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Delegations will find attached the partially declassified version of the above-mentioned document.



ANNEX

**COUNCIL OF
THE EUROPEAN UNION**

Brussels, 5 March 2010

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ADD 2 EXT 1 (16.04.2013)**

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ADDENDUM TO THE NOTE

from : The Council General Secretariat
to : Working Party on Terrorism

Subject : Second Round of Peer Evaluation
Preparedness and consequence management in the event of a terrorist attack

Delegations will find enclosed the report of the evaluation mission in **the Czech Republic** (11-13 June 2008) in the framework of the above-mentioned round of peer evaluation.

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1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

- In the framework of the second round of peer evaluation covering "Preparedness and consequence management in case of a terrorist attack" an evaluation visit was made to Czech Republic from 11 to 13 June 2008.
- Although the existing structures to deal with preparedness and consequence management in case of a terrorist attack in the Czech Republic have not yet been put to the test by a terrorist attack or other large-scale disasters, the risk of such an attack being committed is being considered.
- The Czech Republic is perceived by international terrorism as a country actively engaged in current global anti-terrorism efforts and, therefore, as a potential target.
- It can be assumed that the greatest risk factor for the Czech Republic as regards terrorism, in addition to being a transit area, is being a territory used for short-term residence by persons suspected of being linked to radical or terrorist groups or their support organisations, as well as by individuals with extremist inclinations.
- Since 2001, several dozens of persons have been arrested or sentenced abroad on charges of terrorist crimes. Those persons had acquired Czech visas or used the Czech Republic as a point of departure en route to other countries.
- Czech Republic is not safe from incidents involving the misuse of cyber space. The potential damage caused by a cyber attack against public structures or the banking system is significant.
- The main recommendations resulting from this evaluation mission focus on the following areas:

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2. ARRANGEMENTS IN THE EVENT OF A TERRORIST ATTACK

2.1. Structures and organisational framework of National Crisis Centres

Political Level

The Czech Republic has three political levels which are, from the bottom up:

- 205 municipalities with extended competences (which are authorised to exercise State administration in the areas defined by law) and more than 6,000 municipalities which exercise only local administration,
- 14 regions headed by elected Governors, and
- the central level with the Government.

The **similar** three-level structure applies to the police and the fire and rescue service. However, there are currently only eight police regions. After the adoption of a police reform which is expected at the beginning of next year (2009), each political region will have its own local police structure.

The tackling of a crisis on the operational level consequently follows this bottom-up structure, e.g., the first measures are taken on a local level.

This involves the mayor, the local chief of police, the Fire Rescue Service and the Health Service. Mayors chair local territorial crisis management bodies. Via operational and information centres of the Fire and Rescue Service, which are coordinating elements within the operational level of the coordination of response during emergency situations, bodies at local level can ask for assistance and help from bodies at regional level where the leading body is the crisis management body or regional crisis staff which is chaired by a regional commissioner.

In case more staff or specialised equipment is required, the next level will be activated. If the level of crisis so requires, mechanisms at the top level will be also activated.

The authorities of the Czech Republic define “crisis situation” as “Extraordinary measures that enable some fundamental rights and liberties to be limited with the aim of protecting important corporate interests”.

A **National Security Council** (NSC) was established in 1998 and forms a governmental standing working body which deals with security matters in particular, namely counterterrorism issues. The members of the NSC are the Prime Minister (PM), who chairs the Council, and currently 11 ministers. By law, they have to convene at least once every three months, but the meetings usually take place once a month. The main task of the NSC is to define and participate in the elaboration of a national security system, assess current risks and threats in the area of security and deal with the preparation of appropriate measures whenever crisis situations occur. The secretariat of the NSC is part of the Defence and Security Department of the Office of the Government.

The NCS includes four permanent working committees:

- Committee for Foreign Security Policy Co-ordination (FSPCC)
- Defence Planning Committee (DPC)
- Civil Emergency Planning Committee (CEPC)
- Intelligence Activity Committee (IAC)¹.

The NSC also includes a non-permanent working body to respond and react to crisis situations or other serious situations concerning the security of the country. This body is called **the Central Crisis Staff (CCS)**. The main task of the CCS is to prepare proposals for the resolution of critical situations of a military or non-military character and submit such proposals to the NSC or directly to the government if there is a risk of undue delay.

