

MINISTRY OF THE INTERIOR
OF THE CZECH REPUBLIC

**Report on Public Order and Internal Security
in the Czech Republic in 2009
(compared to 2008)**

..... *A shortened version*

Prague 2010

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TABLES AND GRAPHS

1. Introduction

To draft this Report on Public Order and Internal Security in the Czech Republic in 2009 (hereinafter referred to as the 'Report'), the Ministry of the Interior made use of documents provided by the Ministry of Justice, the Ministry of Finance, the Ministry of Culture, the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs, the Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports, the Ministry of Industry and Trade, the Ministry of Transport, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Ministry of Defence, the Ministry of the Environment, the Security Intelligence Service, the Industrial Property Office, the Union of Towns and Municipalities of the Czech Republic, and the Board of Directors of the Municipal Police of Statutory Cities and the Municipality of Prague.

The aim of the Report is, in particular, to:

- provide an overview of trends in crime, structure of criminal offences committed, and criminal offenders;
- provide an overview of the development in the internal order and security;
- provide information on the security policy related activities of the central executive bodies, on adopted and drafted strategies and legislative and non-legislative measures, and to enable the use of information gathered to combat crime, in particular to prepare the legislative process and set the strategic and logistical targets;
- provide an overview of crime prevention as a tool of the offensive control of crime; and
- identify those areas which the public administration should be paying special attention to.

The Report does not provide any detailed evaluation of measures. It is more of a summary of findings while details are evaluated in separate reports. This Report contains information on national public order and internal security policy. For tables and graphics referred to in the text, please see the appendices.

This Report focuses on crime reported. The latency of crime, i.e. the crime which remains "hidden", can be estimated from victim related surveys performed regularly in the Czech Republic under the umbrella of the United Nations (UN) international survey of victims of crime. The last survey, performed by the Institute of Criminology and Social Prevention, was performed in 2007.

The Report compares the 2009 data on crimes reported in the Czech Republic to the 2008 data (the 2008 data are in parenthesis). It also develops on the key indicators of crime in the past ten years. Statistical data in the Report are based on the Crime Statistics Database administered by the Police of the Czech Republic (hereinafter only referred to as the Police of the CR), which specifies individual types of crime in line with their tactical and statistical classification.

The Police of the CR record crime based on both criminal complaints and complaints made by other persons, bodies, or the Police of the CR as a result of detected and verified facts indicating that there has been a crime committed. To be entered in the statistics, a crime must be qualified in keeping with the criminal law. In the criminal statistics, we find the following key elements: a) an act, mostly representing one single act of crime, b) a perpetrator of crime (may be a person, who will finally not be prosecuted, for example for being below the age of legal capacity). A resolved crime is understood to be a crime, to which the law enforcement has initiated criminal proceedings under Section 160 of the Criminal Code or where the authorities delivered a suspicion of crime in the summary proceedings under Section 179b of the Criminal Code, or where the case was suspended under Section 159a, para. 2 and 3 of the Criminal Code.

The prosecuted and investigated person is understood to be person under investigation who has been notified on a suspicion of having committed a in the summary proceedings or a person whose criminal prosecution is inadmissible or useless. The detected damage is calculated in keeping with a statement made by the damaged party and taken by the Police of the CR, a claims agent in the given field, a court sworn expert, or an insurance company claims adjuster. At the beginning of the investigation, the Police of the CR determine the initial damage detected. In criminal cases which remain unsolved, the detected damage remains for orientation only. As regards statistics on perpetrators, the data derive from the cases resolved.

Criminal statistics are drawn from statistical records maintained by the **Ministry of Justice**, which contain statistics by offices of prosecution and courts.

*Criminal statistics for the given year do not compare to the statistics kept by the Ministry of Justice. The reason is the time elapsed, in some cases multiple years, between the individual phases of the criminal proceedings. The Police statistics record the case at the beginning of the criminal proceedings while the court statistics record it at the end. The Ministry of Justice statistics do not take record of suspended cases and perpetrators, whose cases were suspended, under Section 159a of the Criminal Code, before the commencement of the criminal proceedings (e.g. for the reasons of low age, amnesty, or legal irresponsibility), or where the criminal proceedings were terminated under Section 172 of the Criminal Code (e.g. should it not be proven that the crime was perpetrated by the accused) or should the proceedings be in recess. **The condemned person is understood to be the person who had received a final and conclusive judgement.** The Ministry of Justice statistics record numbers of persons indicted and condemned, while the Police statistics also record crimes committed by an undisclosed perpetrator. Such statistics give us much wider picture of the incidence of crime in the given year, especially if we take note of the traditionally low percentage of resolved cases of property crime.*

The Report does not contain any data on activities of the Police of the CR relating to statistics on fire protection and the Integrated Rescue System. Measures adopted by the Fire Emergency Service of the Czech Republic are evaluated in the Report on National Security of the Czech Republic and in the Report on Security of the Czech Republic in the Area of Protection from Emergencies

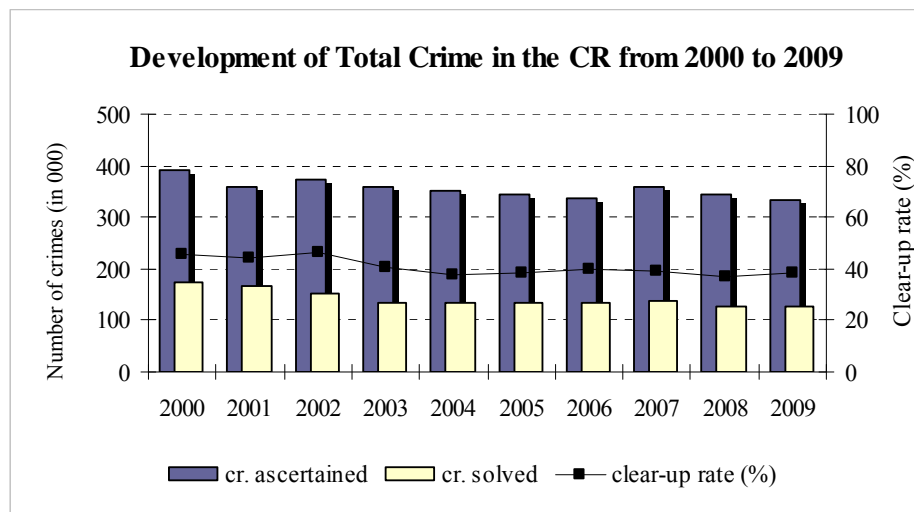
Data provided in the Report, unless stipulated otherwise, relate to the year 2009. Further data related mainly to measures adopted are valid as of January 31, 2010.

2. Development of Individual Types of Crime and Security Risks

Crime in the Czech Republic has remained under a strong global influence. Serious crimes – such as terrorism, organized crime, or economic crime – pose a substantial global security risk. In the Czech Republic, we have witnessed cross border organized crime, economic crime, and cyber crime. Terrorism has become a global threat posing a world-wide risk.

2.1 Basic Data on Criminal Acts and Minor Offences

Total Crime in the Czech Republic:	332,829 (3,2 % less than in 2008, i.e. -10,970)
Crimes detected:	127,604 (0,2 % less than in 2008, i.e. -302)
Percentage of crimes resolved:	38,3 % (+1,1 %)
Damage caused by crime:	CZK 26 billion (-5,6 billion)
Damage recovered:	CZK 154 million (-89 million)
Crimes resolved subsequently:	14,022 (3,330 more than in 2008, i.e. +31,1 %)



- In 2009, there were 332,829 crimes detected. i.e. 10,970 less than in 2008 (3,2 % less). It marks a continuing trend of decreasing crime, which we had already marked in 2008. The number of crimes resolved was 127,604, i.e. almost the same as in 2008 (-302). Crimes resolved went up slightly to 38,3 % (+1,1 %).
- In 2009, the most significant **decrease** was reported in the number of general theft cases – car theft (-4,057) and theft of items from cars (-2,817). We have also marked a decrease in the number of cases of intended bodily harm (-641) and credit fraud (-2,067).
- In 2009, the most significant **increase** was marked in the number of burglaries (+1.467). The rest of crimes do not display any significant statistical development.
- The decrease in the total number of crimes resulted in the decreasing damage caused by crime, i.e. CZK 26 billion (-5,6 billion). Damage recovered amounted to CZK 154 million (-89 million)¹.
- Seizure of proceeds from crime (asset seizure) has become an important part of the criminal proceedings and has played a significant role in the investigation of serious crime. Asset seizure and

¹ This figure is for information only. Damage recovered is by large calculated at the beginning of the investigation. Asset seizure pursuant to a financial investigation is not entered in the Czech criminal statistics.

forfeiture are strong tools in the hands of prosecutors and courts. In 2009, the Police of the CR seized assets worth of CZK 1,31 billion (in 2008 it was in total CZK 1,35 billion).

Measures Adopted

- In 2009, there were no significant violations of law and order in this particular area, even though the Police of the CR had to deal with a number of demanding tasks, primarily in relation to the growing number of extremists and their activities.
- One of the priorities of the Police of the CR in 2009 was to optimize the implementation of Act No. 273/2008 Coll., on the Police of the CR and the Act No. 274/2008 Coll., amending selected laws pursuant to the adoption of the Police Act, which came to force on January 1, 2009. The Police of the CR concentrated their efforts on human resources, security issues related to the Czech Presidency of the EU, support of the Government ministries in the new economic conditions, and preparation of the construction of new regional Police headquarters alongside the agreed upon timetable.
- On January 1, 2009, the Police of the CR entered in the so called transformation phase of the Police reform, in which they perform under completely new conditions (new law, new powers given by law, new premises, and new vehicles).
- In the 2nd half of 2009, the Police of the CR concentrated on the final phase of establishing the six new regional headquarters, which became operational on January 1, 2010. The new Act on the Police of the CR enabled the Police of the CR to establish six new regional headquarters so that the Police territorial structure corresponds with the structure of administrative regions (14 administrative regions).

2.1.1 Crime by Regions

Czech Republic in 2009:

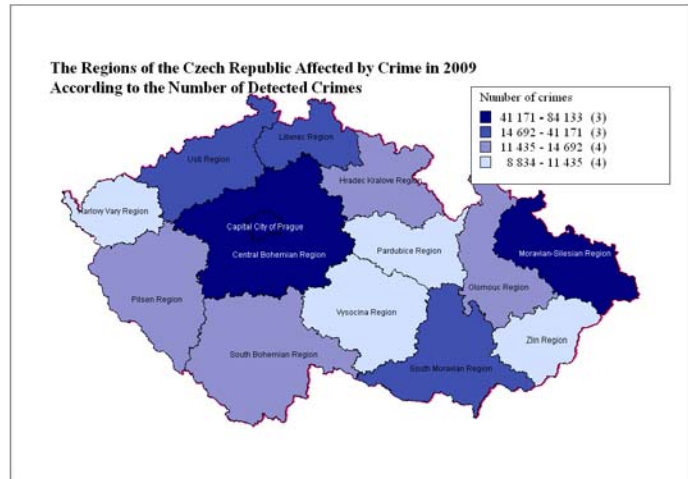
Area in km²: 78,866

Density of population:

132,7 inhabitants / km²

Population: 10,467,542

Crime / 10,000 inhabitants: 318 (-13)



- Most crimes in the Czech Republic were committed in the Municipality of Prague (25,3 %), followed by the Region of Moravia and Silesia (12,5 %) and the Region of Central Bohemia (12,4 %). The lowest incidence of crime was marked in the Pardubice Region (2,8 %), Vysočina Region, and Karlovy Vary Region (both 2,7 %).
- The incidence of crime was going down in 11 regions (of total 14). The most significant decrease was marked in the Ústí nad Labem Region (-3,454) and the Region of South Bohemia (-1,645). A slight increase, however, was marked in the Municipality of Prague (+1,008), in the Vysočina Region (+112), and the Region of Moravia and Silesia (+779).
- As far as crime per 10,000 inhabitants is concerned, the highest incidence was reported in the Municipality of Prague (682 crimes per 10,000 inhabitants) – almost a double of the other regions on the list – the Ústí nad Labem Region (355), the Liberec Region (336), the Region of South Bohemia (335), and the Region of Moravia and Silesia (334). The lowest incidence of crime was reported in the Vysočina Region (174) and the Zlín Region (170).
- The highest percentage of crimes resolved was in the Karlovy Vary Region (63,6 %), Region of South Bohemia (54,6 %), Zlín Region (52,3 %), and Hradec Králové Region (51,3 %). The lowest percentage of crimes resolved has been typical for the Municipality of Prague (18,8 %) and the Region of South Bohemia (35 %).
- In the **Municipality of Prague**, crime culminated in 1999 (120,166). Since 2003, Prague has had a stable decreasing trend. The slight increase in 2009 (84,133) was due to the increasing incidence of property crime, most probably as a result of the economic crisis. Property crime in Prague represents 31 % of total property crime in the Czech Republic. The situation in Prague, however, is no different from other capital cities.

(for more details see Tables and Graphs 1–7, 42–50)

- In the Czech Republic, as of December 31, 2009, there were in total 571 (-1) district (in Prague local) Police units and 43 (-5) Police stations, 27 (-16) units of patrolling service, 1 METRO unit, one rapid response motorised unit, four river Police units, three mounted Police units, 8 (+7) canine units, 5 prisoner escort units, 9 railway Police units, 8 train escort units, 2 special public order units, and 8 rapid response teams of the Police of the CR.

The incidence of crime has many factors, starting with the public perception of safety, fear of revenge, insurance, and ending with the detection and documentation of crime.

*In December 2008, the Centre for public opinion research performed a research of public fear. Respondents, who declared to have feared something, were asked to provide more detailed information. Most people responded to have feared unemployment, (32 %) and health problems (23 %). More than ten percent of respondents said that they feared a potential decrease in their standard of living (17 %) and the price increase (11 %). **Seven percent of respondents expressed their fear of crime.** It confirms the recent decrease (7 % in 2007, 10 % in 2006, and 13 % in 2005).*

2.1.2 Offenders

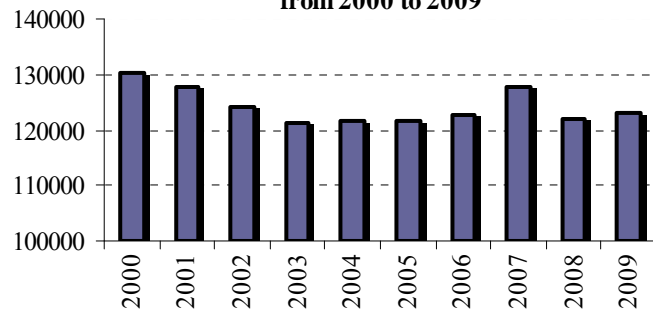
Criminal Statistics

Number of prosecuted and investigated persons: 123,235
(1 % more than in 2008, i.e. +1,182), of whom:
male offenders: 87,1 % (-0,4 %)
female offenders: 12,9 % (+0,4 %)

Court statistics

No. of persons indicted: 49,459 (-13,623)
No. of persons sentenced: 73,787 (-1,974)
No. of crimes committed by the sentenced persons: 137,010 (+34,958)

Development in the Number of Prosecuted and Investigated Persons in the CR from 2000 to 2009



- The number of **prosecuted and investigated** persons was 123,235, a stagnating figure (+1 %) related to the stagnation of investigated crimes. The number of adult offenders (i.e. over 18 years of age) has been rising since 2004. Offenders aged between 20 and 30 prevail (33 %), while those aged 30 to 60 represent 51 %, those aged 18–20 represent 7 %, and offenders over 60 years of age commit 2 % of all crimes.
- The number of cases investigated in summary proceedings rose to 61,062 (+21,424), i.e. 48 % percent of crimes where the investigation had been completed and the offender disclosed.
- In 2009, the courts in the Czech Republic delivered final and conclusive judgements on 73,787 persons (-1,974). The ratio of individual types of sentences has recently remained almost the same (including juvenile crime). The most frequent court verdict was a suspended prison sentence (41,686 persons), an unsuspended prison sentence (10,687 persons), a community service sentence (11,242 persons), and a fine as a separate punishment (5,270 persons, a decrease only by 37 when compared to 2008). The unsuspended sentences of imprisonment were most often imposed for a period of up to one year (7,310 persons) and for a period of one to five years of imprisonment (2,859 persons). 500 offenders were sentenced to five to fifteen years of imprisonment, 15 persons received an exceptional sentence of 15 to 25 years of imprisonment. In 2009, three offenders were sentenced to life.
- The **Probation and Mediation Service of the Czech Republic** recorded in total 25,851 new cases (25,465 in 2008). In their *execution proceedings* (20,539 cases), the Probation and Mediation Service of the Czech Republic focused primarily on issues relating to community sentences (70,3 % cases) and performance of its supervisory responsibilities (17,7 %). Within preparation for conditional release from prison, the Probation and Mediation Service worked on 755 cases (4,1 % of cases under the execution proceedings) and supervised 1,318 cases of conditional release from prison (7,2 %). Within *pre-trial proceedings and court proceedings* (5,312 cases), the Probation and Mediation Service centres were, in cases of adult offenders, most often authorised to mediate conflicts and to prepare options for alternative punishment or other measures (87,6 % cases), to prepare the replacement of custody with supervision (0,3 %), and to perform supervision as a replacement of custody (8,8 %). In 2,8 % of cases, the Probation and Mediation Service supervised conditional termination of criminal proceedings.

Criminal Offences Committed by Repeat Offenders²

- In 2009, there were in total 56,594 repeated offenders (+3,272), their **share** in the structure of offenders rose to **45,9 %** (+2,2 %). The increase was marked primarily in the violent crime (robbery) and the property crime (burglary, general theft). Of the 157 resolved murder cases, 74 were committed by repeat offenders. In the economic crime, however, the share of repeat offenders went down.

² A repeat offender for the purposes of Police statistics is a perpetrator of crime who had been previously condemned of crime. Other agency statistics (e.g. judicial or prison) define a repeat offender differently.

- Repeat offenders marked a high share in property crime (58,5 %), in particular general theft (65 %), theft of items from cars (69 %), and burglaries (54 %). Repeat offenders committed 41 % of all violent crimes and 35 % of all economic crimes

** In the recent years, the highest percentage of repeat offenders has been reported in the Karlovy Vary Region (55,1 %), the Region of Moravia and Silesia (54,3 %), and the Municipality of Prague (50,3 %).*

Crimes Committed by Foreign Nationals

- The current situation in legal and illegal migration has been reflected, to a certain extent, in the number of prosecuted foreign nationals. In 2002 to 2008, the number of offenders – foreign nationals – kept slightly rising (from 5 % to 7 %). In 2009, however the statistics did not confirm the much feared increasing trend as there were altogether 8,362 (-210) foreign nationals prosecuted and investigated, i.e. **6,8 %** of the total number of prosecuted and investigated persons. The most often prosecuted foreigners were nationals of the Slovak Republic (3,459), Ukraine (1,570), Vietnam (846), Poland (418), Germany (214), and Russia (187).

- A high percentage of foreign nationals in the total number of prosecuted and investigated persons was recorded as regards the crime of subversion of an official decision (18,2 %), pickpocketing (12,5 %), and robbery (9,4 %). There was a slight increase of the share of foreign nationals on the economic crime (to 7 %, +1,2 %). The foreign nationals committed 30 of the total number of resolved murder cases (19 %).

** The highest share of foreign offenders was reported by the Municipality of Prague (15,9 %), the Region of Western Bohemia (7,5 %) and Region of Southern Moravia (7 %). The Municipality of Prague has been, for a long time, the most affected place. Crime committed by foreign nationals is higher in regions, which are most often used by illegal migrants for their transit, those inhabited by foreigners bearing permanent residence permits, and those with a high share of criminally prosecuted foreign nationals.*

** Altogether, 5,426 foreign nationals were condemned, representing 7,4 % of the total number of persons condemned in 2009. Most foreign nationals were tried by courts in the Municipality of Prague (1,365 perpetrators), courts of the Region of Southern Moravia (836 perpetrators), and courts of the Region of Central Bohemia (720 perpetrators).*

(for more details see Tables and Graphs 11–20)

Measures Adopted

- In compliance with the Crime Prevention Strategy 2008–2011, activities focused mainly on the **prevention of criminal conduct**, i.e. preventive and educational measures based on analyses of causes and conditions of crime. The primary prevention is targeted at the public at large, while the secondary prevention focuses on high-risk individuals and groups most prone to crime. The tertiary prevention concentrates directly on offenders and groups of offenders, including repeat offenders, and often overlaps with repressive activities. Prevention is also about technical means to prevent damage or theft of property.

- The **Institute of Forensic Science Prague** (Kriminalistický ústav Praha) helps investigate and document crime. In 2009, it processed in total 16,596 requests for forensic expert reports, most in fingerprint analysis and genetics. Of the above requests, the Institute of Forensic Science Prague delivered 255 expert opinions; 5,336 expert positions, and 16,522 other expert jobs. The Institute of Forensic Science Prague has been continually upgrading the National DNA database (on December 31, 2009 the database included in total 64,563 DNA profiles).

- The Probation and Mediation Service of the Czech Republic continued implementing its pilot project of **Commissions for Conditional Releases**. In 2009, the Commissions started working directly on cases of volunteering offenders. The Commissions dealt with their first cases, i.e. applications for a conditional release from prison, collected case documentation, and performed first parole hearings. A victim assistant, who cooperates with the Commission on a permanent basis, entered in contact with victims or families of victims of violent crimes. The results were heard and debated by the Steering committee composed of representatives of the Probation and Mediation

Service of the Czech Republic, the Czech Prison Service, the Czech Helsinki Committee, and the Union of Judges of the Czech Republic.

- In the course of 2009, the authorities continued evaluating the Probation and Mediation Service and the Czech Prison Service data collected in the course of the implementation of a pilot project to verify **SARPO** (Comprehensive Analysis of Risks and Needs of the Condemned), a tool to assess the risk and needs of condemned perpetrators which took place in 2008. The evaluation process was supported by experts from the Charles University Prague (Department of Sociology, School of Philosophy). At the beginning of 2010, there will be a discussion on conditions and potential of the implementation of this tool to the everyday Probation and Mediation Service of the Czech Republic practice.
- The **Find a Job programme** is a part of a project called “Life After Prison” implemented by the Association for Probation and Mediation in Justice (Sdružení pro probaci a mediaci v justici, o. s.). The programme to be implemented in 2009 to 2011 concentrates on increasing the capacity of persons conditionally released from prisons to find and keep a job and on minimizing the risk of repeated offence. Its key objective is to enhance social and economic integration of the members of socially excluded locations inhabited by the Roma in the Karlovy Vary and Ústí nad Labem who have somehow violated the law. Selected clients enrol in a re-integration programme, a part of which is the above mentioned motivation programme (Find a Job) and in which the participants raise their awareness of law. Subsequently, participants receive distance legal consultancy, which includes steps to prevent indebtedness and may attend re-qualification courses, presentations of jobs available, supplementary activities to develop their skills (carpentry, ceramics), courses in parenting, and mentoring, etc.
- The **Mentor** service is yet another project to help decrease the risk of re-offending and social exclusion of the Roma clients. It is targeted primarily at the Roma, who were sentenced to an alternative punishment or measure. A Roma mentor – a trained volunteer of the Roma origin, who cooperates with the Probation and Mediation Service of the Czech Republic – enters in contact with the Roma condemned to increase the enforcement potential of the alternative punishment.
- A pilot project to verify feasibility of the drug abuse testing in the probation period – a continuing effort of the Probation and Mediation Service of the Czech Republic Centre Prague which has been disseminated to other judicial regions. It wishes, with the help of drug testing of persons under probation, to increase the effectiveness of the probation efforts in relation to offenders who had been indicted or sentenced to an alternative punishment or measure
- The **‘Payment of Debt’** pilot project was implemented by the Association for Probation and Mediation in the Judicial System in cooperation with the Probation and Mediation Service of the Czech Republic and under the financial support of the Swiss Association for the Development of Probation Services in Eastern Europe. The project focused on non-judicial means to help solve indebtedness of persons released from prison. The key objectives were to lower the risk of re-offending and to improve the debt collection by the creditors.

For measures to eliminate crime committed by foreign nationals, please see the following chapters: Illegal Migration and Organized Crime.

Crimes Committed by Members of the Police of the CR

- In 2009, the Inspection of the Ministry of the Interior recorded a slight decrease (-9) in the incidence of detected crime committed by members of the Police of the CR (335 cases). As in the previous years, most cases were crimes of the abuse of power of a public official (95 cases) and traffic accidents due to negligence (46 cases). There was a significant number of cases of insurance fraud (32 cases) and accepting of bribes (14 cases).
- In 2009, there were in total 264 (+11) members of the Police of the CR investigated and prosecuted. Most crimes were committed by members who were in service over 10 years (47 members), one year (22), and eight years (22). The lowest share on total crimes committed by the members of the Police of the CR had those in service over 19 years.

- In 2009, the Inspection of the Police of the CR received additional powers to inspect members of the Police of the CR suspected of having violated law. In 2009, the Inspection documented 9 criminal complaints of which seven resulted in criminal proceedings.
- In 2009, the Inspection of the Police of the CR started working under the new legislation and had to learn how to handle new responsibilities deriving from the new Police Act, which had come to force on January 1, 2009. Now, the Inspection of the Police of the CR has extended powers in the field of investigation of crimes committed by employees of the Police of the CR. The second, and most significant, change is in the newly defined power of the Inspection of the Police of the CR to perform, reliability checks of members and employees of the Police of the CR, inspectors, and staff of the Inspection of the Police of the CR.
- In 2009, the Inspection of the Police of the CR established the first psychological centre to provide counselling primarily to those members of the Police of the CR who work under psychological duress. There is yet another specialized facility – the operational centre with nationwide responsibilities.

(for more details see Tables and Graphs 20)

Crimes Committed by Members of the Czech Military

- According to the data provided by the Military Police, the number of suspicions of crimes committed by the members of the Czech Military has decreased to 221 (-44). Most violations were in the field of property crime 95 (-30) and military related crime 62 (-29), most often crimes of an absence without leave (11).
- The Military Police investigated six cases of a suspicion of a violation of rights and protected interests of soldiers, commonly referred to as bullying, and 10 suspicions of a crime of drug abuse. 95 percent of those members of the military, who were suspected of the drug abuse, were sergeant majors and warrant officers.

Crimes Committed by Employees of the Customs Service of the CR

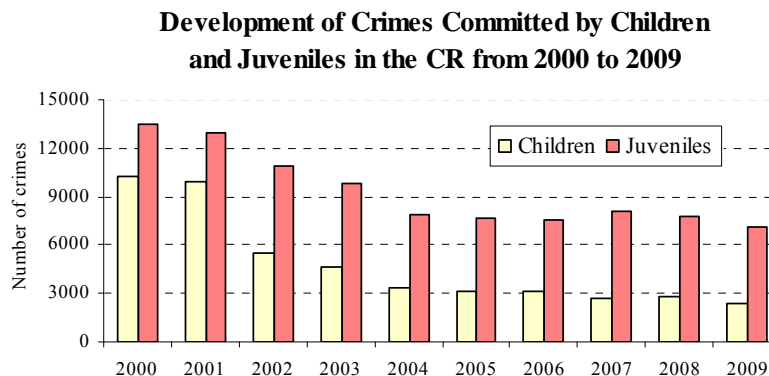
- In 2009, on the basis of internal control and inspection activities, the Customs Service of the CR reported to the law enforcement one case of a violation of law committed by a civil employee of the Customs Service of the CR in line of duty (in 2007 and 2008, it was 8 cases each year). In 2009, the law enforcement read charges to two customs officers. In one case, the offender violated law and order and caused a bodily harm and the criminal proceedings were subsequently discontinued. The other case concerned bodily harm resulting in the death of the victim.
- In 2009, the Customs Service of the CR imposed altogether 119 disciplinary sanctions (-10) for violations of duty, 50 of these disciplinary sanctions were imposed for conduct displaying features of misdemeanour.

Crimes Committed by Members and the Civilian Staff of the Czech Prison Service

- In 2009, there were in total 84 members of the Czech Prison Service suspected of having committed criminal offences when on duty or off duty (+2). In keeping with Section 159a/1 of the Rules of Criminal Procedure, the authorities suspended 36 cases. In keeping with Section 159a/1b, 20 members of the Czech Prison Service were referred for disciplinary proceedings. Eleven Czech Prison Service members were charged and criminal proceedings were terminated in six cases. Five members of the Czech Prison Service remain under investigation, of whom four are being investigated by competent bodies of the Prison Service and one by the Police of the CR.
- In 2009, the competent authorities launched criminal proceedings against 6 (+3) members of the Czech Prison Service civilian staff. Two of them have been charged, one is suspected of having committed a crime. Four members of the Czech Prison Service civilian staff remain under investigation.

2.1.2.1. Juvenile Crime³

Number of child offenders: 2,094
(23,1 % less than in 2008, i.e. -629)
Number of crimes committed
by children: 2,333
(16,2 % less than in 2008, i.e. -450)
Number of juvenile offenders: 5,339
(11,2 % less than in 2008, i.e. -675)
Number of crimes committed
by juvenile offenders: 7,123
(7,8 % less than in 2008, i.e. -605)



- As regards resolved crimes in 2009, juvenile crime marked a decrease in both categories, minors under age 15 and juvenile offenders. A decrease is equally marked in their share on the total crime – **minors under age 15** represent **1,7 %** (-0,5 %) and **juvenile offenders** mark **4,3 %** (-0,6 %) of the total number of persons under prosecution or investigation. Minors under age 15 and juvenile offenders most often commit crimes against property, namely theft. Most of their violations are in the category of misdemeanour (damage not exceeding CZK 5,000). As regards figures related to the number of resolved crimes, minors under age 15 committed 11 % resolved robberies, while juvenile offenders committed 21 % robberies, minors under age 15 committed 8 % of vice crime, while juvenile offenders mark 14 %. Of the total of resolved murders, juvenile offenders committed 5 of them (-1). To compare with, in the past ten years the highest number of murders committed by juveniles was recorded in 2004 (four murders committed by minors under age 15 and twelve by juvenile offenders).

- Juvenile crime is often a result of an unhealthy family background, where parents or family members themselves have a criminal past and fail to raise their children, it may be due to poor economic and social conditions, etc. Some juvenile offenders, however, come from well established families and perpetrate crime to beat boredom. Some lack proper upbringing. Even though there was a slight decline in property crime, vice crime marked a slight increase in both groups – minors under age 15 and juvenile offenders. We will therefore pay an increased attention to the primary prevention in this field.

- The abuse of alcohol, tobacco, and drugs remain a very dangerous social phenomenon which closely relates to property crime (crime is often closely and directly related to drugs as addicts commit crime to raise money for their everyday dose). Children in the institutional care have remained a problem, which is hard to solve since the inmates tend to flee the facilities and commit crime. Juveniles, who at certain age leave the institutional care, are very prone to crime.

* Most investigated and prosecuted minors under age 15 were in the Pardubice region (2,7 %) and the Region of Moravia and Silesia (2,6 %), most juvenile offenders were in the Vysočina Region and the Region of Moravia and Silesia (both 6,2 %).

(for more details see Tables and Graphs 17 and 18)

Measures

- Even though the juvenile crime has been decreasing ever since 2001, it should remain in the centre of the attention of various institutions and subjects which care for minors at risk (the Police of the CR, social and legal protection of children, the judiciary, schools and educational facilities, and NGOs), primarily in the primary and secondary prevention.

³ The underaged offenders are all offenders under the age 18. We also use the term „minors under age 15“ and „juveniles“ (age 15 to 18), to distinguish between the two categories.

- The Ministry of the Interior focused mainly on creating a functional interagency system of care for endangered children and children at risk. The Ministry of the Interior cooperated on a document called **Transformation of the system of care for children at risk** adopted by the Government in 2009. Under the course of this transformation, the **Early Intervention System** continued to roll-out across the Czech Republic.
- In the Czech Republic, the number of minors and juveniles placed in the institutional care ranks among the highest in Europe. The Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports started to cooperate with the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs, which submitted to the Government its **National action plan to transform and unify the system of care for children at risk in 2009–2011**, a part of which is the Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports concept of transformation of the system of the institutional care in the educational facilities. The system transformation process in the educational facilities supervised by the Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports aims at reducing the number of children long-term placed at all types of institutional care. The transformation is complemented by enhanced prevention efforts targeted at minors, juveniles, and their families, by support of related services, and by an increased number of staff. The above changes should be embedded in an amendment to the Act on Institutional or Protective Care.
- The Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports has a number of documents covering pathological behaviour, such as the “Guidelines for Primary Prevention of Pathological Social Phenomena in Minors and the Youth at Schools and Educational Facilities”, to be updated in the first quarter of 2010 and the “Strategy to Prevent Pathological Social Phenomena in Minors and the Youth in 2009–2012”.
- Schools and school facilities have been implementing the ‘**Minimum Preventive Programme**’, which encompasses activities relating to the prevention of pathological social phenomena. In particular, the Programme has been implemented by teachers responsible for prevention of pathological social phenomena in cooperation with other teachers and NGOs.
- Annually, the Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports allocates a subsidy of CZK 22 million to drug prevention and prevention of crime and other risk behaviour. In 2009, under the umbrella of Programme II and III, the Ministry supported altogether 35 projects worth in total CZK 5,31 million. Teachers are trained by the Government sector, by NGOs, and by universities.
- In 2009, the Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports supported its prevention programmes from the EU structural funds. Altogether 16 projects related to the prevention of risk behaviour in minors and the youth received support from the Education for Competitiveness operational programme (in total CZK 112 million).
- In 2009, the Government budget supported, through the Ministry of Justice, 21 accredited **juvenile probation programmes** (in total CZK 2 million). The Everyday Law, currently implemented by eight providers, has remained the most advanced programme.
- In 2009, the district Probation and Mediation Service of the Czech Republic centres continued developing their best practice in the **Youth Support Teams**. Some of these teams became involved in preparing and implementing the Early Intervention System, which is being rolled out across the Czech districts by the Ministry of the Interior. The further development of Youth Support Teams remains one of the key priorities for 2010, since they are considered one of the key elements of the system to effectively tackle juvenile crime.

2.1.3 Victims of Crime

- Aid to the victims of crime – be it legal, moral, psychological, financial or financial – is an important part of the security policy. The Ministry of the Interior wishes to systematically collect the victim related data. Currently, the only statistics kept by the law enforcement bodies are the criminal statistics, which contain rather incomplete statistical data on victims of crime.
- In 2009, 48,579 people (-355) fell victims to crime. Of this total number, there were 2,848 children (-228). Most crimes committed against children are sexually motivated or violent. The most common vice crime children fall victims to is sexual abuse. Most common violent crimes are robberies, intentional bodily harm, extortion, and battering of a person entrusted in one's care.
- In 2009, altogether 2,665 juveniles (-116) fell victims to crime, primarily theft, robberies, and intentional bodily harm.
- We have marked the most serious development in victims aged 60+. Senior citizens are in high risk and often fall victims to crime. The number of senior citizens – victims of crime – rose by 1,103 to a total of 7,616, the most frequent crime was pick-pocketing.
- The authorities paid an increased attention to selected specific groups of victims of highly latent crime, such as domestic violence. The Police of the CR detected altogether 163 (-1) crimes of battering of a person entrusted in one's care (in keeping with Section 215 of the Criminal Code) and 507 (-15) crimes of battering of a person living in a common household.

(for more details see Tables and Graphs 19, 21 and 22)

Measures

- The **Early Intervention System**, which facilitates the timely transfer of information from the Police of the CR to the authorities providing for social and legal protection of children, has continued operating. In 2009, the relevant authorities started implementing the **National Coordination Mechanism of Search for Missing Children** to help search for children whose lives or health may be at stake. It is based on a rapid dissemination of information on the missing child to the public.
- In 2009, the Ministry of the Interior continued in its activity of developing the **Programme of Establishing Special Rooms for Interviewing Child Victims and Witnesses**, which had been implemented in 2007 and which resulted in establishing or refurbishing 14 special rooms to interview children. In November 2009, the Ministry of the Interior organized a training of experts using the services of the special rooms. The Ministry of the Interior also decided to establish an expert group, which will, in 2010, develop a plan and curricula of a training devoted to those members of the Police of the CR, who work with child victims of witnesses.
- The interagency monitoring group established at the Ministry of the Interior and manned by representatives of the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs, the Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Justice, the Police of the CR and NGOs (White Circle of Safety and Koordona) to detect and prosecute **domestic violence and assistance to victims of crimes** continued working. The group tackled primarily the following issues – therapy to assist violent offenders, children as witnesses of domestic violence, intervention centres, development of legislation, and expert training. The group took part in the drafting of **Information to the performance of interdisciplinary teams on domestic violence in 2008**, a related Government document.
- The Ministry of the Interior, in cooperation with intervention centres, has been working towards launching of a joint database to document activities of the intervention centres. The said database should be piloted in the first quarter of 2010.
- The Ministry of the Interior has been attending meetings of the Committee for Prevention of the Domestic Violence (a part of the Government Council for Equal Opportunities) and has taken

part in many seminars abroad. The Ministry of the Interior took part in the drafting of the **National Action Plan to Prevent Domestic Violence**, which is to be submitted to the Government in 2010.

- Filmmakers have completed the eight-part series “*Diagnosis: Domestic Violence*” to assist professionals who combat domestic violence as well as the public at large. In 2009, the Ministry of the Interior distributed to the public its “*STOP Domestic Violence*” flyer.
- In 2009, the Police of the CR continued promoting principles of community policing, such as cooperation with self-Government authorities (signing of public contracts), NGOs (projects of Police assistants to help the public approach the Police and other authorities), as well as the public (public hearings). The introduction and promotion of community policing shows the increasing attention paid to prevention. The Police of the CR wish to be perceived as an organization offering service to the public rather than being a tool of repression. The implementation of the community policing philosophy should be assisted by a document called *Community policing: a uniformed Police manual (Together for Safety – Společně k bezpečí, o. s., 2009)*, commissioned by the Ministry of the Interior.
- The Police of the CR has continued improving minority policing as well as policing of foreign nationals and socially excluded groups of people. The key document in this field is the **Police of the CR Strategy of Minority Policing for 2008–2012**. Minority liaison officers – experts in minority policing stationed at regional headquarters of the Police of the CR – and their teams have continued developing their operations. The training activities of the Police of the Czech Republic in this area have developed substantially and in 2009, there were several minority related seminars. A manual by Člověk v tísni, and NGO, called *Policemen in the multicultural environment* was updated to meet the new challenges (*Policista v multikulturním prostředí, Člověk v tísni, Varianty, 2005*). The project of Police assistants has helped citizens deal with the Police and other authorities (a method of social work in socially excluded locations intended to assist victims of crime and to detect latent crime). In 2009, the Ministry of the Interior published more documents of social exclusion, such as the *Identification of key challenges in social exclusion, Social exclusion: best practice and solutions*, and, in cooperation with the Agency for Social Inclusion in the Roma Inhabited Locations, a *Social integration manual (the Office of the Government, 2009)*, which was presented in the 2nd half of 2009 in a series of conferences across the Czech Republic attended primarily by representatives of the self-Government.
- **The Probation and Mediation Service of the Czech Republic**, besides its efforts to help offenders accept responsibility for the consequences of their crime, has been striving to promote the involvement of victims in the criminal proceedings. The Probation and Mediation Service officers provide victims with key information on their chances for remedies under the current law, on alternative proceedings, and on criminal proceedings. Mediation, if applicable, between the victim and the offender is used as one of the methods to tackle consequences of crime. The 2009 data show, that centres had in total 7,754 contacts with the damaged parties (victims of crime). In 4,575 cases, the Probation and Mediation Service facilitated solutions to conflicts; mediation was applied in 676 cases.
- In 2007 and 2008, the Probation and Mediation Service of the Czech Republic, in cooperation with the Association of Civic Advisory Centres (Asociace občanských poraden) implemented a project of **Specialized Complex Victim Counselling** to improve the portfolio of services offered to victims of crime in general and of domestic violence in particular. The key objective of the project was to return the victims to their normal life. In 2008, the project was, thanks to the financial support received from the Ministry of Justice, implemented in 10 municipalities – Beroun, Třebíč, Brno, České Budějovice, Frýdek-Místek, Most, Náchod, Pardubice, Rokycany, and Zlín. In 2009, even though the project did not receive any financial support, the trained counsellors worked on altogether 630 cases. In 2010, we wish to find further financial support to enlarge the project to cover more municipalities.
- EUROSTAT started to make a victim research of the EU countries to draw a picture of crime and latent crime in Europe. The Czech Statistical Office, which is responsible for this activity in the Czech Republic, asked the Institute for Criminology and Social Prevention to provide expertise and pilot the project locally.

2.1.4 Search for Persons and Objects

- In 2009, the Service of the Criminal Police and Investigation announced search for a total of 10,845 (-567) **missing persons**⁴. 10,255 people (i.e. 94 %) were found. Most often these were minors and juveniles who fled institutional care facilities (altogether 6,432 minors and juveniles, i.e. 498 less than in 2008).
- Furthermore, in 27,131 cases (-1,400), the Police of the CR announced a search for a **wanted persons**⁵. The success rate was 78 %, 20,042 wanted persons were found.
- In 2009, in the field of **targeted search**, the Police of the CR apprehended altogether 73 (+34) serious crime offenders. These positive results reflect the new Police search related powers embedded in the new Police Act.
- The **National SIRENE Office**, in the course of international search in the EU and Schengen countries, had a total of 8,057 positive hits to 6,953 persons and items, marking a 10 % increase. The Police of the CR and other law enforcement bodies performed 4,839 interventions in the territory of the Czech Republic as a result of foreign entries in the Schengen information system (SIS). Their foreign counterparts performed 3,218 interventions as a result of Czech entries in the SIS.
- The National SIRENE Office, the central authority in the Czech Republic for the purposes of the European arrest warrant, performed altogether 292 interventions in the territory of the Czech Republic to enforce European arrest warrants issued by foreign authorities and 264 interventions abroad to enforce European arrest warrants issued in the Czech Republic. There were altogether 522 European arrest warrants issued by either the Czech courts or the National SIRENE Office.
- The number of stolen vehicles entered for a search has been going down constantly, in 2009 it was 14,770 vehicles. There were 2,465 vehicles found showing a positive impact of the Czech Republic's involvement in the SIS. Car manufacturers have also striven to develop improved means of vehicle protection against theft and, last but not least, car owners have realized that they have to accept their share of responsibility, too.
- On December 31, 2009, the Database of Missing Works of Art listed altogether 20,028 art pieces. In the course of 2009, the authorities added in total 883 new entries.
- In 2009, the Ministry of Culture, in cooperation with the National Heritage Institute (Národní památkový ústav), managed to detect 10 works of art, of which seven were found abroad. Five works of art were returned back to the Czech Republic while three remain subject of court proceedings initiated by the Ministry of Culture against perpetrators who had illegally exported those pieces of art abroad (two in Austria, one in the Netherlands).
- In 2009, the Ministry of Culture joined the efforts initiated by the European Commission to amend the Directive EEC No. 7/93 on Repatriation of illegally exported cultural goods.
- There were new guidelines published on how to search for items. The Police Presidium amended the Binding Decree of the Police President on search, which stipulates tasks and responsibilities of the Police of the CR in the field of search for items.

⁴ A missing person is a person who was reported missing and who is not suspected of having committed a crime, a minor or a juvenile who fled an institutional care facility, an asylum seeker, who left an asylum facility without a prior consent of the authorities, etc.

⁵ A wanted person is a person on whom the law enforcement authorities or other authorized authorities imposed a limitation of freedom, which is to be enforced by the Police of the CR in keeping with law and for the purpose of which such person shall be found.

2.1.5 Minor Offences⁶

- In 2009, members of the **Public Order Police Service** recorded in total 755,896 (+89,673) minor offences as defined by the Act on minor offences. Most of these related to the traffic safety pursuant to Section 22 and 23 of the Act on minor offences 422,145 (+54,535), followed by minor offences against property in keeping with Section 50 of the Act on minor offences 182,374 (+28,788), and by violation of law and order and rules of intercommunity coexistence under Section 47 to Section 49 of the Act on minor offences 105,207 (+947). The Police of the CR detected altogether 20,162 (+306) minor offences related to the alcohol abuse and abuse of drugs and psychotropic substances in keeping with Section 30 of the Act on minor offences. The Police of the CR issued altogether 464,377 (+50,147) on-the-spot tickets for minor violations of law (in monetary terms, these tickets amounted to a total of CZK 264 million (+17,6 million)).
- There were altogether 743 (+50) cases in which the Police of the CR expelled perpetrators of domestic violence from households shared with their victims (722 men and 21 women).
- The **Traffic Police** recorded altogether 579,410 (+119,491) minor offences committed by drivers of motor vehicles and 13,950 (+3,001) minor traffic offences committed by others. The Traffic Police issued altogether 513,786 on-the-spot tickets for minor traffic offences amounting to CZK 424,9 million (+89,4 million), 65,624 minor traffic offences were referred for administrative procedure.
- In 2009, in the field of **weapons and sensitive material**, the Police of the CR detected 2,410 (-1,662) minor offences, of which 1,311 (-835) were solved by means of on-the-spot fines amounting to CZK 522,000 (-204,000).
- The **Alien Police Service**, in keeping with the Alien Act, detected 48,434 minor offences (+14,516) and imposed on-the-spot fines amounting to the total of CZK 34,3 million (+8,3 million). Furthermore, the Alien Police Service recorded 72,793 minor offences pursuant to the Act on minor offences (+7,660) and imposed fines amounting to the total of CZK 34,2 million (+2,9 million). It also recorded 1,844 administrative violations of the Alien Act (+162) and imposed on-the-spot fines amounting to the total of CZK 85,5 million (+45,5 million).

