

MINISTRY OF THE INTERIOR
OF THE CZECH REPUBLIC

**Report on Public Order and Internal Security
in the Czech Republic in 2008
(compared with 2007)**

..... *A shortened version*

Prague 2009

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TABLES AND DIAGRAMS

1. Introduction

The Report on Public Order and Internal Security in the Czech Republic in 2007 (hereinafter referred to as the 'Report') was drawn up under the competence of the Ministry of the Interior (hereinafter referred to as the 'MoI') and was compiled from documents provided by the Ministry of Justice, the Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Culture, the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs (the 'MLSA'), the Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports (the 'MEYS'), 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 Capital City of Prague.

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

- provide an overview of trends in crime, structures of criminal offences committed, and criminal offenders;
- provide an overview of developments in internal order and security;
- provide information on the activities of executive bodies within security policy, 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 legislative decision making and strategic and organisational objectives;
- provide an overview on crime prevention as a tool of offensive control on crime; and
- identify those areas to which central state administration authorities need to devote special attention.

The Report does not deal with a detailed evaluation of specific measures since these are evaluated in separate reports; rather, it simply summarises gathered findings. The Report includes basic information on government policy concerning public order and internal security.

The presented Report deals with detected criminal offences. The scope of latency of a certain component of crime that is 'hidden' can be estimated from sociological surveys carried out on an ongoing basis.¹

The Report brings about an analysis of crime detected in the Czech Republic in 2008 and compares the data with that of 2007 (the data of 2007 is included in parenthesis). The Report also encompasses basic indicators of crime over the last ten years. The statistical data used in the Report is based on the Statistical Crime Recording System of the Police of the Czech Republic, which specifies individual kinds of crime through tactical and statistical classifications. Criminal statistics are drawn from statistical records maintained by the Ministry of Justice, which contain statistics from state prosecutors and courts.

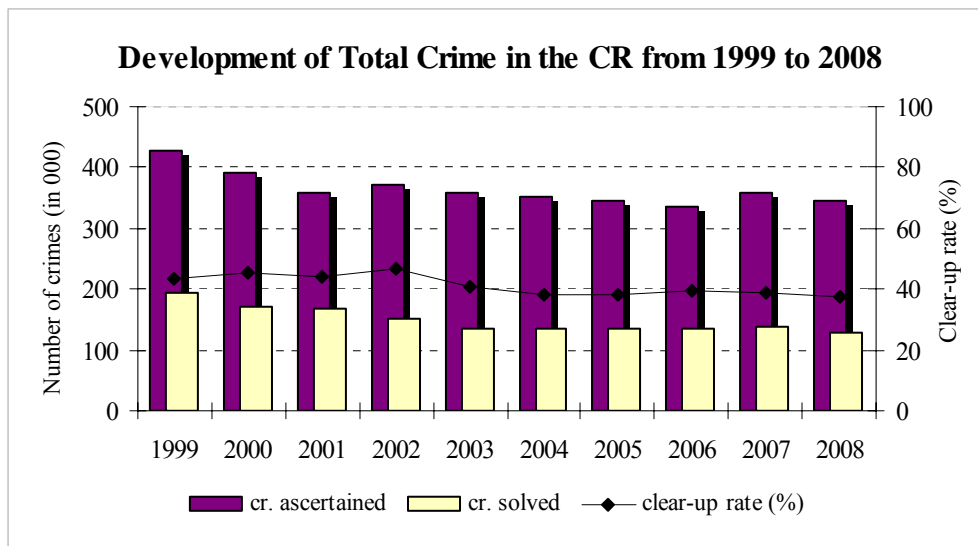
The Report does not contain the data on activities of the Police of the Czech Republic (hereinafter referred to as the 'Czech police') relating to statistics on fire protection and the Integrated Rescue System. Measures adopted within the competence of the Fire and Rescue Service of the Czech Republic are evaluated in the Report on Safeguarding Security of the Czech Republic, and in the Report on Safeguarding Security of the Czech Republic in the Area of Protection from Major Emergencies

Data provided for in the Report, unless stated otherwise, relates to the year 2008. Further information relating mainly to adopted measures is valid as of 31 January 2009.

¹ For example: Reflection of Security Risk Management: topical issues. Final Report of the Public Opinion Survey. Prague, Universitas 2007.

2. Development of Individual Types of Crime and Security Risks

2.1 Basic Data on Criminal Acts and Minor Offences



Criminal statistics

Number of detected crimes in total: 343,799 (-3.8 %; -13,592)

Total number of crimes detected per 331 (-18)

Number of solved crimes: 127,906 (-7.9 %; -10,946)

Clear-up rate: 37.2 % (-1.7 %)²

Crimes transferred from previous years: 10,692 (+64.7 %; +3,773)

Amount of damage ascertained: CZK 31.6 billion (+CZK 8.8 billion.)

Damage recovered: CZK 244 mil. (+ CZK 82 mil.)

Court statistics

Number of crimes committed by sentenced persons: 102,052 (+2.9 %; +2,866)

- In 2008 in total 343,799 crimes were detected which is 13,592 (-3.8 %) less than in 2007. The number of criminal offences in 2008 was the second lowest in the last ten years (second to year 2006). The number of detected crimes saw a decline and the clear-up rate decreased to 37.2 %. However, the number of crimes committed in previous years and solved in 2008 increased to 10,692 (+3,773).

Cases for the decline:

- The decrease in crimes against property to 219,347 (-8,919), of which thefts in particular saw a considerable decline to 147,292 (-6,915).
- The decrease in the number of economic crimes to 32,474 (-5,507).

An increase was seen in the category “other crimes”: driving a motor vehicle without a driving licence fell to 18,752 (+654) and the crime of endangerment under the influence of a narcotic substance/ drunkenness decreased to 11,507 (+1,469).

- Although the year 2008 saw a downward trend in the number of total crimes, damage cases resulting from crime increased by CZK 8.8 billion to the amount of CZK 31.6 billion. Such growth in damage was caused mainly by increased damage caused by economic crime – by CZK 8.6 billion. Recovered damage was CZK 244 million (+CZK 82 million), from which damages resulting from economic crime that were recovered, stood at CZK 175 million (+CZK 93 million)³.

- In summary pre-trial proceedings, 39,638 (+1,823) cases were reported as cases where there was suspicion that a crime had been committed. This accounts for 31 % of crimes into which investigations were closed and the offenders detected. Public prosecutors took meritorious decisions in

² For example the clear-up rate in Austria was 38.3 % in 2008.

³ This is only indicative data. A certain information deficiency exists, in that statistical records register only assets and funds seized at the crime scene, meaning assets confiscated later as a consequence of financial investigations are not recorded in the statistical records of the Czech police.

110,998 (-8,957) cases, with public prosecutors lodging either a proposal for indictment, which happened with regard to 60,222 of said cases (Sec. 176/1 of the Code of Criminal Procedure), or a proposal for punishment, which occurred in 32,542 cases (Sec. 179c/2a of the Code of Criminal Procedure).

Measures Adopted

- The Czech police are a uniformed, armed security force. The Czech police serve the general public. The objective of the Czech police is to protect the security of persons, property and public order, to prevent criminal offences, to meet tasks stipulated by the Code of Criminal Procedure, and to carry out other duties pertaining to internal order and security vested in the Police by laws, directly applicable legal regulations of the European Communities (hereinafter referred to as the 'EC') and international agreements which are part of the legal framework.
- The fundamental legal regulation is set out in **Act No. 273/2008 Coll., on the Police of the Czech Republic**. This legal regulation is accompanied by Act No. 274/2008 Coll., which serves to amend some Acts adopted in relation to the Act on the Police of the Czech Republic.
- In order to make external control of the Czech police more effective the **draft new Act on the General Inspectorate of Security Forces** was drawn up and approved by the Government on 23 March 2009. The objective of this draft act is to create a system of prosecution that is efficient and independent of security forces, for criminal offences committed by members and civil employees of the Czech police, officers of the Customs Administration of the Czech Republic, the Prison Service of the Czech Republic and also member of the General Inspectorate itself. The Ministry of the Interior prepared and the Parliament of the Czech Republic adopted the amendment to the aforementioned legal regulations accompanying the Act on the Police of the Czech Republic. The amendment returned to the Municipal Police an authorized right to measure speed of vehicles along with the Czech police. The amendment also enabled citizens to request information on the number of points they received for violations of traffic rules. Such information can be obtained through the contact point of public administration – Czech POINT.
- In the context of legislative amendment under the new Act on the Police of the Czech Republic and non-legislative changes relating to reform of the Czech police, a number of activities concerning organisation, personnel, economic and logistics issues were carried out. In particular, the Czech police were required to prepare for the change of regional police administration to regional directorates; the status of these bodies also changed and they now function as organisational units of the state and accounting units. Further the Czech police are preparing for the increased number of regional directorates from eight to fourteen by no later than the end of 2012. There is also reorganisation targeting an effective internal structure of the Czech police. Equipment and premises of the Czech police are being improved thanks to the project P1000 (modernization of police offices, new ICT, vehicles and so forth). Police education and training is also being transformed.
- Principles of **community policing** are being intensively introduced into police work. Particularly, these focus on various forms of cooperation between the Czech police and local authorities (for example entering into public law agreements), non-governmental organizations (hereinafter referred to as 'NGOs') – joint projects of police assistants for work in socially excluded localities and citizens (public meetings). Implementation of this principle is just confirmation of an emphasis put on prevention. The aim of the Czech police is to be perceived as a service of general interests, not as a tool of repression.
- The objective is to **make the policing of the Czech police regarding national and ethnic minorities, as well as socially excluded demographics, more effective**. Liaisons for minorities – police specialists placed at regional administrations of the Czech police – are developing their activities and continuing their work. The project 'Assistance to the Police of the Czech Republic in Socially Excluded Areas' is being extended. Its purpose is to support victims of criminal activities and to expose latent crime more effectively. Currently the project is being implemented in Ostrava, Cheb, Brno, Pilsen, Karvina, and Prerov. The issue of crime affecting socially excluded localities was

mapped by surveys carried out between 2005 and 2007. Measures, together with other priorities, are part of the **Strategy for the Work of the Police of the Czech Republic in Relation to Minorities from 2008 to 2012** approved by the Government of the Czech Republic on 9 April 2008. The MoI also drew up a document called **Identification of Substantial Problems Concerning Social exclusion**, which was approved by the Government on 23 March 2009 within the document addressing current problems of social exclusion.

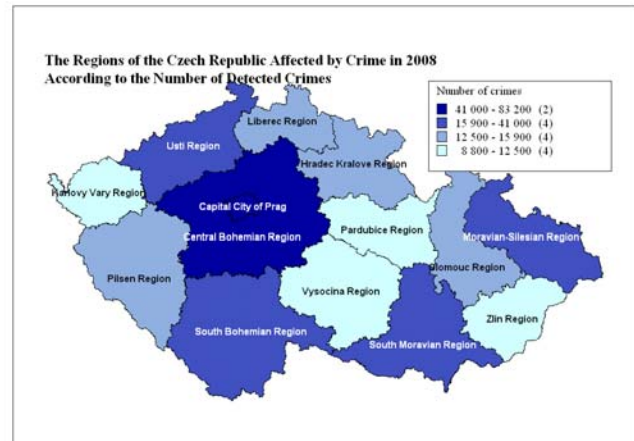
2.1.1 Crime by Regions

Basic data of the Czech Republic in 2008:

Area in km²: 78,866

Population: 10,381,130

Density of population in the Czech Republic:
131.6 persons/ km²



- With regard to higher territorial self-governing units (regions according to the administrative structure) the highest share in total crime can be attributed to **the capital city of Prague, accounting for 24.2 %** (83,125 criminal offences) followed by the **Central Bohemian Region** (42,601), **the Moravian-Silesian Region** (40,952), the Usti Region (33,124) and the South Moravian Region (31,700). In contrast, the Vysocina Region (8,872), the Karlovy Vary Region (9,030), the Pardubice Region (10,062) and the Zlin Region (10,395) displayed the lowest number of crimes. When compared with 2007 the number of crimes increased in the Moravian-Silesian Region (+1,223) and the South Bohemian Region (+94), but in other regions crime decreased and the biggest drop was seen in Prague (-4,194).

- If we compare the sequence of regions, taking into account crimes per 10 thousand inhabitants, Prague still occupies 1st place (686) with a number of criminal offences standing two-fold in comparison with numbers in other most affected regions – the **Usti Region** (399), the **Liberec Region** (356), the **Central Bohemian Region** (354), the Moravian-Silesian Region (328) while the Vysocina Region (173) and the Zlin Region (176) displayed the lowest number of criminal offences.

- The Karlovy Vary Region (58.3 %), the South Bohemian Region (51.5 %), the Usti Region, and the Zlin Region (both 51.2 %) and the Liberec Region (51.1 %) showed the highest share of total crime on the other hand, the capital city of Prague (18.3 %) and the Central Bohemian Region (30.3 %) may be attributed the lowest clear-up rate.

- * Crime peaked in the capital city of Prague in 1999 (120,166 crimes). Since 1999, with the exception of 2002, Prague reported a continuous decline in crime. The year 2008 displayed a year-by-year decline of 4.8 % (-4,194). Thus crime has decreased during the last nine years by more than 37,000 criminal offences. When combating crime the Czech police also successfully used closed circuit cameras. The Prague police are implementing new measures in their work towards making personnel more effective and stabilised, including incentives such as extra bonuses, accommodation for police officers, and so forth.

- * Recorded crimes are influenced by a range of variable factors: for example the trust of citizens in security bodies, fear of revenge by offenders, insurance, and the detection and recording of crimes by control/inspection bodies.

(For more details see Tables and Diagrams 1-3, and 42-50)

Measures Adopted

- In the Czech Republic there were, as of 31 December 2008, in total 572 district or local units of the Czech Police and 48 police stations. In addition there were 43 units of patrolling service, one METRO unit, one rapid response motorised unit, four river police units, three mounted police units (Prague, Brno, and Zlin), one K9 unit, five units for prisoner escorts, 13 railway police units, eight units for escorting trains, two special public order units, and eight rapid response teams of the Czech police. In total 109 police offices, used as sample offices, were established within implementation of the quality control system to monitor the functionality and effectiveness (in the territory of the Prague police administration).

- Work on a pilot project of the Czech police implemented within the police restructuring [i.e. establishment of new regional directorates of the Czech police], was commenced. The architectural studies of the number of police officers and the premises for future regional directorates of the Czech police in Liberec and Karlovy Vary were implemented. Project documentation for regional directorate in Jihlava was developed. The premises in the street of Tomas Bata in Zlin were purchased within this project.
- The police commenced construction of 131 open reception rooms within the project P1000, of which 57 were completed in 2008 and a further 12 that had been begun in 2007, were opened.

2.1.2 Offenders

Criminal Statistics

Number of prosecuted and investigated persons:
122,053 (-4.4 %; -5,665) of them:
Percentage of male offenders: 87.5 % (+0.3 %)
Percentage of female offenders: 12.5 % (-0.3 %)
Percentage of first-time offenders: 55.6 % (+0.1 %)⁴

Court statistics

Number of persons sentenced: 75,761 (+33)
Number of persons charged: 63,082 (-6.5 %; -4,104)

Development in the Number
of Prosecuted and Investigated
Persons in the CR from 1999 to 2008



- The number of **prosecuted and investigated** persons fell by 4 % to 122,053, which relates to a decrease in the number of solved criminal offences. Since 2004 the number of adult offenders (i.e. over 18 years) has been on the rise. Offenders aged between 20 and 30 years prevail (with a percentage share of 34.5 %). Offenders between 30 and 60 years account for 49 %, offenders aged between 18 and 20 represent 7.2 % and offenders over 60 years of age account for 2 %.

- In 2008 the courts of justice in the Czech Republic **lawfully sentenced** a total number of 75,761 persons (+33). A suspended prison sentence was the most frequent punishment, befalling 42,150 persons (i.e. 55.6 % of all sentenced persons). Unconditional sentences of imprisonment were imposed upon 10,253 persons (13.5 %), sentences of community service were imposed upon 11,193 persons (14.8 %) and 5,307 persons (7 %) were required to pay financial penalties. Only in the case of financial penalties can a considerable increase be seen – by 755 sanctions of this type more than in the previous year. Unconditional sentences of imprisonment were most often imposed from one year – incurred by 6,922 persons (67.5 % of imposed unconditional sentences of imprisonment) and from year to five years of imprisonment – 2,855 persons (27.9 %). Sanctions from five to fifteen years of imprisonment were imposed upon 466 persons (4.5 %), an exceptional punishment of between 15 and 25 years was imposed on eight persons and life sentences were handed down to two offenders.

- Centres of **Probation and Mediation Service (PMS) of the Czech Republic** recorded in total 25,465 new cases (27,648 in 2007). Within *execution proceedings* (20,373 cases) the Probation and Mediation Service of the Czech Republic was mostly burdened by agenda relating to community sentences (70 % cases) and to supervision itself (17 %). Within preparation for conditional release from prison PMS processed 773 cases (4 % of the cases falling under execution proceedings) and PMS also supervised 1,367 cases of conditional release from prison (7.5 %). Within *pre-trial proceedings and court proceedings* (5,092 cases) the Probation and Mediation Service centres were, in the cases of adult offenders, most often authorised to mediate conflict solutions and to prepare options for alternative punishment or other measures (88 % of cases), to replace custody with supervision (0.4 %) and to ensure supervision as a replacement for custody (10 %). In 2 % of cases PMS controlled the course of conditional discontinuation of prosecution.

Criminal Offences Committed by Repeat Offenders⁵

- In 2008 a total of 53,321 repeat offenders (-3,452), were prosecuted and investigated for committing criminal offences, which means that **their percentage share** in the structure of offenders decreased moderately to **43.7 %** (-0.8 %); this number is still however very high. The percentage of repeat offenders in the total number of those committing crimes against property was 56.6 %, thefts

⁴ These are offenders who have not been lawfully sentenced for the same or similar intentional criminal offence for which they are now being prosecuted or investigated.

⁵ In terms of police statistics, a repeat offender is an offender carrying out an intentional criminal offence who has in the past been sentenced for the same criminal offence. Interpretation of the term 'repeat offender' in other statistics (for example court or prison statistics) differs from the police interpretation.

63 %, thefts from cars 66 %, burglaries 52 %, violent criminal offences 39.1 %, and economic crime 34.8 %.

* *The highest percentage of repeat offenders was reported in the Karlovy Vary Region (53.7 %), the Moravian-Silesian Region (53.1 %) and in Prague (47.6 %).*

Crimes Committed by Foreign Nationals

- The current situation in legal and illegal migration is reflected, to a certain extent, in the number of prosecuted foreign nationals. The number of offenders who were foreign nationals went up to 8,572 (+393). Their **share** in persons prosecuted in the Czech Republic has displayed a trend of moderate, but nonetheless continuous, upward motility (from 5 % to 7 % in 2008). This trend is mainly related to the fact that steady growth exists in the number of foreigners in possession of permanent residence permits in the Czech Republic (from the number of 231,608 foreign nationals as of 31 December 2002 to 438,301 as of 31 December 2008). The most commonly prosecuted foreigners were citizens of the Slovak Republic (3,663), of Ukraine (1,601), Vietnam (901) and Poland (482).

- A high percentage of foreign nationals in prosecuted and investigated persons was recorded as regards the crime of subversion of an official decision – 25.1 %, murders 21.2 %, pickpockets 13.3 % and vice crime 10.4 %.

* *The highest share of foreign offenders was reported in Prague (15.7 %) followed by the Central Bohemian Region (8.5 %) and the West Bohemian Region (7.8 %). Prague has been for a long time affected by crime in the Czech Republic. As regards regional distribution, a relationship between the following can be discerned: those regions most frequently targeted by foreigners engaging in illegal migration across the Czech Republic, regions with higher concentrations of foreign nationals in possession of residence permits and regions with high numbers of prosecuted foreigner.*

(For more details see Tables and Diagrams 11 - 15)

Measures Adopted

- In compliance with the Crime Prevention Strategy 2008-2011, activities focused mainly on the **prevention of criminal conduct**. These are measures of a preventive and educational nature that are based on revealing the causes and conditions of criminal activities. Primary prevention is aimed at all of the population, while secondary prevention focuses on high-risk individuals and groups, in terms of crime. It may be expected that such people might become perpetrators. Tertiary prevention concentrates directly on offenders and groups of offenders, including repeat offenders, and often overlaps with repressive activities. Securing property by technical means is also considered to be prevention.

- The **Prague Forensic Science Institute** is involved in documenting and solving detected criminal acts. In 2008 this Institute processed 16,905 requests to provide scientific opinions, most of them pertaining to the area of fingerprints and genetics. The Institute developed 316 scientific opinions and 6,020 expert observations. Furthermore, it carried out 15,298 forensic and technical as well as other similar activities relating to expert assessments. The national database of DNA was continuously updated (as of 22 December 2008 the database included in total 39,517 DNA profiles).

- As a follow up to previous partnership with the Czech Helsinki Committee the Probation and Mediation Service of the Czech Republic concerning the issues of conditional releases from prisons the pilot project of establishing the **Commission for Conditional Releases**. This project is to verify in three districts (Prague 6, Opava, and Ceska Lipa) an option to establish the said Commission as an advisory body for the director of a relevant prison. In 2009 the project should be implemented, i.e. members of the Commission will be trained and will start to function in individual prisons.

- In 2008 the **project ŠANCE (CHANCE)** of the Equal programme, implemented by the Association for Probation and Mediation in the Judicial System and aimed at employing persons released from prisons, was completed. Special programmes for the incarcerated persons, implemented

during their imprisonment, were developed. These were accompanied by training sessions held after the convicts were released from prisons and the possibility to involve trained laymen in such work was tested.

- In April 2008 a one-year pilot project of selected centres of PMS of the Czech Republic and prisons was completed. Employees of the both services used a tool for prisoner risk/needs assessment known as **SARPO** (Comprehensive Analysis of Risks and Needs of Sentenced Persons). This system of prisoner risk/needs assessment is typically utilised within Anglo-Saxon judicial systems, for example in the United Kingdom and Canada. This tool enables assessors, on the basis of assessed factors relating to crime, (for example age, sex, education, presence of a certain type of addiction, competition in the labour market and so forth) to map the risks of re-offending. In accordance with such analysis employees of prisons as well as probation officials can formulate proposals for how to apply alternative sanctions or measures. In 2008 cooperation with the Sociology Department of the Faculty of Arts of Charles University continued and the first phase of evaluation data from the pilot project was accomplished. In 2009 further data will be evaluated and the project will be widely implemented.
- Programme **Get Your Employment** concentrates on increasing chances of persons conditionally released from prisons to find and maintain their employment and to diminish risks of re-offending. Programmes were implemented in 2008 through two projects, both of which PMS was affiliated with as a partner.
- **A pilot project to verify an option to use drug testing within a probation period** – a preparatory phase was completed and direct work on training how to use tests was commenced. A meeting concerning guidelines, support and supervision was held. It is planned also to extend the pilot project outside of Prague.
- **A pilot project ‘Repayment of Debts’** is carried out by the Association for Probation and Mediation in the Judicial System in cooperation with the PMS of the Czech Republic and the Swiss Association for the Development of Probation Services in Eastern Europe, which subsidises the project. The project focuses on non-judicial solution of indebtedness of persons after they are released from prisons. The Ministry of Justice provides guidance and supports the project financially. It has also been positively accepted by the Prison Service of the Czech Republic.

Measures to eliminate crime committed by foreign nationals are described in chapters ‘Illegal Migration’ and ‘Organised Crime’.

Crimes Committed by Members of the Czech Police

- The Minister of the Interior’s Inspection Office recorded an **increase** in the number of crimes committed by members of the Czech police, bringing this number to **344** (+90). Of such crimes officers committed 177 offences when on duty and 167 when off duty. Most frequently these were crimes of abuse of power of a public official (88) and road accidents due to negligence (52). Criminal offences involving fraud of police officers were also frequent. These were mainly insurance fraud (38), general fraud (26) and credit fraud (20). Further there were, among crimes solved, criminal offences of accepting bribes (12), unauthorised use of personal data (12) and wilful harm to health (9).
- In 2008 in total 253 police officers (15) police officers were prosecuted and investigated. Police officers who were members of the public order police displayed the highest share in the total number of prosecuted police officers (121), followed by traffic police officers (40), officers of the Criminal Police and Investigation Service (39), and officers of the Alien Police(26).
- Under Act No. 273/2008 Coll. on the Police of the Czech Republic some changes were made including, *inter alia*, the change of the name of the Minister of the Interior’s Inspection Office to the Inspectorate of the Police of the Czech Republic. The Government appointed the Director of the Inspectorate after such an appointment was approved by the committee of the Chamber of Deputies responsible for security matters. The Inspectorate of the Police of the Czech Republic saw two substantial changes. The first is an extension of its scope of competence by the investigation of

criminal offences committed by civil employees of the Czech police. The second essential change is the authorisation of the Inspectorate to carry out tests of resilience of police officers, civil employees of the Czech police, inspectors and employees of the Inspectorate. This activity will require new procedures and trained professionals.

(For more details see Tables and Diagrams 19-20)

Crimes Committed by Members of the Army of the Czech Republic

- According to the data provided by the Military Police, a **decline in the number of cases in which members of the Czech Army were suspected of having committed a crime** continued. The number fell to **265** (-14). Of the total number of crimes committed by members of the Czech army, military crimes accounted for 34 %. With regard to military criminal offences, soldiers most often committed crimes of absence without leave (22). The Military Police investigated 125 where there were grounds to suspect that a crime against property was committed (-20). The Military Police investigated four cases where there was a suspicion that rights and protected interests of soldiers were violated - i.e. bullying (-3). Eight soldiers (-2) were investigated for committing a crime of unauthorised production and possession of narcotic and psychotropic substances and poisons (-2).

Crimes Committed by Customs Administration Staff

- **Eight cases** of unlawful conduct by employees of the Customs Administration of the Czech Republic while on duty were reported, on the basis of internal control and inspection activities, to relevant law enforcement authorities (the same number as in 2007). Six civil employees (+4) were charged with committing a crime; in two cases it was the abuse of the power of a public official, in two cases they were charged with endangering others under the influence of narcotic substances, in one case it was torturing a person living in the same household which resulted in injury to health, and in one case it was injury to health as a result of a traffic accident which the court reclassified as a minor offence.

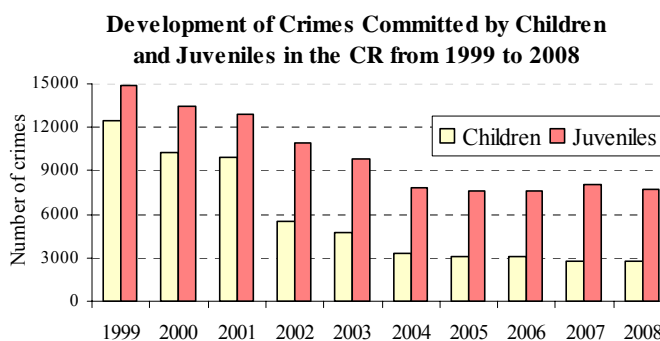
Crimes Committed by Members and Civilian Staff of the Prison Service

- In 2008, in total 82 members of the Prison Service were suspected of having committed criminal offences when either on duty or off duty (-42). Under the provision of Sec. 159a/1 of the Rules of Criminal Procedure 42 cases were suspended, and under Sec. 159a/lb and 171/1 of the Rules of Criminal Procedure 18 Prison Service members were referred for disciplinary proceedings. Seven Prison Service members were charged. Prosecution was conditionally halted for five Prison Service members under Sec. 307 of the Rules of Criminal Procedure. Seven Prison Service members are still being investigated, five of them by competent bodies of the Prison Service and two by the Czech police.

Crimes Committed by Youth

Criminal Statistics

Number of child offenders
(under 15 years): 2,723 (+3.3 %; +88)
Number of crimes committed by children:
2,783 (+2.7 %; +73)
Number of juvenile offenders (15-18 years):
6,014 (-4.9 %; -308)
Number of crimes committed by juveniles:
7,728 (-4.3 %; -351)



- In 2008 the number of child offenders increased slightly while the number of juvenile offenders saw a moderate decline. **The percentage of children was 2.2 %** and that of **juveniles was 4.9 %**; put simply, the share in the total number of crimes did not change. In the structure of solved crimes committed by children and juveniles, crimes against property, namely theft, prevailed. As regards robberies (15.8%), burglaries (13.1%) and vice crime (12.5%) a higher percentage share of juveniles was recorded. On the other hand a share of child offenders was quite high in relation to burglaries (7 %) and vice crime (7.2 %). Three murders committed by children were recorded (+1) while juveniles committed six (-4) murders. For comparison, the following can be noted: within the last ten years the highest number of murders committed by children was recorded in 1999 and equally in 2004 (four crimes), and by juveniles in 1998 (twelve crimes).

- As regards the structure of criminal offences committed by youth in recent years these shifted towards more dangerous forms of crimes that are accompanied by destruction of property and profound brutality. Juveniles commit mainly crimes against property, in particular thefts. A great deal of them can be included in the category of minor offences (damage up to CZK 5,000). The number of detected thefts committed by children is alarming. A social danger of crimes with an extremist context committed by youth and drug related crimes cannot be disregarded. Offences committed by youth placed in facilities for institutional and protective education showed in an even larger percentage share.

- A fairly considerable decrease in all indicators of crimes committed by youth was seen in 2004, the inaugural year of implementation of the Act on the Judicial System Concerning Youth. The same basic trend remained over the following years.

(For more details see Tables and Diagrams 16-17)

Measures Adopted

- The MoI focused mainly on creating a functional inter-ministerial system of care for endangered children and children at risk. In doing so the MoI used governmental documents drawn up by the MoI between 1999 and 2007. In particular the document entitled **Evaluation of the System of Care for Children at Risk**, drawn up in 2007, appeared to be beneficial. The aim of 2008 was to commence preparation for republic-wide implementation of the project **Early Intervention System**.

- Activities of the MoI also concentrated on cooperation with the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs, the Ministry of Justice, the Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports and the Ministry of Health within the inter-ministerial working group on **transformation of the system of care for children at risk**.

- In 2008 a pilot training course for officials of PMS of the Czech Republic was held. Participants were informed about all areas of a newly developed system of further education, which focuses on strengthening and extending specialisation in work with youth.

- **Probation programmes for juveniles** – in 2008 in total 26 accredited probation programmes for juveniles were supported in the state budget through the Ministry of Justice (subsidy of CZK 2 million).
- **Teams for youth and the Early Intervention System** – teams for youth carried out their activities in individual districts where some centres of Probation and Mediation Service were also involved in preparing and implementing the projects. Further development of teams for youth and engagement of relevant judicial and other organisations in their activities continues to remain a priority of the Probation and Mediation Service of the Czech Republic in 2009 since it is one of the fundamental pillars to effectively tackle youth crimes.
- As regards prevention, the Czech police cooperates with the Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports (MEYS) mainly on application of Act No. 359/1999 Coll. on the Social and Legal Protection of Children, as amended, and Act No. č. 109/2002 Coll. on the Execution of Institutional Education or Protective Education at School Facilities and on Preventive Educational Care at School Facilities (reform houses), as amended, and on the Amendment to Some Other Acts. The Czech police also closely cooperate with the Probation and Mediation Service of the Czech Republic.
- The issue of pathological social phenomena is described in the documents drawn up by the MEYS: ‘Guidelines for Primary Prevention of Pathological and Social Phenomena concerning Children and Youth at Schools and School Facilities’, ‘Strategy to Prevent Pathological Social Phenomena concerning Children and Youth in 2009-2012’ which is currently being drafted as well as in other documents and legal regulations targeting the area of prevention of pathological and social phenomena.
- Schools and school facilities implement the ‘**Minimum Preventive Programme**’, which encompasses activities relating to the prevention of pathological social phenomena. The Programme is, in particular, implemented by teachers responsible for prevention of pathological social phenomena in cooperation with other teachers or NGOs.
- Within its grant policy, MEYS earmarks every year from its budget an amount of about CZK 22 million to be used for drug abuse and crime prevention as well as to prevent some other pathological social phenomena. Training courses are organised to train teachers in the issue concerned. Training courses are organised both by public organisations and NGOs. Higher school institutions are also involved.
- The Institute of Criminology and Social Prevention completed a research project titled Application of the Act on the Judicial System concerning Youth with Regard to the Development and State of Crime and Pathological Social Phenomena among Youth and Children. This research, *inter alia*, evaluated the collection of data on the legal and ethical awareness of youth.

2.1.3 Victims of Crimes

Information on Victims of Crimes

- Assistance to victims of crimes – legal, ethical, psychological, financial or indemnification – is an important part of security policy. Criminal statistics continue to be the only system of law enforcement bodies' data that contains statistical data on victims of crimes; but the data is incomplete. The number of victims decreased to 48,934 (-1,633) in 2008. Statistical data showed that in 2008 more than 3,000 children became victims of violent crimes and crimes with sexual motivation. Children were victims of thefts and the subject of attacks by offenders committing violent crimes, mainly wilful injuries to health; Juveniles were most frequently victims of pick-pocketing and mugging. With regard to victims over 18 years of age, theft, wilful injury to health and robbery prevailed.
- Attention is paid to some specific groups of victims of latent types of crime, specifically domestic violence. The Czech Police detected 164 (+3) crimes of abuse of children by parents or foster parents under Sec. 215 of the Criminal Code and 522 (-163) crimes involving the abuse of a person living in the same household

(For more details see Tables and Diagrams 18, 21-22)

Measures Adopted

- 14 special rooms for questioning child victims and witnesses were either newly established or refurbished across the Czech Republic under the **Programme on Establishing Special Rooms for Questioning Child Victims and Witnesses**. In 2008 individual police administrations received a questionnaire to determine the situation regarding special rooms for questioning in the Czech Republic and to identify needs of police officers who use them, including needs to train the police officers concerned. Results clearly showed that in total 17 special rooms for questioning are functional and the relevant police officers and employees would welcome training courses organised centrally.
- Police officers were trained on working with child victims of violent crimes.
- The work of inter-ministerial monitoring group established at the MoI to detect and prosecute **domestic violence and assistance to victims of crimes** continued. Supporting data and documents for a government report Information on Meeting Measures for Implementing Interdisciplinary Teams linking Medical, Social and Police Assistance in Detecting and Prosecuting Cases of Domestic Violence were collected.
- Priorities of the MoI included, *inter alia*, **cooperation with those intervention centres in the Czech Republic** that provide assistance to persons endangered by domestic violence under Act No. 108/2006 Coll. on Social Services, as amended. In 2008 representatives of the MoI visited 15 intervention centres working under the responsibility of the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs. Intervention centres provide professional services and endeavour to satisfy the needs of persons at risk; they participate in cultural, educational and preventive activities in the relevant region. Basic priorities are included in the Report on Intervention Centres in the Czech Republic including priorities concerning domestic violence, which was submitted in 2008 to the management of the MoI and the Czech police. The MoI prepared and financed development of a single database for the data of intervention centres. A pilot test of the database (including web pages) will be carried out in 2009.
- **The Probation and Mediation Service**, besides their work with criminal offenders who are educated to be accountable for the consequences of crimes they have committed, endeavours to involve, to a larger extent, injured parties in the process of criminal proceedings. PMS officers provide the injured with basic information on options for indemnification within valid law, on options to solve crimes in alternative ways and on the course of criminal proceedings. Mediation, if applicable, between a victim and an offender is used as one of the methods to deal with consequences of criminal offences. The data show that in 2008 centres had in total 6,336 contacts with the injured (victims of

criminal offences). Centres intermediated solutions to conflicts in 4,349 cases and directly mediated 480 cases.

- In cooperation with the Association of Civic Advisory Centres a project was drawn up with the aim of improving the situation concerning victims of criminal offences and domestic violence, and to facilitate for these victims an easier return to everyday life. The project was supported by EU money and was implemented between 2006 and 2008. In three pilot regions (Beroun, Brno and Trebic) a system of specialised comprehensive advisory services to victims of criminal acts (the first legal and socio-psychological assistance for victims of crime) was established. This project also included information provided to persons who are in contact with victims of crime or domestic violence in the first instance (i.e. police officers, physicians, social workers and so forth). The pilot project was evaluated as successful and thanks to the financial support of the Ministry of Justice a follow up project has been in implementation since September 2008. The objective is to introduce the project in the whole network of advisory centres for citizens and centres of PMS of the Czech Republic.
- In June 2008 the MoI acting in accordance with the agreement with the Bílý kruh bezpečí (White Circle of Safety – a benevolent company), distributed to Czech police units and municipal police units an aid for trainers *Hedge against Domestic Violence (DVD)*.
- In October 2008 the MoI published an information pamphlet for the general public *STOP to domestic Violence* which was distributed to the Czech police, municipal police, regional hospitals and private surgeries, crime prevention managers, regional and local authorities, NGOs and certain other organisations.

2.1.4 Searches for Persons and Articles

- In 2008 the units of the Criminal Police and Investigation Service announced searches for in total 11,378 **missing persons**⁶ of which of which **95 % were successfully closed** and 10,782 persons were located. Most often they were children and juveniles who escaped from special educational/care facilities (6,930 searches were announced and 6,506 children and juveniles were successfully found). This high number of searches is a result of repeat escapes of children and juveniles from the said facilities where they can move and leave freely.
- Further the police announced searches for 27,131 **wanted persons**,⁷ of which 21,616 persons were apprehended, placing the **success rate at 80 %**. When compared with the year 2007, searches for missing and wanted persons did not see any substantial growth.
- According to the data of the Ministry of Justice Czech courts issued in 2008 a total of 468 European arrest warrants, of which 41 were successful. On the other hand courts from other European countries sent to the Czech Republic 240 European arrest warrants of which 114 were successful.
- The Minister of the Interior of the Czech Republic was requested by his foreign partners, in particular by Portugal, within the Czech Presidency of the Council of the EU, to provide assistance in creating a Single European Warning System to be used for searching for children. The MoI is solving this issue in cooperation with the Criminal Police and Investigation Service Office and other entities.
- Participation of the Czech police in preventive actions concerning the protection of cultural heritage, focusing on how specific cultural premises are secured, was increased. The Czech Police participates in checks of antique shops along with the Czech Trade Inspectorate, the Ministry of Culture and the General Directorate of Customs.

⁶ A missing person is a person who was reported and pronounced missing and is not a suspect of crimes, a child or a juvenile from the school facility for executing institutional education, or an asylum seeker who intentionally left (escaped from) a asylum facility.

⁷ A wanted person is in particular a person whom a law enforcement authority or any other authorised body has decided is to be arrested, but to meet this requirement first such person must be located.

2.1.5 Minor Offences⁸

- In 2008 members of the **Public Order Police Service** recorded in total 666,223 (-53,392) minor offences. Most of the minor offences related to road safety and the flow of traffic; 367,610 (-21,890) offences. These were followed by minor offences against property; 153,586 (-25,389) and minor offences involving disturbance of the peace and citizens' coexistence; 104,260 (-4,215). 19,856 (+5,445) minor offences related to alcohol abuse and other substance abuses were ascertained. The Public Order Police dealt with 414,230 (-30,648) minor offences by issuing tickets for fines and penalties amounting to almost CZK 246.6 million (-CZK 15.8 million).
- The Service for **Firearms and Sensitive Material**⁹ seized, within their supervision, a total sum of 114 (-28) firearms. In total 4,072 (-1,356) minor offences were reported, of them 2,146 (-825) were dealt with by the imposition of fines totalling CZK 726,600. The Czech police were investigating 234 (-25) cases where weapons were not secured against a loss or theft and in total 298 (-58) weapons were stolen.
- The Traffic Police recorded altogether 459,919 (-14,713) minor offences committed by drivers of motor vehicles and 10,949 (+220) minor traffic offences committed by others. The police levied on-the-spot fines for 400,070 such minor offences; these fines amounted to in total CZK 335.5 million (+CZK 31.7 million), while 70,798 minor offences were reported to relevant administrative bodies.
- The Alien Police Service detected 33,918 (+11,560) minor offences under the Act on the Residence of Foreign Nationals and levied fines amounting to CZK 26 million (+CZK 8.1 million). Further the Alien Police recorded 65,133 (+19,398) minor offences under the Act on Minor Offences and imposed fines totalling CZK 31.4 million (+CZK 7.6 million).

(For more details see Tables and Diagrams 8)

- Activities of the Commission for Reform of Administrative Proceedings and Sanctions were renewed. Its task is to draft a new legal regulation for administrative sanctions and to participate in the revision of legal provisions used for the execution of public administration, with the aim of unifying proceedings and removing unjustifiable deviations from generally accepted proceedings.