The Ministry of the Interior (MOI) and the Ministry of Defence (MOD) maintain a secretariat for the CCS. According to the situation, the secretariat within the responsible ministry will draft a proposal to convene the CCS and also suggest which parties should be involved. The MOI, based on the information provided by the Security Police, will submit this proposal to the Prime Minister who will then decide on the activation of the CCS.

According to the character of the emergency situation, the Prime Minister designates as chair of the CCS:

- the Minister for Defence (in the case of a military emergency or if the Republic accompanies its allies on a military operation or on a peace-keeping operation)
 - the Minister for the Interior (in the case of a non-military emergency, e.g. floods, mass unrest, terrorist attacks, etc.) Different expert groups can be established within the CCS, e.g. group for co-ordination of procuring material resources, and media group (operational centre)
- Several venues have been equipped for the work of the CCS, the addresses of some of them are confidential in order to avoid vulnerability. A maximum of 180 people can work in such a venue if a crisis occurs.

¹ Within the IAC, a Common Intelligence Group has been established. This group is designed for the exchange of intelligence and to ensure co-ordination between the intelligence services, the police, the Ministry of the Interior (MOI) and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MOFA).

The **Integrated Rescue System** of the Czech Republic (IRS) is designed as an autonomous mechanism which act automatically in the event of a terrorist threat or terrorist attack as well as everyday rescue operations. There are " work models" for the police or IRS, based on law or on some sub-law norms (orders of the Head of the Police for example), that are used as a framework for action in emergency situations. The first unit (either the police or fire unit confronted with the emergency situation starts to co-ordinate necessary steps until a fire officer with priority command right takes over the co-ordination. Later on, co-ordinating orders may come from the mayor, regional commissioner ("hejtman") (they can use their crisis staffs for coordination) or MOI which ensures the central coordination of rescue and liquidation operations. Although the model is apparently complicated and with to many levels and sublevels, it seems operational in the context of the Czech structure.

2.2. National arrangements in the event of a terrorist attack

A **National Action Plan for Combating Terrorism** is updated every two years; the latest update (2007-2009) was adopted by the Czech government in February 2008. This action plan is a detailed and comprehensive view not only of the state of the threat posed Internationally and nationally, but also a clear definition of goals to be achieved in a certain period of time. The document goes beyond a plan of action; it also adds to the key documents issued in the Czech Republic on the fight against terrorism¹.

¹ One clear example is the Chapter entitled "protection of the Population, Critical infrastructures and environment". In that chapter it is said that "Protection of the population (...) includes both preventive actions and removing of consequences of possible incidents if, in spite of the preventive effort, a terrorist attack occurs. (...) creation of instruments and sources aimed at reducing health impacts of mass emergency(...) in particular radiological, chemical or biological threats. The basic framework (...) is provided in the document entitled "Crisis Management in the Health Sector of the Czech Republic".

The plan for 2007- 2009 focuses on four main themes:

- Improvement of communication and cooperation between bodies involved in the fight against terrorism and enhancing the conditions under which they operate
- Protection of the population, critical infrastructures and the environment
- Prevention against the development of non-transparent immigrant communities and the radicalisation of their members
- Foreign policy on combating terrorism.

Operational Level

The participants and the means deployed in reaction to a certain situation depend on the designated level/type of crisis:

Types of crisis states:

- A - state of danger: can be proclaimed active and managed by the regional governor, typical for natural disasters
- B - state of emergency (proclaimed by the Government, managed by the regions)
- C – state of jeopardy of the state (proclaimed by the Government, typically in the case of military jeopardy)
- D – state of war.

A and B are non-military crises and limited to a maximum duration of 30 days. The CCS has not yet been activated in the course of a terrorist crisis.

In the case of some crisis scenarios, a total of 24 so called “Type-Plans” are in place. The aim of such plans is to classify and standardise information about the crisis situation and its mitigation for crisis planning purposes, setting up databases for the crisis management information system. This also allows the compilation of data for the development of response scenarios, relevant to crisis management bodies in the Czech Republic. The majority of these plans cover industrial incidents as well as natural disasters.

The Type Plan that covers terrorism is called “Large scale violation of law and public order” and is structured as follows:

- Description of crisis situation and possibility of its occurrence in the Czech Republic
- Impact of crisis
- Conditions for solving crisis situations
- Restrictions
- Recommendations
- Background papers and data

The plan also covers the accelerating factors of a crisis and possible secondary crisis situations. The human factor is also considered and the analysis of the impact of the event on people's behaviour and reactions is taken into account during the "crisis progression". Afterwards, during the evaluation of the impact stage, the human situation, economical, social and even environmental factors are taken into consideration.

