

The Concept of Population Protection

till 2020 with the outlook to 2030

PRAGUE 2013

Introduction

Director General

Fire Rescue Service of the Czech Republic



The current turbulent times is full of terms, such as “threat”, “risk”, or “security” and we constantly find their new and enlarged meanings.

But one thing is certain, since 1943, thanks to Mr. Abraham Harold Maslow, we have known that the feeling of safety is, just after the basic physical and physiological needs, the second most important need of a human being. Only after the fulfilment of these needs come the others – social ones (love, friendship, recognition and self-realisation). If the physical life is not possible without fulfilling of the basic physical and physiological needs, then the quality life is not possible without fulfilling the safety need.

I am therefore very pleased to introduce you the material which is aimed precisely at meeting the needs of safety – The Concept of Population Protection. The condition for achieving this aim is quality and working protection system of the population including prevention, preparedness and ability to respond to possible threats quickly and effectively. This is not about building the new system on the “greenfield”, it is about focused and aware development of the existing, long developed but mainly functional system of protection of the population with the use of already existing knowledge, experience, tools and processes.

The essential duty of the state is to ensure protection of lives, health and property of people. However it is no longer possible to regard a citizen as beneficiary and passively waiting for help. The aim is the citizen who is able to ensure actively his/her own safety and security as well as of his closest friends and relatives. One of the main priorities is therefore the wider participation of the citizen in the population protection system.

As the Director General of the Fire Rescue Service of the Czech Republic I am very glad that this material appeared with a strong support and assistance of the experts of the state administration and self-government, but also of the academic workers. This cooperation was based on the idea of population protection as a wide, cross cutting issue that affects a large number of different subjects. The result is the material not of the Fire Rescue Service of the Czech Republic but of the entire security community, fulfilling the ideas and visions of the Security Strategy of the Czech Republic.

The Concept must not remain only on the paper. I would like to express the confidence that all interested parties have determination, strength and will necessary to support, promote and implement the set targets. I wish all of us for this period a lot of strength and I believe that I will be able to state their fulfilment in the next Concept.

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'Ing. Ryba'.

Brigadier General, MSc Drahoslav Ryba

Summary

The Concept of Population Protection until 2020 with the Outlook to 2030 (the Concept) represents the key document describing the system of the population protection in its multi-departmental scope and complexity. It formulates the basic principles of population protection and defines its significant areas and instruments through which it is practically implemented. Readiness of the system to meet the current and foreseeable security threats and associated emergency events and crisis situations does not suffice with “only” deployment of forces and means of the national security services. It is necessary to look for the new ways, tolls and procedures consisting mainly in effective participation of all entities that are able to assist this system.

The corner stone of every strategic document is a carefully processed analysis in case of the Concept the SWOT analysis is concerned. This one was supplemented by the additional pairwise comparison of strengths, weaknesses, threats and opportunities, while the occurrence frequency of individual factors was compared with the help of the Pareto analysis and graphically illustrated using so called Lorenz curve. The result was a wide set of information which was used to identify the basic direction of further development of population protection. The analysis was processed with the active participation of the central and also local administration authorities’ specialists.

The result of the expert working group established within the Civil Emergency Planning Committee was the finding and description of twenty-four basic tasks of population protection that will be directed to the fulfilment of defined strategic priorities:

- Citizen,
- Private entities,
- Critical infrastructure protection,
- Science, research and innovation and
- Defining of new tasks and approaches.

The aim is to strengthen the system of population protection with the maximum use of existing capacities and effective involvement of the new ones. Global trends in the area of risk analyses indicate in an unambiguous way, that current threats are not only of natural or technical nature, but also of social one. Out of the full range of threats it is also necessary to mention in particular overall aging of the population and thereby changing of the demographic curve. In order to be able to describe all these threats successfully, the processing of threats’ analysis is stated in the Concept as the key task. This analysis will be based on previously adopted strategic and conceptual materials while using available scientific studies and analyses in a maximum possible way. The results will be used to optimize the setting of other development trends of population protection and possibly also to the subsequent legal anchoring of specific tasks through which the necessary legislative conditions to ensure the population protection against newly identified threats will be created. The material aims at unambiguous and provable verification of weaknesses of the system and proposing of variety of tasks and measures for their removal. The implementation of these tasks is effectively spread into following seven years and sets the basic strategic lines of future development in this area till 2030.

The common vision of all those who participated in the processing of the material is creating a system of population protection which will form the conditions for maintaining the level of security of our fellow citizens corresponding capabilities and abilities of the Czech Republic as a modern and developed country.

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1. Mission and Scope of Population Protection

The mankind has been threatened throughout its existence by a number of dangers. At first it was mostly about natural disasters, social, religious and ethnic conflicts which often turned into war conflicts. Later industrial accidents appeared and with the development of modern technologies we had to face the threats of mismanagement of newly developed technologies such as nuclear power, genetic manipulation, nanotechnologies or information technologies. With increasing globalization the society is increasingly threatened by the growing effort to maximize profits regardless of the sustainable development of the area. Along with globalization goes hand in hand the threat of terrorism.

After evaluating potential impacts and threats it is obvious that the measures reducing these hazards and their potential consequences are actually protection of the entire society. Population protection can be then perceived as one of the cornerstones of the security system of the Czech Republic (CR) in accordance with the Security Strategy of the Czech Republic approved by the Government on 8th September 2011 by the Resolution N. 665.

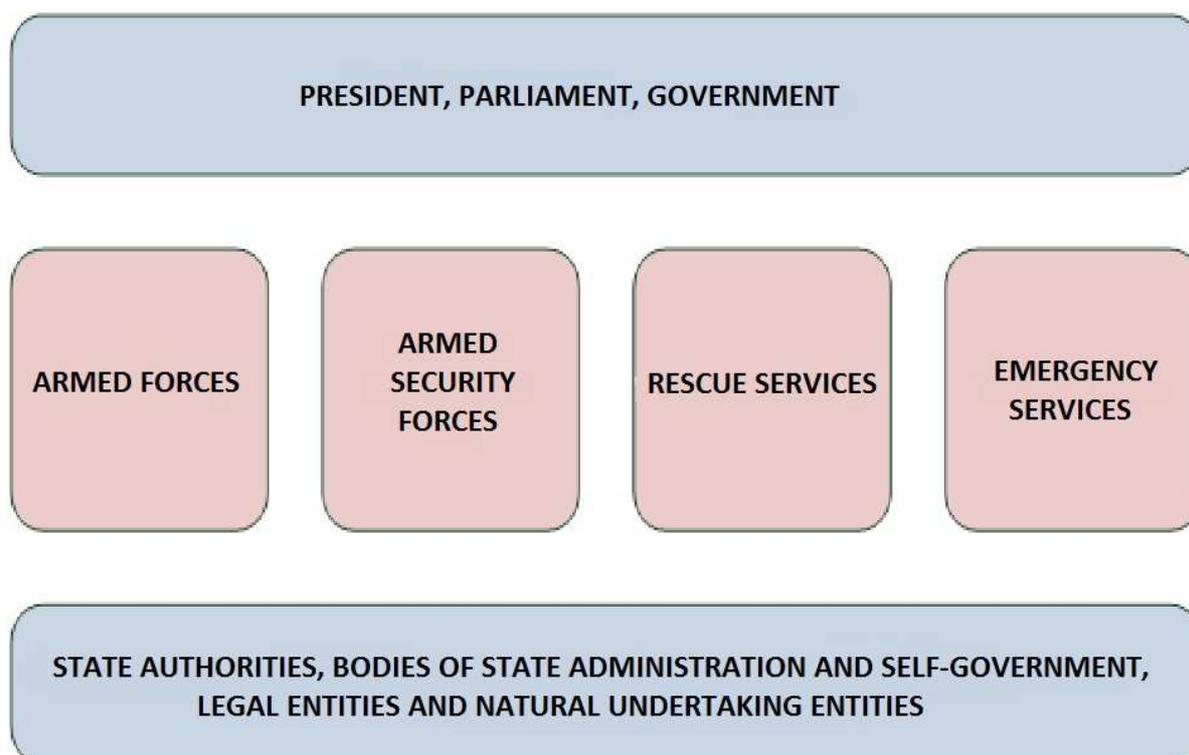


Fig. N. 1 – The Security System of the Czech Republic

The national security is based on the principle of ensuring the safety and security of an individual, community and security of society functions. For its successful implementation it is essential to ensure the functionality of relevant bodies of state administration and self-government, legal entities and

natural undertaking entities and to develop the processes and tools used for strengthening security and population protection.

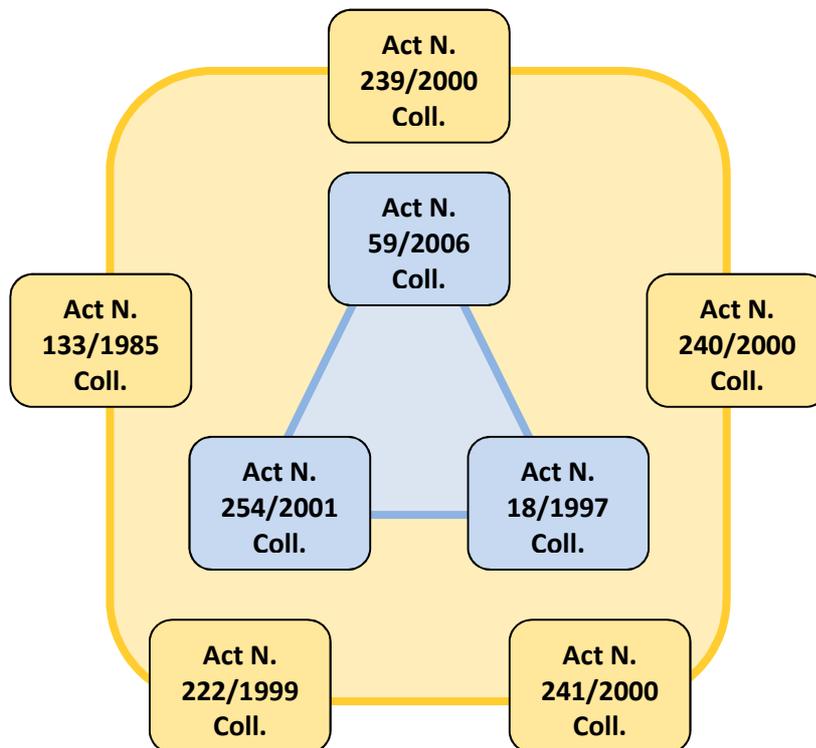


Fig. N. 2 – The Basic Legal Framework of Population Protection

Therefore the authors of the Concept evaluated the requirements imposed on the services and bodies dealing with the population protection from the perspective of current existing threats and elaborated the Concept of Population Protection of the in terms of a comprehensive view of its needs as:

“Fulfilling the tasks in planning, organizing and carrying out the activities for the purpose of prevention, provision of preparedness for emergency events and crisis situations and their solution; protection of the population means also fulfilling the tasks of civil defence (see Geneva Convention of 12th August 1949).”

Population protection of the is a wide “multi-departmental” discipline, which cannot be explained and tackled only as the fulfilment of civil protection tasks, in particular warning, evacuation, sheltering and emergency survival of the population (in relation to Geneva Convention of 12th August 1949), but as a set of activities and tasks of responsible public administrative authorities, legal and natural undertaking entities and also citizens, which lead to ensure protection of life, health, property and environment, in accordance with the legislation in force. The tasks of individual authorities are non-transferable and their fulfilment arises from specific provisions of the legislation. As an example can be mentioned:

- warning, evacuation, sheltering and emergency survival of the population within the competence of the Fire Rescue Service of the Czech Republic (FRS CR),
- ensuring public order within the competence of Police of the Czech Republic,
- protection of life and health of the population within the competence of the Ministry of Health and regions,
- flood risk management within the competence of the Ministry of Environment, Ministry of Agriculture and particular flood authorities,

- ensuring the functioning of the state administration and self-government during the emergency event or crisis situation within the competence of public administration authorities and others.

This list is only exemplary and does not constitute an exhaustive list of all competences in preparing for emergency situations and crisis situations and their solutions.

General coordinating role in the area of population protection in accordance with § 7 of the Integrated Rescue System Act N. 239/2000 Coll. as amended by certain Acts, as subsequently altered by regulations of the Ministry of Interior.

Schematically it is possible to describe the relationship between civil protection and civil defence in the following way:

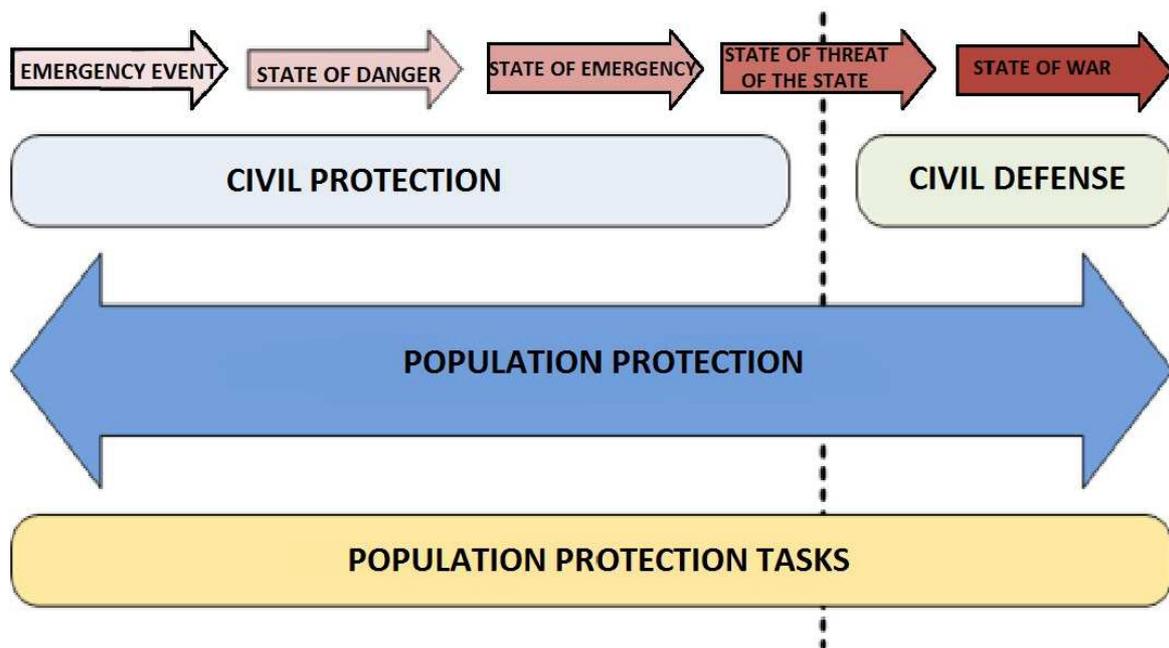


Fig. N. 3 – The Relationship between Population Protection, Civil Protection and Civil Defence

In terms of “life” cycle of emergency events and crisis situations (prevention- preparedness-response-recovery) the material mainly deals with the parts of prevention, preparedness and response and creates the conditions for the tasks’ realization in the area of recovery after the emergency event or crisis situation. In terms of time the document with the medium-term horizon of task realization in seven years (2020) was created, but it also includes long-term visions of population protection with the minimal validity till 2030.

With regard to the scope of the issue of population protection (as multi-departmental discipline) the authorial team of experts from all concerned ministries and authorities (education, health, local development, transport, interior, foreign affairs, agriculture, environment, material reserves and nuclear safety) and services of the IRS was created.

2. Analysis of the Current Situation

Within the preparatory work for the development of the Concept of Protection of the Population till 2020 with the Outlook up to 2030 the strategic analysis of important areas of population protection was processed using the SWOT method. Six following areas were assessed:

- assets,
- material sources,
- tasks of protection of the population,
- crisis management,
- education and training and
- science and research, development, innovation.