2.1.5.1 Municipal Police¹⁰

In compliance with the legal framework municipalities acting independently within their respective territorial areas and with regard to local prerequisites and customs, create conditions for satisfying needs of citizens including protection of public order or local affairs relating to public order. For this purpose municipalities are authorised to establish, inter alia the municipal police. The municipal police are police forces working for the relevant municipality and its main task is to protect public order within the competence of the municipality.

A municipality is obliged to establish the municipal police. Therefore this body can be at any time established or abolished by elected representatives of the relevant municipality, by a binding ordinance. The mayor of a municipality or any other authorised members of municipal representatives manages the municipal police and acts on behalf of a municipality, and is responsible for labour law relations with constables. Municipal representatives can also empower a constable who meets criteria regulated by the Act on the Municipal Police to perform some tasks concerning the management of the municipal police.

As constables spend the majority of their working time patrolling, especially places accessible to the public, they are involved in the protection of public order and they, due to their presence and ability to respond adequately, can discourage potential perpetrators of unlawful acts a high level of social danger. In order to do this, constables hold duties and competences similar to those of members of the Czech police.

⁸ This chapter deals with minor offences solved by the Czech police according to individual police services.

⁹ As of 1 January 2009 the name was changed – formerly the Service of Administrative Activities of the Police.

¹⁰ This chapter deals with minor offences within the competence of the municipal police.

In 2008 the municipal police detected 1,783,960 minor offences for which fines amounting to CZK 387.4 million were imposed. Of the total number the municipal police dealt with 1,396,077 minor offences concerning traffic, for which fines amounted to a total of CZK 326.9 million.¹¹

(For more details see Tables and Diagrams 9-10)

¹¹ The data was provided by 265 municipal police units (79 % of municipal police units), in which 97 % of constables operating throughout the Czech Republic serve.

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

2.2.1 Crimes against Property

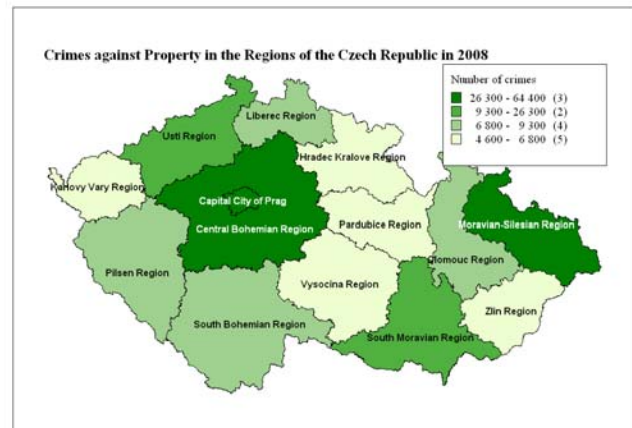
I. Development and Characteristic Features

Criminal statistics

Number of crimes detected: 219,347
(-3.9 %; -8,919)
Number of solved crimes: 37,792 (-6.5 %; -2,632)
Clear-up rate: 17.2 % (-0.5 %)
Number of prosecuted and investigated persons: 32,588
Amount of damage ascertained: CZK 9.6 billion
(-CZK 504 million)
Amount of damage recovered: CZK 62 million
(- CZK 13 million)

Court Statistics

Number of persons sentenced under Sections 247, 248, 250 and 251 of the Criminal Code: 18,409 (-23.2%; -5,547)



- In 2008 the number of crimes against property was the lowest during the last ten years and when it is compared with 2007, a drop of 3.9 % can be seen. The number of burglaries and thefts saw a year-by-year decline. Such a decrease was affected mainly by variation in the occurrence of theft from cars (-2,086; 49,430 detected), and car thefts (-1,490; 18,011). The number of pickpockets (-965; 18,188) and thefts of bicycles (-139; 5,256) decreased as well. Theft from cars has been the most frequent crime.
- As regards burglaries, the number of shop burglaries increased (+578; 3,982 burglaries detected) and of flats (+155; 4,477 detected); on the other hand the number of burglaries of weekend houses of private persons saw a decline (-309; 5,068 cases detected) and of family houses (-207; 4,634).
- A low clear-up rate persists – as regards for example burglaries police officers solved only 19 % of such offences and as regards thefts of cars and thefts from cars, police officers solved only 15 % or 7 % respectively.
- As regards burglaries of shops and cash machines, organisation and increasing professionalism of perpetrators was seen. These types of criminal offence were also committed by foreign nationals, mainly citizens of Slovakia and Hungary. Police officers of CPIS along with their Slovak colleagues worked in 2008 in a special group in Germany in Nuremberg on an action called ‘Ketensage’ which worked on an organised group of Czech criminals who participated in 24 burglaries of shops and companies in Germany and Austria. A special investigation team ‘Without Borders’ continued targeting organised groups of Czech and Slovak burglars who also stole money from cash machines. At the end of 2008 groups were detected, investigated and prosecuted and hence burglaries and thefts from cash machines ceased.
- A separate chapter relates to fraud against and thefts from elderly people. In 2008 a 100% increase was recorded with respect to this kind of crime. Groups of offenders used new “legends” such as invoices for repairs, checks of electrometers, accidents of trucks. The whole Czech Republic was involved in the police action known as SENIOR. Two specialists were established at each regional directorate and each territorial department has one or two specialists who deal with the interests of seniors.
- As regards **crimes against cultural heritage**, a decline was seen both in relation to burglaries of premises where antiquities and articles of art are stored (-30; 39 cases detected), and thefts of antiquities and articles of arts from such premises (-90; 45). As for international searches for articles of

art stolen in the Czech Republic, the problem lies with the relative ineffectuality of measures that can be taken to ensure the return of such articles to the Czech Republic. According to the opinion of the supreme Public Prosecutor's Office, the return of stolen articles of art through legal assistance under criminal law can be used only very exceptionally. Complexity of legal regulations covering such cases requires entrance into civil trials abroad, which are, of course, long and very costly.

* *In terms of higher territorial self-governing units (administrative regions), the highest number of crimes against property was recorded in the capital city of Prague (64,391), followed by the Central Bohemian Region (29,149), the Moravian-Silesian Region (26,317), and the South Moravian Region (19,427) whilst the lowest number of crimes of this type was recorded in the Vysocina Region, the Zlin Region, and the Pardubice Region.*

(For more details see Tables and Diagrams 23-24)

II. Measures Adopted

- An unsatisfactory situation in the field of car theft required a radical change in the approach to solving this problem. For this purpose the MoI established an inter-ministerial working group comprising representatives of both the public and private sectors. The activities of this group resulted in the document '**Solving Motor Vehicle Thefts in the Czech Republic**', which was approved by Government Resolution No. 542 of 14 May 2008. The document is supplemented by the schedule of measures concerning activities of the Czech police, registration of motor vehicles, control mechanisms and proposals on making conditions for selling stolen motor vehicles and their parts (through second hand shops, car breaker's yards car and car services) more difficult, and to enhance transparency in the management of second hand and crashed motor vehicles or their parts and car wreckages.
- In October 2008 the **National Platform of entities involved in tackling the issue of stolen vehicles** was established under the leadership of the MoI.
- On 1 March 2008 V7, a new department aimed at investigating thefts of motor vehicles, was included in the organisational structure of the Czech police. Specifically it was incorporated in the Unit for Combating Organised Crime of CPIS (hereinafter referred to as the 'UCOC'). The department primarily focuses on the management and coordination of and provision of guidance to joint teams in cases where especially serious or organised crime in the area of motor vehicles affected more than three regions or exceeded the border of the Czech Republic, and it is not possible to cooperate with a foreign partner. The department also performs within international cooperation as a National Focal Point for Motor Vehicles.
- The amendment to the Act on Waste Management (Act No. 383/2008 Coll.) clarifying requirements for recording and identifying persons delivering or selling waste as well as requirements for identifying the waste itself should make conditions for selling and purchasing stolen motor vehicles, car wreckages and their parts through second hand shops, car breaker's yards car and car services more difficult.
- The Ministry of Culture continued with implementing the programme of the **Integrated System of Protection of Cultural Heritage Movables**. Subsidies of CZK 37,553,000 were used to secure premises that hold articles of cultural heritage in public, regional, municipal and church ownership, 143 premises were secured.
- In cooperation with the National Heritage Institute the Ministry of Culture is monitoring the illegal export and sale of our cultural heritage abroad.

2.2.2 Economic Crime

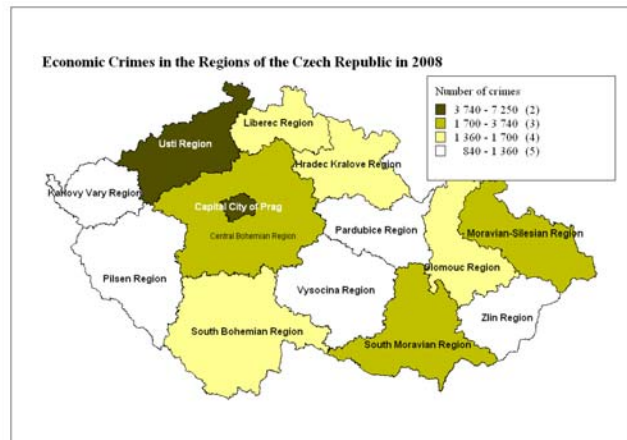
I. Development and Characteristic Features

Criminal Statistics

Number of crimes detected: 32,474
(-14.5 %; -5,507)
Number of solved crimes: 15,921
(-28.9 %; -6,472)
Clear-up rate: 49 % (-10 %)
Number of prosecuted and investigated persons:
17,691 (-22 %; -4,977)
Damage ascertained: CZK 19.5 billion
(+ CZK 8.7 billion)
Damage recovered: CZK 175 million
(+CZK 93 million)

Court Statistics

Number of sentenced persons under Sections 118
to 152
of the Criminal Code: 1,182 (-18.4 %; -267)



- The number of detected economic crimes decreased by 14.5 %, this being the second lowest result during the last ten years. Credit fraud displayed the largest share in economic crime (7,263 criminal offences), fraud (4,840), embezzlement (3,368) and unauthorised possession of a payment card (7,833). The rate of solved economic crimes declined to 49 %. When compared to the previous year, the amount of credit and insurance fraud, general fraud and unauthorised possession of a payment card decreased, whilst the number of crimes of tax or mandatory fee evasion and embezzlement, increased.

- Crimes of tax or similar mandatory fee evasion displayed the largest share in economic crimes: in total 725 criminal offences were recorded with damage reaching CZK 6.4 billion (in 2007 a total of 534 criminal offences were registered with the damage amounting to CZK 2.3 billion). The stated numbers show, *inter alia*, that tax related crime remains in the Czech Republic the largest risk of economic crime and its percentage will increase in future years.

- Forms of economic criminal offences are very different. They include, for example fraud when entering into business contracts, unauthorised use of grants and subsidies, or fraudulent loan agreements (an offender provides false data). For the purpose of obtaining bank or consumer loans, offenders submit applications including false identity, forged certifications concerning the amount of their income, and false payment instruments.

* As regards economic crimes solved in 2008, 22.6 % of solved crimes were committed in the same year. However, 77.4 % of such crimes were committed in previous years 29.9 % in 2007, 17 % in 2006, 15.2 % in 2005, 7.6 % in 2004, and 7.8 % in the years before 2004.

* The highest number of economic criminal offences were committed in the capital city of Prague (7,242), followed by the South Moravian Region (3,393), the Usti Region (3,745), and the Moravian-Silesian Region (3,735). The lowest number of crimes of this type was recorded in regions where the number of economic crimes did not exceed 1,000 criminal offences. These are: the Vysočina Region and the Karlovy Vary Region.

(For more details see Tables and Diagrams 25-28)

- As regards **tax related criminal offences** three areas can be taken into account: issuing of false and fictitious invoices which are then included in accounting systems of tax payers in order to increase costs, thus decreasing income of business undertakings; then there is the area involving classical tax related crimes such as illegal import of tobacco and production of cigarettes, import of oil products and spirits and their sale without paying a relevant excise tax; whilst the third type of tax related crimes consists of establishing a chain of commercial companies through which fictitious imports and exports of initially almost worthless goods are implemented. The value of such goods is subsequently artificially increased which also increases VAT. The goods are then exported abroad, and

companies recover the increased VAT from revenue offices. The tax duty within the chain usually ends with tax-payers who are difficult to contact or who do not exist at all.

* **Tax administration**, in cooperation with the Czech police, public prosecutors' offices and the Customs Administration of the Czech Republic, participates in investigations of extensive cases. In 2008 regional revenue offices lodged 1,407 notifications of a suspicion that a tax crime had been committed, the damage of which amounted to CZK 2.466 billion.

* The **Financial Analytical Department** received in total 2,300 (+252) notifications of suspicious transactions, of which 2,074 were from the banking sector and 226 from other entities legally obliged to provide such information. The Financial Analytical Department lodged 76 reports of crimes

- As regards crimes investigated by the Unit for Combating Corruption and Financial Crime of the Criminal Police and Investigation Service Office (hereinafter referred to as the 'UCCFC'), first place, in terms of examination and investigation, is also occupied by criminal offences concerning tax evasion and evasion of other mandatory fees, followed by fraud, credit fraud, and fraudulent manipulation of public tenders and auctions. In 2008 the UCCFC recorded an increase in damage caused by the criminal offence of violation of duties when administering another person's property (prosecution against two trustees was commenced). In 2008 the UCCFC commenced or extended the prosecution of 240 persons (261 persons in 2007).

- The UCCFC continued examining and investigating several old cases concerning trades in the stock exchange which resulted in charges being pressed against two persons – traders in securities of SATI company. A new case of criminal offence committed in capital markets has not been recorded, which supports the conclusion that supervision of capital markets is functioning.

- The majority of suspicion of crimes having been committed within state administration related to managing assets in public ownership, public procurement for investments, and corrupt conduct. As some requests for legal assistance from abroad demonstrate, it is not exceptional that foreign offenders have decided to reside in the Czech Republic where they try to legalise proceeds of their criminal activities carried out abroad.

- In 2008 the UCCFC commenced, in total, six new cases concerning a suspicion that subsidies from EU funds were being misused and two cases were taken over from other police units.

- The UCCFC examined and investigated a number of officials from the Ministry of Defence and the Army of the Czech Republic who fraudulently manipulated public contracts to the detriment of the Czech army.

- The percentage of **damage caused by economic crime** accounted for **62 %** of the total damage. An increase in damage caused by economic crime was registered also by the UCCFC. In 2008 the police charged with crimes in total 241 persons involved in 81 cases whilst the total damage stated in the resolutions on commencement of criminal prosecution was CZK 2.751 billion. Of the aforementioned number, 34 cases were crimes of tax evasion with the damage amounting to CZK 1.15 billion. In 2007 (the year in which the financial police merged with the UCCFC) the damage amounted to CZK 1.376 billion while in 2006 it was CZK 1.875 billion.

- In 2008 officers of the UCCFC seized assets totalling CZK 634.5 million (in 2007 it was CZK 375.5 million). Seizure was abolished under Sec. 79a/3 of the Code of Criminal Procedure in two cases – the amount of CZK 11.6 million.

II. Measures Adopted

- In 2008 Act No. 69/2006 Coll. on Executing International Sanctions was fully applied whilst cases of unauthorised supplies to some entities under embargo were being investigated. The Ministry of Finance along with other ministries assigned duties and responsibilities concerning individual international sanctions.

- The new Act No. 253/2008 Coll. on Selected Measures against Legitimation of Proceeds of Crime and Financing of Terrorism came into effect on 1 September 2008. This legal regulation completely implements relevant EC legal provisions.

- When combating economic crime it will be possible to make use of a confiscation order under Council Framework Decision 2006/783/JHA of 6 October 2006 on the application of the principle of mutual recognition to confiscation orders implemented by Act No. 457/2008 Coll. This Act came into effect on 1 January 2009.
- Cooperation between the UCCFC and the Financial Analytical department of the Ministry of Finance is at the appropriate level. In cases when the UCCFC receives from the Financial Analytical Department a report on suspicion that a crime was committed (suspicious transactions) the UCCFC is obliged to provide feedback and inform the Financial Analytical Department on measures adopted.
- The UCCFC is responsible for the protection of economic interest of the EU in the area of crimes committed in relation to drawing on EU funds. The functional competence of the UCCFC was extended by order of UCCFC director No. 116/2008. Currently the UCCFC also undertakes tasks previously carried out by the Office for Searching of Proceeds from Criminal Activities Committed in the Czech Republic. When meeting the said tasks the UCCFC is also responsible for communicating with relevant bodies of EU member states.
- The Czech Police is engaged in the CARIN network – an international information network associating bodies working for institutions that deal with the confiscation of proceeds from criminal activities.
- As regards combating major economic crime and corruption the UCCFC continued also in 2008 to cooperate with the national Headquarters of Interpol and the Europol National Unit. Officers of the UCCFC are actively involved in four analytical working groups – TOP 100 (identification of the 100 most active Eastern European criminal organisations and preparation for criminal prosecution), SUSTRANS (suspicious financial transactions), SMOKE (forging and smuggling trademark cigarettes), and MTIC (carousel fraud with VAT).
- Representatives of the Supreme Public Prosecutor's Office and the UCCFC participated in work of the Committee of the Council of Europe for evaluating measures countering money laundering – MONEYVAL.
- The UCCFC held in total 27 business trips abroad (apart from legal assistance) during which the officers participated in events organised within Transition Facility, CEPOL, analytical working groups of Europol, MONEYVAL, CARIN, and AGIS. They also attended training courses held for police officers in Montenegro, Albania and Slovakia.
- The UCCFC requested, in the framework of investigated cases, legal assistance abroad or provided their foreign partners within legal assistance. The increase in the number of request shows that free movement of persons between member states is reflected in supra-national crime. Such cooperation has also proven that foreign partners trust the work of the UCCFC.

Intellectual Property

- First of all the issue of stalls selling goods at market places in borderland areas must be mentioned. Intellectual property rights are infringed intensively in borderland areas and such cases must be assessed as criminal activities. This type of crime is followed by copyright infringement and violations of other rights relating to copyright through the internet. As regards stalls selling (fake) goods one of the main priorities will be further development of cooperation with the Customs Administration of the Czech Republic and other state administration bodies, as well as with self-governing bodies at all levels. This effort is supported mainly by the Inter-ministerial Commission for Combating Illegal Activities against Intellectual Property Rights, which was established at the Ministry of Industry and Trade.
- Both customs bodies and the **Czech Trade Inspectorate**, which can seize forged products or solve some cases independently within administrative proceedings, played an increasingly important role.

* In 2008 the Czech Trade Inspection focused on inspections concerning intellectual property in 1,106

(-78) retail outlets. Deficiencies were ascertained especially in market stalls. Inspectors confiscated 276,000 items of goods infringing intellectual rights. The value of the confiscated goods, if they had been originals, would have been CZK 297 million. The highest share of 46.3 % is represented by textile items (clothing and sports outfit) followed by audio–visual items, having 34 % share. As regards textiles these were, in particular, the infringement of the following trademarks by the marketing of fake products: Puma, Dolce&Gabbana, Adidas, Diesel, Lacoste, Nike, and Gucci.

- The Industrial Property Office, after completing the project **Support for Enforcing Intellectual Property Rights** (aimed at, *inter alia*, crime and activities of the Czech police), and having trained employees of relevant institutions, began operation of an information system in 2008. The system will provide information on industrial property rights, on copyright and on institutions involved in the protection and enforcement of intellectual property rights. In addition, the Office sourced a number of experts' opinions on the situation of industrial property rights, which the Czech police used for criminal proceedings.
- The amendment to the binding instruction of the Police President defined the exclusive competence of the CPIS for criminal law protection of intellectual property rights.
- The Czech police decided on participation in the project called "Original", organised within the grant support of the Ministry of Industry and Trade by the International Chamber of Commerce in the Czech Republic.

Cyber-Crime

- Cyber-crime is a specific form of criminal activity where information and communication technologies are targets of criminal attacks or criminal activities that use information and communication technologies for illegal acts. Currently it is mainly abuse of the World Wide Web (the internet).
- Most common is the infringement of copyright, but the internet is also used for disseminating prohibited pornography, extremist manifestations, fraudulent conduct, threats, extortion, spreading alarming news, defamation, and attacks on data. Information and communication technologies replace traditional forms of criminal offences in the case of some crimes (*for example threats or libels and slander*).
- Recently the most frequent cases were detected in peer-to-peer networks. These were mainly the cases of sharing digitalised audio and video materials when copyright is often infringed. This is also the way for disseminating extremist documents and pornography.
- Combating cyber-crime cannot do without intensive international cooperation. As an example of activities of this type CYBER 2008 Conference (14 November 2008, Prague) and Safer Internet Conference (15 December 2008, Prague) can be mentioned.

Environmental Crime

- The largest portion of unlawful conduct in the area of environmental crime must be ascribed to poaching followed by animal torture. Other environmental crime represents only a small part of economic crime but due to its impacts this type of crime is considered to be serious and socially dangerous. The Czech police recorded 26 (-23) criminal acts of intentional endangering of the environment (under Sections 181a, c, e, f, h of the Criminal Code) and 15 (-4) criminal acts of negligent endangering of the environment (under Sections 181b, c, e, g, h of the Criminal Code).
- From August 2005 to mid 2006 at least 30,000 tons of waste were transported from Germany to the Czech Republic. All was declared in transport documentation as waste from the "green list" - for which there is no reporting duty, and approval for its transportation is not required. On the basis of agreements between the Ministry of the Environment and relevant German bodies about 5,500 tons of waste were transported from Libčevce, Lahovický, Milovice, and Sosnova back to Germany, while all costs were borne by the German party.

- However, in 2008 attempts to illegally transport waste to the Czech Republic were also reported. On the basis of inspections carried out by groups of mobile supervision of the Customs Administration of the Czech Republic, five trucks illegally transporting waste to the Czech Republic were apprehended and returned to Germany and Austria. In 2008 the Czech Environmental Inspectorate imposed in the cases relating to illegal trans-border transport of waste fines amounting to CZ 43 million. The most effective means of prevention proved to be random checks on trucks carried out in the field of transportation.
- Illegal trade in endangered and protected animals and plants is increasingly organised at the international level. Therefore, exposure of such trade requires international cooperation as well as cooperation among different ministries and other authorities within the Czech Republic.
- The Government approved by its Resolution No. 1076 of 27 August 2008 **system measures to Prevent Undesirable Situations concerning Illegal waste management and treatment of Chemical substances.**
- The new Criminal Code is bringing about changes in constituent elements of environmental criminal offences. These could lead to enhancing criminal punishment in the cases where the environment was endangered or damaged, a forest was damaged, in the cases of unauthorised waste management, unauthorised trade in and treatment of protected and wild animals and plants, and animal torture.
- On 26 December 2008 Directive 2008/99/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 19 November 2008, on the protection of the environment through criminality, came into effect. The aim of this Directive is to provide, at the EC level, a minimal standard concerning common features of constituent elements of crimes against the environment, a similar scope of responsibilities of legal entities as well as the level of sanctions for especially serious environmental offences. The Directive will be implemented in national legislation, by an amendment to the Criminal Code within the time limit of two years from the date on which the said directive came into effect.
- Another tool for prevention and remedying of environmental damage is Directive 2004/35/EC on environmental liability with regard to the prevention and remedying of environmental damage, which has been transposed to the Czech legal framework through Act No. 167/2008 on the Prevention and Remedying of Environmental Damage and on the amendment to some other acts.

2.2.3 Corruption

- Combating and investigating corrupt conduct, in particular within the state administration and local authorities, is one of the priorities of the Czech police as regards their work as a service provided to the general public – which means examining and investigating all findings and searching for new ways to combat corruption. In 2008 altogether 150 (-47) crimes of bribery under Sections 160-162 of the Criminal Code were detected, 228 (+41) crimes of abuse of the power of a public official, and 18 (+2) crimes of negligent frustration of the task of a public official. The major problem when investigating corrupt crimes is to prove that certain assets have indeed been acquired by suspects through corruption.

(For more details see Tables and Diagrams 29-30)

Measures Adopted

Combating corruption ranks among priorities of the MoI and therefore measures arising from the Strategy of the Government for Combating Corruption for 2006-2011, which is built on three pillars - prevention, transparency, and punishment, are being met. Measures are evaluated in **the 2006-2007 Report on Corruption in the Czech Republic and on Meeting the Updated Government Programme for Combating Corruption.** The government took note of the Report by its Resolution No. 492 of 28 April 2008. In this Resolution the Government also required the MoI to submit the updated Strategy of the Government for Combating Corruption and to submit, not later than 31 March

2010 in the form of the 2008-2009 Report on Meeting the Measures resulting from the Strategy of the Government for Combating Corruption.

The Ministry of Justice drew up the **amendment to the Criminal Code**, which responds to a recommendation in the field of combating corruption resulting from evaluating reports by international organisations OECD and GRECO. The proposed legal regulation not only makes sanctions for corruption committed by a public official more stringent, but it also makes sanctions for general corruption stricter whilst introducing sanctions for not reporting the most grave cases of corruption. This Act was published in the Collection of Laws under the number 122/2008 Coll.

The MoI drew up the amendment to the **Code of Criminal Procedure**. The amendment is to implement an amendment to the Act by making more precise clarifications about crimes where a **police agent** can be used. The Amendment was published in the Collection of Laws under number 135/2008 Coll.

The Strategy of the Government for Combating Corruption for 2006-2011 encompasses a task for the MoI to draw up a **draft amendment to legal regulations governing municipalities, regions, and the capital city of Prague so that they contain more precise conditions for legal acts when managing assets and funds of the state, regions or municipalities, their organisational units, organisations partially funded from the state budget, or organisations otherwise controlled by public administration** as stipulated in the relevant provisions of the Commercial Code, since managing such assets is to be effective and transparent. The currently proposed date for submitting such an amendment is 31 October 2009.

As of September 2007, citizens can use the **anticorruption line 199** operated by the Czech branch of Transparency International to report corrupt conduct. The line was put into pilot operation on 19 September 2007 and the pilot phase of the project was completed on 29 February 2008. The Government took note of the Final report on the pilot operations of the anticorruption line – 199 (from 19 September 2007 to 29 February 2008) as proven by its Resolution No. 915 of 23 July 2008. The routine operation of line 199 was commenced on 1 March 2008, and the line is operated by Transparency International.

The MoI renewed activities of intra-ministerial as well as of inter-ministerial **coordination groups for combating corruption**. These are working groups established to meet the aim of the Government (07.21) – “to consistently implement the Strategy of the Government for Combating Corruption”. The MoI has become the responsible party for meeting this task. The prerequisite for successful fulfilment of this task is close cooperation of all central governmental bodies involved. The task of the aforementioned working groups for combating corruption is to monitor and evaluate anticorruption measures and to cooperate in compiling the Report on fulfilling the Strategy and its updates which is submitted to the Government in two year intervals. Further this working group monitors the legislative process relating to corruption issues and these two working groups exchange information on particular anticorruption steps taken by individual ministries.

On 1 July 2008 a twin project ‘**Strengthening the Capabilities of the Police of the Czech Republic in Combating Corruption and Economic Crime**’ was successfully completed. The aim of the project was to provide support mainly to the Unit for Combating Corruption and Financial Crime so that it can combat corruption and major economic crime efficiently. The project was divided into two parts: it provided technical equipment at the amount of one million euros, and its second focus was on developing and facilitating a training programme, with financial input amounting to EUR 0.9 million. The project was carried out by means of seminars, workshops and international internships and concentrated on the development of know-how. Germany, Baden-Württemberg, was the main partner of the project.

The Czech Republic is a contracting party to several international agreements: the Civil Law Convention on Corruption of the Council of Europe, the Criminal Law Convention on Corruption of the Council of Europe, and Convention on Combating Bribery of Foreign Public Officials in International Business Transactions. Further the Czech Republic signed the UN Convention against Transnational Organised Crime and the UN Convention against Corruption but their ratification is linked to adoption of legal regulations that would solve the issue of liability of legal entities.

2.2.4 Violent Crimes

I. Development and Characteristic Feature

Criminal statistics

Number of detected crimes: 17,875

(-8.6 %; -1,676)

Number of solved crimes: 11,239

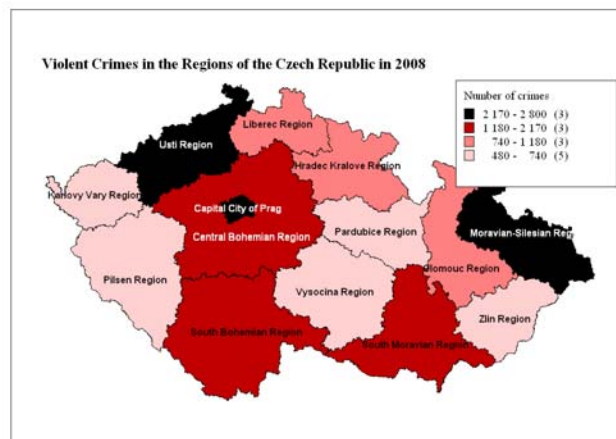
(-13.9 %; -1,808)

Clear-up rate: 62.9 % (-4 %)

Number of persons prosecuted and investigated:
12,252 (-7.9 %; -1,045)

Court statistics

Number of sentenced persons under Sections 221,
222, and 225 of the Criminal Code 2,184
(-206; -8.6 %)



- The number of detected violent crimes decreased in 2008 by 8.6 % (-1,676) and was the lowest ever during the last ten years. The clear-up rate was 62.9 %. Offenders were predominantly repeat offenders, who accounted for 39.1 %. The share of foreign nationals was 77.5 %, the proportion of children who committed violent crimes was 4.5 % and juvenile offenders accounted for 7 %.
- When compared to 2007 the number of **murders** and attempted homicide increased by 6 to 202 cases which is **the third lowest figure during the last ten years**. The police were successful in solving the vast majority of them – 174 cases (i.e. 86 %). Of solved murders, foreign nationals committed 34 crimes, repeat offenders committed 78, children committed three murders and/or other crimes, and juvenile offenders committed six criminal offences of this type. Motivation remains the same. Offenders are motivated mainly by a desire to solve personal problems or to obtain money and some murders are linked to extortion and prostitution.
- The number of injuries to health dropped to 5,397 (-778), dangerous threats to 1,751 (-179), forcible entries into dwellings to 2,118 (-155), robberies to 4,515 (-153) and it also applies to robberies of financial institutions, the number of which fell to 126 (-62) criminal offences. However, there were robberies of armoured vehicles transporting money and hence the Czech police entered into cooperation with the company G4S (security agency), which covers about 85 % of transports of cash in the Czech Republic.
- Of the total number of crimes, **2,963 (-525) crimes were committed using weapons** of which 790 (-46) crimes were committed using a firearm, the holding of which is subject to the Act on Firearms. There were 14 (-7) cases of crimes committed using explosives, which is subject to the Act on Mining.
- The Czech police detected **446 (-5) cases of unauthorised arming** under Sec. 185 of the Criminal Code.
 - * As of 31 December 2008 the Czech police registered in total 309,500 (+1,195) holders of legal permits for carrying a firearm (firearm licenses). The number of registered firearms was 665,895 (+16,698) and their structure was as follows: 787 (+126) firearms of A category (prohibited firearms, for possession of which an exception needs to be granted), 303,605 (+681) firearms of B category (firearms the possession of which must be officially approved) and 361,503 (+15,921) firearms of C category (predominantly hunting firearms and firearms for sporting purposes).

- The Czech police registered 14 (-3) crimes related to explosions and **964 (+110) fires**¹². A decisive reason for fires was the negligent conduct of people and technical failures. Damage exceeded CZK 974 million.

* *As regards higher territorial self-governing units, the highest number of violent criminal offences was typical for the Moravian-Silesian Region (2,794), followed by Prague (2,435) and the Usti Region (2,173). On the other hand, the lowest number of crimes, i.e. regions where the number of violent crimes ascertained did not exceed the limit of 600 crimes, was typical for the Vysocina, Zlin, Pardubice and Karlovy Vary Regions*

(For more details see Tables and Diagrams 31-33)

II. Measures Adopted

Priorities of the Czech police in 2009 will be to gather more efficiently information concerning offenders who commit robberies of cars belonging to banks or to exchange offices and their branches; to improve work with information sources, to build up new information sources within the business sphere and to turn attention to the form of crime known as economic liquidation.

The amendment to the Act on Firearms was drawn up. The amendment newly stipulates the rules for checking deactivated firearms – it restricts the options for reactivation of firearms which have been rendered permanently unfit for use by deactivation, and endeavours to halt their abuse for unlawful conduct; it makes conditions for approvals for transport of firearms and ammunition more precise, lays down an obligation to report transport of large quantities of firearms and ammunition to the Czech police, it clarifies the authorisation of the Czech police as a supervision authority over adherence to the Act on Firearms. The amendment to the said Act, in compliance with the new concept of administrative sanctions, unambiguously specifies legal obligations of natural persons, firearm holders and holders of firearm permits, it also makes conditions for assessing the criminal record and reliability of an applicant for a firearm permit or a holder of a firearm permit more precise, clarifies conditions for granting exceptions concerning the acquisition and possession of firearms of A category (it considerably restricts the carrying of firearms of this category). The Act was published under the number of 484/2008 Coll. and came into effect on 1 February 2009.

In 2008 the Czech police were involved in 3,288 (+289) supervision actions aimed at adherence to the Act on Firearms and relating regulations. Of this number 469 (+1) actions were carried out at shooting ranges, 1,310 (+355) hunting events were supervised and 811 (-24) examinations to prove professional competence of an applicant for a firearm permit were supervised. In 139 (+22) cases the Czech police use its authorisation to enter dwellings of firearm permit holders for the purpose of checking whether A category firearms were secured as required.

A number of preventive programmes (see the chapter on 'Crime Prevention') focus, on an ongoing basis, on increasing citizens' sense of safety and their active cooperation in the protection of people.

¹² The Czech police statistical recording system records only those fires proven to be crimes, which is the reason for discrepancies in data from the Fire and Rescue Service of the Czech Republic.

2.2.5 Sexually Motivated Crimes

I. Development and Characteristic Features

Criminal statistics

Number of detected crimes: 1,680 (-0.5 %; -9)

Number of solved crimes: 1,202 (-5.7 %; -72)

Clear-up rate: 71.6 % (-4 %)

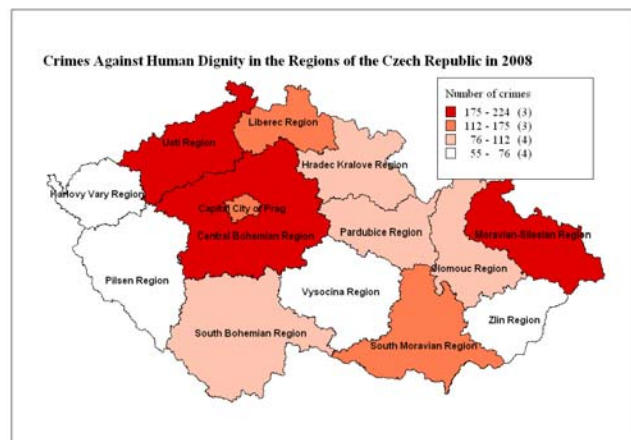
Number of prosecuted and investigated persons:
1,166 (-3.8 %; -46)

Court statistics

Number of persons sentenced under Sections
241-245 of the Criminal Code: 483 (+25)

- The amount of detected vice crime was the second lowest ever during the last ten years (after the year 2006). The number of detected rapes decreased to 529 (-108) whilst the number of other types of sexual abuse increased to 716 (+28). The cases of distributing pornography grew to 77 (+29). As regards other sexually motivated crimes no changes were reported. Such crimes are in particular commercial forms of sexual abuse, the corrupting of morals and trafficking in human beings. High latency is typical for this kind of crime.
- Criminal activities relating to the abuse of children in the Czech Republic is a latent phenomenon. Mainly it was foreign nationals who proved to be the perpetrators of such criminal offences. Child pornography is being spread on websites. Trafficking in women or children is concentrated predominantly in large cities and borderland areas.

(For more details see Tables and Diagrams 34)



II. Measures Adopted

The Minister for Minorities and Human Rights along with the MoI and the Minister of Health submitted to the Government the **National Strategy for Prevention of Violence against Children in the Czech Republic between 2008 and 2018** and the Government took note of this Strategy in its Resolution No. 1139 of 3 September 2008. The aim of the Strategy is, at international, national, regional and local levels, to increase protection of children against all forms of interpersonal violence. The states that signed the Convention of the Rights of a Child are obliged to ensure such protection. Strategy priorities are as follows:

- to change the attitudes of society, with the goal of zero tolerance of violence against children on the basis of a wide, more or less permanent public campaign;
- to support primary prevention within a wide context (children uncared for, divorces, alcohol or drug addiction, unauthorised possession of firearms, poverty, unemployment, and other factors);
- to increase professionalism of experts (building training capacities and programmes for professionals as well as laypersons who work with children at risk) and availability of services for endangered children;
- to collect data and to build a national monitoring centre;
- to support participation of children in decision-making processes on affairs which directly relate to them.

Other related issues including adopted measures are dealt with in the chapter 'Trafficking in Human Beings'.

2.2.6 Illegal Migration

I. Development and Characteristic Features

Number of persons detected illegally crossing the national border: 3,829

Number of persons detected illegally crossing the external Schengen border: 168

Number of persons violating residency rules: 3,661

Of the total number of persons detected as illegal migrants, persons apprehended more than once: 458 (11.9 %)

Number of persons proving their identity by irregular travel documents: 225 (5.9 %)

In the context of the Czech Republic's accession to the Schengen Zone it was necessary to change the concept of illegal migration in the Czech Republic. Hence it is not possible (with some exceptions) to compare statistical records of illegal migration in 2008 with previous years. Since 2008 two basic categories of illegal migration in the Czech Republic have been monitored:

1. **Illegal crossing of the external Schengen border of 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 of foreign nationals – inland** (for example illegal labour force), foreigners detected in the Czech Republic including transit zones of airports;
– cases of illegal residence which directly relate to crossings of the **internal Schengen border**.

Illegal Migration Across the External Schengen Border

• In 2008 in total 168 persons were detected whilst attempting to illegally cross the external Schengen border of the Czech Republic; of them 130 persons were detected when arriving in the Czech Republic and 38 persons when departing from the Czech Republic. Apart from three persons recorded at the Brno-Turany airport all other cases were reported from the Prague-Ruzyně airport. Of the total number of persons 127 tried to prove their identity by irregular travel document (the majority of them were nationals of Moldova – 30 persons). These illegal migrants mainly misused travel documents of EU member states (79 persons), predominantly Romanian passports (21 persons).

Illegal Residence

- As regards the category of illegal residence the basic police units reported 3,661 persons. Of the total number of reported persons 2,675 persons (73.1 %) were apprehended by bodies of the Alien Police – about half of them were apprehended during regular checks. 33.9 % of foreigners came to police stations on their own initiative and 16.1 % of persons were apprehended when they intended to leave the Czech Republic by air.
- The predominant nationality detected among illegal migrants was typically Ukrainian (1,547 persons which accounts for 42.3 %) followed at a far distance by nationals of Vietnam (316 persons, i.e. 8.6 %), Mongolia (269 persons, i.e. 7.3 %), Slovakia (232 persons, i.e. 6.3 %), and Russia (190 persons, i.e. 5.2 %).
- 334 illegal migrants unsuccessfully sought international protection. 1,063 persons were at least once issued a decision on administrative expulsion but did not obey the order to leave the Czech Republic or departed from the Czech Republic and entered the country again during the period when the decision on expulsion was still in force.
- 89 persons (i.e. 2.4 %) tried to prove their identity by using an irregular travel document. Most of them were citizens of Ukraine (19), followed by nationals of Vietnam (13) and Moldova (12). They mostly used documents of Vietnam (12 persons; most frequently such documents were submitted by citizens of Vietnam; they mainly used documents of other persons and relied on the appearance of similar facial features), but also documents of Romania (11 persons – such documents were most frequently submitted by nationals of Moldova) and Lithuania (10 persons, the majority of whom were citizens of Ukraine).

Decisions on Administrative Expulsion

- The number of persons who were issued a decision on administrative expulsion displayed a substantial year-by-year decrease and dropped to 2,909 (-37.2 %, -1,720 persons). Most rulings for

administrative expulsion were issued against foreign nationals who had violated residence rules (78.1 %) and against those who did not respect a previous decision on administrative expulsion (7.8 %). Nationals of Ukraine remained the most numerous group among those who received a decision on administrative expulsion (1,323 persons; -1,218) followed, at a far distance, by nationals of Vietnam (256 persons; -170), Mongolia (184 persons; +33), Russia (124 persons; +12), and Moldova (106 persons; -133).