(for more details see Tables and Graphs 8)

- Pursuant to the amendment of Act No. 200/1990 Coll., on minor offences, as amended, and Act No. 84/1990 Coll., on the right of assembly, as amended by Act No. 274/2008 Coll., sanctions for violations of law and order and violations of the right of assembly are now much higher than before (as of January 1, 2009).

2.1.5.1 Municipal Police⁷

In compliance with law, municipalities acting independently within their respective territory have the right to establish a municipal police force. The municipal police are a municipal body in charge of maintaining law and order in areas within the competence of the municipality. Municipalities are not obliged to establish a municipal police. The municipal police may be established or dissolved by the municipal council of a municipality acting independently within its respective territory by means of a generally binding regulation.

As constables spend most of their on-duty time patrolling the streets and other public space, they help maintain law and order and deter potential perpetrators of crime which may have detrimental impact on the society. Constables have similar responsibilities and powers as members of the Police of the CR.

⁶ In this Chapter we report on minor offences investigated by individual services of the Police of the CR.

⁷ In this Chapter we report on minor offences investigated by the municipal police.

The **Association of Towns and Municipalities of the Czech Republic** reports that the homeless have recently been a growing problem. The municipal police have been forcing the homeless away from the public space thus segregating them from the rest of the population and creating socially excluded areas. The homeless often perpetrate petty street crime. When apprehended by the Police, the homeless often have no ID to identify themselves with, no permanent residence, and no money to pay the fine with. Constables have no legal tools to solve such situations. The Association keeps pointing out that municipalities can no longer use their budgets to finance detention facilities for persons under the influence of alcohol or other addictive substances.

Towns and municipalities which integrate foreigners have recently experienced problems absorbing the growing number of immigrants. Immigrants from the so called third countries are the first to loose jobs as a result of the economic crisis. They are unqualified, do not speak the language and have a little chance of getting a decent job. Subsequently, they become socially excluded and create secluded immigrant communities. Therefore, it would be helpful to apply immigrant integration programmes immediately upon their arrival in the Czech Republic and pay special attention to those aliens who receive a temporary residence for a period exceeding 90 days. These efforts require cooperation of all levels of the Government, the self-Government, NGOs, and migrants themselves.

Since January 1, 2009, when the new Section 79a of the Act on Road Traffic came to effect, the municipal police may monitor speed solely at locations determined by the Police of the CR and provided that such location is marked with a mobile “Speed Camera” sign. That is why in 2009, the municipal police did not monitor speed as often as in 2008. To enhance road safety and to reintroduce speed enforcement as a relevant tool, it is highly recommended to amend the above provision and to go back to the original text.

The new legislation guiding the performance of the municipal police, which came to force on January 1, 2009, introduced, in Section 2, letter i) of Act No. 553/1991 Coll., on the municipal police, the obligation of the municipal police to submit to the Ministry of the Interior statistical data on their performance.

In 2009, the number of municipalities which established their own municipal police grew to 353 (as opposed to 335 in 2008). Simultaneously, the number of constables has kept growing; while in 2006 there were 7,074 constables, in 2009 it was already 8,369.

In 2009, the municipal police dealt with altogether 1,489,630 petty offences⁸, in 915,314 cases they imposed on-the-spot fines (66,192 more than in 2008). The fines amounted to CZK 323 million. The offences were primarily in the rank of traffic violations, altogether it was 726,260 petty offences related to traffic.

In 2009, speed monitoring was less intense than in 2008. It is reflected in a significant decrease in the number of on-the-spot overspeeding tickets (from 134,608 to 53,682).

(for more details see Tables and Graphs 9 and 10)

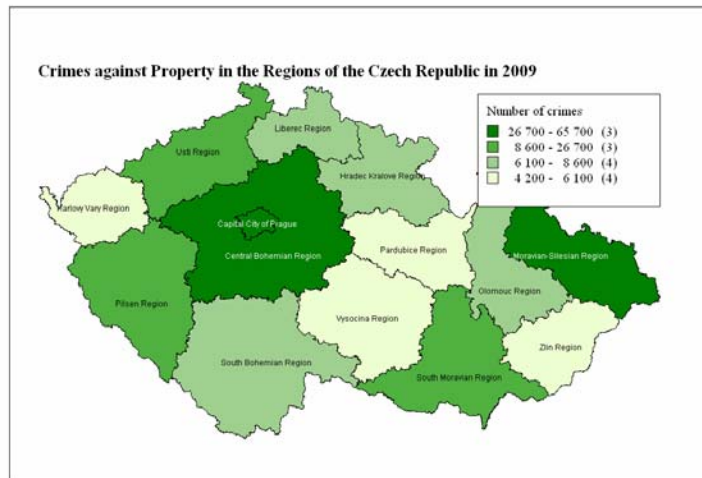
⁸ Data received from 343 municipal police corps (of the total of 353) in the CR, i.e. 97 %.

2.1 Development in Individual Types of Crime. Analysis of Individual Issues in Internal Security and Public Order

2.2.1 Property Crime

I. Development and Key Figures

Crimes detected: 212,168
 (3,3 % less than in 2008, i.e.-7,179)
 Crimes resolved: 38,285
 1 % more than in 2008, i.e. +493)
 Percentage of crimes resolved: 18 %
 (0,8 % less than in 2008)
 Number of prosecuted and investigated persons: 32,987
 (1,2 % more than in 2008, i.e. +399)
 Damage detected: CZK 8,76 billion
 (840 million less than in 2008)
 Damage recovered: CZK 62,8 million
 (0,8 million more than in 2008)



- In 2009, property crime dropped by 3,3 % to 212,168 cases. 2009 marked the lowest incidence of property crime in the past ten years. The total number of burglaries is almost the same as in 2008 (54,848 cases, 1,467 more than in 2008). Household burglaries slightly rose (4,826, 349 more than in 2008) while shop burglaries remained almost identical (4,336, 354 more than in 2008) as did other types of burglaries.
- In 2009, the incidence of theft decreased to 138,369 cases (-8,923). 36,5 % of cases of theft were committed in the Municipality of Prague. Pickpocketing rose slightly to 18,641 cases (+453). Half of the pickpocketing cases were committed in the Municipality of Prague (51,5 %).
- In 2009, the number of stolen two-track vehicles decreased by 22,5 % (13,954 cases, -4,057). Theft of personal belongings from vehicles, the most common type of crime, decreased to 46,613 cases (-2,817). The incidence of theft of car parts, however, increased to 7,099 cases (+649). Even though the incidence of crime has kept going down, the percentage of crimes resolved is low and has remained the same for a relatively long time. In case of two-track vehicles, it is about 16 %, in the theft of personal belongings from vehicles it has been below 10 %.
- As regards theft and ATM burglary, the year 2009 fully benefited from measures which had been introduced in 2008 (a new expert investigation team “Without Borders”) and marked a significant decrease of this type of crime.
- Attention should be paid to theft and fraud targeted at senior citizens, especially those cases when the perpetrators use schemes to mislead the victims. In 2008, the Police of the CR launched “Senior”, a special security measure to protect the senior population (to end in 2010).
- As regards **crimes against the cultural heritage**, perpetrators kept targeting churches and other sacred buildings, cemeteries, and works of art under the open sky. The national cultural heritage is protected by security features supervised by the Police of the CR, thus making it rather difficult for the burglars to enter such premises. The most burning problem has remained the latency of the crime of art forgery and related violations committed by fraudulent experts. Perpetrators also target archaeological sites, depositories, archives, and libraries. Illegal exportation of works of art abroad has been a lasting problem and it has always been very difficult to retrieve masterpieces found in foreign countries. It is worth mentioning, that antique markets have recently started offering works of art stolen at the beginning of the 90s.

* In terms of higher territorial self-governing units (administrative regions), the highest number of crimes against property was recorded in the Municipality of Prague (65,615), followed by the Region of Moravia

and Silesia (27,073) and the Region of Central Bohemia (26,735), the lowest incidence of property crime (crimes below CZK 6,000) was in the Karlovy Vary, Zlín, and Pardubice regions and in the Vysočina Region.

(for more details see Tables and Graphs 23 and 24)

II. Measures

The unsatisfactory situation in the field of car theft required a radical change in the approach to this problem. The Ministry of the Interior decided to establish a **National Platform of Subjects to Combat Car Theft**, an interagency working group composed of representatives of both public and private sector. In 2009, the National Platform implemented measures and tasks stipulated in the **Detection and Investigation of Car Theft** analytical report, which was adopted by the Government Decree No. 542/2008. Under the umbrella of the National Platform, the authorities established several working groups:

- The “control group” dealt primarily with the exchange and analysis of the output of inspections and other control activities (i.e. credit fraud, misuse of blank official forms, vehicle checks at Vehicle Inspection Centres, handling of vehicle registration documents, entries in SIS) as well as an analysis of factual and legislative barriers to efficient combating of this type of crime.

- A “crashed and scrap vehicles” working group dealt with the issue of fraudulent use of vehicles declared as total damage and their transportation. In the future, this group will focus primarily on crashed vehicles and their parts.

- The “Police group” focused on current aspects of investigation of car theft and detection of perpetrators, i.e. cooperation of the Police of the CR with other public bodies, self-governing bodies, vehicle identification, use and evaluation of intelligence and information from Police databases, exchange of information with other subjects, analysis of crime and trends in the car theft, etc.

- In cooperation with the Association to Protect Car Owners, the Police of the CR is now planning to publish a brochure on how to handle used cars. “*Buying a used car – know the risks*” brochure develops on the most common cases of illegal handling of used cars and presents case studies to illustrate the risk.

- Information systems maintained by individual members of the National Platform should be used for operational, control, and analytical purposes. The new Ministry of Environment information system is now connected to the web presentation of the Information system of the Police of the CR (Search for Motor Vehicles) to help monitor the flow of scraped vehicles and to help facilitate permanent de-registration of such vehicles from the vehicle database. The Police Presidium and the Ministry of Transport launched a system facilitating the access of authorized members of the Police of the CR to the Centralized information system pro Vehicle Inspection Centres.

Activities of the National Platform were presented at an international conference of the EU car theft contact points (Prague May 21 to 22, 2009). In the Czech Republic, the contact point is the Service for the Detection of Organized Crime, Police of the CR.

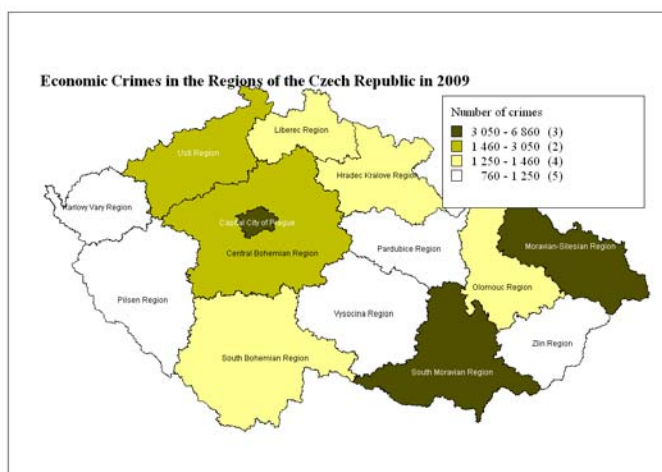
The Ministry of Culture continued implementing the **Integrated System of Protection of Movable Cultural Heritage**. CZK 20 million in subsidies were used to install security measures in 114 facilities serving as depositories of works of art in possession of central authorities, regions, municipalities, and religious organizations. The Ministry of Culture, in cooperation with the National Heritage Institute, has been monitoring illegal exports and movements of the Czech cultural heritage abroad.

The Police of the CR have been piloting a demo of the future **system of documenting of works of art (PSEUD)**. It is an upgraded SEUD system, which is, unlike PSEUD, open to other relevant subjects (the Ministry of Culture, religious organizations, and the Customs Service Headquarters). With the use of the new technology, the Police of the CR can now search for works of art not only in the internal Police databases, but worldwide – using the Internet, auction portals, and antiquity dealers and shops. The system will help protect investment of the public in art and facilitate public involvement in searches for stolen art and cultural heritage.

2.2.2 Economic Crime

I. Development and Characteristics

Crimes detected: 29,774
(8,3 % less than in 2008, i.e. -2,700)
Crimes resolved: 13,906
(13 % less than in 2008, i.e. -2,015)
Percentage of crimes resolved: 46,7 %
(2,3 % less than in 2008)
Number of prosecuted and investigated persons 15,627
(11,7 % less than in 2008, i.e. -2,062)
Damage detected: CZK 15,7 billion
(3,8 billion less than in 2008)
Damage seized: CZK 89 million
(86 million less than in 2008)



- In 2009, the incidence of economic crime decreased by 8,3 %. The total number of cases, 29,774 (2,700 less than in 2008), was the lowest in the past ten years. Both credit fraud (5,196 cases, i.e. 2,067 less than in 2008) and embezzlement cases (2,993, i.e. 375 less than in 2008) marked a decrease. The same is true for tax evasion (574, i.e. 151 less than in 2008), where damages amounted to CZK 2,78 billion. General fraud (4,873, i.e. 33 more than in 2008) and unauthorised possession of a payment card (8,113, i.e. 280 more than in 2008) remained about the same. The number of cases of forged money increased by 363 (2,762).
- Forms of economic crime remain very diverse. It concerns business (bankruptcy fraud, trusteeship fraud, etc.), subsidy and credit fraud, insurance fraud, and various types of fraud. Statistics show that the most frequent offences are in the field of insurance and credit fraud (credit fraud of all types – starting with simple consumer loan fraud all the way up to fraudulent guarantees for investment loans).
- For a long time, economic crime has been taking about one tenth of all crime (9 % in 2009), but causes over 60 % of the documented damage. Serious economic crime has been posing a serious threat to the Czech economy.

* *Most economic crimes were committed in the Municipality of Prague (6,855), the Region of Moravia and Silesia (3,404) and the Region of Southern Moravia (3,054, while in the Vysočina and Karlovy Vary regions the total number of cases was below one thousand cases.*

(for more details see Tables and Graphs 25–28)

- As regards crimes investigated by the Unit for Combating Corruption and Financial Crime of the Service of the Criminal Police and Investigation in 2009, the Unit charged 207 persons in 93 cases. The damage amounted to CZK 3,93 billion (in 2008, it was 81 cases involving 241 offenders; the total damage was CZK 2,75 billion). Of this number, 31 cases concerned tax evasion (89 offenders charged, the damage amounted to CZK 1,88 billion). The above shows that in 2009, tax fraud was the most dangerous type of economic crime and posed the highest risk to the Czech economy.
- In 2009, the Unit for Combating Corruption and Financial Crime did not report any substantial development in the economic crime typology. Most frequently, the Unit investigated cases of tax fraud and evasion of levies and duties, and other mandatory fees, followed by general fraud, credit fraud, and fraud related to public procurement process and auctions. In 2009, the Unit documented an increase in cases of the crime of violating rules of trusteeship.
- The Unit for Combating Corruption and Financial Crime realized, that in the current economic crisis, some insolvency and bankruptcy procedures, which are declared as a result of the crisis, were rather due to the interim criminal conduct of the management and siphoned-off funds (*e.g. Crystalex glassworks in the municipality of Nový Bor, where the management declared not to have orders,*

closed the production and laid off all employees only to re-launch production under a new management).

- In 2009, the field of **tax fraud**, the Unit for Combating Corruption and Financial Crime investigated three cases (production of cigarettes, import of fuel, and marketing), where the damage amounted to hundreds of million. These cases rank among the most complex Unit investigations, especially with regards to the number of human and other resources deployed by the Police of the CR and the Customs Service. In the course of the investigation, the authorities faced a substantial volume of goods, such as hundreds of tons of tobacco and cigarettes and a number of vehicles which had to be stored after seizure.
- In 2010, we expect an increase in the incidence of tax fraud, especially due to the increase in the consumer tax levied on tobacco, mineral oils, and spirits (as of January 1, 2010). It remains a challenge that the new Criminal Code does not stipulate, that preparation for the crime of evasion of taxes, levies and duties, or other mandatory payments would constitute a crime.
 - * The **Internal Revenue Service (the tax authority)** assists the Police of the CR, offices of prosecution and the Customs Service in the most serious or complex cases. In 2009, regional tax authorities filed 1,298 reports on suspicion of tax fraud (in total CZK 11,67 billion).
 - * The **Financial Analytical Unit of the Ministry of Finance** received altogether 2,219 (-181) suspicious transaction reports and filed 190 criminal complaints (+114). These figures show a significant increase of criminal complaints filed by the Financial Analytical Unit of the Ministry of Finance.
 - * The Customs Service investigated altogether 672 cases of a suspicion of crime (+145). It referred to the Police of the CR 286 criminal files while 46 files were submitted to prosecutors in summary proceedings.
- In 2009, the Unit for Combating Corruption and Financial Crime initiated altogether ten new cases (in 2008, it was six), concerning suspicion of fraudulent handling of EU subsidies, 3 cases were referred to the Unit by other services of the Police of the CR. Subsidies are now available also to NGOs and civic associations, activities of which are rather loosely regulated by law. Some have realized that and abused the system to receive subsidies fraudulently.
- Legitimization of proceeds from crime has remained a global problem and has threatened to destabilize the global economy. The Unit for Combating Corruption and Financial Crime has paid an increased attention to criminal complaints filed by the Financial Analytical Unit of the Ministry of Finance. In 2009, the number of suspicious transaction reports almost doubled, especially in the field of “phishing” and cyber crime in general. Offenders using false web pages fish for victims who may react to their requests for bank account numbers and passwords or shower their potential victims with offers of non-existent goods.
- In 2009, the Unit for Combating Corruption and Financial Crime seized assets worth CZK 519,3 million (in 2008 it was CZK 634 million).

II. Measures

- In 2009, the authorities acted fully in compliance with Act No. 253/2008 Coll. on selected measures against legitimisation of proceeds of crime and financing of terrorism. This Act, which approximated the relevant EC instruments, stipulates a number of obligations of so called obliged persons, especially in the field of client identification, reporting of suspicious transactions, and information exchange with the Czech National Bank.
- The Unit for Combating Corruption and Financial Crime is responsible for the protection of the EU economic interests, i.e. violations of law guiding the EU subsidies. As of December 3, 2008 the Unit for Combating Corruption and Financial Crime has also been responsible for tasks of the Office for the detection of proceeds from crime in the CR as well as exchange of information with the EU authorities related to the above tasks, including seizure of assets.

- We shall continue implementing the National Strategy to Protect the EC Interests and provide the Unit for Combating Corruption and Financial Crime with access to information systems of the Customs Service, which maintain records of all applicants for subsidies, subsidies allocated, and discrepancy reports.
- In 2009, the Unit for Combating Corruption and Financial Crime continued its international efforts. The Unit cooperated primarily with the Interpol and the Europol. Members of the Unit for Combating Corruption and Financial Crime now have access to four analytical work files – Top 100 (indicators of top 100 most influential criminal groups, preparation of criminal proceedings), SUSTRANS (suspicious financial transactions), SMOKE (forgery and trafficking in cigarettes), and MTIC (carousel VAT fraud). The Interpol has been operating an Organised Crime Threat Assessment project, to which the Unit for Combating Corruption and Financial Crime has been contributing their case studies and drawing information from cases world wide.
- The Police of the CR is included in an international information exchange network constituted of bodies in charge of asset recovery – CARIN (Camden Asset Recovery Inter-agency Network). In 2010, the Czech Republic will chair the network meetings.
- In the field of combating money laundering, the Czech Republic is involved in MONEYVAL (evaluation of measures to combat money laundering and financing of terrorism) under the umbrella of the Council of Europe.
- In 2009, the number of requests for assistance from the Unit for Combating Corruption and Financial Crime grew substantially (both EU and third countries) showing the increasing international trust in the Unit.
- The Unit for Combating Corruption and Financial Crime is also responsible for the “Development of New Methods of Asset Recovery and Combating of Money Laundering” research project implemented by the Police Academy of the Czech Republic. The project is planned to end on December 31, 2010.

Intellectual Property

- First of all, we need to draw the attention to the open air markets at the Austrian and German borders. Massive violations of intellectual property rights committed by vendors often range on crime. We have recorded an increased tendency to violate intellectual property rights and copyright on the Internet.
- The New Police Act introduced, on January 1, 2009 selected new Police powers to combat the above phenomena. In order to detect fake goods, the Police of the CR are now authorized to enter business premises and to stop and search vehicles. In the pre-trial phase, the Police of the CR now shall investigate to detect facts raising probable cause of crime.
- The Czech Republic was, in 2009, placed on a “Watch List” of countries (maintained by the Office of the US Commercial Attaché), which tolerate violations of intellectual property rights. An interagency group chaired by the Ministry of Trade and Industry has been striving to remove the Czech Republic from this list.
- In 2009, the Czech Committee of the International Chamber of Trade organized, in cooperation with the Ministry of Trade and Industry, training of public officials to promote enforcement of the intellectual property rights. There was an awareness raising campaign targeted at entrepreneurs (www.respektujioriginal.cz) and the relevant authorities evaluated the implementation of the National Action Plan to Combat Piracy and Forgery.
- Supervision and inspection are in the hands of the Customs Service of the CR and the **Czech Trade Inspection**, which inspect businesses to detect fake goods. Violations are prosecuted in administrative proceedings.

* In 2009, the Czech Trade Inspection performed 1,738 inspections targeted at misleading business practice and related violations of the intellectual property rights. In 382 cases the Czech Trade Inspection detected violations of law. Most violations were detected in open market stalls. The inspectors seized almost 42,000 pieces of merchandise violating intellectual property rights. Value of the merchandise seized amounted to over CZK 59 million. Mostly it was clothing, sports equipment, and shoes (47 %), batteries (24 %), and audio-video (23 %). Most often forged brands were Bateria, Puma, Adidas, and Nike. Fake merchandise was most often offered at markets in the border areas, primarily in the Region of Southern Moravia and the Zlín Region (44 % of all cases), the Ústí nad Labem and Liberec regions, and the Municipality of Prague.

- The Industrial Property Office organized training to promote enforcement of the intellectual property rights. In 2009, it operated an information system to protect these rights. It also drafted a number of expert opinions on cases of violations of industrial rights, which the Police of the CR used in criminal proceedings.

Cyber-Crime

- Cyber crime is committed in the environment of information technology or with a significant contribution of information technology. Currently, it concerns primarily crime committed with the use of the Internet. Most often, perpetrators target the intellectual property rights, disseminate extremist and terrorist propaganda and pornography, perpetrate fraud, extortions, racketeering, circulation of alarm messages, defamation, or target information systems and data.
- The Internet is abused by right-wing as well as left-wing extremists for their presentation and communication. Perpetrators often use servers located abroad. Due to the differences in legislation, they focus mainly on the USA.
- “Phishing” has been a dramatically rising phenomenon. Perpetrators download access data to access victims’ bank accounts. In the Czech Republic, perpetrators use so called “white horses”, co-offenders, who receive assets stolen from the victim’s bank account and send them further. In 2009, we recorded a growing incidence of attempts to place “phishing” pages to our national domains. Perpetrators attempt to establish internet shops to conceal the origin of proceeds from crime, primarily “phishing” and credit card fraud.
- Perpetrators of prohibited pornography tend to create enclosed communities. Prohibited images are then disseminated with higher latency. Detection of this type of crime requires intensive intelligence work and infiltration in the above communities.
- There is a new trend, when perpetrators use the Internet to solicit intimate or pornographic images of children, who had been taken pictures of by offenders who had manipulated them psychologically or offered them consideration in a form of money or goods. Offenders often look for victims at chats and social networks.
- It has become more difficult to disclose the perpetrators’ identity, especially with the roll-out of the anonymous wi-fi connection or connection via pre-paid cards. We have concluded that such anonymous sprawl of access points has become a security risk for the Czech Republic. There is a danger of anonymous communications disseminating alerts and threats.
- To increase their capability to combat cyber crime, the Police of the CR wish to enhance their cooperation with the intelligence services. Combating cyber-crime cannot do without intensive international cooperation. The most important activity of 2009 was an international conference on *Safer Internet for Children*, which took part in Prague’s Congress Centre on April 20, 2009.
- Situation has been rather difficult since it has not been decided, which agency in the Czech Republic would take responsibility for cyber (and information) safety. After having abolished the Ministry of Information Technology, the authorities have not appointed any successor and the Czech Republic has been unable to declare, which agency bore responsibility for this agenda (primarily to NATO and ENISA). At the end of 2009, the authorities initiated first steps to change this situation.

Environmental Crime

- Most violations of law related to the protection of the environment are crimes of poaching and torture of animals. Other environmental crimes fall under the category of economic crime and are relatively rare. Due to its impact, however, it is considered serious and socially dangerous. The Police of the CR recorded 24 (-2) intentional crimes against the environment (Section 181a), c), e), f), and h) of the Criminal Code) and 17 (+2) crimes against the environment by negligence (Section 181b), c), e), g), and h) of the Criminal Code).

- In 2005 and 2006, a significant volume of waste was transported to the Czech Republic from abroad. In 2009, the Police of the CR recorded single attempts to illegally import waste to the Czech Republic, e.g. to three small illegal waste disposal facilities close to the border. Vehicle checks at the border have remained the most efficient tool of prevention. After the accession of the Czech Republic to Schengen, however, the Police of the CR and the Customs Service of the CR may perform such checks only on a random basis. Municipalities may contribute to help disclose illegal waste disposal facilities.

- By its Resolution No. 1076/2008, the Czech Government approved of **System Measures to Prevent Undesirable Situations Concerning Illegal Disposal of Chemical Substances and Waste.**

- Trafficking in endangered and protected species has become an organised activity and its detection requires not only international cooperation but also domestic interagency coordination. In 2009, the Ministry of the Environment and the Czech Environmental Inspection proposed to the Ministry of Justice to create a joint database of cases, both criminal and administrative, to connect information sources of institutions and bodies which have the power to impose sanctions in this field. The Czech Environmental Inspection prepared an e-learning training course to inform representatives of the Inspection, the Customs Service of the CR, and the Police of the CR of how to best enforce law to prevent trafficking in endangered species. The training will be launched in 2010.

- In forestry, situation is more consolidated. Illegal logging is rare and the damage caused is not substantial.

- As far as poaching is concerned, it is most often in the form of organized illegal hunting and fishing for profit. In the light of the protection of the environment, however, it is more important to follow illegal hunting for protected animals, especially birds of prey and owls. Hunters often lay poisonous bait. *In September 2009 in the Votice county, a pedestrian found a perished golden eagle (a critically endangered bird), released under the umbrella of a project called Return of rock eagle to the Czech Republic. The bird died from carbofuran, a poison. Several sea eagles were also found poisoned.* We have marked a partial success by forbidding carbofuran in pesticides. Some farmers, however, have kept carbofuran on stock. We therefore recommend making the use of furadan a crime.

- The new Criminal Code introduced changes in constituent elements of environmental criminal offences. Such changes should promote stricter sanctions for crimes of endangering or damaging the environment, for damaging forests, illegal handling or waste, trafficking in protected and wild species, and torture of animals.

- In 2008, the EU adopted Directive 2008/99/EC of the European Parliament and the Council on the protection of the environment against crime. It should provide the member states with minimum standards concerning merits of environmental crime as well as sanctions for aggravated crimes against the environment.

2.2.3 Corruption

- Combating and investigating corruption, in particular in public administration and self-governing bodies, has remained one of the key priorities of the Service for Combating Corruption and Financial Crime. It is an important part of their service to the public. Most cases in 2009 were in the field of crimes committed by public officials and were related to the administration of the public property, selection of suppliers for public investment contracts, or corruption. The public, however, is very hesitant to report such crimes.

- The Security Intelligence Service monitored primarily one specific manifestation of corruption, so called clientelism. *For example, the Accreditation Commission is now investigating a case of allegedly fraudulent law degrees received by some “graduates” of the Western Bohemian University in Pilsen. An example of clientelism in courts would be the case of bankruptcy proceedings in KOMFORT V. P. Cihelny, ltd, which lasted from October 2001 to September 2006 and is now a subject of international arbitration proceedings.*

- In 2009, the Police of the CR detected 121 cases of bribery under Section 160–162 of the Criminal Code (-29), 204 cases of abuse of power of a public official (-24), and 14 cases of obstructing public officials by negligence (-4).

(for more details see Tables and Graphs 29 and 30)

Measures

Combating corruption has remained one of the key priorities of the Czech Government. At the beginning of 2009, the Ministry of the Interior was asked to analyze and identify shortcomings and barriers in the Czech law. The analysis revealed the need to dramatically and expediently change the rules in the given field. The relevant authorities therefore drafted the most needed instrument – a **draft bill on counter-corruption measures**, so called counter-corruption package, which contains a set of amendments of the Code of Criminal Procedure, the Criminal Code, and the Code of Tax Procedure. The proposal to amend the above instruments had been submitted to the Government and approved of on January 11, 2010. The amendments have introduced many changes, such as the crown witness and plea bargaining, a counter-corruption agent, etc.

Simultaneously to the counter-corruption package, there was a Draft Government Decree on measures to screen employees of ministries and other public bodies, which take part in the public procurement process. The aim is to verify integrity of those public officials, who are responsible for announcing or evaluating public procurement process, in particular public tenders exceeding CZK 5 million (ex VAT).

The fight against corruption is one of the key priorities of the Ministry of the Interior. In 2009, the Ministry of the Interior continued implementing measures embedded in the **Counter Corruption Strategy 2006 to 2011**, which is built around three main pillars – prevention, transparency, and sanctions. The last evaluation of measures was adopted by the Government by its Decree No 329 (of March 23, 2009) to the updated Counter Corruption Strategy 2006 to 2011.

One of the key ideas of the updated Counter Corruption Strategy 2006 to 2011 is the introduction of criminal liability of legal persons to the Czech law. To implement international counter-corruption instruments, which the Czech Republic has ratified (OECD and GRECO treaties), the introduction of criminal liability of legal persons to the Czech law is a must. The Czech Republic has been repeatedly criticized, by the EU as well as by international counter-corruption groups (OECD, GRECO), for not having embedded the criminal liability of legal persons in the Czech law. For the same reason, we have not yet been able to ratify the UN Convention against Corruption, which the Czech Republic signed as early as 2005.

In line with the Counter Corruption Strategy 2006 to 2011, the Czech Republic had piloted (as of August 2007) a central **counter-corruption line 199**. In March 2008 the line became fully operational. It is maintained by Transparency International – CR, o. p. s., an NGO. Transparency

International uses the line to provide free consultancy and aid to potential victims or observers of corruption.

In 2009, the authorities submitted the final report, financial statements, and declaration of a reception of equipment to conclude a two-year Transition Facility 2005 project to **Strengthen the Capacity of the Police of the Czech Republic to Counter Corruption and Economic Crime**, which had received EURO 1,9 million from the EU budget.

2.2.4 Violent Crime

I. Development and Characteristics

Crimes detected: 16,887

(5,5 % less than in 2008, i.e. -988)

Crimes resolved: 10,951

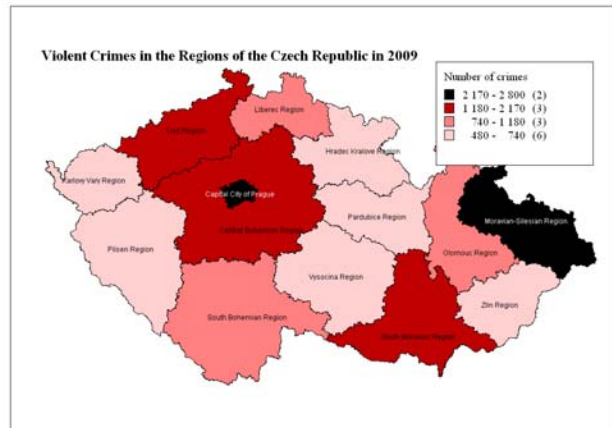
(2,6 % less than in 2008, i.e. -288)

Percentage of crimes resolved: 64,8 %

(2 % more than in 2008, i.e.)

Number of persons

prosecuted and investigated: 12,194 (-58)



- The number of detected violent crimes has been steadily decreasing; in 2009, it dropped by 5,5 % (16,887 cases, -988) and was the lowest in the past twenty years.
- In 2009, the Police of the CR detected altogether 181 murders (-21), the clear-up rate was high 87 %, i.e. 157 cases (-17). The number of robberies remained the same as in 2008 (4,515 cases), the Police of the CR successfully cleared 2,049 (+83) cases thus slightly increasing the percentage of cases resolved. The number of cases of so called mugging has been on the rise. Mugging now represents over half of all robberies and is perpetrated primarily by younger offenders, often under the influence of drugs, who mug to raise money for their addiction, or repeat offenders. The number of bank robberies increased to 172 (+46).
- The number of cases of battering of a person living in a common household remained the same (507 cases, -15), the same is true for the crime of an unauthorized entry in property (2,075, -43). On the other hand, we marked a decrease in cases of dangerous menace (1,589, -162) and intentional bodily harm (4,756, -641).
- **Altogether 3,089** crimes were committed with the use of **weapons** (+126). In 14 cases, perpetrators used explosives regulated under the Mining Act. The Police of the CR recorded 387 crimes of unlawful weapon possession (-59).
 - * In 2009, the Police of the CR registered altogether 310,148 (+648) holders of permits for carrying a firearm (firearm licenses). The number of registered firearms was 682,811 (+16,916). It was 926 (+139) firearms category A (prohibited firearms, possession of which requires an exception), 304,321 (+716) firearms category B (firearms the possession of which must be officially permitted) a 377,564 (+16,061) firearms category C (primarily hunting and sports weapons).
- The Police of the CR recorded 17 (+3) violations related to explosions and 1,063 (+99) cases of arson, the total damage exceeded CZK 545 million.
 - * *Most crimes were detected in the Region of Moravia and Silesia (2,623) and in the Municipality of Prague (2,337), the lowest incidence of crime was detected in the Vysočina, Pardubice, and Zlín regions (less than 600 crimes).*

(for more details see Tables and Graphs 31–33)

II. Measures

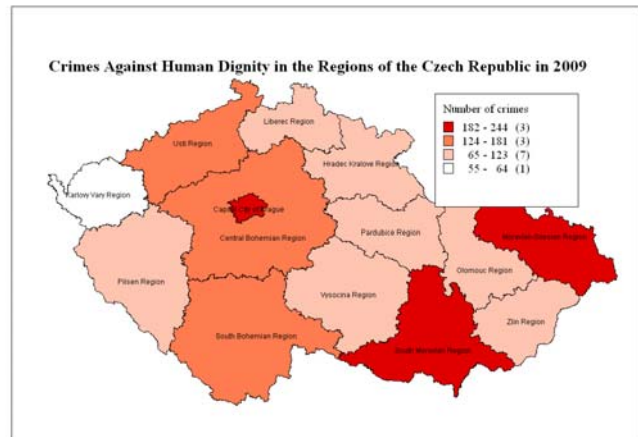
In 2009, in relation to the amendment to the Act on Firearms, the Czech authorities declared the third firearm amnesty (in the first firearm amnesty in 1996, holders turned in altogether 3,704 firearms, in 2003, it was 4,192 firearms). In February to July 2009, the Police of the CR received altogether 7,901 firearms. In 2010, the Police of the CR plan to focus primarily on supervision and monitoring of weapons, ammunition, and security material.

There are a number of programmes targeted at public perception of safety and involvement of public in the public safety (see the Prevention of Crime Chapter).

2.2.5 Crimes Against Human Dignity

I. Development and Characteristics

Crimes detected: 1,730
(3 % more than in 2008, i.e. +50)
Crimes resolved: 1,239
(3,1 more than in 2008, i.e. +37)
Percentage of crimes resolved: 71,6 %
(0,1 % more than in 2008)
Number of persons prosecuted
and investigated 1,151
(1,3 % less than in 2008, i.e. -15)



- Vice crime is understood to be all crimes, which are or may be sexually motivated. These crimes do not only cause damage to victims, but they may have a devastating impact on society and relationships. Such crimes are either directly committed by the perpetrator himself or by a perpetrator who acts as a mediator for profit.
- The number of detected cases of vice crime was about the same as in 2008 (1,730 cases, +50). The most frequent crimes were sexual abuse, rape, and dissemination of pornography. Most crimes were committed by adult perpetrators, some offenders were juvenile.
- In 2009, the number of cases of dissemination of pornography increased (157 cases, +80), while sexual abuse remained almost the same as in 2008 (732 cases, +16). Rape went down by 49 cases (480 cases in 2009).

(for more details see Tables and Graphs 34)

II. Measures

In 2009, the Police of the CR implemented VILMA, a nation-wide activity to detect a network of persons involved in the possession and dissemination of child pornography on the Internet. The Police of the CR performed 206 house searches and searches of other premises and seized material evidence.

On September 3, 2008 the Government adopted the **National Strategy for Prevention of Violence against Children in the Czech Republic between 2008 and 2018**. The Strategy strives to increase, on the international, national, regional and local level, protection of children against all forms of interpersonal violence. Countries, which ratified the Convention of the Rights of a Child are required to provide such protection. Priorities set out in the Strategy are as follows:

- to change perception of violence in the society and to aim at zero tolerance of violence against children on the basis of a wide, more or less permanent, public awareness campaign;
- to support primary prevention in a wide context (neglected children, divorces, alcohol or drug abuse, illegal possession of firearms, poverty, unemployment, and other factors);
- to increase expertise in the field (building training capacities and programmes for professionals as well as laypersons who work with children at risk) and availability of services for children at risk;
- data collection and building of a national monitoring centre;
- participation of children in decision-making processes related to affairs directly related to them.

On July 20, 2009 the Government adopted the **National Action Plan to implement the National Strategy for Prevention of Violence against Children in the Czech Republic between 2008 and 2018**.

In 2009, the Institute for Criminology and Social Prevention concluded its research on “Perpetrators of commercial sexual abuse of children”, performed in line with the Government Decree No. 949/2006.

2.2.6 Illegal Migration

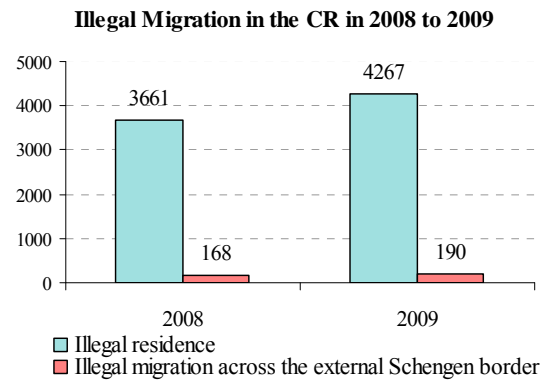
I. Development and Characteristics

Total number of people detected as illegal migrants in the territory of the Czech Republic: 4,457

Of the total number, 445 persons were detected repeatedly as illegal migrants (i.e. 10 %)

Number of persons, who identified themselves with an irregular travel document:

312 individuals (i.e. 7 %)



In relation with the entry of the Czech Republic in the Schengen area, it was necessary to change definitions of illegal migration in the territory of the Czech Republic. Since 2008, there have been two basic categories of illegal migration in the territory of the Czech Republic:

1. *Illegal crossing of the external Schengen border in the Czech Republic – persons, who illegally crossed or attempted to cross the external Schengen border (airports) of the Czech Republic (both foreign nationals and Czech citizens).*

2. *Illegal residence – foreigners detected as illegally residing in the territory of the Czech Republic (including airport transit zones).*

Illegal Migration across the External Schengen Border

- In 2009, 190 people were intercepted when attempting to illegally cross the external Schengen border of the Czech Republic, 146 of them were intercepted upon arrival to the Czech Republic and 44 persons were intercepted upon departure from the Czech Republic. With the exception of three perpetrators, all attempts were reported from the Praha-Ruzyně Airport. Most people were nationals of Syria (33 individuals), Ukraine (20), and Vietnam (13). None of the perpetrators was a Czech national; all individuals were nationals of the third countries. 125 perpetrators used an irregular travel document, 18 of them were nationals of Ukraine, 13 were nationals of Vietnam, 11 were nationals of China, and 11 were nationals of Syria.

Illegal Residence

- As regards the illegal residence, Police stations reported altogether 4,267 illegal residents. Most perpetrators were reported before the end of the year, most probably due to the project of voluntary returns of illegal residents. Residents, who stayed in the Czech Republic illegally and decided to join the project, were expelled under the administrative procedure (administrative expulsion) which stipulates shorter statutory period of prohibited residence in the territory of the Czech Republic.

- Of the above number, 3,384 persons (i.e. 79,3 %) were intercepted by the Alien Police, most of them in the course of regular checks (47,6 %), 32,2 % individuals appeared voluntarily, and 20,2 % were detected upon departure from the Czech Republic at airport crossings. Most illegal residents were, traditionally, nationals of Ukraine (1,502 individuals), Vietnam (389), Russia (376), Mongolia (253), and Slovakia (224).

- We keep experiencing immigration tactics based on the following scheme: aliens fail to leave the Czech Republic in the statutory period, remain in the territory as illegal residents and subsequently approach an asylum facility to seek international protection (226 individuals). 330 aliens were found to have previously applied for the international protection without success and 234 were found to have applied for an asylum in another Schengen country.

- 187 illegal residents used an irregular travel document, most often it concerned nationals of Ukraine (38 individuals) and Vietnam (35 individuals).

Decisions on Administrative Expulsion

- In 2009, we marked an increase in the number of aliens who received a decision on administrative expulsion. It was altogether 3,064 individuals (+155). Most rulings of the administrative expulsion were issued against foreign nationals who had violated rules of residence (78,8 %) or failed to respect a previous decision on the administrative expulsion (9 %). Most administratively expelled aliens came, as before, from Ukraine (1,155 individuals; -168 individuals), followed by much less represented countries such as Vietnam (363 individuals; +107 individuals), Mongolia (224 individuals; +40 individuals), Russia (166 individuals; +42 individuals), and Georgia (114 individuals; +50 individuals).

Abetment of illegal Migration

- In 2009, the Police of the CR recorded altogether 197 perpetrators who abetted illegal migration. 88 of them were Czech nationals, primarily perpetrators of false paternity or fictitious marriages, followed by the Vietnamese (23), who most often assisted their fellow nationals in their illegal migration attempts. The abetment of illegal migration was mostly in the form of fictitious marriages, false paternity, facilitation of forged documents, and assistance in illegal border crossing. Most perpetrators (90) were apprehended when assisting an illegal border crossing.

(for more details see Tables and Graphs 35)

II. Measures

In 2009, the Alien Police continued seconding its members to embassies and consulates of the Czech Republic abroad (Hanoi, Cairo, Kiev, Ulan Bator, Lvov, Moscow, and Beijing). The evaluation of these secondments will be a part of the **Report on Migration in the Czech Republic in 2009**. It is a form of cooperation between the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Police of the CR, mainly in the area of granting visas for residence exceeding 90 days. It is also targeted at improving the decision-making process on visa applications and on prevention of the potential abuse of visa for other but the declared purposes.

In 2009, the legislators adopted several amendments to Act No. 326/1999 Coll., on the Residence of Foreign Nationals in the Czech Republic, as amended (hereinafter the “Alien Act”):

In keeping with **Act No. 41/2009 Coll., on the amendment of selected acts pursuant to the adoption of the new Criminal Code**, the amended Alien Act now stipulates a new measure – a security detention. References to exceptionally serious crime under the new Criminal Code have also changed.

In keeping with **Act No. 197/2009 Coll., on Certification of public documents bearing the biometric data**, aliens under age six (6) will be issued an alien passport bearing data related to their facial image (not fingerprints) only.

Act No. 227/2009 Coll., amending selected laws pursuant to the adoption of the Act on central registers guides the process of drawing information from the register of inhabitants. Reference data are to be drawn from the basic register of inhabitants while the so called historical data or data not kept in the basic register of inhabitants shall be taken from the database of inhabitants (a central information system); as of July 1, 2010, alien data will be kept in a database of aliens (a central information system).

