



MINISTERSTVO VNITRA  
ČESKÉ REPUBLIKY

## **Report on Internal Security and Public Order in the Czech Republic in 2015**

**(as compared to 2014)**

Prague, 2016

This document was acknowledged by Government Resolution no. 418 of 11 May 2016.

# CONTENTS

<b>1. SUMMARY .....</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>2. EVOLUTION OF SPECIFIC CATEGORIES OF CRIME AND SECURITY THREATS .....</b>	<b>3</b>
2.1 BASIC DATA ON CRIMES AND OFFENCES .....	3
2.1.1 <i>Crimes by Territory</i> .....	4
2.1.2 <i>Perpetrators</i> .....	5
2.1.3 <i>Crimes Committed by Children and Minors</i> .....	8
2.1.4 <i>Victims of Crime</i> .....	10
2.1.5 <i>Searches for Persons and Items</i> .....	12
2.1.6 <i>Misdemeanours</i> .....	14
2.2 THE DEVELOPMENT OF SPECIFIC TYPES OF CRIME .....	15
2.2.1 <i>Violent Crime</i> .....	15
2.2.2 <i>Vice Crime</i> .....	16
2.2.3 <i>Property Crime</i> .....	16
2.2.4 <i>Economic Crime</i> .....	17
2.2.4.1 <i>Intellectual Property</i> .....	20
2.2.4.2 <i>Environmental Crime</i> .....	21
2.3 FUNDAMENTAL ISSUES OF INTERNAL SECURITY .....	24
2.3.1 <i>Corruption</i> .....	24
2.3.2 <i>Illegal Migration</i> .....	27
2.3.3 <i>Organised Crime</i> .....	33
2.3.4 <i>Drug Crime</i> .....	35
2.3.5 <i>Trafficking in Human Beings</i> .....	39
2.3.6 <i>Illicit Trade in Arms, Explosives, and Hazardous Chemical and Biological Substances</i> .....	41
2.3.7 <i>Counterfeit</i> .....	43
2.3.8 <i>Terrorism</i> .....	44
2.3.9 <i>Extremism</i> .....	46
2.3.10 <i>Information Crime</i> .....	47
2.3.11 <i>Cybercrime</i> .....	49
2.3.12 <i>Road Traffic Safety</i> .....	52
2.3.13 <i>Civil Aviation Security</i> .....	53
<b>3. INTERNAL SECURITY AND PUBLIC ORDER POLICY .....</b>	<b>55</b>
3.1 LEGISLATIVE ACTIVITIES .....	55
3.2 CRIME PREVENTION .....	58
3.3 THE EUROPEAN UNION AND INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION .....	66
3.4 SECURITY RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, AND INNOVATION .....	73
3.5 POLICE EDUCATION .....	76
3.5.1 <i>Policing Minorities</i> .....	78
3.6 HUMAN RESOURCES AND PERSONNEL AT THE MOI .....	79
3.7 ECONOMIC AFFAIRS .....	79
3.8 ICT SYSTEMS .....	81
3.9 MUNICIPAL POLICE.....	83
4. ABBREVIATIONS AND NOTES.....	84
<b>TABLES AND GRAPHS.....</b>	<b>85</b>
CONTENTS .....	II
TOTAL CRIME IN THE CZECH REPUBLIC .....	III
OFFENCES RECORDED BY THE PCR .....	IV
MUNICIPAL POLICE IN 2014 AND 2015 .....	V
PERPETRATORS OF CRIME .....	VI
EVOLUTION OF THE NUMBER OF PROSECUTED AND INVESTIGATED PERSONS .....	VII
CRIMES COMMITTED BY RECIDIVISTS .....	VIII

CRIMES COMMITTED BY FOREIGNERS.....	IX
RECORDED CRIMES COMMITTED BY CHILDREN UNDER 15.....	X
CRIMES COMMITTED BY MINORS.....	XI
VICTIMS OF CRIME.....	XII
PROPERTY CRIME.....	XIII
ECONOMIC CRIME.....	XIV
VIOLENT CRIME.....	XV
VICE CRIME.....	XVI
ILLEGAL MIGRATION.....	XVII
DRUG CRIME.....	XIX
TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS.....	XX
TOTAL CRIME IN REGIONS OF THE CR.....	XXI
VIOLENT CRIME IN THE REGIONS.....	XXII
ECONOMIC CRIME IN THE REGIONS.....	XXIV
PROPERTY CRIME IN THE REGIONS.....	XXV

# 1. SUMMARY

The Report on Internal Security and Public Order in the CR is an informative document submitted by the Mol, drawing on sources provided by central public administration bodies and other relevant stakeholders.<sup>1</sup>

The purpose of this report is to provide an overview of the development, structure, and dynamics of crime, its perpetrators and victims; to inform about the activities of the executive and legislative branches of government in the field of security policy; and to identify, based on an evaluation of the current situation, risks and areas that require the attention of competent government authorities.

The report analyses recorded crime in the CR in 2015 as compared to 2014 (the annual change is indicated in brackets, the same format applies to other data). Statistical data are based primarily on those provided by the PCR.<sup>2</sup>

## Internal Security and Public Order

**In 2015, the situation in the field of internal security and public order remained favourable and stabilised in the long term. Just as in**

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<sup>1</sup> The report was elaborated from input provided by the Office of the Government of the Czech Republic, the Ministry of the Interior (Mol), the Police of the Czech Republic (PCR), the Ministry of Justice (MJ), the Ministry of Finance (MF), the Supreme Public Prosecutor's Office (SPPO), the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs (MLSA), the Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports (MEYS), the Ministry of Industry and Trade (MIT), the Ministry of Transport (MT), the Ministry of Defence (MD), the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MFA), the Ministry of the Environment (ME), the Ministry of Culture (MC), the Security Information Service (SIS), the National Security Agency (NSA), the General Inspectorate of Security Forces (GISF), the Office for Industrial Property (OIP), and the Institute of Criminology and Social Prevention (ICSP).

The measures adopted within the competencies of the FRS CR are evaluated in the following documents: "Situation Report on Ensuring Security in the Czech Republic" and "Situation Report on Ensuring Security in the Czech Republic in Emergency Situations".

<sup>2</sup> Criminal statistics terminology of the PCR has a distinct structure and does not always coincide with the terminology of the Criminal Code (CC) – e.g. theft, pursuant to sec. 205 of the CC, is broken down into detailed categories in police statistics.

**previous years, no serious breach of public order occurred in 2015.**

Some of the most important events of 2015 were the shooting in Uherský Brod and the ongoing migration crisis linked to a radicalization of a part of the public in the question of receiving refugees.

In connection with the explosion of an ammunition warehouse in October 2014, the clearance of the ammunition depot in Vlachovice-Vrbětice and the transport of ammunition to the ammunition depot in Květná u Poličky continued. The transport of the ammunition from Vrbětice to Květná was completed in 2015.

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Considering the development of criminality, 2015 has seen a decline in recorded crime. In 2015, a total of **247 628 crimes** were detected. This is the lowest number of recorded crimes since 1991. Compared to 2014, the decline is 14.2%. The total number of cleared crimes (including those cleared additionally) reached 50.9% in 2015.

According to the SPP, crime recorded by police statistics is in constant decline. The trend of decreasing property crime (pickpocketing, burglaries in cellars and in motor vehicles) can be influenced by the reluctance of citizens to report these crimes. However, the decline is partly explained by better preventive measures (CCTVs in cities). The structure of crime has not changed much. Property crime is prevalent. New crime trends include crimes committed on the internet (misuse of information obtained on social media, fraudulent online shops, attacks on internet banking accounts).

**The duration of criminal proceedings is gradually shortening.** This is the result of, *inter alia*, the application of a simplified procedure to solve most crimes.

## Main Security Incidents in the CR in 2015

**On 24 February 2015 a tragic event occurred in Uherský Brod, during which 8 people were killed.** A man, evidently suffering from a mental disorder, began shooting without

warning in the restaurant Družba. The police and the ambulance were immediately dispatched to the site. The offender shot himself after intervention units entered the restaurant.

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**The migration crisis and the terrorist attacks in France** in January and in November were important events of 2015, with a range of consequences for the CR. The entire extremist scene was transformed, with the growth of populist political movements and parties. These groupings attract proponents of anti-immigration and anti-Islam policies, which does not distinguish them that much from far-right movements.

Following the terrorist attacks, the CR as well as the EU adopted policies aimed at reducing similar attacks and their potential consequences in the future.

Despite the fact that the CR is mainly a transit state for migrants from crisis zones, the policies adopted by neighbouring countries may cause a spill-over of refugees into Czech territory. In 2015, the number of people

detained while illegally residing in the CR has risen by 77% in comparison to 2014, with a total of 8 563 people detained.

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On 1 January 2015, Act no. 181/2014 Sb., **on cybernetic security** came into force, and was continually implemented throughout 2015.

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In 2015, the government discussed **a number of anti-corruption legislative proposals** – among them the act on registry of contracts (already approved by the Parliament of the CR), the amendment of the act on conflict of interest, the amendment of the act on the Supreme Audit Office, the amendment of the act on political parties and political movements and the amendments to related electoral acts, the draft act on public procurement, and the draft act on proving property origin.

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The **Tax Cobra** team (Daňová Kobra) continued its successful work. In 2015, several regional teams were created and billions of CZK were recovered.

## 2. EVOLUTION OF SPECIFIC CATEGORIES OF CRIME AND SECURITY THREATS

### 2.1 BASIC DATA ON CRIMES AND OFFENCES

Total recorded crimes	<b>247 628</b>	(-41 032, -14.2%)
Crimes cleared directly	<b>112 141</b>	(-14 098, -11.1%)
Crimes cleared additionally	13 942	(-1 155, -7.6%)
Direct clear-up rate	<b>45.2 %</b>	(+1.5%)
Total clear-up rate	<b>50.9 %</b>	(+2%)
Number of prosecuted persons	<b>101 883</b>	(-12 728, -11.1%)
Amount of damages caused	26.89 billion CZK	(-1.79 billion CZK, -6.2%)

In 2015, a total of **247 628 crimes were recorded**, which is 41 032, i.e. **14.2% fewer** than in 2014. Of these, a total of 112 141 crimes were cleared, which was 14 098 fewer. The total clear-up rate (including additionally cleared crimes) rose to 50.9% (+2.0%), the direct clear-up rate was 45.2% (+1.5%). The number of prosecuted persons decreased to 101 883, which was 12 728, i.e. 11.1% fewer. Damages caused by crimes decreased by 1.79 billion CZK to 26.89 billion CZK.

The PCR dealt with more than **1 300 000 offences**, of which almost 80% concerned the safety and flow of traffic.

Despite the general decrease in registered crime, a mild **increase** in vice crime was recorded, to 2 256 (+51, +2.3%). The most notable **decrease** was recorded in thefts, which totalled 84 793 (-18 915, -18.2%) acts, and burglaries, which totalled 34 476 (-14 828, -30.0%) acts.

#### Selected Measures

##### Tragic Event in Uherský Brod

The tragic event in Uherský Brod, when an offender shot eight people in the restaurant Družba before committing suicide, galvanised several changes. For instance, a decision was made on better equipment and training of first line patrol police, on the need to train police to eliminate active shooters in various circumstances; action was taken to restrict conditions for obtaining and holding a firearm license, and to make more efficient the authority of the police in situations where the holder of a

firearm license no longer fulfils the required conditions; a decision was also made on the need to improve communication between law enforcement authorities and representatives of municipalities and regions.

This last decision was put into practice on 13 January 2016 with the signing of the Memorandum on Cooperation when Notifying Representatives of Municipalities and Regions about Events Influencing the Security Situation on the Territory of the Municipality or Region between the MoI, the PCR, the FRS CR, the Association of Regions of the CR and the Association of Cities and Municipalities of the CR.

First line police patrols will be established within the police so as to cover the entire territory of the CR. They will be deployed at every territorial department, municipal directorate and district directorate, and will be on duty 24/7. The patrols will be equipped with ballistic protective gear and long firearms.

##### Internal Audit of the PCR

In 2015, a total of 2 420 (-177) complaints regarding the activities of units, officers, and employees of the PCR were filed, and a total of 2 444 (+102) complaints were handled in accordance with the administrative procedure (of those, 2 138 were received in 2015). Of these, 117 (-14) were assessed as justified, i.e. 4.8% (-0.8), and 224 (+14) as partly justified, i.e. 9.2% (+0.2). The most common reason for justified complaints was inappropriate action and behaviour and maladministration by police officers. The main reasons of justified complaints

remain the same – negligence and insubordination, misinterpretation of the law.

During procedures performed by riot police in 2015, there were 42 (-3) cases of use of a service firearm, where no case was evaluated as unjustified. The use of firearms led to 21 (+5) cases of damages to property and 3 (+1) cases of injury to a person.

Furthermore, there were 10 517 (-163) cases of use of coercive means, where no case was evaluated as unjustified (-5). The use of coercive

means led to 181 (+7) cases of damages to property and 1 087 (+90) cases of injury to a person.

A total of 505 (-39) audits were carried out on all management levels. Of these, 93 (-180) cases led to adopting other remedial measures, 34 (-18) cases led to adopting disciplinary measures, 7 (+6) cases led to adopting personnel measures. Training was given in 74 (-4) cases. The most frequent finding was that of a breach of regulations with no further damage.

## 2.1.1 Crimes by Territory

In 2015, as in previous years, **the capital city of Prague had the share of crime**, accounting for 25.8% (+1.0 %) of nationwide criminality. It is followed by the Moravian-Silesian region, with for 12.2% (-0.6%) and the Central Bohemian region, with 10.2% (-0.5%) of nationwide crime. Other regions with important crime rates were the South-Moravian region with 9.6% (+0.3%) and Ústecký region with 8.5% (-0.4%) of nationwide crime. Other regions' share remained below 5%. **The Karlovy Vary region had the lowest share of criminality** with 2.3% (0%), the Vysočina region with 2.7% (-1.0%), and the Pardubice region with 2.7% (-0.2%). **The Karlovy Vary region had the highest clear-up rate (including additionally cleared crimes)** with a rate of 72.98%, Hradec Králové region with 71.01% and South-Bohemian region with 69.11%. Regions with a clear-up rate below 50% were the South-Moravian region (49.38%) and the capital city of Prague (29.31%). **In 2015, no region recorded an increase in criminality.** The most notable quantitative decrease was recorded in the capital city of Prague (-7 733, -10.76%), the Moravian-Silesian region (-6 869, -18.44%) and the Central Bohemian region (-5 676, -18.24%).

In 2015, the Unit for Detecting Corruption and Financial Crime (UCFC) recorded the continued formal transfers of the headquarters of various companies to Prague and other large cities, as well as the continued interest in buying so-called ready-made companies. These moves are often done with the aim of committing tax fraud, especially in the field of importing and reselling fuel. They are also linked to similarly organised fictitious exports of various

commodities (newly natural gas) into EU member states with the unjustified claim to a return on the VAT (which hadn't been paid in the first place), which were very widespread in 2015. Setting up company headquarters in tax havens or those EU member states where the process of legal assistance in cases of investigating financial crime is lengthy (e.g. Cyprus), especially of those companies that obtained public tenders, was also very frequent.

In **Prague<sup>3</sup>**, 64 095 (-7 733, -10.8%) crimes were recorded in 2015. Prague also has the highest rate of **crimes committed by foreigners**. Their share in the total amount of cleared crimes in Prague is 15.5%, whilst their nationwide share is 7%. **Recidivists** committed 59% of all cleared crimes. Prague is also characterised by the lowest clear-up rate, which was 25.3% (+0.8%) in 2015.

Prague accounts for about 0.6% of Czech territory. Approximately one quarter of all crimes recorded in the CR occur within this space (25.9% in 2015).

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<sup>3</sup> Prague, as the biggest city in the Czech Republic, and in contrast to other regions, is characterised by entirely specific crime factors. The objective factors include, in particular, a high population density, the nature of the economic structure, an extensive commercial network, a significant number of entrepreneurs, intensive construction activity, the size and quality of the infrastructure, the concentration of public administration bodies, the intensity of tourism, the concentration of historical sites and monuments, etc. The subjective factors include the anonymity of perpetrators, high-risk youth groups, a wide range of crime opportunities, and the social circumstances of certain communities.

## 2.1.2 Perpetrators

In 2015 the number of prosecuted or investigated persons decreased to 101 883 (-12 728, -11.1%). Of these, 81.3% were men older than 18 years, and 15% were women older than 18 years. The number of child perpetrators decreased in comparison to 2014 to 1 226, which translates to a 10.4% decrease, and a total of 2 186 minor perpetrators were prosecuted or investigated, accounting for a 15.7% decrease.

In 2015, the number of lawfully sentenced persons decreased in comparison to 2014, from 72 825 to 65 551, that is by 7 274 individuals. 3 605 fewer persons were prosecuted for theft (2014 – 17 588; 2015 – 13 983), a decrease by 175 persons was recorded with regard to disorderly conduct (2014 – 4 968; 2015 – 4 793), a decrease by 103 persons was recorded with regard to causing injury to another (2014 – 4 073; 2015 – 3 970), a decrease by 20 persons was recorded with regard to murder (from 132 in 2014 to 112 in 2015) and the number of persons lawfully sentenced for burglaries decreased as well – by 99 (2014 – 1 106; 2015 – 1 007).

The share of various sentences (including penal measures for minors) remained constant. Suspended imprisonment sentences were most frequent – issued in 43 791 cases and accounting for 67% of all sentenced persons; custodial imprisonment sentences were issued in 9 526 cases, i.e. 15%; community service sentences were issued in 7 702 cases, i.e. 12%, and financial penalties were issued in 2 342 cases, i.e. 3.6%.

Custodial imprisonment sentences were issued mostly for one year – in 5 710 cases (59.9% of all unconditional sentences) and for one to five years – in 3 281 cases (34.4%). Sentences from five to fifteen years were issued in 484 cases (5.1%), exceptional sentences from 15 to 25 years were issued in 51 cases, and 4 persons were issued exceptional sentences of life imprisonment.

### Crimes Committed by Recidivists<sup>4</sup>

In 2015, the number of prosecuted and investigated recidivists as well as their share in crime decreased. **Recidivists committed 72 979 (-10 915, -13%) crimes, accounting for 65% of directly cleared crimes.** The share of recidivists in the total number of prosecuted persons decreased slightly to 52% (-1.2%). A total of 53 015 (-8 005, -13.1%) recidivists were prosecuted.

### Crimes Committed by Foreigners

In 2015, **foreigners committed 7 894 (-240) crimes, i.e. 7% (+0.6%) of directly cleared crimes.** Out of a total of 101 883 (-12 728) criminally prosecuted individuals, 7 264 (-121) were foreigners, accounting for 7.1% (+0.7%).

**Of the total number of sentenced persons, 4 876 were foreigners,** accounting for 7.4% of all sentenced persons in 2015. Most of them were citizens of Slovakia – 1 845 persons (-67, 37.8% of sentenced foreigners), Ukraine – 731 persons (+72, 15.0%) and Vietnam – 510 (-36, 10.5%).

### Activities of the Probation and Mediation Service

**In 2015, the PMS offices recorded a total of 30 735 cases.** This constitutes a slight decrease in comparison to the total number of new cases recorded in 2014 (31 526, -2.5%).

Within the framework of preparatory proceedings and court proceedings with adult perpetrators, the PMS was mostly charged with providing opinions on the possibility of mediating a conflict and preparing the groundwork during preparatory proceedings for a possible diversion of criminal proceedings or the imposition of alternative sanctions or measures (91% of cases).

Within the framework of executive proceedings involving adult perpetrators, the

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<sup>4</sup> In PCR statistics a recidivist is a perpetrator of a deliberate crime who had been sentenced for another deliberate crime in the past. This definition differs from those of other government bodies (judicial, penitentiary).



PMS was mostly tasked with the agenda relating to sanctions of community service (50% of cases) and ensuring supervisory tasks (36% of cases).

## **Crimes Committed by Officers and Employees of Security Forces<sup>5</sup>**

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In 2015, the General Inspectorate of Security Forces (GISF) documented illegal activities in the case of 382 (-72) individuals within its scope of competence<sup>6</sup>, of which 1 (+1) case concerned legal persons. Based on the analysis of statistical data, **an overall decline was observed in crimes falling within the competency of GISF**. The most notable decrease was recorded among officers of the Prison Service of the CR. As concerns prosecuted civilians who committed crimes in complicity with members of security forces, the decline here was less marked.

Criminal prosecution was initiated, a proposal for the initiation of a criminal prosecution was filed, or a suspicion was delivered within the framework of preliminary proceedings in 258 (-55) cases.

Criminal prosecution was initiated or a suspicion was delivered in:

- 143 (-18) officers and 6 (-3) civilian employees of PCR
- 21 (-11) officers and 4 (+1) civilian employees of the Prison Service of the CR
- 10 (0) officers and no (0) civilian employees of the CA CR

No proposals (0) to initiate criminal proceedings against a member of GISF were filed. The GISF initiated criminal proceedings, filed a proposal for initiating criminal proceedings, or delivered a suspicion within the

framework of preparatory proceedings in the case of 74 (-24) civilian persons.

In 2015, GISF registered a total of 454 (-95) crimes, of which 260 (-30) were committed by an officer of the PCR, 13 (-10) by a civilian employee of the PCR, 30 (-24) by an officer of the Prison Service of the CR, 6 (+3) by a civilian employee of the Prison Service of the CR, 21 (+9) by an officer of the CA CR, and 124 (-43) by a civilian.

In 2015, proposals for indictment were submitted to the GISF with regard to 239 (+62) perpetrators. Of these 135 (+41) were officers of the PCR, 23 (+3) were officers of the Prison Service of the CR, 8 (+5) were officers of the CA CR, 4 (+1) were civilian employees of the PCR, 3 (+2) were civilian employees off the Prison Service of the CR and 66 (+10) were civilian persons.

The GISF documented 45 (+4) crimes related to corruption in 2015. Criminal proceedings were initiated or a suspicion was delivered within the framework of criminal proceedings to a specific person in 17 (-11) cases, of which 7 (-12) were officers of the PCR and 4 (+4) were officers off the CA CR. The GISF recorded 8 (+5) cases of domestic violence crimes.

As regards crimes related to torture and other inhumane and cruel treatment, the GISF documented 13 (-7) cases in 2015. Criminal proceedings were initiated or a suspicion was delivered within the framework of criminal proceedings to a specific person in 10 (-3) cases, of which 7 (-2) were officers of the PCR. The most notable decline was registered in cases of abuse of official authority, 7 (-3).

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The courts lawfully **sentenced 87 (-12) officers of the PCR**. Most sentences were issued for abuse of official authority as per sec. 329 of the new Criminal Code (CC) – 36 officers, acceptance of a bribe as per sec. 331 of the CC – 13 officers, and fraud as per sec. 209 of the CC – also 13 officers.

## **Crimes Committed by Officers of the Armed Forces of the CR**

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Order and security within the ranks of the Armed Forces of the CR in 2015 was stable. **Military Police (MiPo) investigated 483 cases of suspected unlawful action (-190, -29%)**. MiPo investigated a total of 143 cases of suspected

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<sup>5</sup> Further information can be found in the Report of the GISF, which will be submitted to the Government of the Czech Republic, the Security Committee of the Chamber of Deputies, and the Standing Commission for Inspection of GISF of the Chamber of Deputies. This report states the results of GISF in the field of criminal proceedings in 2015.

<sup>6</sup> GISF deals with crimes committed by the officers and civilian employees of the PCR, the Prison Service of the Czech Republic, and the Customs Administration of the Czech Republic. Furthermore, it investigates crimes of civilians committed in complicity with perpetrators from the ranks of the abovementioned security forces.

crimes (- 31, -18%) and 149 offences. It also investigated 830 offences in the field of traffic, of which 534 were committed by officers and employees of the MD. The number of investigated financial crimes was higher (63; 44%) than that of investigated military crimes (27; 19%).

**Of 108 cleared cases of suspected crime, the MiP cleared 77%.** A total of 36 suspected persons were handed over to investigators of the PCR or the Public Prosecutor for the purpose of initiating criminal proceedings and 17 soldiers were handed over to their commanders for disciplinary measures.

**A total of 43 officers of the Armed Forces of the CR were sentenced in 2015.** Sentences were most frequently issued for causing danger under the influence of drugs (12 officers), blackmail (4 officers) and theft (4 officers).

In 2015, a total of 60 projects were implemented within the MD's "Crime Prevention Programme" by military units, focusing on primary prevention, where attention was focused on specified groups of personnel with a higher occurrence of risky behaviour and on specific forms of primary prevention in the field of crime prevention, including fighting extremism.

In the field of risky behaviour, MiP carried out a total of 865 preventive checks, of which 147 focused on psychotropic substances, 718 focused on alcoholism. Within these preventive activities a total of 2 181 persons were checked, of which 23 were found positive with regards to alcohol presence, and 5 were found positive with regards to presence of psychotropic substances.

## Measures

The amendment to act no. 418/211 Coll. on criminal liability of legal persons and proceedings against them, as amended, is being discussed as Parliamentary Press no. 304. The amendment proposes to change the way in which the scope of criminal offences for which legal persons can be criminally liable for is defined. (Instead of listing the crimes for which a legal person may be criminally prosecuted, the act will contain a negative list of those crimes for

which it will not be possible to make a legal person criminally liable.)

**As of 31 December 2015, a total of 18 870 sentenced and 1 960 charged persons were in prisons** (16 458 sentenced and 2 189 charged persons in 2014). Due to the growing numbers of prisoners, the Prison Service of the CR had to deal with **the problem of their accommodation** throughout 2015. In 2015, new branches were opened of the Ruzyně prison in Veké Přílepy u Prahy (capacity 151 people), building no. 17 in the Praha Pankrác prison (capacity 1 200 people) and the Břeclav prison near Poštorná (capacity 200 people).

The Prison Service of the CR continues in implementing those programmes that were mentioned in the report for 2014. A new concept was created for a more efficient implementation of individual goals, and should be developed throughout the next ten years. Its goal is to change the functioning of the prison service so as to contribute to lowering recidivism. The essential object of the concept is to introduce supervision of the prisoner during their journey to and from prison, including the creation of an educational and work plan for them while in prison and helping them reintegrate into society.

## Project "Fragile Chance"

As of 30 November 2015, "Fragile Chance" – a partner project of the Prison Service of the CR and the PMS, was completed. The aim of the project was to enable convicts to qualify as prepared for leaving prison via a conditional release. The project was co-financed by the ESF Human Resources and Employment Operational Programme and the Czech government, and was implemented from June 2012 until November 2015 in nine prisons in the CR (Liberec, Stráž pod Ralskem, Rýnovice, Heřmanice, Opava, Karviná, Bělušice, Příbram, Plzeň).

## SARPO – Comprehensive Risk and Needs Analysis

Further training activities in the field of risk management took place in 2015. Every court district was assigned two lecturers, who cater to the needs of PMS employees and assistants in

this field. Training activities focus on defining basic terms and factors influencing crime. They are also aimed at honing practical skills of PMS employees while assessing risks and needs of perpetrators and drafting a plan for the reduction of recidivism risks.

In 2015, 5 four-day trainings were organised and 53 PMS employees and assistants were trained. A further 12 casuistic seminars also took place.

Findings from the SARPO electronic instrument pilot project were evaluated in the course of 2015. Before SARPO is integrated into the work of PMS employees, it is necessary to improve the instrument so as to increase user friendliness and technical and visual appeal, with a view to decreasing the administrative burden. From a professional point of view, it is necessary to remove methodological complexities that were identified during the pilot project. It is also necessary to develop a detailed manual specifying the processes and terminology of the instrument. For the purpose of finalising the implementation of the instrument, the inclusion

of changes, and preparation of related training, a new five-member working group – SARPO – was established, which will start working on 1 January 2016.

### Further Training of PMS Staff

This project is financed by the Norway Financial Mechanisms. In 2015, the following activities were implemented: 8 supervisory meetings for internal lecturers, a workshop for Norwegian partners and one study visit of Norwegian partners to the CR, a workshop in Norway for Czech partners and two study visits of Czech partners to Norway. Some 38 lecturer manuals were created for new training modules with five specialisations: probation, supervision of conditionally released prisoners, community service, conflict mediation, and work with minors. A total of 54 runs of educational activities were implemented.

*For further information see chapter 3.2  
Crime Prevention.*

## 2.1.3 Crimes Committed by Children and Minors

**In comparison to 2014, youth crime decreased** with regards to crime committed by both children under 15 and minors. **Children under 15 committed a total of 1 308 (-42) crimes in 2015. Minors committed a total of 2 749 (-627) crimes in 2015.** Most crimes committed by minors were **thefts** (1 264 crimes, -438, -25.7%); most of which were burglaries (216 crime, -137, -38.8%), plain thefts from buildings (173 crimes, -33, -16%) and plain thefts from persons (92 crimes, -4, -4.2%).

**In 2015, a total of 1 400 (-193) minors were prosecuted.** Most frequently, they were sentenced for theft.

Statistics of youth crime remain constant in the short-term, excepting particular issues. One of these is the abuse of narcotic and psychotropic substances, which is on the increase among youthful users and distributors. Abuse of marijuana and methamphetamine is prevalent.

Cybercrime is on the rise, e.g. copyright infringement, distribution and possession of pornography and incitement of hatred towards a group of people or restricting their rights and

freedoms. In the long-term, property crime is prevalent among youthful perpetrators – thefts, damages to another's property, unauthorised use of another's property. The motive for these crimes is often addiction to narcotic and psychotropic substances and/or gaming machines, and the acquisition of brand name clothing and/or mobile phones.

As in previous periods, children that have escaped from educational facilities, children from socially weak families, and children that are regular users of alcohol and drugs are a particularly high-risk criminogenic group.

Youthful perpetrators are very active in cyberspace. This is reflected in a high degree of trust in the online environment, where risks are not apparent. This is why youths often send nude photographs of themselves (sexts), attack unpopular people (cyberbullying), confide in strangers, etc. A prevalent nationwide problem is the rising number of criminal acts committed on social media, which stems from the lifestyle of the age-group in question and their openness, trust, and eagerness to share information with

strangers, without taking into account the possible consequences.

Youths more often commit crimes together with accomplices and in groups. Most youth crimes are committed on the spur of the moment (emotional motivation prevails over rational motivation). It is characteristic that the perpetrators do not fully realise what consequences their actions may incur with the victim; they trivialise their part in bringing them about, do not accept responsibility and do not understand why they should be punished. When youths commit crimes that are characterised by physical violence (theft, injury, rape or murder), they often do so with incomprehensible brutality. Latent youth crime is often committed in the form of prostitution, abuse of drugs, bullying, verbal racist attacks, vandalism (including graffiti) and crimes committed on the internet.

## Measures

### Activities of the Probation and Mediation Service

The PMS is actively involved in the accreditation procedure of the MJ designed for probation programmes for youth offenders. Currently there are 14 accredited probation programmes for youth offenders. Reports on their implementation are published at [www.pmscr.cz](http://www.pmscr.cz) (in Czech).

The PMS also takes part in the grant allocation procedure for probation programmes for youth offenders. In 2015 grants were awarded to 10 probation programmes. The PMS has responded to the need to expand probation and re-socialisation programmes for youth offenders by putting into practice several projects mentioned in the previous report.

### Activities of the MEYS

A basic prevention programme is being implemented in schools and educational facilities that include activities aimed at preventing risky behaviour. The programme is being put in place by a prevention methodologist, in cooperation with other teachers, educational facilities, NGOs, and other relevant subjects.

Every year, the MEYS allocate approximately 20 million CZK from its budget for prevention of drug abuse, crime, and other forms of risky behaviour. In the framework of this programme, the MEYS supports projects aimed at providing long-term primary prevention of risky behaviour in children and minors, projects evaluating the need, accessibility, and efficiency of services, and projects aimed at providing professional and verified information and educating the expert and wider public. The recipients of grants were schools, educational facilities, and NGOs working with children and minors.

The MEYS supports a network of preventive services within the framework of the system of care for vulnerable children. In 2015, the pedagogical and psychological advisory centres were supported within the Programme for the Implementation of Activities to Prevent Risky Behaviour. The centres were further supported in 2015 via financial support of prevention methodologists, receiving for this purpose approx. 5 million CZK.

For further information on the activities of the MEYS visit [www.msmt.cz](http://www.msmt.cz) (in Czech).

*For further information see chapter 3.2  
Crime Prevention.*

## 2.1.4 Victims of Crime

In 2015, the PCR recorded a total of 35 401 crime victims;<sup>7</sup> including people in groups, this added up to 40 342 victims. This was 270 fewer than the previous year.

A high latency remains in cases of domestic violence, where victims legitimise their aggressor's behaviour and are unable or unwilling to deal with the situation. This is related to the victims' fear for their lives, especially if they are financially dependent on the aggressor. It is necessary to remember that children growing up in an environment of domestic violence are also its victims. This problem will be addressed in a new strategy within the Action Plan on Preventing Domestic Violence for the Years 2016-2020, which aims at resolving the issue of domestic violence with a focus on children as victims.

### Legislative Measures

**Act no. 77/2015 Coll.**, amending act. no. 104/2013 Coll., on international judicial cooperation in criminal matters, and other related acts, transposed the directive of the European Parliament and of the Council 2011/99/EU of 13 December 2011 on the European Protection Order and increased transborder protection of victims of crime. The new act allows victims of crime, in those cases where an order was issued in the CR to protect them (or their family members) in order to prevent any kind of harassment, abductions, dangerous staking and other forms of indirect pressure from the (alleged) perpetrator, with the aim of preventing the continuation or repetition of the crime, to request a European Protection Order in another EU member state, should the victim move or intend to move from the CR, to obtain equivalent protective measures. Likewise, should a victim (or their family member) protected by equivalent measures move or

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<sup>7</sup> In official criminal statistics, crime victims are only recorded only with regards to **specific crimes** (violent and vice crimes, unintentional injuries, endangerment of juveniles etc.); with regards to thefts, victims of pocket crimes are recorded, as well as victims of other personal thefts and thefts committed during sexual intercourse).

intend to move from another EU member state to the CR, they may receive equivalent protection in the CR based on the recognition of a protection order issued by another EU member state.

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**Act no. 86/2015 Coll.**, amending Act no. 279/2003 Coll., on the Sb., on the seizure of assets in criminal proceedings and on the amendment of certain other acts, widened the scope of conditions which enable the seizure of assets of an accused person on the claims of the injured person. Under the previous act, it was possible to seize assets in criminal proceedings only under the condition of a "reasonable concern that the satisfaction of such claims will be obstructed or impeded". The request to prove a "reasonable concern", however, limited the possibilities of seizing assets for these purpose, since it was not always easy to prove such reasonable concern, however clear it was that the claim of the injured was rightful. In practice, moreover, it was often required, for the condition of a reasonable doubt to be fulfilled, that the accused already committed actions aiming at obstructing or impeding the seizure of assets, which again reduced the rate of success. The amendment, therefore, dispenses with this condition, which contributed to improving the position of the injured in criminal proceedings.

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The government proposal for an act amending Act no. 45/2013 Coll., on victims of crime, and on the amendment of certain other acts, as amended by Act no. 77/2015 Coll., and other related acts, was discussed as Parliamentary Press no. 658. This amendment improves the current state of implementation of the directive of the European Parliament and of the Council 2012/29/EU of 25 October 2012, which introduces minimum requirements for the rights, support, and protection of victims of crime and which replaces the Framework Decision of the Council 2001/220/JHA while taking into account best practices. It widens the category of particularly vulnerable victims by including people of age, victims of terrorist

attacks, victims of hate crimes and victims of crimes committed in favour of an organised criminal group; it widens the scope of information that are provided to victims of crime to reflect the needs of the victims and introduces changes to the register of providers of assistance to victims of crime.

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The proposal of the government on the use of funds from property criminal actions imposed in criminal proceedings and on amending certain other acts was discussed as Parliamentary Press no. 650. The main objective of this proposal is to rectify the current undesirable situation where crime victims who have been granted a damage claim or non-pecuniary compensation as a result of the crime, or a claim for unjust enrichment that the perpetrator gained at their expense by committing the crime, cannot fully satisfy such claims due to insufficient assets of the perpetrator, despite assets having been seized in the relevant criminal proceedings that could have been used to satisfy these claims. The proposed legislation improves the position of crime victims in satisfying their damage claims by allowing the use of assets seized on the basis of property sanctions imposed in criminal proceedings to be used for this purpose. Thus, financial funds obtained from imposed property sanctions in criminal proceedings will not be public revenue, but will be concentrated in a special account of the MJ and used for the above-mentioned purposes.

### **Activities of Police Psychologists**

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The system of psychological support to victims of crime and other emergency situations continued to be implemented in 2015. Police psychologists and crisis interventionists carried out 2 648 contacts with 2 404 people in 2015. For example, they provided psychological assistance to people affected by the armed attack in Uherský Brod or during a train accident in Studénka. The anonymous emergency assistance hotline recorded 1 250 emergency calls in 2015.

### **Campaign Against Hate Crime**

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This project is implemented by the Department for Social Integration (Agency for

Social Integration) of the Office of the Government of the CR. The project included training activities for PCR. Most importantly, an instructional video for the police and an accompanying manual on the topic of hate crime were issued. The instructional video draws on police case studies. In 2016, these existing materials will be complemented by a series of lectures on the topic of hate crime for representatives of local police and PCR; furthermore, an analysis of public statements of spokespeople will be elaborated. The Campaign Against Hate Crime is co-financed by the Norwegian Financial Mechanism.

### **Special Interrogation Rooms**

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The Coordination Group on Interrogation continued its activities, grouping together representatives of all the regional police directorates of the PCR. The narrower Expert group also continued its activities. In 2015, the groups focused primarily on training police officers. The specialised “Interrogating Child Witnesses” course also continued at the Higher Police School and Secondary Police School of the Ministry of the Interior in Holešov and at the Police Academy of the CR in Prague. The Expert group elaborated several assessment reports on projects for building new special interrogation rooms in 2015 within the framework of the Crime Prevention Programme of the Ministry of the Interior. The building of special interrogation rooms is encouraged. In 2015, the Crime Prevention Programme allocated funds to building 2 new special interrogation rooms and equipping 2 existing special interrogation rooms with new technology. As of 31 December 2015, there were 59 special interrogation rooms in the CR.

### **Probation and Mediation Service**

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PMS also communicates with crime victims. The ratio of perpetrators who commit a crime that produces a physical victim is around 50% – 60%. As of 1 July 2015, when a new method for monitoring this agenda was introduced, the PMS cooperated with 3 866 victims of crime. It can therefore be deduced that the total number of victims that the PMS assisted in 2016 exceeded 7 500.

In 3 426 cases, these victims were adults (89%), in 238 they were children or minors and the remaining 196 victims were people older than 65 (5%). Of all the live cases, the PMS assisted a total of **1 075 direct mediations** between a victim and a perpetrator.

### Project “Why Me?”

Activities under the Criminal Justice project continued in 2015 by means of the “Why Me?” project. In 2015, the methodological manual was tested. The input of methodological advisers was taken into account, and the methodology is ready to be printed and made available for

further use. Since the start of the project, consultations were provided to 5 370 people in victims of crime consultation centres (as of 30 November 2015), which is almost 106% of the expected number of people (crime victims) for the entire duration of the project. A number of NGOs operating in different regions participated in the project as service providers for victims. The project was successfully completed in November 2015. A follow-up project should take place in 2016.

*For further information see chapter 3.2  
Crime Prevention.*

## 2.1.5 Searches for Persons and Items

In 2015, 19 173 (-451) searches for missing persons were launched via the PATROS information system and 15 996 (-1 207) searches for missing persons were called off. Targeted searches in the CR in 2015 resulted in the detention of 45 (+1) perpetrators. In cooperation with foreign police services, further 9 (+1) perpetrators were detained abroad. In 2015, 67 (+3) corpses of unknown identity were found in the CR, of which 27 cases are still open and 40 (-13) cases have been closed.

In 2015, departments of the CPIS CR launched 3 619 (-196) searches for missing persons via the PATROS information system. Of these, 3 547 persons were found.

Within the framework of **international searches in the EU and across the Schengen area**, the Department for International Cooperation of the PP CR worked on 9 539 (+1 164) positive hits concerning persons and items searched for within the Schengen Information System (SIS) in 2015. The increase from 2014 can be attributed to a more frequent use of SIS II by both local and foreign authorities, but also to the UK joining SIS. The PCR carried out 5 806 (+283) interventions with regards to foreign records. Czech records in SIS led to 3 733 (+881) interventions abroad, which accounts for the majority of the total increase of SIS interventions related to the CR.

As regards searches for persons based on the European Arrest Warrant (EAW), or the International Arrest Warrant (IAW) within the Schengen area, the Department for International Police Cooperation carried out 401 (+48)

interventions in the CR based on foreign search requests and 320 (+74) interventions abroad based on Czech search requests, i.e. a total of 721 interventions. The Department for International Police Cooperation entered 628 new hits into SIS in 2015 based on EAWs issued by Czech courts, which is roughly the same amount as in 2014.

As regards **international searches outside the Schengen area**, 12 (+1) internationally searched persons in the CR were detained abroad and 14 (+5) internationally searched persons were detained in the CR, bringing the total of detained persons to 26.

The number of thefts of motor vehicles decreased in 2015. This trend is reflected in the number of **searches for motor vehicles**. In 2015,

In 2015, the number of motor vehicle thefts decreased. This trend is reflected in fewer **searches or motor vehicles**. In 2015, 7 603 (-2 961, -28%) two-track motor vehicles and 713 (-132, -15.6%) single-track vehicles were searched for. Searches for 12 748 two-track vehicles and 1 106 one-track vehicles were recalled in 2015. A decline was also registered in searches for registration plates. In 2015, searches for 6 861 (-2 004) registration plates were called.

The CR’s joining of SIS had a positive effect in the field of fighting vehicle theft, due to the efficient prevention of registering vehicles stolen in the Schengen area. Vehicle manufacturers appear to try to perfect anti-theft mechanisms.

The effort for a greater protection of their vehicles is also evident in the case of their owners.

As regards motor vehicle evidence, there is mild improvement. In cooperation with the Security Policy and Crime Prevention Department of the Ministry of the Interior, several measures have been adopted, particularly legislative ones – e.g. the obligation to procure photographs when approving the roadworthiness of vehicles at Technical Inspection Stations, changes in the registration of the vehicle, handling papers relevant to the vehicle, the abolition of transfer of vehicles etc. Other legislative changes are being formulated with regards to products with an expired shelf-life. The “Purge” (Cz. *čistka*) inspection, targeting registration offices, uncovered organised criminal activity aimed at legalizing stolen vehicles at several offices. In order to eliminate opportunities for the legalization of stolen vehicles, a speedy implementation of the Prüm Agreements is necessary, in order to allow exchange of information from vehicle registers between EU member states via the Eucaris system. This system should have been implemented by the CR in 2011, according to its international obligations. In January 2016, an interministerial working group was set up between the Mol and the MT, which should ensure the implementation of the Prüm Agreements and other services related to Eucaris. These should be accessible by the PCR and the FRS CR. Issues persist as regards police access to the new central vehicle register, both in terms of the number of access points and the functionality and possibilities of the system.