(For more details see Tables and Diagrams 35)

II. Measures Adopted

In 2008, as in the previous year, police officers from the Alien Police Service were seconded to embassies and consulates of the Czech Republic (Hanoi, Cairo, Kiev, Ulan Bator, Lvov, Moscow, and Peking). Evaluations of such placements will be incorporated in the **Information on Meeting Tasks resulting from the Action Plan for Combating Illegal Migration in 2008**, which was submitted to the Government in the first half of 2009. It is a form of cooperation between the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Czech police, mainly in the area of granting visas for residence of over 90 days, I'm not quite sure what you mean in this next part of the sentence enhancing the decision-making process of assessing opinions on granting visas, and providing information on potential ways in which the visa could be abused for other than the declared purpose.

In 2008 Act No. 326/1999 Coll., on the Residence of Foreign Nationals in the Czech Republic and on the amendment to some other acts, as amended, was amended again several times (the Act on the Residence of Foreign Nationals). The amendments were, in particular as follows:

Under **Act No. 124/2008 Coll. amending Act No. 269/1994 Coll. on the Register of Criminal Records, as amended and amending some other acts**. Foreigners will no longer be required to submit an extract from the Criminal Records Register as one of the prerequisites of an application for a visa for over 90 days, a long-term residence permit or permanent residence permit. The administrative authority making the decision on issuing the relevant residence permit will be responsible for verifying whether a foreigner is without any criminal record.

Pursuant to **Act No. 140/2008 Coll. amending some acts concerning travel documents** the start date for issuing machine readable travel documents furnished with biometric identifiers (fingerprints) was postponed. Travel documents containing fingerprints will be issued from 1 April 2009. As regards the Act on the Residence of Foreign Nationals this measure applies to foreign nationals who will be issued with a foreigner's passport (*Laissez Passer*).

Act No. 274/2008 Coll. amending some acts in relation to adoption of Act on the Police of the Czech Republic transferred, as a consequence of removing from the Czech police certain non-policing duties, some administrative activities concerning relevant residence permits for foreign nationals to the MoI. Within the first phase the MoI took over the issue of permanent residence permits, effective of 1 January 2009; the MoI will start to issue long-term residence permits from 1 January 2013.

Act No. 382/2008 Coll. amending Act No. 435/2004 Coll. on Employment, as amended and amending some other related legal regulations has introduced the provision of a protective period and lays down conditions for the issue of long-term residence permits for the purpose of employment – i.e. 'Green Cards'. It is a card of "dual nature" (it represents not only a labour permit but also a residence permit). The card is issued by the MoI.

In 2008 three decrees were issued to implement the Act on the Residence of Foreign Nationals (No. 461/2008 Coll., No. 462/2008 Coll. and No. 348/2008 Coll.). In addition Decree No. 111/2008 Coll. amending Decree No. 446/2005 Coll. listing countries the nationals of which are permitted to stay in the transit zone of an international airport in the Czech Republic only on the basis of a granted airport visa, as amended, extended the list of foreign nationals to include citizens of Turkey.

In the upcoming period it will be necessary to transpose the Directive of the European Parliament and of the Council on common standards and procedures in member states for returning illegally residing third-country nationals, and to implement Council Regulation (EC) No. 380/2008 of

18 April 2008 amending Regulation No. 1030/2002 laying down a uniform format for residence permits for third-country nationals (under the Regulation biometric image of a face should be introduced within two years, at the latest, and fingerprint within three years from adopting technical specifications).

Efforts to enter into **readmission agreements** continue. The Czech Republic has concluded readmission agreements with all neighbouring countries and also Slovenia, Hungary, Bulgaria, Romania, Croatia, Moldova, Canada and France (however, the latter due to the lack of implementation protocol, has not yet come into force). A readmission agreement with Switzerland is to be signed soon. The Czech Republic is also bound by Community readmission agreements with Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Montenegro, Hong Kong, Macedonia, Moldova, Russia, Serbia, Sri Lanka, Macao, and Ukraine. On 27 November 2008 the European Commission received an authorisation to negotiate a readmission agreement with Georgia therefore the Czech Republic ceased to negotiate its own readmission agreement with Georgia. The Czech Republic continued to negotiate a readmission agreement with Armenia and the draft readmission agreement was sent to Cambodia. In addition the Czech Republic is interested in negotiating readmission agreements with India and Mongolia and a new readmission agreement with France. Further the MoI considers it important to negotiate readmission agreements with EU member states such as Italy, Spain, Portugal, and Greece, with regard to migration flows from Africa.

On 21 December 2007 the Czech Republic, together with eight new EU member states, joined the **Schengen area** and, as a consequence, checks on the internal land borders of the state concerned were abolished. As of 30 March 2008 border checks at international airports within the Schengen area were abolished as well in order to meet principles of free movement of persons. Compensation measures prevent undesirable phenomena such as across-the-border crime and illegal migration. They are, in particular, more intensive police cooperation, cooperation covering the visa area, protection of the external border, and operations of the Schengen Information System (SIS).

SIS represents a common system of Schengen area states. It contains a database of sought persons and items. SIS was put into operation in the Czech Republic on 1 September 2007 and is accessible to judicial, customs and visa bodies of member states. Currently the second generation of SIS (SIS II) is being built which will offer for example, an option to utilise biometric features, extension of monitored items, a possibility to interconnect items belonging to the same case, easier updates of the system and some other new features.

Through its accession to the Schengen Zone the Czech Republic joined the Schengen consultancy network VISION. VISION consultations represent a procedure in which security screening is carried out not only by the state issuing the visa but also the other Schengen state where the visa application was made (in the case of visa applicants from certain countries).

At the same time preparations for the **Visa Information System (VIS)** are underway. VIS is a Schengen electronic system database system storing the data on visa applicants, including their biometric data and “history” of their previous application for visa. VIS should be put into routine operations in December 2009.

As regards granting visas the Ministry of Foreign Affairs adopted the following measures:

- In October 2008 a pilot project was commenced – taking fingerprints within the visa process at the Czech embassy in Cairo which should continue at other embassies of the Czech Republic in Northern Africa, and then in Middle east and by 2011 at the remaining Czech embassies and consulates.
- Internet registration of visa applicants – due to ever increasing interest in obtaining Czech visas in some countries, a decision was taken to introduce the system of booking visa applicants via the internet. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs will be fully responsible for this system.

The Government approved by its Resolution No. 1479/2008 the **National Plan for Managing the Protection of the National Border of the Czech Republic in 2008**, which is based on the four-tier concept including activities of authorities of a given third country (1st tier), across-the-border cooperation with neighbouring countries (2nd tier), border protection (in the Czech Republic only international airports; 3rd tier) and activities of state bodies in-country (4th tier).

The **2008 Schengen Action Plan of the Czech Republic** was approved by Government Resolution No. 1393/200. It is a framework document presenting the main visions and aims that should be achieved by the Czech Republic between 2008 and 2011.

In the context of abolishing checks at the national border the Alien and Border Police was reorganised. Approximately two thousand members of this police service were transferred to the public order police, the traffic police and railway police in the areas near the national border. The objective of such a step was mainly to guarantee at least similar or even better security in borderland, in comparison to the time before the checks in question were abolished. The Alien Police Service has worked in its reorganised format since 1 January 2008. The majority of police officers working for newly established inspectorates deal with the issue of foreign nationals. Apart from other tasks they issue residence permits and check whether foreign nationals reside in the Czech Republic legally.

Since 1 July 2008 the **Analytical Centre for the Protection of the National Border and Migration** has worked within the MoI. All police units involved in the system of managing the protection of the national border and international migration participate in its operations. Several status reports on migration concerned nationals of Vietnam in the Czech Republic, migration of nationals of Mongolia to the Czech Republic, illegal migration of citizens of the Russian Federation – (Chechnyans) to the Schengen zone, and growth in the number of international asylum seekers from Turkey at the turn of 2007 and 2008. Furthermore, studies on with foreign nationals in the Czech Republic and participation of foreigners in the Czech legal system with the aim to abuse residency permits issued for such purposes, were summarized. In summer 2008 the report was submitted, evaluating the security situation in the Czech Republic for a period of six months from the Czech Republic's accession to the Schengen Zone.

Under Government Resolution No. 979/2008 coordination of foreign national integration was transferred from the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs to the MoI in August 2008. The aim was to make direct links between migration and integration policies. The MoI drew up the **Report on Implementation the strategy for Integration of Foreign Nationals in 2008**, to be submitted to the Government in January 2009. The aim for 2009 is to prevent problems in the area of immigration communities and their relation to the majority society and to implement integration policy at both regional and local levels, in particular through the system of **Integration Centres** which will be established in individual regions next year.

In 2008 the system of Czech language instruction and examinations for foreign nationals was approved as one of the conditions for granting permanent residence. To this end the MEYS operates a web page and information line.

In the context of preparations for full integration of the Czech Republic into the Schengen zone, negotiations on the application of **international agreements with neighbouring countries** were underway. As regards Austria and Slovakia the scope of further application of international agreements was confirmed by exchanges of diplomatic notes (Austria No. 57/2008 Collection of International Agreements.; Slovakia No. 73/2008 Collection of International Agreements). In 2008 proposals for future diplomatic notes with Poland were exchanged. In May 2008 preliminary negotiations with Germany were held however, they regarded only agreements relating to border crossings points.

After the Czech Republic joined the Schengen zone, **joint centres of police and customs service cooperation** designed on the Schengen model were established with neighbouring countries. The joint police office in the Schengen model with Austria (Drasenhofen) is already functioning while joint police centres with Germany (Petrovice, Schwandorf) and Poland (Kudowa Słone, Chotebuz) are in pilot operations. The Czech Republic intends to enter into negotiations with Slovakia on a joint office which should be located in Hodonin.

In 2008 the Inter-ministerial Group for Combating Illegal Employment of Foreign Nationals continued its activities at the MLSA. The MLSA prepared the amendment to Act No. 435/2004 Coll. on Employment, as amended which came into effect on 1 January 2009 (Act No. 382/2008 Coll.). The maximum amount of fine to be imposed for enabling illegal work was increased from CZK 2 million to CZK 5 million. Changes concerning labour agencies were introduced. A new condition for granting

a licence for arranging employment for legal or natural persons is receipt of the approval of the MoI. This amendment also deals with decreasing administrative burden and introducing a more efficient solution of integration policy through “Green Cards”. Facilitation of legal forms of employment of foreign nationals should have all a preventive effect.

Labour offices carried out checks at companies employing foreign nationals. Tools of prevention were developed – for example, the information section for foreign employment and EURES on the integrated gateway of the MLSA, the European Portal of Mobility of Workers, web pages of the State Office of Labour Inspection, information leaflets or implementation of the **Assisting system for Employment of Ukrainian Nationals** under the support of the MLSA and the MoI (the system was implemented by the Charity of the Czech Republic and included the network of advisory and assistance centres in Ukraine. Five centres were also established in the Czech Republic).

The Ministry of Industry and Trade participates in gathering information (see the web sites of the Ministry of Industry and Trade) for foreigners living in the Czech Republic. Such information pertains to regulations concerning trade licences and conditions for establishing a company.

The Refugee Facility Administration of the MoI, as an operator of facilities for the detention of foreign nationals, had at its disposal, as of 1 January 2008, in total of 484 beds in two detention facilities with a moderate regime of detention (Bela-Jezova 320 beds, Postorna 164 beds). The number of beds did not change in the course of 2008. Under the decision of the MoI, a reception centre was established in the detention centre in Velke Prilepy. This centre terminated its activities on 1 August 2008 and its operations were not renewed (beds in Postorna and Bela pod Bezdezem proved to be sufficient for the purposes concerned).

2.2.7 Organised Crime

- Activities of **organised criminal organisations operating in the Czech Republic** are based on trends of international organised crime. According to the estimates of experts in special units of the Czech police, organised crime in the Czech Republic is comprised half of foreign nationals and half Czech citizens. About one quarter of organisations are genuine foreign organisations and one quarter are “pure” Czech organisations. The remainder are mixed groups, where foreign elements prevail. Groups of organised criminals from the countries of the former Soviet Union (in particular Russians, Ukrainians, partially also Georgians, Chechnyans, and so forth) have been rooted in the Czech Republic for a long period of time. These are followed by groups from the Balkans (mainly Albanians, Bulgarians and Romanians) and Asia (particularly nationals of Vietnam and China).
- The following crimes rank among typical activities of organised crime in the Czech Republic: production, trafficking and distribution of drugs, tax fraud, financial attacks against assets in public ownership, organised prostitution and trafficking in human beings, organising illegal migration, counterfeiting of currency and selling of fake products, copyright infringement, money-laundering, extortion and racketeering, corruption, forgery, international illicit trade in weapons and explosives, organised theft of cars, bank fraud, and robbery.
- Security Intelligence Service monitored activities of organised crime groups attempting to infiltrate public administration. Russian-speaking groups and groups from the Balkans represent the biggest threat. Representatives of lower structures of Russian organised crime were fighting also in 2008 for the position of the highest “vor” (leader) in the Czech Republic. A persisting conflict and its results, *inter alia*, in the context of continuing migration of influential Russian investors (underpinned by a financial and security crisis in Russia), represent a potential threat for the security situation in the Czech Republic.
- The Czech police reported 3 (-10) criminal offences of criminal conspiracy under Sec. 163a of the Criminal Code and in total 862 (+78) criminal offences committed as organised crime under the Criminal Code (the provisions of Sec. 128a/2a, Sec. 140/3a, Sec. 187/2a, Sec. 247/3a and following of the Criminal Code)¹³ of which 729 crimes were solved, and altogether 783 (+267) crimes were prosecuted, 192 (+112) of the offenders being foreign nationals.

Measures Adopted

Security forces and the Government of the Czech Republic consider combating organised crime to be one of their main priorities in the field of internal security, in addition to combating terrorism. On 23 January 2008 the Government approved by its resolution No. 64 **the Strategy for Combating Organised Crime**. The Strategy is a follow up to a number of strategies and concepts dealing with the fight against major crime (*for example in the field of trafficking in drugs, trafficking in human beings, cyber-crime, corruption, and terrorism*). The following topics are among those that the MoI considers necessary to be solved:

- amendment to sanctions of criminal law serving for the confiscation of criminal proceeds and punishment of offenders through the seizure of their legal assets;
- protection of representatives of bodies of the Czech Republic enforcing law and investigating cases of organised crime; protection of witnesses of major criminal activities;
- strengthening of protection of police officers, public prosecutors and judges who are involved in combating organised crime;
- protection of the identity of police agents in accordance with the Code of Criminal Procedure;
- mechanisms supporting increasing motivation to give testimony against offenders of major crime;
- protection of interpreters in relation to criminal proceedings;

¹³ Not all these crimes are committed by an organised group, since the provisions of the Criminal Code include several alternative signifiers: “or” as a member of an organised group. Moreover, the Police Crime Recording System does not distinguish such signifiers.

- drawing up preliminary legal provisions for the Act on Liability of Legal Entities for Unlawful Conduct which must be punished in accordance with binding international conventions concerning the fight against organised crime;
- creating legislative and organisational conditions for confiscating proceeds from criminal activities; establishing a system for finding out information regarding the owners of accounts maintained by banks and other financial institutions in the Czech Republic according to the needs of authorised law enforcement bodies; and
- adopting measures for combating thefts of motor vehicle and related crime.

In 2009 the MoI will submit to the Government the document ‘**Evaluation the Strategy for Combating Organised Crime**’.

International organisations, mainly the UN and the Council of Europe, and the European Union, have initiated a number of measures to be used for combating organised crime. In 2000 **the Convention against Transnational Organised Crime** was approved by the UN General Assembly. This document was signed by the appropriate officials for the Czech Republic however it has not yet been ratified. The MoI prepared in 2008 the initial legal draft of the Act on Liability of Legal Entities for administrative infractions committed by activities for which natural persons are prosecuted and such prosecution should enable, apart from other things, ratification of the said Convention. The draft act should be submitted in mid 2009.

Further it will be necessary to implement Council Framework Decision 2008/841/JHA of 24 October 2008 on the fight against organised crime. This legal provision sets down that participation in criminal conspiracy is a crime in EU member states. The current provisions of the Czech Criminal Code to a large extent comply with requirements of the Framework Decision. What goes beyond the Czech legal regulation is to ensure (public law) liability of legal entities for defined criminal offences.

The **Multidisciplinary Working Group for Organised Crime** operates within the Council of the European Union and is a forum for preparing EU policy in the field of combating organised crime and related areas. This Working Group deals with international cooperation of law enforcement bodies in fighting against organised crime and the most serious forms of criminal activities.

An analytical document – the Report on Organised Crime – had been regularly drawn up within the EU and in 2006 it was replaced by a document entitled **Organised Crime Threat Assessment (OCTA)**. OCTA in particular identifies current as well as future threats and gaps in the EU in relation to the threat of organised crime and is to serve as a guideline for setting priorities of individual member states in the field of combating organised crime.

International cooperation by the Unit for Combating Organised Crime through Interpol and Europol must be evaluated positively. Branches of the Unit for Combating Organised Crime cooperate in borderland areas. Activities of the Europol Homicide Working Group for investigation into cross-border homicide are being developed successfully.

2.2.7.1 Illicit Trafficking in Drugs

- The National Drug Headquarters of the Criminal Police and Investigation Service of the Czech police recorded increased popularity of *cocaine* (lower price and quality), which is distributed predominantly by persons of African origin. Czech citizens together with Albanian groups are more involved in trafficking cocaine from South America to Western Europe.
- According to expected changes in restriction of sale of until then freely available medicaments containing pseudo-ephedrine in the Czech Republic, from 1 January 2009 the police recorded growing tendencies to import such pharmaceuticals from Germany, Poland, and Slovakia to the Czech Republic. Efforts were further increased to establish small workshops for producing methamphetamine.
- The number of detected growing rooms for cannabis sativa operated by nationals of Vietnam considerably increased.
- If the years 2007 and 2008 are compared, the Czech drug scene exhibits decreasing liking for *heroin*. Packages of heroin were most frequently transported within Europe in cars in amounts of up to ten kilos. Nationals of Hungary, Bulgaria, Slovakia, and the Czech Republic were often used as couriers.
- As regards substances containing *amphetamine* and when taking latency of these kinds of criminal activities into account it may be said that currently only nationals of Poland are involved in importing MDMA (methylenedioxyamphetamine) tablets to the Czech Republic; it is mainly individual import of such tablets from Western Europe, especially from the Netherlands. A quite considerable occurrence of tablets with a high content of the substance known as piperazin (possession of such substance is not prosecuted in the Czech Republic) was recorded in the Czech Republic.
- The Czech police detected 37 (-22) crimes of exacerbating the spread of drug addiction and 3,004 (+198) crimes of unauthorised production and possession of psychotropic substances and poisons.

(For more details see Tables and Diagrams 36)

Measures Adopted

In 2008 individual tasks arising from the **Action Plan to Implement the National Strategy for Drug Policy (2007-2009)** approved on 25 July 2007 by Government Resolution No. 845 were being met.

The measures adopted to restrict availability of medicaments containing pseudo-ephedrine in the Czech Republic initiated by the Czech police along with the Ministry of Health, the Chamber of Pharmacists and relevant European as well as governmental institutions, brought about changes in accessibility of medicaments in question. The measure came into effect on 1 January 2009.

Measures adopted after the Czech Republic's accession proved to be beneficial and consist in direct sharing of relevant criminal information of the National Drug Headquarters with Centres of Joint Police Cooperation.

The international working group CRYSTAL was renewed. Countries neighbouring with the Czech Republic are involved in the work of this working groups whose activities focus on exchanges of information on production and trafficking in metamphetamine.

As regards trafficking in substances serving for drug manufacturing, the National Drug Headquarters managed to extend the *Memorandum on Mutual Cooperation* to other entities and obtain an overview on production of substances concerned and their transit throughout the Czech Republic. Czech police officers together with their Slovakian, Hungarian, Slovenian and Turkish colleagues seized in 2008 three supplies of acetanhydrid used for production of heroin. This substance is transported across the Czech Republic in huge amounts.

Customs bodies detected 209.8 kilos of narcotic and psychotropic substances – in total 136 cases. Units involved in searches closed in 2008 in total 76 criminal files of which 21 were given to the Czech police to commence prosecution under Section 162 (1) of the Code of Criminal Procedure. The following are the most important cases: about 15.5 kilos of heroin were detected in a car; approximately 5.5 kilos of cocaine in a plane, and the apprehension of two persons who illegally transported 0.46 kilo of cocaine in their body cavities.

Units involved in searches, mobile units of supervision and international cooperation play the main role in detecting transport of narcotic and psychotropic substances within the Customs Administration of the Czech Republic. Cooperation with the National Europol Headquarters as well as with liaisons successfully continued. It is also important to highlight the role of a liaison officer - an officer of the Customs Administration of the Czech Republic – who was seconded to the customs criminal office in Cologne upon Rhine.

Among the tasks of the National Drug Headquarters in 2008 are the following activities: to detect and investigate dangerous organised drug crime both in the Czech Republic and at the international level, to verify suspicious transactions with precursors and, within global projects COHESION and PRISM, (National Focal Point), to collect and analyse data, including the meeting of international obligations (National Focal Point), and to cooperate with public as well as private entities (NGOs).

2.2.7.2 Trafficking in Human Beings

- Trafficking in human beings is a source of many serious security risks (organised crime, illegal proceeds from criminal activities, corruption), but also health and economic risks (tax evasion, distortion of labour force prices, disturbance of the balance of the labour market) and last but not least the human rights of victims are violated. In 2008 in total 29 crimes of trafficking in human beings (Sec. 232a) were detected, 19 of which involved trafficking in human beings for sexual purposes and 10 people were trafficked for the purpose of labour exploitation.
- The Czech Republic is mainly a target and transit country, in particular for women from the countries of the former USSR (Ukraine, followed by Russia, Belarus and Moldova). As regards other countries, these are predominantly Slovakia, Romania, Bulgaria, Vietnam, China, Mongolia and other Asian countries. However, during the year 2008 trafficking of women from relatively exotic countries occurred, such as from Nigeria and Brasilia. In the vast majority main offenders are foreigners who recruit girls in their home countries under the pretext of work in the Czech Republic and then they place girls in night erotic clubs where they are forced to work as prostitutes and to return fictitious debts which were supposedly incurred by transport, visa and so forth. Owing to their detailed knowledge of the labour environment in the Czech Republic criminal groups can represent themselves as respectable labour brokers
- Another group of persons, who became victims of the criminal activities in question, is represented by Czech nationals who are “exported” to old EU member states. However they are exported not only for the purposes of sexual exploitation, as it had been typical for past years. Currently findings on export of homeless people and people from socially excluded groups who will not be missed by anybody are examined. They were to be exported to the United Kingdom to perform different manual work.

Measures Adopted

In 2008 the **Programme to Support and Protect Victims of Trafficking in Human Beings** was successfully functioning and was also more developed. Updated agreements on cooperation within the Programme were signed with two NGOs (La Strada Czech Republic and Archdiocese Charity Prague). From 2003 until the end of 2008 in total 89 victims were included in the Programme. In 2008 there were 24 male and female victims and growth in the number of victims of trafficking in human beings for the purposes of forced labour was reported. It is also apparent that Czech nationals are further becoming victims of trafficking in human beings; therefore it is necessary to carry out preventive and instructive activities in the Czech Republic. Other trafficked and exploited persons were provided different social services under Act No. 108/2006 Coll. on Social Services, as amended.

The Coordinating Group composed of representatives of cooperating institutions and organisations meets regularly. The Interdisciplinary Working Group on Support and Protection of Victims of Trafficking in Human Beings was replaced in 2008, by the **Inter-ministerial Coordinating Group for the Fights against Trafficking in Human Beings**. It was established in compliance with Government Resolution No. 1006/2008. Members of this Group develop documents for compiling the Status Report on Trafficking in Human Beings in the Czech Republic. The 2008 Report will be submitted to the MoI for the first time in March 2009.

The MoI coordinates and covers voluntary and safe returns of victims of trafficking in human beings, which enables those people to return safely and freely to their countries of origin. By 31 December 2008 ten such returns had been implemented (three to Brasilia, one to Ukraine, one to Slovakia, four to Romania, and one from Denmark to the Czech Republic). Since 2003 in total 41 voluntary returns have been implemented, of them ten were voluntary returns back to the Czech Republic.

In 2008 an information campaign against trafficking in human beings, which concentrated on clients of prostitutions, continued. Partner organisations created for the campaign the platform called *‘Together against Trafficking in Human Beings’* with the slogan *‘Don’t Be Afraid to Say It on Her Behalf’* The campaign utilises web sites in the Czech, English and German languages (www.rekni-

to.cz; www.sage-es.cz; www.say-it.cz). Telephone lines were established and are operated by partner organisations.

The MoI drew up a bilingual brochure describing the Programme on Supporting and Protecting Victims of Trafficking in Human Beings which has determined both for experts and the general public.

In 2008 there were several significant topics such as strengthening collection of data on trafficking in human beings and enhancing the system of assistance provided to victims of trafficking in human beings. As a result the MoI decided to participate in two international projects ("*Data Collection and Harmonized Information Systems*" and "*International Referral Mechanism for Victims of Trafficking in Human Beings in Source and Target Countries*"). In 2008 the MoI also commenced implementation of the "*Trafficked Person Information System*". The objective of the "Trafficked Person Information System" is to collate the data concerning victims of trafficking in human beings included in the Programme. The topic of strengthening collection and exchanges of information was also a topic of the conference held by the MoI within the CZ PRES in Prague, in March 2009.

In the context of ever increasing numbers of missed children across the entire EU, leading European institutions (the Council of the EU, the European Commission, and the European Parliament) place an emphasis on the need to create early warning systems in cases of kidnapping of children in member states and their mutual inter-connection. In 2008 the MoI started to prepare the project EU **National Coordination Mechanism of Searching for Missing Children**, the purpose of which is to contribute to finding a missed child. The essence of this alert system lies with the involvement of the general public in searches through mass media, mobile operators and traffic information billboards. Psychological assistance to families of missing children should be part of the mechanism. In 2008 the Czech Republic entered into cooperation with those entities that are to be project partners. The Project is planned for implementation in 2009.

MoI and MLSA repeatedly negotiated with the Romanian National Agency for the Fight against Trafficking in Human Beings on options for preventing the trafficking and exploiting of Romanian nationals working in the Czech Republic, which allegedly occurs to a large extent. However, results of relevant inspection bodies of the MLSA did not confirm such facts.

A number of training courses, conferences and other similar educational events with the topic of trafficking in human beings were held, both within the MoI and other ministries (the Judicial Academy, employees of Czech embassies and consulates abroad, training for soldiers in international peace mission prior to their departure, seminars organised by CEPOL, MEPA and other educational and training institutions).

2.2.7.3 Illicit Trade in Weapons, Explosives and Dangerous Chemical and Biological Substances

- As regards illicit trade in weapons, explosives, ammunition, military material, and chemical, biological, radioactive and nuclear material, security risks lying mainly with uncontrolled entry of foreign nationals from EU countries to the Czech Republic persist.
- Illegal activities undertaken by both natural persons (making deactivated firearms again fully functional) and legal entities (trade in military material in the Czech Republic as well as abroad) continue. To this end the amendment to the Act on Firearms and Ammunition came into effect on 1 February 2009. This amendment regulates obligations of all entities dealing with deactivation of firearms to provide a deactivated firearm to an inspector of the relevant Inspectorate for Firearms and Ammunition (having the jurisdiction over the place where a firearm was deactivated) so that it is physically checked.
- As regards explosives and similar material no information indicating that explosives are sold for the purpose of any terrorist attack in the Czech Republic or exported for the same purposes abroad were ascertained.
- Radioactive and not significant nuclear material coming from countries of the former USSR continued to be illicitly traded. For such illegal trade socially excluded citizens of Slovakia living in the borderland with Ukraine are utilized.
- In accordance with Resolution of the UN Security Council covering proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, the most risky countries in 2008 were Iran and Korea. Cooperation between Iran, Syria and Korea in exchanging relevant knowledge within their military programmes increases a risk of re-exporting items that are currently under control. According to the Security Intelligence Service new risks relate to use of brokers from countries other than the country of the user, with a possibility to abuse uncontrolled facilities in military programmes of research and development of weapons of mass destruction and their carriers.

(The issue of firearms and ammunition, unauthorised arming see chapter 'Violent Crimes').

Measures Adopted

In 2008 the Ministry of Industry and Trade did not record, within its competence, any activities towards illicit trades. Under Government Resolution No. 71 of 23 January 2008 the Government was submitted the **Report on Proposal on Developing a Possible Single System for Treating Risky Commodities**. A security risk may be export of risky commodities from the Czech Republic, or even from the territory of the EU, to countries demonstrating insufficient controls relating to the treatment of such commodities.

Legal regulations adopted within the scope of competence of the Ministry of Industry and Trade regulating specific activities that may represent a security risk are gradually amended on the basis of experience resulting from inspections and EU legislation:

The Draft Amendment to Act No. 38/1994 Coll. on International Trade with Military Material was drawn up under Government Resolutions No. 543/2007 and No. 773/2007 and following approval by the government it was presented to the Chamber of Deputies in December 2008. The draft clarifies some competences of administrative authorities involved in approving and granting licences for trades in military material and takes into account the membership of the Czech Republic in the EU. The definition of international trade in military material was amended, a new type of export and import licence (Eurolicence) was introduced, the number of documents to be filed with an application was decreased, and the transfer to an electronic system of filing application for licences and approvals was enabled.

As regards the level of the EU a draft of the directive of the European Parliament and of the Council on simplifying terms and conditions of transfers of defence-related products within the Community is currently in legislative process. Adoption of the Directive will require its transposition

into the national legislation of EU member states within two years. As regards conditions of the Czech Republic it will mean adoption of a new legal provision. When drafting this provision it will be necessary to cope with a number of problems related to the definition of military material, setting control mechanisms for monitoring transaction – brokerage, transit, and reloading of consignments. In the context of such new legal provisions of international trade in military material it may be assumed that an amendment to **Act No. 228/2005 Coll. on controlling the trade in products whose possession is restricted in the Czech Republic due to security reasons and on the amendment to some other acts.**

Council Regulation (EC) No 1334/2000 is being amended now. The legislative process was not completed in 2008. It can be expected that this process will be successfully accomplished in the first half of 2009 by adopting the said amendment. The Council regulation will be then reflected in the amendment to **Act No. 594/2004 Coll. implementing a Community regime for the control of exports of dual- use items and technology**, which will enable even more effective control of exports of dual-use items.

The priority of the UCOC is to detect and investigate major organised crime relating to illicit trade in weapons, explosives, and chemical, biological, radioactive and nuclear materials in the Czech Republic as well as through international cooperation, exchanges of relevant criminal police information between entities in the Czech Republic, participation in international workshops and conferences held by Interpol and Europol.

The **amendment to the Act on Firearms** was drawn up. The aim was to implement alterations of the Act on Firearms that would contribute to improvement of control and supervision of how the act is respected. The Act was published under the number 484/2008coll. and came into effect on 1 February 2009.

2.2.7.4 Forgery

- In 2008 the number of seized, forged and altered banknotes generally increased. In total 4,584 counterfeited, altered or forged banknotes and coins were seized which is, when compared to 2007, growth by 30 %. In particular, the number of counterfeited euro notes and notes and coins of domestic currency went up. Only counterfeits of US dollars saw a decline, and this currency has displayed a long-term downward trend in the number of seized counterfeits. With regard to a long-term development of this type of crime the numbers of counterfeits are steadily low and in 2007 the lowest ever numbers of seized counterfeits were reported.
- As regards the Czech currency 2,813 counterfeits were seized 2007 and when this number was compared with numbers of 2007, an increase by 35 % was recorded. Banknotes of the nominal value of CZK 1,000 (957 notes) and CZK 500 (869 notes) displayed the highest share in seized counterfeited banknotes. The majority of counterfeits of domestic currency were made on office printers and copying machines. In 2008 in total 1,028 counterfeits of euro notes were seized, an increase of 40 %. Counterfeit banknotes of the nominal value of EUR 50 displayed the largest growth (608 notes). Further 244 USD notes were seized which mean the number of seized notes dropped by 8 %. As regards both currencies, they are counterfeited by using print techniques that demonstrate a higher professional level of the counterfeiters.
- In 2008 in total 279 (+34 coins) counterfeited coins were seized. Coins of domestic currency (166 coins) prevailed. Coins of EUR 2 (74 coins) and CZK 2 (59 coins) displayed the highest share.
- As regards crimes relating to the forgery of **payment cards** in 2008, the number of crimes decreased. This kind of crime is committed mostly by organised groups of offenders of, in particular, Bulgarian origin. Especially ‘skimming’ of data from payment cards and PIN codes at cash machines in the Czech Republic must be mentioned. Subsequently forged cards were produced which were used for withdrawing money from cash machines both in the Czech Republic and abroad. In total 45 cash machines were attacked (84 cases in 2007). This type of crime is committed primarily in Prague (24 cases) and in the Central Bohemian Region (11 cases). Attacks are often repeated. The technical level of devices for data skimming increased and thus offenders were able to produce identical copies of ATM panels.
- As regards money counterfeiting the Czech police concentrate their attention to exchange offices and shops in the territories near the border with Slovakia as Slovakia accepted the euro on 1 January 2009.
- The Czech police need to extend cooperation with commercial banks and the Security Committee of the Czech Association of Banking Cards and to monitor short-term accommodation of nationals of Romania and Bulgaria who are most frequently involved in such criminal activities.

2.2.8 Terrorism

Terrorism remains, in addition to organised crime, major emergencies, industrial accidents, social conflicts, and economic or environmental risks, one of the essential security challenges of the current world. The aggravated international security situation following terrorist attacks against the United States on 11 September 2001 persists. A new, not negligible, dimension of threat is represented by the possibility of the misuse of chemical, biological, radiological or nuclear materials by terrorists. The same applies to state-of-the-art information and communication technologies.

- **Although the Czech Republic itself did not become the stage for any action which could be described as ‘a classic terrorist attack’**, meaning politically motivated violence or a threat of violence the aim of which (apart from the respective victims of damage at the place of attack) is mainly to provoke an atmosphere of fear in society, the **risk of such an attack is permanently increasing**. This is also obvious in the context of terrorist attacks or attempted terrorist attacks in other European countries.
- The Czech Republic is perceived in the world as a country actively involved in global anti-terrorist efforts, thus becoming a potential target.
- A certain risk with regard to terrorism is the fact that the Czech Republic is not only a transit country but it serves as country for short-term residence of persons who can be suspected of having links to radical or even terrorist groups and their supporting organisation or for persons having radical views. Since 2001 several dozen people were sentenced or apprehended abroad as suspects of terrorist criminal offence. These persons were granted Czech visas and used the Czech Republic for their journey to other countries where they were involved in unlawful activities. Such facts are subject to operative investigations in the Czech Republic as well as at the international level.
- Interests of the Czech Republic abroad (embassies and consulates, personnel of military missions, and so on) must not be underestimated either. In 2008 the Czech ambassador in Pakistan fell victim to a terrorist attack.
- A visible risk is the perspective of possible radicalisation of ‘domestic’ (by origin) extremist groups from both wings of the political spectrum. The level of organisation and the degree of danger of such groups is steadily on the rise as well as the ability of such groups to acquire weapons.

On the basis of the aforementioned reasons, combating terrorism remains one of the priorities of the security policy of the Czech Republic and the **country must be continuously preparing for an open clash with terrorism**.

The National Action Plan against terrorism is a summary of measures taken. This Plan was drawn up for the first time in 2002 and since then it has been updated several times. The updated version for the years 2007-2009 was adopted by Government Resolution No. 129 of 11 February 2008, and it focuses on the following areas:

- improving communication and cooperation between entities involved in combating terrorism and enhancing conditions for executing the activities of security forces;
- protecting people, critical infrastructure, and the environment;
- preventing the establishment of closed immigrant communities and the radicalisation of their members; and
- directing the foreign policy of the Czech Republic against terrorism.

Security forces of the Czech Republic perceive both responsibility for the protection of the general public from terrorism and the issue of privacy of citizens as matters that must also be taken into account. **Each measure places an emphasis on the balance between the two fundamental values, the security and the freedom of an individual.**

At the same time the Czech Republic strengthens security cooperation with countries that demonstrate abilities to successfully resist terrorism, with the aim of utilising some of their procedures. An important aspect is involvement in activities carried out within the EU. The following topics rank at the EU level among key aspects of combating terrorism and other major crime:

- to improve the exchange and sharing of information at the national level; to overcome the situation where there are no mechanisms in EU member states consistently linking agencies dealing with certain aspects of combating terrorism;
- to systematically use existing mechanisms and options for international exchange of information between institutions within the EU member states;
- to exchange information and intelligence between member states and Europol;
- for members states to more intensively use the analytical capacities of Europol;
- to fight against financing terrorism (including limiting space for abuse of the non-profit-making sector for financing terrorism);
- to limit space for the misuse of explosives by terrorists; to strive to restrict misuse of the internet for placing instructions on assembling improvised weapons);
- to develop activities in the area of integration of foreigners (studies, seminars, research);
- a complex spectrum of tasks in the field of protecting critical infrastructure and protection from misuse of chemical, biological, radioactive and nuclear substances by terrorists;
- more intensive involvement of private operators of networks of critical infrastructure in the processes of drawing up security plans and increasing their connection to communication channels with security forces;
- to intensify activities in the field of national and community security research;
- to deepen activities pertaining to combating misuse of the internet ('Check the Web' and some others);
- in 2008 an international conference under the name CYBER 2008 was held in Prague; it was devoted to combating extremist and terrorist propaganda on the internet;
- a higher standard of cooperation between rapid response squads (Atlas initiative);
- to increase the number of across-the-border exercises of crisis management bodies; to increase preparedness and capabilities of member state bodies when dealing with the consequences of terrorist attacks; and
- to involve member states in international cooperation outside the Union (cooperation with the US, Russia, countries of the West Balkans, the Middle East, and North Africa).

In the course of 2008 the process of building up the **National Focal Point for Terrorism** was commenced within the UCOC. It is a specialised and central communication, information and analytical office of the Czech police operating in the area of combating terrorism. This Focal Point will, on behalf of the Czech police, monitor and evaluate terrorist threats against interests of the Czech Republic and participate in preventing and eliminating them. The main benefit will be effective, coordinated and early processing of data on terrorism inside the Czech police as well as a possibility for citizens of the Czech Republic to make contact, with their respective information, a specialised unit of the Czech police.

On 9 December 2008 Council Framework Decision 2008/919/JHA of 28 November 2008 amending Framework Decision 2002/475/JHA on combating terrorism came into effect. It defines as a crime the act of public incitement to commit terrorist attacks as well as recruitment and training of terrorists. This legal provision will have to be implemented in Czech legislation within two years from its effective date.

With regard to combating terrorism the priority for 2009 is to ensure a peaceful course of all events to be held in the Czech Republic within the Czech Presidency of the Council of the EU.

The Czech Republic considers **civil aviation protection** as crucial. The current security situation and risk for the Czech Republic, including civil aviation, are being analysed by the Joint Intelligence Group working under the responsibility of the Office of the Government of the Czech Republic. A coordinating body of the Ministry of Transport – the Inter-ministerial Commission for Civil Aviation Security – assesses security risks relating to civil aviation, proposes the adoption of measures, and serves as a forum for drawing up new regulations and standards for civil aviation protection. As a response to the development in international security situations, Czech airports and individual flights adopted also in 2008, increased security measures. The Resolution of the National Security Council adopted on 15 April 2008 approved the National Security Programme for the Protection of Civil Aviation in the Czech Republic from Unlawful Acts.

Relevant training courses appeared to be an important aspect of enhancing antiterrorist preparedness. In compliance with the Plan of Training Exercises of Crisis Management Bodies between 2008 and 2010 the exercise **KRIZE 2008** was held at the airport of Prague-Ruzyne at night, from 18 to 19 November 2008. The topic of the exercise was the staged hijack of a Czech airplane on the line to a fictitious country whereby particularly flows of information and cooperation of all stakeholders, negotiations and training for intervention leading to free hostages were verified; it means that police procedures were drilled.

Further relevant information is encompassed in the **Strategy for Combating Extremism** which will be submitted by the MoI to the Government in the first half of 2009.