In keeping with **Act No. 278/2009 Coll., on the amendment of selected acts pursuant to the adoption of the Insurance Act**, there is a new process due to the abolishment of the old provisions guiding the private insurance business. Travel medical insurance plans for aliens residing in the territory of the Czech Republic for a period over 90 days now may be offered solely by insurance companies licensed to market this type of insurance in the Czech Republic.

In keeping with **Act No. 281/2009 Coll., amending selected laws pursuant to the adoption of the Code of Tax Procedure**, there is an amendment to Section 157b, para. 10 (so called distributed

powers). Fines for administrative offences are to be collected by the Police of the CR. The Customs Service of the CR will no longer enforce them.

The **Constitutional Court Finding No. 47/2009 Coll.** abolished Section 171, para 1, letter c) of the Alien Act, which stipulated that there would be no appeal to a decision on the administrative expulsion, should the alien, prior to the commencement of the administrative proceedings, resided illegally in the territory of the Czech Republic or in the airport transit area.

Before the end of 2009, the Ministry of the Interior accelerated its efforts to transpose the following EU acquis:

- * Council Directive 2009/50/EC of 25 May 2009 on the conditions of entry and residence of third-country nationals for the purposes of highly qualified employment. The highly qualified employees will receive so called EU blue cards, which will serve both as a residence permit and an employment permit. The entry of family members will be facilitated accordingly;
- * Directive 2008/115/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 December 2008 on common standards and procedures in Member States for returning illegally staying third-country nationals;
- * Directive 2009/52/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 18 June 2009 providing for minimum standards on sanctions and measures against employers of illegally staying third-country nationals;
- * Regulation (EC) No 810/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 13 July 2009 establishing a Community Code on Visas (Visa Code);
- * Council Regulation (EC) No 380/2008 of 18 April 2008 amending Regulation (EC) No 1030/2002 laying down a uniform format for residence permits for the third-country nationals.

Passports with machine readable zones and carriers of biometric data now bear, as of April 1, 2009, two biometric features (biometric face image data and biometric fingerprint data). It is related to Regulation No. 75/2009 Coll., amending Regulation No. 415/2006 Coll., stipulating technical conditions and following steps in taking and processing of biometric data for the purposes of the travel document use.

The Czech Republic also adopted the Government Decree No. 24/2009 Coll., on the introduction of visa requirements for diplomatic and service passport holders from Canada and on the amendment of the Government Decree No. 272/2004 Coll., on unilateral abolition of visa requirements for nationals of Australia, Canada, Sultanate of Brunei, and the USA.

In 2009, there were four amendments adopted which concerned the Asylum Act. An amendment, which is relevant primarily for the public order and internal security, is the **Act No. 197/2009 Coll., on certification of public documents bearing biometric data**, which stipulates the obligation to take fingerprint data from asylum seekers above the age of six for the purposes of issuing travel documents.

In the field of the **alien integration**, the Ministry of the Interior as the integration policy coordinator, focused primarily on networks of regional integration centres, which were, in 2009, established in six regions. To help mitigate the negative impact of the economic crisis on the immigrant community, the Ministry of the Interior, together with municipality councils, supported a number of so called emergency projects to alleviate pressure between the immigrants and the local community (*Pilsen, Pardubice, Havlíčkův Brod, municipalities Prague 12, Prague 14, and Prague Libuš*). The Ministry of the Interior drafted a Report on the Implementation of the Alien Integration Concept in 2009 to be submitted to the Government on January 31, 2010. In 2010, it strives to facilitate closer connection between migration and integration policies, to continue implementing the integration policy on both regional and local level (to open four more integration centres), to prevent problems in the relationship between the majority population and the immigrants, and to better target information sources dedicated to aliens.

At the end of 2008, the **Analytical Centre for the Protection of the National Border and Migration** drafted an analysis to identify security risks related to the laid-off foreign workers. This analysis became a part of a document, which was adopted by the Government by its Decree No. 171/2009 on measures to assist foreign nationals in need. The Government wishes to maintain public order and safety and to prevent potential security risks posed by an increased number of resourceless foreign nationals in territory of the Czech Republic. These reports served as the background material for the purposes of evaluating migration risks related to the economic crisis.

In 2009, the Centre processed a number of documents (an analysis of family unification, a report on alien entrepreneurship, etc.). The Centre paid an increased attention to analyses of particular developments, which were identified as risky, such as illegal migration of nationals of Georgia, or immigration of the Vietnamese. In relation to the transfer to the visa electronic system (VISAPPOINT) as well as in relation to measures introduced by the Czech Republic to limit applications for long-term visa for selected purposes, the Centre drafted yet another analysis, which became a source document for the Government Decree No. 1205/2009.

In 2009, the Ministry of the Interior implemented two projects of **voluntary returns** of third country nationals. The projects were declared as measures to help mitigate the negative impact of the economic crisis.

* **The Project of voluntary returns of legal aliens** was launched on February 16, 2009 after having been adopted by the Government Decree No.171/2009. The project was one of the measures related to the economic crisis. The 2nd phase of the Project was adopted by the Government by its Decree No. 588/2009 and launched on July 27, 2009. It was time limited to December 15, 2009 and volume limited to 2,000 individuals. By December 15, 2009 there had been altogether 2,089 individuals registered.

* The Ministry of the Interior received information on foreign nationals, who lost their jobs because of the economic crisis and became resourceless and thus unable to finance their return to the country of origin. Due to the fact, that they failed to leave the Czech Republic when their residence permits were still valid, they became illegal and unable to solve their situation on their own. The Ministry of the Interior decided to assist these individuals with its **Project of voluntary returns of illegal aliens**, adopted by the Government Decree No. 587/2009. The Project was launched on September 15, 2009 and time limited to December 15, 2009. The project was available to those foreign nationals, who stayed in the territory of the Czech Republic without a valid permit and expressed their will to voluntarily return to their country of origin. On December 15, there were 169 individuals registered in the Project. To facilitate the Project, the Ministry of the Interior appointed the facility in Velké Přílepy to house and transfer the foreign nationals to the Praha-Ruzyně Airport.

In 2009, the Czech Republic continued implementing two national strategies guiding activities of the Czech authorities under the framework of the four-zone border protection concept (**National Border Management Plan for the Czech Republic, 2008**) and defining targets of proper application of Schengen acquis in 2008 to 2011 (**Schengen Action Plan for the Czech Republic, 2008**).

In 2009, the Interagency Group for Combating Illegal Employment of Foreign Nationals continued its activities at the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs. The Government Decree No. 171/2009 to prevent risks posed to the national security by foreign labour force laid-off as a result of the economic crisis stipulated particular tasks for the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs to be implemented in 2009.

Labour offices carried out checks of companies employing foreign nationals and started paying an increased attention to job agencies. The Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs continued developing its tools to prevent illegal employment of foreign nationals, e.g. information pages on the *Employment of Foreign Nationals* and *EURES* at the *Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs Integrated Portal*, the *European portal of labour mobility*, or printed matter. To increase awareness of foreign nationals and their employers, the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs issued a flier "*Are you a foreign national and wish to extend your job permit? Lost your job?*" on legislative changes introduced on January 1, 2009.

To share experience in the field of **alien integration**, the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs, in cooperation with the Ministry of the Interior, now operates www.cizinci.cz pages to provide information on project financing and other issues to public officials, self-governing bodies, NGOs, and foreign nationals. In 2009, the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs supported 21 projects from subsidies to facilitate projects targeted at the integration of foreign nationals. The projects were aimed primarily at assisting foreign job seekers to enter the Czech labour market and to stay employed. They also tackled dissemination of information to employers, social integration of vulnerable aliens, and development of relationship between immigrants and the majority population to support social integration of foreign nationals.

In 2009, the **Refugee facility administration of the Ministry of the Interior** opened four **Centres to Promote Integration of Foreign Nationals** (in the Region of Moravia and Silesia, the Pardubice Region, the Pilsen Region, and the Zlín Region). This activity derives from the national concept of alien integration and is co-financed from the EU fund for integration of third country nationals. One of the objectives was to establish regional consultancy platform to promote integration of aliens in regions. The regional centres focused primarily on consultancy in social and legal affairs, on Czech language courses, and courses of social and cultural integration. In 2009, regional centres assisted altogether over 1,500 foreign nationals. The Ministry of the Interior has planned to establish a centre in the following regions: Karlovy Vary, Liberec, Olomouc, and Southern Bohemia.

The Refugee facility administration, which operates **facilities for the detention of foreign nationals**, had (on January 1, 2009) altogether 484 beds in two detention facilities with a moderate regime of detention, since November 1, 2009 it has been 434 beds (the Bělá-Jezová facility has 270 beds and the Poštorná facility has 164 beds). In 2009, the facilities hosted 1,192 detained aliens.

2.2.7 Organised Crime

- The activities of organised criminal groups in the Czech Republic follow the international organised crime trends. Experts from special units of the Police of the CR assume that the organised crime in the Czech Republic is half in the hands of foreign nationals and half of the Czech citizens. The organized crime from the countries of the former Soviet Union (in particular Russia and Ukraine, partly Georgia, Chechnya, etc.) has been well rooted in the Czech Republic for a long time, followed by groups of the Balkan (mainly from Albania, Bulgaria, and Romania) and Asian origin (particularly nationals of Vietnam and China).
- The most typical activities of the organized crime in the territory of the Czech Republic are the following: production, trafficking and distribution of drugs, tax fraud, fraud against assets in public ownership, organised prostitution and trafficking in humans, illegal migration, counterfeiting of currency and violations of the intellectual property rights (retailing of fake products), copyright infringement, money-laundering, extortion and racketeering, corruption, forgery, international trafficking in weapons and explosives, organised theft of cars, bank fraud, and robbery.
- In 2009, the law enforcement bodies in the Czech Republic managed to eliminate activities of primarily Russian speaking groups. The Unit for the Detection of Organized Crime documented crimes related to the activities of bosses in the Russian-speaking environment. The Russian organized crime has been migrating to Europe as a result of the growing repression from the Russian, Ukrainian, Armenian, and Georgian law enforcement. The successful intervention in March 2009 managed to eliminate, at least for a certain period of time, bosses of the Russian speaking mafia.
- For many years, the Ukrainians have been dominating the Russian speaking criminal community. Ukrainian gangs operate night clubs, offer private escorts in Prague and other rich municipalities, and engage in so called clientelism.
- The Asian community is dominated by the Vietnamese. The Vietnamese criminal activities are quite diverse. They form smaller criminal groups which engage in human trafficking, trafficking in drug and psychotropic substances, violent, property, and economic crime, etc.
- The Vietnamese and Chinese communities are particularly dangerous with their economic crime – the import of goods in the Czech Republic and the related tax evasion. The tax fraud and tax evasion are committed with the help of forged bills of lading and other documents. Undervalued goods are not properly declared and violations of tax laws allow the merchants to supply local Asian open air markets with cheap goods.
- In 2009, the Police of the CR recorded 4 (+1) crimes of criminal association under Section 163a of the Criminal Code and 774 (-88) crimes committed in an organized group (Section 128a/2a, Section 140/3a, Section 187/2a, Section 247/3a, etc.⁹), of which 715 were resolved. There were altogether 702 (-81) perpetrators prosecuted, of whom 167 (-25) were foreign nationals.

Measures

Combating the organised crime, in addition to combating terrorism, is one of the main priorities of the Czech security forces and the Government. In April 2009, the Minister of the Interior submitted to the Government his **Information on the implementation of tasks deriving from the Strategy to Combat the Organised Crime**, which was adopted by the Government by the Decree No.417 of April 6, 2009. The document evaluates the process of implementing goals stipulated in the Strategy and targeted against the serious organized crime (*e.g. in the field of combating trafficking in drugs, cyber-crime, corruption, and terrorism*).

The key aspects of the strategy are as follows:

- amendment of the criminal law to facilitate confiscation of proceeds from crime and punishment of perpetrators through their legal assets;

⁹ There are crimes which are not committed in an organized group, since provisions of the Criminal Code include several alternative indicators: the Police statistics do not distinguish among individual features.

- protection of public officials active in the field of law enforcement and investigation of the organised crime; protection of witnesses of serious crime;
- enhanced protection of Police officers, public prosecutors, and judges involved in combating the organised crime;
- protection of the identity of secret Police agents in accordance with the Code of Criminal Procedure;
- mechanisms to promote and support motivation to give testimony against perpetrators of serious crime;
- protection of interpreters assisting the criminal proceedings;
- submission of draft legal provisions for the Act on Criminal Liability of Legal Persons since the criminal liability of legal persons is required by binding international conventions guiding the fight against the organised crime;
- facilitation of legislative and logistical conditions necessary to confiscate proceeds from crime; launching a database of accounts to help the authorized bodies search for account holders and numbers;
- adoption of measures to counter the car theft and related crime.

By June 30, 2011, the Minister of the Interior shall, upon request by the Czech Government, submit an amended updated Strategy to Combat the Organised Crime (for 2011 to 2014).

International organisations, mainly the UN, the Council of Europe, and the European Union, have initiated a number of measures to combat the organised crime. In 2000, the UN General Assembly adopted the **Convention against Translational Organised Crime**. The Convention was signed by the Czech Republic but not yet ratified. The key obstacle for the Czech Republic to ratify the Convention is the absence of a provision in the Czech law stipulating the criminal liability of legal persons. The Ministry of the Interior, in cooperation with the Ministry of Justice, have submitted to the Czech Government an analysis and an international comparison of provisions guiding the criminal liability of legal persons, which is required by international instruments. The Government subsequently asked the Ministry of Justice (by its Decree No. 1451/2009 of May 31, 2010) to draft and submit a bill which would allow criminal courts to impose sanctions in criminal proceedings for violations committed by legal persons.

The new legislation will also be the key condition for the implementation of the draft Council Framework Decision 2008/841/JHA of 24 October 2008 on the fight against organised crime. This decision stipulates that participation in a criminal conspiracy is considered a crime in the EU. The current provision in the Criminal Code is by large in line with the requirements stipulated in the framework decision. What is required above the framework of the current law, however, is the criminal liability of legal persons for selected crimes.

Under the umbrella of the EU Council, there is a **Multidisciplinary Working Group for Organised Crime**. The Working Group is in charge of promoting international cooperation of the law enforcement in fighting against the organised crime and the most serious crime. It has become a platform for the discussion of, among others, the analytical document on the Organized Crime Risk Evaluation, which identifies current and future threats and gaps in the EU knowledge of risks posed by the organized crime. It should serve as guidelines for setting-up priorities of individual member states in the field of combating the international organized crime.

We are positive about the international cooperation of the Unit for Combating Organised Crime through the Interpol and Europol and the developing activities under the umbrella of the Europol working group for the international investigation of murders. We have continued extending our cooperation with countries of the Western Balkans under the framework of the Foreign development cooperation financed by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. In 2009, there were two expert Police missions, one to Serbia and one to Albania.

2.2.7.1 Trafficking in Drugs

- In reaction to the change in the over-the-counter availability of pharmaceuticals containing pseudo-ephedrine (as of May 2009), the Police of the CR recorded tendencies to import such pharmaceuticals from Poland and Slovakia to the Czech Republic. The number of small pervitine production facilities has been growing and producers supply both local and foreign markets. After September 2009, when the Office for the Protection of Personal Data attacked the system of data collection (to help restrict distribution of pharmaceuticals containing pseudo-ephedrine), pharmacies again started to sell the above pharmaceuticals over-the-counter and with no restrictions. The pervitine producers started making their purchases again in the Czech Republic and the sales of pharmaceuticals containing pseudo-ephedrine went up again.

- The Drug Enforcement Agency of the Service of the Criminal Police and Investigation initiated, in cooperation with the Czech Association of Pharmacies, a prevention project “***I do not support production of drugs***”. Pharmacists, managers, and owners of pharmacies were invited to adopt a unified approach to the sales of pharmaceuticals containing ephedrine. They are asked not to sell to individuals who obviously abuse these pharmaceuticals for the purposes of the production of pervitine.

- In 2009, we marked a growing trend of detected domestic growing of cannabis, perpetrated primarily by the Vietnamese (production for local as well as European markets).

- The Drug Enforcement Agency of the Service of the Criminal Police and Investigation launched “***STOP indoor growing of cannabis***”, a prevention project targeted at the Cheb county (the county with the highest incidence of illegal cannabis growing facilities) as well as municipalities and villages. The project results will be evaluated in the course of 2010.

- The Police of the CR have been recording an increase in the cocaine use. Cocaine is most often distributed by dealers from the western African countries. The number of Czech nationals acting as cocaine couriers from Latin America to Europe has been growing, the same is true for the involvement of Albanian groups in cocaine trafficking and dealing, especially as regards transit across Europe.

- The heroin use, however, has been declining. Local addicts buy from the Albanian criminal groups, and distribution is often in the hands of the Roma and the Vietnamese. Heroin is often brought to the Czech Republic by cars in volumes not exceeding 10 kg. Carriers are primarily Hungarian, Bulgarian, Slovak, and Czech nationals.

- Due to the latency of the amphetamine abuse, we are only aware of the involvement of Polish nationals in the import of “extasis” tablets to the Czech Republic and of individual import of tablets from Western Europe, primarily the Netherlands. The Czech addicts have also been abusing tablets containing piperazine, which is not criminal in the Czech Republic.

- The Police of the CR detected 23 crimes of exacerbating the spread of drug addiction (-14) and 3,046 crimes of illegal production and possession of psychotropic substances and poisons (-42).

(for more details see Tables and Graphs 36)

- In 2009, the Ministry of the Interior continued implementing tasks stipulated by the **Action plan of the implementation of the National Anti-Drug Strategy for 2007–2009** adopted by the Government Decree No. 845/2007.

- The Drug Enforcement Agency of the Service of the Criminal Police and Investigation, in cooperation with the Anti-doping Committee, joined a group of legislators striving to improve provisions of the criminal law guiding anabolic steroids and other substances abused in sports doping. The Police of the CR have been working on guidelines for the detection and investigation of this type of crime.

- The Drug Enforcement Agency of the Service of the Criminal Police and Investigation, in cooperation with the Institute of Forensic Science Prague, the Swiss Federal Police, and the Lausanne

University, launched the “**Relief**” – a pilot project of mechanical profiling of the relief of pressed drug packages. In 2010, there will be an international conference devoted to this issue.

- In cooperation with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Police of the CR enhanced their cooperation with the diplomatic staff of the Czech diplomatic missions in the countries of Latin America. The Czech Republic and Peru signed, on November 20, 2009, a *Memorandum on joint effort to combat drug trafficking*.
- Efficient counter drug trafficking activities require international cooperation. To that end, we appreciate the continuing cooperation between the Customs Service of the CR and the National Europol Office.

2.2.7.2 Trafficking in Humans

- Trends in the field of trafficking in humans have been about the same for many years. The same is true for 2009. Since the end of 2004, however, the Czech law enforcement has been recording an increasing number of cases of trafficking in humans for other purposes but sexual exploitation. There have been a growing number of cases of trafficking for the purpose of “slavery, forced labour, or other forms of exploitation”. The EU, as well as other countries world-wide, have been monitoring the same trend. Section 168 of the new Criminal Code introduced to the Czech law new forms of trafficking in humans, such as trafficking in humans for the purposes of “taking human tissue, cells, or organs from the victim’s body” or for the purpose of “armed force service”. Permanent members of the Interagency coordination group for combating trafficking in humans verify that in the Czech Republic there has not been a single such case yet.
- Yet another trend, also monitored by the Europol¹⁰, is the increasing coordination among perpetrators of trafficking in humans, drug trafficking, and illegal migration.
- The last phenomenon worth mentioning is the change in the perpetrators’ modus operandi. It has been developing gradually and was in detail described in the Report on trafficking in humans in the Czech Republic in 2008. In a nutshell, perpetrators no longer use hardship and violence to manipulate their victims. Recently, perpetrators have embarked on “softer” methods, such as all kinds of threats. They take advantage of the victim’s duress, the lack of knowledge of the local environment and language, and dependency. Such things make it more difficult to both identify victims of crime as well as to document the crime. That is why trafficking in humans is so highly latent. Coercion and physical violence, however, are not over with and every year the Police of the CR document such cases.
- The key source countries of victims of **trafficking in humans for the purpose of sexual exploitation** were those with low standard of living, such as the Russian Federation, Slovakia, and Ukraine. For these victims, the Czech Republic was the country of destination. The Czech Republic, however, was also a source country, primarily for Austria, Germany, and Switzerland. Victims of trafficking in humans or individuals volunteering to provide services in the sex industry were transported by cars, busses, or trains. Members of the Interagency coordination group for combating trafficking in humans, in the light of information received from abroad, paid an increased attention to the Nigerian, Vietnamese, Mongolian, Rumanian, and Bulgarian communities.
- In 2009, in some cases the law enforcement detected the above conduct and perpetrators have been under prosecution for a suspicion of crimes under Section 232a para. 2, letter c), para. 3, and para. 4, letter c) of the Criminal Code. In all cases, crime was committed by an organized group of perpetrators, primarily international. The Police of the CR documented links of these groups to the public administration in the Czech Republic, in particular offices issuing documents to legitimize residence in the Czech Republic or issuing working visa. There were several cases of Czech nationals trafficked to the UK, which are now under investigation by the Unit for the Detection of Organized Crime. The Unit have also investigated several job agencies which helped foreign nationals find jobs in the Czech Republic.
- The Police of the CR statistics for 2009 show that even though there has been a significant decrease in the number of crimes of trafficking in humans under Section 232a of the Criminal Code (from 29 detected in 2008 to 10 detected in 2009), the number of crimes resolved has remained almost the same – in 2009, it was 11 cases of trafficking in humans.
- In 2009, one perpetrator of trafficking in humans was condemned of the crime of trafficking in humans. When compared to the human and financial resources invested in the Czech Republic in the fight against trafficking in humans, it is an absolutely unacceptable result.

¹⁰ Europol: EU Organized Threat Assessment 2009 (OCTA 2009), Haag, 2009.
Europol: Trafficking in Human Beings in the European Union: An Europol Perspective, Haag, 2009.

- In 2009, the key priorities of the Ministry of the Interior in the field of combating trafficking in humans were the **enhanced collection and exchange of data on trafficking in humans in the Czech Republic** and **measures to counter sexual exploitation and to tackle the demand for sexual services in the Czech Republic and in the EU**. These two issues became the key priorities of the Czech Presidency in the EU Council. In March 30 to 31, 2009, the EU national rapporteurs for trafficking in humans met at a conference in Prague. At the end of the Czech Presidency, the Council adopted conclusions proposing to create an informal network of national rapporteurs and of equivalent mechanisms. There is a new tool – a dedicated web page – to enhance cooperation among the EU member states. It is a map containing information on activities of national rapporteurs in individual member states, together with contacts and relevant documents (www.national-rapporteurs.eu). The Commission agreed that the web and its contents (including upgrades) will become a part of the special server dedicated to trafficking in humans which is to be launched by the Commission in spring 2010. This particular activity of the Czech Presidency was highly appreciated by both the EU member states and the Commission, among others at the Ministerial conference held under the Swedish Presidency in Brussels (October 2009). On June 3, 2009, there was an international conference on trafficking in humans in Pilsen. Participants exchanged information on best practice and preventive measures in countering sexual exploitation and on measures of decreasing the demand for sexual services in the Czech Republic as well as in the rest of the EU.
- In 2009, the Ministry of the Interior cooperated on two international **projects** of the International centre to support migration policies and development. The “**Data Collection and Harmonized Information Systems**” project was targeted at finding common criteria for the collection of data and information on trafficking in humans. It was concluded at the end of November 2009 and its output – guidelines for data collection on trafficked persons and perpetrators of trafficking in humans – is available in the electronic form at the Ministry of the Interior portal (both in Czech and English). The second project “**Development of a Transnational Referral Mechanism for Victims of Trafficking between Countries of Origin and Destination**” aimed at the coordination of the existing national mechanisms to protect and support victims of trafficking in humans, at harmonizing the standards of services offered to such victims, and, primarily, at enhanced the international and bilateral cooperation in the field of repatriation and reintegration of victims. The key output of this project will be a set of common criteria of victim support and repatriation to the country of origin.
- Representatives of the Ministry of Justice and the Ministry of the Interior took an active part in the negotiations on the **draft Council framework decision on prevention and combating of trafficking in humans and on victim protection**, to replace the framework decision of 2002. The talks on the draft text had started under the Czech Presidency under the umbrella of DROIPEN, a task force under the responsibility of the Ministry of Justice (co-chaired by the Ministry of the Interior). Subsequently, the initiative was taken over by Sweden. The Czech Republic was promoting the idea that the new framework should, unlike the one of 2002, reach the standard of the Council of Europe Convention on Action against Trafficking in Human Beings. Among other key measures, we promoted the enhanced support to victims of trafficking in humans, an amendment to the definition of trafficking in humans to expressly include the exploitation for the purposes of crime and forced begging. It is also important, that the negotiators agreed to expressly stipulate the so called non-punishment clause. The last meeting on the document took place on December 1, 2009 at the JHA Council. It was attended by representatives of the Ministry of Justice. Due to the entry of the Lisbon Treaty in force, however, the framework decision will have to be newly submitted as a draft Directive. The legislative process will be subsequently joined by the European Parliament.
- We have continued developing the **Programme of assistance and protection of victims of trafficking in humans**, a nation-wide project, which has involved various NGOs, such as *La Strada ČR*, *Arcidiecézní charita Praha*, and *IOM*. In 2009, the project was joined by other NGOs – *Organizace pro pomoc uprchlíkům* and *Rozkoš bez rizika*. The Programme has provided assistance to victims of trafficking in humans and motivated them to cooperate with the law enforcement in order to help prosecute the perpetrators.

- The Ministry of the Interior has continued establishing its “Trafficked Person”, an internal database and an information system to record victims of trafficking in humans, who were enrolled in the Programme of the assistance and protection of victims of trafficking in humans.
- In 2009, the Defence Institute in Brno, in cooperation with the Ministry of the Interior, organized seminars on trafficking in humans for the members of the military (students of the Military College and members of the General Staff) to provide them with information useful in their foreign missions.

2.2.7.3 Trafficking in Weapons, Explosives and Dangerous Chemical and Biological Substances

- In 2009, the Unit for the Detection of Organized Crime did not record any significant changes in this type of crime. Perpetrators are either physical persons (collectors, individuals involved in deactivation of weapons) or legal persons attempting to trade in military material without licence and permits (trading in military material must be licensed and all transactions require a permit by the Ministry of Trade and Industry). The cases under investigation indicate that perpetrators attempt to use, for example, forged bills of lading, etc.
- Deactivation of weapons has remained the biggest problem. Deactivation is guided by the Act on Weapons. In the past, individuals who had their weapon deactivated, were not obliged to turn this weapon in for a subsequent inspection by the Police of the CR. The amended Act on Weapons (amended by Act No. 438/2008 Coll.) newly stipulates such obligation. The Unit for the Detection of Organized Crime has documented cases when perpetrators first had their weapons deactivated and subsequently activated again. We propose to introduce in the Czech law a provision stipulating that deactivation may be performed solely by a company under direct control of the public authorities (so far, deactivation could be performed by private companies).
- The Unit for the Detection of Organized Crime forecasts that should the authorities fail to introduce stricter control over the deactivated weapons, the incidence of this type of crime will grow. The demand for such weapons keeps growing not only in the Czech Republic, but also abroad.
- In 2009, the Unit for the Detection of Organized Crime did not document any cases related to chemical, biological, fission, or nuclear materials or terrorism. The key risks in this area are violations of law related to the improper handling, manipulation, warehousing, and disposal which may lead to theft and subsequent misuse of such materials.
- For the purpose of its security, the Czech Republic should strictly enforce domestic legislation as well as international obligations deriving from the international control regimes the Czech Republic is a member of. The key task is to prevent proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and their carriers and to minimize risks involved in the international trade in conventional weapons, explosives, and controlled equipment and items, primarily in countries posing high risk or subjected to sanctions. The security services documented that in 2009, such countries repeatedly expressed their interest in procuring equipment and machinery as well as services, which also fall under the category of controlled items.
- In 2009, in line with the UN Security Council resolutions, the sanctioned countries were Iran and Korea. Risks posed by the cooperation of Iran, Syria, and Korea and their exchange of military expertise were further aggravated by the risk of so called re-exports of controlled commodities. As regards re-export or the dual-use commodities in 2009, other countries, primarily from the region of Central and Middle East, became involved. The Security Intelligence Service collected intelligence on new risks related to the use of mediators coming from other countries but the country of destination. As far as the final use of weapons, explosives, and military material in the third countries is concerned, the Security Intelligence Service analyzed applications for export licenses from the Czech Republic to the Central and Middle East and to some African countries, primarily those which may be used for re-exporting of such material.

(For weapons, ammunition, and illegal arming, see the Violent Crime Chapter)

Measures

In keeping with the Government Decree No. 10/2009, the Minister of Trade and Industry, in cooperation with the Minister of the Interior, Minister of Foreign Affairs, Minister of Defence, General Director of the Customs Service, Director of the Security Intelligence Service, Director of the Office for foreign relations and information, Director of the National Security Office, Chairman of the National Mining Authority, and the Chair of the National Nuclear Safety Authority shall inform the Government, prior to December 31, 2009, on the process of amending legislation pertaining

to the handling of risk materials and the enforcement of control regimes. The information was noted by the Government on November 23, 2009.

In 2009, the relevant authorities drafted seven amendments to the relevant laws and regulations. Four new legal instruments have entered in effect. In 2010, the relevant authorities shall work on the rest of three amendments and, simultaneously, start drafting other amendments, especially to approximate the new EU acquis in order to introduce stricter rules in the enforcement of international control regimes and to make the systems of handling selected commodities more efficient.

The Amendment to Act No. 38/1994 Coll. on the international trade with military material (Act No. 220/2009 Coll.) reflects the effort of the Czech Republic to introduce transparency while respecting security and other national interests. By clarifying competencies of bodies and institutions in the process of evaluating applications for licenses or permits to trade in the military material, the new law increased transparency of the foreign trade with the military material. The implementing Regulation No. 332/2009 Coll. came to force on October 1, 2009.

On June 22, 2009 the Defence Committee of the Chamber of Deputies organized a discussion forum on the military material trading attended by representatives of the Licensing authority of the Ministry of Trade and Industry as well as representatives of the Ministry of the Interior, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and Ministry of Defence, the Association of defence and military material, and businesses.

In April 2009, the EU adopted a Directive of the European Parliament and of the Council on simplifying terms and conditions of movement of defence-related products in the Community. The simplified transfers of defence-related products in the Community will increase safety of deliveries for the member states and will reduce the administrative burden by introducing conditions, which will allow the authorities to concentrate on the most significant transfers. To transpose the Directive to the Czech law, the legislators will have to amend laws pertaining to the trade in military material (before June 30, 2011).

In 2009, the authorities commissioned a feasibility study to the project planning the **Introduction of an Electronic Licensing Authority**. In 2010, the project will apply for financing from the EU Structural funds. The project wishes to further increase transparency of the licensing process and the licensing authority to increase the perception of safety of all participants of the process (such as a tool to monitor individual phases of the process).

The Ministry of Trade and Industry, in cooperation with other authorities, drafted an **amendment to Act No. 594/2004 Coll., implementing the EEC regime to control export of dual use goods and technology**, which will serve as an implementing instrument of the Council Directive No. 428/2009 and which aims primarily at the facilitation of an efficient control of mediators and transit. The draft is to be submitted to the Government in 2010.

Since the authorities recorded some minor shortcomings in the enforcement of **Act No. 310/2006 Coll., on the handling of selected material which can be used for security and defence purposes in the territory of the CR**, it was decided, in cooperation with the Ministry of the Interior, to amend this act by Act No. 156/2009 Coll. The key objective of the amendment was to create a proper instrument to guide handling of the military material in the territory of the Czech Republic in order to improve security in this field and to prevent uncontrolled gathering, warehousing, or other handling of these commodities.

2.2.7.4 Forgery

- In 2009, the Police of the CR recorded an increase in the number of seized banknotes which had been counterfeited or altered. In the Czech Republic, it was altogether 6,853 counterfeits; in 2008 it was 50 % less. Most counterfeits were EUROS and Czech crowns, the local currency. On the other hand, there was a decrease in the incidence of counterfeited USD banknotes and coins. The USD has had a decreasing trend for a longer period of time. Even though there was an increase in the incidence of counterfeits reported in 2009, counterfeiting of banknotes and coins has displayed, in the long-term perspective, a decreasing trend. The 2009 figures are, to a large extent, influenced by one case successfully investigated by the Unit for the Detection of Organized Crime, in which the Police of the CR seized 1,990 counterfeits (of nominal value of EURO 100).
- The Police of the CR seized 3,589 counterfeits of the Czech currency (+776 pieces). Most often it was CZK 1,000 banknotes (1,434 pieces), followed by CZK 500 banknotes (837 pieces), and CZK 5,000 banknotes (504 pieces). All banknotes were forged with the help of office printers and copiers.
- In 2009, the Police of the CR intercepted altogether 2,745 counterfeits of EURO banknotes (1,717 more than in 2008). Most counterfeits were banknotes of nominal value of EURO 100 (2,177 pieces) and EURO 50 (257 pieces). The Police of the CR also intercepted 217 counterfeits of USD (-27 pieces). With both currencies, perpetrators most often use printers and produce high quality and professional counterfeits.
- In 2009, the Police of the CR seized 142 counterfeited coins (-137 pieces). More than a half of them were local currency coins (73 pieces). The most frequently counterfeited coins were 2 EURO coins (42 pieces) and 5 CZK coins (29 pieces).
- Perpetrators of local currency counterfeiting are by large unorganized. The opposite is true, however, for counterfeit EUROS – perpetrators come from different European countries and are well organized. In 2009, the Police of the CR detected intelligence on counterfeiting shops in Bulgaria and Italy.
- As regards crimes relating to the forgery of **payment cards**, in 2009 the Police of the CR recorded an increased incidence of data skimming devices mounted by perpetrators to ITM machines – it was altogether 77 cases (in 2008 it was 49 cases). Perpetrators in the territory of the Czech Republic skim data and PIN codes from ITMs and subsequently forge payment cards to withdraw money from ITM machines in the Czech Republic and abroad. In summer 2009, in the high holiday season, perpetrators skimmed data from a number of payment cards and caused damage to card holders, shop owners, and banks in Europe and worldwide thus threatening global safety.
- Counterfeiting of currencies and forgery of means of non-cash payments, such as payment cards, have become a global problem which requires a global response. The Unit for the Detection of Organized Crime has become fully involved in the international Police cooperation and has established close contacts with the financial sector, the Europol, as well as its counterparts in other European countries.

2.2.8 Terrorism

In 2009, the Security Intelligence Service neither recorded information on terrorist activities planned in the territory of the Czech Republic nor intelligence on direct radicalization tendencies within the Czech Moslem community. The Czech Moslem community is small, ethnically diverse, and moderate. Those who may pose a risks are some converts.

The Czech Republic has become fully involved in the Euro-Atlantic political and security counter-terrorism efforts. The Security Intelligence Service has reported that in the light of this involvement, the Czech Republic may expect an increased risk of terrorist attacks against the interests of the Czech Republic or its citizens. As opposed to 2008, the risk is now higher, especially after the repeated threats of attacks against targets in Germany, a country in the heart of our Central European region.

Counter-terrorism has remained one of the key security priorities of the Czech Republic. The Czech Republic **keeps prepared for a potential open conflict with terrorists**. On November 2, 2009, by its Decree No. 1353, the Government took note of the evaluation of the National Counter-Terrorism Action Plan as amended for 2007 to 2009. The current Counter-Terrorism Strategy for 2010 to 2012 is a follow up document declaring key principles of counter-terrorism in the Czech Republic.

To enhance their counter-terrorism efforts, the Czech authorities organize exercises; for 2010, the National Security Council approved of **CRISIS 2010**, an exercise to enhance coordination of the crisis management and other elements of the crisis and emergency system.

To exchange the best practice, the Czech Republic has been deepening and strengthening its security cooperation with countries which have successfully countered terrorism. An important aspect of the Czech international efforts is its involvement in activities carried out under the umbrella of the EU. The current or future key aspects of the EU fight against serious crime and counter-terrorism are the following issues, which are reflected in most national counter-terrorism strategies:

- to improve the process of information exchange and sharing on the national level; to change the current situation which is characteristic by the absence of mechanisms in the EU Member States which would facilitate coordination of subjects responsible for various aspects of counter-terrorism;
- to make a systematic use of the existing mechanisms and tools for the international exchange of information among EU Member States' institutions;
- to exchange information and intelligence between member states and the Europol;
- to allow the member states to make better use of the analytical capacity of the Europol;
- to prevent the abuse of NGOs for the terrorist financing;
- to prevent the misuse of explosives by terrorists; to enhance efforts to prevent abuse of the Internet for the dissemination of instructions on how to assemble improvised devices;
- to develop activities to help the integration of aliens (reports, seminars, research);
- to implement a wide spectrum of tasks in the field of protection of critical infrastructure and prevention of misuse of chemical, biological, radioactive, and nuclear substances by terrorists;
- to deepen the involvement of private operators of critical infrastructure in the process of drafting security plans and to facilitate their connection with the security forces' communication channels;
- to intensify the national and community security-related research;
- to enhance counter-terrorism activities in relation to the Internet ('Check the Web' and some other activates).
- to promote enhanced standard of cooperation among rapid deployment units (the Atlas initiative);
- to increase the number of across-the-border exercises of the crisis management bodies; to increase Member States readiness and capabilities to remove consequences of terrorist attacks;
- to involve Member States in the international cooperation outside the EU (cooperation with the US, Russia, countries of the West Balkans, the Middle East, North Africa, etc.).

The **National Counter Terrorism Focal Point** at the Unit for the Detection of Organized Crime is perceived to be an important step in the Czech counter-terrorism efforts. It is a national communication, information, and analytical counter-terrorism centre under the framework of the Police of the CR. This Focal Point will, as an extended hand of the Police of the CR, receive and evaluate information collected by the Police of the CR on terrorists and individuals suspected of having supported terrorist organizations. The National Focal Point is connected to all Police of the CR units and closely cooperates with other security forces in the Czech Republic and abroad.

The Council Framework Decision 2008/919/JHA of 28 November, 2008 amending the Framework Decision 2002/475/JHA on combating terrorism, was implemented to the new Criminal Code, which came to effect on January 1, 2010.

The **protection of civil aviation** is yet another crucial element in the Czech Republic's security. A Joint Intelligence Group working under the responsibility of the Office of the Government of the Czech Republic has been analysing, on an ongoing basis, the immediate security situation and risks terrorism may pose for the Czech Republic, including its civil aviation. A coordinating body of the Ministry of Transport – the Interagency Commission for Civil Aviation Security – assesses security risks relating to the civil aviation, proposes measures to be adopted, and serves as a forum to draft new regulations and standards for the protection of civil aviation. Increased security measures are adopted in reaction to analyses of security risks or pursuant to a request by a particular subject. Some measures are permanent (especially concerning flights to the USA and Israel) or may be temporary in line with information disseminated by foreign diplomatic missions to the Czech Republic or communicated by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (most often such measures concern flights to the UK and Canada). In 2009, in response to the international security situation, especially the terrorist threats against the USA during the Christmas holidays (an attempted attack against Northwest Airlines flight on December 25, 2009), the Czech airports adopted increased security measures (the same is true for selected flights).

For further relevant information please see the **Strategy for Combating Extremism**, adopted by the Government Decree buy No. 572 of May 4, 2009.

2.2.9 Road Safety

I. Development and Characteristics

Number of traffic accidents: 74,815

(53 % less than in 2008, i.e. -85,561)

Consequences of traffic accidents:

persons killed 832

(16 % less than in 2008, i.e. -160)

Persons heavily injured: 3,536

(7,2 % less than in 2008, i.e. -273)

Persons injured lightly: 23,777

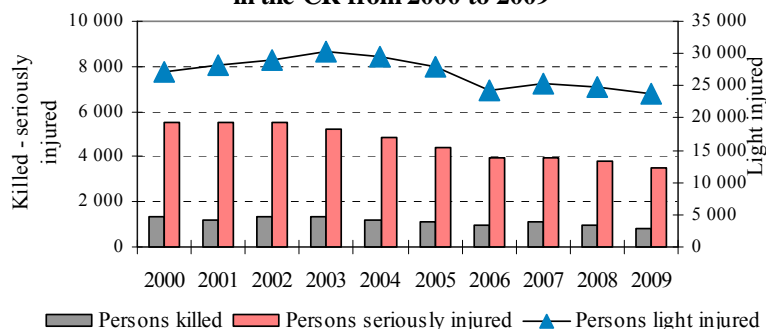
(4 % less than in 2008, i.e. -999)

Damage caused:

CZK 7,98 billion

(21 % less than in 2008, i.e. -2,76 billion)

Development in the Number of Road Accidents
in the CR from 2000 to 2009



- In 2009, the Czech authorities had a reason to celebrate. The number of deaths and injuries on the Czech roads decreased significantly and so did the number of accidents as such. The decreasing number of accidents is primarily due to the change in legislation which, as of January 1, 2009, changed the rules pertaining to the reporting of accidents to the Police of the CR (accidents with damage exceeding CZK 100,000 are to be reported, before 1/1/09 it was all accidents exceeding CZK 50,000).

- The year 2009 marked the lowest incidence of traffic accidents since 1990. The same is true for deaths and injuries, their number is the lowest ever since 1990. The number of persons suffering light injuries is third lowest in the past 20 years.

- In 10,478 cases (-5,203), drivers drove away from accidents, which left 14 dead and 871 injured.

- **The main cause of accidents** remains to be negligent driving which accounts for 56,5 % of all traffic accidents, followed by overspeeding (22,8 %), which caused the highest number of deaths (368 people killed).

- The Police of the CR recorded altogether 5,725 accidents (-1,527) caused by drivers under the influence of alcohol, leaving 123 dead and 2,658 injured. The number of victims of the drunk driving is the highest in the past six years.

- The worst days of 2009 were Monday, January 5, when the Police of the CR assisted in 383 accidents, and Thursday, October 15, with 354 traffic accidents. The most tragic day was Sunday, May 17, which left 9 people dead. 8 people died on Friday, June 26, 2009.

* *The highest number of accidents are reported from the Municipality of Prague (15,583 accidents), the lowest from the Region of Southern Bohemia (3,206 accidents). All regions, however, marked a decrease.*

(For further information see Tables and Graphs 37–40)

II. Measures

In 2004, the Government of the Czech Republic had adopted the **National Road Safety Strategy for 2004 and 2010** in which the legislators stipulated the key tools to improve the road safety in the respective period.

To implement those elements of the Strategy which fall under its responsibility, the Ministry of the Interior drafts and subsequently evaluates its annual **Ministry of the Interior Action plan to promote traffic safety and continuity**.

To implement the Ministry of the Interior Action plan to promote traffic safety and continuity and to positively impact drivers, the Police of the CR decided to establish two dedicated teams – a car team and a motorbike team. The teams use Volkswagen R36s a motorbikes, equipped with tools to monitor and document overspeeding and other offences. The Traffic Police have been using VW Transporters – mobile offices to help document traffic accidents.

In the field of detecting potential alcohol impaired driving, since January 1, 2009 the Police of the CR have intensified random checks performed with the help of alcohol detectors in the breath. Results of the breath analysis are admissible as direct evidence in administrative or court proceedings.

Since January 1, 2010 the Police of the CR should perform such orientation breath checks in the course of every traffic control. This new measure should help put a stop to the growing number of deaths caused by alcohol impaired drivers (the number of such accidents has been growing since 2008; in 2009 the Police of the CR did not manage to stop the trend).

Checks performed by the Police of the CR in cooperation with the Customs Service of the CR and targeted at the compliance with rules limiting the movement of selected vehicles on the Czech roads have continued in 2009.

The Police of the CR objectives and priorities for 2010:

- * A smooth implementation of the new legislation;
- * Safe pedestrian crossings;
- * Be safe on your way to school;
- * Intensified checks to tackle disorderly drivers, primarily those called “road/highway pirates”. The Police interventions will focus on most dangerous roads and will reflect the main causes of tragic accidents;
- * Intensified checks to detect alcohol or drug impaired driving to eliminate accidents caused by alcohol impaired drivers or drivers under the influence of other substances.

In 2009, the Government Council for Road Safety analyzed the following documents: Current aspects of road safety in the Czech Republic as of January 2009; Current aspects of road safety under the umbrella of the Czech Presidency in the EU Council; Activities of BESIP; Information on the adopted Review and update of the National road traffic strategy to 2010 (2012); Information on statistic maintained by the Ministry of Transport on the first three years of the driver penalty points; Result of the road safety related research; and the Analysis of accidents of vehicles over 7,5 t in highways and speedways in the Czech Republic in 2006–2009.