In 2015, the PCR improved its efficiency in the field of searching for motor vehicles in several ways. Firstly, the information system PATRMV now allows for the insertion of photographs of stolen vehicles. Another new feature is the agreement on information exchange between the PCR and the Czech Insurer’s Bureau. The agreement has entered into force on 15 September 2015 and the relevant application was launched on 6 January 2016.

The CR continues to be viewed negatively abroad as a country that launders stolen

vehicles. Vehicles are seized abroad that have been legalised and registered in the CR as regular vehicles. This heightens international pressure on the CR to tackle the problem. In connection with this, the number of cases that need to be resolved via international police cooperation is rising, as is the number of requests by foreign partners for legal assistance in this field.

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In 2015, 125 242 records of stolen things were entered into the system for tracking forensically monitored events (Cz. *kriminalisticky sledovaná událost*). Of these, 19 407 records were cleared. Furthermore, 10 463 records of found things and 15 996 records of things labelled as objects of interest were entered. For the same period in 2014, 157 649 records of stolen things were entered into the system. Of these, 30 480 were cleared. Furthermore, 13 283 records of found things and 17 595 records of things labelled as objects of interest were entered.

In 2015, a new function was introduced to the Criminal Proceedings Register (Cz. *evidence trestního řízení*), allowing the electronic assessment of the results of searches for things in businesses. Searches for stolen things and for the origin of found things are managed within the information system for tracking forensically monitored events. This system has a new functionality as of 2015, which allows searches for specifically defined things in SIS.

In the course of 2015, 420 (-28%) cases of thefts of antiquities and artistic objects were recorded. The bulk of these, i.e. 75%, are paintings, clocks, and sculptures. Since 2014, a revision of entries in the PSEUD information system is being carried out. The system currently holds 19 142 entries of lost and found artistic objects. The system is being used by the PCR and the MC.

In 2015, the National Heritage Institute found and identified 26 cultural estate goods falling within the category of stolen sacred objects. Of these, 4 were found in the CR and 22 have been illegally exported to Germany, Austria, and Italy. In 2015, 5 items have been returned to their rightful owners.



## 2.1.6 Misdemeanours

In 2015, officers of the **public order police service** recorded 770 053 (-26 254) misdemeanours as per the Act on Misdemeanours. Most of these concerned road traffic safety, as per Sec. 125c of Act no. 361/2000 Coll., on road traffic, reaching 488 794 (+1 709) cases, which accounted for 63.47% of all misdemeanours. These were followed by misdemeanours relating to property as per Sec. 50 of the Act on Misdemeanours, which amounted to 133 125 (-26 397) cases, and misdemeanours relating to public order, of which there were 113 395 (-702) cases. Other misdemeanours amounted to 24 274 (-1 128) cases. There were 25 737 (+1 685) cases of misdemeanours concerning protection against alcoholism and other addictions.

489 314 (-6 615) misdemeanours were dealt with by way of immediate fines, the total collected fines having amounted to 143 961 100 (-4 892 950) CZK. 173 734 (-1 403) misdemeanours were reported as per Sec. 58(1)a) and (3)a) of the Act on Misdemeanours. 92 756 (-17 759) misdemeanours were shelved as per Sec. 58(3)b) of the Act on Misdemeanours, of which 80 576 (-17 458) due to the perpetrator remaining unknown, i.e. 86.86% of all shelved misdemeanours.

In 2015, officers of the **road traffic police service** recorded 506 607 (-28 571) misdemeanours committed by drivers of motor vehicles and 22 082 (-1 114) misdemeanours committed by other road users. 464 517 (-25 352) immediate fines were issued to drivers, the amount of fines collected reaching 237.8 million (-15.1 million) CZK. 42 090 (-3 219) misdemeanours were reported to administrative bodies.

Similarly to 2014, speeding was the most common misdemeanour, amounting to 169 162 cases, i.e. 33.4% of the total number of misdemeanours. Next in line were misdemeanours relating to incorrect driving, amounting to 70 200 cases, i.e. 13.9%, followed by misdemeanours relating to the use of inadequate motor vehicles, amounting to 59 037 cases, i.e. 11.7%.

Apart from the abovementioned misdemeanours against the safety and flow of road traffic, alcohol ingestion by drivers was

found in 9 003 (-1 143) cases and the use of addictive substances was found in 3 370 (+67) cases in 2015.

In the area of **arms and security and defence items**, 989 (-836) misdemeanours were recorded in 2015, of which 446 (-553) were subject to immediate fines, amounting to 176 900 (-146 300) CZK. 384 (-70) misdemeanours were reported to administrative offices and 38 (+6) were passed on to law enforcement authorities.

Misdemeanours as per Act no. 326/1999 Coll., on residence of foreign nationals, recorded by officers of the Regional Police Directorates and the Directorate of the Alien Police Service, were fewer in 2015. In 2015, PCR entered 27 770 (-1 812, -6.1%) misdemeanours as per Act no. 326/1000 Coll., into its information systems. Immediate fines were issued amounting to 17.7 million CZK (-0.5 CZK, i.e. -2.7%). Broken down by nationality, most misdemeanours were committed by citizens of Ukraine (5 684, i.e. 20.5%), Austria (10.1%), Slovakia (9.3%), Poland (7. %) and Serbia (5.9%).

## Measures

On 17 August 2015, Act no. 204/2015 Coll., amending Act no. 200/1990 Coll., on misdemeanours, as amended, and Act n 269/1994 Coll., on the Criminal Register, as amended, was promulgated in the Collection of Acts. The purpose of the act is to introduce a Misdemeanours Register, which will be a part of the Criminal Register and which will register selected misdemeanours as per the Act on Misdemeanours. Specifically, this will concern misdemeanours against public order, civil coexistence, and property. The proposed amendment targets recidivism with regards to these misdemeanours by gradually increasing fines for repeated misdemeanours. Some additional misdemeanours as per the Act on Misdemeanours and other acts will be registered for the purpose of assessing the reliability of specific persons, e.g. assessing reliability as per the Act on Firearms. The aim is to thus replace affidavits, which currently serve to prove the reliability of physical persons as per special acts, by a record from the Misdemeanours Register.

The relevant authority will thus gain information necessary to assess the reliability of a person, without being dependent on this person's cooperation. With regard to the time necessary

to build a Misdemeanours Register falling within the framework of the Criminal Register, most of the provisions of the abovementioned act will come into force on 1 October 2016.

## 2.2 THE DEVELOPMENT OF SPECIFIC TYPES OF CRIME

### 2.2.1 Violent Crime

In 2015, 15 669 (-1 280, -7.5%) violent crimes were recorded and 11 050 (-862, -7.2 %) were cleared directly. As compared to 2014, the number of recorded and cleared violent crimes has decreased. The direct clear-up rate went up slightly, to 70.5% (+0.3%). In total, 12 439 (-921, -6.9%) crimes were cleared. The total clear-up rate thus rose to 79.3% (+0.5%).

155 (-5, -3.1%) **murders** were committed in 2015. 135 (0) were cleared directly; the total number of cleared murders was 148 (+2). The number of contract murders rose in 2015, with 4 (+3, +300%) cases having been registered. Similarly, the number of murders motivated by personal relationships in 2015 rose to 86 (+8, +10.3%). On the contrary, the number of murders associated with robberies fell to 7 (-8, -53.3%).

Most murders in 2015 were committed as a result of personal relationships, a total of 86. These murders were motivated by financial gain, or were linked to blackmail, procurement of drugs and prostitution, others stemmed from personal conflicts. As in previous years, a high number of murders and murder attempts were committed by brutal means, targeting seniors, parents and grandparents. The perpetrators were usually recidivists related to their victims. In most cases, the murders were committed spontaneously in order to obtain money to buy drugs and pay off financial obligations.

Violent crime associated with **theft** fell in 2015 as compared to 2014. 1 995 (-505, -20.2%) thefts were committed, of which 1 142 (-267, -18.95 %) were cleared directly, whilst the total number of cleared thefts was 1 325 (-276, -17.23%). The number of thefts committed in financial institutions and their branches was 27 (-20, -42.6%).

Muggings continued, with perpetrators targeting people walking alone, primarily women

and seniors, whom they could overpower physically and in numbers. The muggings take place very quickly from a hiding point, where the victim is usually attacked from behind or is surrounded. If the victim resists, they are knocked down, which results in various injuries – especially in the case of seniors. During the mugging, the victim is robbed of jewellery, mobile phones and other electronics, and cash.

As concerns violent crime related to organised crime, no change occurred in 2015 as compared to 2014. Attacks on high political figures continued, especially in the form of cybercrime, where perpetrators demand large sums of money. Furthermore, violent crime targeting wealthy businesspeople and celebrities was recorded, where the perpetrators were usually foreign organised criminal groups from the Balkans.

### Measures

The ICSP completed a multiannual project titled **New Phenomena in Violent Crime Including Domestic Violence**. The conclusions of the project were published in **Violent Crime in a Time of Uncertainty**. In the past decade, the number of violent crimes – alongside a mild 4% decline in the clear-up rate – decreased significantly (from 16 000 persons prosecuted in 2005 to 12 000 people prosecuted in 2014), this concerns particularly perpetrators of thefts.

Among perpetrators of violent crimes recorded by the police, those within the category of minors have fallen most rapidly. Of all the observed groups of perpetrators, most of the violent crimes are being committed by recidivists. They constitute more than half of those committing theft, murder, and almost half of those committing intentional injury.

## 2.2.2 Vice Crime

In 2015, 2 256 (+51, +2.3%) vice crimes were committed, of which 1 638 (+86, +5.5%) were cleared directly, and 1 850 (+123, +7.1%) were cleared in total. The direct clear-up rate rose to 72.6% (+2.3%), the total clear-up rate was 82 % (+3.7%). The most frequent vice crimes in 2015 were sexual abuse, with 678 (+31, +4.8%) cases, rape, with 598 (-71, -10.6%) cases and other sexual misconduct, with 326 (+17, +5.5%) cases.

Vice crime increased slightly as compared to 2014. Sexual abuse prevails, which is a result of higher sexual maturity of minors, who often start having sex before the age of fifteen. Bearing in mind the availability of internet and the growing communication of minors via technology, it is probable that vice crime perpetrated via social media will be on the rise.

Insufficient preventive measures aimed at children under 15, with a special focus on health and education, is evident with regards to vice crime. Children are more than well informed about sex, especially from the Internet; however they underestimate the associated health and social risks.

Committing vice crime via ICTs (internet, social media, mobile phones) is a trend that will continue to lead in the following years. The reason for this is the underestimation of the virtual world of the internet, where any information ceases to be the property of its

author, but becomes uncontrollable. This underestimation does not only concern children, but adults, as well. Children set up social media profiles at a very young age. Photographs of children that are shared on photo-sharing sites ([www.rajce.cz](http://www.rajce.cz)) are consequently misused and exchanged on networks of child-molesters. It is evident that the future of vice crime will also be influenced by the current lifestyle, where children are allowed unlimited internet access, communicate freely on social media and visit erotic pages, and use false identities to interact on dating sites.

A frequent occurrence is the sending of nude photographs or undressing in front of a webcam for the purpose of acquaintance or financial gain. This phenomenon concerns both girls and boys. Children aged 13 and 14 to 18 consider prostitution as a means of easy money, in many cases they practice it. The perpetrators usually claim not to have known the real age of the victims.

In 2015, the website [www.pedofilie.com](http://www.pedofilie.com), which spurs various emotions due to its focus, was investigated. Experts are divided as to its appropriateness, depending on the threat posed by a person diagnosed with or feeling paedophilia. Cases of pure paedophilia, without any accompanying personality disorders, are very rare.

## 2.2.3 Property Crime

139 092 (-34 519, -19.8%) cases of property crime were recorded in 2015. Of these, 32 461 (-8 533, -20.8%) were cleared directly. The direct clear-up rate fell to 23.3% (-0.3%). A total of 38 677 (-9 498, -19.7%) crimes were cleared. The total clear-up rate rose slightly to 27.8% (+0.1%). The number of recorded burglaries fell to 34 476 (-14 828, -30%), as well as the number of recorded plain thefts, which amounted to 84 793 (-18 915, -18.2%) cases. 7 754 (-3 507, -31.1%) cases of burglaries and 19 166 (-4 732, -19.8%) cases of plain thefts were cleared directly.

Property crime as such has the largest share in total crime committed in the CR. Burglaries account for almost ¼ of property crime. The clear-up rate of these crimes increased slightly in 2015.

As compared to 2014, a decrease in burglaries in apartments and family houses was recorded in 2015. These crimes were committed by perpetrators as a result of using narcotic and psychotropic substances. Towards the end of 2015, an increase in burglaries in apartments and family houses during the night time, when the owners are sleeping, was registered.

An important part of property crime is targeted at senior citizens. The issue of **crime against seniors** continued to be given a high priority. Crimes against seniors (fraud, theft, burglaries – using deceit) were committed by individual Czech citizens as well as organised criminal groups – family clans from the CR, Slovakia, Poland, and other countries. The aim of the perpetrators is the always to obtain financial or material gain while leaving as few traces as

possible. The perpetrators are fully aware of the disadvantages of old age, which plays an important part when proving crime. Generally, the number of very sophisticated crimes, where the perpetrators leave very little evidence that can be used against them in criminal proceedings, is on the rise.

As regards vehicle theft, trends from previous years continue. Vehicle thefts in the CR are constantly declining; however the clear-up rate is not improving significantly. What remains a major problem in the CR is the legalisation of stolen vehicles declared as imported from abroad. The thefts therefore occur primarily abroad, the vehicles are then taken to the CR, where they are legalised (via alteration of the

mechanical and electronic identification specifications of the vehicle, alteration of the documents, or a taking apart of the vehicle for the purpose of selling spare parts.)

## Measures

Statistical reporting of crimes committed against seniors with the use of deceit was made more accurate. This change was introduced on 1 January 2015 within the Crime Statistics Recording System and in practice. This streamlining led to the definition of significant cases of theft and fraud committed against seniors – i.e. persons older than 65.

## 2.2.4 Economic Crime

30 616 (-115, -0.3%) economic crimes were recorded in 2015. Of these, 16 862 (-79, -0.4%) were cleared directly, constituting a decline in both the crime and clear-up rate. The direct clear-up rate fell slightly as compared to 2014 to 55% (-0.1%). A total of 19 798 (-422, -2.1%) economic crimes were cleared. The total clear-up rate also fell slightly as compared to 2014 to 64.6% (-1.1%).

The total damages caused by economic crime in 2015 amounted to 20.25 billion CZK (-0.6 billion CZK), the greatest share accounted for by tax evasion crimes (Sec. 240 of the CC): 7 958 million CZK, i.e. 39.3%, fraud (Sec. 209 of the CC): 4 335 million CZK, i.e. 21.4%, embezzlement (Sec. 206 of the CC): 2 713 million CZK, i.e. 13.4%.

Within the structure of economic crime, as per quantitative indicators, the dominant position is held by crimes of unauthorised possession of a means of payment (Sec. 234 of the CC): 7 272 (-199, -2.7%), credit fraud (Sec. 211 of the CC): 5 732 (+89, +1.5%) and fraud (Sec. 209 of the CC): 4 865 (+140, +2.9%).

As opposed to the previous year, forged highway vignettes were registered. Several hundred forged vignettes were seized, most in the Central Bohemian region and in Prague. The PCR is investigating 18 cases and prosecuting 40 perpetrators.

A significant decline was registered in crimes relating to the infringement of trademark rights and other designations as per Sec. 268 of the CC. The number of perpetrators of these crimes also

declined, which is related to a decline in the sale of goods infringing trademark rights in marketplaces in border areas and in cities, as a result of continuous and regular inspections of customs authorities, the police, and inspectors of the Czech Trade Inspectorate.

Insurance and credit fraud remain significant, both as regards the number of crimes as well as the damages caused. Both crimes provide a relatively easy means of financial gain, without the perpetrator having to resort to violence or risking criminal prosecution for violent crime. This is aided by the fact that insurance fraud, as opposed to any other kind of crime, is basically tolerated by society and is not viewed as illegal, but in a way courageous.

Economic crime includes cases of harming the interests of the EU. The SPP points out that the most widespread form of crime in this area continues to be that of fraudulent utilisation of grant funds co-financed by the Structural Funds of the EU. In the field of grant funding of projects, the increase of detected crime is evident through various forms of projects aimed at training of company employees. In this field, activities of organised criminal groups have been registered, securing financial means for themselves and other private persons via various fictitious training sessions and qualification courses.

## Serious Economic Crime

Judging by the number of **economic crimes investigated by the Unit for Detecting Corruption and Financial Crime (UDCFC)** in 2015, the situation has not changed dramatically from previous years. According to the UDCFC, tax crimes constituted the most serious economic crime in the CR in 2015. Most importantly – especially in terms of the number of crimes and perpetrators – these were crimes as per Sec. 240 of the CC – evading taxes, fees, and other mandatory payments (1 015 (+157) cases of tax evasion were recorded, with damages totalling 7.9 billion (-0.7 billion) CZK), followed by fraud, breach of duty when handling another's property, and manipulation of government tenders and auctions.

In 2015, the UDCFC recorded and investigated a number of cases involving various types of vast, custom-created business networks, which were used to carry out so-called carousel fraud, with the aim of obtaining unpaid VAT. Carousel fraud has international outreach and its damages amount to hundreds of millions, or even billions of CZK. The challenge in this area is obtaining relevant information from so-called third countries, which are often used by the perpetrators for this criminal activity. Carousel fraud is a sophisticated and conspiratorial criminal activity, involving vast networks of companies across many countries. The conspiracy contributes significantly to its latency, i.e. the impossibility of its detection while it is being committed (as opposed to after it has been committed).

Criminal asset legalisation and money laundering, like other serious economic crimes, are currently the domain of organised criminal groups, which is a key factor in deducing the real danger of this activity for society.

The links of the abovementioned organised criminal groups to all levels of political and government authorities has gained enormous proportions, and it is legitimate to speak of distinct elements of the grey economy and of a growing political clout of these organised criminal groups.

In 2015, the criminal proceeds seized by the UDCFC in criminal proceedings amounted to 2 223 051 494 CZK (it was 3 599 352 761 CZK in 2014). The largest share, was accounted for by

assets seized in banks – 183 077 749 CZK – and providing alternative values – 1 550 733 569 CZK. A total of 696 165 700 CZK of seized finances, in 4 cases, were cancelled. **As of 31 December 2015, the PCR seized a total of 6 221 690 542 CZK from criminal proceeds** (it was 7 788 611 000 CZK in 2014).

Asset forfeiture is closely linked to so-called financial investigation, which is beginning to be understood as a novel method used by the police in detecting, examining, and investigating cases. More and more often, this highly specialised activity delivers important information to law enforcement authorities, especially with regards to criminal proceedings and evidence against perpetrators, and is the subject of positive reviews by victims, who, in case of a well-executed financial investigation, may be compensated for their losses already in the course of preliminary proceedings.

For the purpose of examination and investigation, experts are often invited to draw up expert opinions. This can take up to several months, and therefore extends the criminal proceedings. Moreover, expert opinions in this area are very specific and therefore very costly. In the field of criminal legislation, the problem that was persistent in 2015 was that it was not possible to criminally prosecute the intention of evasion of taxes, fees, and other mandatory payments as per Sec. 240 of the CC. What this means for the criminal police is that it is not possible to initiate criminal proceedings on the basis of a suspicion of an intention (or preparation) to commit this crime, obtain evidence, and ideally prevent the crime from being carried out. The engagement of the police is thus delayed to the moment when these crimes are completed, based on information from tax authorities, if at all. The amendment of the Criminal Code allowing the criminalisation of the intention to commit the crime in question has not yet been approved. Nevertheless it is being discussed as Parliamentary Press no. 458.

The results of previous years have confirmed the usefulness of the so-called special purpose for specialised police departments. In the last two years, the number of these licences held by the UDCFC has been increased, after negotiations with the MoF, from 36 to 149.

## Financial Analysis Unit of the MoF (FAU)

In 2015, the FAU received a total of 2 963 notifications of suspicious trades. This was 229 fewer than in 2014, which nevertheless reflects the efforts of the FAU towards improving the quality of notifications and their methodology, with the aim of eliminating notifications of petty suspicious trades.

Based on these notifications, 514 criminal complaints were filed to law enforcement authorities. In 2015, the FAU seized assets in 294 cases (+31) as per Sec. 20 of Act. no 253/2008 Coll., on some measures against the legalisation of proceeds from crime; **the total amount of seized assets in 2015 was 5 542 million CZK** (3 360 million CZK more as compared to 2014, i.e. almost 154%). In 2015, cooperation between the FAU and financial management authorities and the CA CR continued; the FAU forwarded 1 819 notifications of suspected breach of tax and customs regulations to these authorities.

As regards source crime, the highest share continued to be accounted for by various forms of fraud, including all kinds of simple fraud, such as e.g. luring payment for the promise of delivering goods, providing services etc., but also very sophisticated insurance, credit and subsidiary crimes, which are characterised by a high degree of professionalism and organisation of the perpetrators. In cases of fraud, perpetrators now generally use the internet, especially for phishing and fraudulent advertising or online shops. In 2015, the number of home-grown phishing attacks increased, as well as damages caused by attacks from abroad, which now reach not tens of thousands, but millions of CZK.

## Financial Directorate General (FDG)

In 2015, the FDG continued in performing inspections, especially in the field of fuels, cigarettes, non-ferrous metals, and textiles imported from China. Apart from other commodities of interest in the field of tax evasion and VAT (fuels, mobile phones, gold, non-ferrous and scrap metals etc.) there is an alarming increase in new commodities – meat, food items, gas.

In the field of fighting tax evasion, the FDG contributes to drafting legislative measures.

Most importantly this concerns electronic evidence of sales – a key tool in detecting VAT evasion, which is currently draining the CR of some 80 billion CZK every year. The bulk of this sum – 50 to 60 billion CZK every year – is accounted for by carousel fraud and the issue of fictitious invoices.

## Customs Administration (CA CR)

In 2015, the CA CR initiated criminal proceedings in 820 cases for suspicion of 853 crimes.

In 2015, the CA CR established the following:

- **Mineral oils:** 359 (-190) cases of failure to comply with customs legislation. The customs and tax evasion amounted to approx. 72 (-240) million CZK. As compared to the previous year, there was a significant decrease in cases, accompanied by a decrease in the recorded customs and tax evasions. This fact is likely related to a certain stabilisation in the given market, caused by legislative changes dealing with the given commodities, as well as a heightened focus of the CA CR with regard to them in 2015.
- **Tobacco and tobacco products:** 1442 (+223) cases of failure to comply with customs legislation. The customs and tax evasion amounted to approx. 1 483 (+1 386) million CZK.
- **Alcohol and alcoholic products (including beer):** 976 (-19) cases of failure to comply with customs legislation. The customs and tax evasion amounted to approx. 94.3 (+70.4) million CZK.
- **Spirits:** 942 (-27) cases of failure to comply with customs legislation. The customs and tax evasion amounted to approx. 83.4 (+60.3) million CZK.

## Measures

In 2015, the order of the police president no. 103/2013 was amended (by order of the police president no. 116/2015 of 4 June 2015), enabling the forwarding of cases falling within the competency of the UDCFC to another locally and materially competent police department **if these cases** are of a lower level of complexity.

## Tax Cobra

Practice has shown that efficient cooperation between the police, customs authorities, and financial institutions is necessary for a successful fight against tax crime. In 2015, the so-called central Tax Cobra team continued its work, being composed of experts from the UDCFC, the Financial Directorate General and the General Directorate of Customs.

As of 4 February 2015, the central Cobra expanded to regional branch offices of the UDCFC. Furthermore, the so-called regional Cobra was established – cementing cooperation between individual regional police directorates and regional financial and customs authorities. On 1 July 2015, a single statistical reporting system of assets seized by the PCR, the FDG, and

the CA CR via the electronic Criminal Proceedings Register was established.

In 2015, the central Tax Cobra team initiated criminal proceedings as per Sec. 158/3 of the Criminal Procedure in 11 files out of a total number of 59 tax files. Criminal proceedings were initiated in 17 cases against 115 persons in 2015. The investigated damages amounted to 20.1 billion CZK, the total declared damage was 4.2 billion CZK and a damage of 713 million CZK was prevented. The success of cooperation at the central level spilled over into the regional level in 2015, where local teams prevented damages amounting to 847 million CZK.

In 2016, according to the PP CR, the number of police officers investigating tax evasion crimes within the Cobra teams should increase.

### 2.2.4.1 Intellectual Property

The decline in financial crime was registered in particular with regards to crimes of infringement of industrial designation rights and those related to the general use of intellectual property rights for business purposes. A mild increase was recorded only in cases of breach of copyright, rights related to copyright and database rights as per Sec. 270 of the CC. In the field of ICTs, criminal activity is shifting from the formerly dominant environment of exchange networks to that of data storage, which enables unlimited dissemination, i.e. sharing of uploaded files. Links and passwords to compressed files containing copyright protected works that are disseminated in breach of the copyright law are exchanged in dedicated discussion forums.

In 2015, the CA CR seized 775 905 products whose sale caused the IPR owners damages amounting to 234 977 369 CZK. As compared to 2014, there was a slight increase in the number of seized products, although its total value was lower.

The most frequently seized goods were mobile phones and their parts and technical accessories, toys including electronic ones, clothing items and accessories, sports footwear, leather goods, watches, medicines including steroids and contraception. For the first time, a significant increase was recorded in the number of seized counterfeit pedicure machines.

In 2015, as in previous years, Czech customs authorities detected illegal factories and warehouses of counterfeit pharmaceuticals, textile and leather goods, CDs and DVDs. House and other property searches led to the seizure of industrial sewing machines, items in various stages of manufacture, and other components used in the production of counterfeit goods.

In 2015, the MIT continued to run the Interministerial Committee for Combating Infringements of Intellectual Property Rights. The Operational Programme of the Committee for the years 2015/2016 aims at enhancing cooperation between government authorities and between IPR owners in the field of fighting the breach of internet rights and fostering prevention, education, and legislative measures. In line with this Programme, the Committee dedicates special attention to the field of legislation and looking for specific opportunities to support the offer of legal digital content in the CR. This stems from the current government strategy Digital Czechia 2.0.

In 2015, the Committee also contributed to drafting the new Report on the Implementation of Intellectual Property Rights in the CR in 2014, which is elaborated annually for the purpose of the evaluation of the situation regarding IPR violations in various countries by the US government (301 Special Review). The report

serves to inform the US administration on the progress in IPR protection and fighting IPR crime in the CR during a given period. Its main purpose is to prevent, via a proactive approach, the inclusion of the CR among those countries committing massive breaches of IPR rights (Watch List). The CR was omitted from the list in 2015 for the sixth consecutive year.

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The Industrial Property Office continued running the interministerial IS for Enforcing IPR Rights ([www.dusevni.vlastnictvi.cz](http://www.dusevni.vlastnictvi.cz)) in 2015 and provided expert opinions and researches on the state of industrial rights, which the PCR enforced in the course of criminal proceedings. It organised a number of expert seminars on the subject of compliance with and enforcement of these rights, which were tailored to the needs of the CA CR and dealt with practical searches for information in industrial rights databases.

## 2.2.4.2 Environmental Crime

Statistics show that there has been an increase in recorded **environmental crime** in 2015 by 1.5% as compared to 2014. In 2015, 255 (+2) crimes were recorded, with the clear-up rate remaining below 40%, primarily because of a continuously low clear-up rate related to poaching. The significant increase (40.5%) of cases of animal torture marks an important change in the structure of environmental crime. Cases of animal torture have been constantly rising in previous years, and were among the most frequent environmental crimes. In 2015, however, measures that were gradually being implemented since 2013 have begun to take effect, especially as regards cooperation of the PCR and the State Veterinary Administration. These measures brought better coordination of the two bodies when dealing with individual cases of animal torture and a better preparedness of police authorities in the given field. Furthermore, they were boosted by an adequate medialisation of the topic, which led to improving social awareness of this illegal activity. The increase can therefore in this case be realistically attributed to a reduction in the high latency of environmental crime.

### Poaching, Illegal Hunting, and Intentional Poisoning of Wild Animals

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Illegal hunting of wild animals (poisoning, poaching, and other modes of illegal hunting and capturing including emptying nests of wild animals) is a serious and in many cases criminal activity, which – in the case of poisoning – poses a risk to domestic animals (carbofuran poisoning) as well as people (e.g. traps set up in

inhabited areas). With regards to this topic, ample attention should be given to awareness-raising and environmental education. The ME is actively working on this problem and is preparing to set up an interministerial working group.

Illegal modes of killing wild animals affect rare species most severely (e.g. birds of prey – eagles and falcons as for emptying nests, and beasts – lynxes and wolves as for trophy hunting, etc.), and in connection with other effects negatively affect the numbers of these species. The reasons for this activity are material gain (trophies, sources of food) or interpersonal conflicts (e.g. in agriculture or gamekeeping). Experts estimate that poachers kill tens of otters and lynxes every year.

According to the “Free Wings” (Cz. *Volná křídla*) programme of the Czech Ornithology Society, 150 unique animals belonging to protected species (including critically endangered eagles, falcons, and kites) have been poisoned since 2006 (when the database was launched at [www.karbofuran.cz](http://www.karbofuran.cz)). Poisoned birds of prey have been found in more than 115 locations (of which 60 in the past five years) across the CR. With regards to the fact that only a small number of the dead animals is found, it is safe to assume that the scope and consequence of intentional poisoning are much more severe than statistics – based on the number of found animals – show. Apart from cases of poisoned wild animals, there are many cases of poisoned dogs, cats, and even farm animals. Most often, carbamate-based poisons are used (carbofuran, which is banned) as well as phosphides and organophosphates.



In 2015 the growing poaching trend declined by more than 10%. Due to a continuously dissatisfactory situation certain preventive measures were implemented in 2015 by the PCR and the State Veterinary Administration. Primarily, these concerned the monitoring of wildlife trade, which falls within the scope of responsibilities of the State Veterinary Administration as of 1 January 2015.

The capture of specially protected wild animals for the purpose of keeping them as pets or selling them to other pet keepers in the CR and abroad, or for the purpose of taxidermy, continues to be a difficult problem. The PCR and the CEI have tackled several such cases in recent years.

### **Illegal Trade in Endangered Species of Flora and Fauna**

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Illegal trade in endangered species of flora and fauna bears characteristics of organised crime and is linked to other types of crime (tax evasion, forgery of documents, money laundering, fraud, public health threats, animal torture). A big risk is posed by the possibility of importing dangerous diseases with the illegal import of animals, or the import of dangerous animals. Despite efforts to improve the situation, the efficiency when prosecuting this crime in the CR remains low. The issue is not a priority of government authorities and inspectorates and there is a lack of qualified personnel.

Within Europe and the world, the CR rank among states with the highest number of keepers of exotic animals – approx. 20 000 subjects are registered to have CITES listed fauna (as per the CITES register managed by the ME). In comparison, 2 500 subjects are registered in Hungary and 300 in Portugal. The current number of inspectors working for the Czech Environmental Inspectorate is 10, with approximately 400 inspections taking place every year. With regards to the abovementioned information, it is safe to say that it is impossible to carry out enough inspections given the current state.

Training relevant government personnel is an important field. The Czech Environmental Inspectorate and the CA CR are the only authorities to offer systemic training of

personnel in the area of wildlife and CITES. The PCR and judicial authorities lack training in this area. Environmental crime is not part of the curriculum at police schools and at the Police Academy, nor at the Judicial Academy. Introducing this subject into the curriculum would contribute to the improvement of proficiency, efficiency, and greater involvement in this field.

Recently, very serious cases have been tackled in the CR involving the illegal trade in rhino horns, tiger bones, and ivory. These cases bear the characteristics of international organised crime and are linked to the activities of the Vietnamese community. The CR is currently considered one of the 4 key countries (alongside South Africa, Mozambique, and Vietnam) that contribute most significantly to the worldwide illegal trade in rhino horns. Serious cases are being detected thanks to the initiative of a limited number of professionals within the relevant government authorities. The abovementioned cases are being closely watched internationally and the CR is praised for its active approach to wildlife crime.

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In 2015, with regard to illegal trade in endangered species, the CA CR recorded 93 cases of breaching the CITES agreement. Most cases (86) were detected at the Customs Office at Ruzyně. In recent years, the involvement of Vietnamese nationals in illegal trade in endangered species and in wildlife crime has increased significantly. In 2015, Vietnamese nationals accounted for almost 1/3 of the total number of people detained while importing, exporting, or trading in species protected by CITES. Vietnamese nationals focus primarily on lucrative and valued commodities, such as ivory, rhino horns, and tiger bones. As a consequence of the abovementioned information, the CR and the Republic of Vietnam signed a Declaration on Cooperation between the CR and Vietnam in Implementing the CITES Agreement in November 2015. The main purpose of the agreement is to improve the exchange of information and experience concerning the management of endangered species populations protected by CITES, and to improve public awareness (including that of the Vietnamese

community in the CR) regarding the fight against illegal trade in endangered species.

## **Waste Management**

No serious cases of illegal waste transport across Czech borders were recorded in 2015, apart from a few cases of minor illegal waste transport – coming both from and to the CR. German authorities seized several shipments of used electric appliances or tyres being sent from the CR to African countries, considering the used commodities to be waste. These cases were solved ad hoc in compliance with the law on waste and the directive on waste management. In some cases of illegal waste transport, German authorities initiate criminal proceedings of the senders, in the spirit of the EU Directive on the protection of the environment through criminal law.

Important changes took place in the field of metal theft. This persisting problem threatens the health and the property of citizens (e.g. through theft of security devices, technical equipment and sacral objects) and was therefore given due attention by the ME (see *Measures* below).

## **Air Pollution**

Illegal burning of household waste in domestic firing installations is a serious problem, as well as the incorrect operation of domestic fossil fuel installations. Thus, especially during the heat season, people are being exposed to the dangerous fumes produced by incorrect burning, which threaten their health.

## **Sources of Renewable Energy in Transport**

Tax evasion in biofuel trade is an important problem, caused by insufficient legislation. The European Commission requested the CR to modify the legislation so as to exclude the possibility of fulfilling the minimal share of biofuels requirement through clean and high-percentage biofuels. This requirement stemmed from the necessity of implementing the Multiannual Programme to Support the Further Use of Sustainable Biofuels in Transport for the Years 2015 – 2020 (“Multiannual Programme 2”).

## **Measures**

Act no. 223/2015 Coll., amending Act no. 185/2001 Coll., on waste, took effect on 1 October 2015. This amendment expanded Sec. 18(5) of the act to include the possibility of cashless payments for defined types of waste (metals in particular). With the amendment, it will only be possible to pay via transferring funds through a payment service provider or via a postal order through a postal services provider. Furthermore, in July 2015 the government discussed “A Comprehensive Solution to the Problem of Negative Phenomena in the Purchase of Metal Waste in the Czech Republic”, approving it via its resolution no. 611/2015. The material’s advantage is its comprehensive approach and coordinated action by several ministries against theft of metals and their purchase in scrapyards.

The aim of the decree is to extend the obligations of waste collection and purchase facilities operators so as to allow only cashless payment for all redeemed and collected metal waste, as per Sec. 8(2) and (5). This approach allows a much higher level of control over this activity as well as the identification of perpetrators of crimes linked to collecting waste. The first results manifested themselves quickly. The annual data comparison of the PCR showed that metal thefts from March through May 2015 were down by 55% as compared to the previous year. Damages caused by metal thefts were down by 29%. A new amendment of the decree will expand the list of waste whose redemption and collection will be subject to cashless payments only. It is expected to come into force in February 2016.

Act 201/2012 Coll., on air protection, as amended, was amended in 2015. The aim of the amendment was to implement the Multiannual Programme to Support the Further Use of Sustainable Biofuels in Transport for the Years 2015 – 2020 (“Multiannual Programme 2”). The amendment also introduced additional conditions for the prevention of tax evasion with regards to added ingredients in biofuels.

Fuel suppliers must, as per Sec. 19 of Act no. 201/20012 Coll., on air protection, and in compliance with Act no. 382/2015 Coll., ensure that the fuels that they issue into circulation in

the given calendar year contain a minimal amount of biofuels (4.1% of bioethanol in petrol and 6% of biodiesel in diesel). The amendment of the air protection act further introduced, as of 1 January 2016, a minimum required amount of biofuels for each annual quarter (2.9% of bioethanol in petrol and 4.2% of biodiesel in diesel) and a quarterly advance sanction in case of non-compliance.

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On 1 June 2015, Act no. 86/2015 Coll., amending Act no. 279/2003 Coll., on the seizure of assets in criminal proceedings and on the amendment of certain other acts, Act no. 141/1961 Coll., on judicial criminal proceedings (the Criminal Procedure), Act no. 100/2004 Coll., on the protection of wild fauna and flora through the regulation of their trade and other measures aimed at their protection and on the amendment of certain other acts, took effect. The amendment allows faster and more effective action in cases where samples of protected fauna and flora are discovered in the course of criminal proceedings – specifically, these samples will not be formally seized by the police in the course of criminal proceedings, but given to the Czech Environmental Inspection for the purpose of initiating seizure proceedings. This approach will be resorted to when samples can be seized for the purpose of their seizure as per Act no. 100/2004 Coll., i.e. those where a reasonable doubt exists that they have been illegally obtained, imported, exported, re-exported, held or not registered as per the same act, or samples whose origin has not been legally proved. It is important to state that the obstacle

*ne bis in idem* with regards to a committed crime is not valid in this case, since seizure proceedings concern objects (in rem) and not committed crimes. In case where the samples have been seized for other reasons (e.g. if they have been purchased from criminal proceeds) than those allowing seizure as per Act no. 100/2004 Coll., the procedure follows Act no. 279/2003 Coll., i.e. these samples stay seized for the purpose of their forfeiture or confiscation in criminal proceedings; nevertheless their management legally falls to the Czech Environmental Inspectorate.

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A government bill is being prepared, amending Act no. 201/2012 Coll., on air protection. The aim of the amendment is to introduce the possibility of direct control of combustion sources in households. Without these direct controls, the currently valid instruments of the air protection act are de facto unenforceable as regards regulation of emissions from combustion sources in households. One of the most significant sources of fine particles are solid fuel combustion sources used for heating homes. The problem is the large number of obsolete combustion plants (70-80% of boilers) that do not meet the stricter emission parameters and allow their operators to burn waste in them, in breach of the law. The amendment is being discussed as Parliamentary Press no. 678; the law is proposed to come into effect on 1 June 2016. The effectiveness of the provisions on controls is deferred to 1 January 2017.

## 2.3 FUNDAMENTAL ISSUES OF INTERNAL SECURITY

### 2.3.1 Corruption

In 2015, the CR held 37<sup>th</sup> place, with a total of 56 points, in the global ranking of the perceived level of corruption (set up annually by Transparency International). This is the same result reached by North Korea or Malta. The CR moved up 16 places in comparison to the previous year. Among 31 European countries (EU + Norway, Switzerland, and Iceland) it ranks 22<sup>nd</sup>.

Corruption is linked primarily to economic and political life in the capital city and in regional (statutory) cities, especially as regards making decisions about large government tenders and procurements for local government authorities, although corruption linked to misuse of official powers and damaging the financial interests of the EU exists on all levels of government and across the political spectrum. The only

difference is in the size of the unfair advantage or benefit gained. Most cases dealt with in 2015 by the UDCFC regarding suspected criminal activity in central and local governments, or in entities subsidised by or subject to these authorities (businesses, subordinate organisations, state enterprises), concerned the management of state and municipal property, state subsidies, and rigged tenders on investment projects, including those involving EU funds from state development funds.

In 2015, as in previous years, a number of corruption cases involving rigged tenders and allocation of public and municipal contracts were examined and investigated; where the contracts are written for specific purposes or are split into smaller parts no longer require the tendering process as per the law. The risk of corruption in public procurement is often facilitated by the vague system of responsibility for the entire process of a government tender, from its inception to its realisation. In the absence of clear rules and responsibilities, the likelihood of revealing corrupt practices and punishing the perpetrators is lower. Often, no personal responsibility can be deduced from the internal regulations on public procurement, as they contain general information where no one is responsible for anything, or where responsibility for bad or suspicious (non-transparent) decisions is transferred to from the relevant authorities to external service providers. Tinkering with competition rules is another dangerous factor, where the goal is to select a pre-selected or preferred supplier. Procurements can be rigged by e.g. increasing the size of the contract through extra work or by failing or violating the contractual terms.

Corruption is often perpetrated by elderly persons of integrity, with a high social status, sufficient funds, a good family background and social ties. These persons are either motivated by ambitions to get rich quickly, where they leave all social principles and abuse their position, or are connected to persons with a criminal past. Corruption is perpetrated by a close circle of people, which is why it is difficult to track them down. As in previous years, it is difficult to detect perpetrators of corruption, since corruption is a highly latent crime.

The protection of whistle-blowers in the CR remains at a very low level. Whistle-blowers

continue to face problems from those against whom they direct their actions, ranging from various forms of bullying to losing their jobs and facing legal actions of unproven allegations. The tool of the secret witness, as per the Criminal Procedure, does not cover this issue sufficiently. The protection of whistle-blowers is one of the points of the government strategy to fight corruption for the years 2015 to 2017.

## Measures

All relevant documents concerning the coordination of the fight against corruption in the CR can be found at [www.korupce.cz](http://www.korupce.cz).

In 2015, anti-corruption policies were implemented on the basis of the Government Strategy to Fight Corruption for the Years 2015 to 2017 and the Action Plan for Fighting Corruption for the Year 2015 (GR of 15 December 2014 no. 1057). The government policy to fight corruption is centred on 4 topics:

- An efficient and independent executive branch;
- Transparent and open access to information;
- Efficient management of government funds;
- The development of civil society.

In 2015, the government discussed a number of legislative documents included in the Action Plan for Fighting Corruption for the Year 2015, such as: the act on the register of contracts (already approved by Parliament), the amendment to the act on conflict of interest, the amendment of the act on the Supreme Audit Office, the amendment of the act on political parties and political movements and amendments of related electoral acts, the draft act on public procurement and the draft act on proving the origin of property.

