

**REPORT ON EXTREMISM IN THE TERRITORY  
OF THE CZECH REPUBLIC IN 2012**

**Prague 2013**

**The Report on Extremism in the territory of the Czech Republic was approved by the Czech Government on May .. 2013 by Resolution No ...**

The text was not subjected to any linguistic or stylistic editing.

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# 1. Introduction

The Report on extremism and associated phenomena in the territory of the Czech Republic in 2012 is submitted on the basis of the Government Resolution No 328 of 9<sup>th</sup> May 2012. In contrast to reports from 2010 and 2011, it has been submitted separately from the conceptual material. The evaluation of the Conception in combating extremism in 2012 and the Conception in combating extremism in 2013 are included in separate documents.

This document has returned to its previous title "Report on extremism". The title "Report on extremism and manifestations of racism and xenophobia" was selected in 2011. The aim was to capture a broader range of racist and xenophobic manifestations which were not necessarily perpetrated by members or sympathizers of extremist movements. Such ambition, however, proved to be unreachable. Grasping all the racist and xenophobic behaviour, acts or proclamations on a national or regional level reaches over the scope of both the document and the issue of extremism in such sense in which it has been perceived by the Ministry of the Interior.

The author of this report is the Ministry of the Interior. The source material was obtained via representatives of the intelligence services, the Police, resorts of the government administration, Ministry of Justice, Foreign Affairs, Defence and the Prosecutor's Office in particular.

Spectators' violence, respectively hooliganism, is a separate topic within the agenda of the Ministry of the Interior. Relevant documents and reports on hooligans may be found on: <http://www.mvcr.cz/clanek/kriminalita-146433.aspx?q=Y2hudW09Mg%3d%3d>. Despite that, there are notions of significant events related to hooligans in the report due to their active involvement on the extremist scene. The document on extremism does not focus on sects and pseudo-religious organisations because there were no records of significant activities related to a security risk of an infiltration to government structures, political or economic sphere, or threats to the democratic structures of the state.

This document is drafted annually. Its aim is to inform the public about developments on the scene on a regular basis. Based on the findings, which are included, new measures are adopted.

First passage on a national scene is based on data provided by the Security Intelligence Services and the Police of the Czech Republic. Since 2011, findings from regions, respectively the Regional Directorates of the Czech Police, i.e. police extremist specialists, have been presented to the public. This part consists of detailed information about hooligans.

The statistics have been provided by the Police, the Prosecutor's Office, Ministry of Justice and Probation and Mediation Services of the Czech Republic.

Information about scenes of neighbouring countries or other significant European countries were provided by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. With its assistance, experts from the Masaryk University in Brno were also able to draft the third passage on foreign scenes. Finally, a list of abbreviations may be found in the last section.

The paper includes photographs, which were taken by the employees of the Ministry of the Interior and the Police. Photographs obtained from other sources, e.g. in the foreign scene section, are clearly referenced.

## 2. Definition of extremism

In this document, the term "extremism" 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 9<sup>th</sup> 2003 the Czech Government adopted the Resolution No 669<sup>1</sup>. In this context, it is also possible to refer to a well-established case law in relation to the interpretation of the term "movement"<sup>2</sup>.

Not all the subjects in the Report have engaged in illegal activity in 2012. From a long-term perspective, however, they do possess the features of extremism in ways, which are defined in previous annual documents.

Some academics and NGOs have an opinion that the term "extremism" is no longer sustainable. There is a number of different definitions of these phenomena within the security and academic community. A concept of hate (bias) crimes (i.e. criminal offences resulting from hatred, bias or collective judgement motivation) has been discussed.

Ministry of the Interior has had two expert studies on the hate (bias) concept conducted. According to the results, the view of hate crimes does not rule out a complementarity with the view of extremism, respectively; both concepts may supplement each other. Thus a new way of strengthening the elements of hate (bias) crimes at the police and judicial units is opening.

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<sup>1</sup> See <http://www.mvcr.cz> (section „Security threats“, subsection Extremism, „Strategy for combating extremism and Annual reports on extremism“).

<sup>2</sup> In particular the opinion of the Criminal Division of the Supreme Court Tpjn 302/2005 (č. 11/2007 Coll.), and also Supreme Court resolutions 5 Tdo 79/2006, 5 Tdo 337/2002, 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 2012

### 3.1. Extremist scene in 2012

- During 2012, both of the politically motivated scenes acted in a relatively **stable manner** and there were **no records of any significant mobilization tendencies** in comparison to the previous year.
- In terms of recorded events, there were **255 events, 48 concerts and 126 other events**, particularly meetings, lectures or camps, within the **far-right scene**. On the other hand, there were about **156 events, 40 gatherings, 38 concerts and 78 other events** such as lectures, discussions, spontaneous events or workshops and camps within the **far-left scene**<sup>3</sup>.
- No significant alteration was evident in terms of a structure of the extremist scenes. The **Workers' Party of Social Justice (WPSJ)** continued to dominate the far-right as a political representation of the scene; the **Autonomous Nationalists (AN)** and the **Free Youth (FY)** were represented marginally. The **National Resistance (NR)**<sup>4</sup> does not operate as an organization any longer; it is possible to characterize it as a rather virtual entity, which functioned as an ideological platform. In terms of the left-wing extremism (LWE)<sup>5</sup>, evident separate ideological streams and fractions remained; the most significant being the **anarchist spectrum**.
- **Internet environment** remained the main propaganda tool. While right-wing extremists (RWE)<sup>6</sup> used virtual networks intensively, also for purposes of a mobilization support, such trend is not so expressive within the LWE. Both scenes, more or less, succeeded in **recruiting new followers from a younger population strata**.
- According to the Police, the **RWE member base** consists of about **5000 individuals**, while the **militant part is formed by about 150 activists**. Roughly around **50 people may be considered as front activists and leaders**. It is relatively **difficult to make a more specific estimation considering the LWE**, however, it is possible to assume that the figures are similar. An ineffective mobilization continues to pose a difficulty of member bases of both scenes.
- In terms of activities, significant efforts are made to **restore concerts** within the RWE scene. There are no new topics within the LWE scene and the absence of long-term key topics has a negative effect on the activity of the scene.
- **Criminal activity**, violent in particular, was characteristic for its **high degree of latency**. Statistical figures about criminality are therefore illustrative only.
- Both scenes have been experiencing an **insufficiency of financial resources** for a long time. During the last year at various occasions, there were records of recoveries of

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<sup>3</sup> Regarding the number of actions, this document uses the methodology applied by the Czech Police Unit for Combating Organized Crime from 2010. Actions are divided according to their nature, i. e. gatherings, concerts and other events. Other events include conferences, discussions, workshops, meetings, etc. An organizer does not always have to be a member or a supporter of an extremist group. The figure takes into account events organized or visited by individuals from the so-called interest groups, i.e. entities with the characteristics of the left-wing or right-wing extremism as defined above. Some additional indicators are taken into account when classifying as „action“: a higher number of participants, higher representation of radical elements, social and political prestige relevance and a significance of the participants within the scene, relevance of outputs of the event for the scene, or actions of a newly emerging entity which is likely to influence a development on the scene. The exhaustive list of events is included rather on the basis of illustrating trends and developments.

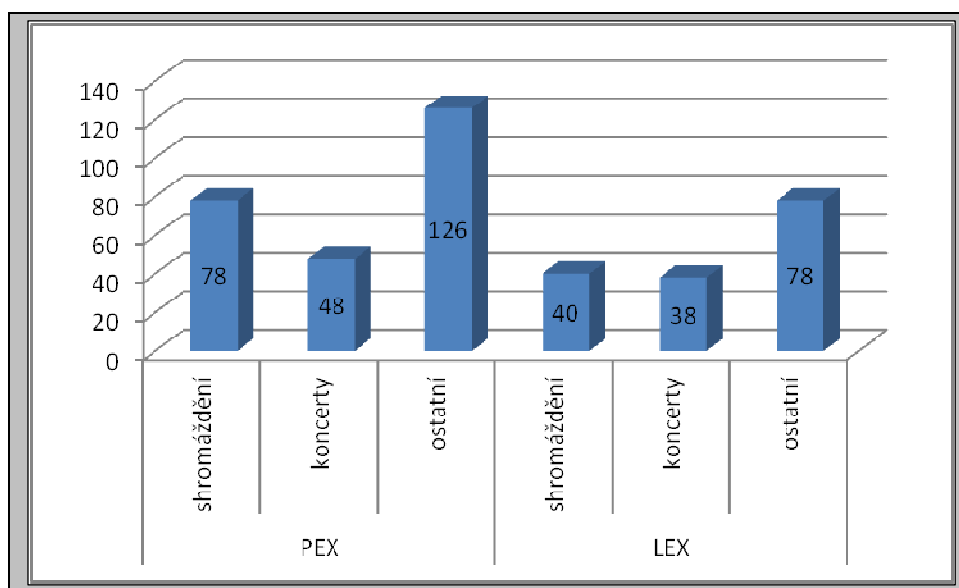
<sup>4</sup> Also as the „Free Resistance“.

<sup>5</sup> The LWE abbreviation is used for both „left-wing extremism“ and „left-wing extremists“.

<sup>6</sup> The RWE abbreviation is used for both „right-wing extremism“ and „right-wing extremists“.

platforms aimed at supporting prosecuted or imprisoned followers, such as the *Prisoners of War (POW)* and the *Anarchist Black Cross<sup>7</sup> (ABC)*. Embezzlement of collected funds, however, occurred within both platforms. Music concerts also constitute a source of financial gains.

- There was a **growing relevance of foreign contacts**, particularly within the far-right scene, related mostly to German or Slovak followers. Such contacts were helpful both for an organization and course of public gatherings and an organization of concerts and other events. Maintaining foreign contacts was secured only by a narrow group of activists, often based on the NR structures.
- Extremist entities **operated and often gained contacts with other subcultures or interest groups**. In terms of the RWE scene, it is possible to see such links to a football fans environment, motorcycle gangs, etc. On the other hand, the RWE scene is mainly linked to a squatter environment.



Comparison of numbers of RWE and LWE recorded events in 2012

### 3.1.1. Right-wing extremism

There were **no significant mobilization tendencies or extraordinary incidents** within the far-right or neo-Nazi scene in 2012. An increased activity was evident rather in connection with the **WPSJ regional elections** and its **electoral campaign**, and subsequently, with the beginning of a campaign of presidential candidates towards the end of the year. A **growth of a neo-Nazi music scene and its transformation** may be perceived as relatively significant.

<sup>7</sup> A platform for international support of imprisoned anarchists.



### 3.1.1.1. Radical-nationalist<sup>8</sup>/neo-Nazi scene

The right-wing extremist scene remained **non-compact** in 2012. Its supporters failed to find an area that would unite and revitalise the scene in 2012. Some **perceived trends**, such as an inclination to an Italian neo-fascist movement Casa Pound, or hooligan activities<sup>9</sup>, **interested only a small part of right-wing extremists** and could not serve as a unifying element. The scene thus still consisted of **uncooperative local groups**, mostly focusing on local issues. Globally, the mobilization potential of extremist groups remained small and their financial, political and personal possibilities minimal.

Even though the right-wing extremist scene did not function as a whole, it did not mean that all of its members abandoned their activities. On the contrary, a number of them were still quite active. They were well aware of the poor condition of the right-wing extremist scene and therefore made efforts for a change and a **revival via new activities** during 2012. However, they were primarily focused locally so it was mostly difficult to find a contact point on a national level between them and other activists; therefore their efforts were not met with a greater response.

Such activities were, for example, **charitable events**, by which some right-wing extremists tried to improve their reputation and raise popularity amongst the public. Not only the **AN**, as promoters of new trends, but also activists from the **Workers' Youth (WY)** or **FY** independently organized a distribution of toys in children's hospitals and orphanages, garbage collections or financial and material collections to support animal shelters. These activities, however, did not produce expected results and therefore it is not possible to predict any major development<sup>10</sup>.

Topics of the right-wing extremist scene have not differed from previous years in 2012. During its attempts to gain the highest possible public support, the right-wing extremists concentrated mainly on the **Roma issue** (resp. an issue of socially inadapted groups) and a social tension in some regions. The **WPSJ** engaged in this area in particular, but it was also promoted by other entities. Compared to previous years, similar tactics were applied in a way that they organized **public gatherings in locations with long-term issues and tensions between the majority population and members of socially excluded groups, or as a reaction to a particular conflict**, mostly an attack on a member of the majority population by members of the Roma community.

On 29<sup>th</sup> January, there was a "Demonstration against Roma violence" in **Varnsdorf**, where the **WPSJ**, according to their own words, responded to a deteriorating security situation in the city. There were about 150 right-wing extremists among four hundred participants.

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<sup>8</sup> The term „radical-nationalist“ in the paper needs to be distinguished from the term „nationalist“. It was used for a more accurate characteristic of the **WPSJ**. It is not possible to describe it as a neo-Nazi organization. Nevertheless, the **WPSJ consciously gives space to neo-Nazis** in its ranks. Therefore, they have an opportunity to express their neo-Nazi views within the scene.

<sup>9</sup> Overlapping of **RWE** and hooligans may be seen in an experiential level of violence rather than an ideological one.

<sup>10</sup> In 2012, these activities were also popular due to the reflection of foreign events, in particular, regarding the success of the Greek Golden Dawn.



WPSJ protest event „Against criminality“ at Chanov housing development in Most, 7.4.2012

On 7<sup>th</sup> April, the WPSJ organized a protest event "Against criminality, black racism and throwing policemen out of windows" in a housing development **Chanov** in Most as a reaction to an attack on a policeman by Roma individuals. The attendance was about 50-70 people.

On 22<sup>nd</sup> April, the WY organized a support march for a boy who was allegedly attacked by underaged Roma boys in **Breclav**; the event was attended by about 200-300 right-wing extremists. The initiative, however, was counterproductive for the party since it later became clear that the boy injured himself as a result of his careless behaviour and invented the story about the Roma attack.

Another anti-Roma demonstration, which was not directly organized by the WPSJ, took place in **Drevnovice by Prostejov** on 15<sup>th</sup> September. Behind this event was a growing tension between the majority population and members of socially excluded groups. There were about 250 individuals, from whom about 100 were right-wing extremists. The event did not disrupt the public order.

The WPSJ further organized a protest in **Strakonice** on 24<sup>th</sup> September. The pretext for the event was the death of a man after a scuffle with a young Roma in front of one of the restaurants, which took place at the beginning of September 2012. The demonstration was peaceful and without any disturbances; it gathered around 300 people.

Right-wing extremists paid a great attention to **criticisms of a current political representation** and its decision-making, criticisms of **government reforms** on austerity measures, criticisms of expanding a corruption practice and other actual issues. **Police raids and prosecution of scene members** were also subject to interest.

Right-wing extremists also made efforts to find **new topics**, which would address the public on a national and local level. Regarding this field, the **WPSJ** was mostly active in **Prague**, where it organized several smaller protests with various focus. It was, for example, a protest "against appalling circumstances prevailing at the Wenceslas square" on 6<sup>th</sup> June, against the church restitutions on 21<sup>st</sup> June, against executors on 18<sup>th</sup> July, against changes in Prague public transport on 20<sup>th</sup> August, against the European Stability Mechanism on 17<sup>th</sup> September, or against genetic modification of organisms on 13<sup>th</sup> November. Altogether, they were small protests with usual attendance of about 20 individuals and without a greater interest of the public.

Although the right-wing extremist scene remained fragmented and quarrelsome in 2012, right-wing extremists also organized demonstrations and marches, which had a character beyond the local dimension. These were, for example, yearly held **traditional events** to celebrate **public holidays, anniversaries** of significant **historical events** or **commemorations of deceased right-wing extremists**. The attendance was usually not great and these events did not present any significant security issue. Even though there were some events where there was a risk of violence (particularly by the opponents of right-wing extremists), the Police almost always managed to prevent it and the gatherings took place without any major disturbances.

The most important events of right-wing extremists in 2012 were those which were organized on the occasion of national holidays.

On 1<sup>st</sup> May, a **WPSJ and WY May Day march** subtitled "For social security – Against reforms!" was held. The event, which took place on the Na Mustku street, with the attendance of about 180 people, was disturbed by left-wing extremists who attacked its participants with bottles or cobblestones. Right-wing extremists returned the attack. A WPSJ demonstration followed in the Jiriho z Podebrad square with the attendance of about 250 participants. It had a relatively calm course and there were no major disturbances.

On 28<sup>th</sup> September, the Autonomous Nationalists organized 8<sup>th</sup> annual "**St. Wenceslas event**" in Kralupy upon Vltava with the attendance of about 150 – 200 individuals. About 300 opponents protested against the event. Major violence was prevented due to the presence of the Police.

As opposed to previous years, the WPSJ did not hold a traditional event "Day of national unity" on the occasion of an anniversary of the establishment of the independent Czechoslovak state on 28<sup>th</sup> September. The event was de-facto moved to 17<sup>th</sup> **November**, when a demonstration and a subsequent march of the WY took place in Brno, with the attendance of 150 – 200 individuals and a motto "Stop the rule of money – For real democracy".



Workers' Youth march with anti-government mottos in Brno, 17.11.2012

Like every year, the right-wing extremists also organized several **smaller traditional meetings to commemorate their dead or imprisoned friends**. A march on commemoration of the deceased Milos Reha with the attendance of 80 – 100 individuals took place in Most and Litvinov on 19<sup>th</sup> May, as well as a march with the aim to support the imprisoned neo-Nazi Vlastimil Pechanec with the participation of 120 individuals in Svitavy on 21<sup>st</sup> July. These events took place in peace and without any major disturbances.

After years of decline, there was a **revival of right-wing extremist events with music productions** in 2012, however, they had a diametrically different character than in the past.

Performing bands often did not endorse with the right-wing extremism (at least not openly) and so the uninformed observers would perceive such events as a mixture of hard-rock, metal and other music styles rather than as right-wing extremist concerts. It was therefore not uncommon that the visitors were also regular residents and not specifically right-wing extremists.

On 10<sup>th</sup> August, a concert organized in Pilsen belonged to the biggest events of such type with the attendance of 300 individuals, as well as the “Bohemia Fest II” in Komarov on 18<sup>th</sup> August, which was attended by about 250 people.

In 2012, there was a **cooperation between the Czech and foreign right-wing extremists**. It functioned dominantly on the basis of personal ties. There is no record of a systemic and really deep cooperation between the Czech right-wing extremist scene and foreign countries.

The **Internet** still represented a dominant role in terms of communication and promotion in the area of right-wing extremism<sup>11</sup>.

In 2012, the biggest and most active extremist subject was the **WPSJ**. Its member base is, however, very variable - from **orthodox neo-Nazis to completely passive ordinary citizens**. As a whole the WPSJ was not able to significantly influence events in the Czech Republic.

The WPSJ concentrated its activities around the **regional elections campaign** for most of the year; the elections took place on 12<sup>th</sup> and 13<sup>th</sup> October 2012.

**The WPSJ compiled a list of candidates** in all thirteen regions of the Czech Republic, in which the elections were conducted. The list of candidates consisted of 430 names. The representation consisted of the the WPSJ members, other political entities (Right Block, Republican Party of Czech, Moravia and Silesia) or independents. There were individuals linked to a neo-Nazi scene among the candidates.

The WPSJ leaders participated in a series of **pre-election meetings** within the campaign. First of them took place in Kadan and Chomutov on 30<sup>th</sup> March. The most successful was a gathering in Varnsdorf with the turnout of 200 – 250 of people on 15<sup>th</sup> September. It was, however, conceived as a demonstration on commemoration of events in the Sluknov region in autumn 2011. Other meetings had a low turnout of supporters, usually attended by a few dozens of individuals. Some meetings with voters, however, ended right after their beginning due to a zero interest.

Topics of the pre-election campaign were not only the issues of a cohabitation of the majority society and inadaptable individuals, but also criticisms of a current political representation, government reforms and a number of other current sensitive issues.

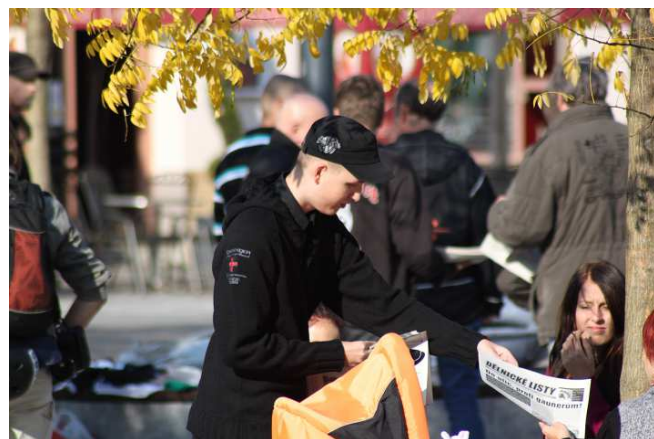
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<sup>11</sup> Some ideological concepts were only, or primarily, developer via Internet platforms. Similarly, some informal groups concentrated primarily at their presentation within the virtual space (e.g. Radical Boys), while their activities were not recorded in real world.

**The WPSJ made efforts to gain sympathies of the residents mainly from areas with increased social tension and issues with inadaptable citizens.** On 28<sup>th</sup> January, for example, a discussion with Tomas Vandas in Rotava with the turnout of about 60 people took place. Vandas introduced the **“Strategy against inadaptable lifestyle”** that should, according to the WPSJ, solve problems accompanying the coexistence of the majority society and maladjusted groups. Impulses for its development were both the public protests in Sluknov region in 2011 and the situation at other troubled locations.

At the beginning of April, the party wanted to take advantage of a popularity, which was gained by a non-registered protest movement the Holesov Challenge (HC) among the public. The WPSJ used this well-known title and registered their own **civic association Holesov Challenge**<sup>12</sup>. The party hoped that they would gain a political profit from the continuing demonstrations and displays of a community dissatisfaction organized by former HC, however this step had no major effect on the party preference.

Despite the highly intense pre-election campaign and the social situation in the Czech Republic, the **party did not reach any major success in regional elections.** It was not able



A WPSJ member distributing Workers' newspapers at one of the events related to the Holesov Challenge

to acquire any political functions, even though there was a growth in their election preferences in some problematic locations. The best results were recorded in Usti nad Labem (4,37%, 9 322 votes), Carlsbad (3,34%, 2 410 votes) and Moravian-Silesian region (2,15%, 6 908 votes). Nevertheless, even if the party had acquired a mandate in some region, its coalition potential would have been so small that its representatives would not be able to significantly direct any of the political decisions<sup>13</sup>.

Apart from the participation at regional elections, the WPSJ also decided to participate in other elections. The chairman **Tomas Vandas announced his candidacy for the post of the President of the Republic in March.** The party did not succeed in a collection of the statutory number of signatures that are necessary to register Vandas as a candidate for the President, and the campaign was therefore ended in October 2012. It is likely that due to a minimal chance to collect 50,000 signatures Vandas rather attempted to use the media attention in order to boost the visibility of the party and its program prior to the regional elections.

**WY continued to function as a WPSJ youth organization.** This was evident in the support of WPSJ activities, **organization of joint actions under the auspices of the WY and in cohesion of the members of both entities.**

Apart from the previously mentioned gatherings that were organized in collaboration, the WY also organized its own public events. It is possible to mention, for example, the

<sup>12</sup> This subject, however, did not engage in any activity.

<sup>13</sup> Finance gained by regional representatives are also interesting for the party.

“Demonstration to support the Serbian citizens”, which took place in Jihlava on 18<sup>th</sup> February on the occasion of the third anniversary of Kosovo's declaration of an independent state. It was attended by about eighty people.

In addition, **WY activists remained active locally**. They devoted themselves to political activism, trash collection or material support for underprivileged families and animal shelters.

Nationwide structures of right-wing extremist associations AN, NR and FY were virtually non-existent. **Cells in different regions and cities operated independently of each other**, only from time to time, their activation and mutual cooperation was evident<sup>14</sup>.

### 3.1.1.2. Nationalist scene

The long-term **stagnant Czech Nationalist scene** did not demonstrate itself significantly in 2012 and its activities may be considered as irrelevant. A member base of the nationalist movement consisted of more or less the same group of people who were unable to overcome their personal disputes and to mobilize forces.

The only more pronounced event, at which the nationalist entities reminded their existence, was a **protest** against the second gay and lesbian **Prague Pride** festival on 13<sup>th</sup> August 2012 in Prague, where the attendance reached 150 – 200 individuals. Despite plans to draw attention to themselves via more radical form of protests (e.g. using fireworks), there was no breach of public order in the end and the event was peaceful.

### 3.1.1.3. Structure and subjects of the scene

The scene continued to be significantly **fragmented**. **Apart from the WPSJ, there were no other nationwide structures**. Key organizational elements of the scene were the **locally operating cells**, often consisting of a small amount of activists of up to 5 individuals. The activity of these cells was also different; from formal or informal meetings, support of public gatherings, to higher activities such as participation at foreign events or independently developed and organised events supporting or promoting the ideology. Some local cells reported to the so-called **autonomous platforms** such as AN or rather FY. Influence was also retained by individuals from the NR and its subsequent platform such as Free resistance.

**The WPSJ profiled itself to the position of a political representation and as an umbrella entity for the whole scene**. Even though the long-term efforts of this subject to consolidate the scene were rather unsuccessful, it continued to be **represented by lead activists or parts of the former NR member base**. These individuals continued to have a relevant influence within the RWE scene, which was partly also transferred to WPSJ. It is also possible to argue that the NR ideology was further distributed by these individuals via the WPSJ and a continuity of activities was secured under the auspices of the NR. The party continued to create regional structures and the **transformation to the nationwide, regional and local structure was completed** during 2012.

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<sup>14</sup> Their Internet presentations, however, had a nationwide significance.