2.2.9 Road Safety

I. Development and Characteristic Features

Number of road accidents:

160,376 (-12.2 %, -22,360)

Consequences of road accidents:

Number of persons killed:

992 (-11.7 %, -131)

Persons with heavy injuries:

3,809 (-3.8 %, -151)

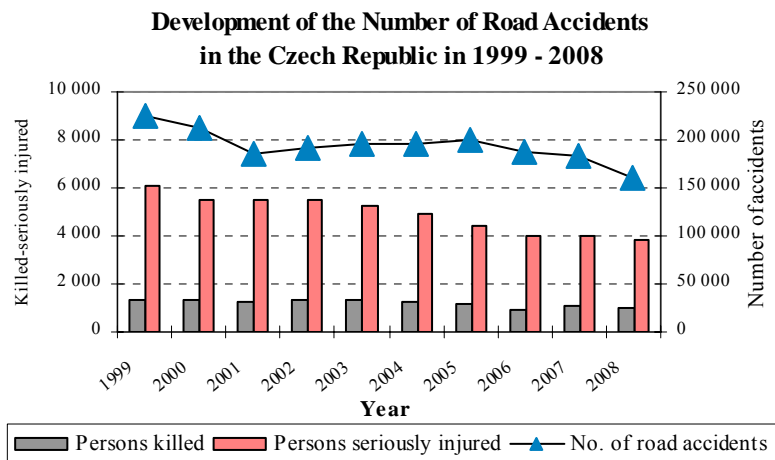
Persons with light injuries:

24,776 (-2.4 %, -606)

Material damage caused:

CZK 7.74 billion

(-8.6 %, -CZK 726 million)



- Almost all monitored indicators saw a decline. **The number of persons killed in road accidents was – after the year 2006 – the second lowest since 1990, whilst the number of persons with heavy injuries was the lowest since 1990.**

- **The main cause of car accidents** remains to be negligent driving which accounts for 62.8 %. A further 19.4 % of accidents can be attributed to failure to give priority, 15.7 % were caused by excessive speed in driving; and 2 % of accidents were caused by drivers incorrectly overtaking.

- In 2008 the Czech police investigated in total 15,681 (-2,241) road accidents, when an **offender failed to remain at the scene of an accident**, which accounts for almost 11 % of the number of accidents caused by drivers. In total 10 persons (+3) were killed in such accidents and 537 persons (-129) were injured.

- In 2008 the number of road accidents occurring under **the influence of alcohol** was 7,252 (-214) accidents (i.e. 4.8 % of the total number of road accidents), in which 80 persons (+44) were killed and 2,972 (-41) were injured.

- Most accidents were caused by drivers of motor vehicles (147,338), of which 30 % were caused by drivers between 25 and 34 years of age. Persons **younger than 35 years** represent almost **44 % of the total number of persons killed** in accidents in 2008.

- Of the total number of accidents investigated by the Czech police **27.7 % occurred outside any municipality**, however, 60.4 % of the total number of persons killed in car accidents were killed in this type of road accident. **In municipalities** 142 persons (+17) were killed in crashes between motor vehicles and pedestrians; of them more than 52 % were killed at night. **Outside a municipality** 61 pedestrians were killed; of them, 48 (79 %) pedestrians were killed at night (mainly on roads of I. and II. class).

(For more information see chapter 'Minor Offences', a section concerning traffic police; Tables and Diagrams 37-40)

II. Measures Adopted

The Government of the Czech Republic approved by its Resolution No. 394/2004 the **National Strategy for Road Safety between 2004 and 2010**, the objective of which is to decrease the number of people killed to 50 % of the level of fatalities in 2002. The National Strategy was updated by Government Resolution No. 1584 of 16 December 2008. As regards factual changes, measures which had lost validity (in particular as a result of the adoption of legislative amendment in Act No. 411/2005 Coll., which included the introduction of point system) were repealed. Significant alterations were made in the chapter dealing with creation of a safe space for traffic. Measures arising from the Directive of the European Parliament and of the Council 2006/22/EC concerned the management of

road infrastructure safety. With regard to the proportion of young drivers in committing traffic infractions, causing road accidents and in the number of people of this age group killed, the measure “Traffic Training in the Area of Road Safety” was strengthened.

In order to meet measures within the responsibility of the MoI and the Czech police resulting from the revised National Strategy for Road Safety the MoI drew up the **Ministerial Action Plan of Safety and Smooth of Traffic**, which is regularly evaluated.

The Government Council for Road Safety in 2008 apart from monitoring the development in road accidents in the Czech Republic and evaluating activities of the Czech police in the area concerned dealt mainly with proposals for amendments to the Act on Road Traffic, the issue of trucks on roads, the revision of the National Strategy for Road Safety, a medial campaign focusing on road safety.

New Act No. 273/2008 Coll. on the Police of the Czech Republic entered into force on 1 January 2009. The Act introduced, *inter alia*, some amendments to the Act on Road Traffic and amended Act No. 379/2005 Coll. on measures protecting against damage caused by tobacco products, alcohol and other addictive substances and on the amendment to some related acts, as amended. There is in particular a new regulation concerning the obligation that less serious road accidents will be primarily solved by participants in the accident by mutual agreement, and the consequences of such accidents will be settled by insurance companies. Furthermore there is a new regulation concerning the conditions for measuring speed by the municipal police. In addition there is a change pertaining to the area of apprehension of a driver who is under the influence of alcohol where a larger emphasis than before is placed on measuring alcohol through the use of breathalysers, which may be newly used as direct evidence in proceedings on minor offences or even in court proceedings.

As a follow up to Government Resolution No. 590/2005 the project ‘**A Single System of Traffic Information for the Czech Republic**’ continued in its implementation. The year 2008 was an important milestone. Systems for forwarding information to the National Traffic Information and Management Centre were completed. The systems function within the Czech police, the Fire and Rescue Service of the Czech Republic, Medical Emergency Services, road managers, road administrative authorities and so forth. At the same time systems for automatic collection and transmission of information (in total 44 facilities for operating information, about 100 cameras, and 250 automatic road meteorological stations have been put into operation) were extended, in particular on the D1 motorway but also on other motorways and roads. Information is forwarded to the general public by media, electronic information boards, web pages (www.dopravniinfo.cz) and in cooperation with the Czech Radio Broadcasting as well as by means of RDS-TMC.

In 2008 the Ministry of Transport, the MoI and the Czech police concentrated their traffic training on management of situations involving individuals driving under the influence of alcohol and other addictive substances, retaining systems, motorcycle drivers, cyclists, pedestrians – particularly children and elderly people, and behaviour during and after a road accident. Preventive activities more focus on at-risk participants in traffic.

2.2.10 Crimes Committed on Railways

Crimes committed on railways accounted for 1.2 % of total crime, with pick-pocketing and thefts of belongings of passengers representing the greatest part. Thus thefts causing damage to passengers on trains as well as at railway stations prevail. However, there are also thefts of components of communication and security equipment, which, as a consequence, is rendered out of order.

The Czech Railways (Ceske drahy, a. s.) continued cooperation with the Czech police and organised a number of security actions with the aim to capture offenders of components of communication and security equipment and to secure assets of the railways. Trains with football and ice-hockey “fans” travelling across the Czech Republic were escorted by the police.

Preparations on a pilot projects entitled *Prague Main Station – a Safe Station* focus, in particular, on building a joint “commanding place” of the Czech police, the Czech Railways and a civil security agency as well as a camera system.

Cooperation at the international level can be evaluated positively, especially in the context of membership of the Czech police and the Czech Railways in the international organisation COLPOFER. The Czech Railways cooperate with the Czech police in meeting tasks concerning transports of nuclear material and dangerous substances. The international and inter-ministerial commission of the Czech Republic and Slovakia deals with safety on railways. Members of this commission are representatives of the Ministry of Transport, the Czech police, the Czech Railways, Railway Infrastructure Administration and similar institutions from Slovakia. The Commission discusses the situation pertaining to safety on railways, and deals with tasks concerning thefts of passengers’ belonging and thefts of consignments.

2.2.11 Communist Crime Investigation

To complete reorganisation of the Office, including delimitation of property, was a determining aim for activities of the Office of Documentation and Investigation of the Crimes of Communism (the ODICC). As regards delimitation, 592 documentary files and copyright of the collection “Securitas Imperii” were transferred to the Archiving Department of the Security Forces of the MoI.

At the same time cooperation with the Supreme Public Prosecutor’s Office became more intensive as regards specific investigations of criminal cases relating to forced displacement of farmers and their families in the 1950s (in total 334 criminal cases; in 2007 there were 194 cases). Cooperation in reviewing remaining sentences imposed by courts pursuant to Act No. 119/1990 Coll. on judicial rehabilitation, as amended continued as well.

During the existence of the ODICC in total 195 **charged persons were prosecuted** in 101 cases. The unfinished prosecution of one charged person was transferred to 2008. In 2008 prosecution was commenced in two cases. One criminal file was closed. The average period of investigation of a criminal case is 23 months.

In total 1,957 cases were examined. In 2008 altogether 190 new cases were recorded, 212 cases were closed, and thus 78 cases remain open.

During the reviewed period the ODICC published three publications – the ODICC independently published the book “The State Security Police between 1945- and 1953” and the ODICC published in cooperation with the Vysehrad publishing house the book “The Vojna Camp in the Light of Memories of Former Prisoners” and the ODICC published along with Spolecnost K2001 (K2001 Society) “Jews in Bohemia and Moravia”.

Moreover the ODICC participated in the exhibition – “August 1968”. The ODICC cooperated with the Museum of the Police of the Czech Republic and Spolecnost K2001.

Cooperation with Czech Television continued in a documentary cycles “Stories of the Iron Curtain” and in writing a script for documentary cycles “Secret Actions of Communist State Security Police”.

3. Policy Concerning Public Order and Internal Security

The Ministry of the Interior is a responsible party for preparing mutually linked strategic programme documents (governmental as well as ministerial) concerning the activities of the Czech police and other security forces. Their goal is to create effective protection for Czech society against crime and to contribute to implementing the activities of the Czech police as a service to citizens. Individual ministries and institutions are adopting a wide range of measures with the aim of enhancing a system that would help to maximally decrease the impact of criminal offences on citizens. Crime is not just effectively suppressed by legal repressive tools but also by preventive policy. This particular chapter describes measures adopted by the Ministry of the Interior and the Czech police as the main parties responsible for public order and internal security, and measures relating to preventive, economic, personnel, organisational and training activities.

3.1 Legislative Activities

(The list of activities is not exhaustive; some of them are included in the relevant sections of the Report)

Act No. 136/2006 Coll. and Act No. 106/2007 Coll. relating to Travel Documents

Under the Act on Travel Documents, travel documents are issued, effective from 1 September 2006, with machine-readable data and a chip with biometric data, with the first biometric data being a facial image. Under Act 136/2006 Coll. amending some acts relating to travel documents, such documents should be issued with an additional biometric element: fingerprints. This data should have been originally introduced from 1 May 2008, but Act No. 140/2008 Coll. postponed the introduction of the second biometric data element to 1 April 2009. This amendment also enables the issue of travel documents with machine-readable data and a chip with biometric data to children under five years. Act No. 106/2007 Coll. introduced in the Act on Travel Documents an option for children under the age of 10 to travel abroad solely on the basis of their inclusion on a travel documents held by their parents.

The Act on the Police of the Czech Republic and the Act amending Some Acts Relating to the Act on the Police of the Czech Republic

A new legal regulation establishes a legal framework to lower the bureaucracy of police activities and this enables the Czech police to concentrate on executing their service. The draft act also envisages the modernisation of police organisational structure, the subjection of repression with an emphasis placed on prevention, respect for rights and freedoms, sharing responsibility for security with other public as well as private entities, and computerised police work as part of a wider trend, also including computerised work of judicial bodies and state administration as a whole. The Act amending some other acts in relation to the adoption of the Act on the Police of the Czech Republic brings about essential economic and organisational changes constituted by the Act on the Police of the Czech Republic and incorporates them into legal standards. Further it also rectifies deficiencies in legal provisions regulating areas that relate to the work of the Czech police revealed through analysis. The legislative process was accomplished by adopting Act No. 273/2008 Coll. on the Police of the Czech Republic and Act No. 274/2008 Coll. amending some other acts in relation to the adoption of the Act on the Police of the Czech Republic.

Draft Act on the General Inspectorate of Security Forces

The Government of the Czech Republic in its Programme Statement committed to establish independent inspection of the Czech police by withdrawing the police inspectorate from the responsibility of the MoI. In compliance with their Statement the Government adopted on 25 February 2008 Resolution No. 149 concerning the draft Act on the Police of the Czech Republic. By this Resolution the Government assigned duties to the MoI, the Minister of Finance and the Minister of Justice to develop, and submit to the Government not later than on 31 December 2008, a draft act regulating the statute of the General Inspectorate of Security Forces. The draft act is based on the Analysis of Control Mechanisms in Security Forces prepared in June 2008. The Analysis was drawn up by the working group composed of representatives of the MoI, the Czech police, the Customs Administration of the Czech Republic, the Prison Service of the Czech Republic, the Security

Intelligence Service, the Office for Foreign Relation and Information, and Military Intelligence. The draft act is based on this Analysis. The objective of the draft act is to create an independent system; i.e. a system independent in terms of personnel and institutions. It should be a system effective for prosecuting criminal offences committed by police officers and employees of the Czech police, as well as members of the Customs Administration of the Czech Republic and the Prison Service of the Czech Republic and members of the General Inspectorate itself. With respect to the nature of activities of intelligence services the essence of which is strict conspiracy, the current system for prosecuting members of intelligence services remains unchanged. The same applies to members of the Fire and Rescue Service of the Czech Republic. Due to the nature of their rescue work no reason was found to prosecute them in any manner other than as regular citizens. The General Inspectorate is to be established as an independent security unit whose members are employed under Act No. 361/2003 Coll. on the Service of Members of Security Forces. With regard to their tasks the General Inspectorate will be a police body pursuant to the Code of Criminal procedure. The draft Act on the General Inspectorate of Security Forces and on the amendment to some other act was approved by the Government on 23 March 2009.

Amendment to the Act on Firearms

The objective of the Act in question is to limit potential to make use of or abuse firearms in legal possessions for terrorist attacks. For the purpose of meeting this objective the concept of the Act on Weapons, statistical data and findings gathered from the application of the Act were used as a basis. In particular, newly established rules for the control of deactivated weapons contribute to the restriction of the possibility to reactivate the deactivated weapons and to use them for unlawful conduct, or to transfer such weapons from the legal to the illegal sphere and subsequently engage them in illicit trade. The draft act was submitted under Government Resolution No. 1466/2005 concerning the National Action Plan for Combating Terrorism. The Resolution required the MoI to amend the Act on Weapons in such a way that it would contribute to better supervision and checks as to whether regulations stipulated therein are adhered to. The legislative process was accomplished by adopting Act No. 484/2008 Coll., which came into effect on 1 February 2009.

Decrees and Regulations

In the context of the adoption of Act No. 273/2008 Coll. on the Police of the Czech Republic and the related Act amending some other acts the MoI issued decrees to implement the Act concerned, the Act on Municipal Police, and the Trade Licensing Act which all came into effect on the same date, i.e. on 1 January 2009.

- Decree No. 418/2008 Coll. of 11 November 2008 implementing the Act on the Municipal Police;
- Decree No. 441/2008 Coll. of 11 December 2008 on the specimen of a badge of an inspector, the specimen of an Inspector's card, the specimen for marking Inspectorate cars and the manner in which an Inspector shall be obliged to prove that he/she is a member of the Inspectorate;
- Decree No. 442/2008 Coll. of 11 December 2008 on details of recording aircraft operated by the Police of the Czech Republic;
- Decree No. 443/2008 Coll. of 11 December 2008 laying down names, seats and territories of Regional Directorates of the Police of the Czech Republic;
- Decree No. 444/2008 Coll. of 11 December 2008 on health condition of applicants for the jobs of police officers, candidates for police officers, and constables of the municipal police;
- Decree No. 460/2008 Coll. of 17 December 2008 on external markings of uniforms and on colour design and external markings of vehicles, vessels and aircraft of the Police of the Czech Republic and on proving membership of the Police of the Czech Republic;
- Decree No. 16/2009 Coll. of 8 January 2009 on the content and scope of qualifications for executing physical surveillance and offering services as a private detective.

Government Regulations were drawn up to implement Act No. 273/2008 Coll. They are as follows:

- Government Regulation No. 436/2008 Coll. of 19 November 2008 on calling on soldiers of the Army of the Czech Republic to meet tasks of the Police of the Czech Republic from 1 January 2009 until 31 July 2009;

- Government Regulation No. 424/2008 Coll. of 1 December 2008 on calling on members of the Customs Administration of the Czech Republic to meet tasks of the Police of the Czech Republic from 1 January 2009 until 30 June 2009;
- Government Regulation No. 468/2008 Coll. Of 16 December 2008 on safeguarding designated constitutional official of the Czech Republic;
- Government Regulation No. 465/2008 Coll. of 16 December 2008 on calling on soldiers of the Army of the Czech Republic to meet tasks of the Police of the Czech Republic in the case of radiation breakdowns in nuclear power stations.

In the context of adoption of Act No. 382/2008 Coll. the MoI published the following decrees:

- Decree No. 461/2008 Coll. of 17 December 2008 laying down the list of countries the nationals of which are authorised to apply for Green Cards;
- Decree No. 462/2008 Coll. 17 December 2008 laying down the list of countries the nationals of which are authorised to apply for visa, long-term residence permit or permanent residence permits only at the embassy or consulate in the state of nationality, or in the state which issued a travel document that is currently in the possession of a foreign national, or in the state which issued for a foreign national long-term residence permit or a permanent residence permit.

Criminal Code

New codification of 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 takes into account the development of legal theory and practice, in particular in European countries with a developed democratic system, and its aim is, *inter alia*: to deepen differentiation and individualisation of liability of natural persons 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 an extreme solution; and to achieve a comparable level of legislation as that of criminal law of the modern European standard. The Criminal Code was published in the Collection of Laws under the number of 40/2009 Coll., the Criminal Code and will come into effect on 1 January 2010.

Amendment to the Code of Criminal Procedure and the Act on Electronic Communication

Act No. 177/2008 Coll. précised conditions for authorising wiretapping and records of telecommunication operations by highlighting the principles of adequacy and constrains, it means to use this type of operative and investigations means only upon conditions when it is impossible to achieve a required purpose by any other manner or if it were considerably difficult to achieve such purpose by any other means. Furthermore, a wiretapped person will be informed on their wiretapping, which enables them to lodge a proposal for reviewing legality of the order for wiretapping and records of telecommunication operation directly by the Supreme Court. At the same time, conditions for monitoring a bank account or an account recording investments were made more precise. This amendment came into effect on 1 July 2008.

Act No. 129/2008 Coll. on Executing Preventive Detention and on the Amendment to Some Relating Acts, which came into affect on 1 January 2009, took into account a new protective measure in the Criminal Code – preventive detention. Persons upon whom such preventive measures are imposed will be placed in special institutes - institutes for preventive detention.

Act No. 121/2008 Coll. on Senior Judicial Officials and Senior Officials of Public Prosecutors' Offices and on the Amendment to Some Relating Acts, came into effect on 1 July 2008, has introduced the positions of senior official of public prosecutors' offices and assistants of public prosecutors.

Amendment to the Code of Criminal Procedure

The objective of the amendment concerned is to better protect victims of crime against publication of their names, surnames, places of residence and other personal data through radio, television, the internet or by any other similarly effective means of communication. The amendment considers criminal offences that specially interfere with personal integrity of victims due to their low

age or the nature of the committed crime (for example rape or heavy injuries to health). This amendment to the Code of Criminal Procedure was published under the number of 52/2009 Coll.

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 advisory boards to directors of prisons to become advisory commission, to define basic regulations for membership in such commission, to specify their competences and the activities. 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, members of NGOs, and churches. Advisory commission will prepare systemic measures regarding imprisonment or custody. This draft act was discussed by the chamber of Deputies on 9 December 2008 in the first reading (Bill No. 664).

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

The substance of the proposed amendment is an option of a public prosecutor to negotiate with an accused, within preparatory proceedings, an agreement on the guilt and punishment which will be subsequently confirmed by the court. Such agreement on guilt and punishment can be negotiated only with respect to criminal offences for whom the sentence of imprisonment stipulated by law does not exceed five years and when the accused declares his or her own guilt in an offence for which he/she is prosecuted. This draft act was discussed by the Chamber of Deputies on 9 December 2008 in the first reading (Bill No. 574).

Amendment to the Act on Electronic Communications

Act No. 247/2008 Coll. implements Directive of the European Parliament and of the Council 2006/24/EC of 15 March 2006 on the retention of data generated or processed in connection with the provision of publicly available electronic communications services or of public communications networks and amending Directive 2002/58/EC. This Directive aims to harmonise member states provisions concerning the obligations of the providers of publicly available electronic communications services or of public communications networks with respect to the retention of certain data generated or processed by them, in order to ensure that the data is available for the purpose of the investigation, detection and prosecution of serious crime.

3.2 Crime Prevention

I. Crime Prevention at Inter-ministerial Level

The objective of preventive policy is to increase citizens' sense of safety and to decrease the rate and gravity of criminal activities. The inter-ministerial body, the Republic Committee for Crime Prevention, working within the competence of the MoI, is responsible for creating strategies and coordinating preventive policy. The Republic Committee submitted to the Government the **Report on Meeting Tasks Arising from the Crime Prevention Strategy for 2004-2007, including Specifying Tasks for 2008**. The Report was approved by Government Resolution No. 409 of 16 April 2008.

Priorities of the Republic Committee focused in 2008, in compliance with the Crime Prevention Strategy for 2008-2011 approved by the Government, on the development of the crime prevention system at republic, regional (14 regions) and municipal (45 towns with the population exceeding 25 thousand inhabitants) levels, on involvement of the Czech police in the crime prevention system, on extending and enhancing inter-ministerial cooperation in the area of youth crime prevention, on crime prevention within socially excluded and handicapped communities; on assistance provided to victims of crime, on preparing and guiding specific projects, and on the development of international cooperation.

The work on preparing the document concerning **legislative regulation of crime prevention** in the Czech Republic continued. Such a regulation should clarify responsibility at the level of the state and at the level and at the level of regional and local authorities, guarantee rational planning and

continuity of crime prevention policy implementation including allocation of funds for particular preventive measures. The work on the aforementioned document will be finished in 2009.

II. Crime Prevention at Local Level

In 2008 the MoI developed guidelines for carrying out security analyses and crime prevention strategies of regions and municipalities. In accordance with such guidelines **all regions and all 45 towns included at the level of local crime prevention drew up analyses and Strategies of Crime Prevention between 2009 and 2011**. The Strategies were approved by elected representatives of regions and towns and therefore became binding documents for drafting local policies and crime prevention projects. In addition to strategic documents all regions and towns established a position of crime prevention manager, and set up advisory bodies for the area of crime prevention where members of the Czech police are also represented.

In 2008 implementation of the **Crime Prevention Programme in Regions, Towns and Villages** continued. On the basis of a call for proposals 45 towns, 14 regions and 72 villages submitted their projects. As regards social prevention some projects targeted risk groups of children and youth, through a wider range of leisure activities and camps aimed at involvement of children and youth into society (in total 76 projects were supported by the amount of CZK 19,346,000).

The projects related to situational prevention concerning building and extending CCTV and their connection from the municipal police to the Czech police as well as securing municipal facilities (in total 93 projects were supported by the amount of CZK 44,167,000).

Some of the projects focused on information documents/leaflets and events as well as advisory services aimed at the protection of persons and assets (in total 30 projects were supported by the amount of CZK 2,919,000).

55 projects aimed at developing crime prevention strategies of regions and municipalities between 2009 and 2011 were supported by the amount of CZK 4,810,000.

In 2008 altogether 254 projects of towns, villages and regions were subsidised by the amount of CZK 71,242,000.

Analyses of criminal activities show that the implementation of preventive activities in towns and villages contributes to the stabilising of crime, and in some towns and/or villages even to a decline in criminal offences

Specific Preventive Programmes and Projects

In 2008 the projects **Early Intervention System** were supported in two cities (Olomouc and Prague 2) and in three villages (with an extended scope of competences) located in the district of Trebic by the amount of CZK 3,630,000. In cooperation with all towns involved in the system, the shared information environment of the system was reviewed and the 2009 Analytical Model of the shared information environment was implemented. This model will respect instructions of the MLSA regarding maintenance of documentation files by authorities for social and legal protection of children, will enable sharing and transmission of data between project partners, will specify an individual plan of a child and will encompass control mechanisms, for example against institutions which failed to act, and so forth.

The project of automated sending of information about the contact of a child with a police unit by the relevant authority of social and legal protection of children was implemented within the Early Intervention System. In autumn 2008 a proposal for extending the system throughout the Czech Republic was submitted to the management of the MoI.

Every year the MoI calls for proposals to be submitted by NGOs within the subsidy programme aimed at the issue of trafficking in human beings - **Prevention of Trafficking in Human Beings and Assistance to Victims**. In 2008 La Strada of the Czech Republic, Archdiocese Charity Prague, and Organisation for Refugees were supported.

The MoI is a party responsible for the international project- **Supranational Referral Mechanism for Victims of Trafficking in Human Beings in Source and Target Countries** - which is coordinated by the International Centre for Migration Policy Development. The objective of the project is to interconnect national coordination mechanisms for protection of victims of trafficking in

human beings, unifying services provided to victims and strengthening international cooperation in the area of repatriation and reintegration of victims.

In 2008 the MoI published new topics to be subsidised in the area of domestic violence prevention - **Domestic Violence Prevention with an Emphasis Placed on Work with a Violent Person and Programmes Targeting Children as Witness of Domestic Violence.**

III. Crime Prevention System within the Ministry of the Interior

In compliance with Government Resolution No. 1150/2007 concerning the Crime Prevention Strategy between 2008 and 2011 the MoI prepared a ministerial programme of crime prevention for 2008. The total amount to be allocated was CZK 3,491,000. The commission for selecting projects recommended support of 59 projects.

The MoI continues to publish the Information Service for Crime Prevention determined for laypersons as well as professionals. The journal informs on activities of the Ministry, towns and villages as well as organisation and institutions dealing with crime prevention. The journal 'Policista' (i.e. Police Officer) is published once a month; its aim is to make the work of the Czech police more popular and it includes specialised texts dealing with crime prevention. Further a journal Kriminallistika (i.e. Forensic Criminal Sciences) is published. This is a quarterly journal for forensic criminal science theory and practice.

Activities focusing on the protection of people and property within the project known as '**A Safe Place**' continued in 2008.

IV. Activities Prepared for 2009

- In the context of the Czech Presidency of the Council of the EU the MoI will meet extraordinary activities arising from its responsibility concerning the European Network of Crime Prevention and will organise two regular meetings of the Council for the European Network of Crime Prevention (3 and 4 February in Zbiroh; 3 and 4 June in Pilsen) and an international conference with the topic of good practice in the regulation of sexual commercial exploitation (3 June in Pilsen).
- Cooperation in wide-ranging distribution of the Early Intervention System in the Czech Republic.
- Innovation of guidelines for implementing the Crime Prevention Programme at regional and local levels.
- Research 'Children as Witnesses of Domestic Violence'.
- Research or sociological survey concerning persons committing domestic violence.
- Training of crime prevention managers (regions, municipalities) and other professionals in topics of prevention of socio-pathological phenomena.
- The Republic Committee for Crime Prevention will continue to create conditions for the development of crime prevention systems with an emphasis placed on strengthening the self-governing role of regions and to develop international cooperation. The MoI will submit to the Government the **2008 Report on Meeting Tasks Arising from the Crime Prevention Strategy between 2008 and 2011 and on Tasks for 2009.**
- After drawing it up the MoI will submit to the Government the document titled '**Evaluation of the System for Taking Care of Children at Risk**'.
- Creating a film cycle 'Domestic Violence' and presentations of experts in Czech television – the programme titled 'She Is at Home Alone'.
- Implementation of the project '**National Coordination Mechanism for Searching for Missing Children**'. Organisation of the Europe-wide conference with participation of American experts aimed at enhancing international cooperation in searching for missing children (19 May 2009 in Prague).
- In cooperation with NGOs to develop a guide for victims of trafficking in human beings within criminal proceedings.
- Ongoing training of officers of the Czech police at all levels in the topic of domestic violence. Through the Republic Committee for Crime Prevention to promote training of other experts – for example members of commissions solving minor offences, employees of judicial bodies, education institutions and health care facilities.

- On the basis of experience gathered by the specialised group ‘domestic Violence’ established at the Municipal Directorate of the Czech police in Brno, there will be negotiations to set up a similar unit within the Czech police in all large cities in the Czech Republic.
- Republic-wide implementation of therapeutic programmes for work with violent offenders will require the building up of a nation-wide network of specialised advisory centres (involvement of the Probation and Mediation Service, health care facilities, and consultancy centres for married couples and families is expected).
- In cooperation with employees of intervention centres to prepare a cycle of programmes on domestic violence (DVD) and to offer it to Czech television for its programme ‘She Is at Home Alone’.
- To improve conditions and preparedness of the police for work with child victims and witnesses of criminal offences.
- To continue presenting the Czech Republic within international cooperation and prevention.

3.3 The European Union and International Cooperation

The European Union

During the year 2008 representatives of the Czech Republic were actively involved in all relevant groups of the Council of the European Union and working groups and committees of the European Commission, where they discussed topics relating to security and public order. **Preparations for the Czech Presidency of the Council of the EU** to be held in the first half of 2009 were intensive. On 24 November 2008 the Government adopted, by its Resolution No. 1505/2008, the document ‘**Coordination Mechanisms of CZ PRES**’ laying down procedures of state administration for the Czech Presidency from 1 January to 30 June 2009.

At the end of the year reviewed the Czech Republic celebrated the first year of its accession to the Schengen zone. Enlargement of the Schengen to encompass new member states did not bring any considerable changes in the area of security or migration, concerns of deterioration of security situation were confirmed neither at borderland nor inland of the Czech Republic. The year 2008 can be described as the year of preparations for successful **completion of the project of the Schengen Information System of the Second Generation** as well as preparations for commencing evaluation of **preparedness of Bulgaria and Romania to join the Schengen area**. Schengen standards of the Benelux countries, France and Germany were assessed and the process of enlargement of the Schengen zone to include Switzerland was completed.

In the course of 2008 further steps towards creating the European Asylum and Migration Policy were taken. A new impulse should be given by the **European Pact on Migration and Asylum** adopted by the European Council in October 2008. This document encompasses measures to be taken in the filing of asylum and migration in upcoming years in the five areas: legal migration, illegal migration, border checks, asylum, and partnership with third countries.

Efforts to develop a global approach towards migration continued. The fundamental idea is to strengthen cooperation with third countries without the involvement of which it is impossible to efficiently implement the migration policy. In the framework of such an approach **partnership for mobility with Moldova** (with the involvement of the Czech Republic) and **Cape Verde** was concluded.

After several years of negotiation in December 2008 a directive dubbed **Directive on Returns**¹⁴ was successfully adopted. The Directive lays down the minimal standards and procedures of EU member states on returning illegally residing third-country nationals. At the same time several **Community readmission agreements** negotiated on behalf of the EC came into effect. The readmission agreements regulate admission and readmission of persons illegally staying in contractual

¹⁴ Directive of the European Parliament and of the Council 2008/115/EC of 16 December 2008 on common standards and procedures in Member States on returning illegally residing third-country nationals.

states. The agreements were concluded with Bosnia and Herzegovina, Montenegro, Macedonia, Moldova, Serbia, and Ukraine.

As regards legal migration the agreement on the text of the draft directive on the conditions of entry and residence of third-country nationals for the purpose of employment requiring high qualifications was reached in December 2008. **Blue Cards** will be issued on the basis of this directive.

As regards the fight against the **draft Framework Decision of the Council on using records of passengers for the purpose of law enforcement** was discussed within the bodies of the Council for the EU while member states achieved a high degree of consensus on main principles. The objective of this draft is to use data on passengers that are collected by air carriers for the purpose of prevention and combating terrorism and organised crime.

The Council of the EU adopted on 18 April 2008 the **Action Plan to Strengthen the Security of Explosives**. Its aim is to protect society from threats of terrorist attacks in which incendiary devices are used. The priority is to improve early exchanges of information, to establish a warning system and to support and develop research pertaining to explosives.

In June 2008 the Council approved administrative and technical provisions needed for implementation of the Decision on transposing the Treaty of Prüm into the EU legal framework¹⁵. In November 2008 negotiations on participation of Norway and Iceland in implementation of the said Decisions were completed. Furthermore, the Council of the EU achieved a political agreement concerning the text of the Decision on establishing the European Police Office (*This Decision is to replace the Convention on Europol of 1996*). The Council of the EU also adopted Framework Decision 2008/977/JHA of 27 November 2008 on the protection of personal data processed in the framework of police and judicial cooperation in criminal matters.

The second evaluating mission of the EU to the Czech Republic took place from 11 to 13 June 2008. The mission assessed possibilities of the Czech Republic in the area of prevention, preparedness and ability to manage consequences of terrorist attacks.

As regards **crime prevention** the MoI is responsible for representation of the Czech Republic in the UN Commission for Prevention and Criminal Justice, in the European Crime Prevention Network of the EU, in the Standing Committee of the European Convention on Spectator Violence and Misbehaviour at Sports Events, in particular Football Matches working for the Council of Europe, and the MoI is also responsible for the development of bilateral cooperation.

✓ The project of the Zlin Municipal Police – ‘Integrated Security System’ was awarded the prize for the 3rd place, among 13 other projects from member states, in the contest of the European Crime Prevention Prize – Paris 2008.

✓ In January 2008 an international training course was held in the Judicial Academy in Prague. The course focused on combating crime against children via the internet. The training session was organised by the International Centre for Missing and Abused Children, by Interpol and the MoI. In June 2008 a seminar focused on sexual exploitation of children was held at the MoI. The seminar was initiated by the embassy of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the British Centre for Sexual Exploitation.

Programmes on EU Financial Assistance

In the course of 2008 the majority of projects under **Transition Facility** (follow up to the PHARE programme) focusing on the fight against organised crime, economic crime, corruption, protection of the national border etc, were closed. The implemented projects of Transition Facility amounting to more than EUR 5 million strengthen the capacities of specialised units of the MoI and the Czech police for law enforcement. The projects include both expert assistance and training of specialists from the MoI and the Czech police as well as investment support of specialised units.

¹⁵ Council Decision 2008/615/JHA of 23 June 2008 on the stepping up of cross-border cooperation, particularly in combating terrorism and cross-border crime and Council Decision 2008/616/JHA of 23 June 2008 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 Annexes to it.

Funds from **financial mechanisms of the European Economic Area and Norway** target projects supporting the implementation of the National Schengen Information System, the fight against corruption, organised crime and illicit dealing in drugs and trafficking in human beings. In 2008 implementation of the project supported by a financial grant 'Building Up the National SIRENE Unit and Preparation of MoI's Experts and the Police of the Czech Republic for using the SIS' was launched. Two projects 'Innovation of the System for Protecting the Movable Cultural Heritage of the Czech Republic' and 'Improving the Fight against Foreign Criminal Structures' are being approved. Towards the end of 2008 the project 'Modernising Offices of the Czech Police in Prague' was submitted and approved. The MoI was awarded projects amounting to over EUR 1.5 million.

International Agreements

Within strengthening cooperation with the USA in combating terrorism and major crime the **Agreement between the Government of the Czech Republic and the Government of the USA on strengthening cooperation in preventing and combating major crime** was concluded. The Agreement was signed on 12 November 2008 and at the end of the year it was submitted to the Parliament of the Czech Republic to be ratified. In addition to exchanges of information on combating crime the agreement assumes to introduce automated comparison of fingerprints and DNA profiles from databases of the both countries. Apart from the Agreement a non-legally binding document was negotiated with the American party – '**Arrangement between the Ministry of the Interior of the Czech Republic and the National Threat Assessment Centre of the USA for the purpose of exchanges of verified information concerning terrorists and persons suspected of terrorism**' (signed on 14 October 2008).

As regards agreements of police cooperation the '**Agreement between the Government of the Czech Republic and the Government of the Belgium Kingdom on police cooperation**' was signed on 27 November 2008 and then was submitted to the Parliament of the Czech Republic for its approval and ratification. Negotiations with Albania and Bulgaria were closed. (The signing of the Agreement between the Government of the Czech Republic and the Council of Minister of the Albanian Republic on cooperation in combating crime is being prepared. The Agreement between the Government of the Czech Republic and the Government of the Bulgarian Republic on cooperation in combating crime and protecting public order and security was submitted to the Government for its approval.) Negotiations with Cyprus continued and agreements on police cooperation with other countries of West Balkans are being prepared. A draft agreement on police cooperation with Vietnam was again submitted. In 2009 negotiations with Serbia, Macedonia, and Bosnia and Herzegovina should be held. Negotiations with Russia should also continue.

As regards readmission agreements which are important for return of migrants illegally residing in the Czech Republic to countries of their origin the **Agreement between the Czech Republic and the Government of the Vietnam Socialist Republic on admitting and readmitting nationals of the both countries** of 12 September 2007 (No. 26/2008 Collection of International Agreements) came into force on 21 March 2008 together with the Protocol between the Government of the Czech Republic and the Government of the Vietnam Socialist Republic to implement an Agreement between the Czech Republic and the Government of the Vietnam Socialist Republic on admitting and readmitting nationals of the both countries of 12 September 2007 (No. 27/2008 Collection of International Agreements). Negotiations at the level of experts regarding the **Agreement between the Czech Republic and the Swiss Confederation on readmission of persons residing illegally on their respective territories** were closed. *For further information on readmission agreements see chapter 'Illegal Migration'.*

As regards Schengen cooperation the **Agreement between the European Union, the European Community and the Swiss Confederation on Swiss Confederation's association with the implementation, application and development of the Schengen acquis** came into force on 1 March 2008. Under this Agreement Switzerland joined the Schengen zone on 12 December 2008. The **Protocol between the European Union, the European Community, the Swiss Confederation and the Principality of Lichtenstein on the accession of the Principality of Lichtenstein to the Agreement between the European Union, the European Community and the Swiss Confederation on Swiss Confederation's association with the implementation, application and**

development of the Schengen acquis which will enable the Principality of Lichtenstein to accede to the Schengen area was concluded. The Protocol must be ratified in the Czech Republic. The Parliament of the Czech Republic approved the Protocol in 2008 and the President of the Republic ratified it on 12 January 2009. Then the Czech Republic withdrew from the proclamation made under Article 24 (5) and Article 38 of the treaty on European Union. The Protocol has not yet come into force.

On 1 May 2008 the **Arrangement between the Government of the Czech Republic and the Government of the Republic of Austria under Article 2 (4) of the Agreement between the Czech and Slovak Federal Republic and the Republic of Austria on facilitating border clearance and of railway, road and water transport of 17 June 1991** (No. 27/2008 Collection of International Agreements), enabling border checks during train journeys if one of the countries introduces temporary checks on the internal border.

International Police Cooperation

In 2008 the importance of international police cooperation both within the EU and outside of it was on the rise. Representatives of the Czech police participated in many negotiations pertaining to the area of police cooperation (for example regular meeting of police chiefs within the Police Chiefs Task Force). One of the main priorities of the Czech police was to continue in preparing the Czech Presidency of the Council of the EU.

As regards the MoI and all relating organisation the Justice and Home Affairs Council is a decision-making body of the EU. The Czech Republic is represented by Ministers of the Interior and of Justice. Other committees and expert groups are working for the Justice and Home Affairs Council. The Czech police are a principal responsible party for the following working groups: Police Cooperation, SIS – SIRENE, SIS – TECH, Frontier – Irregular Documents sub-group, VIS – VISION sub-group, Eurodac, and Ad hoc Working Group for Information Exchanges. In addition the Czech police are a co-responsible party for other committees and groups such as Schengen Evaluation.

The end of March must be considered to be an important milestone as the process of the Czech Republic's integration in Schengen cooperation was completed. Border checks were removed also at airports. The significance of the **National SIRENE Bureau** was on the rise. At the end of February 2008 the initial transfer of Czech data into the SIS was completed. Currently there are approximately 1.3 million Czech records in the SIS. From 1 March 2008 authorities of municipalities with an extended scope of competences registering motor vehicles started to use SIS databases. On 14 August 2008 Switzerland was connected into the SIS. Connection of other new member states to the SIS depends on the progress of the SIS II project.

In May 2008 the Czech Republic was evaluated with respect to application and utilisation of the European Warrant of Arrest. The evaluation was carried out by experts from EU member states, the European Commission, the General Secretariat of the Council of the EU, and Eurojust. The Ministry of Justice was responsible for evaluations. The National SIRENE Bureau, as a central point of the Czech Republic for the European warrant of arrest, was also evaluated. The results of evaluations are considered to be a success for the Czech police.

Apart from full integration of the Czech Republic in the Schengen Zone, cooperation in information sharing with other European security forces was stepped up. The Council Framework Decision 2006/960/JHA focused on simplifying the exchange of information and intelligence between law enforcement authorities of EU member states.

Even after full integration in Schengen cooperation and connection of the Czech police to the SIS the **National Interpol Headquarters** Prague remained also in 2008 the most important body for exchanges of relevant criminal information in the area of international police cooperation.

