



MINISTRY OF THE INTERIOR
OF THE CZECH REPUBLIC

ACTION PLAN AGAINST ORGANISED CRIME FOR 2025 AND 2026

Prague, 2025

Approved by Government Resolution No. 417 of 11 June 2025.

Disclaimer: This is only a translation of the official document. Only the Czech version was approved by the government.

INTRODUCTION

This Action Plan is the first of three Action Plans that will serve to fulfil the objectives of the Strategy to fight organised crime until 2030 (hereinafter referred to as the "Strategy"). Its validity is defined for the years 2025 and 2026, and the other Action Plans will also be two-year plans. The next Action Plans will be submitted to the Government for approval by 30 June of the respective year, in 2027 and 2029. For each measure, the fulfilment of indicators will always be evaluated, and the measures themselves will be assessed on a scale:

fulfilled - partially fulfilled - not fulfilled

Each outcome shall be accompanied by an appropriate clarifying commentary. If the measure is not fully implemented, its inclusion in the following Action Plan or another solution to the situation will be considered. After the expiry of the Action Plan, the evaluation will be prepared by the Security Policy Department of the Ministry of the Interior based on the submitted documents and presented to the Government by 30 June of the following year, together with the follow-up Action Plan. The evaluation of the final Action Plan will be submitted to the Government by 30 June 2031.

The Action Plan contains a total of 10 specific measures. The individual measures are processed in the form of a single card, which contains all the necessary data to specify their implementation. The measures are arranged in accordance with the system of the Strategy, according to the individual strategic and specific objectives. At the same time, the individual measures are also numbered to increase the clarity of the Action Plan itself. The Action Plan itself does not place direct demands on the state budget; however, individual measures may generate financial requirements during their implementation. These will be addressed through the standard budgetary procedures of the respective institutions. Wherever possible, efforts will be made to secure extra-budgetary funding for the implementation of these measures.

A key objective of this Action Plan is to avoid duplicating activities that are already in preparation or underway. Therefore, measures already being implemented under other frameworks will not be included again. For this reason, some of the initially proposed initiatives have not been incorporated into this Action Plan.

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Strategic objective A) Effective legislation and new tools in the fight against organised crime

Basic data	
Number and name of the measure	1) Analysis of the situation in the field of electronic evidence
Corresponding specific objective of the Strategy	A1
Follow-up measure?	No
Subjects	
Responsible entity	MV - OBP
Cooperating entities	PCR, NSZ, MSp, DGC
Description	
Benefit of the measure	Clarification of the positions of the entities involved regarding the complications associated with the current legal regulation of electronic evidence in the Criminal Procedure Code. Collection of suggestions from practice for new regulation of electronic evidence in the Criminal Procedure Code. Resolving technical and organisational complications related to the procedures under the current legislation.
Current status	The area of electronic evidence was discussed within the Working Commission on the New Criminal Procedure Code and a specific subgroup that dealt directly with this issue. However, this new regulation has not yet been adopted. According to the law enforcement authorities, the current situation is not satisfactory.
Implementation	The law enforcement authorities will provide examples of specific situations where the current legislation is not sufficient for the seizure or other handling of electronic evidence. Subsequently, a meeting will be held on these documents with all the stakeholders involved to propose possible solutions.

	Attention will also be paid to the technical and organisational complications associated with the procedures under the current legislation.
Performance indicators	<p>Preparation of detailed submissions by law enforcement authorities on the issue of electronic evidence.</p> <p>Finding consensus on the issues at hand.</p> <p>In the event of agreement on the need for change, the supporting documents will be submitted for legislative elaboration.</p>
Method of financing	The measures will be implemented within the budget of the entities involved.