The Police of the CR is one of the sources of information contributing to the **Single System of Traffic Information in the Czech Republic**, objective of which is to disseminate timely and accurate traffic information to all drivers thus increasing the safety and continuity of the traffic. In 2009, the volume of contributed information grew substantially and the Police of the CR now contributes about 74 % of all traffic related information disseminated to the public via the above tool.

2.2.10 Documentation and Investigation of the Crimes of Communism

In 2009, the Office of Documentation and Investigation of the Crimes of Communism closely cooperated with the Supreme Office of Prosecution to investigate crimes, such as forced transfers of private farmers and their families in the 1950’s. This close cooperation reflects the will to cast light on so called “crimes of the past”.

So far, the office initiated prosecution of 199 individuals in 105 criminal cases. In 2009, the Police of the CR started criminal proceedings in four cases.

The Office, in cooperation with ČT1, has initiated a documentary series on “*Secret Activities of StB*”, which is to be followed by “*Murders – Strictly Confidential*” and other documentaries. The Office has also taken part in the opening of a permanent exhibition of the Cold War Museum and an exhibition of the *Technical means of investigation* in Bavaria.

3. Public Order and Internal Security Policy

Individual Government agencies and institutions adopt measures to improve and optimize processes to decrease the incidence of crime and to alleviate its impact on citizens. The Ministry of the Interior is responsible for drafting complex strategic programme documents (governmental as well as ministerial), which stipulate performance of the Police of the CR and other security forces. The key objective of such documents is to protect the Czech society from crime and to make the Police of the CR into a public service. Crime is not just effectively suppressed by legal repressive tools but also by prevention. In this Chapter, we describe measures adopted by the Ministry of the Interior and the Police of the CR as the key stakeholders responsible for the public order and internal security and related to preventive, economic, personnel, logistical, and training activities.

3.1 Legislative Activities

(The list of activities is not exhaustive; some are described in other relevant parts of the Report)

Draft amendment to the Alien Act and the Asylum Act

This draft amendment is targeted primarily on the transposition and harmonization of the new EU acquis. Furthermore, it implements tasks stipulated by the Government Decree No. 171/2009 to protect internal security of the Czech Republic from potential negative impact of the foreign nationals laid off as a result of the economic crisis and reflects the relevant case law, respectively findings in the field of asylum and migration, as well as the current practice. It is supposed to enter in effect in December 2010.

Draft amendment to the Crisis Act

The draft amendment to the Crisis Act reacts to the need to implement the Council Directive 2008/114/EC of 8 December 2008 on the identification and designation of European critical infrastructures and the assessment of the need to improve their protection (implementation deadline on January 12, 2011). At the same time, and it tackles the most burning problems in the application practice. The draft amendment should be submitted to the Government in March 2010. It is supposed to enter in effect on January 1, 2011.

Draft Bill on the General Inspectorate of Security Forces

The draft bill, which proposes to introduce the General Inspectorate of Security Forces as an independent security force, members of which would be subject to Act No. 361/2003 Coll., on Security Forces Service, as amended, was approved of by the Government on March 23, 2009. The legislators wish to create an independent system to prosecute crimes committed by members and staff of the Police of the CR, the Customs Service of the CR, the Prison Service of the CR, and the General Inspectorate itself. The draft bill was submitted by the Government to the Parliament on April 6, 2009 (Parliament docs. No 794).

Draft amendment to the Act on Firearms

Act No. 484/2008 Coll., drafted pursuant to the Government Decree on the National Action Plan of Counter-Terrorism, was adopted on February 1, 2009. In 2009, the Parliament adopted three Acts, which partially amend the Act on Firearms. The minor changes, however, are primarily in terminology and stylistics, and do not change the merit of the Act on Firearms.

Draft amendment to the Act on Right of Assembly

The amendment to Act No. 84/1990 Coll., on the Right of Assembly, as amended, implemented by Act No. 294/2009 Coll. came to effect on September 19, 2009. The legislators changed the statutory period in which the respective authority may issue a decision to ban an assembly or a decision to terminate it the assembly on a certain hour. The period is now three working days commencing upon the reception by the authority of a valid notification (it used to be three calendar days). The authorities will thus have more time to evaluate the notification and to issue a decision.

Draft amendment to the Act on Travel Documents

On February 22, 2010, the Government adopted a draft amendment to the Act on Travel Documents, which, among others, proposed the following changes: in Section 5, Para. 4, the age limit should change from 6 to 12 years of age. It transposes the Regulation (EC) No. 444/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 28 May, 2009, amending the Council Regulation (EC) No. 2252/2004 on standards for security features and biometrics in passports and travel documents issued by Member States, which stipulates that minors under the age 12 do are not subject to the obligation to provide fingerprints.

The draft amendment to the Act on Travel Documents also transposes the above Directive in the sense that it introduces the “one person – one passport” rule. It should serve as a supplementary measure to further protect minors. The draft amendment has proposed, as of July 1, 2011, to prohibit the option to enter minors under the age 10 in the travel documents of their parents. On June 26, 2012, all entries of children made in the travel documents of their parents before this date should be declared void as of June 26, 2012.

Criminal Code

The new codification of the substantive criminal law of the Czech Republic (the Criminal Code) is based on the evaluation of the efficiency of current legal regulations pertaining to the area of criminal law. It has taken into account the development of the legal theory and practice, in particular in the developed European democracies, and its aim is, *inter alia*, the following: to deepen differentiation and individualisation of the physical persons’ criminal liability and the legal consequences of such liability; to change the overall philosophy of imposing penalties where it is necessary to change in particular the hierarchy of sanctions within which a sentence of imprisonment would be understood to be a punishment of the last resort; and to introduce an instrument comparable to the modern European legislation. The Criminal Code was published in the Collection of Laws as Act No. 40/2009 Coll., the Criminal Code, and came to effect on January 1, 2010.

Draft amendment to the Code of Criminal Procedure

This particular draft amendment of the Code of Criminal Procedure and other regulations stipulates conditions for the exchange of information on criminal proceedings and on individuals concerned. It has also introduced special rules pertaining to the information on the deployment of the technical means of investigation and on information gathered with the help of such means. The amendment reacts primarily to cases, unethically covered by the media, which reported detailed information on individuals concerned, their families, and their private life. The amendment was published in the Collection of Laws as Act No. 52/2009 Coll. and came to effect on April 1, 2009.

Draft amendment to the Criminal Code

The first amendment to the Criminal Code changed the age of legal capacity back to 15 and introduced selected new merits of crime, respectively amendments of the interim merits of crime (homicide, bodily injury for justifiable reasons, sexual coercion). The Act No. 306/2009 Coll. came to effect on January 1, 2010.

Draft amendment to the Act amending Act No. 169/1999 Coll. on Imprisonment, as amended, and the amendment to Act No. 293/1993 Coll. on Custody, as amended

The purpose of this amendment is to transform the current Prison Director Advisory Boards to Advisory Commissions and to define their competences and activities. The Advisory Commissions will be multidisciplinary bodies composed of, in particular, deputies and senators, regional and municipal elected representatives, psychologists, employees of the Probation and Mediation Service of the Czech Republic, and representatives of NGOs and churches. The Advisory Commissions will propose measures regarding imprisonment or custody. This draft is currently debated by the Chamber of Deputies in the third reading (Bill No. 664). There is, however, a motion to withdraw the draft from the Chamber of Deputies.

Draft amendment to the Code of Criminal Procedure and the Act on Juvenile Courts

The substance of the proposed amendment is that the public prosecutor may, in the pre-trial phase, plea bargain with the person indicted. The plea bargaining has to be subsequently approved of by the court and is possible only in crimes, in which the sentence of imprisonment stipulated by law does not exceed five years and should the perpetrator plea guilty of the crime which he/she is prosecuted for. This draft is currently debated by the Chamber of Deputies in the third reading (Bill No. 574). There is, however, a motion to withdraw the draft from the Chamber of Deputies.

3.2 Crime Prevention

I. International Crime Prevention

The Ministry of the Interior has been representing the Czech Republic in the European Network of Crime Prevention (since the accession to the EU) and in the UN Commission for Prevention and Criminal Justice.

II. Inter-agency Crime Prevention

Responsibility for the inter-agency cooperation in prevention has been entrusted in the National Crime Prevention Committee, chaired by the Minister of the Interior, respectively this 1st deputy. In 2009, the key priorities were the following – an improved system of crime prevention on both local and regional level, interagency cooperation in the field of minor and juvenile crime prevention, prevention of crime in socially excluded communities, and assistance to victims of crime. The authorities paid an increased attention to methodologies, guidelines, consultations on measures and programmes, and the distribution of finance to support prevention projects.

III. Crime Prevention on the Local Level

In 2009, regions received extended competences in the field of crime prevention. In cooperation with representatives of all regions and major cities included in projects of municipal crime prevention, the authorities drafted guidelines for regional and municipal programmes for the year 2009. Regions also cooperated on the draft budget for 2010.

For 2009, the National Crime Prevention Committee approved of a total of CZK 65,367,211 in subsidies for 349 projects of crime prevention on the local level in regions, towns, and municipalities. Prevention activities help stabilize crime. And in some towns and municipalities we even recorded a decrease in the incidence of crime.

IV. Special Prevention Programmes and Projects

In 2009, public authorities in cooperation with towns and municipalities and NGOs continued implementing and supporting **special prevention programmes** targeted at minor and juvenile offenders, socially excluded communities, victims of crime, and victims of domestic violence.

The key Ministry of the Interior juvenile crime prevention programme is the **Early Intervention System. The project aims at improving cooperation and information exchange among the offices of social and legal protection of minors, the Police of the CR, courts, Offices of Prosecution, Probation and Mediation Service of the Czech Republic, and other relevant bodies** in order to create proper conditions for the institutional care which should improve the situation of minors and their families. The Early Intervention System has been adopted by the Czech Government as the key communication and teamwork tool of the **transformed and comprehensive care for the minors at risk.**

The Early Intervention System project was launched in 1999 as so far, it has rolled out to 25 municipalities. In 2009, 8 municipalities received CZK 7,589,000.

In 2009, the Ministry of the Interior initiated the implementation of the **National Coordination Mechanism of Search for Missing Children.** The project aims at establishing mechanisms of instantaneous cooperation between the Police of the CR and the media which will inform the public on search for children whose lives or health may be at risk. Under the umbrella

of the project, Police psychologists have started training in crisis intervention techniques to assist families of the missing children in the initial phases of the search. Such families or children will be subsequently entrusted in the hands of relevant NGOs. The project is expected to become fully operable in 2010.

The Ministry of the Interior has been paying an increased attention to domestic violence. It has been coordinating activities of the Interagency Domestic Violence Monitoring Group, which brings together Government agencies and NGOs.

At the same time, the Ministry of the Interior has been supporting projects targeted at perpetrators of domestic violence. It supported 3 projects (in total CZK 525,000). Experience gathered in these projects will be made into guidelines.

The Ministry of the Interior also supported projects targeted at children as witnesses of domestic violence. The Ministry of the Interior allocated CZK 900,000 from its crime prevention budget to projects initiated by organizations which assist such children. **Project output will be by large processed to become guidelines for organizations which assist child witnesses of domestic violence.**

The Ministry of the Interior dedicated time and money into training and education of members of the Police of the CR in the handling and countering of domestic violence. Ministry of the Interior, in cooperation with the Order Police, implemented a project of **Training of Policing of Domestic Violence** targeted primarily at the institute of expulsion and the interdisciplinary cooperation.

The Ministry of the Interior organized seminars on child witnesses of domestic violence and treatment of violent perpetrators of domestic violence, which were attended by representatives of NGOs, members of the Police of the CR, and other experts. In cooperation with court sworn experts, the Ministry of the Interior organized a workshop for the Police of the CR on the handling of violent perpetrators of domestic violence.

The Ministry of the Interior subsidized a joint database for the documentation of cases treated by individual Intervention Centres (CZK 100,000) as well as domestic violence related web pages (CZK 50,000). Both the joint database and the web will be launched in cooperation with the Intervention Centres in the first quarter of 2010.

The Ministry of the Interior continued cooperating with regional representatives of the Government Council for the Roma Community, a working group for justice and policing, which focused primarily on formulating conditions for projects targeted at extremism, prevention of social exclusion, and social integration of excluded communities.

In the municipality of Most, the Ministry of the Interior launched *Úsvit (Sunset)*, a project to prevent crime and extremism in the Chanov neighbourhood (has been successfully running since September 2009).

The Ministry of the Interior disseminates information on its own activities, as well as on activities of towns, municipalities, organizations, and institutions active in crime prevention via the Crime Prevention Information Service, a Ministry of the Interior periodical, and through articles in the *Policemen and Criminalistics*, a quarterly magazine. In 2009, the Ministry of the Interior published the following: *Trafficking in Humans*, a brochure; *Psychological and Social Assistance to Families of Missing Children*, cards; and “*Keep it Secret*”, a poster to inform children on sexual abuse. There were reprints made of *(In)secure Age* – advice to the senior citizens, *Stop Domestic Violence*, a fold up flier, “*The Internet never tells you who is out there*”, a postcard, and a set of printed guidelines *A child witness in the criminal proceedings*. The series of *Diagnosis – Domestic Violence* on DVD have been completed and the Ministry of the Interior also supported “*I want to go home*”, a movie dedicated to juvenile crime prevention. The Ministry of the Interior also created a poster on the sexual abuse of children.

The Institute of Criminology and Social Prevention has also published works on crime prevention (*Večerka, K. et al., Challenges of Crime Prevention in Higher Administrative Units*). The Institute is currently working on the following research projects: *Research and analysis of the serious*

crime, Crime committed by minors and the youth, and Trends in crime and the development of latent crime.

3.3 The European Union and International Cooperation

The European Union

On January 1, 2009, the Czech Republic took Presidency in the EU Council. It was for the first time in the Czech history. For the first six months of 2009, the Czech Presidency promoted, under the umbrella of its motto “*Europe without Barriers*”, its Presidency priorities. The first of the three key priorities, presented during the informal Council meeting in Prague on January 15, 2009, was **the use of modern technology to enhance safety**.

In line with its second key priority, **the international protection of children**, the Ministry of the Interior launched www.alertchild.eu, a new web containing information on systems of early warning to facilitate successful search for missing children in the EU member states.

* On May 19, 2009 Prague hosted “*Alert Systems for Missing Children in the EU Member States*”, a conference at which the organizers presented various alert systems and appealed on those member states which have no systems in place to consider them instantaneously.

* The Council meeting in June adopted conclusions on the enhanced use of the SIS and on cooperation of SIRENE offices to improve the child protection. Member states were invited to support cooperation targeted at the enhanced protection of children as well as to improve search for missing children by introducing strong domestic measures.

* On April 20, 2009, Prague hosted a conference on “*Safer Internet for Children – combating illegal content and conduct on-line*”, in which the participants adopted the so called Prague Declaration to support the coordinated efforts to enhance protection of children from risks posed by the Internet and other communication technology.

Under the umbrella of the third key priority, the **drug enforcement**, the authorities focused primarily on suppressing the demand. The Czech Presidency continued in the activities commenced under the French Presidency to suppress transit of drugs across the Western Africa.

* National drug coordinators of the EU member states met at “*Abuse of Methamphetamines – sharing of experience*”, an international symposium held in Prague in April 2009. The Czech Presidency also initiated “*Questions about drugs and people*”, a project targeted at the evaluation of measures to suppress the offer of drugs in the EU countries.

In June, the relevant authorities adopted a **plan to terminate the crisis of the SIS II project**. They decided to continue implementing the project and announced two milestones to prove the feasibility of the project. In April, the Council adopted conclusions, in which it appealed on the member states to **provide SIRENE offices with sufficient human resources** to meet the demands of the more frequently used SIS.

In the field of asylum and migration, the member states continued implementing the **European Immigration and Asylum Pact**, which stipulates measures in the field of both legal and illegal migration, border control, asylum, and partnership for mobility with the third countries. The EU adopted a **Directive on sanctions against employers of illegal immigrants** and in June 2009, the Council adopted the Council Conclusions on illegal migration, especially in the Mediterranean, inviting the countries concerned to propose solutions. The authorities also concluded their negotiations of the legislation to establish the **European Asylum Support Office**, which should, as of 2010, facilitate cooperation of the EU member states in the field of asylum.

As far as visa is concerned, the **Visa Code**, a document harmonizing the fragmented acquis communautaire, was adopted. The key priority of the Czech Republic in respect of the **visa policy towards the third countries** was the introduction of a visa-free regime for the countries of the West Balkans. After having met conditions stipulated by the respective road maps, holders of biometric passports of Macedonia, Serbia, and Monte Negro do not need, as of December 19, 2009, any visa for their short stay in the EU.

To enhance counter-terrorism efforts and to combat other forms of crime, the EU continued negotiating several international treaties with the third countries. As far as agreements concerning the exchange of Passenger Name Records with the USA and Australia, individual member states continued their domestic ratification processes. The Czech President ratified both agreements on October 30, 2009.

The EU continued negotiating the Agreement between the EU and Island and Norway on the enforcement of selected provisions of the Council Decision 2008/615/JHA on the stepping up of cross-border cooperation, particularly in combating terrorism and cross-border crime and the Council Decision 2008/616/JHA on the implementation of Decision 2008/615/JHA on the stepping up of cross-border cooperation, particularly in combating terrorism and cross-border crime, and their appendices.

In 2008–2009, the evaluation of the **European Crime Prevention Network** disclosed a need to strengthen the network. In this respect, twelve countries, including the Czech Republic, initiated a new draft Council decision to establish a European Crime Prevention Network. The decision was adopted in October 2009.

In line with the Council Decision on establishing the European Police Office (EUROPOL), the Europol has had, since January 1, 2010, a new legal basis and has become an EU agency financed from the EU budget. The Europol has received a new capacity to support the member states in their efforts to combat crime even though such crime is not organized.

One of the key activities of the Czech Republic under the umbrella of the EU is the new Justice and Home Affairs agenda for 2010–2014, the **Stockholm Programme**. The Programme envisaging the development of the European space of freedom, security, and rule of law, has built on the Haag Programme and was adopted by the EU Council on December 11, 2009. It promotes, next to security, respect of human rights and the right for privacy.

EU Financing Mechanisms

In the course of 2009, the authorities completed the remaining projects under the **Transition Facility**, targeted at the economic crime, corruption, and quality in Police forensic laboratories. The project to counter the economic crime involved an investment part, which was co-financed by the Ministry of the Interior (about 50 percent). The project was targeted at the improved quality of the Police forensic laboratories and was financed from the EU budget to CZK 16 million. It was slightly delayed due to the prolonged selection process for the twinning partner. The project objectives were the following: compliance with norms in forensic laboratories, an increased effectiveness of quality management as a consequence of advanced education and training of staff in the forensic laboratories' quality management (European Network of Forensic Laboratories), and the introduction of programmes of expertise testing.

As regards financing in 2009 from the **financial mechanisms of the European Economic Area and Norway**, which have supported implementation of the national Schengen Information Systems, counter-corruption efforts, and measures against the organised crime, drugs trafficking, and trafficking in human beings, these resources were used to support the implementation of '**Building Up the National SIRENE Unit and Preparation of Ministry of the Interior Experts and the Police of the Czech Republic for using the SIS**' project. The project is to be concluded in February 2011. There are two more projects under implementation – "**Innovation of the System to Protect Movable Cultural Heritage in the Czech Republic**" and "**Enhanced Measures to Combat Foreign Speaking Criminal Structures**". Towards the end of 2008, the authorities submitted for approval a project of "**Refurbishing of the Police of the CR Offices in Prague**". The project was denied by the Norwegian party as not admissible for this kind of support and the applicant decided to appeal this decision. The Integrated Operational Programme supported the following two projects implemented by the Police of the CR – "**Mobile Contact and Coordination Centres**" and "**Contact and Coordination Centres**" to upgrade the equipment of the Police of the CR (e.g. to procure vehicles, refurbish and modernize Police offices, procure IT, etc.).

International Agreements

In 2009, the Ministry of the Interior was active especially in the field of **agreements on Police cooperation**, primarily with the Western Balkan countries, in relation to the visa liberalization. On April 27, 2009 Albania and the Czech Republic signed the *Agreement between the Government of the Czech Republic and the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Albania on cooperation in combating crime*, which entered in force on January 1, 2010. The Czech Republic concluded negotiations over the *Agreement between the Government of the Czech Republic and the Republic of Macedonia on cooperation in combating crime* and the *Agreement between the Government of the Czech Republic and the Republic of Serbia on Police cooperation in combating crime*. Both Agreements are to be signed in 2010. There was an expert meeting on an *Agreement between the Government of the Czech Republic and the Republic of Monte Negro on cooperation in combating crime*. One of the key priorities of the Ministry of the Interior is an agreement on Police cooperation with *Bosnia and Herzegovina*.

Yet another priority of the Ministry of the Interior is an *Agreement between the Government of the Czech Republic and the Government of the Russian Federation on cooperation in combating crime*. Expert meetings over the draft text took place in Prague in December 2009 and we assume that the outstanding issues will be solved at the beginning of 2010.

In 2009, we concluded the ratification process of the *Agreement between the Government of the Czech Republic and the Government of the Kingdom of Belgium on Police cooperation* as well as of the *Agreement between the Government of the Czech Republic and the Government of the USA on strengthening cooperation in preventing and combating serious crime*. The Czech Republic is expecting ratification of the above Agreements in Belgium, respectively the USA.

On November 30, 2009 representatives of the Czech Republic and Bulgaria signed in Brussels the *Agreement between the Government of the Czech Republic and the Government of the Bulgarian Republic on cooperation in combating crime and protecting the public order and internal security*; the ratification by the Parliament of the Czech Republic is pending.

In the course of 2009, the Ministry of the Interior proposed draft texts of agreements on Police cooperation with Egypt and Kazakhstan. At the occasion of the visit of the Czech Minister of the Interior in Israel, the Israelis submitted to the Czech delegation a draft agreement on Police cooperation between the two countries. These instruments will be negotiated in 2010. The Ministry of the Interior is also striving to conclude an agreement on Police cooperation with Vietnam. In 2009, the Czech Republic submitted to the Vietnamese party a draft agreement and an invitation to start expert meetings.

In 2009, the Council of Europe launched negotiations over the draft Convention on prevention and combating of violence against women and domestic violence, attended by the Ministry of the Interior and the Ministry of Justice.

To combat illegal migration, the Ministry of the Interior focused primarily on **readmission agreements** (agreements to transfer and receive illegal aliens) negotiated and signed by the Czech Republic and on protocols to community readmission agreements, concluded by the EU.

In 2009, representatives of the Russian federation and the Czech Republic negotiated a draft text of the *Implementing Protocol between the Czech Republic and the Government of the Russian Federation on implementation of the Agreement between the European Community and the Russian Federation on admission and readmission of persons (of June 25, 2006)*, which stipulates details pertaining to the implementation of the readmission agreement. Representatives of the Czech Republic and Monte Negro met for the first round of expert meetings over the *Protocol between the Government of the Czech Republic and the Republic of Monte Negro on the Agreement between the European Community and the Republic of Monte Negro on readmission of illegal aliens*. In the course of 2010, the Ministry of the Interior plans to initiate expert meetings to protocols to implement

community readmission agreements with *Ukraine, Serbia, Georgia, Macedonia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Moldova, and Albania.*

On September 17, 2009, representatives of the Czech Republic and the Swiss Confederation signed in Prague the *Agreement between the Czech Republic and the Swiss Confederation on transfer and readmission of persons residing illegally on their respective territories.*

In the course of 2009, the Czech authorities and representatives of Armenia negotiated a draft *Agreement between the Czech Republic and Republic of Armenia on transfer and readmission of illegal aliens.* The Agreement is expected to be signed in 2010.

In reaction to the growing incidence of organized illegal immigration from Egypt, the Government decided to initiate, in 2009, expert meetings on draft *Agreement on transfer and readmission of illegal residents.*

In December 2009, the Czech authorities submitted to the Kazakh representation a draft *Agreement between the Czech Republic and the Republic of Kazakhstan on readmission of illegal residents.* Negotiations are expected to end in 2010.

International Police Cooperation

In 2009 members of the Police of the CR attended a number of international forums, such as the “European Police Chiefs Task Force” meetings, which gather Police chiefs from all EU member states or regular bilateral meetings with representatives of neighbouring countries. In the Justice and Home Affairs Council, the Police of the CR are represented in the following working groups: Police Cooperation, SIS – SIRENE, SIS – TECH, Frontier – Irregular Documents sub-group, VIS –VISION sub-group, Eurodac, and the Ad hoc Working Group on the Information Exchange. The Police of the CR is also co-responsible for other committees and groups, such as the Scheval Group.

The first half of 2009 was under the influence of the Czech Presidency in the EU Council. The Police deployed altogether 170 members and employees and it organized 20 Presidency events (16 of them in the territory of the CR), primarily expert meetings. Activities of the Police of the CR under the Czech presidency were highly appreciated by other member states.

The National SIRENE Office marked a success in the SIS/SIRENE working group and other expert forums. We should highlight the two following **Council Conclusions – on the development of SIRENE bureaux and on protection of children** (in reaction to this particular initiative of the Czech Presidency, several member states decided to introduce new systems of search for missing children; the number of children found has increased), the adoption of the catalogue of the best practice for SIS/SIRENE, and the adoption of two documents on the future of SIS and SIRENE.

The year 2009 clearly indicated that the cooperation of National SIRENE Bureaux and the use of SIS have the capacity to improve the international search and investigations (as it had happened already in 2008, the first year of the full operation of the system in the Czech Republic). Even though the National SIRENE Bureaux are currently overloaded, the number of hits has increased by 10 %. The constant increase of the SIS usage has been reflected in the growing number of entries in the database, which contained, before the end of 2009, over 30 million entries (1,5 million from the Czech Republic).

The Czech National SIRENE Bureau has taken part in cross-border interventions and operations in the Schengen area. The number of cross-border surveillance operations and interventions has grown two times to the total of 65 (+36).

The Czech National SIRENE Bureau launched a national system of electronic alerts of hits in the SIS, which makes the system more user-friendly and facilitates easier exchange of information.

On February 18, 2009, the *Agreement between the Government of the Czech Republic and the Government of Poland on the establishment and rules of procedure of Joint Offices in Cottbus and Kudowa Slone* was signed. The Czech-Austrian office in Drasenhofen is now fully operable while

the Czech-German centres (Petrovice, Schwandorf) have remained in pilot operation. Negotiations with the Slovak party on a joint office in Hodonín are expected to commence in 2010.

As regards international Police cooperation in 2009, we should highlight the Police of the CR efforts in the context of international peace missions. The Police of the CR recruited eligible candidates and, in cooperation with UN representatives and Czech Military training facilities, trained and tested individuals to be deployed to missions abroad. The number of Czech policemen in international missions is regularly kept at 40 to 50 individuals. In Autumn 2009, the Czech authorities performed an inspection of the EULEX Kosovo mission, where the Czech Police of the CR have their biggest contingent.

To further enhance the international Police cooperation, the Police of the CR has been deploying **liaison officers** to the “traditional” locations, such as (Moscow, Kiev, Bratislava), or new destinations in the Balkan peninsula (Bucharest, Belgrade). In 2008, the Police of the CR started planning for a deployment of two new liaison officers – to Vietnam and Albania. In the course of 2009, the Police of the CR found a suitable candidate for the mission in Vietnam, while the position in Albania has remained open.

3.4 Activities of the Ministry of the Interior in the Field of Human Resources, Education, Science and Research, and Information and Communication Systems

Human Resources

Human Resources at the Ministry of the Interior, the Police of the CR, and the Fire Emergency Service of the CR

On December 31, 2009 the total number of employees of the Ministry of the Interior was 72,427 persons, it means 801 more than in 2008. 44,157 of the total number are policemen (60,9 %), 9,692 are firemen (13,4 %), and 18,578 are civilian staff (25,7 %). There are altogether 18,374 women, of whom 7,270 are members of the Police of the CR or the Fire Emergency Service of the CR (i.e. 13,5 % of the total number of members of the Police of the CR and Fire Emergency Service of the CR). The rest of 11,104 women are civilian staff (i.e. 59,8 % of the staff in total).

In 2009, even though the Police of the CR managed to stop the decreasing membership, they have remained short of 3,618 members (in 2008, the Police of the CR were short of 4,549 people). Prague displays the most serious shortage and it currently needs about 800 new members. In 2009, 2,199 policemen and firemen left the service (in 2008 it was 3,875 members). In 2009, the Police of the CR and the Fire Emergency Service of the CR recruited altogether 3,309 new members (in 2008 it was 4,372).

On December 31, 2009 the number of planned job positions at the Ministry of the Interior was 76,151. It is 392 less positions than in 2008. The decrease is primarily due to the transfer of jobs to the Czech Post Office, a publicly owned company. On December 31, 2009, the central authority – the Ministry of the Interior – had 2,221 positions, while the Police of the CR had 57,616 positions, the Fire Emergency Service of the CR had 10,756 positions, the central administration had 3,931 positions, and the budgetary organizations had 1.627 positions.

In 2009, the Police of the CR launched their biggest recruitment activity, “**Assist and protect**”, a media project organized by the Police Presidium in cooperation with the Ministry of the Interior. The campaign was aired on TV, presented on the Internet, and promoted via a free-of-charge hotline.

Education and Training

In 2009, priorities of the Police education and training derived from the public order and security policy, from the reform of the Police of the CR, and from the new “Strategy of Long-life Learning of Members of the Police of the Czech Republic”. The new system has a strong background in the law and it respects the European trends in education given primarily by the Lisbon Strategy, the Bergen Conclusions, the European Code of Police Ethics, CEPOL priorities, and the Haag Programme Action Plan. The education and training system builds on a new philosophy of policing which has the following principles:

- ✓ policing must be a **service to citizens** (community policing),
- ✓ members of the Police must be professional, qualified, motivated, with high standard of ethics, which is expected and required by the public (“**the new Police image**”),
- ✓ members of the Police must be trained to be competent,
- ✓ members of the Police must be held individually accountable for their capability to deliver professional services.

In 2009, the Police of the CR developed the system of modern education and training of their members in line with the European strategies and trends. Profiles of Police education and training graduates are defined jointly by the Police of the CR, having the main responsibility, the Ministry of the Interior, and Police education facilities.

In respect of training and testing of professional capability of the staff of the private security, the Ministry of the Interior, Department of Education and Police Schools has accepted the role of the verifying authority (in keeping with the act guiding recognitions of life-long education degrees).

To support the Reform of the Police of the CR, there is a new *Strategy of language training of members of the Police of the CR* and the *Strategy of the Police of the CR management training*.

To help tackle the lack of personnel in the Police of the CR, the Ministry of the Interior has completed its review of the *Entry level professional training of members of the Public Order Police, Traffic Police, and Railway Police* in the following structure: one month of an entry-level practice, 6 months at school, and subsequently two months of a managed hands-on practice. Graduates of the *Entry level professional training* have competencies limited to the service in Class 3 and 4.

To build on the new *Entry level professional training*, the Ministry of the Interior has prepared a pilot education programme to extend professional competences to the service in Class 5 and up.

There were more specialised courses of integrated training for the *service instructors* (an activity funded by PHARE and focused on Police psychology, the awareness of law, and the adequate use of firearms).

Educational and Training Facilities

The system of education under the responsibility of the Ministry of the Interior is composed of two Police Colleges and Secondary Police Schools of the Ministry of the Interior (in Holesov and in Prague), three Police colleges of the Ministry of the Interior (in Brno, Jihlava, and Pardubice) and one special Police training facility (Prague). The facilities have a capacity of approximately 2,850 students, with the annual total of graduates at about 10,000. The facilities provide both entry-level training and further specialised professional training. To a certain degree, the schools also train civil employees of the Police of the CR and the Ministry of the Interior. Special attention is paid to the language tuition.

Moreover, there are eight Training Centres of the Police of the Czech Republic (and the Department of Professional Practice at the Secondary Police school in Holesov) with a capacity of about 800 Police officers (the number of graduates is about 6,000 each year).

The education and training system of the Police of the CR includes further life-long education of all members. All Police officers in the line of duty are obliged to take in service training in the extend of minimum 120 hours as well as shooting tests, fitness training, and training in the use of the means of coercion. Special units of the Police of the CR offer further specialized training.

Members of the Police of the CR can complete their university degrees at the Police Academy of the Czech Republic, Department of Law and Department of Public Administration. On October 1,

2009 the number of individuals enrolled at the Department of Security management and the Department of Law was in total 3,017 students, 1,901 of them were members of the Police of the CR.

International Cooperation

Multilateral Cooperation

CEPOL (European Police College) plays an essential role in the European Police education and training system. It is a network of top national education facilities in the EU member states and is responsible for harmonizing and optimising the system of the European Police education and training. In 2009, member states of CEPOL organized over 90 activities. One of the important ones, the Conference on New Technologies to Fight Cyber Crime Involving the Private Sector took part in Prague in December 2 to 4, 2009.

The Ministry of the Interior is represented in the Steering Committee, the supreme body of CEPOL. The Ministry of the Interior is also responsible for the National Contact Point, which coordinates all educational activities of CEPOL in the territory of the Czech Republic and abroad. CEPOL currently has an important project of an e-Net, an electronic network to facilitate communication among high ranking Police, and an e-library of expert texts.

MEPA (Mittleuropäische Polizeiakademie) is an education network of eight countries – Austria, Germany, Hungary, Switzerland, Slovenia, Slovakia, Poland, and the Czech Republic – established in line with the Agreement of the respective Ministers of the Interior and signed in Budapest in May 2001.

The Ministry of the Interior is represented in the MEPA Board and is responsible for the National Coordination Office. The Plan of Annual Activities includes a principal three-month MEPA course on the organised crime, a one-month Special Course of the Integrated Border Security, and eight to ten specific seminars on the most current issues, a language training, and professional excursions. In 2009, MEPA organised in the Czech Republic two international seminars. One was on ‘Taking of hostages in cases of extortion, mugging, and kidnapping’ and the other was on ‘Corruption’. Moreover, there was a week-long special course on the integrated border security and an on-line MEPA training for individuals who had attended MEPA courses before. MEPA also organized a meeting of attendees of the principal three-month MEPA course on the organized crime.

Bilateral Cooperation

The Foundation of Hans Seidel has branches in sixty countries and ranks among the significant partners of the Ministry of the Interior. Cooperation is based on the Agreement between the Ministry of the Interior of the Czech Republic and the Ministry of the Interior of Bavaria, signed in January 1991. In line with their areas of expertise, individual units of the Police of the CR target their training activities on languages, study trips, the exchange of expertise and information, etc.

The Police Academy of the Czech Republic cooperates with its partner organizations in Germany, France, Hungary, and Slovakia.

The Police Colleges also cooperate with their foreign counterparts, primarily in Germany (Chemnitz, Norimberk, Eichstätt), Slovakia (Košice), Hungary (The Police Training and Education Centre in Budapest), Poland (Katovice), France (Lyon), and the Netherlands (Apeldoorn). It concerns primarily the reciprocal exchange of teachers and instructors, in some cases also students, international sports events, etc.

Assistance to Foreign Partners

The involvement of the Ministry of the Interior in the assistance programmes targeted at third countries (the former USSR, the Western Balkans, and the Near East) has contributed to the internal political stability in these countries and to thus enhancing security and political climate in Europe and the Czech Republic. The CR has cooperated primarily in the field of education and training of the Police forces and has targeted the organized crime and global terrorist threats. Due to the Czech presidency in the EU Council, the Czech Republic did not receive any foreign partners in 2009. It did,

however, maintained contacts with Azerbaijan, Montenegro, Jordan, Kyrgyzstan, Kazakhstan, and Uzbekistan.

Following a request made by the International Centre for the Development of Migration Policy, the Ministry of the Interior agreed to provide assistance under the **Programme to Support the Integrated Border Management in the Southern Caucasus**. The first step to be implemented is the evaluation of the current integrated border management. The Ministry of the Interior invited the Police College and Secondary Police School of the Ministry of the Interior Holešov to nominate experts to take part in the project. Missions are expected to commence in February 2010.

Other Important Activities Related to the Police Education

The Secondary Police School and Police College of the Ministry of the Interior in Holešov is the only Police education facility which offers to its students A-level exams in Legal and Security Affairs. Since the academic year 2008/2009, the school has been recruiting minority students under the umbrella of the *Police for All* project. There are 16 Vietnamese students in the second grade and in September 2009 the school welcomed 11 students from Vietnam, Ukraine, Mongolia, Cuba, Poland, Armenia, Kazakhstan, Slovakia. Some are representatives of the Roma minority.

The *Bridging Language Barriers to Policing* is a project targeted at improved communication between foreigners and the Police of the CR. There is an interactive multimedia programme on a CD and a textbook for each language instructed (English, German, Russian, and Roma) The Project received Label 2009, a European language tuition award.

In 2009, the Minister of the Interior of Kenya, together with the ambassadors and the Police Chief, visited the Czech Police President. Since the Minister of the Interior of Kenya had expressed his interest in training and education, he was invited to visit the Secondary Police School and Police College of the Ministry of the Interior in Prague, where the delegation observed training in model policing situations.

In 2009, the Ministry of the Interior organized courses for the staff of Traffic Inspectorates on the drug impaired driving and driving under the influence of other psychotropic substances and a training for the traffic accident units of the Regional Headquarters of the Police of the CR and the Municipality of Prague on post-traumatic intervention. It also distributed CDs prevention of domestic violence.

Research and Development

Since 2008, the Ministry of the Interior has been responsible for coordinating security related research, development, and innovations. The Government has adopted the Minister of the Interior Interagency Strategy of Security Related Research and Development up to 2015. In 2009, the key task was to secure conditions for the implementation of the two following new programmes which should facilitate, since 2010, an increased support to the security related research, development, and innovations:

* **Security Research for the Public Administration Purposes 2010–2015**, adopted by the Government Decree No. 49/2009 – in the course of 2009, the Ministry of the Interior, in cooperation with other central public authorities, identified the needs of the public administration for a research. This analysis resulted in a set of public procurement processes, which will be initiated in the course of 2010.

* **Security Research in the Czech Republic in 2010–2015**, adopted by the Government Decree No. 50/2009 – the Programme will, in 2010–2015, support research, development, and innovation projects in the public procurement. The end users may be, next to the public administration, the self-governing authorities, private and public legal persons, and physical persons. In December 2009, the Ministry of the Interior received from the European Commission a verification, i.e. consent with the implementation of the Programme. The public procurement will be initiated at the beginning of 2010.

The Ministry of the Interior was also in charge of the implementation of the **Security Research 2006–2010 Programme** as well as of individual Ministry of the Interior projects. In 2009,

the Ministry of the Interior evaluated and concluded 11 projects under the umbrella of the Programme and two individual projects.

Furthermore, the Ministry of the Interior bore responsibility for supporting research facilities performing security related research, development, and innovations (so called institutional support). The organizations supported were the following: the Service of the Criminal Police and Investigation, the Institute of Criminalistics Prague, the Police Academy in Prague, the Public Protection Institute, the Technical Institute of Fire Protection, the Institute for Criminology and Social Prevention, the National Institute of Radiation Protection, the National Institute of Nuclear, Chemical, and Biological Protection, and the Czech Mining Authority.

The Ministry of the Interior has appointed one of its representatives to become a **CEPOL** national rapporteur **for science and research**, thus facilitating coordination of the CEPOL research activities and the national security related research, development, and innovations. The national rapporteur took part in the meeting of the CEPOL working party for science and research, which is responsible for cooperation in the implementation of research and scientific activities.

Information and Communication Systems

In 2009, the Ministry of the Interior continued implementing its long-term plan to upgrade and enhance its key communication systems and to roll-out modern IT all the way down to the local Police of the CR units. In the radio-communications, the Ministry of the Interior has been working on a project called PEGAS, in the field of telecommunications, it has been the HELIOS project.

The Ministry of the Interior continued improving and integrating the Ministry of the Interior and the Police systems to harmonize them with the EU norms as required.

Visa Information System (VIS) Project

In 2009, the national visa information system launched its pilot operation. It is planned to be fully operable in the first half of 2010. The “European” Visa Information System connected to the national systems of the member states shall become fully operable in December 2010. After that date, the system will be fully operable at all border crossings and at the diplomatic missions in the North Africa. The following two to three years are reserved for a full roll-out to all offices of diplomatic representation of all Schengen countries.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs has been working on VIS–MZV, a new visa programme to replace the current MVP/EVC programme. The key difference is that the diplomatic mission of the Schengen countries will start taking biometric features, such as fingerprints. All ten fingerprints of all visa applicants will be taken.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs has decided, in reaction to the growing demand for the long-term Czech visa, to introduce in some countries the so called VISAPPOINT, an Internet registration system. This system will register foreign nationals wishing to apply for a visa to stay in the Czech Republic for a period exceeding 90 days. Primarily, VISAPPOINT shall facilitate equal and fair treatment of all foreigners.

National Schengen Information System Project

Taking in consideration the situation of the central SIS II, the Ministry of the Interior continued developing the national SIS II. In June 2009, the Council adopted conclusions on the future direction of SIS II, which defined conditions for the further development of the SIS II project. The conclusions stipulate, among others, that the development may continue only should the system successfully undergo two rounds of testing. The first round is planned for January 2010 under the umbrella of the so called first milestone.

Register of Inhabitants

In keeping with Act No. 111/2009 Coll., on central registers, the authorities continued working on the Register of Inhabitants to start its pilot operation on July 1, 2010. The Register of Inhabitants is a central register, which will keep data on physical persons defined by law. The leading

project architect was selected in 2009, and the authorities started evaluating the bids submitted in the public procurement process for the system administrator, which should create the system, make it operable, populate it with data, and test it.

4. Conclusions

The year 2009 marked a slight decrease in the incidence of crime. The total number of detected crimes was 332,829, i.e. 10,970 crimes less than in 2008 (a 3,2 % decrease). The incidence of crime was the lowest in the past 18 years, i.e. since 1992. The total number of cases resolved was 127,604 – about the same figure as in 2008 (302 cases less) and the percentage of resolved cases grew to 38,3 % (+1,1 %).

The incidence of property crimes slightly dropped (-7,179) to 212,168 cases. The incidence of car theft was significantly lower than in 2008 – altogether 13,954 cases (-4,057) and the same is true for theft of belongings from vehicles (in total 46,613 cases, i.e. -2,817). On the other hand, the number of pickpocketing cases grew to 18,641 (+453) and so did the incidence of household burglaries (4,826 cases, i.e. +349). The incidence of economic crime was lower than in 2008 (29,774 cases, i.e. -2,700).

The incidence of violent crime was also lower than in 2008 (16,887 cases, i.e. -988) and so was the number of murder cases (181 cases, i.e. -21). The number of robberies was the same as in 2008 (4,515). The Police of the CR was very successful in resolving these crimes. For example, 87 % of all murder cases were successfully resolved. There was a slight increase of the vice crime (1,730 cases, i.e. +50).

The total number of individuals prosecuted and investigated for crime was 123,235. It is a bit more than in 2008 (+1,182). The long term trend of the decreasing juvenile crime continued in 2009. The decrease was marked both in crimes committed by minors under the age 15 (2,094 cases, i.e. -629) as well as in juvenile crime cases (5,339, i.e. -675).

The statistics indicate that crimes committed by aliens are not as serious as feared. The total number of prosecuted foreign nationals was 8,362 (-210), i.e. 6,8 % of the total number of individuals prosecuted and investigated.

The Municipality of Prague has displayed the highest incidence of crime – 25,3 % of the total numbers of crimes committed in the Czech Republic were in Prague.

After the entry of the Czech Republic to the Schengen area, we did not mark any significant changes in the security of Czech territory, including the border areas. We can conclude that in the given period there were no significant changes in the security situation.

The Ministry of the Interior has implemented a number of measures to tackle the development of crime and to increase the percentage of resolved cases. It has been primarily in the field of law and order and prevention of extremism.

January 1, 2009, when Act No. 273/2008 Coll., o Police of the CR came to force, was an important date for the Czech law enforcement. As of that date, the Police of the CR have been working under the new rules (new powers, no non-policing activities, etc.). Other changes were due to the economic separation of the regional headquarters of the Police of the CR. Changes of the organizational structure, i.e. the replacement of the county headquarters with territorial offices, together with the decrease in the number of economic offices, had a big impact on the regional level.

The second half of 2009 was mostly about finalizing the six new regional headquarters of the Police of the CR, which became operable on January 1, 2010. The new Police Act stipulated these six new Police headquarters to harmonize the Police of the CR organizational structure with the administrative structure of the Czech Republic (fourteen independent administrative units).