For each area ten most important strengths and weaknesses, opportunities and threats were identified by the expert working group and then their prioritization through pairwise comparison was made. The frequency of occurrence of individual factors was compared with the help of Pareto analysis and graphically illustrated by the Lorenz curve.

For further procedures only such factors were developed, which, when completed, will cover at least 80% of the tasks within the different areas. By setting the value of the interaction of selected factors we obtained the order of their importance and influence on development in different areas.

The most frequent factors with the most important influence on development in different areas are illustrated in the following graphic structure.

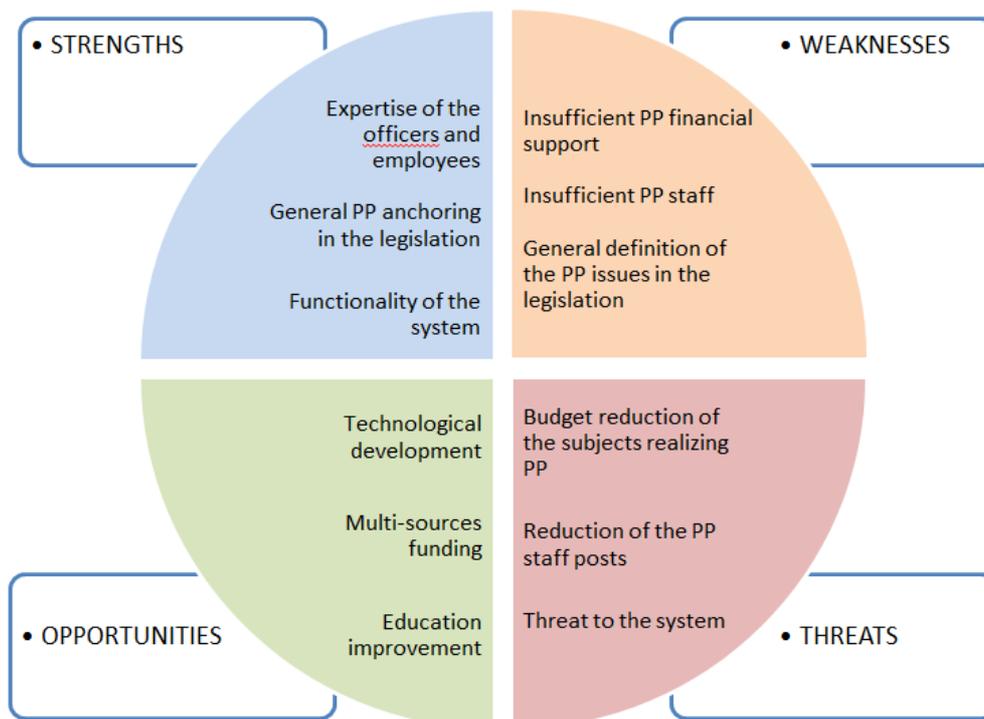


Fig. N. 4 – The Most Frequent Factors of the Analysis

2.1 Assets

The assets represent one of the cornerstones of the system of protection of the population. They are represented by the primary and other units of the Integrated Rescue system, authorities of public administration, legal and natural undertaking entities and last but not least by the citizens. All tasks defined in legal and conceptual materials are implemented by individual responsible bodies. In particular the IRS units (basic and others), authorities of public administration, non-governmental and non-profit organizations are concerned. The entire system can be finally supported by involving the population in the form of “labour obligation” and “labour assistance”, by volunteering and so called personal and material assistance of the citizens and legal and undertaking entities. In the area of non-governmental and non-profit organizations it is necessary to create conditions for involvement of voluntary activities of the citizens into dealing with emergency events and crisis situations.

For efficient use of the available power it is needed to place great emphasis mainly on their professional preparedness and action readiness. Preparation of non-governmental and non-profit organizations is currently not optimal. It is necessary to create conditions for their systemic involvement in preparing for emergency events and crisis situations and their solutions.

From the long term standpoint insufficient funding of the IRS basic units, rapid and uncontrolled personal changes and decreasing number of staff appear to be a fundamental problem.

In the future it is necessary to focus on the system of employment and education of new officers and employees of the IRS and creation of adequate conditions for the service performance.

Action readiness of available forces may be threatened by privatization of particular key areas of security system and consequently by partial disintegration of the existing system of providing assistance.

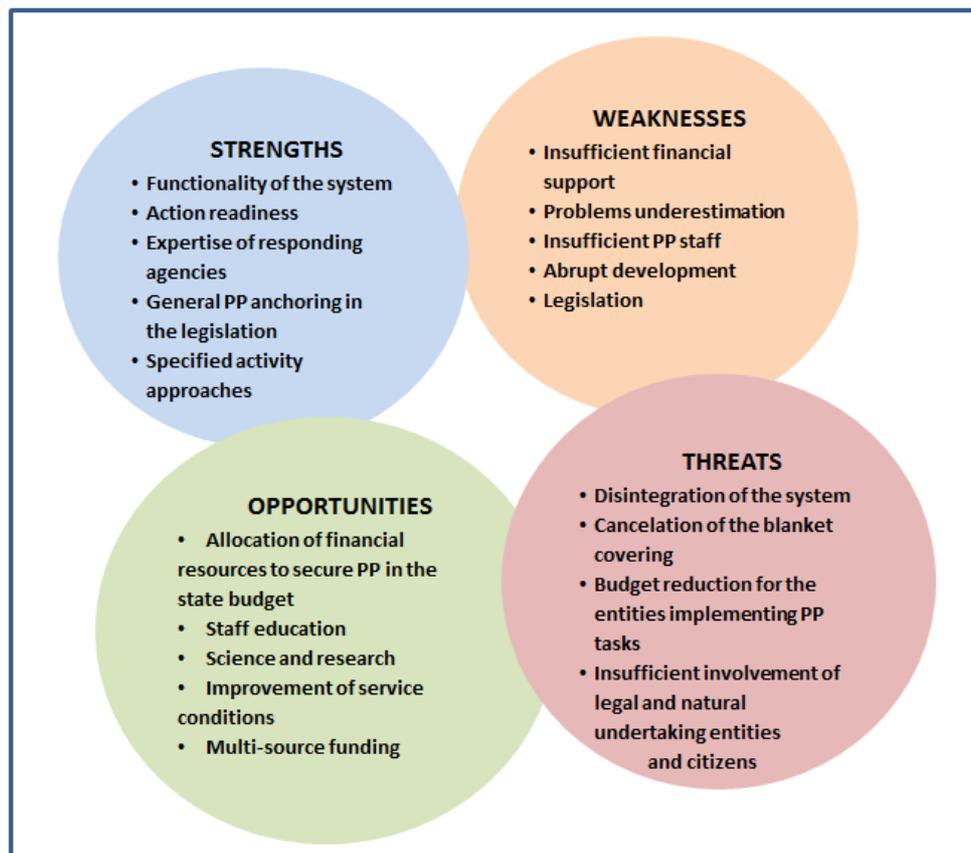


Fig. N. 5 – The Analysis of the Assets

2.2 Material Resources

In addition to the assets it is necessary to use material resources, which are in the hands of the State (State Material Reserves Administration), as well as the IRS, the Army of the Czech Republic (ACR) and of the self-government. The current level of economic security significantly limits the possibilities of replacement, acquisition, maintenance and servicing the material resources to meet the tasks of population protection and for rescue works during emergency events and crisis situations. Whether it is about the necessary elements to provide the back data flow within the integrated system of warning and information, means for providing emergency survival of the population or the equipment of the IRS services.

The used material is damaged by its use and by its moral and physical aging. The current state is significantly influenced by so called jump-financing, which always responds to the arisen emergency event or crisis situation, but also the marginalization of the issue to the background due to the needs of the higher priority.

It is necessary to use strengths and opportunities of this process, namely:

- use the knowledge and experience of the experts who operate the technical equipment,
- increase the use proportion of material resources owned by legal and natural undertaking entities,
- provide the system of economic measures.

It is still necessary to ensure the planned allocation of required volume of funds and use of all other available forms of financing. The corresponding amount of funds will attract new professionally trained staff, ensure regular exchange replacement and modernization of material resources, enable greater use of modern technologies and increase the credit of population protection among public.

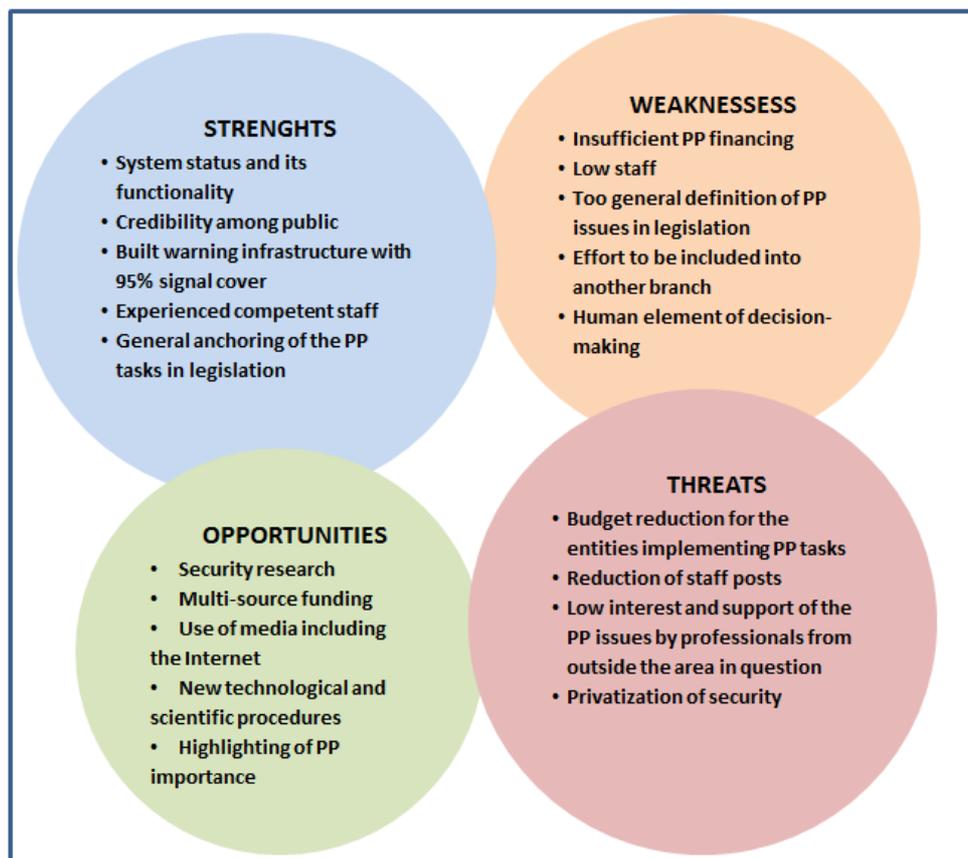


Fig. N. 6 – The Analysis of the Material Resources

2.3 Tasks of population protection

Population protection is a set of measures that helps to ensure the protection of human lives and health, property and environment. The tasks of population protection are fulfilled not only by the IRS units, but partly by the regional authorities, municipalities, legal and undertaking natural entities and citizens themselves. And exactly the citizens often forget that they share the responsibility for protection of lives and health of both, theirs and their close friends and relatives.

Even though the protection of the population is currently a stable system that has repeatedly confirmed its functionality, it is threatened by restrictive measures based on the economic situation and related staff reduction. And also the existing legal regulations do not create necessary environment for its development and flexible response to current threats.

Therefore, it is necessary to fully use existing opportunities and try to improve the legal environment on which population protection is based, develop and exploit the possibilities of different ways of financing. The corresponding amount of funds will enable to attract new professionally trained staff, offer greater use of modern technologies and increase the credit of protection of the population among public.

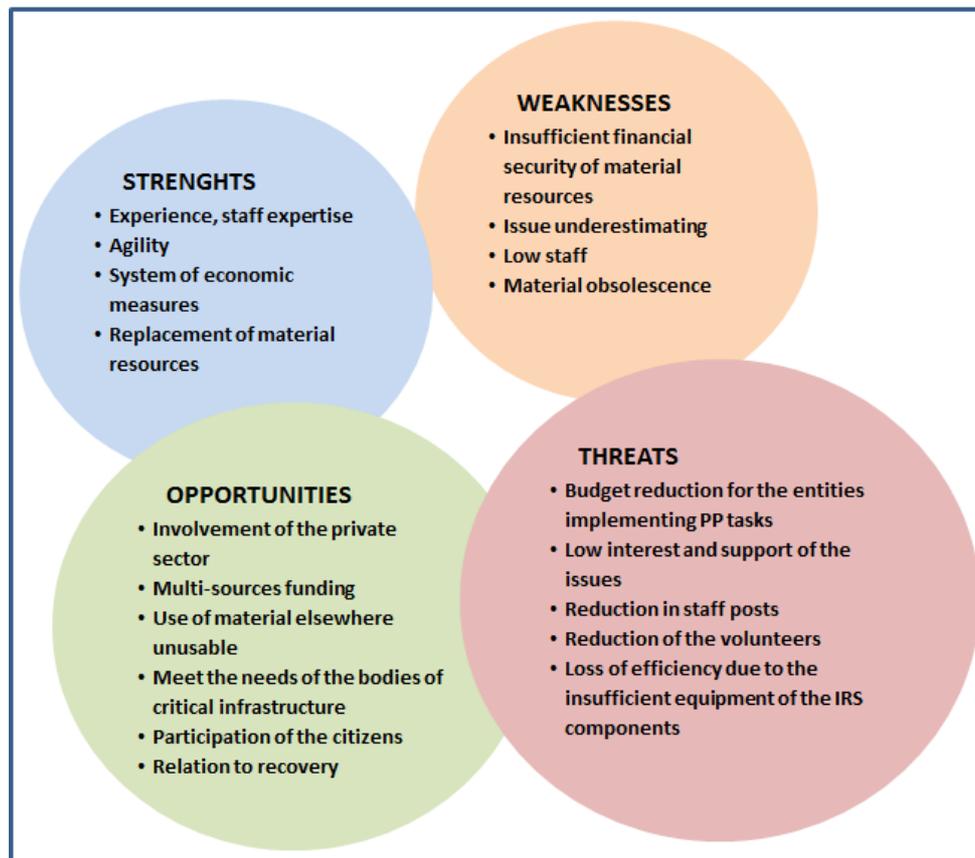


Fig. N. 7 – The Analysis of the Tasks of Population Protection

2.4 Crisis Management

The system of crisis management set up by the Act N. 240/2000 Coll. on Crisis Management and amended certain acts (Crisis Act) as subsequently amended was practically verified by solving various crisis situations. At the same time its existence and further development were supported by a range of non-legislative documents (especially The Optimization of the Current Security System of the Czech Republic). For solution of crisis situations special planning documents are made (e.g. contingency plans, emergency preparedness plans). Since 2011 the system of crisis management has been extended by the issue of the critical infrastructure protection.

Practically, however, the system of crisis management very often deals with the problem of professionally trained and experienced staff shortage. In the last few years we have noticed a certain significant deflection from the crisis management planning at the central level. These include the updating of certain type of plans or failure to solve the “new” threats.

The possible solution of the arisen situation is the increased emphasis within the educational system (especially at the university level), closer linkage of “theory and practice” as well as more effective use of the achieved results of security research. At the same time it will be necessary to revise the approach to the solution of crisis situations at the central level and update their possible types.

By effective implementation of the above mentioned we will eliminate possible threats in the form of professional staff shortage or the risks that the tasks of state administration will be assumed by the private entities and it will subsequently weaken the role of the State in the security system.



Fig. N. 8 – The Analysis of the Crisis Management

2.5 Education and Training

Education and training are closely linked to the integration of the issue of population protection into the system of education at schools, which allows a long-lasting effect on individuals through regular and compulsory education. School education is subsequently connected to the projects of selected institutions which cooperate in the area of implementation of these activities. In particular we mean the basic IRS units and nongovernmental and non-profit organizations. To avoid the duplicated acting, the systemization efforts of education and training have been made since 2011.