The **NR organization became rather a virtual subject**. While at the beginning of the year there was a record of activities of certain National Resistance cells, especially in Prague, Carlsbad region, Olomouc and Moravian-Silesian region, towards the end of the year these cells did not engage in activities linked to NR and their members often incorporated to other entities, or informal groups. Former activists and members further continued to be in close touch. **Activities of the organization were still organized, albeit under the auspices of other entities**, often the WPSJ. The NR structures and **former contacts also became central to establishing and maintaining contacts of the RWE scene abroad**, particularly with counterparts in Germany, Poland, Austria and Slovakia.

**The AN structures were rather weakened**. Part of activists and active cells reported to the FY, a part ceased to use the title and operates on an informal basis. Particular cells remained, more or less, active in Central Bohemia, Prague, South Bohemian and Olomouc region.

The **FY** had a chance to become a significant subject due to the sympathies from the AN side in 2011. This **potential remained unfulfilled**. Active cells were only apparent in the Moravian-Silesian, Olomouc and Central-Bohemian regions.

A part of the RWE began to use the concept and symbolism of the so-called identity movement which had spread from France<sup>15</sup>.

Besides that, there were several initiatives within the neo-Nazi scene during the year, which nevertheless did not have any significant relevance or a long-term persistence, for example the W.P.E.P. association – European patriots<sup>16</sup>, where a significant stagnation and marginalisation continued during the first half of the year. A particular part of sympathizers also attempted to revive the idea of the Republican Youth of Czechoslovakia, however, with no significant response. Similarly, a project of the Czech Volunteer Guard, in which a portion of the South Moravian and Olomouc RWE was engaged, failed.



Symbol of the Czech Defence League, source: web Czech Defence League

Some right-wing supporters inclined towards subjects, which labelled themselves as “neo-conservative”. It was, for example, the **D.O.S.T.** initiative. Other entities markedly profiled on a topic of defence of the “European, respectively Christian, traditionalism” and a resistance to the Muslim community. On the basis of civic association the **Anti-mosque**<sup>17</sup> of Valentine Kusak, a domestic branch the **Czech Defense League** was established – it did not engage in any significant activity<sup>18</sup>.

There were several incidents within a cyber, respectively Internet, environment recorded during 2012, which were claimed by

<sup>15</sup> For more information about the „identity movement“ see chapter 4.9. The French Republic. This trend was evident at individuals, who were active at the Revolta and Radical Boys websites.

<sup>16</sup> The W.P.E.P. abbreviation means the White Power European Patriots.

<sup>17</sup> The Anti-mosque has been evaluated as a radical and significantly islamophobic entity. However, it is not considered to be an extremist group based on a definition used in this document.

<sup>18</sup> Besides the Czech Defense League of Valentin Kusak, there is also a rival, similarly focused entity the Czech Defence League, which was established in August 2011. Almost entirely, this civic association manifests itself on the Internet.

the **group of the so-called nationalist hackers**. In most cases it was related to a full, or part, content substitution of website contents of physical or legal persons, or the disclosure of personal data including the Pay Pal account information, etc. Targets of such **attacks were servers linked to the RWE “ideological” enemies**, selected especially on the basis of their political beliefs, particularly the so-called submitters of “multiculturalism”, immigration, etc.

#### 3.1.1.4. Propagation and recruitment

**Internet and the virtual environment** remained a significant ideological propagation tool. Servers acting as information platforms of particular subjects or movements were strongly entrenched, such as the Revolta web linked to the Autonomous Nationalism, FY web, etc. A significant change was the transformation from the NR web to Free Resistance web, which also brought back a content and an original character of the NR information platform.

Integral parts of the Internet promotion were virtual social networks, particularly Facebook or domestic Libimseti.cz. Not only they allowed promotion, but also communication. They facilitated significantly a mobilization and coordination of various public or private events organization.

In terms of propagation from the long-term perspective, a great part was formed by **public events and gatherings**. Reasons for their organization varied, however, very often they were used for a direct promotion of entities or their ideologies. While there were common manifests of the so-called *hard bass* modelled after the *flash mobs*<sup>19</sup> in 2011, the occurrence of such events was rare in 2012. Some subjects also resorted to new topics, for example, environmental protection, social support, anti-capitalism or anti-globalism, through which they attempted to get closer to a younger generation of followers.

In recent years, the RWE scene have had a general problem with recruitment or a reach of new followers. With a certain distance, we can argue that this condition had markedly changed in 2011, particularly considering anti-Roma protests at Sluknov region and other localities.

From the police findings, it is evident that the RWE ideology and a general public populism gained **the most significant response among adolescents between the age of 14 and 20. In terms of regions, it mostly occurred in the Usti nad Labem, Carlsbad and Moravian-Silesian regions**. A long-term **WY promotional campaign, targeting mostly primary and secondary schools and high schools**, reflects efforts to recruit new supporters; last but not least also the rapprochement and **connection of the FY with structures of the AN and FY** were visible, for example, in Prague. Emergence of new and younger supporters was markedly observed within the former NR cell Erzgebirge. Other RWE subjects are also successful in a **recruitment of members of football hooligans groups**, for example in Prague, Moravian-Silesian region, Olomouc, South-Moravian and Hradec Kralove region.



<sup>19</sup> Mass dancing at public places, often based on a spontaneously created, and subsequently dissolved, crowd of people.



Besides a direct membership or an active support of the RWE scene, there was a sympathy or inclination to populist and seemingly simple solutions presented by the RWE subjects apparent among the younger age groups.

### 3.1.1.5. Member base

Considering the member base, it is possible to describe the RWE scene as stable. Based on actual findings, there are about **5000 sympathizers**<sup>20</sup> of the RWE. From this amount, it is possible to estimate about **1500 active followers**<sup>21</sup>. In terms of **individual subjects**, it is possible to estimate the total **number of members to approximately 550 – 600 individuals**<sup>22</sup>. **The militant part of the scene**<sup>23</sup> consists of about **150 – 200 individuals**, whereas the core part of the RWE scene consists of **50 – 60 activists** often **leaders of local cells**.

From a territorial point of view, it is possible to argue that the **highest concentration** of RWE followers was in the **Usti nad Labem, Moravian-Silesian, Carlsbad, Olomouc and South-Moravian regions**. Long-term findings indicated that local RWE scenes from the Hradec Kralove, Pardubice and Highlands regions carry out their activities in different regions or localities.

The scene **had not managed to mobilize in a long-term horizon or within single events** in 2012. In comparison to 2011, where there was a high attendance at both the May Day gathering in Brno and later protest gatherings at Sluknov region and other localities, the situation did not occur in 2012. In part, this situation points to a relatively high degree of scene fragmentation and support scattering to individual subjects and local cells.

### 3.1.1.6. Active scenes and the main mobilization topics

**252 events** were either organized or attended by a large number of the RWE scene members during 2012. From these events, there were **78 gatherings**<sup>24</sup>, **48 concerts** and **126 other events** such as lectures, meetings, camps, etc. The average turnout was about 85 people. There were about 12 events with a higher than average attendance during the year; the highest turnout was recorded in Breclav with more than



**Anti-Roma demonstration as a reaction to an inter-ethnic conflict in Strakonice, 22.09.2012**

<sup>20</sup> A sympathizer is a person characterized by a pasive support of the RWE, not only of subtopics, e.g. a resistance to the EU, multiculturalism, ethnic minorities, etc.

<sup>21</sup> A follower is a person characterized by an active support of the RWE entities, mostly via attendance at organized events (public gatherings, concerts, etc.).

<sup>22</sup> These individuals are members of organizations. The estimation does not take into account the WPSJ members, who cannot be categorized as the RWE followers due to their other manifestations.

<sup>23</sup> Individuals who prefer a violent way of enforcing their opinions.

<sup>24</sup> It includes both the gatherings organized by RWE, particularly by the WPSJ, and those, which were organized by other entities, but were also attended by RWE. There were 61 gatherings recorded last year.

2000 people, from which there were about 200 – 300 RWE on 22nd April. In terms of public gatherings, the most successful considering attendance was a WPSJ pre-election campaign launched in May. Pre-election meetings, apart from the Varnsdorf gathering held on 15th September, faced a considerable indifference with a regular attendance of about 30 people. A prominent feature of the past year had been the **declining participation at annually organized events** such as pious gatherings. Some of them did not take place at all, such as a piety for Daniel Hejdanek, or were held in a much smaller format, for example as piety for John Strick. The May Day gathering, which took place in Prague this year, was marked as failure not only due to a low participation. On the contrary, **St. Wenceslas manifestation** of 28 September, which was moved to Kralupy nad Vltavou, can be seen as a success of the RWE autonomous spectrum in terms of the number of participants and their composition.

In connection with a disgrace concerning alleged racist attack in Breclav, which was used by the WPSJ and the RWE scene for a re-mobilization of the anti-Roma mood and the subsequent outcome of the investigation<sup>25</sup>, **the WPSJ ceased to attempt to revive the anti-Roma attitudes**. It should be noted that the entire case was reflected in the media attitude. Compared to last year, it can be stated that the use of the topic in the RWE, particularly in the second half of the year, significantly abated. In spite of that, the WPSJ continued to develop this topic and the Roma community, as well as other ethnic minorities, deliberately remained criminalized.

Marginally, some gatherings, especially political rallies of the WPSJ, focused on **criticisms of the "establishment"** and the political system. The WPSJ tried to stylize into the "national opposition". From the WPSJ side it was a pragmatic calculus, as how to reach dissatisfied citizens. A support of publicly active individuals, e.g. Daniel Landa or the senator Tomio Okamura, was more or less based on this. Thus the fact that at the time of the **Holesov challenge** establishment the WPSJ registered a civic association with the same title may be understood in these terms.



EP of Fuerza Arma band, zdroj: web Fuerza Arma

example might be the Skinhouse in Slovakia<sup>27</sup>. In addition, politically motivated music scene expanded to other musical genres, not only it infiltrated hip hop (e.g. Duo Radikal, Fuerza

During 2012, the RWE **music scene continued to transform** significantly. **Organization of domestic musical and social events recovered**, although a range or high participation of foreign well-known bands failed to build on the tradition before 2009. This is evident from the number of recorded concerts (48)<sup>26</sup>, compared to 18 in 2011. Certain portion on this situation has the fact that an **attendance of foreign bands performances in close countries** is much more frequent, especially in Hungary, Italy and Germany, and is also linked to an issue of a creation of spaces dedicated to concerts. An

<sup>25</sup> The investigation showed that the attack was invented and that the boy caused his injuries himself.

<sup>26</sup> It has to be taken into account that the majority of these concerts are not classic WPM concerts. There are no public disturbances or illegal manifestations evident at these events. They are, however, primarily intended for RWE followers. Performing bands thus edit their names and lyrics.

<sup>27</sup> Originally a cowshed in Plavecký Mikuláš, which holds private concerts.

Arma or Kato), but also electronic music (there is a noticeable correlation with hard bass). In connection with the music scene it is possible to identify several major trends, namely:

- **Organization of commercial, or seemingly commercial, concerts**, which were characterized by a certain degree of accessibility to the public. In several cases, such as "X-Mas Party" in Brno on 1<sup>st</sup> December, tickets were distributed before the start of the "official" distribution. Expressions of sympathy or direct promotion of these concerts were rare or dependent on a composition of the audience and performing bands.
- **Performance of bands from the White Power Music scene under other names** was linked in part to the given phenomenon of "commercial" concerts; the bands were partly attempting to escape the attention of the security forces. During 2012, there were several projects or bands under other names, such as Saubande (formerly AVE Band), or Bootboys Social Club (Randall Gruppe). Another example is the Gabreta band, a successor of the Imperium band but without Michael Moravec. Bands often adapted their repertoire to a composition of the audience, where known songs from the WPM scene were subsequently reproduced, often with hateful or racist content.
- **Concerts for "apolitical" skinheads** reported in several places of South Bohemia and South Moravia were relatively rare. Concerts were labeled as "punk" and were designed especially for the so-called apolitical skinheads. Live bands, including foreign ones, are known performers within the neo-Nazi music scene. Promotion and sympathy expression to Nazism and neo-Nazism was frequent at concerts.
- **Domestic WPM concerts and "private celebrations"**, which were organized in connection to organized concerts were rather rare. These were usually secret gigs, which served to promote the movement and its ideology. An example of such concert was Titkolt Ellenálas (Hung.), Last Pride (Germany) and Sleipnir (Germany) in Jirkov on 13<sup>th</sup> October. Another example is the so-called national socialist black metal concert (NSBM) in Zatec on 28th September; also with an international participation.
- **Concerts abroad, which were organized by the Czech RWE** during the past year, took place mostly in the Skinhouse in Slovakia. There were total of 6 concerts with the Czech organizational participation. Local concerts regularly featured Czech bands and had a high attendance of the Czech RWE. Number of concerts organized by the Czech RWE in Poland decreased, which was associated with the limits of the organizers rather than with a long-term trend.

The music scene has a big impact on the RWE scene and its consolidation. Organization of concerts remained a source of funding, particularly for a small group of organizers. Ideology motivation thus partly disappeared.

A part of the scene, especially the autonomous scene, manifested attempts to adopt a new ideological concepts or platforms in the last year. Autonomous Nationalists and the Revolta web pioneered a concept of the so-called **Third Way and the Italian Casa Pound movement**. The concept, however, **did not gain a stronger advocacy** except from the web



**Gabreta band from Ceske Budejovice (part of a former WPM Imperium band) at the Bohemiafest concert in Komarov on 18.08.2012 where also bands Randall Gruppe and Sons of Bohemia performed**

promotion. A building, which was supposed to become a "community-centre", ceased its activity in the first half of the year and the project therefore more or less failed.

Topics of "environmentalism", a protection of nature and environment, and resistance to the Muslim community strongly resonated within the scene in the past year. These topics were adapted from German colleagues in order to reach out to a younger generation. The theme of the Muslim community was relatively rarely used, given that the situation with this community is moderate and rather publicly inactive from a long-term perspective. A civic association the Anti-Mosque seemed partly inspired by a

project from Germany called "Pro-Bewegung" as an initiative against immigration and the Muslim community. In July, Valentin Kusak established the **Czech Defense League**<sup>28</sup> branch from the existing Anti-Mosque project. The association, nevertheless, did not succeed and a potential of new supporters acquisition was relatively limited, apart from the internet propagation, due to the previously mentioned circumstances. Existing followers of both associations were often recruited outside the RWE scene.

To a limited extent, there were **manifestations of anti-Semitism**, both in connection with a progression of a security situation in the Middle East, including a civil war in Syria, and also in conjunction with Jan Fischer's candidacy in the presidential elections. Anti-Semitism remained latent.

### 3.1.1.7. Criminal<sup>29</sup> and violent activities

**Most of the criminal activity was latent** therefore the predicative statistical value is limited. In some regions, for example in Liberec, South Moravia, South Bohemia and Prague, cases of attacks targeted against the LWE and homeless people are known. Due to a low willingness to report such cases or to cooperate with the Police, these **cases usually remain unsolved or unrecorded**. There were also specific cases of RWE criminal activity, which were not statistically supportable, namely a proprietarily motivated crime and a violent crime where a perpetrator belongs to the RWE and this activity may be related to their persuasion. Last but not least, there are also relatively numerous cases of an illegal possession of weapons or army material. Considering the scene, such cases are often much more relevant than those that are statistically recorded.

A case of founders and members of the **Blood and Honour Division Bohemia** domestic branch and its militant wing **Combat 18**<sup>30</sup> was brought forward by the Police Unit

<sup>28</sup> An inspiration was the British Defence League, which focuses on the organization of „home guards“ in suburbs or urban areas with Muslim residents. Defence League characterizes itself as an apolitical organization with the aim of protection of public order. The fact is, that its primary aim is an action against ethnic minorities, immigrants and the Muslim community in particular. The platform outspread to other European countries.

<sup>29</sup> Detailed statistical data about a criminal activity with an extremist subtext are available in chapter 4. Statistics.

for Combating Organized Crime (UCOC). A group of 9 people was active at various places of the Czech Republic - in Prague, Carlsbad, South-Moravian and Liberec regions. An investigation based on findings about an establishment of a website of the given organization was initiated. Furthermore, the group went through a relatively progressive development. A part of the organization focused on a production and distribution of promotional material, the other part was active



Gizela cabin in Krc forest after the arson attack by BH members/Combat 18. The motive was apparently a high frequency of visits by the LWE. Investigated by the UCOC (UOOZ) in relation to criminal proceedings of the Blood&&Honour/Combat 18 members in the Czech Republic.

within a neo-Nazi music scene linked to a popular band Agression 95. In addition, the organization had **two „combat“ groups**, which were **active in the city of As and Prague**. The Prague section carried out a test of an explosive system<sup>31</sup> in an unknown time frame and it is also responsible for a cabin arson, a restaurant in Krc forest in December 2011. Besides that, the group had sprayed several graffitis and had put up stickers to promote the organization and its goals. **The cell from As** engaged in similar activities, which culminated in an **arson attack at a hostel inhabited mostly by Roma individuals** with the aim to kill its inhabitants based on an intolerance against the Roma ethnic group on 26th February. Based on the court judgement, all the 9 accused individuals are being prosecuted at liberty. Findings gained via investigation of criminal activities of this group show potential threats and risks of an occurrence of militant individuals or groups within the far-right scene.

The Territorial Department of the Criminal Police and Investigation in Most with a cooperation of UCOC brought forward a case of 2 individuals – operators of the **Sniper shop**, who were suspicious of a support and promotion of Nazi ideology, resp. of neo-Nazi organizations, on 16th October. The arrest was based on nearly a year long investigation which discovered that the couple had been **producing and subsequently distributing promotional items and goods related to a neo-Nazi organization, symbols of Nazism, racism, and xenophobia** that preach hatred against ideological enemies, often against groups of people defined on the basis of their political or religious beliefs or their ethnic origins, via illustrated motives or mottos. Distribution of such objects occurred both through the Internet trade and trough the far-right scene, and in recent years, also through neo-Nazi concerts abroad. By such long-term behaviour they have both gained significant financial resources; presumably around 2 mill. CZK since 2009. During the house searches there were also high financial sums in foreign currencies discovered that originated from sales at foreign concerts, as well as a high financial sum in CZK and a number of items prepared for sale. Both men were notified about the charges with the establishment, support and propagation of a movement aimed at suppressing of human rights and freedoms according to § 403 of the Criminal Code, which were brought against them.

Other **investigated cases point at threats and risks of an occurrence of the so-called lone wolves**, i.e. self-radicalized individuals. This was proved in the case of **Brunon Kwiecen** who was preparing attacks against political targets in Poland; such individuals do not have to have ties to politically motivated extremist scene.

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<sup>30</sup> The case is further commented on in chapter 3.3.9. by the Supreme Public Prosecutor´s Office.

<sup>31</sup> Fuses were also found during conducted house searches.

### 3.1.1.8. Funding and supporting activities

The far-right scene and its subjects had long suffered from **inadequate financial resources**. Financial resources and their distribution were **subjects of a dispute between the leaders of WPSJ and regional organizations** in 2012, which resulted in a substitution of regional management after the election.



Stickers from the Blood&Honour shop

The reason for the dispute was a government funding, which was obtained by the party and also an underestimation of funding for a regional pre-election campaign<sup>32</sup>.

Financial disputes are generally a common source of a personal animosity within the scene. Support for the so-called **Prisoners of War (POW)**, prosecuted or imprisoned associates, remained an organized type of funding. Particular individuals were often responsible for the administration of financial collections, nevertheless quite often **fraud linked to collected financial resources** occurred as well as a discovery of such cases within the group of associates. A case of a realization of Sniper shop managers confirms that the platform continues to be one of the most efficient in terms of both possible volume and speed. There are records of several **fundraisings related to criminal proceedings** during 2012. Organized activist platforms, which are offering legal assistance or coordination in terms of criminal prosecution, appeared. There were some cases of an **intentional belittlement of subjects of criminal proceedings, targeted verbal attacks, indirect threats or general media harassment of particular individuals**, especially representatives of justice and forensic experts.

In the past, one of the most important components of funding were **member fees**. This institute, however, disappeared with a break up of the National Resistance and was more or less maintained only **within the WPSJ**. Member fees were partly replaced by obtaining sponsors, which, however, was to a limited extent managed only by some regional organizations.

**A developed network of producers and distributors of promotional items and goods** such as clothing (T-shirts, jumpers, etc.), media with WP music (CD, vinyl) and other items such as badges, flags, literature and pictures, further operated within the scene. In some cases, the distribution of such items was linked to artefacts of a hooligan subculture. As opposed to foreign scenes, for example in Germany, Poland or Austria, **profits from sales were, with some exceptions, private**. The distribution was conducted not only in relation to **music concerts**, but also via **e-shops** in case of "flawless" items. "Flawed" items were distributed via **informal networks** often based on personal contacts.

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<sup>32</sup> The Party obtained government funding on the basis of their election results in the European parliament elections in 2009. Regional organizations began to accentuate financial questions before the regional election campaigning in 2012.

### 3.1.1.9. International contacts

A development of international cooperation was related to a period of **international RWE music scene development, the so-called White Power Music**, especially under umbrella organizations Blood and Honour, Hammerskins or later Nationaler Widerstand/National Resistance. **Concerts** became one of the most common way of acquiring contacts between domestic and foreign RWE elements. Such contacts were supplemented by **event participation of Czech sympathizers abroad and vice versa** roughly since 2004. Last but not least, **cells or branches of foreign organizations** were emerging in the Czech Republic. In most cases the impact of particular individuals who functioned as **"coordinators"**, respectively mediators, of mutual contacts, was noticed.



Representatives of the NPD from Germany (at the front with flags) and Karl Richter (NPD) as a speaker during the WPSJ gathering on 1.5.2012 v Praze

From a long-term perspective, mutual ties and contacts with elements in neighbouring countries were evident – with **Germany, Slovakia, less so with Austria and Poland**. On an individual level, contacts were kept with representatives from **Hungarian, Swedish and Ukrainian** scenes or from **post-Soviet countries** in general. In relation to the attendance of domestic sympathizers at concerts abroad contacts in Italy and Hungary were recorded in recent years. Ties to elements in the **Great Britain** were specific and were maintained via concerts, international organizations (particularly Blood and Honour), football hooligans and last but not least also a Czech community in the UK.

Foreign ties are reminiscent of contacts, which were established within international organizations that closely relate to an "internationalization" of the neo-Nazi scene, respectively the White Power movement. In particular, it was the **Blood and Honour or later the National Resistance/Nationaler Widerstand**.

Other subjects, the **Autonomous Nationalists and Free Youth** in particular, did not have direct ties to other countries but were inspired by an international trend of the so-called **autonomous nationalism** – independently operating activist cells without any formal leadership or structure.

**The WPSJ became a substitute organization for a maintenance of such ties.** Persons guarantying international contacts were active in their structures (e.g. Patrik Vondrak, Lukas Stoupa, Milan Hroch, Jiri Fronek, Jiri Petrivalsky or Erik Lamprecht). The WPSJ legitimized these relationships. These were, in particular, ties to Nationaldemokratische Partei Deutschlands (NPD) and People's party Our Slovakia (LSNS).

Foreign cooperation had a form of **music events and concerts, public gatherings, cooperation between organizations, operating of branches of international organizations, provision of particular services, means or material**. A related effect was a

production and distribution of promotional material, clothing, publications and music albums that contributed to an "internationalization" of the movement and its promotion. In terms of the domestic scene only a limited circle of people "responsible" for the maintenance of foreign contacts or cooperation were operating.

There was total of 72 events in 2012 where contacts between the Czech and foreign RWE occurred. 17 of these events were held in the Czech Republic, 55 of these were reported abroad.

### 3.1.1.10. Relations to other subcultures and interest groups

The occurrence or long-term influence of the RWE was recorded at the **hooligan and "ultras" community** during last year – the environment of football and rarely also ice-hockey fans. On the other hand, hooligans of some clubs repeatedly supported the RWE events. These were, for example, clubs Sparta Prague, Banik Ostrava, Sigma Olomouc, Most or famous Johny Kentus Gang from Brno. For such groups of individuals, brawls or fights were a primary activity, whereas political ideology was often secondary.

In a long-term, there were also information about **possible links between the RWE elements and motorcycle gangs**. Some RWE subjects, especially in South-Moravian, Olomouc and Carlsbad regions, possessed contacts related to a motorcycle gang scene; these may be characterised as "commercial" rather than as an inclination to a particular political ideology.

Vast majority of the scene inclined to a formation or a membership in **paintball, or more often, airsoft teams**. As a part of these activities tactics for various circumstances were rehearsed. "Specialized" teams such as the "SS Commando" or some with titles derived from names of SS divisions operating during the WWII appeared. Part of the RWE was also interested in an entry to a service or security forces. Apart from the Police and the Army it was mostly an interest in the municipal police and Active reserve of the Czech Army. In comparison to previous years, there was no increase or decrease in such interest. Occurrence of RWE supporters was also evident in clubs of **Army history** specialized particularly on the WWII period. In recorded cases, the membership mostly satisfied individual needs of supporters. There was a long-term rare occurrence of the RWE in circles of **detectors** of metal and **military equipment**. Occurrence of such individuals poses a possible security risk due to frequent findings of ammunition and military material. There were several cases of accidental explosions resulting from an improper handling of military material linked to this environment.



RWE stickers/Sparta Prague



A part of the RWE supporters, in a long-term period particularly in Moravian-Silesian region, had inclined to a **community of Thai-box matches or MMA**<sup>33</sup>. Some clubs, for example in the Usti nad Labem region, were also partly formed by the RWE sympathizers.

### 3.1.2. Left-wing extremism

The **LWE scene** was characterised by a **high degree of fragmentation** especially during the first half of 2012. The **Czechoslovak Anarchist Federation (CSAF)** was shortly influenced by a continual limitation of its activity or a withdrawal of older activists. In comparison to 2011 when a mobilization tendency related to a development of foreign situation occurred, the **scene had not been very overt** and concentrated rather on events and activities focusing on the scene consolidation, in particular lectures, discussions, concerts, etc.