The Minister for Human Rights, Equal Opportunities and Legislation, who is also the chairman for the Government Council for Coordinating the Fight Against Corruption – an advisory body of the government, is responsible for coordinating the fight against corruption. The Government Council is formed by the main actors in the fight against corruption in the CR. During its seven meetings in 2015, the Government Council discussed legislation proposals stemming from the Government Legislative Work Plan for 2015. The chairman of

the Government Council set up 6 working committees: for concepts, for the economical management of government funds, for the transparency of state administration, for conflict of interest, for whistleblowing, and for lobbying.

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On 1 January 2015, Act no. 234/2014 Coll., on civil service, as amended, took effect. Among other measures, the act sets clear conditions for the exercise of civil service, introduces a transparent system for hiring, evaluation, and remuneration of civil servants and thus ensures a higher level of independence, stability and professionalism of civil service. In the course of 2014 and 2015, a total of 13 implementing regulations were adopted in relation to the act, of which the most important as regards fighting corruption was government decree no. 145/2015 Coll., on measures relating to the reporting suspected illegal activity in a civil service office, which came into force on 1 July 2015. The purpose of this decree is to provide protection to those civil servants who have decided to report illegal activity which occurred or could have occurred during civil service, and to motivate them to report such activities more often.

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In 2015, the legislative process of amending Act no. 106/1999 Coll., on the free access to information, as amended, was finalised. The amendment implemented the Directive of the European Parliament and of the Council no. 2013/37/EC of 26 June 2013, amending the Directive of the European Parliament and of the Council no. 2003/98/EC of 17 November 2003 on the re-use of public sector information. The amendment was published as Act no. 222/2015 Coll. and came into effect on 10 September 2015. The accepted changes should contribute to a more effective disclosure of public sector information and their re-use, especially thanks to the obligation to publicise information in open, and if possible machine-readable, formats, along with the relevant metadata. This will allow a qualitative shift in the possibilities of using the information thus publicised.

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Act no. 340/2015 Coll., on special conditions of the effectiveness of some contracts, their disclosure in the register of contracts and on the register of contracts (act on the register of contracts) was adopted on 24 November 2015 and was published in the Collection of Acts on 14 December 2015. The act is another efficient tool that should help increase transparency and eliminate certain corruption risks associated with concluding private agreements and agreements on the provision of subsidies or repayable financial assistance between government authorities on the one hand (the government and government organisations and subsidised organisations and organisational units founded by them as well as local governments and subsidised organisations founded by them). This act establishes the register of contracts as a public administration information system, whose purpose it is to publicise contracts falling under this act. The register is managed and administrated by the MoI. The register of contracts is accessible by free remote access. The administrator is not responsible for the correctness of the published contracts and their metadata. All contracts concluded between the listed entities, whose value exceeds 50 000 CZK excluding VAT, will be published in the register as of the entry into effect of the act (1 June 2016). Exceptions are detailed in Sec. 6 and 7, which will come into effect on 1 July 2017.

### **Financial Support of Anti-Corruption Projects**

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Every year, the MoI issues a call for proposals within its **grant programme "Prevention of Corrupt Behaviour"**. The programme serves to support projects of NGOs that provide free legal anti-corruption consultations to the public, introduce the public to the character, risks, and manifestations of corruption, and strengthen the negative attitude of the public towards corruption. In 2015, 4 NGOs were thus supported by a total sum of 3.5 million CZK.

*For further measures read chapter 3.1  
Legislative Activities.*

## 2.3.2 Illegal Migration

From 1 January to 31 December 2015, 8 563 (+3 741, +77.6%) individuals were apprehended as **illegal migrants** within the CR. Of these, 8 323 (i.e. 97.2%) were detected while illegally residing in the CR and 240 were apprehended while illegally migrating into the CR across the external Schengen border.

The most pressing problem in the CR is the fear of foreigners, causing unrest and further fear in society. In an atmosphere of uncertainty as to whether other countries will be able to deal with the challenges posed by migration, extremist and populist political subjects are forming, the political scene is becoming radicalised, and the popularity of extremist political parties is growing.

In the case of the CR, a transit country of minor importance, the most pressing migration threats are not associated directly with the migration crisis itself, but from its mid- to long-term consequences considered within a European context. Most importantly, these threats stem from the impossibility of organising the integration of a large number of culturally different foreigners into European society, which leads to the formation of closed and hostile communities.

No international trafficking network organising the transit of migrants operates in the CR. Although EUROPOL identified organised criminal groups that organised the transfer of migrants between selected European countries, the cases recorded in the CR were few and far between – mostly either lone migrants or small criminal groups offering limited transportation and services. The alteration of migrant courses to include the CR is a potential threat. No such changes took place in 2015. The number of transiting foreigners was significantly reduced through the thorough implementation of registration procedures, where government authorities maintained that those refugees who have not requested asylum in the CR are illegal immigrants.

In the short-term, it can be expected that the migration policies of Germany, Austria, and other countries will shift towards the reactionary, thus taking an approach similar to the Czech one. These changes, as well a

potential tightening of measures on the Austrian and German borders, will however only have a short-term effect on the situation and will not influence the low popularity of the CR among migrants.

### Illegal Migration across the External Schengen Border

In 2015, 240 persons were reported by way of the “Událost” IS as migrating illegally across the external Schengen border of the CR. Most were travelling into the CR (194 persons, i.e. 80.8%). Apart from 3 persons, all were detected at Václav Havel Airport in Prague.

The majority were Russians (47 persons), refugees as per the 1951 convention (38 persons – mostly travelling from the United Kingdom without visas), Ukrainians (32 persons), Albania (21 persons), and Turkey (11 persons). A total of 4 EU citizens were found to be crossing the external Schengen border illegally.

70 persons presented an irregular travel document during a border check, which is 23 persons (9%) more than the previous year more than in the previous year. Most were Ukrainians (21 persons), Albanians (16 persons) – who were most frequently detected travelling out of the CR to the United Kingdom. Out of a total of 82 detected irregular travel documents, there were 46 passports and 36 IDs. These irregular documents were “Romanian” (28), “Polish” (8), “Greek” (6) and “Italian” (6).

### Illegal Residence

In the category of illegal resident, **8 323 foreigners** have been apprehended in 2015. This was **markedly more than in the previous year, by 3 682 persons**. The annual comparison highlights a fundamental change in **control activities** (5 394 persons), where a significant increase has been recorded, by 3 479 persons (i.e. 181.7%). The reason for this number is, primarily, the higher number of apprehensions of migrants transiting through the CR.

Syrians formed the largest group apprehended during illegal residence (2 016 persons, 24.2% of the total number). They were

followed by Ukrainians (1 224 persons), Kuwaitis (588 persons), Afghanis (583 persons), and Iraqis (403 persons).

The annual comparison shows the **biggest increase** in the number of Syrians (+1 874 persons, + 1 319.7%), especially as a result of a high number of apprehensions of illegally transiting persons. The numbers also increased for Afghanis (+520 persons, +825.4%), Iraqis (+387 persons, +2 418.8%) and Pakistanis (+256 persons, +1 280%).

Migrants transiting through the CR usually enter its territory illegally from Austria or Slovakia, with the intention of continuing further West, to Germany and Scandinavian countries. They use international train connections to cross borders. After measures have been implemented on selected high-risk train connections they switched to road traffic (buses and cars) and the services of traffickers. Illegal transit and migration in the CR **reached its peak between July and September**, after which it declined significantly. **This development was influenced** most certainly by measures taken by the EU/Schengen states to counter the unprecedented pressure of illegal migration, e.g. continuous or regular border checks, the building of border fences, setting up transition zones, etc.

Among EU citizens, illegal migration is dominated by Slovaks, with 99 persons being apprehended for the reporting period, accounting for 61.9% of the total number of 160 apprehended EU citizens. The vast majority are cases where EU citizens have been issued an administrative expulsion (or a criminal expulsion) and have failed to leave or have re-entered the CR (149 persons).

Illegal migration is linked to the **abuse of asylum procedures**. Many foreigners that do not leave the CR within the prescribed period present themselves at the reception centre for foreigners at Zastávka u Brna (or another unit of the PCR) and apply for international protection. Some foreigners do so promptly after illegally entering the CR. A total of 237 foreigners who have requested asylum were found to be illegal residents. Most often, they were Cubans (88 persons) and Ukrainians (72 persons). IS lustration has shown that 75 of these people have previously requested international protection in the CR, but it was not granted.

A further 1 447 people have been found to have asked for international protection in another EU member state. In comparison to 2014 (253 persons), this number has grown significantly (+ 1 194 persons). Greater numbers of such migrants were first apprehended in the 4<sup>th</sup> quarter of 2014, and this trend continued in 2015. These persons were either transiting illegally through the CR on their way to Germany, or they presented themselves at the reception centre for foreigners Zastávka u Brna. Most often they had already requested asylum in Hungary (1 161 persons, 80.2%) and Austria (155 persons, 10.7%). As regards nationalities, they were most often from Syria (504 persons, 34.8%), Kosovo (183 persons), Afghanistan (162), Pakistan (141), Bangladesh (82), and Iraq (68).

Irregular travel documents were presented by 234 illegal residents. This accounted for a **significant annual increase**, by 120 persons (+105.3%). This concerned mostly Ukrainians (80 persons), Somalis (41 persons), and Syrians (40 persons). 247 irregular documents were detected (of which 157 IDs and 90 passports). In most cases, irregular EU documents were presented (228 documents, 92.3%), of which most were Romanian (73), Italy (57), Lithuania (18), and Bulgaria (14). Most documents were entirely forged, followed by genuine documents that had been altered (i.e. replaced pages, photographs etc.)

## **Decisions on Administrative Expulsion**

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In 2015, **3 009 foreigners** (+860, +40%) **holding a final administrative expulsion decision** were recorded in the CIS information system. As in the previous year, the most numerous group of foreigners represented in this category were Ukrainians (1 243 persons, i.e. 41.3%), who also accounted for the most marked increase (+428 persons, i.e. +52.5%). They were followed by Syrians (237 persons, i.e. 7.9%), whose numbers increased due to illegal transit migration (+212 persons, i.e. +848%). They were followed by the Vietnamese (135 persons, i.e. 4.5%, -17 persons, i.e. -11.2%), Kuwaiti (115 persons, i.e. 3.8%, -28 persons, i.e. -19.6%), and Russians (114 persons, i.e. 3.8%, -8 persons, i.e. -6.6%).

Apart from the high annual increase in the number of administratively expelled Ukrainians

and Syrians, significant increases were recorded also in the case of Iraqis (84 persons, +81 persons, i.e. +2 700%), Afghanis (83 persons, +76 persons, i.e. +1 085.7%), Kosovars (87 persons, +57 persons, i.e. +190%) and Moldovans (85 persons, +52 persons, i.e. +157.6%). Nationals of Syria, Iraq, Afghanistan, and Kosovo were apprehended for illegal transit migration.

The greatest decline in comparison to 2014 concerned Libyans (98 persons, -130 persons, i.e. 57%). Nationals of Libya and Kuwait were apprehended mainly in connection to overstaying their visas in the course of spa treatments.

### **Decisions on the Obligation to Leave the Country**

In 2015, 2 630 decisions on the obligation to leave the territory of the CR were issued. This accounted for an annual increase by 2 301 decisions, or by 699.4%. This increase was caused by a high number of persons apprehended during illegal transit migration through the CR.

### **Facilitating Illegal Migration**

In 2015, police officers apprehended **168 persons that were facilitating illegal migration**. In comparison to 2014, this number increased by 37 persons (i.e. +28.2%). Most frequently, these were Czechs (40 persons, i.e. 23.8%), followed by Syrians (23 persons), who often had legal residence in an EU/Schengen member state (Sweden, Germany, Belgium, Denmark, etc.), and Hungarians (15 persons). Further nationalities included Sweden (12 persons, where an Arabic ethnicity was supposed due to their names) and Iraq (10 persons). As compared to 2014, when facilitating illegal migration consisted mainly of procuring false residency permits, fraudulent invitations to the country, and so forth, **in 2015 the prevalent form of facilitating illegal migration consisted in aiding in the illegal crossing of the state borders** (118 persons, i.e. 70.2%, +104 persons, i.e. +742.9%). In most cases, the perpetrators were drivers who transported people primarily from Syria, Afghanistan, Pakistan, Iraq, and Kosovo.

### **Illegal Migration and Organised Crime**

From the point of view of the Unit or Detecting Organised Crime (UDOC), significant changes took place in 2015 with regards to illegal migration as compared to the previous year – both in terms of the number of illegal migrants apprehended in the CR and the modus operandi of the perpetrators in this field.

Organisers of illegal migration operate in the source countries and primarily in Turkey and in Greece. It is here that, after paying the requested sum, migrants are instructed on their journey across the external Schengen border to their destination country. Within the mentioned migration wave, migrants transit through the CR via international train connections, bus lines, and personal and commercial vehicles (cars, trucks), driven either by EU citizens or foreigners with residence permits in an EU member state. In a number of cases, they are relatives of the migrants and already have residence permits in one of the destination countries (Germany, France, the United Kingdom, Scandinavian countries). Most illegal migrants apprehended in the CR do not have personal identification documents and claim to be Syrians, wanting to take advantage of the current situation in certain Western European countries where, as Syrians, they have a better chance of reaching their destination. Migrants also use forged Syrian or European documents. The migrants are well informed – information regarding the high risk of transiting through the CR was registered among them.

In 2015, it has been confirmed again that international foreign organised criminal groups are active in the CR, taking part in the production and distribution of forged or altered personal identification documents. There are intended either for legalising migrants that have entered the EU or are sent via various channels to third countries, wherefrom they are used to enter the EU. In some cases, genuine Czech documents are sent abroad, where they are altered by organised criminal groups and further disseminated, especially in connection with the current migration wave.

Another form of illegal migration (facilitating illegal residence in the CR) is the fraudulent manipulation of the results of language tests (level A1 Czech exam) linked to corruption.



Passing the language test is one of the conditions for obtaining permanent residency in the CR. The main organisers of this criminal activity are Czechs, usually employees of language schools. The middlemen are usually Vietnamese, Ukrainian, and Russian.

## Security Aspects of Migration

Apart from dealing with migration in general at the international and national level, it is necessary to bear in mind the security aspects of migration – the radicalization of society caused by, for example, Islamophobic or anti-immigration groupings and the incitation of hatred towards refugees or Muslims, or the risk of emergence of socially excluded communities or the risk of terrorist attacks in the CR. The Mol, in cooperation with the PCR and intelligence services, is studying the topic intensively.

## Measures

Complete information on the measures in the area of migration can be found in the Report on the Situation in the Area of Migration and Alien Integration in the CR in 2015.

The solution to the issue of irregular documents is the establishment of a central workplace will be established at the Directorate of the Alien Police Service, the creation of information exchange channels (since irregular documents may be detected *in situ* by alien police, order police, traffic police, or the UDOC) and the creation of a central database that will serve as a knowledge base for both analytical and expert work aiming to detect counterfeiting centres. Ensuring these tasks is crucial during the first stages of the workplace's functioning. In the second phase, it is important to focus on training civil servants working with documents. The National Centre for Checking Documents will start work on 1 July 2016.

With a view to minimising the effects of illegal migration from Austria and Slovakia, the Minister of the Interior decided to strengthen, as of 17 July 2015, the measures taken along border areas and known migration routes. Alongside the Alien and Border Police Services, the Order Police and the CPIS CR joined in these efforts. These measures were alleviated starting on 22 October 2015 following the

implementation of measures in Austria, Germany, and Hungary (reintroduction of border controls, increased number of checks etc.).

Based on the decision of the national EMPACT coordinator, the CR joined the EMPACT project for illegal migration in September 2015. In October 2015, it contributed to drafting the operational action plan for 2016, taking part in several planned activities linked to facilitating illegal migration and forging documents. Meetings took place between the Visegrad 4 countries to discuss the issue of illegal migration, as well as meetings of the Salzburg Forum states, where information was exchanged relating to the field of fighting illegal migration, current trends and *modi operandi* of organised crime in the field, and further cooperation as regards exchanging operative information was agreed upon.

In 2015, an international organised group of immigrant traffickers was detected by a Joint Investigation Team (JIT – CR, Belgium, UK, Germany). The group organised the transport of illegal migrants mostly from Albania, Syria, Macedonia, and Kosovo across Turkey, Greece, Bulgaria or Serbia through the CR and Germany into Belgium, where the migrants were hidden for a short time before being transported into France and then via the Eurotunnel across the La Manche to their destination country – the United Kingdom.

## Readmission Policy

In 2015, the Mol continued negotiating bilateral readmission agreements. The CR has readmission agreements with 15 countries – all its neighbours, and Hungary, Slovenia, Croatia, Moldova, Bulgaria, Romania, Armenia, Switzerland, Vietnam, Canada, and Kosovo. Agreements have been signed with France and Kazakhstan, but have not yet entered into force. The priority for 2015 was to negotiate a readmission agreement with Mongolia (expert meetings continued by mail). The agreement with Uzbekistan (approved by the government in 2014) is ready to be signed.

Apart from bilateral agreements, the CR is also bound by readmission agreements negotiated by the EU. Currently, 17 agreements are in place – with Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Montenegro, Hong Kong,

Macedonia, Moldova, Russia, Pakistan, Serbia, Sri Lanka, Macao, Ukraine, Georgia, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Turkey, and Cape Verde. These agreements presume that individual member states will negotiate a relevant implementation protocol with the third countries in question. In the beginning of 2015 (1 January 2015), the readmission protocol with Ukraine came into force. In January 2015, the Minister of the Interior approved, with permission from the government, the readmission protocol to the agreement with Georgia, and the signature is expected to take place in 2016. Readmission protocols to agreements with Macedonia, Armenia, Azerbaijan, and Turkey.

## Migration Policy

The implementation of 3 projects initiated in previous years continued in 2015. These projects are aimed at employees transferred within companies, localised employees of companies, and statutory organs of foreign investors (Fast Track and Welcome Package for Investors, providing speedy processing of residence and work permits) and foreign students with scholarships (speedy procedure granting residence permits to foreigners – students from third countries).

As of 1 May 2015, the target group of the Welcome Package for Investors migration project was expanded to include citizens of China, India, and Russia and the closest family members of employees transferred within companies without regard to their citizenship.

On 9 November 2015, by GR no. 912, the new pilot project Special Procedures for Highly Qualified Employees from Ukraine was approved and started, accelerating the process of migration for work of certain persons from Ukraine. The project is managed by the MFA in cooperation with the Mol, the MIT, and the MLSA.

The implementation of the “Agreement between the Ministry of the Interior of the CR and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the CR on Seconding Liaison Officers for Migration and Documents to Embassies of the CR”, of 13 February 2009, continued to be implemented. In 2015, liaison officers for migration and documents – police officers – were present at Czech Embassies in Kosovo (Priština), Nigeria

(Abuja), Ukraine (Kyiv and Lvov), Turkey (Istanbul), Serbia (Beograd), Hungary (Budapest), and Greece (Athens). Liaison officers – Mol employees – were dispatched to Ukraine (Kyiv), Vietnam (Hanoi), Turkey (Ankara), Greece (Athens), Macedonia (Skopje), Hungary (Budapest), and Iraq (Erbil). Some of the new tasks the liaison officers performed concerned the migration wave, consisting mainly of monitoring the situation on migration routes. More detailed information on the implementation of the agreement will be included in the Report on the Situation in the Area of Migration in 2015.

## Migration Policy Strategy

On 29 July 2015, the government approved, via GR no. 621, the Migration Policy Strategy of the CR and the Migration Communication Strategy of the CR. The document defines the key principles of the Czech migration policy, sets goals in the given field and provides specific tools to attain them. The strategy is divided into 7 thematic modules, relating to specific crucial principles. Apart from national security, as the transversal element, the strategy includes the following themes:

- The integration of foreigners.
- Illegal migration and return policies.
- International protection.
- The external dimension of migration, i.e. humanitarian assistance.
- The free movement of people within the EU and the Schengen area.
- Legal migration.
- International obligations of the CR in the field of migration.

The implementation of the strategy is being overseen by the **Coordinating Body for Border Protection and Migration**. This permanent interministerial body now meets also at the highest governmental level – ministers – under the chairmanship of the minister of the interior, alongside its original level – selected deputy ministers.

## **VISAPOINT (Internet Registration of Applicants for Residence Permits)**

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The VISAPOINT system enables residence permit applicants to automatically book slots for submitting their applications, without the intervention of the staff of Czech embassies or the MFA. Its implementation was the result of a growing interest in applying for residency permits in the CR.

GR no. 1205/2009 on the suspension of the acceptance of applications for long-term visas at selected embassies – assessment of the situation and further measures, continued to be effective. A limited acceptance of applications for long-term visas is, in accordance with this resolution, implemented via technical setting of the VISAPOINT system in Moldova, Mongolia, Vietnam, Uzbekistan, and Ukraine.

An increase in attacks on the VISAPOINT system was registered in 2015. These were primarily DOS (Denial of Service) attacks, with signs of DDOS (Distributed Denial of Service) attacks on the VISAPOINT server located in Russia and Ukraine, alternatively from various proxy servers. The aim of these attacks was to limit the functionality and accessibility of VISAPOINT. In response to these attacks, an automatic blocking of the most taxing IP addresses was introduced via a special HTTP module. Furthermore, after consultations with the SIS, the Google captcha codes were changed.

## **Integration of Foreigners**

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The number of third-country nationals holding residence permits in the CR continued to grow in 2015. They accounted for more than 2/3 of all registered third-country nationals in the CR. The MoI, as coordinator of the integration policy, drafted and submitted to the government the “Steps in Implementing the Updated Strategy on Integration of Foreigners in 2016”.

The MoI continued to focus primarily on supporting the transfer of responsibility for integration policies to the regional and local levels of government. In 2015, regional Centres for the Support of Integration of Foreigners provided services to foreigners in 13 regions. The centres are part of a project financed mainly from EU funds. In June 2015, the financial support from EU funds for the integration of

third-country nationals ended, however it was not possible to ensure financing from the new, follow-up Asylum, Migration and Integration Fund. Due to this fact many centres had to scale down their activities and in some cases faced the threat of closure.

A total of 10 projects were implemented in cities and municipal districts in 2015 in order to ease tensions between foreigners and the majority population and to encourage integration at the local level, with the aim of supporting foreigner integration (Havlíčkův Brod, Teplice, Prague 3, 4, 7, 9, 12, 13, 14 and Libuš). These projects contributed to the activation of local authorities in solving local issues in the field of foreigner integration and the relations between foreigners and the majority population, and in coordinating activities within complex projects and calming overall relations. In October 2015, Prague 13 organised the 7<sup>th</sup> National Conference “Good Practices in Integrating Foreigners at the Local Level”, under the auspices of the Minister of the Interior. The number of local authorities that are interested in continuing the project in 2016 is growing. The MoI also supported a number of NGO projects in the field of foreigner integration.

Information was provided to foreigners using three main communication channels: telephone, email, and the official and regularly updated web page [www.mvcr.cz/cizinci](http://www.mvcr.cz/cizinci). Testing continued during day-long adaptation-integration courses for foreigners new to the CR. The project providing assistance to foreigners and interpretation in residency offices continued. Documents helping potential migrants prepare for their journey were disseminated in their home countries, with aim of spreading awareness and preventing risky behaviour and thereby the loss of legal residency in the CR.

The web page [www.cizinci.cz](http://www.cizinci.cz), managed by the MLSA in cooperation with the MoI, offers a range of useful information, for example on the possibilities of financing projects in the field of supporting foreigner integration or on ongoing projects. Publications are also available for download.

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The CA CR has taken part in special measures related to the so-called migration crisis, which

consisted of checking vehicles and persons in border regions, in cooperation with the PCR. A total of 241 illegal immigrants have been apprehended by the CA CR in the whole CR in 2015.

In 2015, the CA CR completed 911 (-69) checks of employment of foreigners, where infringements were found in 537 (-5). CA CR officers checked 1 769 (-356) foreigners from third countries, of which 228 (-146) were found to be suspected of illegal work. Furthermore, CA CR officers checked 2 486 (-601) EU nationals for the purpose of verifying compliance with reporting obligations by employers. Reporting obligations were not fulfilled in 1 375 (-754) cases involving both types of foreigners.

Two regular meetings (the 37<sup>th</sup> and the 38<sup>th</sup>) of the **Interministerial Body for Combating Illegal Employment of Foreigners**, for which the MLSA is responsible, were held in 2015. Information was given, inter alia, on current inspection activities of member institutions and on the Innovation to Prevent Work Exploitation of EU Citizens project (focused on Bulgarian nationals and managed by the MLSA). The membership of the body was also addressed (the General Financial Directorate, the Confederation for Trade and Transport of the CR, and the Office of the Government of the CR joined as new members), as well as a possible new content focus, especially in connection with and based on the preparation of the European Platform to Improve Cooperation in Prevention of Undeclared Work. In November 2015, the establishment and first meeting of the Revision of Informing Obligations of Employers and Possibilities for Government Authorities to Share and Use this Information with Regards to the Fight against Human Trafficking and Illegal Work took place.

### 2.3.3 Organised Crime

The most important organised criminal groups (OCGs) operating in the CR are traditionally divided into Russian-speaking, Asian, and local (Czech), although some of the monitored OCGs are characterised by other ethnic features (Albanian, Nigerian, Romanian, Bulgarian etc.). Many of the known and traditionally monitored OCGs characterised by

The **State Labour Inspectorate** continued its inspections in 2015, with the purpose of detecting and eliminating illegal work within the framework of the project **“Efficient System of Employment, Inspections, and Eliminating Illegal Employment in the CR”**, which is financed by the ESF Human Resources and Employment Operational Programme.

The State Labour Inspectorate carried out 9 743 inspections in 2015 in the field of **complying with the stipulations of Act no. 435/2004 Coll., on employment, aimed specifically at illegal employment**. Illegal employment was detected during 417 inspections. Out of a total number of 3 093 persons illegally working in the CR, 1 759 of them were citizens of the CR. A total of 1 037 were third country nationals, and 297 were EU citizens.

As compared to 2014, an increase in the number of illegally employed third country nationals and EU citizens was recorded. In most cases, the illegally employed foreigners were nationals of Ukraine and Vietnam.

In 2015, the State Labour Inspectorate issued 84 fines for **enabling illegal employment** in connection with **illegal employment of third-country nationals**, amounting to 10 061 000 CZK. Of these, fines amounting to 4 954 000 CZK are final. A further 108 fines have been suggested or are being processed. Foreigners (third-country nationals) were issued 6 fines amounting to 93 000 CZK for the offence of **working illegally**, all fine are final.

In 2015, the State Labour Inspectorate continued to focus on **inspecting employment agencies and their clients** – carrying out 452 inspections of employment agencies. Fines were issued amounting to 1 719 000 CZK.

distinct ethnic features are highly specialised (pick-pocketing, drug trafficking, illegal migration, human trafficking, tax evasion, credit card fraud etc.). In 2015, the importance of Balkan OCGs has grown so much that it was necessary to start working on them as ethnically distinct groups.

As in previous years, the most important OCGs retained their international connections in 2015. This was especially true for Russian-speaking OCGs operating in the CR, which are an integral part of bigger transnational or international criminal organisations. This can also be said of Balkan OCGs operating in the CR. As regards Asian OCGs, they have shown a strong capacity for criminal cooperation in the entire area of Central Europe, where they took advantage of the free movement of goods, finances, and services and the absence of physical control of their movement stemming from the rules of the Schengen area in order to commit economic crime.

Asian OCGs have continued to cooperate with distant regions in Asia. In 2015, the most important OCGs in the CR were known to conduct illegal activities in other countries (both inside and outside the EU). Local OCGs used destinations abroad to legalise proceeds from crime, as well as to cover the true nature of their relations to legal persons through which they committed illegal activities. In 2015, the specificity of local OCGs, which differs from that of other, ethnic OCGs, was observed, where local OCGs are usually structured as loose networks without a strict hierarchy or limited membership.

In 2015, monitored OCGs did not shift away from economic crime (rigging tenders and sales of public property, VAT evasion, leasing or credit fraud, etc.), although traditionally, Asian and Balkan OCGs commit a high rate of illegal activity related to the illegal production and dissemination of narcotic and psychotropic substances.

In 2015, all monitored ethnic OCGs (Czech, Balkan, Russian, Asian) showed signs of continuing to infiltrate central and local government authorities as well as the judicial system through corruption. Apart from the traditional bribing of lower civil servants, customs or police officers, the most important OCGs increasingly tried to penetrate the legislative process – both at the regional and central (governmental, parliamentary) level.

There was very serious case of an attempt of OCGs to penetrate, via corruption, a very important unit of the PCR with nationwide powers. The continuing low transparency of tendering for public contracts met in 2015 with a

highly above-average drawing of public funds (the final drawing of funds from EU Structural Funds) led to even lower transparency.

Even in 2015, no significant progress was made in weakening the trend of appointing persons (civil servants) with the purpose of influencing public procurement and the allocation of grants on the basis of a shortlist of pre-selected members of political parties, who were also loyal to OCGs that organised these activities.

As in previous years, the exploitation of important tools (other than that of appointing loyal persons to key positions) continued in 2015. These tools included chains of onshore companies with related ownership structures, starting in “pseudo tax havens” within the EU (Netherlands, UK, Cyprus) and ending in offshore companies registered in bona fide tax havens (Cayman Islands etc.). This technique has essentially entirely replaced the system of certified bearer shares, thus making it impossible to identify the real owners.

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Most of the monitored Balkan OCGs had a transnational or international outreach, where the CR was not always the centre of their activities in Central Europe (it was more often Germany). Another, obvious, centre of Balkan OCGs was the region of their home countries. Most monitored Balkan OCGs, however, did not restrict membership to that of Balkan ethnicity, but included a surprising number of Czechs (both naturalised and ethnic) at the middle and lower organisational levels. For these OCGs, the CR serves primarily as a place to legalise proceeds from crime, particularly the illegal production and dissemination of narcotic and psychotropic substances – even though this activity (in the case of Balkan OCGs) takes place mainly outside the CR.

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As regards the activities of Russian-speaking OCGs, 2015 saw the continuation of trends from 2014. The Ukrainian-Russian crisis and the related sanctions imposed by the EU and the USA with regards to specific legal and physical persons from Russia continued to be foundation for the development of Russian-speaking OCGs. The fact that the situation hadn't changed in 2015 and that the assumption that it would continue in the following years was justified,

caused the change in the concept of committing crime by Russian-speaking OCGs. 2015 saw a massive increase in the demand for any form of legal residence or citizenship of any of the EU member states, via fraudulent methods such as amending personal data, complete identity changes, etc. Throughout 2015, OCGs shifted their activities to this area, as it was turning out to be extremely profitable even in the long-term. As compared to 2014, the number of violent and property crimes committed by Caucasian ethnic OCGs rose. The wealthiest parts of the CR continue to register organised criminal activity committed by Caucasian OCGs focused on stealing luxury goods.

The Vietnamese community continued to dominate the field of Asian OCGs operating in the CR, maintaining its decisive control over criminal activities committed within the Asian community in the CR. OCGs comprised of Vietnamese nationals show an extraordinary level of stability over the long-term, which includes the stability of their traditional local power-centres led by known criminal authorities (the main one in Prague and several in the regions). In 2015, these centres remained connected to significant Vietnamese markets and there is suspicion of the involvement of the Vietnamese Embassy in Prague.

The most important activities of Vietnamese OCGs in 2015 continued to include non-compliance with tax obligations (tax evasion on both direct and indirect taxes) and evasion on customs duties when importing goods from

outside the EU (especially from China). This criminal activity has been described repeatedly and its intensity remains unchanged. In 2015, sober estimates as to the scope of tax evasion caused by Asian OCGs remained at tens of billions of CZK per year. The artificial reduction of the value of goods (via forged documents) when importing into the EU continued, resulting in the declaring and paying of significantly lower import duties, as well as using front companies in order to evade VAT and income tax from both physical and legal persons, continued. As in previous years, the key point of all these activities was the so-called DICH VU HAI QUAN – “declaring service”.

As per the findings of the ICSP, the number of so-called external contributors to OCGs is rising. In 2015, expert estimates claimed that core members of OCGs accounted for slightly more than half of all members, whilst slightly less than one half is accounted for by external contributors. These people provide services, inter alia, linked to logistics, accommodation, paperwork, legal assistance, but also legalisation of proceeds from crime and forging of documents. Foreigners play an important role in criminal activity – accounting for approximately half of all OCG members, with the highest number being Vietnamese, Albanians, Ukrainians, and Russians. Their main activities are the production and dissemination of narcotic and psychotropic substances and financial crime (fraud).

### 2.3.4 Drug Crime

In the field of illegal drug trade, the most important and most serious trend remains that of a growing demand for methamphetamine and the related increase in the volume, commercialisation, and organisation of its production. A significantly higher price of methamphetamine abroad continues to influence activities of OCGs in the CR in the field of mass production and distribution abroad. The demand for methamphetamine is growing particularly in border areas.

The state of drug crime reflects the development in the number of people addicted to narcotic and psychotropic substance. According to current estimates, there are nearly

48 000 problem drug users in the CR, of which more than 36 000 are addicted to methamphetamine and 11 000 are addicted to opiates (heroin and substitute preparations based on buprenorphine – Subutex, Subuxone, etc.).

A directly related problem is that of drug crime, i.e. criminal activity committed by addicts under the influence of narcotic and psychotropic substances, or for the purpose of obtaining these substances. Expert estimates claim that problem drug users account for at least one third of all perpetrators, committing primarily property crime.

The highest concentration of registered primary drug crimes is in large municipal agglomerations (Prague, Ostrava, Brno), in Central and Western Bohemia and in North Moravia. As opposed to the previous year, 2015 saw the highest increase in primary drug crime in Cheb, Opava, Kroměříž and Žďár nad Sázavou. The trade in narcotic and psychotropic substances in its most serious forms (mass production, import, export) is traditionally dominated by foreigners (Vietnamese, Kosovo Albanians, Nigerians, Turks), while Czechs take part in distribution and production.

In 2015, Vietnamese OCGs continued to shift their focus from growing marihuana, which formed the core of their criminal activities in previous years, to the production and distribution of methamphetamine. The long-term cause for this development is caused by the concurrence of several factors. The most important factor is the higher and faster profitability of this criminal activity when considering the volume of production and transportation (lower demands for latent transportation). Another factor are the significantly lower demands for space and energy, meaning that perpetrators do not have to rent large estates with a sufficient electricity, and can make do with one or two rooms in any building. One of the long-term advantages is that, as opposed to marihuana, the production of methamphetamine is highly mobile, because a production laboratory can be set up, used for production, and consequently moved within two days, while marihuana needs several weeks to months.

The supply of so-called hard drugs remains the domain of street sales; hard drugs are being openly offered via the so-called “darknet”, i.e. latent activity on the internet. In the CR, the sale of drugs via the darknet remains a fringe phenomenon, and the number of Czech drug sellers in the darknet environment has decreased in the last year. This could have been caused, firstly, by ongoing criminal proceedings, which do not have to be related to darknet sales (when a seller was apprehended on the street, for example, or was prosecuted for another crime), or, secondly, by several successful operations of foreign police forces (such as when the Dutch police apprehended the owner of an online shop with drugs). It is also possible that,

after the arrest of the operator of the “Silk Road” portal in 2013 and the consequent dismantling of the “Black Market Reloaded”, “Silk Road 2” and other portals, and following the extensive tunnelling of the “Sheep Market” porta, drug trading via the darknet lost its potential for many users, due to the fact that one of the principal tenets of its functioning had been breached – that of mutual trust. In 2015, the NDS took part in several joint international projects focused on drug trade and other illegal trades in the darknet environment.

### **Crime Related to Methamphetamine**

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The production, organisation, and commercialisation of **methamphetamine** continued to grow in 2015. The situation on the local market was significantly negatively influenced by the demand for this drug in neighbouring countries – causing the underestimation of the activities of OCGs. Mass demand by users in Germany continues to grow and a similar situation is developing in Austria. The number of detected laboratories fell in 2015.

The trend of sophisticated moving of laboratories within rented properties was observed in 2015. Perpetrators often change production facilities, renting family homes or storage spaces where they produce several batches before leaving the contaminated spaces. In order to lower the risk of detection even further, perpetrators move parts of the production to Poland.

As regards the mode of production, the conversion of pseudoephedrine into methamphetamine via the so-called iodophosphorus “Czech method” prevails in the CR. Medical products containing pseudoephedrine, illegally imported from abroad, continue to be the main precursors used in the illegal production of methamphetamine in the CR. As regards importing medical products containing pseudoephedrine, the legislation adopted in Poland and effective as of 1 July 2015, regulating the sale of these medical products, has not yet shown significant results. Seizures of pills continue, especially of a drug called CIRRUS. A total of 644 000 pills were seized in 2015. Imports of these medical products continue for instance from Bulgaria, where drugs are often

smuggled from Turkey, and from there into Poland and the CR. The production and trade in methamphetamine is spread across the CR, being most significant in areas bordering with Germany and Austria, where it caters to the mass demand of foreign users.

### **Crime Related to Marihuana**

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Illegal trade in **marihuana** fell slightly in 2015. The consumption of cannabis drugs continues to be covered primarily by local production, however, the number of detected growrooms and the volume of detected plants and dried marihuana, which have been progressively rising since 2007, are beginning to drop. The decrease in the volume of non-technical cannabis grown industrially indoors began to manifest itself after police action targeted at growshop owners and managers, which were a significant source of technologies for growers. Investors continue to abandon the setting up of industrial growrooms, favouring several smaller growrooms with a growing capacity of 300 – 500 plants, thus lowering the risk of detection. A single investor can thus invest in several smaller growrooms alongside other “shareholders”. In case one growroom is detected, the investor loses only a percentage of her investment, i.e. profit.

In the area of “indoor” cannabis cultivation, the legal import of technologies required for indoor cannabis cultivation remains an adverse criminogenic factor. These technologies are imported from the Netherlands and the UK, and companies selling them are often involved in illegal cannabis cultivation and the consequent production and distribution of marihuana.

### **Crime Related to Cocaine and Heroin**

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In the CR, **cocaine** remains the drug of choice for wealthier people living in agglomerations. It is becoming more available through pricing and competition of methamphetamine, but its consumption quality remains relatively low thanks to massive dilution. In 2015, large cocaine shipments were detected in the CR; nevertheless investigation has confirmed that this was a logistical error and that the shipments were not intended for the

Czech illegal market. The CR is not an important destination country for the cocaine market.

Cocaine trafficking and distribution in the CR remains controlled by Western African OCGs, especially those comprised of Nigerian nationals. Due to the high number of economic migrants from Nigeria into more developed countries, these criminals have a worldwide OCG network. They take part in illegal transport of cocaine into the EU as well as in its consequent distribution. Cocaine is transported from South America into and within the EU via couriers, who transport the drug in their digestive tracts, genitals, luggage in amounts ranging from .5 to 5 kg. Individuals from Southern and Eastern Europe are hired as couriers, mostly from the Balkans and Baltic countries, who usually come from socially weak backgrounds and for whom a reward of several thousand Euros represents a lucrative income. Activities of Western African OCGs continue in the area of importing cocaine into the CR via mail, where the cocaine is usually cleverly hidden in other good, which makes its detection more difficult. Last year, a case was recorded where a courier was attempting to import cocaine dissolved in wine bottles into the CR from Peru.

In 2015, the situation in the area of **heroin** remained different in the CR as compared to many other EU countries, where the overproduction of heroin in Afghanistan results in a relatively clean drug being available on the market. The Czech heroin market is characterised by a very low quality of heroin being offered via street sales, and the misuse of opium-based medical products, especially Subutex, but also Fentanyl and increasingly Vendalu Retard.

In the area of heroin trafficking and distribution in the CR, Albanian OCGs, especially those comprised of Kosovo and Macedonian Albanians, remained prevalent. The tendency to supply the Czech heroin market via smaller shipments (up to 10 kg) that are then diluted in the CR continued throughout 2015. Part of the heroin is then smuggled into other EU countries. Ethnic Albanians release the diluted heroin (purity remain at below 5 % of diacetylmorphine) into the Czech distribution network, comprised mainly of Vlach Roma and local drug addicts.



## New Psychoactive Substances

On the European scale, the problem of **new psychoactive substances** is perceived very seriously. Certain substances are already so established in the community of users that they are no longer considered as new psychoactive substances, but are categorised as classical drugs. In the CR, as in other EU countries, the popularity of new synthetic and stimulation drugs is growing. Seizures of these substances by the NDS and the CA CR testify that new substances continue appearing on the Czech market that are not, despite their obvious toxicological effects, being placed on the list of narcotic and psychotropic substances and poisons, as per the law, with sufficient flexibility. This significantly reduces the capacities of law enforcement authorities in detecting and prosecuting related crimes.

In the field of new synthetic drugs, detectives of the NDS documented and seized, inter alia, 2 077g of UR-144, 400 trips of 5-MeO-aMT, 1 001g of ethylon, 1 016g of  $\alpha$ -PVP and 311g of 4-chloroethcathinone in the course of 2015. The CA CR seized, for example, 11kg of AMB CHMICA being imported from China. Under the conditions set by the Criminal Code, these substances can only be charged within the terms of the offence of promoting drug use as per Sec. 287 of the CC.

## Anabolics

In the course of 2015, no significant changes took place in the field of the illegal production and dissemination of substances with a hormonal effect in the CR, as compared to the Report of the NDS of the CPIS for 2014.

Based on monitoring of the internet, slight changes have occurred only in the structure and functioning of the trade in anabolic steroids via the internet, mostly in connection with people involved with the sale of anabolic steroids at the lowest level. A slight increase in the activities of these persons was observed on all advertising servers linked to the sale of sports supplements or the popularisation of bodybuilding. This increase copies the activity of these persons on social media. On the other hand, practically no changes occurred in the area of selling anabolic steroids via internet shops. At the end of 2015,

Slovakia adopted an amendment to the Criminal Code, providing stricter provisions for dealing with anabolics (before the amendment, hormonal products from Slovakia were the main source for the Czech market). In 2016, therefore, these activities are expected to shift to the CR.

## Measures

A novelty in 2015 was the increase in the number of small laboratories producing heroin from Vendal Retard. In cooperation with the State Institute for Drug Control and its increased inspection activities, the informing of pharmacists, as well as the focus on this form of illegal drug production by the police, several important laboratories have been detected and the availability of heroin produced via this method fell.

Thanks to the continuous pressure of competent authorities in the CR in favour of taking appropriate measures, the availability of medical products containing pseudoephedrine in Poland was restricted in mid-2015. Their distribution is now possible only in pharmacies, to people older than 18 years, and in a quantity no higher than 1 package per person, with a higher amount requiring a doctor's prescription. In spite of this initiative, the measures remain only formal in many cases, and continue to be circumvented by some pharmacists, and it remains easy to obtain large quantities of these medical products for consequent drug production.

In the area of precursors, Government Directive no. 458/2013 Coll., on the list of primary and auxiliary substances and their annual limits, was amended, expanding the list to include precursors currently used in the production of methamphetamine. The amendment is effective as of 1 October 2015.