Last but not least, the Ministry of the Interior and the Police of the CR provided significant and highly appreciated assistance the Czech Presidency in the EU Council in the first half of 2009.

Tables, graphs, maps

This part was drawn up on the basis of statistical data of the Czech police unless other source is indicated. Detected crime is identical with the number of criminal offences detected by the Czech police in the given year. Crime per 10 thousand inhabitants is translated in relation to the number of inhabitants as of 1 January of the relevant year. The term “offender” is understood as numbers of known (detected) offenders of solved criminal offences.

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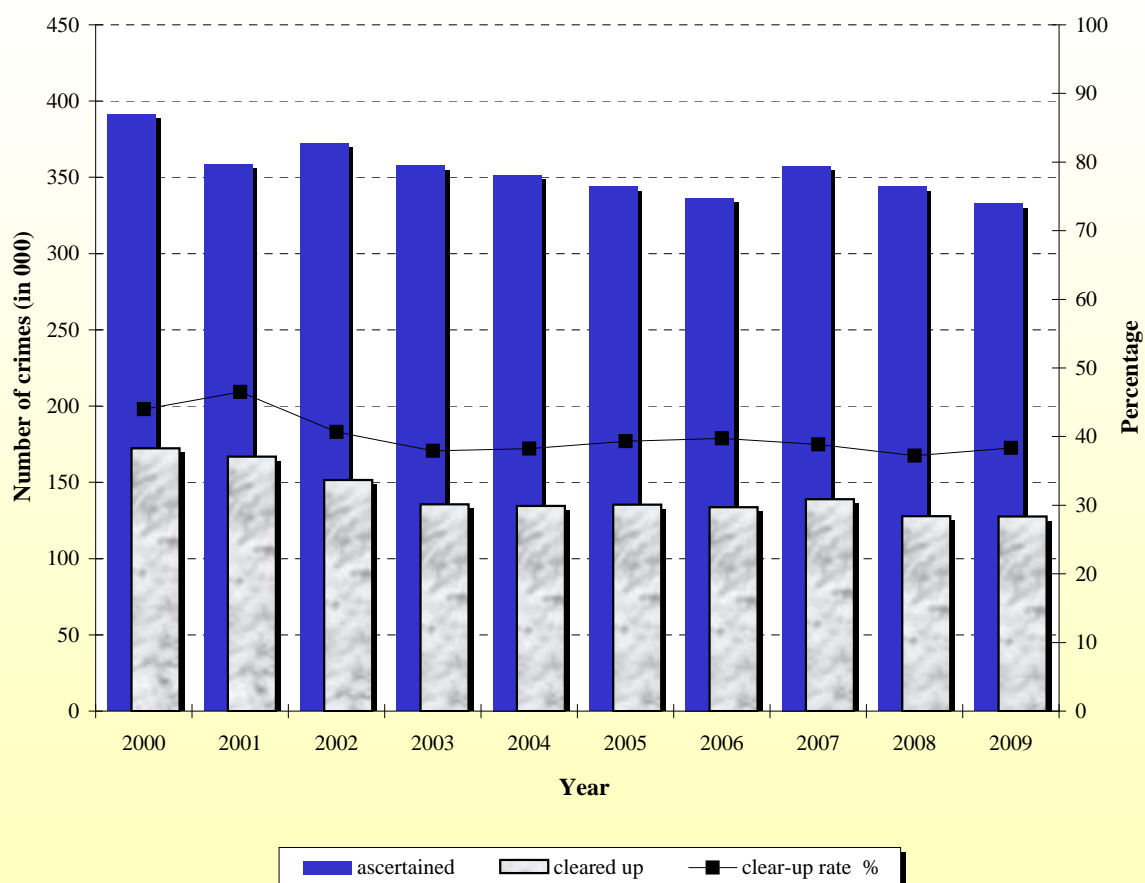
Total Crime in the Czech Republic

Year	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Acts initiated in criminal proceedings	414 326	377 301	370 470	361 251	352 849	381 956	372 064	358 925	
Crime									
ascertained *	358 577	372 341	357 740	351 629	344 060	336 446	357 391	343 799	332 829
cleared up	166 827	151 492	135 581	134 444	135 281	133 695	138 852	127 906	127 604
clear-up rate %	46,5	40,7	37,9	38,2	39,3	39,7	38,9	37,2	38,3

Note:

* It is a number of offences, where criminal legal classification has been determined and proceedings continue, examination is being carried out or it has been closed.

**Development of Total Crime in the Czech Republic
from 2000 until 2009**



Number of Crimes Ascertained and Solved in the Czech Republic in 2009

Code	Section of the Criminal Code	Name	2 009		Change	
			Ascrt.	Solved	Ascrtained fact.	%
101	/§ 219/	Murders and robberies	23	17	2	9,5
102	/§ 219/	Sexual murders	2	2	-5	-
103	/§ 219/	Murders motivated by personal relations	87	83	-7	-7,4
104	/§ 219/	Contract murders	4	3	4	-
105	/§ 220/	Infanticide by mother	1	0	0	-
106	/§ 219/	Other murders	64	52	-15	-19,0
101-106		Total murders:	181	157	-21	-10,4
111	/§ 227/	Unauthorized abortion - Sec. 227	0	0	0	-
112	/§ 228/	Unauthorized abortion - Sec. 228	2	2	0	-
121	/§ 212/	Abandonment of a child	11	8	-2	-15,4
122	/§ 216/	Abduction	7	2	-1	-12,5
131	/§ 234/	Robberies	4 515	2 049	0	0,0
132	/§ 234/	Robberies in financial institutions	172	76	46	36,5
141	/§ 153, 154/1, 155, 156/1,2/	Assaulting a public official – other than policeman	121	110	12	11,0
142	/§ 153, 154/1, 155, 156/1,2/	Assaulting a public official – policeman	611	573	46	8,1
143	/§ 153, 154/1, 155, 156/1,2/	Assaulting a public official - municipal policeman	170	155	-42	-19,8
151	/§ 221, 222/	Causing intentional bodily harm	4 756	3 346	-641	-11,9
161	/§ 225/	Brawling	5	5	-11	-68,8
171	/§ 196/	Violence against a group of citizens or an individual	87	69	-4	-4,4
172	/§ 234a/	Hostage taking	7	7	7	-
173	/§ 197a/	Dangerous threats	1 589	1 296	-162	-9,3
181	/§ 235/	Extortion	1 256	922	-23	-1,8
182	/§ 231, 232/	Restriction and deprivation of personal freedom	245	157	-81	-24,8
183	/§ 238/	Forcible entry into dwelling	2 075	1 187	-43	-2,0
184	/§ 249a	Unauthorized violation of another person's right to a house, flat	382	289	-59	-13,4
185	/§ 215/	Battering a person entrusted to one's care	163	119	-1	-0,6
186	/§ 215a/	Battering a person sharing common household	507	410	-15	-2,9
187	/§ 236/	Restriction of the freedom of religious worship	0	0	0	-
188	/§ 237/	Oppression	20	11	9	81,8
189	/§ 238a/	Violation of freedom of association and assembly	0	0	0	-
190	/§ 230, 233,/	Other violent crimes	5	1	-2	-28,6
101-190		Total violent crimes:	16 887	10 951	-988	-5,5
201	/§ 241/	Rape	480	343	-49	-9,3
211	/§ 242/2, 243/	Sexual abuse against person in offender's charge	94	76	18	23,7
212	/§ 242/	Other sexual abuse	732	539	16	2,2
213	/§ 242/2, 243/	Commercial sexual abuse of person in offender's charge	1	1	-2	-66,7
214	/§ 242/1,3,4/	Other commercial sexual abuse	2	2	-5	-71,4
231	/§ 202/	Other sexual deviations	152	104	-7	-4,4
241	/§ 205/	Corrupting morals	157	90	80	103,9
251	/§ 226/	Exposing another to the danger of venereal diseases	0	0	-3	-100,0
252	/§ 221, 222/	Injury to health through venereal diseases	1	0	0	0,0
253	/§ 223, 224/	Injury to health through negligence (venereal disease)	3	1	2	200,0
271	/§ 204/	Procuring	37	28	-15	-28,8
280	/§ 245/	Incest	2	2	-1	-33,3
281	/§ 232a/	Trafficking in human beings for the purpose of sexual intercourse	10	3	-19	-65,5
290	/§ 205a, 205b, 210/	Other crimes against human dignity	59	50	35	145,8
201-290		Total crimes against human dignity	1 730	1 239	50	3,0

Code	Section of the Criminal Code	Name	2 009		Change	
			Ascert.	Solved	Ascertained fact.	%
311	/§ 247/	Burglaries - shops	4 336	1 267	354	8,9
312	/§ 247/	Burglaries - shop windows	303	78	20	7,1
321	/§ 247/	Burglaries - pubs and restaurants	2 840	795	258	10,0
322	/§ 247/	Burglaries - accomodation facilities	712	88	22	3,2
323	/§ 247/	Burglaries - stalls in the street	1 304	460	179	15,9
324	/§ 247/	Burglaries – canteens	85	23	-19	-18,3
331	/§ 247/	Burglaries - museum galleries - not Sec. 332	41	3	2	5,1
332	/§ 247/	Burglaries - cultural facilities - not Sec. 331	88	34	-22	-20,0
341	/§ 247/	Burglaries - vaults, safety boxes	106	16	-53	-33,3
350	/§ 247/	Burglaries - IT centres	7	1	0	0,0
351	/§ 247/	Burglaries - schools	710	150	29	4,3
371	/§ 247, 238/	Burglaries - flats	4 826	1 124	349	7,8
372	/§ 247, 238/	Burglaries - private weekend houses	4 975	1 317	-93	-1,8
373	/§ 247, 238/	Burglaries - family houses	4 790	1 050	156	3,4
390	/§ 247, 238/	Burglaries - other premises	29 725	4 348	285	1,0
311-390		Total burglaries	54 848	10 754	1 467	2,7
411	/§ 247/	Pickpockets	18 641	1 073	453	2,5
412	/§ 247/	Pickpockets during sexual intercourse	8	5	1	14,3
413	/§ 247/	Other thefts (from persons)	9 766	1 141	162	1,7
421	/§ 247/	Thefts among workmates	94	30	-47	-33,3
431	/§ 247, 249/	Car thefts	13 954	2 287	-4 057	-22,5
432	/§ 247, 249/	Motorcycle thefts	816	178	34	4,3
433	/§ 247/	Thefts from cars	46 613	3 525	-2 817	-5,7
434	/§ 247/	Thefts of motor vehicle (spare) parts	7 099	717	649	10,1
435	/§ 247, 249/	Bicycle thefts	6 403	859	1 147	21,8
441	/§ 247/	Thefts of domestic animals	137	34	23	20,2
451	/§ 247/	Thefts in flats	3 955	1 552	-85	-2,1
461	/§ 247/	Thefts at railway stations - excluding consignments	122	13	-64	-34,4
462	/§ 247/	Thefts in public transport	239	3	12	5,3
471	/§ 247/	Thefts in antique shops	21	2	-24	-53,3
480	/§ 247/	Thefts in other premises	23 081	9 625	-1 560	-6,3
490	/§ 247/	Other thefts	7 420	1 613	-2 750	-27,0
411-490		Total thefts	138 369	22 657	-8 923	-6,1
511	/§ 250/	Fraud	4 938	2 230	193	4,1
521	/§ 248/	Embezzlement	1 057	695	-216	-17,0
530	/§ 249/	Unauthorized use of another person's property	155	51	-77	-33,2
588	/§ 254/	Concealment of objects	1 136	304	63	5,9
589	/§ 257/	Damaging another's property	11 665	1 594	314	2,8
590		Other property crimes	0	0	0	-
311-590		Total propety crimes	212 168	38 285	-7 179	-3,3
611	/§ 202, 202a/	Hooliganism	2 532	2 018	-311	-10,9
612	/§ 202/	Spectator violence at sports and public events	63	54	17	37,0
613	/§ 257b/	Spray painting	3 469	820	-698	-16,8
630	/§ 218a/	Supplying anabolic substances to juveniles	0	0	0	-
631	/§ 217,217a/	Corrupting morals of juveniles	887	760	19	2,2
632	/§218/	Supplying alcoholic beverages to juveniles	52	44	0	0,0
633	/§ 216a/	Trafficking in children	1	0	1	-
634	/§ 171a, 171b, 171c, 171d/	Illegal crossing the national border	93	63	21	29,2
635	/§ 187/	Unauthorized production and possession of narcotic and psychotropic substances and poisons	2 443	2 085	79	3,3
636	/§ 188a/	Spreading drug addiction	23	19	-14	-37,8
637	/§ 158/	Abuse of power of a public official	150	105	-4	-2,6
639	/§ 178/	Unauthorized handling of personal data	27	10	-17	-38,6
640	/§ 159/	Negligent maladministration	8	4	-3	-27,3

Code	Section of the Criminal Code	Name	2 009		Change	
			Ascrt.	Solved	Ascrtained fact.	%
641	/§ 187a/	Unauthorized production and possession of narcotic and psychotropic substances and poisons - personal use	419	356	8	1,9
642	/§ 188/	Unauthorized production and possession of narcotic and psychotropic substances and poisons - for sale	184	150	-45	-19,7
651	/§ 179, 180, 257/	Fires	1 063	157	99	10,3
652	/§ 179, 180, 257/	Explosions	17	8	3	21,4
662	/§ 185/	Unauthorized arming	387	313	-59	-13,2
663	/§ 171, 171e/	Obstructing execution of an official decision	6 607	6 262	1 283	24,1
664	/§ 251,252/	Illicit resale and receiving of stolen goods – complicity	765	680	-50	-6,1
611-664		Total other crimes	19 190	13 908	329	1,7
721	/§ 166/	Abetting	19	18	-6	-24,0
730	/§ 179, 180d, 201, 201a, 257/	All accidents... - deliberate	11	3	5	83,3
731	/§ 180, 180d, 184, 201, 201a, 223, 224/	Road accidents - negligent	8 732	7 245	-1 829	-17,3
732	/§ 180, 184, 201, 201a, 223, 224/	Air accidents - negligent	5	3	-7	-58,3
733	/§ 180, 184, 201, 201a, 223, 224/	Water transport accidents - negligent	0	0	0	-
741	/§ 180, 184, 201, 201a, 223, 224/	Railway accidents - negligent	24	17	2	9,1
742	/§ 180, 180d, 184, 201, 201a, 223, 224/	Combined accidents - road and railway - negligent	37	30	-19	-33,9
750	/§ 223, 224, 201/	Injury to health through negligence – labour accidents	133	82	-45	-25,3
751	/§ 223, 224, 201/	Injury to health through negligence - other	365	186	-8	-2,1
762	/§ 256/	Causing harm to creditor, favouritising creditor	26	13	8	44,4
763	/§ 256a/	Favouritising creditor	3	1	-6	-66,7
771	/§ 201, 201a/	Endangering others under the influence of an addictive substance	12 812	12 445	1 305	11,3
772	/§ 213/	Evasion of alimony payments	11 987	11 895	1 869	18,5
781	/§ 180a/	Endangering the safety of an aircraft or civil vessel	0	0	0	-
782	/§ 180b/	Spreading false information	0	0	0	-
783	/§ 180c/	Unlawful taking of an aircraft abroad	0	0	0	-
784	/§ 203/	Cruelty to animals	36	24	-3	-7,7
785	/§ 199/	Spreading alarming report	213	79	-60	-22,0
786	/§ 163a/	Participation in a criminal conspiracy	4	3	1	33,3
787	/§ 198/	Defamation of nation, race or conviction	25	14	-16	-39,0
788	/§ 198a/	Incitement of national and racial hatred	16	9	5	45,5
789	/§ 260, 261, 261a/	Support and propagation of movements aimed at suppressing of human rights and freedoms	168	122	57	51,4
790	/§ 154/2, 164, 165, 167, 168, 169a, 169b, 180d, 206-209b aj./	Other similar crimes	18 440	17 107	-1 721	-8,5
721-790		Total other crimes	53 056	49 296	-468	-0,9
801	/§ 149/	Unfair competition	14	2	-9	-39,1
803	/§ 118/	Unauthorized business activity	133	88	0	0,0
806	/§ 121/	Activity detrimental to a customer	3	1	-3	-50,0
807	/§ 124/	Smuggling and curtailment of customs duty	6	6	2	50,0
808	/§ 125/	Misinterpretation of data relating to economic results and assets	259	183	2	0,8
809	/§ 127/	Breaches of mandatory rules in economic relations	9	1	-1	-10,0
810	/§ 126/	Breaches of duties in bankruptcy and composition proceedings	38	21	-52	-57,8
811	/§ 255/	Breaches of duty to administer another´s property	135	61	-38	-22,0
812	/§ 247/	Theft	405	301	-205	-33,6
813	/§ 249/	Unauthorized use of another person´s thing	7	3	1	16,7
814	/§ 257/	Damaging another´s property	10	5	-7	-41,2
815	/§ 250/	Frauds relating to social and health insurance	440	392	-66	-13,0
816	/§ 140/	Protection of currency	2 762	214	363	15,1
817	/§ 145, 145a/	Counterfeiting and altering stamps and duty stamps	3	2	-15	-83,3
819	/§ 148/	Curtailment of taxes	574	269	-151	-20,8
820	/§ 158/	Abuse of power by a public official	54	24	-20	-27,0
821	/§ 160/	Bribery	38	24	-8	-17,4
822	/§ 256/	Frauding a creditor	141	68	-37	-20,8
823	/§ 176/	Forging and altering a public document	558	385	25	4,7
824	/§ 176a/	Unauthorized making and keeping the state seal and official stamp	12	5	3	33,3
825	/§ 193, 194/	Endangering public health through defective foodstuffs	2	1	-1	-33,3

Code	Section of the Criminal Code	Name	2 009		Change	
			Ascert.	Solved	Ascertained fact.	%
826	/§ 129, 129a /	Issue of a false confirmation	1	1	0	-
827	/§ 249/	Unauthorized use of a motor vehicle	33	20	-38	-53,5
828	/§ 239/2, 240/2/	Violation of the privacy of transmitted messages	28	15	8	40,0
829	/§ 248/	Embezzlement	2 993	2 097	-375	-11,1
830	/§ 250/	Fraud	4 873	2 852	33	0,7
831	/§ 128a, 128b, 128c/	Fraudulent manipulation of public tenders and auctions	9	5	-5	-35,7
832	/§ 124a, 124b, 124c/	Violation of statutory provisions on the disposal of goods and t.	0	0	0	-
833	/§ 128/	Misuse of information in business relationship	20	8	-20	-50,0
834	/§ 118a/	Unlicensed operation of a lottery	3	2	-4	-57,1
835	/§ 148a/	Breaches of rules on identification of goods by labels	49	38	12	32,4
836	/§ 178/	Unauthorized disposal of personal data	10	6	-9	-47,4
837	/§ 141, 142, 144/	Other crimes against currency	7	4	-4	-36,4
838	/§ 249b/	Unauthorized possession of a payment card	8 113	1 265	280	3,6
839	/§ 124d, 124e, 124f/	Violation of statutory provisions on foreign trade in military material	3	1	0	0,0
840	/§ 247, 248, 250/	Pilferage of transported goods - railways	16	3	-9	-36,0
841	/§ 247, 248, 250/	Pilferage of mailed parcels	28	7	-7	-20,0
842	/§ 247, 248, 250/	Pilferage of transported goods - road transport	260	21	34	15,0
843	/§ 247, 248, 250/	Pilferage of transported goods - air transport	2	0	-3	-
844	/§ 247, 248, 250/	pilferage of transported goods - water transport	0	0	0	-
845	/§ 159/	Thwarting of a task by a public official's negligence	6	5	-1	-14,3
846	/§ 161/	Bribery - bribe giving	75	63	-24	-24,2
847	/§ 162/	Indirect bribery	8	7	3	60,0
848	/§ 256a/	Giving advantage to a particular creditor	82	37	-24	-22,6
849	/§ 256b/	Machinations in bakruptcy and composition proceedings	0	0	0	-
850	/§ 181a, 181c, 181e, 181f, 181h/	Deliberate endangering the environment	24	12	-2	-7,7
851	/§ 181b, 181c, 181e, 181g, 181h/	Negligent endangering the environment	17	4	2	13,3
852	/§ 256c/	Heavy indebtedness	37	13	9	32,1
855	/§ 186/	Unauthorized production of radioactive material	0	0	-1	-100,0
860	/§ 251, 252/	Participation	45	39	0	0,0
861	/§ 150/	Infringements of a trademark	303	253	10	3,4
862	/§ 151/	Infringements of industrial rights	6	3	-9	-60,0
863	/§ 152/	Infringements of copyright	276	143	-183	-39,9
864	/§ 252a/	Concealment of the origin of money obtained through crime (money launderii	59	26	22	59,5
865	/§ 257a/	Damaging or misusing a data carrier record	62	20	11	21,6
866	/§ 250c/	Operation of fraudulent games and wagers	4	4	1	33,3
870	/§ 180, 181b, 184, 201, 201a/	Break-downs and operational failures... - through negligence	15	9	0	0,0
871	/§ 179, 181a, 182, 201, 201a aj./	Break-downs and operational failures - deliberate	3	1	-2	-40,0
880	/§ 250a/	Insurance fraud	429	283	21	5,1
881	/§ 250b/	Credit fraud	5 196	3 908	-2 067	-28,5
885	/§ 148b/	Non-compliance with reporting duty in tax procedures	0	0	0	-
886	/§ 147/	Curtailment of taxes, fees, and similar mandatory dues	641	390	-112	-14,9
890	/§ 171, 171e, 178a aj./	Other economic crimes	435	285	-30	-6,5
801-890		Total economic crimes	29 774	13 906	-2 700	-8,3
901	/§ 266-295/	Military crimes	20	18	-9	-31,0
902	/§ 91-93, 95-97, 105-107 aj./	Crimes against the Republic	4	1	-5	-55,6
101-664		Total common crimes	249 975	64 383	-7 788	-3,0
101-902		TOTAL CRIMES:	332 829	127 604	-10 970	-3,2

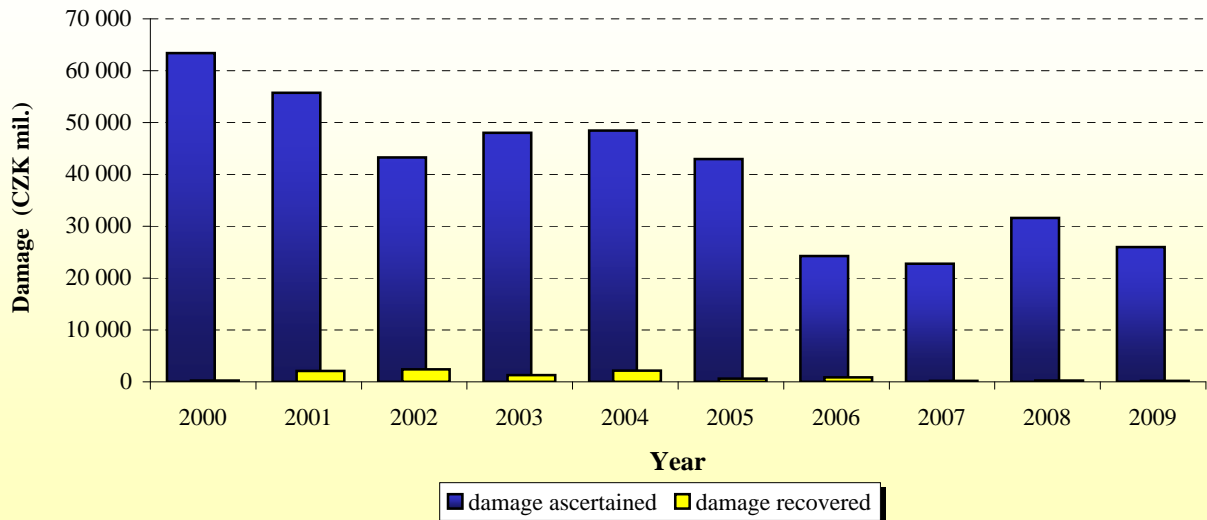
Note:

Composition of some TSC (tactical and statistical classification – written in italics) according to Sections of the Criminal Code was updated in the course of 2009, in particular, in relation to amendments to the Criminal Code therefore the related data are not comparable with previous years.

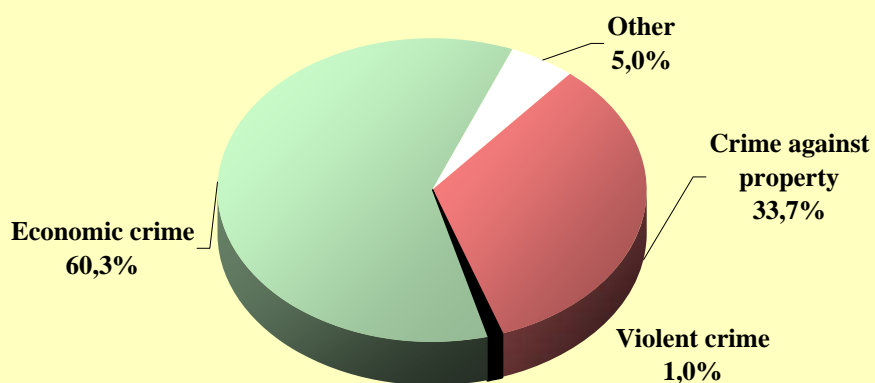
**Development in the Ascertained and Recovered Damage (CZK mil.)
Caused by Total Crime in the CR from 2000 until 2009**

Year	ascertained	recovered	%
2000	63 409	249	0,39
2001	55 741	2 118	3,80
2002	43 289	2 394	5,53
2003	48 037	1 318	2,74
2004	48 456	2 179	4,50
2005	42 985	640	1,49
2006	24 262	835	3,44
2007	22 782	162	0,71
2008	31 626	244	0,77
2009	26 013	154	0,59

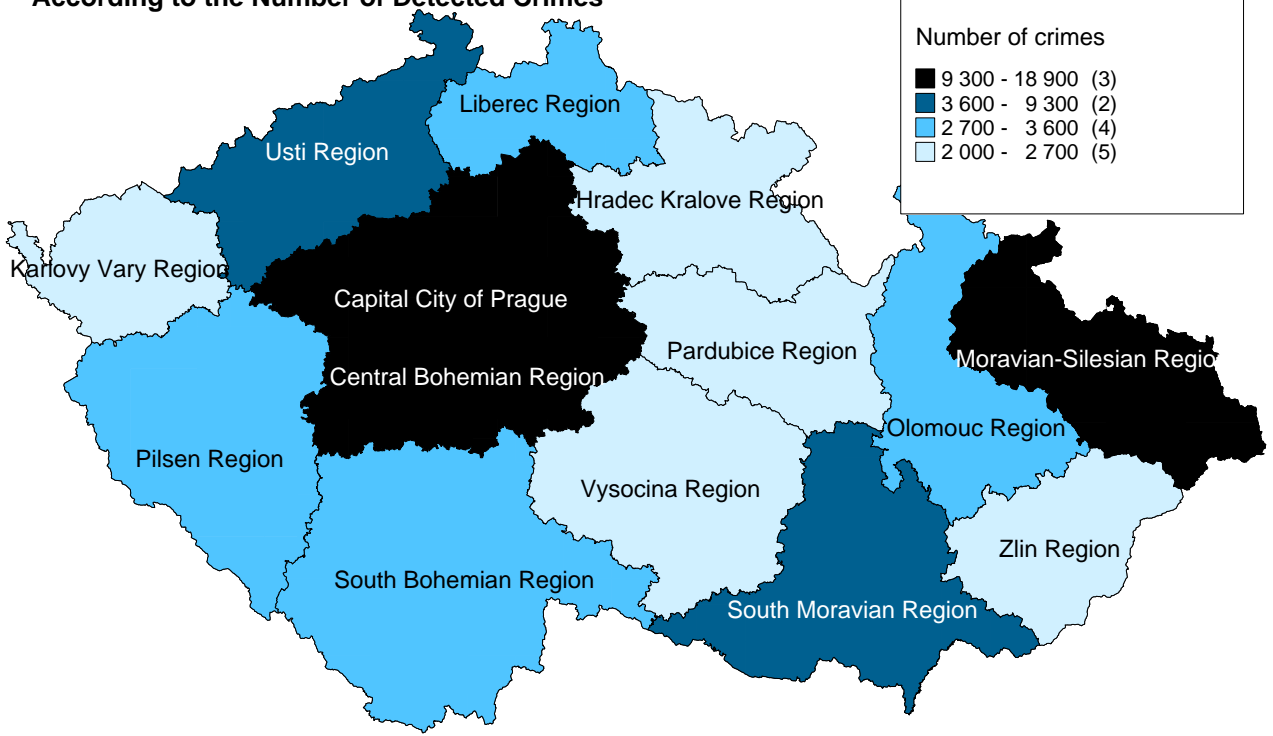
**Ascertained and Recovered Damage of Total Crime
from 2000 until 2009**



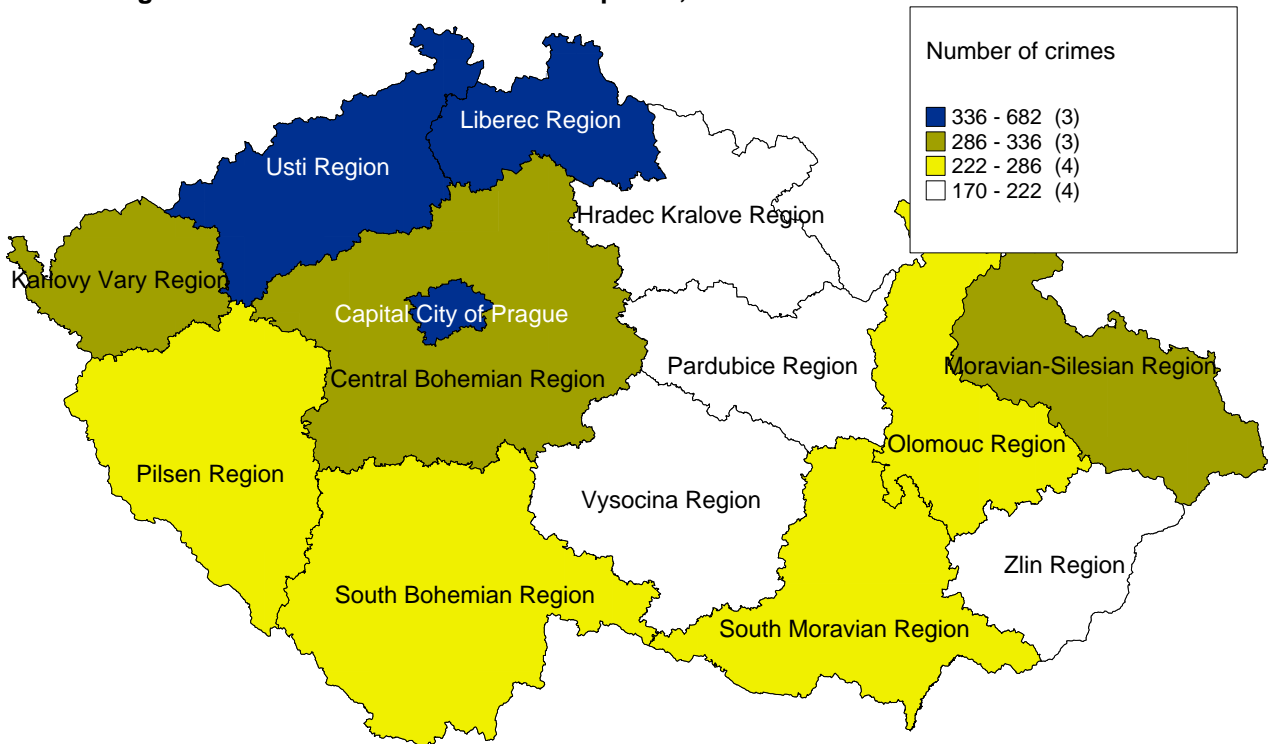
**Share of Individual Crimes in Damage Ascertained
in the CR in 2009**



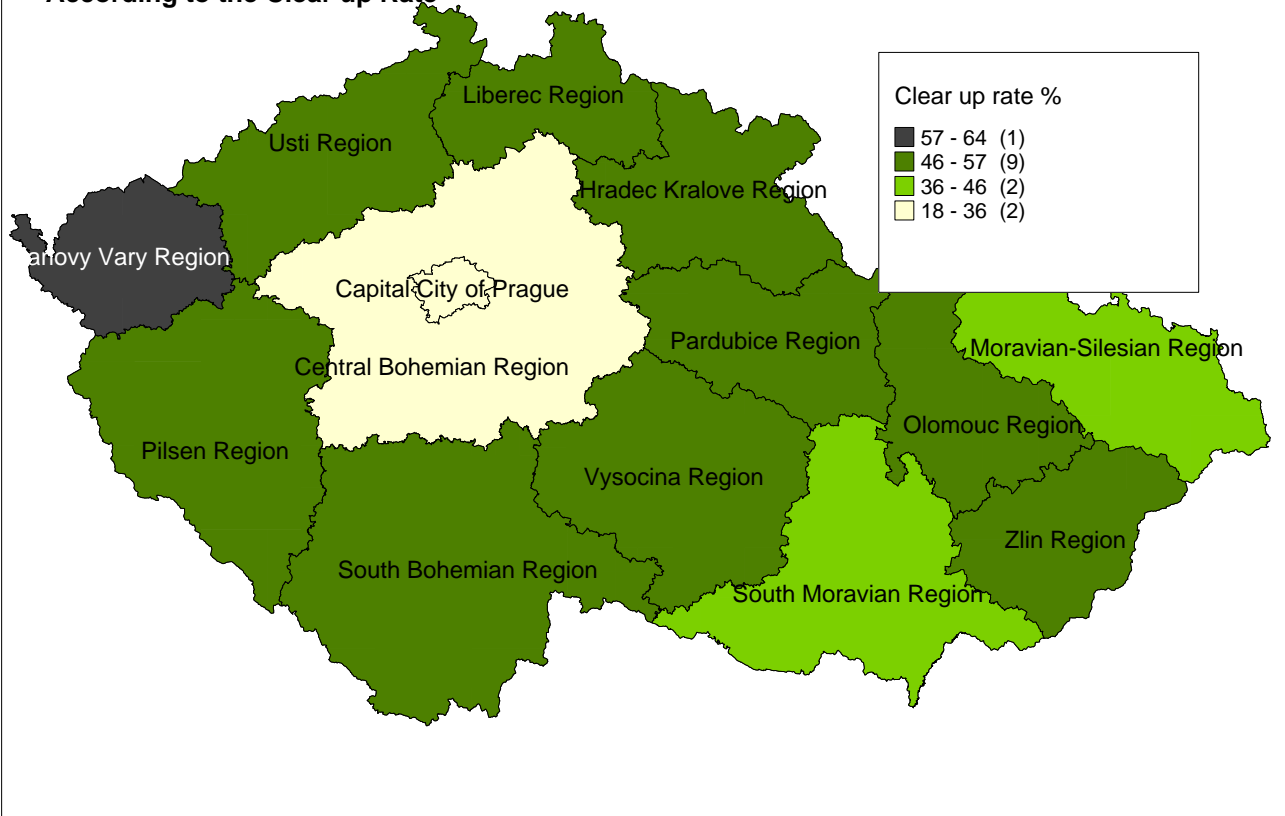
**The Regions of the Czech Republic Affected by Crime in 2009
According to the Number of Detected Crimes**



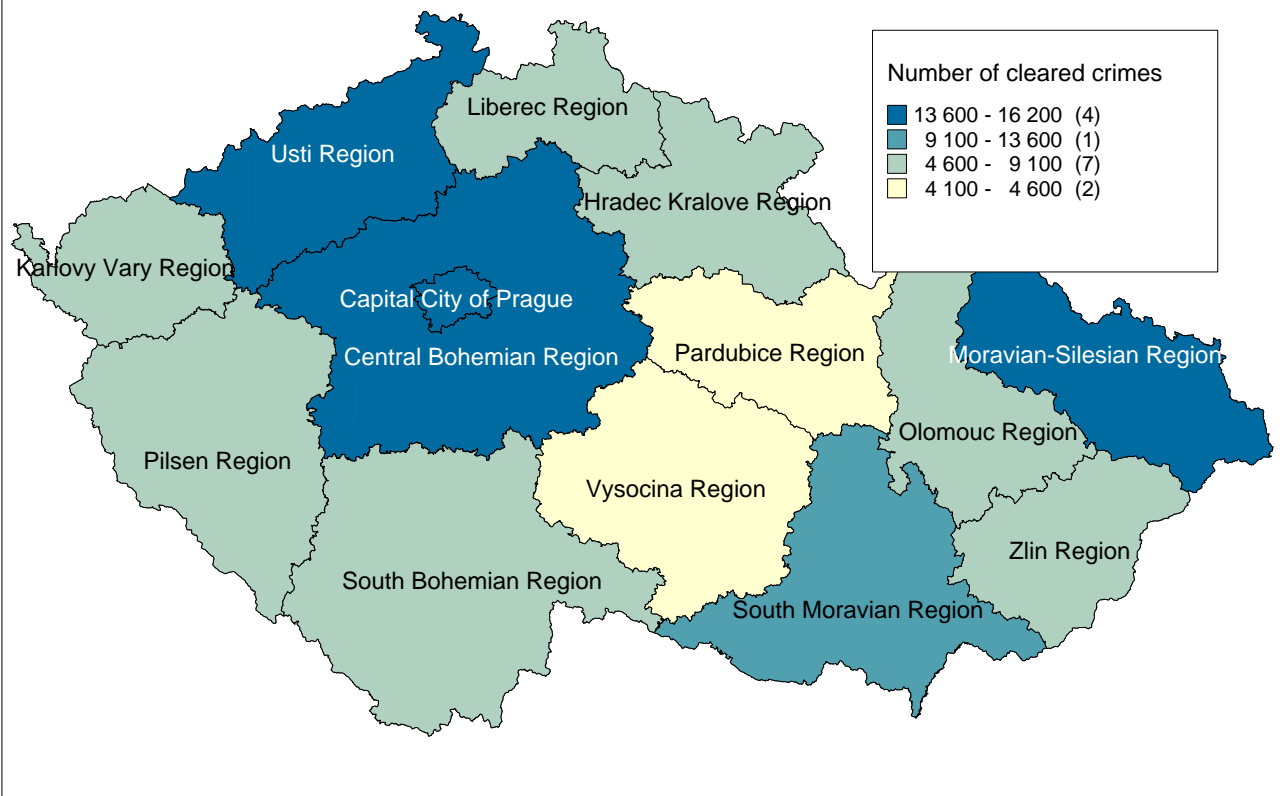
**The Regions of the Czech Republic Affected by Crime in 2009
According to the Number of Crimes Detected per 10,000 Inhabitants**



**The Regions of the Czech Republic Affected by Crime in 2009
According to the Clear up Rate**



**The Regions of the Czech Republic Affected by Crime in 2009
According to the Number of Cleared Up Crimes**



Minor Offences Recorded by the Czech Police according to Individual Police Services

Service of the Czech Police						
	Year	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Public Order Police Service¹⁾						
Total		1 093 510	868 198	719 615	666 223	755 896
of which against:						
- road safety and smoothness (Sec. 22)		757 873	555 780	389 500	367 610	422 145
- property (Sec. 50)		171 791	172 964	178 975	153 586	182 374
- public order (Sec. 47-49)		107 796	97 626	100 045	104 260	105 207
- alcohol and drug addiction (Sec. 30)		35 752	25 346	14 411	19 856	20 162
Railway Police Service (until 2006)¹⁾						
Total		31 540	26 205			
Service for Firearmas and Security Material²⁾						
- in the area of firearm permits		5 317	5 702	5 428	4 072	2 410
Traffic Police Service						
- minor offences committed by drivers		976 791	644 086	474 632	459 919	579 410
- minor offences committed by other participants of road traffic		21 961	13 412	10 729	10 949	13 950
Alien Police Service						
Total		119 216	95 302	68 562	99 051	121 227

Key:

¹⁾ From 2007 after the establishment of the Public Order and Railway Police Service summary records are maintained for the both original services.

