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ČESKÉ REPUBLIKY

**Report on Extremism and manifestations of
racism and xenophobia on the territory of the
Czech Republic in 2011**

**Ministry of Interior
Security Policy Department
Prague 2012**

Report on Extremism on the territory of the Czech Republic in 2011, Evaluation of the implementation of the Policy for the fight against extremism for 2011 and the Policy for the fight against Extremism for 2012 were approved by the Czech Government on May 9th 2012 by Resolution No 328.

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1. Introduction

The Report on Extremism and manifestations of racism and xenophobia on the territory of the Czech Republic in 2011, Evaluation of the implementation of the Policy for the fight against extremism for 2011 and the Policy for the fight against extremism for the year 2012 are submitted on the basis of the Government Resolution No 374 of 18 May 2011. From 2010 it is produced in this format. The body in charge is the Czech Ministry of the Interior. Other bodies that contributed to this document: intelligence services, Police of the Czech Republic, other central government bodies, in particular Ministries of Justice, Foreign Affairs, Defence, Education, Culture, Labour and Social Affairs and the Office of the Government of the Czech Republic and the Supreme Public Prosecutor's Office.

Issues of spectators' violence and hooliganism are dealt with separately within the Ministry of Interior. Relevant documents and reports on hooliganism can be found on: <http://www.mvcr.cz/clanek/kriminalita-146433.aspx?q=Y2hudW09Mg%3d%3d>. However, there are references in this Report to some significant events relating to hooligans, since many of them are also active on the extremist scene. The paper on extremism does not deal with sects and pseudo religious organisations, as there were no records of significant activities linked to such entities posing a security risk of infiltrating into state structures, political or economic sphere or undermining the democratic structures of the Czech Republic.

This paper is drafted annually. Extremism constantly evolves and regularly informing the public is one of important tools to combat the phenomenon. Due to changes on the extremist scene (hereinafter referred to as "the scene") there is a need of flexibility in adopting new measures. Hence the annual updates of this policy. Once the new tasks are carried out automatically (i.e. without the need to do the tasking by means of this document) and where there are no significant structural changes in the state administration, a multiannual strategy paper will be drafted.

The first part on the scene is based on input provided by the Security Information Service and the Czech Police. For the first time there are pieces of knowledge from the police regional specialists on extremism. More detailed information on hooliganism can be found in that particular section. The legal part addresses the issues of freedom of assembly, association and crime. Statistics were obtained from the Czech Police, Prosecutor's Office and Ministry of Justice. The following part presents the evaluation of the major security risks. Ministry of Foreign Affairs contributed with the information on the situation in neighbouring countries and other significant European countries. The part on the scenes abroad was drafted by a specialist from the Masaryk University in Brno.

The Policy for the fight against extremism for 2011 was evaluated and tasks for 2012 were set out.

This paper uses photographs made by the staff of the Czech Police and Ministry of the Interior. In case of pictures from other sources, e.g. in the part on the situation abroad, it is clearly stated.

2. The challenge posed by definition of extremism

The term extremism in this document is defined identically as in previous annual reports. This comprehensive definition was published in full for the last time in the report on the issue of extremism in the Czech Republic in 2002 and on July 9th 2003 the Czech Government adopted the resolution No 669¹ concerning that report. In this context, it is also possible to refer to a well-established case law in relation to the interpretation of the term „movement”.²

Some academics and NGOs are of the opinion that the term „extremism” is no longer sustainable. There are a number of different definitions across the security and academic community.

There has been a requirement to harmonize the term extremism at the level of public bodies, or to replace it by another concept. In this context there is often a talk about decoupling extremism from hate crimes, hate offences or hate incidents. Partisans of this approach recommend that the Ministry of Interior and the Police, when analyzing crime, adopt a new terminology and adjust it in such a way, so as not to be *a priori* selective with regard to potential victims of hatred-motivated acts and offences. It may be assumed that individuals and groups of persons can be attacked out of a series of hate considerations, but which in criminal law will generally neither be perceived as such, nor penalised. Many different groups can become victims of hate crime or incident (if this is already not the case), apart from persons of different race or ethnicity, these can be the elderly on the grounds of age, persons with a different sexual orientation, the homeless, people with disabilities or socially weak and vulnerable, etc.

Ministry of the Interior does *a priori* not refuse a change in approach to such offences and maintains a dialogue with academics and NGOs in this matter. In 2011, the MoI commissioned a study on hate crime, which has come up with a number of recommendations. Their practical application requires a range of demanding administrative and organisational changes, whose impacts have to be assessed in advance. In 2012 an analysis will be produced, which will elaborate on options as to how to make use of these recommendations across the state administration.

For the sake of precision, the annual document is referred to in the study as „Report on extremism and manifestations of racism and xenophobia in 2011”.

¹ See <http://www.mvcr.cz> (section „Security threats”, subheading Extremism, „Strategy to fight extremism and Annual Reports on Extremism”).

² In particular the opinion of the Supreme Court Criminal College Tpjn 302/2005 (No 11/2007 Coll.), then resolution of the Supreme Court 5 Tdo 79/2006, NS 5 Tdo 337/2002, NS 3 Tdo 1174/2004, the resolution of the Regional court in Brno, Ref. no 4 T 98/2009.

3. Report on Extremism in the Czech Republic in 2011

3.1. Summary

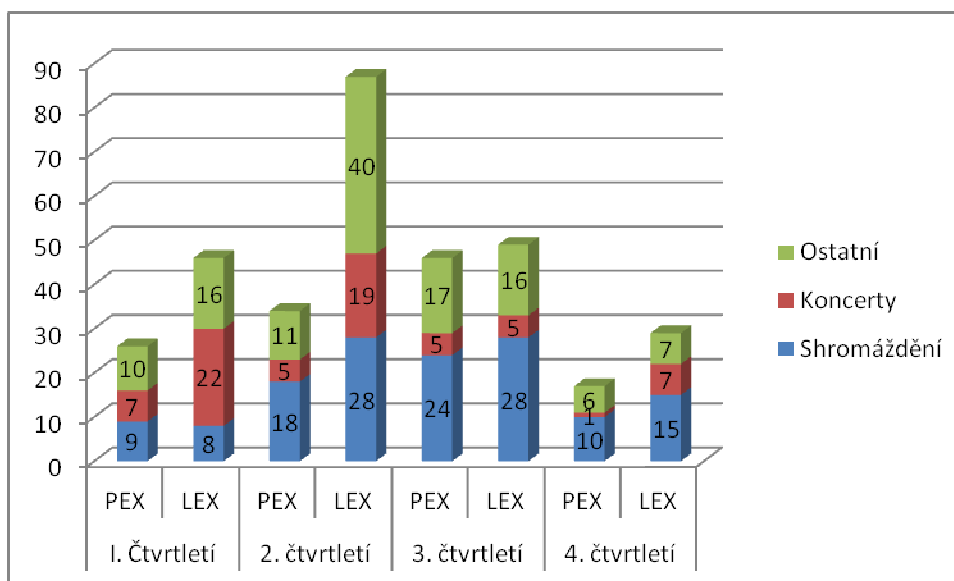
In 2011 there was an obvious **increase in the activities of the two extremist scenes**, especially as regards the number of publicly organised events. In total 334 events organised or attended by extremist bodies were recorded³. Out of this, a total of 123 events were organised by entities belonging to extremist right (hereinafter referred to as „PEX”), 211 by entities of the extremist left (hereinafter „LEX”). Compared to the previous year, when around 80 PEX and 120 LEX events were reported, this is a relatively significant increase in the number of events, which hints to a generally higher mobilisation of extremist entities and thus their growing activity.

Both for the extreme right and left the unifying element was a more pronounced criticism of the state, its institutions and politics, in particular in terms of socio-economic issues which are increasingly featuring in the rhetoric and programmes of extremist entities. By means of these topics both scenes reach out to a larger, and generally more and more disgruntled, audience. The obvious cause for increased activity is the society-wide topic of the current economic recession, budgetary crisis and the fear of similar consequences as in some of the southern European countries. This is linked to a vague and largely populist accentuation and use of the corruption topic, thus highlighting the criticism towards political elites and serving as further means for reaching out to the population.

Compared to the previous year, both scenes became slightly more active. On the one hand, this can be seen on crime, which, in terms of quantity, remains approximately at the same level; however there have been more violent crime and crimes linked to extremism. Another phenomenon are so called local extremist cells with activities of their own and, to a certain extent, acting with a high level of conspiracy, and prone to radicalisation or aspiring to tentative of “direct action”.

With the widespread use of the internet and cyberspace in general, the use of these means is ever more popular also with extremists. In addition to the classic web presentations and dissemination, other forms are booming, such as discussion forums, blogs and social network or communicators used for distribution and promotion of audio and video materials. Not in the last place, the social media are often used for mobilising support for scheduled public events, in particular on the PEX side. As for the LEX, the internet serves as a tool for communication, coordination and promotion of militant structures, in particular when it comes to the so-called solidarity actions.

³ Regarding the number of actions, this document uses the methodology applied from 2010 by the Czech Police Unit for Combating Organised Crime. Actions are divided according to their nature, i. e. gatherings, concerts and other events. Other actions include conferences, debates, workshops, meetings, etc. The organizer need not always be a member or fan of an extremist grouping. The figure takes into account actions organized by non-extremist entities, but attended largely by extremists. The statistics takes account of events organized or visited by persons from so-called interest groupings, i. e. entities with the characteristics of left or right-wing extremism as defined above. When classifying as „action“, there are some additional indicators taken into account: a larger number of participants, larger presence of radical elements, social and political relevance and profile of participants within the scene, the impact of the event for developments at the scene, or, where appropriate, actions by emerging entity which is likely to affect the developments. The exhaustive list of events is included rather to illustrate trends and developments.



Graph 1 – Overview of the evolution in the number of events, by trimesters

The PEX scene was affected by the repressive action taken by public bodies and also by disputes among the leading figures in previous years. Therefore the PEX is not a compact entity, but rather a mixture of different schools of thought. Relations between the various groups were often complex to such a point that it *a priori* excluded any deeper cooperation. There was also an obvious lack of leadership, figures with organizing talent, which would be largely followed within the neo-Nazi scene and able to exploit the existing potential and galvanize the scene again.

In 2011, the Workers' Party of Social Justice (hereinafter referred to as „DSSS“) and its youth organization Workers' Youth (hereinafter „DM“) remained the main exponent of the far-right stance. It sought to present its populist programme to the public and gain new followers, focusing on areas with pronounced social tensions, where this party organised a number of meetings and demonstrations and aimed at presenting itself as the only party, which, careless about political correctness, openly talks about problems with the so-called „unadaptables“. It also wanted to appeal to voters by taking against a gay pride event or by striking a critical tone regarding the developments in the European Union.⁴ The DSSS did link many topics with a



DSSS supporters' get-together in Krupka, April 11.

⁴ Prague Pride Parade, held on August 13th 2011.

criticism of the current shape of democracy in the Czech Republic and with the right to justice. The DSSS has taken steps (in terms of its structure and policy ideas) to ensure electoral success in 2012 regional elections.

The DSSS tried to establish its local cells throughout the Czech territory, but due to the lack of good organizers and people willing to work the daily political routine, only a handful of the cells were actually active.

During the last year there were a number of attempts to revive the PEX scene and draw in more new supporters through the new forms of presentation and advertising. However, these activities have not proved successful and did not last.

The Czech extreme nationalist scene has for long time been in a run-down. Different groupings lack long-term policies, funding and active membership. They fail to gain new sympathisers.

The Anarchic-autonomous movement was influenced by developments abroad. Some of its members took part in events organized by other left-leaning groupings. Their main topic was a criticism of the incumbent right-wing government and its reform-related and cost-saving measures.



ČSAF supporters, Prague, May 1st.

Marxist-Leninist part of the spectrum stagnated in 2011, some of the groupings did even reduce their activities compared to previous year. The activity of individual groups was marked with a range of problems they have been facing for several years. The most important is the fragmentation of the scene into many marginal groupings unable to work together (not only because divergences in ideology, but also due to personal animosities), negligible membership base, inability of the most radical communists to attract new followers and hence the resulting lack of mobilisation potential.

In their political drum-beating the neo-Bolsheviks and Trotskyites made use of the current social issues, and in particular criticised governmental reforms and saving measures. They did pay attention to the fight with right-wing extremism.

3.2. Major trends in extremism

- **Both scenes do become more radical**, drawing from the mainstream debate on socio-economic issues, economic recession and the growing dissatisfaction with the budgetary restrictions. Violent, or so-called direct actions, were recorded.⁵
- From the nature of events organized, **there is an obvious attempt to reach out to, or get support from, a wider audience.**

⁵ A direct action can be broadly defined as action taken by the allies or members of extremist or radical grouping against ideologically defined enemy or objectives it does embody. An example of direct action against a symbolic target can be the attacks on camera-equipped toll gates.

- At the PEX side, the mobilization and reach-out to wider public is going on under the banner of **anti-gypsy agenda and criminalisation of Roma communities**.⁶ Other ethnic or religious minorities do not feature very high on their agendas.
- The **anti-gypsy element** is used mainly as a **means to unite the PEX scene** under the single political leadership of the DSSS.
- **The DSSS seeks to strengthen its regional structures**, thus getting ready for the regional and municipal elections.
- Within certain DSSS branches, there is apparently a **high level of incorporation of the hardcore elements, formerly associated with the National Resistance Movement** and other PEX entities.
- From this point of view, the **militant hardcore supporters continue to exercise their influence on shaping of the PEX ideology**.
- **Structures of the National Resistance are otherwise marginalised**; the entity does actually not have any activity on its own. On the other hand, the cells of the Autonomous Nationalists or Free Youth remain active.
- There is a clear attempt by these PEX entities to **import new ideological streams or manifestations of activism**, e. g. so-called Hardbass actions.⁷ The reflection of these efforts by the scene points to **continuing generation conflicts**.
- In terms of PEX criminal activity, there is a **shift in quality, with violent crime on the rise**. A substantial part is latent.
- **Growing number of concerts is attended by the PEX**. There is an **increasing number of white power music** (hereinafter „WPM“) **concerts** organised by domestic entities abroad, in particular in Poland and Slovakia.

⁶ In this document, „anti-gypsyism“ is understood in a sense of the findings of the research „Mapping of the Czech public attitudes towards the far-right extremist, racist and xenophobic ideas and their disseminators with regard to the integration of minorities and immigrants“, which was conducted for the Czech MoI by STEM agency. Anti-gypsyism means anti-Roma stance; this term is now commonplace both in the research papers and among experts on right-wing extremism. The anti-gypsy dimension turned out as very important among the right-wing extremist ideas. In addition to that, from all the potentially vulnerable groups of minorities and immigrants monitored by the research, the Roma are perceived with the greatest distance. Approximately four in five Czechs (83%) perceive the Roma as unadaptable group of citizens. The analysis of data has shown that the anti-gypsy stance of Czech public is mainly socially-driven and has to do with the fact that the Czechs tend to link the Roma with unadaptability, crime and abuse of social benefits. The research has found that to a large degree this stance does not relate to biological racism. In contrast, according to sociologists, it has to do with nationalism and dislike of foreigners. Therefore, it appears that the Czechs see the Roma more as strangers than their fellow citizens. **In this context this document treats the term „anti-gypsyism“ as a sort of attitude of part of the the Czech society. This attitude is typically exploited by the right-wing extremists. It should be borne in mind that the output of the sociological research is just a construct of reality, not reality as such. It only describes the image people have on a specific entity or phenomenon in society. The real state of affairs can be, and often is, quite the opposite. Often, when creating a construct, a wide range of psychological mechanisms are activated, including stereotypes, prejudices, imitationsms, etc. These mechanisms cannot be embraced by research. The sociologic research seeks purely to monitor the views of a representative sample on certain ethnicity, and thus it is not possible to deduce from it realistic conclusions. Furthermore, account should be taken of the fact that a part of right-wing extremists, particularly the neo-Nazi, tend to perceive anti-gypsyism biologically, hence considering the Roma as naturally „inferior race“. Some neo-Nazi base their thinking on quasi-theories based on speculations, and completely ignoring the repeatedly a scientifically proven fact that the current human races have a uniform origin and their equivalence is beyond doubt. However, there are more definitions of „anti-gypsyism“, e.g. some NGOs or the Office of Czech Government have a different interpretation.**

⁷ For more on Hard Bass see chapter „Other events“.

- **PEX ties with abroad are growing stronger**, especially with their counterparts in Germany. The links are often formalised through the DSSS, although maintained rather by National Resistance followers.
- **LEX arena continues to be fragmented to different ideological streams.**
- There is an **increasing level of informal links to extreme-left entities abroad**. This is particularly noticeable in the case of anarchists, including militant organisations.
- **Criminal activity by LEX is relatively specific and difficult to detect.**
- On the LEX scene, there are efforts to import platforms of civic activism inspired by foreign entities. This applies in particular to activities in the framework of Hnutí 15M/Skutečná demokracie teď či Okupuj, or civic initiatives within the antifascist movement.
- **Both scenes continue to focus on the youth.** For instance, the Czechoslovak Anarchist Federation has recently started to publish a magazine for children „Klíčení“ („Germination“).⁸ Workers’ Youth has come up with a racist cartoon „Kachny kontra slepice“ („Ducks vs. chickens“)⁹ or an event called „Školní dvůr“ („School Yard“).¹⁰

3.3. Right-wing extremism (PEX)



Šluknovsko, varnsdorf, Sept.10th

On the **extreme-right scene**, there was a clear trend of **mobilisation through abuse of the anti-gypsy feelings**. An element related to this was the **drawing of a link between the Roma ethnic group and certain type of crime** (often petty thefts, possibly hooliganism), or locally increased crime. This way the **Roma communities** are directly **criminalized**. This subject and its interpretation is intentionally used mainly by the DSSS propaganda, which by doing so seeks to maximize support, aims to

reach out to a wider population (in particular in areas marked with this issue) and uses it also as a basis for bashing the State and public and local institutions for their socio-economic and also security policy approaches.

One of the most significant manifestations of this trend was the **misuse of escalated situation in the Šluknov area** between August and October. These events were not caused, nor substantially influenced by the PEX. The right-wing extremists only took advantage of the situation to boost their visibility. The local residents were at the origin of the issue. The vast majority of actions, with the exception of two gatherings, were organised by local residents. In a number of cases, extreme-right elements took an active part in those actions. Notably the

⁸ A quarterly with texts and images, whose authors defined its mission as follows: „... it is not only important to get certain values and attitudes across, perhaps the very way towards them is more important, thus their adoption not being just a passive act, but active and critical thinking.

⁹ The cartoon theme was compiled by the American neo-Nazi Holocaust denier Lincoln Rockwell („the tale about ducks and chickens“), the drawings come from young activists from the German PEX parties Nationaldemokratische Partei Deutschlands.

¹⁰ Inspiration for this activity drawn in Germany, consisting of distribution of promotional materials (printouts, leaflets) to students in front of schools.

actions in the region under the auspices of the DSSS (in Nový Bor, Varnsdorf and Rumburk on September 10th) have seen a record turnout of PEX from 2009. Like in Litvínov-Janov in 2008, the radical elements used the gathering to **stir up skirmishes with the Czech Police**, symbolizing in their eyes the State or „system“.¹¹ The PEX did not take part, to a larger extent, in the subsequent events initiated by local citizens after September 10th, on average their participation remained limited to individuals or up to dozens of persons, primarily from the region and the surrounding area.

The implication of the anti-Roma protests was that these unite the scene and the issue as such reaches out to supporters of the extreme right across different organisations and entities. It can also effectively galvanise local population. Hence, in the second half of the year there was an apparent attempt to **replicate the situation from the Šluknov area in other parts of the Czech Republic**. However, meetings organized in regions of Moravia-Silesia, Karlovy Vary, Olomouc and South Bohemia did not attract a larger crowd.

The PEX scene remains highly fragmented. This was proved by the attempts to implement new ideological streams or expressions of activism, examples being the so-called „Hardbass“ actions, which continued throughout 2011, in particular in Moravia-Silesia and Olomoucký region and Prague. Among other things, these events and their reflection by the scene highlighted the ongoing conflict between the younger (activity-minded) and older (conservative) generations of activists.

Overall, **the extreme-right scene lives a kind of revival**. The number of WPM concerts on the Czech territory is on the rise again – these were significantly curbed after police interventions in 2009. Concerts organised in near abroad continue to happen, particularly in Poland and Slovakia, as well as organised tours for the Czech PEX to well known concerts abroad, e.g. in Italy and Hungary. Linked to this, there is a certain renaissance of bands known at the scene in the past, such as Agrese 95 (also referred to as 195) or Conflict 88 performing mainly abroad, or relatively new bands, like Legion S, Silesian Division or Fema and Florian Geyer.

Attendance by the local PEX at actions abroad (and vice versa) significantly revitalises the connections abroad. Particularly, there are links to entities in Germany - Freies Netz¹² and Nationaldemokratische Partei Deutschlands (hereinafter referred to as „NPD“)¹³, to a smaller extent in Slovakia and Poland. Further contacts were recorded in Austria, Italy and Hungary.

3.3.1. Elements of the extreme-right scene

The Workers' Party of Social Justice (DSSS) continues to present itself as a political entity representing the PEX scene. In 2011, the Party focused on establishing regional structures, a network of regional and local organisations encouraged to develop their own activities. The objective is to enhance visibility in the run-up to the regional elections, as well as chances to gain mandates in local elections. In this regard, the Central-Bohemian branch of the DSSS is particularly active.

¹¹ An effort by the PEX elements to instigate a mob attack against the Roma community was observed too.

¹² A network of neo-Nazi independent groupings in Germany.

¹³ National Democratic Party of Germany, an extreme-right entity, which features regularly in the annual report by the German Office for the Protection of Constitution.

The DSSS has relatively successfully promoted its continuity with its predecessor, the Workers' Party, and in particular with regard to the support from the scene. With the large interest of the public in the economic situation and particularly the increased public debate on corruption and political representation, the DSSS began to incorporate these issues in its programme, thus being able to appeal to disgruntled population, for which the Party provides an alternative to other political parties, in particular to those represented in the parliament. In this context, there is a visible tentative **to take distance from the PEX scene**. Another observation is that the Party tries to go somewhat more professional and excludes or breaks its ties with persons, which could impact negatively on Party's image. The stance towards the activities of "Řád ozubeného kola" (Cogwheel Order, "ŘOK")¹⁴, the exclusion of Jaromír



Krupka, march of DSSS supporters March, April.

Pytel (local organisation in České Budějovice) for organising a meeting of the White Patriots in Kaplice¹⁵, or Lucie Šlégrová from the Labour Youth.¹⁶ At the same time, these cases illustrate the intra-party bickering.

The DSSS develops a visible effort to unify the scene under its leadership, thus

consolidating its electorate. Some protest events are organized with this aim in mind, and again the deliberate abuse of the issue of **anti-gypsyism** comes in handy.¹⁷ A targeted **criminalisation of the Roma**, drawing links between the Roma communities and increased crime, often property or violent crime. The DSSS makes use of the often largely mediatised incidents, in which members of that community feature as offenders, and this way again they try to boost support for their actions. The subsequent criticisms of central and local government bodies find a listening ear of local population. Thanks to the media coverage, the DSSS attempts to present these actions as "solutions to the problems concerned". The events as such get closer to the phenomenon of vigilantism. Not in the last place, **more radical and militant entities often take similar actions organized by the DSSS as opportunity to stir up skirmishes with the Czech Police or the Roma.**

¹⁴ The Cogwheel Order (Řád ozubeného kola, „ŘOK“) was established in spring 2011 as a combination of religious and jokey association. Initially, the project was associated with the DSSS, since it brought possibilities for the party to facilitate organisation of demonstrations under the cover of religious assembly that are not subject to notification obligation. The public marches with torches, hoods, symbolics and all the stylization of ŘOK were so controversial that the DSSS leadership distanced themselves strictly from this entity.

¹⁵ The event in question was the „W. P. Officially unofficial meeting of nationalists in Kaplice“, held on August 20th 2011. The initiator was the then secretary of the regional organisation of the DSSS in South Bohemia and chair of the DSSS local organisation in České Budějovice Mr. Jaromír Pytel. Representatives of the DSSS were invited to give a speech at the meeting – Jiří Štěpánek (Executive Vice-Chair of the DSSS) and Vlastimil Vach (chair of the DSSS regional organisation in South Bohemia, Member of the DSSS national assembly). Compromising pictures of some participants were displayed on the Antifa.cz server. Subsequently, Jaromír Pytel and Jan Šetele (member of the DSSS regional council) were dismissed from their functions for „public misconduct“, „harming good name of the party“ and for „failure to obey directives by the president of the DSSS and its executive committee“. In response, Jaromír Pytel set up a new citizens' association W.P.E.P. or European Patriots.

¹⁶ The exclusion was due to disagreement between two DSSS fractions, or DM, one represented by Ms. Šlégrová, and the other by Jiří Petřivalský (chairman of the DSSS local organisation in Prague).

¹⁷ These actions are often distinguished by a higher turnout, among events concerned stand out those held in Nový Bydžov (March 12th), Brno (May 1st), Přeřov (June 25th), Nový Bor, Varnsdorf and Rumburk (September 10th), Havířov (September 24th) and Rotava (October 29th).

Within the most radical part of PEX a reflection of the topic of so-called political prisoners (Prisoners of War, also “Pow”)¹⁸ was a featured subject, which the party used for its own presentation as a supposedly persecuted entity or as yet another means to obtain support from the scene, for example by highlighting or playing down the acts or offences committed by persons prosecuted under criminal file “Power” or “Lota”¹⁹, or generally by criticising competent authorities, police and the judicial system.

Within some regional structures, supporters or activists of other entities are largely represented, in particular from the National Resistance. Such situation is obvious in regions of Moravia-Silesia, Karlovarský, South-Moravia and South-Bohemia, where the local or regional leadership is composed of *de facto* National Resistance activists. Given this situation, the **elements of National Resistance continue to exert influence on ideology of the scene**. In some areas, particularly in Prague, there is inclination of the DSSS and Autonomous Nationalists, in particular through the Youth Labour.²⁰

In 2011, the National Resistance (hereinafter referred to as “NO”) was a highly decentralised structure consisting of a few active groups. At present, only its cells in Prague, Silesia, Erzgebirge/Krušnohoří and South Moravia remain more or less active. Some elements remain active also in Central Bohemia and Ústecký and Liberecký region. NO is becoming somewhat virtual organisation with most of its activists being members of the DSSS structures. A fall in traditional commemorative events also points to its stagnating activity.



NO supporters' march, Prague, 2006

Among the older supporters of NO there is often an apparent dislike of activities of the **Autonomous Nationalists** (Autonomní nacionalisté; hereinafter referred to as “AN”) as well as those of the **progressively developing Free Youth** (Svobodná mládež; hereinafter referred to as “SM”). In particular through the Revolta and RadicalBoys website the AN has long been trying to promote its new ideological guidance or concepts. One example is the emphasis on the **so called Third Way**. This is an attempt to ideologically anchor the autonomous nationalism, which can be interpreted as a blend of left and right-wing doctrines, emphasis on social issues and defiance towards capitalism in the framework of national State. In this context, the AN members tried to demarcate themselves from classical hitlerism and at the same time to present an alternative to capitalism and communism. Extensive texts on different ideological streams of the Third Way have been published on the internet, including on its most significant figures.

Both the AN and SM make themselves visible mainly through activism, though different in each region or district. The progressive neo-Nazis seek response from wider public and try to legitimate their activity. That is why they address topics previously not routinely dealt with by

¹⁸ Prisoners of war, or jailed members of PEX, considered as martyrs.

¹⁹ The interventions Lota and Power conducted by the Unit for Combating Organised Crime were targeted at significant figures of the neo-Nazi scene.

²⁰ Examples being some joint actions, e.g. protests against high level of crime on October 26th in Prague with the involvement of the DSSS flag bearer or support to a refuge in Kutná Hora on December 3rd.

them. Actions consisting of leaflets or stickers distribution have become rather commonplace (Regions of Plzeňský and Moravia-Silesia), or graffiti (in the form of competitions, so called NS graffiti jam²¹) or emphasis on ecology and “solidarity” through the waste collecting campaigns or support to refugees. **Spontaneously organised events** are significant features of both the AN and SM. Cells that have been active for a long time: areas of Plzeň, Moravia-Silesia and Kutná Hora. At the end of the year, the latter was renamed Free Youth, in the same way as NO, or AN Olomouc.



A limited number of right-wing extremists have fallen for the **Italian neo-fascist grouping Casa Pound (CP)**. This is a specific type of nonconformist cultural and political movement, which is against the consumer way of life, globalisation and immigration, with emphasis on social issues and nature protection. On the one hand, it is based on the traditions of Italian fascism, while it takes in a number of aspects typical of the extreme left, like squatting. Ideas of this grouping found resonance with some of the Czech activists from the ranks of Autonomous Nationalists (AN), which tried to spread them in local conditions, thus trying to reinvent the Czech far-right extremist scene.

The **PEX** are mostly present in the form of **local or regional cells supporters** without links to the existing organisation, but maintaining informal links among themselves. There have been tentatives to create alternative or further entities within the scene, such as the CogWheel Order led by Marek Hirat or the so called W.P.E.P. – European patriots led by Jaromír Pytel²². Both projects failed. There were also attempts to restore local branch of the international neo-Nazi organisation Blood and Honour, but this effort did not attract a lot of attention from the scene either.