The current level of education and training does not reflect the real threats and consequences arising from emergency events and crisis situations. Their number has been increasing year by year, which is also reflected in the training of professional staff. This is primarily due to the economic status of the whole society related to the following reduction of the staff number engaged in this area, and to an inadequate incorporation in the legislation.

The most important opportunity for development of education and training is primarily the further development of regular education in kindergartens, primary and secondary schools and the ensuring of stable funding, including the elaboration of the possibilities of multi-source funding. Further shift in education can be achieved by optimizing the system of professional training and the unification of university teaching. By focusing on the popularization of the activity results it is possible to achieve greater public interest and thus improve the status of education and training in the society.

Education and training are threatened by a number of external influences. The main threats include the funding reduction, reduction of professional staff needed to ensure the activities and the overall view of the society on this issue. An important influence that would slow down the process of education and training of the population would be the abolition of teaching of this issue at schools.

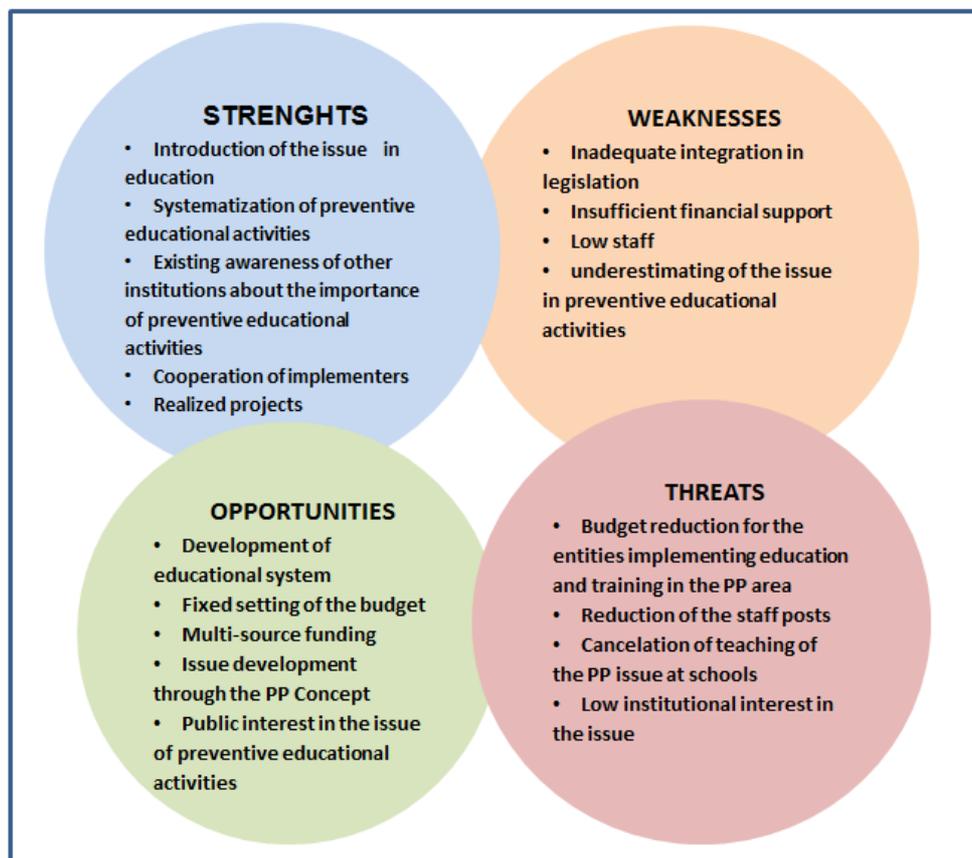


Fig. N. 9 – The Analysis of Education and Training

2.6 Science and Research, Development, Innovation

Research, development and innovation in the field of population protection is mainly developed in the context of security research of the Czech Republic which has the legislative and conceptual support. The central research department within the Ministry of Interior providing the research, implementation, organization and coordination, development and innovation support of population protection is the Institute of Population Protection in Lázně Bohdaneč, which also fulfils the tasks in the field of education, information and special activities.

The system of research, development and innovation support of population protection lacks elaboration of the personnel policy related to ensuring the continuity of activities among the researchers. There are no closer links between the representatives of research, development and innovation support of population protection, especially among the research institutes, university departments and the results' users. The promotion and popularization of the results is often overlooked.

The opportunities of the system mainly include more efficient personnel policy through closer cooperation with universities, local and international bodies active in the area and elaboration of the possibilities of multi-sources funding. The increasing threat variability and complexity can be more efficiently used for the factual development of the area.

The area of research, development and innovation support of population protection is threatened by a number of external influences. Among the important once may be included reduction of funding and some negative trends taking place in the system of teaching in the educational system of the Czech Republic – especially lowering the quality of teaching and reducing the educational level of the university graduates and reducing the public spending in the area of education. Ignoring the results of security research by professional public from outside the area and non-conceptual preference of some minor important threats are other factors that must be taken into account when assessing the external environment.

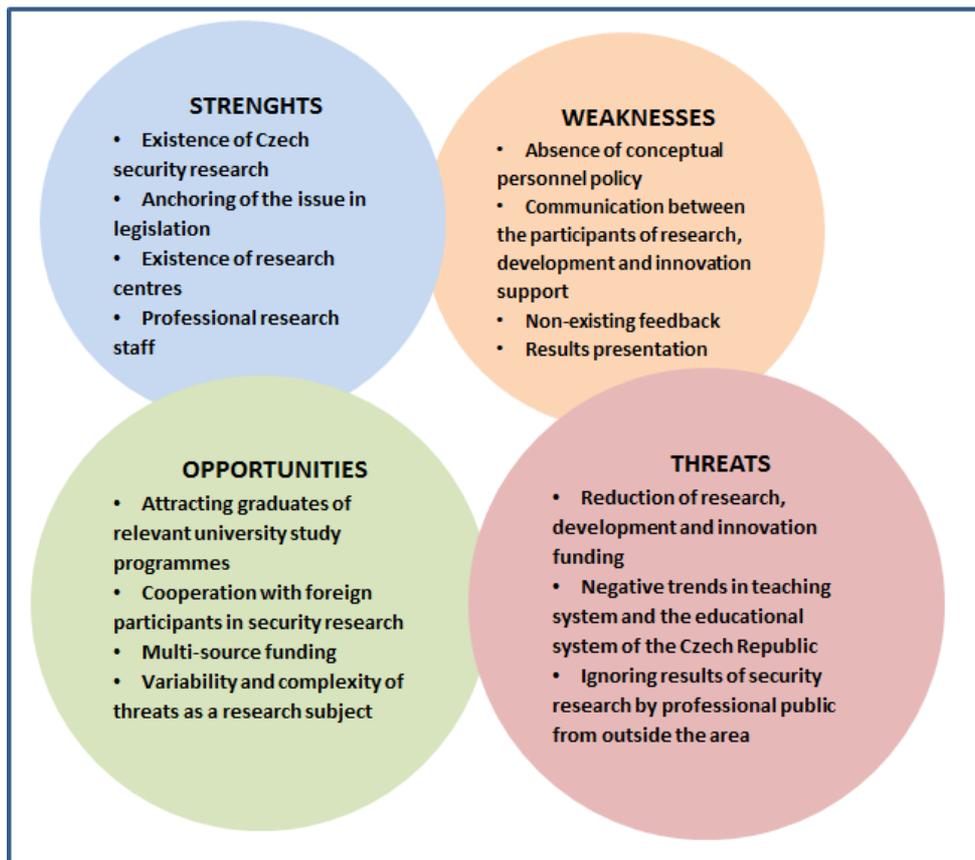


Fig. N. 10 – The Analysis of Science, Research, Development and Innovation

2.7 Conclusion of the Analysis

The factors influencing the development of the mentioned areas of population protection were compared through the following strategies:

- Max – Max Opportunities Use
- Min – Max Opportunities Search
- Max – Min Threats Confrontation
- Min – Min Threats Avoiding

The results obtained using the mentioned procedure, are the basis for the development of population protection. The presented Concept takes into account these factors when developing the proposals of strategic priorities and determining the development directions of important areas.

The frequency of occurrence of individual factors within the SWOT partial analyses of the areas identified the following values of the most important factors that affect the system of population protection.

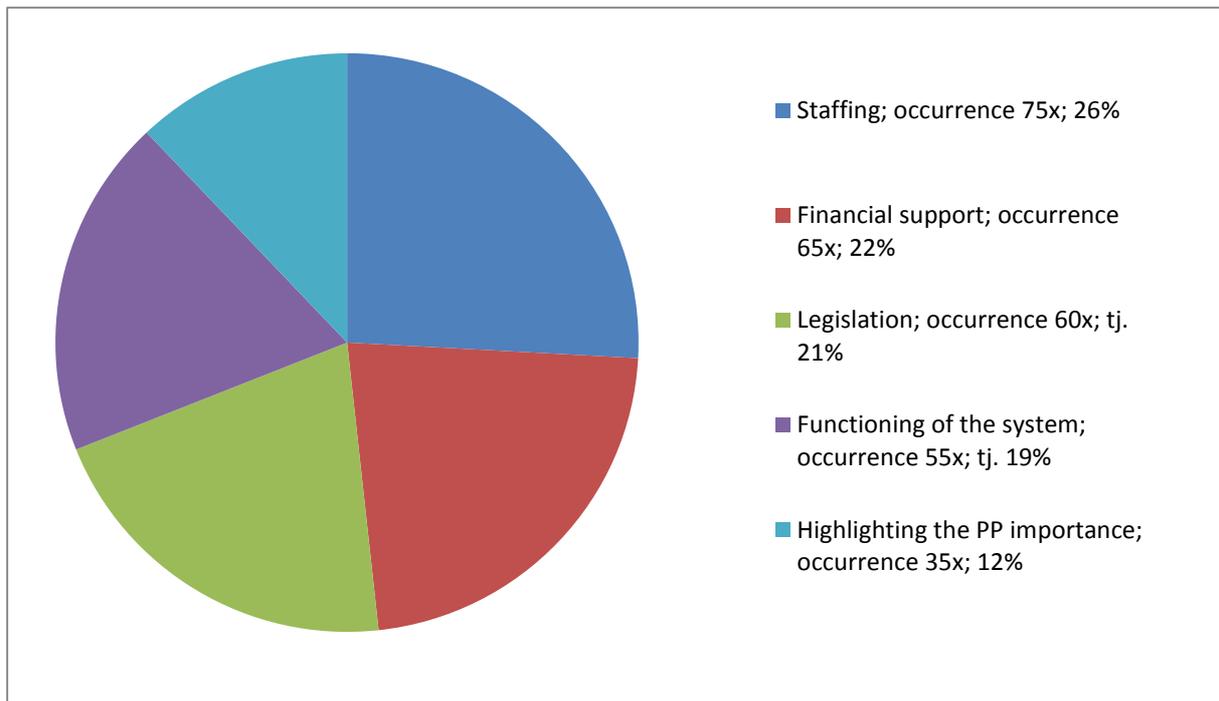


Fig. N. 11 – The Most Important Factors Influencing the Development of Population Protection

Following the above mentioned it is obvious that provision of personnel improvement, both from the quantitative and qualitative point of view, will create the conditions for development of the system of population protection. But personnel is not the only cause influencing the development. It needs to be supported by an appropriate financing and relevant legislation. The fulfilment of these preconditions will improve functioning of the whole system of population protection and thus create the overall more positive view in public.

Without accomplishing the above mentioned factors, the development of the system of population protection cannot be achieved.

Strategic Objectives and Priorities of Population Protection till 2030

The Concept is based on the identified security threats specified in the Security Strategy of the Czech Republic and the Schedule of Preparation and Processing of Contingency Plans, approved by the State Security Council on 14th May 2002 by the Resolution N. 295. Other strategic and conceptual documents were considered when processing the Concept.

- Optimization of the Current Security System of the Czech Republic (Government Resolution N. 1214 from September 21, as amended by Government Resolution N. 7 from January 9, 2008 and Government Resolution N. 44 from January 16, 2013)
- Update of the National Energy Concept of the Czech Republic from August 2012 (Government Resolution N. 803 from November 8, 2012)
- National Priorities of Oriented Research, Experimental Development and Innovation (Government Resolution N. 552 from July 19, 2012)
- Concept of Environmental Security 2012 – 2015 with the view to 2020 (Resolution of the State Security Council N. 10 from June 18, 2012)
- Concept of Population Protection till 2013 with the view to 2020 (Government Resolution N. 165 from February 25, 2008, as amended by the Government Resolution N. 859 from December 1, 2010)
- Strategic Framework of Sustainable Development of the Czech Republic (Government Resolution N. 37 from January 11, 2010)
- Policy of Local Development of the Czech Republic 2008 (Government Resolution N. 929 from July 20, 2009)
- Conclusions of the Analysis of the security system of the Czech Republic (Government Resolution N.1203 from December 1, 2004)

Among the foreign strategic materials can be named in particular:

- Global Trends 2030: Alternative Worlds (2012): published by the US National Security Agency
- Global Risks 2013 - Eight edition: published by the World Economic Forum

Further used materials were elaborated by the Centre of Security Policy within the project „Trends, Risks and Scenarios of Security Development in the World, Europe and in the Czech Republic – Impacts on Security Policy and Security System of the Czech Republic“, Security Research Programme of the Czech Republic in 2010 – 2015 (BV II/2 – VS), identification code: VG20102013009.

The Concept aims at unambiguous developing of visions and tasks set by the key strategic documents and ensure their implementation and realization in accordance with the Government Resolution N. 10 from January 3, 2001 on the draft of Methodology of Medium-term Concepts. The visions of this document were developed in accordance with the Methodology of Preparation of Public Strategies from November 30, 2012 (public, intelligent, responsible and effective).

All newly defined strategic objectives are focused on providing the basic functions of the state – ensuring safety and security of the population, protection of their lives, health and property. All in accordance with broader definition of population protection: “Fulfilling the tasks in planning, organizing and performance of activities for the purpose of prevention, preparedness for emergency events and crisis situations and their solution; population protection is also fulfilment of the civil defence tasks under the Geneva Protocols.” The authors of the Concept are aware of the scope of the issue and also took into account the dynamics of changes in the area of security in recent years.

3.1 Top Strategic Goals

- **Security of the population:** it is perceived as a continuous, never-ending process based on improving the skills and abilities of all involved bodies. The aim is to ensure a sufficient level of security for the citizens of the State and provide them with sufficient information and instructions to participate actively in the process of self-protection and education. The system must be based on sufficient awareness of the tasks of particular responsible authorities, but also on strengthening the principle of self-protection and mutual assistance. The wider involvement of the private sector entities and their involvement in the safety and security issues is its integral part.
- **Indivisibility/Complexity:** security threats are too interconnected and cannot be solved separately by one responsible authority. The task is to create the universal tools and procedures which allow us to effectively use all available forces and means to quick dealing with the arisen emergency event or crisis situation. And not only at the national level, but also by active involvement into the planning structures of the European Union (EU) and North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO).
- **Sustainability:** all set goals and tasks must be met with regard to their long-term sustainability and efficient integration into the existing system. The aim is to create a space for the most effective use of funds from public sources and their accurate directing to the needed areas. It is also necessary to provide sufficient financial resources necessary to ensure action readiness, recovery as well as an adequate education.
- **Institutionalism:** population protection represents an undisputable part of the security system of the Czech Republic, the primary function of which is to integrate, coordinate and manage individual components and respond to the arisen threats. The aim is to adjust the security systems and their legal framework, so that all involved components will dispose a sufficient quantity of effective rights and tools to manage them. It is also necessary to revise and newly set the system of duties, so that all components, including the citizens and private entities will actively participate in population protection.