²⁾ As of 1 January 2009 the name of this service was changed – formerly the Administrative Activities Police Service

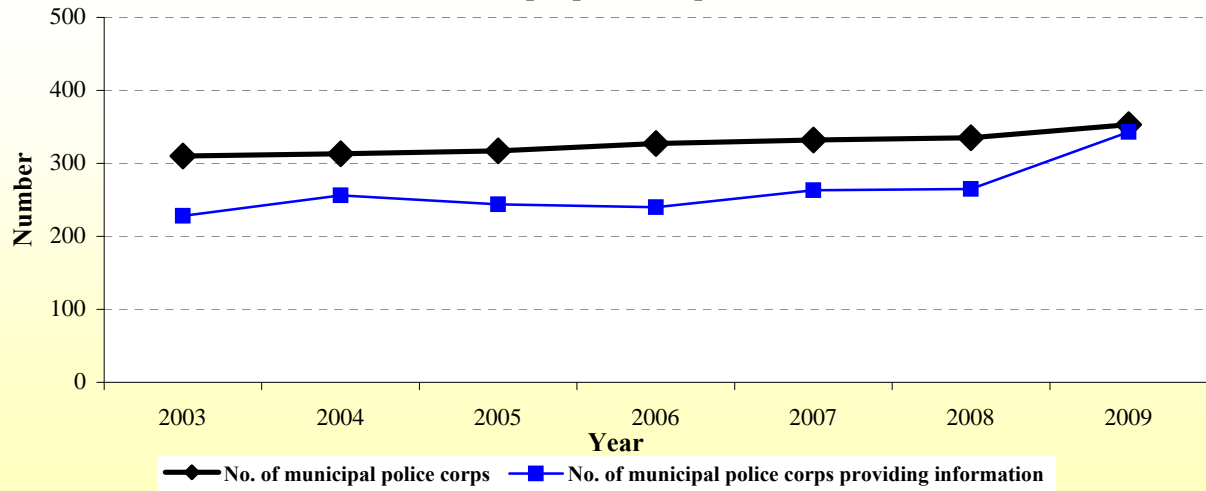
Municipal police in the CR in 2008 and 2009

	2008	2009*
No. of municipal police corps in the CR	335	353
No. of municipal police corps providing information	265	343
No. of constables of municipal police corps providing information	7 551	8 347
No. of constables/candidates having secondary education (no A level exam)	1 831	1 805
No. of constables/candidates having secondary education (A level exam)	5 269	5 962
No. of constables/candidates having university education	540	586
No. of minor offences related to the traffic	1 080 573	1 249 748
Solved on-the-spot	695 258	726 260
Referred for administrative proceedings	385 315	523 488
No. of minor offences - others	220 920	239 882
Solved on-the-spot	153 864	189 054
Referred for administrative proceedings	67 056	50 828
No. of minor offences related to the alcohol impaired driving or driving under the influence of other addictive substances	2 495	2 134
Minor offences in total	1 783 960	1 489 630
Fines on-the-spot (in CZK)	387 443 080	323 277 335
Police costs per the calendar year	4 111 504 953	4 659 692 920
Number of persons apprehended - missing or wanted	4 620	4 254
No. of public contracts signed under § 3a of the Act on Munic. Police	253	342
No. of cases when the service weapon was used	37	15
No. of suspicions of crime reported to the Police of the CR	14 329	15 367
No. of attacks against constables	649	515
No. of vehicles found	971	748
No. of animals found	26 357	29 406
Number of municipal police offices opened 24/7	134	146
No. of orders to tow a vehicle	61 450	60 091

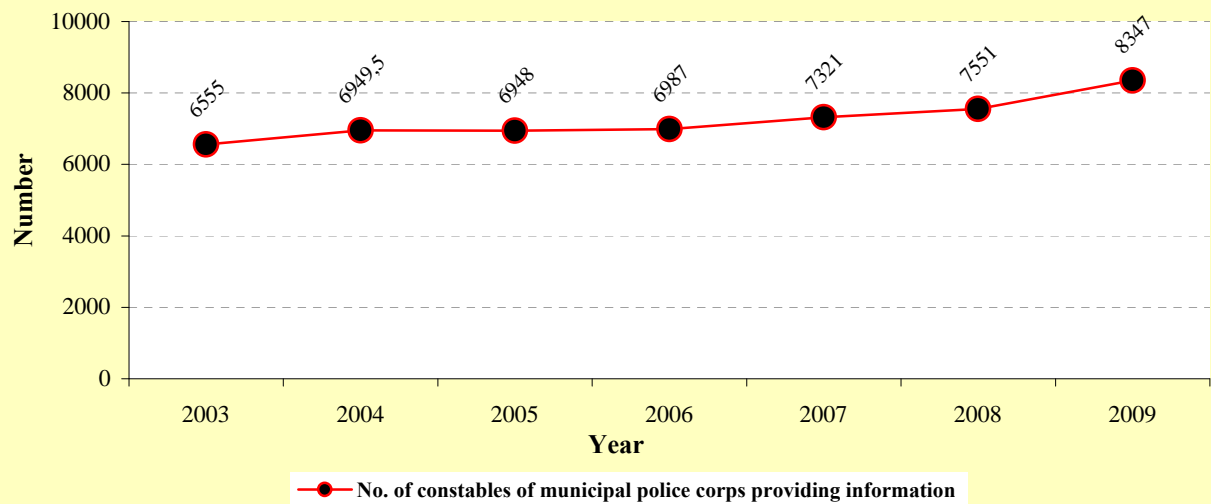
*Note: data to March 17, 2010

Municipal police

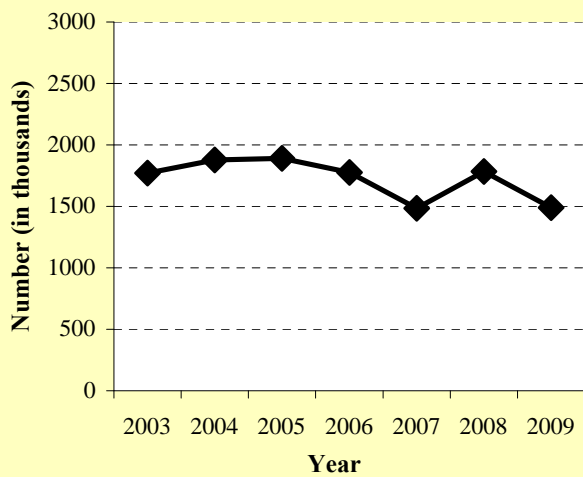
No. of municipal police corps in the CR



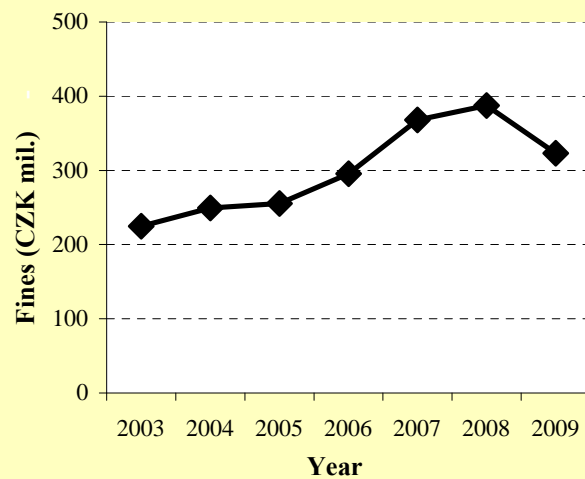
No. of constables of municipal police



Minor offences in total



Fines in total



Criminal Offenders

Development in the Number of Offenders of Total Crime in 2000 - 2009

Year	Total offenders	Men	Women	Repeated offenders	Children	Juvenile offenders	Foreign nationals
2000	130 234	114 751	15 483	38 664	8 899	8 905	7 261
2001	127 856	112 141	15 715	40 736	9 032	9 273	6 166
2002	123 964	108 572	15 392	48 764	5 185	7 698	6 238
2003	121 393	106 816	14 577	51 838	5 148	7 558	6 923
2004	121 531	106 460	15 071	54 880	3 734	6 197	7 215
2005	121 511	104 274	17 237	55 856	3 341	5 654	6 994
2006	122 753	106 045	16 708	56 661	3 027	5 808	7 284
2007	127 718	111 312	16 406	56 773	2 635	6 322	8 179
2008	122 053	106 816	15 237	53 321	2 723	6 014	8 572
2009	123 235	107 277	15 958	56 594	2 094	5 339	8 362

Comparisons of Changes in the Number of Offenders between Individual Years (%)

Year	Total offenders	Men	Women	Repeated offenders	Children	Juvenile offenders	Foreign nationals
2000	1,8	1,0	8,3	7,1	0,8	-2,6	-3,1
2001	-1,8	-2,3	1,5	5,4	1,5	4,1	-15,1
2002	-3,0	-3,2	-2,1	19,7	-42,6	-17,0	1,2
2003	-2,1	-1,6	-5,3	6,3	-0,7	-1,8	11,0
2004	0,1	-0,3	3,4	5,9	-27,5	-18,0	4,2
2005	0,0	-2,1	14,4	1,8	-10,5	-8,8	-3,1
2006	1,0	1,7	-3,1	1,4	-9,4	2,7	4,1
2007	4,0	5,0	-1,8	0,2	-13,0	8,8	12,3
2008	-4,4	-4,0	-7,1	-6,1	3,3	-4,9	4,8
2009	1,0	0,4	4,7	6,1	-23,1	-11,2	-2,4

Source: PCR

Development in the Number of Persons Charged and Sentenced

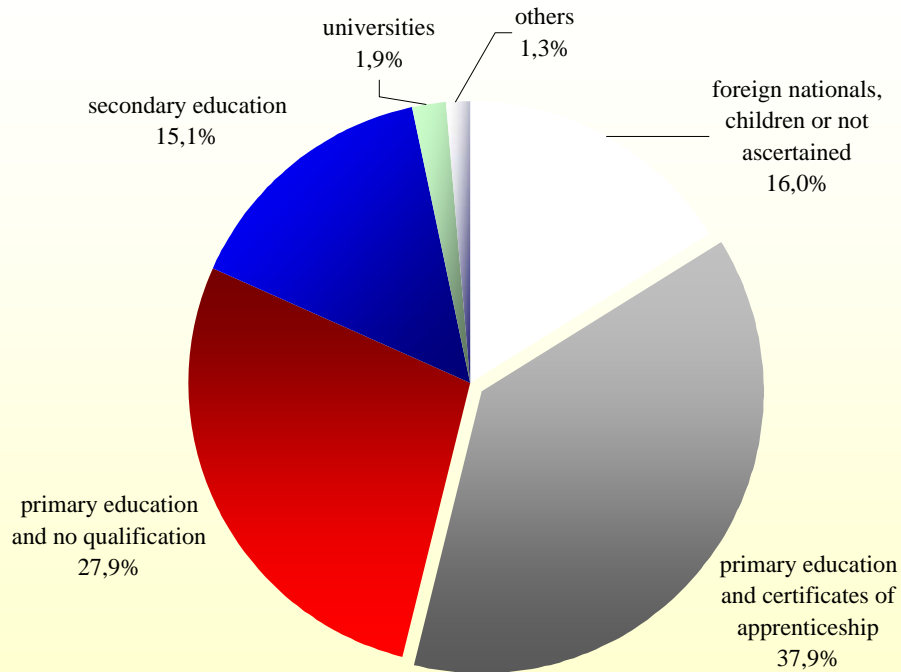
Year	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Persons charged	78 733	75 861	75 223	70 082	67 186	63 082	49 459
Persons sentenced	66 131	68 442	67 561	69 379	75 728	75 761	73 787

Source: MJ

**Development in the Share (%) of Individual Categories of Offenders
of the Total Number of Offenders in the CR**

Year	Men	Women	Repeated offenders	Children	Juvenile offenders	Foreign nationals
2000	88,1	11,9	29,7	6,8	6,8	5,6
2001	87,7	12,3	31,9	7,1	7,3	4,8
2002	87,6	12,4	39,3	4,2	6,2	5,0
2003	88,0	12,0	42,7	4,2	6,2	5,7
2004	87,6	12,4	45,2	3,1	5,1	5,9
2005	85,8	14,2	46,0	2,7	4,7	5,8
2006	86,4	13,6	46,2	2,5	4,7	5,9
2007	87,2	12,8	44,5	2,1	4,9	6,4
2008	87,5	12,5	43,7	2,2	4,9	7,0
2009	87,1	12,9	45,9	1,7	4,3	6,8

**The Share of Individual Categories of Education of Offenders
of the Total Number of Offenders in 2009**

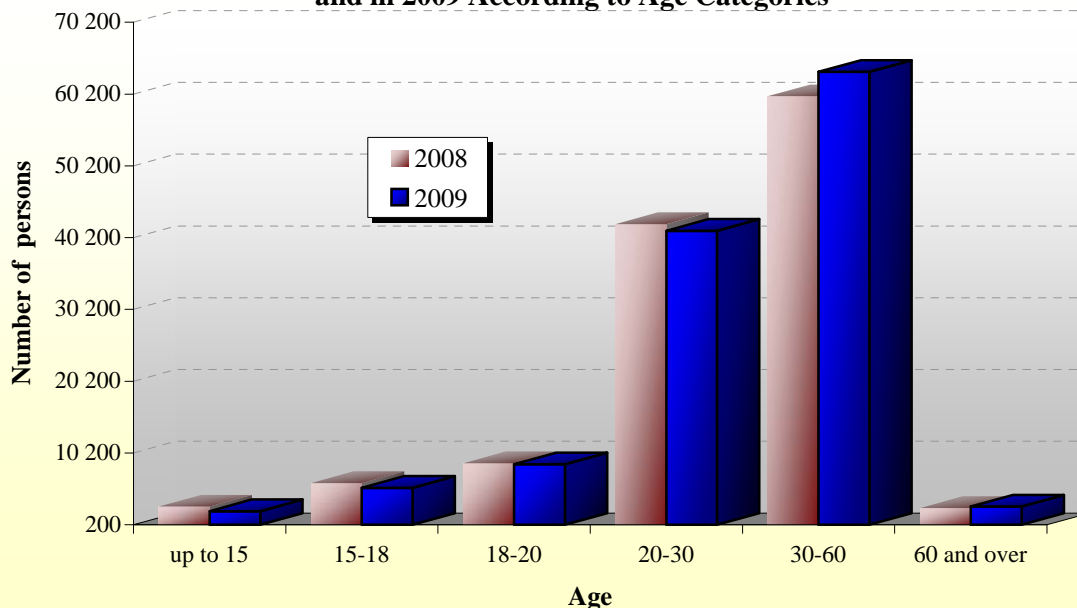


Total persons: 123 235

Development in the Share of Prosecuted and Investigated Persons in Population According to Given Age Categories in the Czech Rep. from 2007 until 2009

	Age/Years					
	up to 15	15-18	18-20	20-30	30-60	60 and over
Year 2007						
Number	2 635	6 322	9 389	45 065	61 729	2 578
Percentage of total offenders	2,06	4,95	7,35	35,28	48,33	2,02
Percentage of total population in a relevant age category	0,18	1,63	3,56	2,96	1,37	0,12
Number of inhab. as of 1. 1. 2007	1 479 514	387 273	263 974	1 524 425	4 508 575	2 123 428
Year 2008						
Number	2 723	6 014	8 776	42 095	59 909	2 536
Percentage of total offenders	2,23	4,93	7,19	34,49	49,08	2,08
Percentage of total population in a relevant age category	0,18	1,57	3,32	2,79	1,32	0,12
Number of inhab. as of 1. 1. 2008	1 476 923	382 195	264 232	1 507 886	4 552 823	2 197 071
Year 2009						
Number	2 094	5 339	8 630	41 152	63 298	2 722
Percentage of total offenders	1,70	4,33	7,00	33,39	51,36	2,21
Percentage of total population in a relevant age category	0,14	1,43	3,28	2,76	1,38	0,12
Number of inhab. as of 1. 1. 2008	1 480 007	373 973	263 275	1 492 114	4 594 614	2 263 559

**Prosecuted and Investigated Persons in the CR in 2008
and in 2009 According to Age Categories**



Persons sentenced - selected crimes stipulated by the Criminal Code (CR, 2008 and 2009)

§ of the CC	Title	2008	2009 *
	Crimes against the nation, a foreign country...		
93	Terror	0	0
95	Terrorist attack	0	0
	Economic crimes		
118	Unauthorized business	35	62
125	Falsification of economic and financial statements	126	141
126	Violation of obligations in the insolvency proceedings	39	21
140	Forgery and forfeiture of currency	142	124
147	Evasion of tax, social insurance, medical insurance, etc.	229	187
148	Shortening of taxes, levies, or similar duties	255	235
150	Trade mark violation	176	167
152	Copyright violation	114	141
	Violations of law and order		
155	Attack against a public official	542	589
158	Abuse of power of a public official	55	64
159	Obstruction of a public official by negligence	1	3
160	Accepting bribes	26	28
161	Bribery	50	51
162	Indirect bribery	0	1
163a-163c	Criminal conspiracy	33	17
	Aggravated violations of civic coexistence		
198	Defamation of a nation, an ethnic group, race, or beliefs	16	23
198a	Instigation to hatred against a group of people or instigation to limit their rights and	3	1
202	Disorderly conduct	2 537	4 049
	Crimes against life and health		
219	Murder	133	111
221-224	Bodily harm	3 966	4 497
	Crimes against freedom and human dignity		
232a	Trafficking in humans	3	1
234	Robbery	1 291	1 393
241	Rape	141	169
	Property crime		
247	Theft	13 377	15 340
248	Embezzlement	1 877	2 131
249b	Unauthorized possession of a payment card	387	1 649
250	Fraud	2 741	2 928
250a	Insurance fraud	226	174
250b	Credit fraud	4 774	3 485
251	Receiving of stolen goods	414	489
252a	Legitimization of proceeds from crime	2	16
253	Usury	2	4
257	Damaging of property	622	2 546
	Crimes against humanity		
260 to 261a	Support and promotion of movements striving to suppress human rights and	60	63
	Total	75 761	73 787

* Note:

Change of reporting methodology.

Source: Ministry of Justice

Crimes Committed by Repeated Offenders

Crimes committed by repeated offenders in 2009

Cleared up: 73 561

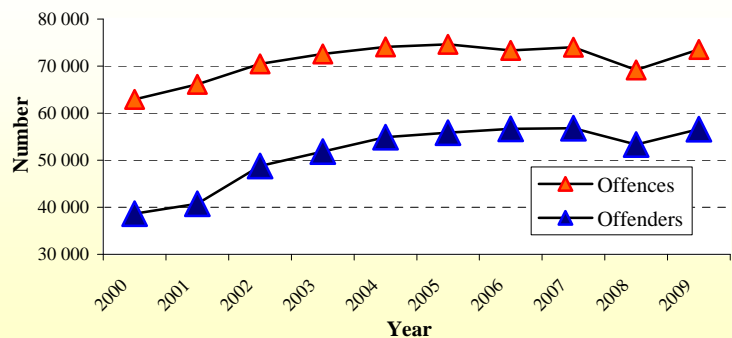
Which is of the total number
of cleared up crimes: 51,9 %

Repeated offenders: 56 594

men: 51 821

women: 4 773

Development of Crimes Committed by Repeated Offenders in
the Czech Rep. from 2000 until 2010



Development in the Number of Crimes Committed by Repeated Offenders

Types of criminal offences	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Total murders	89	111	63	78	61	78	74
Robberies	1 228	1 374	1 309	1 159	975	1 174	1 255
Wilful injury to health	2 267	2 396	2 301	1 984	1 783	1 573	1 540
Dangerous threats	939	1 073	1 033	852	772	661	679
Violent crimes	7 217	7 864	7 592	6 630	5 922	5 575	5 786
Crimes against human dignity	637	606	521	447	457	416	439
Burglaries of private weekend h.	2 266	2 249	1 504	1 237	988	1 055	1 090
Burglaries	11 432	11 197	9 751	8 293	8 223	7 834	8 948
Car thefts	2 315	2 308	2 253	1 788	1 862	1 782	1 550
Thefts from cars	5 049	4 467	3 980	3 571	3 336	2 956	3 007
Common thefts	20 940	20 463	20 285	19 155	18 786	17 902	18 171
Crimes against property	36 401	34 961	33 340	30 602	29 884	28 294	30 089
Hooliganism	1 423	1 570	1 506	1 315	1 106	1 058	1 130
Unauth. prod. and distr. of psych. s	1 485	1 336	1 284	1 269	1 318	1 401	1 435
Evasion of alimony payments	7 242	7 872	7 499	7 187	6 320	5 852	6 726
Embezzlement	1 231	1 381	1 115	974	932	940	943
Fraud	2 922	2 766	2 410	2 055	1 504	1 281	1 453
Copyright infringement	46	46	101	83	45	28	31
Economic crimes - total	8 549	9 278	12 003	11 669	9 346	7 140	6 616
TOTAL CRIMES	72 556	74 097	74 594	73 316	74 010	69 214	73 561

Development in the Number of Prosecuted Repeated Offenders in the CR and Their Share in Total Prosecuted Persons According to Selected Types of Crime*

Types of criminal offences	2007	%	2008	%	2009	%
Total murders	66	31,7	69	35,8	79	43,4
Wilful injury to health	1 672	34,1	1 547	35,4	1 441	35,4
Violent crimes	4 963	37,3	4 790	39,1	4 999	41,0
Crimes against human dignity	373	30,8	337	28,9	353	30,7
Burglaries of private weekend hou:	399	50,6	390	50,6	432	52,9
Burglaries	4 254	50,8	4 179	52,0	4 583	54,2
Thefts from cars	1 267	66,4	1 235	66,0	1 297	69,1
Common thefts	12 931	62,9	12 479	63,0	12 627	65,2
Crimes against property	19 146	56,6	18 456	56,6	19 289	58,5
Fraud	1 320	40,5	1 060	37,7	1 145	40,4
Total economic crimes	8 423	37,2	6 148	34,8	5 483	35,1
TOTAL CRIMES	56 773	44,5	53 321	43,7	56 594	45,9

* Note: The share relates to the total number of prosecuted persons exclusively within a certain type of crime.

Crimes Committed by Foreign Nationals

Crimes committed by foreign nationals in 2009

Cleared up: 9 512

Which is of the total number
of cleared up crimes: 6,7 %

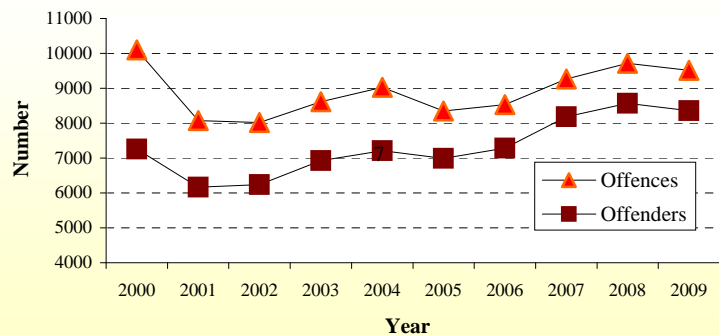
Prosecuted and investigated persons

total: 8 362

men: 7 550

women: 812

Development of Crimes Committed by Foreign Nationals in the
CR from 2000 until 2009



Development in the Number of Crimes Committed by Foreign Nationals

Types of criminal offences	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Total murders:	24	33	24	25	35	34	30
Roberries	285	316	291	262	286	209	255
Wilful injury to health	288	307	302	261	308	289	236
Violent crimes	1 093	1 123	1 088	1 011	1 043	915	924
Crimes against human dignity	103	139	129	113	105	119	87
Burglaries:	706	884	556	696	626	572	574
Common thefts:	1 319	1 611	1 352	1 346	1 330	1 444	1 312
Pickpockets	191	229	168	164	132	165	142
Crimes against property	2 742	2 898	2 307	2 456	2 297	2 338	2 277
Frustrating execution of an official decision	1 678	1 823	1 626	1 299	1 204	1 213	1 134
Total economic crimes	1 545	1 624	1 766	1 527	1 250	1 161	1 229
TOTAL CRIMES	8 618	9 028	8 353	8 529	9 262	9 720	9 512

Development in the Number of Prosecuted Foreign Nationals *

Types of criminal offences	2007	%	2008	%	2009	%
Total murders:	45	21,6	41	21,2	35	19,2
Roberries	309	13,6	221	9,1	237	9,4
Wilful injury to health	333	6,8	306	7,0	242	5,9
Violent crimes	1 038	7,8	920	7,5	869	7,1
Crimes againts human dignity	105	8,7	121	10,4	82	7,1
Burglaries:	361	4,3	329	4,1	331	3,9
Common thefts:	138	14,7	120	13,3	120	12,5
Pickpockets	1 116	5,4	1 094	5,5	1 048	5,4
Crimes against property	1 748	5,2	1 711	5,3	1 681	5,1
Frustrating execution of an official decision	1 065	21,4	1 066	25,1	997	18,2
Total economic crimes	1 128	5,0	1 020	5,8	1 097	7,0
TOTAL CRIMES	8 179	6,4	8 572	7,0	8 362	6,8

* Note: The share relates to the total number of prosecuted persons exclusively within a certain type of crime.

Crimes Committed by Children (under 15 years of age)

Crimes committed by children in 2009

Cleared up: 2 333

Which is of the total number of cleared up crimes: 2,01%

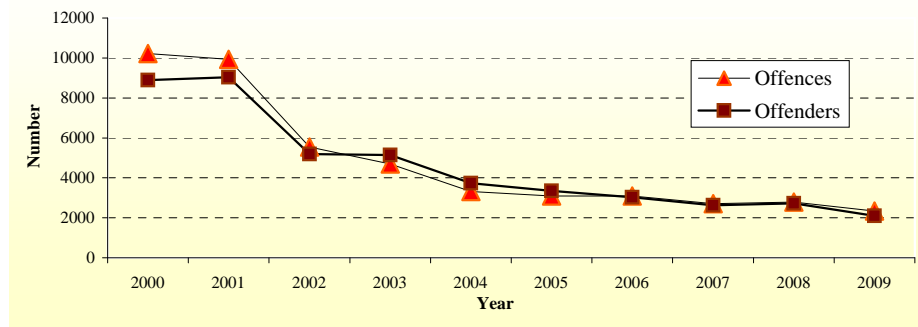
Investigated persons

total: 2 094

men: 1785

women: 309

Development of Crimes Committed by Children in the CR from 2000 until 2009



Development in the Number of Crimes Committed by Children

Types of criminal offences	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Total murders:	0	4	1	1	2	3	0
Roberries	315	287	215	238	190	260	225
Wilful injury to health	221	174	152	127	135	108	87
Extortion	169	122	101	101	86	71	82
Violent crimes	873	705	581	544	498	499	455
Crimes against human dignity	120	92	104	74	86	93	100
Burglaries of flats	64	60	67	91	53	48	54
Burglaries :	1027	808	683	642	526	549	442
Thefts from cars	340	182	112	74	86	134	81
Thefts of bicycles	66	40	41	27	21	12	21
Common thefts:	1468	994	999	1044	800	733	602
Crimes against property:	2731	1953	1786	1820	1457	1409	1145
Hooliganism	140	89	83	85	113	73	49
Unauthor. prod. and distr. of psych. subs.	107	68	103	99	58	89	94
Spreading addiction	56	14	22	12	7	9	2
TOTAL CRIMES	4692	3319	3086	3090	2710	2783	2333

Development in the Number of Investigated Children *

Types of criminal offences	2007	%	2008	%	2009	%
Total murders:	2	1,0	4	2,1	0	0,0
Wilful injury to health	140	2,9	119	2,7	87	2,1
Violent crimes	537	4,0	552	4,5	486	4,0
Crimes against human dignity	80	6,6	84	7,2	82	7,1
Burglaries of flats	38	5,1	47	6,7	40	5,1
Burglaries :	632	7,5	563	7,0	436	5,2
Thefts from cars	40	2,1	38	2,0	35	1,9
Common thefts:	582	2,8	550	2,8	407	2,1
Crimes against property:	1 410	4,2	1 295	4,0	1 001	3,0
Hooliganism	108	3,7	83	3,1	44	1,7
Unauthor. prod. and distr. of psych. subs.	46	2,3	70	3,8	79	3,3
TOTAL CRIMES	2 635	2,1	2 723	2,2	2 094	1,7

* Note: The share relates to the total number of prosecuted persons exclusively within a certain type of crime.

Crimes Committed by Juvenile Offenders (from 15 to 18 years of age)

Crimes committed by juveniles in 2009

Cleared up: 7 123

Which is of the total number
of cleared up crimes: 5 %

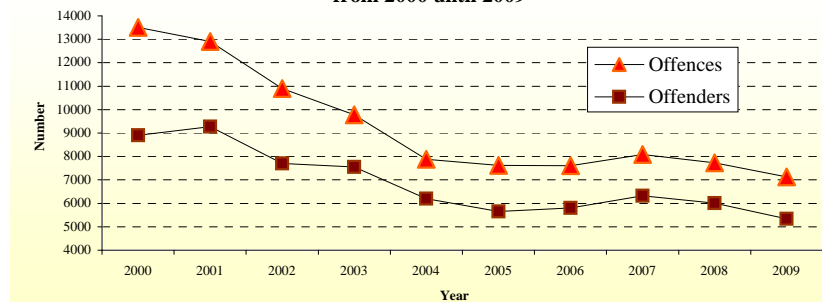
Prosecuted and investigated persons

total: 5 339

men: 4 834

women: 505

Development of Crimes Committed by Juveniles in the Czech Republic
from 2000 until 2009



Development in the Number of Crimes Committed by Juveniles

Types of criminal offences	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Total murders:	5	12	2	4	10	6	5
Roberies	538	611	543	450	460	454	431
Wilful injury to health	337	365	327	296	356	285	298
Extortion	147	152	114	93	116	79	98
Violent crimes	1 235	1 341	1 149	990	1 082	958	969
Crimes against human dignity	194	161	190	175	184	155	174
Burglaries of private weekend houses	327	227	193	165	159	159	148
Burglaries:	2 323	1 775	1 722	1 572	1 472	1 426	1 412
Car thefts	731	578	589	456	414	428	368
Thefts from cars	850	476	387	359	235	267	220
Common thefts:	3 620	2 680	2 674	2 333	2 238	2 163	1 847
Crimes against property:	6 229	4 701	4 643	4 159	3 966	3 844	3 472
Hooliganism	207	215	196	192	211	152	150
Unauthor. prod. and distr. of psych. subs. and poisons	358	207	223	193	128	164	146
Spreading addiction	88	26	26	23	11	10	4
TOTAL CRIMES	9 779	7 886	7 614	7 605	8 079	7 728	7 123

Development in the Number of Prosecuted and Investigated Juvenile Persons in the CR*

Types of criminal offences	2007	%	2008	%	2009	%
Total murders:	11	5,3	7	3,6	8	4,4
Roberies	421	18,5	384	15,8	398	15,8
Wilful injury to health	341	6,9	281	6,4	297	7,3
Violent crimes	998	7,5	857	7,0	897	7,4
Crimes against human dignity	169	13,9	146	12,5	166	14,4
Burglaries of private weekend houses	106	13,4	108	14,0	104	12,7
Burglaries:	1 115	13,3	1 052	13,1	1 002	11,9
Thefts from cars	123	6,4	114	6,1	113	6,0
Common thefts:	1 551	7,5	1 439	7,3	1 242	6,4
Crimes against property:	2 914	8,6	2 718	8,3	2 449	7,4
Hooliganism	203	7,0	169	6,4	148	5,8
Unauthor. prod. and distr. of psych. subs. and poisons	119	6,0	146	6,4	142	5,9
TOTAL CRIMES	6 322	4,9	6 014	4,9	5 339	4,3

* Note: The share relates to the total number of prosecuted persons exclusively within a certain type of crime.

Crimes Committed against Youth

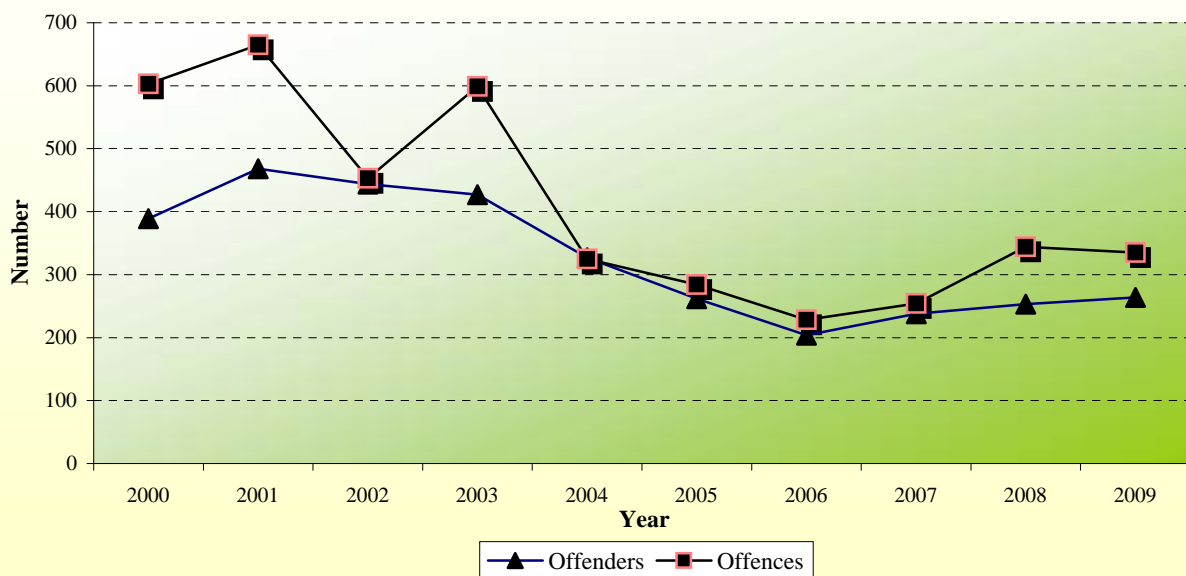
Code	Types of criminal offences	2008	2009	change
101	Murders - robberies /Sec. 219/	1	1	0
102	Sexual murders /§ 219/	4	1	-3
103	Murders motivated by personal relations /Sec. 219/	2	6	4
105	Infanticide by mother /Sec. 220/	1	1	0
106	Other murders /Sec. 219/	7	9	2
121	Abandonment of a child /Sec. 212/	13	11	-2
122	Abduction /Sec. 216/	7	7	0
131	Robberies /Sec. 234/	812	657	-155
151	Causing intentional bodily harm /Sec. 221, 222/	488	471	-17
171	Violence against a group of citizens or an individual /§ 196/	5	5	0
172	Hostage taking /Sec. 234A/	0	3	3
173	Dangerous threats /Sec. 197a/	94	82	-12
181	Extortion /Sec. 235/	261	239	-22
182	Restriction and deprivation of personal freedom /Sections 231, 232/	77	43	-34
185	Battery of a charge /Sec. 215/	150	134	-16
186	Battering a person sharing common household /§ 215a/	33	26	-7
188	Oppression /§ 237/	2	1	-1
	Total violent crimes	1 958	1 700	-258
201	Rape /Sec. 241/	135	139	4
211	Sexual abuse against persons in offender's charge /Sections 242/2,	74	92	18
212	Other sexual abuse /Sec. 242/	711	727	16
213	Commercial sexual abuse against person in offender's charge /Sec	3	1	-2
214	Other commercial sexual abuse /Sec. 242/1,3,4/	6	1	-5
231	Other sexual deviations /Sec. 202/	30	20	-10
241	Corrupting morals /Sec. 205/	20	25	5
271	Procuring /Sec.204/	7	8	1
281	Trafficking in human beings /Sec. 246/	5	3	-2
	Total crimes against human dignity	992	1 028	36
411	Pickpockets /Sec. 247/	1 099	1 074	-25
413	Other thefts from persons /Sec. 247/	711	567	-144
	Total property crimes	1 810	1 641	-169
631	Corrupting morals of juveniles /Sec. 217/	256	289	33
Total crimes:		5 143	4 783	-360

Crimes Committed by Policemen

Development of Crimes Committed by Members of the Czech Police

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Number of policemen accused	389	468	444	427	327	262	204	238	253	264
<i>Changes within the years - %</i>	12,8	20,3	-5,1	-3,8	-23,4	-19,9	-22,1	16,7	6,3	4,3
Number of crimes cleared up	603	665	453	599	325	284	228	254	344	335
<i>Changes within the years - %</i>	37,7	10,3	-31,9	32,2	-45,7	-12,6	-19,7	11,4	35,4	-2,6
Number of crimes / 1,000 policemen	13,1	14,5	9,8	12,6	6,8	6,2	4,9	5,7	7,9	7,6

Development of Crimes Committed by Members of the Czech Police in 2000 - 2009



Legal Classification of Crimes Committed by Policemen from 2000 until 2009

Name	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Abuse of power by a public official Sec. 158	237	244	176	202	95	90	60	65	88	95
Bribery Sec. 160 – 162	14	14	4	15	11	10	7	12	13	20
Unauthorised disposal of personal data Sec. 178	0	7	4	17	6	13	4	1	15	5
Hooliganism Sec. 202	39	33	16	26	13	9	11	11	9	16
Injury to health (wilful) Sec. 221, 222	49	98	47	51	22	13	11	15	38	32
Crimes related to traffic Sec.. 180, 184, 201 etc.	41	52	42	58	49	39	38	48	52	46
Total	603	665	453	599	325	284	228	254	344	335

Victims of Crimes

Development in the Number of Victims of Crimes

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Men	20 411	21 253	23 383	23 636	23 697	24 245	22 614	21 822
Women	17 394	19 515	21 630	22 413	20 785	21 309	21 138	21 494
Men and women	37 805	40 768	45 013	46 049	44 482	45 554	43 752	43 316
Groups (number of groups)	2 093	2 164	2 411	2 326	2 164	2 026	2 050	2 114
Groups (number of persons in groups)	5 278	5 469	6 031	5 724	5 458	5 013	5 182	5 263
Total number of persons	43 083	46 237	51 044	51 773	49 940	50 567	48 934	48 579

Victims of Crimes in the Czech Republic by Types of Criminal Offences

Type of a criminal offence	2007		2008		2009		change	
	men	women	men	women	men	women	men	women
Robberies with murders	12	6	15	5	7	15	-8	10
Sexual murders	1	2	2	4	1	1	-1	-3
Murders motivated by personal relations	53	47	49	38	47	28	-2	-10
Murders to order	5	0	1	0	3	0	2	0
Murder of a new born infant by its mother	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	-1
Other murders	44	13	62	13	33	22	-29	9
Total murders:	115	68	129	61	92	66	-37	5
Abandonment of a child	6	6	5	3	2	5	-3	2
Abduction	7	7	3	3	2	4	-1	1
Robberies	2 684	1 755	2 380	1 886	2 190	2 099	-190	213
Robberies in fin. institutions	11	148	9	94	12	133	3	39
Assaults on public officials - exc. for pol	70	16	79	3	79	16	0	13
Assaults on public officials. - policeman	338	6	325	11	348	10	23	-1
Assaults on public officials. - munic. pol.	157	4	139	7	109	5	-30	-2
Wilful injury to health	4 250	1 543	3 797	1 276	3 308	1 072	-489	-204
Hostage taking	2	1	0	0	2	4	2	4
Dangerous threats	614	1 010	520	922	466	796	-54	-126
Extortion	770	439	730	408	679	433	-51	25
Restriction of personal freedom	61	254	58	254	46	182	-12	-72
Battering a person entrusted to one's care	68	65	72	60	69	53	-3	-7
Battering a person living together	27	580	21	441	20	434	-1	-7
Restriction of the freedom of religious w	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oppressions	17	14	4	7	7	8	3	1
Other violent crimes	18	6	5	1	3	2	-2	1
Total crimes of violence	9 215	5 922	8 276	5 439	7 434	5 256	-842	-183
Rape	56	579	27	497	31	443	4	-54
Sexual abuse to a charge	5	57	6	65	11	71	5	6
Sexual abuse - other	105	548	80	588	108	583	28	-5
Commercial sex. abuse - other	0	0	0	7	0	1	0	-6
Injury to health by a ven. disease	1	18	1	26	0	17	-1	-9
Exposing another to the danger of ven. di	1	18	0	28	0	20	0	-8
Trafficking in human beings	1	5	0	11	0	5	0	-6
Total moral crimes	179	1 240	122	1 239	162	1 158	40	-81
Pickpockets	9 905	9 124	9 221	8 877	8 995	9 562	-226	685
Thefts - the other thefts on persons	4 248	4 621	4 288	5 155	4 580	5 063	292	-92

Victims of Crimes in the CR According to Their Age in 2008 and 2009

Code	Type of a criminal offence	Age of a victim	2008		2009	
			Men	Women	Men	Women
101	Robberies with murders	not ascertained	-	-	-	-
		0-14 years of age	-	1	-	1
		15-17 years of age	-	-	-	-
		18-30 years of age	3	-	3	4
		31-40 years of age	4	-	-	-
		41-60 years of age	5	2	1	4
		61 and over	3	2	3	6
103	Murders motivated by personal relations	not ascertained	-	-	-	-
		0-14 years of age	1	-	1	1
		15-17 years of age	-	1	-	2
		18-30 years of age	10	15	10	8
		31-40 years of age	14	8	11	6
		41-60 years of age	19	9	21	10
		61 and over	5	5	4	1
106	Other murders	not ascertained	3	-	3	-
		0-14 years of age	2	4	3	5
		15-17 years of age	-	1	-	-
		18-30 years of age	17	-	8	5
		31-40 years of age	16	-	7	4
		41-60 years of age	20	3	10	6
		61 and over	4	5	2	2
131	Robberies with murders	not ascertained	6	2	9	3
		0-14 years of age	305	55	211	46
		15-17 years of age	303	58	266	50
		18-30 years of age	794	493	712	558
		31-40 years of age	311	279	315	318
		41-60 years of age	478	612	488	677
		61 and over	183	387	189	447
142	Assaults on public officials- policemen	not ascertained	26	-	28	3
		0-14 years of age	-	-	-	-
		15-17 years of age	-	-	-	-
		18-30 years of age	173	6	190	4
		31-40 years of age	96	3	101	3
		41-60 years of age	29	2	27	-
		61 and over	1	-	2	-
151	Wilful injury to health	not ascertained	3	-	10	2
		0-14 years of age	122	41	107	29
		15-17 years of age	251	47	262	42
		18-30 years of age	1 497	337	1 240	301
		31-40 years of age	802	378	729	307
		41-60 years of age	937	381	803	315
		61 and over	185	92	157	76
173	Dangerous threats	not ascertained	3	-	4	2
		0-14 years of age	9	12	13	9
		15-17 years of age	16	22	15	17
		18-30 years of age	145	274	123	213
		31-40 years of age	124	289	112	239
		41-60 years of age	183	281	150	271
		61 and over	39	44	49	45

Code	Type of a criminal offence	Age of a victim	2008		2009	
			Men	Women	Men	Women
181	Extortion	not ascertained	2	2	5	1
		0-14 years of age	76	29	73	28
		15-17 years of age	88	29	69	31
		18-30 years of age	244	144	246	158
		31-40 years of age	144	93	132	100
		41-60 years of age	145	86	131	95
		61 and over	31	25	23	20
185	Cruelty to a charge	not ascertained	-	-	1	-
		0-14 years of age	61	35	57	31
		15-17 years of age	9	12	10	4
		18-30 years of age	1	1	-	7
		31-40 years of age	-	5	-	7
		41-60 years of age	-	4	-	3
		61 and over	-	2	1	1
201	Rape	not ascertained	-	-	-	-
		0-14 years of age	12	46	13	46
		15-17 years of age	5	68	8	67
		18-30 years of age	7	207	8	178
		31-40 years of age	2	90	-	93
		41-60 years of age	1	80	2	52
		61 and over	-	6	-	7
211	Sexual abuse to a charge	not ascertained	-	-	-	-
		0-14 years of age	5	43	11	55
		15-17 years of age	1	21	-	14
		18-30 years of age	-	1	-	1
		31-40 years of age	-	-	-	-
		41-60 years of age	-	-	-	1
		61 and over	-	-	-	-
212	Sexual abuse - other	not ascertained	-	-	-	-
		0-14 years of age	75	555	104	555
		15-17 years of age	4	31	4	24
		18-30 years of age	1	2	-	4
		31-40 years of age	-	-	-	-
		41-60 years of age	-	-	-	-
		61 and over	-	-	-	-
411	Pickpockets	not ascertained	32	30	9	14
		0-14 years of age	91	69	95	48
		15-17 years of age	423	504	402	523
		18-30 years of age	3 324	3 046	3 129	3 258
		31-40 years of age	1 542	1 359	1 407	1 332
		41-60 years of age	2 509	2 541	2 385	2 608
		61 and over	1 300	1 328	1 568	1 779

Crimes Against Property in the Czech Republic

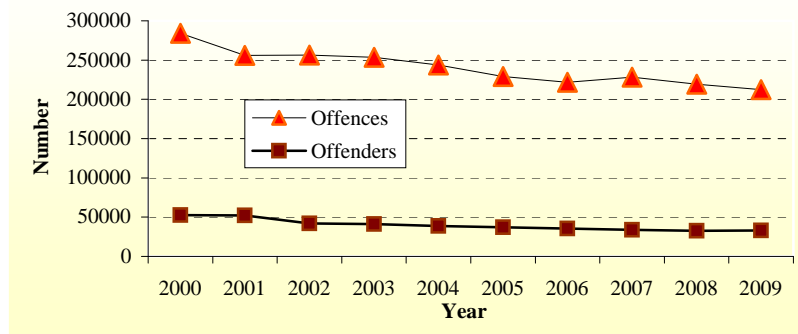
Crimes against property in 2009

Crimes ascertained: 212 168

Cleared up crimes: 38 285

Which accounts for: 18 %

Development of Crimes Against Property in the Czech Rep.
from 2000 until 2009



Development of Crimes Against Property in the Czech Republic

Types of criminal offences	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Burglaries of shops	5 307	4 856	4 093	3 461	3 404	3 982	4 336
Burglaries of rest. and canteens	3 232	2 970	2 643	2 255	2 310	2 582	2 840
Burglaries of company canteens	192	180	158	159	124	104	85
Burglaries of flats	6 565	6 193	5 537	5 047	4 322	4 477	4 826
Burglaries of weekend houses	10 128	8 452	6 511	5 361	5 377	5 068	4 975
Burglaries of family houses	5 599	5 477	4 824	4 556	4 841	4 634	4 790
Total burglaries:	68 901	64 695	57 956	53 503	54 925	53 381	54 848
Pickpockets	13 928	15 804	17 917	19 065	19 153	18 188	18 641
Car thefts	24 174	23 133	21 980	20 175	19 501	18 011	13 954
Thefts from cars	65 877	59 459	51 624	48 474	51 516	49 430	46 613
Bicycle thefts	6 605	6 360	5 956	5 464	5 395	5 256	6 403
Total common thefts:	166 654	162 139	154 124	151 136	154 207	147 292	138 369
Fraud	6 093	4 875	5 110	4 693	5 057	4 745	4 938
Embezzlement	1 472	1 292	1 166	1 135	1 359	1 273	1 057
Total crimes against property	253 372	243 808	229 279	221 707	228 266	219 347	212 168

Development in the Number of Offenders of Crimes Against Property in the Czech Republic

Types of criminal offences	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Burglaries of shops	1 123	995	861	757	656	641	915
Burglaries of rest. and canteens	695	607	515	513	429	440	542
Burglaries of company canteens	53	36	38	40	24	21	25
Burglaries of flats	1 093	1 039	884	837	747	705	777
Burglaries of family houses	1 633	1 338	1 035	824	789	770	817
Burglaries of weekend houses	1 030	959	932	835	863	803	935
Total burglaries:	11 584	10 783	9 547	8 957	8 374	8 042	8 450
Pickpockets	1 206	1 239	1 375	1 162	939	900	961
Car thefts	3 303	3 067	2 905	2 507	2 181	1 973	1 811
Thefts from cars	3 123	2 595	2 399	2 116	1 908	1 872	1 878
Bicycle thefts	755	564	509	465	401	361	486
Total common thefts	23 519	22 768	22 542	21 547	20 574	19 795	19 361
Fraud	2 748	2 356	2 276	2 081	1 920	1 837	2 108
Embezzlement	1 110	1 010	878	812	828	819	826
Total crimes against property	41 005	38 904	37 130	35 474	33 826	32 588	32 987