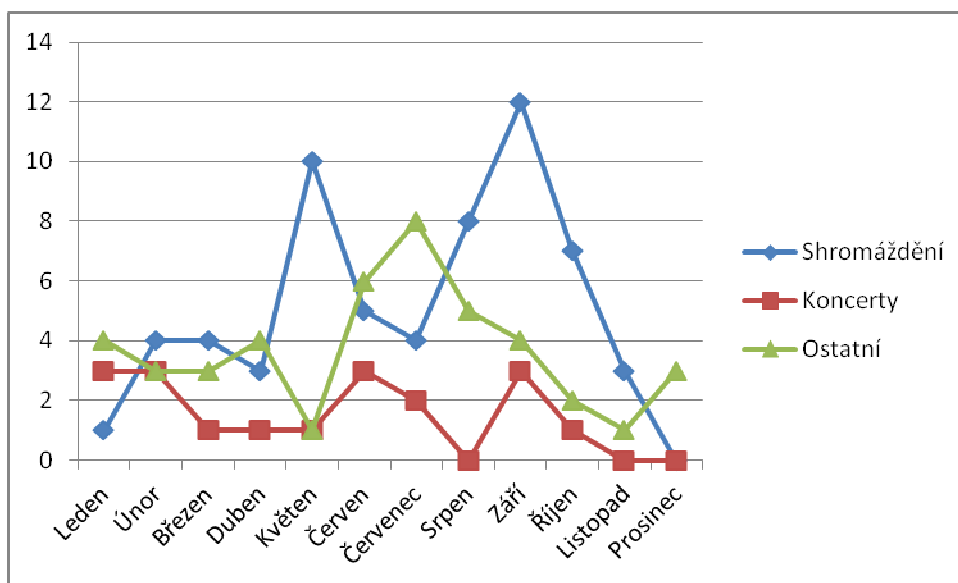
Some of the still working **far-right nationalist organisations seek new topics to appeal to the public; this is the case of Czech movement for national unity (České hnutí za národní jednotu), National Unification (Národní sjednocení) or the Republican Party of Bohemia, Moravia and Silesia (Republikánská strana Čech a Moravy a Slezska)**. They run websites, give speeches and organise conferences, campaigns against Islam or the European Union. However, they continue to be totally marginal with negligible mobilisation potential and without a real possibility to affect the political situation in the Czech Republic in any way. Personal grievances and failure to collaborate in the long run also contributed to the passivity of the nationalist scene.

3.3.2. Events organized

In 2011 there has been an **increase** in the number of organised events, with a total of 123 actions. Out of this 61 were gatherings (assemblies), 18 concerts and 44 other actions, such as debates, meetings, lectures and spontaneous events, including violent ones. An obvious reason for the increase can be seen in the reflection of generally higher level of anxiety in society, in particular due to socio-economic and political issues, but efforts to consolidate the scene also counted. Overall, the increase points to a growing activity of the extreme right recorded in 2011.

²¹ The abbreviation “NS” refers to “National Socialist”, „jam“ refers to a particular sort of festival.

²² The abbreviation W.P.E.P. is supposed to stand for “White Power European Patriots”.



3.3.3. Assemblies (Gatherings)

The anti-gypsyism has become a major common point of PEX (i.e. drawing public attention to supposed or real social problems in a particular location or abuse of violent interethnic conflicts).

Gatherings remain the main means for the PEX scene to boost its visibility and promote its ideology. Compared to the last year there has been a marginal increase: 61 to 60. Out of this number, the majority of events targeted particularly the Roma population, or in some cases, the state institutions, or “the system” in general. With some exceptions (Nový Bydžov, Brno, Varnsdorf, Prague) the events passed without incidents or significant public disturbances.



Šluknov area, Varnsdorf, Sept. 10th.

A drop in spontaneously organised events was recorded, a total of 15 compared to 19 in the last year. One way to explain this can be the increase in the number of events organised by the DSSS. The average participation at PEX events was around 120-130 persons, in terms of turnout, the most significant actions took place in Nový Bor and Varnsdorf (September 10th, around 450-500 PEX), in Brno (May 1st, around 450), Nový Bydžov (March 12th, around 350), Přerov (June 25th, around 250) and Prague (November 17th, around 200).

In the first semester the right-wing extremists came up with the “Protest against increased Roma crime” (Protest proti rostoucí romské kriminalitě) held on March 12th in Nový Bor, the “March for Patrik – against race violence” (Pochod za Patrika – proti rasovému násilí) on April 9th in Krupka, “protest against the invasion of foreign workers and exodus of our people” (Protest proti invazi cizích pracovníků a exodu našich lidí) on May 1st in Brno, or the “March against racial violence and Roma crime” (Pochod proti rasovému násilí a romské kriminalitě) on June 25th in Přerov. In response, their opponents from local Roma communities, antifascists and activists from various NGOs took to the streets to counter those events.

In the second half of the year the right-wing extremist tried to ride on the wave of increasing social tensions in the Šluknov area, with the local sympathisers taking part in protests organized by citizens of the towns concerned in August, September and October 2011. But they accounted but for a fraction of the protesters. Their impact on the continuation of the civic unrest was close to zero and often they were not among those who initiated conflicts with the police.²³

In this particular area only two events were organised directly by right-wing extremists. In Varnsdorf, the citizens' association Free Youth (Svobodná mládež, SM) convened an unnotified gathering for September 3rd called "Gathering against increased Roma crime in Šluknov area" (Shromáždění proti růstu kriminality Romů ve Šluknovském výběžku). The DSSS, for its part, convened three follow-on gatherings in Nový Bor, Varnsdorf and Rumburk, all held on September 10th. Although the local residents, capable of convening their own demonstrations, initially did not look favourably at the arrival of extremist, finally they were plenty to take part in those events.

After the protests in the Šluknov area the right-wing extremists focussed on several other potentially risky sites, where they convened public gatherings. For example on September 24th a protest meeting was held in Havířov, on October 26th the "Protest against crime of inadaptable inhabitants" (Protest proti kriminalitě nepřizpůsobivých obyvatel) held at Prague housing estate of Černý Most, on October 29th the "Demonstration for civil rights" (Demonstrace za občanská práva) in Rotava, Sokolov area, or on November 29th the "Protest against Roma crime" (Protest proti romské kriminalitě) in Vimperk, South Bohemia. All these events were aimed at the locals with the idea to generate their support for the right-wing extremists, in particular support for the DSSS in the run-up to regional elections.

As every year the right-wing extremists organised a number of traditional meetings on the occasion of anniversaries of important historical events. By way of example: "Day of national unity" on October 28th in Ostrava, "St. Wenceslas' manifestation" on September 24th in Kladno or the "Demonstration against political trials" on November 17th in Prague.



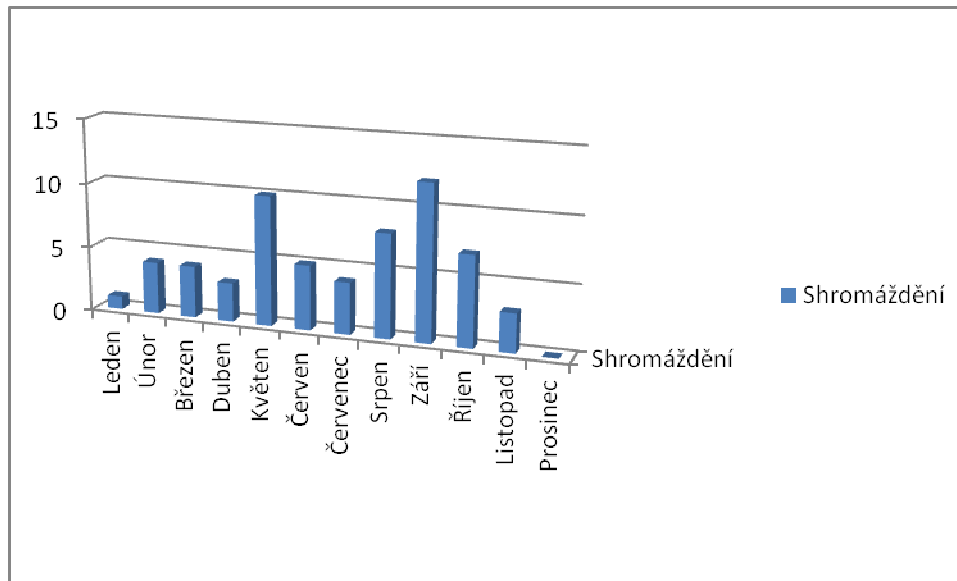
Katrin Köhler (NPD), Brno, May 1st.

Apart from that, the annual actions to commemorate the deceased right-wing extremist or to support imprisoned friends. For example, on May 14th a memorial march for Miloš Reh was held in Litvínov and Most and on July 23rd a march in support of the imprisoned Vlastimil Pechanec was held in Svitavy. Some of the gatherings featured links abroad, namely to counterparts in Germany, e.g. the event "Against the invasion of foreign workers" held on May 1st in Brno, which was, based on agreement between the DSSS and the

Nationaldemokratische NPD, held simultaneously in Heilbronn. For the two events, promotional items were available in Czech and German. The event in Brno featured speakers

²³ The PEX elements tried to get to the lead of the unrest, but some of the local inhabitants were themselves so radicalised that the extremists often failed to steal the show.

both from the NPD and the Austrian Nationale Volkspartei²⁴. Another event convened by the DSSS and held on October 29th in Rotava, in the region of Karlovy Vary, was attended by some 80 right-wing extremists from Germany.



3.3.4. Concerts²⁵

The year 2011 has seen a substantial increase in the number of concerts, getting from 6 to 18. The scene around the so called White Power Music²⁶ (hereinafter “WPM”) gradually consolidated after stagnation in 2009. This resulted in a number of bands performing both at home and abroad, e.g. Conflict 88, Agrese 95, Legion S or FEMA. These bands are often linked with concert sites in the Czech Republic, especially in the regions of South Moravia and Ústecký. The projects like Sons of Bohemia or Florian Geyer hint at certain rebound of the scene.

The actions organized were predominantly private events and celebrations, often with only reproduced music. Part of the right-wing extremists were appearing at public concerts of black metal bands.

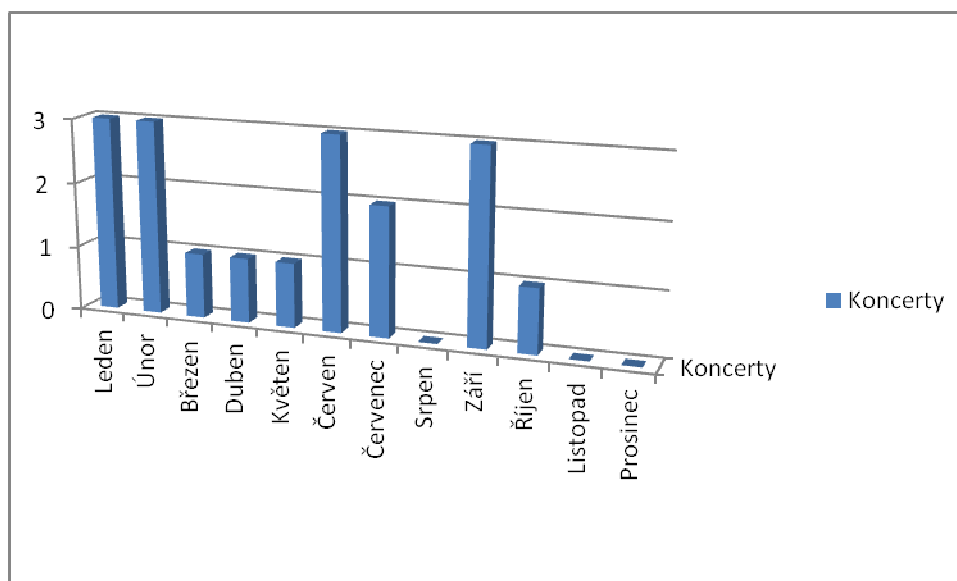
There appears to be more bands and concerts held on a commercial basis for a wider audience, but frequently attended by the PEX. This holds particularly true for the bands previously within the WPM scene, e.g. Ortel, Randall Gruppe, or preferred by the PEX, such as Orlík revival. Some concerts featured joint performances of these bands with the WPM bands, e.g. the concert of July 9th in Velký Osek, Central Bohemia.

In total 4-5 WPM concerts were held in the Czech Republic. Therefore, the PEX sympathisers attended particularly concerts of non-WPM bands or attended concerts abroad.

²⁴ National People’s Party – far-right extremist entity in Austria.

²⁵ The term „concerts“ in this documents refers to performances of WPM bands as such, but also to other bands that cannot be labelled as WPM, but are popular among the PEX and attended by them.

²⁶ A White Power Music band, through its racist or fascist texts, openly or covertly identifies itself with the idea of a common fight of white nations in the framework of the saint racial war.

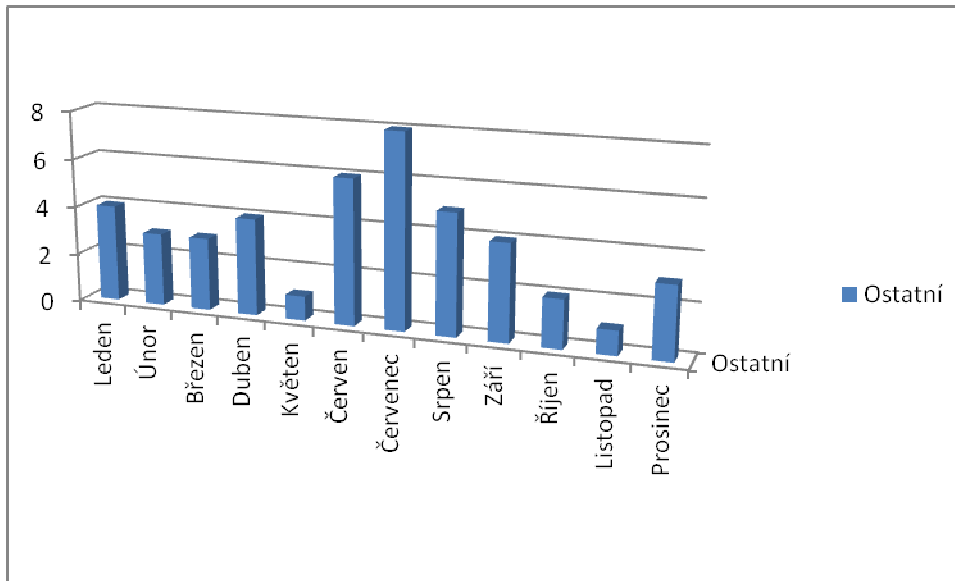


3.3.5. Other events

As for the other events, the rise of so called “Hardbass” actions is significant. Hardbass is a sort of wild group dance to the predominantly Russian-sung electronic music. The dancers, often masked, performed in different public spaces and public transport across the Czech territory. In most cases the attendance stayed between 15-20 persons, but events with 50-60 activists were not an exception. Hardbass did not avoid the attention of the media and police, since there were indications of behaviour that could have been marked as offence or crime of hooliganism. The dancers themselves considered these actions as a kind of „light” or jokey form of opposition against “the system”, opportunity for self-promotion or a way of demonstrating dominance or control of the area concerned²⁷. However, the promotional effect remained very limited. After the sharp increase in the spring the Hardbass’ popularity and dance meetings almost ceased in the summer.

These expressions, coming from Eastern Europe, are often performed by groups of hooligans and the PEX, Free Youth and Autonomous Nationalists sympathizers, particularly in Moravia-Silesia, Olomoucký Region or Prague.

²⁷ For provocative purposes some performances were held in places, where the dancers could best show their hatred (e.g. at premises frequently attended by the LEX, etc.).



3.3.6. Crime

In 2011 there has been **no significant change in criminal activity** compared to the previous year. **In terms of quality, there was an increase** in violent crime, *inter alia* against the homeless and the Roma. Crime linked to the PEX events is also rising, e.g. promotion or display of support by means of rhetoric or symbols on clothes, banners, etc.²⁸

The media attention was caught by the **attempted attack to set on fire a house inhabited by a Roma family** on July 11th 2011 **in Býchory**. The perpetrators were active supporters of the PEX, including the organiser of the concert in Velký Osek. This case attracted attention in particular because of its similarity to the 2009 arson attack in Vítkov. However, the investigation revealed rather a spontaneous than an organised nature of the attack. Nevertheless, a higher share of violent crime or spontaneous violent actions, such as the one in Hranice na Moravě on July 15th points to certain radicalisation.



Logo of Blood and Honour at a neo-Nazi website

Most of the reported offences are linked to promotion of Nazism, or neo-Nazism. The major part of the crime can be considered latent. One of the reasons is the emerging criminal activity via the internet, especially across the social networks²⁹. Setting up or supporting

(neo-Nazi) organizations can be taken as another example, like cells of National Resistance, Autonomous Nationalists or Blood and Honour.

²⁸ A higher “sensitivity” of the Czech police to this provision of the Penal Code should be mentioned in this context.

²⁹ Regarding the internet, in February 2011 a new website bhbohemia.org appeared, claiming its adherence to the Blood and Honour/Combat 18 division Bohemia (B&H DB). The authors said their aim is a renewal of activities of B&H in Czech Republic, destabilisation of the system and launch of a racial war. They suggested attacks against power stations, electrical grid, petrol stations or gas pipelines. It turned out, however, that this was an artificial project with no security risks identified. Blood and honour is an international neo-Nazi organisation, Combat 18 (Adolf Hitler’s fight) is a neo-Nazi terrorist organisation.

Together with these developments there is a comeback of business with items and symbolics related to the right-wing extremist scene³⁰. More cases were detected of symbols using numerical, verbal or visual cryptograms or synonyms referring directly or indirectly to traditional Nazi or neo-Nazi symbolics, e.g. Combat 44³¹, clothing of the Werewolf brand or using the motive of sun circle. These items are often offered on the internet, while deliberately using other, legal, interpretation of the symbol concerned. Such products are typically supplied by foreign providers, mostly from Germany or Poland.

3.3.7. Links to entities abroad

In 2011 the **foreign links of the PEX scene** relatively **consolidated** under the leadership of the DSSS. Most of the contacts were made through the links or activities of National Resistance (NO), so this points to a high level of penetration of NO elements in the structures of the DSSS.



Freies Netz Süd, Cheb, March 5th.

At present most intensive contacts are with counterparts in Germany. This is reflected in participation by Czech PEX in events in Germany and vice versa. **Katrin Köhler, the Chair of the NPD Chemnitz**, can often be seen in Czech Republic, as well as **Robin Siener**, a **Freies Netz - Nationaler Widerstand Cham-Deggendorf** activist and member of NPD in Cham. The links have become significantly professionalized. Alongside the long existing club of Czech-German friendship under the auspices of National

Resistance (NO Erzgebirge) a memorandum of cooperation between the NPD and the DSSS³² was signed in April. Czech activists took active part in the NPD electoral campaign, in particular by distributing posters or documents. A smaller group of the DSSS and Workers' Youth members (DM)³³ went for internship at NPD. Through the links to elements of Nationaler Widerstand/Freies Netz, in particular thanks to good relations between Robin Siener and representatives of NO Krušnohoří/Erzgebirge, the Czechs regularly attend the annual events in Wunsiedel (reverence act at the grave of Rudolf Hess) or in Dresden at the commemoration of the Allied bombing of the city during WWII. At the Czech territory these links could be observed at DM events in Brno on May 1st and in Rotava on October 29th. In contrast, a marginal participation by the German PEX in protests in the Šluknov area show

³⁰ The scene has adjusted to the police interference and other measures. The symbolics on clothes is currently covered, using a rather unknown or less used slogans, phrases or symbols. Symbols of the black sun and the sun ring, or Celtic cross, are notorious as symbols of the White Power Movement. On top of that new producers' items were reported during various events, especially in the following regions: Moravia-Silesia, Karlovarský, East Bohemia, South Bohemia, Olomoucký, South Moravia, Vysočina and Prague. In terms of symbolics, the production and distribution of items referring to Blood and Honour and Combat 18 can be considered rather significant.

³¹ The figure 44 on clothes combined with other graphic symbols (e.g. the WWII Wehrmacht military technology) can refer to 1944, as well as to 88 cryptogram. In this respect the neo-Nazi arena is flexible and creative; if a symbol is found „risky“ (e.g. 88), it comes up with a new one.

³² On April 2nd 2011 in a German town of Riesa the presidents of the two parties signed the so called „Manifest on human rights violations“, which they presented as a significant leap forward in their cooperation. Subsequently, the NPD president Udo Voigt visited Prague between May 28-29th 2011, and had dealings with the DSSS leadership.

³³ Youth organisation attached to the DSSS.

that the collaborations is regionally limited to the above-mentioned cases, NPD Saxony and Freies Netz Bavaria.

Cooperation and links to PEX entities in Slovakia rather stagnated. Representatives of the Slovak entities at events in Czech Republic were reported at the beginning of the year. An apparent reason of a lesser intensity of links is probably the



Václav Čada (Ludová strana naše Slovensko), Krupka, April 11th (given conditional sentence for the speech)

reflection of a speech by Marián Mišún, From Peoples´ Party Our Slovakia (L´udová strana Naše Slovensko), at the DSSS event in Nový Bydžov, further to which a criminal proceedings was initiated. In general, the Slovak entities act fairly radically against minority nationalities, it is therefore likely that contacts are unofficial in particular because of DSSS concerns of discreditation. However, the links between the two scenes continue to be relatively strong, including through WPM concerts organised in the Skin House in Plavecký Mikuláš, which is regularly attended by Czechs, namely National Resistance elements.

Throughout 2011 the links to the Polish PEX grew more intensive, example being the presence of Czechs (NO and AN) at a protest during the independence on November 11th in Warsaw. In part, these links are magnified by long-term contacts within the fans´ clubs or rather hooligans´ clubs in the Moravian-Silesian and Olomoucký Regions. Another phenomenon is concerts organised by Czech entities (NO Silesia) on the Polish side of the Czech-Polish borderland attended by Polish nationalists.

Further links, notably **participation in WPM concerts**, have long been reported in **Italy, Hungary and Slovenia**. At these concerts the Czechs distribute items with Nazi symbolics, or, as the case may be, neo-Nazi organisations. Some members of the Autonomous Nationalists took internships at the Italian movement Casa Pound.

The domestic scene reflected only to a limited extent the foreign incidents or terrorist acts strongly influenced by extreme-right ideologies. Cases such as Anders Behring Breivik³⁴ and the detection of a neo-Nazi cell³⁵ involved in robberies and murders of immigrants in Germany have found some resonance within the radical spectrum of PEX, but without a larger attention in the end³⁶. The investigation carried out in relation to those cases did not reveal active links to the PEX elements in the Czech Republic³⁷.

³⁴ Norwegian who committed the terrorist attacks in Norway on July 22nd 2011.

³⁵ The so called Zwickau terrorists from the Nationalsozialistische Untergrund cell.

³⁶ In 2011 the right-wing extremists responded in particular to the terrorist attack in Norway (July 22nd), where a Norwegian citizen Anders Behring Breivik killed more than seven dozens of persons. Generally, the Czech right-wing extremists condemned this act. They knew it was counter-productive and that they would have been subject to a thorough analysis by the security agencies. Practically the only noticeable commentary approving Breivik´s act appeared on the www.white-media.info website, in a racist article titled „Defence of Anders Breivik” and „We do not thank, but we understand”.

³⁷ The DSSS counted with negative reflections of Breivik´s act in the society and almost immediately condemned the attack and convened a demonstration to the memory of the victims for August 22nd in front of the Norwegian Embassy.

3.4. Left-wing extremism (LEX)

The extreme-left scene is significantly fragmented into individual ideological currents and fractions. However, the ongoing economic recession and cuts in public budgets do mobilise a wider public, in particular in Europe and the US. Such a situation provides room for the extreme-left entities that highlight the class division of society. This is a sort of unifying element for the far-left entities.

Seen by the criminal law, it is rather difficult to qualify their activity, both legally and in terms of substance, since for the LEX the activity remains highly latent and thus more difficult to define from a legal point of view, such as the issue of glorification of Stalin's regime, including the denial of purges and genocide.³⁸

In the course of 2011 the generally anarchist structures became more active, their main theme being an anti-elitist stance and the denial of authority. The development of the anarchist spectrum is to a large extent connected to the ongoing trend of extreme-left mobilisation against budgetary cuts and economic recession. As in previous years there were continued efforts to overhaul the anti-authoritarian movement, to unite it, find new strategies and mobilization themes that could reach out to a larger audience.



Real Democracy Now, Prague, June 19th.

In response to the events of the so called Arab spring, developments in Greece, protests in Spain and protests against the financial system in the USA, there were for a certain while efforts to set up Czech platforms of international movements – **Movement 15M³⁹/Real Democracy Now (Skutečná demokracie teď)⁴⁰ and Occupy⁴¹**. Within these initiatives the anarchist-autonomous structures were particularly involved. Despite a few waves of spontaneous activism in several cities, particularly Prague, Plzeň, Ostrava and Brno, both platforms remain marginal without larger support from the younger generations that were particularly targeted. In addition, the

anarchist-syndicalist spectrum is in development, whose moderate part is involved also in the non-extremist initiative **ProAlt⁴²**. This initiative works closely with the trade unions, taking part in their manifestations, which enjoyed rather high turnout – 1000 to 1500 people.

³⁸ In terms of case law in this field, criminal proceedings bodies have not such a wide experience as in the case of PEX.

³⁹ 15M movement, or Movement of May 15th, refers to a series of demonstrations particularly by young Spaniards disgruntled with the effects of the financial crisis. The first large demonstration at Madrid's Puerta del Sol Square took place on May 15th. Demonstrations then spread to other cities. Spanish social dynamics has been inspired by the Arab Spring.

⁴⁰ Members of the 15M stayed in touch mainly through social networks. The movement is linked to the Democracia real YA! (Real democracy now!); the notion of Los indignados is also linked to this movement.

⁴¹ The Occupy Movement characterizes itself as protest platform against social and economic inequalities, mainly through „occupations“ of sites that are supposed to symbolise the inequality are. The first such event was Occupy Wall Street on September 17th in the Zuccotti Park, New York.

⁴² Initiative for criticism of reforms and to support alternatives. It cannot be considered extremist. However, in its ranks there are individuals active in the LEX environment.

The autonomous anarchists did attend events organized by ProAlt, trade unions' demonstration or the strike of public transport unions. By way of example, some of the anti-government demonstration can be mentioned: on March 5th in Prague, April 7th in Brno, May 7th in Prague, trade unions' demonstration on May 21st in Prague or the anti-government protests in Prague on October 22nd. It shall be said that at all these events the left-wing extremists remained totally marginal, their participation varied from several individuals to dozens of activists, thus without any influence on the course of events⁴³.

In 2011 the major entities of the Czech anarchist-autonomous scene remained unchanged: unregistered organisations of the Czechoslovak Anarchist Federation and Antifascist Action. In addition to these two organisations with activities across the country, there were a number of regional anarchist or antifascist autonomous groups, with insignificant activity, though.



The militant part of autonomous-anarchist and anarchist-syndicalist scene grew more visible. In part, the actions focussed on **manifestations of solidarity** with foreign, particularly Spanish, Greek and Italian organisations, taking the form of concerts under the project **ABC (Anarchist Black Cross)**⁴⁴. Some **direct actions** were also reported, such as attacks against the motorway infrastructure in April or the November blockade of the entrance to the premises of the Embassy of Great Britain as an expression of solidarity with the British squatters⁴⁵. There is assumption that the **militant activists maintain contacts to like-minded people abroad**, including participation in events, like protests in front of nuclear power plants or blockades of nuclear waste transports. During the year a platform for both moderate and more radical part of the spectrum of the information server Indymedia was launched, the server being considered as an alternative to the Czechoslovak Anarchist Federation (hereinafter “ČSAF”), which is increasingly marginalised in terms of its relevance for the scene, and as a newsletter for both.

The fight against the extreme-right remained between the activities of the anti-authoritarian movement. They monitored the neo-Nazi activities and published the information on the internet, there were also direct physical attacks on specific neo-Nazi figures. Gatherings and protests against the right-wing extremist remained standard practice.

Radically communist and Marxist-Leninist organisations rather stagnated in 2011 in terms activities. Activity of different groups were influenced by a range of problems they have been facing for several years. In this context the fragmentation into a series of marginal groups shall be mentioned again, as well as their inability to work together, the negligible membership base, the failure to attract new sympathisers and the resulting lack of mobilisation potential.

⁴³ Some of the left-wing extremists have themselves criticised their „weakness“ and lack of „punch“.

⁴⁴ Anarchist Black Cross. A platform to support the imprisoned anarchists.

⁴⁵ This refers to support of groups Orange Fence (London) and The Factory (Bristol), which refused to leave their squats. Further to this they protested against the intended tightening of penalties for squatting in Britain.

In their political drum-beating both neo-Bolsheviks and Trotskyites used current social issues, particularly the criticism of the government reform budget cuts. They also paid attention to fight against right-wing extremism.



The nature of the activity of Marxist-Leninist groupings remained unchanged. They continued to make their voices heard on the internet. Due to their inability, they did not hold public events and rather participated in the actions of non-extremist left-wing entities.

Smkč, 1. May Day, Praha

Particularly, their members participated in ProAlt meetings and trade unions' demonstrations.

Initially ambitious efforts of the Union of the Communist Youth of Czechoslovakia (hereinafter "SMKČ") to fill the gap after the Communist Youth Union did fail. The SMKČ leadership withdrawn from public life following to the criminal proceedings initiated against its chairman Lukáš Kollarčík for glorification of the Klement Gottwald regime on the anniversary of the 1948 Communist putsch in Czechoslovakia on February 25th 2011. Although the prosecution was suspended, the organisation has significantly reduced its public activity and the individual regional cells limited themselves to presence at events organised by other entities, e.g. the Communist Party of Bohemia and Moravia.

When it comes to the Trotskyites, there have been ongoing attempts to unify the activists under the wing of the New Anti-Capitalist Left (Nová antikapitalistická levice, hereinafter "NAL"). NAL activities in 2011 were not significant. Trotskyites refuse to cooperate with SMKČ or other Stalinists⁴⁶, as the case may be.