Practice revealed certain problematic issues of the new act on drug precursors, especially as regards the filling in of the "Declaration of the Buyer of Primary and Auxiliary Substances", which led to an amendment of the form (effective as of 24 December 2015). The main change is the obligatory identification of the person who physically receives the substances.

Other, narrower forms of cooperation in the fight against cross-border crime, including drug crime related to methamphetamine (referred to as Crystal in Germany) will be facilitated by the Czech-German Agreement on Police Cooperation, signed on 28 April 2015 (new regulation of cross-border pursuit and surveillance, new regulation of cooperation when protecting witnesses, handing over persons, transporting persons etc.). On 16 October 2015, in Nuremberg, the ministers of the interior signed a joint declaration on the cooperation of the CR and Bavaria in the field of public order and security, which is focused on fighting drug crime in border areas, on supporting joint investigation teams and the exchange of information.

In connection with the inclusion of the issue of illegal addictive substances and gambling into the anti-drug policy, the Government approved, in November 2015, the Action Plan for the Implementation of the National Anti-Drug Strategy for the Years 2015 – 2018 on Gambling, historically the first action plan to focus on this topic. Its priorities include: reducing illegal gambling, preventing of the development of problem gambling and increasing the availability of counselling and treatment programmes. At the end of the year, the Chamber of Deputies approved the amendment of the gambling act, which increases the rate of taxes to 23% for lotteries and 28% for gambling machines. A new act on gambling is in the legislative process, whose purpose it is to harmonise legislation with EU standards, introduce measures for fighting illegal gambling and pathological gambling. The government also approved the Action Plan for Reducing the Damages Caused by Alcohol in the CR for the Years 2015 – 2018 and the Action Plan for the Area of Tobacco Control in the CR for the Years 2015 – 2018. In connection to the alarming trend of increasing alcohol consumption by

children and minors, extensive inspections were carried out from October to December related to the ban on the sale of alcohol to persons under 18 – a total of 3 986 premises and 18 017 persons were inspected, 660 minors were found to be under the influence of alcohol.

In the field of international anti-drug policies, the preparation of the final document for UNGASS 2016, i.e. the Special Session of the General Assembly of the UN on drugs, which will take place in New York in April 2016, began in the autumn of 2015. This session is taking place after more than 15 years and should give direction to the anti-drug policies of member states.

The SSP draws attention to the important change in the field of prosecuting illegal dealings with narcotic and psychotropic substances, which was brought about by the new Government Directive no. 243/2015 Coll., of 14 September 2015. This directive is a reaction to current legislation, where the list of narcotic and psychotropic substances is no longer defined directly by Act no. 167/1998 Coll., on addictive substances, but is the subject of a Government Declaration. The purpose of this amendment is to allow a more flexible reaction to the occurrence of new and heretofore unknown substances whose effects are identical to or even more dangerous than those of “traditional drugs”, even though their chemical composition is different and does not therefore allow the efficient prosecution of their illegal handling. The aforementioned Government Directive introduced 19 new psychoactive substances to List 4 of Government Directive 463/2013 Coll. These concern particularly synthetic cannabinoids, opioids, and substances from the cathinone group.

### 2.3.5 Trafficking in Human Beings

No significant changes were registered in 2015 in comparison to the previous year in the area of trafficking in human beings (THB), both in terms of the purpose of THB and the modus operandi of its perpetrators. In the CR, THB was mainly committed for the purpose of sexual,

labour, and other forms of exploitation. The situation, structure, and dynamics of THB were therefore comparable to that of 2014. Violent manifestations, which served as a means for the perpetrators to achieve their demands or the obedience of the victims, remained marginal.

The conduct and behaviour of perpetrators was more sophisticated, and was confirmed by the prevalent use of deceit and abuse of addiction or error. It is also safe to say that THB, as observed in the CR, was not very different from THB in other EU member states.

In the course of 2015, local operative investigations and consequently international cooperation confirmed the increase, in the CR, of cases of women from socially and educationally weaker environments being purposefully sought out for so-called intentional, or fraudulent, marriages. Evaluative findings show that the organisation and formulation of demands of third-country nationals for the purpose of exploitation and in preparation for facilitating illegal migration via fraudulent marriages between EU citizens and third-country nationals took place primarily in the UK. Demands for women from the CR were placed primarily by men from Bangladesh and Pakistan.

In border areas of the South Bohemian region, where street prostitution was evident, especially in Dolní Dvořiště, Kaplice, České Velenice and Strážné, the shift of prostitutes from the street into night clubs where prostitution takes place was observed, and the number of night clubs rose annually by 20%. The activity of night clubs in border areas was significantly influenced by security measures implemented in the course of the year at border crossings (temporary checks), which affected the number of clients visiting these clubs – of whom 80% were foreigners from Austria and Germany. A higher number of prostitutes exported directly to clients in Austria was recorded. These prostitutes were mostly young women from the Roma community or young women from socially weaker families, usually addicted to drugs.

In cases of suspected THB for the purpose of labour or other exploitation, the typical modus operandi was that of previous years. According to findings of the PCR, “employment agencies” continued to be a key factor, or legal persons with permission from the MLSA to mediate work contracts. Confusing legislation with regards to employing foreigners proved to be a negative factor, especially as regards carrying out inspections by competent authorities (MLSA, MF).

Information was being gathered on the recruitment of homeless people and other

socially weak individuals for work in the UK. However, the suspects did not fulfil all the criteria of the crime of human trafficking, particularly the use of violence, the threat of violence or other severe injuries, or deceit, or the abuse of error, distress, or dependence. The victims did not inquire about their work or accommodation conditions in the UK beforehand – either with the suspects or with anyone else – and the life conditions that they were subjected to in the CR were their long-term standard and they were not therefore addressing an acute precarious situation. This is a continuing trend, where abuse of social benefits as well as credit fraud take place in the UK. In this field of illegal and criminal activities, the perpetrators were identified as people from the Roma community in the CR and in Slovakia.

## Measures

On 16 January 2015, the **Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons Especially Women and Children, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organised Crime** came into force in the CR. The ratification process of this Convention and its three Protocols has thus been completed (the Convention itself, and the remaining two Protocols had entered into force in the CR in 2013).

In 2015, the CR took steps to join the **Council of Europe Convention on Action against Trafficking in Human Beings**. The CR is the only EU member state that has not yet signed or ratified this Convention. The Convention is considered a key document in fighting THB at the international level. The added value of the Convention is a clear declaration that THB constitutes a breach of human rights that disrupts human integrity, and that it is therefore necessary to provide victims of THB a higher level of protection. What can also be highlighted is that the Convention establishes a monitoring mechanism in order to ensure that its parties will implement its provisions effectively (GRETA – Group of Experts on Action against THB).

The MoI continued implementing the **Support Programme for the Victims of Trafficking in Human Beings**. The Programme is

designed for victims of sexual and labour exploitation, to whom it offers legal, social, and health assistance, accommodation, and a dignified return to their home countries. Apart from its humanitarian aspect the Programme is also intended to provide relevant information on the criminal environment that may lead to detecting, punishing, and convicting perpetrators of THB.

In 2015, 4 victims of THB were included in the Programme. All were women, suspected of being victims of THB for the purpose of sexual exploitation and, in one case, labour exploitation. All victims consented to the transfer of reports for the purpose of investigating their cases to relevant PCR offices. Since 2003, a total of 190 victims of THB have been included into the Programme. A total of 94 voluntary returns have been carried out since 2003, of which 22 back to the CR.

The support of prevention activities, especially through field work, is an important part of the Programme. NGOs implemented 58 field trips for the purpose of finding and informing potential victims of THB in the entire CR. All of the abovementioned activities, implemented in 2015, amounted to a total cost of 1 126 108 CZK.

In connection with the PCR joining the EMPACT project, another Action Day took place in November 2015, under the code name Blue Amber, in the form of an EU-wide inspection activity. In the CR, it was carried out in Prague, in the South Bohemian region, the Plzeň region, the Ústí region, the Hradec Králové region, the South Moravian region, and the Moravian-Silesian region. 194 police officers took part in the activity. In its course, 450 persons were inspected in 46 night clubs, of which 148 were foreigners. Information exchange continues with relation to persons who have been found to

have connections to the criminal underworld. The activities took place under the auspices of Europol. Criminally relevant information, such as information on identification documents, was the focus of interest, visa types and numbers, and motor vehicles.

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The **Interministerial Coordination Group for the Fight against Trafficking in Human Beings** continued its activities in 2015. The group is chaired by the minister of the interior, as the person responsible for coordinating activities in the field of the fight against THB at the national level. In 2015, the Group held two meetings. These focused, inter alia, on new trends in relation to the UK being a destination country for victims coming from the CR, on measures against THB for the purpose of labour exploitation and on the assessment of the National Strategy to Fight Trafficking in Human Beings in the CR for the Years 2012 – 2015.

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At the EU level, the **informal group of national rapporteurs and equivalent mechanisms on trafficking in human beings** met twice in Brussels in 2015. In 2015, representatives of Eastern Partnership and South-Eastern Europe countries took part in these meetings, as well as representatives of national statistical offices. The following subjects were discussed: strengthening harmonisation of data reported to the EC, development in the field of THB in the context of the migration crisis, etc.

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In March 2015, the Mol, in cooperation with the UDOC and the British Embassy in the CR, organised a Czech-British conference on THB with the purpose of strengthening mutual cooperation of law enforcement authorities and NGOs in monitoring current trends in this field.

## **2.3.6 Illicit Trade in Arms, Explosives, and Hazardous Chemical and Biological Substances**

In 2015, the PCR recorded 292 022 (-261) holders of gun licenses. The number of registered weapons held by gun-license owners reached 806 895 (+54 508).

In 2015, the PCR completed physical checks of the ammunition warehouse complex,

belonging to arms companies, in Vlachovice – Vrbětice. Based on previous events in Vlachovice – Vrbětice, and for the purpose of intensifying checks on compliance with laws and implementing legislation in the area of arms, firearms, and security equipment, the service for

arms and security equipment was strengthened in terms of personnel, with the purpose of performing regular checks of subjects subject to these checks and ensuring reactions to information from citizens. As regards state inspections, the number of checks increased in 2015 as compared to 2014 by 36.6%.

Criminal activity in the field of illicit trade in arms, explosives, and military material did not see any major changes in 2015. The main issue in 2015 continued to be that of weapon decommission and weapon rebuilding, especially that of rebuilding formerly automatic weapons into gas weapons with sound effects. In connection to cases dealt with by the UDOC, weapons have been seized that have been formerly decommissioned and consequently restored to their original state.

The issue of reactivated expansion weapons from Slovakia became an EU-wide problem in 2015, and was discussed at a number of Europol meetings. These weapons are currently the most important commodity on the illegal weapons market and for the criminal environment. However, in 2015, Slovakia implemented amendments to arms and ammunition legislation with relation to these firearms so as to comply with EU requirements.

Military and industrial explosives that are subject to strict controls only until their expedition from warehouses in order to be used are another risk factor. After their expedition, the explosives become consumer goods and there is no way of controlling how many have been used. This fact is confirmed by cases where such explosives have been misused for the purpose of attacks. It is also necessary to bear in mind the risks associated with their production, which has a long tradition in the CR, and that of their storage.

Activities of arms companies concerning the sale of arms, ammunition, and military equipment (both wheeled and tracked), including spare parts, that have been acquired as unnecessary equipment of the AF of the CR. The companies sold this equipment to countries of the former Eastern Bloc, the Arab world, and Africa, but also to countries under embargo, where such equipment is still used in a number of military conflicts. For the purpose of gaining large profits from these contracts, and often without a clear end user, arms companies are

willing to bypass the laws of the CR in order to avoid checks and acquire contracts with these subjects. The modus operandi is to increase the volume of a legal contract by an illegal amount of equipment, which is then distributed in third countries to other, often embargoed end users. Arms traders are taking advantage of the high demand for arms from end users in problem areas, ask for higher prices and often declare other commodities – those that are frequently traded – or different end users from a safe location.

The number of cases of illegal trafficking in counterfeit medicines or the import of medicines that are not registered in the CR and have not been approved for the European market, or have been banned in the European market for the danger they pose for the human organism (pharmacrime) is increasing. Original and generic medicines that are sold only on prescription in the CR are most frequently counterfeited. There is an increasing number of redistributors (re-exporters) of vital medicinal products that have a high price on the market, creating the risk of their deficiency in the legal supply chain.

In 2015, 11 cases of violation of regulations on foreign trade in military material have been recorded.

Inspection activities carried out by mobile units of the CA CR have detected the illegal transport of arms and ammunition in 13 (-3) cases in 2015. A total of 3 317 pieces (arms, hunting rifles, guns, components, grenades) have been found. It is worth mentioning the seizure, by a mobile patrol unit at the former border crossing of Starý Hrozenkov, of 8 pieces of assault rifles from two French citizens (possible connection to terrorism). The case was handed over to the PCR.

## Measures

On **7 December 2015**, the Government **approved the amendment to Act no. 119/2002 Coll., on arms, as amended**. The amendment was drafted as a reaction to the explosions in the ammunition warehouse complex in Vrbětice and the tragic shooting in Uherský Brod. The basic topic tackled by the amendment is that of

**handling military ammunition in the civilian environment.** So far in the CR, the question of ammunition held by civilian entities has not been the subject of specific acts. The amendment introduces the regulation of certain forms of handling of ammunition (detonation, shooting and disposing of ammunition, storing ammunition). Most of the technical details in this area will be set in implementing legislation; this primarily applies to storage of ammunition, which will be based on relevant military law. New approaches to checks (cooperation between the police and other inspection authorities – the Czech Mining Office and the Czech Environmental Inspection), the independent inspection powers of the MD in cases of so-called prohibited ammunition, etc. The ammunition will be evidenced in the Central Arms Register, newly with a specification as to its mode and place of storage, with the exact place of storage in every warehouse. The main advantage of the amendment is that the MoI now has the power to decide whether a certain item is to be considered as ammunition – a number of ambiguities currently exist in this area.

A second topic handled by the amendment is that of **requirements for medical fitness of gun license holders** and the procedure with regards to holders whose medical fitness has changed. The amendment is currently being discussed as Parliamentary Press no. 677.

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Based on GR no. 550 of 9 July 2014, the MIT, in cooperation with the MFA, drafted the **Annual Report on the Control of Exports of Military Equipment, Small Arms for Civilian Use, and**

**Dual-Use Goods and Technologies in the CR in 2014”** in the first quarter of 2015. The report was submitted to the Government with the recommendation of the NSC on 26 May 2015, and the Government discussed the report on 8 July 2015. The report was consequently published on the MIT website and submitted to the Chamber of Deputies and the Senate of the Parliament of the CR for information.

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**The draft amendment of Act no. 38/1994 Coll., on foreign trade in military equipment,** which has been approved by GR on 4 February 2015, deals with the relationship to new tools in the Civil Code, the act on trade corporations and control regulations, the possibility to implement, with government approval, exports of military equipment of the MD and the MoI. The government proposal is currently being discussed in the Chamber of Deputies as Parliamentary Press no. 408.

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A new list of military equipment has been adopted, via Decree no. 48/2015 Coll. The Government bill on pyrotechnics was approved and published as Act no. 206/2015 Coll. It was accompanied by implementation legislation published as no. 208/2015 Coll. and no. 288/2015 Coll.

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In November 2015, the National Security Authority carried out an audit of data protection within the ELIS D information system, managed by the Licencing Authority. The IS was certified by the NSA, starting on 5 December 2015 until 4 December 2018.

### 2.3.7 Counterfeit

In the field of money counterfeiting, 2015 saw an increase in the number of counterfeited and forged money in comparison to the previous year. 5 301 pieces of counterfeited banknotes and coins were seized in the CR, amounting to a decline by 3% as compared to 2014. The number of seized coins remains in the tens; the majority of cases involve counterfeited banknotes.

As regards counterfeited USD banknotes, no changes occurred (1 792 pieces were seized in 2014, 1 730 pieces were seized in 2015). A total of 1 068 EUR (-121) banknotes were seized, amounting to a decline by 10% as compared to

the previous year. Banknotes of both of these currencies are usually counterfeited via printing techniques, and they are usually of a higher quality, made by professional counterfeiters. These currencies are not counterfeited in the CR.

As regards the local currency, 2 359 (-13) banknote were seized. As compared to the previous year, there was a minuscule decline in the number of seized banknotes. Most local currency counterfeits were produced on home or office printers and copy machines. These counterfeits are therefore of a low quality and

their producers are not organised in a manufacturer-distributor-bearer structure.

A current trend is to buy counterfeit banknotes, or a component for their production (holograms especially) on the internet via anonymisers of the Tor network, either through Asian or darknet servers. Counterfeit banknotes and components for their production are often paid for via various financial companies (e.g. Western Union) or with the help of virtual currencies. The goods are delivered via various transport companies to fictitious addresses or to pick-up spots. The components themselves usually originate in Asian countries, where it is possible to obtain them through regular shopping servers.

In 2015, the UDOC recorded 276 (+202) skimming attacks. In 182 cases, the perpetrators simply installed the skimming device directly onto the ATM. In the remaining cases, they used a so-called test card to verify that the installed equipment was functioning or to identify a suitable ATM for installing the equipment – in these latter cases, it remained unclear whether the equipment had been installed or not. In 2015, perpetrators returned to their traditional haunts, with most attacks having been

committed in Prague and the Central Bohemian region (189 out of a total of 276 skimming attacks). Other attacks took place everywhere in the CR – e.g. South Bohemian region (21 cases), South Moravian region (19 cases), Ústí region (14 cases).

After the data is stolen (skimmed) from the payment card, the perpetrators usually send the skimmed data and the PIN to accomplices, who then produce copies of the cards. These cards are then used for unauthorised ATM withdrawals abroad. As in the past, in 2015 these withdrawals were made mostly in countries outside of Europe, mainly because a successful transaction there does not require reading data from the payment card chip, as per EMV standards. In practice, this means that if an original payment card is equipped with a chip, the favoured transaction should take place via the chip, and not just based on data from the magnetic strip. Due to the fact that these standards being implemented in 99% of Europe, most unauthorised transactions take place outside it. The UDOC did not register any skimming in shops in 2015. Also, the CR has not yet registered skimming from so-called contactless payment cards.

## 2.3.8 Terrorism

No open manifestation of international **terrorism** was recorded in the CR in 2015. The CR is currently mostly a transit country for persons who trying to join in the activities of the so-called Islamic State. In 2015, several such cases were recorded at Prague's Václav Havel Airport. In some cases, the persons were detained and handed over for criminal prosecution in their home country, based on measures of a requesting state. In some cases, they were found to have short-term residency in the CR.

Kidnappings of Czech citizens abroad are a negative phenomenon. In 2015, such cases were recorded in Libya and in Lebanon.<sup>8</sup> Very often, the kidnappings are carried out by criminal organisations that offer the victims for further

use to locally operating political-religious militant groups.

As regards IS propaganda, the SIS focused on persons influenced by Islamist propaganda on the internet. These were mainly volunteers who left for the Middle East and sympathisers with Islamist ideologies. The close circle, comprised of people heavily influenced by IS propaganda, was formed mostly by people coming from the Muslim world who, after a short stay in the CR, left the country with the intention of joining local Islamists in fights in Syria and Iraq. The SIS assesses these people as potentially risky, and in cooperation with other Czech law enforcement authorities contributed to adopting security measures related to the return of these persons to the CR.

In the course of 2015, the SIS recorded several instances of sympathisers with the ideology of the IS, or of similar groupings, in the CR. These were younger-generation Muslims living in the CR and Czech converts. Among them

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<sup>8</sup> At the beginning of February 2016, Czech citizens kidnapped in Lebanon were returned to their homeland.

were people celebrating Islam, although their true relationship with the faith was not established. Sympathies with the IS were often publicised on social media; **however they did not lead to concrete action or joining of the IS.** Persons with mental health problems were predominant among Czech Islamist sympathisers. Given that detected cases of sympathisers cannot be generalised and that future radicalisation cannot be adequately predicted, the SIS assesses these cases as potentially risky with regards to terrorist activity.

The migration wave provided cover for some terrorists sent by the IS to Paris. Furthermore, many young men who have fought in one of the Middle Eastern conflicts decided to migrate to the EU to settle down. In this regard, the SIS recorded cases of abuse of the asylum and immigration policies of the CR by immigrants from Islamic countries. Some foreigners reported false information about them and deliberately misled Czech authorities. Apart from this, the SIS recorded several cases of foreigners of Arabic origin living in the CR who, under the false guise of immigrants, tried to obtain social benefits in Scandinavia.

## Measures

### The System of Promulgation of Terrorist Threat Degrees

This document was drafted by the MoI in reaction to the terrorist attacks in Paris in November 2015. In light of these and other incidents abroad, it has proved necessary for the CR to join the majority of EU countries that have a formalised system of promulgating degrees of terrorist threats. Foreign experiences were taken into account during the drafting of the document; however it is adapted to the conditions of the CR. The document was approved by GR no. 63 on 25 January 2016.

The document defined four degrees of security threats from terrorism, including the system of their promulgation. The promulgation of individual degrees is done by the Government on the basis of a recommendation from the Joint Intelligence Group followed by a request by the minister of the interior to increase or decrease of the current degree. In the event of a delay, the promulgation is done by the minister of the

interior. No later than 72 hours afterwards, the Government either confirms or cancels the promulgation

Due to the unpredictable and diverse nature of current terrorist threats, the document does not specify measures for individual degrees. Measures tailored to a given situation are deemed more appropriate, to be adopted by the relevant authorities based on an assessment of the situation.

### Soft Target Protection in the CR

Activities of the MoI in this field focus on two categories of soft targets – schools and Jewish buildings. The MoI attempted to tackle the issue of safety in schools in 2013, when one of the priorities of the PCR was the active shooter issue, and several exercises were held at schools at other venues. However, cooperation with the MEYS in this field began only after the incident in Žďár nad Sázavou. In 2015, the MEYS elaborated a so-called security standard for schools and education establishments; further work on this document should take place in cooperation with relevant actors, including the MoI.

The MoI has been tackling the issue of protecting Jewish buildings since 2002. In 2015, a number of meetings between the MoI and owners or managers of Jewish buildings took place, alongside preparations of security measures for the Jewish holidays. Joint efforts will be crowned by the signing of a memorandum on cooperation between the MoI, the PP CR, the Prague City Hall, the Federation of Jewish Communities, the Jewish Museum in Prague and the Chabad organisation. The main benefit of the memorandum is the creation of a single information channel and the establishment of a Jewish buildings security coordinator.

Educating students directly in schools is an indispensable tool of protection against terrorism. The issue of terrorism is part of the framework of educational programmes within the broader topic of security. To improve the quality of teachers who instruct students on this issue, training programmes have been organised by the National Institute for Further Education since 2013. Given the importance and difficulty



of the subject matter, and the high demand for the abovementioned training programmes for teachers, the MEYS – in 2013 – further accredited training programmes conducted directly by the FRS. The courses were launched in 2014. Teachers are trained to teach the subjects of protecting human beings in emergencies (including terrorist incidents). Based on teacher demand, these courses focus the practical aspects of protection. In 2014 and 2015, FRS staff trained 3 126 teachers in this field.

However, the educational system, which is currently set up within the framework of educational programmes, is not producing desired results. The issue is taught broadly, as part of several educational fields, which complicates teaching and causes marked differences in the quality and quantity of education. For this reason, the interministerial working group for optimising the current educational system in schools was established in 2015 (comprised of representatives of the Mol –

General Directorate of the FRS, the PP CR, the Security Policy and Crime Prevention Department; the MH, the MT, the MD, the MEYS, the Czech Education Inspection and university staff educating future teachers). A report containing a complete analysis of the current state of education in the field of security in schools, as well as recommendations for measures to improve and optimise this process, will be the outcome of the group's work. The report will be submitted to the Committee for Civil and Emergency Planning and the National Security Committee before being submitted for approval to the government.

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As regards exchanging information on detected security threats that are related primarily to terrorism and proposing measures for their prevention, Czech law enforcement authorities are coordinated by the Joint Intelligence Group, run by the Office of the Government.

### 2.3.9 Extremism

In 2015, 307 (+16) events organised by politically extremist organisations, initiatives or persons active within extremist movements were recorded. Of those, 106 events were organised by the extreme right, 141 events were organised by the extreme left, while anti-Islam and anti-immigration groups organised 60 events. A total of 175 crimes defined by an extremist element were recorded.

The so-called migration wave and terrorist attacks in France in January and in November were the dominant themes in 2015. These themes were so popular as to change the entire extremist scene and spur the growth of populist political movements and parties.

As regards the main actors of the **extremist right scene**, significant changes have taken place in 2015. The formerly dominant Workers' Party of Social Justice was attacked at the beginning of the year by a relatively new subject, National Democracy. ND made good use of the refugee crisis to gain support within the wider public, also thanks to its cooperation with the party Freedom and Direct Democracy. Apart from that, in the second half of the year, ND supported the formation of local militia. In this

field, ND tried to cooperate with the initiative Czechoslovak Soldiers in Standby. It was ND's success in addressing the wider public, especially from the ranks of dissatisfied citizens, that made it more successful in comparison to WPSJ.

A new trend was recorded in 2015, that of the rise of **anti-Islam and anti-immigration subjects**. A typical example is the initiative We do Not Want Islam in the CR. At the start of the year, this virtual project transformed into the Bloc Against Islam. On 17 November 2015, it took part in organising a demonstration that was attended by 2 500 people, and where a speech was made by President Miloš Zeman.

The reason for the public support of anti-Islam and anti-immigration groupings was evidently the fact that this movement continuously distances itself publicly from the extreme right. However, its rhetoric is not that different from that of the extreme right. The Bloc Against Islam operates with the support of the movement Dawn-National Coalition, which has long-term cooperation with representatives of the German anti-immigration movement PEGIDA. The demonstrations on 17 November 2015 were also attended by British extremist

Tommy Robinson, founder of the English Defence League.

Due to personal animosities between the representatives of the various groupings, the anti-Islam and anti-immigration movements were rather fragmented. Despite that, they showed a great capacity for mobilising followers at demonstrations.

Activities of so-called alternative media continued to be observed in the CR. These media often produce misinterpreted, deliberately altered or false information. These outlets oppose so-called mainstream media, the social and political establishment, the EU and NATO and advocate, to a lesser or greater degree, the politics of Russia and its President, Vladimir Putin. With the aim of polarising public opinion, disinformation relating to migration was often disseminated. Aeronet (AE – News) is an example of such an outlet.

Within the **extreme left scene**, the anarchist movement continued to be predominant. This movement mobilised in 2015, initially against activities of the abovementioned extreme right or populist movements. As opposed to previous years, it became the rule in 2015 that any demonstration by xenophobic movements was accompanied by a gathering of their opponents. This led to conflicts at some demonstrations. Within its Refugees Welcome campaign, the anarchist movement focused also on helping refugees. Consequently, the anarchists opposed the police operation Fénix, during which several persons were detained for suspicion of being part of the militant organisation Network of Revolutionary Cells. 6 persons were accused.

The radical anarchist scene continued in arsons. The Prague restaurant Řízkárna was their chosen target, for allegedly not paying salaries to some of its employees, as well as some police vehicles. In the second half of 2015, the grouping focused on publishing various manuals,

brochures, and other materials necessary for preparing, planning, and carrying out sabotage and other operations. An attempt at economic sabotage was recorded within a radically environmental movement; in August 2015 activists from the Animal Liberation Front broke into the premises of a fur farm in Velký Ratmírov and sprayed the animals with sprays, as a result of which a number of the animals died.

As regards religious extremism, no specific threats or risks were recorded in the CR. In the course of 2015, however, the altered situation abroad, as well as the continuing crisis in the Middle East, negatively affected the local community and thus the security situation in general.

The greatest security measures in 2015 related to spectator violence were implemented in connection with the World Ice-Hockey Championship, which took place in May in Prague and in Ostrava. The European Football Championship U21, which took place in June in Prague, Olomouc, and Uherské Hradiště and the European Indoor Athletics Championship, which took place in March in the O2 Arena in Prague, were similar events. It is also worth noting the security measures taken in connection with Czech football club matches in European cups (Viktoria Plzeň, Sparta Praha, Liberec, and Jablonec). No serious breach of public order was recorded in connection with these events and matches. Extensive security measures were implemented during the 1<sup>st</sup> Synot League matches between Slavia Praha, Sparta Praha, Baník Ostrava, Viktoria Plzeň, Sigma Olomouc, and Zbrojovka Brno.

The topic of extremism is talked about in detail in the individual Report on Extremism and Manifestations of Racism and Xenophobia in the CR in 2015, drafted by the MoI.

### 2.3.10 Information Crime

The increase in attacks committed in the field of information crime is evident. In 2015, 5 023 cases were solved, accounting for an increase by 16% as compared to the previous year. This growing trend will continue, as it has since 2012. This phenomenon is related to the growing transfer of activities into the realm of the Internet, and the growing volume of

transmitted data and executed business transactions in the given environment.

In the past, the most common manifestations of information crime used to be copyright violations, threats, and blackmail. In 2015, fraud was prevalent, with 2 915 cases of fraud in the realm of ICTs, and especially the Internet, accounting for a 19% increase as

compared to 2014. The increase in crimes of unauthorised data manipulation was also significant, accounting for an increase by 7% as compared to 2014.

As regards extremist manifestations, these were most frequently voiced on social media. Social media are also abused for the purpose of dangerous stalking, cyberbullying, and gossip. There is an evident effort to abuse these services for the purpose of fraudulent activity with the aim of obtaining financial gain or sensitive information which is further misused.

Phishing attacks (i.e. recording access codes so as to access bank accounts with the aim of draining financial resources) are constantly on the rise, in some cases via the use of so-called botnets, i.e. destination stations intended for committing further crimes. A similar professionalization of the system can be seen in active links, from where the victim compromises their own system. In 2015, many massive attacks took place, mostly phishing attacks on banking institutions and on users, both via computers and mobile phone applications. The professionalization of criminals in this field, as well as increased division of labour, is evident.

In the CR, the occurrence of organisers of this criminal activity is not so frequent. Nevertheless, there is a constant presence of so-called e-mules, who place fraudulently obtained financial resources on their bank accounts before sending them on via a different payment channel, as per their instructions.

In the course of 2015, there was a growing tendency of abuse of social media in order to gain access to micropayments, where, on the basis of data thus obtained, all available financial resources were consequently drained.

Furthermore, identity thefts were detected, used to compromise physical and legal persons, or to commit further crimes, especially fraud. Fraudulent activities on advertising portals were also significant, where items obtained through criminal activity and items whose sale is forbidden are offered for sale.

A growing phenomenon in the field of fraudulent activity is that of drawing and transferring financial resources into virtual currencies, especially into bitcoins. Likewise, virtual currencies are often used as payment in transactions involving illegal commodities, most frequently within the Tor network.

In the field of disseminating illegal forms of pornography, it is evident that most activity takes place in closed communities, which continue to improve technically. Screening of members is part and parcel of social interaction. The materials are then circulated with increased latency, especially via email, storage sites, and direct instant messaging exchanges. The detection of such activities requires a greater operative involvement in order to infiltrate communities of interest. In connection with children, perpetrators try to gain, via the Internet, materials of an intimate or pornographic character, especially photographs, directly from the children. Vice crime continues to be widespread, where child victims willingly, although without being aware of the dangerous consequences, offer their pornographic material or let themselves be used in the procurement of such material.

As to the risks stemming from the impossibility of finding out the identity of the perpetrators, it is necessary to point to the danger of disseminating anonymous internet connections via freely accessible Wi-Fi hotspots and anonymous connections from pre-paid mobile phone cards. On the other hand, there is evidence of attempts at gathering sensitive data from spurious Wi-Fi hotspots.

In the field of information crime, there are persisting issues with the use of relevant evidence in court and the obtention of a final conviction of the perpetrators. The **efficient procurement, transmission, and reception of electronic evidence and their accessibility in court** remains one of the main problems of criminal justice in the field of cybercrime. For this reason, lively discussions are taking place within the EU on this subject for the purpose of assessing what further action is necessary, possible, and viable.

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According to findings of the ICSP many more cybercrimes remain unpunished and unreported than other crimes.

Currently, cybercrime is being developed by those who want to use it as a mode of livelihood, which leads to the increased involvement of organised crime. More information can be found in the Analysis of Criminal Trends in 2014,

available online (<http://www.ok.cz/iksp/>, in Czech).

## Measures

On 1 October 2015, the Department for Information Crime of the CPIS CR was transferred under the UDOC. As of 1 January 2016, a new department (V8) was created within the UDOC, whose task it is to detect and investigate the most serious cybercrime cases. The Department for Information Crime will create the methodology and provide support to regions; it will retain its function as a contact point for international cooperation in this field. An increase in the number of employees of this department is planned for the future. In

connection with this, a more efficient and intensive system of training is foreseen.

In the field of combating information crime, the so-called **PCR Hotline** continued its operation. This is an online form to report cybercrime, which is accessible to the public on the website of the PCR [www.policie.cz](http://www.policie.cz). Via this form, people can easily report objectionable content and activities on the Internet. In 2015, there were 3 173 reports (a decrease by 3 417 reports, i.e. 52%, as compared to 2014) relevant to the cybercrime environment. As of 1 October 2015, the UDOC is responsible for running the PCR Hotline.

## 2.3.11 Cybercrime

The body responsible for the topic of cybersecurity and the national authority in this field is the NSO, which manages the **National Centre for Cybernetic Security (NCCS)**. This consists of two units. The first is the government security team **GovCERT.CZ**, whose IT professionals provide help with technical solutions to cybernetic security incidents, carry out penetration testing and malware analysis, and provide information sharing on incidents and future trends in this field with the IT community and the public. The second is the **Theoretical Support, Research and Development Unit**, which focuses on the non-technical aspects of cybersecurity, especially on the creation and implementation of cybersecurity policies of the CR, defining the critical information infrastructure (CII) and important information systems (IISs), international cooperation, publication and other activities.

### Incidents in 2015

The first quarter of 2015 was marked by frequent attacks of social engineering, where attackers targeted their victims via sophisticated fraudulent messages. In most cases, these fraudulent messages contained a malicious attachment or a link to a fraudulent web page. Clients of online shops, banks, civil servants, and other groups were the most frequent victims of these attacks. In the second quarter of 2015,

GovCERT.CZ tackled incidents involving fraudulent messages, DDoS attacks<sup>9</sup> or ransomware<sup>10</sup>. The beginning of the third quarter was marked by an increase in the infection of government institution computers with ransomware. As in previous cases, most of the data was renewed from backup. Current information is made available by the NCCS on its webpage [www.govcert.cz](http://www.govcert.cz)

### Government Cyberespionage Campaigns

Continuous cyberespionage campaigns are taking place all over the world, sponsored by states and carried out either directly by state actors (government authorities) or by actors paid by the government. These campaigns also target the CR. It is very likely that with increasing digitalisation of the public and private sector the intensity of cyberespionage will continue to grow.

The goal of these campaigns continues to be that of obtaining information from the political, military, diplomatic, scientific and technical,

<sup>9</sup> Distributed Denial of Service – a temporary unavailability of a system (internet page, application) due to its flooding with superfluous connection requests via a network of computer usually infected by viruses.

<sup>10</sup> A type of malicious program that denies access to an infected computer. This program usually requires the payment of a ransom in order to make the computer accessible again.

industrial, and energy spheres. Stolen data and information can be used for their own purposes, whether political or technical and scientific, or for the discrediting of certain persons or governments, for disinformation or blackmail.

Cyberespionage attacks, however, do not target only data as such, but are also aimed at stealing personal information and access data to ICT systems. These data are then used for sophisticated attacks using social engineering methods.

Apart from the number of cyberespionage campaigns, their technical level is also rising. Older cyberespionage campaigns continue to be implemented after their detection or are resold. For this reason, as well, it is very likely that the number of states or state actors capable of carrying out cyberespionage campaigns will increase in the future.

## **International Cooperation**

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2015 marked the deepening of cooperation with strategic partners – Israel, the USA, and Korea. Other international partners with a high level of bilateral cooperation include Italy, Germany, Luxembourg, Romania, Canada, and Estonia. The CR is also actively developing cooperation with the EU, NATO, and other international organisations in the field of cybersecurity.

Within the EU, in 2015 the CR continued its work in the field of negotiating the framework on security of networks and information, introduced by the EC in February 2013. The final draft was approved by member states at the COREPER level on 18 December 2015.

The NSO also took active part in the drafting of the new format of the Memorandum of Understanding with NATO on cooperation in the field of cybernetic defence, which was signed by the director of the NSO, Dušan Navrátil, and Deputy Secretary General of NATO, Sorin Ducaru, on 12 October 2015. The CR thus became the first NATO member state to sign this memorandum.

In 2015, the NSO continued, within the framework of several European projects, to provide assistance to countries that are building cybersecurity systems. For this purpose, workshops took place on the institutional, legal, and technical framework of cybersecurity for

Jordan, Serbia, and Bosnia and Herzegovina. Representatives of the NSO also made a presentation in Kyiv within the TAIEX project, following a request by the EC.

## **Exercises**

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In March 2015, the International Exercise of Crisis Management Bodies NATO CMX 2015 took place. The main coordinator at the national level was the Defence Policy and Strategy Section of the MD (DPSS MD); the NSO, the MFA and the Mol took active part in the exercise.

In April 2015, the CR took part in the biggest international technical cybersecurity exercise Locked Shields, which is organised annually by the NATO Cooperative Cyber Defence Center of Excellence in Tallinn, Estonia. In 2015, a record number of more than 400 experts from 16 countries took part. The CR finished at 7<sup>th</sup> place overall, nevertheless it came first in two out of three individual categories – legal and media.

The national exercise CYBER CZECH 2015: on 16 – 18 June 2015, the NSO in cooperation with the European Cyber Security Initiative and the European Defence Agency, organised in its headquarters in Prague a theoretical exercise titled Strategic Decision Making Course & Exercise on Cyber Crisis Management. The main focus of the exercise was to practice communication channels and crisis cooperation between the executive branch, the army, intelligence agencies, the police, the judiciary, and the private sector. The second, technical part was organised by the NSO on 6 and 7 October 2015.

In November 2015, for the fifth year in a row, the NSO together with the MD took part in the annual cybersecurity Cyber Coalition exercise, which took place under the leadership of NATO Allied Command Transformation.

In 2015, the NSO created the first ever tailor-made exercise for a foreign partner. The exercise was created for the US Department of Defense (USCYBERCOM), upon whose request the NSO dispatched two experts and prepared a module for a training programme of future members of CYBERCOM commanding and other units. NSO employees prepared a specialised training programme and a consecutive table-top exercise reflecting the current situation in the world. The event was positively received and

representatives of the Pentagon expressed interest in its continuation in 2016.

## Measures

Act no. 181/2014 Coll., on cybersecurity, alongside implementing regulations, came into effect on 1 January 2015. One month later the government approved the National Strategy of Cybersecurity for the Years 2015-2020, which was followed by an Action Plan in May. The Strategy represents a comprehensive package of measures, which defines the vision of the CR in the field of cybersecurity and addresses the target state. It also formulates the basic principles that will be followed and adhered to in the course of ensuring cybersecurity. The Action Plan defines the concrete tasks needed for its fulfilment in the next five years. Every one of the 141 tasks includes a subject responsible for its implementation and the date of completion.

Based on a recommendation of the SPO, steps were taken in December 2015 to initiate the creation of a **network of public prosecutor specialised in cybersecurity**. These specialists should work at the level of individual regional public prosecutor offices. The network of public prosecutors specialised in cybersecurity was created in November 2015 also at the international level, under the auspices of EUROJUST. The SPO is the contact point for this network.

In December 2015, an amendment to Act no. 111/2009 Coll., on basic registers, was submitted for discussion to the Chamber of Deputies of the Parliament of the CR, as Parliamentary Press no. 655. The amendment contains measures that needed to be legally defined due to the fact that their need arose after the Act was adopted in 2009 and they were not included in any of the previous amendments. The amendment enshrines measures stemming from Act no. 181/2014 Coll., on cybersecurity. At the same time, it deepens measures aimed at refining and adapting the principle of access of authorised entities to data in basic registers. These measures further increase the protection of reference data guaranteed by the state, which are kept in basic registers, and introduce further technical measures for their improvement.

After the act on cybersecurity came into effect, the NSO initiated the process of defining elements of CII, which began fulfilling their functions as per the act alongside IISs. As of 31 December 2015, 76 elements of CII<sup>11</sup> and 105 IISs<sup>12</sup> were defined via general provisions or GRs. A system of control as per the act on cybersecurity was developed, and the experiences gained during the first year helped identify possible future changes.

In 2015, the NCCS began building a laboratory for forensic analysis of reported and otherwise detected cybersecurity incidents, which are gaining in relevance with their rising numbers. The laboratory will also be used for cybersecurity exercises and in cooperation with national and international partners. This cooperation is being continuously developed by GovCERT.CZ, e.g. with the PCR or the European Cybercrime Centre EC3, managed by Europol.

Within its proactive activities, and with the help of several instruments, GovCERT.CZ analyses data from closed and open sources that contain indicators of compromised systems. Information is also collected on phishing attacks<sup>13</sup>, network penetration, spam, malware programs, and other fraudulent electronic activity.

With GR no. 520 of 1 July 2015, the government decided to strengthen the NSO financially and personally in the course of 2016 – 2018. This reflects the needs stemming from strategic documents, as well as the growing volume and quality of work required when solving cybersecurity incidents.

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<sup>11</sup> Elements of critical infrastructure (production and non-production systems and services, whose dysfunctionality would have serious consequences for the security of the state, its economy, the public sector and ensuring the basic needs of the population) in the field of ICT systems.

<sup>12</sup> An important information system is crucial for the functioning of the public sector (e.g. the information system for basic registers, data boxes, etc.).

<sup>13</sup> Attacks aimed at collecting sensitive data (passwords, credit card numbers, etc.) in electronic communication.

## Cybersecurity at the MoI

As per the act on cybersecurity, the basic organisational measures at the MoI include:

- The adoption of the sectoral Policy on the Information Security Management System of the MoI, as per Act no. 181/2014 Coll., on cybersecurity.
- The establishment of the Committee for Cybersecurity Management.
- The introduction of the Information Security Management System (ISMS) of the MoI.
- Certification of the ISMS as per ISO 27000-27010.
- The launching of e-learning courses at the MoI to increase awareness of the duties

arising not only from the act on cybersecurity.

Another key step in implementing the technical measures of the act on cybersecurity was the building and launching of the eGovernment Control Centre (DCeGOV) in order to ensure cybersecurity control – Security Operation Center for Continuous Reliability (SOCCR), enabling the monitoring of ICT systems falling within CII and IISs.