Strategic Objective B) Strengthening information sharing and cooperation between all relevant actors in the fight against organised crime

Basic data	
Number and name of the measure	2) Developing the Cobra method in 2025 and 2026
Corresponding specific objective of the Strategy	B2
Follow-up measure?	This measure is a follow-up to measure 5) of the Action Plan against Organised Crime for 2022 and 2023.
Subjects	
Responsible entity	MV - OBP
Cooperating entities	MF, GFD, DGC, PCČR - NCOZ; NSZ, MSp (only in relation to area A)
Description	
Benefit of the measure	Easier sharing of available information on individual cases, faster detection and investigation of crime, further development of the Cobra cooperation method, addressing identified legislative shortcomings
Current status	The Cobra method is positively evaluated by all involved entities and has produced excellent results in the fight against the most serious crime.
Implementation	<p>The measure will be implemented in three main areas:</p> <p>A) Area of legislative proposals</p> <p>The GFD's initiative on the issue of concurrence of tax and criminal proceedings and possible adjustments in this area will be discussed. Furthermore, the issue of possible legislative changes in the tax area will be addressed, in particular the possibility of expanded use of the control report and the data contained therein.</p> <p>B) Streamlining the current cooperation regime</p>

	<p>Efforts will continue to standardize the format of shared information, including in the area of querying and sharing software solutions and other capabilities. Joint and peer learning will also be encouraged. Consideration will also be given to expanding cooperation in the field of science and research.</p> <p>C) Expanding the range of cases handled</p> <p>The possibility of creating an Expenditure-focused Cobra will be discussed, which would deal primarily with the issue of large state expenditures, especially public procurement and subsidies. Greater attention will also be paid to organised tax evasion in connection with the import of goods (in particular through e-commerce and for abuse of customs regimes 40 and 42).</p> <p>In light of current trend developments—particularly the reduction of the VAT gap in the Czech Republic—attention during the monitoring period will shift toward excise and income tax evasion as forms of organised tax crime.</p> <p>Given the number of sub-topics addressed, it is expected that this measure will continue in future years.</p>
Performance indicators	<p>A) Discussion of proposed topics and their possible referral for legislative elaboration</p> <p>B) Enhancing standardised information exchange and cooperation in the field of education</p> <p>C) In the case of an agreement, the creation of a spending Cobra, the number of cases in progress related to the import of goods</p>
Method of financing	<p>The measures will be implemented within the budget of the entities involved.</p>

Basic data	
Number and name of the measure	3) Coordinating a common approach to more effective use of bank account data
Corresponding specific objective of the Strategy	B4
Follow-up measure?	This measure is a follow-up to measure 1) of the Action Plan against Organised Crime for 2022 and 2023.
Subjects	
Responsible entity	GFD
Cooperating entities	PCR – NCOZ; DGC, FAÚ, MF, CNB, CSSZ, MV - OBP, NSZ
Description	
Benefit of the measure	Increased efficiency of data use in criminal and administrative proceedings, reduced administrative burden for public authorities and private entities, improved cooperation with the banking sector.
Current status	In the course of the previous implementation of this measure, Czech Banking Association Standard No. 17 (currently in November 2024 version) was modified to include new types of queries. This standard is continuously modified on the basis of knowledge from practice and is being tested by banks and authorised bodies.
Implementation	<p>The process of establishing a fully automatic exchange of questions and answers between banks and competent authorities will continue.</p> <p>The aim is to reach a state where the question-and-answer standard is fully operational and will be progressively rolled out by both banks and authorised bodies, considering their capabilities and capacities, by the end of 2026.</p> <p>The implementation of the measures will build on the negotiations and activities already carried out.</p>
Performance indicators	Number of authorised authorities and banks involved in automated data exchange.

Method of financing	The measures will be implemented within the budget of the entities involved.
Note	In parallel, preparations are also underway for the implementation of Directive (EU) 2024/1654 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 31 May 2024, which regulates the access of the competent authorities to centralised registers of bank accounts (in the Czech Republic, the Central Register of Accounts) through interconnection at EU level and will also improve the availability and usability of information from bank accounts for the purpose of fighting organised crime.

