

**National Capability Development
Plan (Vnitrostátní program rozvoje
kapacit pro správu hranic a
navracení)**

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I. Context

Legal Basis

The most relevant European acts covering the IBM items are:

- Regulation (EU) 2019/1896 on the European Border and Coast Guard (EBCG) and together with the operational and contingency plan for border management and return is part of the integrated planning,
- Regulation (EU) 2016/399 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 9 March 2016 on a Union Code on the rules governing the movement of persons across borders (Schengen Borders Code) (codification),
- Regulation (EU) 2017/2226 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 30 November 2017 establishing an Entry/Exit System (EES) to register entry and exit data and refusal of entry data of third-country nationals crossing the external borders of the Member States and determining the conditions for access to the EES for law enforcement purposes,
- Directive 2008/115/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 December 2008 on common standards and procedures in Member States for returning illegally staying third-country nationals and EU readmission agreements.

The most relevant national acts covering the IBM items are:

- the Act No 191/2016 Coll., on State Borders Control (State Borders Control Act),
- the Ordinance No 228/2016 Coll., on conditions for the operation of international airports with respect to border control,
- the Act No 273/2008 Coll., on the Police of the Czech Republic, as amended (Police Act),
- Foreign Nationals Act (Act No 326/1999 Coll., on the Stay of Foreign Nationals in the territory of the Czech Republic, as amended).

Additional related rules are included e.g., in the following acts:

- Asylum Act (Act No 325/1999 Coll., as amended),
- Firearms Act (Act No 119/2002 Coll., as amended),
- The Civil Aviation Act (No 49/1997 Coll., as amended) regulates (besides others) the conditions of using the airspace and provision of aviation services, as well as the conditions of pursuing aviation activities in the field of civil aviation including the obligation to communicate API data to Police and general procedures in case of failure to do so.

IBM context

The Czech Republic has incorporated elements of integrated border management into its strategies since the initial preparations for Schengen accession. This integration is evident in strategic plans for the Schengen cooperation.

Currently, the primary strategic document governing the Schengen acquis is the **Concept of Schengen Cooperation 2021-2027**, along with its corresponding implementation plan. A key

policy document in this realm is the **Strategy of the Czech Republic for Integrated Border Management**, which outlines the country's primary approach to integrated border management from 2020 to 2024.

Future Outlook and Implications of the Megatrends at the Borders including Possible Scenarios

Based on both the national risk analysis and the Strategic risk analysis conducted by Frontex, it is expected that irregular migration will increase due to a combination of push and pull factors. In the case of the Czech Republic, which only has external air borders, the primary concerns revolve around secondary movements. As a result, return operations will play an increasingly significant role in integrated border management.

Regarding the external borders, the evolving modus operandi of irregular migration will be closely tied to the implementation of new border processes such as EES, ETIAS, digital visas, and travel documents. Simultaneously, the borders will continue to face substantial pressure from a high volume of travellers. Therefore, border management will become more reliant on digital support, which in turn increases the vulnerability to cybercrime-related activities.

Vision

Taking into consideration the national IBM Strategy and the anticipated future challenges, the Czech Republic aims to further enhance its integrated border management through the following measures:

- Emphasizing shared responsibility to achieve a high standard of EU/Schengen external border management and efficient return procedures, in line with European standards and the core values of the European Union.
- Strengthening cooperation with third countries, particularly in the area of return cooperation.
- Ensuring effective external border management and fostering efficient return processes.
- Enhancing the capacity to anticipate and respond promptly to exceptional external and internal influences and crises.
- Establishing a long-term and stable system for integrated management of the Czech Republic's external borders.
- Ensuring consistent respect for the fundamental rights of all stakeholders and fulfilling relevant international obligations, including adherence to the principle of non-refoulment.

General Assessment of Needs for Developing Capabilities

To fulfil the presented vision, the following needs have been identified:

- Increase public awareness, both among the general population and political stakeholders, about the significance of the Czech Republic's external borders.