The National Europol Unit is a contact point for cooperation of Czech police units and other state administration authorities with relevant bodies of Europol member states. Important components of information exchanges between Europol member states and Czech police units or the Customs Administration of the Czech Republic Europol are analytical working files. Currently there are 18 analytical working files of Europol and the Czech Republic participates in 14 of them.

Police Officers Seconded to Work Abroad

In 2008 the Czech Police were responsible for the participation of Czech police officers in missions established by international governmental organisations – the UN mission in Kosovo (the number of seconded policemen oscillated between 22 and 25 police officers), the UN mission in Liberia (five police officers), UN mission in Georgia – UNOMIG (two police officers), the EU monitoring mission in Bosnia and Herzegovina (five police officers), the EU mission to support the rule of law in Iraq – EUJUST Lex (two police officers), the EU mission at the border between Moldova and Ukraine – EUBAM (one police officer), the EU mission in the Palestinian territories – EUPOL COPPS (three police officers), and the EU mission in Afghanistan – EUPOL AFGHANISTAN (five police officers). One police officer was newly seconded into the EU mission in Georgia – EU EUMM and at the end of 2008 the EU mission in Kosovo – EULEX was commenced where the Czech Republic seconded 15 police officers.

In 2008 liaisons were working at consulates or embassies of the Czech Republic in Moscow, in Bratislava, and in Kiev and newly also in the Balkans (Bucharest and Belgrade). Two liaisons are to be sent to Hanoi and Tirana.

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

Human Resources

As of 31 December 2008 the total number of employees of the Ministry of the Interior and all subordinate agencies/units was 71,626. When compared with 2007, the number of employees decreased by 2,683 employees. Of the stated total number there are 43,397 police officers (60.6 %), 9,545 fire-fighters (13.3 %), 18,683 employees having standard employment contracts (civil employees) (26.1 %). There were 18,026 women, which accounted for 25.2 %, of whom 6,997 women have service contracts, i.e. 13.2 % of the total number of police officers and fire-fighters, and 11,029 women have employment contracts, i.e. 59 % of all civil employees.

In 2008 the required numbers of police officers were not filled while the largest numbers of police officers are missing at the Police Administration of Prague, where about one thousand of police officers are lacking. In 2008 in total 3,875 police officers and fire-fighters terminated their service contracts (in 2007 altogether 5,989 police officers and fire-fighters terminated their service contracts). On the other hand in 2008 in total 4,372 police officers and fire-fighters were hired (in 2007 – 2,736 police officers and fire-fighters were hired).

As of 31 December 2008 the total number of planned jobs was 76,543, and, when compared with 2007, the number of planned jobs decreased by 359 jobs. Of this number, 80 jobs at the MoI and 35 jobs in organisational units were abolished under Government Resolution No. 436/2007. Further, in compliance with Government Resolution No. 85/2007 198 jobs were transferred to the Institution of Totalitarian Regime Studies and 46 jobs were transferred from the Czech police to the Office for Foreign Relations and Information in accordance with Government Resolution No. 262/2008.

Activities directed towards increasing numbers of police officers continued. New types of basic preparation of police officers were commenced. Such training courses enable the speeding up of preparation of newly hired police officers while the quality of police preparation will be retained. A recruitment campaign in 2009 should improve the situation.

Education, Training, Science and Research

The priorities of police education and training in 2008 resulted from tasks arising from the Czech Republic's membership in the European Union as well as from priorities of security policy pertaining to the area of public order and internal security. The MoI approved in July 2008, in the framework of police reform, the new **Strategy of Long-life Learning of Members of the Police of the Czech Republic**, which will guarantee professional qualifications of police officers to meet their duties from the moment of being hired, and during their entire service. The system of police education is based on a new concept of police work including the following principles:

- ✓ policing must be a **service provided to citizens**;
- ✓ a police officer must be highly professional, qualified, motivated, with high ethical standards;
- ✓ education and training of police officers must be based on a **competent approach**;
- ✓ the accountability of each individual for being professionally prepared for police service duties.

Police Education and Training

In May 2008 the status of some police schools of the MoI were changed and other Police colleges (post-secondary police schools). Currently there are two police colleges and secondary police schools (Holesov and Prague), three police colleges of the MoI (Brno, Jihlava, and Pardubice) and one special police training facility (Prague).

In the context of adverse personnel situation within the Czech police the *Basic professional preparation of police officers of the Public Order Police, Traffic Police and Railway Police* was shortened from 12 months to 9 months. Despite growing numbers of those who completed such programmes it was not possible to satisfy required numbers of new police officers.

The *School Education Programme* valid from 1 March 2008 (the length of 12 months) was developed for the Alien Police Service and takes into account requirements of the EU expressed in the common training basis and EU requirements for language knowledge of officers of the Alien Police Service.

Other specialised courses of integrated training for *service preparation instructors* were held. (the course funded by PHARE using Canadian technology focused on communication, de-escalation of conflicts, occupational psychology, increasing legal awareness, adequate use of a firearm)

A new competence profile for top police managers and training activities was developed in the framework of the project '*Support for Strengthening Prevention and Community Policing Methods in Police Work*'.

Tasks arising from the *Strategy on Training in the Field of Schengen Cooperation for Members of the Police of the Czech Republic* are met on an ongoing basis. The evaluating mission of EU experts appreciated the reform of police education and training in the Czech Republic.

The MoI implemented training activities within the system of preparation of liaisons for migration laid down in the *Strategy for Secondments of Police Liaisons of the Czech Republic*.

Research and Development

By its Resolution No. 743 of 27 June 2008 the Government of the Czech Republic approved the **Inter-ministerial Strategy of Security Research and Development until 2015**, which results from research, development and innovation reform in the Czech Republic. Inter-ministerial programmes for research between 2005 and 2010 were developed. They are as follows: Security Research for the Needs of the State between 2010 and 2015 and the Programme of Security Research in the Czech Republic between 2010 and 2015. The programmes were submitted for Government approval in December 2008. The Advisory Commission for Security Research was established by Instruction of the Minister of the Interior No. 57/2008.

Defences of final reports of projects were made within ministerial research and development. Three projects focusing on selected aspects of serious crime and major emergency situations were completed, two projects carried out for the needs of the Department of Regulation and Quality of State Administration Reform of the MoI were closed and one project for the needs of the Criminal Police and Investigation Service Office was accomplished. Institutional support financed from funds of the MoI represents another area of activities carried out within security research¹⁶.

Institutions Providing Education and Training for Police Officers

The system of education under the responsibility of the MoI is based on two Police Colleges and Secondary Police Schools of the MoI (Holesov and Prague), three police colleges of the MoI (Brno, Jihlava, and Pardubice) and one special police training facility (Prague). The capacity is 2,900 students and the total number of those who successfully complete police schools is about 10,000 per year. The schools provide both basic initial preparation and further specialised vocational training. To a certain, limited degree the schools also train civil employees of the Czech police and the MoI. Large attention is paid to language preparation of police officers.

The Police Academy of the Czech Republic is part of the system of education of police officers. As a governmental higher education institution, all three types of study programmes have been accredited. As of 1 April two faculties were established within the Police Academy of the Czech Republic: the Faculty of Security Law and the Faculty of Security Management. The number of students in all accredited programmes is 2,775; of these 1,813 are police officers.

¹⁶ The projects are as follows: 'Identification and reflection of Social Practice as a Theoretical Base for the development of Police Services' (extended for the period of 2009-2010) and 'Techniques for Enhancing the Level of Security Holograms'.

Eight Training Centres of the Police of the Czech Republic are run by regional police administrations and the administration of the capital city of Prague (and the Department of Professional Practice at the secondary School in Holesov) with a capacity of about 800 police officers

Every police officer in direct police service is obliged to participate in service preparation in the scope of at least 120 hours as well as shooting tests, fitness training and preparation for using coercive means. Specialised units of the Czech police have further professional training.

International Cooperation

CEPOL (European Police College) plays an essential role in European police education and training. CEPOL was established on 1 January 2000 by Council Decision 2000/820/JHA as a network associating top national bodies of EU member states with the aim of harmonising and optimising the system of European police education. A further aim is to ensure a unified approach in designing European police education and to support cross-border cooperation in combating organised crime. In 2008 about 85 training sessions and courses were held in CEPOL member states, of which two courses were organised in the Czech Republic (19-23 May 2008 – Trafficking in Human Beings; 6-10 October 2008 – Protection of witnesses).

An important project implemented within CEPOL is building the EPLN (European Police Learning Network) and e-Doc database with a view to providing access to publications of scientific research projects.

MEPA (Mittleuropäische Polizeiakademie) is an educational network of eight countries – Austria, Germany, Hungary, Switzerland, Slovenia, Slovakia, Poland, and the Czech Republic – implemented under the Agreement of the Ministers of the Interior of each of the countries concerned, signed in Budapest in May 2001 with the aim of enhancing training focused on combating organised crime and transnational cooperation. The Plan of Annual Activities includes a three-month principal MEPA course devoted to organised crime. MEPA also offers a one-month Special Course for Integrated Frontier Security, and eight to ten specific seminars focused on particular topics, language training and professional observations. In 2008 MEPA organised in the Czech Republic two international seminars: ‘Taking hostages with respect to extortion, mugging and kidnapping’ and ‘Crime committed within ethnic groups and crime against ethnic groups’. There was also one specialised MEPA course aimed at integrated border security.

The Foundation of Hans Seidel has branches in sixty countries and ranks among significant partners of the MoI. 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. Individual Czech police units target their training activities according to professional areas to be covered: communication during across the border traces, tactics of police interventions, police psychology, crisis management, work with the press and public relations, illegal migration, combating corruption, combating organised crime and terrorism, sports preparation, prevention and investigation of traffic accidents, verification of travel documents, document forgery, theft and smuggling of motor vehicles, combating illicit dealing in drugs, and so forth.

Individual schools also enter into bilateral cooperation, for example cooperation with partner schools in Germany (Chemnitz, Nuremberg, Eichstätt), Slovakia (Kosice), Hungary (Police Education and Training Centre in Budapest), Poland (Katowice), France (Lyon, Reim), and the Netherlands (Apeldoorn).

Assistance for Foreign Partners

Cooperation in the areas of education and training of police forces concentrates mainly on combating organised crimes and threats of terrorism. In 2008 The MoI cooperated with foreign partners from Azerbaijan, Montenegro, Jordan, Kyrgyzstan, and Uzbekistan. A project to be implemented with countries of the South Caucasus (Georgia, Armenia, and Azerbaijan) is in a preparatory phase and participation in the project EU JUST LEX, covered by the EU and reacting to security situation in Iraq is being considered.

Information and Telecommunication Systems

As regards **communication systems**, in 2008 the task of strengthening and modernising principal communication systems and extending services to basic police units continued and covered also basic units of the Czech police. Modernisation is being carried out in two main areas. As regards radio-communication, this is a PEGAS project; in the field of telecommunications and data transmission, this is a HELIOS project.

PEGAS Project

The radio-communication system of the Integrated Rescue System – PEGAS system - worked in 2008 within routine operation. Four new radio central exchanges were established and eight regional networks were extended and optimized. AVL services – automated transmission of information on the location of police cars and the processing of such information on the maps of switch-board operators – continued to be provided. Integration of the PEGAS system into switch-board equipment and similar line concentrating services, continued in operating centres of the Czech Police and Fire and Rescue Service of the Czech Republic. In 2008 technology with 12 switch-board desks in a new integrated operation centre of the Czech police in Pilsen, was installed. Merging of district operation centres will enable receipt of emergency calls and management of police action from one regional switch-board centre of the Czech police of West Bohemia. At the same time two new basic radio stations were established and technology of a training network was upgraded, including installation of a new radio central exchange in RN08 network in Pardubice. Installation of AVL technology in police vehicles continued.

HELIOS Project

In 2008 construction of digital communication nodes with technology for voice and data communication and construction of a transmission environment shared by all communication systems were implemented within this project. With regard to the principal transmission network, transmission capacity was strengthened by the installation of optical multiplexes. Simultaneously the ATM network was reconfigured in order to provide connections for critical applications. The Central Service Place is being built. Data routers were exchanged in all Czech police units so that ciphering of sensitive data transmission in relation to the SIS was ensured. The system for secured access of end users will ensure security of the network, its accessibility and will introduce compliance with rules for access to the network and network sources. New technology for broadband networks using the WiMAX type of device, which enables replacement of hired circuits from commercial operators, is being built. It means that better technical as well as cost-effective conditions for connecting basic units and premises of municipalities with an extended scope of powers will be created.

The information and communication systems and technologies of the MoI and the Czech Police and their harmonisation necessary to support the execution of all provisions relating to the Czech Republic's accession to the EU and Czech Presidency of the EU in 2009 continued in their implementation were improved and integrated.

Visa Information System Project

Implementation of VIS continued while the whole project was divided into construction of the national part of the system – NS-VIS, which is to be connected to SIS II and part of which is to be connected to CS-VIS. Under the decision of the EU and the Czech Republic on connecting to and using SISone4ALL system it was necessary to modify NS-VIS and connect it to this system. The most important issues of the whole project are the interface with the SIS II and CS-VIS systems, which are fully under the responsibility of the EU. Thus further procedures are determined at the level of the EU. The probable deadline for implementing SIS II and its functional connection with CS-VIS is in the first half of 2009.

National Schengen Information System Project

After the Czech Republic's accession to the Schengen zone at the end of 2007 the project successfully continued. In parallel construction of SIS II – SIS of the second generation – was commenced.

Travel Documents with Biometric Data Project

Security standards for travel documents issued by EU member states were further enhanced. Under the relevant directive, EU member states should introduce travel documents furnished with a contact-free electronic chip bearing biometric information on the document holder, namely a facial image and fingerprint data. The production of travel documents furnished with the first biometric element – a digital record of the holder’s facial image – has been already launched, and fingerprints will be introduced as of 1 April 2009.

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

CEPOL	European Police College (umbrella network of police education and training within the European Union)
CPIS	Criminal Police and Investigation Service of the Police of the Czech Republic
Czech police	Police of the Czech Republic
EC	European Commission
EC	European Community
EU	The European Union
MEPA	Mitteuropäische Polizeiakademie (Central European Police Academy)
MLSA	Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs of the Czech Republic
MEYS	Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports of the Czech Republic
MoI	Ministry of the Interior of the Czech Republic
NGOs	Non-governmental organizations
PMS	Probation and Mediation Service of the Czech Republic
SIS	Schengen Information System
UN	United Nations (Organisation)
USSR	The former Soviet Union
UCCFC	Unit for Combating Corruption and Financial Crime of the Criminal Police and Investigation Service
UCOC	Unit for Combating Organised Crime of the Criminal Police and Investigations Service
USA	United States of America
VIS	Visa Information System

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.

NOTES TO TABLES AND DIAGRAMS

- **SUMMARY TABLE 2 “NUMBER OF DETECTED AND SOLVED CRIME IN THE CZECH REPUBLIC IN 2008 AND YEAR-TO-YEAR CHANGE”** BROKEN DOWN ACCORDING TO TACTICAL AND STATISTICAL CLASSIFICATION (TSC) :

Under the amendment to the Criminal Code (Act No. 140/1961 Coll.) tactical and statistical classification of criminal offences used by the Police of the Czech Republic was amended in 2008 as follows:

- **TSC code 241: renamed from “sexually motivated crimes” to “spreading pornography”** as a consequence of the changes in constituent elements of crime of Sec. 205
- **TSC code 290 – other sexually motivated crimes: Sec. 205a added** – possessing child pornography and **Sec. 205b** – abuse of a child for production of pornography
- **TSC code 631: renamed from “endangering morality and moral education of youth” to “endangering moral education of youth and soliciting to sexual intercourse”** in compliance with names of included Sections.; Sec. 205 was repealed; it has its own code 241
- **TSC code 634 illegal border crossing: Sec. 171d added** – facilitating illegal residence in the Czech Republic
- **TSC code 663 frustrating execution of an official decision: Sec. 171e added** – violation of international sanctions;
Sec. 171d repealed facilitating illegal residence in the Czech Republic and transferred to TSC 634 illegal crossing of the nationals border due to the changes in constituent elements of this type of crime
- **TSC code 790 other crime: Sec. 209b added** - illegal treatment of human embryo and human genome
- **TSC code 890 other economic crimes: Sec. 171e added** - violation of international sanctions;
Sec. 171d repealed due to the change of constituent elements of this type of crime

- **TABLE 35 “ILLEGAL MIGRATION”**

*In the context of the Czech Republic’s accession to the Schengen zone it was necessary to **radically modify definitions of illegal migration** in the Czech Republic. Hence it is not usually possible to compare statistical records of illegal migration in 2008 with previous years. Thus the year 2008 can be considered as a year “zero”. Annual comparisons will be made in 2009.*

Since 2008 two basic categories of illegal migration have been monitored in the Czech Republic:

- 1. Illegal crossing of the external Schengen border of the Czech Republic** – this category includes persons who illegally crossed or attempted to illegally cross the external Schengen border (airports) of the Czech Republic. This category encompasses both foreign nationals and Czech citizens. This category is further broken down as follows:
 - 1.1 Illegal entry** – persons apprehended when illegally crossing the external Schengen border in the direction to the Czech Republic.
 - 1.2 Legal residence with the aim to cross the national border** – persons residing in the Czech Republic legally who attempted to illegally cross the external Schengen border of the Czech Republic in the direction from the Czech Republic.
 - 1.3 Illegal residence with the aim to cross the national border** – persons residing in the Czech Republic illegally who attempted to illegally cross the external Schengen border of the Czech Republic in the direction from the Czech Republic.
 - 1.4 Entry and residence was not ascertained - the aim to cross the national border** – the information on entry to and residence in the Czech Republic of persons concerned was not ascertained, however, they attempted to illegally cross the external Schengen border of the Czech Republic in the direction from the Czech Republic.
 - 1.5 Foreign country authorities** – persons who illegally crossed the external border and were apprehended and returned by authorities of a foreign country.
- 2. Illegal residence** – this category was divided into two sub-categories which differ by reasons for illegal residence in the Czech Republic (this category encompasses only foreign nationals):
 - 2.1 Illegal residence – inland** (for example cases of illegal labour). This category includes foreigners detected in the Czech Republic, including transit zones at airports.
 - 2.2 Illegal residence – internal Schengen borders** (cases of illegal residence which directly related to crossings of the internal Schengen border). This category is further divided into three sub-categories:
 - **illegal residence after arrival in the Czech Republic;**
 - **illegal residence with the aim to leave the Czech Republic;**
 - **Illegal residence – an authority of a foreign country** – foreign nationals who illegally resided in the Czech Republic and were apprehended by authorities of a neighbouring country after they entered its territory.

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TABLES, GRAPHS, MAPS

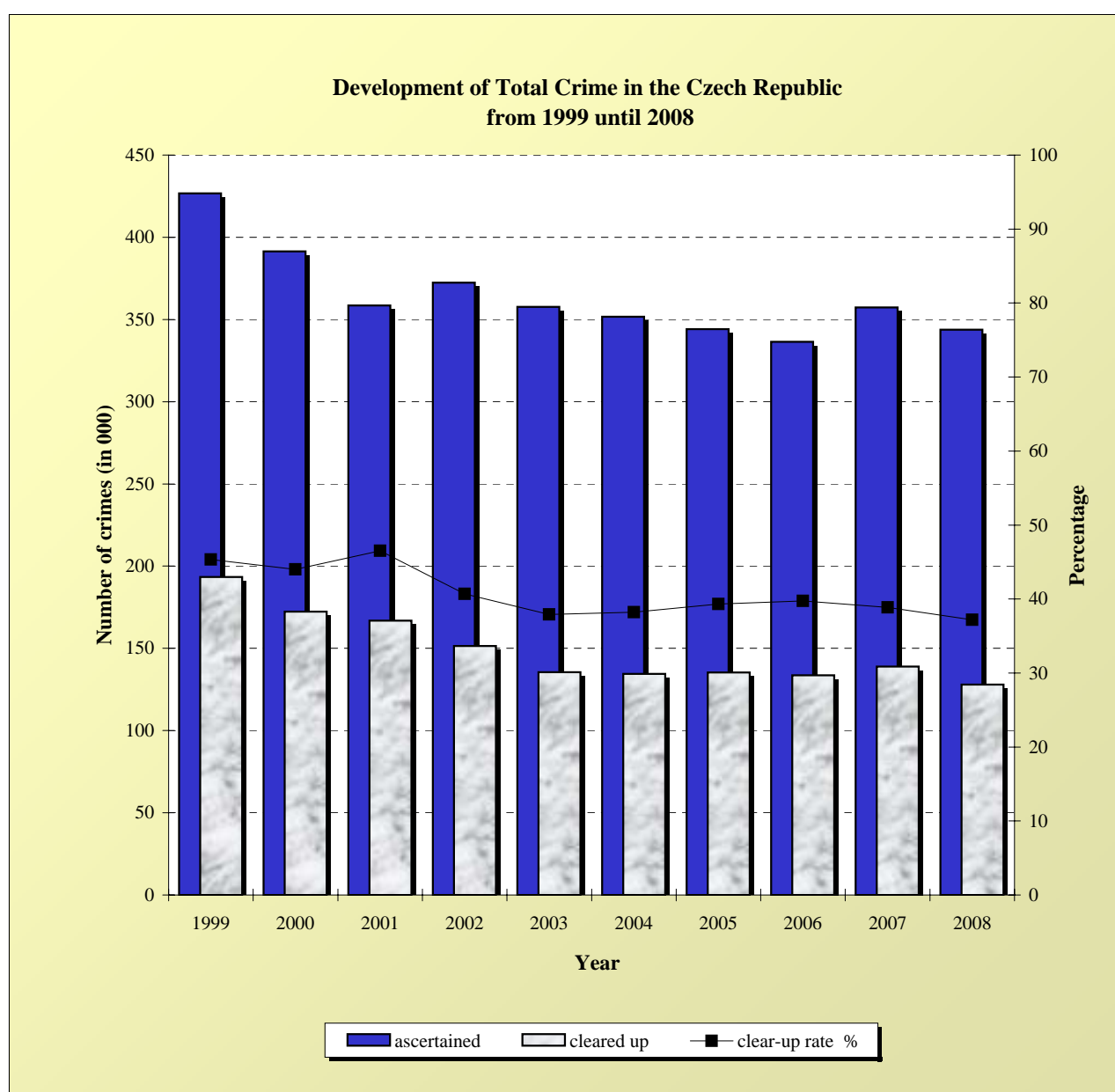
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Total Crime in the Czech Republic

Year	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Acts initiated in criminal proceedings			414326	377 301	370 470	361 251	352 849	381 956	372 064
Crime									
ascertained *	391 469	358 577	372 341	357 740	351 629	344 060	336 446	357 391	343 799
cleared up	172 245	166 827	151 492	135 581	134 444	135 281	133 695	138 852	127 906
clear-up rate %	44,0	46,5	40,7	37,9	38,2	39,3	39,7	38,9	37,2

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.



Number of Crimes Ascertained and Solved in the Czech Republic in 2008

Code	Section of the Criminal Code	Name	2 008		Change	
			Ascrt.	Solved	fact.	%
101	/§ 219/	Murders and robberies	21	17	2	10,5
102	/§ 219/	Sexual murders	7	7	4	-
103	/§ 219/	Murders motivated by personal relations	94	92	-14	-13,0
104	/§ 219/	Contract murders	0	0	-6	-100,0
105	/§ 220/	Infanticide by mother	1	0	1	-
106	/§ 219/	Other murders	79	58	19	31,7
101-106		Total murders:	202	174	6	3,1
111	/§ 227/	Unauthorized abortion - Sec. 227	0	0	0	-
112	/§ 228/	Unauthorized abortion - Sec. 228	2	0	2	-
121	/§ 212/	Abandonment of a child	13	9	-3	-18,8
122	/§ 216/	Abduction	8	5	-7	-46,7
131	/§ 234/	Robberies	4 515	1 966	-153	-3,3
132	/§ 234/	Robberies in financial institutions	126	38	-62	-33,0
141	/§§ 153, 154/1, 155, 156/1,2/	Assaulting a public official – other than policeman	109	87	4	3,8
142	/§§ 153, 154/1, 155, 156/1,2/	Assaulting a public official – policeman	565	520	-28	-4,7
143	/§§ 153, 154/1, 155, 156/1,2/	Assaulting a public official - municipal policeman	212	192	-11	-4,9
151	/§§ 221, 222/	Causing intentional bodily harm	5 397	3 677	-778	-12,6
161	/§ 225/	Brawling	16	10	2	14,3
171	/§ 196/	Violence against a group of citizens or an individual	91	63	20	28,2
172	/§ 234a/	Hostage taking	0	0	-3	-100,0
173	/§ 197a/	Dangerous threats	1 751	1 414	-179	-9,3
181	/§ 235/	Extortion	1 279	902	-57	-4,3
182	/§§ 231, 232/	Restriction and deprivation of personal freedom	326	174	-13	-3,8
183	/§ 238/	Forcible entry into dwelling	2 118	1 172	-155	-6,8
184	/§ 249a	Unauthorized violation of another person's right to a house, flat	441	299	-63	-12,5
185	/§ 215/	Battering a person entrusted to one's care	164	108	3	1,9
186	/§ 215a/	Battering a person sharing common household	522	424	-163	-23,8
187	/§ 236/	Restriction of the freedom of religious worship	0	0	0	-
188	/§ 237/	Oppression	11	4	-21	-65,6
189	/§ 238a/	Violation of freedom of association and assembly	0	0	0	-
190	/§ 230, 233/	Other violent crimes	7	1	-17	-70,8
101-190		Total violent crimes:	17 875	11 239	-1676	-8,6
201	/§ 241/	Rape	529	361	-108	-17,0
211	/§§ 242/2, 243/	Sexual abuse against person in offender's charge	76	61	2	2,7
212	/§ 242/	Other sexual abuse	716	560	28	4,1
213	/§§ 242/2, 243/	Commercial sexual abuse of person in offender's charge	3	3	0	0,0
214	/§§ 242/1,3,4/	Other commercial sexual abuse	7	6	7	-
231	/§ 202/	Other sexual deviations	159	95	4	2,6
241	/§ 205/	Corrupting morals	77	41	29	60,4
251	/§ 226/	Exposing another to the danger of venereal diseases	3	1	3	-
252	/§§ 221, 222/	Injury to health through venereal diseases	1	1	-2	-66,7
253	/§§ 223, 224/	Injury to health through negligence (venereal disease)	1	0	-4	-80,0
271	/§ 204/	Procuring	52	43	6	13,0
280	/§ 245/	Incest	3	3	-10	-76,9
281	/§ 232a/	Trafficking in human beings for the purpose of sexual intercourse	29	11	18	163,6
290	/§§ 205a, 205b, 210/	Other crimes against human dignity	24	16	18	300,0
201-290		Total crimes against human dignity	1 680	1 202	-9	-0,5

Code	Section of the Criminal Code	Name	2 008		Change	
			Ascertain.	Solved	Ascertain. fact.	%
311	/§ 247/	Burglaries - shops	3 982	860	578	17,0
312	/§ 247/	Burglaries - shop windows	283	78	-73	-20,5
321	/§ 247/	Burglaries - pubs and restaurants	2 582	598	272	11,8
322	/§ 247/	Burglaries - accomodation facilities	690	92	-18	-2,5
323	/§ 247/	Burglaries - stalls in the street	1 125	343	144	14,7
324	/§ 247/	Burglaries – canteens	104	22	-20	-16,1
331	/§ 247/	Burglaries - museum galleries - not Sec. 332	39	5	-30	-43,5
332	/§ 247/	Burglaries - cultural facilities - not Sec. 331	110	22	-26	-19,1
341	/§ 247/	Burglaries - vaults, safety boxes	159	42	-3	-1,9
350	/§ 247/	Burglaries - IT centres	7	2	-27	-79,4
351	/§ 247/	Burglaries - schools	681	163	-154	-18,4
371	/§§ 247, 238/	Burglaries - flats	4 477	934	155	3,6
372	/§§ 247, 238/	Burglaries - private weekend houses	5 068	1 257	-309	-5,7
373	/§§ 247, 238/	Burglaries - family houses	4 634	901	-207	-4,3
390	/§§ 247, 238/	Burglaries - other premises	29 440	4 570	-1826	-5,8
311-390		Total burglaries	53 381	9 889	-1544	-2,8
411	/§ 247/	Pickpockets	18 188	1 042	-965	-5,0
412	/§ 247/	Pickpockets during sexual intercourse	7	4	-9	-56,3
413	/§ 247/	Other thefts (from persons)	9 604	904	642	7,2
421	/§ 247/	Thefts among workmates	141	35	-106	-42,9
431	/§§ 247, 249/	Car thefts	18 011	2 643	-1490	-7,6
432	/§§ 247, 249/	Motorcycle thefts	782	202	-46	-5,6
433	/§ 247/	Thefts from cars	49 430	3 478	-2086	-4,0
434	/§ 247/	Thefts of motor vehicle (spare) parts	6 450	585	621	10,7
435	/§§ 247, 249/	Bicycle thefts	5 256	801	-139	-2,6
441	/§ 247/	Thefts of domestic animals	114	13	-21	-15,6
451	/§ 247/	Thefts in flats	4 040	1 550	-219	-5,1
461	/§ 247/	Thefts at railway stations - excluding consignments	186	41	-67	-26,5
462	/§ 247/	Thefts in public transport	227	5	-45	-16,5
471	/§ 247/	Thefts in antique shops	45	10	-90	-66,7
480	/§ 247/	Thefts in other premises	24 641	9 605	-1064	-4,1
490	/§ 247/	Other thefts	10 170	2 312	-1831	-15,3
411-490		Total thefts	147 292	23 230	-6915	-4,5
511	/§ 250/	Fraud	4 745	1 997	-312	-6,2
521	/§ 248/	Embezzlement	1 273	735	-86	-6,3
530	/§ 249/	Unauthorized use of another person's property	232	95	-130	-35,9
588	/§ 254/	Concealment of objects	1 073	335	36	3,5
589	/§ 257/	Damaging another's property	11 351	1 511	32	0,3
590		Other property crimes	0	0	0	-
311-590		Total propety crimes	219 347	37 792	-8919	-3,9
611	/§ 202, 202a/	Hooliganism	2 843	2 160	-152	-5,1
612	/§ 202/	Spectator violence at sports and public events	46	36	-13	-22,0
613	/§ 257b/	Spray painting	4 167	1 014	1046	33,5
630	/§ 218a/	Supplying anabolic substances to juveniles	0	0	0	-
631	/§§ 217, 217a/	Corrupting morals of juveniles	868	694	141	19,4
632	/§218/	Supplying alcoholic beverages to juveniles	52	42	-13	-20,0
633	/§ 216a/	Trafficking in children	0	0	0	-
634	/§§ 171a, 171b, 171c, 171d/	Illegal crossing the national border	72	32	-23	-24,2
635	/§ 187/	Unauthorized production and possession of narcotic and psychotropic substances and poisons	2 364	1 997	148	6,7
636	/§ 188a/	Spreading drug addiction	37	30	-22	-37,3
637	/§ 158/	Abuse of power of a public official	154	97	22	16,7
639	/§ 178/	Unauthorized handling of personal data	44	20	8	22,2
640	/§ 159/	Negligent maladministration	11	9	-2	-15,4

Code	Section of the Criminal Code	Name	2 008		Change	
			Ascertain.	Solved	Ascertain. fact.	%
641	/§ 187a/	Unauthorized production and possession of narcotic and psychotropic substances and poisons - personal use	411	343	47	12,9
642	/§ 188/	Unauthorized production and possession of narcotic and psychotropic substances and poisons - for sale	229	197	3	1,3
651	/§§ 179, 180, 257/	Fires	964	123	110	12,9
652	/§§ 179, 180, 257/	Explosions	14	4	-3	-17,6
662	/§ 185/	Unauthorized arming	446	354	-5	-1,1
663	/§ 171, 171e/	Obstructing execution of an official decision	5 324	4 991	-748	-12,3
664	/§§ 251,252/	Illicit resale and receiving of stolen goods – complicity	815	692	-478	-37,0
611-664		Total other crimes	18 861	12 835	66	0,4
721	/§ 166/	Abetting	25	23	0	0,0
730	/§§ 179, 180d, 201, 201a, 257/	All accidents... - deliberate	6	2	0	0,0
731	/§§ 180, 180d, 184, 201, 201a, 223, 224/	Road accidents - negligent	10 561	8 614	574	5,7
732	/§§ 180, 184, 201, 201a, 223, 224/	Air accidents - negligent	12	7	2	20,0
733	/§§ 180, 184, 201, 201a, 223, 224/	Water transport accidents - negligent	0	0	0	-
741	/§§ 180, 184, 201, 201a, 223, 224/	Railway accidents - negligent	22	17	-7	-24,1
742	/§§ 180, 180d, 184, 201, 201a, 223, 224/	Combined accidents - road and railway - negligent	56	44	9	19,1
750	/§§ 223, 224, 201/	Injury to health through negligence – labour accidents	178	114	32	21,9
751	/§§ 223, 224, 201/	Injury to health through negligence - other	373	169	-17	-4,4
762	/§ 256/	Causing harm to creditor, favouritising creditor	18	9	-7	-28,0
763	/§ 256a/	Favouritising creditor	9	3	3	50,0
771	/§§ 201, 201a/	Endangering others under the influence of an addictive substance	11 507	11 113	1469	14,6
772	/§ 213/	Evasion of alimony payments	10 118	10 063	-135	-1,3
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	39	24	0	0,0
785	/§ 199/	Spreading alarming report	273	91	31	12,8
786	/§§ 163a/	Participation in a criminal conspiracy	3	2	-10	-76,9
787	/§ 198/	Defamation of nation, race or conviction	41	27	13	46,4
788	/§ 198a/	Incitement of national and racial hatred	11	6	-2	-15,4
789	/§§ 260, 261, 261a/	Support and propagation of movements aimed at suppressing of human rights and freedoms	111	63	-1	-0,9
790	/§§ 154/2, 164, 165, 167, 168, 169a, 169b, 180d, 206-209b aj./	Other similar crimes	20 161	18 498	509	2,6
721-790		Total other crimes	53 524	48 889	2463	4,8
801	/§ 149/	Unfair competition	23	0	10	76,9
803	/§ 118/	Unauthorized business activity	133	82	10	8,1
806	/§ 121/	Activity detrimental to a customer	6	2	0	0,0
807	/§ 124/	Smuggling and curtailment of customs duty	4	4	-1	-20,0
808	/§ 125/	Misinterpretation of data relating to economic results and assets	257	190	-104	-28,8
809	/§ 127/	Breaches of mandatory rules in economic relations	10	2	3	42,9
810	/§ 126/	Breaches of duties in bankruptcy and composition proceedings	90	60	-278	-75,5
811	/§ 255/	Breaches of duty to administer another's property	173	80	7	4,2
812	/§ 247/	Theft	610	495	57	10,3
813	/§ 249/	Unauthorized use of another person's thing	6	2	-1	-14,3
814	/§ 257/	Damaging another's property	17	5	-11	-39,3
815	/§ 250/	Frauds relating to social and health insurance	506	408	93	22,5
816	/§ 140/	Protection of currency	2 399	157	97	4,2
817	/§§ 145, 145a/	Counterfeiting and altering stamps and duty stamps	18	4	-119	-86,9
819	/§ 148/	Curtailment of taxes	725	363	191	35,8
820	/§ 158/	Abuse of power by a public official	74	34	19	34,5
821	/§ 160/	Bribery	46	29	6	15,0
822	/§ 256/	Frauding a creditor	178	96	-6	-3,3
823	/§ 176/	Forging and altering a public document	533	354	-20	-3,6
824	/§ 176a/	Unauthorized making and keeping the state seal and official stamp	9	5	-6	-40,0
825	/§§ 193, 194/	Endangering public health through defective foodstuffs	3	0	-3	-50,0

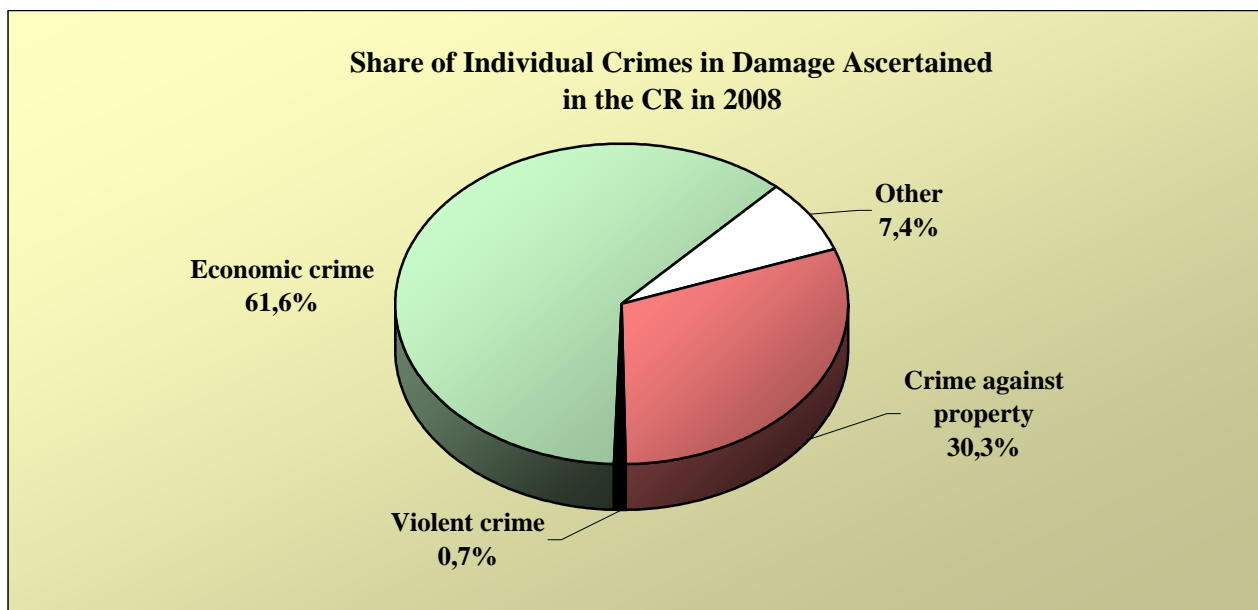
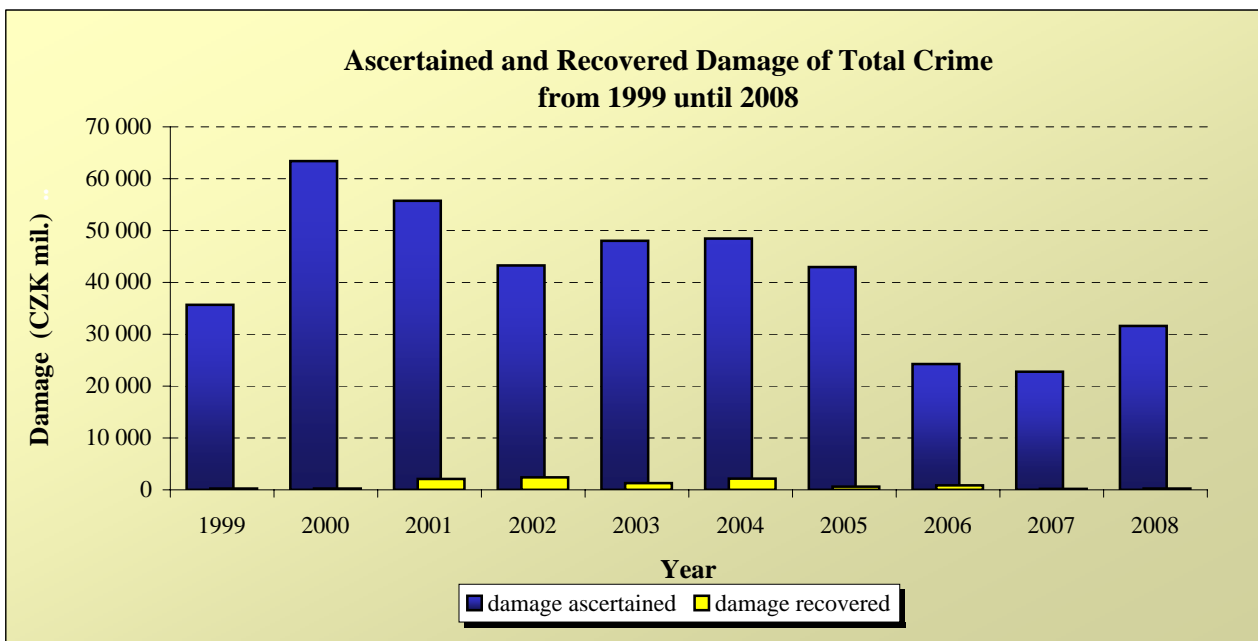
Code	Section of the Criminal Code	Name	2 008		Change	
			Ascrt.	Solved	Ascertain- ed fact.	%
826	/§129/	Issue of a false confirmation	1	1	-1	-
827	/§ 249/	Unauthorized use of a motor vehicle	71	46	28	65,1
828	/§§ 239/2, 240/2/	Violation of the privacy of transmitted messages	20	10	3	17,6
829	/§ 248/	Embezzlement	3 368	2 279	208	6,6
830	/§ 250/	Fraud	4 840	2 602	-113	-2,3
831	/§§ 128a, 128b, 128c/	Fraudulent manipulation of public tenders and auctions	14	3	5	55,6
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	40	17	-6	-13,0
834	/§ 118a/	Unlicensed operation of a lottery	7	4	2	40,0
835	/§ 148a/	Breaches of rules on identification of goods by labels	37	33	1	2,8
836	/§ 178/	Unauthorized disposal of personal data	19	13	-3	-13,6
837	/§§ 141, 142, 144/	Other crimes against currency	11	9	-2	-15,4
838	/§ 249b/	Unauthorized possession of a payment card	7 833	1 156	-190	-2,4
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	25	0	-4	-13,8
841	/§§ 247, 248, 250/	Pilferage of mailed parcels	35	15	15	75,0
842	/§§ 247, 248, 250/	Pilferage of transported goods - road transport	226	21	-83	-26,9
843	/§§ 247, 248, 250/	Pilferage of transported goods - air transport	5	0	5	-
844	/§§ 247, 248, 250/	pilferage of transported goods - water transport	0	0	-1	-
845	/§ 159/	Thwarting of a task by a public official's negligence	7	4	4	133,3
846	/§ 161/	Bribery - bribe giving	99	86	37	59,7
847	/§ 162/	Indirect bribery	5	4	4	400,0
848	/§ 256a/	Giving advantage to a particular creditor	106	69	24	29,3
849	/§ 256b/	Machinations in bankruptcy and composition proceedings	0	0	0	-
850	/§ 181a, 181c, 181e, 181f, 181h/	Deliberate endangering the environment	26	10	-23	-46,9
851	/§ 181b, 181c, 181e, 181g, 181h/	Negligent endangering the environment	15	4	-4	-21,1
852	/§ 256c/	Heavy indebtedness	28	19	-25	-47,2
855	/§ 186/	Unauthorized production of radioactive material	1	1	-1	-50,0
860	/§§ 251, 252/	Participation	45	36	4	9,8
861	/§ 150/	Infringements of a trademark	293	248	51	21,1
862	/§ 151/	Infringements of industrial rights	15	12	9	150,0
863	/§ 152/	Infringements of copyright	459	216	-3	-0,6
864	/§ 252a/	Concealment of the origin of money obtained through crime (money)	37	17	5	15,6
865	/§ 257a/	Damaging or misusing a data carrier record	51	15	3	6,3
866	/§ 250c/	Operation of fraudulent games and wagers	3	3	-3	-50,0
870	/§§ 180, 181b, 184, 201, 201a/	Break-downs and operational failures... - through negligence	15	9	-6	-28,6
871	/§§ 179, 181a, 182, 201, 201aj/	Break-downs and operational failures - deliberate	5	2	-1	-16,7
880	/§ 250a/	Insurance fraud	408	303	-174	-29,9
881	/§ 250b/	Credit fraud	7 263	5 557	-5 032	-40,9
885	/§ 148b/	Non-compliance with reporting duty in tax procedures	0	0	-3	-100,0
886	/§ 147/	Curtailment of taxes, fees, and similar mandatory dues	753	428	-195	-20,6
890	/§§ 171, 171e, 178a aj/	Other economic crimes	465	296	14	3,1
801-890		Total economic crimes	32 474	15 921	-5 507	-14,5
901	/§§ 266-295/	Military crimes	29	27	-12	-29,3
902	/§§ 91-93, 95-97, 105-107 aj/	Crimes against the Republic	9	1	2	28,6
101-664		Total common crimes	257 763	63 068	-10 538	-3,9
101-902		TOTAL CRIMES:	343 799	127 906	-13 592	-3,8

