the term power, particularly the so-called public power. Generally, power is a capacity to force the certain way of behaving

on somebody and in case of violating this command also to enforce such behaving and eventually to punish such violation of the command.

The so-called public power is the power that is in hands of the so-called subjects of the public power – primary, in disposition of the state, secondly, in disposition of subjects that are approbated by the state. That is why the public power is divided by theorists into the state power and the residual public power.

PUBLIC POWER

STATE POWER - exercised by the "state mechanism"

RESIDUAL PUBLIC POWER ("DECENTRALIZED STATE POWER")
- by "non-state subjects" approved by the state

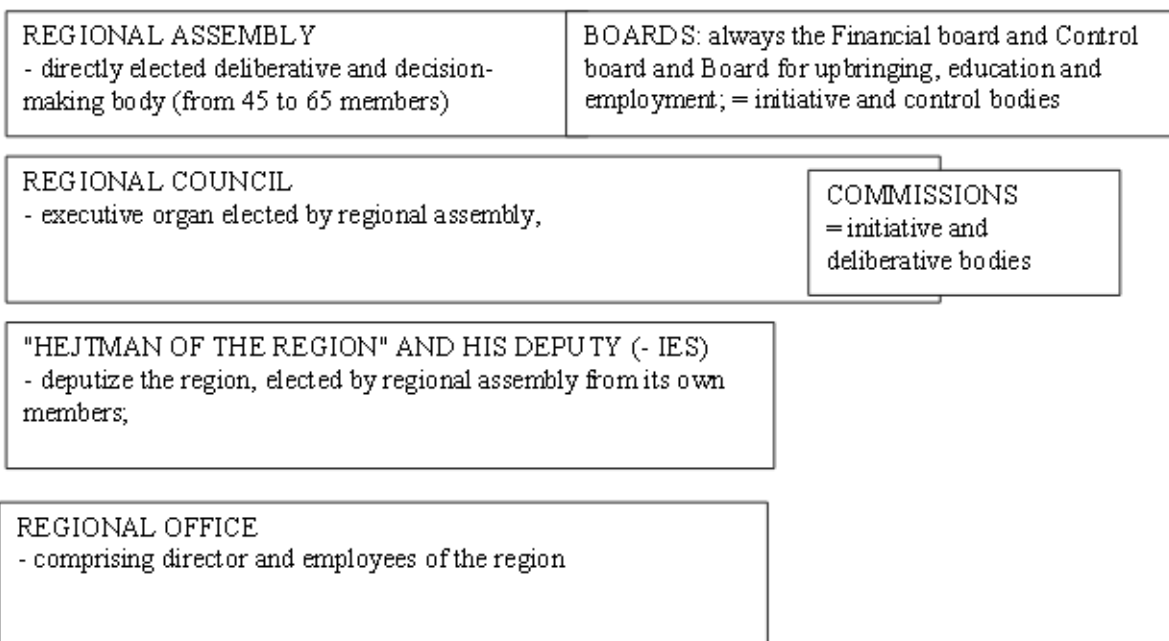
Public administration – The Czech theory of public administration distinguishes the following components of public administration:

- State administration
- Self-government

There have been the following **levels of public administration** in the Czech Republic:

- Territorial (municipal – municipalities, regional – regions)
- Central - according to the goals of the reform the most the "deconcentrates" should be replaced by the new regions and their tasks, however the practice is different.

Organizational structure of regions



Organizational structure of municipalities

MUNICIPAL (or TOWN) ASSEMBLY
- directly elected deliberative and decision-making body (from 5 to 55 members)

BOARDS: always the Financial board and Control board
= initiative and control bodies

MUNICIPAL (OR TOWN) COUNCIL
- executive organ elected by municipal assembly, not elected in municipalities where the municipal assembly has less than 15 members (in that case, municipal assembly fulfill its tasks); 5 - 11 members

COMMISSIONS
= initiative and deliberative bodies

MAYOR and DEPUTY MAYORS
- deputize the municipality, elected by municipal assembly from its own members;

MUNICIPAL SECRETARY
- appointed by the mayor in municipalities with municipalities with "commissioned" municipal office and in municipalities with enlarged sphere of activity, the agreement of the director of regional committee is required

MUNICIPAL OFFICE
- comprising the mayor, the mayor's deputies, the municipal secretary and employees of the municipality that are included into municipal office

State administration is a specific kind of the management of a society that is exercised in the name of state. It is a one form of activities of the state and is extrapolated from the essence, status and goals of the state. It is a form of activity of the state related mainly to the executive part of the state power tripartite.