Strategic Objective C) Development of international cooperation activities in the fight against organised crime

Basic data	
Number and name of the measure	4) Negotiating treaties on judicial cooperation between the Czech Republic and selected countries
Corresponding specific objective of the Strategy	C2
Follow-up measure?	This measure is a follow-up to measures 6), 7), 8) and 9) of the Action Plan against Organised Crime for 2022 and 2023.
Subjects	
Responsible entity	MSp - International Criminal Department
Cooperating entities	NSZ - International Department
Description	
Benefit of the measure	Faster and easier cooperation on judicial cooperation in criminal matters with specific countries.
Current status and implementation	<p>This measure will primarily address the following contracts:</p> <p>Criminal legal aid treaty with Malaysia, Seychelles and the United Arab Emirates</p> <p>At the end of 2024, the Czech Republic informed the United Arab Emirates of its interest in initiating expert-level negotiations on a treaty concerning mutual legal assistance in criminal matters in 2025, following the completion of the necessary domestic procedures.</p> <p>As for Malaysia, the potential negotiation of a treaty on legal assistance in criminal matters remains under national review, with an assessment of possible next steps still underway.</p> <p>Regarding the Seychelles, the country will be approached in 2025, once the negotiation mandate has been finalized and approved. The Czech Republic will then be prepared to commence expert negotiations on the treaty.</p>

	<p>Extradition treaty with Argentina and the Dominican Republic</p> <p>The extradition treaty between the Czech Republic and Argentina was signed on 25 November 2019 in Prague. The ratification process on the Czech side was completed in 2021. However, ratification by Argentina remains pending, after which the exchange of instruments of ratification can take place to bring the treaty into force.</p> <p>In December 2024, the Dominican Republic was approached through diplomatic channels to express the Czech Republic’s interest in negotiating an extradition treaty. Based on the response from the Dominican side, a negotiation mandate will be prepared in 2025, and, if appropriate, further steps will be taken to initiate formal negotiations.</p> <p>Such treaties are typically classified as presidential treaties, which require parliamentary consent prior to ratification by the President of the Republic, in accordance with Articles 10 and 49(a), (e) of the Constitution of the Czech Republic.</p>
Performance indicators	Negotiating the contracts and completing the legal steps for their entry into force.
Method of financing	The measures will be implemented within the budget of the Ministry of Justice.
Notes	The timing of the negotiation and entry into force of individual treaties depends to a large extent on the readiness of individual foreign partners.

Basic data	
Number and name of the measure	5) Negotiation of agreements on cooperation in the fight against crime between the Czech Republic and selected countries
Corresponding specific objective of the Strategy	C2
Follow-up measure?	This measure is a follow-up to measure 5) of the Action Plan against Organised Crime for 2022 and 2023.
Subjects	
Responsible entity	MV - OMSEU
Cooperating entities	MV - OBP, PCR - ŘMPS, NCOZ, NPC, NCTEKK
Description	
Benefit of the measure	Better cooperation with relevant countries, clear communication channels and faster transfer of information, increased motivation to cooperate with the Czech Republic.
Current status	<p>Negotiating agreements on international police cooperation is a long-term process that builds on negotiations already held with selected partners.</p> <p>A new agreement on police cooperation with Ukraine is signed. Both sides have already announced that they have fulfilled the national conditions for the entry into force of the Treaty. The Treaty entered into force on 1 April 2025.</p>
Implementation	<p>Based on the input of the cooperating entities, the Czech Republic will continue to expand and update its network of international treaties in the area of police cooperation with selected partner countries.</p> <p>This process will follow the standard steps of treaty negotiation, including expert-level discussions, the drafting of treaty texts, submission to the Government for approval, and subsequent signing and ratification by both parties.</p> <p>Ongoing or planned negotiations currently include countries such as India, Indonesia, Egypt, Türkiye, South Korea, the United Arab Emirates, the Philippines, and Argentina. In addition, negotiations are underway on new agreements with Slovakia and Poland aimed at facilitating even closer cooperation.</p>

	On 10 March 2025, a police cooperation agreement was signed with Mongolia. The treaty will be submitted to the Parliament of the Czech Republic for approval and subsequently to the President of the Republic for ratification.
Performance indicators	Signature and ratification of specific treaties.
Method of financing	The measure will be implemented within the budget of the Ministry of the Interior.
Notes	The negotiation of contracts depends heavily on the readiness and willingness of foreign partners.