Note:

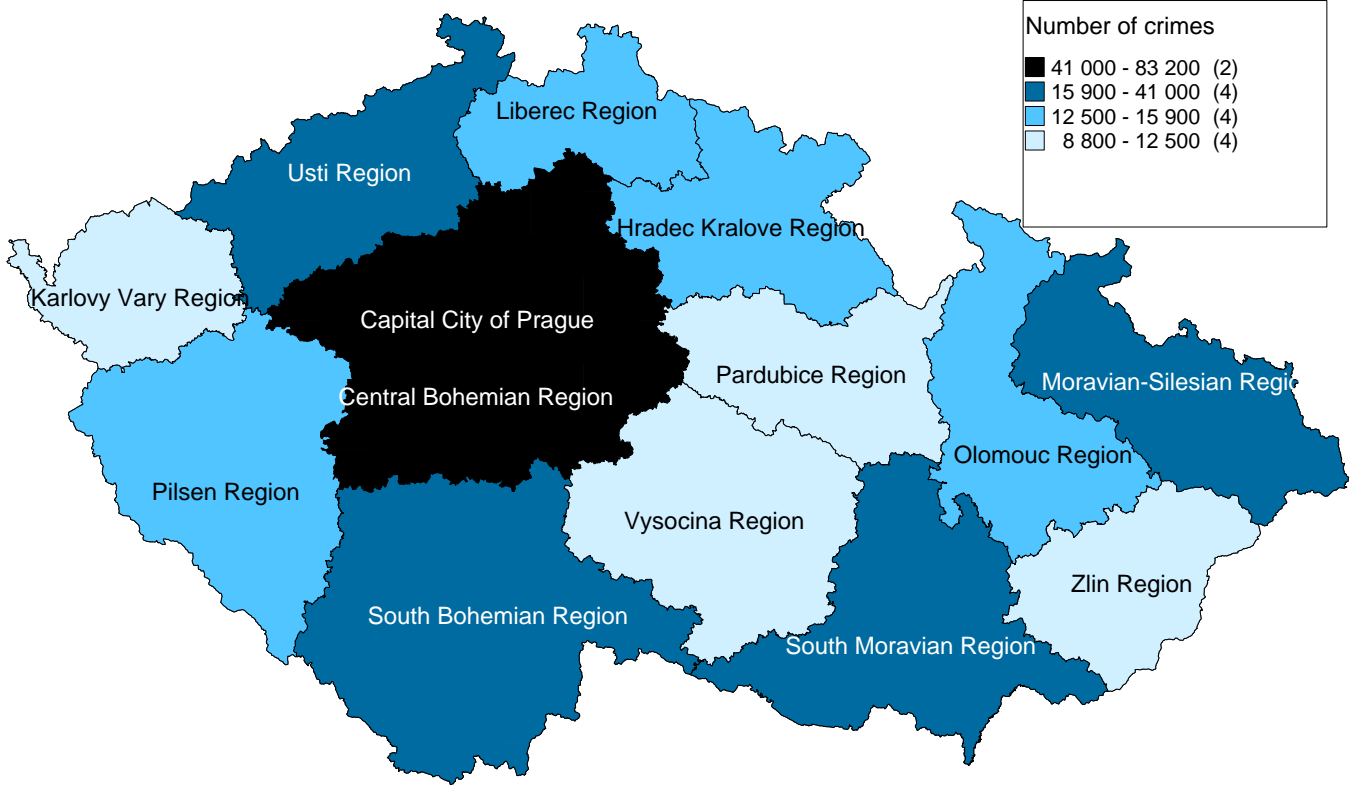
Composition of some TSC (tactical and statistical classification – written in italics) according to Sections of the Criminal Code was updated in the course of 2008, in particular, in relation to amendments to the Criminal Code therefore the related data are not comparable with previous years.

**Development in the Ascertained and Recovered Damage (CZK mil.)
Caused by Total Crime in the CR from 1999 until 2008**

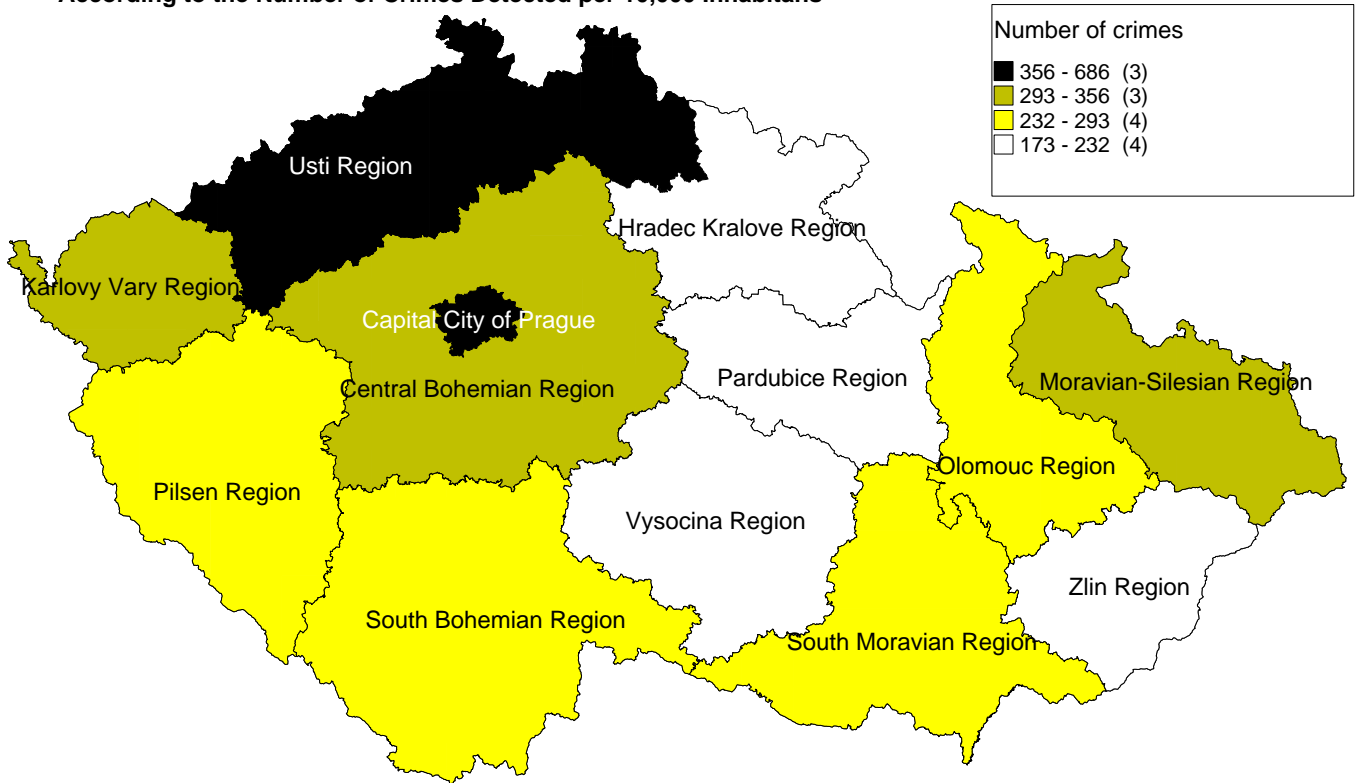
Year	ascertained	recovered
1999	35 653	267
2000	63 409	249
2001	55 741	2 118
2002	43 289	2 394
2003	48 037	1 318
2004	48 456	2 179
2005	42 985	640
2006	24 262	835
2007	22 782	162
2008	31 626	244



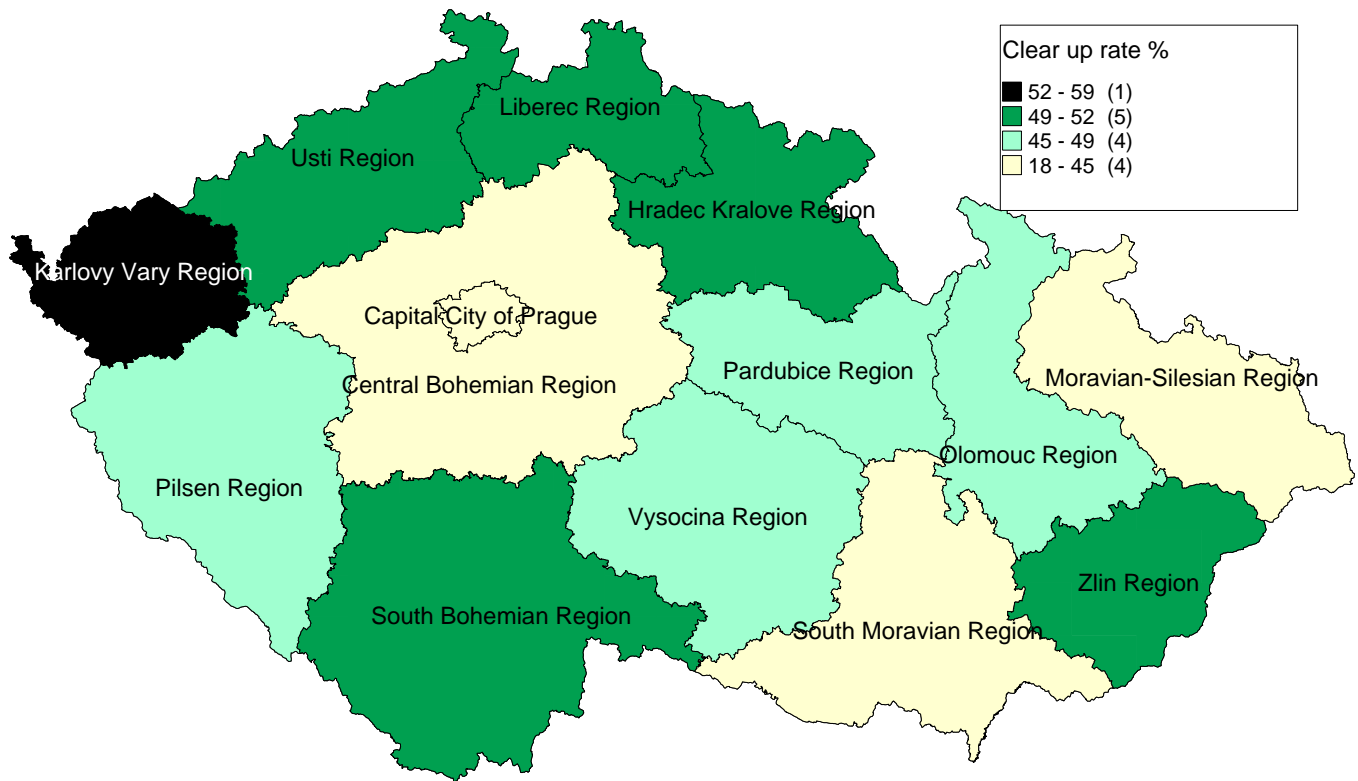
The Regions of the Czech Republic Affected by Crime in 2008 According to the Number of Crimes Detected



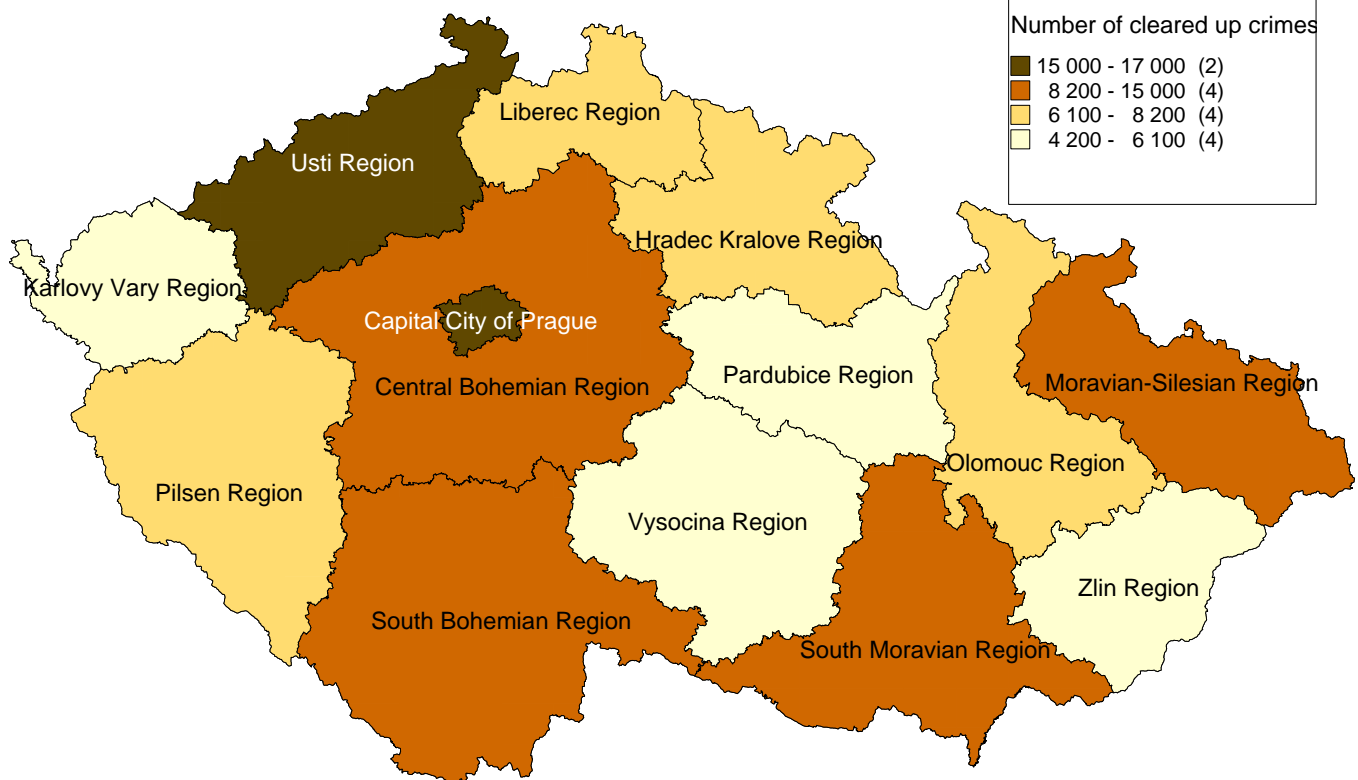
The Regions of the Czech Republic Affected by Crime in 2008 According to the Number of Crimes Detected per 10,000 Inhabitants



The Regions of the Czech Republic Affected by Crime in 2008 According to the Clear up Rate



The Regions of the Czech Republic Affected by Crime in 2008 According to the Number of Cleared Up Crimes



Minor Offences Recorded by the Czech Police between 2004 and 2008

according to Individual Police Services

Service of the Czech Police						
	Year	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Public Order Police Service¹⁾						
Total		1 138 370	1 093 510	868 198	719 615	666 223
of which against:						
- road safety and smoothness (Sec. 22)		794 171	757 873	555 780	389 500	367 610
- property (Sec. 50)		172 401	171 791	172 964	178 975	153 586
- public order (Sec. 47-49)		111 956	107 796	97 626	100 045	104 260
- alcohol and drug addiction (Sec. 30)		35 722	35 752	25 346	14 411	19 856
Railway Police Service (until 2006) ¹⁾						
Total		40 760	31 540	26 205		
Service for Firearm and Security Material ²⁾						
- in the area of firearm permits		6 080	5 317	5 702	5 428	4 072
Traffic Police Service						
- minor offences committed by drivers		1 007 117	976 791	644 086	474 632	459 919
- minor offences committed by other participants of road traffic		22 830	21 961	13 412	10 729	10 949
Alien Police Service						
Total		141 815	119 216	95 302	68 562	99 051

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.

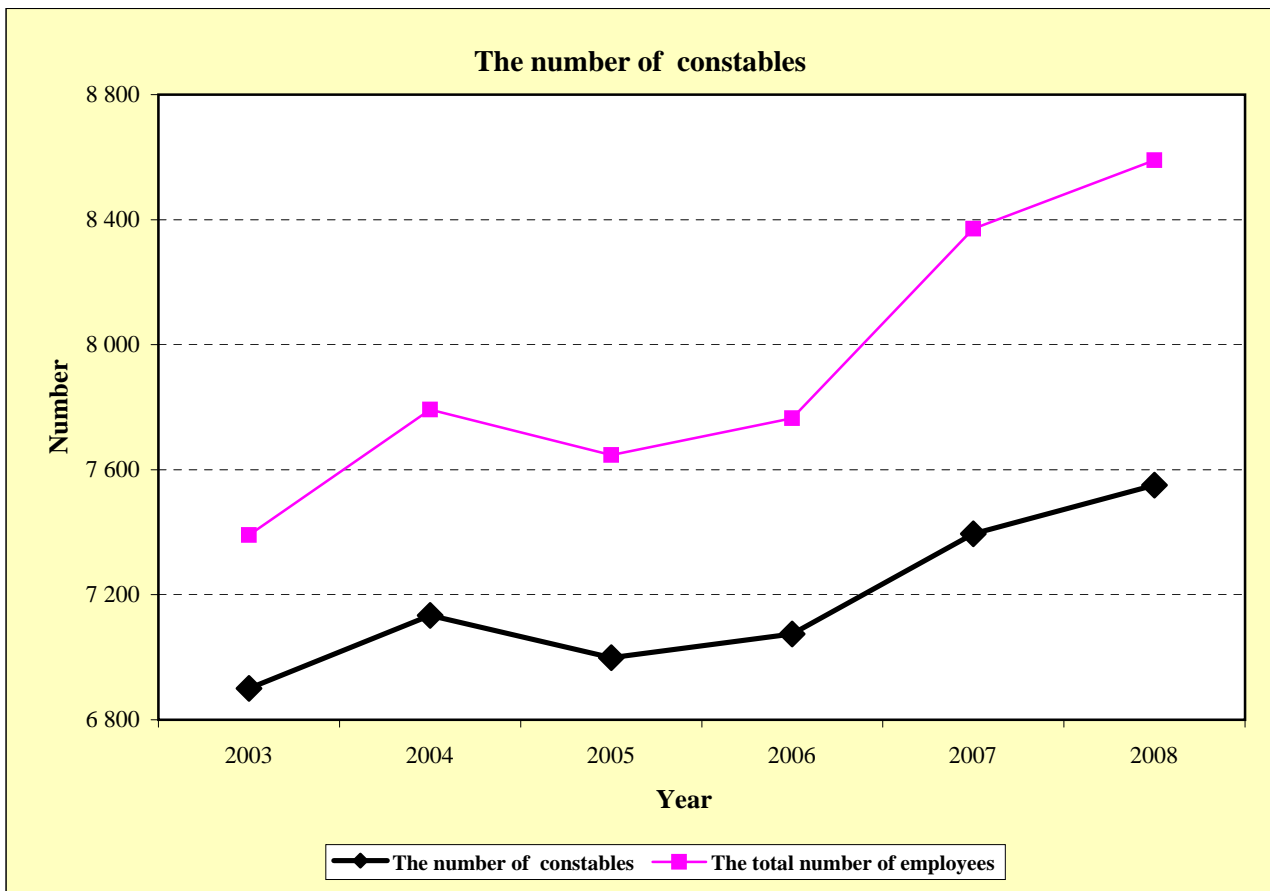
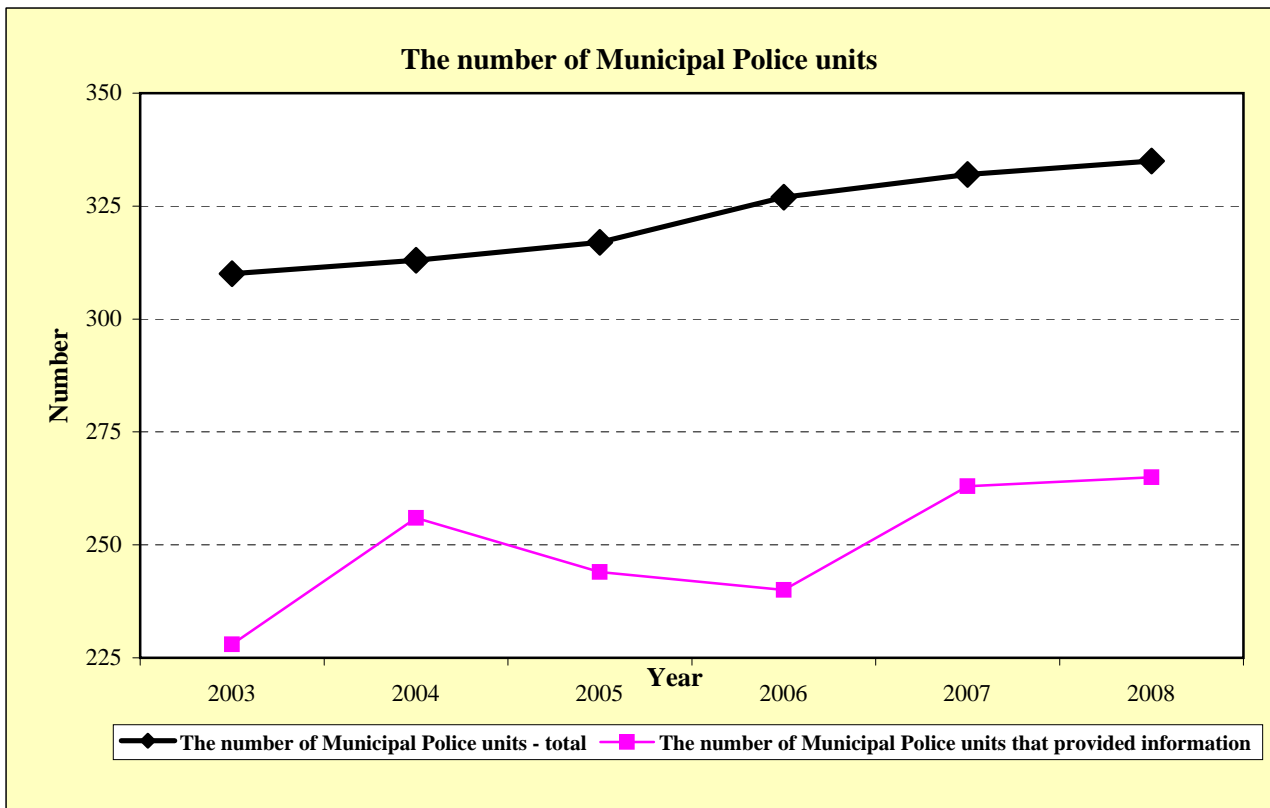
Results of Activities Carried Out by the Municipal Police in the Czech Republic in 2007 and 2008

	2007*	2008
The number of inhabitants of municipalities having the municipal police	6 435 358	6 155 716
The number of other municipalities where the Municipal Police carry out activities in accordance with public law agreement	95	253
The sum of inhabitants residing in all other municipalities where the Municipal Police operate	242 748	444 154
The number of Municipal Police units – republic-wide	332	335
The number of Municipal Police units that provided information	263	265
The number of constables	7 395	7 551
The total number of employees	8 371	8 590
The number of constables from the Mun. Police units that provided information	7 326	7 551
The number of solved traffic minor offences	1 113 079	1 396 077
of which solved by a fixed penalty tickets	677 066	695 258
of which submitted to a relevant administrative authority	152 957	385 315
of which solved by a reproof	283 056	313 433
The amount of fines (in CZK)	310 404 800	326 858 380
The number of other minor offences:	370 235	387 883
of which solved by a fixed penalty tickets	151 490	153 864
of which submitted to a relevant administrative authority	59 758	67 056
of which solved by a reproof	158 987	165 268
The amount of fines (in CZK)	57 783 150	60 584 700
The num. of solved traffic minor offences included in the point system - without speed measuring	79 160	75 303
The num. of solved traffic minor offences included in the point system - exceed of max. speed limit	131 044	134 608
The num. of solved traffic minor offences - apprehended intoxicated drivers	1 005	2 495
The total number of minor offences solved	1 483 314	1 783 960
The total amount of fines imposed (CZK)	368 187 950	387 443 080
The amount of reasonable suspicion on committing criminal offences reported to the Czech police.	8 357	14 329
The number of attacks against constables	-	649
The number of apprehended searched for persons	3 013	3 649
The number of missed vehicles found	694	971
Persons brought before an investigator under Sec. 13 (1) and (2) of the Act on the Mun. Police	2 019	2 251
Persons brought before an investigator under Sec. 13 (3)	10 153	10 909
The number of animals captured	24 183	26 357
Motor vehicles towed-away	36 889	61 450

* Note: The data of 2007 are additionally made more precise.

Source: The Board of Directors of statutory cities and the capital city of Prague

The Municipal Police



Criminal Offenders

Development in the Number of Offenders of Total Crime in 1999 - 2008

Year	Total offenders	Men	Women	Repeated offenders	Children	Juvenile offenders	Foreign nationals
1999	127 887	113 589	14 298	36 096	8 832	9 146	7 491
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

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

Year	Total offenders	Men	Women	Repeated offenders	Children	Juvenile offenders	Foreign nationals
1999	-1,1	-1,7	4,7	-2,7	0,1	-13,3	-2,7
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

Source: PCR

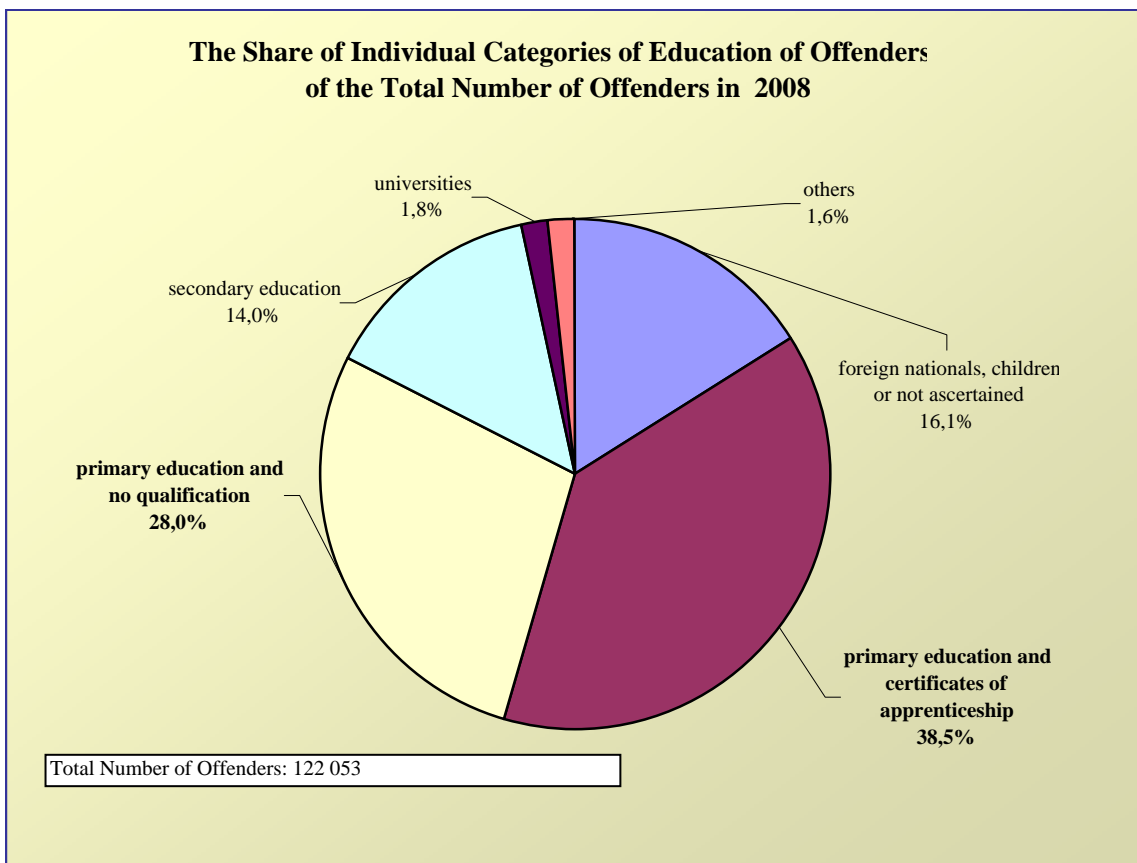
Development in the Number of Persons Charged and Sentenced

Year	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Persons charged	77 210	78 733	75 861	75 223	70 082	67 186	63 082
Persons sentenced	65 099	66 131	68 442	67 561	69 379	75 728	75 761

Source: MJ

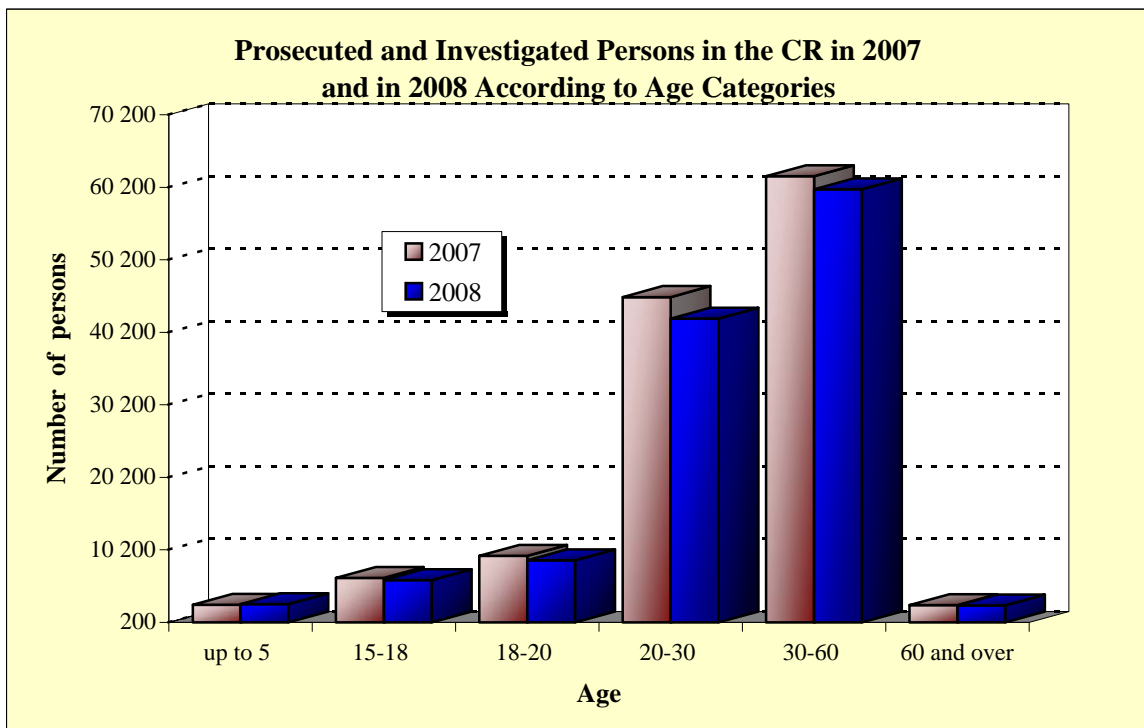
**Development in the Share (%) of Individual Categories of Offenders
of the Total Number of Offenders in the CR**

Year	Men	Women	Repeated offenders	Children	Juvenile offenders	Foreign nationals
1999	88,8	11,2	28,2	6,9	7,2	5,9
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



Development in the Share of Prosecuted and Investigated Persons in Population According to Given Age Categories in the Czech Rep. from 2006 until 2008

	Age/Years					
	up to 15	15-18	18-20	20-30	30-60	60 and over
Year 2006						
Number	3 027	5 808	9 072	42 481	60 210	2 155
Percentage of total offenders	2,47	4,73	7,39	34,61	49,05	1,76
Percentage of total population in a relevant age category	0,20	1,49	3,44	2,72	1,34	0,10
Number of inhab. as of 1. 1. 2006	1 501 331	390 180	263 339	1 561 853	4 479 996	2 054 380
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



Crimes Committed by Repeat Offenders

Crimes committed by repeat offenders in 2008

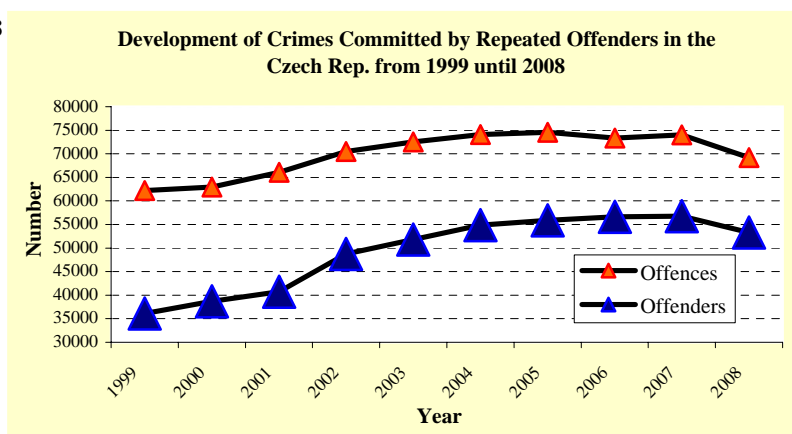
Cleared up: 69 214

Which is of the total number
of cleared up crimes: 49,9 %

Repeat offenders: 53 321

men: 49 089

women: 4 232



Development in the Number of Crimes Committed by Repeat Offenders

Types of criminal offences	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Total murders	85	89	111	63	78	61	78
Robberies	1 258	1 228	1 374	1 309	1 159	975	1 174
Wilful injury to health	2 113	2 267	2 396	2 301	1 984	1 783	1 573
Dangerous threats	974	939	1 073	1 033	852	772	661
Violent crimes	6 875	7 217	7 864	7 592	6 630	5 922	5 575
Crimes against human dignity	630	637	606	521	447	457	416
Burglaries of private weekend h.	2 268	2 266	2 249	1 504	1 237	988	1 055
Burglaries	11 072	11 432	11 197	9 751	8 293	8 223	7 834
Car thefts	2 038	2 315	2 308	2 253	1 788	1 862	1 782
Thefts from cars	4 600	5 049	4 467	3 980	3 571	3 336	2 956
Common thefts	20 195	20 940	20 463	20 285	19 155	18 786	17 902
Crimes against property	35 288	36 401	34 961	33 340	30 602	29 884	28 294
Hooliganism	1 295	1 423	1 570	1 506	1 315	1 106	1 058
Unauth. prod. and distr. of psych. s	1 173	1 485	1 336	1 284	1 269	1 318	1 401
Evasion of alimony payments	6 712	7 242	7 872	7 499	7 187	6 320	5 852
Embezzlement	1 431	1 231	1 381	1 115	974	932	940
Fraud	3 887	2 922	2 766	2 410	2 055	1 504	1 281
Copyright infringement	94	46	46	101	83	45	28
Economic crimes - total	10 008	8 549	9 278	12 003	11 669	9 346	7 140
TOTAL CRIMES	70 473	72 556	74 097	74 594	73 316	74 010	69 214

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

Types of criminal offences	2006	%	2007	%	2008	%
Total murders	81	41,5	66	31,7	69	35,8
Wilful injury to health	1 901	37,6	1 672	34,1	1 547	35,4
Violent crimes	5 732	40,4	4 963	37,3	4 790	39,1
Crimes against human dignity	368	31,1	373	30,8	337	28,9
Burglaries of private weekend hou:	463	56,2	399	50,6	390	50,6
Burglaries	4 538	50,7	4 254	50,8	4 179	52,0
Thefts from cars	1 336	63,1	1 267	66,4	1 235	66,0
Common thefts	13 409	62,2	12 931	62,9	12 479	63,0
Crimes against property	20 104	56,7	19 146	56,6	18 456	56,6
Fraud	1 636	41,6	1 320	40,5	1 060	37,7
Total economic crimes	9 760	36,8	8 423	37,2	6 148	34,8
TOTAL CRIMES	56 661	46,2	56 773	44,5	53 321	43,7

* 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 :

Cleared up: 9 720

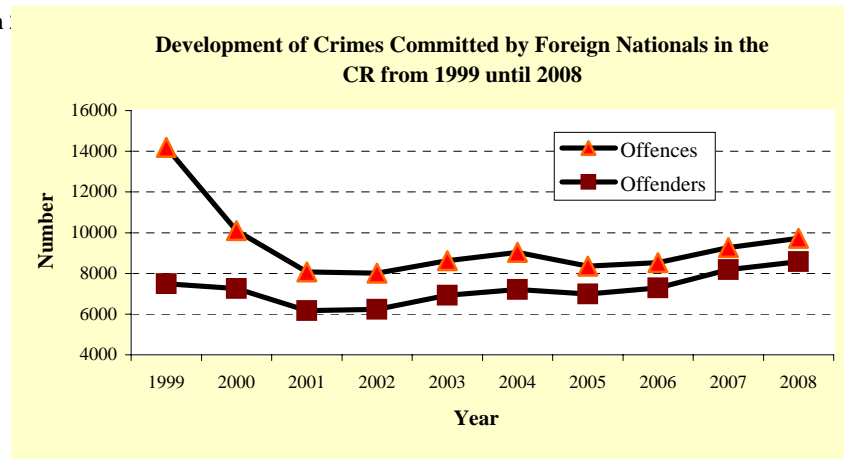
Which is of the total number
of cleared up crimes: 7,1 %