- Enhance the social standing of state administration bodies responsible for the protection of external borders, making them more attractive in the labour market.
- Ensure that technical support and border clearance processes align with technological advancements, operational standards, and security requirements for smooth border operations.
- Provide effective expert support for border control, particularly in detecting forged and altered documents.
- Fully implement all functionalities of EUROSUR within the Czech Republic, including training operational staff and promoting awareness among relevant authorities.
- Ensure interoperability between EUROSUR and other monitoring systems.
- Facilitate information exchange between the EUROSUR National Coordination Centre and Czech Liaison Officers in third countries.
- Integrate the newly established National Border Situation Centre into the border protection system, specifically addressing the tasks of the National Coordination Centre within the EUROSUR system.
- Finalize the development of the Czech Airspace Surveillance System (AGAS).
- Update procedures for various situations at the external borders, including crisis scenarios, with a strong emphasis on upholding fundamental rights.
- Establish inter-ministerial mechanisms to identify future needs in strategic planning, research and innovation, human resources, training, technical equipment, infrastructure, logistics, and health protection in the medium and long term.
- Implement occupational safety and health guidelines provided by Frontex.

Taking into account the aspects of returns, the following needs have been identified:

- Enhance the effectiveness of the return process for third-country nationals with a return decision.
- Conduct a comprehensive analysis to ensure compliance with national legislation and practices in alignment with the Return Directive, including adherence to Schengen evaluation recommendations.
- Improve the efficiency of return monitoring by implementing the recommendations stemming from the Schengen evaluation.
- Increase the use of the expanded support provided by Frontex in the field of return, considering the availability of new cooperation mechanisms.
- Evaluate and revise the use of bilateral return instruments to align with the European policy on returning third-country nationals to their countries of origin or transit.
- Ensure appropriate training for personnel involved in the return process.

By addressing these needs, the goal is to enhance the effectiveness and efficiency of the return procedures while adhering to relevant regulations and maximizing the support available from Frontex. Additionally, training programs will contribute to the development of skilled personnel in managing the return process.

When it comes to the utilization of modern technologies, the following needs have been identified:

- Ensure that all end-users involved in external border surveillance have access to information systems, technologies, and communication tools that meet the required

standards and specified parameters. Emphasis should be placed on security, facilitating smooth border traffic, and user-friendliness.

- Maximize the utilization of relevant EU information systems at the external borders and provide comprehensive training for staff members to effectively utilize their functionalities.
- Establish a dedicated unit responsible for monitoring technological advancements relevant to the effective management of external borders. This unit should collaborate with research institutions and organizations focusing on innovation, translating their findings into methodologies and technical support for external border management and operational practices.
- Encourage the exploration and utilization of departmental research tools and share research results with other Member States, Frontex, and the European Commission.

In response to the identified needs for developing capabilities, we have developed a set of additional corresponding actions. These actions are specifically tailored to address the identified requirements and further enhance our efforts in the respective areas:

- Ensure a sufficient number of highly trained staff members who are adaptable to significant changes in border procedures.
- Enhance capacities and training for staff members responsible for returns, ensuring an adequate workforce for efficient return processes.
- Support staff members with state-of-the-art technology, equipment, robust risk analysis capabilities, and expertise in handling travel documents.
- Foster effective national and international cooperation among relevant authorities, promoting seamless collaboration and information exchange.
- Establish preparedness measures for blackouts or other relevant crisis scenarios, ensuring swift and effective responses to potential challenges.

ŘSCP has been grappling with persistent staffing challenges within its external border section for a considerable period. Despite various measures implemented by the Police of the Czech Republic, such as salary adjustments and benefits, including the introduction of a stabilization bonus for long-serving officers, the situation at Václav Havel Airport remains unstable, with a significant number of vacant positions. This instability is largely attributed to the demanding training requirements associated with the task.