3.2 Strategic Priorities of Population Protection

In order to meet the above mentioned strategic goals and visions in the area of population protection, the aim of which is to ensure a sustained and qualitatively improving system of protection of life, health and property of the citizens, it is necessary to focus on the following key priorities:

- I. Broader involvement of the citizens into the system of population protection by increasing their ability of self-protection using the information and knowledge acquired from the areal and targeted education and training.
- II. Broader involvement of legal and undertaking natural entities to preparedness for emergency events and crisis situations and their solution through closer cooperation with responsible authorities of public administration and through increased sharing in implementation of particular tasks in subjects that represent higher risk to their surroundings.
- III. Enhanced resilience and protection of the components of critical infrastructure against potential risks and ensuring broader involvement of the critical infrastructure elements in the process of preparedness for emergency events and crisis situations and their solution.
- IV. Targeted support of science and research, development, innovation with the emphasis on the use of the results achieved in the sphere of application within the system of education and training of professionals.
- V. Balanced and comprehensively used tasks and tools of population protection which is enabling to effective prevention and preparedness for emergency events and crisis situations and their solution based on a clearly defined and anchored system of protection of the population.

The performance of particular priorities will be included in the „Report on the State of Population Protection of the Czech Republic“ (approved by the Czech Government), which will be issued at regular three-year cycles and will include the evaluation of the current situation, assessment of individual tasks of the Concept, determination of the tasks for the next three years, elaboration of these tasks and setting the deadlines and responsibilities for their processing.

3.2.1 Broader involvement of the citizens in the system of population protection by increasing their ability of self-protection using information and knowledge acquired within the areal and targeted system of education and training

Motive

The goal is to optimize and subsequently develop the state of education and training of the population to suit the current identification and the impact of threats. This will minimize the number of unprepared population, which in the long term may contribute to reducing the loss of lives and health of people, animals, property and environment, and thus reduce financial burden in the actual management of emergency events and crisis situations. This preparation must be comprehensive, so that each individual knows how to avoid and adequately respond to emergency events and crisis situations. For all this it is necessary to prepare the erudite specialists in this field.

Target state

The goal is to create a functional system of education and training pervasive across all stages of public administration, with greater involvement of private sector and the population itself, the result of which will be an increased ability of self-protection and an active involvement in the management of emergency events and crisis situations at all levels.

The system should consist of the following levels:

- experts dealing with protection of the population and crisis management ,
- teachers teaching the subjects at schools,
- lectures implementing the projects in preventive educational activity,
- population.

This means to determinate the rights and obligations, tasks and roles of all concerned entities, including the role of the citizens, based on their innate desire for safety, who will bear the share of responsibility towards themselves, their close friends and relatives and the state. This system will be supported by legislation and will also be in accordance with the methodological activity of the state administration. The functional system can then increase the level of knowledge of the population and experts.

Strategy till 2030

- create the legislative, administrative, material and social conditions for the continuous system of education of the population,
- increase the efficiency and improve the education of the professionals in the field of civil protection and crisis management,
- systematize the offer of lifelong learning in the field of human protection in emergency events and crisis situations,
- determine the share of involvement of particular elements of public administration in the system of education and training of the population, including the increased active participation of private entities in implementation by themselves,
- support the projects responding to the current need of the society,
- determine the share of media in education and training.

Target values/parameters

- elaborate the analysis of the inclusion of the issue of population protection as an integral part of teaching in kindergartens, primary and secondary schools within the subject containing security issues (prevention, traffic education, first aid, homeland defence, human protection in emergency events and crisis situations),
- include the principles of self-protection and mutual assistance in emergency events and crisis situations in the field of security and health protection at work,
- amend the legislation so as to clearly define the limits for an active involvement of public administration authorities and private entities in education and training of the population,
- set up an effective system of education of the experts defined by the updated concept of education in the field of crisis management.

Preconditions for achieving the target state

- ensure the long-term steady funding,
- adopt and approve the needed legislation,
- personnel support for the fulfilment of particular tasks.

3.2.2 Broader involvement of legal and natural undertaking entities in preparedness for emergency events and crisis situations and their solution through closer cooperation with responsible authorities of public administration and through an increased share in the implementation of particular tasks among the subjects representing an increased risk to their surroundings

Motive

Designated legal and natural undertaking entities should actively participate in minimizing the risks of running premises and take responsibility for their safe operation. Thanks to broader involvement of designated legal and natural undertaking entities in preparedness for emergency events and crisis situations we will reduce the risk arising from their activities and thus minimize the consequences of arisen emergency event or crisis situation (e.g. operators of the facilities of category IV. according to the Atomic Act, Operators of the Facilities of category B according to the Act on Prevention of Major Incidents and operators of water constructions of category I. according to the Water Act). Deeper cooperation of designated legal and natural undertaking entities will reduce the risk of emergency event or crisis situation. The share of ministries and other authorities of public administration in the field of population protection should be implemented through the set of rules which take into account the needs of population and monitor their compliance.

Target state

The goal is to establish the process of defining the legal and natural undertaking entities, whose duty will be an active involvement in the implementation of preventive measures as well as liquidation of the consequences of possible emergency event or crisis situation, not only due to operating potentially hazardous activities but also because of operating the facility meeting the requirements of population protection. Especially to increase the responsibility of the designated operators of hazardous facilities and equipment, for the safe operation and to emphasize their share in ensuring population protection in a given area using newly developed technical standards and regulations. The emphasis will be especially given on use of available modern technologies for objective and quick informing the population about potential threats, already arisen emergency events and crisis situations as well as about recommended practices in self-protection.

The priority goal is to identify the set of legal and natural undertaking entities that will be obliged to implement the tasks of population protection and due to their responsible approach in the area of their conducting business as well as in the area which can be effected by a potential emergency event or crisis situation (emergency planning zones, threat zones), which arose in connection with their activities and reduce the extent of expected impacts.

Strategy till 2030

- create the obligations and ways of involvement of the designated legal and natural undertaking entities and the authorities of public administration in preparation of preventive measures and liquidation of consequences in case of arisen emergency event or crisis situation,
- in accordance with priority I., involve the designated legal and natural undertaking entities in the system of education and training of the population,
- involve the legal and natural undertaking entities in preparation of legislation and technical standards.

Target values/parameters

- identify the legal and natural undertaking entities, whose business or character of conducted activities potentially threaten the population and a sustainable development of the area,
- propose the legislation and technical standards for implementation of the above mentioned strategy.

Preconditions for achieving the target state

- approved legislation and technical standards,
- sufficient professional staff to fulfil the defined tasks,
- willingness and mutual respect between the authorities of state administration and the designated legal and natural undertaking entities when applying provisions of the legislation and technical standards.

3.2.3 Increased resilience and protection of the elements of critical infrastructure against potential risks and ensured wider involvement of the entities of critical infrastructure in the process of preparing for emergency events and crisis situations and their solutions

Motive

The goal is to follow the amendment of the Crisis Act, which came into force in January 2011 and introduce into the Czech legal system the issue of critical infrastructure (the process of determining the elements, determining the rights and obligations of the entities, basics of the system of protection of critical infrastructure elements etc.). This amendment constitutes the necessary basis for initiating the process of identifying the critical infrastructure elements. Due to further unclear EU procedures, it is essential to develop and improve the system of critical infrastructure protection in the Czech Republic. It is necessary to maintain addressing the issue of critical infrastructure protection at the level of state administration as one of the principal areas of population protection.

Target state

The goal is to create and legally anchor the system of critical infrastructure protection, which will be based on the knowledge gained in the process of identifying the elements of critical infrastructure and on processing the essential planning documents. Furthermore to take into consideration the results of security research gained in the course of particular projects implementation aimed at further development of specific requirements for critical infrastructure elements protection. Considering strategic importance of the defined elements of critical infrastructure of the Czech Republic, it is necessary to clearly establish sufficient and binding rules for implementation of specific areas of critical infrastructure protection (physical, cyber, personnel etc.). Eventually it is needed to adjust the system to a more efficient form by cooperation among the critical infrastructure elements and state administration authorities and thus help the further development of this new field.

Strategy till 2030

- revise the sectors of critical infrastructure (e.g. supplement the issue of cyber security) so as to clearly reflect current and analysed threats,
- update the existing legislation in accordance to the requirements in the area of critical infrastructure protection and identified threats,
- create the set of implementing regulations or technical standards that would in a sufficient and binding manner regulate the issue of critical infrastructure protection in all required fields (physical, cyber, personnel etc.) and thus increase the resistance of defined elements of critical infrastructure also in relation to availability of new technical means,
- implement and enforce the mandatory way of an effective exchange of information and experience between the authorities of state administration and the elements of critical infrastructure using the available systems and new technologies (e.g. ITS),
- involve in a broader scale the elements of critical infrastructure in drafting and preparation of legislative and methodical documents and into the system of education,
- analyse the possible requirements of the elements of critical infrastructure for broader support from state administration,
- regularly inform the Government and particular central administrative authorities on events in the field of critical infrastructure.

Target values/parameters

- statutory legislative instruments, standards and technical standards for particular sectors of critical infrastructure,
- platform for exchange of information and experience,
- amended Government Regulation N. 432/2010 Coll. on Criteria for Identification of Critical Infrastructure Elements ,
- analysis of the needs for further development in the field of critical infrastructure.

Preconditions for achieving the target state

- approval of the required statutory legal instruments, standards and technical standards,
- sufficient support for development of this issue by ministries and other central administrative authorities,
- willingness and mutual respect between the authorities of state administration and the elements of critical infrastructure for implementation of required tasks and goals.

3.2.4 Targeted support of science and research, development and innovation with an emphasis on the use of achievements in the sphere of application and within the system of education and training

Motive

The goal is to intensify the cooperation between the authorities of state administration, research institutes, academic community and the sphere of application. This will increase the usefulness of achievements, and support the adaptability of security system of the Czech Republic to the increasing variability and complexity of threats.

Target state

The goal is to use more effectively the achievements of research, development and innovation activities in favour of promoting population protection. Through discussion between the authorities of state administration, representatives of research institutes, academic communities and the sphere of application, ensure the real course of research.

Strategy till 2030

- support the common participation of research institutes, academic community and the sphere of application in realization of research, developmental and innovation activities demanded by the authorities of state administration,
- enhance the interdisciplinary approach of research, developmental and innovation support of population protection ,
- involve the representatives of research institutes, academic community and the sphere of application into working groups participating in creation of strategic and conceptual documents governing the issue of research, developmental and innovation support of population protection .
- initiate the creation of common communication platform designated to solve the factual cooperation between the authorities of state administration, representatives of research institutes, academic community and the sphere of application and support its activities,
- increase the involvement in the international research activities in the subject area,
- promote more efficiently the achievements of research, developmental and innovation activities and mutual communication between the participants of the subject issue through scientific journals and meetings of professionals at the international level,
- analyse the objective reality in relation to the variability and complexity of threats.

Target values/parameters

- creation of the common communication platform designated to address substantive cooperation between the authorities of state administration, representatives of research institutes, academic community and the sphere of application,
- common projects of research communities, academic community and the sphere of application,
- professional journal for publications of the outputs of research, developmental and innovation support of population protection and international conferences,
- security research outputs used by the sphere of application,
- participation of the representatives of research institutes, academic community and the sphere of application in creation of strategic and conceptual documents.

Preconditions for achieving the target state

- take into consideration the cooperation between research institutes, academic community and the sphere of application when preparing the cross-section programmes of security research

- cooperation between research institutes, academic community and the sphere of application.

3.2.5 Balanced and comprehensively usable tasks and tools of population protection enabling an effective prevention and preparation for emergency events and crisis situations and their solution based on a clearly defined and anchored system of population protection

Motive

The goal is to determine the material, technical, organizational and legislative conditions for preparation and implementation of measures focused on minimizing the risk of developing and scope of the consequences of emergency events and crisis situations. It is needed to adapt the existing tasks to risks and threats and to increase the preparedness of the system of population protection to deal with emergencies and crisis situations.

Target state

The goal is to optimize the system of population protection that will be able to respond adequately to both the existing and the newly identified threats (named, designated) in order to prevent these threats and be prepared to avoid them and minimize the risks arising from these. It is essential to address the consequences of emergencies and crisis situations using the standard measures and put an increased emphasis on population self-protection. These should be based on the applicable legislation, existing conceptual and strategic materials, as well as on the basic document of the international humanitarian law – Geneva Conventions. Moreover to set up the system of cooperation between the authorities of public administration and the private sector in order to improve partial planning documents. The target state is definitely not the transfer of competencies into the structures that are not managed and controlled by the authorities of state administration and privatization of security activities.

Strategy till 2030

- process the threat analysis for the Czech Republic usable for processing the security documentation,
- define the individual tasks of population protection , define their scope and content; forms and ways of performing these tasks and anchor them in the legislation,
- update the legislation and technical standards for the implementation of the tasks in the field of population protection , if necessary process the new ones,
- strengthen the share of NGOs in the implementation of the tasks of population protection under the coordination of the FRS of the Czech Republic,
- strengthen the role of the Municipal voluntary fire brigade units while fulfilling the tasks of population protection ,
- systematically strengthen the action readiness of the IRS in their quick response to various types of emergency events and crisis situations in order to provide an effective and rapid relief work.

Target values/parameters

- analysis of the threats to the Czech Republic,
- revision of the legislation and its subsequent updating,
- determination of the tasks and direction of population protection arising from the analysis of threats and their incorporation into the legislation and technical standards,
- regular assessment of the state and implementation of the tasks in the field of population protection

Preconditions for achieving the target state

- stable and long-term funding of the tasks of population protection,
- stabilized professional staff for fulfilling the tasks,
- adoption of updated legislation and new technical standards.

4 The Concept of Significant Areas of Population Protection Development

For the purpose of processing the Concept and identifying the necessary tasks it was decided to set the basic areas of population protection which are subsequently described through the identical set of tools. The basic areas of population protection are:

- assets,
- material resources,
- tasks of population protection,
- crisis management
- education and training and
- science and research, development, innovation.

Each of the areas is then elaborated in detail using the following tools:

- legislation,
- funding,
- tasks of public administration,
- tasks of legal and natural entities,
- research and education,
- public relations and
- international relations.

The result of elaboration and comparison of particular areas are then identified by the tasks that are described in the final part of the Concept and follow the implementation of the top strategic goals and priorities of population protection. For simplicity the following schemes of interrelations may be introduced:

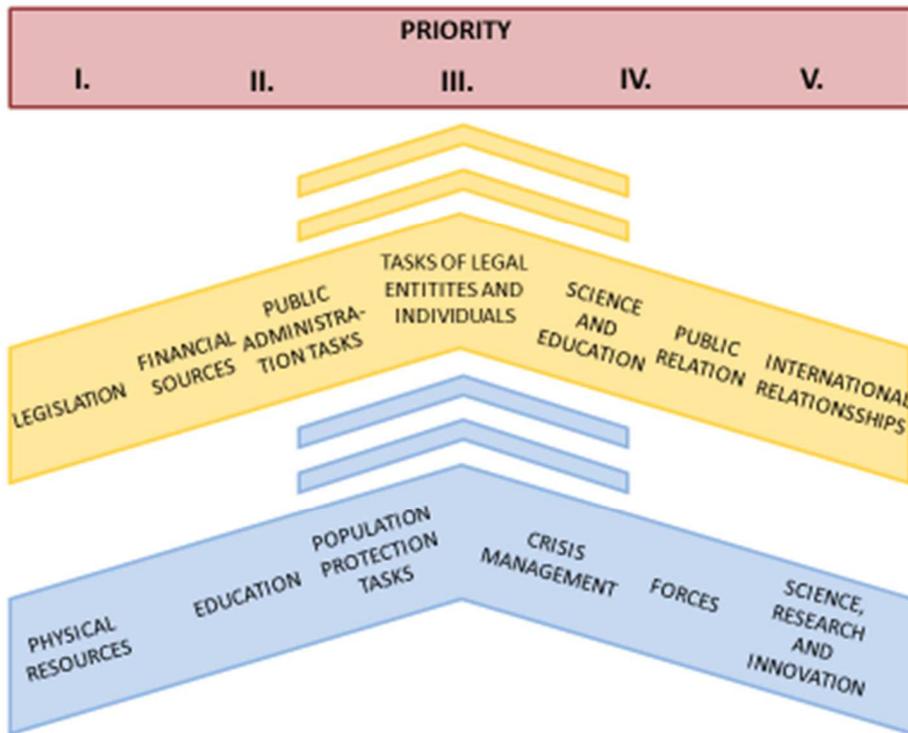


Fig. N. 12 – Scheme of Interrelations and Influences



Fig. N. 13 –The Scheme of Interrelations of Individual Parts of the Concept

4.1 Assets

For the effective management of emergency events and crisis situations, it is necessary to have a sufficient number of professionally trained staff that will be able to use actively their knowledge in order to minimize the impact of the event. The crucial assets for dealing with emergency events and crisis situations are:

- basic IRS units,
- other IRS units,
- members of relevant crisis staffs,
- legal and natural undertaking entities,
- NGOs and
- volunteers.