3.4.1. Elements of the extreme-left scene

The LEX scene is significantly fragmented, with predominantly local groupings that often follow one or more ideological streams. The following streams or platforms can be identified across the extreme-left scene:

- Anarchist and anarchist-autonomous groups;
- Anarchist-communist and anarchist-syndicalist groups;
- Platforms of antifascist movement;
- Marxist-Leninist and radically communist or Stalinist organisations;
- Environmental groupings focussing on animals rights' protection;
- Squatters.

The year 2011 has seen an increase in activity particularly of the anarchist entities, which remain mobilised thanks to the wave of protests against economic recession, political elites, etc. Within the anarchist scene the **Czechoslovak Anarchist Federation** (Československá anarchistická federace; ČSAF) still holds a strong position; it presents itself as mainly information and coordination body. In addition, there are efforts especially by the younger anarchist groupings to set up alternative platforms. A Czech language version of the international anarchist website Indymedia was created in 2011 under the leadership of Jan

⁴⁶ Records show that from time to time there are efforts by the SMKČ to establish contacts.

Cemper⁴⁷ and his entourage. The same group of people is actively involved in the domestic projects of **Movement 15M/Real Democracy Now** or **Occupy**, which followed the examples from abroad. These platforms target primarily the younger generations, but have rung rather hollow up until now.

On some issues there apparently are close contacts between the so called anti-war and pacifist parts of the LEX scene with some figures from the Muslim community in the Czech Republic. This was manifested in particular by support of the Freedom Convoy II for Palestine⁴⁸, generic support for Palestine as such, or more concretely by protests in front Syrian and Libyan Embassies in Prague.

Economic recession and budgetary restrictions mobilise the so called anarchist-syndicalist structures. These are partly involved in the non-extremist **ProAlt** initiative, which, in cooperation with trade unions, rather successfully criticises the impact of restrictive measures on socially vulnerable classes. That is confirmed by a relatively high turnout at their events, often between 1500 and 2000 people.

The **anarchist-communist** scene does react to the economic recession, too. It perceives the crisis as a result of capitalism, negative effects of class divisions and institutional failure of the State. The scene gets mobilised in particular because of the developments abroad, in Greece, Spain, Italy or Germany. In terms of numbers of adherents the anarchist-communist scene is negligible. It has natural interlinks with other ideological platforms, such as anarchist-syndicalists and anarchist-autonomous groupings.

As a general statement it can be said about the persons with inclinations to anarchism that they do get mobilised across various informal cells. In doing so, they get inspired by the major events abroad. The main platforms for civic activism are as follows: ProAlt, Occupy, Real Democracy Now or Movement 15M. Some individuals have tendency to more radical acts, such as were the attacks on motorway toll-gates.

Through 2011 no major changes were observed in the activities of the antifascist movement. The more radical and militant spectrum of the **Antifascist Action** (or AFA) did not come up



Religious gathering, Krupka, April 11th.

with any extraordinary activities, although several attacks on PEX individuals or groups were recorded.⁴⁹ This part of the spectrum is apparently inspired by activities from abroad.

Due to rising, or more precisely, publicly organised events of PEX, civic opposition initiatives appear, such as in Nový Bydžov or Prague on November 17th. **These initiatives are not extremist in any way, but their events are attended by persons from the LEX scene.** As a consequence of

⁴⁷ Activist who, among other things, notified the gathering against the DSSS march in Nový Bydžov on March 12th.

⁴⁸ Freedom Convoy II, also referred to as Fleet of Freedom II. After a year activists groups organised another voyage with humanitarian cargo for Gaza. Greek authorities blocked the convoy and only one ship escaped. That one was then captured by Israeli navy. Later on there were further attempts to break the blockade. Israel authorised humanitarian supplies for the Gaza strip, but only by land transport. Israel offered to tranship the goods and get it to Gaza by other means.

⁴⁹ E.g. the July attacks against a group of AN activists in Modřany.

interventions of the Czech police against attempts to block some of the PEX marches, some of the gatherings were organized as religious. These initiatives are meant to block the right-wing extremists' marches while recalling the success of such blocking actions in Germany. Convening of religious gatherings was considered, particularly at the beginning of the year, the right approach to block the right-wing extremists' marches in accordance with the law, which does not require prior notification in case of religious gatherings⁵⁰. These initiatives, e.g. No to racism or Violence is not a solution, strive to address wider population.



Blockade of DSSS march, Brno, May 1st.

Some of anarchist-autonomous individuals participated in the “Blockade of neo-Nazi march” in Nový Bydžov on March 12th 2011, protest against the 1st May DSSS (or DM) demonstration in Brno or “March against Racism” on November 17th in Prague. For their presentation they took advantage of the unrest in Šluknov area and the Roma issues and that of socially excluded localities. The left-wing extremists began to

campaign not only against right-wing extremists, but also against, in their opinion, racist inclinations of the Šluknov area inhabitants who had participated in the anti-Roma demonstrations.

Radical elements participate also in events against the extreme right abroad, particularly in Germany or Poland.

Radically communist and Marxist-Leninist organisations rather stagnated. The SMKČ significantly reduced its public activities, especially after the criminal proceedings against Lukáš Kollarčík, its chairman. Occasionally, elements of this organisation attend events held by KSČM or other entities, e.g. ProAlt. Functioning of the SMKČ was negatively affected not only by diverging views on the way ahead, but also by bad relations among its members. **Communist Youth Union** (Komunistický svaz mládeže; hereafter “KSM”) remains, as regards activity, marginal organisation too. Its regional cells, (in Ostrava, Jihlava and Brno), unlike the Prague cell, work closely with SMKČ.⁵¹

The Trotskyite scene was represented by a number of tiny, often interlinked, groupings. Examples can be: NAL, Group of Revolutionary Youth REVO/Socialist workers' organization, Socialist Solidarity etc. These groupings had no visible impact. In the same way as the SMKČ and due to the lack of membership these groupings rather attended public events prepared by other entities.

In order to gain support, the NAL promoted itself particularly at KSČM events, e.g. on May 1st in Prague. The grouping, which emerged in 2009 as a result of efforts to unite the Trotskyite spectrum, did not achieve its original objectives. The only action by the NAL

⁵⁰ For more on religious gatherings, see section 3.6.1. Freedom of assembly.

⁵¹ Already at the time of creation of the SMKČ in 2008, almost all KSM members joined the new platform.

supporters was the Anticapitalist summer camp in Krucemburk, following on the long tradition of REVO camps. Nevertheless, in the course of the year the NAL managed to collect signatures necessary to transform the grouping into a political movement. For the time being it did not apply for registration.

Activities of other Marxist-Leninist groups in 2011 were insignificant.

The environmental arena made itself more visible during protests against the felling of trees affected by bark beetle in Šumava, which culminated in the blockade of logging sites and by a demonstration in Prague. Other topics included the issue of lifting the limits on coal-mining in Northern Bohemia or some local projects, e.g. construction of waste incinerators in Litvínov. The **Alerta** initiative featured actively in the two cases. More active elements participate also in actions abroad, e.g. protests against nuclear energy and transport of nuclear waste in Germany. Compared to other countries, local actions of animals' rights defenders do not cause specific damage to property or health. **Some environmental events are officially held under the auspices of entities, which themselves cannot be considered extremist in any way, but some individuals active in the LEX milieu do participate in them.** Some members of the Communist Party of Bohemia and Moravia (or KSČM) hold radical leftist views, as it can be heard in their speeches⁵².

In 2011, further to the initiative of the Senate temporary Commission for the assessment of the constitutionality of KSČM and on the basis of the Government Resolution No 554 of July 20th 2011, the Ministry of the Interior (in collaboration with external experts and the Ministry of Justice) dealt with alleged illegal or unconstitutional activities of the KSČM⁵³. The Ministry of the Interior does not consider this party as extremist.

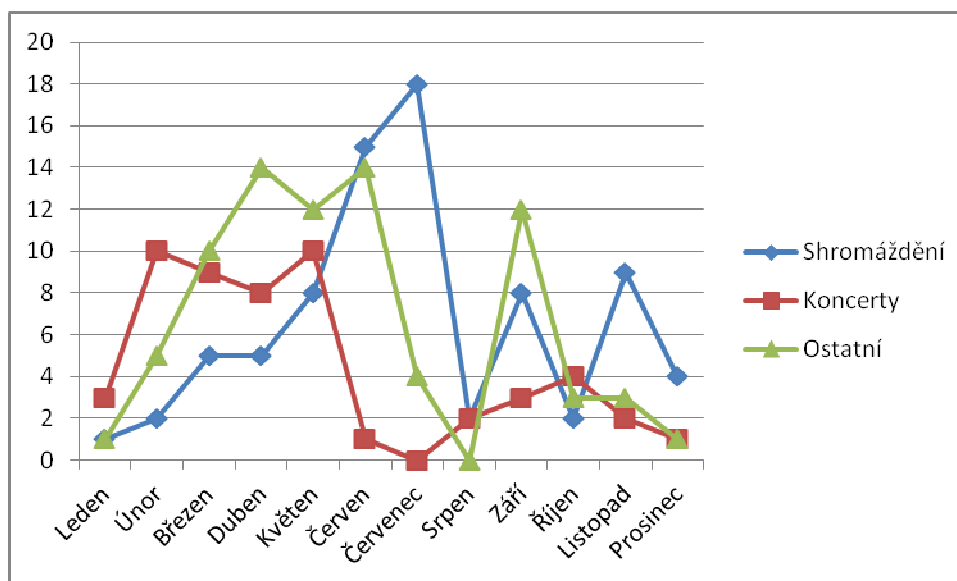
3.4.2. Events organized

In terms of number of events held, the activity of extreme-left (LEX) entities increased in 2011, with a total of 211 actions. Out of this 79 were gatherings/assemblies, of which around 20-25 were in the framework of protest activities by 15M/Real Democracy Now movement, or as the case maybe, Occupy. On top of that, there were 53 concerts and 79 other actions, in particular movies, lectures or debates and happenings⁵⁴.

⁵² For example the speech by the KSČM deputy Marta Semelová at the grave of Klement Gottwald at Prague Olšany cemetery on the anniversary of February 1948 communist putch.

⁵³ Conclusions were adopted only in February 2012 and, in summary, the joint approach of all the bodies involved did not bring sufficient evidence that would justify a legal action against the Communist Party KSČM). On the other hand it was confirmed (by the government) that it is appropriate and necessary to continue monitoring activities that could undermine the democratic fundamentals of the Czech Republic. There is no doubt that the ideology embraced by the KSČM can, under certain circumstances, pose a threat to the democratic development of the Czech Republic. By the same token, it is necessary to address the issue of left-wing extremism in general. With this in mind, new taskings were allocated to ministries of Interior, Justice and Education, these were formally adopted by the government by means of its Resolution No. 127 of February 29th 2012. These tasks are incorporated in the policy for the fight against extremism for 2012 and their implementation will be evaluated once per year together with the evaluation of a concept for the fight against extremism for the respective year.

⁵⁴ There is also a number of other small meetings with very limited audience, during which the LEX view are promoted by movies and debates.



3.4.3. Assemblies (Gatherings)

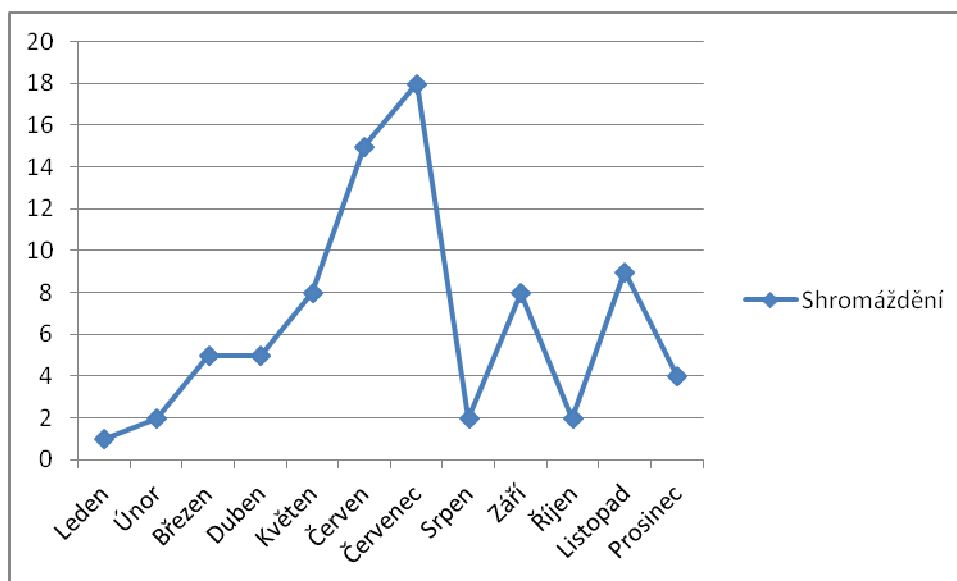
The relatively substantial increase in the number of gatherings, 79 compared to 50 in 2010, is mainly due to a reaction to activism abroad exercised by Real Democracy Now/15M Movement and Occupy. Both initiatives reflect the impact of the economic recession, criticise close links between politics and the financial and banking sector. Activities of these entities were especially visible in May, June and July, when on various occasions, they tried to reach out to the public in large. Under the aegis of Real Democracy Now a number of minor demonstration and happenings were held, aimed at solidarity not only with their counterparts in Spain and the US, but gradually meant also to express disgruntlement with the reforms taken by the Czech government. By way of example, such actions included “For a Global Change” demonstration on October 15th in Prague, “Expression of solidarity with victims of police violence in the US” on October 25th in Prague, and “A Bill for Kalousek” (Složenka pro Kalouska), on November 11th, Prague, or a “Demonstration for Human Rights” on December 10th. Most of the events, however, were not attended by many. Yet another example can be spontaneous protests or happenings against official visit from abroad, e.g. against Benjamin Netanyahu’s visit in Prague or protests in front of Libyan and Syrian consulates.

Other LEX entities focussed rather on more traditional activities, such as commemoration march for Jan Kučera in Příbram⁵⁵ (January), anarchist Mayday festival organised on May 1st by the Antifa grouping⁵⁶. On October 8th a “Do it Yourself Carnival”⁵⁷ was held, with its motto being „We are the crisis” – the event was conceived as a mix of entertainment, culture and presentation of citizens' attitudes. The LEX scene basically reflects mainly the social-economic issues.

⁵⁵ A member of SHARP skinhead (SHARP stands for Skinheads Against Racial Prejudice), stabbed during a scuffle with right-wing extremists on January 20th 2008.

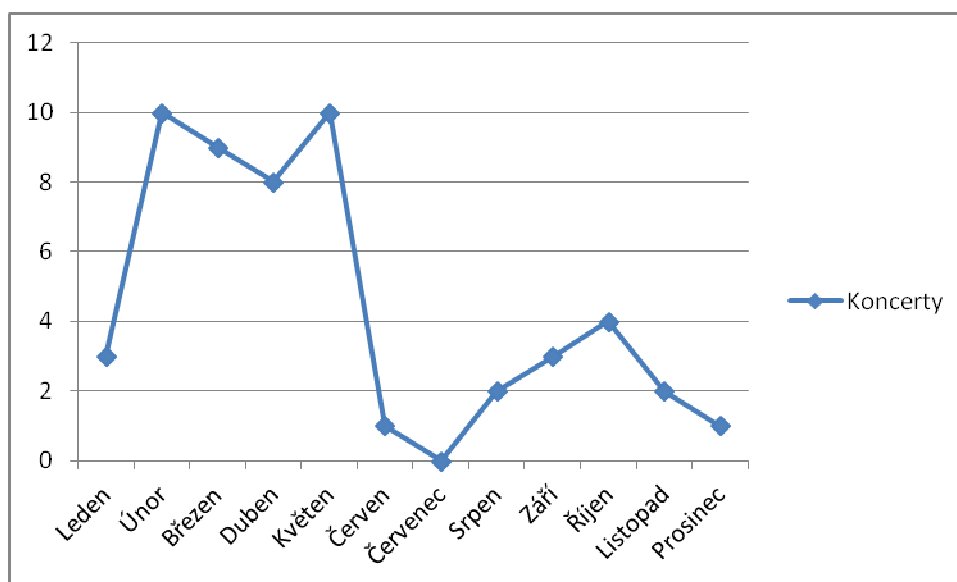
⁵⁶ Culturally oriented open-air May-Day Festival at Císařská louka in Prague organized on May 1st by the Antifascist Action was the most significant and the largest antifascist public event.

⁵⁷ Do It Yourself (DIY).



3.4.4. Concerts

Concerts remain one of the main fund-raising sources of the LEX scene⁵⁸. Their number remained same as in 2010. In most cases the concerts were aimed directly at promoting the antifascist movement the Good Night White Pride⁵⁹ platform. In other cases, the events were held to support the ČSAF or environmental scene. Similarly to the PEX scene, different promotion items are distributed at concerts. The major music event of 2010 was the “MayDay” festival on May 1st in Prague organized by Antifa. Different workshops and related activities were taking place during the festival. Number of participants was estimated between 4 and 5 thousand persons, including the wider public. The graph below shows that in the winter season concerts step in to replace mobilization through gatherings and vice versa.



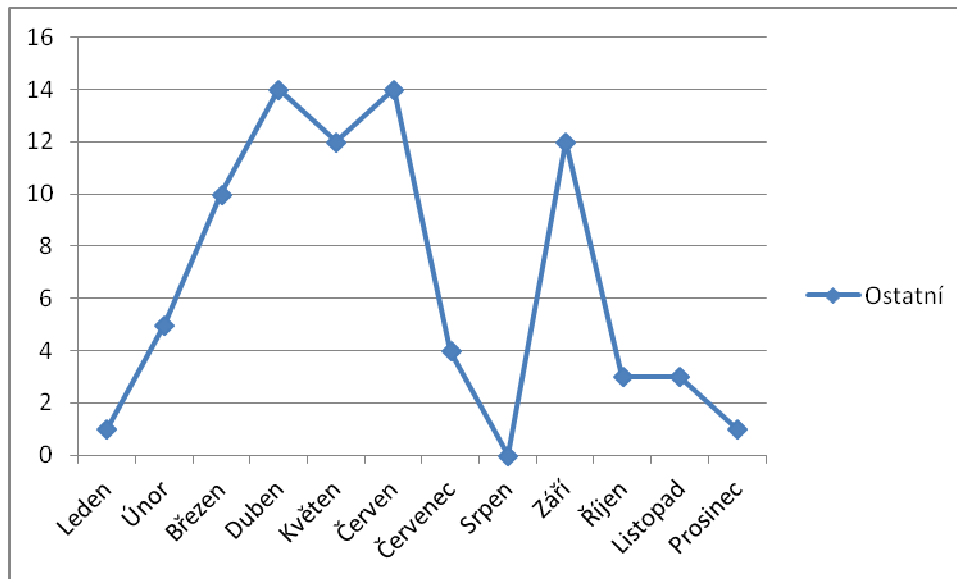
⁵⁸ Most concerts, if not specifically labelled as „beneficial” or actions to support a specific person, serve as fund-raising events. The sale of promotion items goes hand in hand. Money gained is often used for personal benefit, or for the organizing body.

⁵⁹ Good Night White Pride is a music campaign by originally punk and hardrock bands against the neo-Nazi movement.

3.4.5. Other events

Unlike the PEX scene it is rather common for the left-wing extremists to organize lectures, debates, movie projections, exhibitions, beneficial and commemoration events or thematic workshops, focusing in particular on the socio-economic area. Different cultural urban venues serve this purpose (e.g. Cross Club or DisCentrum in Prague, Pely, Brno, etc.). The Antifa movement and the like are relatively active organizers, in particular of movie sessions aimed at issue of right-wing extremism (PEX).

The internet and various leaflet campaigns are used for spreading the anarchist-autonomous´ ideas.



3.4.6. Crime

Crime perpetrated by the left-wing extremists (LEX) is considerably latent and its detection, in particular the provability of behaviour under the influence of ideology, is rather difficult. In 2011 several cases of so-called direct action were reported. One of the most serious attacks targeted the motorway infrastructure (an arson attack against the camera system). Direct actions, particularly the violent ones, by the LEX against individuals from the PEX scene are another specific example. A crime category on its own are the speeches or expressions of sympathy or direct promotion of communist ideology or even glorification of Stalinist and Gottwald´s regimes. Likewise, there are general calls to remove the State or “the system” in general.

3.4.7. Links abroad

The links of LEX to counterparts abroad are highly fragmentary, less formal and with diverging intensity depending on the individual ideological streams. Traditionally, there are some links to the anarchist scene in Germany, as evidenced in particular by the regular participation of the Czech antifascist at events in Germany, but not vice versa. Furthermore, for obvious reasons, there are contacts of radical communists to their like-minded counterparts in Slovakia.

Informal contacts across different organizations prevail, e.g. within the platforms of 15M or Occupy. Apart from that there are solidarity actions to express support with organisations active in the so-called anarchist triangle (Greece, Spain, Italy), actions to support Austrian

animal rights' activists (protests against court trials involving such activists), or solidarity within the Antifascist Action as such. Developments abroad are often commented in LEX publications.

3.5. Inputs by the Czech Police regional directorates

3.5.1. City of Prague

3.5.1.1. General data

Generally speaking the situation in Prague is somewhat different compared to the rest of the country. Obviously, this is due to the fact that the capital is home to most of the central government bodies and institutions, as well as embassies. Such a situation is also a prerequisite for considerable media coverage of extremist activities.

Prague, also as a host of important events and state visits, is prone to attract attention of various extremist groupings. In 2011 two such events can be mentioned. Russian president Dmitri Medvedev's visit in December and also many foreign statesmen's presence at the funeral of President Václav Havel in December 2011. Apart from related security risks, such high-profile events provide an excellent opportunity for different extremist groups.



DSSS demonstration, Prague, Nov. 17th.

Another factor that affects the Prague extremist scene is the fact that the leading extremist figures naturally tend to settle, work and promote their activities in Prague, which is ideal in terms of their media visibility.

On the other hand, Prague also offers a substantial level of anonymity, thus make it more difficult for the police to detect crimes allegedly committed by extremists.

Unlike the rest of the country Prague is home to extremists from all sides of the spectrum. As for patterns in 2011, the right-wing extremists were not able to come united even for rather large events. In this regard, the situation remains unchanged.

The extremist scene continues to operate on the basis of "leaderless resistance" principle. Individual cells know each other, have a good level of contacts and mutual communication, but are unable to produce a leader that would unite the whole right-wing extremist scene. As fragmentation of the scene and Czech Police stepped up approach led to a considerable decrease in the number of far-right events and concerts. No extreme-right concert was recorded in Prague in 2011.

National Resistance Praha is still active unofficial neo-Nazi organisation in Prague, naturally its largest and one of the most active cells in the Czech Republic. Its activities have had considerably economic features (concerts organized for neo-Nazis from across the country, or

even with foreign participants, financial collections for imprisoned adherents, the so-called POWs, sale of neo-Nazi items, etc.). The hard and radical core of National Resistance, the so-called Anti-antifa, also calls on support of the so-called Nazi-hooligans, particularly those around the football club AC Sparta Praha. This kind of support is manifested at major events and gatherings, which are expected to provide ground for conflicts with extreme left or the police. This interlink is no different from previous years. In general, there are no pieces of knowledge hinting at members of this scene, with some exceptions, planned any violent crimes with racial features. Most of the cases are merely excesses of individuals or tiny groups, with alcohol playing a prominent role.

There were no spontaneous demonstrations in front of state institutions and police buildings in support of detainees, so there were no whole-country police operations as in previous years.

As regards political ambitions, this is the DSSS field. However, its activity was not significant as in 2010, mainly due to the fact that no elections were taking place in 2011.

It can be said that the neo-Nazi scene (its political elite) do continue to exercise some influence on DSSS, and this in spite of certain discord. Currently the number of supporters at DSSS events ranges from a dozen to 100 persons. The numbers are largely dependent on the venue and purpose of a gathering. Major DSSS actions in Prague included the one against the Prague Pride Parade held on August 13th – about 30 individuals did attend. Another one was the “Protest against the crime of inadaptable inhabitants” on October 26th, also with about 30 persons. And finally, the November 17th anniversary, with an event called „Against political processes in the Czech Republic”, attended by roughly 350 persons.



Hooliganism – often from the neo-Nazi environment and vice versa.

Not in the last place, hooligans should be mentioned as well. Obviously, this kind of “supporters” has nothing to do with the sport as such, the only interest being disruptions of public order, etc. Hooligans include mainly the extreme-right oriented supporters of AC Sparta Praha and SK Slavia Praha and, on the other side, extreme-left oriented supporters of Bohemians 1905. In 2011 some pre-arranged tiny skirmishes of up to 40 persons between hooligans of different clubs were reported, taking place well outside the stadiums or their immediate surroundings, sometimes even on a date other than that of the sports event itself.

In this context, a fight on May 29th between the AC Sparta hooligans and those of FC Baník Ostrava took place in Dlouhá Třebová, Eastern Bohemia, obviously without any link to the football match. Exceptionally large number of hooligans took part - over 200 individuals. A couple of Národní odpor Praha (National Resistance) members did participate as well.

Another extremist grouping that stepped up its activity in 2011 is the Autonomous Nationalists Modřany (Autonomní nacionalisté Modřany; also AN Modřany). The group emerged from the ranks of the right-wing extremist around 2007. These are youngsters around 20 years, participating in events across the country, including those organized by the DSSS. In 2011 the AN Modřany were attacked Antifascist Action. This group does not count among the

most radical at the right-wing side. For the time being they have not many links to neo-Nazi groups and no violent actions were reported on their behalf.

Within the extreme right-wing scene the Hardbass has gained in popularity. Only petty offences by the dancers against public order or property have been reported.

Extreme left in Prague have for long been considerably fragmented into many different streams. Anarchists and other autonomous and alternative movements have increasingly been showing their disgruntlement with manifestations of racism and fascism in society, but also their dislike of the police and other state authorities, whom they blame for the current state of affairs. They are able to take full advantage of the considerable media coverage of all phenomena related to extremism. In many cases they try themselves to draw the media attention to particular issues and make use of the public support in their fight against the extreme right supporters. They have a large number of fans both among the youth at high schools and universities and in the ranks of NGOs. As it happens, the police are sometimes called to intervene during their events to keep public order and calm down possible excesses. Moreover, in a number of these cases there is a certain media bias in favour of the supporters, with the media sometimes trying to play down the social dangers of their behaviour and, in contrast, to dramatise the level of force used by the intervening police. Consequently the public opinion gets totally reversed.

In Prague there is still some risk of radicalisation of certain antifascist groups prone to street fight methods, the so-called “Direct action”. Antifascist Action (or Antifa) is the most radical leftist grouping in Prague. The organization is based on the antifascist and anarchist ideas, but these often serve as a pretext to stir up skirmishes with the extreme right and security forces too.



Anti-Israel demonstration by ČSAF, Prague, April 8th.

There are other extreme-left organisations operating in Prague, namely ČSAF and other less important. The ČSAF exists in many offshoot organizations. In 2011 they held a couple of demonstrations both in Prague and elsewhere in the country. It has its own publishing activity, issuing leaflets, booklets, organizing workshops, conferences, beneficial concerts, etc. Another entity, the KSM (Komunistický svaz mládeže – Communist Youth Union) has publishing activity and takes part in various gatherings.

These organisations do operate across the country, but from the policing point of view do currently not constitute any significant risk. The same goes for many different “green” organisations.

Some extremists make use of graffiti to promote themselves. Such a tendency can be observed on both sides of the spectrum.

After the clear-up of the Milada squat the squatting activity retreated. Followers of this sub-culture moved to the former cargo railway terminal Žižkov, where they legally rent premises.

From a general policing point of view the share of extremism in the total crime rate is not significant and this is not expected to change dramatically in the near future.

3.5.1.2. Estimates in terms of numbers and social patterns of extremism

In 2011 the following numbers of active supporters of extremist factions were recorded. The figures do not differ from previous years:

- **Right-wing (including hooligans)** – total of around 1100 right-wingers, out of this approximately 750 Prague residents, others with temporary residence or working in Prague or commuting for specific extreme-right events.
- **Left-wing** - total of around 700 persons, roughly 250 of them residents, others either dwelling in Prague or commute from suburbs or more remote regions to take part in specific events.

Many individuals come from socially disrupted environment. The right-wing supporters typically come from the large housing estates on the outskirts of the city: Prague 4 – Jižní město, Modřany; Prague 5 – Stodůlky, Barrandov; Prague 6 – Řepy and Prague 9 – Černý most. Anarchists tend to dwell closer to the city centre: Prague 2 – Vinohrady, Prague 3 – Žižkov and also Prague 6 – Dejvice.

3.5.1.3. Major cases of extremist crime

March 18th 2011, 23:30 to 23:35 a group of 10 to 15 individuals parked their cars near the railway station in Újezd nad Lesy and then, armed with sticks and blackjacks, moved close to the “Black Pes” club, situated Staroklánovická 204, Praha 9, and began shouting and gesturing “Sieg heil”. Shortly after they attacked the participants of the music production held indoors. Only superficial injuries were reported.

March 26th 2011, at about 16:00, Prague 4, Angelovova street. A group of 20-30 masked individuals shouting “Antifa Prague” ran out of the park from the Prague 4 - Kamýk neighbourhood, and laid down beating with blackjacks on their victims. The attackers then ran away.

May 30th 2011, 23:20 to 23:35, Arbesovo náměstí, Prague 5, close to tram stop. At least 5 persons involved in a skirmish causing injury to a certain M.Č. and his son M.Č., medical assistance was required. Work incapacity of M.Č. senior for at least two weeks. Persons close to football hooligans’ environment were suspected.

3.5.1.4. Findings about foreign contacts of extremist groups

Both right- and left-wing extremists maintain contacts in neighbouring countries. The leftist mainly in Germany, then Italy, France and the Netherlands. Right-wing extremists have the closest ties with the like-minded in Germany, Slovakia, Poland (hooligans in particular), then Hungary, Italy, the United Kingdom and the USA (WPM bands).