Information systems are being gradually connected to the DCeGOV as of 1 January 2016, in accordance with the schedule set by the relevant act.

## 2.3.12 Road Traffic Safety

In 2015, the PCR investigated 93 067 (+7 208, +8.4%) accidents, during which 660 (+31, +4.9%) people were killed, 2 540 (-222, -8%) people were seriously injured, and 24 426 (+771, +3.3%) people were slightly injured. The material damage is estimated at 5 439 million CZK (+505.9 million CZK, +10.3%).

In 2015, the PCR recorded 4 544 (-93) accidents caused by driving while under the influence of alcohol (i.e. 4.9% of the total number), which killed 62 (-1) people (i.e. 9.4% of the total number) and injured a further 2 267 (-99) people. Accidents where tests regarding the presence of drugs showed positive results for drivers amounted to 301 (+41), killing 12 (+6) people and injuring a further 157 (+19). In 2015, 15 101 (+893, +6.3%) cases (i.e. 16.5% of the total number) were recorded where the offender drove away from the accident. These accidents killed 14 (+4) people and injured a further 780 (-4). The most common cause for accidents remains that of wrong driving (63.7% of the total number); these accidents also result in the most deaths. A detailed evaluation of road traffic safety will be part of the Evaluation of the Ministerial Action Plan for Road Traffic Safety, which stems from the National Strategy for Road Traffic Safety 2020. The evaluation is published before the end of April on the MoI website.

### Measures

Within the Traffic Police Service, the plan for 2016 is to deploy 88 new specialised service vehicles, in the civilian version for covert surveillance, equipped with recording and measuring devices (53 units transferred on 14 December 2015, 35 units will be transferred before 30 June 2016). These vehicles will be used for direct surveillance of road traffic safety (they will be dislocated to all traffic inspectorates). Additionally, 477 new service vehicles in PCR colours and with special PCR equipment will be deployed.

In the field of accident prevention and traffic education, the MT carried out, inter alia, the following activities in 2015:

- Regular and timely evaluations of accident statistics at the national and regional level.
- The production and broadcasting of 19 educational TV spots on Czech TV.
- The implementation of the “I’m driving, I’m drinking non-alcoholic beer” campaign – a project aimed at reducing drunk driving and drunk cycling.
- Ensuring the project The Action – a multimedia project focused on young, novice drivers.
- An interactive educational programme for kindergarteners (3 – 6 years), including a

methodology for kindergarten teachers and a student portfolio with a game plan and a game.

- Traffic education textbooks for grade schools which are a continuation of the educational programme for kindergarteners and develop the competencies of students in the field of traffic education; printed and electronic

version of the textbook + methodology for teachers, accredited by the MEYS.

- Implementation of the campaign “We See Each Other!” – the subject of visibility and using reflective elements on clothing.
- Providing 18 mobile playgrounds with the aim of ensuring traffic education in those parts of the CR that have limited access to traffic playgrounds.

### 2.3.13 Civil Aviation Security

Civil aviation security came to the forefront in 2015 mainly because of incidents that happened abroad. The level of protection in the CR in 2015 can be qualified as good. At the national and international level, further linking of civil aviation protection and terrorism will continue in the near future.

At the national level, the Interministerial Committee for Civil Aviation Security, established by the MT, is the special coordination body for coordinating and planning measures to ensure civil aviation security. Other members of this committee include representatives of the Civil Aviation Office, the Mol, the MD, the MFA, the MoF (GCA). The Mol, in cooperation with the PCR, intelligence services, the MT, and the Civil Aviation Office, contributes to evaluating security threats for civil aviation. Additionally, it is responsible for the issue of police units at airports (including armed escorts).

#### Measures

Heightened security measures are being adopted on the basis of security threat evaluations, or on the basis of a request by another state. Some requests are permanent (i.e. flights to Israel), others are being addressed ad hoc; sometimes they can be adopted on the basis of a request by airline companies or aviation offices of other states. The measures can relate to, e.g. stricter controls at airports, stricter procedures for ensuring airport security (increasing the number of patrolling police officers); in extreme cases, they can lead to restrictions on airport operations.

In 2015, a project intended to heighten security at Václav Havel Airport in Prague was launched. The participants of the project were

representatives of the PCR, intelligence services, and the CA CR. The project aims to take advantage of new technological features and integrate them into a single system of security risk management. The focus is on a coordinated approach of law enforcement authorities at the airport against new trends and threats related to international terrorism. The implementation of the project should lead to improving the CCTV system and the integration of other security warning systems, ensuring the surveillance of external borders within the airport, joint training courses for airport staff and law enforcement authorities, checks of suspicious objects, and the detection of radioactive materials or dangerous substances.

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On 1 February 2015, the amendment to Act no. 49/1997 Coll., on civil aviation, came into effect. One of the main changes was the transfer of responsibility for the system of civil aviation protection against illegal activities to the Civil Aviation Office, which has thus become the relevant authority coordinating and monitoring the implementation of joint basic EU standards. The act also sets stricter background screening checks for persons that have unaccompanied access to the restricted security area of the airport.

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In 2015, the National Security Programme for Civil Aviation Protection against Illegal Activities was amended, particularly in accordance with the amendment of the act on civil aviation (the exact distribution of tasks and responsibilities of individual bodies, new responsibilities for airport operators, airline companies, etc.). Furthermore, it was complemented by a strengthening of the rights



of airport operators in the field of ensuring entry and access to restricted areas of the airport.

## 3. INTERNAL SECURITY AND PUBLIC ORDER POLICY

This chapter includes the measures of the MoI and the PCR, as the main guarantors of internal security and public order, relating to the fields of legislation, prevention, economy, staffing, research and education.

Documents concerning the issue of security in the CR as a whole, and therefore the those relating to public order and internal security, are discussed by the NSC (NSC), within its statutory authority, and also by the Internal Security Committee (ISC).

In 2015, the NSC held five regular meetings and six meetings of its bureau. The meetings were dedicated to, inter alia, the clearing of the remnants of the explosion at the ammunition warehouse in Vrbětice, the tragic event at Uherský Brod, the introduction of the act on cybersecurity, the development of the PCR, anti-terrorist measures, and regular reports in the areas of migration and extremism.

### 3.1 LEGISLATIVE ACTIVITIES

*Further legislative activities are included in the relevant chapters of this report.*

Based on the outcome of the NSC meeting (9 June 2015, resolution no. 29), the MIT is drafting an amendment of Decree no. 357/2012 Coll., on the storage, transfer, and disposal of traffic and location data. The amendment was sent out for comments in October and November 2015 and is currently being revised.

#### **Criminal Code**

**Act no. 165/2015 Coll.**, which amended Act no. 40/2009 Coll., as amended, was a reaction, inter alia, to the requirements addressed by the Evaluation Report of the CR on Criminalisation, approved by the Group of States against Corruption (GRECO) within the third evaluation round in 2011, and to the requirements of the Expert Committee on the Evaluation of Anti-Money Laundering Measures and the Financing of Terrorism (Moneyval). Based on the recommendations of the Report from the Fourth Assessment Visit of Moneyval, the criminalisation of the preparation of some crimes against property was introduced into the Czech CC – specifically that of the crime of handling and legalisation of proceeds from crime. This act also adds an objective side to the crime of indirect bribery, and amends the crimes of unauthorised production and possession of radioactive materials or dangerous substances as per Sec. 281 of the CC and the unauthorised

production and possession of nuclear materials and special fissionable materials as per Sec. 282 of the CC, and increases sanction for the crimes of unauthorised access to a computer system and information carrier as per Sec. 230 of the CC and the obtention and storage of an access tool and password to a computer system and other such data as per Sec. 231 of the CC so as to bring Czech legislation up to date with the requirement of the Directive of the European Parliament and Council 2013/40/EU, on attacks against information systems and replacing Council Framework Decision 2005/222/JHA.

#### **Criminal Procedure Code**

A draft act amending Act no. 141/2961 Coll., on the criminal procedure (Criminal Procedure Code), as amended, and Act no. 40/2009 Coll., the Criminal Code, as amended, are being discussed as Parliamentary Press no. 458. The amendment proposes, inter alia, to introduce the criminalisation of the preparation of evasion of tax, fee, or other similar payment and to introduce the instrument of a temporary postponement of criminal proceedings and of a decision to not prosecute a suspect. These instruments will ensure that a person who provided a bribe only because they were asked to will not, provided legal conditions are met, be prosecuted. It is similar to the instrument of repentance, which was part of the previous CC, but was not transposed into the new CC because of criticism by international organisations; as opposed to the previous version, the new model

should introduce a more efficient tool, as it ensures an active participation of the briber in criminal proceedings against the bribed.

## **Minor Offences**

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The government proposal for an act on liability for offences and relevant proceedings (Parliamentary Press no. 555), which was discussed by the Chamber of Deputies on 16 December 2015, is one of the milestones in the reform of administrative punishment, which the MoI has been working on for several years. The act should come into effect in July 2017. Its aim is to remove the shortcomings of current legislation. This is to be achieved mainly by grouping the conditions for liability for offences and other administrative offences into one act. At present, there is no general regulation of the conditions of liability of legal entities and individuals doing business for administrative offences. They are scattered among roughly two hundred acts, where they are insufficiently formulated, and the filling of the gaps is left to the courts. The amendment further provides for penalty proceedings before an administrative authority, based on the supporting use of the Administrative Code.

The government proposal for an act on certain offences (Parliamentary Press no. 554), which was discussed by the Chamber of Deputies on 16 December 2015, was elaborated in connection to the government proposal for an act on liability for offences and relevant proceedings. The act should come into effect in July 2017. It was drafted because the new act on liability for offences and relevant proceedings will not, as opposed to the current act on offences, deal with individual offences. The offences provided for today in a special section of the act on offences will be transferred into individual acts governing the exercise of public authority, which stipulate the obligations whose violation is punished. Those offences for which this procedure is not possible will be subject to the government draft act on certain offences. These include offences against public order, property, or civil coexistence.

## **Asset Seizure in Criminal Proceedings**

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Act no. 86/2015 Coll., amending Act no. 279/2003 Coll., on seizing assets in criminal proceedings and on the amendment of certain other acts, as amended, and other relevant acts, was drafted on the basis of the Government Strategy to Fight Corruption for the Years 2013 and 2014 and the Strategy to Fight Organised Crime for the Years 2011 – 2014. Some of the main changes included in this amendment were:

- Extension of the possibility to sell the seized assets (i.e. transformation of the seized property into seized financial resources).
- Defining the rights and obligations of the manager of the seized assets, including an explicit agreement on the management of seized shares in business corporations.
- Introduction of the possibility to seize only a portion of the assets for the purpose of serving the requirement of forfeiture of assets and the introduction of the possibility of seizing assets for the purpose of fine enforcement.
- The clarification of the status of the person concerned when the asset to be seized is part of the assets of a Trust Fund.
- The obligatory forfeiture of an asset which is the direct proceeding from crime.

## **The Act on the Public Prosecutor's Office**

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Preparations for a new act on the PSO have been taking place since 2011. The proposal was again reworked in the course of 2015. In September 2015, the MJ introduced the final version of the Act on the PSO, which was approved by the Government Legislative Council, with minor amendments, on 25 February 2016.

## **Register of Citizens and Personal Numbers**

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On 7 December 2015, Act no. 318/2015 Col., amending Act no. 133/2000 Coll., on the register of citizens and personal numbers and on the amendment of several other acts (act on register of citizens), as amended, Act no. 328/1999 Coll., on identity cards, as amended, Act no. 329/1999 Coll., on travel documents, as amended, and other relevant acts which came into effect on 1 January 2016, came into effect.

- Evidence of population – extension of data kept in the relevant information system and changes in the use of this data.
- Personal numbers – these are no longer changed following an adoption of an adult person.
- Issue of travel documents – passports without machine-readable data valid for 6 months are no longer issued. Such passports, issued before 1 January 2016, will remain valid as per the time marked on them, but no later until the end of June 2016. Another key change is the abolition of local territorial jurisdiction for requesting an e-passport and the introduction of the possibility to issue e-passports within 6 working days for a fee (4 000 CZK for citizens older than 15 years, 2 000 CZK for citizens younger than 15 years).
- Identity cards – the validity of machine-readable IDs issued to citizens older than 70 years was extended to 35 years. It is also possible, as of 1 January 2016, to request the issuing of an ID without machine readable data at any municipal office of a municipality with extended powers.

## Migration

In 2015, **four amendments to Act no. 326/1999 Coll.**, on residency in the CR, as amended, were introduced. The changes were implemented via the following acts.

Act no. 203/2015 Coll., on the amendment of Act no. 435/2004 Coll., on employment, as amended, and Act no. 326/1999 Coll., on the residency of foreigners in the CR and on the amendment of certain other acts, as amended (came into effect on 17 August 2015). This act introduced the fictitious right of foreigners to work when, although their work permit has expired, action is being taken on the extension of its validity. Some other related issues were also modified.

Act no. 204/2015 Coll., amending Act no. 200/1990 Coll., on offences, as amended, Act no. 69/1994 Coll., on the Criminal Register, as amended, and several other acts (the largest part of this act will come into effect on 1 October 2016). The given act introduced, *inter alia*, the Offences Register – the amendment of the act on the residency of foreigners will grant access to this register for the purposes of

assessing the integrity of a member of the Committee for Decisions on Foreigner Residency.

Act no. 314/2015 Coll., amending Act no. 325/1999 Coll., on asylum, as amended, Act no. 326/1999 Coll., on the residency of foreigners in the CR, and on the amendment of several other acts, Act no. 221/2003 Coll., on the temporary protection of foreigners, as amended, and other relevant acts (came into effect on 18 December 2015). The changes introduced by this act concern, in the part on foreigner residency in the CR, mainly the link of this act with that of the act on asylum.

Act no. 318/2015 Coll., amending Act no. 133/2000 Coll., on the evidence of citizens and personal numbers and on the amendment of several other acts (act on evidence of citizens), as amended, Act no. 328/1999 Coll., on identity cards, as amended, Act no. 329/1999 Coll., on travel documents, as amended, and other relevant acts (came into effect on 1 January 2016). The amendment of the act on the residency of foreigners was also part of this act, introducing the abolition of issuing passports to foreigners without biometric data and machine-readable data, and several other changes in the foreigner information system.

In the course of 2015, **two amendments to Act no. 325/1999 Coll.**, on asylum, as amended, were introduced. The changes were implemented via the following acts.

Act no. 314/2015 Coll., amending Act no. 325/1999 Coll., on asylum, as amended, Act no. 326/1999 Coll., on residency of foreigners in the CR, and on the amendment of several other acts, as amended, Act no. 221/2003 Coll., on the temporary protection of foreigners, as amended, and other relevant acts. The new act introduced the implementation of two EU asylum directives into the national system. The act also took note of best practices in the area in the CR. Furthermore, it adapts the so-called Regulation Dublin III (no. 604/2003) and adjust the transposition of the so-called new qualification directive (Directive of the European Parliament and of the Council 2011/95/EU), the greater part of which had been transposed in the past. These changes are very significant, and are related to, to some extent, the building of the Joint European Asylum System within the EU. The amendment also changed the maximum validity

of visas for longer than 90 days from 6 months to 1 year.

Act no. 318/2015 Coll., amending Act no. 133/2000 Coll., on the evidence of citizens and personal numbers and on the amendment of several other acts (act on evidence of citizens), as amended, Act no. 328/1999 Coll., on identity documents, as amended, Act no. 329/1999 Coll., on travel documents, as amended, and other related acts, introduced changes to some provisions of the act on asylum, which concern the issue of documents to asylum-seekers.

In connection with the adoption of Act no. 314/2015 Coll., Decree no. 328/2015 Coll., implementing the act on asylum and the act on the temporary protection of foreigners, was drafted. The decree lays down the lists of countries that are considered by the CR to be safe countries of origin. The decree also contains a sample of the pass issued to applicants for international protection and applicants for temporary protection.

On 30 September 2015, GR no. 767 approved the draft of the Act on the protection of the national borders of the CR and on the amendment of related acts (act on national border protection). The Chamber of Deputies of the Parliament of the CR discussed this draft as Parliamentary Press no. 627. The first reading took place on 11 December 2015 and the draft was submitted for discussion to the Committee for Internal Security.

The proposed act should replace the currently valid Act no. 216/2002 Coll., on the protection of the national borders of the CR and on the amendment of several other acts (act on national border protection), as amended, which does not fully conform to the current participation of the CR in Schengen cooperation. Pursuant to the Schengen Border Code, the draft act regulates the protection of national borders against their unauthorised crossing. The draft act will be accompanied by a decree, which has been sent out for comments on 23 October 2015.

## 3.2 CRIME PREVENTION

In 2015, based on GR no. 925 of 14 December 2011 on the Strategy of Crime Prevention in the CR for the Years 2012 – 2015, the MoI drafted the **Assessment of the Crime Prevention Strategy of the CR for the Years 2012 – 2016** and the new **Crime Prevention Strategy of the CR for the Years 2016 – 2020**. The documents were drafted with the help of other ministries represented in the Interministerial Crime Prevention Committee and were consulted with regional crime prevention managers.

### **Assessment of the Crime Prevention Strategy of the CR for the Years 2012 – 2015**

**Most of the tasks assigned by the previous strategy were completed** (or are in the process of completion), some tasks were completed partially and their completion is expected in the following period. The most important means of promoting preventive activities was the **Crime Prevention Programme**, which provided subsidies to support crime prevention programmes and projects in regions and municipalities, but also of NGOs that worked with victims of domestic violence, with the

elderly, and with victims of THB. More than **230 million CZK** was granted to crime prevention programmes between 2012 and 2015. A significant part of these resources was earmarked for programmes aiming at a comprehensive approach in socially excluded communities.

### **The Crime Prevention Strategy of the CR for the Years 2016 – 2020**

The Crime Prevention Strategy of the CR for the Years 2016 – 2020 is based on the priorities defined by the Government Policy Statement, available analyses and experiences, as well as best practices; it is also inspired by foreign strategies and best practices.

Based on this, the Strategy sets the following priorities for the years 2016 – 2020:

- Development of the crime prevention system, strengthening cooperation, competencies, and capacities of relevant partners, expanding the field to include volunteers in ensuring security and public order, with a view to using international cooperation and scientific knowledge.

- Providing assistance and consultation to victims of crime, with a special focus on especially vulnerable groups of victims; the continued expansion and improvement of these services.
- Focus, when working with perpetrators, on the growing problem of recidivism, on a more efficient resocialisation of perpetrators and on preventing youth and child crime.
- Implementing a complex approach to solving higher crime rate in areas where the causes of crime are deep and caused by many factors.
- Reacting to new threats and trends in the field of security and public order and the application of new and efficient steps in their prevention.

The priorities and strategic and specific goals will be met through concrete, measurable, and evaluable tasks that will be part of the consequent **Crime Prevention Action Plan for the Years 2016 – 2020** (to be submitted to the government by 30 June 2016) and whose completion will be monitored and evaluated by the government on a yearly basis, and will be updated in case of need. The evaluation of the Crime Prevention Strategy of the CR for the Years 2012 – 2015 and that of the Crime Prevention Strategy of the CR for the Years 2016 – 2020 was approved in 2015 by the Interministerial Crime Prevention Committee, and these documents were submitted to the government.

## Crime Prevention at the International Level

International activities of the CR in the field of crime prevention focused mainly on cooperation within EU agencies and institutions. The SPCPD represents the Czech Republic in the European Crime Prevention Network (EUCPN). This EUCPN sets goals for member states via a multiannual strategy, with the aim of strengthening the role of crime prevention, define joint key priorities and streamline the preventive activities within the EU as a whole.

In 2015, the EUCPN held four meetings. Under the Latvian Presidency, the main focus was on preventing secondary victimisation of particularly vulnerable victims of crimes; the Luxembourg Presidency chose to focus on the

subject of cybercrime in connection with preventing the risks faced by children and youngsters when using virtual communication. On 17 – 18 December 2015, the **EUCPN Best Practice Conference**, where national prevention projects were presented, as held in Luxembourg.

In April 2015, representatives of the SPCPD, as members of a delegation headed by the minister of justice, attended the 13<sup>th</sup> UN Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Congress in Qatar. The main outcome of the congress was the extensive and comprehensive Doha Declaration, adopted in the course of the high-level meetings, which concerns the inclusion of crime prevention and criminal justice into the wider UN agenda.

On 20 May 2015, a work meeting took place among experts on searching or missing children with members of the European Parliament. The main goal was to present to the MEPs and representatives of the EC the memorandum concerning the harmonisation of systems of searching for children “in danger” and the five basic steps to transborder police cooperation among EU member states.

## Crime Prevention at the Interministerial Level

The Interministerial Crime Prevention Committee (ICPC), as an interministerial coordination and methodological body established within the Mol, met eight times in 2015. In the **1<sup>st</sup> quarter of 2015**, it focused mainly on questions relating to the elaboration of the new Crime Prevention Strategy of the CR for the Years 2016 – 2020. The committee discussed the issue of child safety in schools in reaction to the methodological recommendations of the MEYS (ref. no. MSMT-1981/2015-1), which does not comply with safety norms and lacks the subjects of crisis management and fire safety. Furthermore, the ICPC approved grants to projects within the Crime Prevention Programme for the Year 2015, which were discussed by the ICPC in order to choose projects for the Crime Prevention Programme.

In the **2<sup>nd</sup> quarter of 2015**, the ICPC primarily discussed issues relating to the elaboration of the new Crime Prevention Strategy of the CR for the Years 2016 – 2020. The priorities and main topics of the new strategy were approved at the

meeting held on 30 April 2015. Alongside the elaboration of the new strategy, members of the ICPC evaluated the current Crime Prevention Strategy of the CR for the Years 2012 – 2015; this evaluation was presented to the government in accordance with GR no. 925 of 14 December 2011. On 25 June 2015, the ICPC discussed the issue of violent sexual crime and the prevention of recidivism by means of social curators.

In the **3<sup>rd</sup> quarter of 2015** the ICPC met only once. During this meeting, members discussed the question of elaborating the current Crime Prevention Strategy of the CR for the Years 2012 – 2015 and of developing the priorities for the new strategy. The new strategy will be discussed by the NSC on 18 January 2016 and consequently submitted to the government.

In the **4<sup>th</sup> quarter of 2015**, the ICPC adopted the schedule for preparing the Crime Prevention Action Plan for the Years 2016 – 2020, which will include specific tasks needed for implementing the strategy goals.

## Crime Prevention at the Local Level

The MoI continued in its support of the **Crime Prevention Programme in Regions and Municipalities**, based on priorities set by the Strategy, by announcing one grant round for preventive measures and ensuring a higher level of security for inhabitants of the CR. The main goals of the Programme were to strengthen the feeling of safety in citizens, eliminate criminally risky factors and protect local communities from crime. With the consent of the minister of the interior, the Crime Prevention Programme for the Year 2015 was announced on 30 October 2014.

A total of 362 projects (20 regional and 342 municipal) applied for grants. In 2015, a total of 263 crime prevention projects were supported, of which 16 were regional. A total of 99 projects were not supported. The MoI issued 57 954 000 CZK for the projects. Investment projects received 19 606 000 CZK and non-investment projects received 38 348 000 CZK. The entire allocated sum was used for the purpose of crime prevention.

In the course of the year, the SPCPD continued in standard consultations and controls of crime prevention projects in regions and municipalities.

## Specific Crime Prevention Projects

### Crime Prevention Assistant

Crime Prevention Assistants are the most successful and most popular crime prevention project in socially excluded communities, which has decidedly positive results and effects on increasing public order and safety in problem areas, as well as on employment of continuously unemployable people, including the Roma.

The assistants are employees of local authorities as part of municipal police as per Act no. 553/1991 Coll., on the municipal police, as amended (they are neither constables nor trainees). They take part in crime prevention in the municipality, contribute to the protection and safety of persons and property, prevent possible illegal activity with their presence and their communication skills, act as mediators of possible arguments among neighbours, monitor the maintenance of cleanliness of public spaces, and help other citizens in the socially excluded community. In the course of their duties, assistants answer to a specific constable – mentor, with whom they cooperate closely. Police offices in the relevant areas also contribute to the project's success.

The project's success is evidenced by the total numbers regarding the use of crime prevention assistants. After the pilot project in 2009, there were 38 assistants across the CR, acting in 10 municipalities, **in 2015 there were 175 assistants in 58 municipalities across the CR**, supported from the MoI budget as part of the Crime Prevention Programme. The total amount of grants for this project amounted to more than 22 million CZK in 2015, which is why additional resources are being actively sought for 2016.

### Concierge – Preventor

Another project that seeks to respond to the specific needs of municipalities and cities with a view of positively influencing the situation in socially excluded communities in particular and that is closely linked to the Crime Prevention Assistant project is that of Concierge – Preventor. This project constitutes a direct response to the current need to increase safety and public order in houses and their immediate surroundings, strengthen the personal

responsibility of citizens while respecting safety standards and social norms, and introduce a system of within the triad of situational crime prevention: safe citizen – safe house – safe area.

The project aims to show citizens living in socially excluded communities or in risky areas that those can also be clean, respectable, and safe, if certain clearly defined rules of conduct are adhered to. The project also addresses at least in part the issue of long-term unemployment. In 2014, the MoI supported the creation of 26 workplaces in 12 municipalities across the CR; in 2015, there were 23 concierges – preventors in 11 municipalities. The aim of the MoI is to continue expanding the project after the example of the successful Crime Prevention Assistant project.

### **Security Volunteers**

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In 2015, the MoI launched a new grant programme – “Security Volunteers”. Its aim is to support volunteer activities in municipalities and **a wider participation of the public in ensuring local public order.**

Security volunteers do not have any special authority or powers. Their main contribution is the development of civil society, a progressive approach to crime prevention, an increase in the security comfort of citizens, and the introduction of new and unconventional methods of ensuring public order within the current legal system and with a view to local conditions. Last but not least, the support of adequate volunteer activities (coordinated by municipalities) can lead to the closure of the gap allowing the creation of undesirable radical groupings such as local militia and neighbourhood watches, whose activities are often on the brink of legality.

The role of security volunteers is not to replace the PCR or the municipal police, but to adequately complement it. Grants from the state budget serves to cover the costs of material equipment of volunteers, their insurance, training, organisation of meetings with the public, etc.

At the start of 2015, the project, backed by financing from the MoI, was launched in the Dobroslavice (Moravian-Silesian Region) and Strakonice municipalities. As of the third quarter of 2015, projects were launched in Prague 7 and the cities of Český Těšín and Prague. Currently, **all five participating entities have evaluated**

**their projects as successful and beneficial for their citizens.** The grant programme will continue in the following years, with a gradual increase in the number of municipalities taking part in it.

### **Safe Community and Safe Country**

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The programme **Safe Community**, focused primarily on property crime prevention, continued in the reporting period. The purpose of the entire programme is to integrate safety standards into new building projects and into revitalisation of current residential neighbourhoods. The project was implemented in Brno, Orlová, Břeclav, Most, Obrnice, and in Plzeň. Its implementation assessment showed that a continuous and constructive cooperation between the municipal police and the local authorities brings good results. Repeated studies of public opinion also confirmed the meaningfulness of the project.

In 2015, the joint prevention project **Safe Country** was also implemented. The purpose of the project is to highlight and promote mechanical barrier systems, improve the awareness of the public, and support crafts. The project aimed at explaining and showing the public how to correctly and efficiently protect their apartments, homes, and property; explain and show how to identify real security-improving elements. The Consortium of Mechanical Locking System, the PCR, the Prague Municipal Police, the Chamber of Commerce of the CR, the Association of Technical Security Services Grémium Alarm, and other local authorities participate in the project.

The outcome of the abovementioned projects is, inter alia, the second edition of the “Catalogue of Recommended Products for Protecting People and Property”, which is one of the contributions to a gradual positive change in the citizens’ treatment of personal and public property and its protection. More than 10 conferences and seminars on the subject of situational prevention were organised at the municipal and regional levels by the Advisory Board on Situational Prevention of the Minister of the Interior in 2015.



## **Situational Prevention**

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In 2015, the MoI continued in its support of situational prevention projects implemented within the Crime Prevention Programme. Most situational prevention projects consisted of building and expanding municipal CCTV systems, linking these municipal systems to those of the PCR, securing premises belonging to municipalities and regions or forensic marking of bicycles and compensation tools.

A new system of bicycle and compensation tool prevention – via so-called forensic marking – is a novelty in situational prevention. Bicycles are currently being marked in 20 cities in the CR and is free for citizens. The forensic marking is a special emulsion containing a UV brightener and plastic micropoints carrying a specific code; the marking process involves registering the objects in a local municipal police database and in the nationwide REFIZ register. This system is very useful for cities and their municipal police, as well as for the PCR, since all police units are immediately alerted when a marked bicycle is stolen. All police units work with REFIZ, and the system makes it easier to find stolen bicycles in the CR (the records include a description and a photograph). The marking can be used for any other object, e.g. public property in municipalities.

## **Training Constables and Police Officers Working in Socially Excluded Communities**

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During the reporting period, training selected constables and police officers in the field of situational prevention was organised as a complementary activity of the Crime Prevention Assistant project (national and EU level) on the basis of requests filed by municipal representatives and chiefs of local and municipal police, in cooperation with the PCR. This was, in many cities, a direct response to the sharp increase in demands for constables and police officers in service, which were directly related to the increase in security threats and risks in given communities, with a view to current demands of basic legislative norms and increasing demands from citizens.

The aim of the training was to ensure an efficient service in unusual situations, especially the deepening of general knowledge and practical skills in the field of crime prevention,

with a focus on the specificities of police work in socially excluded communities and prevention of conflict situations. The result is a much closer cooperation among participating subjects, the realisation of possibilities of crime prevention, and a greater understanding and empathy for problems that occur in socially excluded communities.

## **The National Coordination Mechanism for the Search for Missing Children**

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The MoI continued implementing the **National Coordination Mechanism for the Search for Missing Children**, which aims to quickly and successfully locate missing children. Since its official launch in 2010, the mechanism has been activated by the police in more than **134 cases** (10 in 2015). The success of searches is exceptional.

In April 2015, the **Parliament of the CR (Chamber of Deputies), represented by the Standing Committee on Family and Equal Opportunities, supported** the Memorandum to the European Parliament and the European Council Concerning the Integration of Systems of Searching for Missing and Vulnerable Children and the Five Key Steps Within Transborder Police Cooperation in EU Member States. The CR, which plays an important role in this system, thus became the first EU member state to support the efficiency of an EU-wide system for searching for missing and vulnerable children.

In June 2015, the minister of the interior approved the proposal for a **systemic solution to sustain European emergency or helplines 116 000** (missing and vulnerable children and their relatives, the Lost Child Hotline, the Lost Child operator), **116 111** (helpline for children, Safe Line, Safe Line operator), and **116 006** (victims of crime, Helpline for victims of crime and domestic violence, White Circle of Safety operator). The approved solution was to **create a grant programme for NGOs operating the abovementioned helplines**. The allocated sum amounted to 2 million CZK annually, intended to finance the provision of telecommunication services. Simultaneously with the launch of the grant programme, representatives of the MoI and the helplines in question will enter into negotiations with telephone operators regarding the reduction of fees for received calls or even the cost-free provision of telecommunication

services. The grant proposal was assessed and evaluated by a grant committee, which consequently recommended all three projects for the grant.

### **The Early Intervention System (EIS)**

A single socio-legal prevention IS was introduced in the amendment to Act no. 359/1999 Coll., on socio-legal protection of children (Sec. 53a). Since 2012, work has been underway on the implementation of the socio-legal protection of children IS (with the use of compatible parts of the Early Intervention System – EIS) as part of a single labour and social affairs IS.

The proposal for the technical and material solution of the IS has been elaborated and will, jointly with other documents, be further developed via a consequent individual project of the MLSA called “Systemic Development and Support of Socio-Legal Protection Instruments”, which is expected to be implemented throughout January 2016 – June 2019. The expected outcome of Key Activity 2 IP “Monitoring of the Children’s Right Protection System” is the creation of a proposal for a statistical monitoring system. Within this activity, a monitoring system covering statistical data on children needing socio-legal protection will be developed, which will also monitor data on the activities of socio-legal protection authorities and information on their activities, including rendered services.

### **Domestic Violence**

The MoI takes part in implementing the Action Plan on Prevention of Domestic and Gender-Based Violence for the Years 2015 – 2018, approved by GR no. 126 of 23 February 2015, via completing the set tasks, e.g. in the field of legislation, police training, assisting people threatened by domestic violence, etc.

In 2015, the MoI continued implementing the grant programme **Prevention of Socially Pathological Phenomena, with a focus on preventing domestic violence and crimes against senior citizens**. In 2015, 8 NGO projects were supported with 1 614 000 CZK.

The outcomes of the projects consist in providing direct psychological, social, and legal assistance to the target group, in organising

round tables, training for assisting professions, talks and seminars for senior citizens and in the distribution of information leaflets and brochures intended for the professional or general public.

### **Information Activities and Medialisation of Crime Prevention**

As concerns informing the public, employees of the SPCPD elaborated background materials for media outlets and spoke in person in television and radio broadcasting. In the interest of increasing the medialisation of the activities of the SPCPD, a thematic plan was elaborated in cooperation with the Public Relations Department of the Ministry of the Interior, with a schedule for 2015. Cooperation with ministerial publications was intensified – several articles were published in the magazine *Policista (Cze. Police Officer)* and *Veřejná správa (Cze. Civil Service)*, concerning, for example, the Maps of the Future project and some successful prevention and volunteer programmes.

Within the publication plan, the jigsaw puzzle “Principles of Property Security” was published and the jigsaw puzzle “Practical Guide for Those Interested in Volunteer Work” was reissued.

The MoI web page was another source of information, where documents from all fields of crime prevention were regularly uploaded. The purpose of the web page [www.prevencekriminality.cz](http://www.prevencekriminality.cz) was to strengthen communication with crime prevention managers in regions, cities, and municipalities, with police crime prevention officers, with workers of NGOs, and other contributing institutions, and to also offer useful information and practical advice and recommendation for the general public. In connection to the existence of this web page, the SPCPD issues an electronic publication – Prevention in Every Family. This is a monthly publication focused on informing professionals on the current events in the field and on influencing the public in the interest of a responsible approach to personal safety.

### **Crime Prevention at the MoI**

In accordance with the Crime Prevention Strategy in the CR for the Years 2012 – 2015, the MoI issued the Crime Prevention Programme of

the Mol in April 2015. The programme and its priorities for 2015 was consulted and approved by the Methodological Council for Crime Prevention of the PCR. A total of 17 projects were supported with a lump sum of 1 500 000 CZK. Supported projects included nationwide prevention projects, which will be available to all regional directorates of the PCR, that react to current topics stemming from the Crime Prevention Strategy of the CR for the Years 2012 – 2015 and those of the grant.

In 2015, the PCR supported the conceptual, methodological, and operative part of preventive activities on all levels of police work. The outcome is a strategic document that is still valid in the field of crime prevention, the Crime Prevention Strategy of the PCR for the Years 2014 – 2016. This was the first time that the PCR independently declared its intention to significantly strengthen the role of crime prevention in its activities, where internal mechanisms of police organization will be set up in a way to allow crime prevention to become an integral part of police work on all levels. This document is internal to the PCR and its purpose is to define clear and viable priorities in the field of crime prevention with a focus on the internal consolidation of the crime prevention system, including its organizational and financial guarantees within the police. The Strategy also accentuates the principle of cooperation, both within the police as well as with outside entities. Creating tools enabling the police to better evaluate preventive measures is also a priority.

With the growing number of tasks in the field of crime prevention, the question of PCR staffing was also discussed in 2015. Currently, crime prevention is being included in police measures on a wide scale, including those relating to solving new crimes and facing new threats (cybercrime, skimming, stalking, phishing, minorities, fraud, terrorism etc.). The intention of the PCR is therefore to strengthen the role of crime prevention on all levels of police work, as well as to strengthen methodological activities in the field of crime prevention and to centralize these activities within the PP CR. The centralisation of crime prevention and the strengthening of the preventive workplace at the central level does not translate into weakening preventive activities in the regions, but to introduce adequate preventive programmes reacting to

current and new crime trends in the police, using new and innovative crime prevention tools.

Within activities of the PCR, the following projects have been implemented:

- The Zebra Will Not Look For You!
- Caution Pays Off!
- I Drive, I Drink Non-Alcoholic Beer
- Be Safe
- We See Each Other!

## Volunteer Work

In 2015, 201 projects and 119 organisations were supported, with a total amount of 10 890 000 CZK. The scale of supported activities was very wide and varied. One of the big areas of volunteer work is helping socially excluded persons and socially excluded and vulnerable or other vulnerable communities. So-called mentoring programmes are an important part of volunteer activities. Volunteer work takes place on a “one-on-one” basis, which means that the volunteer creates a pair with the client. Helping refugees is another example of volunteer work. For this purpose, volunteers are dispatched to reception and residence centres of the Mol. They involve foreigners in sports and leisure activities focused on the non-violent overcoming of barriers between cultures and nationalities. The programmes also focus on fighting racism, xenophobia, and extremism.

In 2015, **123 projects were granted accreditation as per the act on volunteer work**, valid for 4 years. The total number of accredited projects in 2015 was 355.

On 30 September 2015, GR no. 768 approved the legislative intention for volunteer work, for which the SPCPD is responsible. The current legal provision, Act no. 198/2002 Coll., on volunteer work, concerns only approximately twenty thousand volunteers, while more than one million persons take part in volunteer activities in the CR. It is necessary to create and guarantee by law adequate conditions for exercising community volunteer activities for all these people. One of the instruments for reaching this goal is to support volunteer work and provide benefits for the widest possible pool of volunteers and volunteer organisations.

## Projects Funded by the EU OP HRE Programme

In 2015, the second specific project ESF OP HRE “Crime Prevention Assistant II”, reg. no. CZ.1.04/3.3.00/C5.00001 (see above) was completed. It consisted of creating 75 positions of crime prevention assistants from 1 September 2014 in 20 cities.

At the outset of March 2015, an initial run of seminars in order to create an educational course and to verify the accuracy of its contents for specialists in the field of crime prevention within the “**Efficient Development and Strengthening of Human Resource Competencies**” project, reg. no. CZ.1.04/4.1.00/A3.00005, was launched. The implementation was divided into two parts with 30 participants each. In October, 4 workshops were held, from which stemmed the final report and the proposal for the definitive form of the educational course for crime prevention managers.

On 31 October 2015 the 18-month “**Interdimensional Education to Increase Safety of Senior Citizens**” project, implemented by SPCPD employees, was completed. This project included ten or so key activities focused on creating educational programmes for PCR officers, local authorities, judges, and public prosecutors. A total of 285 people were trained and, apart from a number of expert seminars, a three-day international workshop was organised. One of the outcomes of the project was the Analysis of the Criminal Investigation Environment and Punishing Crimes Committed against Senior Citizens, the handbook of best practices, collecting best practices from national projects on preventing crimes committed against citizens, and initiating joint educational activities for experts of the Criminal Police Investigation

Service and the Public Order Police Service. Cooperation with a number of top experts contributed significantly to the medialisation of this topic and to the inclusion of **elderly persons** in the group of particularly vulnerable persons, this enabling judges and public prosecutors to issue stricter sentences to perpetrators of crimes against them.

In October 2015, the “Maps of the Future – A Modern Tool for Increasing the Efficiency and Quality of Public Administration in the Field of Crime Prevention Founded on Crime Analysis and Prediction” project, reg. no. CZ.1.04/4.1.00/B6.00041, was completed. The primary aim of the project was to describe the basic assumptions for implementing modern approaches and instruments based on mapping, analysis, and crime prediction in order to increase the efficiency and quality of public administration, strategic management, and planning in the CR. The project introduced the target audience to instruments used in the USA and in some European countries that have experience with mapping, analysis, and crime prediction. It also introduced the first examples of these approaches and instruments in the CR. The outcome of the project consists of conclusions and recommendations on the use of these modern and efficient tools and approaches by Czech law enforcement authorities. This information, as well as the outcomes of the project, were made available at expert workshops organised within the project and in publications that were published after the workshops, but particularly in the final international comparative study “Maps of the Future”, which was published in September 2015. More information on the project is available online at <http://www.prevencekriminality.cz/projekty/mapy-budoucnosti/> (in Czech).

## 3.3 THE EUROPEAN UNION AND INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

### Asylum and Migration

In 2015, the EU agenda was significantly affected by the migration and refugee crisis, which were the reason for several special meetings of the European Council and the European Council for Justice and Home Affairs. In connection with the deepening migration crisis, the EC issued the so-called **European Agenda on Migration** on 13 May 2015, which set the basic framework for upcoming changes in the migration and asylum policies of the EU. Apart from immediate measures, it defined four strategic pillars: lowering the reasons for illegal migration, an efficient management of borders, a joint asylum policy and, last but not least, legal migration. Pursuant to this document, the EC drafted **three implementation packages** as well as a number of other documents in the course of 2015.

The first package was adopted on 27 May 2015 and included in particular the proposal to relocate 20 000 persons from third countries (the Council approved this project at its special meetings on 20 July), the proposal of an emergency mechanism or the relocation of 40 000 asylum seekers from Italy and Greece (the resulting proposal for relocations based on voluntary offers was approved on 14 September as Council Decision no. 2015/1523) and the **EU Action Plan against Trafficking in Migrants (2015-2020)**.

The second package of implementation measures was adopted by the EC on 9 September. This package included the proposal for an emergency mechanism to relocate 120 000 asylum seekers, which the Council approved in its revised form on 22 September by a qualified majority (Council Decision no. 2015/1601). This relocation system is based on the distribution of asylum seekers according to an attached distribution key (mandatory quotas). The second package included a proposal for a directive on the establishment of a **(permanent) emergency** relocation mechanism and a proposal for a directive on the creation of a **joint list of secure countries of origin for the**

**EU**. Both proposals are being discussed at the expert level. The EC also issued the **EU Action Plan on Relocation** within this second package, and devoted itself to solving the external dimension of the migration crisis (especially via its proposal to create an EU Trust Fund for Africa).

One part of the relocation mechanisms was to be the **so-called hotspot concept** in Italy and in Greece, where registration, fingerprinting, and screening of arriving migrants and the selection of applicants destined for relocation was to take place. **Attempts at implementing this measure in practice were not very successful in 2015.** The hotspots are still not fully functional, and only 190 persons have been relocated from Italy and 82 from Greece.

In its third package, issued on 15 December, the EC focused on protecting the EU external border. This package included the proposal for a directive on the **European Border and Coast Guard** and a proposal to change the **Schengen Border Code**, especially where strengthening controls against relevant external border databases are concerned. The EC also issued a recommendation for creating the **mechanism of voluntary humanitarian admission with Turkey** (for relocating Syrian refugees from Turkey into EU member states), the **proposal for a directive on the European travel document for relocation** of illegal third-country residents and the **practical handbook for implementing EUROSUR**. Last but not least, on Sweden's initiative, the EC submitted a proposal for the Council Decision on **changing the second relocation decision** for the purpose of widening relocations to asylum seekers from Sweden.