During the period of 2023-2025, ŘSCP will prioritize filling the current vacancies and exploring alternative solutions to address the turnover issue. Additionally, ŘSCP will conduct a comprehensive analysis of potential long-term solutions to mitigate workforce shortages.

While notable improvements have been made in recent years, maintaining the required level of language skills among border control officers has been a persistent challenge. Currently, a language proficiency assessment is underway to evaluate the language skills of all border control officers. The Chief Training Officer has developed tests to determine the current language proficiency levels. Based on the results of these assessments, officers will subsequently undergo appropriate language training to enhance their language skills.

II. Priorities

Priority 1

Increase the social prestige of the state administration bodies responsible for the protection of the external borders of the Czech Republic and increase their attractiveness in the labour market.

The Czech Republic has long faced a problem in the area of staffing its external border section. Despite a number of measures taken in the area of salaries and other benefits, it is still not succeeding in stabilizing staffing at international airports and reducing the number of unfilled posts in the Foreign Police Service Directorate (ŘSCP), with associated problems in the area of training.

Popularisation of the service at the external borders should improve the staffing.

| Expected Outcome | Source of Identified Need | Challenges Addressed | National Policy / Strategy / Plan | European IBM |
|--|--|--|-----------------------------------|---|
| Stabilized staffing at international airports. | National IBM Strategy, Vulnerability Assessment, Schengen Evaluation | Cross-Border Travel, Cross-Border Crime, Terrorism, Threats to Public Health | National IBM Strategy | Reduced Vulnerability of the External Borders based on Comprehensive Situational Awareness,- Comprehensively Assessed Risk, Safe, Secure and Well-Functioning EU External Borders,- Smooth, Lawful, Safe and Secure Border Crossings,- Detection of All Illegal Border Crossings,- Timely and Effective Response to Situational Changes at the External Borders,- Support to Effective Integrated Migration Management,- Respect, protection and promotion of Fundamental Rights,- Relevant, Resilient and Robust Capabilities Available for Timely Deployment with Adequate Effect |

Priority 2

Ensure adequate expertise of national authorities involved in IBM

The Czech Republic perceives deficits in the area of training of personnel involved in the protection of external borders, as identified by the Schengen evaluation and the vulnerability assessment.

In view of the increased turnover and low success rate in filling vacant positions in the Police of the Czech Republic, the competent authorities must develop and use specific programmes to

ensure a sufficient level of expertise even in this situation. These programmes will respect the common core curriculum for training issued by Frontex and will be based on CEPOL materials as well as other relevant EU agencies.

In spite of the difficult staffing situation, the Czech Republic must ensure all training activities necessary for the proper performance of the service, including the inclusion of activities organised at the EU level in the training system. In this context, the Czech Republic will continue to be actively involved in the development of common requirements at the EU level, which are subsequently reflected in national training programmes.

| Expected Outcome | Source of Identified Need | Challenges Addressed | National Policy / Strategy / Plan | European IBM |
|-------------------------|--|--|-----------------------------------|--|
| Well-trained personnel. | National IBM Strategy, Vulnerability Assessment, Schengen Evaluation | Cross-Border Travel, Cross-Border Crime, Terrorism, Threats to Public Health | National IBM Strategy | Reduced Vulnerability of the External Borders based on Comprehensive Situational Awareness,- Comprehensively Assessed Risk,- Effective and Comprehensive Information Exchange, Safe, Secure and Well-Functioning EU External Borders,- Smooth, Lawful, Safe and Secure Border Crossings,- Detection of All Illegal Border Crossings,- Timely and Effective Response to Situational Changes at the External Borders,- Support to Effective Integrated Migration Management, Sustained European Border and Coast Guard Capabilities,- Respect, protection and promotion of Fundamental Rights,- Relevant, Resilient and Robust Capabilities Available for Timely Deployment with Adequate Effect |

Priority 3

Increase the effectiveness of returning third-country nationals with a return decision.