Prosecuted and investigated persons

total: 8 572

men: 7 752

women: 820



Development in the Number of Crimes Committed by Foreign Nationals

Types of criminal offences	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Total murders:	39	24	33	24	25	35	34
Roberries	341	285	316	291	262	286	209
Wilful injury to health	265	288	307	302	261	308	289
Violent crimes	1 177	1 093	1 123	1 088	1 011	1 043	915
Crimes against human dignity	128	103	139	129	113	105	119
Burglaries:	707	706	884	556	696	626	572
Common thefts:	1 277	1 319	1 611	1 352	1 346	1 330	1 444
Pickpockets	160	191	229	168	164	132	165
Crimes against property	2 346	2 742	2 898	2 307	2 456	2 297	2 338
Frustrating execution of an official d	1 219	1 678	1 823	1 626	1 299	1 204	1 213
Total economic crimes	1 644	1 545	1 624	1 766	1 527	1 250	1 161
TOTAL CRIMES	8 014	8 618	9 028	8 353	8 529	9 262	9 720

Development in the Number of Prosecuted Foreign Nationals *

Types of criminal offences	2006	%	2007	%	2008	%
Total murders:	25	12,8	45	21,6	41	21,2
Roberries	249	9,6	309	13,6	221	9,1
Wilful injury to health	247	4,9	333	6,8	306	7,0
Violent crimes	938	6,6	1 038	7,8	920	7,5
Crimes againts human dignity	99	8,4	105	8,7	121	10,4
Burglaries:	419	4,7	361	4,3	329	4,1
Common thefts:	179	15,4	138	14,7	120	13,3
Pickpockets	1 185	5,5	1 116	5,4	1 094	5,5
Crimes against property	1 863	5,3	1 748	5,2	1 711	5,3
Frustrating execution of an official d	1 164	14,9	1 065	21,4	1 066	25,1
Total economic crimes	1 188	4,5	1 128	5,0	1 020	5,8
TOTAL CRIMES	7 284	5,9	8 179	6,4	8 572	7,0

* 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 2008

Cleared up: 2 783

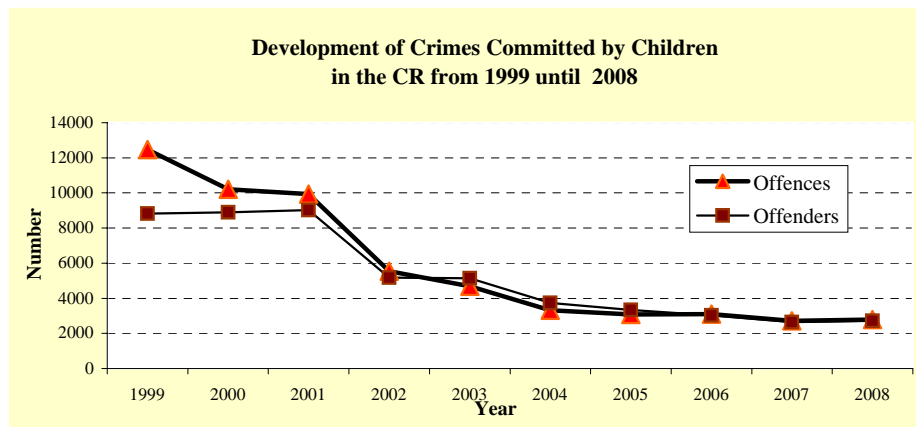
Which is of the total number of cleared up crimes: 2,01%

Investigated persons

total: 2 723

men: 2 325

women: 398



Development in the Number of Crimes Committed by Children

Types of criminal offences	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Total murders:	0	0	4	1	1	2	3
Roberries	251	315	287	215	238	190	260
Wilful injury to health	231	221	174	152	127	135	108
Extortion	258	169	122	101	101	86	71
Violent crimes	982	873	705	581	544	498	499
Crimes against human dignity	119	120	92	104	74	86	93
Burglaries of flats	99	64	60	67	91	53	48
Burglaries :	1163	1027	808	683	642	526	549
Thefts from cars	816	340	182	112	74	86	134
Thefts of bicycles	73	66	40	41	27	21	12
Common thefts:	2005	1468	994	999	1044	800	733
Crimes against property:	3419	2731	1953	1786	1820	1457	1409
Hooliganism	166	140	89	83	85	113	73
Unauthor. prod. and distr. of psych. subs.	155	107	68	103	99	58	89
Spreading addiction	70	56	14	22	12	7	9
TOTAL CRIMES	5541	4692	3319	3086	3090	2710	2783

Development in the Number of Investigated Children *

Types of criminal offences	2006	%	2007	%	2008	%
Total murders:	1	0,5	2	1,0	4	2,1
Wilful injury to health	131	2,6	140	2,9	119	2,7
Violent crimes	555	3,9	537	4,0	552	4,5
Crimes against human dignity	73	6,2	80	6,6	84	7,2
Burglaries of flats	74	8,8	38	5,1	47	6,7
Burglaries :	746	8,3	632	7,5	563	7,0
Thefts from cars	54	2,6	40	2,1	38	2,0
Common thefts:	863	4,0	582	2,8	550	2,8
Crimes against property:	1 830	5,2	1 410	4,2	1 295	4,0
Hooliganism	82	2,5	108	3,7	83	3,1
Unauthor. prod. and distr. of psych. subs.	70	3,1	46	2,3	70	3,8
TOTAL CRIMES	3 027	2,5	2 635	2,1	2 723	2,2

* 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 2008

Cleared up: 7 728

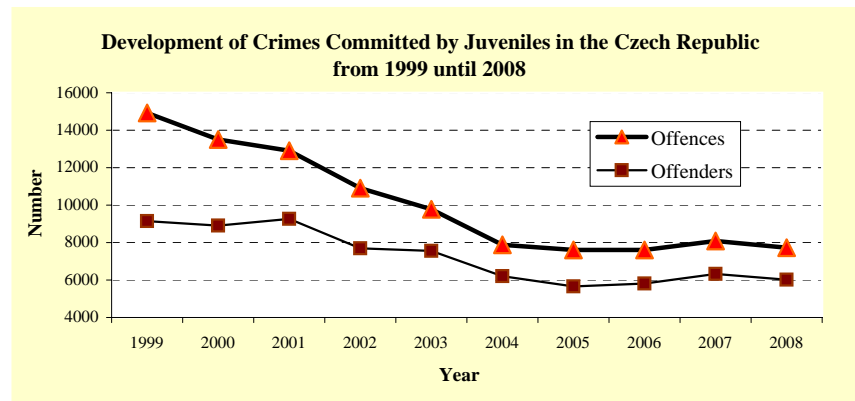
Which is of the total number
of cleared up crimes: 5,6 %

Prosecuted and investigated persons

total: 6 014

men: 5 525

women: 489



Development in the Number of Crimes Committed by Juveniles

Types of criminal offences	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Total murders:	5	5	12	2	4	10	6
Roberies	480	538	611	543	450	460	454
Wilful injury to health	313	337	365	327	296	356	285
Extortion	197	147	152	114	93	116	79
Violent crimes	1 241	1 235	1 341	1 149	990	1 082	958
Crimes against human dignity	229	194	161	190	175	184	155
Burglaries of private weekend houses	425	327	227	193	165	159	159
Burglaries:	2 749	2 323	1 775	1 722	1 572	1 472	1 426
Car thefts	758	731	578	589	456	414	428
Thefts from cars	1 117	850	476	387	359	235	267
Common thefts:	4 206	3 620	2 680	2 674	2 333	2 238	2 163
Crimes against property:	7 294	6 229	4 701	4 643	4 159	3 966	3 844
Hooliganism	213	207	215	196	192	211	152
Unauthor. prod. and distr. of psych. subs. :	368	358	207	223	193	128	164
Spreading addiction	116	88	26	26	23	11	10
TOTAL CRIMES	10 901	9 779	7 886	7 614	7 605	8 079	7 728

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

Types of criminal offences	2006	%	2007	%	2008	%
Total murders:	4	2,1	11	5,3	7	3,6
Roberies	472	18,5	421	18,5	384	15,8
Wilful injury to health	275	5,4	341	6,9	281	6,4
Violent crimes	907	6,4	998	7,5	857	7,0
Crimes against human dignity	151	12,8	169	13,9	146	12,5
Burglaries of private weekend houses	83	10,1	106	13,4	108	14,0
Burglaries:	1 163	13,0	1 115	13,3	1 052	13,1
Thefts from cars	188	8,9	123	6,4	114	6,1
Common thefts:	1 684	7,8	1 551	7,5	1 439	7,3
Crimes against property:	3 088	8,7	2 914	8,6	2 718	8,3
Hooliganism	177	5,5	203	7,0	169	6,4
Unauthor. prod. and distr. of psych. subs. :	174	7,6	119	6,0	146	6,4
TOTAL CRIMES	5 808	4,7	6 322	4,9	6 014	4,9

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

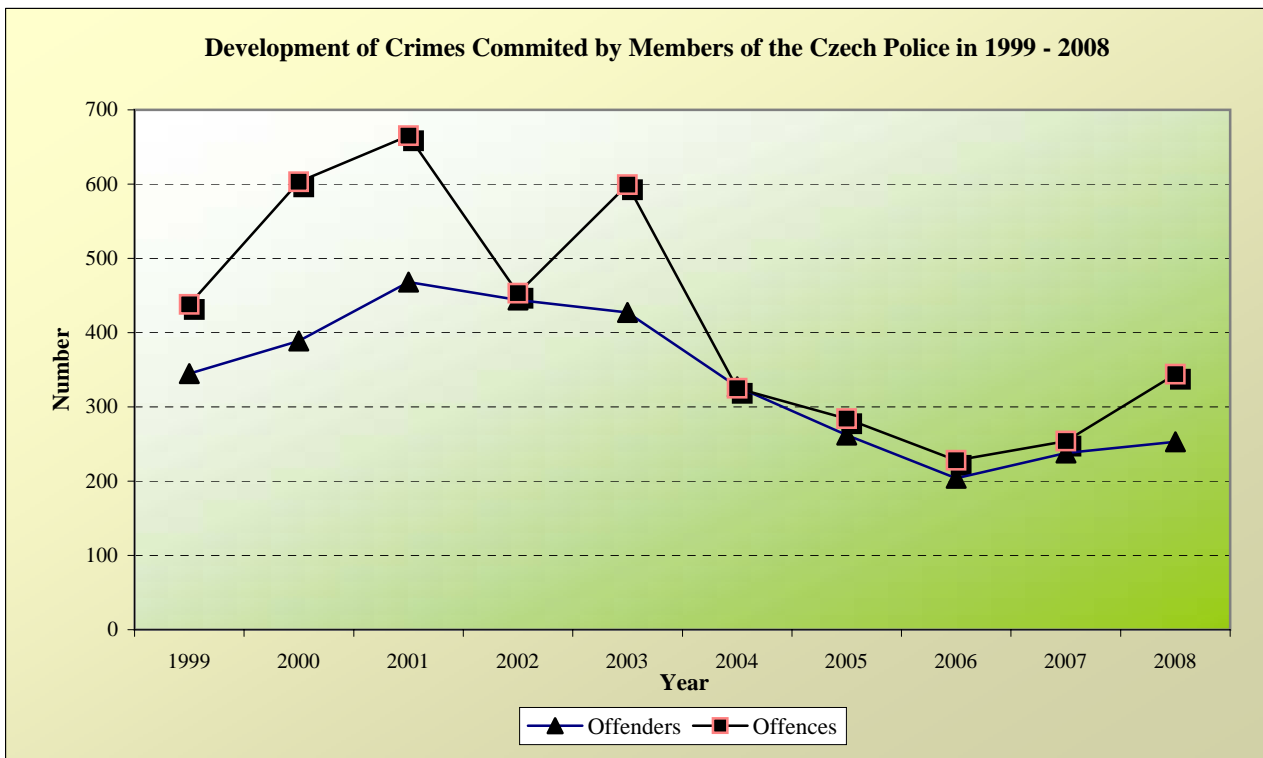
Crimes Committed against Youth

Code	Types of criminal offences	2007	2008	change
101	Murders - robberies /Sec. 219/	1	1	0
102	Sexual murders /§ 219/	1	4	3
103	Murders motivated by personal relations /Sec. 219/	10	2	-8
105	Infanticide by mother /Sec. 220/	0	1	1
106	Other murders /Sec. 219/	8	7	-1
121	Abandonment of a child /Sec. 212/	16	13	-3
122	Abduction /Sec. 216/	15	7	-8
131	Robberies /Sec. 234/	897	812	-85
151	Causing intentional bodily harm /Sec. 221, 222/	584	488	-96
171	Violence against a group of citizens or an individual /§ 196/	3	5	2
172	Hostage taking /Sec. 234A/	1	0	-1
173	Dangerous threats /Sec. 197a/	85	94	9
181	Extortion /Sec. 235/	298	261	-37
182	Restriction and deprivation of personal freedom /Sections 231, 232/	88	77	-11
185	Battery of a charge /Sec. 215/	142	150	8
186	Battering a person sharing common household /§ 215a/	36	33	-3
188	Oppression /§ 237/	4	2	-2
	Total violent crimes	2 193	1 958	-235
201	Rape /Sec. 241/	180	135	-45
211	Sexual abuse against persons in offender's charge /Sections 242/2,	70	74	4
212	Other sexual abuse /Sec. 242/	685	711	26
213	Commercial sexual abuse against person in offender's charge /Sec	3	3	0
214	Other commercial sexual abuse /Sec. 242/1,3,4/	0	6	6
231	Other sexual deviations /Sec. 202/	17	30	13
241	Corrupting morals /Sec. 205/	19	20	1
271	Procuring /Sec.204/	6	7	1
281	Trafficking in human beings /Sec. 246/	2	5	3
	Total crimes against human dignity	982	992	10
				0
411	Pickpockets /Sec. 247/	1 186	1 099	-87
413	Other thefts from persons /Sec. 247/	730	711	-19
	Total property crimes	1 916	1 811	-105
631	Corrupting morals of juveniles /Sec. 217/	215	256	41
Total crimes:		5 435	5 143	-292

Crimes Committed by Policemen

Development of Crimes Committed by Members of the Czech Police

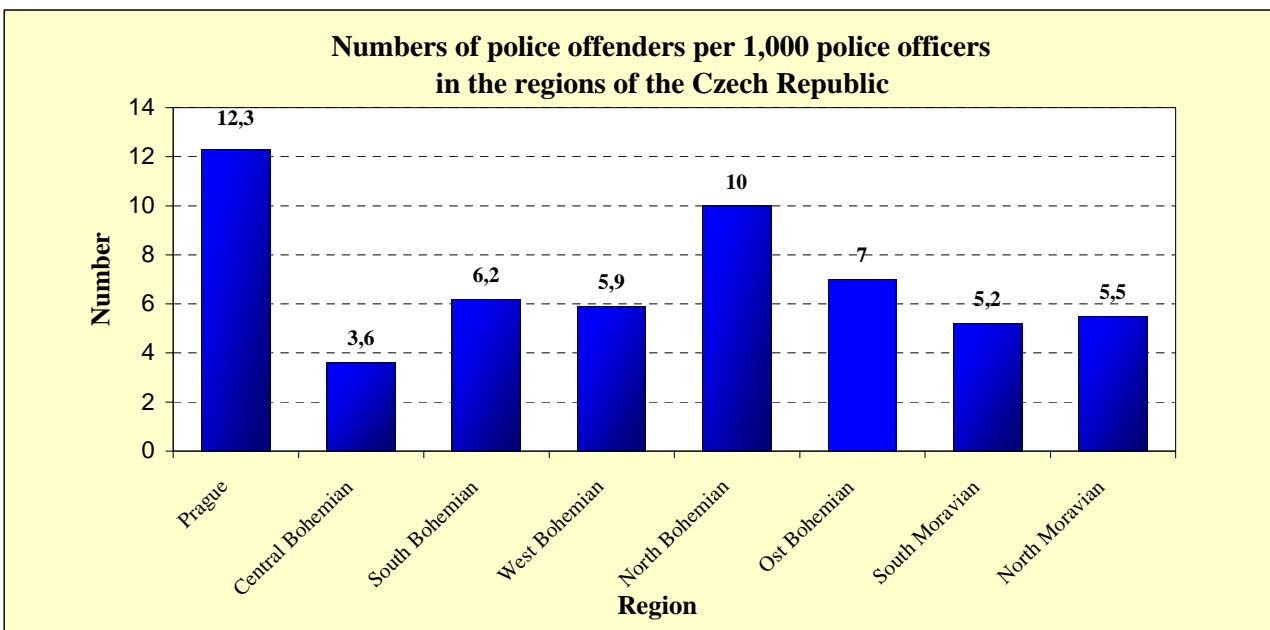
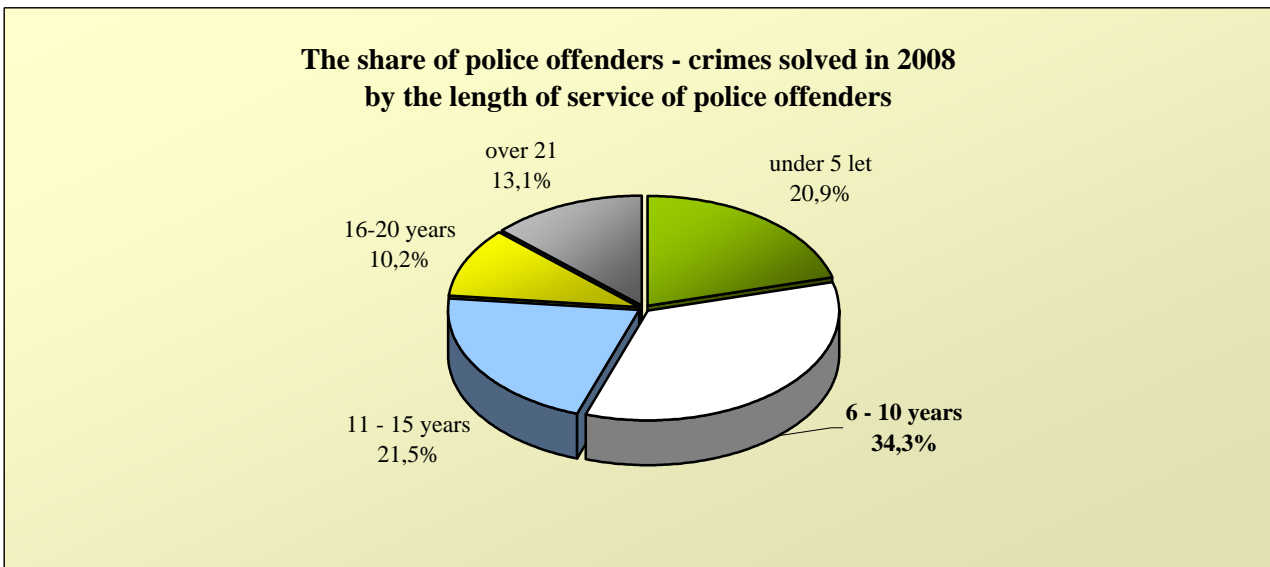
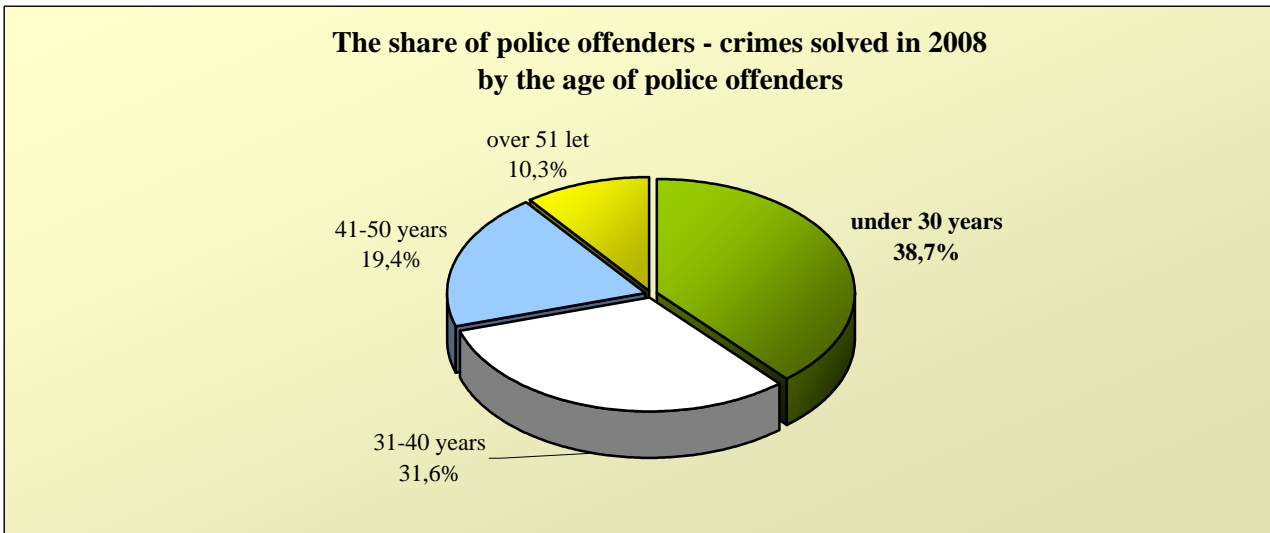
	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Number of policemen accused	345	389	468	444	427	327	262	204	238	253
<i>Changes within the years - %</i>	12,7	12,8	20,3	-5,1	-3,8	-23,4	-19,9	-22,1	16,7	6,3
Number of crimes cleared up	438	603	665	453	599	325	284	228	254	344
<i>Changes within the years - %</i>	17,4	37,7	10,3	-31,9	32,2	-45,7	-12,6	-19,7	11,4	35,4
Number of crimes / 1,000 policemen	9,7	13,1	14,5	9,8	12,6	6,8	6,2	4,9	5,7	7,9



Legal Classification of Crimes Committed by Policemen from 1999 until 2008

Name	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Abuse of power by a public official Sec. 158	166	237	244	176	202	95	90	60	65	88
Bribery Sec. 160 – 162	10	14	14	4	15	11	10	7	12	13
Unauthorised disposal of personal data Sec. 178	2	0	7	4	17	6	13	4	1	15
Hooliganism Sec. 202	14	13	17	10	14	9	15	5	3	3
Injury to health (wilful) Sec. 221, 222	17	39	33	16	26	13	9	11	11	9
Fraud Sec. 250	44	50	35	19	45	19	14	14	7	26
Insurance fraud Sec. 250a	12	49	98	47	51	22	13	11	15	38
Crimes related to traffic Sec. 180, 180d, 184, 201 etc.	54	41	52	42	58	49	39	38	48	52
Total	438	603	665	453	599	325	284	228	254	344

Criminal Offences Committed by Police Officers in 2008



Victims of Crimes

Development in the Number of Victims of Crimes

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Men	18 845	20 411	21 253	23 383	23 636	23 697	24 245	22 614
Women	16 207	17 394	19 515	21 630	22 413	20 785	21 309	21 138
Men and women	35 052	37 805	40 768	45 013	46 049	44 482	45 554	43 752
Groups (number of groups)	2 076	2 093	2 164	2 411	2 326	2 164	2 026	2 050
Groups (number of persons in groups)	5 260	5 278	5 469	6 031	5 724	5 458	5 013	5 182
Total number of persons	40 312	43 083	46 237	51 044	51 773	49 940	50 567	48 934

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

Type of a criminal offence	2006		2007		2008		change	
	men	women	men	women	men	women	men	women
Robberies with murders	14	8	12	6	15	5	3	-1
Sexual murders	0	0	1	2	2	4	1	2
Murders motivated by personal relations	58	43	53	47	49	38	-4	-9
Murders to order	2	0	5	0	1	0	-4	0
Murder of a new born infant by its mother	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Other murders	71	22	44	13	62	13	18	0
Total murders:	147	73	115	68	129	61	14	-7
Abandonment of a child	7	3	6	6	5	3	-1	-3
Abduction	6	9	7	7	3	3	-4	-4
Robberies	2 663	1 677	2 684	1 755	2 380	1 886	-304	131
Robberies in fin. institutions	24	124	11	148	9	94	-2	-54
Assaults on public officials - exc. for policemen	71	18	70	16	79	3	9	-13
Assaults on public officials. - policeman	401	18	338	6	325	11	-13	5
Assaults on public officials. - munic. pol.	145	10	157	4	139	7	-18	3
Wilful injury to health	3 952	1 433	4 250	1 543	3 797	1 276	-453	-267
Hostage taking	1	0	2	1	0	0	-2	-1
Dangerous threats	694	1 014	614	1 010	520	922	-94	-88
Extortion	753	393	770	439	730	408	-40	-31
Restriction of personal freedom	63	210	61	254	58	254	-3	0
Battering a person entrusted to one's care	47	76	68	65	72	60	4	-5
Battering a person living together	44	414	27	580	21	441	-6	-139
Restriction of the freedom of religious worship	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oppressions	7	7	17	14	4	7	-13	-7
Other violent crimes	3	1	18	6	5	1	-13	-5
Total crimes of violence	9 028	5 482	9 215	5 922	8 276	5 439	-939	-483
Rape	43	486	56	579	27	497	-29	-82
Sexual abuse to a charge	26	66	5	57	6	65	1	8
Sexual abuse - other	131	469	105	548	80	588	-25	40
Commercial sex. abuse - other	0	5	0	0	0	7	0	7
Injury to health by a ven. disease	0	28	1	18	1	26	0	8
Exposing another to the danger of ven. dis. by negl.	0	39	1	18	0	28	-1	10
Trafficking in human beings	2	7	1	5	0	11	-1	6
Total moral crimes	209	1 107	179	1 240	122	1 239	-57	-1
Pickpockets	9 863	9 069	9 905	9 124	9 221	8 877	-684	-247

Victims of Crimes in the CR According to Their Age in 2007 and 2008

Code	Type of a criminal offence	Age of a victim	2007		2008	
			Men	Women	Men	Women
101	Robberies with murders	not ascertained	-	-	-	-
		0-14 years of age	-	-	-	1
		15-17 years of age	1	-	-	-
		18-30 years of age	2	-	3	-
		31-40 years of age	7	3	4	-
		41-60 years of age	1	-	5	2
		61 and over	1	3	3	2
103	Murders motivated by personal relations	not ascertained	-	-	-	-
		0-14 years of age	6	1	1	-
		15-17 years of age	1	1	-	1
		18-30 years of age	13	10	10	15
		31-40 years of age	13	12	14	8
		41-60 years of age	19	20	19	9
		61 and over	1	3	5	5
106	Other murders	not ascertained	1	-	3	-
		0-14 years of age	5	1	2	4
		15-17 years of age	1	1	-	1
		18-30 years of age	11	3	17	-
		31-40 years of age	12	1	16	-
		41-60 years of age	13	3	20	3
		61 and over	1	4	4	5
131	Robberies with murders	not ascertained	2	3	6	2
		0-14 years of age	326	62	305	55
		15-17 years of age	347	69	303	58
		18-30 years of age	938	501	794	493
		31-40 years of age	342	261	311	279
		41-60 years of age	554	560	478	612
		61 and over	175	299	183	387
142	Assaults on public officials- policemen	not ascertained	16	1	26	-
		0-14 years of age	-	-	-	-
		15-17 years of age	-	-	-	-
		18-30 years of age	205	5	173	6
		31-40 years of age	99	-	96	3
		41-60 years of age	18	-	29	2
		61 and over	-	-	1	-
151	Wilful injury to health	not ascertained	10	-	3	-
		0-14 years of age	159	35	122	41
		15-17 years of age	292	61	251	47
		18-30 years of age	1 656	435	1 497	337
		31-40 years of age	889	440	802	378
		41-60 years of age	1 065	468	937	381
		61 and over	179	104	185	92
173	Dangerous threats	not ascertained	3	1	3	-
		0-14 years of age	9	12	9	12
		15-17 years of age	27	13	16	22
		18-30 years of age	165	275	145	274
		31-40 years of age	147	313	124	289
		41-60 years of age	210	329	183	281
		61 and over	53	67	39	44

Code	Type of a criminal offence	Age of a victim	2007		2008	
			Men	Women	Men	Women
181	Extortion	not ascertained	2	-	2	2
		0-14 years of age	101	37	76	29
		15-17 years of age	74	48	88	29
		18-30 years of age	281	150	244	144
		31-40 years of age	129	89	144	93
		41-60 years of age	162	94	145	86
		61 and over	21	21	31	25
185	Cruelty to a charge	not ascertained	-	-	-	-
		0-14 years of age	57	47	61	35
		15-17 years of age	9	5	9	12
		18-30 years of age	2	2	1	1
		31-40 years of age	-	4	-	5
		41-60 years of age	-	4	-	4
		61 and over	-	3	-	2
201	Rape	not ascertained	-	1	-	-
		0-14 years of age	17	67	12	46
		15-17 years of age	14	80	5	68
		18-30 years of age	17	237	7	207
		31-40 years of age	4	109	2	90
		41-60 years of age	3	73	1	80
		61 and over	1	12	-	6
211	Sexual abuse to a charge	not ascertained	-	-	-	-
		0-14 years of age	3	42	5	43
		15-17 years of age	1	13	1	21
		18-30 years of age	1	2	-	1
		31-40 years of age	-	-	-	-
		41-60 years of age	-	-	-	-
		61 and over	-	-	-	-
212	Sexual abuse - other	not ascertained	-	-	-	-
		0-14 years of age	103	524	75	555
		15-17 years of age	2	24	4	31
		18-30 years of age	-	-	1	2
		31-40 years of age	-	-	-	-
		41-60 years of age	-	-	-	-
		61 and over	-	-	-	-
411	Pickpockets	not ascertained	14	12	32	30
		0-14 years of age	116	67	91	69
		15-17 years of age	452	537	423	504
		18-30 years of age	3 478	3 063	3 324	3 046
		31-40 years of age	1 620	1 392	1 542	1 359
		41-60 years of age	2 756	2 791	2 509	2 541
		61 and over	1 469	1 262	1 300	1 328

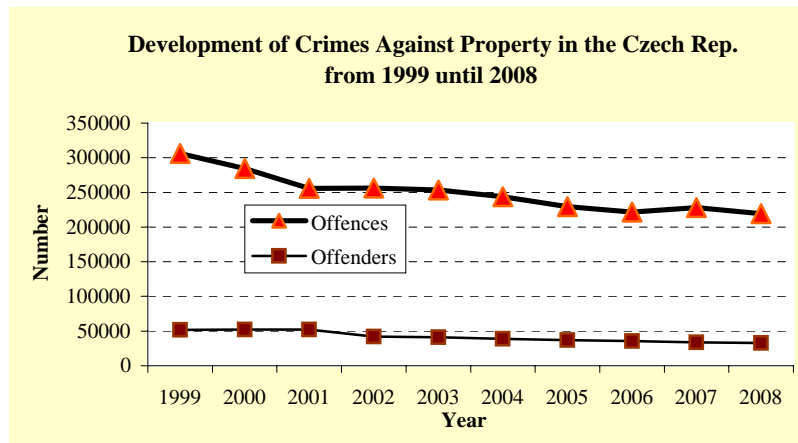
Crimes Against Property in the Czech Republic

Crimes against property in 2008

Cr. ascertained: 219 347

Cleared up crimes: 37 792

Which accounts for: 17,2 %



Development of Crimes Against Property in the Czech Republic

Types of criminal offences	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Burglaries of shops	5 700	5 307	4 856	4 093	3 461	3 404	3 982
Burglaries of rest. and canteens	3 896	3 232	2 970	2 643	2 255	2 310	2 582
Burglaries of company canteens	224	192	180	158	159	124	104
Burglaries of flats	6 592	6 565	6 193	5 537	5 047	4 322	4 477
Burglaries of weekend houses	11 426	10 128	8 452	6 511	5 361	5 377	5 068
Burglaries of family houses	5 341	5 599	5 477	4 824	4 556	4 841	4 634
Total burglaries:	72 040	68 901	64 695	57 956	53 503	54 925	53 381
Pickpockets	12 064	13 928	15 804	17 917	19 065	19 153	18 188
Car thefts	24 977	24 174	23 133	21 980	20 175	19 501	18 011
Thefts from cars	66 941	65 877	59 459	51 624	48 474	51 516	49 430
Bicycle thefts	6 848	6 605	6 360	5 956	5 464	5 395	5 256
Total common thefts:	164 631	166 654	162 139	154 124	151 136	154 207	147 292
Fraud	7 787	6 093	4 875	5 110	4 693	5 057	4 745
Embezzlement	2 103	1 472	1 292	1 166	1 135	1 359	1 273
Total crimes against property	256 308	253 372	243 808	229 279	221 707	228 266	219 347

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

Types of criminal offences	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Burglaries of shops	1 203	1 123	995	861	757	656	641
Burglaries of rest. and canteens	806	695	607	515	513	429	440
Burglaries of company canteens	31	53	36	38	40	24	21
Burglaries of flats	1 046	1 093	1 039	884	837	747	705
Burglaries of family houses	1 615	1 633	1 338	1 035	824	789	770
Burglaries of weekend houses	1 037	1 030	959	932	835	863	803
Total burglaries:	11 556	11 584	10 783	9 547	8 957	8 374	8 042
Pickpockets	1 038	1 206	1 239	1 375	1 162	939	900
Car thefts	3 312	3 303	3 067	2 905	2 507	2 181	1 973
Thefts from cars	3 412	3 123	2 595	2 399	2 116	1 908	1 872
Bicycle thefts	733	755	564	509	465	401	361
Total common thefts	23 955	23 519	22 768	22 542	21 547	20 574	19 795
Fraud	3 044	2 748	2 356	2 276	2 081	1 920	1 837
Embezzlement	1 253	1 110	1 010	878	812	828	819
Total crimes against property	41 879	41 005	38 904	37 130	35 474	33 826	32 588

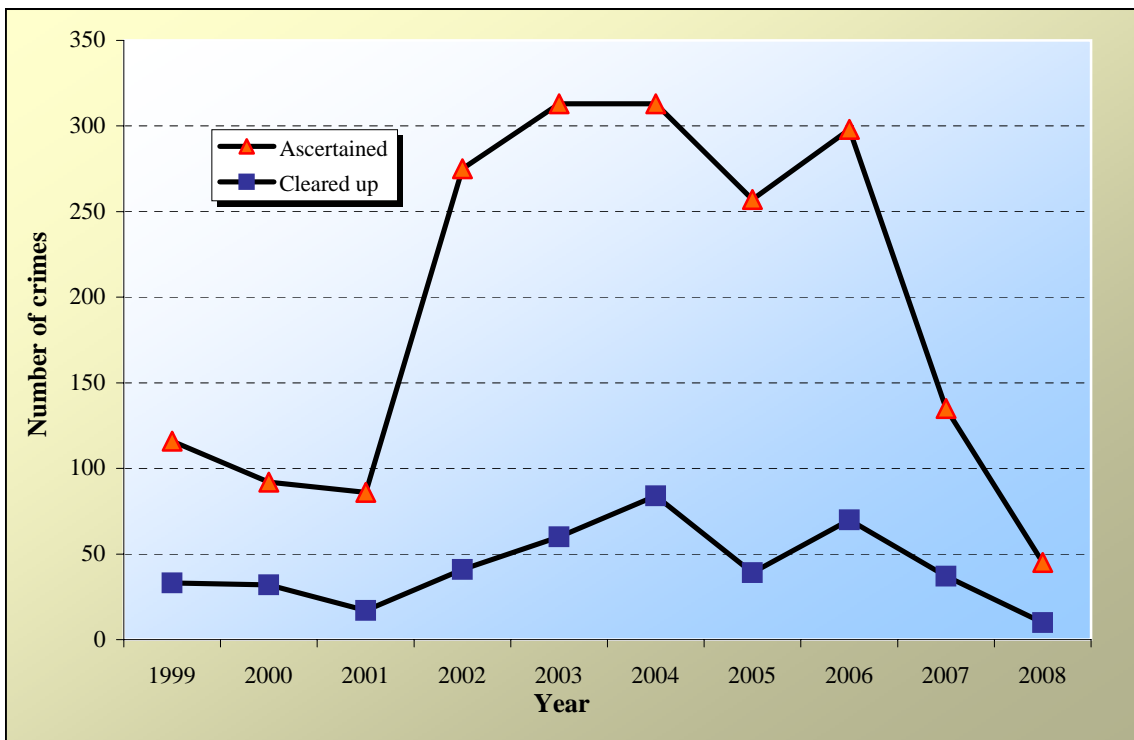
Cultural heritage crimes

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
1999	479	180	37,58	88	39	46 346	2 616
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

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
1999	116	33	28,45	28	16	19 752	533
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



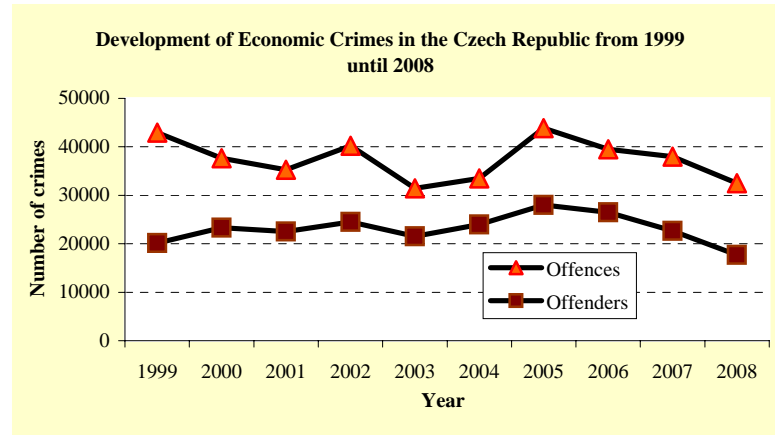
Economic Crime in the Czech Republic

Economic crime in 2008

Cr. ascertained: 32 474

Cleared up crimes: 15 921

Which accounts for: 49 %



Development of Economic Crimes According to the Selected Types of Crime

Types of criminal offences	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Breaches of the duty to adm. another's property	514	208	201	153	146	166	173
Tax curtailment	1 271	693	595	602	441	534	725
Forging and altering of official documents	811	936	951	980	709	553	533
Embezzlement	5 892	3 753	4 005	3 205	2 905	3 160	3 368
Fraud	11 946	7 037	6 752	6 409	5 186	4 953	4 840
Infringement of rights relating to trademarks	325	257	418	553	368	242	293
Infringement of copyright	975	485	462	791	354	462	459
Total economic crimes:	40 213	31 451	33 464	43 882	39 473	37 981	32 474

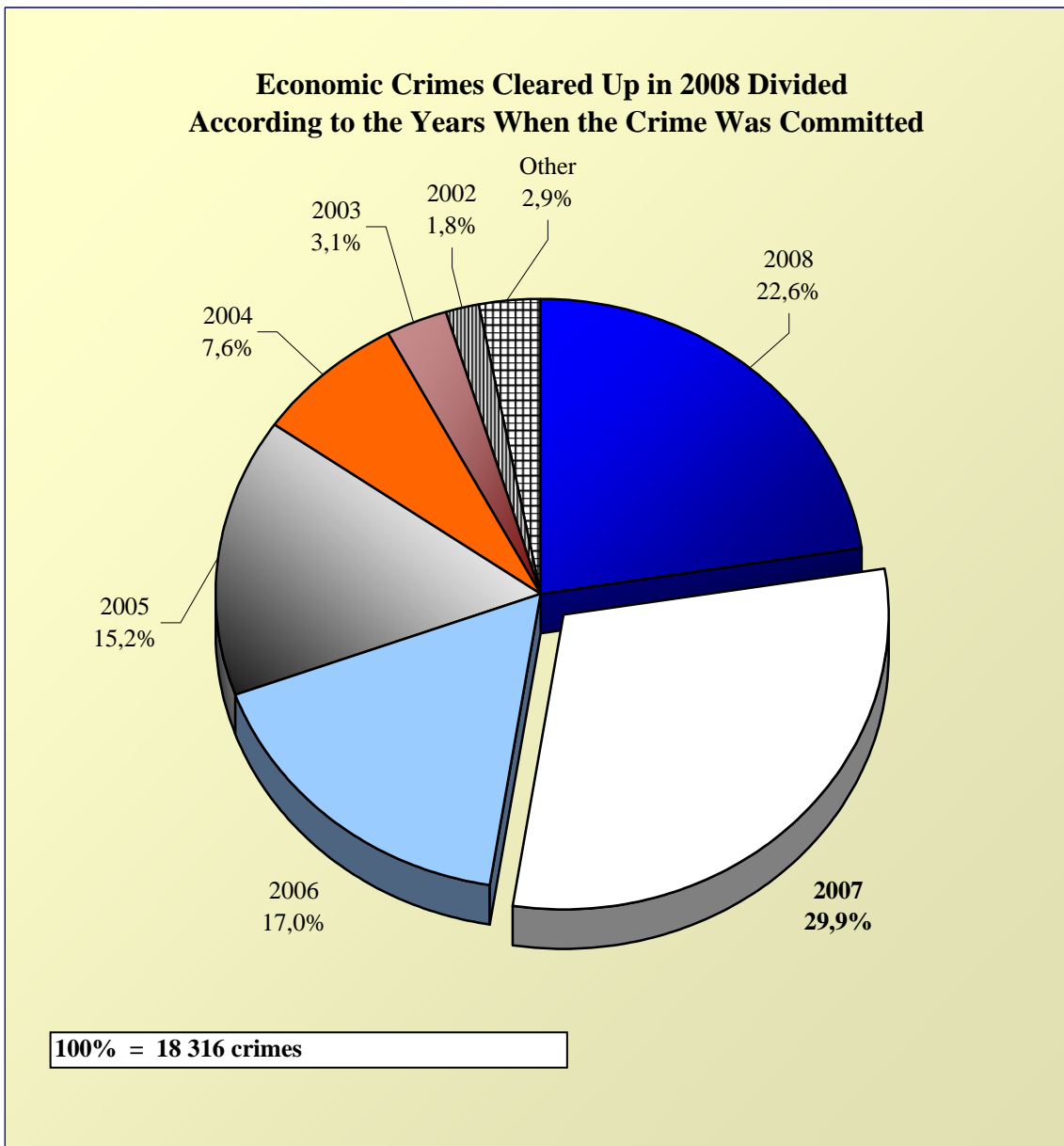
Development in the Number of Offenders of Economic Crime

Types of criminal offences	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Breaches of the duty to adm. another's property	329	187	190	120	118	90	119
Tax curtailment	730	615	621	579	527	476	515
Forging and altering of official documents	525	587	629	557	438	361	270
Embezzlement	3 843	3 160	3 279	2 618	2 418	2 213	2 348
Fraud	7 647	5 992	5 710	5 161	3 936	3 262	2 810
Infringement of rights relating to trademarks	254	250	228	294	220	229	274
Infringement of copyright	285	319	300	294	216	222	204
Total economic crimes:	24 498	21 518	22 927	28 025	26 500	22 668	17 691

Economic Crimes Cleared Up in 2008*
Divided According to the Years When the Crime Was Committed

The year the crime was committed	No. of crimes	Which accounts for %
2008	4 139	22,6
2007	5 472	29,9
2006	3 108	17,0
2005	2 778	15,2
2004	1 388	7,6
2003	570	3,1
2002	326	1,8
Other	535	2,9
Total	18 316	100

* Note: Including crimes additionally cleared up.