Basic data	
Number and name of the measure	6) Expanding the number of migration and documents experts at diplomatic missions
Corresponding specific objective of the Strategy	C3
Follow-up measure?	This measure is a follow-up to measure 11) of the Action Plan against Organised Crime for 2022 and 2023.
Subjects	
Responsible entity	PCR - ŘSCP, MV - OAMP
Cooperating entities	MV - OMSEU; MZV
Description	
Benefit of the measure	High quality network of contacts in target countries, better access to information, new knowledge on illegal migration and document forgery
Current status	Between 2018 and 2024, it has been possible to deploy migration and document liaison officers from the ranks of members of the Police or MV staff to a number of Czech diplomatic missions with the highest incidence of forged personal documents and supporting documents for applications. These diplomatic missions were located mainly in the post-Soviet space, Africa, Central Asia and other Asian countries.
Implementation	<p>Following an assessment of migration risks and security threats, the existing network of migration and document experts will be expanded at diplomatic missions in countries identified as posing a high migration risk, in order to safeguard and promote the interests of the Czech Republic.</p> <p>Given the evolving role of technology, including artificial intelligence, in the visa application process—such as the facilitation of high-quality forged supporting documents, counterfeit passport stamps and visa labels, the manipulation of socio-economic profiles, or the fabrication of travel histories—it is essential to share information on unfair practices</p>

	<p>and the activities of entities that facilitate illegal migration, including those employing AI tools. Nevertheless, the physical presence of migration and document experts during the visa application process remains a key component of effective risk assessment.</p> <p>Efforts will also be made to strengthen cooperation in the prevention of human trafficking, including the development of indicators for the early identification of trafficking victims.</p> <p>More effective international cooperation will be pursued in the area of irregular migration, including enhanced communication between Czech migration experts and local authorities in host countries, improved monitoring of migration flows, and the analysis of emerging trends in illegal migration.</p> <p>Continuous training of seconded experts and the provision of adequate material and technical resources will be ensured to support these objectives.</p>
<p>Performance indicators</p>	<p>Implementation of the above-mentioned postings in 2025 and 2026, improvement of material and technical security.</p>
<p>Method of financing</p>	<p>The measures are financed from the budget of the Ministry of Interior and the General Treasury Administration.</p>

Basic data	
Number and name of the measure	7) Optimisation of the deployment of liaison officers and seconded national experts of the Police of the Czech Republic working abroad
Corresponding specific objective of the Strategy	C3
Follow-up measure?	This measure is a follow-up to measure 11) of the Action Plan against Organised Crime for 2022 and 2023.
Subjects	
Responsible entity	PCR - ŘMPS
Cooperating entities	MV - OMSEU; MZV
Description	
Benefit of the measure	A robust network of contacts in target countries, EU agencies and institutions, and international organisations, improved access to information, and significantly faster and more effective international cooperation—all contribute to advancing the interests of the Police of the Czech Republic and strengthening its representation within EU bodies and international organisations.
Current status	<p>Overview of liaison officers (hereinafter also referred to as "LO") and seconded national experts (hereinafter also referred to as "SNE") of the Police of the Czech Republic as of 1 January 2025:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 11 Liaison Officers at the diplomatic missions of the Czech Republic • 4 liaison officers at the EU agency Europol (of which 1 LO is part of the J-CAT specialised group) • 1 Liaison Officer at the Permanent Representation of the Czech Republic to the EU in Brussels • 1 SNE at Europol • 1 SNE at Interpol