Return is a fundamental component of the Czech migration policy and plays a crucial role as a preventive measure against illegal migration. The Czech Republic employs a range of voluntary and forced return methods, including the utilization of bilateral readmission agreements with neighbouring countries, other EU Member States, and third countries.

To enhance the effectiveness of returning third-country nationals with a return decision, the Czech Republic will concentrate on several key areas. This includes the implementation of relevant IT models within the national return case management systems, ensuring the availability of adequate technical equipment, increasing the number of staff, and strengthening cooperation with Frontex, as well as third-country embassies.

By focusing on these aspects, the Czech Republic seeks to optimize its return procedures and facilitate a more efficient and coordinated approach.

| Expected Outcome | Source of Identified Need | Challenges Addressed | National Policy / Strategy / Plan | European IBM |
|---|--|---|--|--|
| The efficiency of returns of third-country nationals with a return decision is increased. | National IBM Strategy, Schengen Evaluation | Cross-Border Travel, Migratory Pressure | National IBM Strategy | Reduced Vulnerability of the External Borders based on Comprehensive Situational Awareness, Comprehensively Assessed Risk, Effective and Comprehensive Information Exchange, Effective Cooperation with Third Countries in Support of Situational Awareness and Decision-Making, Support to Effective Integrated Migration Management, Respect, protection and promotion of Fundamental Rights, Good Governance and Administration |

Priority 4

Ensure that all end-users involved in external border control have at their disposal information systems, technologies and means of communication at the required level and meeting specified parameters, with particular emphasis on security, smooth traffic flow at the borders and user-friendliness.

Following the development at the European and national level, CZ implements projects respecting the amortisation cycles of technical equipment and taking into account the real need in the area of migration and security, as well as recommendations resulting from the Schengen evaluation and vulnerability assessment.

In the coming years, the CZ priority is the implementation of national parts of large-scale newly developed or revised information systems in the field of justice and home affairs and their interoperability. To this end, the eu-INIS Programme has been created, which includes the coordination, support and monitoring of the implementation of all relevant information systems (EES, ETIAS, SIS, VIS, Interoperability tools, ECRIS-TCN, Eurodac, API, PNR, EUROSUR). The eu-INIS Programme also includes ensuring cyber security of operated and newly created systems.

| Expected Outcome | Source of Identified Need | Challenges Addressed | National Policy / Strategy / Plan | European IBM |
|---|---------------------------|--|-----------------------------------|---|
| Better information exchange and increased quality of border control | National IBM Strategy | Cross-Border Travel, Migratory Pressure, Cross-Border Crime, Terrorism, Hybrid Threats | National IBM Strategy | Reduced Vulnerability of the External Borders based on Comprehensive Situational Awareness,- Comprehensive Assessed Risk,- Effective and Comprehensive Information Exchange, Safe, Secure and Well-Functioning EU External Borders,- Smooth, Lawful, Safe and Secure Border Crossings,- Detection of All Illegal Border Crossings,- Timely and Effective Response to Situational Changes at the External Borders,- Support to Effective Integrated Migration Management,- Respect, protection and promotion of Fundamental Rights,- Relevant, Resilient and Robust Capabilities Available for Timely Deployment with Adequate |

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| | | | | Effect,- Effective Interagency Cooperation |
|--|--|--|--|--|

Priority 5

Ensure full use of the relevant EU information systems functionalities at the external borders and ensure staff training

Following the development at the European and national level, CZ implements projects respecting the amortisation cycles of technical equipment and taking into account the real need in the area of migration and security, as well as recommendations resulting from the Schengen evaluation and vulnerability assessment.