In order to address the migration crisis, several **important meetings with third countries** took place. Among those worth mentioning was the EU-Africa Summit in Malta, held on 11 – 12 November 2015, the minisummit with Western Balkan states held on 25 October 2015 or the EU and Turkey Leader Summit held on 29 November 2015. The EU – Turkey Action Plan is the

framework for future cooperation. The EU also created new financial instruments for helping affected third countries and their development.

In the field of legal migration, negotiations on the proposal for a directive on the entry and residence conditions for third-country nationals for the purpose of research, education, exchange student visits, paid and unpaid internships, volunteer work and au-pair were completed, with the aim of increasing the attractiveness of the EU as a centre for research and education, and thus of facilitating the residency of foreigners from third countries.

## **Schengen Area and Visa Policy**

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Schengen cooperation, especially towards the end of 2015, was dominated by the **temporary reintroduction of internal border controls** in a number of EU member states (Germany, Austria, Slovenia, Hungary, France, Sweden, Norway, Denmark) because of the consequences of the migration and security crisis. In December 2015, the EC issued the eighth half-yearly report on the functioning of the Schengen area, which was more critical towards individual member states especially in the context of Schengen evaluation. In the field of external border protection, meetings on so-called **smart borders** continued, with the EC to issue a new proposal in 2016.

In May 2015, the Government of the CR took note of the Report on Implementing the National Schengen Plan as of 31 December 2014. This is the first evaluation of the National Schengen plan for 2014, a basic strategic document for the area of Schengen cooperation and border protection. The purpose of this plan and the tasks it sets forth is to ensure a high standard in all areas of Schengen cooperation, which is being monitored via regular Schengen evaluations.

Bulgaria and Romania remain outside the Schengen area, despite the fact that these countries have met all the requirements in 2011. The necessary decision at the ministerial level, which requires unanimous support of all current Schengen Area countries, has still not been taken.

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Discussions on the amended draft of the so-called **visa code** and the proposal to implement a **so-called travel visa** continued in 2015. The Luxembourg Presidency attempted to move the discussion forward, as a compromise has been very long in the making.

**Visa-free agreements** have been signed with the following third countries in 2015: Dominica, Grenada, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and Grenadine, Samoa, East Timor, Trinidad and Tobago, United Arab Emirates and Vanuatu. The EC continued in negotiating visa-free agreements with Columbia, Peru, Kiribati, Palau and Tonga. Negotiations on visa facilitation and dialogues on visa liberalisation also continued.

## **Visa Information System (VIS)**

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On 20 November 2015, the almost five-year process of linking Schengen embassies, including all Czech embassies, to the VIS was completed. This system enables the collection, in a central VIS located in Strasbourg, of personal data of all applicants for Schengen visas, including their biometric data and information from visa applications and on issued visas, and even on reasons for the non-issuance of a visa. The obligation to enter this data extends to all Schengen countries at all offices issuing visas. The data is sent to VIS via national VIS systems.

## **Updated Internal Security Strategy**

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The updated Internal Security Strategy builds on the original Internal Security Strategy for the Years 2010 – 2014 and defines the direction of the EU in this field for the period 2015 – 2020.

The updated Internal Security Strategy is complemented by an Implementation Document, which was submitted by the presidency in July 2015. The Implementation Document includes tables of priorities and presents a horizontal overview of the basic tasks of all Council working groups contributing to the implementation of the Internal Security Strategy. It is expected that future presidencies will build on this overview and that the tasks will be updated regularly.

## **Fighting Organised Crime and Terrorism**

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Following several major terrorist attacks that took place in 2015 in the EU, the fight against terrorism became one of the main subjects of JHA Council meetings. Interior ministers of the EU have repeatedly agreed on the need to improve cooperation and information exchange between member states, complete the legislative process relating to the directive on passenger name records (PNR), discuss EC proposals concerning the fight against terrorism and firearms, and intensifying the fight against the financing of terrorism and cooperation with third countries.

On 12 February 2015, the European Council approved the **Statement of the European Council on Terrorism**, which contains three key aspects for strengthening the fight against terrorism: ensuring the safety of citizens, preventing radicalisation, and maintaining cooperation with international partners.

On 8 October 2015, the interior ministers approved Council Conclusions calling for concrete steps in the fight against illegal trafficking in firearms.

Exchange of information relating to PNR is an important part of the fight against terrorism, and an EU PNR system is being discussed since 2007. The aim of the proposal for a directive on the use of PNR for preventing, detecting, investigating, and prosecuting terrorism and serious crime (EU PNR) is to facilitate prevention, detection, investigation, and prosecution of terrorism and serious crime for relevant authorities. For this purpose, PNR data will be collected from passengers and airline companies will provide data acquired during the process of booking, purchase, and check-in of passengers. In connection to questions relating to the mass processing of personal data and protection of privacy, this instrument has not yet been adopted. The discussions intensified, however, after the January terrorist attacks, which mollified the heretofore adamant stance of the European Parliament. In reaction to the terrorist attacks in Paris on 13 November 2015, political pressure to speed-up the negotiations between the EP and the Council became even more pronounced. The Council approved a compromise version of the EU PNR proposal on 4 December 2015 and the LIBE committee

approved it on 10 December 2015. In the near future, a final vote on the proposal will take place in the EP, followed by a formal acceptance of the directive by the Council.

On 4 December, the Council confirmed reaching an agreement with the EP regarding the final draft of the proposal for a directive on the EU Agency for Cooperation in Education and Training in the Field of Law Enforcement (Europol). The EP is expected to confirm this compromise at its plenary session in April 2016. The directive should then be in effect as of 1 April 2017.

On 1 July 2015, the **Internet Referral Unit (IRU)** at Europol began operating. The unit should help fight terrorist propaganda and related violent extremist activities on the internet.

## **Security Development Cooperation**

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In 2015, projects coordinated by the Mol within the territorial and sectoral priorities of the Security Development Aid programme reached a total of 3 865 725 CZK. The programme built on existing experience in the Western Balkans. Within the programme, 15 projects (expert trainings) took place, aiming to strengthen the capacities of local law enforcement authorities.

A project worth mentioning is that of advanced diving training for partners in Bosnia and Herzegovina, related to the demining of the river Sava in the Novi Grad region, and the carrying out of reconnaissance and investigative dives for the purpose of documenting and identifying unexploded aerial bombs suitable for removal, and training of forensic experts within the Ballistic Education 2015 programme for countries that face the problem of a high number of weapons in circulation. It was possible, through implemented missions and direct elaboration of specific points of cooperation, to practically familiarise foreign partners with best practices of the PCR and steer future cooperation with the region in line with the priorities of the foreign policy of the CR as well as the security and capacity challenges that were identified by the EC in the field of the progress of Western Balkan countries, especially as regards the process of their European

integration and stabilisation of their internal security.

Contrary to the originally planned and approved scope of the programme, the Mol was forced to partially reduce the programme in 2015, following consultations with relevant authorities, and to not carry out two missions consisting of diving and pyrotechnical cooperation in lifting unexploded aerial bombs from rivers in Bosnia and Herzegovina. This was due to the fact that the necessary memorandum of understanding was not approved by the Bosnian side until July 2015. Due to the unprecedented scale of the migration crisis in European countries, which badly affected a number of partner law enforcement agencies in the Western Balkans, several Western Balkan partners were unable to release all required experts for certain projects, which required for them to be adapted to a reduced number of participants.

### **Protection of Personal Data**

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In 2015, the Council continued in its live discussions of the proposal for a directive on the protection of physical persons in connection with the processing of personal data and on the proposal of the so-called criminal directive on the protection of personal data within the work of law enforcement and judicial authorities. After adopting a general approach of the Council (June), and the directive (October), intensive dialogues took place with the EP, whose results were compromise proposals that were supported on 18 December by the COREPER and consequently by the LIBE Committee. Due to persisting objections to the compromise draft, some member states, including the CR, are considering the attachment of a statement to the minutes of the Council meeting where the proposals will be formally approved.

The judgment of the Court of Justice in case C-362/14 (Schrems) was an important occurrence, as it de facto annulled the system "Safe Harbour", on whose basis it was possible to transfer personal data from the EU to the USA. In connection with this judgment, supervisory authorities of the EU gave the EU time until the end of January 2016 for the EC and the USA to find a solution for the situation. The

new programme for protecting persona data is called "Privacy Shield".

### **Fight against Drugs**

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In 2015, one of the most important events in the field of fighting drug crime at the EU level was the mid-term evaluation of the EU Drugs Strategy for the Years 2013 – 2020 and the final evaluation of the related EU Drugs Action Plan for the Years 2013 – 2016. In the external dimension, expert dialogues were held with international partners (USA, Russia, Western Balkan states, Central Asian states, countries taking part in the Eastern Partnership and with the Community of Latin American and Caribbean States – CELAC).

### **European Strategy for the Danube Region**

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The implementation of the "South-East Danube" project, which builds on the work of the South-East working group, continued in 2015. The project was led by the Bavarian Criminal Police with an active participation of the NDS in Prague. Within the project, inter alia, an 11-day international exercise took place, in which 200 police officers from 6 countries took part (Germany, CR, Austria, Hungary, Romania and Moldova).

In February 2015 calls for applications for the START financial programme were closed. The Czech group CZ.NIC submitted a project aimed at cybersecurity that successfully passed all the rounds and was launched in April 2015.

The project of the Pyrotechnical Service of the CR, which drew funds from the Danube Strategy Technical Assistance Facility, was withdrawn in its preparatory phase – sufficient funds were not found for the project.

In the second half of 2015, preparations were underway for a new financial programme, called **Danube Transnational Programme**. This is a new financial instrument for the years 2014 – 2020, intended for countries of the Danube region. On 23 September 2015, the first call for proposals was opened.

### **International Contractual Activities**

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Cooperation with other countries in the area of ensuring internal security and public order is



generally government by **so-called police cooperation agreements**. In recent years, the priority of the MoI was to modernise police cooperation agreements with neighbouring countries and to negotiate new agreements with Western and South Caucasus countries.

In 2015, the Parliament of the CR approved the Agreement between the CR and the Austrian Republic amending and expanding the Agreement between the CR and the Austrian Republic on Police Cooperation and on the Second Amendment to the European Declaration on Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters of 20 April 1959 (the agreement was signed on 5 December 2014) and the President ratified the agreement on 14 December 2015. Exchanges of ratification documents are expected with the consequent coming into force of the agreement during the first quarter of 2016. The agreement contains an important expansion of the possibility of dispatching police officers to the partner country, of cooperation in the field of offences, and a new treatment of transborder monitoring with the use of technical tools.

On 28 April 2015, in Prague, the Agreement between the CR and the Federal Republic of Germany on Police Cooperation and on the Amendment of the Agreement between the CR and the Federal Republic of Germany on Amendments to the European Declaration on Mutual Cooperation in Criminal Matters of 20 April 1959 and Facilitating its Implementation of 2 February 2000 was signed. The ratification process was initiated on both sides after the signature. In the CR, the agreement was submitted for approval to both chambers of the Parliament; the Senate has already approved it and the Chamber of Deputies is expected to approve it in the first quarter of 2016, followed by ratification by the President. The agreement will replace former similar agreements and offer a complex treatment of police cooperation both at the national level and in border areas. Two Implementation Protocols were drafted for this agreement, which are currently undergoing approval at the national level.

On 9 February 2015, GR no. 94 approved the draft **Agreement between the CR and Georgia on Cooperation against Crime**. The agreement is expected to be signed on the occasion of the visit of the Czech minister of the interior in

Georgia. The aim of the agreement is to provide the necessary legal framework for efficient cooperation of police authorities of both countries in the fight against all forms of crime. However, the agreement was not signed in 2015. This was due to changes in Georgian internal legislation, which required small changes in the text of the agreement. The agreement will be submitted to the government for approval once again. The original resolution will be annulled and replaced by a new one. The agreement is expected to be signed on the occasion of the visit of the Czech minister of the interior in Georgia.

On 3 June 2015, tentative negotiations were held in Prague with representatives of Poland regarding the possibility of signing a new agreement on police cooperation and on its scope. The future agreement should replace the currently valid one, which no longer satisfies practical requirements after border controls have been aborted. Polish representatives promised to draft and send a proposal for a new agreement, which has not yet happened.

On 1 January 2015, the **Implementation Protocol between the CR and the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine to the Agreement between the EU and Ukraine on Readmission of Persons** came into effect. The implementation protocol, inter alia, defines the relevant authorities responsible for implementing the agreement and their means of communication, defines border crossings where readmission will take place, and tackles details regarding interviews with people who are to be readmitted, as well as the conditions for readmission and transportation of such persons.

In the course of 2015, expert meetings on the text of the Agreement between the CR and the Government of Mongolia on Readmission of Persons with Illegal Residency and its Implementation Protocol were finalised. The agreement is being negotiated as a government agreement, as per the request of Mongolia, however at the national level it will be discussed as a so-called presidential agreement (i.e. it will be submitted, after its signature, for approval to both chambers of Parliament and for ratification to the President). As opposed to other readmission agreements, this agreement will only concern readmission of citizens of the partner countries. Despite that, however, this

represents a huge step forward, since Mongolia has long been resisting the signature of such an agreement.

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In 2015, the MoI continued to take part in drafting the so-called MODE 4 for EU agreements on free trade. In 2015, agreements on free trade were negotiated with Vietnam, Japan, MODE 4 in TiSA (Trade in Services Agreement – a multilateral agreement), TTIP (Transatlantic Trade and Investment Partnership), CETA (EU-Canada Comprehensive Economic and Trade Agreement).

### **International Police Cooperation**

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International police cooperation continued in 2015 at various levels and touched on many areas of police work, especially with regards to the migration crisis and questions related to the fight against terrorism. In 2015, representatives of the PCR took part in Schengen evaluation missions in the field of police cooperation, SIS/SIRENE and air borders in several European countries.

The PCR takes part in implementing 5 out of 9 priorities of the EU Policy Cycle for the Fight against Organised and Serious International Crime for the Years 2014 – 2017. This international cooperation between participating units of the PCR takes place via EMPACT projects. International police cooperation taking place via Europol, Interpol, and SIRENE is managed by the Department for International Police Cooperation of the PP CR, which is also the national contact point for the European Agency for Managing Operative Cooperation at External Borders (Frontex).

As compared to previous years, 2015 saw a significant increase in these activities. They mainly concern the increase in the number of members of the national team of the European border guard, from 25 to 89 police officers. A total of 40 officers were dispatched to joint Frontex operations and 6 were dispatched to is training activities. The CR thus shows solidarity with countries most severely affected by illegal migration (Italy, Greece, Hungary) via its participation in joint border protection under the Frontex umbrella. With the creation of hotspots, the PCR dispatched 10 police officers

who carried out registration of migrants on Greek and Italian islands. At the beginning of November 2015, 2 police units were dispatched for the purpose of assisting Hungarian police and Slovenian police with managing the migration crisis. Another unit was sent to Slovenia in mid-December 2015.

### **EU Funds for Home Affairs**

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The MoI is the authority responsible for two EU funds in the area of home affairs for the years 2014 – 2020. These are the Asylum, Migration, and Integration Fund (AMIF) and the Internal Security Fund (ISF).

The CR had its national programmes of both funds approved on 19 and 24 March 2015, being one of the first EU member states to do so. The sum of financial resources provided to the CR amounted to 32 184 496 EUR from the ISF and 27 685 177 EUR from the AMIF. With a view to the development in the field off migration, the EC accepted a revision of the national AMIF programme and approved an increase in the CR's allocation to 47 831 177 EUR.

Within the AMIF programme, resources are intended for projects dealing with asylum, integration, and repatriation. Recipients within this fund will be both NGOs as well as regional or state organisations, including organisations falling within the MoI. Currently, a large part of the allocated sum goes directly to the member state in order to compensate expenses related to repatriation and relocation of applicants for or holders of international protection.

Within the ISF programme, resources are intended for visa policy, protection of external EU borders, police cooperation, fight against serious crime and preventing risks and threats. Within this programme, resources will be distributed to the PCR, the CA CR and the MFA.

### **Programmes Co-Financed by the EU and Other Kinds of International Assistance**

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In 2015, the PCR continually developed activities related to the preparation and implementation of security **projects co-financed by the EU and other kinds of international assistance**.

As regards the volume of resources provided by the EU, the highest share was traditionally

allocated to projects co-financed by the IOP (structural funds of the EU). Within its scope, the following activities were implemented:

- **Increasing the efficiency of the PCR in emergency situations** amounting to 1 054 million CZK, completed in 2015. The project was aimed at equipping the PCR with modern technologies and technological instruments enabling more efficient, fast and safe interventions in places hit by emergency situations, as well as performing rescue works, evacuations, and continuous monitoring of the security situation.
- **Integrated operation centres** amounting to 468 million CZK, of which 3 million CZK were spent in 2015. In 2015, two remaining integrated operation centres were completed (PP CR and Moravian-Silesian region), including connecting their software to the overarching system located at the General Directorate of the FRS CR, enabling the interconnection of all units of the IRS.
- **Modern technologies for the PCR** amounting to 281.82 million CZK, aimed at purchasing equipment for selected units, of which 92.251 million CZK were spent in 2015. The project was completed in November 2015.
- **Flight technology for rescue works within the IRS** amounting to 468.348 million CZK in 2015. Within this project, a medium-weight helicopter was purchased along with complementary equipment for rescue works of the relevant police department.

Within **community programmes**, projects have been completed by the end of June 2015 falling within the general category of the Solidarity and Migration Flow Management programme.

Within projects co-financed by the Financial Mechanisms, the implementation of the **Swiss-Czech Cooperation and EHP/FM Norway projects** continued in 2015. The total volume of resources used amounted to 90 724 000 CZK.

In the framework of strengthening the quality of ICTs, the following projects were implemented:

- **Mobile safe platform of the PCR** amounting to **123.55 million CZK**, completed in 2015.

The project created new mobile access to PCR information systems.

- **Security of data and communication infrastructure of the PCR** amounting to **100.62 million CZK**, completed in 2015. The project created a centralised facility for storing electronic data from criminal proceedings and a single system for managing and archiving in accordance with the act on cybernetic security.
- **Development of the PEGAS system at regional police directorates** amounting to **114.42 million CZK**, completed in 2015. The project was aimed at developing PEGAS communication systems through the purchase of terminal technologies.
- **Unification of the technical platform of the PCR** amounting to **516.4 million CZK**, completed in 2015. The aim of the project was to ensure access from the intranet network Hermes to the Internet from all user stations.
- **Localisation and recording devices** amounting to **266.44 million CZK**, of which **168.18 million CZK** were spent in 2015. A total of 1 950 localisation and recording devices were purchased and installed within this project.

Within the financing options that are permitted by EU community programmes, these resources were used within the framework of the External Borders Fund, particularly for the completion of the following projects:

- **Integration of VISION and VIS Mail into NS-VIS – Mail phase II** amounting to **38.7 million CZK**. The project was aimed at integrating the topics of short-term visas as a whole into one VIS. The project was drafted in accordance with the joint approach of all Schengen countries. At the central level, it was coordinated by the EC.
- **Restoration of NS-VIS hardware** amounting to **19.25 million CZK**. The main reason for this project was the technical deficiency of servers and data storage units at both the main and the backup facilities and of communication elements – aging of technology.

Apart from those mentioned above, four other projects were implemented, focusing on editing ICTs of VIS and SIS and amounting to **105 million CZK**.

### **International Customs Cooperation**

As compared to previous years, cooperation in the field of auditing crimes increased, especially based on the so-called Declaration of Naples II (communication 50/2009 Coll.). This was caused primarily by the British opting out and consequent opting in to selected acts of European legislation since 1 December 2014.

In previous years, the CA CR also took part, at the international level, in the EU Policy Cycle's priority aimed at consumer tax fraud. Here, it played a key role in detecting fraud related to mineral oils. The goal of the priority was to disrupt the activities of OCGs involved in crimes in this field and to strengthen cooperation in this field between relevant authorities, both at the national and EU level. Within the Customs Cooperation Working Group (CCWP), the CA CR took active part in discussions concerning the reform of the management of the customs union within the European Council and in preparations of the 8<sup>th</sup> CCWP Action Plan. The activities of the

project group aimed at activities of EU customs administrations in the field of cybercrime were also successful.

The office of the Czech CA CR liaison officer in Germany, under the German Customs Criminal Office in Cologne, was also a key player in international customs cooperation. In 2015, it coordinated a total of 273 (+32) cases. Most of these cases were related to fighting transborder drug crime – 122 (+23), which is a continuing problem on the Czech-German border. Furthermore, it took part in coordinating cases related to the illegal production and smuggling of tobacco and tobacco products – 37 (+9) cases, fraud involving mineral oils – 13 (-2) cases, breaching the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora – 1 (-10) cases, smuggling firearms – 7 (0) cases, support of judicial and administrative cooperation – 20 (+12) cases, etc.

Apart from direct transborder coordination of individual cases, the office also supported bilateral cooperation and Czech language courses for German customs officers in Prague, workshops and tactical exercises of special intervention forces, and exchange study visits both in the CR and in Germany.

## **3.4 SECURITY RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, AND INNOVATION**

The MoI, specifically the Security Research and Police Training Department (SRPTD), is **in charge of national security research, development, and innovation** (hereinafter “security RDI”). It fulfils the tasks of provider of state support in R&D based on Act no. 130/2002 Coll., on the support to R&D from public funds and on the amendment of several related acts (“act on supporting R&D”) and sets the substantive focus and methodology of security research as per the tasks set by the Reform of the RD&I system in the CR (GR no. 287/2008).

### **Concepts, Strategies, and Legislation**

In 2015, several activities took place at the national level that were linked to the work of the SRPTD. These included the preparation of a legislative intent to amend the Act on support of R&D and to introduce related changes to the National Research, Development, and Innovation Policy, including linking them to the purposes of

European financial instruments. Security RDI is implemented on the basis of the “**Interministerial Strategy of Security R&D in the Czech Republic before 2015**” (hereinafter the Strategy), which was approved by GR no. 743 in 2008. In 2015, the general assessment of its implementation was submitted to the NSC along with the Theses for Further Development and the Action Plan for the Preparation of a New Strategy for the Years 2017+. This assessment was also submitted to the government in December 2015, with the following conclusions:

- In the reporting period, basic operative capabilities of the system supporting security research have been achieved.
- The current functionality demonstrated a wide potential of the research environment to participate in developing capabilities of the security system and the interest of individual actors from this environment in developing security research.

- Implemented programmes continuously developed parameters that are under control of the provider, so as to reach a maximum potential benefit of selected projects. A significant development potential exists in this area for the future.
- The efficiency of the system was affected by budget cuts related to austerity measures (both in terms of programme financing and staffing) and instability of budget outlooks. The consequences of these deficits are systematically minimised within the possibilities of the MoI.

NSC resolution no. 32/2015 set the Action Plan of the Preparation of the new Interministerial Strategy for Security Research for the Years 2017 – 2023, which should be submitted to the government in the first quarter of 2017. The key aspects of the new period can be identified as follows: **defining the direction and process of its continuous updating, defining the scope of required impacts and the related scope of programme instruments, determining the rate and extend of participation in international cooperation and the issue of developing internal capabilities of the provider** – personal, technical, and procedural.

To support the process of creating a new strategy, especially as regards determining its future direction, **a new Advisory Committee of the minister of the interior for security research was set up** (PMV 44/2015). The committee respects the requirement for the widest possible spectrum of represented bodies, users, and the research community.

In November 2015, a call for tenders was issued for the analytical support of the creation of a new strategy, whose purpose it will be to cover the missing staffing capabilities of the SRPTD and ensure compliance with the work schedule. The outcome of the tender should be a complex overview on the state and trends of the Czech research environment, or its security section. In 2015, the first package of preparatory works for the creation of a new strategy on security research has been completed.

## **International Cooperation and Communication with Partners**

In the field of international cooperation, the SRPTD continued in representing the CR in the European Network of Law Enforcement Technology Services (ENLETS), which began to take serious action in the field of developing the European research agenda, especially via the Horizon 2020 programme. In 2015, the ENLETS achieved the following:

- Establishing a framework position of the CR via the corresponding chapter of the Monitoring Report on the State of System Support of Security Research in the CR 2009 – 2015.
- Active involvement in the design and introduction of changes in the governing documents of the network, especially towards standardising procedures for reporting and planning activities.
- Acquiring and transferring contacts for project applicants within the European programme for financing security research Horizon 2020.
- Developing contacts with the PCR in connection with the initial participation of the PP CR in the ESTP project, which is focused on transferring good practices in the field of law enforcement technologies.

Within further activities in the field of international cooperation, the SRPTD did the following:

- Participation in the work of an expert advisory group of the MEYS for security research within the Horizon 2020 programme.
- Close coordination between MoI – SRPTD and the delegate to the Programme Committee for Security Research in Horizon 2020.
- Establishing a framework position and framework priorities for the H2020 committee meeting, which is part of the NSC Resolution no. 32/2015.

The framework positions that have been established for the wider international agenda by the SRPTD are, from the point of view of completing tasks related to international cooperation, a key step, since other providers of support do not have such positions and it is

through them that the SRPTD fulfils the stipulations of the Interministerial Strategy for International Cooperation.

As regards cooperation with partner organisations, the SRPTD is member of 10 working groups and advisory committees, apart from those set up by the Mol. Within the pilot testing of measures intended to strengthen the role of users of the results of security research, the SRPTD initiated the creation of a working group for research within the PP CR.

Based on recommendations of the committee, the minister of the interior awarded a prize to a team from PCI for its results in the field of developing forensic sciences, specifically for its contribution to the development of forensic anthropology and its application in practice by the PCR.

Practical use of partner expertise and their inclusion in the direction of security research and into its assessment mechanisms became the main motor of external cooperation of the STRPD in 2015, excepting the policy of R&D.

## **Implementation of RDI Programmes**

In 2015, the implementation of 2 security RDI programmes for the years 2015 – 2021 was launched. Programmes launched in 2010 continued to be implemented, with their completion expected on 31 December 2015 and 31 December 2016.

**1) The programme „Security Research in the Czech Republic in 2015 – 2020”** (GR no. 593/2013). The programme is implemented through a public tender with the initial volume of state funding amounting to 2.2 billion CZK.<sup>14</sup>

**2) The programme “Security Research for the Purposes of the State 2016 – 2021”** (GR no.

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<sup>14</sup> The following activities were implemented within this programme: The first public tender was evaluated, 49 projects were selected for funding with the total state funding estimated at 950 million CZK. Changes in the evaluation process and their effect on the programme indicators were revised – user evaluation is a significant positive, key indicators of cooperation between the research and private sectors is evaluated much more positively by the users. Changes in the evaluation process were deepened, accentuating the potential of using the results and separating them from the evaluation of the quality of research of the proposal. A second public tender was issued (with the call ending on 16 December 2015).

200/2014). The programme is implemented through public procurement in R&D with the original total volume of funds allocated amounting to 800 mil. CZK, starting in 2016. The Mol initiated the collection and evaluation of needs in 2014 so that the first proceedings could be launched in the second quarter of 2015.<sup>15</sup>

In 2015, therefore, the new programme period was successfully launched, and principles and tools stemming from the evaluation of the strategy and the programmes have been tested and formed the basis for the NSC Resolution no. 32/2015. The STRPD thus ensures a continuous optimisation of programme instruments.

**3) The “Security Research Programme in the Czech Republic in 2010 – 2015”** (GR no. 50/2009). A total of **134 projects amounting to 1.88 billion CZK** are being before the end of the year. In 2015, the final evaluations of completed projects took place, and as of 31 December 2015 all projects have been completed; with their evaluation to be completed before the end of June 2016. Before the end of 2016, a final evaluation report will be drafted.

**4) “Security Research Programme for the Purposes of the State in 2010 – 2015”** (GR no. 49/2009). Within this programme, 4 rounds of identification of government needs for research took place; in January 2015, 25 needs were selected within the 4<sup>th</sup> round and the tender procedure took place in the course of the year.

**Until now, 47 projects have been contracted,** to be implemented via public procurement amounting to **518 783 423 CZK**. Contracts which, due to lengthy procurement procedures, will not be closed so as to not exceed a 1-year period of resolution, are moved into a new programme period. Instruments for

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<sup>15</sup> The following activities were implemented within this programme: The first round of needs selection took place, which tested the possibilities of increasing the responsibility of applicants and a different concept of work of the Programme Committee; 26 research needs were selected for funding, amounting to approximately 400 million CZK. Within the first round of needs evaluation, 48% of submitted needs were discarded as inappropriate.

The average saturation of needs applicants currently stands at 48% of adequate standardised proposals, where applicants are expected to comply with 2 of the highest priorities, thus widening the scope of the programme for new users.

2010 – 2015 have been downgraded in 2015 and measures have been implemented in order to maximise the effective use of remaining funds.

### **Institutional Support**

In 2015, decisions were issued regarding the provision of institutional support amounting to **55 159 000 CZK**. Institutional support for the development of research organisations is granted to the following organisations: PCR – PIC; General Directorate of the Fire and Rescue Service – Institute for the Protection of Inhabitants at Lázně Bohdaneč; GD FRS – Technical Institute of Fire Protection; National Archive; Police Academy of the CR in Prague; ICSP; State Institute for Nuclear, Chemical, and Biological Protection; State Institute for Radiation Protection. Support is being drawn and used in accordance with the **strategies for development** of the individual institutions. These strategies will be evaluated before the end of 2016. The Mol conducts financial and content control.

Evaluation linked to further formulation of strategy is a key instrument in institutional support, that has until recently been missing at the Mol. The current experimental setting and procedure thus has significance not only for the supported institutions, but also in the general

context of the development of the system to support security research.

### **Control Activities**

In accordance with Sec. 13 par. 1 and 2 of the Act on support of research and development, the Mol conducted, in 2015, **factual checks of 67 projects** as part of the ongoing project evaluation. The checks focused on examining the implementation of the projects' individual stages, implementation of its schedule, compliance with the verification procedure of the project, evaluation of interim results and the state of planned outcomes, evaluation of the use of funds and their cost-efficiency, as well as checking the quality of the research team. Minor deficiencies were identified, particularly in the area of fulfilling the formal characteristics of the results. Remedial measures are subject to further controls by the support provider.

Furthermore, **15 financial controls on location** were carried out. The plan of control activities was fulfilled. No criminal offences or breaches of regulations serious enough to warrant the abortion of the project, returning funds, or issuing a fine were found. Minor deficiencies were found and corrected.

## **3.5 POLICE EDUCATION**

On 1 July 2015, a new office of the PCR was created – the Unit for Police Education and Service Preparation, which takes full control over police education as per the agreement between the leadership of the Mol and the PCR. In this context, police schools are being transferred (Higher Police School of the Mol for Criminal Police, Higher Police School and police College of the Mol in Prague – office at Jihlava and the Higher Police School and Police College of the Mol in Holešov – office at Brno) under the PP CR.

### **Police Education Priorities**

A long-term challenge is to ensure the training of newly-recruited officers. Police schools must manage the yearly renewal of officers, which revolves around **1 000** officers, and react to the government-approved extraordinary increase in the number of officers.

What is also problematic is the insufficient pedagogical capacity of police schools of the Mol, which stems from the significant reduction of police training in 2012, when the number of police schools was reduced from 6 to 3 and the number of staff was reduced by 1/3.

In the first half of 2015, the Mol and PP leadership decided that the temporary solution to the insufficient number of places in police schools will be the transfer of Basic Training 2013 part II, lasting 3 months, to regional police directorates. This solution, however, carries the high risk of not reaching the desired quality of Basic Training 2013 graduates. The PP is currently evaluating its implementation.

## **Secondary Education Concluded by a Graduation Exam in the Security and Law (68-42-M/01) Study Field**

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The agreement on cooperation in the field of secondary education concluded by a graduation exam, based on GR no. 211/2010 Coll., on study fields in the primary, secondary, and higher vocational education is currently signed with 27 schools. The principle of cooperation, in accordance with the organisational regulations of the MoI, is to ensure comparable competencies of all graduates of the Security and Law (68-42-M/01) study field.

## **Institutional Arrangements for Police Education and Training – the Czech Police Academy in Prague**

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At the end of 2015, 2 042 students were studying at the Czech Police Academy in Prague. Of those, 1 089 were law enforcement officers (919 police officers). Of the total number, 1 339 students attended the bachelor programme, 658 attended the master programme, and 45 attended the doctoral programme. 508 were full-time students and 1 534 were combination full-time and remote students.

As concerns **professionally oriented events** at the CPA in 2015, an international conference “Advances in Criminology” was held on 14 April 2015. Representatives of CPA also attended the international conference Human Potential Development, held on 27 – 28 May 2015 at the University Klaipėda in Lithuania, the “VI International Week of the Police Academy of Lower Saxony”, held for the purpose of exchanging information on police education and security systems in other countries. A Cybersecurity Glossary was issued. On 24 September 2015, the “Cybernetic Security III” seminar was held, focusing on cooperation of the public and private sectors.

## **International Cooperation**

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International cooperation of the MoI in the field of police education and training takes place in the framework of relations with the following institutions, inter alia:

- CEPOL – (European Police College), whose purpose is the harmonisation of European police education and support of transborder cooperation in the fight against organised crime. During 2015, SPTRD organised 3 CEPOL webinars. The first was held in Czech on 10 April 2015 and was aimed at Education Possibilities within CEPOL. The following two were held in English on 8 June and 4 November 2015, and focused on the issue of using modern methods in police training and education and on cybercrime. 18 representatives of the CR took part in the CEPOL European Police Exchange Programme in 2015.
- MEPA (Mittleeuropäische Polizei-akademie) – an education institution with seven member states, including the CR. The MoI is represented in the MEPA Board of Directors. The MoI is responsible for the National MEPA Coordination Office. The plan of annual MEPA activities includes a 3-month Main MEPA Course aimed at transborder organised crime and a 4-month Special MEPA Course aimed at border and alien police. Within MEPA, 12 – 15 expert seminars take place every year, focused on current topics, language courses, and expert visits. In 2015, 3 expert courses were organised by MEPA, which took place partly in the CR and were attended by officers of the PCR. A further 7 expert seminars were held in 2015.
- **Marshall Center** (European Center for Security Studies) at the US Embassy in Prague. Education and training of experts in several modules is aimed at issues of civil security, threats of terrorism and cooperation between Europe and the USA in these areas. 4 expert courses were organised in 2015 by the Marshall Center in these fields.

On the initiative of the Czech Embassy in Beijing, the CR is, as of 2011, a member of the EU – China Police Training Project. France is leading the consortium, with 11 EU and CEPOL member states taking part. In the CR, the project is being coordinated by the SRPTD. Within this project, the CR dispatched 3 Czech experts to China to train Chinese police in the field of cybernetic and financial crime.



## Recognising the Results of Further Education (Authorisation)

The SRPTD ensures the “authorisation” as per Act no. 179/2006 Coll., on the recognition of results of further education and on the amendment of several other acts, for the following professional qualifications: Warrant Officer (68-008-E), Trainee Detective (68-009-M), Locks Specialist (69-038-H), PC Technician (26-023-H), Software Engineer (18-002-N), Mechanical Obstacles Technician (69-045-H), Supervision Centre Employee (68-003-H), Programmer (18-003-M), Senior Detective (68-002-T), Security Manager in Shops and Services (68-005-T), Detective for Investigating Incidents (68-007-R), Intelligence Detective (68-010-R), Knowledge Base Manager (72-001-R), Security Consultant (68-012-M), Security Officer (68-006-

M), Transport of Cash and Valuables Worker (68-004-H), Security Service Dog Handler (68-001-H), Security Service Dog Handler for Detecting Fire Accelerators (68-016-M), Security Service Dog Handler for Detecting Drugs (68-017-M). Most of the authorised persons have authorisations for the professional qualifications of Warrant Officer and Trainee Detective. As of 31 December 2015, there are 259 authorised persons and the total number of issued authorisations is 442. The number of examined individuals as of 31 September 2015 was 102 356, of which 101 359 for the professional qualification Warrant Officer.

*(For further activities in the field of police education see the MoI – SRPTD website.)*

### 3.5.1 Policing Minorities

The SPCPD of the MoI is the responsible body for the area of policing minorities. The SPCPD is responsible for collecting and analysing information from this field and for drafting the **Strategy for Policing Minorities in the Czech Republic** as well as thoroughly monitoring of the implementation of set tasks and priorities. On 9 September 2015, the minister of the interior approved the fourth update of this strategy.

The main priorities for the years 2015 – 2017 are:

- Strengthening the methodological, staff, and organisational background of the PCR in relation to minorities.
- Deepening the professional capabilities and knowledge of police officers in the given field.
- Focusing on a more complex cooperation of the PCR with government institutions, local authorities, NGOs and other relevant subjects.
- Strengthening trust between the PCR and minorities.

On 11 – 13 March 2015, the SPCPD organised a nationwide instructional and methodological exercise of liaison officers for minorities and their working groups at the MoI Hotel Šumava in Kašperské hory. The exercise focused specifically on the issue of social exclusion and integration into the majority

society, sharing of best practices and presentation of activities for 2015.

On 26 – 28 My 2015, the PCR organised an international workshop “Good Practices in Police Work with the Roma Minority” within the project “Introducing Police Specialists in the Field of Police Work with the Roma Minority in Socially Excluded Communities”. The workshop focused on exchanging experiences in the field of police work with the Roma minority and other activities in the given field. The workshop was attended by selected managers from regional police directorates, liaison officers for minorities, and police specialists.

In accordance with the tasks in the Strategy for Policing Minorities in the CR for the Years 2015 – 2017, the task “Development of methodological materials for teachers and creating research-based instructional videos” was implemented in May – November 2015 as one of the key activities of the “Efficient development and strengthening of human resource competencies” project (CZ.1.04./4.1.00/A3.00005), financed from the ESF OP HRE. The purpose of the task was to improve intercultural competencies of the target audience and prepare it for coping with the psychological burden and stress while working in culturally or socially different environments. Three main activities were implemented:

- Initial research and analysis of the main types of stressful situations when PCR officers come into contact with members of minorities, socially excluded communities or with people of unique social, cultural, or other backgrounds (May – July 2015).
- Development of 10 scenarios and filming of 6 instructional videos (August – October 2015).
- Creation of a methodological manual as support for teachers and other users of the videos (November 2015).

On 2 – 4 November 2015, the SPCPD organised a nationwide instructional and methodological exercise for liaison officers for minorities at Hotel Solenice. The main topic of the exercise was the current migration situation in the Middle East and the migration wave, and associated security issues in the CR.

### 3.6 HUMAN RESOURCES AND PERSONNEL AT THE MOI

As of 31 December 2015, the total number of MOI employees was 66 852, in 2014 it was 66 231. The number of employees increased by 621 in the past year (358 police officers, 51 fire fighters, 2 678 civil servants) and decreased by 2 466 civilian employees.

As of 31 December 2015, the MOI employed 40 153 police officers (60.1%), 9 420 fire fighters (14.1%), 14 601 civilian employees (21.8%) and 2 678 civil servants (4%). Of the total number of 66 852 MOI employees, 17 954 were women, i.e. 26.9%, of which 6 890 women were officers, i.e. 13.9% of the total number of police officers and fire fighters, 9 281 women were civilian employees, i.e. 63.6% of all civilian employees, and 1 783 women were civil servants, i.e. 66.6% of all civil servants.

In 2015, 1 286 police officers and fire fighters left service (in 2014 it was). A total of 1 695 police officers and fire fighters were admitted into service in 2015 (in 2014 it was 1 980).

As of 31 December 2015, the total planned number of MOI employees was 69 384 (41 752 police officers, 9 711 fire fighters, and 17 921 employees).

The transfer of a part of the civilian employees of the MOI into civil service, as per Act no. 234/2014 Coll., on the civil service, was an important change in the area of HR that took place in 2015.

In the **area of HR**, significant changes took place in 2015 as regards the systemisation of posts in the PCR. Apart from standard changes and the normal staff replacement, several

increases in the number of offices took place, as a result of exceptional circumstances in the field of internal security of the CR. The first increase was a result of the emergency situation in the ammunition warehouses in Vrbětice and surrounding territories and the related necessity to protect the security of citizens. As of 1 March 2015, the PCR gained 142 systemised offices.

Based on GR no. 574 of 13 July 2015, on measures related to the migration situation in the EU and the CR, the number of Alien Police was granted an additional 209 offices. As of 1 September 2014, the minister of the interior created three new detention facilities for foreigners (Drahonice, Zastávka, and Balková), which were granted 300 offices by GR.

On 1 July 2015, the minister of the interior created a new police department with nationwide powers – the Police Education and Training Unit. This unit was created for the purpose of taking over part of the police school agenda from the MOI. Within this new unit, 167 offices and 147 civilian posts were transmitted from the MOI and the PCR thus took over the responsibility for the management and organisation of police training on the full scale of police competencies.

The most important change in the systemisation of police offices in 2015 was adding 850 offices as of 1 January 2016. Local police units were granted a total of 558 offices, while police units with nationwide powers were granted 252 offices. Organisational offices of the PP CR were granted 40 offices.

### 3.7 ECONOMIC AFFAIRS

In the overview below, a comparison of the approved budgets of the PCR, the FRS, and the total income and expenditure chapters of the MoI for the years 2014 – 2016 are shown in

thousands of CZK. Financial resources for the PCR and the FRS are provided without the welfare benefits given out to officers of law enforcement authorities.

Approved Budget	2014	2015	Difference 2015 – 2014	2016	Difference 2016 – 2015
Income MoI	7 035 517	7 904 049	868 532	7 273 322	-630 727
Expenditure MoI	53 684 661	55 071 982	1 387 321	59 078 280	4 006 298
of that: PCR	28 108 389	29 215 823	1 107 434	31 422 966	2 207 143
FRS	6 827 567	7 224 658	397 091	7 807 958	583 300

The proposed salaries budget for 2016, as compared to 2015, includes the 3% annual growth of officer salaries amounting to 595 263 000 CZK (of which 4777 783 000 CZK for the PCR and 117 480 000 for the FRS), PCR civilian employee salaries amounting to 68 091 000 CZK and FRS civilian employee salaries amounting to 9 159 000 CZK, in connection with salary rises of 3%.