The **anarchist spectrum** remained the **most significant subject** of the far-left scene. **Marxist-Leninist organizations were rather marginal** considering their performance and member base.

#### 3.1.2.1. Marxist-Leninist scene

**Marxist-Leninist scene** remained **weakened** and **highly fragmented** due to various ideological differences and mainly **personal disputes**, often broken into marginal collectives and influenced by a string of long-term issues in 2012.

Activists of this spectrum further made efforts to make gains from a political, economic and social situation in the Czech Republic and related dissatisfaction and frustration of its citizens, while profiting from citizen protests against the government and its reforms. They had participated at many **anti-government demonstrations and happenings**. In particular, they attended protests organized by the Stop to the government platform, which unites unions and a range of public associations, initiatives and platforms. These were, for example, the "Protest/Vote against the government/Stop to the government/Come and help to arrest the government!" in Prague on 10<sup>th</sup> March, "Demonstration against government reforms" in Prague on 21<sup>st</sup> April, "Joint protest march" in Prague on 22<sup>nd</sup> May, or a gathering "Democracy looks differently" on 17<sup>th</sup> November. Left-wing extremist subjects presented themselves via their info-stalls, leaflet and publication distribution, mottos or flags. Their attendance, on the other hand, was not significant and therefore they were not able to influence the character of such demonstrations.

Communist youth movement continued to be represented particularly by the **Union of Young Communists of Czechoslovakia (UYCCS)** and the **Communist Youth Union (CYU)**. A relationship between these civic organizations did not consolidate even in 2012. Disputes about a succession of the original CYU prior its dissolution and re-legalization in 2010 had lasted. As a result, the UYCCS began to use a title the Union of Young Communists of Czechoslovakia – Communist Youth Union.

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<sup>33</sup> MMA – Mixed Martial Arts

Young communists continued in a presentation of their attitudes on the internet and also in a publishing activity in the form of publishing of their magazines<sup>34</sup>. Organization of their own public events was rare due to their low mobilization potential. They preferred a **participation on events of other left-wing subjects, especially the Communist Party of Bohemia and Moravia (CPBM) and the Czech Border Club (CBC)**, etc. These were mainly internal events, meetings, conferences (e.g. XXXIII. Prague theoretical-political conference on 3rd November), memorial gatherings to commemorate important anniversaries of the communist movement (e.g. in Prague on 24th February or on the occasion of the 95th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution in Prague on 7th November), memorial gatherings to commemorate murdered and tortured communist leaders (e.g. Jozka Jaburkova in Prague on 30th July or Anna Kvasova in Mirosovice at Rataje nad Sazavou on 7th January), traditional gatherings of the left-wing supporters (e.g. under the Kunetice mountain on 8th September or a celebration of Halo newspapers in Prague on 22nd September), solidarity events with foreign comrades (e.g. „Demonstration for the release of five Cuban national heroes“ in Prague on 12th September), etc.

Controversial activities were committed by the **Czech Border Club** in 2012. In addition to its common activities that mostly consist of publishing activities and an organization of peaceful gatherings, it organized a high school students knowledge competition with the support of the Regional office of Liberec with a title „Czechoslovakia in the period of 1918 – 1938“. Similar activities have a risk potential due to the possibility of covert promotion of ideas of radical communism and of influencing pupils via ideologies that fall outside the democratic principles of the Czech Republic.

**The Communist Party of Czechoslovakia** entered into a political contest in relation to the 2012 elections to regional councils in Central-Bohemian, Usti nad Labem, Pardubice and Moravian-Silesian regions. Nevertheless, its activity was still very limited; the party did not organize any significant political meetings, nor did it express any major opinions on current political affairs.

The **Trockyist spectrum** was represented, for example, by the **New Anti-capitalist Left (NAL)**, the **Socialist Solidarity**, the **Group of Revolutionary Youth Revo/Socialist Workers Organization**, and so on<sup>35</sup>. Similarly to the UYCCS and the CYU, they presented themselves at events of other entities. They focused particularly on activities within left-wing protest movements. They did not organize almost any own events. As an exemption it is possible to mention the traditional **Anti-capitalist camp**, which took place under the auspices of the NAL from 31st July to 5th August 2012 in Hermanice. It included a variety of workshops, lectures and seminars. Overall, it was attended by about 50 people.

The orthodox Marxist-Leninist movement discussed the attack on the president Vaclav Klaus<sup>36</sup> by Pavel Vondrous. Radical youth organizations expressed disapproval with his act; however some groups understood him in terms of a warning to current ruling elites.

### **3.1.2.2. Anarcho-autonomous/anti-authoritarian movement**

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<sup>34</sup> In 2012, they started publishing a new magazine Vzdor (Defiance) with their Slovak companions.

<sup>35</sup> The Trockyist Revo developed minimum activities in 2012. A former active part hived off to the Revolutionary internationalist organization (RIO) in 2010.

<sup>36</sup> The incident took place in Chrastava in the Liberec region on 28th September. Vondrous shot at the President Vaclav Klaus from an airsoft gun.

From a long-term perspective, **the Anarcho-autonomous** scene was **stagnant** in 2012. It had not undergone any significant development and the activity of its supporters was relatively comparable to the previous year. It continued to face many issues which had been persistent for several years. A weak member base played the main role; within the base, there are only few active individuals fragmented throughout the Czech Republic and the leadership is absent.

Partial **renewal of publishing, intellectual, cultural and other activities** continued and was focused on the inside of the movement rather than on the public. During the year, there were a number of lectures, discussions, debates, workshops, film screenings, exhibitions, concerts, beneficiary events, memorial and commemorative events, activist camps, sports events, etc. The **Internet** further played an important role in a propagation of anarchist ideology.

Anarcho-autonomists further used tactics of **participation at various left-wing events**. Similarly to Marxist-Leninists, they made efforts to present themselves at anti-



Demonstrace proti ACTA v Praze, 11.2.2012

government demonstrations, especially those that were organised by the Stop to the government platform focusing on protests against reforms related to austerity measures. At the turn of February and March, they **supported protests** against higher education reforms within the so-called **Week of unrest**, which was organised by the Free higher education initiative in several cities of the Czech Republic. Furthermore, they have participated in protests aimed **against** signing an international agreement against counterfeiting **ACTA**. During January and February, there were demonstrations in nearly all the regions of the Czech Republic in

relation to the Europe-wide wave of coordinated protests.

Left-wing extremists also organised their own gatherings. These were mostly **smaller happenings, street parties, festivals, traditional events** for wider autonomous subcultures or events on a regional level; there were no mass gatherings that would draw attention of larger amount of activists from the whole Czech Republic. Such events were mostly not able to draw attention of regular citizens or media interest.

Most significant events organized by members of the military anti-authoritarian spectrum were traditionally held in relation to the **May Day celebrations**. In contrast to previous years, the anarcho-autonomists did not concentrate only on one event, but organized the so-called action days in Prague (a protest campaign that lasted for several days). It included, for example, the “Anarchist market” at Smichov station, Prague on 28<sup>th</sup> April, “Love Football, Hate Racism” match at university dormitories at Strahov on 29<sup>th</sup> April, concerts of anarchist groups, series of lectures, etc. Action days then peaked on 1<sup>st</sup> May. During morning hours, the “traditional May Day meeting of anarchists” took place at the Strelecky Island and was attended by about 100 individuals. In the afternoon, a demonstration “Aim at the right targets” took place at the Republic square with an attendance of about 300 – 350 individuals. Later, there was a march of about 600 activists through Prague that

intersected the paths with the WPSJ demonstration. When left-wing extremists passed through the WPSJ demonstration they started throwing various objects which were thrown back by the attacked WPSJ activists. There were also minor clashes with police officers who were separating the two camps. After a while, the police ended the mutual clashes and the left-wing extremists continued towards the Strelecky Island, where the march was officially ended.

In 2012, the Antifascist spectrum still widely addressed issues concerning the **fight against right-wing extremists**. Its supporters organized protest events against demonstrations of their ideological opponents and against election meetings of the WPSJ.

In addition to the May Day march, the anti-fascists participated on a protest against the **“Demonstration to support the Serbia people”** which was organized by members of the WY in Jihlava on 18<sup>th</sup> February. There were about 300 anti-fascists and various civil activists **protesting against the AN’s “St Wenceslas event”** in Kralupy upon Vltava on 28<sup>th</sup> September. There were no serious clashes and skirmishes during these events due to the Police intervention and the minor ones took a form of mutual attacks and throwing of various objects.

In addition to organizing their own anti-protest events, the ant-fascists continued to **monitor the neo-Nazi supporters and representatives of the WPSJ**, which consisted of a collection of information about particular individuals or cases and their subsequent publication on various websites. Militant members of the movement continued to perpetrate **direct physical attacks** on leading right-wing extremists.

Anarchoautonomists further joined public happenings, street parties, street protest celebrations, etc. organized also within a wider anti-authoritarian and autonomous movement.

For example, they attended a second year **street party** called **„Antisystema“** in **Pilsen** on 12th May with a motto „Life on debt“; the event was organised as a part of the „Worldwide protest day against life on debt“. The event, however, was not rated positively and it was attended by only 50 – 100 individuals.

On 26th May, the anarcho-autonomists participated in a street action **"Streetfest"** in **Brno** under a slogan "We do not owe you anything". The event took place as a part of the 8th annual festival of an alternative culture and activism "Protestfest".

A traditional **DIY carnival** organized in collaboration with an initiative Freedom Not Fear and **CSAF** was held in **Prague** on 29th September. The event had rather a carnival character than a political one. It was attended by about 2 000 individuals, most of whom did not belong to an extremist population.



Traditional DIY carnival in Prague, source: Facebook DIY carnival

Regarding **solidarity campaigns**, the Czech left-wing extremists continued to monitor the situation on the foreign scene. They demonstrated their support via sharing of information about cases, releasing various statements, sending out protest letters, hanging of solidarity banners, etc. Public events, which focused on such issues, were, apart from benefit concerts, rather exceptional.

Within the Czech environment, the anarcho-autonomists **paid attention to a case of Roman Smetana** who was convicted of painting over election posters before parliamentary elections in 2010. They organised a support protest called „Feelers racket at Pankrac“ in front of the Pankrac prison in Prague on 17th November.

Activities of the representatives of the anarcho-autonomous scene were also evident in protest movements **Occupy and Real Democracy Now**, which was founded during the previous year as an attempt to transfer foreign protests against austerity economic measures and repression by the state to the country. Several activities took place under their auspices, however, none of them attracted greater attention of the public.

There was a range of various groups, collectives and initiatives within the anti-authoritarian scene in 2012, which were often interconnected on a personal level. Unregistered organizations **CSAF and the Anti-fascism action (AFA)** remained the most significant entities. In addition to these two organizations with a nationwide scope, there was a range of regional anarchist or anti-fascist oriented autonomous groups. Although some of them were relatively active, their activity not significant from the nationwide perspective was.

### 3.1.2.3. Structure and entities of the scene

Similarly to the RWE, the fundamental elements of the LWE scene were **activist cells and collectives**. These usually did not operate on a territorial basis, but were **formed by members from various areas**. This was particularly characteristic for groups within the **AFA**. Some Marxist-Leninist organizations, particularly the UYCCS, were characteristic by their hierarchical and nationwide structures, while local organizations were often formed by few members and their territorial distribution was irregular. Such decentralization was also confirmed by the May Day celebration concept where, instead of one event, a series of events, gatherings, workshops and concerts took place in the frame of several days.

In terms of individual entities, the most significant was still the **CSAF**, which presented a **cultural and informative platform of the anarchist scene** rather than an organization. In recent years, the CSAF had to face the withdrawal of an older generation of activists. With a few exceptions, **the interest in organizing public gatherings was decreasing**. The structure of the CSAF was decentralized also in 2012.

A north-Bohemian **initiative Alerta** of Lukas Borl promoted itself significantly within the anarchist scene last year. It followed a conception of the CSAF in terms of a „unification“ of activist circles or collectives from various spectra of the scene, from an environmental to an animal protection, anti-fascism movement to general anarchism or its variations and doctrines. Similarly to the CSAF, Alerta promoted the **concept of the so-called community centres**. There was, for example, the Ateneo centre in Most that was created presumably on the basis of a famous Prague centre Salé.

In contrast to previous years, the **scene was isolated** and its activities were transferred to such community spaces. Various platforms or initiatives performed in common collaboration with given entities, such as Food not Bombs focusing on promotion of anti-capitalism, veganism, pacifism and other subtopics.

In case of a particular **platform not being able to gain a greater support, the LWE usually cease to be engaged with it**. That is, for example, the case of a decrease interest in the **15M Movement initiative or Real democracy now** in 2011. New entities with similar interests and new names are emerging. There were regular changes in names, especially in relation to the pacifist spectrum, initiatives and groups focusing mainly on the support of the Palestinian community.



Lukas Borl at the May Day gathering in Prague, 1.5.2012

There was a record of a long-term influence of the LWE, particularly of the anarchist scene, in relation to civic associations or initiatives. A membership in civic associations (e.g. ProAlt or some environmentally focused entities<sup>37</sup>), was often supposed to serve as a way of reaching and mobilizing a wider public audience.

The Marxist-Leninist spectrum was mostly represented by the **UYCCS** and the **CYU**. In the monitored period, there were no signs of significant manifestations or changes within these entities. Organized meetings of such organizations supported the current leadership and direction.

The LWE scene was further formed by individual **ideological streams and platforms**; the inner division is as follows:

- Anarchist and anarcho-autonomous groups
- Anarcho-communist and anarcho-syndicalist groups

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<sup>37</sup> These entities are not considered to be extremist neither by the Ministry of the Interior nor by the Police of the Czech Republic.

- Platforms of anti-fascism movement
- Marxist-Leninist and radical communist, resp. Stalinist organizations
- Environmental scene and movements focused on animal rights protection
- Community of squatters

#### 3.1.2.4. Promotion and recruitment

In addition to the **Internet environment**, the LWE scene presented itself via **public gatherings, concerts, exhibitions, but also various happenings and workshops**. Significant means of promotion were, for example, cultural centres and a network of the so-called befriended clubs or establishments that occasionally held meetings, lectures or concerts. There were records of several **activist camps** in 2012. Civil initiatives also remained as a partial tool of LWE promotion; ideologies or opinions were disseminated through them and therefore it was possible to reach wider public audience.

The **anarchist scene**, in particular, was **successful in obtaining new supporters or members** in 2012. Younger structures of members appeared in the ranks of some groups; events of the antifascism movement were also renewed. There were records of several spontaneous events.

On the other hand, the **Marxist-Leninist and radical-communist structures struggled with a long-term lack of interest** and efforts to recruit new members were rather unsuccessful.

#### 3.1.2.5. Member base<sup>38</sup>

It is difficult to estimate a member base of the LWE due to the high rate fragmentation and a common linkage or influence in relation to civic associations. On the basis of long-term findings, it is possible to presume that the amount of far-left supporters is about **4000 people**. Around **800 individuals may be categorized as active followers**. **The amount of militant followers of the LWE may be estimated to about 400 – 500 individuals, the nucleus** of the scene may be about **50 activists**.

LWE communities were operating in the areas of **larger cities**. Higher LWE activities are regularly reported in **Prague, Zlin, Olomouc, Usti nad Labem, South-Moravian, Pilsen and Hradec Kralove regions**. A relatively active LWE group, which affiliates with Anti-fascist action, is located in Jihlava.

Similarly to the RWE, the LWE was also **not able to mobilize its member base and support of all its followers effectively**. That was evidently one of the reasons for an affiliation to civic initiatives of the ProAlt type. The LWE, with some exceptions, did not use virtual social networks for mobilization such as the RWE; this negatively influenced the abilities to gather followers to public events and gatherings.

#### 3.1.2.6. Activities of the scene and main mobilization topics

In 2012, there was a record of total **156 events**, which were organized or attended by the LWE. In contrast to the previous year, it was a decrease from 211 recorded events. From

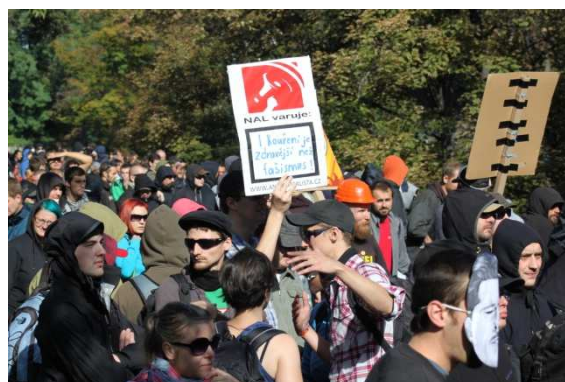
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<sup>38</sup> Numbers were estimated in a similar way to those related to the RWE. It is an estimation of the UCOC.

the given total, there were about **40 gatherings, 38 concerts or music events and 78 other events** such as discussions, lectures, workshops, spontaneous events, etc.<sup>39</sup>

For the purposes of mobilization, the LWE scene continued to engage in a **topic of the economic crisis** and from the position of **anti-capitalism** and **anti-globalism** also used **criticisms of the „establishment“** for social and economic policy. From the mobilization perspective, however, the topic proved to be unsuccessful. Far-left groups and organizations had not managed to convene a more significant protest gathering. They **joined protest gatherings convened by other entities**, e.g. ProAlt and union entities, on the occasion of the 17th November anniversary or events in April and May, or the so-called **Holesov challenge** in the period from March to May, during 2012. A support linked to the so-called „feelers case“ of Roman Smetana<sup>40</sup> and „Chrastava gunman“ Pavel Vondrouš<sup>41</sup> case may be also interpreted as a protest against the system.

**An increase of activities was registered within the anti-fascism** movement, which was cooperating with civic initiatives and associations against xenophobia and racism. There were several relatively successful protest gatherings against the RWE events; there was a visible effort of local cells to disturb the WPSJ political meetings prior the regional elections. An increase of activities was evidently linked to activities of younger followers.



**Gathering of the RWE opponents, Kralupy nad Vltavou, 28.9.2012**

There were records of several so-called **solidarity campaigns** and challenges in terms of both international campaigns and support of domestic entities in 2012. These campaigns were relatively often announced and under the auspices of the **Anarchist Black Cross (ABC)** platform to support prosecuted or imprisoned anarchists. Recorded campaigns usually focused on deterred anarchists from Belarus and also members of foreign militant organizations, Italian Informal anarchist federation (IAF), Greek Conspiracy of fire cells (CFC) and Revolutionary Combat (RC). In relation to these campaigns a challenge of an „expropriation“ of rich individuals with large salaries was reported. There were no events that would imply any development related to this campaign.

Environmental parts of the scene were **reflecting topics of cutting of trees affected by a bark beetle in Sumava national park and also matters of energetic policy, especially a breaking of brown coal mining limits in North Bohemia** in 2012. While the first topic ceased to be actual due to a change of leadership of the Sumava national park in the second half of the year, there were several gatherings and promotion events related to the mining

<sup>39</sup> Same method was used for the quantification as in the case of the RWE.

<sup>40</sup> Former driver of the Public Transport Olomouc, who became famous when he was convicted of drawing over election posters prior the Chamber of Deputies elections in 2010. The ODS party claimed a compensation of the damage. Smetana was sentenced to 100 hours of community service and to a financial compensation. He payed off the compensation, however, he refused to serve the given sentence. It was thus substituted to 100 days of imprisonment.

<sup>41</sup> An activist, who shot at the President Vaclav Klaus from an airsoft gun in Chrastava at the end of September.



limits. Far-left activists participated or expressed sympathies to activities of non-extremist, ecological groups, e.g. Greenpeace<sup>42</sup>.

**A development of a situation in the Middle East** was another driver topic. The activists **supported a requests of the Palestinian autonomy for independence and protests against the Israeli and international politics**. A part of the scene also engaged in a **support of the Syrian opposition**, particularly via the Internet<sup>43</sup>.

Topics of the Internet environment control in relation to the **ACTA agreement**, and **corruption**, partly nurtured by both domestic situation and an affair "Gorilla" in Slovakia, were still relevant during the first half of the year.

A splitting line within the scene was created by a question of an attitude towards the Communist Party of Bohemia and Moravia related to its relative success in regional elections. Marxist-Leninist organizations and a part of the anarcho-communist spectrum expressed their support. The vast majority of the anarchist scene, on the other hand, acted negatively. On one hand, the reason was that the party is perceived as a successor of the CPC, on the other hand it is a general opposition to political and party system.

**Marxist-Leninist and radical-communist organizations further oriented at a criticism of current economic and social politics**, partial support, but also a partial criticism of the CPCM.

### 3.1.2.7. Criminal and violent activities

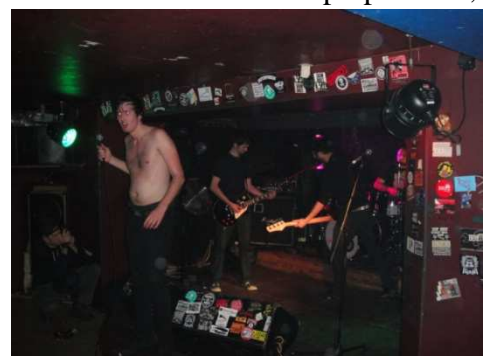
There were **total of 7 cases of assaults or incidents linked to activities of an anti-fascism movement targeted against activists or the RWE entities** in 2012. It was a slight increase compared to 2011.

In addition, there were several cases linked to other LWE manifestations, particularly graffiti, posting of stickers (damage to property), unauthorized occupation of public spaces or forced entry, etc.

Criminal activity may be characterised as **latent** based on the same premises as in the case of the RWE. In cases of violent criminal activity, a more or less conducted preparation, planning and organization was evident.

### 3.1.2.8. Funding and support activities

In terms of a funding of the scene, the most prevalent type was member fees, or own financial sources of the activists. These sources, however, were relatively limiting. It is therefore possible to explain the higher inclination to the manifestations of the DIY style (Do it yourself). A higher volume of funds was recorded within the solidarity campaigns, often



**Support concert for Good Night White Pride platform in Prague, 22.11.2012**

<sup>42</sup> Attacks on hunting posts or butcher shops were also recorded. These mostly included broken shop windows or graffiti on them.

<sup>43</sup> A significant representative of the CYU Milan Krajca directly participated at the „international peace observation mission“ under the auspices of orthodox communist groups.

supported by concerts. Similarly to the RWE, the LWE financial collections also suffered from funds embezzlement.

### **3.1.2.9. International contacts**

The LWE scene **did not have any consolidated foreign contacts** and the character of such contacts was rather informal. There was a relatively vital cooperation with **German** and **Slovak** counterparts within the anarchist scene; partly also with Poland and Austria. Limited contacts were made in the Great Britain and Spain. These contacts were often related to a squatter environment. Ideological support to extreme militant groups in Italy and Greece was also registered.

The **cooperation between radical-communist organizations and entities**, which maintained memberships in solidarity organizations and the so-called internationals, especially with German and Austrian entities, had a much more **formal character**. The tightest was cooperation with Slovak groups, despite the continuing criticisms about the disintegration of Czechoslovakia.

There were no significant changes regarding the LWE foreign contacts during last year.

### **3.1.2.10. Relationships to other subcultures and interest groups**

In terms of the LWE scene, the **relationships and mutual linkage to the squatter environment** were evident in the long-term. In a long-term, there are also contacts within the **football fans environment such as ultras and hooligans** recorded. In recent years, information also appeared about the LWE followers' – the Anti-fascist action – infiltration to fight clubs specializing in Thai-box and MMA. It confirms a transfer from formerly common training camps to the environment of **gyms and fitness gyms**.

**Radical communist and Marxist-Leninist organizations maintained contacts with entities linked to both current and historical variation of the CPBM.** In particular, the **Czech Border Club**, a group of former members of the Border patrol, attended events of the CPBM, respectively UYCCS, on a regular basis.

## ***3.2. Findings from the Police Regional Directorates of the Czech Republic***

### **3.2.1. The capital of Prague**

#### **3.2.1.1. General data**

The situation in Prague shows particular specifics<sup>44</sup> in comparison to other regions. There were **no major changes** in 2012 compared to 2011. Similarly to 2011, both the right-wing and the left-wing scenes did not manage to unite, even in relation to significant events. Both scenes continue to operate on the basis of a „leaderless resistance“ principle. The **ambivalence** was reflected in the amount of organized right-wing extremist events and concerts. In terms of the the RWE, there were only two concerts of a popular Ortel band in Prague. A radicalisation trend at public events ostensibly stopped, however, both individuals and whole cells are constantly prepared to fight and enhance their activities against the system.

**Activists from the former NR Prague** formed the main neo-Nazi group in the area of Prague. Their activities rested mainly in organization of concerts for neo-Nazis from all over the Czech Republic, with an international participation on many occasions, fundraising for imprisoned friends (the so-called POW), sale of items with neo-Nazi themes, etc. Hard and radical nucleus of the activists, the so-called Anti-antifa, used support of the so-called Nazi-hooligans, particularly from supporters of a football club AC Sparta Prague. Such support was quite common, mostly related to bigger events and gatherings, where clashes with radical left-wing supporters or the Police were expected. With some exceptions, leaders of this scene did not plan any violent criminal activities with a racial subtext; there were mainly excesses of individuals or small groups. Alcohol plays a great role while engaging in criminal activities.

**Political leaders of the neo-Nazi scene continued to influence activities within the WPSJ.** Its activity decreased, mainly due to lower possibilities of electoral participation.



WPSJ gathering to celebrate the Labour Day in Prague, 1.5.2012

The amount of supporters at the WPSJ events was around dozens of individuals. It was dependent on a place and a purpose of an event. The most significant WPSJ event was a **gathering to celebrate the Labour Day** on 1st May 2012. This was attended by a higher amount of RWE.

Other significant events, which were attended by RWE were, for example, a protest gathering against the Prague Pride festival and a wedding of two front representatives of the former NR Prague - Lukas Rod and Michaela Rod (born Dupova) - on 18th August.