In the coming years, the CZ priority is the implementation of national parts of large-scale newly developed or revised information systems in the field of justice and home affairs and their interoperability. To this end, the eu-INIS Programme has been created, which includes the coordination, support and monitoring of the implementation of all relevant information systems (EES, ETIAS, SIS, VIS, Interoperability tools, ECRIS-TCN, Eurodac, API, PNR, EUROSUR, FADO). The eu-INIS Programme also includes ensuring cyber security of operated and newly created systems.

| Expected Outcome | Source of Identified Need | Challenges Addressed | National Policy/ Strategy/ Plan | European IBM |
|---|---------------------------|--|---------------------------------|--|
| Increased efficiency of border control. | National IBM Strategy | Cross-Border Travel, Migratory Pressure, Cross-Border Crime, Terrorism | National IBM Strategy | Reduced Vulnerability of the External Borders based on Comprehensive Situational Awareness,- Comprehensively Assessed Risk,- Effective and Comprehensive Information Exchange, Safe, Secure and Well-Functioning EU External Borders,- Smooth, Lawful, Safe and Secure Border Crossings,- Detection of All Illegal Border Crossings,- Timely and Effective Response to Situational Changes at the External Borders,- Support to Effective Integrated Migration Management,- Relevant, Resilient and Robust Capabilities Available for Timely |

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| | | | | Deployment with Adequate Effect |
|--|--|--|--|---------------------------------|

III. Measures

Priority 1

HR Recruitment campaign for air borders staff including participation in job fairs

| Priority | ID measure | Capability Lines to be Developed | Expected Output | Areas of Implementation on Open Areas of Implementation sort and filter menu | Implementation Timeframe start | Implementation Timeframe end | Founding Source |
|----------|------------|--|---|--|--------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------|
| 1 | CZE-AC-1 | Organisation and Processes, HR - Recruitment | Increased competitiveness of border guard posts in the Czech labour market. | HR - recruitment | 1/1/2023 | 12/31/2025 | National Sources |

Stabilization of border guard staff

Increase the attractiveness of the border guard post by providing benefits and further education and training for specific specializations.

| Priority | ID measure | Capability Lines to be Developed | Expected Output | Areas of Implementation on Open Areas of Implementation sort and filter menu | Implementation Timeframe start | Implementation Timeframe end | Founding Source |
|----------|------------|---|-----------------------------------|--|--------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------|
| 1 | CZE-AC-2 | HR - Recruitment, HR - Education and training | Border guard staff is stabilized. | HR - education and training | 1/1/2023 | 12/31/2025 | National Sources |

Increased efficiency of border checks procedures

Optimization of border checks procedures, including reinforcing the automation of certain processes.

| Priority | ID measure | Capability Lines to be Developed | Expected Output | Areas of Implementation on Open Areas of Implementation on sort and filter menu | Implementation Timeframe start | Implementation Timeframe end | Founding Source |
|----------|------------|---|---|---|--------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------|
| 1 | CZE-AC-3 | Organisation and Processes, Research and Innovation | Time optimization of the border checks procedures and reduction of involved manpower. | Border Checks | 1/1/2023 | 12/31/2025 | National Sources |

Priority 2

Training: Travel documents

Ensure proper training of national authorities involved in IBM in the areas of travel documents, including the following:

- increase training services of the National Centre for Document Control for other national authorities;
- strengthen cooperation with countries of interest to increase awareness of travel and other types of documents;
- fully utilize the educational and training materials provided by Frontex.

| Priority | ID measure | Capability Lines to be Developed | Expected Output | Areas of Implementation on Open Areas of Implementation on sort and filter menu | Implementation Timeframe start | Implementation Timeframe end | Founding Source |
|----------|------------|--|-------------------------|---|--------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------|
| 2 | CZE-AC-4 | HR Education and training, Research and Innovation | Well-trained personnel. | Development | 1/1/2023 | 12/31/2025 | National Sources |

Training: IT systems

Ensure proper training of national authorities involved in IBM (i.e. for border control staff) in the area of IT systems. First, to create new training modules on IT systems (e.g. SIS, EES, ETIAS) and second, to implement the new training modules into mandatory basic professional police training courses as well as a one-week refresher course organized once in a year or two years.