As part of the national security system, the “**Integrated Rescue System**” (IRS) was established in 2000¹. All activities and responsibilities for civil protection were transferred to the structure of the Fire and Rescue Service. The IRS is also applied and used in daily work and is therefore constantly tested.

The basic IRS bodies are:

- The Fire and Rescue Service of the Czech Republic (FRS)²
- Some municipal fire brigades
- The Police of the Czech Republic
- Medical Rescue Services.

The FRS and the police are under the political authority of the MOI, while the Medical Rescue Services fall under the Ministry of Health (MOH).

¹ Act 239 / 2000.

² Amongst other preventive tasks, the Fire and Rescue Service prints manuals and guide books for emergency situations, including nuclear incidents. Those guidebooks can be found on the Internet so that the population is aware of the measures to be taken in the case of a crisis.

A 24/7 service is maintained for emergency situations for immediate intervention by all individual bodies. Each IRS body has its own communication environment. However, common channels are available in a large-scale crisis. Several emergency numbers are in place. However, they are operating on a high technical level and diversions between the different services can be performed immediately.

Other IRS bodies that can be activated are the armed forces, armed security service, rescue and emergency services, public health protection authorities, university hospitals, non profit civil organisations, etc.

In the case of a crisis with casualties, the FRS is initially in command. For crime scene work, command is handed over to the police in order to start the investigation. All bodies of the IRS have the obligation to respect the orders of the respective Incident Commander during interventions.

The instruments and processes of normal procedures of the IRS bodies are laid down in the "Standard Operational Procedures" (SOPs). There are 10 SOPs, five of which may be used in the context of terrorism:

SOP 1 - Dirty Bombs

SOP 3 - Placing explosives

SOP 4 - Air accident (rescue operations and identification of victims in the event of mass casualties including cases of terrorist attack.

SOP 5 - Threat by B- agents or toxins

SOP 9 - Triage of victims.

Due to the dual character of the SOPs (used both in terrorism situations and day-to-day cases) all of them have been tested and exercised in real situations.

Health Sector

The participation of the Ministry of Health in the development of the concept of emergency preparedness of the health sector was intensified as result of the Madrid and London terrorist events. The significant increase of the risk of mass incidents caused by terrorist attacks became a concern. Integrated in this context, the Ministry of Health issued a document in March 2007 entitled " Concept of Emergency Preparedness of the Health Sector in the Czech Republic".

The active participation of the health sector in combating terrorism is very clear in this document which points out weaknesses in the system as well as the solutions for tackling some of them.

Nevertheless, the Ministry of Health has a clear will to have a more active role in the preparedness mechanisms of the Czech Republic, through closer interaction with the Integrated Rescue system (IRS).

The role of MOI in IRS is very clear and cooperation with other bodies of IRS, is successful. In the health sector, the Czech Republic has established specific centres for providing specialized and effective treatment of some specific diseases which might be related to terrorism such as trauma centres, centres for burned patients, centres for diseases of exposure to radiation ?, centre for high virulent infection BSL3, center of toxicological information and antidotes. For ensuring the stockpiling of blood, the Center for blood support in crisis was established.

3. TRAINING/EXERCISES FOR TESTING THE NATIONAL CRISIS CENTRE AND COMMUNICATION SYSTEMS IN THE EVENT OF A TERRORIST ATTACK

3.1. Training/exercises for testing the National Crisis Centre and communication systems in the event of a terrorist attack.

Bilateral agreements with the neighbouring countries are in place and tested regularly. The Czech Republic participates in Europol's First Response Network (FRN).

Every year the NSC approves a plan that establishes exercises for Crisis Management Authorities at a central level, including international exercises at EU and NATO levels. Exercise planning is based on actual analysis of the probability of the occurrence of crisis situations and on evaluation of earlier exercises.

The most recent exercise was carried out in May 2008. It took place at national level, involving more than 1,500 participants. The exercise, entitled "Extrem 2008 - Exercise for restoring public order and ensuring a rapid response by police units and other bodies of the Integrated Rescue System", aimed at testing the preparedness of the police forces and the cooperation of regional headquarters of all the IRS elements. There were two key objectives: checking the ability of different forces to act in a coordinated way among and testing the communication technologies in place. According to the national authorities, the results were very positive.

Exercises have already been planned for 2009 and 2010 with a wide range of scenarios. Participation in a NATO and an international EU exercise is scheduled for 2008 and 2009.