Large amount of **football hooligans** also inclines to the RWE. Strong fights in Prague may be traditionally attributed to AC Sparta, SK Slavia and Bohemians 1905 (the last club represents a nationwide exception in terms of a political orientation of its hard nucleus; from a long-term perspective, members inclined towards the LWE). Worth mentioning is a **clash of Sparta radicals with Banik Ostrava** which took place in the area of Prague 10 on 8th October and was attended by about 200 individuals.

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<sup>44</sup> These are described in detail in the Report on extremism and manifestations of racism and xenophobia on the territory of the Czech Republic in 2011, p. 33, 34. Available at <http://www.mvcr.cz/clanek/extremismus-vyrocnizpravy-o-extremismu-a-strategie-boje-proti-extremismu.aspx>

A group of **Autonomous Nationalists Modrany** remained active, especially on the Internet, but rarely during public events. Its members attended a demonstration in Kralupy nad Vltavou on 28th September. The group was profiled from the right-wing extremists in 2007 and was the most active group in 2011. Its members are mostly young individuals around the age of 20 who also attend national events. This group did not pose any major security risk.

Dancing of the so-called HardBass occurred relatively rarely.

The **Hatecore shop**, which was located in the area of Prague 9 and where RWE clothing and other goods were sold, was closed down by the former NR Prague members in 2012.

**Ultra-left scene** in the territory of Prague was very **inconsistent and fragmented to various opinion streams**. Anarchists and followers of other autonomous and alternative movements expressed their **displeasure with the occurrence of racism and fascism in a society; similarly, this attitude was apparent towards the Police and other government authorities** which are perceived as sources of such a state. They managed



RWE supporters in Kralupy nad Vltavou, 28.9.2012

to use a strong medialization of some phenomena linked to extremism. On many occasions, they made efforts to push several issues through to the media and gain public support in the fight against ultra-right supporters. They have a huge amount of sympathizers among both young people at high schools and colleges and a range of non-governmental organizations. They presented themselves mainly via demonstrations and protest events. In some cases, there were excesses which needed police interventions.

Some **antifascists in Prague** radicalize and incline towards the so-called **direct action**. The **Antifascist Action** is the most radical; in some cases, it misuses its aims as an excuse for provoking conflicts and street fights with both members of the right-wing scene and the security forces. An attack on the WPSJ members Tomas Vandas, Pavel Szudar and Jiri Petrivalsky that was committed presumably by the ANTIFA members was one of the most significant direct actions in 2012.

The ANTIFA members continued to monitor the RWE scene members and were publishing detailed information about some of them. These data are often taken over by the media and other entities.

Activities of the LWE at mass events were particularly evident at events such as Occupy, DIY Festival and during celebrations of the Labour Day where verbal clashes and throwing of objects at the present RWEs occurred.

Left-wing extremist groups such as the **Czechoslovak Anarchist Federation (CSAF)**, **Revolutionary Youth (REVO)**, **Alerta**, **Anarchist Red Cross (ACK)** operated in the territory of

Prague in 2012. Left-wing extremists participated in activities of some civic initiatives such as Alternative from the bottom, or No to racism<sup>45</sup>. The **Communist Youth Union (CYU)** mostly engaged in activities on the Internet. Members often attended demonstrations organized by other entities. In the past, there was a fragmentation of the organization which is still evident in a form of various mutations.

Presumably, the most active of these groups is the CSAF, which participated in an organization of several events in 2012. The CSAF also engaged in publishing in terms of leaflets and brochure issuing, organizing seminars, lectures, screenings and benefit concerts in clubs. During such cultural and social events, the CSAF made efforts to recruit new members. From the beginning of the year, the most significant place for meetings of the LWE scene leaders was the Infocentre SALÉ. Lectures are also held in other clubs, restaurants or cafés.

The **LWE organizations** mentioned above **had not posed any significant security risks**.

Members of the LWE scene supported activities of the ProAlt association, which cannot be considered extremist.

**Spraying of graffiti** with political themes was characteristic mainly for the LWE followers. It also gained popularity among hooligans.



Occupation of vila Milada by squatters, 1.7.2012

The **squatter anarchist community** moved from their former residency, known under the name of DISCCENTRE, which was under the auspices of Jan Cemper (a frequent organizer of anarchist and various anti-government events). The landlord had cancelled the contract for the reason of an unpaid rent and subsequently filed criminal charges for a damage caused by the inhabitants to the equipment of the property. Squatters subsequently rented a property in Prague 5 free of charge. For a reason of an unauthorized techno party in the premises, the building was evicted by the Police on 7th April. Squatters attempted to move back to the Vila Milada on 30th June. A police intervention on the basis of an offence of breaking and entering and a subsequent barricading of 30 individuals inside the building took place. There were 31 individuals arrested during the police intervention on the basis of a minor offence against public order. Criminal proceedings against all individuals were initiated for a minor offence of an unjustified interference with the right to a house, apartment or non-

residential premises. With a consent of the owner, the squatters also resided in another building at Prague 5. In May, before they obtained the consent, they had organized an unauthorized cultural event with a loud music production; a police intervention was also necessary.

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<sup>45</sup> Both of the given groups, i.e. Alternative from the bottom and No to racism, cannot be considered as being extremist.

### 3.2.1.2. Estimation and social structure of extremist movements followers<sup>46</sup>

- **Right-wing /including hooligans/** - total of about 900 right-wing followers from all categories, from which about 500 individuals have a permanent residency in the area of Prague; others resided in the city either on a temporary basis, were employed there or travelled to Prague for particular events of the right-wing supporters.
- **Left-wing** - total of about 700 individuals, about 250 persons with a permanent residency in Prague; others either remained in Prague permanently or travelled from near surroundings and also from the whole Czech Republic in order to attend single events.

In many cases, these were individuals from a socially deprived environment. It is mostly possible to locate the right-wing movement followers to areas of large panel housing estates in Prague 4 – South City, Modrany, Prague 5 – Stodulky, Barrandov, Prague 6 – Repy and Prague 9 – Black Bridge. Anarchists mostly gather in areas of Prague 2 – Vinohrady, Prague 3 – Zizkov and also Prague 6 – Dejvice.

### 3.2.1.3. Most serious criminal cases related to extremism

On 6th January, criminal proceedings were initiated in a case of an **assault on two homeless individuals in Malesice woodpark** that took place on 31st December 2012. Two aggressors attacked a shelter of the victims with an iron bar, stones and firecrackers and then assaulted both of them physically causing them various minor injuries on their heads and bodies. With the intention of killing one of the victims, one of the offenders followed her while she attempted to run out of the shelter and subsequently hit her with a stone to her head; when she started running again he followed her. When he caught her and she started taking her clothes off, he told her to kneel and kicked her in her face; when she fell on her back, he started jumping on her head, took out a folding knife and repeatedly stabbed her 18 times to her head and neck causing her fatal injuries which, together with other wounds, were the reason for her imminent death. The body of the deceased was found by an employee of the woodpark who was performing a cleaning of the park on 5th January 2012. The offence was committed by the so-called „kinder skins“.

Three assaults were evaluated as serious, respectively, direct against the WPSJ representatives.

### 3.2.1.4. Findings about foreign contacts of extremist groups

Followers of both the right and left-wing spectra maintained contacts with their counterparts in neighbouring countries; the **left wing mostly with Germany and Poland**, but also with Italy, France and the Netherlands. **RWE** have the closest links to their counterparts from **Germany, Slovakia, Poland** (particularly hooligans), also Hungary, Italy, the UK and the USA (WPM bands). Members of NR Prague, mainly on an individual basis, attended WPM concerts, mostly those that were held in Italy, Hungary, Germany and Slovakia.

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<sup>46</sup> There is no unified method for the estimation of numbers of individual followers by the PRD. These figures are therefore indicative only and originate from an operative work of police officers.

### 3.2.1.5. Information about particular manifestations of anti-Semitism or the Holocaust denial

There were no particular manifestations of anti-Semitism or a denial of the Holocaust in the capital of Prague during the monitored period.

### 3.2.1.6. Existing or potential security risks within a particular territory

**Bigger scope events** organized by extremist groups pose potential risks since they may result in mutual assaults between both activists of rival sides and the Police. **Town councils** may also become targets of reactions of individuals considering a development in these countries<sup>47</sup>. Security threats are also visible during risk football matches.

### 3.2.1.7. Gatherings

There was a total of **42** gatherings recorded from which **4** were unannounced, **1** dissolved and **3** unauthorized. All of these gatherings had an extremist subtext or were at least attended by followers of these movements.

## 3.2.2. South-Bohemian region

### 3.2.2.1. General data



Leaflet of the Regional WPSJ South Bohemia organization for an anti-Roma march in Strakonice, source: web WPSJ South Bohemia

In 2012, the **far-right scene in the territory of the South-Bohemian region did not develop any open activities that would pose security risks**. Such stagnation rested especially in a **lack of a leading article**, which would ensure the activity of the scene. Another important factor was also a **withdrawal of a part of leading individuals**. The **W.P.E.P Project – the European Patriots**<sup>48</sup> that was promoted by its founder Jaromir Pytel, who presumed a gain of a part of the right-wing sympathizers and also a part of the former WPSJ members, **failed** so far. It combined national-scientific, fascist and neo-Nazi elements. It was based on the ideas of racism and xenophobia, and on the purity of the white race and its protection. The Police of the Czech Republic also participated significantly on this fact. **Jaromir „Ferda“ Pytel was charged** with a minor offence of an establishment, support and promotion of a movement aimed at suppressing human rights and freedoms.

**South-Bohemian Regional WPSJ organization** was severely struck by a **withdrawal of its chairman Vlastimil Vach** who was a representative of a „moderate fraction“ inside of the WPSJ and also an assurance that the conservative nationalist

<sup>47</sup> Not only gatherings in a close distance of these premises, but also attacks on the premises itself may pose a risk.

<sup>48</sup> Founded: 24. 10. 2011

stream of the party<sup>49</sup> would be maintained. The WPSJ activities in the South-Bohemian region were thematically identical to those in other parts of the Czech Republic. These were mainly political gatherings linked to the presidential election campaign of the party leader Tomas Vandas and against the so-called “maladjusted”. A part of the far-right spectrum – participants of a march - realized a collection for the POW as a part of a gathering and a march with a title “Gypsies were killing – come and support a march against the Gypsy terror”<sup>50</sup> in Strakonice on 22<sup>nd</sup> September. The yield of around 6000, - CZK was devoted to the Chair of the local WPSJ Eva Polakova, a wife of George Polak – a neo-Nazi from Strakonice who is currently serving a prison sentence.<sup>51</sup>

Ladislav Frantisek Karel<sup>52</sup>, who co-founded the civic organization W.P.E.P. – the European patriots - expressed ambitions to establish a new RWE entity.

**The Autonomous nationalists (AN SOUTH)** continued to react to the renowned „social activism“ via a web portal Revolta.info. One of their activities was also a collection of toys which were, together with other material (crayons, colouring books, etc.), given to children in a hospital in Ceske Budejovice. They did not develop any activities, which is a reflection of a missing **solid** structure and leadership<sup>53</sup>. Leader of the Pisek cell Petr Kessner participated at events all over the republic; he performed a speech at the St Wenceslas manifestation in Kralupy nad Vltavou on 28th September.

Activities of the far-right scene concentrated mainly on an **organization of music productions**, where any behaviour that would have signs of a minor offence or other administrative offence or criminal act was not reported. The South-Bohemian music scene

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<sup>49</sup> **Vlastimil Vach**, a former chairman of RO WPSJ South Bohemia, made efforts to direct the policy of the party towards regional matters since the beginning of his involvement with the party. In his selection of topics, he reacted to political developments in the South-Bohemian region, actual issues of its residents and, more particularly, topics, which were acceptable by the South-Bohemians, such as „the completion of JETE, grant and personnel policies of the region, environmental protection, the influence of the so-called „godfathers“ on a development of the South-Bohemian region, etc.“ He considered these topics as correct during his attempts to enter the environment of communal and regional politics. Different opinion of the party leadership, which concentrated mostly on a populist topic „against the maldjusted“, was one of the reasons for his withdrawal from the WPSJ South Bohemia.

<sup>50</sup> The WPSJ organized a gathering and march with a title „Gypsies were killing – come and support a march against the Gypsy terror“ on 22nd September 2012. The event was convened as a reaction to an incident from 31st August, when a man was attacked by a Roma individual and died subsequently in a hospital as a result of injuries from a fall on a pavement. A convener of this event was the Regional organization WPSJ South Bohemia represented by its chairman Vlastimil Vach. There were about 200 participants mainly from the far-right scene. Public order was not disturbed.

<sup>51</sup> Local organization WPSJ Strakonice was established on 29th September 2011. The chairman Eva Polakova, secretary Jiri Polak and treasurer Michal Sonka. Given persons were recruited from the far-right environment with an active tie to a Czech neo-Nazi movement both in the region and elsewhere. **Jiri Polak was subject to criminal proceedings regarding several cases in the past, and was convicted for an extremist criminal activity.**

<sup>52</sup> He left the association shortly after its establishment for his disputes with Jaromir Pytel and began to engage in his own activities. As a correspondent and frequent contributor to web discussions under the nickname Karel Kubrt openly criticizes the Romas, Jews and also current political system and government measures. He is a famous person within the far-right scene. He presents himself in public: e.g. a protest march in Drevnovice, Prostejov district on 15th September. He uses a populist rhetoric as a reliable tool for gaining support of similarly, or more radically, thinking individuals. His political ambitions are very high and therefore it is likely that a new civic association under his leadership will be established. It is likely to be a regional association with individuals from the far-right spectrum (former members and sympathizers of the WPSJ, WPEP), which will concentrate on a solution of local issues with the aim to expand its member base also outside the South-Bohemian region.

<sup>53</sup> South-Bohemian group is referred to by an abbreviation BVP – Budejovice, Veseli, Pisek.



was represented by a band **Gabreta**, which was the only music band of the South-Bohemian far-right scene that at least partly builds on a tradition of the former WPM. However, it does not openly endorse the former WPM concept but rather performs songs with nationalist themes. Key individuals who are behind the organization of music production in the South-Bohemian region are Tomas Duchacek<sup>54</sup> and Kamil Vita<sup>55</sup>.

The left-wing scene, which was represented by the Antifa SOUTH in the South-Bohemian region, did not engage in any activities, which would present any security threats. It focused on an organization of music productions with a local meaning and public access. In two cases, in Sobeslav and Trebon, such events were promoted via sprayed left-wing symbolism. It was active mainly in the district areas of Tabor and Jindrichuv Hradec.

It is possible to expect a growing interest regarding an issue of environmental protection. It relates to a topic of forest protection in the area of the National park Sumava and a topic of environmental protection against the influence of nuclear energetics<sup>56</sup>.

### 3.2.2.2. Estimation and social structure of extremist movements supporters

The number of **followers/sympathizers of the Czech neo-Nazi movement** was estimated to **about 200 individuals** in the South-Bohemian region. These figures are based on numbers of participants at concerts, demonstrations and gatherings, which took place in the area of the region and other places of the Czech Republic in 2012. There was a **noticeable increase in numbers** of such individuals, which is a reflection of dissatisfaction with the domestic political situation. Media news about delicts committed by minorities and foreigners were also reflected in raising figures. An increase was recorded across the generational spectrum, mostly related to young individuals.

### 3.2.2.3. Most serious cases of extremist crime

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<sup>54</sup> **Tomas Duchacek**, a former musician, organizer of music productions. Bands living on the edge of a „political correctness“ performed at such concerts.

<sup>55</sup> **Kamil Vita**, a guitarist and singer of the Gabreta band. He had also participated in other bands in the past, for example, the WPM band Imperium.

<sup>56</sup> National Park Sumava has been dealing with an issue of the so-called „**bark beetle calamity**“ for a long time. („*state of calamity*“ according to the Decree No. 101/1996 Coll.). The issue of nuclear safety in 2012 saw the re-launch, due to the project of CEZ to **finish 3<sup>rd</sup> and 4<sup>th</sup> block of the Temelin Nuclear Power Plant**. Assessment of environmental impact (EIA process) was initiated in 2009, and in 2012 a study of an assessment of the impacts of the development on the environment was launched via public consultation in the Czech Republic (22<sup>nd</sup> June, 2012 in Ceske Budejovice). Due to a repeated negative reaction of environmental groups (from the Czech Republic, Germany and Austria), which disagree with the conclusions of the study, increased activities focused against the construction site, final building approval procedures or operating of 3<sup>rd</sup> and 4<sup>th</sup> block of the nuclear power plant may be expected again. This may take a form of activities known from after 1990, later in the period 2000-2001 (during the closing minutes of Melk Protocol) - such as blockades of objects of interest, bringing banners to various sites as a protest against the lack of safety, etc. Since the completion of the 3<sup>rd</sup> and 4<sup>th</sup> blocks of the nuclear power plant is planned over a longer period of time (schedule of completion according to CEZ: signing a contract in 2011, issuance of building permits in 2014, starting operations in 2020, in case there are no time shifts particularly due to administrative and legal procedures, which may be presumed), and given the current negative attitude of some environmental movement activists, a wide range of long-term activities, from completely legitimate expression of attitudes, through occasional controversial activities, to possible extreme excesses of individuals or groups (both domestic and foreign) may be expected.

In Volyn on 8th February, Z.H., P.S. and J.T., without any reason, attacked two individuals. One of the victims had to be treated in the hospital in Strakonice. The three aggressors then hailed in front of about 40 people. In terms of a criminal activity, there were predominantly the so-called situational conflicts and racist inscriptions in the South-Bohemian region.

#### 3.2.2.4. Existing or potential security risks within a particular territory

A potential security risk is presented by the WPSJ organizations. It is possible to assume that the regional WPSJ South Bohemia organization will be much more politically active with its leadership more inclined to the Prague headquarters. Individual excesses of ecological activists in relation to protests against a completion of the Nuclear Power Plant Temelin or a forest protection in the area of the National Park Sumava cannot be excluded.

#### 3.2.2.5. Gatherings

There were total of 8 themed concerts. The WPSJ organized 5 bigger gatherings from which 3 of them were held within one day.

### 3.2.3. South-Moravian region

#### 3.2.3.1. General data

There was a slight **decrease of criminal activity** with an extremist subtext in contrast to 2011. There were **no large gatherings of extremists in Brno on the occasion of 1st May**. Participants of RWE events, which were held in the South-Bohemian region were **more careful about the use of representative symbols and their public verbal speeches** due to



Anti-Roma demonstration in Breclav, 22.4.2012

the criminal sanctions linked to events organized in Brno during previous years.

The activity of far-right followers was visible particularly in relation to **events from Breclav**, where an alleged assault of a juvenile by a Roma group was highly medialized. Even though it was later found that the juvenile made the assault up, followers of the far-right led by the WPSJ took advantage of the anti-Roma mood of the citizens, which was manifested through a mass attendance of local inhabitants on an event that was organized as a support to the injured juvenile in Breclav. In this context a long-term unsolved **issues of socially excluded areas** manifested, which was blamed on local council members headed by the mayor. Far-right followers made efforts to take the highest advantage of such situation together with the aim to gain support of new followers, particularly in relation to oncoming elections. Contradictions were also observed among the far-right followers, where some followers of this scene considered the WPSJ as not radical enough.

Among the main RWE topics were the **Romas, generally a question of ethnic minorities and immigration**. In addition, it was a criticism of the government activities and

corruption at all levels. A trend of Romas from Slovakia visiting at an abundant rate their relatives in the South-Bohemian region and remaining there for a long time continues.

In contrast to previous years, **concerts for RWE followers** were organized in the territory of the South-Bohemian region during last year; however, the performing bands are no longer the so-called WPM, but bands that incline towards the RWE community and their lyrics are adjusted in order to avoid penal sanctions for participation or an early termination of concerts by the state authorities. Such bands attempted to use their concerts on a commercial basis and made efforts to perform very often. In 2012, these were particularly bands Ortel, Sons of Bohemia and Randall Gruppe. These bands have a lot of followers among the RWE.

A concert „**ROCKA X MAS PARTY**“ in Brno, with a performance of music bands Pitbullfarm (Sweden), Kategorie C (Germany), Goatmare & The Hellspades (Serbia) and which was attended by 250 followers of the far-right from the Czech Republic, Slovakia, Poland and Austria in December, was sold out.

The most common breach of law was various **disorderly conduct** connected to manifestations of sympathies towards a movement aimed at suppressing of human rights and freedoms. Most of the perpetrators committed such conducts under the influence of alcohol, however, these persons did not always belong to extremist groups; some expressed their momentary attitudes towards the „inadaptable“ individuals via these acts.

In contrast to previous years, there were records of several cases that were characterized by an **increased brutality of the perpetrators belonging to the RWE** and by a weapon use (knife, axe) in 2012.

Similarly to every year, the **highest concentration** of criminal activities was recorded **in the territory of the City Directory Brno Police headquarters** due to the highest number



Attendance of Free Youth members at a Day on national unity in Brno, 17.1.2012

of extremist scene followers and other such individuals travelling for work and entertainment. At the national district directorates, there were investigations of single cases, only in Breclav there were 6 case investigated in 2012.

Far-right followers were **divided into regional cells**. Some performed their activities within local **WPSJ and DM** cells. **National Resistance** platform continued to be active, but did not present their activities publicly. An establishment of a new regional cell **Free Youth** in Brno,

which associates active nationalists from Brno and surroundings, was recorded towards the end of 2012. The biggest and strongest cells of the far-right in the South-Bohemian region operated at Brno and Hodonin districts. Active RWE followers attended events across the country and partly also operate among hooligans from Brno.

A **strong group of people inclining to a neo-Nazi movement operated in the Hodonin district**. Similarly to 2011, public activities of members of a neo-Nazi movement

W.R.K. Göding were significantly attenuated and individuals attempted to conspire as much as they could. One of the reasons was also an ongoing criminal proceedings related to the POWER event and criminal prosecution of leading members of the WRK group. Single events were kept secret and were mostly organized outside of the municipal areas (cottage settlements, wine cellars, etc.).

**RWE hooligans** radicalized. A generational exchange regarding radical fans from Brno was coming to an end. Activities of hooligans intensified due to the advance of **FC Zbrojovka Brno** to the first league and an increase in the interest of the followers. Hooligans from across the region support the club from Brno. Arrangements of clashes with other clubs and also LWE was conspiratorial. Tight friendly relationships between Brno hooligans and Slovak fans of Slovan Bratislava who travel to Brno on a regular basis not only for football matches but also based on invitations of individuals and smaller groups continued. As a reciprocity, fans from Brno often travelled to Slovakia to support and assist during clashes between fans of Slovak clubs. A collaboration between fans of the ice-hockey team Kometa Brno improved and therefore also some football hooligans appear mainly on trips outside of Brno. A cell of Sparta Praha followers continued to operate in Hodonin.

In terms of the LWE, a traditional „**Protestfest**“ was held with a main event called „**Streetfest**“ which was attended by about 1000 people on 26th May. Events against government reforms and the adoption of an international convention ACTA were held, which were also openly supported by anarcho-autonomous individuals. These events took place mostly in Brno and Znojmo.

Other **events** of this scene were held in the **Hodonin district**, which holds a second strongest group of anarcho-autonomous movements' followers right after Brno, and where mainly concerts of various bands for these followers were organized. Activities of the AFA members from Hodonin concentrated on an attendance of protest events within the Czech Republic and trips to punk, rock and metal concerts.

In September, during a WPSJ election meeting in **Znojmo**, a **local group of anarcho-autonomists organized a spontaneous protest** event where they attempted to disturb speeches of the speakers by loud manifestations of opinions. The event was rather exceptional since last year the LWE followers agreed not to organize public anti-events related to neo-Nazi gatherings in order to avoid the attention of citizens and media to the RWE events.



Protestfest organized traditionally by the LWE followers in Brno, 26.5.2012

**Radicalization of anarcho-autonomous movements' followers** had persisted (mostly regarding the AFA group), however these activities were not evident in public and the behaviour of these groups was considerably conspiratorial. Left-wing radicals also had **not avoided physical clashes** with the RWE and hooligans. These clashes were not reported to the Police, not even in cases where the participants of these physical confrontations suffered

injuries.

### 3.2.3.2. Estimation and social structure of extremist movements supporters

The amount of **far-right** movements' followers is estimated to about 600 individuals from which about 200 form the so-called hard nucleus. Not all of them were active. Younger generation substituted leaving older followers; many new followers who were visible mostly in bigger cities, were mainly among the apprentice youth. A social structure of this scene was formed mostly by young people in the age of 15 – 35. Apart from the apprentice youth and students, there were mostly individuals with a completed apprenticeship or high school studies. University law graduates in terms of followers were registered rarely. RWE followers (including hooligans) were often hired by security agencies for the purpose of organization services at sports and culture events and further worked as the so-called „bouncers“ at bars and discos. The highest representation of this scene was in Brno and Hodonin. The meetings in Brno took place mainly in restaurants in the city centre.

The so-called **hooligans** mingled with far-right followers. It was mostly an age group of 12 - 50 and there was a great representation of juveniles and high school and university students. Older members who did not participate at physical clashes also appeared. There was a bigger amount of females among the individuals from the far-right spectrum, mainly accompanying their partners. These females actively participated at organized events, but also at clashes with other fans where mostly functioned as drivers of motor vehicles and photographers, or were used to hiding and bringing various items and weapons.

The amount of the so-called **anarchists** was estimated to 200 individuals in the ages of 13 – 45 years. In terms of an educational attainment, all categories were represented. In contrast to far-right followers, there was a significantly higher representation of high school and university students, but also individuals without any education, unemployed, socially deprived and addicted to alcohol or drugs. Similarly, there was a significantly higher proportion of women in comparison to the RWE. Most anarchists were registered in Brno, Hodonin, Blansko and Znojmo.