| Prio rity | ID measu re | Capability Lines to be Developed | Expected Output | Areas of Implementati on Open Areas of Implementati on sort and filter menu | Implem entation Timefra me start | Implemen tation Timefram e end | Foundi ng Source |
|--------------|-------------------|--|--------------------------------|--|---|---|---|
| 2 | CZE- AC-5 | HR - Education and training, Research and Innovation | Well- trained personnel. | Border Checks - Development | 1/1/2023 | 12/31/2025 | Nationa l Sources, EU Instrum ents - BMVI |

Training: Language skills

Ensure proper training of national authorities involved in IBM focused on language skills. Professional language courses (English, German, and Russian), which were designed for police officers from the Foreign Police Service working at international airports, are available. These courses aim at professional terminology and take the form of e-learning combined with an attendance course. The level of these courses is B1 + CEFR1.

In the future, due to the above-mentioned high turnover in the Foreign Police Service, it is quite difficult to ensure and maintain a high level of linguistic and professional training of border control staff.

Despite the improvements that have been made in recent years, the Foreign Police Service has long been faced with the problem of maintaining the required level of language skills of border control staff. Testing of the current language skills of all border control staff is currently underway. For this testing, tests have been developed by the Police Education and Training Unit to determine the current level of language proficiency of border control staff. According to the results of this testing, border control staff will subsequently undergo appropriate language training.

| Prio rity | ID measu re | Capability Lines to be Developed | Expected Output | Areas of Implementati on Open Areas of Implementati on sort and filter menu | Implem entation Timefra me start | Implemen tation Timefram e end | Foundi ng Source |
|----------------------|----------------------------|---|--------------------------------|--|---|---|---------------------------------|
| 2 | CZE- AC-6 | HR - Education and training | Well- trained personnel. | Development | 1/1/2023 | 12/31/2025 | Nationa l Sources |

Training update

Update of the standard training tools in the area of new legislation (e.g. Schengen Border Code, screening regulation).

| Prio rity | ID measu re | Capability Lines to be Developed | Expected Output | Areas of Implementati on Open Areas of Implementati on sort and filter menu | Implem entation Timefra me start | Implemen tation Timefram e end | Foundi ng Source |
|----------------------|----------------------------|---|--------------------------------|--|---|---|---------------------------------|
| 2 | CZE- AC-7 | HR - Education and training | Well- trained personnel. | Border Checks, Development | 1/1/2023 | 12/31/2025 | Nationa l Sources |

Training: returns

Education and training are crucial aspects of the return process. Return personnel is systematically educated both in terms of language competencies and other expert competencies. In response to current changes and needs, training is provided by the embassies of the countries in the Czech Republic, the Frontex Agency.

| Prio rity | ID measu re | Capability Lines to be Developed | Expected Output | Areas of Implementati on Open Areas of Implementati on sort and filter menu | Implem entation Timefra me start | Implemen tation Timefram e end | Foundi ng Source |
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|---|----------|-----------------------------|-------------------------|----------------------|----------|------------|---|
| 2 | CZE-AC-8 | HR - Education and training | Well-trained personnel. | Returns, Development | 1/1/2023 | 12/31/2025 | National Sources, EU Instruments - AMIF |
|---|----------|-----------------------------|-------------------------|----------------------|----------|------------|---|

Priority 3

Cooperation with third countries embassies

Improve cooperation with embassies of third countries from selected regions to facilitate the identification of third-country nationals and document issuance.

| Priority | ID measure | Capability Lines to be Developed | Expected Output | Areas of Implementation Open Areas of Implementation sort and filter menu | Implementation Timeframe start | Implementation Timeframe end | Founding Source |
|----------|------------|---|---|--|--------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------|
| 3 | CZE-AC-9 | Policies and Concepts, Organisation and Processes | Increase in the efficiency of return processes. | Returns | 1/1/2023 | 12/31/2025 | National Sources |

Implementation of RECAMAS 1.2

Implementation of relevant Frontex IT models in the national Return Case Management System (RECAMAS) environment.