The activities of particular assets can be divided into deployment within the following management levels:

- strategic (at the level of the public administration authority in the area supported by the crisis staff),
- operational (at the level of cooperation of operational centres of the basic IRS unit parts coordinated by the operational and information IRS centre), and
- tactical (at the level of intervention commander managing and coordinating the IRS unit parts).

The IRS is created to prepare and realize the rescue and relief work in emergency events and crisis situations, which is one of the tasks of protection of the population. It is a system of cooperation of the IRS component parts and their coordinated approach in preparation and management of emergency events and crisis situations.

The mentioned activities in emergency events and crisis situations (such as floods) must comply with the organization of work of the IRS units with the emphasis on the following principles:

- strengthening the management inside the components with a focus on operating flexibility of assets and capabilities,
- correct and appropriate decision-making of the IRS managing structures based on the possibilities acquired from exploration and collection of information,
- more resilient communication paths for transmitting the instructions and information to management structures.

Legislation

All the basic units of the IRS and a part of other units have their own „unit“ acts which define the focus of their activities, tasks, rights and obligations. These acts are:

- Act N. 238/2000 Coll., on Fire Rescue Service of the Czech Republic and amending other acts, as subsequently amended
- Act N. 239/2000 Coll., on Integrated Rescue System and amending other acts, as subsequently amended (Act on IRS)
- Act N. 273/2008 Coll., on Police of the Czech Republic, as subsequently amended
- Act N. 374/2011 Coll. on Medical Emergency Service, as subsequently amended

The activities of the public administration authorities at so called strategic management of rescue and relief work and the content of activities of crisis staffs is defined by the Crisis Act, its statutory legislative instrument and by the relevant directive of the Ministry of Interior.

From the perspective of involvement of volunteers the major regulation is the Act N. 198/2002 Coll. on Volunteer Service and amending other acts (Volunteer Service Act), as subsequently amended.

The current legislation is up for some details satisfactory and meets the needs of dealing with emergency events and crisis situations. Attention should be paid to practical application of statutory provisions and use the opportunities offered by the current system. In the future some attention could be paid to precise specification of involvement of NGOs and volunteers in the management of emergency events or crisis situations. These are mainly the creation of the optimal system of communication and the exchange of information between the IRS units, crisis staffs, NGOs and volunteers.

Funding

The activities of particular IRS units or the members of crisis staffs are financed from their own budgets for public administration authorities. All the basic units and some other IRS units (e.g. ACR or Municipal Police) cannot claim the funds arising from the realization of rescue work within the IRS because this activity derives from their mission which is defined by the legislation and provides financial support of this activity. The scope of activity of these units within the IRS does not affect the manner of funding. Other IRS units which have no specific legislative instrument are financed mainly through the grants from the Ministry of Interior and regional councils.

The activities of NGOs rely on funding by means of contributions and grants provided from the budgetary chapters of particular ministries and central administrative authorities. The Ministry of Interior provides funding of nongovernmental organizations from its budget chapters not only of the IRS but also of crisis management, civil protection and volunteer service.

Tasks of public administration

The tasks of particular bodies of state administration and self-government are defined in the legislation mentioned above. Within the system of population protection the crucial role is played by the ministries and other central administrative authorities, regional authorities (especially regional commissioner, regional council) municipal authorities (especially mayor and municipal council). For an adequate response of emergency event or crisis situation an adequate readiness action of the IRS units is needed, which mainly depends on the coordination role of the Fire Rescue Service of the Czech Republic. This issue is realized through so-called type activities of the IRS units for joint intervention. In the future it is expected an increased number of the issued type activities, especially with regard to addressing "nonstandard" interventions where the proceedings are not clearly specified. An essential element of the IRS units staff training at the central, regional and local level will continue to be the joint exercises and workshops of the IRS units where specified type activities will be reviewed.

Tasks of legal and natural entities

Particular tasks of legal and natural entities are defined in the legislation mentioned above. As an important institute of skill usability of legal and natural entities is especially the obligation to provide the personal or material assistance or the possibility to order labour obligation.

In terms of operational power, big attention must be paid to broader involvement of nongovernmental organizations and volunteers. During the entire IRS existence we have not managed to unambiguously legally anchor the obligation of the employers to release their employees for voluntary works or activities of nongovernmental organizations. It was stated in the previous Concept, that this issue cannot be solved by so-called "positive discrimination" of the employees which would disadvantage them in the working process. The solution is on the contrary in encouraging employers, particularly in

the form of the tax relief in case of the employee absence due to the involvement in the rescue and relief works or

Science and education

Within the educational activities at particular management levels it is essential to ensure a thorough explanation of the tasks and obligations at all levels of management, their mutual relations, the place and the role of the IRS units, the coordinating role of the Czech Fire Rescue Service and the use of elaborated type activities. Great attention should be paid to the practical training of the professional staff of the IRS units and authorities of public administration especially in the form of regular courses e.g. to obtain professional competence. The issue of the IRS units in dealing with emergency events and crisis situations is a part of the elaborated modules on the issue of security, which are designed to be the study material for the employees of state administration and self-government in the training of professionals in crisis management.

A certain problem within the system of education is the fragmentation and lack of education coordination for future specialists at universities. It is also needed to improve the “feedback” of practice into the teaching theory so that the students will be provided with the updated and modern approaches while solving emergencies and crisis situations.

Public Relations

Public confidence in the ability of the IRS units and generally in the activities of the authorities responsible for emergencies and crisis situations response has been at a high level for a long time. The reason is that particularly the work of IRS is “practically visible” in everyday life. In this area there is no need of substantial changes and interventions into already functioning system. In the following period it is only needed to continue in already started activities and maintain the confidence of the population at an appropriate level.

International relations

The basic EU document regulating the international relations in the field of civil protection is the Community Civil Protection Mechanism (Mechanism)¹. This document in a cross-section manner solves all the areas included into this Concept. About thirty states are involved in the implementation of the tasks of civil protection within the framework of the Mechanism.

Based on this decision, the statutory legislative rules were established to create the Mechanism to support the reinforced cooperation in assistance interventions in the field of civil protection and so-called Modules of Civil Protection were introduced. These Modules were used in practice while responding to emergencies and crisis situations in the EU area as well as abroad. The Modules are the units formed from national resources of one or more member states which on a voluntary basis represent a contribution to the rapid response ability of civil protection.

The Czech Republic offers the Modules aimed at addressing the consequences of floods, collapsed buildings, CBRN accidents and Medical Module. We expect broader participation of the Czech Republic in the individual Modules and involvement in the projects co-financed from the EU funds for training and teaching the Module members and persons predetermined for the international rescue operations.

The Strategic Concept is the basic NATO document in this field. Currently in force the NATO Strategic Concept was adopted at the NATO Lisbon Summit in November 2010 and provides the targets that will

¹ Council Decision 2004/277/EC (amended by 2010/481/EU), Euratom of 29 December 2003 as regards rules for the implementation of Council Decision 2001/792/EC (amended by 2007/799/EC), Euratom of 23 October 2001 establishing a Community mechanism to facilitate reinforced cooperation in civil protection assistance interventions amending Decision 2004/277/EC, establishing a Community civil protection mechanism

be defined in the next stage of NATO direction. The Ministerial Guidance for civil emergency planning is based on this document. It determines the priority activities and competences usually for three years. The validity of the current document expires in 2013 and the new document for the next period is in its preparatory phase.

In the framework of NATO the Euro-Atlantic Disaster Response Coordination Centre (EADRCC) can be addressed for the use of forces and resources. Its main task is to coordinate the response of the NATO members and partner states to emergency events and crisis situations within the Euro-Atlantic area.

Based on the Resolution of the UN Assembly the significant strengthening of effectivity and cooperation between the Czech Republic and the UN Office for Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (UN OCHA) and the International Search and Rescue Advisory Group (INSARAG) is implemented with the aim to strengthen effectiveness and coordination of international aid provided by search and rescue teams from collapsed buildings. As a part of this cooperation is the process of classification of special search and rescue teams, exchange of experience, establishment of coordinating structures and training of people determined for international rescue operations in addressing the consequences of emergency events and crisis situations, particularly earthquakes all around the world. In the future the Czech Republic is expected to continue these activities in the framework of INSARAG and participate broadly especially in the assessment and coordination system during emergency events and crisis situations (UNDAC).

Great attention is paid mainly to cooperation with partners – NGOs, UN agencies and international organizations, such as the International Committee of Red Cross and the International Federation of Red Crescent Societies.

4.2 Material Resources

Successful handling and dealing with emergencies or crisis situation is not possible without high-quality material equipment. For this reason the IRS units are in the long-term equipped with the necessary technology and material. Material resources of the IRS units are designed for “common” emergencies and crisis situations. For the purpose of using “special” resources, the emergency supplies are created in the system of economic measures for crisis situations. During the crisis situations mainly the potential of legal and natural undertaking entities or the system of material reserves owned by the state are used. There are also other material resources owned by the State which can be administered by the central administrative authorities (beyond the IRS). For the purpose of solving the military crisis situations the economic mobilization system can be used.

The IRS units also fulfil the tasks related to the goals of civil defence as defined by the so-called Geneva Protocols, where one of the main goals is given – to mitigate the consequences of the impact of natural disasters and other emergency events and crisis situations on the population, infrastructure and services ensuring their survival. The work organizing of the mentioned IRS units during their solution must correspond with the stated activities during emergency events and crisis situations. In the future the emphasis should be put on the compliance with the following principles:

- special technical equipment resistant to severe natural conditions, reliable and safe for the operation staff from the units parts and rescued people, and at the same time sufficiently powerful and modern,
- high-quality and natural disasters durable background for rallying IRS units or resources or warehouse space that enable the deployment on the territory of the Czech Republic in an acceptable time terms,
- quick possibility of regrouping of the unit parts and resources necessary for the performance of activities while responding to rapid changes during emergency and crisis situations.

These mentioned principles in the IRS equipment must also meet the condition of social risk level of emergency events and crisis situations. They must be in relation to acceptable costs i.e. meet the balanced ratio of the spent resources on the operation and acquisition to the effect and possibility to influence the risks arising from major emergency events and crisis situations.

Legislation

The current system of economic measures for crisis situations is defined by Act N. 241/2000 Coll. on Economic Measures for Crisis Situations and amending other acts, as subsequently amended (Act on EMCS) and represents a relatively independent system interconnected with other elements of the security system of the Czech Republic which has a precisely defined place and purpose in preparation and adoption of measures after declaring state of emergency. Under the IRS Act this system can be used for rescue and remedy work. Its functionality has been checked many times and there is no need to change or modify it in any significant way.

Funding

All material resources owned by the state are acquired from the funds of particular chapters of the state budget. Each resort is then responsible for the acquisition of material resources for the unit parts under its direct jurisdiction. A specific role in the acquisition of material resources plays the Administration of the State Material Reserves, which creates the reserves to support the IRS units, civil protection and the performance of state administration. These activities are provided by the Administration of State Material Reserves in cooperation with other central administrative authorities within its remit they examine all possibilities to ensure the requirements for material resources and only on this basis they formulate the optimized needs to create the new material reserves, which they apply within the planning cycle. The requirements are then discussed in security structures of the

Czech Republic. Thus discussed needs are implemented by the Administration of the State Material Reserves within its budget.

The basic document for creation of the State Material Reserves and fund planning is the Plan of Creation and Maintenance of the State Material Reserves to Ensure the Security of the Czech Republic for the Respective Two-year Period.

For an effective use of the financial resources, the detailed planning of requirements of particular ministries and central administrative authorities in accordance with the analysis of potential threats and probability of their occurrence is necessary.

In connection with the significant budgetary restraints, especially of the IRS units, the system of replacement and maintenance of technical equipment is currently disrupted. It has been aging and the repair costs are being cumulated for the future. The financial outage is currently replaced by the drawing resources from EU structural funds. In the future it will be necessary to focus more on creation of the long-term system of replacement of technical equipment using both national and international funding.

Tasks of public administration

The EMCS Act is conceptually processed and linked to the Crisis Act and the tasks of state administration in the field of economic measures for crisis situations are divided into four levels of management:

- role and tasks of the Government,
- role and tasks of ministries and other central administrative authorities and the Czech National Bank,
- role and tasks of regional authorities and
- role and tasks of municipal authorities with extended powers.

The levels are adequately described and there are no deficiencies in practical implementation. After the experience of dealing with variety of crisis situations it is possible to describe the system as functional and satisfactory.

For the purpose of an effective exchange of information and experience between the authorities of state administration and self-government the system of regular meetings was created, enabling the solution of current issues at the working level in the field of economic measures for crisis situations, but also partly in crisis management.

More attention should be paid to the created information systems to support the economic measures for crisis situations so that they remain to keep an appropriate level of user support and further develop particularly with regard to user-friendliness. In the future it is necessary to take into account the possible modification of these information systems and emphasise the creating of technological conditions to ensure their resilience and security and information complexity of material resources owned by the state, property of legal and natural undertaking entities and the state material reserves.

Tasks of legal and natural entities

The tasks are defined within the aforementioned legislation. As an important tool that in particular can be named is the obligation of legal and natural entities to provide the necessary material means for dealing with the crisis situation. Legal and natural entities are also obliged to provide material assistance in solution of emergency events. The institute of “providing material means” and “providing material assistance” has been proven to be effective tools in dealing with the consequences of an emergency event or crisis situation.

Science and education

Within the educational activities at particular management levels it is needed to ensure a thorough explanation of the tasks and obligations of all management levels, interlinks between the system of economic measures for crisis situations, the system of crisis management and the IRS. The issue of the economic measures for crisis situations as well as the solution of emergency events and crisis situations is a part of the elaborated modules on the issue of security, which are designed to be the study material for the employees of state administration and self-government within the education and training of specialists in crisis management.

Public Relations

Due to the nature of this area it is problematic to ensure the quality public relations and it is practically reduced to a “mere” demonstration of techniques at various trade fairs, exhibitions or exercises. Even though, in recent years, we have significantly increased the activities of the IRS units in the presentations and practical demonstrations of their own techniques, achieving a wider public awareness of the equipment and capabilities. The European survey on protection of the population (Special Eurobarometer 383) still implies certain public concern about the insufficient means of equipment of the EU member states.

In this area, it is essential to increase the public awareness about the possibilities and equipment of the IRS units to manage various types of emergency events and crisis situations. It will be necessary to pay an increased attention to the promotion of activities and preparedness of the IRS units, both in preparing for emergency events and crisis situations (promotion of special techniques acquisition, projects involvement, demonstrations, exhibitions, exercises, preventive-educational events), as well as during response.

In the future it will be necessary to emphasise the popularization of the activities in the area of acquisition, storage and use of resources in order to change the current public view on these activities as a simple storage.

International relations

For the purpose of solution of emergency events and crisis situation the resources of the EU and NATO member and partner states can also be used, as it has already been described in the chapter Assets. In particular we refer to the use of EU structural funds for necessary restoration of IRS units means and also the use of the Mechanism financial instrument, which co-finances the technical equipment of the Modules and their involvement in the international rescue operations. In case that only limited amount of assets and capabilities is needed, EU and NATO are not usually activated and the bilateral agreements with neighbouring countries are used.