### 3.2.3.3. Most serious cases of extremist crime

Investigation of **three cases, which were committed by individuals from the far-right followers and were an exception to a regular practice due to their brutal character**, in 2012. In two cases a weapon was used (knife, axe) and the damaged had to be hospitalized due to their injuries. In the first case (4th February), the victims were citizens of the former Yugoslavia. Four attackers were in possession of an axe and a baseball bat. The motive was a settlement of past disputes (thus no racial subtext). In the second case (5th May), three or four unknown offenders assaulted a young man, one of them stabbed him with an unknown object to the abdomen. Perpetrators used the words: „You left-wing slut“ during the assault.

### 3.2.3.4. Findings about foreign extremist contacts

**Contacts of followers of the far-right, particularly from Hodonin and Brno, with associates from Slovakia, were registered** in 2012. They were supporting themselves

mutually at the organized events. WPM concerts in Slovakia were attended regularly. The WPSJ followers maintained **contacts with nationalists from Germany and Austria**. Trips of the RWE followers to events in Italy and Hungary were registered. Bands from Sweden, Serbia and Germany performed at a concert in Brno in December.

A tight collaboration continued between the **hooligans of Zbrojovka Brno and Slovan Bratislava**, where both camps regularly visited matches in the Czech Republic and Slovakia.

**The anarchist scene mostly collaborated with associates from Slovakia** (demonstrations, concerts).

### 3.2.3.5. Information about particular manifestations of anti-Semitism and Holocaust denial

There was no investigation of a suspicion of the Holocaust denial. There was no record of a case of anti-Semitism, only in one case, the perpetrator cursed at the damaged person that he was a „fucking Jew“, in 2012.

### 3.2.3.6. Existing or potential security risks within a particular territory

After the last years' experience regarding a case of a fabricated attack of a juvenile in Breclav by a group of Roma individuals, a potential risk of medialization of unaccounted information appeared. In such cases, the information may lead to a mass spread of xenophobia, calls for riots, anti-Roma attitudes and public protests of the majority population.

## 3.2.4. Carlsbad region

### 3.2.4.1. General data

In the Carlsbad region, there is a **reduction in the incidence of cases with an extremist subtext** compared to 2011. There is a **regional WPSJ organization** registered in **Carlsbad** and local WPSJ organizations in Nejdek and Nove Hamry. It is very likely that also a WY cell was operating in the area. There are **several neo-Nazis** operating among the **members and sympathizers** of the party. Young radicals participated on an organization of the WPSJ election meetings during autumn.

**Hooligans disturbances were eliminated** due to the collaboration with fanclubs of the HC Energy Carlsbad. A fan base of the football 1sr FC Carlsbad is trouble-free and there were no incidents linked to football.



A small group of Carlsbad LWE followers was active at a minimum.

A natural **centre** of both the RWE and LWE is still **Carlsbad**. A higher concentration of the RWE followers is recorded in cities of Ostrov, Nejdek, Nova Rokle and Nove Hamry.

On 16th June, a **meeting of Hells Angels** was organized at a camp „Fishermen´s Bastion“ at the Cheb reservoir Jesenice. There were no public order disturbances or any illegal behaviour.

Sign of Hells Angels MC Bohemia,  
source: web Hells Angels MC Bohemia

RWE followers from the Sokolov region also travelled to events outside the region. These were mostly members and sympathizers of the WPSJ and **NR Krusnohori**. There was only one themed **concert** in the region **in Loket** and several birthday celebrations.

#### **3.2.4.2. Estimation and social structure of extremist movements supporters**

##### **Sokolov district**

**RWE:** about 30 individuals, who participated actively on national meetings and concerts. They did not affiliate to the movement officially.

**LWE:** about 30 inactive individuals sympathizing with the LWE. These are mostly high school students from Sokolov, some of them gather in small numbers at various hospitality premises.

##### **Carlsbad district**

**RWE:** about 100 - 150 individuals; hard nucleus was formed out of 15 people who actively participated at various events across the country. The amount of members of the Regional WPSJ organization was estimated to 40 – 50, the amount of the WPSJ has been estimated to 100 people.

**LWE:** about 20 - 30 individuals.

##### **Cheb district**

**RWE:** about 20-30 individuals, from which there are about 10 active participants of events; they are mostly WPSJ and Autonomous nationalist supporters.

**LWE:** Not detected.

#### **3.2.4.3. Most serious cases of an extremist crime**

An assault with a molotov cocktail on a hostel in As with Roma residents on 26th February may be characterized as serious.

#### **3.2.4.4. Findings about foreign contacts of extremist groups**

Some **WPSJ members of the Carlsbad region engaged in a tight cooperation with the German NPD**; they expressed mutual support at various events in both the Czech Republic and Germany. The collaboration and common event's organizer is the chairman of the Regional WPSJ organization **Jiri Fronek**. The RWE participated at the **WPM concerts in Germany, Hungary, Italy, and Slovakia**.

### 3.2.1.5. Existing or potential security risks within a particular territory

A misuse of the issue of socially excluded areas from the RWE perspective poses a perceived risk.

### 3.2.1.6. Gatherings

There were 5 gatherings registered in the Sokolov district, 3 in the Carlsbad district and 2 in the Cheb district.

## 3.2.5. Hradec Kralove region

### 3.2.5.1. General data

The extremist scene may be characterised as **fragmented and unconsolidated**. **Smaller groups** attended events organized by the RWE across the country.

The **Regional WPSJ organization** located in Nachod was very active during 2012. In addition, a **Local WPSJ organization in Vrchlabi** which was founded in 2010, was registered. In 2011, a new Local organization of Dvur Kralove nad Labem was established. This organization was not active in 2012 and therefore it had been cancelled.

In terms of militants, there were sympathizers of the **NR** movement or individuals espousing to **AN** active in the region. A group of about 20 AN from Trutnov area of the age of 15 -18 did not engage in an active behaviour.

In terms of the LWE, there were records of activities of individuals espousing to the **CSAF** or **ANTIFA**.

**Valentin Kusak** who was publishing posts with an anti-islamic content on the [www.antimesita.cz](http://www.antimesita.cz) website and in this sense was also giving official statements to institutions of the state and local government, was active within the area of Hradec Kralove<sup>57</sup>.

Criminal activity with an extremist subtext was committed by individuals only.

### 3.2.5.2. Estimation and social structure of extremist movements supporters

The Police recorded between **80 and 90 RWE**. **Most of them**, about 50, were active in the **Trutnov area**. The social structure of the followers is wide, from students, unemployed, manual workers, to entrepreneurs and retirees.

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<sup>57</sup> Again, it is necessary to mention that the Anti-mosque group is islamophobic and not extremist in a sense of the definition of the Ministry of the Interior.



### 3.2.5.3. Gatherings

There were **4 WPSJ events** with a participation of the chairman Tomas Vandas, which took place in Vrchlabi, Jaromer and Novy Bydzov, in relation to preparations of the regional elections. There was no public disorder during these meetings.

### 3.2.6. Liberec region

#### 3.2.6.1. General data

The RWE scene within the Liberec region was influenced by an event from 1st January when **L.T. was killed** and his brother shot in the territory of the Tanvald police department. Based on this medialized event, a new group „For safe Tanvald“ on Facebook emerged. In relation to the group, an **activation of individuals from the RWE** who attended an anti-event during a funeral of L.T. occurred. From the national perspective, however, the event did not have a great success. The RWE from the Liberec region expressed negative opinions addressing the Roma people, particularly on the Internet, however they **did not attend demonstrations**.

**A local WPSJ organization in Rychnov at Jablonec nad Nisou was established.** It did not engage in any significant activity. It also did not organize any meetings or gatherings in the election period.

**RWE had meetings in all the biggest cities**, particularly in Liberec, Jablonec nad Nisou and also Ceska Lipa.

**LWE were featureless** in the Liberec region in 2012.

There were several **local technoparties** with a maximum attendance of 50 individuals and without any public order disturbances.

There were **no records of a more significant inter-ethnic conflict within socially excluded areas** of the Liberec region in 2012.

A significant shift was recorded in the area of **fan violence** where an establishment of a new ultras group linked to FK Baumit Jablonec – „**NORDIC COMMANDO**“ occurred. Both new and older hooligans from the G.R.F. group avow to this group. During this year, a collaboration with Banik Most and Slovan Liberec clubs was revived. Members of **NORDIC COMMANDO** attended trips to the first league matches across the Czech Republic. During trips and domestic matches there was a regular use of pyrotechnics and public disorder occurrence.



Nordic Commando FK Jablonec, web  
Nordic Commando

#### 3.2.6.2. Estimation and social structure of extremist movements supporters

Similarly to the previous year, the amount of right and left-wing extremists continues to be estimated to **about 100 individuals belonging to the RWE and about 100 individuals belonging to the LWE**. Given estimates may be very problematic with regard to their generational permutation. It is possible to expect an onset of a younger generation. The highest concentration of extremists is in Liberec, Jablonec nad Nisou and Ceska Lipa.

### **3.2.6.3. Most serious cases of extremist crime**

Criminal proceedings were initiated on 2nd October due to a suspected offence of a defamation of nation, race, ethnic or other group based on a case where J.F. and H.S. supposedly shouted „gypsies to gas chambers, we will burn you, it is not a problem to call skinheads, not a problem to throw a molotov cocktail to the hostel, come on you black swine“ at the Gama hostel in Harrachov. Insults were directed at the inhabitants of the hostel who were predominantly Romas.

On 7th July, J.O., M.O. and M.O. threatened the policemen who were carrying out the intervention. J.O. stated: „You white swine, what do you think, go to hell, I am a gypsy from Teplice, I will call TV Nova and take off your uniforms“. M.O. and M.O. threatened the police even more forcefully and roughly.

### **3.2.6.4. Findings about foreign extremist contacts**

Several individuals from the RWE of the Liberec region maintained contacts with **individuals from Serbia**. They manifested their support to the so-called Kosovo question. NORDIC COMMANDO fans have ties to **fans from Jelenia Gora in Poland**.

### **3.2.6.5. Existing or potential security risks within a particular territory**

**The RWE was increasingly more connected with fan violence.** They were committing disturbances at lower level matches. On occasions of first league matches, they arranged fights outside of the stadiums; they attended matches in minimum numbers. In November, there was a record of increased numbers of fans who attempted to bring and detonate fireworks during football matches of Slovan Liberec and Baumit Jablonec nad Nisou. An engagement of Polish hooligans (Jelenia Gora) was evaluated as dangerous.

A **radicalization particularly of young individuals** who did not agree with the state social policy and acted negatively towards the Roma community was evident particularly in the Tanvald area. There were also records of an opposite trend where a part of a young Roma population was radicalized.

### **3.2.6.6. Gatherings**

There were **total of 7 RWE or LWE events** in the Liberec region. The most significant event was linked to a funeral of L.T. and went without any public order disturbances on 7th January. The memorial ceremony was attended by 150 people. An attendance on an anti-event was about 30 RWE. 221 police officers were deployed.

## 3.2.7. Moravian-Silesian region

### 3.2.7.1. General data

The amount of criminal acts with an extremist subtext had not changed significantly compared to 2011; there was a decrease of minor offences. The majority of recorded cases were either single or multiple concurrences with other criminal activity, particularly of a violent character. Among the most burdened cities were Karvina, Ostrava and Opava. Districts of Bruntal, Novy Jicin and Frydek-Mistek were characterised only by isolated events, especially separate attacks that had a character of immediate spontaneous behaviour of an individual.

The Police particularly pursued an identification and elimination of an illegal **activity of the radical part of the far-right spectrum** – young neo-Nazis from the **Silesian Division** cell (around a WPM group from Opava-Ostrava with the same name), far-right radicals and football Nazi-hooligans of the Ostrava-Havirov group **Thugs Havirov** and an increasingly



Football radicals: Banik Ostrava vs. Zbrojovka Brno match

more active group the **Young Boys** (25 – 30 individuals in the age of 16 -25).

The **RWE scene** traditionally **mingled with hooligans** on a personnel level. Disturbances at sports fields decreased, however the hooligan activities moved **away from stadiums**. The most problematic were clubs **FC Banik Ostrava** (active group Thugs Havirov, fans are friendly with Polish GKS Katowice) and **SFC Opava** (active group Young Boys, friendly with Slask

Wroclaw). Hooligans were trained in martial arts, especially in MMA (there were several successful sportsman in the field of martial art within their ranks).

**Bruntal district** was a domain of the RWE. The **AN Bruntalsko** cell was active in particular. Its members, already in the past, attended events across the country or even organized some (particularly Birthday celebrations). They attended preparations for traditional memorial events – **memorial for the deceased skinheads David Friedl and Ales Marecek**. Given march was attended by about 40 individuals from the Autonomous Nationalists and followers of an unregistered neo-Nazi organization National Resistance – Silesia and Olomouc district cell. The group made efforts to revitalize, but a leader was missing. **Hooligans from Krnov** attended sports events and were in touch with fans from Ostrava and Opava. Several **WPSJ events** were held in the Bruntal district (the most significant one being the „Party event Bridlicna“ organized by a regional committee of the Moravian-Silesian region). Members of the local organization Krnov were candidates to the municipal council in the past and were directed mainly against ethnic minorities. They did not attend the RWE events directly.

The **district of Frydek-Mistek** was also a territory of **active RWE**. There were three cases with an extremist subtext which were committed in areas of Frydek-Mistek and Staric.

Among the most problematic areas in **Karvina district** were cities of Havirov, Orlova and Bohumin. A **cell** of followers and sympathizers of the **WPSJ** operated in **Havirov**. Its members attended gatherings and concerts. RWE activities had a decreasing tendency. The most popular areas on the **left-wing scene** were cities of **Cesky Tesin, Havirov, Karvina and Orlova**, but the activity was also decreasing. Their activity focused mainly on a local club scene. The Karvina district functioned as a **transit area of football fans** (e.g. GKS Katowice – friendly with Banik Ostrava), and also individuals attending the RWE scene events in Poland, e.g. **WPM concerts in Polsky Tesin** and surroundings.

In the **Novy Jicin district**, most followers of extremist movements were registered in Koprivnice, Pribor and Novy Jicin, where the highest amount of Romas live. A group „**Nationalists Koprivnice**“ operated in Koprivnice and was active mainly on the Internet.

The **WY Opava** cell was operating in the **district of Opava**; a group of older **Nazi-skinheads** was also active. Both entities are personally interconnected. „Icons“ of the North-Moravian neo-Nazi scene –siblings **Marian and Jakub Kotlar** – were also active. Marian is a famous MMA fighter. Activities of the LWE followers concentrated only on lecturing.

In the period of 2011 and 2012, there was a **decrease of an occurrence of an extremist criminal activity** in the district of **Ostrava** compared to the period of 2006 – 2010. Criminal activity and minor offending were, with some exceptions, committed mainly in an **affectionate conduct**, spontaneously, by particular individuals and were related to a given, incriminated situation without prior preparation or organization. These were mostly inappropriate responses to accurate social issues regarding interpersonal, respectively neighbourly, relations. A common starting element was the use of addictive substances, especially alcoholic beverages. **Generally, the perpetrators were not pronounced extremists**. Members of the **AN and NR Silesia attended demonstrations, marches, various concerts** across the country. For reasons of insufficient earnings the WPM concerts were limited in Poland. Birthday celebrations with WPM productions were held in **Poland and Slovakia**. They were attended by members of the AN, NR and also WPSJ. Due to the involvement of the Police, activities in Ostrava were limited to RWE events only. Only **rare short unannounced events** (e.g. march „Kosovo is Serbia“ from February) remained. The main topics were the economic crisis and Romas. A **new generation of „Nazis“** emerged, which was recruited particularly from large housing estate areas such as Dubina, Hrabuvka, Vyskovice and Zabreh. Older activists subjected them to tests, e.g. they were supposed to assault the LWE scene followers. The anarchist scene was represented by an innumerous group the **Autonomous Antifa Ostravsko** which was mainly active on the Internet and distributed leaflets. The finance were drawn from the „Benefit for AFA Ostrava. In terms of spraying, **football graffiti** linked to Banik Ostrava were enforced.

### **3.2.7.2. Estimation and social structure of extremist movements supporters**

**Bruntal district:** 25 – 30 RWE, 10 - 15 LWE. 15 individuals may be categorized as the hard nucleus; traditionally represented in Krnov and surroundings. Mostly individuals from socially deprived families where majority of individuals do not have a higher than a

secondary school education. Vast majority was either unemployed or worked as assistant manual workers. A charismatic leader was missing.

**Frydek-Mistek district:** 30 RWE, 40 LWE (+ sympathizers). Given individuals concentrate especially in Frydek-Mistek and Trinec. They did not belong to the so-called hard nucleus.

**Karvina district:** 30 RWE (5 - 10 hard nucleus, hooligans), 20 LWE.

**Novy Jicin district:** 40 RWE (Koprivnice, Zenklava, Stramberk a Pribor).

**Opava district:** 70 RWE (25 to 30 individuals perceived as the so-called hard nucleus). Mainly manual workers and high school youth.

**Ostrava district:** A large amount of the RWE followers resided in all the municipal districts with dense housing estate areas: Ostrava-Poruba, Ostrava-Habruvka, Ostrava-Vyskovice, Ostrava-Dubina. Several RWEs were also supporters of Banik Ostrava. The most radical militant neo-Nazi group „Division Zabreh“ consisted of 10 – 15 members, a group „Silesian defiance“ then 8 – 10 members. Followers of the Autonomous Antifa Ostrava had meetings in bars and clubs (e.g. Stodolni street).

### 3.2.7.3. Most serious cases of extremist crime

On 1st June, there was an inter-ethnic clash in **Havirov-Sumbark**. After a verbal dispute with Romas (anti-Roma racist slogans were shouted) in front of a restaurant, the perpetrators entered the restaurant and damaged a slot machine. Romas then chased them away to the yard. Both groups started throwing objects at each other. There was a damage to property. Two men suffered injuries (ripped and bruised wound, bruised wrist).

Juvenile D.K., L.M. and M.S. verbally („You white whore!“) and physically assaulted another girl in **Vitkov** in March. The victim suffered multiple moderate injuries.

### 3.2.7.4. Findings about foreign contacts of extremist groups

There were records of contacts with **Poland** in the field of fan violence (hooligans FC Opava and FC Banik Ostrava) and in connection with the WPM concerts. There were also contacts with **Slovakia** – WPM concerts (e.g. in Cadca, organized by NO Slovakia) and trips of Banik Ostrava fans to matches of the Slovak league. Meetings are arranged via the Internet. There were also records of trips to **Hungarian concerts**. A **mutual visit of the WPSJ Ostrava representatives and the NPD** was held. The LWE mostly visit music events in Poland and Slovakia.

### 3.2.7.5. Information about particular manifestations of anti-Semitism and Holocaust denial

On the occasion of a football match between FC Banik Ostrava and 1st FC Slovaccko, a juvenile J.R. shouted at the Ostrava fans „Polish Jews“. His words were accompanied by hailing.

### 3.2.7.6. Existing or potential security risks within a particular territory

Traditional risk is posed by **promoting of anti-Roma attitudes**. In terms of monitoring and evaluation of potentially explosive situations, the WPSJ and WY were the most active. Problematic may be the fact that a **range of citizens** including, for example, state office representatives, **agree with anti-Roma views**. Some perceive **risks linked to the inhabitants of socially excluded areas as a direct threat**. It is possible to expect clashes between the RWE and Romas, foreigners and the LWE.



DSSS meeting in Moravian-Silesian region

### 3.2.7.7. New types of extremist activities and their risk rate

A trend where young followers of the **RWE established** three to ten member assault **groups with the aim to assault the LWE** appeared.

### 3.2.7.8. Gatherings

In total, there were **20 events, from which 16 were announced and 4 unannounced** in the territory of Moravia-Silesia.

## 3.2.8. Olomouc region

### 3.2.8.1. General data

There was an **increase in recorded crimes and minor offences** with an extremist subtext in 2012. Criminal activity was committed in **Olomouc and Prerov districts**, thus in areas with socially excluded localities. Perpetrators acted predominantly in a spontaneous manner usually as individuals or small group (neo-Nazi oriented cells). The most active were the RWE at Olomouc, Prerov and Sumperk areas.

**FY Olomoucko and WY**, which was formed by a breakdown of the NR Olomouc were amongst the most active groups. It maintained good contacts with its colleagues from Ostrava, particularly the NO Slezsko cell. A cooperation with neo-Nazis from Svitavy area (initiated in 2010) did not develop further. Reasons for this were ideological disagreements, especially in relation to an attitude towards new trends. The DM maintained close relationships with colleagues from Brno. The AN Litovelsko group was presenting itself on the Internet. A new cell AN Prerovsko emerged.

**Neo-Nazis and the WPSJ were often personally interconnected**. The WPSJ member base was not very expressive. **Alena Ovcacikova** substituted the former leader Jiri Svehlik. Svehlik continued to be active, however, it is not clear whether his involvement will be linked to the WPSJ or other entity.

**Hooligans** around the **Sigma Olomouc** club were formed by neo-Nazis. On the fan scene, a new group **Vodka Division Olomouc** appeared. Hooligans were hired as organizers of sports events. They used this opportunity to manifest their opinions. This was

manifested mostly by an aggression against individuals visually reminding LWE. Hooligans from Olomouc had friendly relationships with Slovak fans from Martin and Puchov. They made efforts to gain contacts with Polish clubs Zagłębie Sosnowiec and Ruch Chorzów. A radical fan group **Schönberg Gruppe** which avowed to Baník Ostrava was operating in the Šumperk area. Hooligan clashes were moved outside the stadiums due to the police activities.

**Fan violence** also occurred at **ice-hockey matches** of clubs HC MORA Olomouc, LHK HAWKS Prostějov, HC ZUBR Přerov, HC SALIT Šumperk and HC Unicov. Formerly active Olomouc group Tarzan Boys limited its activities.

The **neo-Nazis made efforts to organize several WPM concerts**, but these were averted by the police preventive measures.

There was a **decrease in numbers of public events** in the Olomouc region. As a



**Anti-Roma RWE march in Dřevnice, 15.9.2012**

reaction to inter-ethnic incidents, a **march of the RWE supporters „Against black racism“** took place in Olomouc. Neo-Nazis from Olomouc attended other public events in the Czech Republic; they were also active in terms of violent actions in the past. The NR Olomouc cell was the most active one (supporters from cities and villages of Olomouc, Sternberk, Unicov, Litovel, Velká Bystrice, Lutín). The scene was

limited by a **criminal prosecution of five leading figures** who were either

in prison or sentenced to conditional sentences or a community service. The group of five was sentenced for an assault on a Vietnamese ethnicity in May 2012, which took place in January 2011.

**Three radical motorcycle clubs** operated in the territory of the Olomouc region. These were Black Dragons MC and Vikings Přerov MC that fall under the Hells Angels and Outlaws. **Repeated conflicts were occurring between the Hells Angels and the Outlaws.**

Followers of the **Antifa Olomouc** engaged in monitoring and defame of neo-Nazis and hooligans. They posted flyers about the RWE scene in the Olomouc area and encouraged to a physical protection of streets, people, concerts and public events from neo-Nazis. Several dozens of people actively avowed to the Antifa Olomouc. Some high school and university students who also attended cultural events were sympathizing with it. There were no direct actions against neo-Nazis. On the contrary, in terms of assaults, the RWE were quite active (particularly a group Tarzan Boys). There were about 30 members of the **Antifa Šumperk** (about 15 formed the hard nucleus). These individuals also engaged in fan violence and participated at public events.

During February, several **events against the ACTA agreement** were held in Olomouc; they were also attended by several LWE. In addition, there were **2 anti-events to a WPSJ gathering** with a small participation of about 15 individuals, in Olomouc.

### 3.2.8.2. Estimation and social structure of extremist movements supporters

**Olomouc region:** RWE - 130 individuals (Olomouc, Sternberk, Velka Bystrice, Unicov, Drahanovice na Hane a Namest na Hane), age 16-35, mostly from apprentice youth and manual workers, lately also university students. Hooligans - 200 individuals. LWE - 100 individuals (mainly from Olomouc), age 15-35, high school and university students, occasionally drug addicts.

**Prerov region:** RWE - 45 individuals, age 14 – 43, mainly in Prerov, Hranice, hard nucleus 12 individuals. Mostly apprentices and manual workers. LWE – 100 individuals, age 14 – 46, mostly in Prerov, Kojetin, Hranice, Lipnik. Apprentices, students, manual workers, homeless and drug addicts.

**Prostejov region:** RWE – 40 individuals, mainly in the Nemcice area.

**Sumperk region:** RWE - about 20 individuals in Sumperk, Mohelnice, Lostice, Zabreh. LWE - about 45 individuals in Sumperk, Mohelnice, Zabreh – from which about 15 radical and active individuals are in Sumperk.

**Jeseniky region:** RWE – 10 individuals. LWE – 15-20 individuals.

### 3.2.8.3. Most serious cases of extremist crime

On 5th May, R.M. and L.U. drove to a restaurant in Krelav-Bruchorin and subsequently, first verbally and then physically, attacked its guests. They were hailing before the physical attack. After the arrival of the police patrol, they first wanted to run away and then started threatening the police.



Anti-Roma march in Drevnovice, 15.9.2012

On 1st June, a Roma homeless person was brutally physically assaulted and had to be subsequently hospitalized in Olomouc.

### 3.2.8.4. Findings about foreign contacts of extremist groups

**Right-wing extremists and hooligans maintained good contacts particularly with Poland and Slovakia** (districts Wojewodstwi Katowice, Wroclaw, Zilina). An old skinheads group still kept contacts with RWE in Austria, Germany and Italy. Hooligans from Olomouc are friendly with Puchov and most likely with Martin (Puchov and Martin are closely connected). They also made efforts to retain good relationships with Zaglebie Sosnowiec and Ruch Chorzow. Members of radical motorcycle clubs maintained contacts with their foreign associates.

### 3.2.8.5. Existing or potential security risks within a particular territory



A risk may be seen in **inter-ethnic conflicts**. RWE and hooligans direct and will direct their **violence toward the socially excluded areas** and against their inhabitants. Activities of the neo-Nazis **concentrate mostly on sports events**. Fights occur during transfers to matches, at ice-hockey matches, or lower level competitions. A **rivalry between radical motorcycle clubs** also poses a risk.