| Priority | ID measure | Capability Lines to be Developed | Expected Output | Areas of Implementation Open Areas of Implementation sort and filter menu | Implementation Timeframe start | Implementation Timeframe end | Founding Source |
|----------|------------|----------------------------------|-------------------------------|--|--------------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------|
| 3 | CZE-AC-10 | Research and Innovation | Return Case Management System | Returns | 1/1/2023 | 6/30/2025 | National |

| | | | | | | | |
|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--------------------------------|
| | | | (RECAMAS) will allow increased efficiency and will give more accurate statistics for return processes. | | | | Sources, EU Instruments - AMIF |
|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--------------------------------|

Recruitment of staff

Increase the number of staff dealing with both voluntary and forced returns.

| Priority | ID measure | Capability Lines to be Developed | Expected Output | Areas of Implementation Open Areas of Implementation sort and filter menu | Implementation Timeframe start | Implementation Timeframe end | Founding Source |
|----------|------------|----------------------------------|--|--|--------------------------------|------------------------------|---|
| 3 | CZE-AC-11 | HR Recruitment | Increased effectiveness of executed returns. | Returns | 1/1/2023 | 12/31/2023 | National Sources, EU Instruments - AMIF |

Full usage of new analytical data available in SIS

Newly available data on returns of third country nationals in SIS.

| Priority | ID measure | Capability Lines to be Developed | Expected Output | Areas of Implementation Open Areas of Implementation sort and filter menu | Implementation Timeframe start | Implementation Timeframe end | Founding Source |
|----------|------------|----------------------------------|-----------------|--|--------------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------|
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|---|-----------|--|---|---------|----------|------------|--|
| 3 | CZE-AC-12 | | Increased effectiveness of return procedures. | Returns | 1/1/2023 | 12/31/2023 | National Sources, EU Instruments - ISF |
|---|-----------|--|---|---------|----------|------------|--|

Ensure adequate technical equipment

Ensure adequate technical equipment for return staff such as computers, fingerprint readers, and stationary and mobile equipment for conducting consular interviews.

| Priority | ID measure | Capability Lines to be Developed | Expected Output | Areas of Implementation Open Areas of Implementation sort and filter menu | Implementation Timeframe start | Implementation Timeframe end | Founding Source |
|----------|------------|--|---|--|--------------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------|
| 3 | CZE-AC-13 | Technical equipment - Upgrades and Refurbishments, Technical equipment - Through-Life Management | Standard technical support for the effective implementation of returns. | Returns | 1/1/2023 | 12/31/2023 | |

Ensure effective usage of IT systems in the field of returns

Ensure both technical equipment and training for return staff in using IT systems, such as FAR, IRMA, and RECAMAS.

| Priority | ID measure | Capability Lines to be Developed | Expected Output | Areas of Implementation Open Areas of Implementation sort | Implementation Timeframe start | Implementation Timeframe end | Founding Source |
|----------|------------|----------------------------------|-----------------|--|--------------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------|
|----------|------------|----------------------------------|-----------------|--|--------------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------|

| | | | | and filter menu | | | |
|---|-----------|---|---|-----------------|----------|------------|--|
| 3 | CZE-AC-14 | HR Education and training, Technical equipment - Upgrades and Refurbishments, Technical equipment - Through-Life Management | - Standard technical support for the effective implementation of returns. | Returns | 1/1/2023 | 12/31/2023 | |

EUROSUR 2.0

Put Eurosur 2.0 version into operations.

| Priority | ID measure | Capability Lines to be Developed | Expected Output | Areas of Implementation Open Areas of Implementation sort and filter menu | Implementation Timeframe start | Implementation Timeframe end | Founding Source |
|----------|------------|----------------------------------|--|--|--------------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------|
| 3 | CZE-AC-16 | EUROSUR | Particularly to increase data collection automation to support the return operations by providing valuable information and intelligence support. | Intelligence, Situational Awareness, Returns | 1/1/2024 | 12/31/2023 | |

Increase the use of the extended return offer by Frontex, taking into account new cooperation instruments