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1 SNE at International Criminal Court • 1 SNE at the European Anti-Fraud Office (OLAF) <p>2024 saw the opening of a new planned position of Liaison Officer at the J-CAT Cybercrime Task Force, who has been working as part of a close-knit international team since September.</p> <p>The number of accredited countries has increased to 22 in 2024 thanks to the addition of Croatia and Slovenia in the case of the LO at the Czech Republic's diplomatic mission in Vienna.</p> <p>As of October 2024, the Office of the Prosecutor of the International Criminal Court has a national expert on secondment for one year, with the possibility of extension to be considered upon receipt of a request from the International Criminal Court, taking into account the current situation and available funding.</p>
<p>Implementation</p>	<p>Strengthening the network of liaison officers and SNEs as follows:</p> <p>On 15 April 2025, the first liaison officer will be deployed to Frontex on behalf of the Czech Republic. Furthermore, only rotations of liaison officers to EU agencies are planned until the end of 2026, while maintaining the current number.</p> <p>From 1 June 2025, one police officer will be seconded to Frontex as SNE. At the same time, in accordance with the Medium-Term Strategy for the Secondment of Experts of the Ministry of the Interior of the Czech Republic abroad, efforts are being made to send a total of 15 police officers in the SNE mode to EU agencies and international organisations by 2026. However, the plan to increase the number of SNEs to this extent is dependent on the legislative change in the financing of SNEs and their funding by the receiving agency or EU institution currently under discussion (<i>amendment to Act No. 361/2003 Coll. on the service relationship of members of the security forces</i>) due to financial requirements.</p> <p>It is planned to maintain the number of liaison officers at the diplomatic missions until 2026. Similarly, the plan is to maintain the staffing of the Permanent Representation of the Czech Republic to the EU in Brussels at one liaison officer until 2026.</p>

<p>Performance indicators</p>	<p>Implementation of the above-mentioned planned deployments in the following years, legal regulation concerning the change in the financing of the SNEs, improvement of material and technical security and support for the improvement of the language skills of liaison officers, change in the systematisation of the RMPS of the PP CR in connection with their staffing with liaison officers.</p>
<p>Method of financing</p>	<p>The measures are currently financed from the budget of the Police of the Czech Republic, the General Treasury Administration and the EU project entitled Development of International Cooperation through Police Liaison Officers abroad within the Internal Security Fund 2021-2027.</p> <p>The secondments of the LO to the Czech missions abroad are largely financed through the above-mentioned project. In the event that there is no possibility to finance the deployment of SDs at the Czech Republic's missions abroad from external sources and the funding is not provided otherwise than from the Czech Republic's budget, the Czech Republic will reduce the number of SDs deployed at the Czech Republic's LO abroad by 2 by 2028.</p>

Strategic objective D) Development of activities in sub-areas of the fight against organised crime

Measures for this strategic objective are not proposed in the Action Plan, however, the adoption of the forthcoming National AML/CFT Strategy will be of considerable benefit in this area.

Strategic objective E) Improving the conditions for and the effectiveness of the work of the authorities fighting organised crime

Basic data	
Number and name of the measure	8) Preparation of the National Strategy for the Recovery of Criminal Assets
Corresponding specific objective of the Strategy	E6
Follow-up measure?	The measure responds to the adoption of Directive (EU) 2024/1260 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 24 April 2024 on the recovery and confiscation of property (Confiscation Directive).
Subjects	
Responsible entity	MV - OBP
Cooperating entities	PCR - NCOZ, ŘLZ; CenZA MV, NSZ, MSp, DGC, FAÚ, ÚZSVM, MF, NS, GFD, ČIŽP, VSZ, CNB
Description	
Benefit of the measure	In addition to fulfilling the obligation imposed on the Czech Republic by the Confiscation Directive, the preparation of this strategy will lead to a new and Strategic approach to this issue, further streamlining of related processes and the development of cooperation between the entities involved.
Current status	There is currently no strategic material for the recovery of criminal assets in the Czech Republic. An important role in this area is played by the Asset Recovery Office (ARO), whose capacities will need to be further developed, particularly in the