Self-government is the public administration that is exercised by public law subjects other than the state (public law corporations). Self-government includes the area of public administration that is approved by law to specific public law corporations to which this area of public administration is directly linked. Self-government is derived from the relatively autonomous (relatively because of the financial dependence on the state budget, the degree of centralization of public administration etc.) status of public law corporations. This "part" of public administration is also a specific kind of the



management of a society, however, in this case exercised in the name of self-governmental public law corporation (that is why the self-government is related of the mentioned “decentralized state power”. Side by side with the state administration it realizes the administration of public affairs. Self-government is a part of public administration that is part of public administration that is specified by its focusing on itself.

The state administration system is vertically hierarchically organized on the principle of superiority and inferiority.

- The decision to proceed monocratic (but there are also collective bodies).
- The establishment of state administration prevails appointment, the choice is exceptional.
- The autonomy of decision-making is limited.
- Review of a decision is possible in terms of factual accuracy and compliance with the law.

Self-government is not organized hierarchically and vertically => between higher and lower government there is no relationship of superiority and inferiority.

- The intervention of higher authorities is possible only on the basis of a special law.
- Self-government is based on the principle of collegial decision-making (but e.g. Mayor is monocratic body).
- The authorities are elected; others are appointed and subordinate or accountable to the elected ones.

2. Rights and competence of central authority of the public administration

Government (The Government is the supreme body of executive power):

- evaluate potential risk sources and threat in the frame of security of the Czech Republic and make measure to eliminate or elimination of these risks,
- approve strategic concept of state defence,
- control process of state defence planning,

....while ensuring preparedness of the Czech Republic for crisis situations, their solution and protection of critical infrastructure

- imposes the tasks upon crisis management authorities, manages and controls their performance,
- determines the Ministry or other central administrative authority to coordinate preparation for solution of concrete crisis situations in case belonging to coordinating function is not specified by special legal regulation),
- establishes the Central Crisis Staff as its own working body for crisis situations solution,

The government is also entitled to

- Approve the structure of the army, the concept of its construction and the total number of soldiers
- Identify objects important for national defense,
- Decide on the proposal of the Minister of the Interior of the Czech Republic to use ACR for rescue operations,
- Propose to the President calling occupation soldiers in the emergency service
- Assign tasks to the intelligence services, coordinate and supervise their activities.



The Ministry of Defence

....is a central authority of the state administration for:

- ensuring the defence of the Czech Republic,
- it controls the Armed Forces of the Czech Republic,
- administers the military training areas.

As an authority for **ensuring the nation's defence**, it contributes to the:

- formation of a strategy for the military defence policy of the country,
- prepares concepts for operations planning of the state territory's defence,
- suggests necessary defence arrangements to the government, to the Defence Council of Czech Republic, and to the President of the Czech Republic.
- In addition to other duties related to the defence of the country it calls up citizens of the Czech Republic to military service.
- It organizes co-ordination with the armed forces of other countries within the framework of European security structures.

The Ministry of Interior

...is a central authority of the state administration for internal affairs, in particular for:

- public order,
- civil protection and integrated rescue system,
- civil emergency planning,
- crisis management

Process Population protection concept

The scope of competencies of the Ministry of the Interior is defined by Section 12 of Act No. 2/1969 Coll. on Establishing Ministries and Other Institutions of Central Government of the Czech Republic, as amended.

Municipality

- A municipality is a basic territorial self-governing community of citizens;
- it forms a territorial unit which is defined by the borders of the territory of the municipality.

(Act No.128/2000 Coll. on Municipalities)

Municipal office

The municipal office:

- a) within the scope of its independent competence:
 1. shall fulfil the tasks bestowed on it by the municipal council or municipal board;
 2. shall assist in the activities of committees and commissions;
- b) shall carry out delegated competence.

Municipal office is a body of a municipality. In the city is called the Municipal office, a statutory city has the City office.

The following cities shall be statutory cities: Kladno, České Budějovice, Plzeň, Karlovy Vary, Ústí nad Labem, Liberec, Hradec Králové, Pardubice, Jihlava, Brno, Zlín, Olomouc, Ostrava, Opava, Havířov, Most, Teplice, Karviná and Mladá Boleslav.

The territory of statutory cities may be divided into city districts or city boroughs with their own bodies of self-government

Municipalities with extended competence

Municipalities with extended competence (so-called municipalities III. level) are an intermediate of delegated competence of state administration and regional- and municipal office.

Municipalities with extended competence have some extra competence, not only for itself (administrative district) but also pro other municipalities in local surroundings. (Act No. 128/2000 Coll., on Municipalities).