3.5.1.5. Information on specific manifestations of anti-Semitism and denial of the Holocaust

In the reference period several criminal acts involving manifestations of anti-Semitism were committed in Prague. The acts were made verbally or in writing.

3.5.1.6. Existing or potential security risks in the territory concerned

Larger-scale actions by extremist groups may be of security concern. Given the proximity of state institutions, embassies and other protected buildings such actions constitute a security risk. Foreign embassies and other diplomatic representations in Prague are of particular concern as they can be targeted due to developments in political, economic, religious or other situation in the respective countries.⁶⁰

Another security risk relates to spectators violence. Some football matches are of particular concern (matches between Prague clubs, then Baník Ostrava and Sigma Olomouc), since they can lead to disruptions in public order and damages to health and property.

3.5.1.7. New types of extremist activities and their risk levels

In 2009 and 2010 a trend towards “spontaneous action” have been reported, whereby the participants are convened right after a certain major event (detention of militants, clearing of a squat). No such actions were recorded in 2011⁶¹, but the police counts with a possible re-emergence in future. These actions are usually convened over the internet, through various social networks and closed discussion forums, with the Facebook obviously playing major role.

The trend of street attacks by the extreme-right supporters and hooligans have appeared again. These “direct actions” can result in a series of serious offences. The acts are often not reported to the police, since some kind of retaliation aspect is involved. The seriousness and dangers of these offences seem to be rising as well. These are often robberies with thefts of personal items. On the other hand, the police have been successful in eliminating such behaviour at public gatherings and sports events. There were less large clashes between hooligans outright in the public, or more precisely, these are better organised and often take place on the outskirts of Prague.

A potential increase in latent right-wing extremism can be observed, in particular in relation to the political and economic developments and global economic crisis. The young generation is particularly vulnerable as it is more easily manipulated within peer groups. The anti-Roma opinions can potentially lead to a wider interest in the right-wing extremism.

⁶⁰ Therefore not only gatherings, but straightforward attacks on such buildings can constitute a risk.

⁶¹ More precisely, there were no spontaneous actions that would get the scene significantly interested.

3.5.1.8. Gatherings

A total of **41** demonstrations (of which 33 in Prague 1) was recorded, out of which **7** without prior notification. All these gatherings had an extremist aspect, or were at least attended by supporters of such movements. Generally, the Prague 1 Police District has to deal with a large number of gatherings, not only extremist.

3.5.2. South-Bohemia Region (Jihočeský)

3.5.2.1. General data

In the first half of the year the extreme-right has not engaged in actions that would constitute a security risk. In the second half of 2011 an increase in number of young nationalists (born 1993–1996) was reported in South Bohemia. In terms of clothing, these youngsters identify themselves with the original skinhead subculture. No anti-social activities have been identified, but the police are ready to monitor further developments. For the time being they attend regional events, such as music concerts of the Gabreta band (České Budějovice), Ortel (Plzeň), and also events organised by Jaromír Pytel, which is considered, by a part of the scene, as leader⁶².



DSSS gathering, Vimperk, November 26.

The left-wing scene, in South Bohemia represented by Antifa JIH, does not undertake any activities that would constitute a security risk. They focus on organising public music events of local importance.

On September 29th, a HardBass Assault event called “*HardBass s námi tancuj, život bez drog pěstuj!!!*” took place in České Budějovice; supporters of local cells of AN JIH - BVP did participate.

On September 29 a local organisation of the DSSS was set up in Strakonice. Members come from the extreme-right environment and have active links to Czech neo-Nazi movement in the region and beyond. On December 10 a local organisation of the DSSS was set up in Vimperk.



On October 24th the Ministry of Interior registered a new citizens' association: **W.P.E.P. – European patriots**. It brings together people around Jaromír Pytel.

In 2011 the AN JIH local cell called BVP (abbreviation of initial letters of South-Bohemian towns: Budějovice – Veselí – Písek) had no open activity, mainly due to a leadership gap and mutual mistrust among members. As of February, there have been only

⁶² See the whole-country Section. Former DSSS administrator, later on representative of W.P.E.P. - European Patriots.

occasional communications by the leaders over social networks. At present, the BVP membership can be regarded as merely formal, almost risk-free, as opposed to risks posed by individual members.

3.5.2.2. Estimates in terms of numbers and social patterns of extremism

The total of neo-Nazi supporters in South Bohemia is estimated at around 180 persons. These figures are based on the audience at concerts, demonstrations and gatherings in 2011. The numbers are on the rise probably as a reflection of socio-economic problems across the country.

3.5.2.3. Major cases of extremist crime⁶³

On June 23rd criminal prosecution of P.V. was initiated, the person being accused of inciting to hatred against a group of individuals or of hindering their rights and freedoms, of hooliganism, he should have allegedly posted on Facebook (on June 14, probably around 19h08) under a profile Worry Worryguts a call for action entitled “Sewage system cleaning”. The action should have consisted in group attacks planned for June 25th between 22:00 and 06.00 hours on June 26th in Volary, Prachatice district. The attackers were supposed to break in (using battering rams) homes of the local Roma citizens and to attack them by smoke bombs, tear gas and rubber bullets. He planned to paralyse the Czech Police station in Volary by cutting electricity supply of its sliding gates and by installing barbs on the road surface in Blažejovice, meant to complicate the arrival of intervention forces. P.V. sent his notice to the police by e-mail, inviting the local police to start effectively tackling the problem of misconduct by the local Roma population. The investigation showed the content of the message was fabricated. However, P.V. did, indeed call for hatred against nation, race, ethnic group, religion, class or other group of persons and on top of that, spread a hoax message, which could have led to intervention of the Integrated Rescue System.

3.5.2.4. Findings about foreign contacts of extremist groups

Contacts to extreme-right supporters in Slovakia are recorded.

3.5.3. South-Moravia Region (Jihomoravský)

3.5.3.1. General data

In the first semester of 2011 the extreme-right sympathisers focussed on the May 1st gathering. The event was directed against immigrants and “inadaptable” individuals from ethnic minorities. As in other regions, the DSSS and DM remain the leading extreme-right entities, which show efforts to unite the right-wing scene and create a favourable image for potential voters. Their events are attended also by supporters of Národní odpor (NO), Autonomous nationalists and hooligans. Opinion divergences do exist, whereby some

⁶³ Thi incident in Vimpert, on November 26, got significant media attention – allegedly, after a DSSS gathering, the singer of Monkey Business band Tonya Graves was attacked in local restaurant.

extremists perceive the DSSS as not enough radical.

The issues of “inadaptable” inhabitants, ethnic minorities and immigration remain the principal topics during public gatherings. Another one is the criticism of the government and corruption. As elsewhere in the country, increased sensitivity to the issue of Roma can be observed in Southern Moravia too. In this respect, an increase of in extremist sentiment in society and hence greater activity of the extreme right cannot be ruled out. DSSS front men and other extreme-right supporters seek to give the impression that they are victims of state bullying and try to play down the acts, for which they are prosecuted. This could be observed for instance in relation to ongoing court dealings with DSSS members for their conduct during May 1st, 2009 in Brno.

Last year in South Moravia did not see live concert of the so-called White Power bands. There was only one classic live concert in Veselí nad Moravou, which took place after an event to commemorate the death of Stanislav Lovecký⁶⁴. The scene is apparently waiting for court rulings concerning the organisers of White Power concerts. For the time being, the Moravian PEX elements attend WPM concerts in Poland and Slovakia.

The above-mentioned DSSS gathering in Brno on May 1st was the largest event in South Moravia. A large counter-event under the aegis of „Brno is blocking”⁶⁵ (Brno blokuje) initiative was staged by various citizens’ initiatives, autonomous-anarchist movements and the Roma representatives. The counter-action was meant to manifest resistance to neo-Nazism and some 1000 took to the streets. The police managed to prevent large-scale clashes and public order disturbances.



Workers Youth supporters march, Brno May 1st.

As regards the structure of extremist crime in 2011, the most common infringements were different kinds of promotion of human rights-repressing movements, or, as the case may be, expressions of sympathy with such movements or public disturbances.

Naturally, and same as in previous year, Brno police district reported the largest number of incidents. This kind of crime remains rather sparse outside Brno, since the city provides more anonymity.

Extreme-right supporters are split into regional cells. Some of them conduct their activities in the framework of a local DSSS cells. National Resistance (NO) did not ceased its activities, although it retreated from the public. The largest and strongest extreme-right cells are situated in Brno and Hodonín, with the NO cell being the strongest cell.

⁶⁴ Traditional commemoration of a deceased PEX supporter.

⁶⁵ The initiative “Brno is blocking” cannot be considered extremist, however, some left-wing extremists did take part in it.

A group of people with inclination towards the neo-Nazi movement exists also in the area of Hodonín, although the public activities of the neo-Nazi grouping W.R.K. Göding⁶⁶ were considerably reduced in 2011 compared to previous years). A shift towards conspiracy tactics and “wolf packs” was observed. Policing measures played their part, particularly the one called POWER, as well as the subsequent prosecution of W.R.K. leaders. Compared to previous years they had a lower profile, often taking place on the outskirts (gardens, allotments). As of June 2011 a new trend has been reported among the neo-Nazi in Hodonín – trainings in Thai-boxing and ultimate fight.

South Moravia saw attempts to set up new extreme-right entities. For instance, Česká dobrovolnická garda (Czech Volunteers’ Guard) and Bohemia Warriors. The attempts remained limited to a couple of individuals.



Source: Facebook.com

Hooligans, who can be filed as right-wing, get more radical. Some of them took part in the Šluknov area events. Their activity is considerably conspirative, when preparing fights with supporters of other football clubs or the left-wingers. They have good contacts with the Slovak supporters of Slovan Bratislava, which are regular visitors in Brno, and not only for football matches. In turn, Brno hooligans frequently travel to Slovakia. Hooligans from Brno travelled together with their Slovak counterparts to assist at football cup matches in Austria, France and other countries. Brno hooliganism made them heard particularly in May, when Brno football club dropped from the major league, and then in October during the match in Znojmo, which has seen disturbances in and outside the stadium.

On the extreme-left side only two major events took place in 2011. One was the above-mentioned counter-action (“Brno is blocking”) against the extreme-right gathering in Brno on May 1st. The other event was a traditional “Protestfest” in Brno, whereby its main event, the “Streetfest” on May 21st 2011 was attended by about 1000 persons. Protests against government reforms and in relation to the Spanish 15M Movement ceased after a couple of attempts.

Further actions of this nature were held in Hodonín area, which has the second biggest group of supporters of anarchist-autonomous movements. Activities are limited mainly to concerts for the like-minded. A 2nd Streetfest took place in April in Blansko, around 80 persons attended.

There is ongoing radicalisation of anarchist-autonomous supporters (notably the Antifa groups), but these activities have almost no public visibility, remaining largely conspirative. The left-wing extremists do engage in clashes with the right-wing, but such skirmishes are usually not reported to the police, even if injuries occur.

The ultra-left scene, especially young Communists (Communist Youth Union and National Bolshevik Party of Czechoslovakia), were markedly absent in public in 2011.

⁶⁶ W.R.K. stands for „White Rebel Klan”.

3.5.3.2. Estimates in terms of numbers and social patterns of extremism

Estimated number of **extreme-right** supporters is around 600 individuals, not all of them active all the time, but ready to step in, if there is incentive. The younger generation is going ahead, with many new adherents in the highest classes of elementary schools and in high schools. This goes namely for larger towns (centres of gravity are Brno and Hodonín). The scene is supported in particular by individuals aged 14 – 35, predominantly with lower education level, but college-educated people have been no exception recently.

The so-called **hooligans** overlap to some extent with the extreme-right people. Hooligans focus mainly on football and ice hockey matches, particularly in Brno. Socially, they are rather varied, usually between 12 and 40 years of age, with large share of teenage students. The elders usually do not engage in skirmishes. It goes without saying that alcohol plays a prominent role in fuelling aggressiveness of this group.

Ongoing trend of larger numbers of women in the extreme right-wing environment can be observed, prone to ultra-right or hooliganism. In many case, however, they just accompany their partners. During the events, including clashes with opponents, these women play their part chiefly as drivers, camerapersons or for sneaking of different items or weapons.

The so-called **anarchists** are estimated to include around 200 people. In terms of social structure, they are typically between 14 and 45, all levels of education represented. Compared to the skinheads' movement there are higher numbers of high school and college students, but, on the other hand, there are many ill-educated, unemployed, socially vulnerable or drug-addicted individuals. In comparison with skinheads, there are considerably more women. Anarchists concentrate particularly in Brno, Hodonín, Blansko and Znojmo.

3.5.3.3. Major cases of extremist crime

In 2011 there was no case going beyond “business as usual“. There was, however, a serious incident, in which a 16-year old Mongol was hit on his head by a blackjack⁶⁷.

3.3.3.4. Findings about foreign contacts of extremist groups

In 2011 mainly contacts to the right-wing scene in Slovakia were registered, especially by PEX supporters from Brno and Hodonín. In relation to the May 1st DSSS and DM event in Brno, nationalists from Austria, Germany and Sweden were reported. In turn, the Czech extremists travel mainly to Austria and Germany. Cooperation between the DSSS and German NPD is well known. Apart from these countries, trips by National Resistance members to Italy and Hungary were noticed.

Mutual support between Zbrojovka Brno and Slovan Bratislava hooligans is getting stronger. Also the anarchists keep their ties to their fellows in Slovakia and mutually attend concerts

⁶⁷ On June 3rd, around 19:30 at Wanklovo square in Blansko, certain T.S. attacked a person B.B. by first insulting him verbally and. After that, he hit his head by a metallic telescopic stick and then attacked him for a second time in the Oregon gambling room, giving his head at least three knee-kicks. The victim suffered head lacerations and received tretment in Blansko hospital.

and demonstrations in the two countries. Furthermore, some leftist concerts were attended by anarchists from France.

3.5.3.5. Information on specific manifestations of anti-Semitism and denial of the Holocaust

There was no investigation file concerning denial of the Holocaust. No case of anti-Semitism, was recorded in 2011, not counting the sporadic graffiti (inscriptions “Jude raus”).

3.5.3.6. Existing or potential security risks in the territory concerned

Any event with a larger concentration of extreme right- and left-wing individuals can be considered security risk (concerts, gatherings, pre-election assemblies, etc.). Football matches are another example, in particular those involving Brno, Ostrava and Prague clubs hooligans. Czech police presence at such events act as deterrent, otherwise many encounters could go violent. Manifestations of vandalism and other hooliganism acts. Further problems with extremism might arise should the socio-economic crisis get worse.

3.5.4. Karlovarský Region

3.5.4.1. General data

Situation in the field of extremism remains stable. Extreme right supporters (or PEX) participate predominantly in events beyond the borders of Karlovarský Region. Officially, they deny their membership or support for any movement or organisation. Compared to 2010 the number of registered offences with extremist features increased (9 cases in 2011; 2 in 2010). However, it cannot be unambiguously said that these were perpetrated by right-wing extremism proponents.

In the Karlovy Vary district the police were able to better work with the fans of local football club, thus preventing any violent escalations during matches.

3.5.4.2. Estimates in terms of numbers and social patterns of extremism

The Police estimates that some 150 - 200 right-wing extremists (PEX) and 60 - 70 left-wing (LEX) are in the Karlovarský Region. Approximately 30 persons are reported in the Sokolov district, with active participation in gatherings or concerts across the Czech Republic. On the other side, some 30 individuals adhering to left-wing extremism, but these are not active. Approximately 100-150 persons are registered in the district of Karlovy Vary, whereby the hard core is made up by 15-20 individuals who actively participate in various whole-country events. Membership of the regional DSSS organization is about 50-70 people, with the number of DSSS supporters estimated at 80 to 100 individuals. Some 13-40 LEX people are reported in the district of Karlovy Vary. In the Cheb district, roughly 20-30 persons are prone to right-wing extremism, only 10 of them active, mainly proponents of the DSSS and Autonomous Nationalists.

3.5.4.3. Major cases of extremist crime

Cheb, Pražská str., December 25th, around 22:30, offence of hooliganism and violence against a group or an individual committed by R.M., who physically and verbally attacked R.H. - threatening him with a knife, while shouting “I’m gonna kill you, you black bastard”.

Nová Role, February 13th, certain D.N. accused of hindering household freedom and of violence against a group or an individual. On February 9th and 12th the accused physically attacked his victim, while shouting “Peg out, you black fucker”. The accused has not been known as a proponent of right-wing extremism.

October 20th, suspects J.G. and D.H. accused of hooliganism and violence against a group or an individual for their October 16th physical attack, which took place at Bílý kůň pub in Nejdek. D.H. first punched his victim, while shouting a series of filthy insults at him.

November 3rd, J.Ch. and L.Ch. accused of hooliganism and defamation of nation, racial, ethnic or other groups of persons, which they allegedly committed on September 21st in Ostrov. The two accused reported to have, influenced by alcohol, physically attacked and verbally insulted several Roma and a white young man, shouting racist insults at them. The suspects have not been known as supporters of right-wing extremism.

3.5.4.4. Findings about foreign contacts of extremist groups

The PEX from Sokolov district were reported to attend WPM concerts in Germany, Slovakia, Hungary and Italy. Participation by left-wing extremist in events abroad not reported. In the district of Karlovy Vary, there are contacts by NO Erzgebirge and the DSSS members to different neo-Nazi entities and the NPD (see the whole-country section).



Demonstration activities against foreign workers, Cheb, March 5th. Attention is drawn to the poster warning against Eastern Europe workers in Germany.

3.5.5. Královehradecký Region

3.5.5.1. General data

The extremist scene is fragmented, split into groups in different localities with a rather small participation in events elsewhere in the Czech Republic.

Small groups of right-wing extremism proponents can be found in the region - mainly supporters of National Resistance (NO) or AN. Tiny left-wing extremist groups support the ČSAF or Antifa movements.

A group of about 20 young PEX got active in Trutnov, proclaiming adherence to the Autonomous Nationalists. However, their activities in 2011 were close to zero.



DSSS event, Nový Bydžov, March 12th.

Local organization of the Labour Youth (DM) that operated Trutnov shut down early in 2011.

Through 2011 the DSSS regional organization in Náchod, 30-people strong, continued its activities. On the other hand, on September 2nd the DSSS cell in Hradec Králové was dismissed for inaction by the verdict of the DSSS regional council. Local DSSS cell in Vrchlaví set up in 2010 continues to exist. Local cell in Dvůr Králové nad Labem was established in 2011.

Increased activity of the Czech Movement for National Unity was observed in the reporting period. This citizens' initiative organised in total 7 petitions events called “**No to mosques**” in protest against a project of a mosque in Hradec Králové. These actions did not get much citizens' attention.

Extremist crime in the region was limited to individual attacks; no crime by organized group was recorded in the period.

3.5.5.2. Estimates in terms of numbers and social patterns of extremism

Approximately 80-90 are known for their past or present support of right-wing extremist movements, the largest number (around 50) in Trutnov area, followed by Hradec Králové, Jičín, Náchod and Rychnov nad Kněžnou.

3.5.5.3. Major cases of extremist crime

Nový Bydžov, Husova str., March 12th, between 16:00 and 17:11, hooliganism combined with bodily harm and aspects of nation and race defamation committed by unknown group of individuals that assaulted a citizen E.Č, while shouting racist insults at him and laying down bashing on him with wooden and metal bars. The victim had to be treated in Nový Bydžov hospital for chest and face injuries. Subsequently, on March 12th, prosecution initiated of 15 individuals, who had taken part in the DSSS demonstration. On October 3^r, the prosecution resulted in proposals for accusation.



DSSS event, Nový Bydžov, March 12th.

3.5.5.4. Findings about foreign contacts of extremist groups

Only individual contacts by PEX members were recorded.

3.5.6. Liberecký Region

3.5.6.1. General data

In 2011 there were eight cases less compared to 2010 and 5 persons less were subject to prosecution. However, severity of such crimes and their social dangers increased. As regards the so-called “machete assault” in Nový Bor no racist features could be proved.

First semester of 2011 has seen a downturn in extremist activities, since no elections were on the horizon. It was also thanks to successful operations by the Czech Police Unit for Combating Organized Crime, which targeted the leading figures of extreme right.

In 2011, public manifestations of support to neo-Nazism were the main issue, such as siegheiling in public, displays of Nazi symbolics, and also verbal and physical assaults against the Roma and football hooliganism. There was one case of internet-related crime (on Facebook).

The specificities of the Liberecký region are given by its border situation, which is reflected in contacts of right- and left-wing radicals with their fellows in Poland and Germany. Such contacts were previously shown for instance at a 2010 election meeting of the DSSS, which was disrupted by a LEX group from Liberec and German Zittau. The PEX have contacts with their Polish counterparts in Jelenia Góra, with whom they assist at football matches of FC Jablonec and Jelenia Góra and constitute the hard core of fans seeking to incite skirmishes with their opponents.



Another fact is that the Liberecký Region has many localities with significant Roma population (Roma arrivals from Slovakia) suffering high unemployment. General crime is rising (particularly property-related and violent). This holds particularly true for localities in the districts of Liberec, Česká Lípa and Jablonec nad Nisou. Anti-Roma sentiments were escalating. The tensions escalated after the so-called “machete assault” during a DSSS political meeting on September 10th in Nový Bor. The meeting took place mainly thanks to extensive media coverage of this case, which often spread false or distorted information.

Largest collective action in 2011 by the PEX was the one in Nový Bor at a DSSS meeting (some 400 PEX arrived from across the country and subsequently moved to the Šluknov

area). Other events took place mainly in Liberec and Jablonec nad Nisou. In relation to the football clubs FC Slovan Liberec and FK Jablonec, radicals were reported to attend also lower-class matches, which are routinely not subject to preventive policing measures.

The right-wing extremists meet in all larger towns, in particular in Liberec, Jablonec and Nisou and Česká Lípa. The left-wing extremists in Liberecký Region were rather lacklustre in 2011. Their only action was the attempt to disrupt the DSSS meeting in Nový Bor.

3.5.6.2. Estimates in terms of numbers and social patterns of extremism

The numbers remain at the same level as in 2010, i.e. around 100 PEX persons and 100 LEX. These are, however, very indicative figures, mainly due to the generational change. The youth is expected to take the lead. Extremist are most numerous in Liberec, Jablonec nad Nisou and Česká Lípa.

3.5.6.3. Major cases of extremist crime

Nový Bor, October 28th, 19:15 to 19:20, T.P. and H.F. were attacked, after initial verbal dispute, and received kicks to legs and head. Both victims had to seek medical treatments and were out of work for a couple of days. Offenders shouted insults like “White bastards, white bitches”, threatening to kill them.

3.5.6.4. Findings about foreign contacts of extremist groups

LEX scene supporters from abroad were reported to attend a protest gathering against the DSSS meeting in Nový Bor. On irregular basis Polish right-wing extremist arrive for football matches in Jablonci nad Nisou.

3.5.6.6. Existing or potential security risks in the territory concerned

From the policing point of view a potential security risk stems from the fact that a part of the PEX make increased use of sporting events to cause disturbances, including at lower-class matches that are not secured by the police or any organizing service. In case of major-league football matches they tend to pre-arrange their clashes outside the police perimeter, and for the matches as such they come only in small numbers. In November and December a number of fans tried to smuggle in pyrotechnics for matches of Slovan Liberec and Baimit Jablonec nad Nisou.



Illustrative photo - police exercise.

In the district of Jablonec nad Nisou a slump in the skinheads movement activity is palpable. Former skinheads supporters rather meet as fans of FK Baimit Jablonec and form hooligans' hard core. This year the hard core took in some new young members. Currently they are around 45.

Youth radicalisation is particularly on the rise in the Tanvald area. The young show their growing disgruntlement with official social policies and take negative stance towards local Roma population. The young Roma do radicalise as well. For instance, the controversial performances of a young Roma rapper, Dario, should be mentioned⁶⁸.

3.5.7. Moravian-Silesian Region (Moravskoslezský)

3.5.7.1. General data

The neo-Nazi cell of National Resistance Silesia (NO Silesia) - Silesian division and the extreme right-wing grouping AN Kopřivnice and Ostravsko were the most active cells of the right-wing scene in 2011.

Bruntál district features an increased number of supporters of extremist factions, generally far right. Left-wing extremism is completely negligible, with only few supporters in Bruntál. AN Bruntálsko members have been more active compared to 2010. These persons rank among significant extremist who in the past and attended and also organized extreme-right meetings across the Czech Republic. Bruntál extremist are in touch with fellows from districts of Opava, Ostrava and Olomouc. WPM (White Power Music) concerts continue moving to Poland. Solidarity events to support jailed friends are organized. Non-notified march to support the Vítkov arsonists took place in Krnov. Hooliganism – continued cooperation with hooligans from Opava and Ostrava. Hooligans' travels outside Bruntál district are standard practice. Bruntál district saw several DSSS and DM meetings with the participation of NO and AN supporters.

Frýdek-Místek district recorded five cases with extremist features. Although there are individuals adhering the extreme right and left, they are largely integrated in the structures of AN Kopřivnice, NO Silesia or "Autonomous antifa Ostravsko – AAO". If there are excesses, its spontaneous actions by individuals. From a security point of view and in terms of extremist activities, this district is among the least affected in Moravia-Silesia Region.

Karviná district – towns most affected by PEX are Orlová, Havířov and Bohumín. Over the reporting period there has been a shift - extreme-right radicals have moved rather to the area of spectators' violence. Most difficult situation is in Havířov, where the most aggressive neo-Nazi hooligans managed to infiltrate among the true fans of the AZ Havířov ice hockey club (playing in 2nd league). Havířov neo-Nazi hooligans are in close touch with the like-minded radicals around FC Baník Ostrava football club. Thugs Havířov is the best known and most radical group. Its members train themselves in combat sports and participate in MMA⁶⁹ ultimate-combat encounters.

The extreme-left scene has its representations in Český Těšín and Orlová, but this is just actions by individuals. Activities include music sessions, concerts and „underground – club scene” meetings of almost no importance.

⁶⁸ Songs of this rapper are characterised by very aggressive lyrics. For instance, the song „Tanvald je moje město“ (Tanvald is my town) posted on Youtube.com.

⁶⁹ Mixed Martial Arts.

Nový Jičín district saw in 2011 a reshuffle within the Autonomous Nationalists cell Kopřivnice. These neo-Nazis take part in various PEX events, DSSS and DM public meetings and promotion, or recruitment. Most significant actions featured active participation of the Autonomous Nationalists Kopřivnice in the gathering in Nový Bydžov, commemorative march in Krnov followed by White Power Music event in the Polish municipality of Bogdanovice. This group of persons is involved in a number of illegal activities. Its members repeatedly and infringe on the assembly law or undertake street raids called “street cleaning”, with the aim to harass in their view “troublesome individuals” (in particular Roma). Further radicalisation and increase in membership are to be expected in future. Some AN Kopřivnice members have links to groups like Fuerza Arma (see below), AN Ostravsko or NO Silesia.



Marián Kotlář of WPM band Silesian Division.

Opava district is known for a higher profile of WPM bands. There were more concerts than the previous year, often taking place in the adjacent Polish villages. The key groups include the Silesian Division and Adler. Some of the neo-Nazi musicians have contacts with the DSSS and DM. There is solid interest DSSS/DM public gatherings, as evidenced by the high turnout at the DSSS meeting on September 24th in Opavě (roughly 70 extreme-right members of NO Silesia and AN Ostravsko). Opava neo-Nazis are interlinked with FC Opava hooligans. Hooligans demonstrate this link getting involved in football unrelated violence, in particular against the Roma.

Crime in **Ostrava** was committed mostly spontaneously by individuals, without previous preparation or organisation. This included mainly disproportionate response to acute social tensions in the framework of neighbourly relations, extremist conduct being very often fuelled by alcohol.

A propagandist campaign named “School Yard” was meant to recruit new members at primary and secondary schools. The DSSS and DM elements handed out their propagandist items like the „Voice of Youth” magazine and a DSSS and DM leaflet calling for “defeat of the system” (literally „Study, so that you can defeat the system”). Ideology conference of the DSSS another major event (March 26th, in Slezská Ostrava), as was a Hardbass neo-Nazi hooligans event on June 18th in Ostrava-Zábřeh. The police have detained 49 extreme-right individuals.

Another joint action of extreme right-wing persons and radical hooligans took place on August 11th at Masaryk square in Ostrava. This was a non-notified spontaneous demonstration to support “English hooligans against looting during the ongoing turmoil in England”. Some 70 persons took part, mainly from the extreme-right groupings AN Ostravsko, NO Silesia and FC Baník Ostrava hooligans.

A series of DSSS meetings took place on September 24th in Havířov (about 500 persons), Opava (150) and Ostrava (120). Some members of AN Ostrava, Kopřivnice and NO Silesia (about 100) then continued to the Polish Ciezsyn for a WPM performance of the Silesian Division band, Fascist Aggressive and FEMA. The concert was organised by the neo-Nazi around Jakub Kotlář⁷⁰.

⁷⁰ Brothers Jakub and Marian Kotlář are prominent figures of the neo-Nazi Scene in the region.

The most important action of the extreme right was the DSSS/DM event on October 28th, first part taking place in Havířov-Šumbark and second in Ostrava. The event in Havířov was not authorised by the council, so the meeting (involving some 30 individuals) was dissolved after 20 minutes following the appeal by a council representative. Subsequently, the meeting in Ostrava took place under the title “National Unity Day”, with marching from the Masaryk square to Husův sad, where a monument to soldiers fallen in the battle of Zborov is situated. Some 120 - 150 persons took part, out of them around 50 extreme right-wing radicals from Havířov, Ostrava and surroundings. The action was supported by a dozen extreme right-wing persons from other parts of the Czech Republic, and also two figures of the extreme right German NPD (Katrin Köhler). The meeting was followed by a WPM concert in the Polish municipality of Cisownica organised by the NO Silesia cell (attended by 50 persons).



DSSS gathering, Havířov, October 28th.