	<p>context of the adopted Confiscation Directive, which is leading to a significant shift in the scope of the ARO's powers and the number and complexity of cases it handles. Partial aspects related in particular to the management of seized property and the development of the CenZA of the Ministry of the Interior, and the relevant legislation have been included in the Strategy to fight against organised crime until 2023 and its Action Plans.</p>
Implementation	<p>This new strategy will meet the requirements of Article 25 of the Confiscation Directive. Its preparation will be coordinated by the Security Policy Department of the Ministry of the Interior and will take place in the framework of a working group composed of all participating entities.</p> <p>The strategy will be prepared to be approved by the Government of the Czech Republic in accordance with the requirements of the Directive by 24 May 2027. Its approval process will be linked to the approval of the Action Plan against Organised Crime for 2027 and 2028 and will therefore probably take place in 2027.</p> <p>The strategy will also reflect the forthcoming FATF methodologies for this area and will act synergistically with the new AML/CFT Strategy.</p>
Performance indicators	<p>Establishment of a working group to prepare the National Strategy.</p> <p>Finalisation of the text of the National Strategy for the Recovery of Criminal Assets.</p>
Method of financing	<p>The measures will be implemented within the budget of the entities involved.</p>

Strategic objective F) Current challenges in the fight against organised crime

Basic data	
Number and name of the measure	9) Establishment of a working group to regularly exchange information on new trends and current issues in the field of organised crime
Corresponding specific objective of the Strategy	F1, F2
Follow-up measure?	This measure is partly related to measure 20) of the Action Plan against Organised Crime for 2018 and 2019.
Subjects	
Responsible entity	MV - OBP
Cooperating entities	PCR - NCOZ, ÚZČ, ÚSČ, NPC, NCTEKK; NÚKIB, DGC, GFD, MSp, NSZ, MF, FAÚ, intelligence services, CNB
Description	
Benefit of the measure	<p>Better understanding of new trends and current problems in the field of organised crime, development of cooperation between the involved entities, transfer of information from practice to the strategic and legislative level.</p> <p>Reaction to indications of criminal activity linked in particular to Russia's aggression against Ukraine and the application of international sanctions. These include hybrid threats linked to the activities and involvement of organised crime.</p>
Current status	Although the representatives of the involved entities meet in various formats, none of them is specifically focused on the area of organised crime, its new and emerging trends and current problems. In some way, this is how the working group on the issue of darknet and virtual currencies functioned in 2018 and 2019. Partial suggestions and findings are also recorded in the Reports on the situation of internal security and public order in the territory of the Czech Republic and other materials. A number of other EU Member States are responding to the changed security situation in a similar way. This change is

	already reflected in the current EU SOCTA 2025 strategic outcomes and the EU Internal Security Strategy.
Implementation	<p>Partly on the basis of the former working group on darknet and virtual currencies, the tradition of regular meetings of experts from law enforcement agencies on new trends and current problems in the field of organised crime will be renewed. However, the staffing and expertise of the Task Force must reflect the working issues and objectives depending on current developments in the field of organised crime.</p> <p>The tools used by organised crime will also be discussed (e.g. anonymous SIM cards, crypto-assets, the use of straw men in various positions, the involvement of ready-made companies with virtual headquarters, the involvement of offshore destinations, the use of professional services, relevant developments in other EU Member States, etc.).</p> <p>The topics of the meetings will be refined by agreement of the members of the working group. If necessary, a textual output or a proposal for legislative or other change will also be prepared for each topic.</p>
Performance indicators	<p>Formation of the working group</p> <p>Conduct of working meetings on individual topics</p> <p>Processing of textual outputs or suggestions for changes</p>
Method of financing	The measures will be implemented within the budget of the entities involved.
Note	The participation in the activities of the working group will correspond to the scope of competence of the respective institutions.