The PCR gained 850 new offices and 345 733 000 CZK for related salaries, whilst the FRS CR gained 153 new offices and 59 233 000 CZK for related salaries, as well as 47 civilian employee spots and 14 841 000 CZK for their salaries. Based on GR no. 574 of 13 July 2015 and GR no. 683 of 20 August 2015, on measures related to the migration situation in the CR, the PCR budget was raised by 241 607 000 CZK for officer salaries, i.e. 594 new offices, 1 626 000 CZK for civilian employee salaries, i.e. 6 new civilian employee spots, and the budget of their salaries, and the Refugee Facilities Administration of the MoI gained 544 157 000 CZK in salaries for 259 new spots. Based on GR no. 55 of 28 January 2015, the PCR budget was raised by 142 new offices including financial resources for their salaries amounting to 56 075 000 CZK and the FRS CR budget was raised by 61 new offices including financial resources for their salaries amounting to 25 145 000 CZK. The reintroduction of the process of salary progression by increments amounted to the raise in civilian employee salaries by 75 073 000 CZK in the PCR budget and by 7 239 000 CZK in the FRS CR budget.

Additional funding in relation to the PCR is provided annually to the centrally managed property and ICT services within the spending of

a central authority of the MoI – e.g. 650 million were released in 2015 for so-called data boxes from the General Treasury Administration Chapter to the MoI. Transfers from other chapters of the state budget are described below.

#### From the General Treasury Administration Chapter

- 53 709 000 CZK were earmarked for expenses related to the situation in the ammunition warehouse in Vrbětice (45 778 000 CZK for the PCR and 7 931 000 CZK for the FRS CR);
- 117 850 000 CZK were earmarked for the PCR for the purpose of heightening security measures at the Václav Havel Airport Prague;
- 20 757 000 CZK were earmarked for the purchase of three tank car engines for the FRS of the Central Bohemian region, the FRS of the South Moravian Regions, and the FRS of the Liberecký region;
- 93 080 000 CZK were earmarked for expenses related to the migration situation for the PCR, 77 645 000 CZK for the Refugee Facilities Administration of the MoI;
- 37 784 000 CZK were earmarked for financing the participation of Czech citizens in civilian structures of the EU and other international governmental organisations and election monitoring missions.

#### From Other Chapters of the State Budget

- 95 580 000 CZK were earmarked for the PCR and 31 429 000 CZK for the Refugee Facilities Administration of the MoI for measures

related to the migration situation in the EU, transferred from the Government Debt;

- 13 546 000 CZK were earmarked for providing air medical rescue services in connection with the agreement on cooperation in the provision of air medical rescue service, concluded between the Ministry of Health and the MoI, transferred from the Ministry of Health.

The table below shows the summary of MoI expenditures in 2015:

Summary	in 000 CZK
<b>Approved expenditure budget of the MoI for 2015</b>	55 071 982
<b>Released from the GTA chapter</b>	1 593 716
<b>Released from other state budget chapters</b>	3 940 345
<b>Transferred to other state budget chapters</b>	- 159 520
<b>As of 31 December 2015</b>	<b>60 446 523</b>

The adjusted budget of the PCR as of 31 December 2015 amounted to 32 855 652 000 CZK, i.e. it was raised by 3 639 829 000 CZK in the course of 2015.

The adjusted budget of the FRS CR as of 31 December 2015 was 8 677 354 000 CZK, i.e. it was raised by 1 452 695 000 CZK in the course of 2015.

The issue of internal security and public order in the CR was also supported by EU funds in 2015: Structural Funds – the IOP and the Operational Programme on Transborder Cooperation, Community Programmes, and the Swill-Czech Cooperation Programme and the EHM/FM Norway.

PCR projects implemented in 2015 within the OIP, the Swiss-Czech Cooperation Programme, and the EHP/FM Norway are specified in the chapter pertaining to programme financing (Chapter 3.3). Within the Operational Programme on Transborder Cooperation, 2 projects of the regional directorates of the PCR were completed from the programme period 2007 – 2013, with the total funding amounting to 1 957 000 CZK. These projects supported the improvement of the situation in border areas with Poland and Saxony (dog training, fighting vehicle theft and drug smuggling).

In 2015, the MoI, the PCR, and the Refugee Facilities Administration of the MoI took part in drawing funds from **community programmes**. Within the general programme “Solidarity and Management of Migration Flows”, resources from the following funds were used:

- European Refugee Fund (ERF) –10 101 000 CZK drawn
- External Borders Fund (EBF) –106 160 000 CZK drawn
- European Fund for the Integration of Third-Country Nationals (EFITCN) – 28 603 000 CZK drawn
- European Repatriation Fund (ERF) – 19 613 000 CZK drawn

## 3.8 ICT SYSTEMS

### ICT Infrastructure of the PCR

In the field of radio communication services, the MoI continued, in 2015, to develop the PEGAS system, which is co-financed by the European Fund for Regional Development (CZ.1.06/3.4.00/21.09287). Technical management facilities of the system were modernised and transmitters between communication systems X.25 and X.I.P were installed at regional offices of the network. A number of radio stations were modernised in

the infrastructure (at 30 stations across the CR), and the number of channels was increased in order to expand system resources in selected areas. Furthermore, organisational and technical preparations took place for the implementation of the transfer to a more capacious form of group communication, with a view of transferring in the first quarter of 2016. The project was successfully completed by the installation of the server part of a safe software interface into information and operation centres of the FRS and Medical Rescue Services in all regions of the CR.

With the coming into effect of Act no. 181/2014 Coll., on cybersecurity, the PEGAS system joined the critical communication infrastructure.

In the field of radio communication services, and in connection to the clearing up of the consequences of the explosions in the ammunition warehouse in Vrbětice in the Zlín region, conditions were created for quality voice and data communication of the IRS in the PEGAS radio communication system, via the construction of a new radio station. For users outside the IRS, the connection of their phones in the given area was arranged via a contract for service expansion with the operator O<sub>2</sub>.

### **Ensuring the Production of Basic Identity Documents**

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In March 2015, the MoI and the State Securities Printer, a government enterprise, signed a service contract for the “Supply of personal documents issued in the MoI, including a system for the processing applications and acquiring and processing data”. This ensures the production of personal documents issued by the MoI until the end of 2025.

In accordance with Council Regulation (ES) 2252/2004, the testing of the SPOC communication system for the exchange of access certificates to fingerprint documents between individual EU member states for control systems continued within the framework of issuing travel documents with biometric data.

In 2015, tests have been carried out with Belgium, Finland, the Netherlands, and Slovakia. Tests were also carried out with France, Hungary, Malta, Portugal, and Sweden. Cooperation continued with the Federal Police of Germany (Bundespolizei) in issuing certificates for access to fingerprints in identification documents (travel documents, residency permits for third-country nationals) in the production system. Cooperation was initiated in the production system with Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, and Romania.

### **The Basic Registers IS**

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Basic registers, one of the pillars of eGovernment, have been working seamlessly since 2012. Until the end of 2015, public

authorities carried out more than 788 million transactions in basic registers.

No subject can access specific registers directly; all communication is channelled through the Basic Registers IS, which also checks permissions to access data. The ORG IS is a key element of the system, ensuring in particular the protection of persona data. It works as a converter of identifiers, which is the only one capable of linking a specific physical person in the residents register with unmeaningful identifiers that the ORG assigns to every relevant agenda for every individual.

Larger municipalities, regional authorities, ministries and other institutions draw data from the basic registers via their own ISs. These ISs can connect to the interface of the Basic Register IS only if they are registered in the Government ISs IS and only after they have obtained the access certificates from the Basic Registers Administration certification authority. Until the end of 2015, a certificate to access the production environment of basic registers was obtained by 3 090 government institutions, with 4 379 specific ISs.

The Basic Registers Administration, which is responsible for the operation and safety of the basic registers, continuously implements new processes and technologies in order to improve cybersecurity, especially as per requirements of Act no. 181/2014 Coll., on cybersecurity. In 2015, the Basic Registers Administration underwent an audit of its information management system for three key fields of services provided; it gained certificates of compliance with ISO/IEC 27001:2013 and extended the validity of the certificate of compliance with ISO/IEC 20000-1:2011. Specifically, it concerns supplying services for the Basic Register IS, for the registration authorisation certification system, and user support via Service Desk.

### **The Basic Register for Public Authorities and Certain Rights and Obligations**

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Within the Basic Registers IS for Public Authorities, the Basic Register for Public Authorities and Certain Rights and Obligations plays a key role. This register collects current data from legal regulations, which define precisely the scope of access authorisation to

the data of other basic registers. This is important especially in relation to personal data, which is included in the population register. In 2015, this register served for the routine communication of current information on the valid scope of activities and authorisations that were granted to all registered public authorities.

### **Economic IS of the MoI (and the Civil Service IS)**

In 2015, further development of the Economic IS of the MoI, which provides support

in the field of economic, staff, and other processes to the MoI as the central public authority, but also to the PCR and the FRS CR, continued, also via setting the IS into compliance with Act no. 234/2014 Coll., on civil service, for the purposes of the MoI. Furthermore, pursuant to Act no. 234/2014 Coll., on civil service, a Civil Service IS was built. Both activities were carried out in close cooperation with Czech Post's ICT services branch.

## **3.9 MUNICIPAL POLICE**

Municipalities, with autonomous powers within their territories and with regards to local conditions and customs, establish, in accordance with the laws of the CR, conditions for meeting the needs of their citizens, including the protection of public order, for which purpose they can establish municipal (city) police. The municipal police is a body of the municipality. Its main task is to ensure local public order within the powers of the municipality as per the Act on municipal police, or a special act.

Constables play an important role in protecting public order. For this purpose, they have similar obligations and authority as that of the PCR – see Act no. 553/1991 Coll., on municipal police, as amended.

The supervision of activities of the municipal police is carried out primarily by the MoI alongside other bodies through specific legal instruments. These are mainly periodic verifications of whether constables meet the

required professional competencies by a committee of the MoI, in three-year cycles. The MoI carries out other tasks in the field of municipal police – it withdraws certificates from constables (a document entitling them to exercising the work of constable) in cases of loss of integrity, reliability, or professional or medical competency, issues fines for administrative offences and can carry out checks of municipal police within the scope of checking the powers of the municipality as per the act on municipalities. In the criminal realm, constables do not fall under the authority of the GISF, but their illegal activities are analogically dealt with via the standard route by the PCR. Last but not least, municipal police is subject to the local authority within the municipality (municipal council, audit committee).

*Statistical data on activities of the municipal police are listed in the tables and graphs section.*

## 4. ABBREVIATIONS AND NOTES

SISe	Security Intelligence Service
NSC	National Security Council
CA CR	Customs Administration of the Czech Republic
CEI	Czech Environment Inspectorate
CR	Czech Republic
EU	European Union
GISF	General Inspectorate of Security Forces
GCD	General Customs Directorate
FRS CR	Fire Rescue Service of the Czech Republic
IOP	Integrated Operational Programme
ICSP	Institute of Criminology and Social Prevention
IS	Information System
IRS	Integrated Rescue System
PCI	Prague Criminology Institute
MT	Ministry of Transport
MRD	Ministry for Regional Development
MD	Ministry of Defence
MJ	Ministry of Justice
MEYS	Ministry of Education, Youth, and Sports
MoI	Ministry of the Interior
MH	Ministry of Health
MA	Ministry of Agriculture
MFA	Ministry of Foreign Affairs
NSO	National Security Office
NGO	Nongovernmental (and non-profit) organisation
NDS	National Drug Squad CPIS PCR
SPPO	Supreme Public Prosecutor's Office
SRPTD	Security Research and Police Training Department
OP HRE	Operational Programme Human Resources and Employment
UNO	United Nations Organisation
PCR	Police of the Czech Republic
PMS	Probation Mediation Service
PNR	Passenger Name Record
PP CR	Police Presidium of the Czech Republic
ICPC	Interministerial Crime Prevention Committee
SIS	Schengen Information System
CPIS PCR	Criminal Police and Investigation Service of the PCR
CC	Act no. 40/2009 Coll., Criminal Code
GR	Government Resolution
UDCFC	Unit for Detecting Corruption and Financial Crime CPIS PCR
UDOC	Unit for Detecting Organised Crime CPIS PCR
OCPIS PCR	Office of the Criminal Police and Investigation Service of the PCR
MiPo	Military Police

## TABLES AND GRAPHS

This section was elaborated using statistical data of the PCR, unless otherwise noted. Recorded crimes are identical to the number of crimes recorded by the PCR in the given year. The conversion of crimes per 10 000 inhabitants is calculated in relation to the number of inhabitants as of 1 January of the given year, as per data of the Czech Statistical Office. Perpetrators of crime are understood to be perpetrators only of those crimes where the perpetrator has been found.

### **Criminal Code no. 40/2009 Coll., and its Effects on Crime Statistics**

On 1 January 2010, Act no. 40/2009 Coll., the Criminal Code, entered into force. **This act introduced 43 new crimes; a significant number of sections were amended;** the statistically significant act of driving a vehicle without a driving licence (Sec. 180d of Act no. 140/1961 Coll.) no longer constitutes a crime. The definition of a crime has also been changed. The CC prioritises the formal definition of a crime as opposed to the formerly material definition.

**Total crime before and after the entry into force of the CC cannot therefore be fairly compared.** It would be the comparison of two variables, whose characteristics are not identical. In the graphs and tables that follow, the change is labelled. The authors of this report believe, however, that ample comparable sub-categories remain unchanged since 1 January 2010.

We recommend complementing and specifying the information in the annual reports on internal security and public order in the Czech Republic with academically erudite findings and conclusions of criminological, victimological, and other studies and thorough analyses focusing on a longer reporting period, all of which are drafted in cooperation with the research and academic sphere or within it.

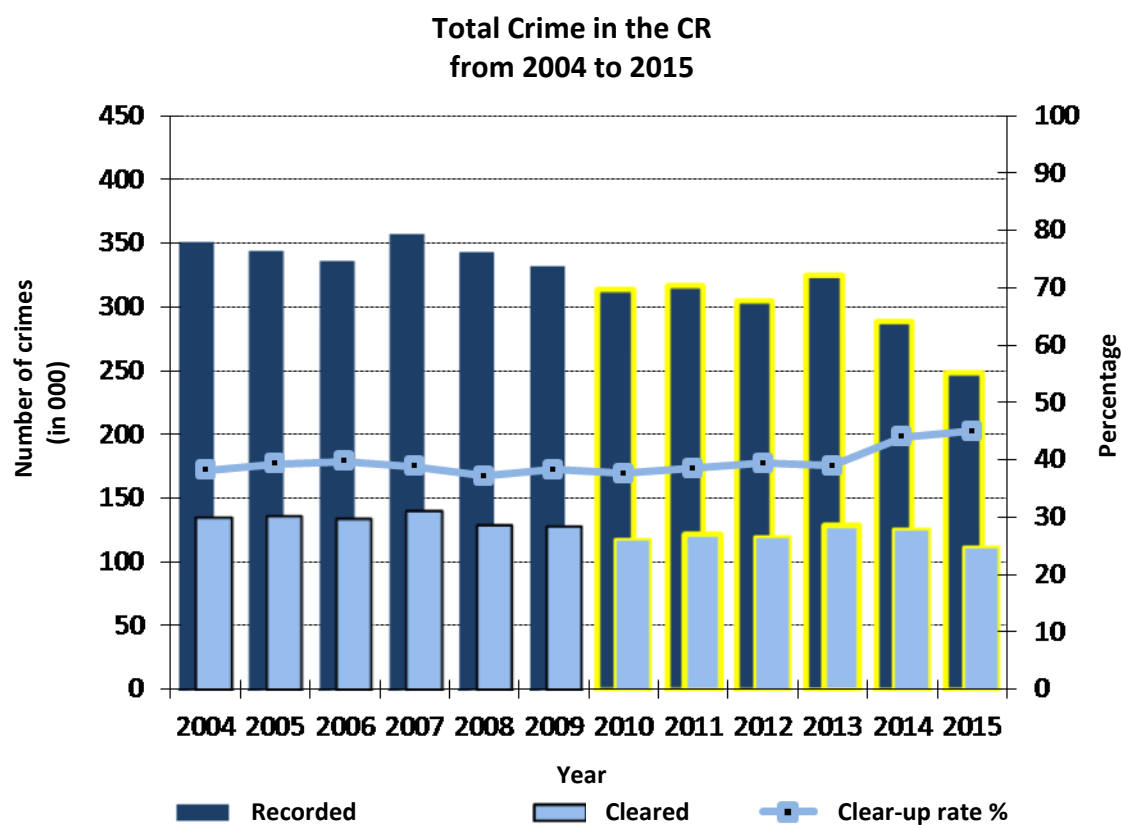


## Contents

CELKOVÁ KRIMINALITA V ČESKÉ REPUBLICE .....	CHYBA! ZÁLOŽKA NENÍ DEFINOVÁNA.
PŘESTUPKY EVIDOVANÉ POLICÍ ČR .....	CHYBA! ZÁLOŽKA NENÍ DEFINOVÁNA.
OBECNÍ POLICIE V ROCE 2014 A 2015 .....	<b>V</b>
PACHATELÉ TRESTNÉ ČINNOSTI .....	CHYBA! ZÁLOŽKA NENÍ DEFINOVÁNA.
VÝVOJ POČTU STÍHANÝCH A VYŠETŘOVANÝCH OSOB .....	<b>VII</b>
TRESTNÁ ČINNOST RECIDIVISTŮ .....	CHYBA! ZÁLOŽKA NENÍ DEFINOVÁNA.
TRESTNÁ ČINNOST PÁCHANÁ CIZÍMI STÁTNÍMI PŘÍSLUŠNÍKY .....	CHYBA! ZÁLOŽKA NENÍ DEFINOVÁNA.
TRESTNÁ ČINNOST DĚTÍ MLADŠÍCH 15 LET EVIDOVANÁ POLICÍ ČR .....	<b>X</b>
TRESTNÁ ČINNOST MLADISTVÝCH .....	CHYBA! ZÁLOŽKA NENÍ DEFINOVÁNA.
OBĚTI TRESTNÉ ČINNOSTI .....	CHYBA! ZÁLOŽKA NENÍ DEFINOVÁNA.
MAJETKOVÁ KRIMINALITA .....	CHYBA! ZÁLOŽKA NENÍ DEFINOVÁNA.
HOSPODÁŘSKÁ KRIMINALITA .....	CHYBA! ZÁLOŽKA NENÍ DEFINOVÁNA.
NÁSILNÁ KRIMINALITA .....	CHYBA! ZÁLOŽKA NENÍ DEFINOVÁNA.
MRAVNOSTNÍ KRIMINALITA .....	CHYBA! ZÁLOŽKA NENÍ DEFINOVÁNA.
NELEGÁLNÍ MIGRACE .....	CHYBA! ZÁLOŽKA NENÍ DEFINOVÁNA.
DROGOVÁ KRIMINALITA .....	CHYBA! ZÁLOŽKA NENÍ DEFINOVÁNA.
NEHODOVOST V SILNIČNÍM PROVOZU .....	CHYBA! ZÁLOŽKA NENÍ DEFINOVÁNA.
CELKOVÁ KRIMINALITA V KRAJÍCH ČESKÉ REPUBLIKY .....	CHYBA! ZÁLOŽKA NENÍ DEFINOVÁNA.
NÁSILNÁ KRIMINALITA V KRAJÍCH ČESKÉ REPUBLIKY .....	CHYBA! ZÁLOŽKA NENÍ DEFINOVÁNA.
HOSPODÁŘSKÁ KRIMINALITA V KRAJÍCH ČESKÉ REPUBLIKY .....	<b>XXIV</b>
MAJETKOVÁ KRIMINALITA V KRAJÍCH ČESKÉ REPUBLIKY .....	<b>XXV</b>

## Total Crime in the Czech Republic

Year	Recorded	Cleared Up	Clear Up Rate %
2004	351 629	134 444	38.2
2005	344 060	135 281	39.3
2006	336 446	133 695	39.7
2007	357 391	138 852	38.9
2008	343 799	127 906	37.2
2009	332 829	127 604	38.3
2010	313 387	117 685	37.6
2011	317 177	122 238	38.5
2012	304 528	120 168	39.5
2013	325 366	129 182	39.7
2014	288 660	126 323	43.7
2015	247 628	112 141	45.2



Note: The curve of the clear up rate corresponds to the scale on the right side of the graph.

## Offences Recorded by the PCR

### Service of the PCR

Year	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
------	------	------	------	------	------

#### Order Police Service

<b>Total</b>	<b>790 379</b>	<b>739 290</b>	<b>748 476</b>	<b>796 307</b>	<b>770 053</b>
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of that in the field of:

- safety and flow of traffic	433 826	409 441	411 956	473 234	488 794
- property crime (Sec. 50)	190 526	175 112	181 956	159 522	133 125
- public order (Sec. 47-49)	119 294	113 611	112 780	114 097	113 395
- alcohol and drug abuse (Sec. 30)	21 163	17 068	19 501	24 052	25 737

#### Traffic Police Service

- offences by drivers of motor vehicles	637 224	570 674	531 782	535 178	506 607
- offences by other participants of road traffic	20 114	21 152	19 747	23 196	22 114

#### Weapons and Security Equipment Service

- arms and security equipment	2 730	3 297	2 909	1 825	989
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#### Alien Police Service

- Act no. 326/1999 Coll., on residency of foreigners in the CR	24 444	29 014	27 438	29 582	27 770
- Act no. 200/1990 Coll., on offences					

<b>Offences Total</b>	<b>1 474 891</b>	<b>1 363 427</b>	<b>1 330 352</b>	<b>1 386 088</b>	<b>1 327 533</b>
-----------------------	------------------	------------------	------------------	------------------	------------------

## Municipal Police in 2014 and 2015

Year	2014*	2015**
<b>Number of municipal police units nationwide</b>	<b>367</b>	<b>366</b>
No. of municipal police that provided information	365	363
No. of municipal police employees total	9 534	9 690
No. of municipal police constables	8 442	8 515
No. of constables/trainees with high school education, no exam	687	490
No. of constables/trainees with high school education and exam	6 536	6 738
No. of constables/trainees with university education	1 126	1 233
<b>Total number of offences dealt with immediately</b>	<b>789 786</b>	<b>794 407</b>
of which offences against road traffic safety (exc. speeding)	572 293	586 402
of which speeding	82 967	77 825
of which offences against public order	72 670	72 338
of which offences against property	23 684	18 379
<b>Total number of suspected offences reported to relevant authorities</b>	<b>717 181</b>	<b>969 256</b>
of which offences against road traffic safety (exc. speeding)	367 081	407 219
of which speeding	300 901	507 229
of which offences against public order	20 605	27 515
of which offences against property	13 782	11 133
<b>Total number of solved offences</b>	<b>1 506 967</b>	<b>1 763 663</b>
<b>Total amount of fines issued immediately (in CZK)</b>	<b>266 285 353</b>	<b>259 865 872</b>
<b>Financial costs for police activities in the calendar year (in CZK)</b>	<b>5 071 677 956***</b>	<b>5 439 683 503</b>
No. of reasonable suspicions of crimes reported to PCR	<b>15 877</b>	<b>11 520</b>
No. of physical attacks on constables	393	325
No. of cases of use of service weapon	15	7
No. of concluded public contracts pursuant to Sec. 3a) of the Act on municipal police	517	534
No. of decisions on removal of vehicles	45 845	38 652
No. of people transported to detention centres	12 184	11 627
No. of summoned wanted and missing persons	3 993	4 400
No. of found stolen vehicles	406	866
Trapped animals	30 744	29 421
No. of municipal offices with 24/7 service	162	168

\* Data as of 20. 3. 2015

\*\* Data as of 18. 3. 2016

\*\*\* 364 municipalities provided financial costs

## Perpetrators of Crime

### Evolution of the total number of prosecuted and investigated persons in the CR

Year	Total	Men	Women	Recidivists	Children	Youth	Foreigners
2004	121 531	106 460	15 071	54 880	3 734	6 197	7 215
2005	121 511	104 274	17 237	55 856	3 341	5 654	6 994
2006	122 753	106 045	16 708	56 661	3 027	5 808	7 284
2007	127 718	111 312	16 406	56 773	2 635	6 322	8 179
2008	122 053	106 816	15 237	53 321	2 723	6 014	8 572
2009	123 235	107 277	15 958	56 594	2 094	5 339	8 362
2010	112 477	97 673	14 804	53 405	1 606	4 010	7 377
2011	114 975	99 715	15 260	55 717	1 568	4 038	7 473
2012*	113 026	97 529	15 479	56 489	1 371	3 486	7 513
2013*	117 682	100 893	16 738	61 934	1 251	2 939	7 470
2014*	114 611	97 430	16 962	61 020	1 369	2 593	7 385
2015*	101 883	85 672	15 925	53 015	1 226	2 186	7 264

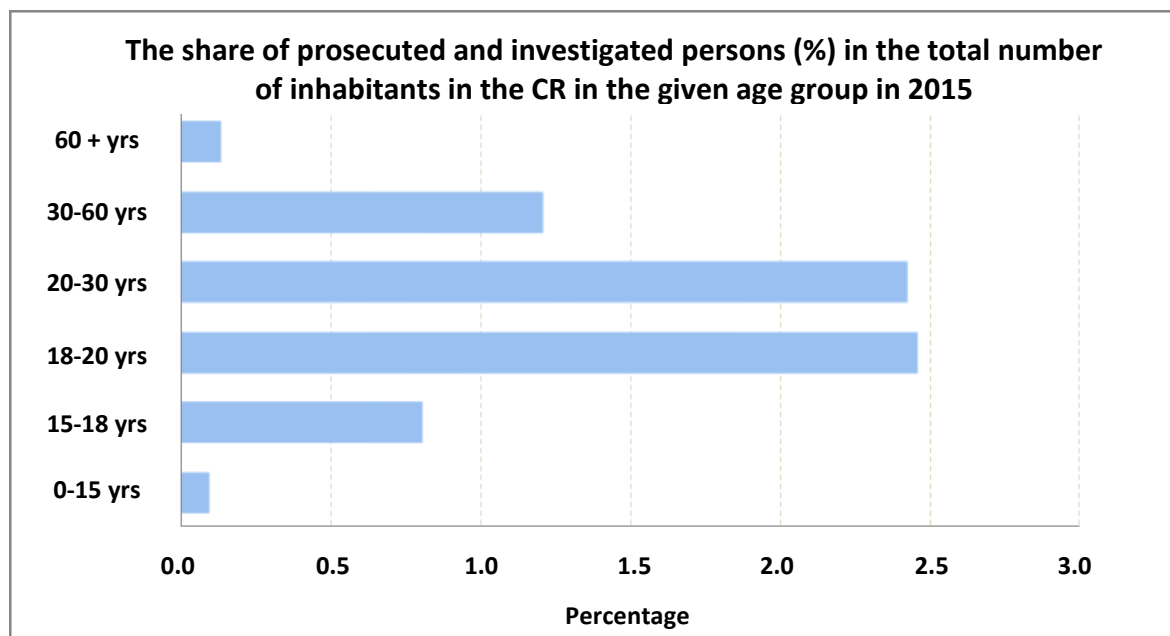
### Evolution of the share (%) of individual categories of perpetrators of total crime on the total number of perpetrators in the CR

Year	Men	Women	Recidivists	Children under 15	Youth 15-18	Foreigners
2004	87.6	12.4	45.2	3.1	5.1	5.9
2005	85.8	14.2	46.0	2.7	4.7	5.8
2006	86.4	13.6	46.2	2.5	4.7	5.9
2007	87.2	12.8	44.5	2.1	4.9	6.4
2008	87.5	12.5	43.7	2.2	4.9	7.0
2009	87.1	12.9	45.9	1.7	4.3	6.8
2010	86.8	13.2	47.5	1.4	3.6	6.6
2011	86.7	13.3	48.5	1.4	3.5	6.5
2012*	86.3	13.7	50.0	1.2	3.1	6.6
2013*	85.8	14.2	52.6	1.1	2.5	6.3
2014*	85.0	14.8	53.2	1.2	2.3	6.4
2015*	84.1	15.6	52.0	1.2	2.1	7.1

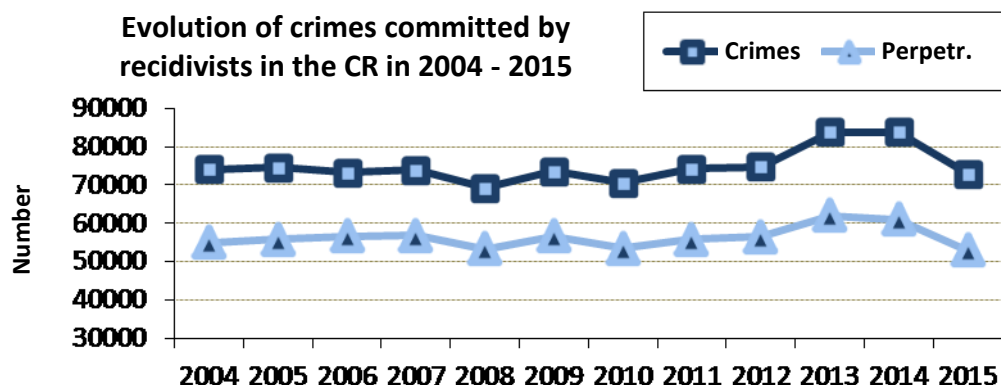
\* The total number of offenders is not complete without legal persons, of whom 219 were prosecuted and investigated in 2014 and 286 in 2015 (in 2013 it was 51 and in 2012 it was 18).

## Evolution of the Number of Prosecuted and Investigated Persons

	Age					
	under 15	15-18	18-20	20-30	30-60	60 and above
<b>Year 2014</b>						
<b>Number</b>	<b>1 369</b>	<b>2 593</b>	<b>9 252</b>	<b>37 512</b>	<b>60 433</b>	<b>3 233</b>
i.e. % of total offenders	1.19	2.26	8.07	32.73	52.73	2.82
i.e. % of inhabitants in the given age group	<b>0.09</b>	<b>0.95</b>	<b>2.81</b>	<b>2.73</b>	<b>1.33</b>	<b>0.13</b>
No. of inhab. on 01/01/2014	1 577 455	272 818	329 827	1 372 181	4 552 266	2 407 872
<b>Year 2015</b>						
<b>Number</b>	<b>1 512</b>	<b>2 186</b>	<b>7 386</b>	<b>32 806</b>	<b>54 711</b>	<b>3 282</b>
i.e. % of total offenders	1.48	2.15	7.25	32.20	53.70	3.22
i.e. % of inhabitants in the given age group	<b>0.09</b>	<b>0.80</b>	<b>2.45</b>	<b>2.42</b>	<b>1.20</b>	<b>0.13</b>
No. of inhab. on 01/01/2015	1 601 045	271 652	300 972	1 356 551	4 545 294	2 462 761



## Crimes Committed by Recidivists

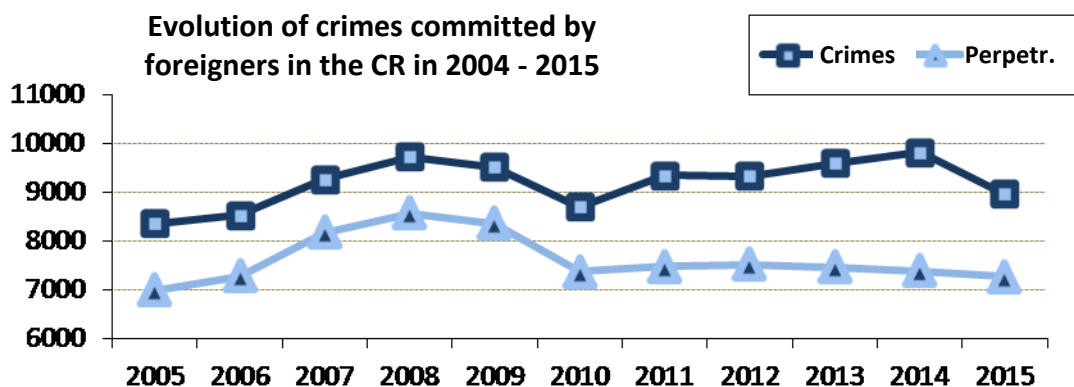


Evolution of Crimes Committed by Recidivists in the CR					
Type of crime	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
<b>Murders total:</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>105</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>72</b>
Thefts	1 141	1 025	1 086	1 016	854
Intentional injuries	1 702	1 901	2 001	2 016	2 037
Dangerous threats	1 044	985	1 093	1 107	1 106
<b>Violent crimes:</b>	<b>6 970</b>	<b>6 836</b>	<b>7 366</b>	<b>7 054</b>	<b>6 649</b>
<b>Vice crimes:</b>	<b>502</b>	<b>513</b>	<b>557</b>	<b>573</b>	<b>605</b>
<b>Burglaries:</b>	<b>10 769</b>	<b>10 156</b>	<b>12 398</b>	<b>11 396</b>	<b>7 936</b>
Thefts of two-track vehicles	1 411	1 337	1 500	1 442	1 045
Thefts from vehicles	2 457	2 187	2 655	2 351	1 907
<b>Simple thefts:</b>	<b>18 312</b>	<b>20 092</b>	<b>21 291</b>	<b>21 804</b>	<b>17 515</b>
<b>Property crimes:</b>	<b>32 210</b>	<b>33 642</b>	<b>37 448</b>	<b>37 009</b>	<b>29 153</b>
Disorderly conduct	1 482	1 480	1 613	1 638	1 458
unauth. prod. & poss. of psych. subs. and poisons	1 891	1 935	2 482	2 996	3 018
Defaulting on alimony	9 140	8 908	9 451	9 311	9 389
Fraud	1 200	1 224	1 618	1 557	1 499
<b>Economic crimes total:</b>	<b>5 631</b>	<b>5 349</b>	<b>7 178</b>	<b>7 878</b>	<b>7 582</b>
<b>TOTAL CRIME:</b>	<b>74 212</b>	<b>74 815</b>	<b>83 894</b>	<b>83 894</b>	<b>72 979</b>

### Evolution of the number of prosecuted and investigated recidivists in the CR and their share in prosecuted and investigated persons as per selected types of crime

Type of crime	2014	i.e. %	2015	i.e. %
<b>Murders total:</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>52.4</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>47.4</b>
Intentional injuries	1 876	42.4	1 900	43.9
<b>Violent crimes:</b>	<b>5 788</b>	<b>47.5</b>	<b>5 496</b>	<b>48.4</b>
<b>Vice crimes:</b>	<b>415</b>	<b>31.0</b>	<b>416</b>	<b>30.5</b>
Burglaries in holiday homes	449	65.1	337	69.5
<b>Burglaries:</b>	<b>6 188</b>	<b>68.4</b>	<b>4 240</b>	<b>68.4</b>
Thefts from vehicles	1 013	80.7	762	77.2
<b>Simple thefts:</b>	<b>14 858</b>	<b>74.2</b>	<b>11 722</b>	<b>73.5</b>
<b>Property crimes:</b>	<b>23 579</b>	<b>68.1</b>	<b>18 372</b>	<b>67.3</b>
Fraud	1 284	51.7	1 196	53.5
<b>Economic crimes total:</b>	<b>5 381</b>	<b>34.7</b>	<b>5 181</b>	<b>34.2</b>

## Crimes Committed by Foreigners



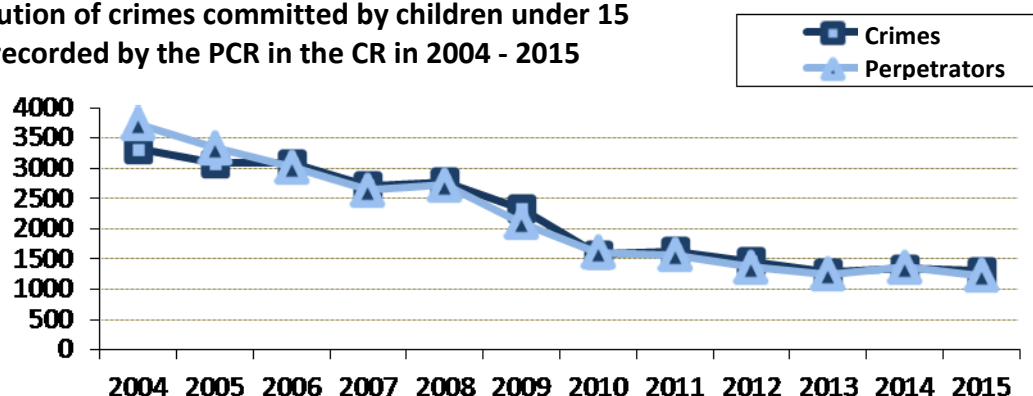
Evolution of crimes committed by foreigners in the CR					
Type of crime	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
<b>Murders total:</b>	21	23	20	18	17
Thefts	205	178	167	155	124
Intentional injuries	339	302	289	269	342
<b>Violent crimes:</b>	<b>1 156</b>	<b>1 035</b>	<b>998</b>	<b>914</b>	<b>935</b>
<b>Vice crimes:</b>	<b>208</b>	<b>122</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>112</b>	<b>184</b>
<b>Burglaries:</b>	759	664	855	771	430
<b>Simple thefts:</b>	<b>1 333</b>	<b>1 598</b>	<b>1 438</b>	<b>1 222</b>	<b>1 360</b>
Pocket thefts	95	175	116	119	166
<b>Property crime:</b>	<b>2 441</b>	<b>2 671</b>	<b>2 747</b>	<b>2 402</b>	<b>2 247</b>
Obstructing justice	1 148	1 132	1 213	957	841
<b>Economic crimes total:</b>	<b>1 694</b>	<b>1 562</b>	<b>1 652</b>	<b>2 403</b>	<b>1 808</b>
<b>TOTAL CRIME:</b>	<b>9 346</b>	<b>9 325</b>	<b>9 595</b>	<b>9 821</b>	<b>8 960</b>

Evolution of the number of prosecuted and investigated foreigners in the CR and their share in prosecuted and investigated persons as per selected types of crime				
Type of crime	2014	i.e. %	2015	i.e. %
<b>Murders total:</b>	18	<b>12.6</b>	17	<b>11.0</b>
Thefts	156	<b>9.2</b>	140	<b>9.4</b>
Intentional injuries	290	6.6	342	7.9
<b>Violent crimes:</b>	844	6.9	855	7.5
<b>Vice crimes:</b>	89	6.7	122	8.9
<b>Burglaries:</b>	373	4.1	292	4.7
Pocket thefts	130	<b>17.2</b>	200	<b>31.3</b>
<b>Simple thefts:</b>	977	4.9	1 012	6.3
<b>Property crimes:</b>	<b>1 664</b>	4.8	<b>1 628</b>	6.0
Obstructing justice	821	8.1	711	8.2
<b>Economic crimes total:</b>	<b>1 125</b>	7.3	<b>1 236</b>	8.2
<b>TOTAL CRIME</b>	<b>7 385</b>	<b>6.4</b>	<b>7 264</b>	<b>7.1</b>



## Recorded Crimes Committed by Children under 15

Evolution of crimes committed by children under 15 recorded by the PCR in the CR in 2004 - 2015



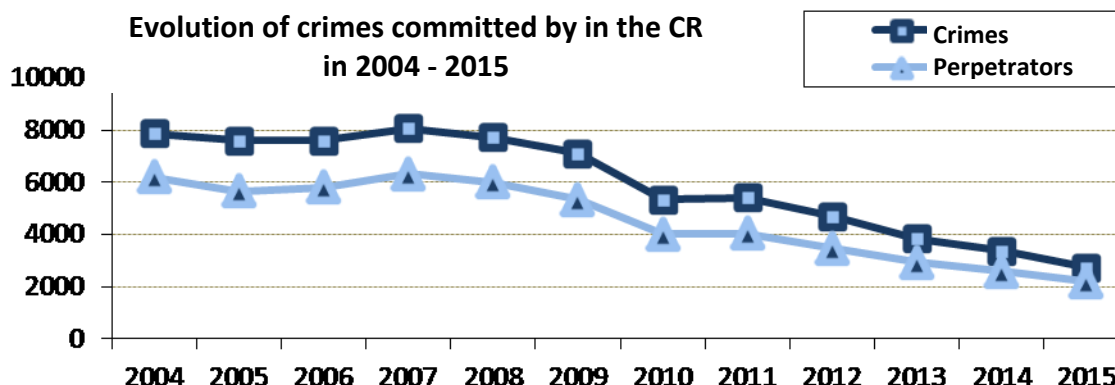
Evolution of crimes committed by children under 15 recorded by PCR in the CR

Type of crime	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
<b>Murders total:</b>	2	2	3	0	0
Intentional injuries	88	100	83	80	98
<b>Violent crimes:</b>	<b>331</b>	<b>366</b>	<b>274</b>	<b>287</b>	<b>271</b>
<b>Vice crimes:</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>122</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>133</b>
Burglaries in apartments	21	28	23	18	15
<b>Burglaries:</b>	<b>335</b>	<b>229</b>	<b>217</b>	<b>168</b>	<b>179</b>
Thefts from vehicles	15	11	15	22	21
<b>Simple thefts:</b>	<b>421</b>	<b>337</b>	<b>299</b>	<b>258</b>	<b>250</b>
<b>Property crimes:</b>	<b>848</b>	<b>649</b>	<b>590</b>	<b>515</b>	<b>536</b>
Disorderly conduct	70	55	90	87	75
unauth. prod. & poss. of psych. subs. and poisons	77	49	63	48	60
<b>TOTAL CRIME:</b>	<b>1636</b>	<b>1463</b>	<b>1286</b>	<b>1350</b>	<b>1308</b>

Evolution of the number of prosecuted and investigated children under 15 in the CR and their share in prosecuted and investigated persons as per selected types of crime

Type of crime	2014	i.e. %	2015	i.e. %
<b>Murders total:</b>	0	0.0	0	0.0
Intentional injuries	84	1.9	104	2.4
<b>Violent crimes:</b>	<b>310</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>276</b>	<b>2.4</b>
<b>Vice crimes:</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>7.3</b>	<b>103</b>	<b>7.5</b>
Burglaries in apartments	17	2.1	19	3.0
<b>Burglaries:</b>	<b>227</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>188</b>	<b>3.0</b>
Thefts from vehicles	18	1.4	12	1.2
<b>Simple thefts:</b>	<b>218</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>191</b>	<b>1.2</b>
<b>Property crime:</b>	<b>581</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>519</b>	<b>1.9</b>
Disorderly conduct	81	2.6	52	1.9
Unauth. prod. of drugs, psych. subst. and poisons	42	1.1	41	1.1
<b>TOTAL CRIME:</b>	<b>1 369</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>1 226</b>	<b>1.2</b>