### 3.2.8.6. New types of extremist activities and their risk rate

**Perpetrating of criminal offences and disorderly conducts linked to the 1st and 2nd ice-hockey league** was a new trend. There was an emergence of the so-called „**partisans**“ – assaults of fans of other clubs during matches, which were not attended by teams of aggressors.

### 3.2.9. Pardubice region

#### 3.2.9.1. General data

The **extremist scene** (both right-wing and left-wing) **acted moderately** in terms of an incidence of crime in the Pardubice region. There was only one case of a recorded crime with an extremist subtext (an anti-Roma sign).

The RWE scene was characterized by a **fragmented structure** with the main entity remaining the **local and vaguely interconnected cells of sympathizers**. Stagnation of the RWE scene was also evident from the fact that it had **not organized a traditional memorial march for Daniel Hejdanek**<sup>58</sup> in Pardubice for the second time. The main event was an annual holiday **march for the POW member Vlastimil Pechanec**<sup>59</sup> from Svitavy, which was, however, for the second time organized by the RWE members from North-Moravian region.

In terms of other public activities of the scene there were predominantly **events** organized by the **Regional WPSJ organization** in relation to the regional and presidential elections. 2226 citizens voted in the regional WPSJ elections. The party improved their lot of about two tenths of a percent. **Famous neo-Nazis**, for example **Jan Tvrdik** (see further) and **Adam Macura** had appeared on the **candidate list**. A regional organization Pardubice (chairman David Slavik) as well as a local organization Pardubice, Chrudim and Policka operate in the region. New **branch of Workers Youth** was established in Pardubice in July (chairman Jan Tvrdik who was also active in a local neo-Nazi group Free Youth<sup>60</sup>).

**The Free Youth** had been presenting itself by ecological events, leaflet and sticker pasting and slogan spraying. Its members also supported an event to support Vlastimil Pechanec.

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<sup>58</sup> Skinhead, who was, at the age of 16, shot from a house inhabited by Romas during an attempt of a group of 20 extremists of a racially motivated attack on a Roma community in Pardubice. He is considered as a martyr within the RWE scene. It was the 20th anniversary in 2012.

<sup>59</sup> A convicted neo-Nazi, who is considered by the RWE to be imprisoned unlawfully. He is one of the most significant POW.

<sup>60</sup> Jan Tvrdik announced and organized marches for the deceased skinhead Daniel Hejdanek in Pardubice. He was engaged in the Pardubice march after the Police action Power in 2009 as a support of prosecuted neo-Nazis. In addition, he attended a neo-Nazi music festival in Italy with fellow members in April 2010.

**Transformation of the music scene** also continued. Bands involved with the RWE scene began to focus on a commercial stream; organized concerts were often publicly announced and most of the audience was made up of RWE supporters. A band **Sons of Bohemia**, which released their first CD and participated in an organization of music concerts in Komarov, Pardubice region, under the name of **Bohemia fest**, was active in the region. In 2012, the event was held twice and it is possible to expect its continuation during the next year. The band performs concerts with a similarly oriented Pilsen band Ortel.



Traditional KSCM meeting under the Kunečice mountain, source: web KSCM

A traditional meeting of the CPBM was held under the **Kunečice mountain** in September with an attendance of individuals from the **UYCCS**. The Anarcho-autonomous scene (particularly from Ceska Trebova) profiled itself on **anti-fascism activities** (anti-gathering related to the WPSJ meeting in Ceska Trebova).

### 3.2.9.2. Gatherings

Considering bigger events in the territory of this region, there were **WPSJ meetings in Policka, Vysoke Myto, Chrudim and Pardubice**; in addition, there was a **gathering to support Vlastimil Pechanec in Svitavy** (150 participants) and total of **6 themed concerts**.

### 3.2.10. Pilsen region

#### 3.2.10.1. General data

A **leading individual** who would be able to unite the movement and to organize mass events **was missing** within the RWE scene. Towards the end of the year, there was an activity of individuals from the so-called „old school“ supporters who participated in public events. Similarly, a **charismatic LWE leader was missing**. Their events did not wake any interest among the public.



Tomas Babka, leading representative of AN Pilsen region with a themed tattoo

RWE supporters made efforts to continue with the **activity of the Autonomous Nationalists Pilsen cell (ANP)**. The estimated amount of active supporters of the organization was about 30 individuals. They have attended demonstrations and concerts of WPM all over the Czech Republic.

There was a **decrease of public manifestations** of this organization, including an end of activity on internet websites and efforts to organize public gatherings and events such as birthday celebrations.

**Generational disputes** were evident. In particular, young persons of 20 years of age were mostly interested in demonstration and WPM concerts attendance. Older activists did

not want to adopt new trends linked to the AN (clothing in a style of black block, Hard Bass, ecology, animal protection) and were mostly hostile towards them.

**Communication** between individual sympathizers of the RWE was to a great extent limited to **social networks** (Facebook, Twitter) which were also used for a promotion of their ideas and opinions.

In contrast to 2011, **LWE** were **much more active**. They were mostly motivated by foreign affairs (USA, Greece, Spain), the economic situation and local problems of the Pilsen region (corruption of politicians at a local level, ecological issues). Its supporters **participated at activities of non-extremist social movements of dissatisfied citizens**, e.g. Dawn Movement<sup>61</sup>, Movement for the liberation of conscience, For Pilsen without snails and parasites at the council, Party – political café in Pilsen.

Many **RWE focused on fan violence**. Active hooligans were linked to units **FC Viktoria Pilsen, but also to football units of lower rank competitions in regions Pilsen – North, Domazlice, Klatovy**. The activity of such individuals rested in provoking clashes with rival fans, especially with fans of clubs from Brno, Slovan Bratislava and SSV Jahn Regensburg. There were organizations of the so-called ultras operating within the territory of the Pilsen region: Service Squad, Ultraside, Klatov people, Misfits, AG Boys, Alkoturists, Siempre, Division Kaznejov.

### **3.2.10.2. Estimation and social structure of extremist movements supporters**

**RWE:** about 230 individuals. The highest concentration of supporters is located in the regions of Pilsen-city, Rokycany, Klatovy.

**LWE:** about 170 supporters, esp. in the territory of Pilsen-city, Rokycany.

**Hooligans:** about 200 individuals, around 30 individuals may be considered as radical violent individuals with a direct link to RWE.

### **3.2.10.3. Most serious criminal cases related to extremism**

On 9th September, D. S. and D. L. hailed Nazi mottos, sang racist songs and hailed on a night bus in Pilsen. In addition, they insulted an individual of a Vietnamese ethnicity. A man who urged them to stop was first verbally and then physically assaulted (they beat his head against the window).

### **3.2.10.4. Findings about foreign contacts of extremist groups**

There were **records of links between hooligans (RWE supporters) to Germany, Slovakia and Poland**. There was no particular collaboration with foreign countries recorded within the LWE.

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<sup>61</sup> The Dawn Movement avows to the idea of socialism and sustainable environmental development. Its followers organized peaceful public gatherings and marches without a greater interest of the public and any public disorder.

### 3.2.10.5. Existing or potential security risks within a particular territory

In addition, the risk appears to be the **transfer of RWE activities to football stadiums** and their engagement in the hooligan scene. Furthermore, the risk is also posed by the neo-Nazi provocation in front of the Jewish objects.

### 3.2.10.6. Gatherings

There was a total of **4 events** that could be characterised as marches or gatherings in the territory of Pilsen region. In addition, there were **5 RWE larger scale meetings** (concerts, celebrations).

## 3.2.11. Central-Bohemian region

### 3.2.11.1. General data

An event that gained the biggest publicity was the **St Wenceslas manifestation** organized by the RWE and a LWE anti-event in Kralupy nad Vltavou on 28th September. Total of 17 acts with an extremist subtext were recorded (about a half out of total amount of acts in the region from 2012).

Considering the criminal activity, the most common were **graphic or verbal manifestations of sympathies for a movement aimed at suppressing human rights and freedoms**. Five cases included physical assaults or other attacks against the Roma citizens, in one case against citizens of other nationality. One case of a RWE assault on member of LWE was recorded.



Demonstration against the march of RWE supporters, Kralupy nad Vltavou, 28.9.2012

The most active group was the **FY Kutnohorsko**, which had built on previous activities of AN Kutna Hora. Similarly, an activity of **AN Kladno and SM Prague West** was apparent. **NS Mladoboleslavsko** engaged in minimum activity.

Traditional **clashes between RWE and LWE** were apparent in **Pribram**, however, the assaults were not reported to the Police of the Czech Republic.

In addition to the **regional WPSJ organization**, there were also **local organizations** active in the region, for example, in Brandys nad Labem – Stara Boleslav; in the territory of Central-Bohemian region there are local organizations such as the WPSJ Neratovice, Podebrady, Nymburk and Benesov.

A controversial **Cogwheel order**<sup>62</sup> is known to be located in the city of Rakovník. **The Grand Master of the Order, Marek Hirato, was among nationally wanted individuals.**

### **3.2.11.2. Estimation and social structure of extremist movements supporters**

It is possible to **estimate the amount of far-right followers to about 400 individuals**, where about 100 individuals engaged in more significant activity. In most cases, these were students of apprenticeship courses or individuals working in manual professions and in many cases at security agencies. The highest concentration of supporters of this movement was in the territories of Kladno, Mlada Boleslav, Píbram and to a lesser extent in Kolin, Kutná Hora and Melník or Rakovník.

**Left-wing extremists** did not have a developed stable organizational structure and there were cases of mainly unstable and accidental groupings of people, except of Píbram, where there is an active cell of the S.H.A.R.P. skins and active cells AFA at Beroun region and Rakovec. It is possible to estimate the number to about **200 – 250** individuals.

### **3.2.11.3. The most serious criminal cases related to extremism**

In evening hours of 27th July in Slany, a group of five juveniles first verbally attacked a group of young individuals with words „you junkies, we hate your music“, etc. and subsequently attacked few other people, Roma citizens in particular, where one of them suffered a broken arm and leg. The case was filed for an indictment.

### **3.2.11.4. Findings about foreign contacts of extremist groups**

Contacts for like-minded foreign groups were mostly held by **RWE from Píbram and Kladno districts.**

### **3.2.11.6. Gatherings**

Regarding bigger events, there were **5 WPSJ meetings, the St Wenceslas manifestation** (including anti-event), a memorial act for Jan Stricko in Rakovník and the FY happening. In addition, there were several themed concerts within both the RWE and the LWE.

## **3.2.12. Usti nad Labem region<sup>63</sup>**

### **3.2.12.1. General data**

There was a **slight decrease in recorded criminal activity** with an extremist subtext in 2012; it was also possible to detect an **attenuation of the RWE activities** and a **lower participation rate at events** organized by radicals. A stream of demonstrations that took place in the **Sluknov area** in 2011 was not repeated.

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<sup>62</sup> For more about the Cogwheel order see the Report on extremism and manifestations of racism and xenophobia in the territory of the Czech Republic in 2011, p. 14. Available at: <http://www.mvcr.cz/clanek/extremismus-vyrocní-zpravy-o-extremismu-a-strategie-boje-proti-extremismu.aspx>.

<sup>63</sup> There is a reference to a detailed materiál – Analysis of events at the Sluknov district, available at: <http://www.mvcr.cz/clanek/problematika-socialne-vyloucenych-lokalit.aspx>.

Stream of WPSJ election meetings, which did not acquire any major public interest, took place in September 2012. An exception was the WPSJ election event in Varnsdorf, which was linked to a march to an area with Roma community.

**Activities of anarchist entities** (Alerta, Ateneo) **increased** in the Most region and were further mobilized, in particular, via stream of protests against the economic recession, political elites and state authorities.



**RWE event on commemorating the deceased Milos Reha in Most, 19.5.2012**

LWE directed their attacks at right-wing radicals.

**Extremists were active especially in Most, Chomutov, Usti nad Labem, Decin and Teplice.** There were also local cells of radicals in these areas, or **local WPSJ or WY organizations.**

The majority of criminal offences were represented by **unplanned verbal and physical assaults, or public display of a Nazi symbolism.** The majority of websites with a neo-Nazi content was located on foreign servers. In 2012, the police realized criminal activity perpetrated via an internet e-shop.

### **3.2.12.2. Estimation and social structure of extremist movements supporters**

The amount of right-wing and left-wing extremists is estimated to 500 individuals in the Usti nad Labem region. Hard nucleus is always formed by about 20 – 30 individuals from regions of Chomutov, Most, Teplice, Usti nad Labem, Decin.

### **3.2.12.3. Most serious criminal cases related to extremism**

A case of Most internet sniper-shop linked to a production and sale of goods with neo-Nazi theme (clothing, badges, memory media, etc.) was medialized.

On 7th September, O. P., J. B. and D. S. attacked, first verbally (shouts „junkie swine“) then physically (use of rods, bar, jack and stick), a group of young people. One of the victims suffered an injury to her head and a hand, the second one was hospitalized with a serious intracranial hemorrhage and a fracture of the cervical spine. Criminal proceedings began on 9<sup>th</sup> September.

On 11th October, unknown perpetrators physically attacked two men (one belongs to anti-racism skinheads). First man suffered fractures, second one abrasions and a concussion. Both victims had to be hospitalized. The same perpetrators presumably subsequently attacked with their fists and kicks another man. The attack was accompanied by shouts „You negro“.

#### 3.2.12.4. Information about particular manifestations of anti-Semitism and Holocaust denial

A physical attack perpetrated by right-wing radicals was recorded in Usti nad Labem, while one of the motivations could be anti-Semitism based on a verbal presentation of the perpetrators.

#### 3.2.12.5. Existing or potential security risks within a particular territory

**Demonstrations and violent radical events targeting residents of socially excluded areas pose a traditional risk.** In 2013, it is possible to expect a repeated organization of extremist events in municipalities with Roma residents. The WPSJ will be continually active regarding this topic.

#### 3.2.12.5. Gatherings

There were **9 major gatherings** in the territory of Usti nad Labem region. The majority was held under the auspices of the WPSJ; one was organized by Lukas Kohout.

In April and September, **concerts of neo-Nazi black metal bands were organised in Zatec.** Second concert was dissolved by a police raid.

#### 3.2.13. The Highlands region

##### 3.2.13.1. General data

**Activity of RWE decreased similarly to the amount of criminal offences** with an extremist subtext. **The RWE scene was paralysed after some police measures** – a nationwide realization in 2009, charging leading representatives of the FY Highlands linked to a traditional march to the grave of German soldiers from the WW II in Jihlava. The proceedings related to the second case had not been finalised yet in 2012 and the Court appeal process was in progress in Prague.

In addition, the local RWE scene was influenced by a preventive effect of a **conditional sentence of three well-known activists in 2011.** Their cases, however, are covered in the presidential amnesty.

Leaders and main activists of an older generation either moved from the Highlands region, or ceased their activities and presented their opinions only on a „passive“ basis in public, e.g. via participation at a WY event in Jihlava on 18th February. A **charismatic leader of RWE was missing.** The right-wing extremist scene was essentially limited to separate



Gathering of Workers Youth in Jihlava, 18.2.2012

activities of individuals or smaller groups. A new generation of RWE sympathizers appeared.

Some RWE appeared at sport matches but had not engaged in any illegal behaviour.

The LWE activity mainly consisted of organization of concerts, other events and graffiti.

### **3.2.13.2. Estimation and social structure of extremist movements supporters**

The amount of **RWE** followers was estimated to around **160 individuals** in the Highlands region, however not all of them were active. They were mostly males of the age of up to 30, apart from students, mainly apprentices or persons with a high school education, rarely university graduates. Further, there were persons both unemployed and employed or self-employed. The hard nucleus – Jihlava (about 20 individuals), Havlickuv Brod (about 20 individuals), Pelhrimov and Humpolec (about 6 individuals), Trebic (8 individuals), Zdar nad Sazavou and surroundings (about 10 individuals).

The amount of **LWE** followers and sympathizers was estimated to around **250 individuals** in the Highlands region. These were mostly persons of the age of up to 25, who were either students, unemployed, often drug addicted. Supporters were mostly recruited from anarchists, alternative youth and followers of techno music. Regarding the internet, they were also active in terms of various discussion forums (expressing inter alia the aversion to neo-Nazism), participated at demonstrations, events „against fascism, racism“, music productions (techno). The highest concentration of LWE was reported in the cities and villages of Jihlava, Polna, Pelhrimov, Pacov, Cernovice, Humpolec, Velke Mezirici, Zdar nad Sazavou.

### **3.2.13.3. Gatherings**

Total of 5 larger events and 1 themed concert took place. A WY gathering (70 RWE) with an unannounced anti-event of the LWE (300 individuals) was held in Jihlava in February.

## **3.2.14. Zlin region**

### **3.2.14.1. General data**

There was a **generational transformation within the RWE scene**. The WPSJ was the main political representative. The RWE from Zlin participated in the organization of music productions. **AN and NR Zlin** focused their activities on an assistance to the WPSJ. „**National Honour Zlin**“ association further operated within the right-wing scene. Its members were present on a majority of demonstrations in the Czech Republic.

An **increase in violent manifestations related to the RWE** was evident in the **Zlin region**. These were mostly situational clashes and disorderly behaviour and manifestations of support and promotion of movements aimed at suppressing human rights. The **RWE scene was scaled down** in the **Vsetin region**. Only several individuals were active within the WPSJ. Persons affiliating to the hooligans movement were identified at the RWE demonstrations.



**Hooligans** were linked to football clubs in Uherske Hradiste and Zlin, and with a nice-hockey club in Vsetin.

The vast majority of **hooligans belonged to the RWE**. An attendance of radical fans of Tescoma Zlin reached an amount of about 80 – 90 people. Fans in the Zlin area were divided into groups: Shock-workers, South Slopes Ultras, Piccolo Fanatico, Zalesna Boys and Gang of Bystrouska Fox. Disturbances on stadiums were less common, however, the amount of disturbances outside of sports grounds increased.

Considering the **LWE**, there is a record of a **higher amount of minor events**. Current trend of a minimum amount of public gatherings persisted in contrast to a higher amount of concerts or rather non-public private events (concerts, lectures, exhibitions, etc.). Such trend reveals a relatively high rate of fragmentation of the left-wing scene in the Zlin region. The main mobilizing theme of the far-left was **anti-fascism**.

In terms of the LWE groups, **Antifa Zlin and Antifa Otrokovice** collaborating with the CSAF were active. Their members did not attempt to avoid a **direct physical confrontation with the RWE and hooligans**. These attacks were fast and penetrative and there are records of injuries such as fractures, lacerations, etc. Damaged individuals usually reported false details about the source of their injuries. The amount of radical anti-fascism militants was about 6 – 10 individuals in the age between 18 and 25.

**While LWE in Zlin region showed greater activity**, LWE from Vsetin only attended thematic concerts.

The main organizer from the Marxist-Leninist scene was **Lukas Kollarcik**.

#### **3.2.14.2. Estimation and social structure of extremist movements supporters**

**RWE:** stagnant amount of 320 individuals in the age of 15 to 32. There are mostly young individuals with completed apprenticeships or high school studies. Generational change is evident; new sympathizers came from apprentice youth and also pupils of secondary schools.

**LWE:** 700 individuals including sympathizers (increase of about 50 persons compared to 2011). Significantly higher proportion of high school and university students, but also individuals without any education, unemployed and socially deprived persons. Also in comparison to the RWE, there was much higher representation of female supporters. The highest amount of anarchists was located in Otrokovice.

**Hooligans:** about 150 individuals. Mostly in Zlin, Uherske Hradiste and Vsetin. They also overlap with the RWE.

#### **3.2.14.3. The most serious criminal cases related to extremism**

D. V. and F. V. physically attacked three persons while shouting „anti-antifa“ in Zlin on 23rd February.

A mass inter-ethnic brawl with racist insults took place in Vsetin on 29th April.

O. H. and K. M. without a reason physically attacked 6 persons and hailed afterwards in Uhersky Brod on 30th September.

#### **3.2.14.4. Findings about foreign contacts of extremist groups**

There were records of **RWE contacts with Poland and Slovakia** in Zlin in 2012. **Anarchists cooperated mainly with the Slovaks.** Radical fans of 1st FC Slovačka Slavia had a fellowship with fans of Trenčín football club – however, particular joint events were not reported.

#### **3.2.14.5. Existing or potential security risks within a particular territory**

**Clashes between RWE and LWE, hooligans disturbances and provocations of RWE aimed at Roma citizens** were evaluated as posing a risk.

#### **3.2.14.5. Gatherings**

There were total of **12 major gatherings** and **several thematic concerts** in the territory of Zlin region.

### ***3.3. Statistics of criminal activity with extremist subtext***

#### **3.3.1. Introduction**

Police statistics are processed on the basis of the Statistical Recording System of Crime of the Police Presidium (“ESSK”). Statistics of the Supreme Public Prosecutor’s Office, similarly to the court statistics (processed by the Ministry of Justice), have a different reporting horizon from the Police statistics. The decisive element is not the time when a crime was committed, but rather the time when a prosecutor prepared an indictment, decided to cease the prosecution, etc. The absence of an interdependence of these three statistics is a major handicap, however, it is not currently possible to solve this problem in a technical matter.

By 2009, Police statistics were governed by Law No. 36/1960 Coll., on a territorial division of the state, as amended. They distinguished 7 regions and the capital of Prague. Since January 1st 2010, the statistical breakdown of categories is identical to the higher territorial units, thus distinguishing 14 regions. Such amendment makes the comparison of data by regions before and after 2009 impossible.

Detailed statistics on perpetrators (according to other indicators, education, gender, age, etc.) are based on the so-called non-standard configurations. This means that all proven criminal activities of a perpetrator are included. In standard configurations, which are the bases for national and regional statistics of an extremist criminal activity, only the most serious crime is included. Discrepancies may therefore arise between these types of statistics. There were 246 perpetrators reported within the standard configuration and 252 perpetrators within the non-standard configuration in 2011.

Within the statistics of perpetrators by education pursuant to Law No. 561/2004 Coll., about pre-school, primary and secondary, high, tertiary professional and other (the Education Act) there is a compliance with a new terminology - alumni of primary and secondary schools with a vocational certificate are newly alumni of high schools with a vocational certificate,

and perpetrators with high school education are newly perpetrators with high school education with a graduation exam (see §58 cit. of Law No. 561/2004 Coll.).

In the past, statistics of crimes committed by police officers were processed by the Inspectorate of the Police of the Czech Republic which was later substituted by the General Inspectorate of Security Forces from 1st January 2012. Data are therefore provided by the General Inspectorate since 2011.

Within the non-standard statistical outcomes, the Police Presidium of the Czech Republic has been processing statistics related to detected criminal offences with an anti-Semitic subtext since 2005<sup>64</sup>. Since 1st January 2005, classifications of extremist crime were extended in the Statistical Recording System of Crime of the Police Presidium of the Czech Republic (ESSK) in terms of codes allowing identification of crimes motivated by religious and ethnic hatred towards Jewish people and Jewish faith including assaults on buildings of Jewish Communities and their equipment, synagogues and Jewish cemeteries.

Criminal offences motivated by hatred towards Roma people have been provided in the reports since 2011. It is necessary to add an explanatory commentary to this statistics. There is no distinction between victims of crimes by ethnicity or nationality in the police statistics. It is only possible to detect that the victim was a foreigner. However, criminal offences motivated by racial hatred or hatred against Bohemians, Moravians and Silesians, Polish, Germans, Ukrainians, Vietnamese, Hungarians, Russians and Rutherians, Romas, Jewish, Arabs, Chinese, and other nationalities are recorded in the Statistical Recording System of Crime. In order for crime motivated by hatred against Roma people to be recorded in police statistics, the following conditions must be fulfilled: 1) when filling a form about criminal offence, the police officer must evaluate the act as a crime with an extremist subtext, 2) the victims should state that they are of Roma ethnicity or that the crime targeted an object having clear ties to Roma ethnicity (e.g. spraying of a racist inscription on a Roma holocaust memorial, or Museum of Roma culture, etc.). Crimes against Roma individuals are not included in the statistics if it is not possible to prove that they have an anti-Roma subtext (e.g. a car-theft when the perpetrator does not know the ethnic origins of the victim). In addition, many Roma individuals do not avow their Roma ethnicity. Figures in such statistics are indicative only and have a limited predicative value.

### **3.3.2. National statistics**

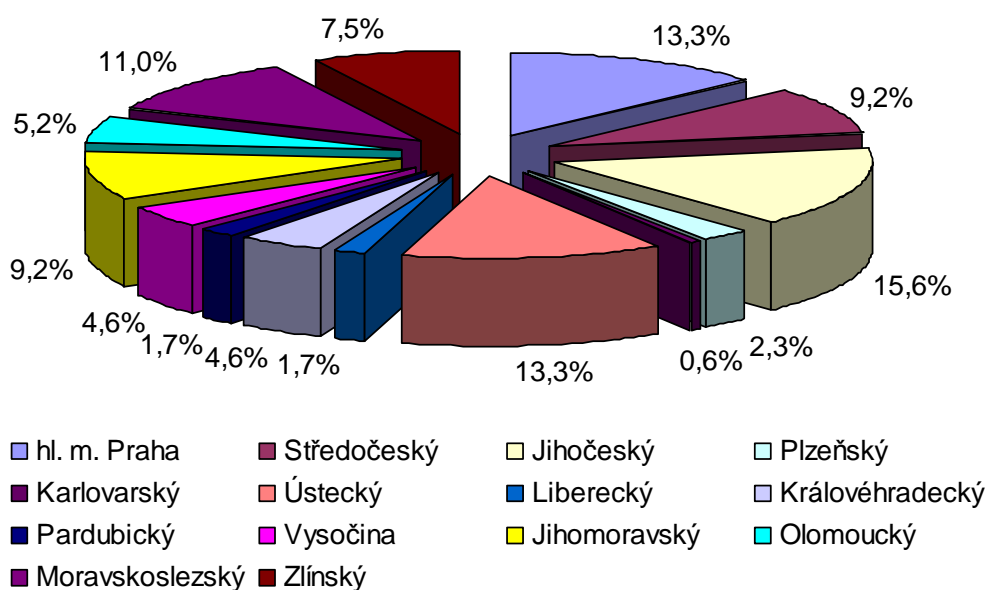
There were total of 304 528 criminal offences perpetrated in the Czech Republic in 2012. The proportion of recorded crimes with an extremist subtext contributed to the total amount with 0,06 % with 173 criminal offences. For comparison, such offences formed 0,08 % (238 offences) of the total of 317 177 criminal offences in 2011.