CRISIS MANAGEMENT at the level of municipalities with extended competence is **performance of state administration** in delegated competence.

Mayor of Municipality with Extended Powers

- Mayor of the Municipality with extended powers ensures preparedness of Municipal administrative district for crisis situations solution; other authorities of the Municipality with extended powers participate in this preparedness.
- manages and controls preparatory measures, activities aimed at crisis situation solution and mitigation of its consequences executed by territorial administrative authorities within the administrative district of the Municipality with extended powers, municipal authorities, legal and natural entities within the administrative district of the Municipality with extended powers. For this purpose
 - a. establishes and manages the Security Council of the Municipality with extended powers within the area of the administrative district of the Municipality with extended powers,
 - b. organizes preparation of the administrative district of the Municipality with extended powers and participates in their solution,
 - c. approves the contingency plan of the Municipality with extended powers after discussion in the Security Council of the Municipality with extended powers,
 - d. requires the data from the Regional Fire Rescue Service

Authorities of Municipality with Extended Powers

Authorities of the Municipality with extended powers in order to ensure preparedness of the administrative district of the Municipality with extended powers to deal with crisis situation solution

- a) provide interoperability with the Fire Rescue Service of the Region at the time of processing the regional contingency plan and the contingency plan of the Municipality with extended powers,
- b) fulfil the tasks according to the contingency plan of the Municipality with extended powers,
- c) keep the register of temporary changes of residence and submits stored data to the Fire Rescue Service of the Region,
- d) keep the data register of temporary changes of residence of persons during the state of danger and transfers the registered data to the Fire Rescue Service of the Region,
- e) keep the overview of potential sources of risks and in the scope of prevention according to special legal regulations removes deficiencies which could lead to creation of the crisis situation.

3. Planning and control document

The basis planning document for ensuring state defence is Defence Plan of the Czech Republic. This document come out of Security strategy and Defence strategy of the Czech Republic.

Defence Plan of the Czech Republic

- Act No. 222/1999 Coll., on *Securing defence of the Czech Republic*,

...obligations of state authorities, local government units and legal entities and individuals to ensure the defense of the Czech Republic against external attack,

- definition of relevant terms,
- principles of management and organization of national defense of the state,
- other
- Ordinance No. 51/2004 Coll., on state defence planning

The Defence plan composes of documents that set out the measures and procedures:

- to secure the national defense,
- to meet the security requirements in contractual obligations of collective defense, including a share of the Armed Forces on:
 - activities of international organizations in favor of peace,
 - participation in peace operations,
 - sharing in the rescue operations and
 - humanitarian missions.

Defence plan updating

- Ordinance No. 51/2004 Coll., on state defence planning

Defence plan is updated 4 years after approval of the Plan of Defense

Partial Defence Plans

Process (§ 3 Ordinance No. 51/2004 Coll., on state defence planning):

- ministries (§ 1 Act No. 2/1969 Sb. *on Establishment of Ministries and other Central Bodies of the State Administration of the Czech Republic, as a subsequently amended*),



- other institutions of Central Government of the Czech Republic (§ 2 Act No. 2/1969 Sb.),
- Czech National Bank
- Regional office.

Separate part of Defence plan - Crisis plan of Ministry of Defence

Conclusion

The task of the Government and local government units is to ensure public safety, defense of the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the country and preservation of democratic law state within the proper range.

Security of the Czech Republic is based on the principle of ensuring the safety of individuals, the protection of life, health and property. In order to maintain this principle it is essential to ensure the safety of state institutions, including their full functionality and to develop processes and tools to strengthen safety and security of the population.

Literature:

1. Act No. 240/2000 Coll., on Crises Management and on amendments of certain acts (Crisis Act) as amended by Act N. 320/2002 Coll., Act N. 127/2005 Coll., Act N. 112/2006 Coll., Act N. 267/2006 Coll., Act N. 110/2007 Coll., Act N. 306/2008 Coll., Act N. 153/2010 Coll. and Act N. 430/2010 Coll.
2. The Security Strategy of the Czech Republic. Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Czech Republic. Prague, 2011. ISBN 978-80-7441-007-9.
3. The Defence Strategy of the Czech Republic. Ministry of Defence of the Czech Republic – Communication and Promotion Department, 2012. ISBN 978-80-7278-606-0.
4. ŠPAČEK, D. Public Administration Reform. Faculty of economics and administration of the Masaryk university.

Self-assessment tasks:

1. To study

- Constitutional Law No. 110/1998 Coll., *on Security of the Czech Republic*,
- Act No. 222/1999 Coll., *on Securing defence of the Czech Republic*,
- Act No. 128/2000 Coll., *on Municipalities*.