AN Ostrava and NO Silesia members took part in the demonstrations in the Šluknov area, Přerov, Plzeň WPM concert, etc.

The police observe a creeping increase in latent, highly sophisticated and conspirative manifestations of all extreme-right groups in Ostrava and its surroundings with obvious links to other parts of the Moravian-Silesian region, and beyond. Mutual links between the DSSS and the extreme-right groups (the AN and NO Silesia) continue to develop. Conspirative anniversary parties, followed by WPM music production, currently take place mainly in Poland and Slovakia, where the extremists have a “free ticket” and feel totally safe. This proves their flexibility following the pressure exercised by the Czech Police. Concerts regularly feature extreme right-wing and in many cases neo-Nazi bands: Adler, Midgard, Círhóza 88, Srnečci 88 (formerly Fascist Agressive), Silesian Division, Right Way, Hlas krve, Conflict 88, Sigmundur, Nomisterion, Devils Guard. These neo-Nazis are supported by their fellows from Slovakia, especially those from Čadca and Žiliny, and more recently, also by Polish neo-Nazis.

Frequent police operations, crackdowns and investigations were held in Ostrava, resulting in a total downturn in the number of extreme right-wing events. Therefore, the neo-Nazis seek legal ways to promote their ideology - at political gatherings held by the DSSS/DM. Their central theme is the Roma issue and a populist reflection of the economic crisis.

A new generation of neo-Nazi is emerging, largely drawing on the youths hanging out in the large housing blocks. Ostrava-Dubina, Hrabůvka, Výškovice and Zábřeh are of particular concern. Today's extreme-right leaders in Ostrava region are around 30 years old. The young generation seek to win respect of the old foxes by so-called “heroic deeds”.



DSSS meeting, Havířov, September 24th.

The following militant PEX groupings operate in Ostrava and around:

- **National resistance Silesia (NO Silesia; Národní odpor Slezsko)** - Unregistered neo-Nazi grouping

active in the Moravian-Silesian region for many years. Most of its proponents come from Ostrava, Karviná, Orlová, Opava, Krnov and Havířov. Number of members, active supporters and sympathisers is estimated between 130 and 180. Brothers Jakub and Marián Kotlář are unofficial leaders of the neo-Nazi cell NO Silesia. They are also members of the WPM band Silesian Division.

- **Autonomous Nationalists** - no less important grouping with cells in Bruntál district (Krnov), Ostrava and Nový Jičín (Kopřivnice). They regularly attend local DSSS meetings, concerts, marches and the like. The Roma are particularly targeted by this group. The militants train themselves in martial arts and sport combat only to use them in their clashes with the Roma and the police.
- **Fuerza ARMA** – set up in the first half of 2009 originally to train the so-called street fight under the leadership of Jakub Gazdík⁷¹. Ultra-right individuals form small cells like Slezský Vzдор or Divize Zábřeh participate in the activities of Fuerza Arma. Group's motto is "Brutality is my reality". The group has no political objective and claims that its sole purpose is "to defend, protect and uphold the interests of the majority (white only) population". Fuerza has some 25 to 35 radical members and supporters, most of them active members or supporters of the neo-Nazi cells of NO Silesia and Autonomous Nationalists. The group is active on the internet, it enjoys a strong support from the leaders of extreme right-wing extremist not only in Ostrava, but also elsewhere in Moravian-Silesian Region, e.g. in Opava and Havířov. Nevertheless, no violent action has been reported so far. Currently the grouping Fuerza ARMA is divided into two groups: one "fighting", the other "musical". The fighting part can be expected to go more radical in the future, i.e. from gyms out to the streets.



The left-wing extremists are not very numerous in Ostrava. The Antifa Ostrava grouping has only a couple of members. They draw funding namely by means of concerts like "Benefice na AFA Ostrava". The money is then usually spent on promotional leaflets. In the reporting period there were no major acts, protest, nor clashes with the extreme-right people. It can therefore be concluded that the extreme-left activity in Moravia-Silesia is totally marginal.

In terms of societal issues, it is obvious that the right-wing extremism in Moravia-Silesia lacks longer-term topics to nourish its activity. There is no clear concept or ideological definition of the respective extreme-right entities. This situation is reflected in discrepancies between individual cells of Autonomous Nationalists Ostravsko (moderate wing) and AN Kopřivnice (radical wing) and also among followers of the neo-Nazi cell NO Silesia, more precisely its radical cell division Silesian Division, represented by, inter alia, neo-Nazis Marian and Jakub Kotlář. Discrepancies stem also from a generation change, as the young right-wing extremists are considered to behave in an uncontrolled and unpredictable way. In this context, erratic and non-approved actions take place (assaults like the "street cleaning").

Anti-gypsyism remains a central point. It has featured in all kinds of activities, be it public, real-life or internet (Facebook). Another classic topic is the criticisms of state budget restrictions and the alleged inaction of state authorities. The town of Havířov had most difficult time, where extremists pointed to the alleged "wild concentrations of inadaptable Roma dwellings".

⁷¹ Internationally successful Thai-box fighter.

Other point taken up by extremist was the increase in crime. A clear anti-Muslim stance was detectable at public events of the extreme-right DSSS and DM, the Muslim community being often associated in their eyes with problems posed by economic migration and multiculturalism. Both DSSS and DM were trying hard to mobilise their members and draw in newcomers.

3.5.7.2. Estimates in terms of numbers and social patterns of extremism

- **Bruntál district:** 30 right-wing extremists (PEX), of which 13 “hard core”, most of them traditionally concentrated in the town of Krnov. Usually low-educated individuals mostly from socially vulnerable families. Left-wing extremists (LEX): 15-20 persons.
- **Frýdek-Místek district:** 50 PEX, mostly insignificant individuals scattered across municipalities from Mosty u Jablunkova, Třinec up to Frýdlant nad Ostravicí. LEX: 40-80 individuals, mostly in Třinec and Frýdek-Místek.
- **Karviná district:** 30-40 PEX, 10 hard-core individuals predominantly in Havířov, Orlová and Bohumín. LEX: 20 persons, mostly in Orlová and Český Těšín.
- **Nový Jičín district:** 40 PEX, residing mainly in Kopřivnice, Ženklava, Štramberk and Příbor. LEX: 10-15 persons.
- **Opava district :** 60 persons, 20-25 of them hard-core. Predominantly working class. SFC Opava hooligans are estimated to be around 40, possible overlaps with the former. Almost the whole of this group is a major security risk due to its violent public conduct. LEX: 15-20 persons.
- **Ostrava:** PEX: 130-150 individuals, 40 of them hard-core (mainly “Divize Zábřeh” group with some 15 members). Neo-Nazi action groups that support AN and NO Silesia. Members of “Slezský vzdor” grouping overlap with “Division Zábřeh” cell, a volatile group seeking prestige through concrete acts (8-10 members of radical views and promoting street fighting). Hotbeds are usually the large housing blocks in Ostrava-Poruba, Ostrava-Hrabůvka, Ostrava-Vyškovice, Ostrava-Dubina. Obviously links between PEX and hooligans. Football matches of Baník Ostrava are ideal opportunity for them to gain visibility and plan further activities. LEX: 10-15 persons, currently around the revived cell of “Autonomous Antifa Ostrava – AAO”.

Activists and supporters of extreme-right **DSSS** and **DM** can be found mainly in Havířov, Opava and Ostrava.

3.5.7.3. Major cases of extremist crime

No serious (brutal) case involving a larger number of perpetrators was recorded in 2011. However, the repeated cases of larger-scale hooliganism in relations to football matches should be singled out, since they point to the high degree of organization, interlinks and, in particular, the quantity of extreme-right and hooligans scene.

As there were no settling of accounts between different hooligans’ club, hooligans did engage, as was the case in the autumn 2010, in unplanned (last-minute) raids to areas, which, until then, had no record as regards right-wing extremism or hooliganism. After the Czech police have adopted relevant measures, these “mixed hooligans guerrillas” (Ostrava, Opava or Havířov hooligans together with their henchmen around the Polish club FC Slask Wroclaw) with other extreme right-wing elements switched to, often very concealed places, where they continue their pre-arranged fights. Recently, places hosting the ice-hockey major league

matches were popular with them, as well as those hosting lower football leagues. For instance, such “raids” to Nový Jičín or Opava can be mentioned (ice hockey HC Nový Jičín vs. AZ Havířov on October 22nd; ice hockey HC Slezan Opava vs. AZ Havířov on November 5th).

Hooligans do not hesitate to attack the police and the situation gets complicated due to their companionships with the Polish and Slovak mates.

Czech Police recorded a number of extremist offences, for instance, a case from Hlučín can be mentioned:

Hlučín, February 12th, around 14:20, the suspect M. B. together with his wife repeatedly attacked their female neighbour P. H., initially 4-times verbally with racist insults, then also physically attacked R. S., bouncing and kicking him 4-times. The victim suffered injuries requiring three-week treatment.

3.5.7.4. Findings about foreign contacts of extremist groups

Leading members and the staunch supporters of the neo-Nazi cells of NO Silesia and radicals from Autonomous Nationalist have their ties to Slovakia and Poland. At the minute, a vast majority of Czech-organized WPM concerts are held solely in Poland. In 2011 members of those groups travelled also to concerts in Slovakia (Čadca). Most of these trips were organised by the neo-Nazi cell of NO Slovakia.



Ostrava hooligans website

Links of the DSSS to German NPD were reported. The contacts took place at regional level as well, with the regional chairperson of NPD Chemnitz present at the DSSS meeting in Ostrava on October 28th. The event was attended by around 120 persons, including 50 far-right radicals of AN and NO Silesia from across Moravia-Silesia and from other Czech regions. Baník Ostrava hooligans maintain effective contacts with the Polish GKS Katowice counterparts. By way of example, around 500 Ostrava fans travelled to Katowice to assist at a match to celebrate 15 years of “twinning” between Ostrava and Katowice clubs.

SFC Opava hooligans tend to maintain close ties with the Polish Club Slask Wroclaw, manifested by mutual support in fights among hooligans. Very good personal relations are no exception, the fans often arriving a day before a match to spend the eve drinking or having a BBQ at their hosts’ place, and going to the football match itself the next day.

3.5.7.5. Information on specific manifestations of anti-Semitism and denial of the Holocaust

Only one act of this nature was recorded over the reporting period. From August 13th to 14th, Sad Dr. Horákové, Ostrava-Mariánské Hory, an unknown offender put a blue spray paint on the Memorial of Ostrava Jews slaughtered by the Nazis in 1939-1945. The offender sprayed two swastikas on the memorial stone plaque and SS symbols on each side of it. Similar

sprayings appeared on a billboard in Ostrava-Mariánské Hory Ostrava – Star of David in a noose, accompanied by words “You can hang here as well”.

3.5.7.6. Existing or potential security risks in the territory concerned

Major risk in the Moravia-Silesia region is the stirring up of anti-gypsy sentiment, the DSSS (Workers’ party of social justice) and the DM (Workers’ Youth).

Misuse of the topic of the so-called economic crisis went hand in hand with this “anti-gypsyism”. The North-Moravia PEX wished the unrest in the Šluknov area had spilled over also to this region. It shall be noted that the reduction in numbers of police and the fact that the experienced officers leave the service are of concern.

Extreme-right cells in Moravia-Silesia strengthen their positions and there are new ones emerging. These are well organized, sophisticated, not mutually coordinated, but with common interests and objectives.

3.5.8. Olomoucký Region

3.5.8.1. General data

Within the Olomoucký Region, the city of Olomouc and Šumperk with its surroundings are the most affected (accounting for 61% of crime). Crime with extremist features occurs mainly in socially vulnerable Roma-inhabited areas and those with dense population (evidenced by the number of cases in Přerov and Prostějov districts).

Offenders come mostly from the PEX (right-wing extremist), followed by football and ice hockey fans (in many cases PEX as well), other citizens and LEX (left-wing extremist) supporters and minorities and radical bikers’ clubs MC.

Victims, in turn, are mostly people from minorities, followed by football and ice hockey fans and then public interest as such and police officers, of course.

Generally speaking, the radical PEX activity is growing and; both towards minorities in the socially excluded locations and among themselves in spectators’ violence). This trend flows from generally more radical views of the majority society vis-a-vis socially excluded sites and the almost full participation of radical PEX in spectators’ violence.

It can be said that from 2009 onwards the extremist crime in Olomoucký Region is committed mostly spontaneously, by individuals or small groups (so-called cells) of **NO Olomouc, DM and SM Olomoucko and Autonomous Nationalists**. Public events held by extreme-right before elections are also significant.

The extreme right lacks a longer-term perspective and issues for its activity, nor is it ideologically defined. This leads to discrepancies between its leading figures and organisations. These discrepancies are due mainly to more progressive stance of the younger generation of PEX. Collaboration with foreign entities is getting more intensive (links to PEX in Slovakia, Germany, Poland, Ukraine, Russia and Serbia).

Diverging views appear between the young generation (AN, SM, Národní aktivisté) and the old (National Resistance, White Boys, etc.), demonstrated mainly by different approaches to activism (leaflet campaigns, spontaneous demonstrations or new music styles ranging from hip-hopu, rap, drum’N’Bass and Hardbass/Hatebass). In total, four HardBass concerts took place (2x Olomouc, 1x Přerov and 1x Prostějov).



Hardbass in Olomouc.

Autonomous Nationalists, National Resistance, National Activists and SM (Olomoucko) remain active. NO activists get critical about moderate views and the lack of direct actions. Embracing of new trends can be seen in the example of AN Severovýchod and SM Olomoucko⁷².

In the second half of 2011, attempts to scene WPM concerts reappeared. Efforts to “legalise” such concerts can be expected, by way of attaching them to concerts of “normal” commercial bands. Olomouc neo-Nazis collaborate with their peers in Ostrava, when it comes to staging WPM concerts. However, a stepped-up approach by the Czech Police is increasingly pushing those activities to Poland.

The PEX elements have for long been discussing the possibility of further large-scale conflict with the police, similar to the one that took place in Janov, Litvínov area, in 2008.

In **Olomoucký Region** right-wing extremists have been most active in the districts of Olomouc, Přerov, Prostějov and Šumperk. Most of these persons are linked to the **NO cell in Olomouc** (NO Olomouc; Národní odpor Olomouc; National Resistance), which has recently broken into new sections, more precisely SM Olomoucko and the newly transformed DM (Workers’ Youth). Cooperation with the NO cell in Svitavy was discontinued after rows about



Olomouc hooligans.

new trends to embrace. NO Olomouc closely cooperates with the NO Silesia cell. It is almost always the rule that neo-Nazis from across Moravia meet first in Olomouc to travel on across the Czech Republic and get involved in criminal activities under the leadership of individuals from Olomouc and from Ostrava. Memberships of National Resistance and the DSSS mutually overlap. Radical PEX elements from Olomoucký Region (NO Olomouc, DSSS, DM and SM Olomoucko) do get involved in hooliganism. Number of PEX militants work as marshals at ice hockey and football matches (in particular SIGMA Olomouc) and often show off their convictions to other fans or persons that look like LEX supporters.

In the framework of spectators’ violence new radical “assault cells” emerge (made by individuals from NO, DM, SM, AN) and their violence grows more brutish – both opponent’s fans and the police get attacked, as well as minorities (in 99% of cases the Roma).

⁷² Some individuals have multiple memberships of various cells.

Right-wing extremists are usually youngsters from socially problematic families. Recently, an increasing number of college-educated people have been observed.

Since 2009, new members do adhere, including the under 18-teens and, in the case of DSSS, elder persons. This trend has been going more pronounced from 2011 as a result of the social and economic downturn. Socially, the membership spans manual workers to university students.

Likewise, intensive efforts to reach out to “common men” have been observed, anti-gypsyism being the main lure. Following the developments in the Šluknov area repeated tentatives to fan similar kind of unrest were seen in Přerov. Policing measures resulted in fragmentation of the extreme-right activities, their downside being, however, that such activities go underground, or latent.

The police are exposed to the risk of physical challenge. In 2011 a PEX-planned assault on police station in Olomouc district was detected.

Apart from various clashes and fighting, the NO Olomouc were taking part in selected events held by right-wing extremists at home and WPM concerts and meetings outside the Czech Republic. They increase their visibility through city marches on the occasion of different statehood days and commemorative events. NO Olomouc attacks focus primarily on ethnic minorities, notably the Roma and Asians. Younger members engaged in hooligan fighting, while the “old foxes” somewhat retreated and focus on planning and organization.

As regards the DSSS activities, it focussed on setting up local organizations in the run-up to elections. As in other regions, the DSSS campaign rides primarily on the anti-gypsy wave. Jiří Švehlík acted as a link between the DSSS and neo-Nazis in Olomoucký region. Švehlík, as a former member of DSSS presidency, has contacts to militants around Olomouc and whole Moravia-Silesia. Current DSSS numbers in Olomoucký region are difficult to estimate, but the party did not have a high profile in the region in 2011. Radicals from NO, DM, SM and AN usually show up at DSSS meetings.



DSSS in Olomouc, 2010.

The DSSS in Olomoucký Region is not united and waits for a new leader. At the end of the year a Roma, Petr Havránek, has made it to the leadership. Havránek became ill-famous for his words about “very inadaptable gypsies in Přerov”. His election caused a stir within DSSS. Chair of the local DSSS in Přerov was critical, while the whole-country DSSS president, Tomáš Vandas, backed him. Havránek was finally deprived of his post in the regional organization and the regional DSSS was taken off the DSSS website. Only the local Olomouc organization, with Havránek

as its head, remained on the DSSS website.

In Olomoucký Region several persons promoting the international neo-Nazi organizations like Blood and Honour or Combat 18 were detected in 2011.

Right-wing extremists from Olomouc took part in several events across the country, particularly those in Šluknov area, Nový Bydžov and Rotava. At their domestic front, on June

25th Přerov hosted a largest PEX event in the Olomoucký Region. At this event, the situation was further complicated by some journalists who behaved in unprofessional manner. Some Roma representatives were not very constructive either (verbal and physical attacks in response to PEX actions)⁷³.

Olomoucký Region is also home to radical bikers' clubs, such as MC Black Dragons, Vikings Přerov (both under Hells Angels Bohemia) and Outlaws Czechia⁷⁴. Hells Angels and Outlaws are rivals who fight for supremacy in the Czech Republic (violent conflicts between the gangs).

Allegations of a series of arson attacks on motorway infrastructure, which may have been caused by LEX, were recorded. In 2011 two investigations of damage to motorway KAPSCH equipment were conducted in Prostějov and Přerov.

Antifa platform remained active across the Olomoucký Region, as well as animal rights protectionists. Besides left-leaning music concerts members of **Antifa Olomouc** participated in fights against PEX radicals. They train themselves in combat sports, distribute leaflets, check upon the neo-Nazi scene and recruit new members.

Antifa Šumperk maintained activities in Šumperk and its surroundings. This is rather small, but active cell (around 30 people, 15 of them radicals). In 2011 they focussed on action (physical assaults) against PEX at ice hockey matches.

There were also records of graffiti with LEX features, mainly in Olomouc and Šumperk.

3.5.8.2. Estimates in terms of numbers and social patterns of extremism

- **Olomouc:** 130 PEX (city of Olomouc: NO, DM, SM and AN), further supporters in Šternberk, Velká Bystřice, Uničov, Drahanovice na Hané and Náměšť na Hané), aged 16-35, mainly apprentices and young workers, recently college students too. Hooliganism: 200 people. LEX: 100 persons (mainly the city of Olomouc), aged 15-35, high-school and college students, some of them drug-addicted.
- **Přerov district:** 35 PEX (10 hard core), mainly in Přerov and Hranice na Moravě. Predominantly proponents of National Resistance cell Olomouc. LEX: 60 persons, mostly in Přerov, Kojetín, Hranice na Moravě and Lipník.
- **Prostějov district:** 40 PEX, mostly around Němčicko, but most of these people are active beyond Prostějov district borders.

⁷³ At the turn of 2011 and 2012 a leaflet campaign by the Roma has taken place, entitled „Olomouc povstaň“ (Olomouc, rise!). Leaflets stated: „Why do we condemn some people only because they have different culture, religion, colour, when it was the white race that caused all wars, famines and suffering to many others? Why do we believe tabloids and other media whose only interest is to seek sensation and stir up false emotions at the expense of other, poor, starving, people? Why do we trust fascist and racist political parties, which do not offer any solutions except genocide, and only sponge on a problem, which is backed by real estate agencies that move people out from lucrative areas, thus making profit on social exclusion of others?“ Apart from this statement the leaflets featured links to websites of different LEX groupings and also symbols used by militant anarchist-autonomous antifascists.

⁷⁴ Hells Angels and Outlaws are two of five branches so called „Onepercent“ bikers groups (1% hinting that they do not completely follow the rules of majority society; apart from these two, the „big five“ is made up by Bandidos, Pagans and Mongols). Hells Angels and Outlaws in different corners of the world fight each other for influence.

- **Šumperk district:** PEX: about 20 persons from Šumperk, Mohelnice, Loštice, Zábřeh. LEX: approximately 45 individuals from Šumperk, Mohelnice, Zábřeh, 15 of them active radicals.
- **Jeseník district:** 10 PEX, operate mainly outside the district. LEX: 15-20 persons.

Right-wing extremists come from across society, they have various educational background and various grounds for their behaviour. In the Jeseník the PEX people tend to have a higher level of education than the LEX.

3.5.8.3. Major cases of extremist crime

Olomouc, November 1st, Hraniční street, around 23:00, victim V.M. attacked first verbally (racist insults) and then beaten by two unknown individuals armed with wooden slats. Attackers run away after being reprimanded by a bystander who notified the police.

Přerov, October 28th, Masaryk square, around 21:30 the suspects V.M., M.Z. and L.S. went to the Chinese restaurant U Hrochů, where they first verbally (racist insults) challenged seven Roma and threatened to kill them. The staff managed to prevent a violent clash and called the police.

Ivaň municipality, June 12th, around 10:30 hours, the suspect V.Z. arrived in a VW Transporter at a family house, called out two of its inhabitants, which he first insulted verbally (racist insults) and then reached to his car for a gun (resembling an assault rifle) and pointed at them. The two inhabitants managed to hide and shut the doors, but V.Z. jumped onto a dustbin and discharged one shot in their direction, while shouting racist insults, and at a time when three other adults and three children were in the backyard. After this, he ran away.

Mírov, April 23rd, between 21:30 and 21:40, five persons attacked by unknowns, while having a garden BBQ. Attack occurred after the participants of the BBQ session had reprimanded a group of persons at adjacent plot who chanted “Sieg Heil” salute and interfered with the other group, which wanted to continue singing. Seven other unknown men arrived around 21h30 and started to challenge to BBQ group. The BBQ participants went in front of the house, tried to calm the situation down, but were physically attacked by the seven who arrived equipped with wooden sticks.

3.5.8.4. Findings about foreign contacts of extremist groups

Thanks to the internet, the PEX are in virtual touch with neo-Nazi around the globe. By their North-Moravia mates they have links to the Polish (województwo of Katowice and Wrocław) and Slovak militants (Žilina region, National resistance Slovakia). The old skinheads have contacts in Austria, Germany and Italy.

In the field of spectators’ violence contacts are known between Sigma Olomouc hooligans and their henchmen around the Polish football club Zagłębie Sosnowiec and Ruch Chorzów (to a lesser extent) and Slovak football club in Púchov.

Bikers have their contacts with counterparts in other European countries.

3.5.8.5. Existing or potential security risks in the territory concerned



Logo of Vikings Přešov. Source: M. C. club website.

In Olomouc and its surroundings (Šternberk, Moravský Beroun) the young PEX attacking the inhabitants of socially excluded sites pose a risk (so-called socially excluded locations tourism)⁷⁵. Parts of the offenders are minors. These raids often happen under the influence of alcohol. The police are faced with similar problems also in Přešov and around (Kojetín, Lipník nad Bečvou), in Prostějov area (Vrbátky, Želechovice, Studenec, Mostkovice, Stražisko and Tvorovice), in Šumperk area (Hanušovice, Petrov). Rivalry between bikers clubs in

Olomoucký Region can also be considered as high risk (with violent conflicts and intimidations).

3.5.9. Pardubický region

3.5.9.1. General data

In Pardubický Region rather smaller groups of individuals operate, who are proponents of National Resistance movement, they are members of AN or SM. On the left-wing side, there are smaller groups of ČSAF and Antifa supporters. On top of this, there is the **regional and four local DSSS organisations** (regional in Pardubice, local ones in Pardubice, Chrudim, Poličsko and Vysoké Mýto). Their leadership attend events organized by the DSSS and its head, Tomáš Vandas, such as the march in Nový Bydžov, May 1st in Brno and also the commemorative march in Svitavy for Vlastimil Pečanec⁷⁶.

The DSSS regional organization in Pardubice was set up on February 26th, with Radomír Slavík as chairman. Slavík has a PEX track-record, in the past he attended PEX concerts and was a member of the Outrage skinhead group. He publicly expresses his concerns about Arab immigrants and the rising influence of Islam. Recently sent an open letter to the mayor of Moravská Třebová and invited him to address the issue of “inadaptable” population of that town. As a follow-up, the local DSSS organisation Poličsko carried out monitoring surveys on the spot. In collaboration with the regional DSSS office they prepare further, yet unspecified, steps.

SM supporters made themselves visible in December, when they staged a spontaneous action for Daniel Hejdánek⁷⁷, entitled „We will not forget, nor forgive!“. Other spontaneous action, “Against political trials”, took place on December 10th. It consisted of leaflet distribution and a banner put on the AFI Palace building in Pardubice.

⁷⁵ For instance, a group called Tarzan Boys engages in this, they include individuals from NO, DM, SM and AN.

⁷⁶ A neo-Nazi condemned, considered by the PEX as jailed without justification. One of the most prominent Prisoners of War.

⁷⁷ A skinhead shot dead from a house inhabited by the Roma during an attempted assault by a group of 20 extremists on a Roma community in Hlaváčova street, Pardubice. He is considered martyr by the PEX.

3.5.9.2. Major cases of extremist crime

Hlinsko, July 7th, 2011, M.B. first verbally insulted two ethnic Arabs and threatened to kill them. Then he gave one of his victims a thrashing that caused him injuries requiring medical treatment.

3.5.10. Plzeňský Region

3.5.10.1. General data

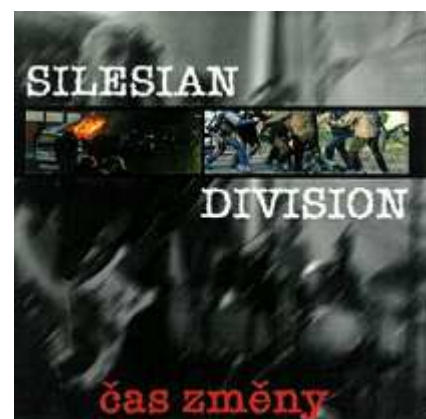
Plzeň territory has a long-term presence of AN Plzeňsko cell (hereinafter “ANP”). Its members come mainly from the city itself and also Rokycany. They take part in the demonstrations and WPM concerts across the Czech Republic. This year their public presence was less marked (gatherings, concerts, private celebrations). In Rokycany efforts have been reported to establish a local active cell of NO. Their activity was stagnant, probably also due to the prosecution of the leading figure of Rokycany PEX.

Following discrepancies among its members the AN gradually changes the way it operates. Autonomous Nationalist tend generally to be younger persons, often supporters of so-called Hardbass, end ecology and animal rights defenders. The radical PEX refuse and condemn such activities. So the AN supporters are looking for new ways of promoting their ideology. The original idea, i.e. unification, more attractive activities for a wider audience, shift of the right-wing image in the eyes of the public and the promotion of ideas by means of political work, was not fulfilled. Some elements in AN require more radical approach. Any major change would have to be promoted by a leading person, which, at the moment, is lacking. Former active organizers retreated, either because of fear of repression, or partly due to their personal development, setting up families, existential problems.

The older generation of PEX (so-called old school, above 30 years of age) showed some efforts to organize a concert of ultra-right music bands from the Czech Republic and abroad for selected audience. The attempt failed due to the fear of repression. Nevertheless, one concert of ultra right-wing band, Silesian Division, took place. This group of PEX supporters gave up any larger-scale public events, like demonstrations, marches, etc.

3.5.10.2. Estimates in terms of numbers and social patterns of extremism

Some 200 people can be considered PEX in Plzeňský Region. Their activity consists in different kinds of promotion, leaflet campaigns, banners, etc. They are able to convene but small events, up to 10 persons, participants being mainly the local youth. Stepped up approach by the police and fragmentation of the scene have resulted in the lack of support for the PEX. Not even the traditional PEX demonstration took place this



Booklet of Silesian division WPM band.

year.

PEX scene in Plzeň is made up by small groups, links are informal, based on friendships, ideologically, these people tend towards AN and NO. These individuals are willing to support collective actions by the PEX, but their participation in events is usually limited due to lack of finance. As a result of the development of industrial zones around Plzeň, there are about 50 foreigners with PEX feelings (Slovakia, Poland).

In terms of social structure, the right-wing scene includes all levels of education. PEX persons generally come from lower-income families, usually employed as unskilled workers. Their criminal record usually prevents them from getting a better job.

Most numerous groups of PEX supporters are reported in Plzeň, Klatovy and Rokycany.

In 2011 significantly higher activity by the LEX has been observed. Compared to the previous year, these individuals went more public, organized demonstrations and happenings. The cause for mobilisation of the left-wing scene comes from abroad (various global movement, Antifa organisation) and has also to do with domestic or regional events (economic crisis and decline of political culture). In Plzeň, Antifa organisation, or AFA, stand out. Its activities are supported by approximately 30 people and 100 sympathisers (only passive supporters - participants of larger-scale gatherings). Limited activities by the LEX were reported from districts of Domažlice and Rokycany.

3.5.10.3. Major cases of extremist crime

Nýrsko, July 30th, 17:25 to 17:29, individuals J.M. and V.B threatened to kill other two individuals. J.M. and V.B then physically contested their victims.