Out of crimes with an extremist subtext mentioned above, there were 67,1 % of solved crimes, i.e. 116 offences (66 % or 157 offences in 2011). In relation to these offences, criminal proceedings were conducted in case of 208 individuals (246 individuals in 2011).

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<sup>64</sup> In the period prior the expansion of statistics, there was an increase in criminal offending with an anti-Semitic context all across Europe. The topic of anti-Semitism became a priority for both the European Union and for international organizations.

### Trestná činnost s extremistickým podtextem v období od 1. ledna do 31. prosince 2012



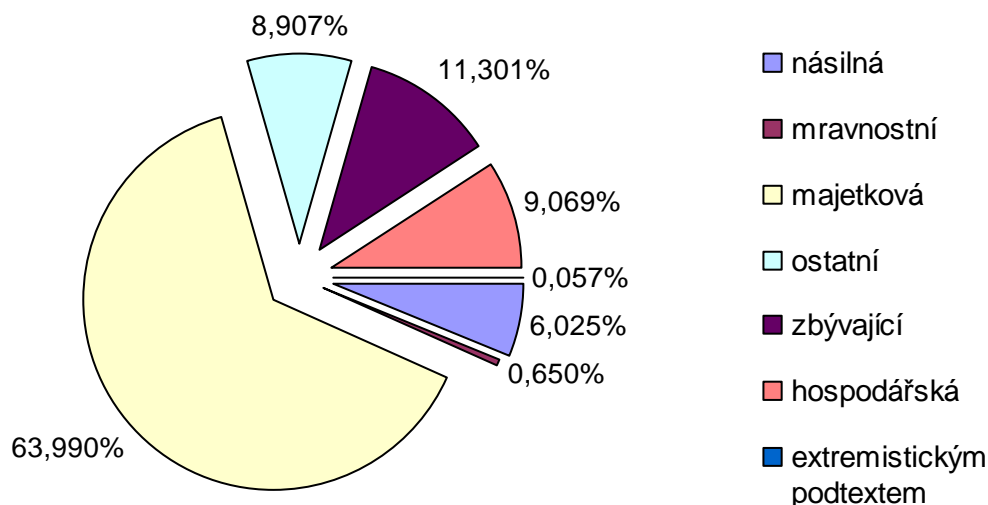
### Total amount of criminal offences with an extremist subtext registered in the CZ in the period of 2006 - 2012

(based on the Statistical Recording System of Crime of the Police Presidium of the CZ

- ESKK)

Year	Crimes registered	Contributing to the total of crimes (%)	Solved	Persons prosecuted and investigated
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
2012	<b>173</b>	<b>0,06</b>	<b>116</b>	<b>208</b>

### Podíl jednotlivých druhů trestné činnosti v České republice za rok 2012



### 3.3.3. Statistics according to regions

Most crimes with an extremist subtext were recorded in South-Bohemian region (27 offences) representing 15,6 % of total crimes in the Czech Republic. High figures also appear in the capital of Prague (23 offences, 13,3 %), Usti nad Labem region (23 offences, 13,3 %), and Moravian-Silesian region (19 offences, 11 %). On the other hand, the least of such crimes were recorded in Pilsen region (4 offences, 2,3 %) and Carlsbad region (1 offence, 0,6 %), and Liberec and Pardubice region both with 3 offences (1,7 %).

In comparison to 2011, the amount of criminal offences with an extremist subtext have decreased significantly, particularly in Prague (41 offences in 2011), South Moravia (30 offences), Carlsbad (from 10 to 1) and Moravia-Silesia (32 offences). There was also a slight decrease in other regions, except from South Bohemia (increase by 11 offences) and Zlin (increase by 6 offences).

### Extremist crimes by region in 2012

1. 1. - 31. 12. 2012			
Region	Detected CO/ in % from total amount	Detection rate of CO/ % detection rate	Number of perpetrators/ in % from total amount
Prague	23 / 13,3 %	9 / 39,1 %	22 / 10,6 %
Central Bohemia	16 / 9,2 %	11 / 68,8 %	18 / 8,7 %
South Bohemia	27 / 15,6 %	26 / 96,3 %	24 / 11,5 %
Pilsen	4 / 2,3 %	2 / 50,0 %	4 / 1,9 %
Carlsbad	1 / 0,6 %	0 / 0,0 %	0 / 0,0 %
Usti nad Labem	23 / 13,3 %	15 / 65,2 %	53 / 25,5 %

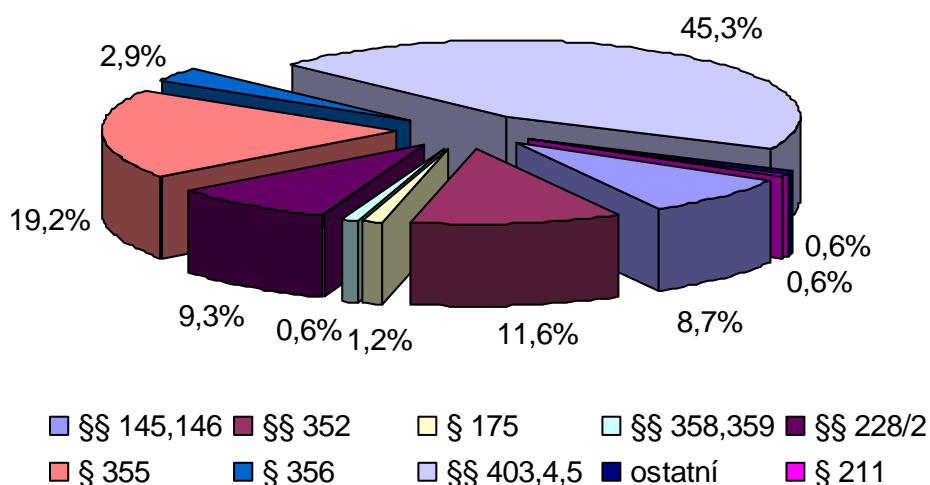
Liberec	3 / 1,7 %	2 / 66,7 %	5 / 2,4 %
Hradec Kralove	8 / 4,6 %	7 / 87,5 %	5 / 2,4 %
Pardubice	3 / 1,7 %	2 / 66,7 %	3 / 1,4 %
Highlands	8 / 4,6 %	4 / 50,0 %	4 / 1,9 %
South Moravia	16 / 9,2 %	14 / 87,5 %	14 / 6,7 %
Olomouc	9 / 5,2 %	5 / 55,6 %	13 / 6,3 %
Moravia-Silesia	19 / 11,0 %	10 / 52,6 %	16 / 7,7 /
Zlin	13 / 7,5 %	9 / 69,2 %	27 / 13,0 %
<b>CZ</b>	<b>173 / 100,0 %</b>	<b>116 / 67,1 %</b>	<b>208 / 100,0 %</b>

### 3.3.4. Statistics by acts

Year 2012, in terms of classification of offences according to their composition, remained without any significant changes in comparison to 2011. It mainly included these offences:

- **Crimes under § 403** (establishment, support and promotion of a movement aimed at suppressing human rights and freedoms), **§ 404** (manifestation of sympathy to a movement aimed at suppressing human rights and freedoms), **§ 405** (denial, questioning, approval, justifying of genocide) of the Criminal Code No 40/2009 Coll. are represented most numerous. These crimes represent 45,3 % (78 offences) out of total crimes with an extremist subtext; there were 50 of them solved and 92 perpetrators prosecuted.
- **Crimes under § 355** (defamation of a nation, race, ethnic or other group of people) represent the second most numerous group. The proportion on the total of all crime categories is 19,2 % (33 offences). 26 cases were solved and 54 offenders prosecuted.
- **Crimes under § 352** (violence against a group of people or an individual) represent 11,6 % (20 offences) out of the total. There were 11 cases that fall under § 352 solved and 22 perpetrators were prosecuted.
- In terms of crimes under **§ 228/2** (graffiti) there were 16 cases recorded accounting for 9,3 % of the total crimes committed. 11 cases were solved and 2 perpetrators prosecuted.
- **Crimes under § 145, 146** (intentional bodily harm) share 8,7 % (15 cases) of the total crimes committed. There were 11 cases solved and 29 perpetrators prosecuted.
- To a lesser extent there was a representation of crimes under **§ 385** (disorderly conduct), **§ 359** (defamation of human remains), **§ 356** (incitement to hatred against a group of persons or to restrict their rights and freedoms), **§ 175** (extortion) and **§ 211** (credit fraud).

## Skladba trestných činů



**Overview of extremist crimes in which attacks on a nation, nationality or race or an affiliation to them, or the proclamation of nationality or racial hatred took place – total numbers during 2007 - 2012 according to subject matters**

(based on the Statistical Recording System of Crime of the Police Presidium of the CZ - SRSC)

Year/ §	196 para 2/	198/	198a/	219	221 para 2b/	222 para 2b/	235 para 2f/	257 para 2b/	260/	261/	261a/
	352 para 2	355	356	para 2g/	146 para 2e	145 para 2f	175 para 2f	228 para 3b	403	404	405
				140 para 2g							
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
2012	20	33	5	0	11	3	2	16	6	65	8

The table below presents ways of termination of a phase of criminal proceedings defined by the police investigation of criminal offences with racial or extremist subtext and their perpetrators.

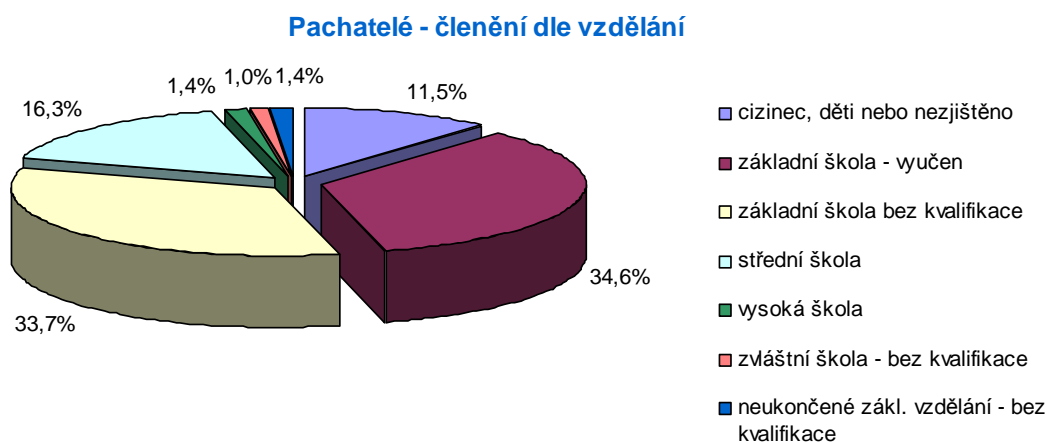
### Offenders - breakdown by types of termination of criminal proceedings by the Police

Type of termination	Numbers
suspended pursuant to § 172/1d (excluding amnesty), e, f, 2a, b, c	1
conditional cessation of prosecution pursuant to §§ 307,309	2

proposal to Prosecutor for conditional deferral § 179g1 CC	4
closure by indictment proposal pursuant to § 166/3	91
closure by indictment proposal pursuant to § 179c	46
proposal for proceedings at juvenile court 218/03	5
juvenile proceedings § 166/3	9
suspended pursuant to § 159a/2,3 – excluding amnesty	4
other	46
<b>Total</b>	<b>208</b>

### 3.3.5. Perpetrators

In terms of education there were no significant changes related to the composition of perpetrators of criminal offences with an extremist subtext compared to previous years. First place is represented by 72 individuals, i.e. 34,6 % - alumni of primary and secondary schools with an apprentice certificate (37,7 % - 95 persons in 2011). Second place belongs to absolvents of primary and secondary schools without any qualification. These category is represented by 70 individuals, i.e. 33,7 % (29 % - 73 persons in 2011). There are 34 individuals with high school education, i.e. 16,3 % (11,5 % - 29 persons in 2011) and 3 individuals with a college degree (1,4 %).<sup>65</sup> There are 3 individuals with an incomplete primary and secondary education (1,4 %). Perpetrators with a special education contribute with 1 % (2 persons). Total of 24 individuals (11,5 %) belong to the category of foreigners, children, or unknown education.

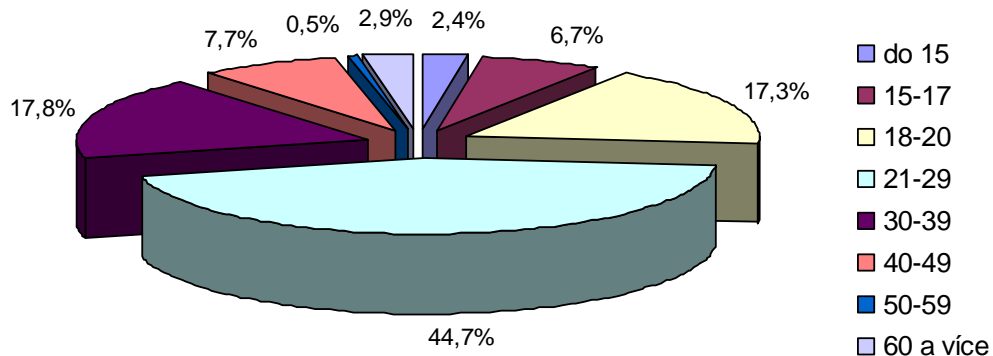


A category of perpetrators divided into age groups remained without any significant changes. More and more perpetrators come from the category of 21 – 29 of age. Overall it involves about 93 individuals and 44,7 % of the total amount (44 % - 111 individuals in 2011).

<sup>65</sup> According to Act No. 561/2004 Coll. about pre-school, primary and secondary, high, higher vocational and other education (Education Act) are, in accordance with the new terminology, absolvents of secondary schools with an apprentice certificate newly absolvents of high schools with an apprentice certificate, and perpetrators with high school education newly perpetrators with a high school education with a leaving exam („a-level“) (see § 58 of the Act about pre-school, primary and secondary, high, higher vocational and other education).

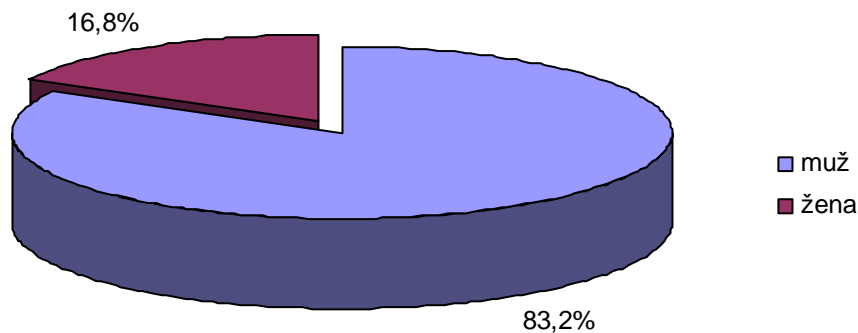


### Pachatelé - členění dle věkových skupin



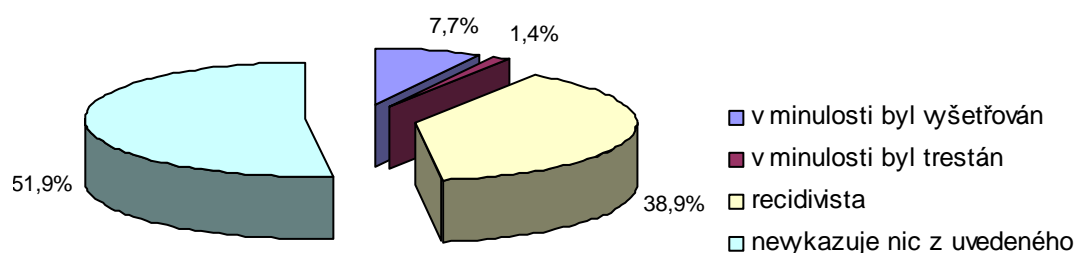
Perpetrators of criminal offences with an extremist subtext are predominantly males, similarly to previous years. However, there was a significant increase in the number of female perpetrators considering that there were 6,3 % of female perpetrators in 2011 and 16,8 % in 2012. The reasons for this are both the decrease of male perpetrators from 236 (2011) to 173, and also a significant increase of female perpetrators to 35 (16 in 2011).

### Pachatelé - členění dle pohlaví



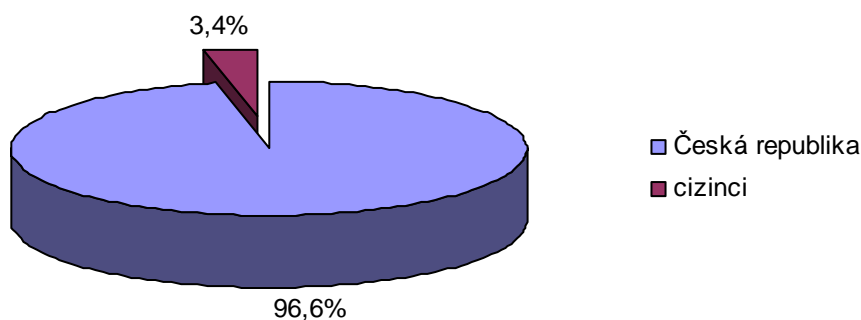
Considering perpetrators distinguished by their criminal past, the situation is similar to the previous year. The proportion of recidivists on the total number of offenders is 38,9 % , i.e. 81 individuals (44,8 % - 113 individuals in 2011) compared to 51,9 % first-time offenders, i.e. 108 individuals (49,6 % - 125 individuals in 2011).

### Pachatelé členění dle trestní minulosti



Similarly, the situation is comparable to 2011, in case of the proportion of foreigners on recorded crimes with an extremist subtext. The proportion of foreigners in the total number of perpetrators is 3,6 %, i.e. 7 individuals (3,6 % in 2011). In particular, these were 3 citizens of Slovak Republic and 1 of each from Poland, the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, Germany and Australia.

### Podíl cizinců na zaevidované trestné činnosti s extremistickým podtextem v r. 2012



### Culprits - sorted by employment

Employment	Total
administrative personnel	1
workers in mining and fuel modification	3
construction workers	4
production workers	21
retired	2
disabled	4

inmates of orphanages or juvenile houses	2
manual workers in agriculture - excluding ZD	2
mechanics and fitters, maintenance, servicemen	5
unemployed/registered at Labour office	34
persons without work classification	30
persons without employment data	19
persons on maternity leave	2
serving a sentence	2
other mental non-production workers	1
other non-production workers	8
teaching staff – all levels	1
businessmen, self-employed and others	9
municipal and housing industry workers	1
salesmen	6
security staff	2
stock/warehouse workers	7
hospitality workers	6
road vehicles drivers	1
students of high and vocational schools	14
technicians of transport, posts and telecommunications	3
apprentices and manual work trainees	9
college students	4
medical staff	1
primary and secondary school students	4
<b>Total</b>	<b>208</b>

### 3.3.6. Crimes committed by police officers

In the **area of extremism, the General Inspectorate** of Security Forces had investigated 2 cases in 2012. During the first quarter of 2012, an investigation of a senior police officer for a suspected offence of incitement to hatred against a group of people or an individual under § 356 of the Criminal Code was conducted. This notification was placed without additional measures in 2012. Furthermore, a case of a member of the Prison Services of the Czech Republic who supposedly expressed sympathies towards the WPSJ and other right-wing parties including promotion of racism was investigated. The case was investigated on the basis of a suspicion of an offence of an expression of sympathy to a movement aimed at suppressing human rights and freedoms in accordance with § 404 of the Criminal Code. There were no other criminal offences within the area of extremism discovered by the General Inspectorate of Security Forces in 2012. Even though the Inspectorate investigated 2 cases with signs of extremism (1 case in 2011), a **decreasing trend in criminal activity in the area of extremism within the security forces** is evident (compared to previous years with about 8 to 10 cases).

### 3.3.7. Crimes committed by members of the Army of the Czech Republic

The Military police investigated 2 cases that were related to a suspected law infringement with an extremist subtext in 2012. 2 soldiers in an active service were investigated in relation to these cases, both of a sub-officer rank.

In one case, there were suspected tattooed reprehensible symbols and images, as well as promotion of movements aimed at suppressing human rights and freedoms. The case was searched by the Military Police and it is still worked on and reviewed as an evidence in a police file based on the Act No. 124/1992 Coll., on the Military Police.

The second case was investigated upon the notification of the command authority for a suspicion of racist abuse that occurred repeatedly between members of a unit within the military unit base. The case was investigated as an offence against a civil coexistence and was handed to the unit commander for him to make decision related to the misdemeanor.

In 2012, the Military police had not recorded any activities or evidence leading to anti-Semitism, xenophobia, Islamophobia or a misuse of the Internet to spread hatred and extremist ideologies within the Ministry of Defence.

### 3.3.8. Court statistics

In 2012, courts in the Czech Republic sentenced total of 71 471 of individuals. That is about 1 311 more individuals than in the previous year (70 160 persons in 2011). There is an annual increase of 1,9 %. Based on these figures, there were 159 individuals sentenced for the perpetration of 163 criminal offences with a racial subtext in 2012. These individuals represent 0,22 % out of total convicted persons (0,23 % in 2011).

The number of individuals convicted of crimes with an extremist subtext is almost identical with the previous year (158 persons). The change, however, occurred in the sense of a significant decrease of the amount of crimes for which the individuals were convicted. While about the same amount of persons were convicted for about 268 criminal offences in 2011, it was only for 163 criminal offences in 2012. Overall, on the other hand, the total amount of convicted offenders for criminal offences with an extremist subtext further represents a very low proportion of the total number of convicted individuals by courts in the Czech Republic.

The following table shows the number of convictions for offences under the old Criminal Code and the Criminal Code and the total.

In 2012, most offenders were convicted of these offences:

Criminal offence	Provision of Crim. Code	Number of persons	Provision of Crim. Code	Number of persons	Total 2012
		2012, (CC140/1961)		2012, (CC40/2009)	
Support and promotion of movements aimed at suppressing human rights and freedoms	§§ 260, 261	10	§§ 403, 404	27	37

Defamation of a nation, race, ethnicity and beliefs	§ 198	2	§ 355, 356	28	<b>30</b>
Violence against a group of people or an individual	§ 196	0	§ 352	17	<b>17</b>
Disorderly conduct	§ 202	1	§ 358	36	<b>37</b>
Bodily harm	§ 221	1	§ 146	2	<b>3</b>
Attack on a public official	§ 155	0	§ 325	0	<b>0</b>
extortion	§ 235	0	§ 175	1	<b>1</b>
„Dangerous threatening“	§ 197a	0	§ 353	5	<b>5</b>
Inciting hatred against a group of persons or to restrict their rights and freedoms	§ 198a	3	§ 356	1	<b>4</b>
Grievous bodily harm	§ 222	0	§ 145	0	<b>0</b>
Theft	§ 247	0	§ 205	1	<b>1</b>
Attack on a public official	§ 156	0		0	<b>0</b>
Obstructing justice and expulsion	§ 171	0		0	<b>0</b>
Threats under the influence of addictive substances	§ 201	0	§ 274	1	<b>1</b>
Endangering of youth education	§ 217	0		0	<b>0</b>
Violations of property freedom	§ 238	0	§ 178	6	<b>6</b>
Support and promotion of movements aimed at suppressing human rights and freedoms	§ 261a	0		0	<b>0</b>
Damage to property	x	x	§ 228	5	<b>1</b>
Illegal possession of weaponry	x	x	§ 279	2	<b>1</b>
Unauthorised production and other handling of narcotic and psychotropic substances and poisons	x	x	§ 283	0	<b>1</b>
Threats to influence a public official	x	x	§ 326	1	<b>2</b>

In 2012, the perpetrators of criminal offences with an extremist subtext were mostly convicted of crimes under § 202 of the old Criminal Code, resp. under § 358 of the Criminal Code (disorderly conduct with a racial subtext) with the total of 37 individuals. Similar amount, i.e. 37 individuals, is evident in the case of convicted offenders for crimes under § 260 and 261 of the old CC, resp. under § 403 and § 404 of the CC (support and promotion of movements aimed at suppressing human rights and freedoms). These first two places correspond with the last year ranking. Third place was occupied by crimes under § 198 of the old CC, resp. § 355 and 356 of the CC (defamation of nation, ethnic group, race and belief) which showed a moderate increase from 21 persons in 2011 to 30 persons in 2012. Fourth most common offence in 2012 is an offence of violence against a group of people, race and belief under § 196 of the old CC, resp. § 352 of the CC. In total, there were 17 individuals convicted which represents a moderate decrease in comparison to 2011 (23 persons).

For given criminal offences with a racial subtext a sentence of imprisonment to 11 individuals was given. Out of the individuals convicted of offences with a racial subtext, there were 3 individuals identified as recidivists. Total of 3 convicted offenders were given a sentence of imprisonment in duration of 1 to 6 years, and 6 convicted offenders were given a sentence of imprisonment in duration of 1 to 5 years. There were 2 individuals with a sentence of imprisonment in duration of 15 – 25 years. A probation sentence was given to 98 offenders in 2012. There was a significant increase in community service sentences to 44 individuals, whereas there were only 11 persons in 2011. There were 8 juveniles and 19 females convicted of such offences.