Education and preparation of citizens for security and defence of the country

Contents

Introduction

1. Legislative framework for preparation of citizens for defence of the country.
2. Main conceptional aspects of citizens' preparation for defence of the Czech Republic.
3. Aims and steps for implementation of the conception

Conclusion

Introduction

The preparation of citizens for national defense is one of the tools of defense policy and it is an integral part of national defense planning. The level of preparedness of citizens to defend the country significantly affects the functionality of Defence of the Czech Republic. However, the issue of national defense is not given appropriate attention and ways of citizens preparation in this area is largely unsystematic and diversified into many uncontrollable activities and forms.

Coordinator for this area is in accordance with § 6 and § 52 Act No. 222/1999 Coll., on Securing Defence of the Czech Republic Ministry of Defence, which currently process the "Conception of preparation of Citizens for defense of the country " within preparation of the document.

1. Legislative framework for preparation of citizens for defence of the country

Act No. 222/1999 Coll., on *Securing defence of the Czech Republic* active from 1 December 1999, adjusts the basic legal relationships with national defense. It sets out the basic obligations of individual entities in ensuring of Defence against external attack and responsibility for breach of these obligations. Act determines responsibility for national defense the government (as a senior executive body).

The Act also supposed processing and approval „Conception of preparation of citizens for defence of the country“ by Government (§ 5).

☐ Government for ensuring national defense in peace:

- a. Assesses the risks of threat to the country which might be a cause for armed conflict and takes necessary measures to reduce and possibly eliminate such risks
- b. Passes strategic concept of the country's defence,
- c. Directs the process of defensive planning,
- d. Decides on basic measures for preparation for defence,

- e. Decides on basic directions of construction, preparation and use of armed forces and securing the defence of the country,
 - f. Passes the concept of mobilization of armed forces,
 - g. Passes the concept of preparation of citizens for defence of the country,**
 - h. Assigns tasks to ministers and heads of other administrative offices and municipalities to carry out its decisions,
 - i. Decides on other unforeseeable tasks necessary to secure the defence of the country.
- Constitutional Law n. 110/1998 Coll., *on Security of the Czech Republic*,
 - Act No. 222/1999 Coll., *on Securing defence of the Czech Republic*,
 - *Security strategy of the Czech Republic*. Prague: Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Czech Republic, CR 2011
 - *Defence strategy of the Czech Republic*. Prague: Ministry of Defence CR, 2012,
 - *Conception of preparation of citizens for defence of the country*, Prague: Ministry of Defence of the Czech Republic, 2013.
 - Implementation plan “*Conception of preparation of citizens for defence of the Czech Republic*” Prague: Ministry of Defence of the Czech Republic, 2013,

2. Main conceptional aspects of citizens’ preparation for defence of the Czech Republic.

Ministry of Defence has responsibility for preparing the population for defense. The Act requires to prepare the basic conceptual materials related to the ensuring of national defense planning and to coordinate activities between the competent administrative authorities and self-government related to national defense.

Ministry of Defence also checks measures to providing of national defense in the range set by the government.

- Preparation of citizens is voluntary,
- Preparation of citizens includes the medical preparation, civil protection, interest activities focusing on technical and sporting activities, preparation for self-defense,
- Other activities that are associated with military capacity and security preparations for the defense of the country.
- Preparation of citizens for defence has character of education and it is carried out in primary and secondary education level as well as within other approved educational activities.

Citizens are prepared for state defends by schools, school facilities and other educational facilities.

- Ministries and other administrative agencies and municipalities are responsible for preparing of citizens for defence. The Ministry of Defence cooperates with the Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports on maintaining professional content in textbooks issued in the preparation of citizens.

Act No. 222/1999 Coll., on *Securing Defence of the Czech Republic* problem of preparation of citizens for defence of the country and responsibility for its realization is obligation of the Government (§ 5, § 6, § 7, § 8, § 52).

The Government approves “Conception of citizen preparation for defence of the Czech Republic”

Recognized state in society (by 2012)

- The decline in civil consciousness of the **necessity of state defense, and unwillingness to participate in it.**
- Lack of interest, indifference, underestimating the issue in general.
- The decrease in the preparedness of citizens in crisis situations, the person becomes fully dependent on professional security forces.

Teaching in schools:

- The issue of national defense and its meaning for society is not integrated into curriculum of most schools and is not tough at the appropriate level too.
- Subject is implemented at primary and secondary schools as "Human Protection in extraordinary events" and it is in responsibility of the Ministry of Interior.