In the future it is expected that EU will broaden its activities in the field of concentration of single resources and their deployment for dealing with emergencies and crisis situations not only on the EU territory, but also abroad. The EU will be directly responsible for coordination of these resources.

4.3 Tasks of Population Protection

Population protection represents the fulfilment of the tasks in the area of planning, organization and performance of activities for the purpose of prevention, preparedness for emergencies and crisis situations and response; population protection also involves the fulfilment of the tasks of civil defence. Particularly the tasks connected with protection of life, health, property and environment in emergency events and crisis situations of both, non-military and military nature.

Fulfilment of the tasks of population protection in the state of State menace and the war state is not fundamentally different from the fulfilment of the tasks during the peaceful state. These are augmented by specific tasks arising from Geneva Conventions from August 12th 1949 and adopted additional protocols. Other specifics result from operational preparation of the state territory elaborated by the Ministry of Defence.

In fulfilling the tasks of population protection and carrying out the rescue and relief work in the state of State menace and the war state the IRS units follow the instructions of the Ministry of Interior.

Legislation

The tasks of population protection are legislatively addressed mainly by the IRS Act (see Fig. N. 2), which among others defines the scope of activities and powers of state authorities and local self-government authorities, rights and obligations of legal and natural entities in preparing for emergency events and during the rescue and remedy work and when protecting the population before and during the declared crisis state. The Act also defines the basic range of tasks and the scope of activities in the system of population protection, which is defined as the fulfilment of the tasks of civil defence, especially warning, evacuation, sheltering and emergency survival of the population and other measures to ensure protection of life, health and property. The current definition however is far from reflecting all the tasks, which are implemented in common practice in dealing with emergencies and crisis situations. These include the issue of population informing on the occurrence of emergency or crisis situation or preventive educational activities. The act quite explicitly defines the scope of these tasks, which is quite binding for the future and makes the practical use more difficult. The solution is to respect the comprehensive definition of population protection, which will remove the above mentioned shortcomings and reflect the current trends and will be flexible enough so as to ensure its practical use for a longer period of time without further amendment. At the same time this definition will respect other tasks under the responsibility of particular authorities of public administration as defined by specific legislation.

For the same reason it will be necessary to develop a new statutory legislative instrument, which will replace the existing Regulation N. 380/2002 Coll., to prepare and implement the tasks of population protection. This statutory instrument will revise the existing tasks of population protection and at the same time describe the new ones, which are now practically being implemented. During the elaboration process it will be necessary to take into account the technological development and its practical integration into existing tasks of population protection, which are conceptually obsolete because they are based on the practise in civil protection of the last century connected with the so-called period of Cold War.

The competence and authority of the state administration must be extended by the control mechanisms of the objects of potential threat for their surroundings (see part Public Administration Tasks and Tasks of Legal and Natural Entities) and define the obligations for the operators of these entities in preparation and implementation of selected tasks of population protection The Army of the Czech Republic detaches its assets and capabilities for the IRS to ensure the rescue and relief work in the context of other tasks of the ACR according to the Act N.219/1999 Coll. on Armed Forces of the Czech Republic, as subsequently amended.

The assets and capabilities of the Czech Army designed to protect the population and ensure rescue and the relief work are listed in the Central IRS Alarm Plan under the Framework Agreement on Cooperation between the Ministry of Interior and the Ministry of Defence and under the Agreement on Planned Assistance on Request between the Ministry of Interior – Directorate General of the Fire Rescue Service of the Czech Republic and the Ministry of Defence – General Headquarters of the Army of the Czech Republic. In case of declaration of the state of State menace or war state the earmarked forces of the ACR in the Central IRS Alarm Plan will not be available due to the fact that they are primarily intended to perform and ensure the combat operations.

The issue of fulfilment of the tasks of population protection in the state of State menace and war state and cooperation of particular responsible authorities is not adequately described. The partial deficiencies must be solved on the basis of methodological and planning documents.

Funding

Today the issue of population protection is characterized by the fact that its development and funding is solved as a result of the evaluation of the arisen emergency events and crisis situations, therefore intermittently. This may cause that during the period when there are no significant emergency events or crisis situations, the funding system is restricted. The restrictions on funding negatively influence the system of planning and practical realization of the specific tasks. It is essential to emphasise the strengthening of funding from extra-budgetary sources and the efficient using of material resources, acquired as planned.

Planning of the funds for addressing the state of State menace and war state is undertaken according to the procedures defined by the law and there is no need to amend or change them.

Tasks of public administration

The individual tasks of state administration authorities and self-government are listed in the legal instruments and reflect the practical experience of solving the specific emergency events and crisis situations. However, the issue of population protection is moved aside by the state administration authorities and self-government because of other “current” problems. We lack sufficient awareness of the importance and depth of this issue and also of the range of potential impacts and co-responsibility for the consequences. In addressing the tasks of population protection at the level of public administration we should follow the motto “prior preparation prevents poor performance” which means to put strong emphasis on the risk prevention and on training the implementation of particular tasks of population protection and on the performance of the tasks given by the law by individual responsible authorities and their representatives.

It is also important to deepen cooperation with the organizations, associations, legal and natural entities in the municipalities and to use more of their capacity and possibilities and thereby practically present the realization of the tasks of population protection to those who are directly concerned. More attention should also be paid to the issue of disability inclusion and aging population.

In the area of monitoring (e.g. level sensors, rain gauges or sensors for detecting dangerous substances) it appears to be prudent to use the existing infrastructure of the Czech Fire Rescue Service to support the activities of other central administrative authorities in this area and extend it with the possibility of transfer of vital information from these sensors to responsible authorities and thus promptly inform about the imminent threat of emergency event or crisis situation. An important part of the monitoring systems in case of emergencies or crisis situations of larger territorial range is the use of products and services of the satellite systems (e.g. Galileo, distant Earth observation and services of the EMS system Copernicus). In this area it is also necessary to establish the national contact point authorized to implement specific tasks in prevention, preparedness and response to emergencies and crisis situations.

The tasks of public administration need to be adjusted to the specific type of threat and the risk level in a given area. The basis for quality preparation for fulfilling particular tasks is especially precisely

elaborated planning documentation and the analysis of potential risks and threats of the region, which must be in case of drawing the structural EU funds for processing the documentation in accordance with the EU preconditions (in particular with the Regulation of the Common Strategic Framework and by meeting the conditions of 5.1 Risk Prevention and its Management).

In the view of the experience of solving some emergency events and crisis situations in the past (findings of dangerous chemicals, heavy snowing and the risk of roofs' collapse, mud lagoons causing the risk of dam failure, etc.) it is necessary to modify the powers of the state administration authorities (especially the inspection authorities), to establish preventive measures and exercise controls on the premises with potential risk of emergency event or crisis situation. It is also necessary to authorize the Fire Rescue Service of the Czech Republic to carry out in specific cases (extraordinary tasks of FRS) and in case of reasonable suspicion of a possible outbreak of an emergency event or crisis situation.

A special category of the threat represent so called „soft targets“, which inside their premises concentrate a large number of potentially vulnerable population (stadiums, shopping centres, railway stations etc.). The state administration authorities do not have sufficient powers to communicate and methodically manage the operators of these facilities to ensure the necessary measures and tasks in relation to population protection. The solution constitutes the equivalent of the state fire supervision (or its extension) on the issue of fulfilment of population protection tasks. These premises are necessary to be classified as the objects affected by the requirements of population protection.

However protection of soft targets must extend the scope of this Concept; it is necessary to focus on setting preventive measures against crime and creating a reliable system, which will set a comprehensive solution of the soft target problem in the area of internal security. This system will be constituted in a broad framework requiring cooperation across the whole state administration while strictly respecting the responsibility stated by the legal instruments.

24/7 service for receiving the announcement of the arisen emergency or crisis situation is in the Czech Republic ensured by the FRS, which operates the control room to receive emergency calls at the joint European emergency number 112. In order to improve the whole system it will be necessary to complete the implementation of the programme “The Consistent Level of Operational Management of the Information Systems and Technology Upgrading for Receiving Emergency Calls by the Basic IRS Units”, which aims at the system technology and activities upgrading in receiving emergency calls and operational management at the control rooms of the basic IRS units (i.e. FRS CR, Police CR and providers of medical emergency service). In the horizon of the years 2015 – 2025 it will be necessary to ensure the operation of the newly built National System of Receiving Emergency Calls, its gradual modernization and to integrate the new obligatory services (e.g. the system of automated emergency calls from vehicles and a special emergency communication with the persons with specific health disabilities) also in relation to the relevant EU documents. The aim of the measures in this area is improving and speeding up the rescue of persons during emergencies.

For the purpose of fulfilling the tasks of population protection in the state of State menace and the war state it is needed to methodologically solve the issues related to the matters of recruiting the persons fulfilling the tasks in the field of protection of the population. It is also necessary to set the war management of the IRS units (especially FRS CR), identify the units and persons needed for fulfilling the tasks of population protection and release them from the military obligation and solve the issues related to involvement of the ACR personnel in fulfilling the tasks of protection of the population during the war.

Fulfilment of the tasks of the population protection in peace and in war is not fundamentally different. There is only the replacement of some parts of the system and predestination of particular parts of the system to fulfil the tasks of population protection. The realization of particular tasks of protection of the population is in priority planned during the state of the State menace. In the peacetime the units prepare legislative and procedural issues.

Tasks of legal and natural entities

The development in developed countries clearly demonstrates that an effective way of preparedness for dealing with emergency events and crisis situations is education and training of the citizens about prevention, self-protection and awareness of shared co-responsibility for the security system. In the future this issue should be addressed through the NGOs, interest associations coordinated by the state administration authorities and especially by more active involvement of the citizens themselves in the form of self-protection.

In accordance with the findings mentioned in the chapter "Tasks of Public Administration" it is necessary to define the range of affected legal and natural undertaking entities, who operate potentially dangerous facilities and who are highly obliged to prevent, prepare and deal with emergency events and crisis situations. In particular we mean the following operators:

- equipment of category IV. of the Atomic Act,
- equipment of group B according to the Act on Prevention of Major Accidents
- water facilities of category I. according to the Water Act,
- premises with higher concentration of people (e.g. more than 1000), which might be at risk in emergency event or crisis situation,
- premises included in the category " premises affected by the requirements of population protection " and
- other premises and equipment which can due to their nature result in emergency event or crisis situation (based on a reasonable suspicion).

Based on the experience, it is necessary to increase the responsibility of the designated operators of dangerous facilities and equipment for the safe operation and emphasise their share in ensuring population protection in a given area using the newly developed standards and technical regulations. The emphasis will be put mainly on the use of available modern technologies for quick and objective informing the population about potential threats already existing emergency events or crisis situations and on recommended procedures of self-protection.

Science and education

The issue of population protection is currently taught at about two dozens of colleges and universities. The teaching is fragmented and disparate and the graduates are not able to bring into practice the expected added value. In the future it is essential to deepen cooperation with colleges and universities (in accordance with the priority IV), contribute with practical experience of the experts in the education process and gain adequately and professionally qualified staff.

The state administration authorities should clearly define their requirements in the area of research and assignment of BA, MA and PhD. theses in order to use the obtained results in practice and thus make them beneficial.

For the practical implementation of education and training it is required to connect the issue of education of population protection with preparation of the citizens for defence of the state.

Public Relations

The scope of the tasks of population protection is very broad and their practical introduction to public very complicated. The outputs and materials prepared for media coverage must be depicted in an understandable and comprehensible way for general public. For professional public it is necessary to find a suitable communication channel (conferences, periodical) in which they can inform about new knowledge and findings gained from the realization of the new projects in security research and from bachelor, master and post-gradual theses. It is also necessary in both cases to use available modern

technologies and means, which are currently able to address high number of people (e.g. internet, social networks, smart phones etc.)

International relations

The issue of population protection is within the EU addressed by the Directorate General for Humanitarian Aid and Civil Protection (DG ECHO) through two main instruments:

- humanitarian aid and
- civil protection.

One of the tasks of the aforementioned Mechanism is the development of the system of disaster detection and early warning. Apart from this area, there were within the EU approved Council conclusions e.g. for the areas:

- public awareness raising,
- CBRN decontamination,
- disaster prevention or
- host nation support.

The comprehensive issue, which also includes protection of the population, is called within NATO the civil emergency planning. The purpose of the civil emergency planning in NATO is to coordinate the national planning activities of the member states in order to ensure the most effective use of civilian resources within the collective support of the strategic Alliance objectives. The civil emergency planning falls within the national competence and civil resources remain in every situation under the national control. The main tasks of the NATO civil emergency planning express the Alliance basic security obligations and include civil security of military operations and operations in response to crisis situations, support of national authorities in civil emergency situations and population protection.

The Czech Republic is actively involved in the activities of the institutions dealing with population protection in the EU, NATO and UN.

With regard to the possibilities of gaining relevant experience it is necessary to deepen cooperation with neighbouring countries on other specific topics of population protection. These negotiations currently take place both within the Visegrad Group (V4) and lately especially within the Salzburg Forum, which has been recently very active in the field of internal security. The border regions should try to establish closer cooperation with the territorial units of the neighbouring state and conclude or deepen the mutual treaties and agreements aimed at the problems of the given region.

4.4 Crisis Management

Crisis management represents the necessary upgrade for dealing with the growing impact of emergency events or crisis situations or other threat or disruption of critical infrastructure function, when it is not possible to solve the arisen situation through the standard procedures of the public administration authorities, IRS units or private entities. The crisis measures, such as organizational or technical measures to deal with the crisis situation are an effective tool for usage of the above standard processes or assets and capabilities (e.g. by interfering into fundamental human rights and freedoms), thus helping to solve the crisis situation. An integral part of the crisis management system has been, since the beginning of 2011, the issue of protection of critical infrastructure. It is therefore the comprehensive system of tools, procedures, rights and obligations which allow dealing efficiently with the crisis situation. In the system of population protection crisis management represents one of the fundamental pillars that define concretely useful measures.

The partial proposals for amendments of the system of crisis management were in the past presented and approved within:

- Optimization of the Security System of the Czech Republic and
- Conclusions of the Analysis of the Security System of the Czech Republic.

Legislation

Crisis management has been anchored in the legislation since 2000. The key legal instrument is the Crisis Act and the relevant statutory legislative instruments. Very often the term “crisis legislation” is used as a set of legal instruments, which in addition to the Crisis Act, also includes the IRS Act and the EMCS Act. These acts are mentioned in other parts of the Concept.

Since 2011 the issue of critical infrastructure protection has been a part of the system of crisis management. It has been incorporated into the legal system implementing the Council Directive 2008/114/EC from December 8th, 2008 on Identification and Designation of the European Critical Infrastructures and the Need to Improve their Protection. The critical infrastructure, especially its protection, represents the possible future potential for further development of the crisis management system. The Amendment of the Crisis Act from 2010 incorporated the system of critical infrastructure into crises management, set the method determining the elements of critical infrastructure and the rights and obligations of the entities of critical infrastructure. The absence of legislation on the issue of exact methods and procedures of critical infrastructure protection elements in all the sectors defined by the law can be considered as the imperfection.

Funding

The issue of crisis management in terms of funding is defined by the provisions of Crisis Act. In particular, the obligation of the ministries and central administrative authorities to allocate in their budget chapters through the transversal indicator and the obligation of the regions and municipalities to allocate in their budgets for the year the amount of funding needed to ensure preparation for crisis situations. At the central level the Ministry of Finance proposes (after consulting with the Ministry of Interior) the purpose financial reserves to deal with crisis situations the budgetary chapter General Treasury Administration. The use of these financial reserves is solved in the annex to the resolution of the Government to the Act on the State Budget for the given year in the “Way of Use of Funds from the Purpose Reserve to Deal with Crisis Situations, Prevention and Elimination of the Consequences”, created in the Chapter “General Treasury Administration by the Act N. 240/2000 Coll. on Crisis Management as altered by other acts (Crisis Act), as subsequently amended.