### 3.3.9. Statistics of the Supreme Public Prosecutor's Office

A comprehensive statistical picture of the crimes committed on a racial, ethnic and other hatred is given in Table No. 1.

**Table No. 1: Overview of the crimes committed on racial, ethnic and other hatred in 1995 - 2012**

Crimes motivated by racial, ethnic and other hatred	Total prosecuted persons	Total accused persons
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)
2012	224 (+ 65 ZPŘT)*	213 (+61 ZPŘT)*

\* These are preliminary data

The proportion of all crimes committed on the basis of a racial, ethnic or other hatred on the total volume of crime in 2012 was relatively minimal and, similarly to previous years, it has not even reached 1%.

Comparison of observed crimes with total volume of prosecuted and charged persons, and persons involved in accelerated pre-trial proceedings, and persons to whom a motion for punishment has been suggested, for the same period is listed in Table No 2.

**Table No 2: Total number of persons charged and prosecuted in the Czech Republic in the years 2008 - 2012**

Year	prosecuted	charged	ZPŘT
2008	73 725	63 079	36 780
2009	57 514	49 459	55 894
2010	49 088	42 933	52 238
2011	49 055	43 209	53 900

2012	42 764	37 984	60 623
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Number of persons charged and prosecuted for crimes motivated by racial, ethnic and other hatred are listed in Table No 3.

**Table No 3: Data on the number of persons charged and prosecuted for crimes motivated by racial, ethnic and other hatred in the years 1995 – 2012**

CZ	§ 196/2 old CC § 352/2 CC		§ 196/3 old CC § 352/3 CC		§ 198 old CC § 355 CC		§ 198a old CC § 356 CC		§ 219/2g old CC § 140/3g CC		§ 221/2b old CC § 146/2e CC	
	prosec.	charg.	prosec.	charg.	prosec.	charg.	prosec.	charg.	prosec.	charg.	prosec.	charg.
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
2012	41	40	29	28	34	31	8	7	0	0	23	22
CZ	§ 222/2b old CC § 145/2f CC		§ 235/2f old CC § 175/2f CC		§ 257/2b old CC § 228/3b CC		§ 260 old CC § 403 CC		§ 261 old CC § 404 CC		§ 261a old CC § 405 CC	
	prosec.	charg.	prosec.	charg.	prosec.	charg.	prosec.	charg.	prosec.	charg.	prosec.	charg.
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
2012	2	2	2	2	1	0	27	27	52	49	5	5

There were 224 individuals prosecuted and 213 individuals accused in total in 2012. In comparison to the previous year, the monitored categories remain at about the same level. The overall ratio between the number of individuals prosecuted and accused is also constant.

It is possible to conclude that there is a stagnation regarding some criminal offences that is also applicable, for example, to cases where numbers of prosecuted and charged individuals are only in small figures close to zero, where it is impossible to make conclusions about their development from the possible annual changes. These are, for example, the offence of murder under § 219 para 2 point g) of the old CC, resp. offence of murder under § 140 para 3 point g) of the CC, offence of bodily harm under § 222 para 2 point b) of the old CC, resp. offence of a grievous bodily harm under § 145 para 2 point f) of the CC, offence of extortion under § 235 para 2 point f) of the old CC, resp. offence of extortion under § 175 para 2 point f) of the CC, and offence of damage to property under § 257 para 2 point f) of the old CC, resp. offence of damage to property under § 228 para 3 point b) of the CC. However, it is necessary to state that except of the first cited offence where there was a zero value, there appears to be some kind of a positive development in the numbers of prosecuted and charged individuals considering the other offences given above. More or less identical numbers of prosecuted (41) and charged (40) individuals are recorded in relation to the second most frequent offence with an extremist subtext which is a violence against a group of people or an individual under § 196 para 2 of the old CC, resp. violence against a group of people or an individual under § 352 para 2 of the CC. A permanent representation exhibits an offence of a defamation of a nation, ethnic group, race and belief under § 198 of the old CC, resp. offence of defamation of nation, race, ethnic or other group of people under § 355 of the CC (34 prosecuted a 31 charged individuals). This offence thus represents the most common crime committed for racial, national and other hatred impulses which were dealt with on the basis of shortened preparatory proceedings in 2012.

Quite a perceptible increase in numbers of persons charged and prosecuted occurs for the crime of support and promotion of movements aimed at suppressing human rights and freedoms in accordance with § 260 of the old Criminal Code, respectively an offence of establishment, support and promotion of movements aimed at suppressing human rights and freedoms in accordance with § 403 of the Criminal Code (27 persons prosecuted and 27 persons charged). In comparison to previous year, an increase of about 80 % in both categories is evident. Increase in numbers of prosecutions and defendants may also be seen within the criminal offence of bodily harm under § 221 paragraph 2 point. b) of the old Criminal Code, respectively the crime of bodily harm under § 146 paragraph 2 point. e) of the Criminal Code (23 persons prosecuted and 22 persons charged), which accounts for 35.5%, respectively 37.5%.

On the other hand, two criminal offences experience a decrease related to numbers of prosecuted and charged individuals, mostly in case of an offence of violence against a group of people or an individual under § 196 of the old Criminal Code, resp. criminal offence against a group of people or an individual under § 352 para 3 of the Criminal Code (29 persons prosecuted and 28 persons charged, with a decrease of about 23,7 %, resp. 24,3 % ). In addition there is also a decrease in the criminal offence of support and promotion of movements aimed at suppressing human rights and freedoms under § 261 of the old Criminal Code, resp. criminal offence of expressing sympathy to a movement aimed at suppressing human rights and freedoms under § 404 of the Criminal Code (52 persons prosecuted and 49 persons charged, with a decrease of about 16,6 %, resp. 14,1 %).



## Analytical data

Prosecutors proceed in dealing with cases of crimes under Art. 73 according to the General Instruction of the Supreme Public Prosecutor No. 8/2009 about criminal proceedings, as amended.

Prosecutors are required in supervision of matters of crimes of hatred consisting of racial, ethnic, religious and other hatred [namely: § 140 para 1 or 2, para 3 point g), § 145 para 1, 2 point f), § 146 para 1, 2 point e), § 149 para 1, 2 point c), § 170 para 1, 2 point b), § 171 para 1, 3 point b), § 172 para 1 or 2, para 3 point b), § 175 para 1, 2 point f), § 183 para 1, 3 point b), § 228 para 1 or 2, para 3 point b), § 329 para 1, 2 point b), § 352 para 2 and 3, § 355, § 356, § 378 para 1, 2, § 379 para 1, 2 point d), § 380 para 1, 2 point c), § 382 para 1, 2 point c), § 383 para 1, 2 point c), § 400, § 401 para 1 point e), § 402, § 403, § 404 and § 405 of the Criminal Code], or even crimes where the motive of the constituent element is missing [e.g. § 272 of the Criminal Code], to pay an increased attention in order to perform all acts necessary to ascertain the motives of an offender. The very existence of this provision in the general instruction confirms that despite the small percentage of these crimes within the overall idea, the practice of prosecutors in these cases is considered as one of the priorities of the public prosecution.

In the system of the public prosecution on the basis of general instruction of the Prosecutor No. 4/2009, Sample Organizational Regulations, as amended, a specialization on selected (exposed) types of crime is applied. In case of criminal offences committed on the basis of a racial, national and other hatred it is mainly an obligatory specialization (not facultative) at all levels of the state prosecution.

In accordance with the general instruction of the Supreme Public Prosecutor No. 10/2011, about information, as amended, there is a duty of a lower rank Prosecutor's Office to inform the Criminal Division of the Supreme Public Prosecutor's Office about the idea of crimes committed by a national, racial, religious, or political or other hatred, and if they require further information, as well as the outcome of the case held the first instance. This is a process of auditing the lower Prosecutor's Offices employees, respectively an opportunity to gain insights in order to unify the practice in that field of activity across the network of public prosecution.

Similarly, it is possible to mention the Supreme Prosecutor's measure No. 25/2011 that accounts for an establishment of a national expert and his expert team with responsibilities for strategies to combat extremism. The national correspondent and his expert team are the field guarantors of the performance of interdepartmental cooperation, cooperation with foreign countries, they analyse the case law and scholarly articles, participate in questionnaires, educational activities, particularly organized by the Judicial Academy, as well as participate on meetings of interdepartmental specialists and similar events and participate or propose participation at conferences. In 2012, the activity of a national expert responsible for strategies to combat extremism was already partly developed.

Also in 2012, prosecutors used the methodological guidance for prosecutors for prosecuting crimes linked to extremism which was, as a comprehensive material targeting extremism in terms of activities of a prosecutor in criminal proceedings, drawn by the

Supreme Public Prosecutor's Office in 2009, while the re-codification of criminal law then in preparation was already taken into account.

The objective methodological guide contains both a general introduction and a theoretical context, including definitions, as well as the current situation of extremism in the Czech Republic. A practical tool in which the prosecutors can easily orientate and where they find answers to basic questions related to the application of criminal law in relation to the facts of an established storyline was created. The use of such methodology guidelines in practice of State Prosecutors proved to be very helpful.

In terms of criminal offences committed for a racial, national and other hatred, the attention was also paid to court judgements both in terms of an accuracy and completeness of the proceedings, and for a possible progress of judicial courts. In general, it is possible to state that both pre-trial and court proceedings in this matter are often subject to media interest and are characterised by a higher than average quality. Enough evidence is usually provided for a fair substantive decision in the matter. Even in terms of an application of the law there are usually no major issues. The Supreme Court usually presents decisions with significant instructive passages that are very useful in practice. In this way a previously unclear question of the character of neo-Nazi and similar racially motivated groups that may be included under a legal term „a group, organization or association that proclaims discrimination, violence or racial, ethnic, class, religious or other hatred“ was recently solved. The case law is clearly built, so there is no reason to have any application issues in these matters.

The nature, degree and consequences of extremist motivated crimes are evident from an overview of particular cases from 2012 attached below, which were or still are under the proceedings of the Supreme Public Prosecutor's Office.

An alert can be made specifically to a wider criminal matter, where its perpetrators engaged in serious criminal offending leading to a development and establishment of a neo-Nazi group, which later resulted in committing an offence of arson.

There was also a case of „anti-white“ racism recorded that was committed by a juvenile offender in complicity with an adult offender during the year.

In addition, there were records of cases where an offence of denial, questioning, approval and justifying of genocide under § 405 of the Criminal Code related to a Nazi „hailing“ and visible wearing of swastika.

Considering individual cases the following may be noted:

**„A bottle rocket attack on a guest house in the city of As on 26th February 2012“**

Charged J. B., P. H., T. K., P. L., B. M., P. M., Č. N., B. Š. a M. P.

The prosecution was instituted by the resolution of police authority for reasons that the charged

*„each at a varying degree, by way of committing serious criminal activities of an organized group at various places of the Czech Republic, in the minimum period of 18th May 2011 to present, actively cooperated on the establishment of a neo-Nazi organization Blood &*

*Honour Division Bohemia and its subsidiary militant terrorist organization Combat18 that are operating in the territory of the Czech Republic. In addition, they have participated in the development, administration and continual editing of web pages that are accessible via the worldwide open network Internet. In particular, these were [www.bhbohemia.org](http://www.bhbohemia.org) and [www.tambohemia.callofffreedom.net](http://www.tambohemia.callofffreedom.net) through which they had been promoting the organizations mentioned above, or racism, xenophobia and violence against the so-called inferior races, particular groups of people and individuals, while promoting Nazism and fascism, respectively neo-Nazism and neo-fascism via their activities. For the same purpose they have operated e-mail addresses [official@bhbohemia.org](mailto:official@bhbohemia.org), [store@bhbohemia.org](mailto:store@bhbohemia.org) a [28bohemia@hushmail.com](mailto:28bohemia@hushmail.com) and via given links actively supported racial hatred and other forms of violence including holocaust denial, while in order to support their activities called upon a membership in the Blood & Honour Division Bohemia organization which they established and promoted, gathered member fees, planned actively the so-called „direct actions“ against opponents and ideological representatives, ensuring production, distribution and sale of items and goods, especially T-shirts, jumpers, scarfs, CDs, stickers, etc. carrying the motives of a neo-Nazi organization Blood & Honour a Combat18. They have planned and, in at least one case, two members committed an arson against the given building when they threw total of 3 „bottle rockets“ filled with a flammable liquid to an entrance door and two windows of flats on the upper ground in Nadrazni street in As, Cheb district, with the aim to start a fire knowing that the building’s inhabitants are of Roma ethnicity on 26th February 2012.*

The described act was qualified by the police authority for each offender separately; the following legal qualifications, however, were used in various parallels, or separately:

- offence of a threat to public safety under § 272 para 1 of the Criminal Code,
- minor offence of a defamation of nation, race, ethnic and other groups under § 355 para 1 point a), b), para 2 point a), b) of the Criminal Code,
- minor offence of an incitement to hatred against a group of people or limits to their rights and freedoms under § 356 para 1, 2, 3 point a), b) of the Criminal Code and
- offence of an establishment, support and promotion of movement directed at the suppression of rights and freedoms of an individual under § 403 para 1, 2 point a, b) of the Criminal Code, completed and in the state of preparation under § 20 para 1 of the Criminal Code.

Legal qualification under § 272 para 1 of the Criminal Code was used in the case of two charged offenders – T. K. and M. P. who carried out the offence of arson on a guest house of predominantly Roma residents in the city of As on the basis of prior arrangements under the § 23 of the Criminal Code.

### **„Verbal and physical assaults on a group of Roma citizens in the city of Slany“**

Charged P. C., D. Č., D. M., J. P. a T. S.

The prosecution was brought forward by the police for the following offence

*„that took place in Slany, Kladno district in Sultys street close to the Hamburk restaurant on 27th June 2012 at 10:30 pm, first they shouted racial insults targeting a group of people mostly of Roma ethnicity and threatened them with killing for their ethnic origins. When the victims attempted to run away, they have followed them. Charged Cermak with words ‘black*

*swine, I will kill you´ attacked and started kicking P. B. to his ribs. P. B. managed to escape but was attacked by other defendants; N. P. was kicked to his back. Both of them managed to escape. Defendant P. alone attacked M. K., threw him on the ground and defendant M. after hitting the victim with a fist to his body together with defendant S. started kicking the victim causing him, in addition to numerous and extensive bruising and abrasions, fractures of the lower end of the radius bone of his left hand and a fracture of his left foot ankle. These injuries prevented the damaged K. from a regular way of life for at least seven weeks and four days. "*

The attack described in the indictment was classified as a minor offence of disorderly conduct under § 358 paragraph 1 of the Criminal Code and violence against a group of people or an individual under § 352 paragraph 2 of the Criminal Code committed jointly by all defendants (§ 23 of the Criminal Code); the charged J. P. and T. S. were found guilty of committing (§ 23 of the Criminal Code) an offence of bodily harm under § 146, para 1, 3 of the Criminal Code.

### **„Assault committed on the basis of ‚fair skin colour´ in Vyskov, Louny district“**

Juvenile V. D. and charged L. D.

The District Court in Louny found both defendants guilty of committing an offence with a racial subtext

*„in a grocery store building no. 63 in Vyskov, Louny district on 19th July 2011 at approximately 2 pm. The juvenile V. D. pushed the damaged K. V. and when he hit the ground the perpetrators started hitting him with their fists to his head; then they pushed K. V. outside the grocery store where they tripped him up and after he fell down started kicking him and shouting vulgar statements related to his light-coloured skin. Shortly after, the damaged K. V. together with his son V. V. drove to the grocery store for a forgotten wallet. While driving around the building of Town hall they have seen both the defendants standing in front of the building and behaving in an aggressive manner towards P. N. They have stopped the car, got off, while V. V. was attacked by hits and kicks. V. D. was holding a broken beer bottle with which he attacked V. V. who protected himself with a piece of wood brought by from the car. V. V. tossed the bottle from the hand of V. D. and threw away the piece of wood. V. D. grabbed the wood and started hitting V. V. to his leg and ribs several times with it. Both perpetrators shouted again vulgar statements related to a white skin of the damaged and threatened them with killing. K. V. suffered from concussion, damage to the skull, spine and chest with the duration of treatment of 3 weeks. V. V. suffered damage to his left shoulder, left shoulder blade, back, head and right lower leg with the duration of treatment of 2 weeks.“*

This offence was qualified by the court as an offence of disorderly conduct under § 358 para 1 of the Criminal Code and a bodily harm under § 146 para 1, 2 point e) of the Criminal Code in the case of juvenile V. D.; in case of L. D., as an offence of disorderly conduct under § 358 para 1 of the Criminal Code and a bodily harm under § 146 para 1, 2 point e) of the Criminal Code. Juvenile V. D. was sentenced to an aggregate penal measures of imprisonment of 10 months, suspended for a trial period of 18 months with a supervision of a probation officer; accused L. D. was sentenced to an aggregate sentence of community service in the range of 300 hours.

### 3.3.10. Statistics of Probation and Mediation Service

From the total number of cases that the Probation and Mediation Service ("PMS") has dealt with since its establishment, it is clear that the proportion of cases associated with PMS extremist crimes has long been low. Since 2002, it is maximum of 0,4 % out of the total of newly recorded cases in a particular year with an occasional decrease. Compared to last year, the proportion of such cases was stable in 2012; it accounts for about 0,3 % (about 82 cases) out of total recorded cases. Since the data were collected manually (generation is not currently available) the table does not contain detailed information on the number of cases in each region. In total, the data for 2012 are comparable with those from 2011.

Number of cases of crime with an extremist subtext in different judicial districts:

soudní kraje	2008 celkem případů	z toho s rasistick ým podtextem	2009 celkem případů	z toho s rasistický m podtextem	2010*** celkem případů	z toho s rasisti ckým podtexte m	2011 celkem případů	z toho s rasistický m podtextem	2012* celkem případů	z toho s rasisti ckým podtexte m
Praha	1 792	2 (0,1%)	1873	6 (0,3%)	1 846	**	1 832	7(0,4%)	2 240	***
Středočeský	2 685	6 (0,2%)	2740	9 (0,3%)	2 993	**	3 109	13 (0,4%)	3 494	***
Jihočeský	1 915	2 (0,1%)	1998	3 (0,2%)	1 896	**	2 033	5 (0,2%)	2 358	***
Západočeský	2 724	1 (0,04%)	2680	2 (0,1%)	2 926	**	2 838	17 (0,6%)	3 324	***
Severočeský	4 566	1 (0,02%)	4414	9 (0,2%)	3 988	**	4 412	22 (0,5%)	5 006	***
Východočeský	2 371	6 (0,3%)	2671	4 (0,1%)	2 979	**	3 088	18 (0,6%)	3 441	***
Jihomoravský	4 711	8 (0,2%)	4464	3 (0,1%)	4 210	**	4 237	11 (0,3%)	5 111	***
Severomoravský	4 701	13 (0,3%)	5011	20 (0,4%)	4 983	**	5 601	21 (0,4%)	6 196	***
<b>celkem ČR</b>	<b>25 465</b>	<b>39 (0,2%)</b>	<b>25851</b>	<b>40 (0,2%)</b>	<b>25 821</b>	<b>**</b>	<b>27 150</b>	<b>114 (0,4%)</b>	<b>31 170</b>	<b>***</b>

Source: PMS CZ

\*\* the formula for calculation was programmed incorrectly regarding the data from 2010

\*\*\* final data are not available yet; according to first estimates it is about 82 cases

In terms of criminal justice qualification, most of the cases dealt with by PMS in this context are related to **violence against a group of people or an individual** under § 196 of the old Criminal Code and § 352 of the Criminal Code. In 2012, it was about 56% cases of all recorded offences related to extremist crimes (in 2011 about 40%).

Furthermore, there were offences of a **defamation of nation, ethnic group, race and belief** under § 355 of the Criminal Code; there were 41 % of cases related to extremist motivated crimes in 2012 (about 12 % under § 198 of the old Criminal Code and 355 of the Criminal Code in 2011).

**Other criminal offences had occurred in the records of PMS at a minimum rate:** Support and promotion of movements aimed at suppressing human rights and freedoms under § 260, § 261 of the Criminal Code, Inciting hatred against a group of persons or to restrict their rights and freedoms under § 356 of the Criminal Code, Establishment, support and promotion of movements aimed at suppressing human rights and freedoms under § 403 of the Criminal Code. This group represents about 9 % of total recorded cases related to extremist motivated criminal offences (i.e. less than 10 cases) - in 2011, more than 10% of all recorded cases related to extremist crimes; that is a comparable figure due to the total number of cases.

### 3.3.11. Crimes with anti-Semitic context

There were 9 criminal offences with an anti-Semitic subtext recorded in 2012. This presents a decrease compared to previous years. There were 18 criminal offences recorded last year and so the annual decrease is 50 % (annual decrease from the period of 2010/2011 was 55,6 %).

Crimes with an anti-Semitic subtext presented 5,2 % of the total offences with an extremist subtext; a decrease by 7,6 %. In terms of a composition of criminal offences, there were mostly crimes pursuant to § 355 (defamation of nation, race, ethnic or other groups), total of 4 offences. The same number was recorded for offences under § 404 (manifestations of sympathy for a movement aimed at suppressing human rights and freedoms) and one crime was reported under § 403 (establishment, support and promotion of movements aimed at suppressing human rights and freedoms).

### 3.3.12. Crimes motivated by hatred against Roma citizens

There was a total of 52 criminal offences motivated by hatred against Roma citizens recorded in 2012 - a decrease compared to last year when 59 cases were recorded. These criminal offences contribute to the total number of crimes with an extremist subtext with 30,1 %.

In relation to offences by type it usually relates to crimes pursuant to § 404 (expressions of sympathy for a movement aimed at suppressing human rights and freedoms), § 355 (defamation of nation, race, ethnic or other groups) and § 352 (violence against a group of residents or individual). This corresponds with the distribution of criminal offences according to types in previous year and it had not changed significantly since.

Crimes motivated by ethnic hatred against Roma in the Czech Republic in 2012	
Para	Criminal offences
145	1
146	7
175	1
228	2
352	11
353	1
355	12
356	1
403	1
404	15
<b>Total:</b>	<b>52</b>

*Source: The Police Presidium of the Czech Republic*

Most of criminal offences of the nature mentioned previously were committed in Usti nad Labem region (11 offences) and South-Bohemian region (11 offences). In contrast to the previous year, a decrease in numbers of offences in the capital of Prague (from 10 to 2 offences) and on the other hand an increase in the South Bohemian region (from 4 to 11 offences) is evident.

Crimes motivated by ethnic hatred against Roma in the Czech Republic in 2012 according to region	
Region	
Prague	2
Central Bohemia	3
South Bohemia	11
Pilsen	1
Usti nad Labem	11
Hradec Kralove	2
South Moravia	4
Moravia-Silesia	6
Olomouc	3
Zlin	3
Highlands	6
Pardubice	0
Liberec	0
Carlsbad	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>52</b>

*Source: The Police Presidium of the Czech Republic*

### 3. List of abbreviations

AAO – Autonomous Antifa Ostravsko (Autonomní Antifa Ostravsko)  
ABC – Anarchist Black Cross (Anarchistický černý kříž)  
AFCR – Armed Forces of the Czech Republic (Armáda ČR)  
AFA/Antifa – Anti-fascist Action (Antifašistická akce)  
AN – Autonomous Nationalists (Autonomní nacionalisté)  
ANP – Autonomous Nationalists Pilsen (Autonomní nacionalisté Plzeňsko)  
CSAF – Czechoslovak Anarchist Federation (Československá anarchistická federace)  
WPSJ – Workers' Party of Social Justice (Dělnická strana sociální spravedlnosti)  
DM – Workers' Youth (Dělnická mládež)  
SRSC – Statistical Recording System of Crime (Evidenčně statistický systém kriminality)  
GISF – General Inspectorate of Security Forces (Generální inspekce bezpečnostních sborů)  
RO – Regional organization (Krajská organizace)  
LO – Local organization (Místní organizace)  
RPD – Regional Police Directorate (Krajské ředitelství policie)  
CSBM – Communist Party of Bohemia and Moravia (Komunistická strana Čech a Moravy)  
CYU – Communist Youth Union (Komunistický svaz mládeže)  
LWE – left-wing extremist, left-wing extremism/extremists (levicově extremistický, levicový extremismus/extremisté)  
MMA – Mixed Martial Arts  
MoD – Ministry of Defence (Ministerstvo obrany)  
MoJ – Ministry of Justice (Ministerstvo spravedlnosti)  
MoI – Ministry of the Interior (Ministerstvo vnitra)  
MoFA – Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Ministerstvo zahraničí)  
NAL – New Anti-capitalist Left (Nová antikapitalistická levice)  
NR – National Resistance (Národní odpor)  
NPD – Nationaldemokratische Partei Deutschlands  
SPPO – Supreme Public Prosecutor's Office (Nejvyšší státní zastupitelství)  
RWE – right-wing extremist, right-wing extremism/extremists (pravicově extremistický, pravicový extremismus/extremisté)  
PMS – Probation and Mediation Services of the Czech Republic (Probační a mediační služba ČR)  
POW – Prisoners of War, váleční vězňové  
ProAlt – Initiative for criticisms of reforms and for support of alternatives (Iniciativou pro kritiku reform a na podporu alternativ)  
REVO/SWO – Group of Revolutionary Youth REVO/Socialist Workers Organization (Skupina revoluční mládeže REVO/Socialistická organizace pracujících)  
SHARP – Skinheads Against Racial Prejudice (Skinheadi proti rasistickým předpoklům)  
CPI – Criminal Police and Investigations (Služba kriminální policie a vyšetřování)  
FY – Free Youth (Svobodná mládež)  
UYCCS – Union of Young Communists of Czechoslovakia (Svaz mladých komunistů Československa)  
CC – Criminal Code (Trestní zákoník)  
TD – Territorial Department (Územní odbor)  
UCOC – Unit for Combating Organized Crime (Útvar pro odhalování organizovaného zločinu)  
W.P.E.P. – White Power European Patriots  
WPM – White Power Music  
W.R.K. – White Rebel Klan