3.5.10.4. Findings about foreign contacts of extremist groups

PEX had contacts with Slovakia, Poland and Germany, communications go via the internet and. At present, the cross-border cooperation among PEX is not widespread. The LEX scene has similar contacts with peers abroad, marked with generally higher level of education.

3.5.10.5. Information on specific manifestations of anti-Semitism and denial of the Holocaust

Some spontaneous PEX demonstrations pass in front of the great synagogue in Plzeň, at Klatovská street, but no criminal offence was recorded in this regard.



3.5.10.6. Existing or potential security risks in the territory concerned

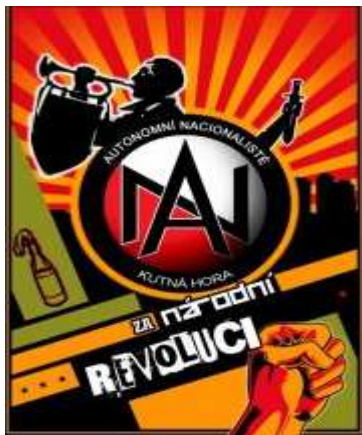
As a result of targeted measures by the police there was a downturn in the PEX activity, shown in lower numbers of verbal and physical attacks with racist features. This, however, does not point to elimination of

extremism, but rather to restrictions of its public manifestations. Extremist activity is now concealed, which is potentially more dangerous than open large-scale actions. Economic and political situation in the Czech Republic can ultimately bring about the rise in extremist activity. History has shown that the reduction in living standard goes hand in hand with the rise of different forms of extremism. What is more, not even members of the police or security forces in general, are not entirely immune to radical views. In the age of global communication tools, it is also necessary to monitor possible impacts of events abroad on the scene in the Czech Republic as these can easily and quickly spill over to the Czech Republic without any obvious links at first sight.

3.5.11. Central-Bohemia Region (Středočeský)

3.5.11.1. General data

In Central-Bohemia Region a total of **31** cases of crime with extremist features (crimes and minor offences) were recorded in 2011. Further to this, there were **17** offences related to spectators' violence. This is a slight increase compared to 2010.



AN Kutná Hora leaflet.

Most offences take the form of graphic or verbal expression of support to movements that are directed at the suppression of human rights and freedoms. There were four cases of physical or verbal attacks against Roma, in one case against a citizen of Turkish nationality. There was one case of physical attack by a Roma against a member of majority society. Five cases were conflicts between right-wing and left-wing supporters, most of those took place in Příbram. Spectators' violence included mainly smaller-scale disturbances at stadiums and surrounding areas.

AN Kladno (Autonomous Nationalists) continued their activity throughout 2011 and its members attended major events across the Czech Republic. There are other

local clusters like AN Kutnohorsko, which ceased its activities in 2011, but new cells emerged in Kutná Hora (SM) and Prague (SM Praha Západ). National Socialist cell in Mladá Boleslav showed only minimum activity.

3.5.11.2. Estimates in terms of numbers and social patterns of extremism

Central-Bohemia Region counts around **400** supporters of the extreme-right, around 100 or them active. These are predominantly apprentices or working class members, but also workers of private security agencies. There are, nevertheless, individuals with a higher level of education. Largest numbers of extremists are in the districts of Kladno, Mladá Boleslav, Příbram, and, to a lesser extent, Kolín.

Left-wing extremists in the region do not have a sound organisational structure, so there are rather unstable and random grouping of persons, excluding the case of Příbram, which has its

SHARP skins⁷⁸ active cell, and also AFA cells in Beroun and Rakovník. It is thus difficult to establish exact numbers of people who support left-wing extremism. Estimates speak about roughly **200-250** persons.

3.5.11.3. Major cases of extremist crime

Attempted attack to set on fire a house inhabited by a Roma family in Býchory, on July 11th, 2011 was the most serious case. On July 10th, at about 01:00 a group of youngsters was shouting racial and hate-provoking insults at against gypsies. They then threw, through an open window, a torch inside the living room. Two persons were in the room at that moment and at least seven other people were in other rooms, out of them four minors. Thanks to a quick response by one of the inhabitants the incident caused no injuries and almost no material damage. Four citizens from the municipality of Býchory were established as perpetrators. The they before they were involved in organization of a extreme-right concert in Velký Osek. The police initiated investigation for a serious bodily injury and violence against a group of persons. The suspects were prosecuted without custody. Accusation proposal was filed.

3.5.11.4. Findings about foreign contacts of extremist groups

Available information speaks about possible contacts (mainly by the AN Kladno) particularly in the UK, Germany, Italy, Slovakia, Sweden and Poland.

3.5.11.5. Information on specific manifestations of anti-Semitism and denial of the Holocaust

Damaged tombstones at a Jewish cemetery were recorded, without any graphical expressions of anti-Semitism.

3.5.11.6. Existing or potential security risks in the territory concerned

The PEX in Central Bohemia have for long been riding on the wave of anti-gypsyism. They took part in anti-Roma demonstrations in the Šluknov area and in Nový Bydžov.

⁷⁸ SHARP - Skinheads Against Racial Prejudice – a non-racist antifascist branch of skinheads, with origins in the U.S.

3.5.12. Ústecký Region⁷⁹

3.5.12.1. General data

Twenty-four cases were recorded between January and November, 19 solved (76%), 6 cases remained unsolved. In total 31 offenders are prosecuted. Over the same period in 2010, there were 23 cases, 19 solved (82.6%).

There was little change in the number of cases and their clear-up. Increase in extremist actions was recorded in the second half of the year, in particular in connection with the events in Rumburk and Varnsdorf. In reaction to a series of inter-ethnic conflicts in Rumburk and Nový Bor a wave of demonstrations took place in September and October across the Šluknov area. Those events were not initiated by neo-Nazi organisations, these, however, took advantage of the situation to enhance their visibility.

The features of racially motivated crime remained unchanged. Most criminal offences are not planned and consist of verbal and physical attacks, or public display of Nazi symbolics.



DSSS demonstration, Krupka, April 11th.

Situation in the internet sphere remains unchanged; most websites with neo-Nazi content are located at servers abroad.

A trend of so called anti-Nazi mobilisation could be observed, this, however, without connection to anarchist groupings. These groups, in cooperation with clergymen, are hold counter-actions against neo-Nazi initiatives (e.g. „We don't want Nazis in Ústí“ to counter the DSSS event in Krupka). Hardbass events took place around Ústí nad Labem, Most and Chomutov.

As a border region with high unemployment the Ústecký Region is also characterized by less educated population. Numerous Roma community live in the region, with particularly high jobless and socially

excluded people among them.

From a long-term perspective, most risk-prone towns include Most, Chomutov, Ústí nad Labem, Děčín and Teplice. These are also strongholds of local radical cells, local DSSS organization, or Workers Youth. Other socially excluded places are found mainly in Šluknov area, Roudnice nad Labem, Kadaň and Klášterec nad Ohří. All these places are carry risks of demonstrations and violent radicals' actions.

⁷⁹ For a detailed analysis of the events in the Šluknov area see: <http://www.mvcr.cz/clanek/problematika-socialne-vyloucenych-lokalit.aspx>

3.5.12.2. Estimates in terms of numbers and social patterns of extremism

Around 500 individuals were estimated to belong to extremist movements in Ústecký Region, without change compared to 2010. This is, nonetheless, a very rough estimate, the assumption being that the right-wing hard core is made up by some 20-30 persons from the districts of Chomutov, Most, Teplice, Ústí nad Labem and Děčín. Many youths were reported to have taken part in events in the Šluknov area, which would suggest that the right-wing radicalism appeals to a part of today's youth.

3.5.12.3. Major cases of extremist crime

Ústí nad Labem, November 5th, Hradištní street, around 01:50, unknown offenders physically attacked two Sudanese and caused serious injuries to one of the victims who must have been hospitalised at Ústí nad Labem. The other victim suffered only light injuries.

3.5.12.4. Findings about foreign contacts of extremist groups

Both PEX and LEX keep contacts in particular with Germany. It has the form of mutual participation in demonstrations and concerts.

3.5.12.5. Existing or potential security risks in the territory concerned

Possibility of further demonstrations in socially excluded spots with Roma population continue to be of major concern. Such events would be organized by extreme-right figures with links, in particular, to the DSSS or similar entities. The risk of conflicts with the Roma population in Ústecký Region is persistent.



Varnsdorf, September 10th.

3.5.13. Vysočina Region

3.5.13.1. General data

In total, 10 extremist acts were investigated in this region. Eight crimes and two minor offences. This represents an increase in comparison with 2010, when only three acts of this kind were recorded.



A positive impact of police operations against the top figures of neo-Nazi movements undertaken in 2009 was still perceivable in 2011. Criminal proceedings in relation to the march in Jihlava on June 6th, 2009⁸⁰, had also deterring effect. The proceedings go on before a court in Prague.

Leaders or major activists have either left the Vysočina Region, or ceased their activities. The PEX are still lacking a personality, which would be able of any significant action or ideological steer. The extreme-right scene is thus confined to actions by individuals or small groups.

Left-wing activists continue holding concerts in local clubs; they also organize an initiative “Football against Racism” and engage in petty offences like graffiti sprayings.

3.5.13.2. Estimates in terms of numbers and social patterns of extremism

Estimates of PEX in Vysočina Region speak roughly about 160 persons, not all of them active. Predominantly men below 30 years. Besides students, mainly individuals with only basic or high-school education; college graduates are exception. Then jobless, employees and self-employed too.

Hard core (active at demonstration, on-line discussions): about 20 in Jihlava, 20 in Havlíčkův Brod, 6 in Pelhřimov and Humpolec, 8 in Třebíč, approximately 10 the district of Žďár nad Sázavou.

There are about 250 left-wing extremists (LEX) in the Vysočina Region estimated. Mainly people under 25 years, students, jobless, often drug addicts. Supporters come from the ranks of anarchists, alternative youth, techno music audience. The take part in internet discussions (express, among other, their resistance to neo-Nazism), demonstrations, various actions “against racism and fascism”, music events (e.g. techno). The LEX are most numerous in Jihlava, Polná, Pelhřimov, Pacov, Černovice, Humpolec, Velké Meziříčí and Žďár nad Sázavou.

3.5.13.3. Major cases of extremist crime

Pohled village, March 27th, at 09:29 a victim notified the police by phone about the following case. After a telephone spat three unknown offenders arrived at victims’ house, two of them put on balaclavas and armed with knives broke into the house. According to victims, they repeatedly shouted insults like „Gypsies, we are gonna kill you“, etc. The offenders then suddenly left the house and ran away in a car. No injuries were reported, only minor material damage. The suspects are known as PEX supporters.

3.5.13.4. Existing or potential security risks in the territory concerned

⁸⁰ Marches to the graves of WWII Wehrmacht soldiers, organized first by the NO, then taken over by SM Vysočina.

Major risk is seen in possible acts of hooliganism by visiting football fan if the local football team FC Vysočina get in the major league. Gathering at the WWII soldiers graves in Jihlava is another cause for concern.

3.5.14. Zlínský Region

3.5.14.1. General data

Developments at the extremist scene varied in different parts of the region. On the one hand, there was a downturn at the right-wing side, mainly in the number of events and concerts, but accompanied by increase of demonstrations in support of imprisoned PEXs. Extremely right individuals went underground; they wait for the situation to calm down after the period of stepped up policing activity. In the meantime, they are more active on the internet, Facebook in particular. They try to figure out new ways to combat the state forces. Such internet activity has been sustained throughout the year, with only trusted right-wing extremist being allowed to join the discussion forums.

The left-wing scene used to respond to PEX actions, so with the downturn in its opponent's activity, it also reduced its activity. On the other hand, there were more concerts, lectures and workshops. The number of sympathisers has also grown. These are often students at Zlín University.

In 2011 22 persons were prosecuted for activities related to extremism, especially hooliganism, support to movements directed against human rights and freedoms or for establishment of such movements; also for defamation of nation, race, ethnic or other groups of people, violent threats, damage to others' property, extortion, or serious bodily harm.

Zlín district

In the reporting period 8 cases were recorded, all of them cleared up. Nine offenders were established. Compared to 2010, there is a slight increase in criminal activity.

As the DSSS shut down its activities in the Zlín district there was a general downturn on the right-wing side. DSSS events used to be attended particularly by the AN Zlínsko proponents and also a platform, whose members consider themselves fans of general Radol Gajda⁸¹.

In the first half of the year, all communications among the PEX moved to the internet environment, to closed social network groups.

Within the right-wing scene, a group called Národní čest Zlín (National Pride Zlín) carries on its activities. The group is led by former leaders of NO Blansko. Their activity refers to general Radol Gajda's doings. They attend major demonstration across the country and bunch mainly in the internet environment.



Hooligans continue to go more radical. The number of FC Tescoma Zlín hooligans is still 80-90 people, even though the football team dropped from the major league. The hooligans break

⁸¹ One of the commanders of Czechoslovak foreign legions in Russia and antifascist politician.

into groups like Úderníci (or “Shock-workers”, more than 20 ultras/hooligans), South slopes ultras (app. 20 persons, they took in local PEXs), Piccolo fanatico (20, mainly youth) and Zálešná Boys with Liška Bystrouška Gang (smaller, less active groups). There are less misconduct directly at stadiums, but more outside, in the town after matches. CCTV cameras at the stadium would help, but is not planned by the club.

Left-wing scene has gone through some changes, concerning namely Antifa Zlínsko and Antifa Otrokovice. They got in more people, have more intensive communication among themselves and gained in flexibility. They work with ČSAF. Thanks to modern technology they can convene within tens of minutes and respond to any impulse from the right-wing side, or action by the Czech police.

Antifa Zlínsko and Otrokovice do not avoid outright physical confrontation with skinheads and hooligans. In 2010 and 2011 attacks by left-wingers on “General Radol Gajda’s Friends” were taking place. These were are rapid, surprising and not reported to the police. When injured, victims do not state the true causes of injuries to the medical staff. Well known music band close to AFA, Edelweiss Piraten, is active in Zlínský Region. Autonomous anarchists try to get involved in the organisation of local techno-parties.



In 2011 the right-wing scene held less large-scale events and concerts, but more protest marches to support their imprisoned henchmen.

Vsetín district

PEX currently not particularly active. Only few DSSS individuals show signs of activity. Some hooligans were reported to attend extreme-right demonstrations. On the LEX side only individuals are active or small groups up to five members taking part in protests.

Kroměříž district

Some activity on both sides reported. Both PEX and LEX have contacts with groups outside the Kroměříž district. PEX have ties especially with Brno and Zlín, while the LEX get in touch with their mates in Otrokovice, Napajedla and Tlumačov.

Uherské Hradiště district

Two cases cleared up. Only a group of 20 fans of 1. FC Slovácko seems to be active. These are radicals who seek conflicts with fans of visiting clubs at matches of the 1. Gambrinus League.

3.5.14.2. Estimates in terms of numbers and social patterns of extremism

Number of PEX in the Zlínský Region is stable, 310-320 persons.

Left-wing extremism, estimated figure: 630 persons. **This is an increase by about 50 people compared to 2010.**

Hooligans total in the Region: around 115. Most of them in Zlín, followed by Vsetín (ice hockey fans), Uherské Hradiště and, in tiny numbers, Kroměříž.

Zlín district

Radical right-wing supporters are about 150, not all are active. The youth are getting to the front, with new recruits coming from primary and apprentice schools. In terms of age, these are people aged 15-26.

So-called hooligans overlap with other right-wing radicals with whom they share views. Structure of the group is varied, mainly individuals between 12 and 35 years of age, with large representation of minors from high-schools schools. The elders do not engage in clashes.

Anarchists and their supporters: around 300 persons, aged 13-35, diverse structure. Compared to the PEX they have a higher level of education. Unemployed and socially vulnerable individuals follow this group as well. Many more women than on the PEX side. Anarchists are most numerous in Otrokovice.

Vsetín district

Some 40 to 55 skinheads estimated in this district. Anarchist numbers are difficult to determine, estimate between 100 and 130 (including SHARP skinheads).

Kroměříž district

Around 75 radical right-wing supporters, not all of them active, aged 15-30. Hard core made up by 35-40 persons.

LEX – approximately 160 persons, aged 15-30. Considerable increase against the previous year.

Uherské Hradiště district

Around 35 radical right-wing supporters, not all of them active, plus around 45 football/ice hockey hooligans.

3.5.14.3. Major cases of extremist crime

Brutal assault on a citizen of the Republic of Vietnam took place in the reporting period.

3.5.14.4. Findings about foreign contacts of extremist groups

Zlín district

Primarily PEX contacts with the like-minded in Slovakia and Poland.

Anarchists work particularly with the Slovak and Russian left-wing radicals who regularly travel to Zlín and take part in demonstration and concerts on a mutual basis.

Vsetín district

Contacts chiefly with extremists residing in adjacent parts of Slovakia.

Kroměříž district

Contacts with Slovakia reported.

3.5.14.5. Existing or potential security risks in the territory concerned

All events with larger concentration of both PEX and LEX individuals are considered as potential risks – concerts, demonstrations, pre-election campaigns, but also sports events (football, ice hockey) and events induced by social tensions or in reaction to the development of the social situation in the country.

3.6. Legal aspects of extremism

3.6.1. Freedom of assembly

As mentioned in other sections of this report, a large number of public assemblies (or gatherings), took place in 2011. The first half of the year, in particular, was marked with significant assemblies, which re-opened the debate on the freedom of assembly. Use of the derogation from the notification obligation for meetings organized by churches and religious communities can be considered a new trend, such meetings need not be notified to the authorities in advance. Some conveners adopted the idea that this exemption grants a kind of special protection to religious assemblies.

To catch up with events, the Ministry of the Interior issued a legal analysis that came to the following conclusions. Religious assemblies fall within the scope of the law on freedom of assembly, but do not have to be notified in advance. The important fact is that the **purpose of such an assembly shall be to express religious confessions**. Therefore, if a religious assembly is convened by a church, but its objective is to express political opinions, this shall not be considered as exercise of religious freedom. Czech constitutional order largely excludes mixing up of politics and religion. The above-mentioned church assembly is nothing but “ordinary” assembly without notice and shall be perceived as such. Should this not be the case, religious groups would enjoy greater rights than others, because they would enjoy prerogatives in other areas than religious freedom. In addition, even the convener of an assembly, which need not be notified, is required to issue, directly or with help of marshals, instructions in order to ensure proper running of the assembly. Further to this, the convener shall provide, at the request by the authority, cooperation necessary to ensure proper running of the assembly, and fulfil other obligations laid down by regulations, to take care of the peaceful running of the assembly and to take measures to avoid disturbances, and conduct the assembly in such a way, so as not to depart from its purpose.

Assembly in Nový Bydžov, March 12th, 2011

The media paid a lot of attention to an assembly in Nový Bydžov, since a street march was notified by the DSSS (Workers' Party of Social Justice). Four other gatherings were notified to counter the DSSS. Right on the spot, the conveners of those other assemblies withdrew their notifications and organized a **religious assembly instead**, which is exempt from the notification obligation pursuant to Article 4 (1) (b) of the Freedom of Assembly Act. In accordance with the law, they were allowed to proceed to local church, where, led by a priest, they jointly prayed. The event was then finished. After that, some participants got involved in a street blockade to counter the DSSS march. This fact gave rise to doubts about the way the freedom of assembly should be applied. Although religious assemblies are exempt from the notification obligation, the Freedom of Assembly Act as such does apply to them. According to this logic, it is therefore possible to dissolve even a religious assembly, if all conditions are met, including collision with another previously notified assembly. A detailed legal opinion of the Ministry of the Interior on this matter is available on: (<http://www.mvcr.cz/clanek/stanovisko-ministerstva-vnitra-k-nekterym-aspektum-nabozenskych-shromazdeni-postupu-pri-kolizi-vice-shromazdeni-a-aplikaci-zakona-o-policii-behem-shromazdeni.aspx>).

Given the above, the criticism of the Czech Police intervention in connection with the assembly in Krupka on April 9th 2011 is unfounded. The activists had given a prior notification that an ecumenic service was going to take place in the same location as the DSSS march. When the march was approaching, the ecumenical service was transferred on the road, so that the march could not pass. With the aim to make room for the two concurrent assemblies, the police invited the religious assembly to step back for around 2-3 metres to let the march pass by. However, as the compromise suggestion did not work out, the police then used force. Subsequently, some NGOs described the whole event very dramatically as a flagrant infringement of religious freedom.⁸² Such a stance cannot be accepted. The religious assembly was allowed to go on in a peaceful manner for the entire period, there was no order to dissolve it.

Assembly on the occasion of May 1st, Brno

May 1st is traditionally a demonstration day, including neo-Nazi gatherings and related counter-events. Recent examples of difficulties encountered, when trying to ensure the freedom of assembly to everybody, was the May 1st, 2011. The following assemblies were notified in accordance with the law:

- DSSS supporters' assembly at Lužánecká street and a march in front of the building of municipal spa at Nové Sady street. This assembly eventually did not take place.
- Assembly of IQ Roma Servis association at the crossroads of Bratislavská and Hvězdová.

⁸² The assembly triggered off a debate among legal experts. For instance, JUDr. Černý, in his article *Střet dvou shromáždění (A collision of two assemblies)*, issued in the expert journal *Právní rozhledy* 12/2011, states that: *„It shall be borne in mind that a political expression by a church or a religious society is not expression of religious confession, since it does not mean addressing God, exercising a religious service, etc. The act in question is to be understood as an expression of a certain stance by a group of individuals, which can have common views on some political streams, this is however not a religious act, event though religious service might be exercised during the assembly. This was exactly the case in Krupka. From the start, the assembly was announced in order to counter the DSSS march. Although acts of religion took place, the nature of the assembly was to counter the DSSS event. This was evidenced by the fact that only few individuals took part in the service pronounced by the priest. On these grounds, it was possible to qualify the assembly as unnotified counter-demonstration, thus allowing for the police intervention (see above).“*

- Workers' Youth supporters' assembly, at Malinovského square, then a street march along st. Cejl, Vranovská, Jugoslávská, Merhautova, Milady Horákové, Koliště.
- Religious service at Malinovského square.
- Blockade by the Brno blocks initiative.
- Young communists' gathering at Moravské square.

Two DM (Workers Youth) assemblies were convened, one convened by the DM as such, the other one called for by its chairman. The competent administrative authority tried to ban both of them, but the bans were subsequently cancelled by a court ruling.⁸³

*In its ruling, the Supreme Administrative Court, stated the following: “the Supreme Administrative Court admits that inaction of administrative authorities and their tolerance of manifestations of extremism can threaten the rights of minorities, and lead to escalation of violence in society. **On the other hand, there is a concern of a State action, represented by administrative authorities, which would, even at the price of unlawfulness, suppress phenomena that it considers harmful.**”* (Supreme Administrative Court ruling of 11 March 2011, ref. 8 As 15/2011 – 72, recital 60.).

Furthermore, in recital 70, speaking about possible counter-demonstrations, the Court stated that *“in case possible conflicts were initiated by the opponents of an assembly, it would be appropriate, and depending on concrete circumstances, to provide the assembly with protection, in accordance with Article 14 (2) (b), (e), (f), or (h) of the Freedom of Assembly Act, or, where appropriate, Article 179 of the Criminal Code.”*

Greatest concerns were expected in relation to the DM assembly, which brings together, inter alia, neo-Nazi people. The civil society rose against this assembly and assemblies to express disagreement with neo-Nazi rhetoric were held. Given the escalated atmosphere, there were concerns about possible violent clashes. In addition, the assembly was taking place shortly after the closely followed meetings in Nový Bydžov and Krupka.

Given the importance of the May 1st assembly and the large number of entities involved, a detailed analysis is given below.

The Police has prepared long in advance, including deploying so called anti-conflicts teams, which in collaboration with Roma initiatives staged an information campaign to make citizens familiar with the situation and planned policing measures.

Young communists' assembly passed away peacefully between 9:00 and 11:00. So did the IQ Roma Servis assembly from 10:30 to 11:45 with 200 to 300, and the religious service between 12:00 and 13.00, with about 200 participants. The DM assembly took place between 11:30 and 15:00 involving 400 people. IQ Roma Servis assembly then moved to Cejl street, towards a junction with Koliště street. They finally mixed up with the religious service participants and opponents of the extreme-right within the Brno blocks initiative. Some 700 people got together in the area between Cejl street and junctions with Koliště and Körnerova street with the aim to prevent the DM march.

⁸³ Both bans led to a wave of discussions about the possibility of banning an assembly before it has taken place. The two Brno bans are analyzed by K. Jamborová in her article *Zákaz prvomájového shromáždění v Brně a právo na svobodu sdružovací a shromažďovací* (Ban of a May 1st assembly in Brno and the freedom of association and assembly), in: *Právní rozhledy* 4/2011.

Following agreement with the convener, the DM march was eventually held in the opposite direction than originally notified. The police separated the right-wing extremist and the blocking crowd to avoid clashes. No injuries, nor property damage have been reported. Police work was appreciated by the public, the media and representatives of the city of Brno and South-Moravian region. The value is in the fact that public order was kept despite a large presence of very diverse social groups at feud.

Series of assemblies in the Šluknov area

A large number of assemblies took place in the Šluknov area between mid-August to early October. The most prominent was the DSSS assembly held on September 10th, followed by an unnotified march. Some 1000-1500 people took part in this march that headed towards the Roma social housing blocks, roughly 400 could be labelled as right-wing extremists.

As regards the Freedom of Assembly Act, there were no major problems with its application⁸⁴. There was no need to ban or dissolve any of those assemblies. The police worked in accordance with the law on police and made use of explanations provided by the MoI Security Policy Department on certain aspects of religious assemblies, the line to be taken in case of concurrent assemblies and application of the law on police in the course of assemblies⁸⁵.

In connection with the above mentioned assemblies a methodological assistance was given to the regional Office of Ústecký Region and the municipalities concerned on the freedom of association and its application (possibility to dissolve an assembly, possible offences, rights and obligations of conveners and municipalities). The assistance was given at a consultation day prepared for municipalities of the Ústecký Region on October 3rd.

Apart from the areas with frequent assemblies (like Prague or towns frequently visited by extremists) the municipalities' awareness of the freedom of assembly is fairly low.

3.6.2. Freedom of association (associative right)

In 2011 the Ministry of the Interior refused to issue registration in relation to two proposals for civil associations, namely “**Military history club Sturmbrigade Wallonien, o. s.**” and “**Military history club Kampfgruppe “DF”**”. In both cases the Ministry of the Interior came to the conclusion that, judging upon the statutes submitted with these applications, these were unauthorised civil associations, having as their objective to breach the Constitution and regulations, thus giving ground for the limitation of the freedom of association pursuant Article (4) (a) of the Act No 83/1990, on civil associations. In this respect, both the proposed titles and activities of those associations were taken into account (relation with Waffen SS Units).

⁸⁴ For a detailed analysis of the events in the Šluknov area see: <http://www.mvcr.cz/clanek/problematika-socialne-vyloucenych-lokalit.aspx>

⁸⁵ The opinion by the MoI Security Policy Department is available at: <http://www.mvcr.cz/clanek/shromazdovani-a-koordinacni-dohody.aspx>

3.6.3. Criminal law

Public expression

On August 24th 2011 by its Resolution ref. 7 Tdo 634/2011 the Supreme Court rejected the appeal of the Attorney General in the case of support and promotion of movement for suppression of human rights and freedoms under Article 261 of the Criminal Code. The offence should have been committed during an event organised by neo-Nazi organisation National Resistance Praha (Národní odpor Praha) under title “N. O. P. Christmas masquerade ball”, whereby the accused, wearing a mask of Adolf Hitler, was repeatedly proclaiming the Nazi salute “Sieg heil”.

In terms of substance, the Supreme Court identified as most relevant the interpretation of the notion of „public” within the meaning of Article 261 of the criminal code qualified as offence of support and promotion of movements aimed at suppression of human rights and freedoms (Art. 260 - support and promotion, Art. 261 – public display of sympathies, Art. 261a - public denial, questioning and approval)⁸⁶. According to their wording these three facts of substance differ in the way the offender behaves. The offender under Article 260 “supports or promotes” the movement concerned, the offender under Article 261 “shows public sympathies” to the movement and the offender under Article 261a “publicly denies, questions, approves or tries to justify crimes against humanity perpetrated by the Nazis or communists.

Supreme Court endorsed the decision of the Court of Appeal as it noted that its decision was based on the legal opinion that the accused person had not acted publicly. The reasoning of the Court of Appeal was based on the situation that all persons present were acting together with the accused. The Supreme Court thus confirmed that if an offence was not committed publicly in presence of more than two persons, and these must be persons other than the offender, the offence cannot take place publicly in presence of persons that also engage in these acts, and shall be considered *de facto* accomplices.

The Supreme Court decision can be applied to the Criminal Code. When interpreting the notion of “publicly”, this decision is to be taken into account.

First of May 2007 before the Constitutional Court

On November 28th 2011 the Constitutional Court issued its ruling ref. IV. ÚS 2011/10 in the case of six complainants sentenced for support and promotion of the National Resistance during an assembly of May 1st 2007. The Constitutional Court rejected the complaint and definitively closed the case.

In its reasoning the Constitutional Court confirmed the existing case law when it stated that the National Resistance is a movement in terms of Criminal Code. Interestingly, in the overall assessment of the situation and nature of the National Resistance reference is made to the judgment of the Supreme Administrative Court in case of the dissolution of the Workers’ Party (DS). The Constitutional Court found that carrying of banners shall be understood as

⁸⁶ Articles 403, 404 and 405 of the new Criminal Code.

support to National Resistance, including to its ideas. The complainants actively contributed to the preparations of the “visual features” of the assembly in such a way, so as to promote the movement. The Court stressed that the use of symbols is also a form of expression. A criminal offence can be committed by a political expression too, whereas in its considerations, the Court cannot avoid to assess such political expression. When interpreting the substance of crimes, it is not possible to omit historical dimension, so context shall be taken into account.