The content and the target of the Conception:

Conception (based on the conclusions of the analysis of the current state):

- develops principles stated in the White Paper on Defence, Security Strategy of the Czech Republic and Defence Strategy of the Czech Republic.
- describes priorities and future directions in ensuring preparation of citizens to state defense.
- includes list of measures to implementation of conceptual plans and sets the responsibility and time frame for implementation of particular measures.

The aim of conception:

- Improve the preparation of citizens and strengthen their civil consciousness to ensuring the security and defense of the state.
- To define the place and role of the Ministry of Defence in the education system.
- Improve cooperation among Ministry of Defence, Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports and Ministry of Interior - General Directorate of Fire Rescue Service of Czech Republic in the preparation of the citizens.
- Focus on youth education at schools, incorporation issues in curriculum of schools and faculties of education.
- It is necessary to have professionally prepared teachers, lecturers, experts in the field of security.

3. Aims and steps for implementation of the conception

The main task of the implementation of the concept is to strengthen the role of Ministry of Defence and other involved ministries in increasing the preparation of citizens to state defense in case of crisis situations of military character and also create conditions for their active involvement and readiness to defend the country.

The main task of the successful and effective implementation of the concept includes:

- a) the initiation of subjects involved in the planning and coordination of activities leading to citizens preparation for national defense and securing activities and the definition of starting points for the development of preparedness for national defense,
- b) strategic documents modifications for education and modifications of existing framework of educational programs,
- c) preparation of necessary adjustments of legal regulations (in the field of education legislation and other relevant related areas) depending on proposed measures leading to the development of preparedness of citizens for national defense,
- d) the preparation and submission for approval of the proposals promoting the development of preparedness of citizens for national defense of the state in primary and secondary education,
- e) the preparation and submission for approval of the proposals designed to promote the development of preparedness of citizens for national defense of the state in tertiary education (determination of the national qualifications framework Training1 in preparation for national defense of the state)

The Qualification Framework describes the expected knowledge, skills and competence of graduates of tertiary institutions of various types of programs.

- a. the process of standardization of undergraduate teachers' preparation and development of proposals directed to strengthening the overall competence of teachers for the realization of citizens to defend of the state,

- b. the development and submission for approval of the proposals aimed at ensuring efficiency and improvement of the quality of advisory services in relation to their users,
- c. preparation of conditions for effective coordination of activities aimed at promoting the development of preparedness to defend the country at local and regional level, preparation of grant programs and starting of research activities in the field of preparedness of citizens for national defense of the state,
- d. the creation of conditions for standardization, evaluation and further improvement of preparedness of citizens for national defense of the state (Accreditation of educational institutions and educational programs) to ensure effectiveness of carried information among professionals and general public about the processes and activities directed to support of development of preparedness of citizens for national defense of the state.

The issue of preparation of citizens for national defense of the state is from 1st September 2013 included into General educational program and into school curricula of primary schools. There is also created an internet portal.

Conclusion

Preparation of citizens to defend the state must be carried out by development of civil and legal consciousness of students, to increase their sense of personal and civil responsibility, encourage them to play an active and quality participation in a democratic society in relation to the tasks of national defense of the state.

The concept is a part of the structure of strategic policy documents in the field of security and defense that overall create the conditions for the implementation of planned measures to ensure the national defense of the state. At the same time it contributes to raising the level of preparedness of the entire population of the Czech Republic in solving spectrum of possible crisis situation regardless of their character.

Implementation of Concept for the preparation of citizens for defense of the state is a long and important societal task, which should be implemented with the active participation of the citizens, purposefully, systematically and comprehensively. Putting it into practice is based on the projection of the described measures into the legal system and into planning documents of particular ministries.

Literature:

1. Act No. 240/2000 Coll., on Crises Management and on amendments of certain acts (Crisis Act) as amended by Act N. 320/2002 Coll., Act N. 127/2005 Coll., Act N. 112/2006 Coll., Act N. 267/2006 Coll., Act N. 110/2007 Coll., Act N. 306/2008 Coll., Act N. 153/2010 Coll. and Act N. 430/2010 Coll.
2. Act No. 222/1999 Coll., on Securing defence of the Czech Republic.
3. Conception of preparation of citizens for defence of the Czech Republic” Prague: Ministry of Defence of the Czech Republic, 2013.

Self-assessment tasks:

1. To study Act No. 222/1999 Coll., on *securing defence of the Czech Republic*
2. Acknowledge with *Conception of preparation of citizens for state defence*, Prague: Ministry of Defence CR, 2013.