In order to ensure effective and coordinated return operations, CZ intends to make use of Frontex cooperation instruments (e.g. the EURINT and EURLO Programme taken over by Frontex and direct cooperation between Member States).

| Prio rity | ID measu re | Capability Lines to be Developed | Expected Output | Areas of Implement ation Open Areas of Implement ation sort and filter menu | Implem entation Timefra me start | Implemen tation Timefram e end | Foundi ng Source |
|--------------|-------------------|--|--|---|---|---|------------------------|
| 3 | CZE- AC-17 | Policies and Concepts, Organisatio n and Processes | Concepts, Organisation and Processes Increased efficiency of returns. | Returns | 1/1/2023 | 12/31/2023 | |

Priority 4

Implement the national strategy under the eu-INIS Programme

CZ will continue to work on the implementation of the interoperability program. To achieve this, the eu-INIS Programme has been established, which includes coordination, support and monitoring of the implementation of all relevant information systems (EES, ETIAS, SIS, VIS, interoperability, ECRIS-TCN, API, PNR, EUROSUR). The eu-INIS Programme also includes ensuring the systems' cyber security is implemented.

| Prio rity | ID measu re | Capability Lines to be Developed | Expected Output | Areas of Implement ation Open Areas of Implement ation sort and filter menu | Implem entation Timefra me start | Implemen tation Timefram e end | Foundi ng Source |
|--------------|-------------------|--|--|---|---|---|--------------------------|
| 4 | CZE- AC-18 | EUROSUR , ICT | The eu-INIS Programme covers the | Border Checks, Law | 1/1/2023 | 12/31/2025 | Nationa l Sources, |

| | | | | | | | |
|--|--|--|--|-------------|--|--|---|
| | | | timeframe from 2019 until 2025. According to the European roadmap, large-scale information systems (mainly EES, ETIAS, ECRIS-TCN, VIS, and Interoperability) are operational and managed by fully trained end-users. | Enforcement | | | EU Instruments - ISF, EU Instruments - BMVI |
|--|--|--|--|-------------|--|--|---|

Technical equipment

Respecting the amortization cycles, the technical equipment will be updated/renewed.

| Priority | ID measure | Capability Lines to be Developed | Expected Output | Areas of Implementation Open Areas of Implementation sort and filter menu | Implementation Timeframe start | Implementation Timeframe end | Founding Source |
|----------|------------|--|--|--|--------------------------------|------------------------------|---|
| 4 | CZE-AC-19 | Technical equipment - Upgrades and Refurbishments, Technical equipment - Through-Life Management | Information systems and equipment relevant to the management of external borders are up-to-date. | Risk Analysis, Border Checks,- Logistics,- Planning, Air Borders | 1/1/2023 | 12/31/2025 | National Sources, EU Instruments - ISF, EU Instruments - BMVI |

Priority 5

Integration of new EU large-scale information systems

Integration of new large-scale EU information systems into national information systems used at external borders (KODOX, OBZOR). This integration will be ensured through national projects implemented under the eu-INIS Programme. Comprehensive testing of relevant business cases is an integral part of this process.

| Prio rity | ID meas ure | Capability Lines to be Developed | Expected Output | Areas of Implemen tation Open Areas of Implemen tation sort and filter menu | Impleme ntation Timefra me start | Implement ation Timefram e end | Foundin g Source |
|--------------|-------------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 5 | CZE- AC- 20 | Technical equipment - New, Technical equipment - Upgrades and Refurbish ments, Technical equipment - Through- Life Manageme nt, ICT | According to the European roadmap, large-scale information systems (mainly EES, ETIAS, ECRIS- TCN, VIS, API, and Interoperabil ity) and their functionaliti es are in place and operated by fully trained end-users. | Border Checks, Law Enforceme nt, Returns, Air borders | 1/1/2023 | 12/31/2025 | National Sources, EU Instrume nts - ISF, EU Instrume nts - BMVI |