Every central administrative authority, region or municipality determinates in the form of sub-indicator the amount of funds at their own discretion. At regional or municipal level the regional commissioner or the mayor is responsible for fulfilment of this obligation. There have been cases when this item was

at zero. There is no unified, generally used methodology or regulation which would set the amount of financial resources allocated for preparation for and response to crisis situations. Such methodology (processed by the concerned ministries or for example within the security research of the third party, but in cooperation with the Ministry of Interior) could depend on the risk analyses in the given area and takes into account the amount, character and presumed effects of specific threats.

Tasks of public administration

The tasks are sufficiently and transparently described in the individual provisions of the Crisis Act. These tasks can be divided into several interrelated control levels:

- central: the role of the Government, ministries and other central administrative authorities and the Czech National Bank,
- regional: regional authorities and other authorities with the jurisdiction in the region (regional FRS and Police of the CR)
- municipal:
 - o municipal authorities with extended powers
 - o municipal authorities.

The levels are described adequately and there are no deficiencies in practical implementation. The system, after the experience of dealing with a variety of crisis situations, can be described as functional and satisfactory. Within the awareness and educational activities at different management levels it is essential to ensure a thorough explanation of the tasks and obligations of all levels, their interrelations, place and the role of the FRS CR in this system etc. Due to the extensive cooperation of the state administration authorities and self-government in preparing for crisis situations and their solutions it would be appropriate to create a system allowing the regular exchange of information and experience, and at the working level effectively address the current issues of crisis management.

The attention should be paid to the status and tasks of the security councils and crisis staffs of the regions and municipalities with extended powers. A certain partial deficiency can be seen in the absence of the unified methodological perception of crisis staffs of the ministries and other central administrative authorities.

In the future, it will be necessary to take into account the possible adjustments especially in the field of critical infrastructure and unambiguously define the role of the individual central administrative authorities who are responsible for some sectors of critical infrastructure.

Tasks of legal and natural entities

Similarly, as the tasks of the authorities of public administration the tasks of private and natural entities are described in the crisis legislation accordingly. The tasks of legal and natural entities are regulated under the different provisions of the Crisis Act. The solution of crisis situations is based on the possibility of interference in the fundamental rights and freedoms, as well as on the use of nonstandard forces and resources. However, the experience show that in the context of the regional crisis plans and the crisis plans of municipalities with extended powers do not give the sufficient attention to the broader involvement of the private entities in solution of crisis situations. This is solved only within the system of emergency economy. This is so despite the fact that the Crisis Act contains a number of options how to effectively involve private entities in the system of crisis management. We do not recon with the planned tasking of the citizens in dealing with crisis situation. Involving the citizens is solved ad hoc according to the specific crisis situation and in relation to the scope of specific requirements of the relevant crisis staff.

In the Crisis Act were newly defined the tasks of the elements of the critical infrastructure. It is needed, in agreement with the findings of the part "Legislation", to prepare and implement such steps that will

allow a stronger enforcement and control of the use of specific procedures and guidelines for critical infrastructure protection elements in its breadth across all defined sectors.

Science and education

In the system of crisis management an attention is paid to education and training of the specialists (according to the Concept of Education in Crisis Management). For this purpose a series of modules and materials have been processed. In the future it will be necessary to pay great attention for upgrading these documents and their distribution to relevant entities. The long-time goal, in accordance with the findings mentioned in the part "Education and Training", is analysing the needs for creation of compulsory subjects at primary and secondary schools or another similar teaching and systematic influence on teachers, lectors and specialists so as to ensure sufficient penetration and understanding of submitted information.

Public Relations

Only marginal attention in the security system of the Czech Republic is paid to the issue of public presentation of the achieved results and elaborated materials. There is no concept, comprehensive approach or manual how to proceed in case it is needed to introduce the achieved results and conclusions to general public. This issue must be addressed in the subsequent periods with the sufficient attention. In the context of crisis management there has been elaborated number of interesting materials, which could be used both, by the authorities of public administration and by private entities or citizens. The solution could be the creation of a simple web or smart phone applications which would include the summaries of activities and tasks, which may assist the target group to prepare for emergency events and crisis situations and their solutions.

International relations

Crisis situations due to their nature and scope can escalate beyond the capabilities of the individual sovereign states. An important aspect can be the manifestation of solidarity expressed by providing assistance of other states in crisis situations. An important role is played by an exchange of information. The membership of the Czech Republic in the international organizations (e.g. EU or NATO) is not for the issue of crisis management too binding or limiting. The existing activities in the international organizations rather concern the general principles of information exchange or the solution of emergency events. The only significant area for solving the situations of a large-scale, is the issue of humanitarian aid which is described in detail in the part "Tasks of Population Protection".

In the EU crisis management is addressed in the working groups for civil protection (PROCIV) and the Committee for Civilian Aspects of Crisis Management (CIVCOM). Crisis management at the EU level is regulated by the Mechanism and in case of disasters of a large scale the Solidarity Fund, which operates independently on other funds can be used. The member and acceding states can apply for assistance in major natural disasters (estimated damage is higher than 0,6 % GDP of the affected country).

Currently one of the contact points in the emergency planning between the Czech Republic and NATO is the system of crisis response (NATO Crisis Response System). This system mainly deals with planning of measures of military nature, but also includes the measures planned for the solution of the so-called peace crisis situations. The alliance system is in the Czech Republic implemented within the National Crisis Response System. The regular updating of this system should ensure the binding of the elaborated contingency plans and especially the links to already defined processes at all levels of management.

4.5 Education and Training

The contemporary society is exposed to many different threats which can be of natural or manmade origin. If the individual wants to be able to face these negative effects, it is absolutely necessary to create a functional system of education and training, that will permeate not only all the levels of public administration with the involvement of the private sector, but also the population itself.

Legislation

The issue of education and training of the population is one of the main tasks of population protection. However the current legislation gives this area only a minimum space. Consequently, the education and training of the population, but also of the specialists is implemented without coordination, which leads to inefficient and financially demanding solution of the tasks. For improving the situation it is absolutely necessary to incorporate this area into legislation, specify the terminology, tasks and responsibilities and clearly define the rights and obligations of all interested entities and thus create the basis for a systematic solution of education and training of the population and experts.

Funding

Financing education and training is currently adjusted and measured by the relevant legal rules², but it lacks the comprehensive or at least the framework mapping of the financial demands for population preparedness (projects, information materials, public events etc.). From the available information it can be stated that only limited financial resources go to this area. They are unsystematically redistributed and their management is often inefficient. The resources are not continuously adjusted and usually they are given to a specific project. This does not solve even and t regular financing of the system. Considering this fact the long-term conceptual planning a development of other activities or of the whole area is not possible. For this purpose it is necessary to introduce regular monitoring of funding and based on the results, set the direction of further development (e.g. introduction of the budget appropriation within the resort).

In case of the multiple source funding (structural EU funds, grants of ministries, financial gifts of the private entities etc.) the efforts face the fact that the focus of the programmes or grants responds to the needs of this area in minimum level. By improving the coordination in assigning the projects and grants it will be possible to focus directly on the specific needs of this area, which will ultimately strengthen its overall development.

To ensure even development it is needed to set specific parameters of redistribution of financial resources and in the grant policy to better reflect needs of this area.

Tasks of public administration

The share of public administration on education and training is indisputable. However, currently the preparation of the implementation is limited by the legal instruments and the possibilities of responsible authorities.

The only defined legal instrument is the Act on Fire Protection, which determines the municipalities with the task of organizing preventive educational activity but only focused on fire prevention. Other legal instruments that mention the share of the state administration on education and training is the

² Act N. 218/2000 Coll. on Budgetary Rules, as subsequently amended;

Act N. 250/2000 Coll. on Budgetary Rules of Regional Budgets, as subsequently amended;

Act N. 561/2004 Coll. Education Act;

Act N. 306/1999 Coll. on Providing Subsidies to Private Schools, Preschool and School Facilities, as subsequently amended;

Act N. 111/1998 Coll. University Act.

Crisis Act, IRS Act and the EMCS Act. However, the obligations of each level of public administration laid down by these acts are far from meeting the overall needs of education and training.

For this reason it is necessary to define the responsibility, rights and obligations of particular levels of public administration in order to avoid the impulsive and uncoordinated activities. Coordination can avoid duplication and unnecessary wastage of forces and means. This can be achieved only by modifying the existing legal instruments.

For the need of practical implementation of education and training in the field of population protection it is necessary to link the issue of education with preparing the citizens for the State defence and possibly with other thematically similar branches (e.g. transport, health care).

Tasks of legal and natural entities

In relation to the applicable existing legislation³ it appears to be necessary to involve the private sector more (financially, materially) into education and training of the population. Together with the technological development we face the increasing threat of manmade emergencies and crisis situations. Therefore in education and training should participate also those private entities, whose scope of business can become a potential source of emergency event or crisis situation, or who operate such facilities that accumulate a large number of people.

The non-governmental organizations also start to participate in preparing the population. They operate across the whole spectrum of the population through specific projects or through public events and meetings. Broader involvement of the private sector is a condition for setting clear rules, system of accreditation and control so that the population would receive the consistent information.

Science and education

Education and training in the field of population protection is currently divided in two basic levels:

- education and training of the population and
- education of experts.

The population is regularly educated within the standard education according to the Act N. 561/2004 Coll. on Preschool, Elementary, Secondary, Higher Special and Other Education (Education Act), as subsequently amended. The area of protection of a person in emergency events is a part of the educational framework documents (i.e. Framework Educational Programme) for preschool, elementary and secondary education.

At various levels of education the situation is as follows:

- Preschool education
 - lack of methodological material for teachers,
 - special teaching aids are elaborated for teaching, but of a small choice (so far the materials of the first grade elementary education are also used),
 - training of teachers – there are no specific courses, they can attend the courses for elementary schools or self-studying.
- Elementary education

³ Act N. 18/1997 Coll. on Peaceful Use of Nuclear Energy and Ionizing Radiation (Atomic Act) and amending other acts;

Act N. 59/2006 Coll. on Prevention of Serious Accidents Caused by Dangerous Chemicals or Chemical Products and amending the Act N. 258/2000 Coll, on Protection of Public Health and amending other related acts as subsequently amended and the Act N. 320/2002 Coll. amending and abolishing of certain acts in connection with the termination of district offices, as subsequently amended (Act on Major Accidents Prevention).

- in 2012 the methodological material for teachers “ Material For Teaching the Subject of Population Protection during Ordinary Risks and Emergencies at Primary Schools”,
- great variety of materials, which can be combined, have been elaborated,
- training of teachers - the FRS CR courses, courses run by the National Institute of Further Studying, self – studding, training at the universities (Pedagogical Faculty, Faculty of Physical Education and Sport at Charles University in Prague, Faculty of Physical Culture at Palackého University in Olomouc).
- Secondary education
 - there is no methodological material for teachers,
 - lack of teaching aids diversity,
 - training of teachers – there are no specific courses which can benefit from the courses for elementary schools or self-study.

Generally at all levels of education the issue of human protection in emergency events or crisis situations in the framework educational programmes is conceived as the cross-section through several educational fields and disciplines. Teaching must be coordinated in order to achieve not only the appropriate results of education but also to enable evaluation. This can be achieved for example by introducing a separate subject containing the complex security issue (traffic education, first aid, homeland defence, human protection in ordinary risk, in emergency events or crisis situations). In the near future this issue is to be analysed by a specially created working group which should take the corresponding conclusions and solutions which enable fulfilling the above mentioned principles and needs of education.

Training of professionals who are dedicated to education and training of the population is currently undergoing in three lines:

- training of lecturers and volunteers,
- training of teachers,
- training of professionals, who deal with population protection and crisis management.

The lecturers and volunteers, who participate in education and training in many cases lack pedagogical and presentation skills. The elaborated preparation for this group is granted only by the Fire Rescue Service which organizes the courses for the beginners and methodological workshops for the regional FRS coordinators. Another comprehensive course or preparation does not exist.

The teachers at schools on the other hand do not have the expertise knowledge on the issue. In order to complement the specialization of teachers the accredited courses within the activities of the National Institute of Further Studying are offered or teachers may attend the courses organized by the FRS CR (without accreditation). Another possibility how to complement the specialization is self-studying.

For the future teachers the preparation is gradually realized directly at the universities (governmental resolution “Introduction of the Issues of Human Protection in Emergency Events, Health Care and Traffic Education into Curricula of Pedagogical Faculties” form October 5, 2011 N. 734), which the pedagogical faculties started to implement into their study programmes.

The experts who are professionally engaged in the activities related to population protection and crisis management gain the qualification at the universities which create their educational programmes in accordance with the Common Minimum for Education of Professionals in the Field of Security (resolution of the National Security Council N.32 dated July 3, 2007) or in the courses of professional competence or in the courses of lifelong studies. In the long term, however, there is the separation of

theory and practice, preparation of the students does not often correspond to the actual society needs in this area.

Overall in the field of education and training we lack wider linking of practice with science and research, there is poorly defined feedback which would evaluate the success of activities. The research results are published in a limited way and poorly introduced into practice and vice versa. At the same time an active involvement of the accreditation committee is required when considering the Government Resolution N. 734/2011 in the assessment of the study programmes at the universities aimed at education and training of the future teachers.

To achieve the improvement in this area it is essential to carry out the comprehensive review of the systemic preparation and based on its results, propose the overall optimization.

Public Relations

In education and training we annually note a lot of success, for example the positively evaluated projects, educational events, large-scale events etc. However medialization is not at the level that would allow the non-professional and professional public to learn about this success. It is not enough to simply inform about the project results, it is necessary to focus on dissemination of the results so that they could be widely used by professional as well as by non-professional public.

For this it is necessary to establish the cooperation with the media which have the highest rating and in an attractive way create particular spots so that they attract the highest number of viewers, listeners or readers and thereby achieve the desired results. At the same time to pay attention to the attractiveness of materials' processing and present people the outcomes in modern methods (e.g. smartphone applications etc.). We can use the experience of successfully realized projects (e.g. Your Way to Safety, Little Fireman, Lifeboy). It is necessary to radically change the public view on population protection and emergencies and crisis situations preparedness.

Based on the above mentioned it seems to be essential to provide the field of population protection with the unified strategy of public relations implementation.

International relations

The share of foreign affairs in the field of education and training is not sufficiently developed from the perspective of the Czech Republic. The positive results are only in the regional cross-border cooperation of selected regions. Overall, we can say that there is insufficient monitoring of events and development of the field abroad. An important factor that affects these activities is, inter alia, the lack of linguistically equipped personnel. For the needs of development of international cooperation it is necessary to monitor the development in the international organizations (EU, NATO) and ensure the participation of the erudite professionals at the international conferences and meetings devoted to education and training of professional staff and the general public.

The system of education in the form of grants has been developed through the Civil Protection Mechanism. The results of educational activities are discussed and presented at the comitology Committee of Civil Protection (CPC). Education and training is also significantly solved at the Training Policy Group (TPG), an advisory body of the CPC. There is the cooperation with the European Commission in preparation and training of the coordinators of humanitarian aid and designated members of the international rescue teams. In this area it is primarily about the participation of designated people in the courses within the Mechanism, at international seminars, workshops and projects. There are the plans for the future to continue an active use of the possibilities of the Mechanism in preparation and training and an active approach of the Czech Republic in organizing similar events in cooperation with the EU.

The key tool for science and research within the EU is now the 7th Framework Programme. This programme can finance the scientific and research projects in the field of civil protection. For the financial perspective 2014 – 2020 the new programme for financing science and research will be

opened, where increase of financial resources and consequence with the 7th Framework Programme is expected. For the development of the system of population protection it seems to be very advantageous to motivate the academic community to actively participate in drawing the funds of the Framework Programmes and thus ensure the sufficient financial reserve for the scientific activity in this area. The financial scope of 7th Framework Programme is about 50 billion EUR. After ending this programme 8th Framework Programme will continue with the financial scope of 80 billion EUR.

For the purpose of further education of the professionals in the field of population protection it would be appropriate to extent the participation in existing courses and training centres of the EU and NATO (e.g. CBRN training centre under the auspice of the Organization for Prohibition of Chemical Weapons).