Given the importance of the ruling the whole legal clause is published below:

“Constitutional Court upholds the principles of democracy defending itself, whose legal application is justified taking into account historic experience with the Nazi and communist totalitarian regimes not only in our country, but in European context. If those who oppose democracy and democratic values, on which it stands, are ready to attack it, so must be a democratic regime prepared to defend itself against such attacks and, where necessary, by a restriction of fundamental rights.

Constitutional Court stresses that, despite the guarantee of fundamental rights for all, it is a right and obligation of a democratic state to use adequate means to protect itself and the society against destructive attacks by movements and individuals who contest and undermine fundamental democratic values. Democracy, which would refuse to use state power against its opponents, would open a gate not only to anarchy, but to totalitarianism too. A right of a minority to express its political position shall not be confused with the right to proclaim evil by any means; obligation of a democratic rule of law state (untied by any exclusive ideology) to exercise the state authority within the bounds laid down by the law shall then not be confused with the resignation to face expressions of evil and hatred by means, which the proponents of such expressions can consider harsh.

The most important factor in assessing the defence mechanisms, which a democratic rule of law state is authorised to use against those who primarily aim to destroy democracy, is the necessity and proportionality with the emphasis on the fact that restriction of fundamental rights can be carried out only in extreme cases. The freedom of expression applies not only to information and ideas that are perceived positively or are considered harmless or unimportant, but also to those that offend, shock, or disturb.

Restrictions or even criminal penalties for such expressions in a democratic society will be strictly necessary at a moment, where these expressions contain incitement to violence, or denial, contesting, approval or justification of crimes against humanity committed in the past (for ref., e.g. the so-called Auschwitz lies), as well as support and promotion of movements aimed at suppression of human rights and fundamental freedoms, and particularly so in relation to certain minorities. In case of hate speeches it is not possible to examine them only upon their apparent content, but also in their overall context.

However, in any case, such a speech shall be beyond the protection line not only hypothetically.

Criticism of expressions, which is contained in courts’ reasoning, shall not be a priori refused with the pretext of them being politically charged. Constitutionally guaranteed independence of courts shall not be confused with juridical impotence, which would result in the fact that Justice would prevent itself from considering relevant context of acts undoubtedly political, but in all their features going excessively beyond the constitutionally protected and free

competition of political forces. Political expression, too, can be a criminal offence, while the Court in its considerations cannot refrain from assessing such political expression.”

May 1st expressions by Workers’ Party members in 2009 - summary

The event took place May 1st 2009 at Náměstí svobody in Brno, between 13:00 and 17:00 during the Labour Day celebrations organised by Workers’ Party and Workers’ Youth Brno. Some 700 people were present at the assembly convened by Pavel Procházka and Lukáš Levay. The event was advertised also on www.odpor.org. Tomáš Vandas, Michal Glas, Jiří Štěpánek, Michaela Dupová, Martin Zbela and Petr Kotáb stated, among other things, the following:

Tomáš Vandas: *“Our beautiful Czech country has been flooded by a destructive tsunami of immigrants that destroys everything what is precious to us (...). Furthermore, we came to defend our orderly citizens at the Janov estate block in Litvínov, as these people were terrorized by the inadaptable ethnicity and did not want to stand such violence any longer...”*

Michal Glas: *Europe and we are running out of time as hundreds of thousands of immigrants land at European shores. It is only a matter of time before we, the original European ethnic groups, will be crashed by their sheer numbers...”*

Jiří Štěpánek: *“Foreigners spoiled wages in many professions, since today even a Czech person is meant to work for the same money as any intruder from dugout. And I do ask, what did the industrial zones bring us? Nothing. Who works or has worked in those assembly plants? Czechs? No, the same aliens who only increased crime rates in those spots. Do not forget diseases either, spread by these steppe hordes (...). What happens when the foreigners slip out of our hands? Just take the Vietnamese, after tax evasions they got into drugs. They start to grow cannabis in large and sell it on, but not to their own children, those they send to study at universities, but to our Czech kids. Vietnamese ghettos begin to emerge, and the times when the Vietnamese start kicking our people from their jobs is not far-off (...) I spoke about the little unemployment support the jobless people get, and they get it only for a few months and then they are just finished.... Bad luck for them, because they are white. If they were gypsies, they would see, how generous the Czech system can be. (...) But the privilege of fat and untouchable social allowances is reserved only for gypsies. (...) Our fellow citizens do ask, what is the cure for the current state of manners and economy? Our reply is - national socialism.”*

Michaela Dupová: *“I see commitment in your eyes, determination to fight for our Europe until the last drop of blood, and that’s why “Europe, rise!” is not an empty phrase anymore, because we, and our Europe, do rise now as phoenix from ashes and fight for our common future, for our Europe. Resistance!”*

Martin Zbela: *“Ladies and Gentlemen, I have said at the beginning that if here and now I began to promote two words, the demonised words, the words, which not only small children should be afraid of, but mainly adults... words, due to which some of our fellows were jailed. These words should be pronounced here if only for the very reason that our friends will be*

jailed in the coming months, because of those two words. I would be grateful if you could applaud those who were sentenced - as I think they deserve it. (...) And now I may take you by surprise, when I say that the two words are perfectly legal in the Czech Republic and in the future our enemies will hear about them very, very, very much. At hand, I've got a document of the Ministry of Culture (...) the National Resistance is now registered as sound periodical...I bid farewell to you with words, long live the National Resistance - free, national, social. Long live the National Resistance journal."

Petr Kotáb: *"Many gypsies seconded his pseudo-song, which, taking his slightly modified text "Roma, they have it so fine in Bohemia, the Czechs will foot the bill for them", they accompanied Minister Kocáb. A premature gypsy celebration of the Labour day ended by throwing iron bars and heavy beer glasses into the crowd of citizens."*

The Czech Police initiated the prosecution of Vandas and Glas, they were accused of criminal offence of incitement to hatred in respect of a group of persons or limitation of their rights and freedoms under Article 198a (1) of the criminal code then applicable. Kotáb was prosecuted for the crime of defamation of nation, ethnicity, race and belief in accordance with Article 198 (1) (a) of the Criminal Code. Štěpánek, Dupová and Zbela were accused of the criminal offence of support and promotion of movement aimed at suppression of human rights and freedoms under Article 260 (1) of the Criminal Code. According to the Police, Vandas and Glas incited to hatred against a nation, ethnic group, race or other population, Kotáb was defaming an ethnic group.

By judgement of November 18th 2010, all the accused were found guilty by the Municipal Court in Brno. Vandas, Glas and Štěpánek were found guilty of the crime of incitement to hatred in respect of a group of persons or limitation of their rights and freedoms under Article 198a (1) of the Criminal Code. Kotáb found guilty of defamation of a nation, ethnicity, race and belief in accordance with Article 198 (1) (a) of the Criminal Code. Štěpánek, Dupová and Zbela found guilty of support and promotion of movements aimed at suppression of human rights and freedoms under Article 260 (1) of the Criminal Code.

- Vandas was sentenced to four months in prison with conditional suspension for the duration of a probationary period of twenty months and a fine of 25 000 CZK.
- Glas given a four-month sentence with conditional suspension for the duration of a probationary period of twenty months and a fine of 25 000 CZK.
- Štěpánek received eight-month sentence with conditional suspension for the duration of a probationary period of twenty-four months and a fine of 30 000 CZK.
- Dupová given a seven-month sentence with conditional suspension for the duration of a probationary period of twenty-four months.
- Zbela given a seven-month sentence with conditional suspension for the duration of a probationary period of twenty-four months.
- Kotáb given a four-month sentence with conditional suspension for the duration of a probationary period of twenty months and a fine of 20 000 CZK.

All of the accused did appeal against this judgment to the Regional Court in Brno that annulled the judgement and returned it the Municipal Court for further deliberation. The

Regional Court in Brno concluded that the Municipal Court in Brno had breached the right of defence, and this at least in the case of Vandas, Štěpánek, Zbela and Kotáb, on the grounds that an expert opinion (by Michal Mazel) was heard by the court in their absence, and thus they could not express their comments on that opinion. Even though the Regional Court admitted that no sound and documented excuse for absence was submitted, and even though the session was adjourned for the very purpose of giving the accused the possibility to comment on the expert opinion, the Court came to the conclusion that it is necessary to hear the expert for second time.

The Municipal Court in Brno ordered further session with the expert and in presence of defence lawyers and defendants (Glas and Dupová asked for the session to be held again in their absence). In its judgment of 10 May 2011 the Court found the accused guilty of the same criminal offences and upheld the same sentences. The accused lodged further appeal against this judgment. On January 5th 2012 the Regional Court in Brno annulled the fines on the grounds that they had been imposed in breach of the law. The sentences as such were not affected by this judgement. As can be concluded from comments by Tomáš Vandas after the session at the Brno Regional Court, all of the accused intend to lodge a Supreme Court appeal.

The expert opinion qualifies the bulk of Vandas's speech as standard political societal criticism, however, with some parts susceptible to provoke or deepen hatred against immigrants and the Roma. Vandas's statement about Janov then divides its inhabitant into orderly citizens and terrorizing inadaptable ethnic group. Glas, in turn, refers to all immigrants as monsters, which is, according to Mazel, extremely negative statement aimed against a group of inhabitants of the Czech Republic. Štěpánek's statements are found to be generic and simplistic and are susceptible to provoke hatred against foreigners, the Roma and Vietnamese. Furthermore, Štěpánek claims allegiance to National Socialism, while Štěpánek subsequently defended himself by claiming he had meant the Czech national socialism represented e.g. by Václav Klofáč (accordingly, Vandas refers to Milada Horáková). Štěpánek states he does not know what neo-Nazism is, and that he knows no neo-Nazis. In the expert opinion, Dupová's words are put into connection with the German neo-Nazi scene, as it should have been taken from a Nazi song *Deutschland, erwache!* According to the expert, Martin Zbela designed his speech in such a way that it is a clear expression of sympathies to National Resistance. Kotáb criticises Minister Kocáb and argues that Roma crimes are due to ethnicity. It follows from the expert opinion that the speeches cannot be excused by the nature of pre-election rhetoric nor by any possible references to concrete statements of supporters of other political parties or authorities in the Czech Republic.

The Court did not believe the arguments put forward by the defence. In the framework of defence, the accused played down their statements. They labelled them as hyperboles, allegories or political satire and humour. All of them argued that they are subject to purposive political process and that they only pointed to existing problems in society, within the bounds of freedom of expression. As the Court noted, this in itself would not be an offence, but they were being prosecuted for public incitement to hatred against a nation, ethnic group or race, ethnic group, for public defamation of ethnic group and support and promotion of a movement, which demonstrably aims at the suppression of human rights and freedoms and

advocates racial hatred. The Court held that to assess the situation it takes only common sense with knowledge of the recent historical context. The Court recalled also the 2010 dissolution of the Workers' Party, when the link between the Workers' Party and National Resistance was established. At the assembly, the accused acted as representatives of the Workers' Party or as persons closely connected therein, therefore they must have been familiar with the DS and DM programmes. Two German speakers addressed the demonstration and made references to the Third Reich and Adolf Hitler ("the greatest European").

3.6.4. Minor offences

General Administration Department of the Ministry of Interior deals, inter alia, with infringements under Article 49 (1) (d) and (e) of the law on minor offences, which establishes penalties for restrictions on the exercise of the rights of national minorities and the injury due to membership of a national minority, ethnic origin or race, etc. The statistical data on these offences for 2011 are not yet available; however, their number is usually marginal. The extremist element within other minor offences that could come to mind (in particular offences against civil coexistence under Article 49 (1) (c) of the law on minor offences, committed by various forms of rough conduct) is not systematically monitored.

In 2011 the General Administration Department dealt mainly with the request from the Regional Office of the Ústecký region when handling offences reported by the Czech police in the context of demonstrations of extremists and local citizens, where it was not obvious, if an offence was committed or not. The issue was addressed also at the consultation day held on September 13th 2011.

It was found or considered that if an offence is not qualified as criminal act, it is usually not possible to prosecute it as behaviour corresponding with substances of crimes like violence against a group or individuals under Article 352 of the Criminal Code, incitement to hatred against a group of persons or to the limitation of their rights and freedoms under Article 356 Criminal Code, establishment, support and promotion of a movement aimed at suppression of human rights and freedoms under Article 403 Criminal Code, expression of sympathies to movements aimed at suppression of human rights and freedoms under Article 404 Criminal Code, etc. – particularly when such cases include statements like "Cikáni do plynu" (gypsies to gas chambers) or other statements inciting violence, hatred or racial hatred.

It is questionable whether the above mentioned fact should be seen as a problem, since it in case corresponding substantive elements of offences there could be a tentative to shift this issue to the remit of the minor offences regulations, where the relevant administrative authorities would necessarily not have an adequate level of expertise in this subject matter.

3.7. Statistics for crime with extremist features

3.7.1. Introduction

Police statistics are produced on the basis of the crime statistics system of the Police Presidium (hereinafter the "ESSK"). Supreme Public Prosecution Office statistical system, as well as statistics of courts, are based on different parameters – it is not based on the date of crime, but on the date of filing the charge by the public prosecutor or his other procedural

steps. The lack of coherence of these three statistics is a major shortcoming, but for the time being it is not technically possible to sort it out.

Before 2009, police statistics was prepared under the Act No 36/1960 Coll. on administrative set-up of the State, as amended. Therefore it distinguished among seven regions and the city of Prague. As of January 1st 2010 the statistics follows territorial units, therefore 14 regions. This change makes the year-by-year comparison of the regional data before and after 2009.

In case of detailed statistics of offenders (according to other indicators, education, sex, age, etc.) are based on so-called non-standard configurations. This means that all proven offences of a person are shown. In the standard configurations, which serve as a basis for regional and whole-country statistics of extremist crime, only the most serious crime is recorded. So this can lead to discrepancies between the two statistics. For 2011 the standard system shows 246 offenders, while the non-standard shows 252.

Crime statistics of offences by the police was provided by the Czech Police Inspection, which was, however, on January 1st 2012, replaced by the Security Forces General Inspection. The data for 2011 were provided by this General Inspection.

From 2005, within the non-standard statistical outputs, the Police Presidium also compiles statistics of crimes with anti-Semitic features⁸⁷. As of January 1st 2005, the police statistics can identify criminal offences motivated by religious and ethnic intolerance towards Jews and Jewish faith, including attacks against Jewish facilities, synagogues and Jewish cemeteries.

This report newly features also crimes motivated by hatred against Roma. For this statistics some explanatory notes need to be made. Police statistics does not distinguish ethnic origin or nationality. It can only be observed that the victim was a foreigner. However, in the crime statistics system of the Police there are records of crimes motivated by national intolerance or hatred against Czechs, Moravians and Silesians, Polish, Germans, Ukrainians, Vietnamese, Hungarians, Russians, Ruthenians, Roma, Jews, Arabs, Chinese and other nationalities. In order for a crime motivated by hatred against Roma to appear in the police statistics, the following conditions have to be met: 1) when filing his report, the officer does qualify it as crime with extremist features, 2) the victim itself indicates to be Roma, or the crime in question was committed against a building with a clear link to the Roma (e.g. the offender sprays a racist insult on a Roma holocaust memorial, or a museum of Roma culture, etc.). Crimes against the Roma with no proof of anti-Roma features does not appear in the statistics (e.g. a car is stolen to a Roma without the perpetrator knowing the owner to be Roma). Moreover, a number of Roma in the Czech Republic does not claim Roma nationality. Therefore, the figures in this statistics are indicative only and have a limited information value.

3.7.2. Whole-country statistics

Out of a total of 317 177 reported crimes committed in 2011 in the Czech Republic (313 387 in 2010) 238 offences were filed as having extremist features, i.e. 0.08% (same share as in 2010).

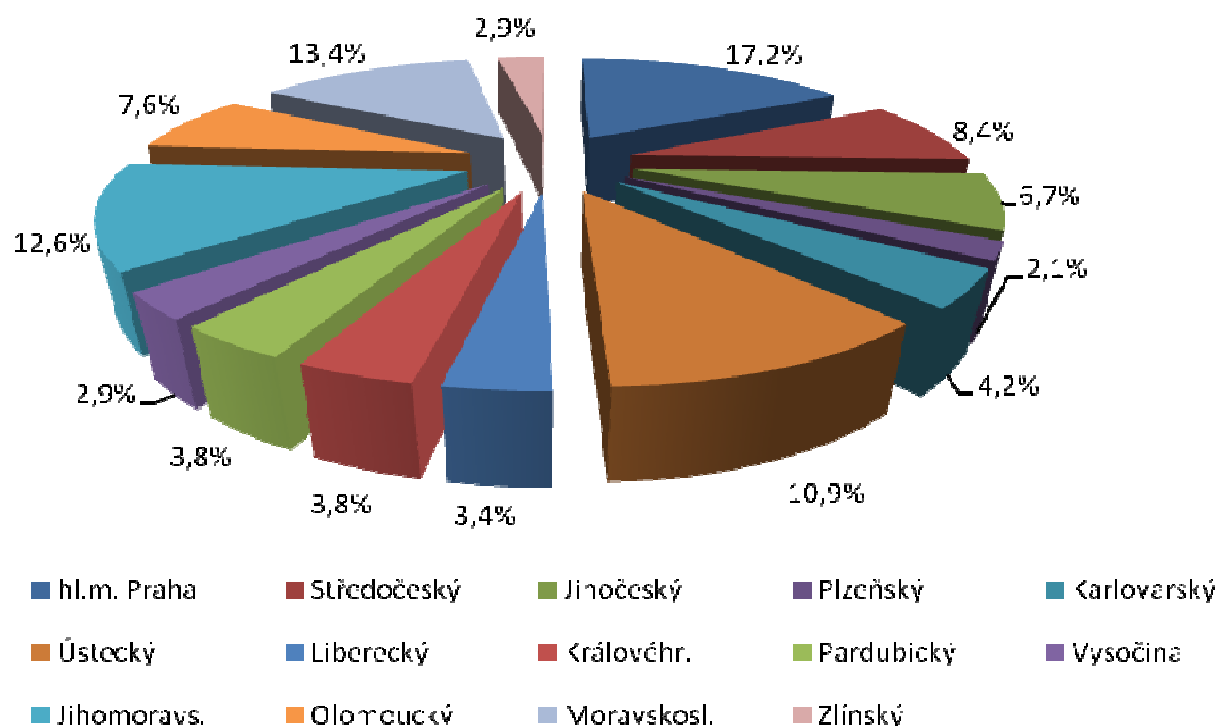
⁸⁷ In the period prior the the expansion of the statistics crimes with anti-Semitic features was on the rise across Europe. The topic of anti-Semitism became priority both for the European Union and other international organizations.

In 2011:

- In spite of an overall increase in number of offences a slight decline in offences with extremist features was recorded, down by around 5.9% (-14 criminal offences; 252 crimes in 2010). This confirms the trend of falling occurrence of extremist crime observed in the previous year, while in 2008 and 2009 there was increase (2008: 217 offences, 2009: 265 offences).
- 157 offences cleared up, i.e. 66% (168 in 2010, which amounted to 66.7%).
- 246 individuals prosecuted for those offences (up by 15 persons compared to 2010).

Crime with extremist features, 2011

Trestná činnost s extremistickým podtextem v období od 1. ledna do 31. prosince 2011



Total number of crimes with extremist features registered in the Czech Republic between 2006 and 2011

(source: crime statistics system of the Czech Police Presidium, ESKK)

Year	Recorded crimes	Share in total crime (%)	Cleared up	Persons investigated and prosecuted
2006	248	0,07	196	242
2007	196	0,05	119	181
2008	217	0,06	126	195
2009	265	0,08	186	293
2010	252	0,08	168	231

2011	238	0.08	157	246
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3.7.3. Statistics by regions

Crime with extremist features in Czech Republic regions, 2011

1/1 – 31/12, 2011			
Region	Crimes identified	Cleared up/%	Number of offenders/in% of total
Prague	41	21/51,2%	42/17.1%
Central Bohemia	20	13/65,0%	24/9,8%
Jihočeský	16	14/87.5%	16/6.5%
Plzeňský	5	3/60,0%	4/1.6%
Karlovarský	10	8/80.0%	9/3.7%
Ústecký	26	20/76.9%	34/13.8%
Liberecký	8	7/87.5%	12/4,9%
Královohradecký	9	8/88.9%	23/9.3%
Pardubický	9	7/77.8%	10/4.1%
Vysočina	7	4/57.1%	3/1.2%
Jihomoravský	30	19/63.3%	27/11,0%
Olomoucký	18	10/55,6%	14/5,7%
Moravia-Silesia	32	17/53.1%	22/8.9%
Zlínský	7	6/85.7%	6/2,4%
Czech Republic	238	157 / 66.0%	246 / 100%

- Most crimes with extremist features in 2011 were recorded in the city of Prague (17.2% 41 crimes); Moravia-Silesia (13.4%; 32 crimes) and South Moravia (12.6%; 30 crimes). Followed by Ústecký: 10.9% (26 crimes), Central Bohemia: 8.4% (20) and Olomoucký: 7.6% (18). In 2010, most of such offences were registered in Moravia-Silesia.
- The lowest number of criminal offences with extremist features are recorded in Plzeňský region, Zlínský and Vysočina. In 2009 the lowest numbers were in Pardubický (5), Karlovarský (3) and Vysočina (3).

3.7.4. Statistics by acts

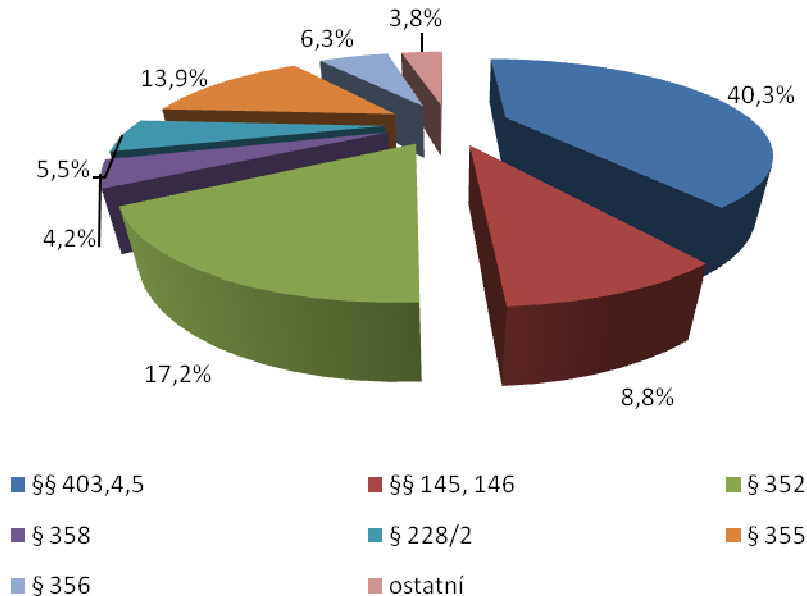
In 2011, no major changes were recorded as regards the structure of offences with extremist features.

- A slight decrease compared to 2010 for **offences under Article 403** (establishment, support and promotion of movement aimed at suppression of human rights and freedoms), **Article 404** (expressions of sympathy to movements aimed at suppression of human rights and freedoms, **Article 405** (denial, questioning, approval, justification of genocide) of the Act No 40/2009 Criminal Code, which represent equivalents to Articles 260, 261, 261a of the Act No 140/1961. These offences made up for **40.3%** (96 offences) of the total

offences with extremist features recorded in 2011; 70.8% (68 offences) were cleared up. 95 persons prosecuted. (in 2010, these offences accounted for 44%, 111 offences, 194 persons prosecuted).

Crime composition

Skladba trestných činů



- There were also less **offences under Article 355** (defamation of a nation, race, ethnic or other groups of persons) of the Act No 40/2009, Criminal Code, which is equivalent to a Article 198 of the Act No 140/1961, Criminal Code) – a total of **33 (13.9%)**, 60.6% cleared up. 47 individuals prosecuted (in 2010: these offences accounted for 17.1%, i.e. 43 offences).
- Almost same number of offences pursuant to **Article 352** (violence against a group of an individual) of the Act No 40/2009, Criminal Code, equivalent to a § 196 of the Act No 140/1961, Criminal Code) - **17.2% (41 offences)**, 31 of them cleared (i.e. 75,6%). 43 persons prosecuted (in 2010: 17,1%, i.e. 43 offences).
- **15 offences under Article 356** recorded in 2011 (incitement to hatred against a group of persons or to limitation of their rights and freedoms) of the Act No 40/2009, Criminal Code, equivalent to Article 198a of the Act No 140/1961, Criminal Code. 10 persons prosecuted for these acts; **21 offences under Articles 145, 146** (intentional bodily injury) of the Act No 40/2009, Criminal Code, equivalent to Articles 221, 222 of the Act No 140/1961, Criminal Code, 30 people prosecuted for those crimes; 10 offences under **Article 358** (hooliganism at sports and public events) of the Act No 40/2009, Criminal Code, equivalent to Article 202 of the Act No 140/1961, Criminal Code (10 perpetrators).

Overview of extremist offences aimed against a nation, nationality or race or promoting hatred against a nation or race – totals from 2007 to 2011, by substance

(source: crime statistics system of the Czech Police Presidium, ESKK)

Year/ Article	196 odst.2/	198/ 355	198a/ 356	219 odst.2g/	221 odst.2b/	222 odst.2b/	235 odst.2f/	257 odst.2b/	260/ 403	261/ 404	261a/ 405
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	352 odst. 2			140 odst.2g	146 odst.2e	145 odst.2f	175 odst. 2f	228 odst.3b			
2007	18	28	13	1	7	4	0	2	47	63	2
2008	25	41	11	1	4	2	2	1	42	68	1
2009	23	25	16	1	2	2	1	6	92	72	4
2010	43	43	15	1	9	1	0	2	35	74	3
2011	40	33	15	0	17	0	0	7	21	70	6

The following table shows the way criminal proceedings was closed, defined by police investigation of crimes with racial or other extremist features and their perpetrators.

Offenders - breakdown by type of closure of criminal proceedings by Czech Police

Type of closure	Total
Suspended pursuant to Art. 173/1a, b, c, d	2
Proposal to Prosecutor's for conditional deferral Art. 179g1 of Crim. Proceed. Code	4
Closure by filing accusation pursuant to Art. 166/3	139
Closure by filing accusation pursuant to Art. 179/c	57
Proposal for Youth Court proceedings, Act No. 218/03	1
Youth proceedings, Article 166/3	4
Other (mostly pending investigation)	45
Total	252

3.7.5. Offenders

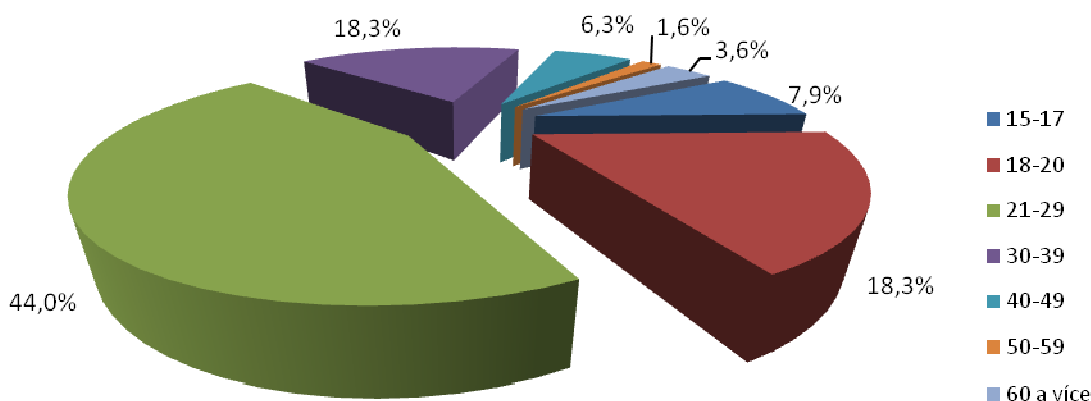
No major changes compared to previous years in the structure of perpetrators of crimes with extremist features. These continue to be dominated by primary school leavers, or apprentices: 95 persons, i.e. 37.7% (34.2% in 2010; 79 persons), followed by unskilled primary early school-leavers: 73 persons, i.e. 29% (29.4% in 2010; 68 persons). There were 11.5% of offenders with secondary education (29 individuals) and 2.4% (6 persons) with college degree. Figures in 2010: 42 offenders with secondary education, college-educated 4.⁸⁸ In 45 cases, including children and foreigners, the education was not established (17.9%).

No major changes in terms of offenders' age. The dominant group of offenders is aged 21 to 29 years: 111 persons whose share against 2010 rose to 44% (in 2010: 29.9%) and 30-39 years and 18-20 years (with identical share of 18.3%; 46 persons). There are less offenders in other categories: 15-17 years (20, i.e. 7.9%) and 40-49 years (16, i.e. 6.3%). Least offenders recorded in the age category 50-59 years, (4, i.e. 1.6%) and above 60 years (9, i.e. 3.6%).

⁸⁸ According to the Act No 561/2004 Coll. Education Law, following the new terminology, the primary school leavers with vocational certificate are considered secondary school graduates with vocational certificate and secondary-education offenders those with A level exam (see Article 58 of the Act No. 561/2004).