Basic data	
Number and name of the measure	10) Reducing the risk of entry and residence of criminally problematic and security-threatening foreigners in the Czech Republic
Corresponding specific objective of the Strategy	A, B3, F1, F2
Follow-up measure?	This measure is partly related to Measure 2 of the Action Plan against Organised Crime for 2022 and 2023.
Subjects	
Responsible entity	MV - OBP
Cooperating entities	PCR - NCOZ, NPC, NCTEKK; NÚKIB, FAÚ, intelligence services, MV - OAMP, MZV
Description	
Benefit of the measure	Better ability to prevent the entry and stay of security-risk foreigners from third countries into the Czech Republic and the Schengen area - especially from the Russian Federation and other countries of the former USSR. Given the rapid changes in security, migration, etc., it cannot be excluded that other criminal organisations (e.g. from the North Africa and Middle East region) will start to move into the Czech Republic during the period of validity of this Action Plan. If necessary, the working group concerned would also focus on foreigners from other currently risky areas.
Current status	<p>There is a noticeable shift of post-Soviet criminal structures and family members of criminal authorities to the EU. This may result in their permanent presence inside the Schengen area. This risk is accentuated by high mutual coordination and communication and the ability to assert themselves in the field of criminal activity in the new location. At the same time as the movement of family members of criminal authorities, the transfer of assets is also evident.</p> <p>A significant risk in this context is the long-standing practice of abuse of non-biometric travel documents by Russian-speaking criminal structures and intelligence services of the former USSR states (especially the Russian Federation), where forged or even formally genuine travel documents are used to identify persons using altered or completely fictitious identities in order to make it difficult to identify them and to enable them to cross the state</p>

	<p>borders of the Czech Republic and other EU countries and to enter the Schengen area undetected.</p> <p>Some so-called diplomatic passports used by members of foreign intelligence services (e.g. Russian Federation, Iran, Belarus) to cover their illegal intelligence activities in EU countries and to move freely within the Schengen area have been repeatedly misused in a similar manner.</p> <p>The security forces also see shortcomings in the absence of a precise definition of the term "security risk for the Czech Republic" in relation to persons applying for a residence permit or asylum protection in the Czech Republic in Act No.326/1999 Coll.</p>
Implementation	<p>Expert-level meetings of cooperating entities.</p> <p>Submission of concrete proposals for legislative changes and improvements to sub-legislative standards and methodological recommendations.</p> <p>Practical implementation of the newly set measures.</p>
Performance indicators	<p>Development of specific suggestions for change (see above), including implementation of legislative and methodological changes.</p>
Method of financing	<p>The measures will be implemented within the budget of the entities involved.</p>

SUMMARY

This Action Plan contains a total of 10 measures that will be implemented during 2025 and 2026. The individual measures will be evaluated at the end of 2026, in a similar manner to previous Action Plans. If necessary, they will be followed up with further actions that may appear in the next Action Plan for 2027 and 2028.

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

AML	Anti-money laundering measures
CenZA	Secured Assets Centre of the Ministry of Interior
CFT	Measures against terrorist financing
CNB	Czech National Bank
CSSZ	Czech Social Security Administration
ČIŽP	Czech Environmental Inspectorate
DGC	Directorate General of Customs
EU	European Union
FATF	Financial Action Task Force
FAU	Financial Analytical Office
GFD	General Financial Directorate
MF	Ministry of Finance
MSp	Ministry of Justice
MV	Ministry of the Interior
MZV	Ministry of Foreign Affairs
NCOZ	National Organised Crime Agency SKPV
NCTEKK	National Counter Terrorism, Extremism and Cybercrime Agency SKPV
NPC	National Drug Control Centre SKPV
NS	Supreme Court
NSZ	Supreme State Prosecutor's Office
NÚKIB	National Office for Cyber and Information Security
OAMP	Department of Asylum and Migration Policy
OBP	Department of Security Policy
OMSEU	Department of International Cooperation and European Union
PCR	Police of the Czech Republic
ŘLZ	Directorate of Logistic Support of the Czech Republic
ŘMPS	Directorate for International Police Cooperation of the Police of the Czech Republic
SAE	United Arab Emirates
SKPV	Criminal Police and Investigation Service of the Czech Police
ÚSČ	Special Activities Unit SKPV
ÚZČ	Special Activities Unit SKPV
ÚZSVM	Office for State Representation in Property Matters
VAT	Value added tax
VSZ	High State Prosecutor's Office

ACTION PLAN AGAINST ORGANISED CRIME FOR 2025 AND 2026

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The text has not been proofread.