The courses in the field of emergency planning are set up by the NATO school in Oberammergau in Germany, usually twice a year. The representatives from the Czech Republic have already attended this course several times and vacancies for the Czech Republic are still reserved.

4.6 Science and Research, Development and Innovation

An adequate response to the increasing threat complexity and variability requires the specific support activities of research, development and innovation of population protection implemented within the security research of the Czech Republic. It is a complex of activities aimed at the study of direct and vicarious effects of various emergencies and crisis situations on reference objects.

The attention is focused on describing and explaining the functioning of particular factors affecting the national security, population protection and their relationships. The research itself is focused on threat and risk assessment, security of critical infrastructures, security of resources, development of security state policy and on crisis management in public and private sectors applied in the context of emergencies and crisis situations.

The research, developmental and innovative support of population protection has a high application potential due to the interdisciplinary nature of security research.

Legislation

The research, developmental and innovative support of population protection is developed in the framework of security research. The issue is anchored in the Act N. 130/2002 Coll. on Support of Research, Experimental Development and Innovation from Public Funds as altered by certain related acts (Act on Support of Research, Experimental Development and Innovation).

In a generally binding document it is assumed to create the conditions for cyclic preparation of the strategic document of security research and to specify the inclusion of the research, developmental and innovative support of population protection within the security research of the Czech Republic.

Funding

The priorities and the main strategic directions of development of security research of the Czech Republic up to 2015 are identified in the document "Interdepartmental Concept of Security Research and Development of the Czech Republic up to 2015".

The mentioned document is the basis for creation of cross-cutting programmes of security research through which its needs are directly met. This includes the following programmes:

- Security Research for the State Needs between 2010 and 2015 (BV II/1 – VZ) and
- Programme of Security Research of the Czech Republic between 2010 and 2015 (BV II/2 – VS).

The Programme of Security Research for the State Needs between 2010 and 2015 (BV II/1 – VZ) is implemented in the form of public procurement and the only user of the result is the State (resp. the competent state administrative body).

The Programme of Security Research of the Czech Republic between 2010 and 2015 (BV II/2 – VS) is implemented through the public competition. The state organizational bodies, local self-government units, legal or natural entities are users of the results implemented within the Programme.

The starting point for research, developmental and innovation activities of support of population protection for the period up to 2030 are the National Priorities of the Oriented Research, Experimental Development and Innovation, which besides defining the strategic orientation in the subject area will be also used in preparing the drafts of the state budget expenditures on research, development and innovation. The issue of research, developmental and innovation support of population protection is addressed in the priority of "Secure Society". For its implementation the 14% share is allocated from the total volume of funds for the implementation of the priorities of the oriented research, experimental development and innovation.

The mentioned scope of financial support must be understood as a basis for the development of the area. For further increase of funding it is necessary to intensify the use of the EU Framework

Programme for Research and Technological Development (7th EU Framework Programme for the Research and Technological Development, priority N. 9 – Security) and create the optimal conditions for drawing the 8th EU Framework Programme (Horizon 2014 – 2020, 3rd pillar).

Tasks of public administration

The Ministry of Interior of the Czech Republic is responsible for the national security research and is an interdepartmental provider of the institutional support of the research organizations, mostly dealing with security research. In order to coordinate the activities in the concerned area the appropriate organizational segment within the resort has been created (Department of Security Research and Police Training).

In the scope of the Ministry of Interior – Directorate General of the FRS of the Czech Republic, the implementation, organization and coordination of research, development and innovation support of population protection is ensured by the Institute of Population Protection Lázně Bohdaneč.

For the development in the area it is essential to further realize the security research of the Czech Republic as an integral part of the system of research, development and innovation in the Czech Republic and within the Euro-Atlantic security environment.

The condition of progression is the more intensive cooperation between the research institutes, academic community and the application sphere to achieve the transfer of gained knowledge into practice.

Tasks of legal and natural entities

The involvement of private subjects in research, developmental and innovation support of population protection will support the transfer of theoretical knowledge into practice. The security research due to its markedly interdisciplinary nature allows a wide involvement of the entities, so it is essential to apply the principles of the action research into the research, development and innovation support of population protection and provide to private entities information about the outcomes of security research verified in practice (e.g. through scientific journals and international conferences).

Science and education system

According to available information in the school year 2013 the issue of population protection was provided at about two dozens of colleges and universities in the bachelor, master and post-gradual programmes. The habilitation and professorship proceedings are also carried out.

For further orientation in the area it is necessary to make the cooperation between the universities and the research and application centres more effective and try to implement the common projects.

It is required to develop in the strategic document of the security research of the Czech Republic and to consult it under the common communication platform the possibilities of cooperation of academic community and research institutions, mainly in connection with the application of the achieved results in the process of education and training of professionals.

Public Relations

The presentation of the outcomes of the research, development and innovation support of population protection is implemented mainly through the publication activities (e.g. monograph, article in a periodical) or by meetings of experts (e.g. conferences, seminars).

In order to increase the awareness in this field it is essential to elaborate the supports for this area in the strategic documents of the security research of the CR, especially in particular programmes.

The emphasis on promotion of the obtained results should be reflected in the relevant projects through the plan of promotion and popularization of obtained results.

The popularization and promotion of the outcomes of the research activities must be focused on general public (e.g. by the systematic use of mass media communication focusing on the internet).

International relations

The international cooperation in the research, development and innovation support of population protection is implemented mainly by the membership of the experts of particular research institutions in the professional bodies and by their participation in the international projects. This form of cooperation will be further developed and we will make efforts to be involved in the international research activities.

In order to establish the long-term cooperation, the creation of the appropriate means for sharing the outcomes of research, development and innovation activity and mutual communication between the participants of the issue will be supported in the context of population protection within the Visegrad group.

Within NATO "Science for Peace and Security" (SPS) is operated. It provides the financial resources and explores e.g. the questions of remediation of large areas affected by the environmental damage caused due to industrial activities, the role and importance of atmospheric models and air pollution and the impact of the environment on soldiers.

5 Basic tasks for implementation of the designated priorities of population protection

1. Evaluate in the regular three-year cycles the tasks stated in the Concept, further develop them in detail and through the „Report on the State of Population Protection in the Czech Republic“ inform the Government of the Czech Republic about the way of their implementation.

Date: 2015 (first report)

Responsibility: Ministry of Interior (Mol)

Cooperation: concerned ministries and other central administrative authorities

2. Improve the system of involvement of the NGOs and volunteers to the solution of emergencies and crisis situations.

Date: 2016

Responsibility: Mol

Cooperation: Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs (MoLaSA), NGOs

3. Elaborate the threat analysis to the Czech Republic and reflect its conclusions into the methodological and strategic materials in the field of the State security.

Date: 2016

Responsibility: Mol

Cooperation: concerned ministries and other central administrative authorities

4. Create the methodological guideline for the presentation of the results and promotion in the field of population protection in order to contribute to popularization and correct understanding of this issue among the population and increase their protection capability.

Date: 2016

Responsibility: Mol

Cooperation: Ministry of Health (MoH), Ministry of Defence (MoD)

5. Create the platform for an effective exchange of information and experience between the research institutions, academic community and application areas. Within the created system, endeavour to unify the approaches to teaching the issue of population protection at the universities. Analyse the possibilities of supporting the professional development of employees in the research, developmental and innovation support of population protection. Create means for sharing the outcomes of the research, development and innovation activities and interaction among the participants of this issue.

Date: 2016

Responsibility: Mol

Cooperation: MoH, MoD, selected universities

- Analyse the possibilities of legal anchoring of the issue of the research, development and innovation support of population protection within the security research of the Czech Republic.

Date: 2016

Responsibility: Mol

Cooperation: MoH, MoD

- Unify and coordinate the projects in the field of the preventive educational activities from the central level and avoid an uncoordinated spending of financial resources from the public budgets. Create the system of their evaluation and realization, including the reflection of the conclusions in further implementation of the preventive educational activity.

Date: 2016

Responsibility: Mol

Cooperation: concerned ministries, other central administrative authorities and regions

- Adapt the system of emergency planning to the results of the threats' analysis to the Czech Republic and to the modern concept of dealing with emergency events and crisis situations. Unite the approach to the elaboration of particular planning documents and link them up.

Date: 2017

Responsibility: Mol

Cooperation: concerned ministries and other central administrative authorities

- Analyse particular legislative tasks of the Concept and propose the possibilities of their legal interpretation (in the way of amendments, new legal instruments and norms).

Term: 2017

Responsibility: Mol

Cooperation: concerned ministries and other central administrative authorities

- Prepare the plan or strategy of the Czech Republic in the international organizations. Use in the extended manner the permanent representation of the FRS of the CR in these organizations for the presentation of achievements in the field of population protection and takeover of responsibility for some partial tasks of population protection performed by the international organizations.

Term: 2017

Responsibility: Mol, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MoFA)

Cooperation: concerned ministries and other central administrative authorities

11. Increase the methodological and coordinating role of the Ministry of Interior in the field of population protection towards the ministries and other central administrative authorities. Enhance the cooperation between the departments. Create the methodological tools for the implementation of tasks in the field of population protection.

Term: 2017

Responsibility: Mol

Cooperation: concerned ministries and other central administrative authorities

12. Ensure the supplement of the source databases of the already used information systems to support the economic measures for crisis situations with the data on utilizable material resources, which are the State property with the management rights of the relevant departments.

Term: 2017

Responsibility: Administration of State Material Reserves (AoSMR)

Cooperation: Mol, MoD and concerned ministries and other central administrative authorities

13. Identify within the system of population protection potentially dangerous operators and integrate them into the system of prevention, preparation and response to emergencies and crisis situations. Set the feedback control system and make more effective possibility of “preventive” intervention in case of reasonable suspicion on the risk of emergency or crisis situation.

Term: 2018

Responsibility: Mol

Cooperation: concerned ministries and other central administrative authorities

14. Set up the system of rights, obligations and state control in the premises with a large number of the population, which can be affected by a potential emergency or crisis situation.

Term: 2018

Responsibility: Mol

Cooperation: concerned ministries and other central administrative authorities

15. Develop “The National Priorities of the Oriented Research, Experimental Development and Innovation” into prepared programmes of support of the security research in the Czech Republic.

Term: 2018

Responsibility: Mol, MoD

Cooperation: concerned ministries and other central administrative authorities

16. Precise the system of critical infrastructure protection (e.g. revise or supplement the designated sectors of the critical infrastructure) and define by the statutory legislative instruments or technical standards the specific requirements for realization of various types of protection (physical, personal, information, cyber etc.) of the critical infrastructure. Involve the critical infrastructure entities in the process of the legislative and methodological documents.

Term: 2018

Responsibility: MoI

Cooperation: concerned ministries and other central administrative authorities

17. Create the rules and procedures for the implementation of transition from the ordinary state to the state of State menace and war state. Set up the war organization of the FRS of the CR (including the releasing required people from the military conscription).

Term: 2020

Responsibility: MoI, MoD

18. Define and legislatively anchor particular tasks of population protection (emphasise especially the issue of preventive measures, self-protection of the citizens, links to spatial planning and other tasks in relation to the conclusions of the threat analysis to the Czech Republic) and through the guidelines and technical standards set the details of their technical security and performance. Focus on identifying the new tasks, analyse the need of maintaining or reducing some existing tasks (e.g. existing means of individual protection and permanent shelters).

Term: 2020

Responsibility: MoI

Cooperation: concerned ministries and other central administrative authorities

19. Analyse through the interdepartmental working group the existing system of education and training in the field of population protection (education of the population, professionals, teachers, lecturers, etc.), suggest the systemic changes and measures to remove existing weaknesses and legally anchor this system.

Term: 2020

Responsibility: MoI, Ministry of Education, Youth and Sport (MoEYaS)

Cooperation: concerned ministries and other central administrative authorities

20. Systematically create resources for replacement and purchase of the new equipment for an efficient and quick intervention of the IRS in accordance with the requirements of ensuring their action readiness for the rescue and remedy work on the whole territory of the CR with the use of both, national and international sources.

Term: 2030

Responsibility: MoI, Ministry of Finance (MoF)

Cooperation: MoH, Ministry of Regional Development MoRD, regions

21. Support the use of the modern information technologies for fulfilment of the population protection tasks (internet, social networks, satellite data transmission and Earth monitoring-GMES/Copernicus, Galileo etc.).

Term: 2030

Responsibility: Mol

Cooperation: Ministry of Transport (MoT), MoD, Ministry of environment (MoE)

22. Solve the system of involving the Army of the CR into the system of population protection in case of the state of State menace and war state.

Term: 2030

Responsibility: Mol, MoD

23. Extend the usage of infrastructure of the unified system of warning and informing the population and other functionality (e.g. with the support of data collection sensor installation implement the data transmission from the sensors detecting the dangerous substances, the sensors measuring the water level and the gauges).

Term: 2030

Responsibility: Mol

Cooperation: MoE, State Office for Nuclear Safety

24. Ensure the operation and gradual modernization of the newly built National System of Emergency Calls. Using the new technologies integrate the new obligatory services in the system, with the emphasis on the communication support for persons with specific health disabilities.

Term: 2030

Responsibility: Mol

Cooperation: MoH, MoT, regions

6 Conclusion

Population protection represents an unquestionable and significant part of the security system of the Czech Republic. The consistent creation of the necessary material, technical, organizational and legislative conditions for the preparation and implementation of the preventive measures focused on minimizing the risk and scope of the consequences of emergencies and crisis situations, precise preparation, planning and the subsequent rapid and effective intervention of responsible services, help to protect lives of many citizens, their property and environment from the impacts of these events. Despite this undeniable fact, when the system of population protection contributes to the financial savings, the system and its unit parts have recently appeared in a difficult situation. The cuts in the public budgets may have a significant impact on its efficient functioning. These financial savings and related material and personal savings will be in the subsequent period the most important factors that will fundamentally influence the development of population protection system. The team of authors, however, believes that the proposed tasks for the coming period represent the feasible and sustainable direction for the future population protection. The coordination of the tasks fulfilment and the idea of this Concept is the task of the Ministry of Interior. However, due to the multi-departmental scope of the system of population protection this cannot be done without an active assistance of the concerned ministries and other central administrative authorities, self-government authorities, but also of the designated legal and undertaking natural entities. The numerous and experienced community of the research workers will create the professional basis and support during the implementation of the tasks.

The team of authors would like to thank everyone who actively participated in the creation of this Concept and without whose help it would be impossible to process this material.

This Concept has been elaborated in the ideological spirit of a person highly skilled in the field of population protection – tragically deceased colleague doc. MSc Josef Janošec, PhD. which reads:

„POPULATION PROTECTION IS THE GOAL“.

GOVERNMENT OF THE CZECH REPUBLIC



RESOLUTION

OF THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CZECH REPUBLIC

October 23rd, 2013 N. 805

on the Concept of Population Protection till 2020 with the outlook up to 2030

Government

I. **approves** the Concept of Population Protection till 2020 with the outlook up to 2030, contained in Part III of the document Ref. N. 1153/13 (hereinafter the "Concept");

II. **imposes**

1. the members of the Government and heads of the central administrative authorities to fulfil the basis tasks for the realization of the designated priorities of population protection in contained in Part 5. of the Concept,

2. the Deputy Prime Minister and the Minister of Interior

a) submit to the Government a report on the state of population protection every three years, starting with the year 2015,

b) acquaint the selected university chancellors with this Resolution;

III. **recommends** the regional commissioners, the Mayor of the Capital City of Prague, and the Chancellors of selected universities to cooperate in fulfilling the basis tasks for implementation of the designated priorities of population protection contained in Part 5 of the Concept.

Accomplished by:

Members of the Government,
Heads of the central administrative authorities

Note:

Regional Commissioners,
Mayor of the Capital City of Prague

Prime Minister
MSc. Jiří Rusnok, m.p.

Překlad:

PhDr. Magdaléna Rosinová, Ph.D.