## Crimes Committed by Minors



### Evolution of crimes committed by minors recorded by PCR in the CR

Type of crime	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
<b>Total murders:</b>	6	2	7	3	3
Thefts	292	289	212	167	143
Intentional injuries	246	291	239	225	199
<b>Violent crime:</b>	<b>819</b>	<b>829</b>	<b>677</b>	<b>565</b>	<b>484</b>
<b>Vice crime:</b>	<b>185</b>	<b>198</b>	<b>216</b>	<b>198</b>	<b>198</b>
<b>Burglaries:</b>	<b>1 358</b>	<b>1 105</b>	<b>897</b>	<b>710</b>	<b>481</b>
Thefts from vehicles	146	101	61	41	41
<b>Simple thefts:</b>	<b>1 520</b>	<b>1 334</b>	<b>1 002</b>	<b>820</b>	<b>622</b>
<b>Property crime:</b>	<b>3 083</b>	<b>2 605</b>	<b>2 052</b>	<b>1 702</b>	<b>1 264</b>
Disorderly conduct	162	146	138	151	113
unauth. prod. & poss. of psych. subs. and poisons	187	123	144	123	137
<b>TOTAL CRIME:</b>	<b>5 427</b>	<b>4 713</b>	<b>3 845</b>	<b>3 367</b>	<b>2 747</b>

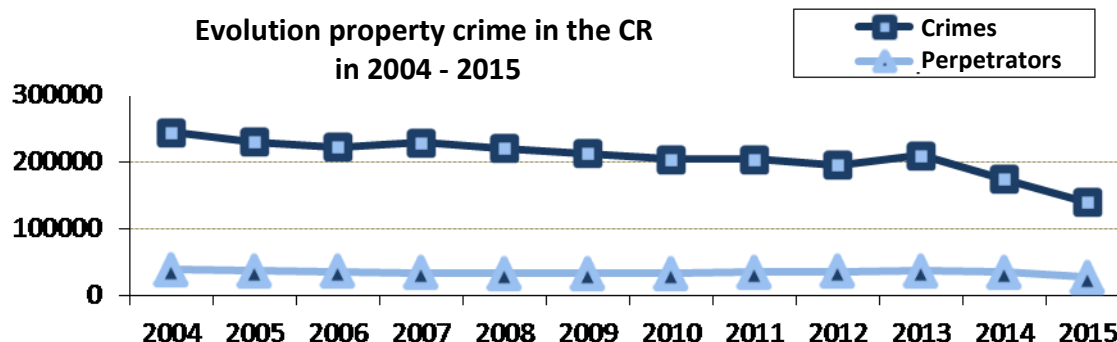
### Evolution of the number of prosecuted and investigated minors in the CR and their share in prosecuted and investigated persons as per selected types of crime

Type of crime:	2014	i.e. %	2015	i.e. %
<b>Total murders:</b>	4	2.8	5	3.2
Thefts	171	10.4	148	9.9
Intentional injuries	222	5.0	179	4.1
<b>Violent crimes:</b>	<b>529</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>443</b>	<b>3.9</b>
<b>Vice crimes:</b>	<b>189</b>	<b>14.1</b>	<b>186</b>	<b>13.6</b>
<b>Burglaries:</b>	<b>459</b>	<b>5.1</b>	<b>342</b>	<b>0.0</b>
Thefts from vehicles	20	1.6	342	34.7
<b>Simple thefts:</b>	<b>595</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>479</b>	<b>3.0</b>
<b>Property crimes:</b>	<b>1 215</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>945</b>	<b>3.5</b>
Disorderly conduct	125	4.0	92	3.4
unauth. prod. & poss. of psych. subs. and poisons	105	2.8	123	3.4
<b>TOTAL CRIME:</b>	<b>2 593</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>2 186</b>	<b>2.1</b>

## Victims of Crime

Evolution of the number of recorded victims of crime in the CR in 2011 – 2015					
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
<b>Men</b>	20 363	19 766	20 648	18 392	18 433
<b>Women</b>	20 617	20 871	20 373	17 025	16 968
<b>Men and Women</b>	<b>40 980</b>	<b>40 637</b>	<b>41 021</b>	<b>35 417</b>	<b>35 401</b>
<b>Groups (number of groups)</b>	2 375	2 274	2 303	2 040	2 118
<b>Groups (number of people in groups)</b>	5 884	5 641	6 143	5 195	4 941
<b>Total people</b>	<b>46 864</b>	<b>46 278</b>	<b>47 164</b>	<b>40 612</b>	<b>40 342</b>

## Property Crime



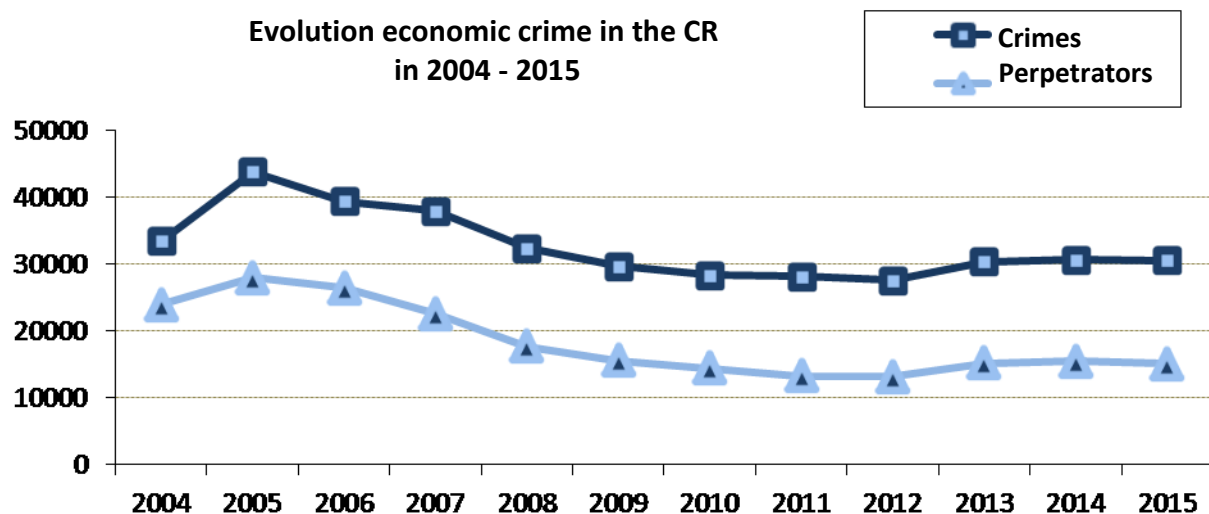
### Evolution of property crime in the CR as per type of crime

Type of crime	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Burglaries in shops	3 567	3 519	4 091	2 855	2 130
Burglaries in restaurants and pubs	2 411	2 307	2 389	1 914	1 343
Burglaries in apartments	4 311	4 239	4 446	3 778	3 127
Burglaries in holiday homes	4 846	4 634	4 841	3 955	2 553
Burglaries in family homes	5 257	5 479	6 671	5 099	3 768
<b>Burglaries total:</b>	<b>59 672</b>	<b>55 554</b>	<b>62 384</b>	<b>49 304</b>	<b>34 476</b>
Pocket thefts	14 514	15 430	15 957	12 653	13 060
Thefts of two-track vehicles	11 647	10 403	10 736	8 720	6 292
Thefts from vehicles	33 230	28 751	30 899	22 976	18 457
Thefts of bicycles	7 396	7 746	9 682	8 796	7 229
<b>Simple thefts total:</b>	<b>124 274</b>	<b>119 367</b>	<b>125 573</b>	<b>103 708</b>	<b>84 793</b>
Fraud	4 910	5 403	5 940	6 028	5 780
Embezzlement	1 071	1 094	1 084	1 019	<b>783</b>
<b>Property crimes total:</b>	<b>203 675</b>	<b>194 970</b>	<b>209 351</b>	<b>173 611</b>	<b>139 092</b>

### Evolution of the number of perpetrators of property crime in the CR as per type of crime

Type of crime:	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Burglaries in shops	747	668	775	657	512
Burglaries in restaurants and pubs	464	442	450	392	279
Burglaries in apartments	774	767	761	798	673
Burglaries in holiday homes	804	699	693	690	485
Burglaries in family homes	964	1 020	1 102	1 033	774
<b>Burglaries total:</b>	<b>10 061</b>	<b>9 616</b>	<b>10 197</b>	<b>9 045</b>	<b>6 195</b>
Pocket thefts	707	705	903	754	638
Thefts of two-track vehicles	1 631	1 474	1 427	1 265	1 068
Thefts from vehicles	1 473	1 309	1 413	1 255	978
Thefts of bicycles	554	666	778	926	749
<b>Simple thefts total:</b>	<b>19 677</b>	<b>20 597</b>	<b>20 642</b>	<b>20 014</b>	<b>15 950</b>
Fraud	2 117	2 316	2 420	2 485	2 237
Embezzlement	759	815	786	756	<b>600</b>
<b>Property crimes total:</b>	<b>34 842</b>	<b>35 545</b>	<b>36 384</b>	<b>34 624</b>	<b>27 305</b>

## Economic Crime



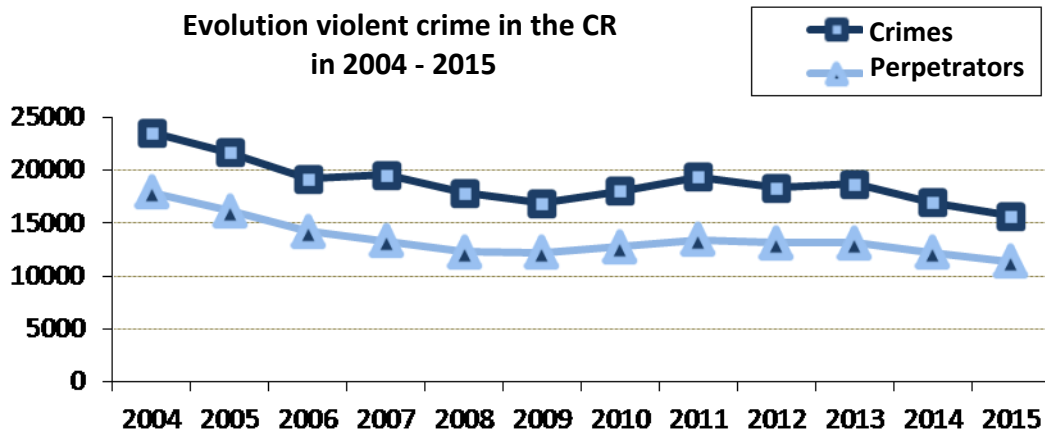
### Evolution of economic crime in the CR as per type of crime

Type of crime	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Breach of trust when admin. property	177	234	231	199	211
Tax evasion	704	916	1 114	858	1 015
Counterf. and forg. of public documents	701	737	645	804	758
Embezzlement	2 556	2 661	2 531	2 474	2 308
Fraud	4 153	4 363	4 998	4 725	4 865
Violation of trademark rights	627	427	611	707	439
Violation of copyrights	412	459	338	358	399
<b>Economic crimes total:</b>	<b>28 216</b>	<b>27 633</b>	<b>30 376</b>	<b>30 731</b>	<b>30 616</b>

### Evolution of the number of perpetrators of economic crime in the CR as per type of crime

Type of crime	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Breach of trust when admin. property	93	125	132	128	89
Tax evasion	547	670	818	725	716
Counterf. and forg. of public documents	437	431	306	430	545
Embezzlement	1 951	1 988	1 887	1 814	1 735
Fraud	2 592	2 608	3 041	2 779	2 562
Violation of trademark rights	226	139	144	148	114
Violation of copyrights	159	156	152	114	114
<b>Economic crimes total:</b>	<b>13 349</b>	<b>13 210</b>	<b>15 247</b>	<b>15 488</b>	<b>15 131</b>

## Violent Crime



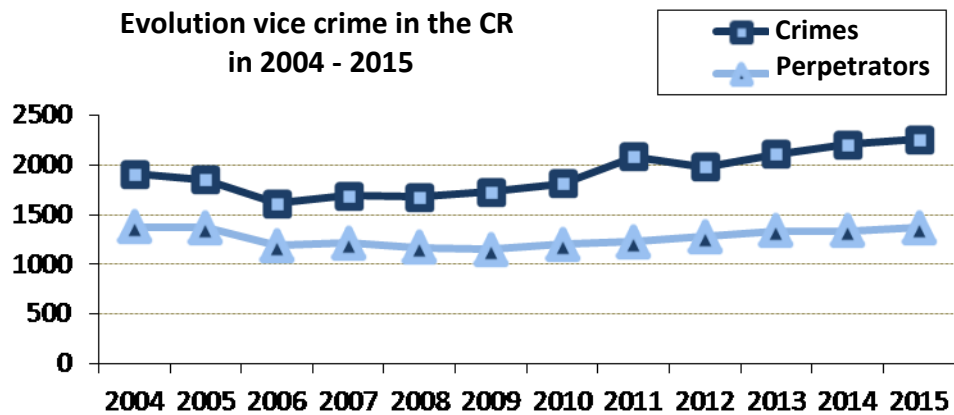
### Evolution of violent crime in the CR as per type of crime

Type of crime	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Murders total	173	188	182	160	155
Homicide	0	2	0	2	2
Homicide caused by negligence	79	68	76	69	90
Thefts	3761	3283	2961	2500	1995
Thefts from financial institutions	120	133	90	47	27
Intentional injuries	5 264	5 240	5 378	5 199	5 229
Dangerous threats	2 387	2 205	2 331	2 217	2 197
Blackmail	1 522	1 472	1 442	1 338	1 232
<b>Violent crimes total:</b>	<b>19 409</b>	<b>18 358</b>	<b>18 689</b>	<b>16 949</b>	<b>15 669</b>

### Evolution of the number of perpetrators of violent crime in the CR as per type of crime

Type of crime	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Murders total	166	202	187	143	154
Homicide	0	2	0	2	2
Homicide caused by negligence	45	33	41	39	49
Thefts	2 101	1 895	1 939	1 651	1 491
Thefts from financial institutions	53	45	47	41	12
Intentional injuries	4 321	4 667	4 524	4 423	7 330
Dangerous threats	1 690	1 624	1 675	1 531	1 504
Blackmail	1 083	1 031	964	921	823
<b>Violent crimes total:</b>	<b>13 444</b>	<b>13 142</b>	<b>13 133</b>	<b>12 196</b>	<b>11 357</b>

## Vice Crime



### Evolution of vice crime in the CR as per type of crime

Type of crime	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Rape	675	669	589	669	598
Sexual coercion	27	46	35	38	68
Sexual abuse of a dependent	82	91	85	75	75
Sexual abuse other	672	604	708	647	678
Dissemination of pornography	77	35	51	52	56
Pimping	44	42	52	57	50
THB	19	24	18	20	18
<b>Vice crimes total:</b>	<b>2 086</b>	<b>1 981</b>	<b>2 109</b>	<b>2 205</b>	<b>2 256</b>

### Evolution of the number of perpetrators of violent crime in the CR as per type of crime

Type of crime	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Rape	405	404	366	390	387
Sexual coercion	16	7	9	22	11
Sexual abuse of a dependent	53	55	51	46	41
Sexual abuse other	440	491	528	477	490
Dissemination of pornography	30	18	27	24	19
Pimping	61	46	44	72	63
THB	29	22	25	16	12
<b>Vice crimes total:</b>	<b>1 224</b>	<b>1 279</b>	<b>1 335</b>	<b>1 338</b>	<b>1 365</b>

## Illegal Migration

### Illegal migration in the CR as per type and compared to the previous year

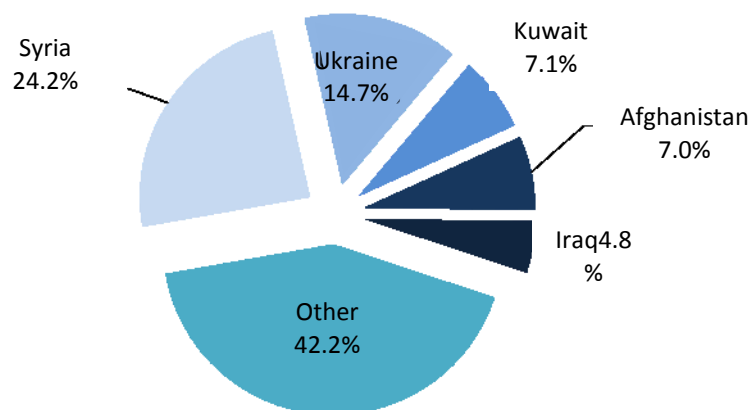
	2014		2015		Annual change	
		i.e. %		i.e. %	number	in %
Persons apprehended	<b>4 822</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>8 563</b>	<b>100</b>	3 741	77.6
of which:						
across exter. Sch. border	181	3.8	240	2.8	59	32.6
illegal residency*	4 641	96.2	8 323	97.2	3 682	79.3

\* persons apprehended in the CR and during illegal residency at airports

### Illegal migration in the CR - TOP 10

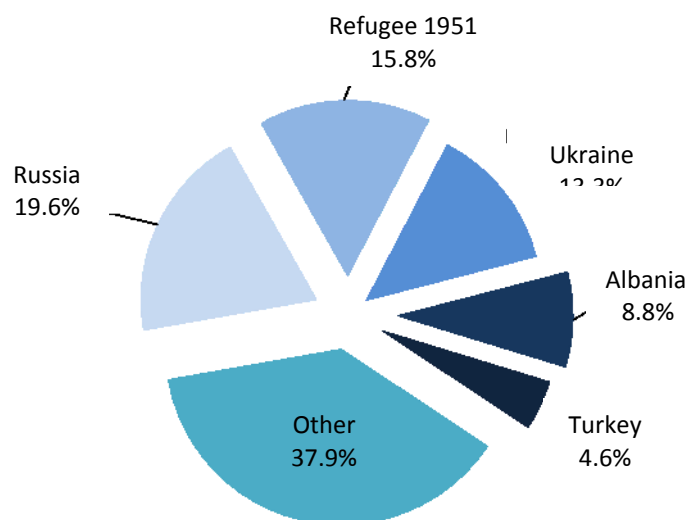
	2014		2015		Annual change	
		i.e. %		i.e. %	abs. no.	in [ %]
<b>Persons apprehended</b>	<b>4 641</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>8 323</b>	<b>100</b>	3 682	<b>79.3</b>
of which most were nationals of:						
<b>Syria</b>	142	3.1	<b>2 016</b>	24.2	1 874	<b>1319.7</b>
<b>Ukraine</b>	1020	22.0	<b>1224</b>	14.7	204	<b>20.0</b>
<b>Kuwait</b>	450	9.7	<b>588</b>	7.1	138	<b>30.7</b>
<b>Afghanistan</b>	63	1.4	583	7.0	520	<b>825.4</b>
<b>Iraq</b>	16	0.3	403	4.8	387	<b>2418.8</b>
<b>Russia</b>	381	8.2	358	4.3	-23	<b>-6.0</b>
<b>Pakistan</b>	20	0.4	276	3.3	256	<b>1280.0</b>
<b>Kosovo</b>	183	3.9	264	3.2	81	<b>44.3</b>
<b>Saudi Arabia</b>	231	5.0	258	3.1	27	<b>11.7</b>
<b>Vietnam</b>	301	6.5	229	2.8	-72	<b>-23.9</b>

### Illegal residency – share of persons as per nationality in the CR in 2015





**Illegal migration across the external Schengen border – share of persons as per nationality in the CR in 2015**



**Persons facilitating illegal migration – comparison of 2014 and 2015**

Year	2014		2015		Annual change	
	number	i.e. %	number	i.e. %	in [%]	number
<b>Total persons*</b>	<b>131</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>168</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>28.2</b>	<b>37</b>
of which type of type of facilitation of IM						
<b>convenience marriage</b>	28	21.4	15	8.9	-46.4	-13
<b>purposeful fatherhood</b>	15	11.5	9	5.4	-40	-6
<b>purposeful invitation</b>	24	18.3	4	2.4	-83.3	-20
<b>facilitation of illegal crossing of state border</b>	14	10.7	118	70.2	742.9	104
<b>other facilitation of illegal residency</b>	50	38.2	22	13.1	-56	-28

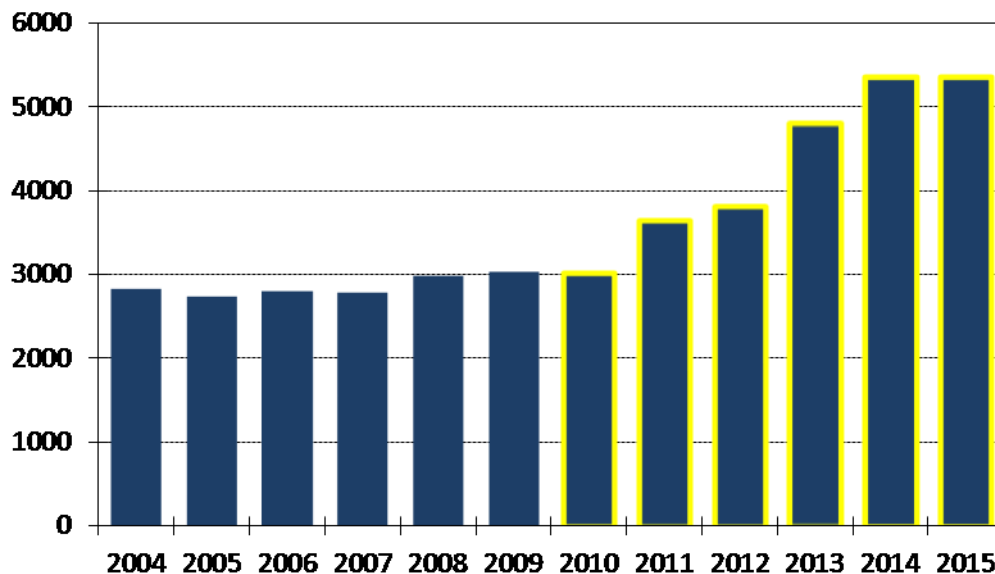
\* persons registered at regional police directorates; includes persons who were prosecuted as per the CC as well as persons who gave a satisfactory explanation and whose case was shelved

## Drug Crime

### Evolution of drug crime in the CR in 2011- 2015

CC Sec.	Type of crime	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	change %
187, 283	unauth. prod. and possession of psychotr. substances and poisons for another	3 097	3 261	3 947	4 414	4 515	2
187a, 284	unauthorised prod. and possession of psychotr. substances and poisons – for own use	375	433	689	791	696	-12
188, 286	unauth. prod. and possession of psychotr. subst. and poisons	163	120	163	152	153	1
	<b>unauth. prod. and poss. of psychotr. subst. and poisons total</b>	<b>3 635</b>	<b>3 814</b>	<b>4 799</b>	<b>5 357</b>	<b>5 364</b>	<b>0</b>
285	unauth. growth of plants containing narcotics	168	193	225	204	160	-22
188a, 287	spreading toxicomania	31	25	93	36	25	-31
288	prod. and handling subst. with hormonal effects	8	12	13	10	37	270

### Evolution of drug crime in the CR in 2004 - 2005



## Traffic Accidents

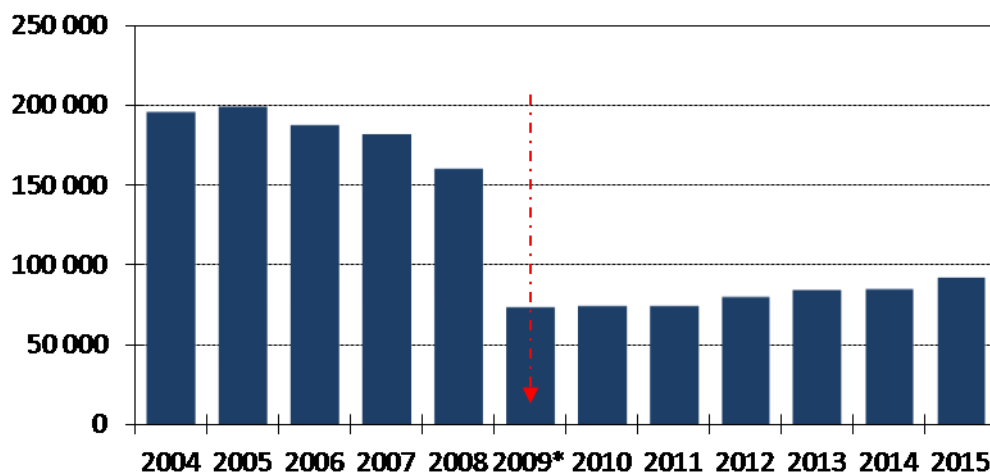
### Traffic accidents and their consequences recorded by the PCR in 2004 - 2015

Year	No. of accidents	Killed	Seriously injured	Lightly injured	Material damage in CZK billion
2004	196 484	1 215	4 878	29 543	9.69
2005	199 262	1 127	4 396	27 974	9.77
2006	187 965	956	3 990	24 231	9.12
2007	182 736	1 123	3 960	25 382	8.47
2008	160 376	992	3 809	24 776	7.74
2009*	74 815	832	3 536	23 777	4.98
2010	75 522	753	2 823	21 610	4.92
2011	75 137	707	3 092	22 519	4.63
2012	81 404	681	2 986	22 590	4.88
2013	84 398	583	2 782	22 577	4.94
2014	85 859	629	2 762	23 655	4.94
2015	<b>93 067</b>	<b>660</b>	<b>2 540</b>	<b>24 426</b>	<b>5.44</b>

As of 1 January 2009, participants in light traffic accidents do not have to call the PCR if the following conditions are met:

- 1) The obvious damage on one of the participating vehicles, including transported items, does not exceed 100 000 CZK. The obvious damage is understood to be an estimate of visible damage.
- 2) No people were injured or killed.
- 3) No material damage to another was caused – on the road, on a building, on a road traffic sign, etc.

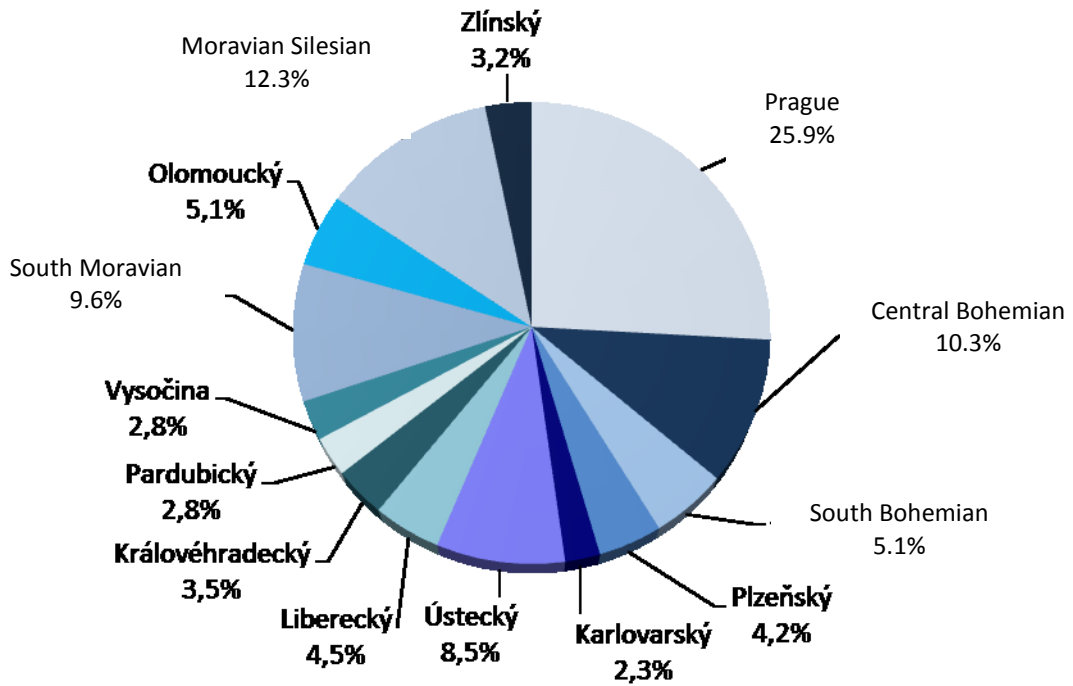
### Evolution traffic accidents recorded by the PCR in 2004 - 2015



## Total Crime in Regions of the CR

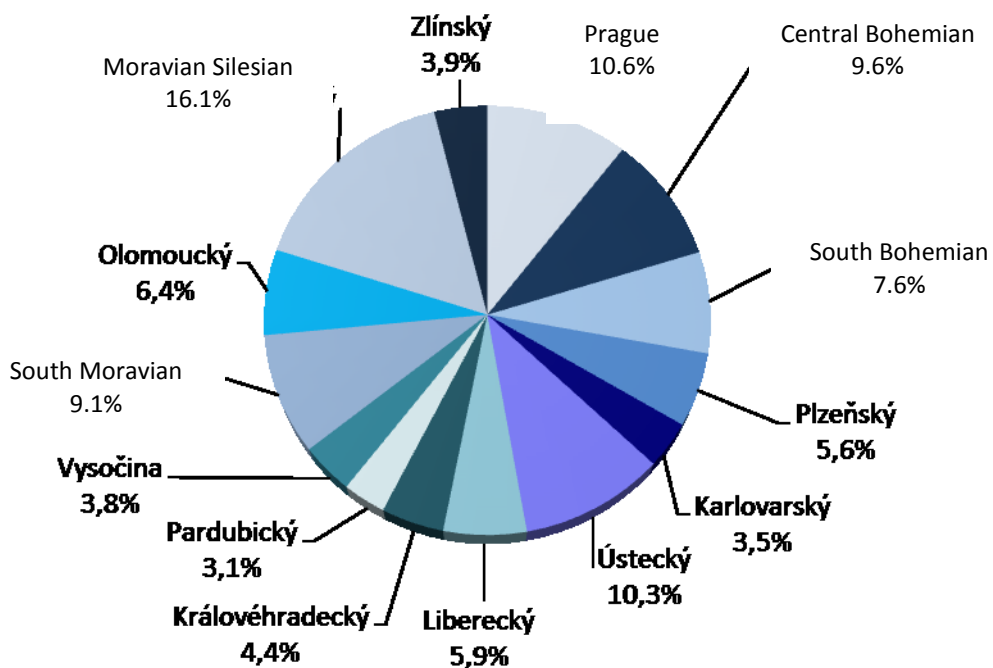
Region	2014				2015				change	
	recorded crimes	cleared up crimes	recorded/10 000 inhab.	cleared up %	recorded crimes	cleared up crimes	recorded/10 000 inhab.	cleared up %	recorded crimes	%
Prague	71 828	17 620	570	24.5	64 095	16 227	509	25.3	-7 733	-10.8
Central Bohemian	31 118	13 100	237	42.1	25 442	11 202	193	44.0	-5 676	-18.2
South Bohemian	14 683	8 420	230	57.3	12 595	7 812	198	62.0	-2 088	-14.2
Plzeňský	11 991	6 520	208	54.4	10 512	5 687	183	54.1	-1 479	-12.3
Karlovarský	6 726	4 580	225	68.1	5 737	3 976	192	69.3	-989	-14.7
Ústecký	25 927	14 534	315	56.1	21 061	12 352	256	58.6	-4 866	-18.8
Liberecký	12 504	5 999	285	48.0	11 154	5 409	254	48.5	-1 350	-10.8
Královéhradecký	10 181	5 740	185	56.4	8 575	5 440	155	63.4	-1 606	-15.8
Pardubický	8 380	4 645	162	55.4	6 812	4 075	132	59.8	-1 568	-18.7
Vysočina	8 107	4 573	159	56.4	6 880	4 103	135	59.6	-1 227	-15.1
South Moravian	27 109	11 619	231	42.9	23 828	10 074	203	42.3	-3 281	-12.1
Olomoucký	14 066	7 520	221	53.5	12 609	6 812	198	54.0	-1 457	-10.4
Moravian Silesian	37 233	16 302	306	43.8	30 364	14 270	249	47.0	-6 869	-18.4
Zlínský	8 807	5 067	150	57.5	7 964	4 702	136	59.0	-843	-9.6
<b>CR</b>	<b>288 660</b>	<b>126 239</b>	<b>274</b>	<b>43.7</b>	<b>247 628</b>	<b>112 141</b>	<b>235</b>	<b>45.3</b>	<b>-41 032</b>	<b>-14.2</b>

### Share of regions on total recorded crime in the CR in 2015



## Violent Crime in the Regions

### Share of regions in recorded violent crime in the CR in 2015



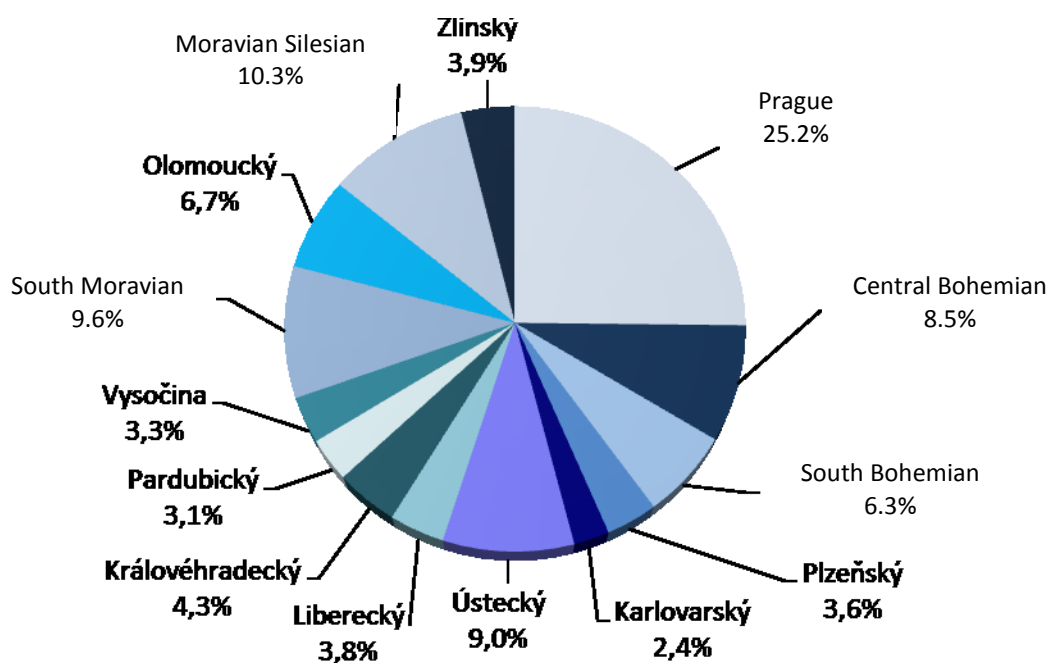
**Violent Crime in the Regions of the CR in 2014 and 2015 and the Annual Change**

Region	2014				2015				change	
	recorded crimes	cleared up crimes	recorded/10 000 inhab.	recorded crimes	cleared up crimes	recorded/10 000 inhab.	recorded crimes	cleared up crimes	recorded/10 000 inhab.	recorded crimes
<b>Prague</b>	2 058	1 190	17	57.8	1 662	989	13	59.5	-396	-19.2
<b>Central Bohemian</b>	2 037	1 331	16	65.3	1 512	1 027	11	67.9	-525	-25.8
<b>South Bohemian</b>	1 404	1 094	22	77.9	1 195	912	19	76.3	-209	-14.9
<b>Plzeňský</b>	904	695	16	76.9	872	645	15	74.0	-32	-3.5
<b>Karlovarský</b>	678	582	22	85.8	549	475	18	86.5	-129	-19.0
<b>Ústecký</b>	2 070	1 365	25	65.9	1 610	1 153	20	71.6	-460	-22.2
<b>Liberecký</b>	1 039	725	24	69.8	920	650	21	70.7	-119	-11.5
<b>Královéhradecký</b>	648	444	12	68.5	697	554	13	79.5	49	7.6
<b>Pardubický</b>	566	441	11	77.9	481	339	9	70.5	-85	-15.0
<b>Vysočina</b>	642	493	13	76.8	593	466	12	78.6	-49	-7.6
<b>South Moravian</b>	1 866	1 200	16	64.3	1 422	893	12	62.8	-444	-23.8
<b>Olomoucký</b>	1 227	927	19	75.6	1 010	708	16	70.1	-217	-17.7
<b>Moravian Silesian</b>	2 852	1 902	23	66.7	2 529	1 774	21	70.1	-323	-11.3
<b>Zlínský</b>	698	519	12	74.4	617	465	11	75.4	-81	-11.6
<b>CR</b>	<b>18 689</b>	<b>12 908</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>69.1</b>	<b>15 669</b>	<b>11 050</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>70.5</b>	<b>-3 020</b>	<b>-16.2</b>

## Economic Crime in the Regions

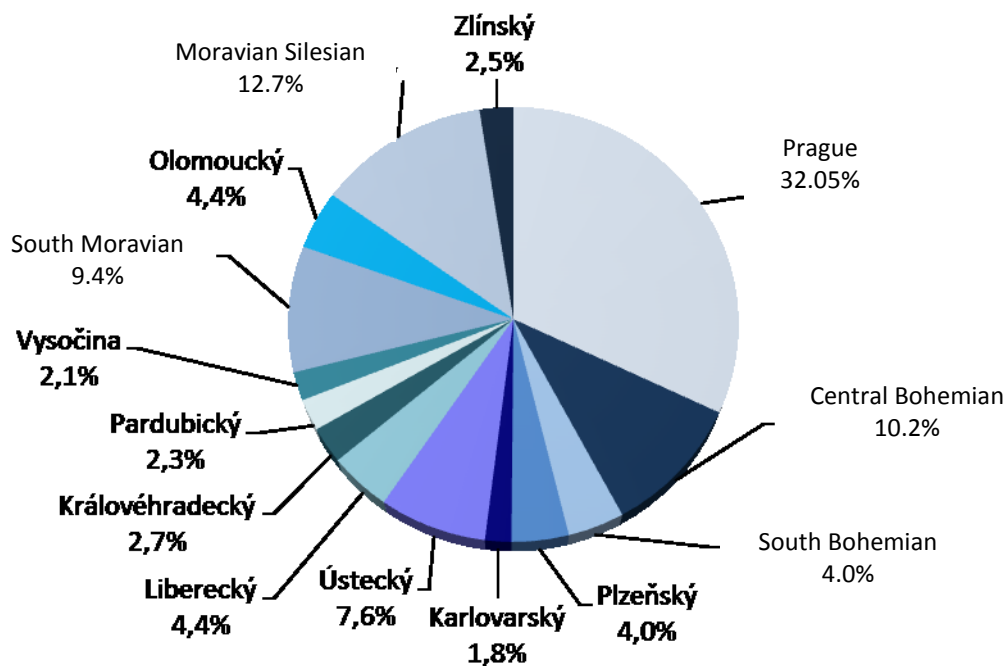
Region	2014				2015				change	
	recorded crimes	cleared up crimes	recorded/10 000 inhab.	recorded crimes	cleared up crimes	recorded/10 000 inhab.	recorded crimes	cleared up crimes	recorded/10 000 inhab.	recorded crimes
Prague	7 462	3 344	60	44.8	7 707	3 257	61	42.3	245	3.3
Central Bohemian	2 474	1 004	19	40.6	2 592	1 024	20	39.5	118	4.8
South Bohemian	2 088	1 592	33	76.2	1 938	1 518	30	78.3	-150	-7.2
Plzeňský	981	644	17	65.6	1 087	664	19	61.1	106	10.8
Karlovarský	805	586	27	72.8	748	515	25	68.9	-57	-7.1
Ústecký	2 973	1 994	36	67.1	2 746	1 816	33	66.1	-227	-7.6
Liberecký	1 213	660	28	54.4	1 163	630	27	54.2	-50	-4.1
Královéhradecký	1 388	817	25	58.9	1 330	841	24	63.2	-58	-4.2
Pardubický	957	577	19	60.3	960	638	19	66.5	3	0.3
Vysočina	1 124	708	22	63.0	1 025	648	20	63.2	-99	-8.8
South Moravian	3 018	1 429	26	47.3	2 932	1 437	25	49.0	-86	-2.8
Olomoucký	1 718	1 173	27	68.3	2 066	1 517	32	73.4	348	20.3
Moravian Silesian	3 552	1 866	29	52.5	3 140	1 629	26	51.9	-412	-11.6
Zlínský	978	547	17	55.9	1 182	728	20	61.6	204	20.9
<b>CR</b>	<b>30 731</b>	<b>16 941</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>55.1</b>	<b>30 616</b>	<b>16 862</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>55.1</b>	<b>-115</b>	<b>-0.4</b>

Share of regions in recorded economic crime in the CR in 2015



## Property Crime in the Regions

Share of regions in recorded property crime in the CR in 2015





**Property Crime in the Regions of the CR in 2014 and 2015 and the Annual Change**

Region	2014				2015				change	
	recorded crimes	cleared up crimes	recorded/10 000 inhab.	recorded crimes	cleared up crimes	recorded/10 000 inhab.	recorded crimes	cleared up crimes	recorded/10 000 inhab.	recorded crimes
<b>Prague</b>	52 081	5 180	419	9.9	44 502	4 186	353	9.4	-7 579	-14.6
<b>Central Bohemian</b>	18 642	3 919	143	21.0	14 122	2 992	107	21.2	-4 520	-24.2
<b>South Bohemian</b>	7 246	2 309	114	31.9	5 531	1 954	87	35.3	-1 715	-23.7
<b>Plzeňský</b>	6 791	2 126	118	31.3	5 585	1 725	97	30.9	-1 206	-17.8
<b>Karlovarský</b>	3 202	1 491	107	46.6	2 555	1 271	85	49.7	-647	-20.2
<b>Ústecký</b>	14 560	5 579	176	38.3	10 532	4 077	128	38.7	-4 028	-27.7
<b>Liberecký</b>	7 151	1 875	163	26.2	6 128	1 717	140	28.0	-1 023	-14.3
<b>Královéhradecký</b>	5 087	1 801	92	35.4	3 729	1 534	68	41.1	-1 358	-26.7
<b>Pardubický</b>	4 640	1 644	90	35.4	3 248	1 210	63	37.3	-1 392	-30.0
<b>Vysočina</b>	3 971	1 316	78	33.1	2 929	1 002	57	34.2	-1 042	-26.2
<b>South Moravian</b>	15 181	3 534	130	23.3	13 049	2 778	111	21.3	-2 132	-14.0
<b>Olomoucký</b>	7 484	2 401	118	32.1	6 078	1 785	96	29.4	-1 406	-18.8
<b>Moravian Silesian</b>	23 159	6 118	190	26.4	17 652	5 022	145	28.5	-5 507	-23.8
<b>Zlínský</b>	4 416	1 701	75	38.5	3 452	1 208	59	35.0	-964	-21.8
<b>CR</b>	<b>173 611</b>	<b>40 994</b>	<b>165</b>	<b>23.6</b>	<b>139 092</b>	<b>32 461</b>	<b>132</b>	<b>23.3</b>	<b>-34 519</b>	<b>-19.9</b>

**Report on Internal Security and Public Order in the Czech Republic in 2015  
(as compared to 2014)**

Issued by the  
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Prague, May 2016  
This text has not been proofread.