3.2. Training/exercises for testing the efficiency of the communication systems

In the Czech Republic there is an Integrated Rescue System Radio Communication network, so called PEGAS based on the TETRAPOL technology.

The Czech Republic has 14 regions, and 14 communication networks. PEGAS allows the connection of all networks and a response at national level if necessary. PEGAS is being developed with, for example, the possibility of localization in real time of the precise location of all operational radios. It has a 24/7 centre located in Prague.

4. SOFT TARGETS

The Czech Republic does not have an "all approach" list of potential soft targets at national level. There are, however, lists of some more specific targets (critical infrastructure, important structures for the state defence) generated from the type plans, connected with the special crisis situations. Police forces and regional fire rescue forces in the respective regions also prepare lists of potential soft targets within the framework of their territorial competence.

5. GOOD PRACTICES

- **The three-layer system at political and operational level** appears to be adjusted to the size of the population, the size of the country and its political and social structure. The development of the national network of communications will reinforce coordination and cooperation between the regions.
- **A limited number of military staff can be deployed to perform the tasks of Police** based on Government regulations. In this case the armed forces are under the command of the police and receive task-related training before deployment.
- **The existence of the national action plan to combat terrorism.**
The Czech Republic has a national plan which has been updated five times (once every year since 2002) and establishes not only strategic but also operational objectives. Organizations have been identified and given a timetable for achieving the objective set. For each objective there is a deadline for achieving the result, a responsible body, performance indicators and the estimated amount and sources of funding related to the task.
- **Improvement of communication and cooperation between bodies involved in the fight against terrorism and enhancing conditions for their work.**
- **Addressing the issue of obliging the e-mail and internet service providers to keep and provide relevant data to competent authorities**
This is one of the objectives of the National Action Plan.
(this does not concern the content of the communications but data such as the sender, addressee and the time of message transmission). Pursuant to existing legislation and in compliance with the EC regulatory framework on electronic communications, those providers are not providers of electronic communications services (i.e. transmission service providers) but rather providers of information society services (i.e. content service providers).

- Measures must be adopted to **ensure that all e-mail and internet servers providers will be obliged to provide operational and localisation data**. No generally binding legal provisions of the Czech Republic define or regulate this obligation, i.e. no obligations are laid down for the providers in relation to security corps (which limits the ability of the security corps to efficiently combat terrorism and other forms of serious crime).

It is not necessary for the process to result in an amendment to the Act on Electronic Communications (an amendment to the Act on Certain Information Society Services might be considered).

6. RECOMMENDATIONS

1. **Need for a generic plan setting out the Czech response model**

Pages 14 through 16: NOT DECLASSIFIED

7. ANNEX

7.1. Presentations were made by the following institutions

- Ministry of Interior, Security Policy Department;
- Office of the Government;
- General Directorate of the Fire and Rescue Service of the Czech Republic.
- Police of the Czech Republic (Organised Crime Unit, Crisis Management Unit, Public Order Police Service Directorate);
- Ministry of Health;
- State Office for Nuclear Safety;
- The National Radiation Protection Institute (NRPI);
- National Security Authority;
- Ministry of Interior, Security Department;
- Ministry of Foreign Affairs

7.2. Consultants

- Ministry of Industry and Trade;
- Ministry of Transport;
- Ministry of Defence;
- Ministry of Finance;
- Ministry of Agriculture;
- State Material Reserve Administration.

7.3. Speakers

Ministry of Interior, Security Policy Department

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Office of the Government

NOT DECLASSIFIED

Ministry of Interior, General Directorate of the Fire and Rescue Service of the Czech Republic

NOT DECLASSIFIED

Police of the Czech Republic, Organised Crime Unit; Crisis Management Unit

NOT DECLASSIFIED

Ministry of Health, Crisis Management Section

NOT DECLASSIFIED

Police of the Czech Republic, Public Order Police Service Directorate

NOT DECLASSIFIED

Ministry of Foreign Affairs

NOT DECLASSIFIED

Police of the Czech Republic

NOT DECLASSIFIED

7.4. Expert Team

Council General Secretariat

NOT DECLASSIFIED

NOT DECLASSIFIED

Police and Customs Cooperation Unit - DG Justice and Home Affairs

European Commission

NOT DECLASSIFIED

Directorate General, Justice, Freedom and Security

Europol

NOT DECLASSIFIED

Serious Crime Department - Counter Terrorism

UK

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Civil Contingencies Secretariat Cabinet Office

Lithuania

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State security Department of the Republic of Lithuania