Perpetrators – by age groups

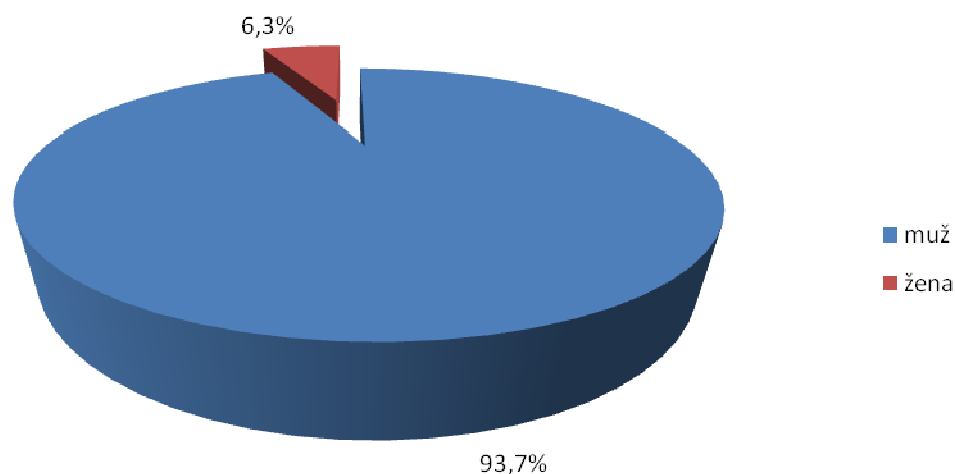
Pachatelé - členění dle věkových skupin



Men dominated: 93.7%, their share was 95.2% in 2010. 57 persons (22.6%) committed offence under the influence of alcohol, same number as in 2010.

Perpetrators – by sex

Pachatelé - členění dle pohlaví

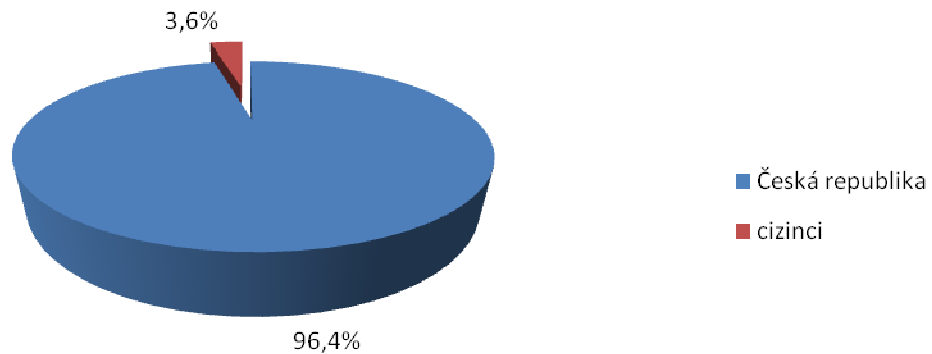


44.8% (113) were repeat offenders, while first-time offenders in 49.6% of cases (125 persons).

In 2011, a limited number of foreigners were involved in extremist-related crime. Total of 9 offenders, 5 of them citizens of the Slovak Republic. The others were citizens of Ukraine, Bulgaria, Germany and the UK. In 2010, there were 13 foreigner offenders.

Share of foreigners on extremism-related crimes

Podíl cizinců na zaevidované trestné činnosti s extremistickým podtextem v r. 2011



Offenders - by job

Employment	Total
Steel-mill workers	2
Mining and refineries workers	2
Construction workers	9
Production workers	19
Retired	3
Pensioners - invalidity	9
Mechanics and fixers	9
Jobless/recorded by Labour offices	45
Persons without work classification	54
Persons without data on employment	11
Persons on maternity leave	3
Other mental staff non-product. activities	1
Other staff non-industrial activities	10
Other technical staff	1
Educational staff of all grades	1
Businessmen, self-employed, crafts, other	16
Civil administration workers	1
Municipal and household	2
Trade staff	4
Staff in logistics	6
Catering, hotels	6
Rescue services staff	1

Drivers of motor vehicles	3
Secondary and vocational schools students	16
Apprentices and vocational training, workers	7
Apprentices and vocational training, operations	2
College students	4
Private security agencies staff	2
Primary school pupils	2
Special school pupils	1
Total	252

3.7.6. Crime committed by police officers

In 2011, the Czech Police Inspection⁸⁹ investigated one case. One police officer was suspected of support to a right-wing extremist movement, as he should have borne tattoos of symbols showing his allegiance or sympathies to such group (promoting the Nazi Third Reich Empire). The investigation did not find any criminal offence or another infringement. This is a sharp drop in investigations to this type of crime.⁹⁰

3.7.7. Crime committed by Czech Army members

In 2011 Military Police investigated a total of eight cases showing signs of extremist features. Seven active-service soldiers were subject to those investigations.

In one case a criminal proceedings was launched for suspected offence pursuant to Article 355 of the Act No 40/2009, Criminal Code. On a mission in Afghanistan, the suspect should have verbally insulted the Afghan people for their ethnicity and race. Following the Article 159a (1) (b) of the Act No 141/1961, Criminal Proceedings Code, the case was handed over to relevant commander for disciplinary action.

The other seven cases were investigated in police file, as a piece of information under the Act No 124/1992, on Military Police. It concerned tattooed symbols and bodily illustrations giving rise to suspicions of support or positive feelings about movements aimed at suppression of human rights and freedoms. No infringement was found in six cases, one case is pending.

Right-wing extremists continue to be interested to join the army. No case of inclination towards PEX movement was found in 2011 among the newly hired professional military personnel. One reason was that recruitment was suspended, and also preventive legislative and organisational measures were taken (see the implementation of the concept for the fight against extremism for 2011, section 6.4.4.).

⁸⁹ As of January 1st 2012, the Czech Police Inspection tasks were taken over by the new Security Forces General Inspection (Generální inspekce bezpečnostních sborů).

⁹⁰ In January 2012 the Security Forces General Inspection started to investigate a case from 2010. A high-ranking police official should have allegedly sent an e-mail to his staff, whose text might be considered as inciting to hatred against a group of persons or to limitation of their rights and freedoms pursuant to Article 356 of the Criminal Code.

In the last six years, the Military Intelligence Service identified 157 Czech Army soldiers as members or supporters of extremist movements. The intensity varies from attendance at WPM concerts to active involvement in preparations of extremist events. Out of the 157 soldiers, 56 professional soldiers were dismissed.

There were no new cases of active support to extremist movements in 2011. Previously identified supporters of PEX maintain their contacts in this environment. However, they do not attend events in the Czech Republic.

The Military Intelligence Service has no evidence of left-wing extremists showing interest in joining the ranks of the Czech Army.

3.7.8. Judicial Statistics (Courts’ statistics)

In 2011 Czech Courts effectively sentenced a total of 70 160 persons (in 2010: 69 953; in 2009: 73 752; 2008: 75 751 persons and in 2007: 75 728). Compared to 2010, this means 207 persons more, i.e. by 0.3%. Out of the total, **158 individuals were sentenced for 268 crimes** with racial features, thus 0.23% of the total of persons sentenced in 2011.

Compared to 2010, the number of effective **sentences** for crimes with racial features got up (64 persons mere, i.e. by around 66%; it was 96 persons in 2010, 103 persons in 2009; 2008: 97 persons; 2007: 72 persons). As shown above, the share of total remains very small. **Number of crimes** with racial features were lower (from 288 in 2010 to 268 in 2011). These two basic figure can vary accidentally, since they depends on many elements like the nature and frequency of acts by perpetrators, nature of indictments, accuracy of statistics and right way of feeding the statistics, etc.

In the 2010 data some after-effects of the fundamental change in legislation as of January 1st 2010, when the new Criminal Code (40/2009) entered into force and repealed the old one (No 140/1961). As shown in the table below offences committed in 2010 and 2011 begin to prevail, i.e. those considered under the new Criminal Code.

(in the case of crimes with racial features, this re-codification brought in new numberings, slight changes in titles of offences, but only minimal changes as regards the definition of substance of those crimes. Some factual features were added, see comparison of old § 260 with Article 403 of the new Code; § 198 with Article 355; § 196 with Article 352 and § 202 with Article 358 - as the most common offences with racial features/context).

The table below gives the number of sentences for offences under the old and new Criminal Code (140/1961 vs. 40/2009), and their total.

In 2011, most sentences were issued for the following crimes:

Offence	Cr. Code Article	Number of persons	Number of persons	Number of persons	Cr. Code Article	Number of persons	Number of persons	Total 2011
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		2009	2010 (140/ 1961)	2011 (140/19 61)		2010 (40/20 09)	2011 (40/200 9)	
Support and promotions of movements against human rights and freedoms	§§ 260, 261	40	41	7	§§ 403, 404	15	44	53
Defamation of nation, ethnicity, race and belief	§ 198	20	15	2	§ 355 § 356	6	19	21
Violence against a group or individuals	§ 196	30	14	18	§ 352	3	5	23
Hooliganism	§ 202	60	28	24	§ 358	13	44	68
Bodily injury	§ 221	7	2	3	§ 146	0	13	16
Assault on representative of public authority	§ 155	2	4	1	§ 325	2	0	1
Extortion	§ 235	1	0	1	§ 175	0	0	1
“Dangerous threat”	§ 197a	4	0	0	§ 353	0	0	0
Inciting hatred towards a group of persons or to limitation of their rights and freedoms	§ 198a	1	8	0	§ 356	0	8	8
Bodily injury – serious harm	§ 222	4	1	6	§ 145	0	1	7
Theft	§ 247	2	0	0	§ 205	1	3	3
Assault on representative of public authority	§ 156	0	1	1		0	0	1
Obstruction of official decision	§ 171	1	2	0		0	0	0
Threats under the influence of the addictive substances	§ 201	1	1	0	§ 274	1	0	0
Endangering youth education	§ 217	0	1	0		0	0	0
Property violations of freedom	§ 238	2	2	0	§ 178	1	2	2
Support and promotion of movements against human rights and freedoms	§ 261a	3	5	1				1
Damage to others’ property	x	x	x	x	§ 228	1	11	11
Illicit arming	x	x	x	x	§ 279	1	0	0
Illicit manufacture and handling of narcotics and psychotropic substances and poisons	x	x	x	x	§ 283	1	0	0
Threats to influence an official	x	x	x	x	§ 326	2	1	1

Given the fact that there were only minimum changes in the definition of substance of crimes with racial features it is possible to compare summary sentences issued pursuant to the two criminal codes between 2010 and 2011.

In 2011, most sentences were given under Article 202/358 (hooliganism with racial features) – a total of 68 offences. Followed by sentences pursuant to Article 260, 261/403, 404 - support and promotion of movement aimed at suppression of human rights and freedoms), 53 offences in total, representing a decrease by only 3 offences compared to 2010 (56). Third most common offence is violence against a group of residents, race and belief pursuant to Article 196/352: 23 persons sentenced in 2011, 6 persons more than in 2010. As for the offence of defamation of nation, ethnicity, race and belief pursuant to Article 198/355 and 356, 21 persons sentenced, i.e. same number as in 2010.

20 persons were given unconditional imprisonment for crimes with racist features. Five of them qualified as repeat offenders. Four offenders were sentenced to jail for a period up to 1 year and 11 individuals were given firm sentences from 1 year to 5 years. Five persons

sentenced to 15 to 25 years in jail. 78 persons received a conditional sentence. Compared to the previous years, there were less sentences to public works - in 2011, this alternative sentence were issued in 11 cases, while it was 16 in 2010. Only 13 juvenile offenders and 6 women were convicted.

3.7.9. Statistics of Supreme Public Prosecutor's Office

Table 1 below indicates crimes for offences committed out of racial, ethnic and other hate considerations.

Table 1: Overview of offences committed out of racial, ethnic and other hate considerations between 1995 and 2011

Offences out of racial, ethnic and other hate considerations	Total of persons prosecuted	Total of persons accused
1995	508	461
1996	616	552
1997	569	495
1998	535	439
1999	580	510
2000	535	451
2001	529	369
2002	467 (+51 ZPŘT)	435 (+50 ZPŘT)
2003	325 (+44 ZPŘT)	286 (+44 ZPŘT)
2004	351 (+48 ZPŘT)	326 (+47 ZPŘT)
2005	294 (+46 ZPŘT)	264 (+45 ZPŘT)
2006	221 (+52 ZPŘT)	192 (+51 ZPŘT)
2007	204 (+36 ZPŘT)	197 (+36 ZPŘT)
2008	200 (+41 ZPŘT)	185 (+40 ZPŘT)
2009	194 (+34 ZPŘT)	183 (+32 ZPŘT)
2010	225 (+63 ZPŘT)	213 (+58 ZPŘT)
2011	218 (+66 ZPŘT)	209 (+59 ZPŘT)

In 2011, the share of offences committed out of racial, ethnic or other hate considerations in the overall crime volume was minimal, as in previous years, and remains far below 1%.

Table 2: Total number of persons prosecuted and accused in the Czech Republic, 2007-2011

Year	Prosecuted	Accused	ZPŘT
2007	78 546	67 186	35 364
2008	73 725	63 079	36 780
2009	57 514	49 459	55 894
2010	49 088	42 933	52 238
2011	49 054	43 208	53 900

Table 3: Data on the number of persons prosecuted and accused of offences committed out of racial, ethnic and other hate considerations, 1995 - 2011

Czech Rep.	§ 196/2 of Cr. Code		§ 196/3 of Cr. Code § 352/3 Cr. Code		§ 198 of Cr. Code		§ 198a of Cr. Code		§ 219/2g of Cr. Code § 140/3g Cr. Code		§ 221/2b of Cr. Code § 146/2e Cr. Code	
	§ 352/2 Cr. Code	Prosecuted	Accused	Prosec	Accus	Prosec	Accus	Prosec	Accus	Prosec	Accus	Prosec
1995	177	162	18	17	112	108	28	22	0	0	13	12
1996	210	179	18	17	74	66	30	29	1	1	90	82
1997	150	119	29	19	107	103	25	20	0	0	56	55
1998	126	111	3	0	124	90	7	6	3	2	40	36
1999	139	123	24	24	103	91	12	11	2	2	42	42
2000	98	84	24	24	150	129	19	14	0	0	22	13
2001	95	92	0	0	127	118	19	16	0	0	28	27
2002	85	81	3	3	105	98	4	3	2	2	21	20
2003	64	56	0	0	81	77	8	7	0	0	28	27
2004	67	63	8	8	105	101	5	5	1	0	21	21
2005	74	67	0	0	85	78	3	2	3	3	14	14
2006	48	45	0	0	58	50	3	1	0	0	11	11
2007	33	31	0	0	37	35	24	24	0	0	24	24
2008	31	30	0	0	36	35	7	7	1	1	5	5
2009	33	32	6	6	19	19	7	4	0	0	19	19
2010	46	44	40	37	39	38	6	4	0	0	7	7
2011	41	39	38	37	35	35	5	5	1	1	17	16
Czech Rep.	§ 222/2b of Cr. Code § 145/2f of Cr. Code		§ 235/2f of Cr. Code § 175/2f of Cr. Code		§ 257/2b of Cr. Code § 228/3b of Cr. Code		§ 260 of Cr. Code § 403 of Cr. Code		§ 261 of Cr. Code § 404 of Cr. Code		§ 261a of Cr. Code § 405 of Cr. Code	
	Prosecuted	Accused	Prosec	Accus	Prosec	Accus	Prosec	Accus	Prosec	Accus	Prosec	Accus
1995	23	23	0	0	6	5	13	11	118	101	0	0
1996	42	41	1	1	27	25	30	27	93	84	0	0
1997	45	43	5	5	18	15	29	18	105	98	0	0
1998	28	28	6	6	16	16	27	15	155	129	0	0
1999	30	28	1	0	16	16	52	37	159	136	0	0
2000	12	12	0	0	7	6	79	67	124	102	0	0
2001	6	6	3	3	2	2	51	41	198	164	1	0
2002	24	24	2	2	3	3	75	67	143	132	1	1
2003	13	13	0	0	6	4	28	17	96	84	1	1
2004	9	5	4	4	1	1	31	25	96	90	3	3
2005	7	7	0	0	2	2	23	18	72	65	1	1
2006	3	3	0	0	2	2	16	11	78	69	2	0
2007	3	3	0	0	5	5	14	12	63	62	1	1
2008	9	9	0	0	2	2	29	29	72	61	8	6
2009	21	21	0	0	1	1	25	24	66	60	4	4
2010	1	1	1	0	1	1	39	38	42	40	2	2
2011	0	0	0	0	0	0	15	15	62	57	4	4

Total number of prosecuted (218) and accused (209) in 2011 remained almost the same as in the previous year. Overall ratio between persons prosecuted and accused remains stable. Practically the same goes for the simplified preparatory proceedings.

However, there are some divergences compared to previous year. A more pronounced decrease is recorded for the offence of support and promotion of a movement aimed at suppression of human rights and freedoms under Article 260 of the old Criminal Code (or 403

of the Criminal Code), concretely by 24 prosecuted (-61.6%) and by 23 accused (-60.6%). On the contrary, a more pronounced increase can be seen in the case of support and promotion of movements aimed at repression of human rights and freedoms under Article 261 (Article 404 of the new Criminal Code), and this by 20 prosecuted (+ 47.6%) and 17 accused (+42.5%). This is the most frequent crime within that category. Upturn is noticeable as well as for the offence of intentional bodily injury pursuant to Article 221 (2) (b) (Article 146 (2) (e) of the new Criminal Code): number of persons prosecuted was up by 10 (+142.8%), by 9 in case of accused persons (+128,6%). The two latter offences are approximately back at 2009 levels, which were followed by a drop.

Other three frequent offences (forming the “core” of offences with extremist features) included in 2011, as in previous years, albeit with a slight decrease, the following: crime of violence against a group of persons or an individual pursuant to Article 196 (2) of the old Criminal Code (Article 352 (2) of the new Criminal Code), violence against a group of persons or an individual pursuant to Article 196 (3) (Article 352 (3) of the new Criminal Code) and defamation of a nation, ethnicity, race and belief pursuant to Article 198 (Article 355 of the new Criminal Code).

For crimes whose absolute number of prosecutions and accusations has for long been in the scale of units only, no fundamental conclusions can be drawn. This applies also to the offence of support and promotion of movement aimed at suppression of human rights and freedoms under Article 261a (or denial, questioning, approval and justification of genocide under Article 405 of the new Criminal Code), which would otherwise almost double.

In 2011, when handling cases with racial features, the state prosecutors referred to Article 73 of the general guideline No 8/2009, on criminal proceedings. The very existence of this provision in the guideline confirms that despite the small percentage of offences committed out of racial, ethnic or other hate considerations, the issue is one of the priorities for the Prosecutors’ Office.

Particularly highlighted in this context should be the adoption of measures by the Supreme Prosecutor’s Office No 25/2011, which a post of national expert for strategy for the fight against extremism and terrorism. The national correspondent and his team are in charge of inter-ministerial cooperation, cooperation with other countries, analysis of case-law, involved in design of questionnaires, education activities, working in particular with the Judicial Academy and other professional activities.

Nature, extent and consequences of crimes with extremist motivation are shown from the brief overview of particular cases in 2011.

Particularly, further arson attacks against Roma families shall be pointed out, this time in Bohemia, though in consequences incomparable with the arson attack in Vítkov in 2009 whose perpetrators were found guilty last year of the offence of “race” murder and damage to others property.

In terms of prevention, this type of crime was discussed among the Supreme State Prosecutor’s Office and the Czech Police Presidium, particularly with the management level of the Unit for Combating Organized Crime.

A case of “inside-out racism” was recorded, its seriousness highlighted by the fact that it was committed by a group of youths against their peers.

Briefly on some of the cases:

“Arson attack on Roma families in Býchory, Kolín area”

Case: accused: V.V, J.D. and M.Ř.

Criminal proceedings initiated by a resolution of the relevant police unit on 11/7/2011 for attempted serious crime of heavy bodily injury pursuant to Article 21 (1) (k), Article 145 (1), (2) a), f) of the Criminal Code, allegedly perpetrated by the above-mentioned accused as accomplices pursuant to Article 23 of the Criminal Code by the following:

“Býchory, July 11th, between 01:00 and 01:15, in front of the house No. 144 they first shouting racial and hate-provoking insults at against gypsies. They then threw, through an open window, a torch inside the living room. Two persons were in the room at that moment and at least seven other people were in other rooms, out of them four minors. Thanks to a quick response by one of the inhabitants the incident caused no injuries and almost no material damage.”

Regional Prosecutor’s Office in Prague supervises this case; according to the latest information dated 10/1/2012 accusation file was submitted. On 12/7/2004 three of the four accomplices were informed about the legal change in qualification of the offence of violence against a group of persons or individuals pursuant to Article 352 (2) of the Criminal Code, arguably because one of the accomplices stated that he threw the torch inside the house without prior agreement with the other accused.

“Arson attack on a Roma family in Krty, Rakovník area”

On August 10th, 2011 criminal proceedings initiated by relevant police unit of regional directorate of Central Bohemia pursuant to Article 158 (3) of the Criminal Procedure Code for the following act:

“August 10th, 2011, around 01:00 to 01.10, Krty, Rakovník District, until now undetected offender threw a Molotov cocktail in the living room of a family house situated at No 56, Krty, setting aflame in particular the floor, a table and window of a room, in which the victims J.K., R.B. and their daughter K.B.(born 2010) were sleeping at that moment. The victims managed to escape and extinguish the fire with the assistance of their neighbours, thus finally no major damage occurred. When fighting the fire the victim J.K. suffered burns of IInd degree on his feet. At the time of the incident, other relatives of the victims were present in the house, two adults and four minor children.”

The case is investigated as attempted offence of public danger pursuant Article 8 (1) k) to Article 179 (1) of the Criminal Code.

Regional Prosecutors' Office in Prague supervises the preparatory scene of the proceedings. According to update of 5/1/2012 the police intended to defer the case pursuant to Article 159a (5) of the Code of Criminal Procedure since, despite extensive investigations no particular

individual could be identified as suspect, pursuant to Article 160 (1) of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

“Hate-motivated assault with racist features committed in Nový Bor”

Case: Minors P.T., P.T. and F.H.

Criminal prosecution initiated on 21/11/2011 by a resolution of the relevant police authority in Liberecký Region, Česká Lípa district, of all three youths for a offence of bodily injury in pursuant to Article 146 (1), (2) e) of the Criminal Code, in one part accomplished, in the other unaccomplished, pursuant to Article 21 (1) of the Criminal Code, and for hooliganism pursuant to Article 358 (1) of the Criminal Code, committed as accomplices pursuant to Article 23 of the Criminal Code, suspected of the following deeds:

“Nový Bor, October 28th 2011, between 19:15 and 19:20, Smetanova street, in front of the local cinema, minors K. E., P. B., M. B., J. L., V. Š., M. P., B. H., P. V. a J. Š., who were meant to go to cinema, were hanging out in front of the cinema. At that time a group of 10 Roma arrived. These were minors P. H., N. H., A. H. M., P. R., J. T., P. T., P. T., A. T., T. Ž. and F.H. The Roma started to shout racial insults at the other group (White bastards, and the like), The insults were shouted by persons who then physically contested the victim P.T. With the intention to avoid conflict the first group decided to leave the place nad moved to Dvořákova street, then continued towards Náměstí Míru, to the Czech Post building. The Roma group, composed of both genders, followed the former. At Tržní náměstí P.T. gave several kicks to the back of victim P.B. (born 1993), then suffered several kicks to his head and fell down. P.T., F.H. and F.R. then joined in and continued kicking him, while he was lying on the street, shouting insults at him (You white fucker). Victim P.B. suffered multiple head, back, legs injuries, including concussion (hospitalized 31/10-02/11/2011). The conflict then degenerated into collective scrap involving female P.H. (born 1998) who dragged female victim K.E.(born 1996) to the public park toilets and began to tug her hair. K.E. managed to leave towards the building of Czech Post where she was attacked by other minor female Roma A.T. (born 1998), T.Ž (born 1998) and A.H.M. (born 2000) who also started to tug her hair, gave her several slaps. In the brawl the victim K.E. lost balance and hit her head against the wall, suffered superficial injuries requiring medical treatment in Česká Lípa Hospital (28/10-29/10/2011), with further treatment period until 31/10/2011.”

District Public Prosecutor’s Office in Česká Lípa supervises the preparatory scene of the proceedings.

Although according to the description P.T. kicked the victim P.B twice to his head, a more stringent legal qualification was not applied – pursuant to Article 21 (1) to Article 145 (1), (2) (f) of the Criminal Code. The grounds for a moderate qualification were not obvious neither from the resolution on the initiation the criminal proceedings, nor from the explanatory note by the supervising State prosecutor. Therefore, on November 30th, the Supreme Public Prosecutors Office initiated at the level of the Regional Prosecutors Office in Ústí nad Labem, a review of the measures taken by the supervising District Public Prosecutor's Office in Česká Lípa.

For the sake of completeness, described below is a case originally described by the media as racially motivated, which was, however, not proved at the time of initiation of prosecution.

“Brutal machete attack in a nonstop bar in Nový Bor”

Case: accused V.H., minor D.H., minor J.H. and, as absconded pursuant to Article 302 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, accused A.S and J.Ž.

By way of resolution of the relevant police authority, Central Bohemia, criminal police district Prague:

- 8/8/2011, criminal prosecution initiated against the accused V. H.
- 9/8/2011, criminal prosecution initiated against the accused D.H.
- 11/8/2011, criminal prosecution initiated against J.H.

For particularly serious crime of heavy bodily injury pursuant to Article 145 (1), (2) (a), the Criminal Code, partly accomplished, partly not, in the form of attempt pursuant Article 21 (1) of the Criminal Code, committed in complicity pursuant to Article 23 of the Criminal Code, and for hooliganism pursuant to Article 358 (1) of the Criminal Code, allegedly perpetrated in complicity by:

“Nový Bor, August 7th, 2011, 13:30 to 13:38, the accused, together with other unknown perpetrators burst into the SYNOTI TIP bar, Purkyňova street 173, where after previous consultation, they, armed with different items (machetes, bars, truncheons) they repeatedly violently assaulted the victims Z.K., L.H. and M.K., whereby the attack was conducted in a particular harsh manner and directed at vital organs, Suffered injuries required intervention by ambulance. Z.K. sustained lacerations and contusions; victim M.K. sustained concussion; 3 lacerations/cuts and head contusions. L.H. suffered 12cm slash wound on his head, fracture of the occiput bone with fragments pushed in, and slash wound on left leg, requiring urgent air transport to neurosurgery unit in Liberec Hospital.”

On August 8th, 2011, by resolution the relevant police authority, criminal police district Central Bohemia, Prague, criminal prosecution initiated according to Article 160 (1) with reference to Article 302 of the Criminal Procedure Code of the accused A.S and J.Ž. for particularly serious crime of heavy bodily injury pursuant to Article 145 (1), (2) (a), of Criminal Code, partly accomplished, partly not, in the form of attempt pursuant to Article 21 (1) of the Criminal Code, perpetrated in complicity, pursuant to Article 23 of the Criminal Code, and for hooliganism pursuant to Article 358 (1) of the Criminal Code, allegedly perpetrated in complicity with the accused V., minor D. and minor J.H. by:

“Nový Bor, August 7th, 2011, 13:30 to 13:38, the accused, burst into the SYNOTI TIP bar, Purkyňova street 173, where they, armed with different items, probably machetes, bars, truncheons, repeatedly brutally assaulted the victims Z.K., L.H., M.K. and P.J., whereby the attack was conducted in a particular harsh manner and directed at vital organs, the victims suffered injuries requiring urgent medical intervention. Z.K. sustained lacerations and contusions; victim M.K. sustained concussion; 3 lacerations/cuts and head contusions. L.H. suffered 12cm slash wound on his head, fracture of the occiput bone with fragments pushed in, and slash wound on left leg, requiring urgent air transport to neurosurgery unit in Liberec Hospital.”

On December 5th 2011, the absconded accused A.S. and J.Ž. were notified by the police on the fact that their acts will continue to be considered pursuant to Article 160 (6) of the Criminal Procedure Code as attempted serious crime of murder, pursuant to Article 21 (1) to

Article 140 (1), (3) (j) of the Criminal Code, since their act was led with the intention to revenge the assault on D.H. committed in the same place shortly before.

3.7.10. Crime with anti-Semite features

In 2011 there were 18 offences registered as having anti-Semite context, or features, which represents a **decrease by around 55.6%** compared to 2010 (in 2010: 28 crimes, 2009: 48 crimes).

Of the overall crime with extremist features, this sub-category accounted for 7.6% (their share was 11.1% in 2010). No major changes in the structure of anti-Semite crime were found – as in previous years, most were offences pursuant to Article 404 (former Art. 261) of Criminal Code (support and promotion of movements aimed at suppression of human rights and freedoms). Their share in the registered crime with anti-Semite features was 50% (9 offences), thus the same share as in 2010 (14 offences).

Most of these offences were recorded in Prague (4), and 3 offences in Ústecký, South-Moravian and Pardubický Region.

3.7.11. Crime motivated by hatred towards the Roma

In 2011, according to crime statistics system of the Czech Police Presidium, ESKK (see chapter 3.7.1.), it was possible to trace 69 crimes motivated by hatred of the Roma. In 18 cases they were qualified as expression of support to movements aimed at suppression of human rights and freedoms (Article 404), in 16 cases as defamation of a nation, racial, ethnic or other groups of persons (Article 355) and in 11 cases as violence against a group of persons or an individual (Art. 352). Largest number of these offences was recorded in the Southern Moravia Region (17), in Ústecký Region (13) and in Prague (10).

Crimes motivated by ethnic intolerance against Roma in Czech Republic, 2011													
Article	Pra gue	Jih oče ský	Plz eň ský	Ust eck ý	Krá lov ehr ade cký	Jih om ora vsk ý	Mo rav sko sle zsk ý	Olo mo uck ý	Zlín ský	Vys oči na	Par du bic ký	Kar lov ars ký	Cze ch Rep ubli c
145								1					1
146	3				1	1		2					7
228						2	1						3
352	2	1	1	1		3		1	2				11
353					1								1
355	2			2	2	1	2	3		1	1	2	16
356	2	2		1	1	1							7
358						1							1

403						1							1
404	1	1		7		8				1			18
405				3									3
Total	10	4	1	13	5	17	3	7	2	1	1	2	69