

Security policy

State security policy

is a social activity based on a set of basic state interests and goals, as well as the main tools to achieve them, aimed at ensuring state sovereignty and territorial integrity of the state and its democratic foundations, democratic institutions, economic and social development of the state, health and life, property, cultural property, the environment and the fulfilment of international security obligations.

The security policy of the state consists of five basic components

- foreign policy in the field of state security;
- defence policy;
- internal security policy;
- economic policy in the field of state security;
- public information policy in the field of state security.

The security strategy distinguishes *the interests of the Czech Republic* according to the degree of importance into three categories: *vital*, *strategic* and *other important interests*.

Ensuring the sovereign existence, territorial integrity and political independence of the Czech Republic and preserving all the essentials of a democratic state governed by the rule of law, including the guarantee and protection of fundamental human rights and freedoms of the population, remain *vital interests*.

Strategic interests include, for example, security and stability, especially in the Euro-Atlantic area, preventing and managing local and regional conflicts and mitigating their consequences, maintaining the global stabilization role and increasing United Nations effectiveness, strengthening NATO and EU coherence and effectiveness, and maintaining a functioning and credible transatlantic link; ensuring internal security and protection of the population, ensuring cyber security and defence of the Czech Republic, etc.

The purpose of promoting *other important interests* is to contribute to securing vital and strategic interests and to increase society's resilience to security threats. Other important interests include: reducing crime with an emphasis on economic crime, organized crime, information crime and the fight against corruption, strengthening intelligence protection and defence of the Czech Republic, creating conditions for tolerant civil society, suppressing extremism and its causes, increasing efficiency and professionalism of state institutions, etc.

The Czech Republic has been developing tools to promote its security interests both at the national level and at the international level through active involvement in multilateral, regional and bilateral relations. Ones of the most important tools have been the memberships of the CR in *NATO (The North Atlantic Treaty Organization)* and *the EU*.

The European Union's *Common Foreign and Security Policy* was established by the Maastricht Treaty in 1992 as the so-called second pillar of the EU. Its task is to coordinate the foreign and security policies of the member states of the European Union.

Nevertheless, successful promotion of security interests also requires ***the involvement of citizens, legal and natural persons and public authorities*** in ensuring security and strengthening the overall resilience of society to security threats.