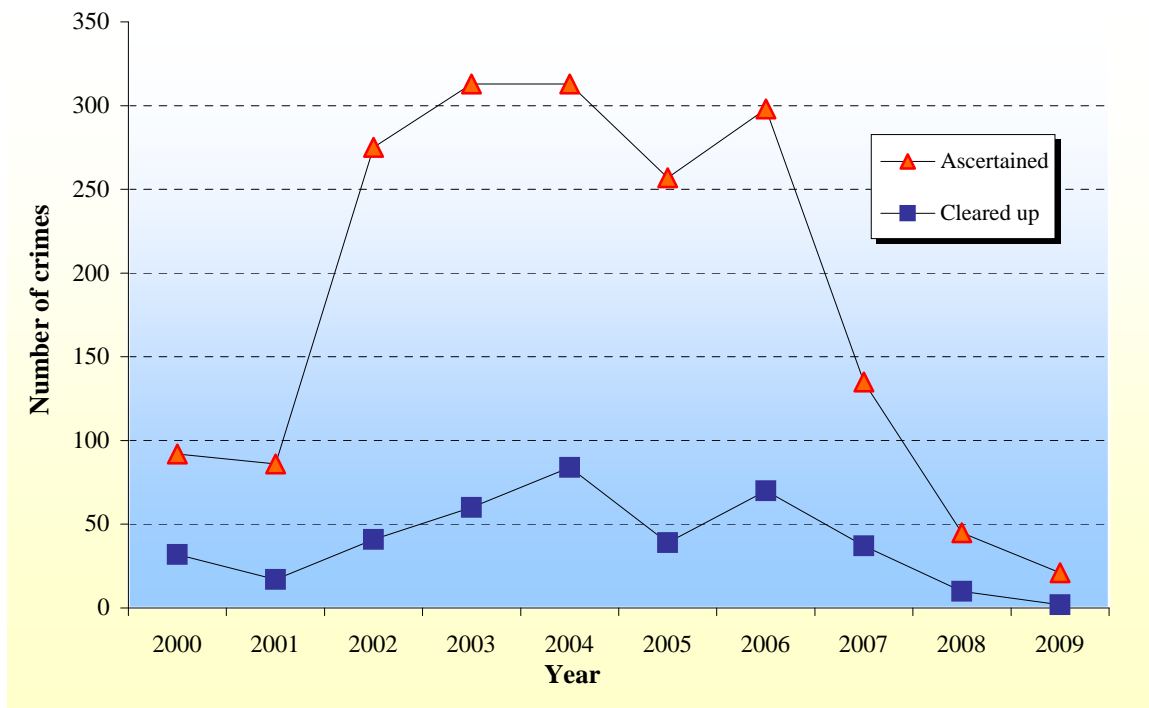
Cultural heritage crimes

Burglaries into facilities with antiquities and works of art (except shops)

Year	Ascertained	Cleared up	Clear-up rate %	Persons prosec. and invest.		Damages (CZK ,000)	
				Total	Repeat Offend.	Total	Recovered
2000	328	95	28,96	73	33	41 534	2 675
2001	201	65	32,34	54	30	30 537	875
2002	236	47	19,92	54	34	35 527	629
2003	197	48	24,37	54	40	32 157	396
2004	173	56	32,37	34	17	20 542	461
2005	148	28	18,92	45	27	13 473	178
2006	98	15	15,31	19	11	16 724	5
2007	69	9	13,04	15	4	6 155	1
2008	39	5	12,82	6	4	2 401	4
2009	41	3	7,32	8	5	11 016	0

Thefts in facilities and esplanades with antiquities and works of art

Year	Ascertained	Cleared up	Clear-up rate %	Persons prosec. and invest.		Damages (CZK ,000)	
				Total	Repeat Offend.	Total	Recovered
2000	92	32	34,78	24	12	5 350	185
2001	86	17	19,77	21	8	42 616	514
2002	275	41	14,91	47	25	47 391	549
2003	313	60	19,17	54	33	22 049	296
2004	313	84	26,84	45	30	19 996	500
2005	257	39	15,18	45	23	19 459	462
2006	298	70	23,49	85	44	12 781	226
2007	135	37	27,41	43	33	30 299	89
2008	45	10	22,22	16	7	8 505	100
2009	21	2	9,52	5	2	1 672	0



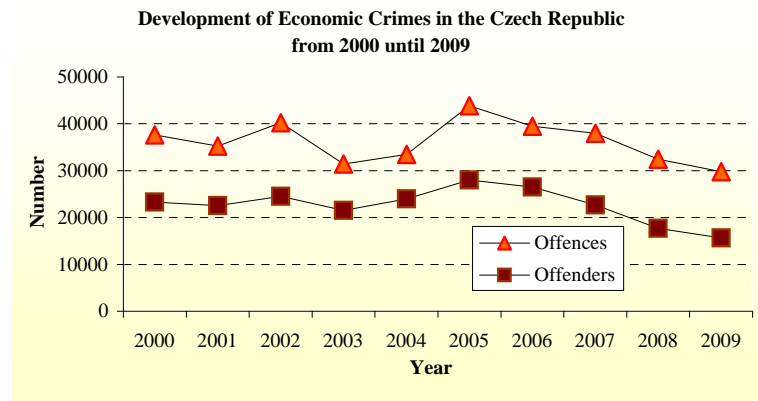
Economic Crime in the Czech Republic

Economic crime in 2009

Crimes ascertained: 29 774

Cleared up crimes: 13 906

Which accounts for: 46,7 %



Development of Economic Crimes According to the Selected Types of Crime

Types of criminal offences	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Breaches of the duty to adm. another's property	208	201	153	146	166	173	135
Tax curtailment	693	595	602	441	534	725	574
Forging and altering of official documents	936	951	980	709	553	533	558
Embezzlement	3 753	4 005	3 205	2 905	3 160	3 368	2 993
Fraud	7 037	6 752	6 409	5 186	4 953	4 840	4 873
Infringement of rights relating to trademarks	257	418	553	368	242	293	303
Infringement of copyright	485	462	791	354	462	459	276
Total economic crimes:	31 451	33 464	43 882	39 473	37 981	32 474	29 774

Development in the Number of Offenders of Economic Crime

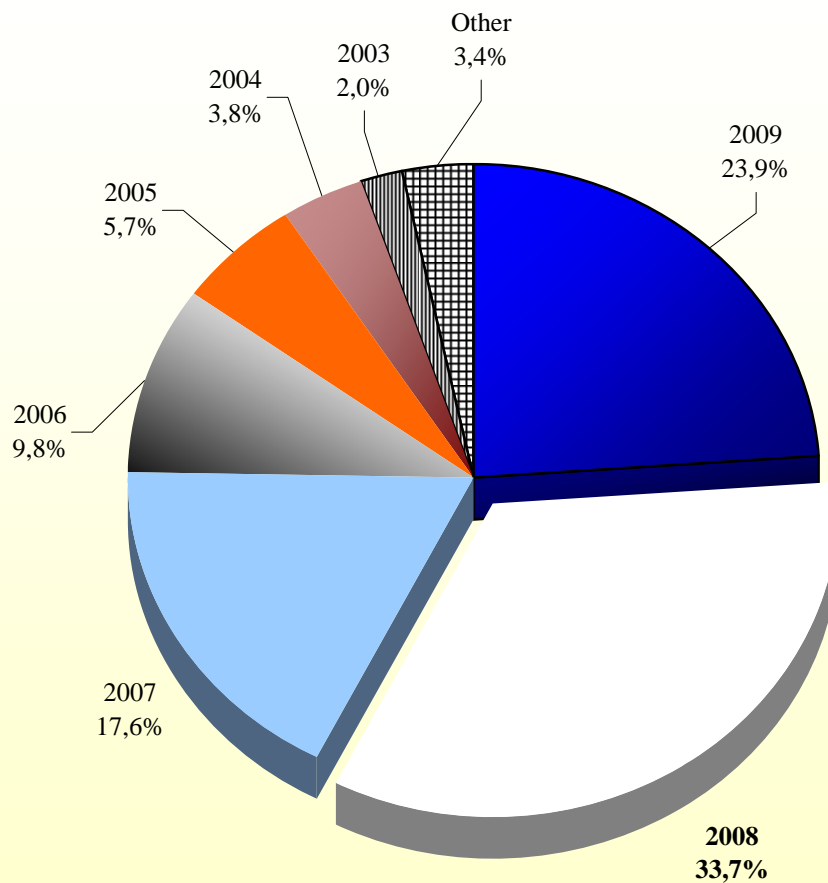
Types of criminal offences	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Breaches of the duty to adm. another's property	187	190	120	118	90	119	73
Tax curtailment	615	621	579	527	476	515	500
Forging and altering of official documents	587	629	557	438	361	270	334
Embezzlement	3 160	3 279	2 618	2 418	2 213	2 348	2 358
Fraud	5 992	5 710	5 161	3 936	3 262	2 810	2 835
Infringement of rights relating to trademarks	250	228	294	220	229	274	281
Infringement of copyright	319	300	294	216	222	204	174
Total economic crimes:	21 518	22 927	28 025	26 500	22 668	17 691	15 627

Economic Crimes Cleared Up in 2009*
Divided According to the Years When the Crime Was Committed

The year the crime was committed	No. of crimes	Which accounts for %
2009	4 078	23,9
2008	5 752	33,7
2007	3 010	17,6
2006	1 675	9,8
2005	972	5,7
2004	652	3,8
2003	337	2,0
Other	586	3,4
Total	17 062	100

* Note: Including crimes additionally cleared up.

Economic Crimes Cleared Up in 2009 Divided
According to the Years When the Crime Was Committed



100% = 18 316 crimes

Economic Crime (EC) in the Czech Republic in 2009

The shares of individual types of crimes in damage claims caused by total EC

Code	The name of an offence	Damage	
		in CZK ,000	percentage share
830	Fraud	5 820 765	37,08
819	Curtailement of taxes	2 780 582	17,71
811	Breaches of duty to administer another's property	1 540 743	9,82
829	Embezzlement	1 438 001	9,16
881	Credit fraud	1 249 735	7,96
808	Misinterpretation of data relating to economic results and assets	612 749	3,90
820	Abuse of power by a public official	583 889	3,72
822	Frauding a creditor	499 688	3,18
886	Curtailement of taxes, fees, and similar mandatory dues	223 852	1,43
880	Insurance fraud	136 614	0,87
848	Giving advantage to a particular creditor	118 114	0,75
816	Protection of currency	110 141	0,70
863	Infringements of copyright	83 215	0,53
861	Infringements of a trademark	74 557	0,47
833	Misuse of information in business relationship	65 482	0,42
852	Heavy indebtedness	58 449	0,37
812	Theft	57 388	0,37
838	Unauthorized possession of a payment card	52 855	0,34
803	Unauthorized business activity	47 751	0,30
809	Breaches of mandatory rules in economic relations	30 585	0,19
815	Frauds relating to social and health insurance	19 231	0,12
890	Other economic crimes	16 459	0,10
801	Unfair competition	14 411	0,09
864	Concealment of the origin of money obtained through crime (money laundering)	13 656	0,09
842	Pilferage of transported goods - road transport	10 917	0,07
823	Forging and altering a public document	9 921	0,06
810	Breaches of duties in bankruptcy and composition proceedings	3 657	0,02
866	Operation of fraudulent games and wagers	3 332	0,02
807	Smuggling and curtailement of customs duty	2 639	0,02
835	Breaches of rules on identification of goods by labels	2 527	0,02
841	Pilferage of mailed parcels	2 145	0,01
827	Unauthorized use of a motor vehicle	1 970	0,01
851	Negligent endangering the environment	1 826	0,01
845	Thwarting of a task by a public official's negligence	1 590	0,01
865	Damaging or misusing a data carrier record	1 590	0,01
813	Unauthorized use of another person's thing	1 354	0,01
814	Damaging another's property	1 100	0,01
840	Pilferage of transported goods - railways	718	0,00
870	Break-downs and operational failures... - through negligence	629	0,00
806	Activity detrimental to a customer	565	0,00
824	Unauthorized making and keeping the state seal and official stamp	307	0,00
850	Deliberate endangering the environment	206	0,00
846	Bribery - bribe giving	145	0,00
862	Infringements of industrial rights	114	0,00
817	Counterfeiting and altering stamps and duty stamps	64	0,00
843	Pilferage of transported goods - air transport	58	0,00
801-890	Total economic crimes	15 696 310	100,00

Economic crime in the Czech Republic in 2009

Prosecuted and Investigated Persons

and the Comparison of Year 2008

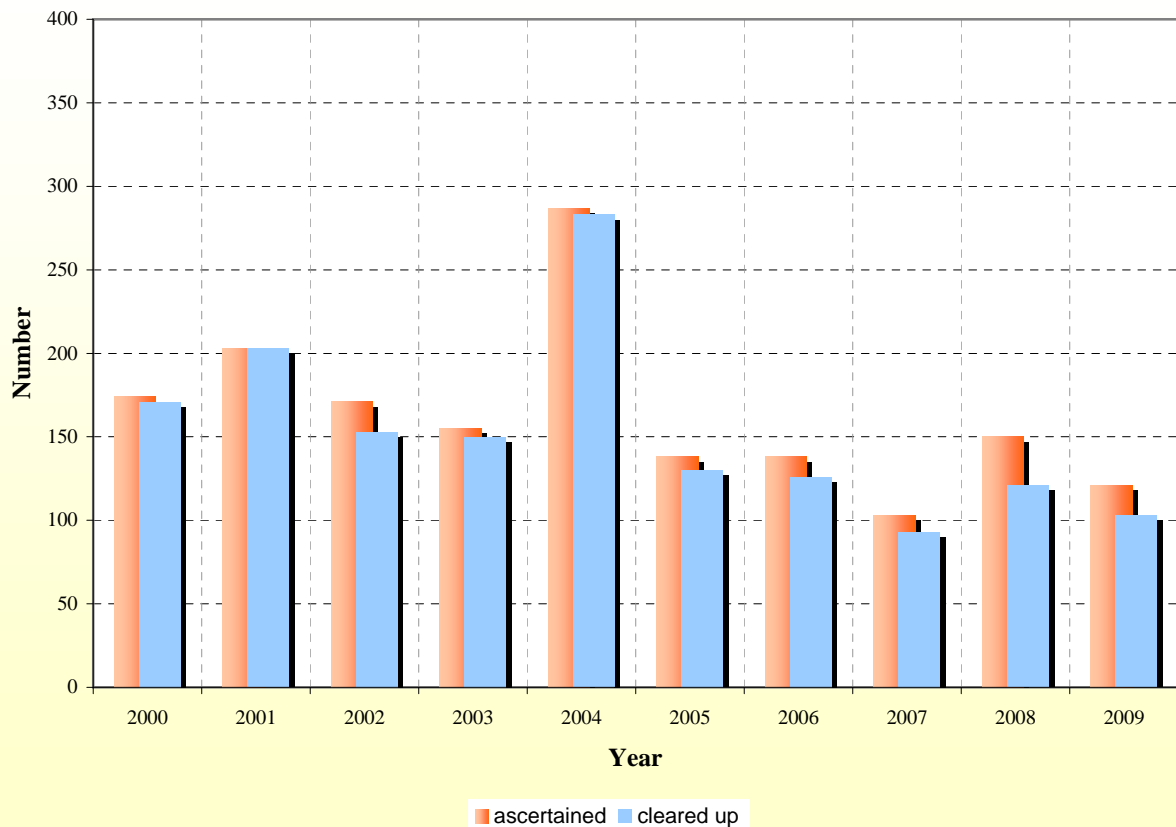
Code	Name	2 008	2 009	Change	
				factual	%
881	Credit fraud	6 784	4 897	-1 887	-27,8
830	Fraud	2 810	2 835	25	0,9
829	Embezzlement	2 348	2 358	10	0,4
838	Unauthorized possession of a payment card	1 026	1 148	122	11,9
819	Curtailement of taxes	515	500	-15	-2,9
815	Frauds relating to social and health insurance	443	467	24	5,4
880	Insurance fraud	468	420	-48	-10,3
886	Curtailement of taxes, fees, and similar mandatory dues	433	407	-26	-6,0
812	Theft	589	375	-214	-36,3
823	Forging and altering a public document	270	334	64	23,7
816	Protection of currency	208	286	78	37,5
861	Infringements of a trademark	274	281	7	2,6
890	Other economic crimes	265	260	-5	-1,9
863	Infringements of copyright	204	174	-30	-14,7
808	Misinterpretation of data relating to economic results and assets	170	154	-16	-9,4
803	Unauthorized business activity	86	89	3	3,5
822	Frauding a creditor	123	80	-43	-35,0
811	Breaches of duty to administer another's property	119	73	-46	-38,7
835	Breaches of rules on identification of goods by labels	30	45	15	50,0
848	Giving advantage to a particular creditor	65	44	-21	-32,3
846	Bribery - bribe giving	51	40	-11	-21,6
860	Participation	28	40	12	42,9
820	Abuse of power by a public official	43	31	-12	-27,9
810	Breaches of duties in bankruptcy and composition proceedings	63	29	-34	-54,0
842	Pilferage of transported goods - road transport	21	27	6	28,6
864	Concealment of the origin of money obtained through crime (money la	19	24	5	26,3
821	Bribery	30	19	-11	-36,7
833	Misuse of information in business relationship	24	19	-5	-20,8
827	Unauthorized use of a motor vehicle	31	16	-15	-48,4
865	Damaging or misusing a data carrier record	15	16	1	6,7
850	Deliberate endangering the environment	14	12	-2	-14,3
801	Unfair competition	2	11	9	450,0
828	Violation of the privacy of transmitted messages	5	11	6	120,0
852	Heavy indebtedness	23	11	-12	-52,2
870	Break-downs and operational failures... - through negligence	9	11	2	22,2
836	Unauthorized disposal of personal data	6	8	2	33,3
841	Pilferage of mailed parcels	13	8	-5	-38,5
831	Fraudulent manipulation of public tenders and auctions	4	7	3	75,0
839	Violation of statutory provisions on foreign trade in military material	3	6	3	100,0
847	Indirect bribery	4	6	2	50,0
807	Smuggling and curtailment of customs duty	2	5	3	150,0
824	Unauthorized making and keeping the state seal and official stamp	1	4	3	300,0
837	Other crimes against currency	4	4	0	0,0
845	Thwarting of a task by a public official's negligence	4	4	0	0,0
851	Negligent endangering the environment	4	4	0	0,0
866	Operation of fraudulent games and wagers	4	4	0	0,0
813	Unauthorized use of another person's thing	4	3	-1	-25,0
801-890	Total economic crimes:	17 691	15 627	-2 064	-11,7

Corruption

The Number of Ascertained Crimes Related to Bribery Committed in the Czech Republic from 2000 until 2009

Year	Sec. 158 Abuse of power by a public official		Sec. 159 Thwarting a task by public official's negl.		Sec. 160 Bribe-taking		Sec. 161 Bribe-giving		Sec. 162 Indirect bribery		Total bribery	
	ascer.	cleared up	ascer.	cleared up	ascer.	cleared up	ascer.	cleared up	ascer.	cleared up	ascer.	cleared up
2000	367	350	18	18	38	37	133	131	3	3	174	171
2001	390	381	18	18	28	28	171	171	4	4	203	203
2002	376	269	33	31	48	38	116	109	7	6	171	153
2003	384	335	23	23	49	43	102	103	4	4	155	150
2004	248	205	18	18	126	125	149	147	12	11	287	283
2005	212	170	19	18	39	33	94	92	5	5	138	130
2006	160	124	16	15	43	35	89	87	6	4	138	126
2007	187	112	16	14	40	34	62	58	1	1	103	93
2008	228	132	18	14	46	29	99	88	5	4	150	121
2009	204	137	14	9	38	27	75	68	8	8	121	103

Development in the Number of Crimes of Bribery Ascertained and Cleared Up

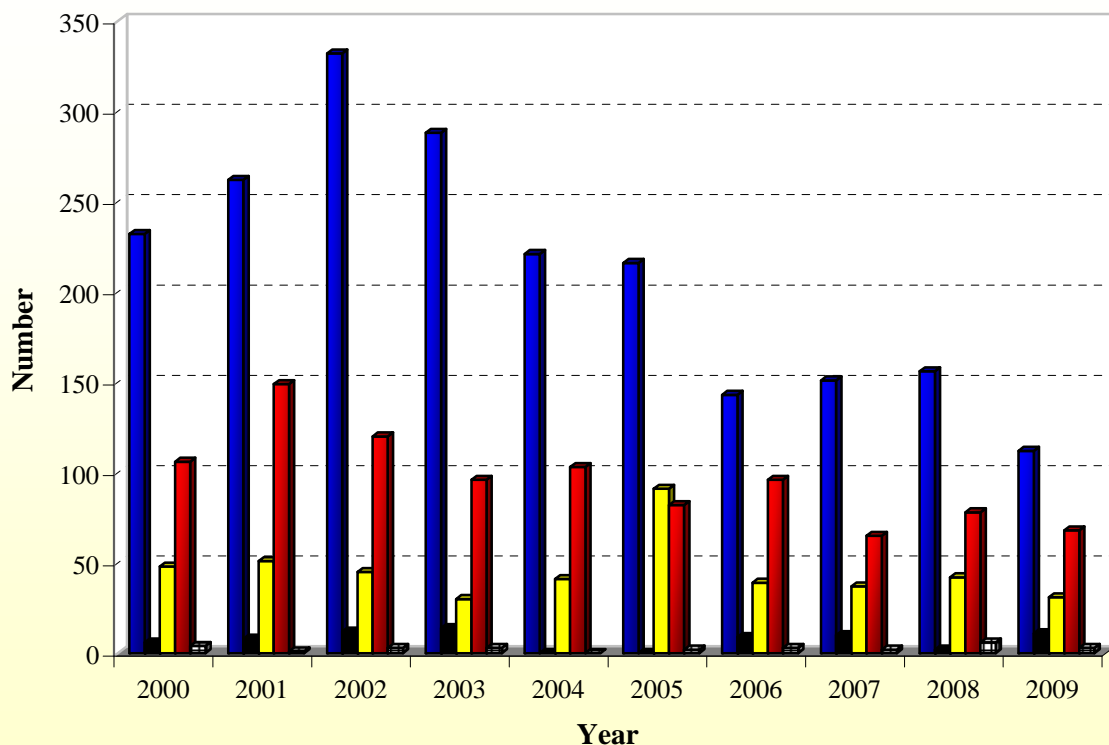


Punishment of Corruption in the Czech Republic from 2000 until 2009

Overview of the Num. of Charged and Sentenced Persons According to Selected Sections of the Crim.Code

Year	§ 158		§ 159		§ 160		§ 161		§ 162	
	Charged	Sentenced	Charged	Sentenced	Charged	Sentenced	Charged	Sentenced	Charged	Sentenced
2000	232	100	6	3	48	49	106	68	4	1
2001	262	99	8	1	51	28	149	83	1	3
2002	332	104	12	6	45	26	120	108	3	3
2003	288	110	14	11	30	20	96	53	3	2
2004	221	127	7	5	41	23	103	74	6	0
2005	216	89	7	19	91	24	82	82	2	1
2006	143	75	9	4	39	27	96	45	3	2
2007	151	64	10	0	37	51	65	51	2	1
2008	156	55	2	1	42	26	78	50	6	0
2009	112	64	11	3	31	28	68	51	3	1

Development in the Number of Persons Charged under Sec. 158 - 162 of the Criminal Code in the Czech Republic from 2000 until 2009



- Sec. 158 Abuse of power by a public official
- Sec. 159 Thwarting a task by public official's negligence
- Sec. 160 Bribery
- Sec. 161 Bribe-giving
- Sec. 162 Indirect bribery

Source: MJ

Violent Crimes in the Czech Republic

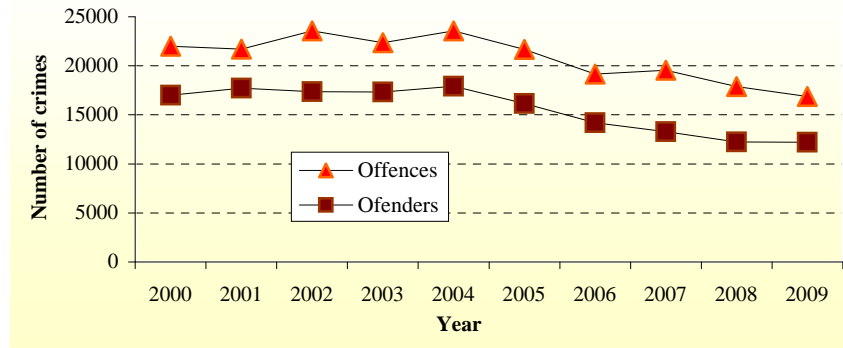
Violent crimes in 2009

Cr. ascertained: 16 887

Cr. ascertained: 10 951

Which accounts for: 64,8 %

Development of Violent Crimes in the Czech Republic
from 2000 until 2009



Development of Violent Crimes in the Czech Republic (According to Individual Types of Crime)

Types of criminal offences	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Total murders	232	227	186	231	196	202	181
Robberies	5443	5931	5368	4613	4668	4515	4515
Robberies in financial institutions	65	176	182	170	188	126	172
Wilful injury to health	6 853	7 180	6 439	5 765	6 175	5 397	4 756
Dangerous threats	2 552	2 700	2 493	2 049	1 930	1 751	1 589
Extortion	1 835	1 786	1 608	1 292	1 336	1 279	1 256
Total violent crimes	22 358	23 579	21 684	19 171	19 551	17 875	16 887

Development in Offenders of Violent Crimes in the Czech Republic

Types of criminal offences	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Total murders	209	246	187	195	208	193	182
Robberies	3 140	3 161	2 815	2 549	2 271	2 437	2 526
Robberies in financial institutions	29	42	57	54	44	45	52
Wilful injury to health	6 222	6 483	5 827	5 058	4 909	4 364	4 070
Dangerous threats	2 010	2 158	1 923	1 592	1 418	1 230	1 208
Extortion	1 411	1 428	1 216	986	947	913	958
Total violent crimes	17 314	17 920	16 145	14 196	13 297	12 252	12 194

Armed Crimes

Development in the number of total armed crimes in the CR ¹⁾

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Ascertained	3 491	3 368	3 734	3 762	4 228	4 047	3 758	3 488	2 963	3 089

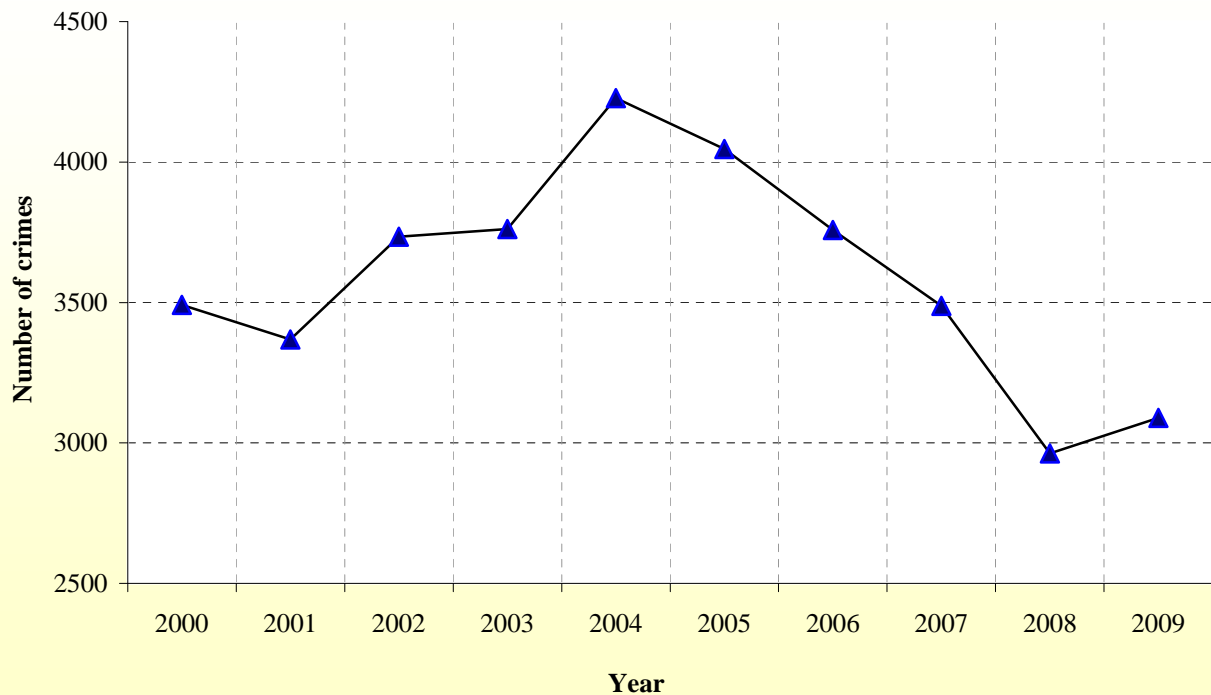
Share of the number of armed crimes in total crime in the CR and comparison of the individual years (%)

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Share (%)	0,97	0,94	1,00	1,05	1,20	1,18	1,12	0,98	0,86	0,92
Change	0,07	-0,03	0,06	0,05	0,15	-0,02	-0,06	-0,14	-0,12	0,06

Note:

1) This covers "other objects", i.e. those which are not weapons in their own right but which can render physical attack more forcible (e.g. kitchen knife, axe, transport vehicle), imitations of weapons used for the purpose of threatening, the so-called "other weapons" designed, through their character, to cause injury or death by using other than mechanical energy (e.g. electric stun gun, gas, liquid), edged stabbing, cutting and striking weapons, as well as firearms (short, long, automatic or other Prohibited weapons), explosives and unspecified firearms.

Development in Armed Crimes Committed in the Czech Republic from 2000 until 2009



Crimes Committed by Offenders Holding a Weapon

Armed crimes in the CR	2008	2009	change
Total number of crimes detected	2 963	3 089	126
of which:			
<i>by weapons subject to the Act on Weapons</i>	776	879	103
<i>of which: categories A,B,C, and D</i>	660	714	54
<i>i.e.. % (of the total num. of crimes committed by a weapon)</i>	22,3	23,1	0,8
<i>unidentified firearms</i>	116	165	49
<i>explosives subject to the Mining Act</i>	14	16	2
Total number of crimes solved ¹⁾	2 012	2 037	25

Solved crimes committed in 2009 by a firearm by the type of firearm possession

Type of firearm possession	Solved	<i>i.e.. % (of the total number of crimes committed by a weapon)</i>	<i>i.e.. % (of the total number of crimes committed by a firearm)</i>
illegally held weapon firearm subject to registration or information (categories A,B,C)	77	2,5	8,6
illegally held firearm not subject to registration (category D)	33	1,1	3,7
illegally held firearm (A,B,C,D)	110	3,6	12,3
legally held firearm subject to registration or information (categories A,B,C)	51	1,7	5,7
legally held firearm not subject to registration (category D)	165	5,3	18,4
legally held firearm (A,B,C,D)	216	7,0	24,1
unidentified firearm	88	2,8	9,8
Total	414	13,4	46,3

Explanation:

1) Including additionally solved crimes from previous years

Note: The majority (in total 2,194 crimes detected, i.e. 71 %) of crimes committed by other types of weapons outside categories legal or illegal: Weapons known as "cold steel" (knives) (385 (-80) crimes), other weapons, e.g. electric paralysers, gasous pistols, liquid (149 (+16) crimes), weapons used merely for treats - dummies (131 (+59) crimes) and other objects, e.g. a motor vehicle, an axe, and others (1,529 (+26) crimes).

Crimes Against Human Dignity in the Czech Republic

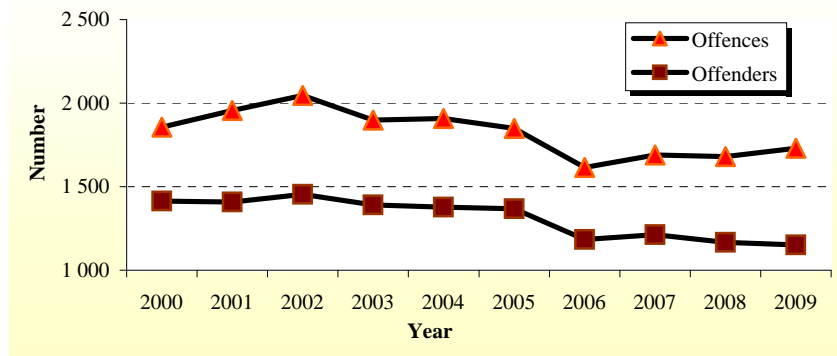
Crimes against human dignity in 2009

Crimes ascertained: 1 730

Cr. cleared up: 1 239

Which accounts for: 71,6 %

Development in Crimes Against Human Dignity in the Czech Rep. from 2000 until 2009



Development in Crimes Against Human Dignity in the Czech Republic

Types of criminal offences	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Rape	646	687	596	530	637	529	480
Sexual abuse to a charge	111	114	103	100	74	76	94
Other sexual abuse	778	686	772	630	688	716	732
Procuring	101	83	123	85	46	52	37
Total crimes against human dignity	1 898	1 909	1 849	1 615	1 689	1 680	1 730

Development in Offenders of Crimes Against Human Dignity in the Czech Republic

Types of criminal offences	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Rape	417	432	422	366	426	345	315
Sexual abuse to a charge	78	88	69	69	55	59	58
Other sexual abuse	622	541	590	494	516	527	520
Procuring	103	105	119	98	66	88	35
Total crimes against human dignity	1 391	1 377	1 367	1 184	1 212	1 166	1 151

Illegal Migration

Categories of Illegal Migration in the CR (year to year)

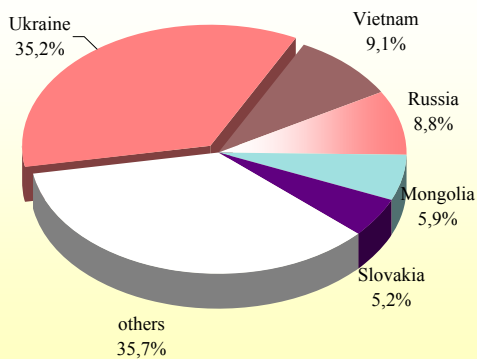
	2008		2009		year to year	
		i.e.. %		i.e.. %	No.	in %
No. perpetrators detected:	3 829	100	4 457	100	628	16,4
of whom:						
Schengen external border	168	4,4	190	4,3	22	13,1
illegal residence*	3 661	95,6	4 267	95,7	606	16,6

* illegal residents detected in the territory of the CR or at airports

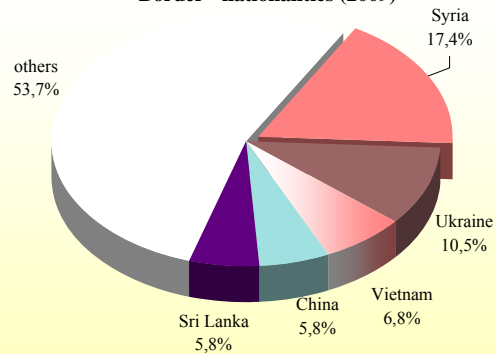
Illegal Migration in the CR - TOP 10

	2008		2009		year to year	
		i.e.. %		i.e.. %	absolute figure	in [%]
No. perpetrators detected:	3 829	100	4 457	100	628	16,4
of whom (nationality):						
Ukraine	1 557	40,7	1 522	34,1	-35	-2,2
Vietnam	321	8,4	402	9	81	25,2
Russia	194	5,1	377	8,5	183	94,3
Mongolia	269	7	256	5,7	-13	-4,8
Slovakia	232	6,1	224	5	-8	-3,4
Georgia	97	2,5	166	3,7	69	71,1
Moldova	127	3,3	145	3,3	18	14,2
China	82	2,1	98	2,2	16	19,5
Uzbekistan	30	0,8	88	2	58	193,3
Nigeria	58	1,5	82	1,8	24	41,4

Illegal Residence - nationalities (2009)



Illegal Migration Across the External Schengen Border - nationalities (2009)



"People Smugglers" - (see § 171a, 171b, 171c, and 171d of the Criminal Code)

	2008		2009		year to year	
		i.e.. %		i.e.. %	absolute figure	in [%]
No. of perpetrators in total*	77	100	197	100	120	155,8
assisting illegal migration by:						
fictitious marriage	20	26	35	17,8	15	75,0
alleged parenthood	23	29,9	32	16,2	9	39,1
assist. to illeg. cross the border	20	26	90	45,7	70	350,0
other facilitation **	14	18,2	40	20,3	26	185,7

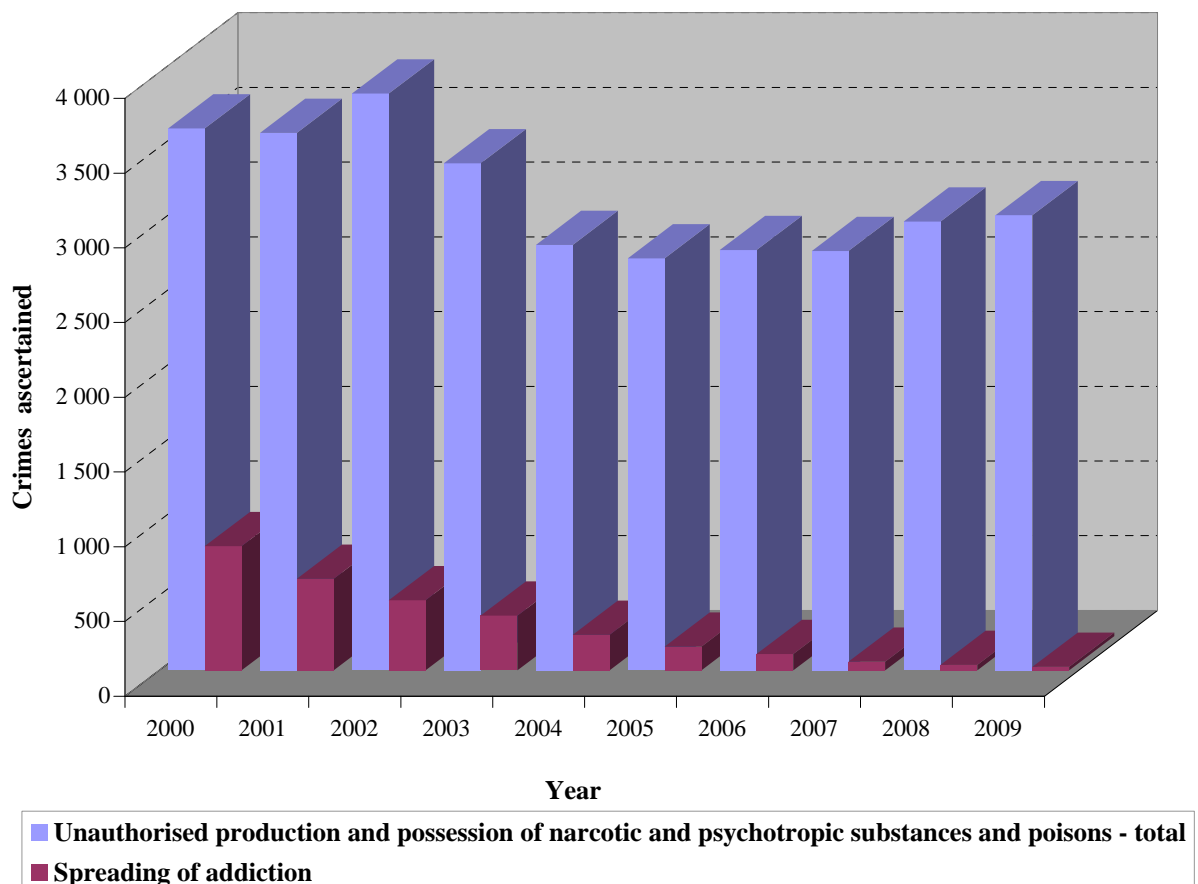
* perpetrators documented by units investigating on the regional level

Illicit Trade in Drugs

Development in Illicit Trade in Drugs in the CR from 2003 until 2009

Sec. of CC	Title of the Section	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	change in %
187	Unauthor. product. and possession of narcotic and psychotropic substances and poisons	2 818	2 301	2 267	2 248	2 216	2 364	2 443	3,34
187a	Unauth. prod. and possession of narc. and psychot. subst. and poisons - for own use	312	263	281	310	364	411	419	1,95
188	Unauth. prod. and possession of narc. and psychot. subst.s and poisons - an object determined for unauth. prod.	263	283	209	254	226	229	184	-19,65
	Unauthorised production and possession of narcotic and psychotropic substances and poisons - total	3 393	2 847	2 757	2 812	2 806	3 004	3 046	1,40
188a	Spreading of addiction	367	239	158	110	59	37	23	-37,8

Development in Illicit Trade in Drugs in the CR from 2000 until 2009



Road Accidents

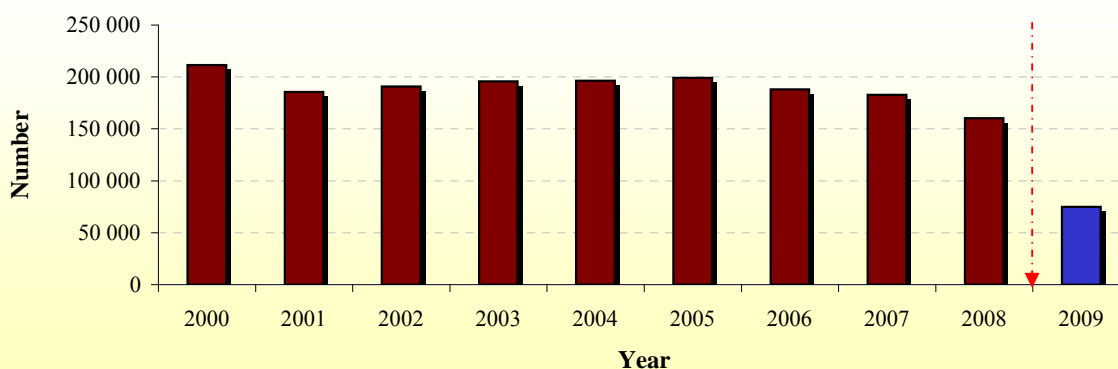
As of January 1, 2009, minor road accidents do not require assistance of the Police of the CR should the following conditions be met:

- 1) The obvious damage on either vehicle does not exceed CZK 100,000
The obvious damage is understood to be the visible damage - a lay estimate.
- 2) No one was hurt or killed.
- 3) There was no damage caused to the property of other subjects - the road, buildings, traffic signs, etc.

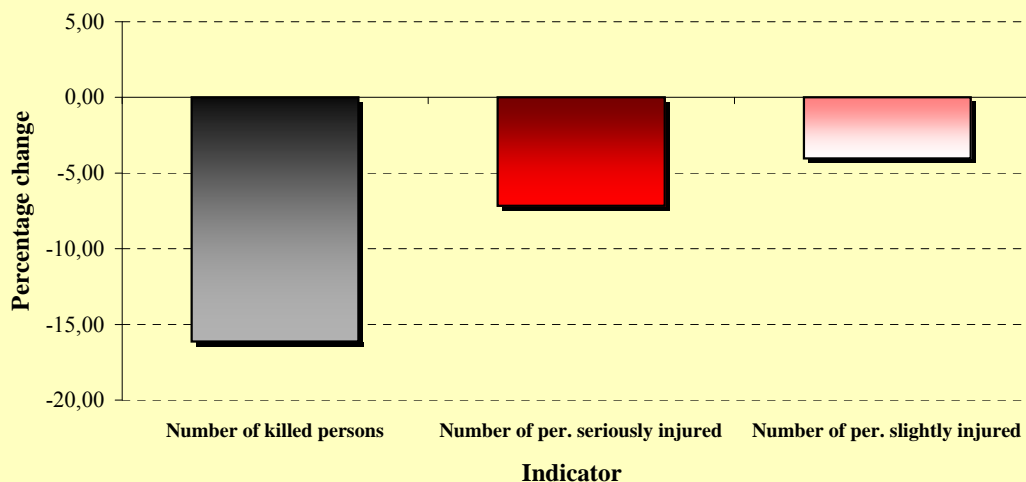
Road Accidents and Their Consequences in the Czech Republic in 2000 - 2009

Year	No. of road accid.	Persons killed	Persons seriously injured	Persons slightly injured	Material damage in CZK million
2000	211 516	1 336	5 525	27 063	7,10
2001	185 664	1 219	5 493	28 297	8,24
2002	190 718	1 314	5 492	29 013	8,89
2003	195 851	1 319	5 253	30 312	9,33
2004	196 484	1 215	4 878	29 543	9,69
2005	199 262	1 127	4 396	27 974	9,77
2006	187 965	956	3 990	24 231	9,12
2007	182 736	1 123	3 960	25 382	8,47
2008	160 376	992	3 809	24 776	7,74
2009	74 815	832	3 536	23 777	4,98

Development in the Number of Road Accidents in the Czech Republic from 2000 - 2009



Year to year changes in the key indicators related to traffic accidents in the CR [in %] in 2009 as opposed to 2008



Road Accidents - Causes and Consequences in the Czech Republic in 2008 and 2009

Causes/Consequences	2008	2009	change
Driver of motor vehicle			
Number of road accidents	147 338	67 222	-
Killed	829	702	-127
Seriously injured	2 734	2 571	-163
Slightly injured	15 491	15 068	-423
Driver of non-motorized vehicle			
Number of road accidents	2 097	1 988	-
Killed	39	39	0
Seriously injured	250	246	-4
Slightly injured	1 415	1 500	85
Pedestrian			
Number of road accidents	1 477	1 304	-
Killed	37	32	-5
Seriously injured	202	177	-25
Slightly injured	1 081	1 006	-75
Forest, domestic animals			
Number of road accidents	7 499	3 076	-
Killed	2	0	-2
Heavily injured	17	15	-2
Minor injured	100	99	-1
Other road user			
Number of road accidents	212	116	-
Killed	0	0	0
Seriously injured	3	9	6
Slightly injured	66	46	-20
Failure of road			
Number of road accidents	327	307	-
Killed	0	0	0
Seriously injured	2	3	1
Slightly injured	10	14	4
Technical failure of vehicle			
Number of road accidents	887	454	-
Killed	0	5	5
Seriously injured	9	10	1
Slightly injured	93	81	-12
Other cause			
Number of road accidents	539	348	-
Killed	1	1	0
Seriously injured	6	13	7
Slightly injured	94	69	-25

Road Accidents - Causes and Consequences in the CR in 2008 and 2009

Causes/Consequences	2008	2009
Speeding		
Number of Accidents:	23 353	15 521
Number with killed	388	344
Number with seriously injured	1 010	942
Number with slightly injured	4 938	4 738
Number with material damage	17 017	9 497
Persons killed	434	370
Seriously injured	1 286	1 151
Slightly injured	7 362	6 887
Ascertained damage (CZK ,000)	1 761 848	1 436 611
Wrong overtaking		
Number of Accidents:	2 986	1 668
Number with killed	54	29
Number with seriously injured	138	133
Number with slightly injured	572	574
Number with material damage	2 222	932
Persons killed	69	31
Seriously injured	207	170
Slightly injured	955	853
Ascertained damage (CZK ,000)	219 202	141 854
Not giving way		
Number of Accidents:	29 111	12 711
Number with killed	142	104
Number with seriously injured	822	759
Number with slightly injured	4 514	4 496
Number with material damage	23 633	7 352
Persons killed	153	113
Seriously injured	912	856
Slightly injured	6 019	6 086
Ascertained damage (CZK ,000)	1 694 360	1 090 932
Unappropriate driving		
Number of Accidents:	93 985	39 308
Number with killed	284	264
Number with seriously injured	1 014	983
Number with slightly injured	6 882	6 760
Number with material damage	85 805	31 301
Persons killed	296	280
Seriously injured	1 147	1 124
Slightly injured	8 836	8 560
Ascertained damage (CZK ,000)	3 724 350	2 099 382

Road traffic accidents under influence of alcohol in the CR in 2008 and 2009

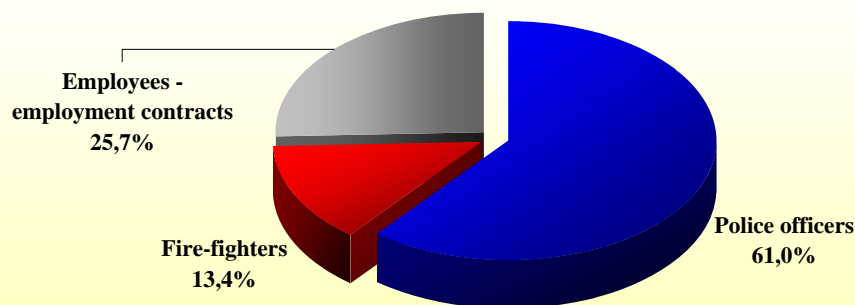
	2008	2009
Influence of alcohol by offender of accident:		
Number of Accidents:	7 252	5 725
Number with killed	73	116
Number with seriously injured	302	308
Number with slightly injured	1 959	1 773
Number with material damage	4 918	3 528
Persons killed	80	123
Seriously injured	369	376
Slightly injured	2 603	2 282
Ascertained damage (CZK ,000)	390 672	315 257
Influence of alcohol by offender - driver of motor vehicle:		
Number of Accidents:	6 602	4 992
Number with killed	72	99
Number with seriously injured	249	224
Number with slightly injured	1 465	1 213
Number with material damage	4 816	3 456
Persons killed	79	106
Seriously injured	315	291
Slightly injured	2 090	1 691
Ascertained damage (CZK ,000)	386 771	310 872
Offender - pedestrian:		
Number of Accidents:	203	203
Number with killed	0	4
Number with seriously injured	19	27
Number with slightly injured	159	154
Number with material damage	25	18
Persons killed	0	4
Seriously injured	19	27
Slightly injured	165	160
Ascertained damage (CZK ,000)	1 600	2 075

Work in the field of Human Resources

Numbers of Police Officers and Civil Employees Working at the Ministry of the Interior and for the Police of the CR

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	change
Police officers	47 908	48 273	46 537	47 015	45 126	43 397	44 157	760
Fire-fighters	9 530	9 692	9 776	9 450	9 546	9 545	9 692	147
Employees - employment contracts	20 108	19 863	19 623	19 890	19 637	18 683	18 578	-105
Total	77 546	77 828	75 936	76 355	74 309	71 626	72 427	801

Numbers of Police Officers, Fire-fighters and Civil Employees Working
at the Ministry of the Interior and for the Police of the CR 2009

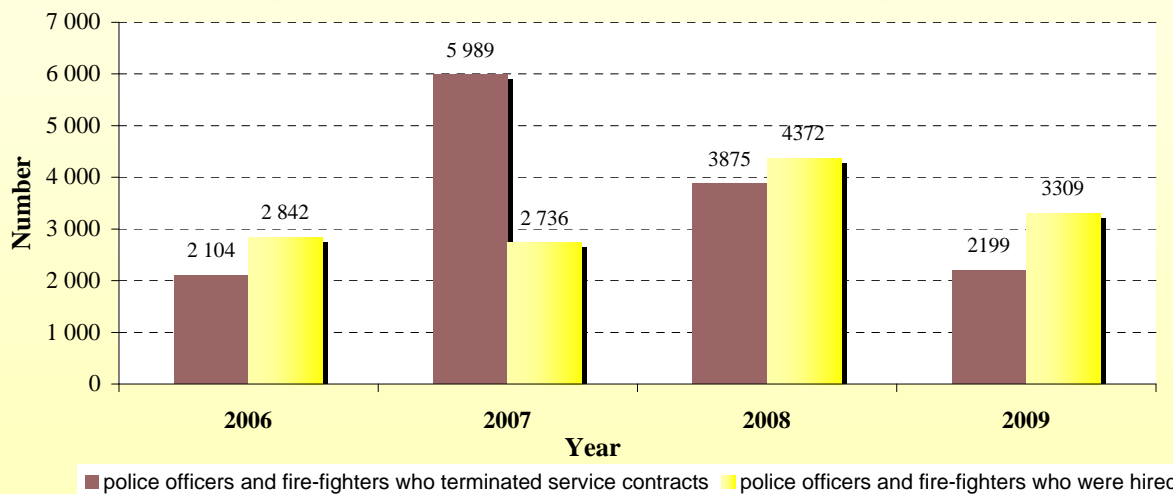


Source: Human resources department of the MI

Numbers of Women Working in the Respective Area

	2006	i.e. % of total	2007	i.e. % of total	2008	i.e. % of total	2009	i.e. % of total
Women - total	18 948	24,8	18 273	24,6	18 026	25,2	18 374	25,4
Women - service contracts	7 422	13,1	6 859	12,5	6 997	13,2	7 270	13,5
Women - employment contracts	11 526	57,9	11 414	58,1	11 029	59	11 104	59,8

Changes in the Numbers of Police Officers and Fire-fighters



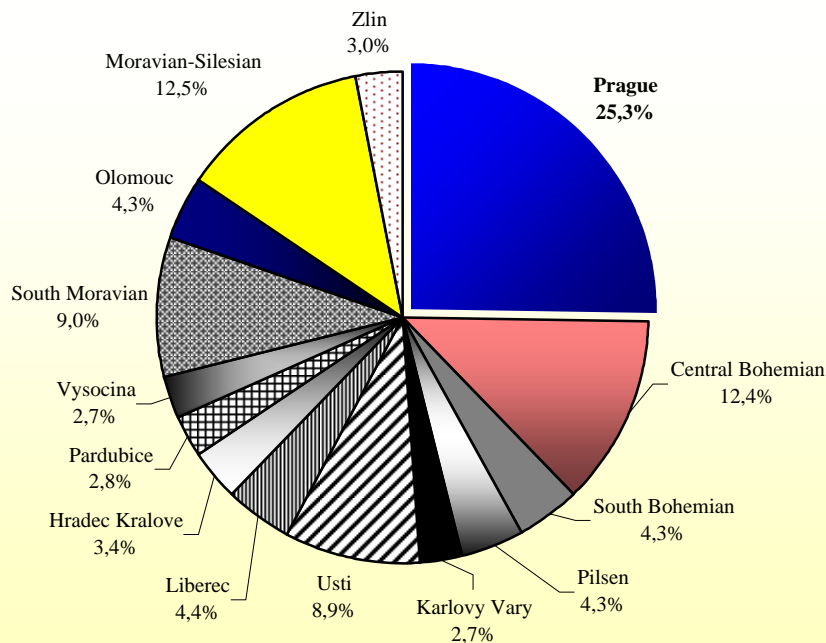
Zdroj: Odbor personální MV

Total Crime in the Regions (higher territorial self-governing units) of the Czech Republic in 2008 and 2009 and Comparison of These Two Years

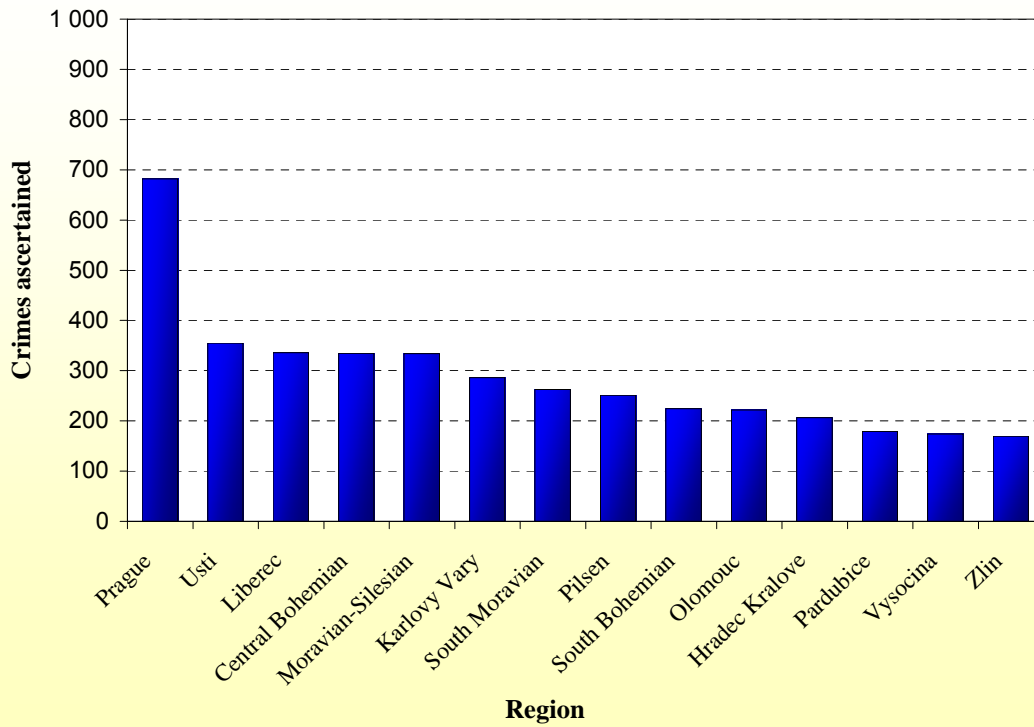
Region	2008				2009				change	
	Crimes ascertained	Crimes solved	Crime/ 10,000 inhab.	Clear-up rate %	Crimes ascertained	Crimes solved	Crime/ 10,000 inhab.	Clear-up rate %	Crimes ascertained	%
Prague	83 125	15 193	686	18,3	84 133	15 778	682	18,8	1 008	1,2
Central Bohemian	42 601	12 900	354	30,3	41 171	14 405	335	35,0	-1 430	-3,4
South Bohemian	15 928	8 210	252	51,5	14 283	7 793	224	54,6	-1 645	-10,3
Pilsen	15 153	6 812	270	45,0	14 296	6 734	251	47,1	-857	-5,7
Karlovy Vary	9 030	5 265	294	58,3	8 834	5 622	286	63,6	-196	-2,2
Usti	33 124	16 951	399	51,2	29 670	14 910	355	50,3	-3 454	-10,4
Liberec	15 463	7 908	356	51,1	14 692	7 407	336	50,4	-771	-5,0
Hradec Kralove	12 511	6 133	227	49,0	11 435	5 862	206	51,3	-1 076	-8,6
Pardubice	10 062	4 694	197	46,7	9 226	4 571	179	49,5	-836	-8,3
Vysocina	8 872	4 287	173	48,3	8 984	4 136	174	46,0	112	1,3
South Moravian	31 700	12 448	278	39,3	30 095	12 273	262	40,8	-1 605	-5,1
Olomouc	14 883	6 796	232	45,7	14 235	6 733	222	47,3	-648	-4,4
Moravian-Silesian	40 952	14 989	328	36,6	41 731	16 124	334	38,6	779	1,9
Zlin	10 395	5 320	176	51,2	10 044	5 256	170	52,3	-351	-3,4
Czech Republic	343 799	127 906	331	37,2	332 829	127 604	318	38,3	-10 970	-3,2

*Note: In accordance with Act No. 347/1997 on Higher Territorial Units and Act No. 176/2001.

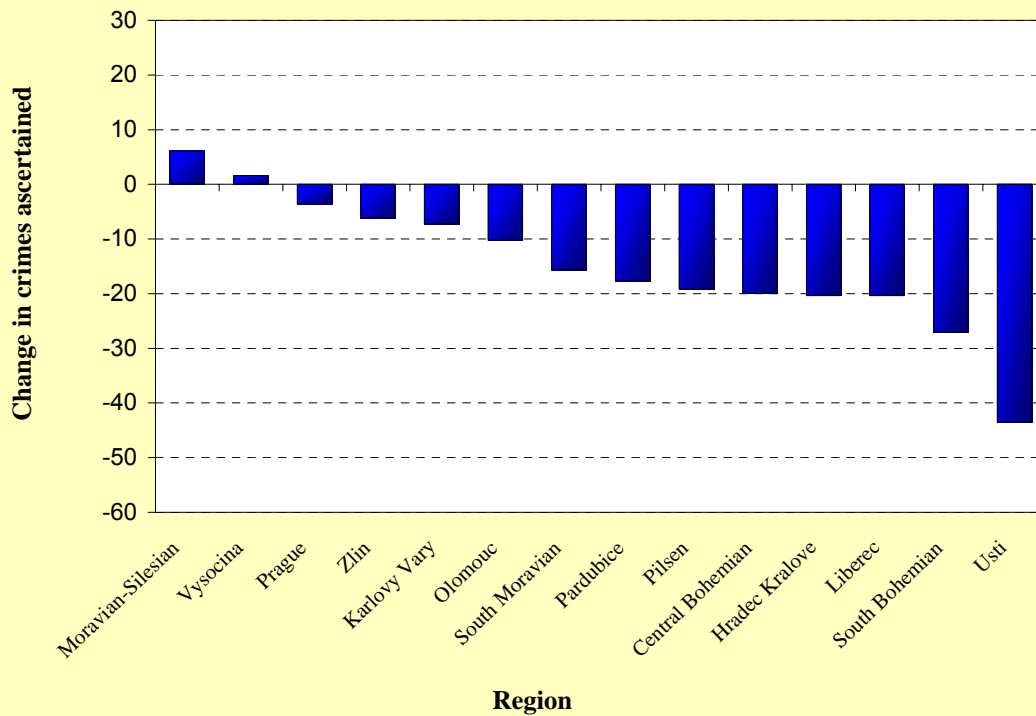
Shares of Individual Regions of Total Crime in the Czech Republic in 2009



**Total Crime - Number of Crimes per 10.000 Inhabitants
in the Czech Republic in 2009**



**Change in the Number of Total Crimes per 10.000 Inhabitants
in 2009 in Comparison with 2008**

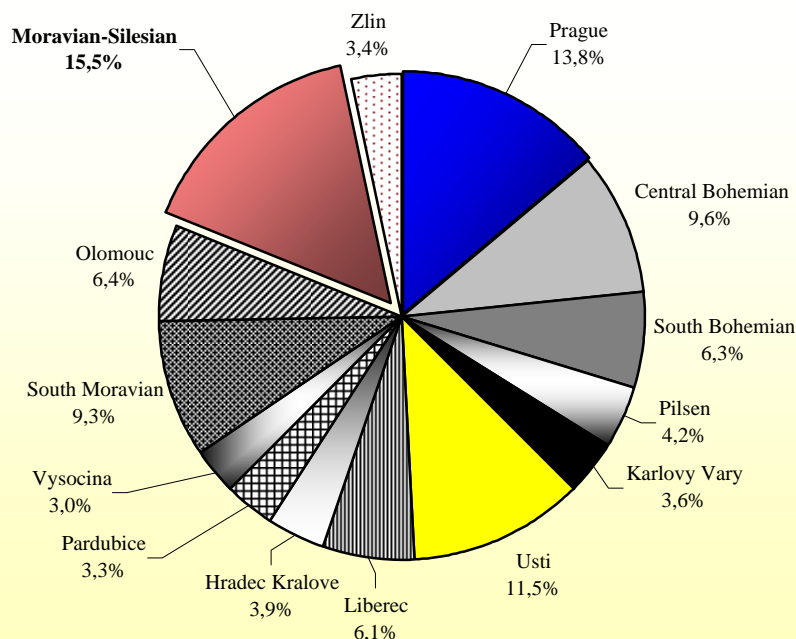


Violent Crime in the Regions (higher territorial self-governing units) of the Czech Republic in 2008 and 2009 and Comparison of These Two Years

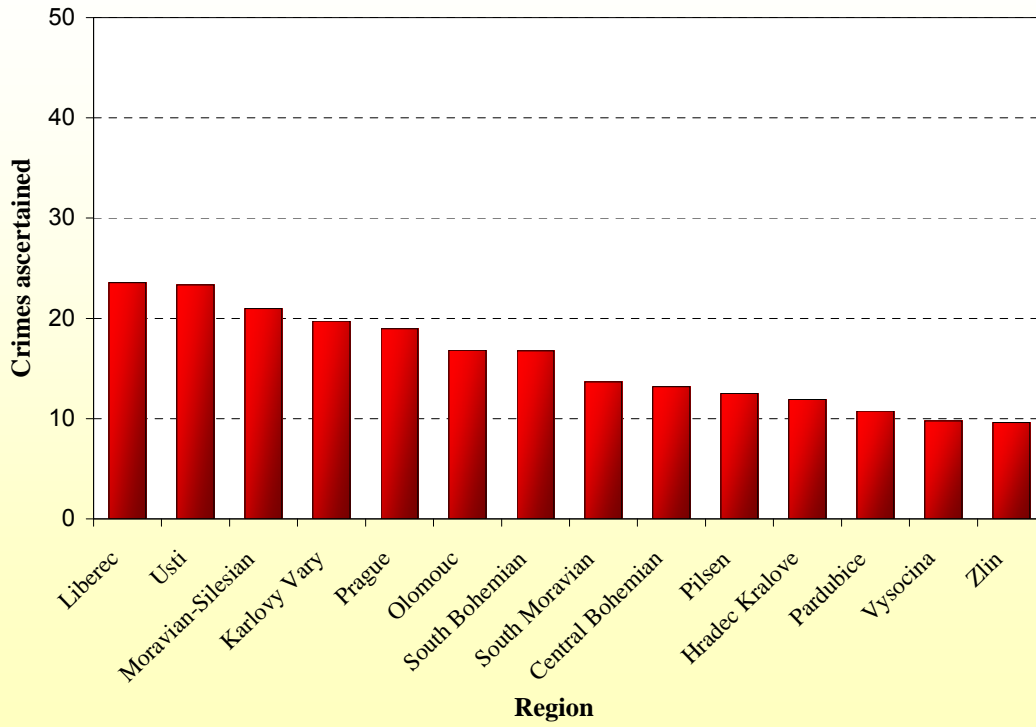
Region	2008				2009				change	
	Crimes ascertained	Crimes solved	Crime/ 10,000 inhab.	Clear-up rate %	Crimes ascertained	Crimes solved	Crime/ 10,000 inhab.	Clear-up rate %	Crimes ascertained	%
Prague	2 435	1 073	20	44,1	2 337	1 093	19	46,8	-98	-4,0
Central Bohemian	1 833	987	15	53,8	1 622	959	13	59,1	-211	-11,5
South Bohemian	1 180	872	19	73,9	1 067	795	17	74,5	-113	-9,6
Pilsen	735	432	13	58,8	713	419	13	58,8	-22	-3,0
Karlovy Vary	591	464	19	78,5	609	513	20	84,2	18	3,0
Usti	2 173	1 384	26	63,7	1 950	1 244	23	63,8	-223	-10,3
Liberec	1 154	873	27	75,6	1 031	755	24	73,2	-123	-10,7
Hradec Kralove	795	537	14	67,5	661	484	12	73,2	-134	-16,9
Pardubice	587	425	11	72,4	554	401	11	72,4	-33	-5,6
Vysocina	485	328	9	67,6	503	340	10	67,6	18	3,7
South Moravian	1 403	920	12	65,6	1 568	1 048	14	66,8	165	11,8
Olomouc	1 157	798	18	69,0	1 081	794	17	73,5	-76	-6,6
Moravian-Silesian	2 794	1 754	22	62,8	2 623	1 702	21	64,9	-171	-6,1
Zlin	553	392	9	70,9	568	404	10	71,1	15	2,7
Czech Republic	17 875	11 239	17	62,9	16 887	10 951	16	64,8	-988	-5,5

*Note: In accordance with Act No. 347/1997 on Higher Territorial Units and Act No. 176/2001.

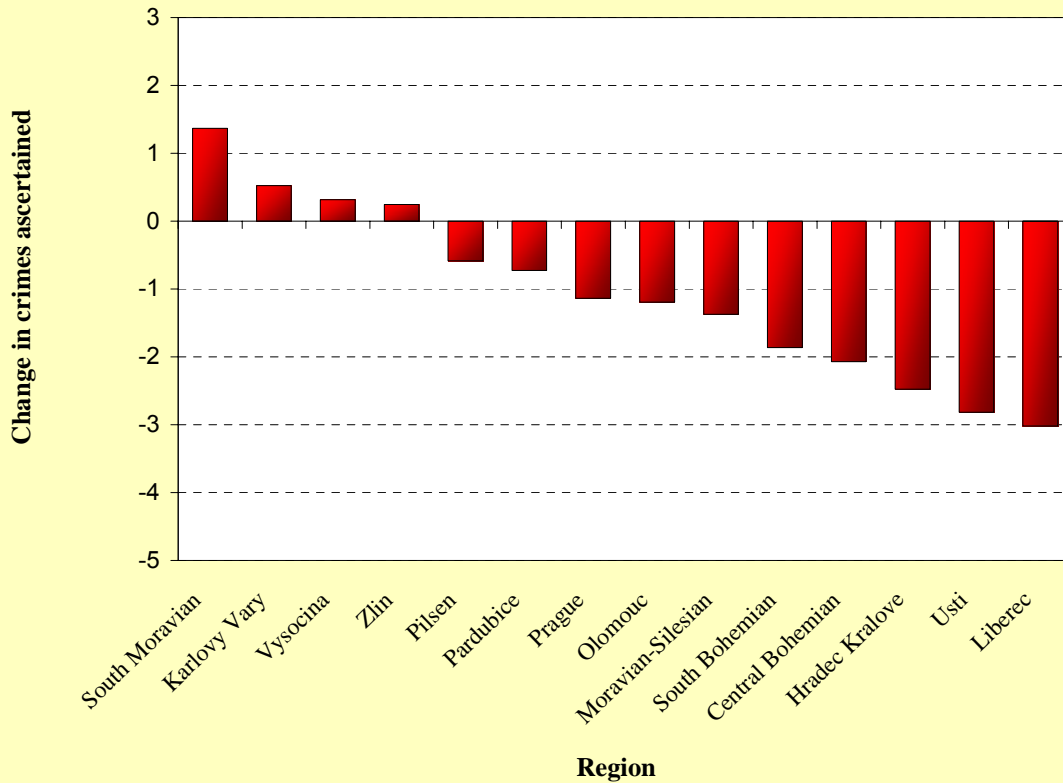
Shares of Individual Regions (higher territorial self-governing units) of Violent Crime in the Czech Republic in 2009



**Violent Crime - Number of Crimes per 10.000 Inhabitants
in the Czech Republic in 2009**



**Change in the Number of Violent Crimes per 10.000 Inhabitants
in 2009 in Comparison with 2008**

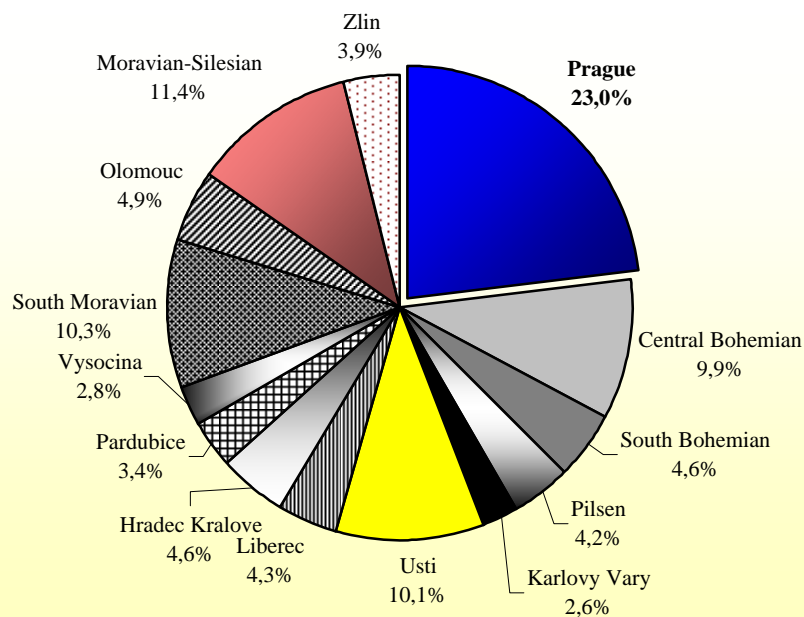


**Economic Crimes in the Regions (higher territorial self-governing units)
of the Czech Republic in 2008 and 2009 and Comparison of These Two Years**

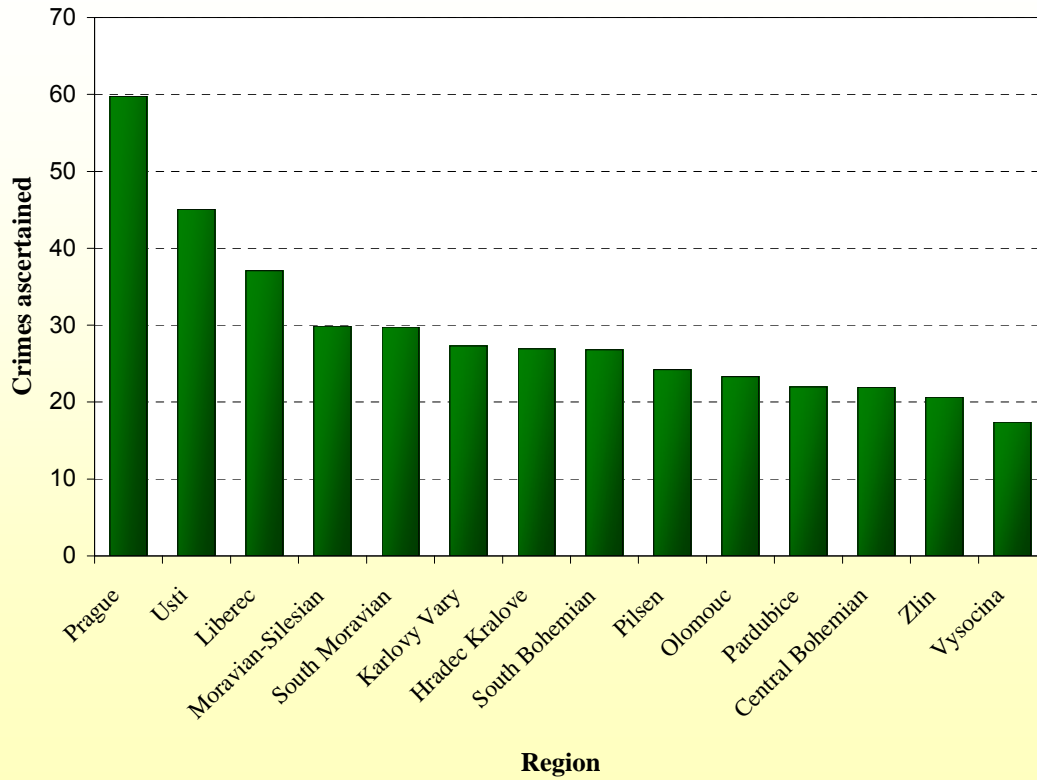
Region	2008				2009				change	
	Crimes ascertained	Crimes solved	Crime/ 10,000 inhab.	Clear-up rate %	Crimes ascertained	Crimes solved	Crime/ 10,000 inhab.	Clear-up rate %	Crimes ascertained	%
Prague	7 242	2 939	60	40,6	6 855	2 376	56	34,7	-387	-5,3
Central Bohemian	2 636	1 046	22	39,7	2 939	1 188	24	40,4	303	11,5
South Bohemian	1 696	1 127	27	66,5	1 374	924	22	67,2	-322	-19,0
Pilsen	1 358	763	24	56,2	1 247	744	22	59,7	-111	-8,2
Karlovy Vary	840	619	27	73,7	768	580	25	75,5	-72	-8,6
Usti	3 745	2 171	45	58,0	2 995	1 681	36	56,1	-750	-20,0
Liberec	1 610	928	37	57,6	1 290	640	29	49,6	-320	-19,9
Hradec Kralove	1 486	763	27	51,3	1 372	718	25	52,3	-114	-7,7
Pardubice	1 124	521	22	46,4	1 024	466	20	45,5	-100	-8,9
Vysocina	893	477	17	53,4	824	389	16	47,2	-69	-7,7
South Moravian	3 393	1 615	30	47,6	3 054	1 353	27	44,3	-339	-10,0
Olomouc	1 497	786	23	52,5	1 457	737	23	50,6	-40	-2,7
Moravian-Silesian	3 735	1 519	30	40,7	3 404	1 503	27	44,2	-331	-8,9
Zlin	1 219	647	21	53,1	1 171	607	20	51,8	-48	-3,9
Czech Republic	32 474	15 921	31	49,0	29 774	13 906	28	46,7	-2700	-8,3

*Note: In accordance with Act No. 347/1997 on Higher Territorial Units and Act No. 176/2001.

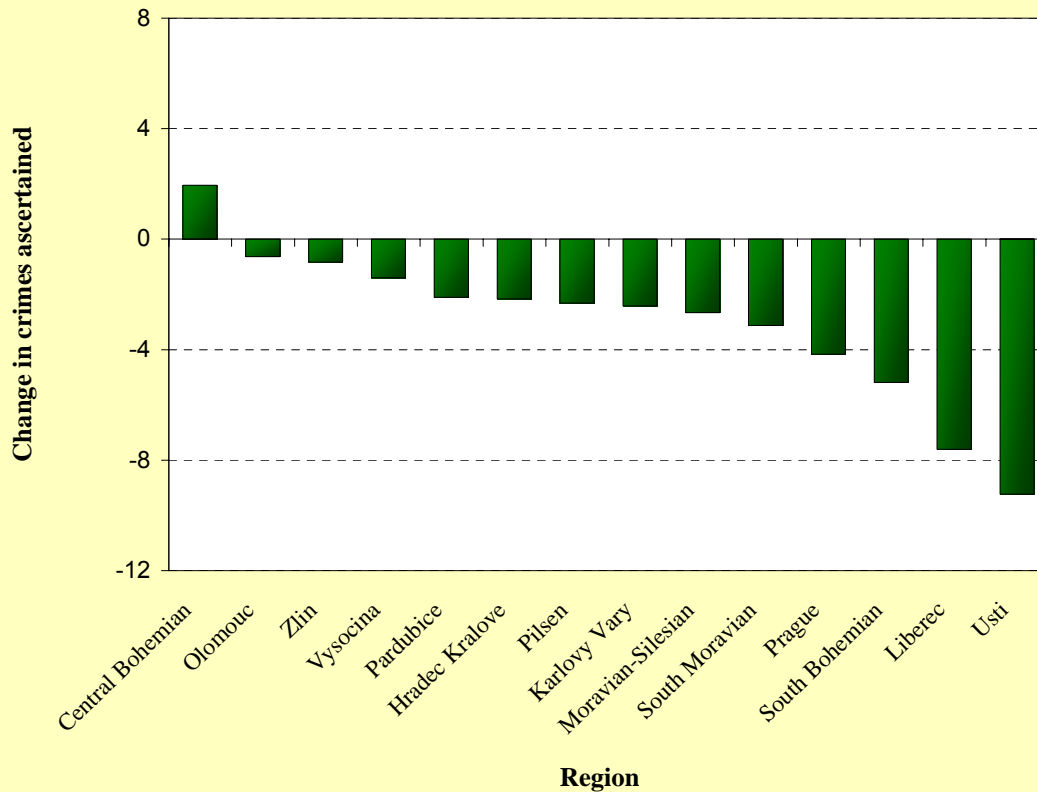
**Shares of Individual Regions
of Economic Crime in the Czech Republic in 2009**



**Economic Crime - Number of Crimes per 10.000 Inhabitants
in the Czech Republic in 2009**



**Change in the Number of Economic Crimes per 10.000 Inhabitants
in 2009 in Comparison with 2008**

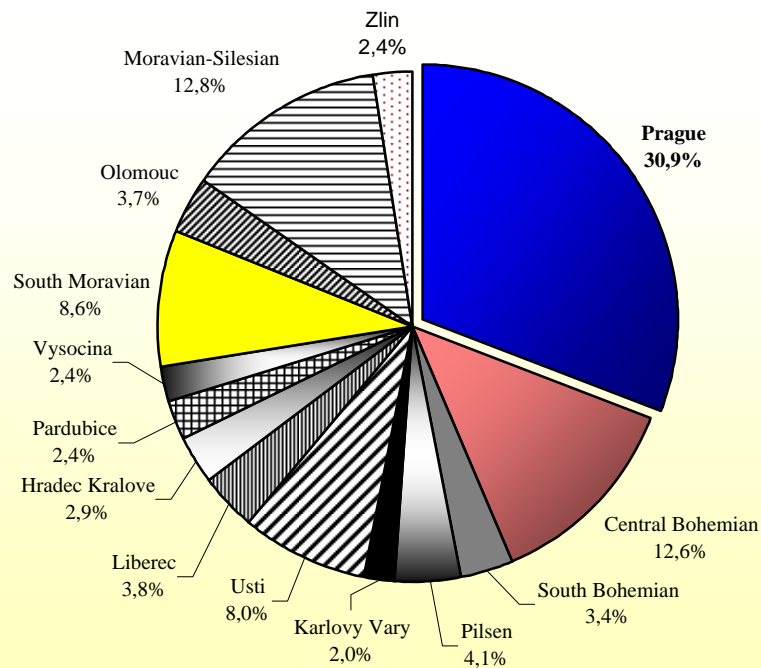


**Crimes Against Property in the Regions (higher territorial self-governing units*)
in 2008 and 2009 and Comparison of These Two Years**

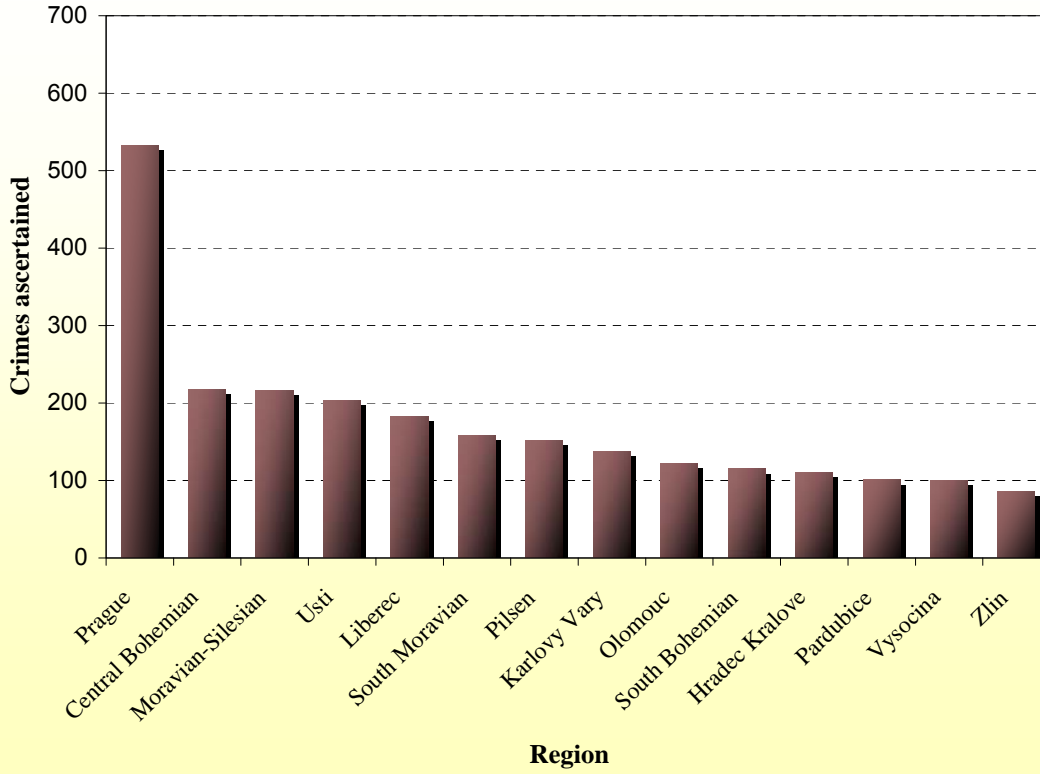
Region	2008				2009				change	
	Crimes ascertained	Crimes solved	Crime/ 10,000 inhab.	Clear-up rate %	Crimes ascertained	Crimes solved	Crime/ 10,000 inhab.	Clear-up rate %	Crimes ascertained	%
Prague	64 391	3 970	531	6,2	65 615	4 696	532	7,2	1 224	1,9
Central Bohemian	29 149	3 223	243	11,1	26 735	3 488	217	13,0	-2 414	-8,3
South Bohemian	8 485	2 296	134	27,1	7 309	2 046	115	28,0	-1 176	-13,9
Pilsen	9 276	2 178	165	23,5	8 618	2 185	151	25,4	-658	-7,1
Karlovy Vary	4 675	1 448	152	31,0	4 261	1 478	138	34,7	-414	-8,9
Usti	18 453	5 865	222	31,8	17 003	5 222	203	30,7	-1 450	-7,9
Liberec	8 342	2 196	192	26,3	7 983	2 060	183	25,8	-359	-4,3
Hradec Kralove	6 757	1 793	122	26,5	6 134	1 698	111	27,7	-623	-9,2
Pardubice	5 588	1 295	109	23,2	5 193	1 522	101	29,3	-395	-7,1
Vysocina	4 764	1 247	93	26,2	5 146	1 337	100	26,0	382	8,0
South Moravian	19 427	3 765	170	19,4	18 183	3 735	159	20,5	-1 244	-6,4
Olomouc	8 334	2 039	130	24,5	7 843	1 923	122	24,5	-491	-5,9
Moravian-Silesian	26 317	5 003	211	19,0	27 073	5 464	217	20,2	756	2,9
Zlin	5 389	1 474	91	27,4	5 072	1 431	86	28,2	-317	-5,9
Czech Republic	219 347	37 792	211	17,2	212 168	38 285	203	18,0	-7 179	-3,3

*Note: In accordance with Act No. 347/1997 on Higher Territorial Units and Act No. 176/2001.

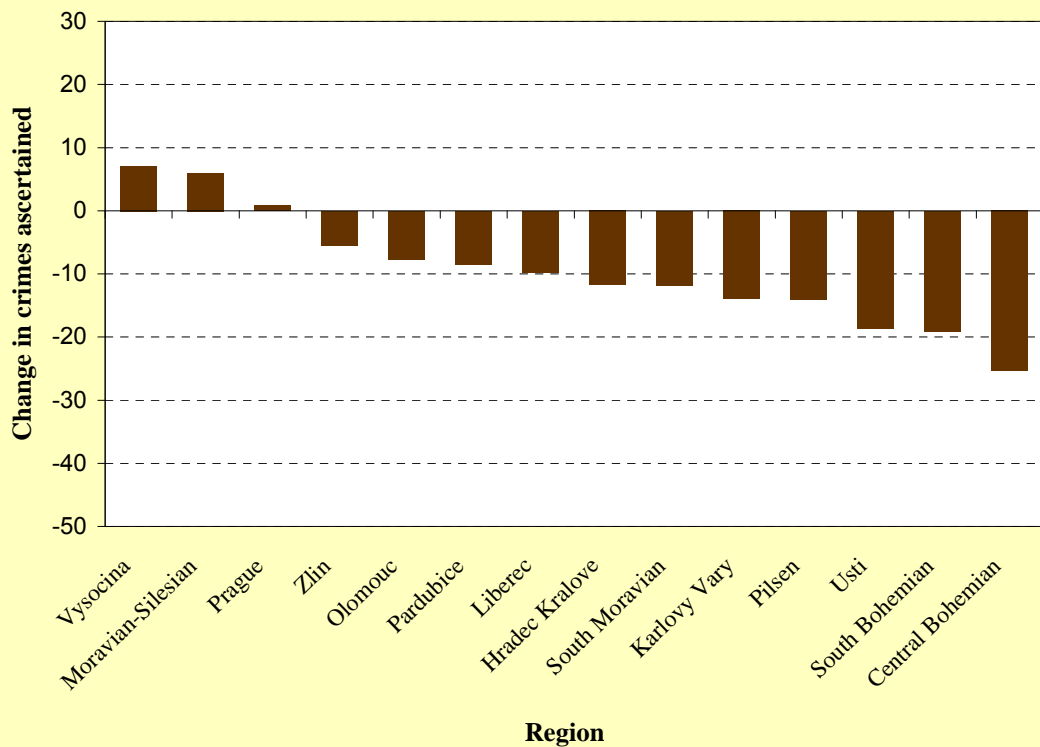
**Shares of Individual Regions (higher territorial self-governing units)
of Crimes Against Property in the Czech Republic in 2009**



Crimes Against Property - Number of Crimes per 10.000 Inhabitants in the Czech Republic in 2009



Change in the Number of Crimes Against Property per 10.000 Inhabitants in 2009 in Comparison with 2008



Share (%) of Selected Groups of Offenders of the Total Number of Prosecuted and Investigated Persons in 2008 and 2009

Region	2008			2009		
	Repeated Offenders	Children	Juvenile Offenders	Repeated Offenders	Children	Juvenile Offenders
Prague	47,6	1,1	2,1	50,3	0,9	1,7
Central Bohemian Region	35,5	1,3	4,3	30,2	1,1	3,4
South Bohemian Region	44,2	2,9	5,4	45,5	2,3	4,5
Pilsen region	34,9	2,1	4,4	39,1	1,4	3,1
Karlovy Vary Region	53,7	2,3	5,9	55,1	1,7	5,1
Usti Region	45,5	2,3	4,4	49,6	1,7	4,3
Liberec Region	38,0	2,1	4,8	44,9	1,7	5,0
Hradec Kralove Region	46,7	2,7	5,1	48,9	2,1	5,5
Pardubice Region	38,4	2,9	5,8	47,7	2,7	5,8
Vysocina Region	43,1	2,6	6,7	47,3	2,1	6,2
South Moravian Region	39,6	2,3	4,6	44,0	1,3	4,2
Olomouc Region	41,3	2,2	4,9	42,7	1,9	4,3
Moravian-Silesian Region	53,1	3,3	7,4	54,3	2,6	6,2
Zlin Region	41,8	2,0	5,8	45,4	1,4	4,6
Czech Republic	43,7	2,2	4,9	45,9	1,7	4,3

Vysvětlivka: * dle zákona č. 347/1997 o vytvoření vyšších územních samosprávných celků a zák. 176/2001.

Regions According to the Share of Repeat Offenders of the Total Number of Prosecuted and Investigated Persons in 2008 and 2009