Economic Crime (EC) in the Czech Republic in 2008

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
819	Curtailement of taxes	6 410 370	32,92
830	Fraud	3 882 529	19,94
811	Breaches of duty to administer another´s property	2 991 719	15,36
881	Credit fraud	1 937 829	9,95
829	Embezzlement	1 288 241	6,62
822	Frauding a creditor	684 150	3,51
848	Giving advantage to a particular creditor	323 195	1,66
808	Misinterpretation of data relating to economic results and assets	280 778	1,44
886	Curtailement of taxes, fees, and similar mandatory dues	269 754	1,39
820	Abuse of power by a public official	203 376	1,04
801	Unfair competition	168 866	0,87
833	Misuse of information in business relationship	165 645	0,85
812	Theft	150 425	0,77
809	Breaches of mandatory rules in economic relations	127 000	0,65
816	Protection of currency	103 636	0,53
880	Insurance fraud	92 409	0,47
810	Breaches of duties in bankruptcy and composition proceedings	52 722	0,27
838	Unauthorized possession of a payment card	51 278	0,26
890	Other economic crimes	35 699	0,18
850	Deliberate endangering the environment	34 832	0,18
852	Heavy indebtedness	32 942	0,17
863	Infringements of copyright	32 653	0,17
803	Unauthorized business activity	29 013	0,15
823	Forging and altering a public document	25 067	0,13
861	Infringements of a trademark	24 216	0,12
815	Frauds relating to social and health insurance	23 019	0,12
864	Concealment of the origin of money obtained through crime (money laundering)	10 105	0,05
865	Damaging or misusing a data carrier record	8 857	0,05
842	Pilferage of transported goods - road transport	7 374	0,04
843	Pilferage of transported goods - air transport	6 495	0,03
813	Unauthorized use of another person´s thing	4 375	0,02
827	Unauthorized use of a motor vehicle	3 904	0,02
835	Breaches of rules on identification of goods by labels	3 268	0,02
834	Unlicensed operation of a lottery	2 390	0,01
807	Smuggling and curtailement of customs duty	1 404	0,01
870	Break-downs and operational failures... - through negligence	964	0,00
841	Pilferage of mailed parcels	868	0,00
806	Activity detrimental to a customer	471	0,00
851	Negligent endangering the environment	447	0,00
840	Pilferage of transported goods - railways	424	0,00
814	Damaging another´s property	357	0,00
846	Bribery - bribe giving	220	0,00
862	Infringements of industrial rights	124	0,00
839	Violation of statutory provisions on foreign trade in military material	76	0,00
817	Counterfeiting and altering stamps and duty stamps	51	0,00
871	Break-downs and operational failures - deliberate	38	0,00
837	Other crimes against currency	14	0,00
801-890	Total economic crimes	19 473 591	100,00

Economic crime in the Czech Republic in 2008

Prosecuted and Investigated Persons

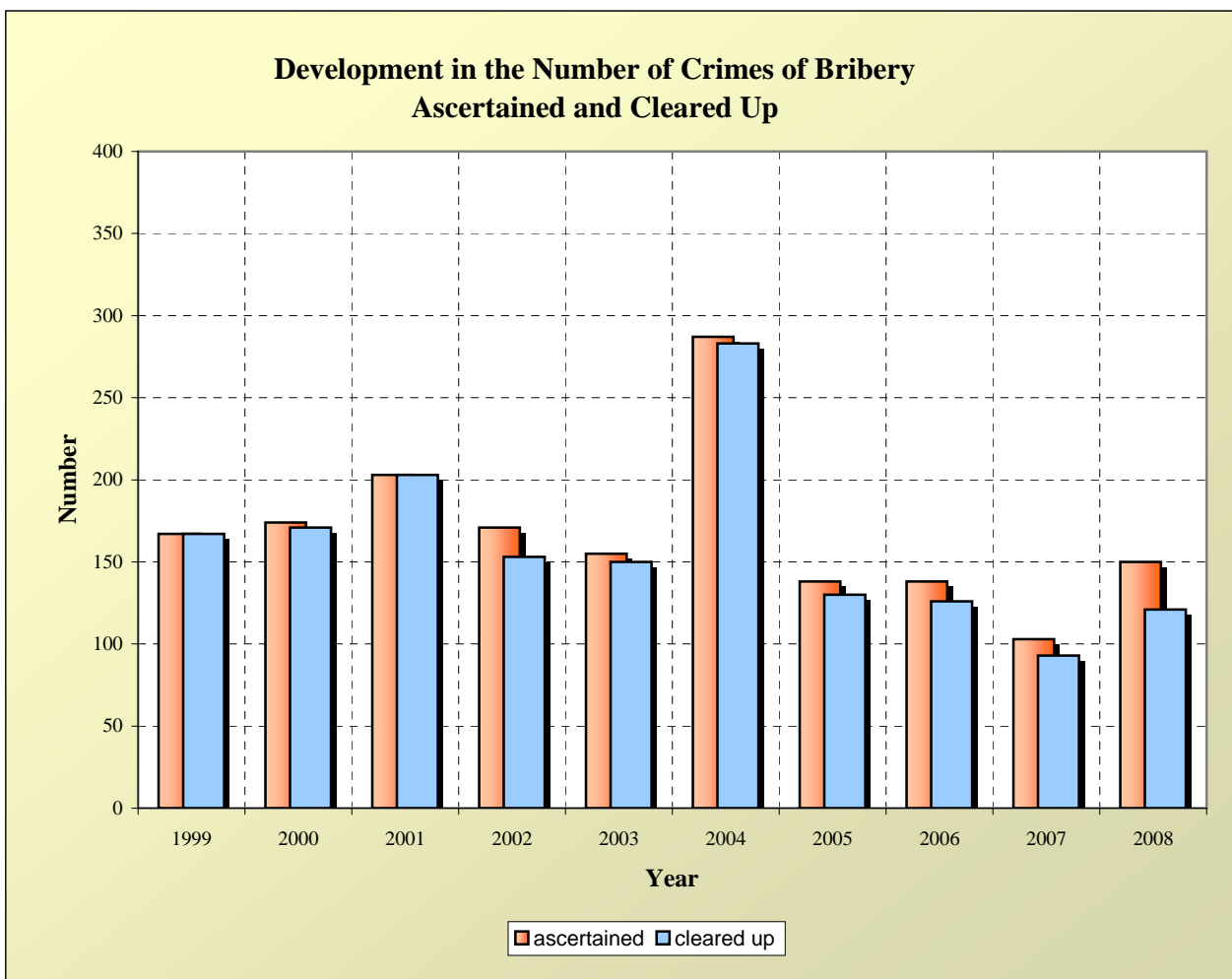
and the Comparison of Year 2007

Code	Name	2 008	Change	
			factual	%
881	Credit fraud	6 784	-4 351	-39,1
830	Fraud	2 810	-452	-13,9
829	Embezzlement	2 348	135	6,1
838	Unauthorized possession of a payment card	1 026	26	2,6
812	Theft	589	64	12,2
819	Curtailment of taxes	515	39	8,2
880	Insurance fraud	468	-34	-6,8
815	Frauds relating to social and health insurance	443	54	13,9
886	Curtailment of taxes, fees, and similar mandatory dues	433	-121	-21,8
861	Infringements of a trademark	274	45	19,7
823	Forging and altering a public document	270	-91	-25,2
890	Other economic crimes	265	-17	-6,0
816	Protection of currency	208	2	1,0
863	Infringements of copyright	204	-18	-8,1
808	Misinterpretation of data relating to economic results and assets	170	-62	-26,7
822	Frauding a creditor	123	6	5,1
811	Breaches of duty to administer another's property	119	29	32,2
803	Unauthorized business activity	86	7	8,9
848	Giving advantage to a particular creditor	65	19	41,3
810	Breaches of duties in bankruptcy and composition proceedings	63	-201	-76,1
846	Bribery - bribe giving	51	4	8,5
820	Abuse of power by a public official	43	-5	-10,4
827	Unauthorized use of a motor vehicle	31	12	63,2
821	Bribery	30	-1	-3,2
835	Breaches of rules on identification of goods by labels	30	-3	-9,1
860	Participation	28	-6	-17,6
833	Misuse of information in business relationship	24	-14	-36,8
852	Heavy indebtedness	23	9	64,3
842	Pilferage of transported goods - road transport	21	-6	-22,2
864	Concealment of the origin of money obtained through crime (money laundering)	19	6	46,2
865	Damaging or misusing a data carrier record	15	5	50,0
850	Deliberate endangering the environment	14	-15	-51,7
841	Pilferage of mailed parcels	13	5	62,5
862	Infringements of industrial rights	11	10	1000,0
870	Break-downs and operational failures... - through negligence	9	-11	-55,0
836	Unauthorized disposal of personal data	6	-3	-33,3
828	Violation of the privacy of transmitted messages	5	-4	-44,4
813	Unauthorized use of another person's thing	4	-1	-20,0
831	Fraudulent manipulation of public tenders and auctions	4	-3	-42,9
834	Unlicensed operation of a lottery	4	0	0,0
837	Other crimes against currency	4	-3	-42,9
845	Thwarting of a task by a public official's negligence	4	0	0,0
847	Indirect bribery	4	2	100,0
851	Negligent endangering the environment	4	-7	-63,6
866	Operation of fraudulent games and wagers	4	-2	-33,3
814	Damaging another's property	3	-1	-25,0
817	Counterfeiting and altering stamps and duty stamps	3	-5	-62,5
801-890 Total economic crimes:		17 691	-4 977	-22,0

Corruption

The Number of Ascertained Crimes Related to Bribery Committed in the Czech Republic from 1999 until 2008

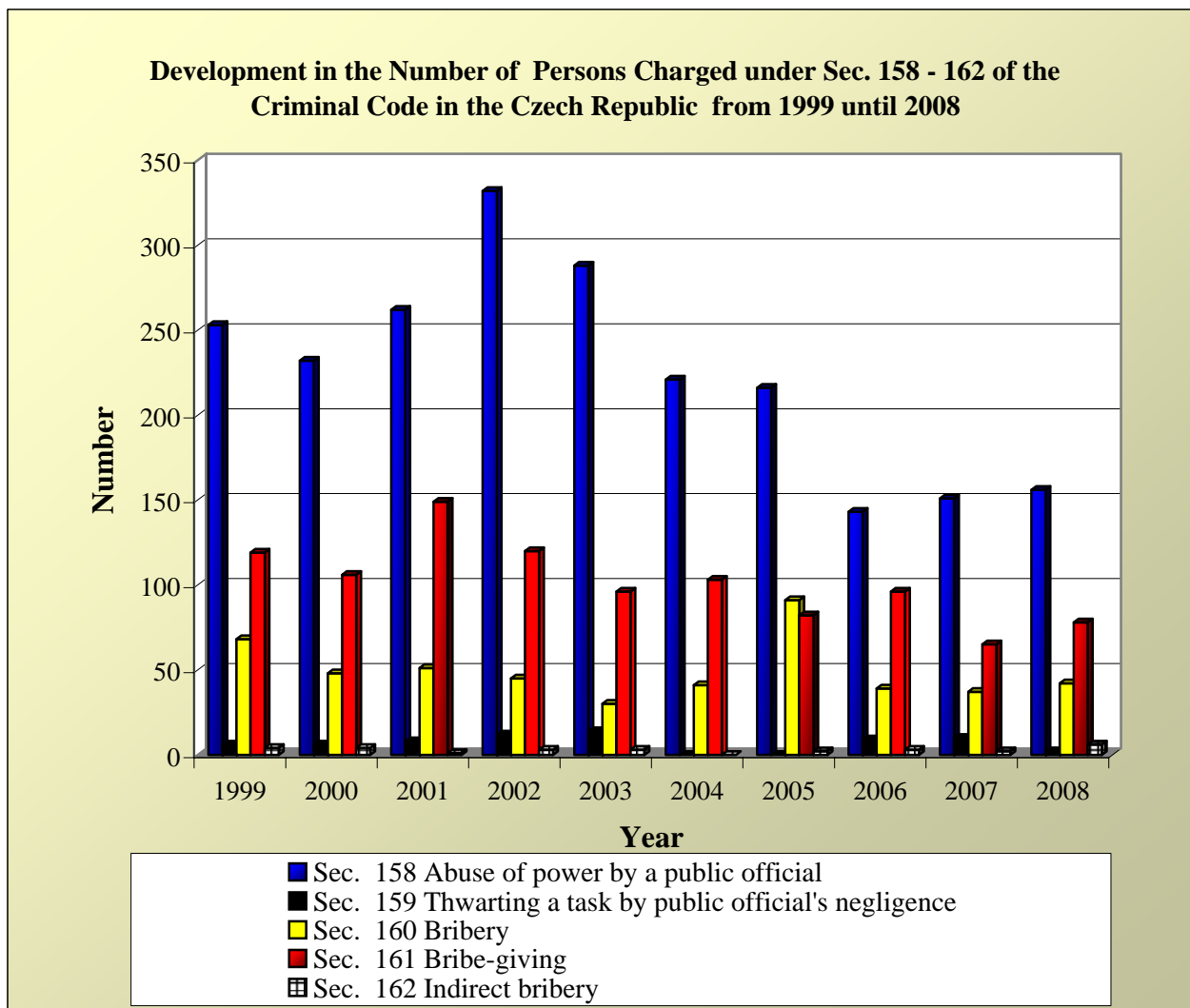
Year	Sec. 158 Abuse of power by a public official		Sec. 159 Thwarting a task by public official's negl.		Sec. 160 Bribe-taking		Sec. 161 Bribe-giving		Sec. 162 Indirect bribery		Total bribery	
	ascer.	cleared up	ascer.	cleared up	ascer.	cleared up	ascer.	cleared up	ascer.	cleared up	ascer.	cleared up
1999	403	384	19	16	55	55	109	109	3	3	167	167
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



Punishment of Corruption in the Czech Republic from 1999 until 2008

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
1999	253	85	6	9	68	19	119	88	4	3
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



Source: MJ

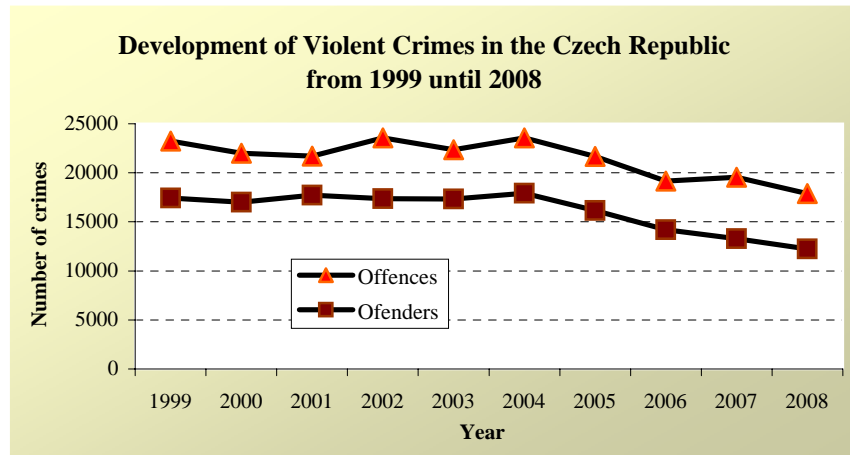
Violent Crimes in the Czech Republic

Violent crimes in 2008

Cr. ascertained: 17 875

Cleared up crimes: 11 239

Which accounts for: 62,9 %



Development of Violent Crimes in the Czech Republic

Druh kriminality	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Total murders	234	232	227	186	231	196	202
Robberies	5434	5443	5931	5368	4613	4668	4515
Robberies in financial institutions	34	65	176	182	170	188	126
Wilful injury to health	7 321	6 853	7 180	6 439	5 765	6 175	5 397
Dangerous threats	2 770	2 552	2 700	2 493	2 049	1 930	1 751
Extortion	2 093	1 835	1 786	1 608	1 292	1 336	1 279
Total violent crimes	23 555	22 358	23 579	21 684	19 171	19 551	17 875

Development in Offenders of Violent Crimes in the Czech Republic

Types of criminal offences	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Total murders	236	209	246	187	195	208	193
Robberies	3 037	3 140	3 161	2 815	2 549	2 271	2 437
Robberies in financial institutions	11	29	42	57	54	44	45
Wilful injury to health	6 201	6 222	6 483	5 827	5 058	4 909	4 364
Dangerous threats	2 087	2 010	2 158	1 923	1 592	1 418	1 230
Extortion	1 529	1 411	1 428	1 216	986	947	913
Total violent crimes	17 356	17 314	17 920	16 145	14 196	13 297	12 252

Armed Crimes

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

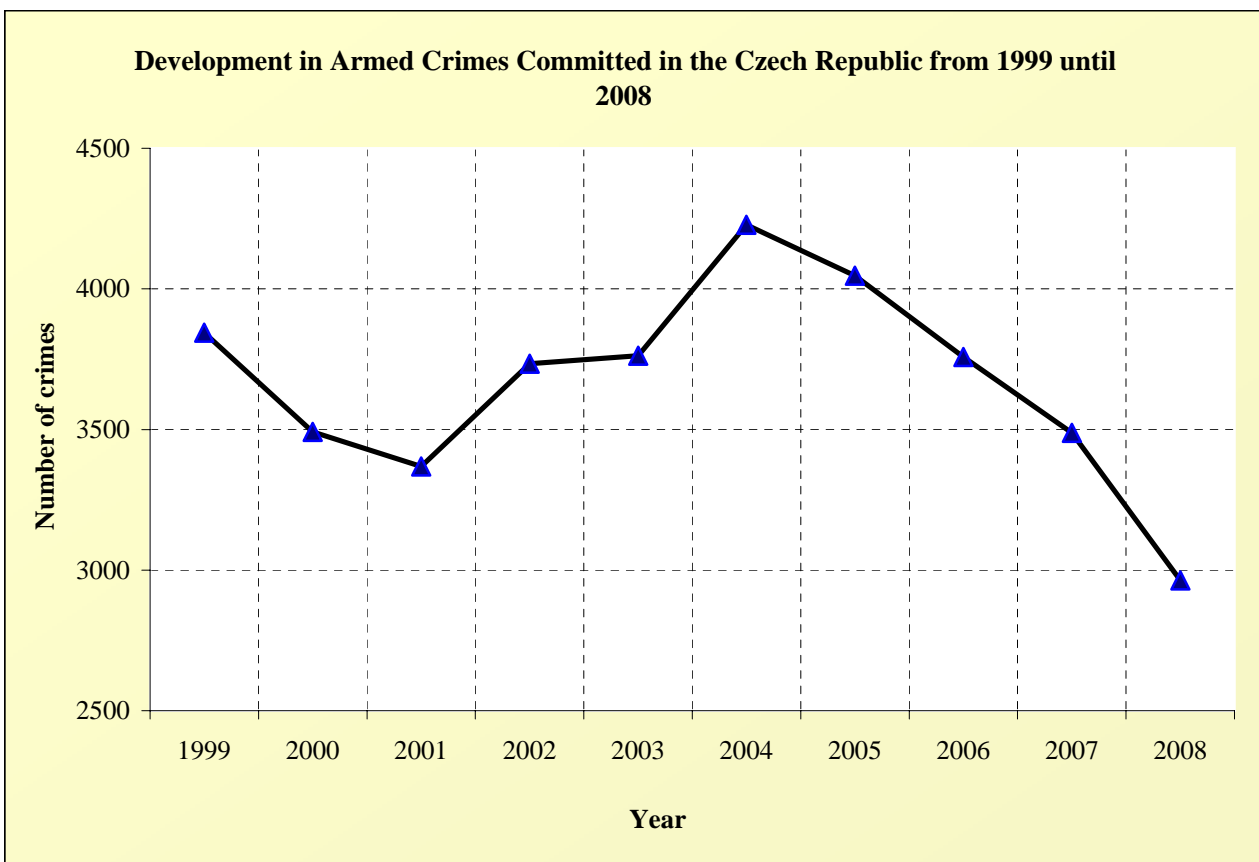
	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Ascertained	3 844	3 491	3 368	3 734	3 762	4 228	4 047	3 758	3 488	2 963

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

	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Share (%)	0,90	0,97	0,94	1,00	1,05	1,20	1,18	1,12	0,98	0,86
Change	0,04	0,07	-0,03	0,06	0,05	0,15	-0,02	-0,06	-0,14	-0,12

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.



Crimes Committed by Offenders Holding a Weapon

	2007	2008	change
Total number of crimes detected	3 488	2 963	-525
of which:			
<i>by weapons subject to the Act on Weapons</i>	836	790	-46
<i>of which: categories A,B,C, and D</i>	699	660	-39
<i>i.e.. % (of the total num. of crimes committed by a weapon)</i>	20,0	22,3	2,2
<i>unidentified firearms</i>	137	116	-21
<i>explosives subject to the Mining Act</i>	21	14	-7
Total number of crimes solved ¹⁾	2 360	2 012	-348

Solved crimes committed in 2008 by a firearm by the type of firearm possession

Type of firearm possession	Solved	<i>i.e.. % (of the total number of crimes)</i>	<i>i.e.. % (of the total number of crimes)</i>
illegally held weapon firearm subject to registration or information (categories A,B,C)	86	2,9	10,9
illegally held firearm not subject to registration (category D)	29	1,0	3,7
illegally held firearm (A,B,C,D)	115	3,9	14,6
legally held firearm subject to registration or information (categories A,B,C)	63	2,1	8,0
legally held firearm not subject to registration (category D)	95	3,2	12,0
legally held firearm (A,B,C,D)	158	5,3	20,0
unidentified firearm	65	2,2	8,2
Total	338	11,4	42,8

Explanation:

1) Including additionally solved crimes from previous years

Note: The majority (in total 2,173 crimes detected, i.e. 73.3 %) of crimes committed by other types of weapons outside categories legal or illegal: Weapons known as "cold steel" (knives) (465 (-267) crimes), other weapons, e.g. electric paralysers, gas pistols, liquid (133 (0) crimes), weapons used merely for treats - dummies (72 (-19) crimes) and other objects, e.g. a motor vehicle, an axe, and others (1,503 (-172) crimes).

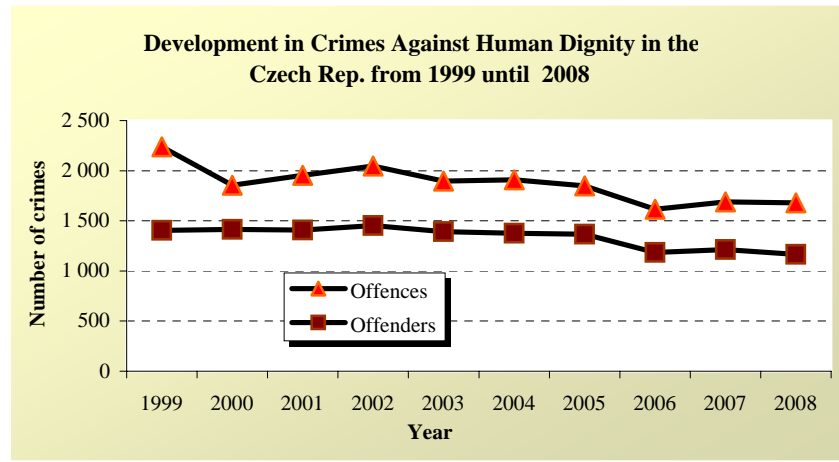
Crimes Against Human Dignity in the Czech Republic

Crimes against human dignity in 2008

Cr. ascertained: 1 680

Cr. cleared up: 1 202

Which accounts for: 71,5



Development in Crimes Against Human Dignity in the Czech Republic

Types of criminal offences	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Rape	653	646	687	596	530	637	529
Sexual abuse to a charge	117	111	114	103	100	74	76
Other sexual abuse	894	778	686	772	630	688	716
Procuring	116	101	83	123	85	46	52
Total crimes against human dignity	2 046	1 898	1 909	1 849	1 615	1 689	1 680

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

Types of criminal offences	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Rape	422	417	432	422	366	426	345
Sexual abuse to a charge	74	78	88	69	69	55	59
Other sexual abuse	678	622	541	590	494	516	527
Procuring	107	103	105	119	98	66	88
Total crimes against human dignity	1 454	1 391	1 377	1 367	1 184	1 212	1 166

Illegal Migration

In the context of the Czech Republic's accession to the Schengen zone it was necessary to change the concept of illegal migration in the Czech Republic. Hence it is not possible (with some exceptions) to compare statistical records of illegal migration in 2008 with previous years. Thus the year 2008 can be considered as a year "zero". Annual comparisons will be made in 2009.

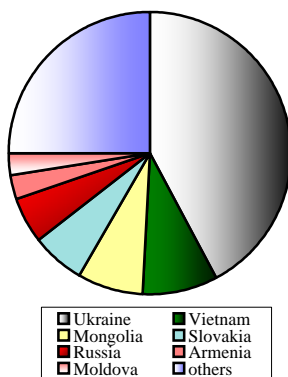
Illegal migration in the Czech Republic in 2008 (month-by-month)

2008	I.	II.	III.	IV.	V.	VI.	VII.	VIII.	IX.	X.	XI.	XII.	total
Illegal migration (persons detected)	248	298	297	366	333	361	354	284	330	354	304	300	3 829
of them:													
1. across the external border of the Czech Republic	13	11	10	8	3	16	18	6	17	17	34	15	168
2. illegal residence (inland and internal the Schengen border)	235	287	287	358	330	345	336	278	313	337	270	285	3 661

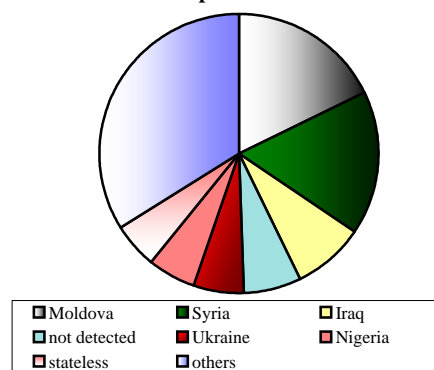
Number of persons detected as illegal migrants in 2008 - the most numerous nationalities

Illegal residence	Persons detected	i.e. %	Across the external Schengen border	Persons detected	i.e. %
Total	3 661	100	Total	168	100
			of them	Czech nationals	-
				foreign nationals	168
					100
			of them 10 most numerous nationalities	of them 10 most numerous nationalities	
Ukraine	1547	42,3	Moldova	30	17,9
Vietnam	316	8,6	Syria	28	16,7
Mongolia	269	7,3	Iraq	14	8,3
Slovakia	232	6,3	not detected	11	6,5
Russia	190	5,2	Ukraine	10	6
Armenia	98	2,7	Nigeria	9	5,4
Moldova	97	2,6	stateless	9	5,4
Georgia	94	2,6	Strí Lanca	7	4,2
Belarus	83	2,3	Vietnam	5	3
China	79	2,2	Turkey	5	3

Illegal residence - proportion of persons according to their nationality in the Czech Republic in 2008



Illegal migration across the external Schengen border - proportion of persons according to their nationality in the Czech Republic in 2008



Illegal Migration in the Czech Republic in 2008 - according to gender

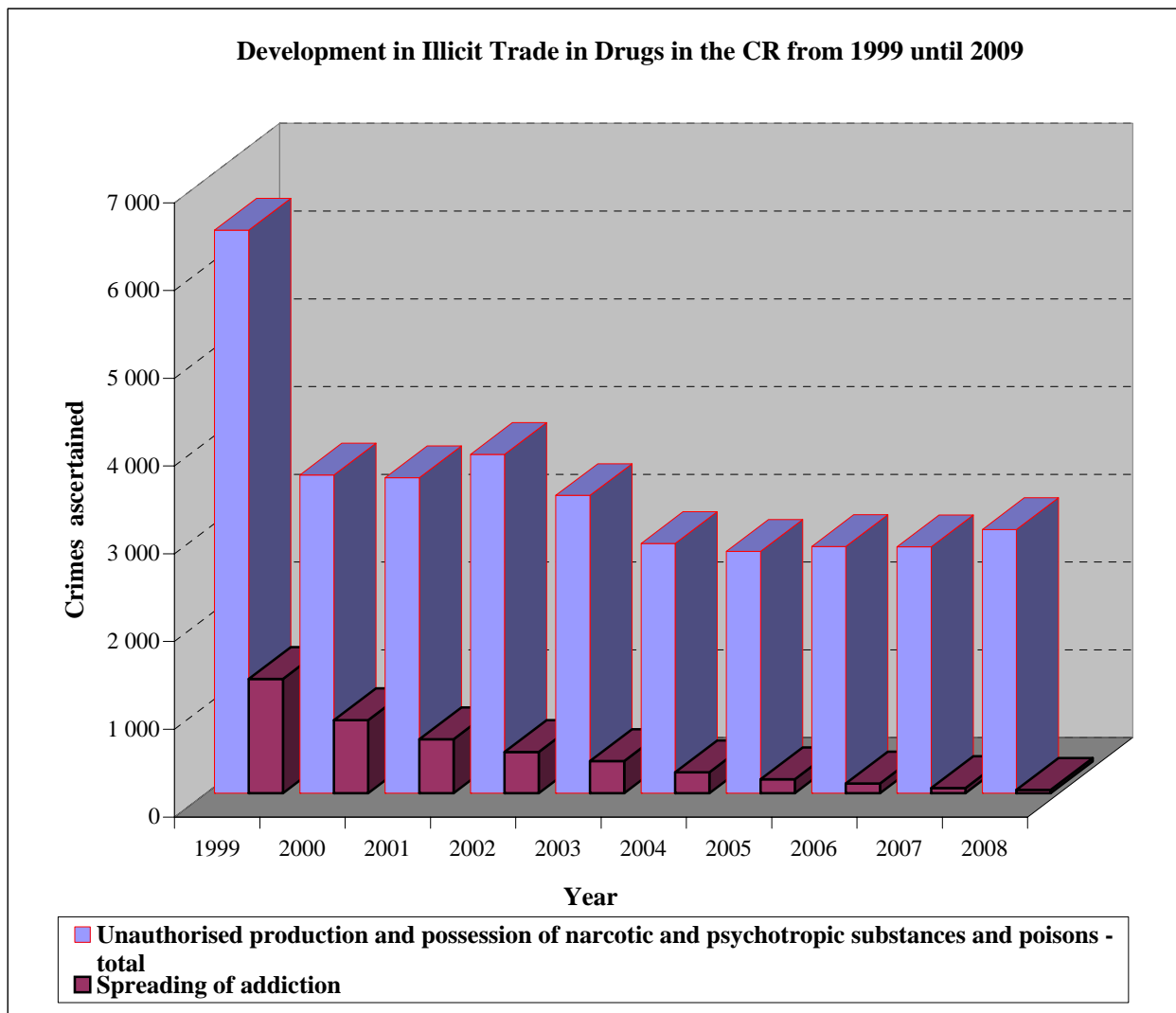
	females	males
Illegal migration	1 000	2 610
Illegal migration across the external Schengen border	54	104
Total	1 054	2 714

Note: male; female = a person over 15 years of age ; children under 15 years are not recorded according to their gender (total number of children = 61)

Illicit Trade in Drugs

Development in Illicit Trade in Drugs in the CR from 2002 until 2008

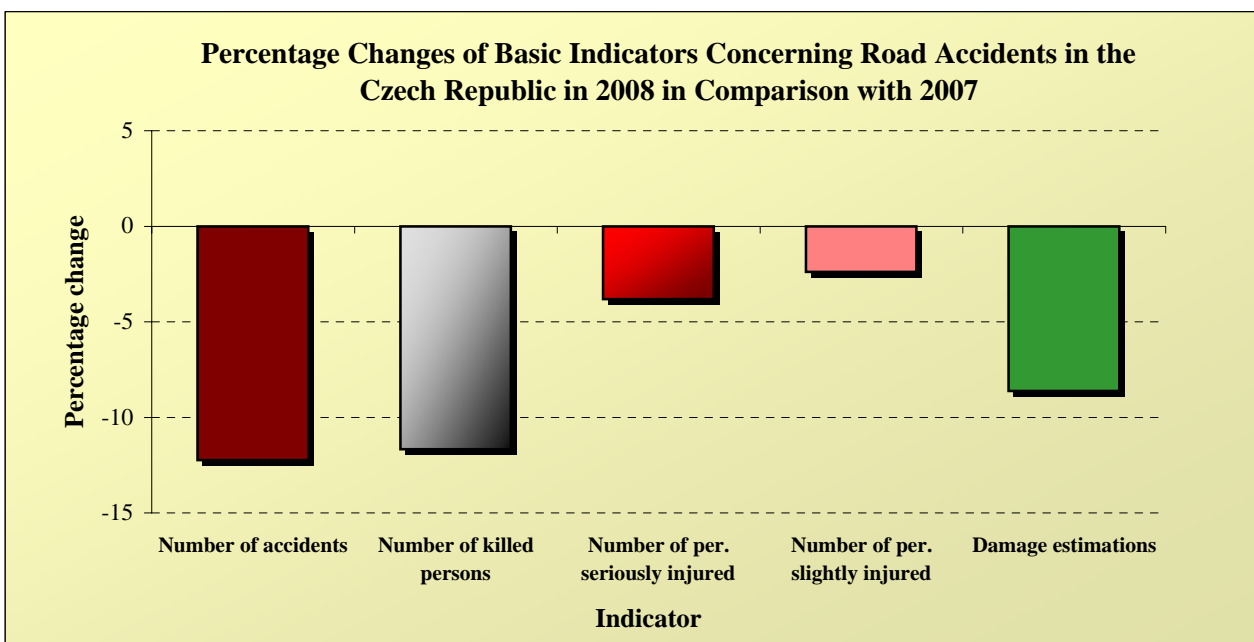
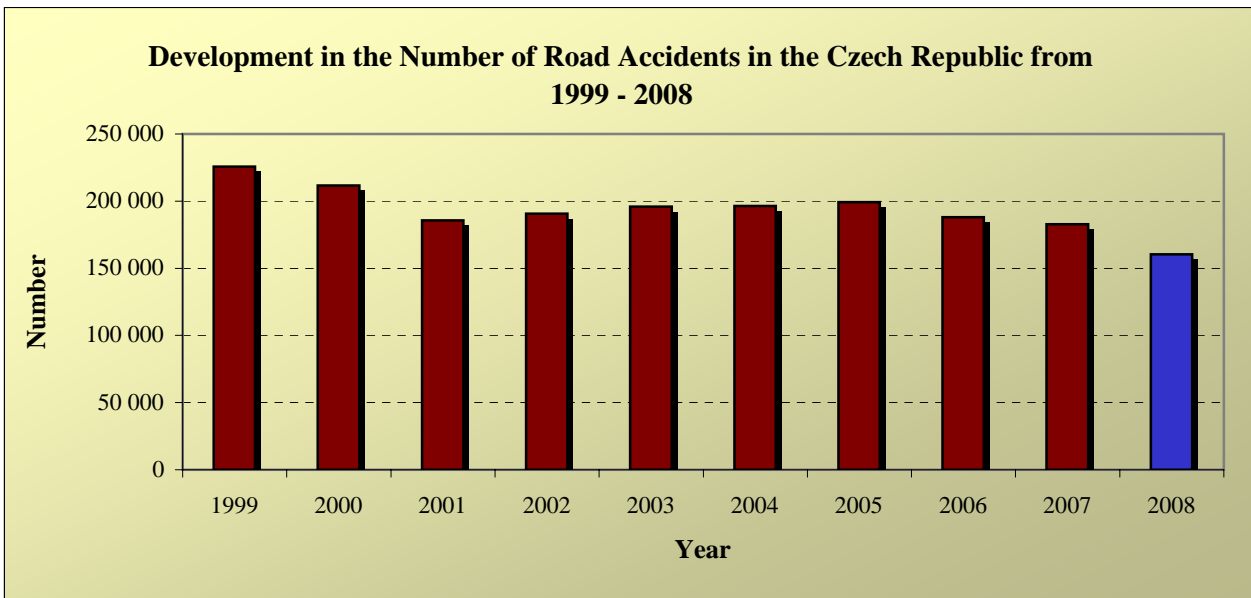
Sec. of CC	Title of the Section	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	change in %
187	Unauthor. product. and possession of narcotic and psychotropic substances and poisons	3 359	2 818	2 301	2 267	2 248	2 216	2 364	6,68
187a	Unauth. prod. and possession of narc. and psychot. subst. and poisons - for own use	285	312	263	281	310	364	411	12,91
188	Unauth. prod. and possession of narc. and psychot. subst.s and poisons - an object determined for unauth. prod.	216	263	283	209	254	226	229	1,33
	Unauthorised production and possession of narcotic and psychotropic substances and poisons - total	3 860	3 393	2 847	2 757	2 812	2 806	3 004	7,06
188a	Spreading of addiction	470	367	239	158	110	59	37	-37,29



Road Accidents

Road Accidents and Their Consequences in the Czech Republic in 1999 - 2008

Year	No. of road accid.	Persons killed	Persons seriously injured	Persons slightly injured	Material damage in CZK million
1999	225 690	1 322	6 093	28 747	7,15
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



Road Accidents - Causes and Consequences in the Czech Republic in 2007 and 2008

Causes/Consequences	2007	2008	change
Driver of motor vehicle			
Number of road accidents	167 633	147 338	-20 295
Killed	897	829	-68
Seriously injured	2 760	2 734	-26
Slightly injured	15 573	15 491	-82
Driver of non-motorized vehicle			
Number of road accidents	2 419	2 097	-322
Killed	63	39	-24
Seriously injured	251	250	-1
Slightly injured	1 638	1 415	-223
Pedestrian			
Number of road accidents	1 576	1 477	-99
Killed	41	37	-4
Seriously injured	229	202	-27
Slightly injured	1 148	1 081	-67
Forest, domestic animals			
Number of road accidents	8 501	7 499	-1 002
Killed	4	2	-2
Heavily injured	18	17	-1
Minor injured	108	100	-8
Other road user			
Number of road accidents	244	212	-32
Killed	0	0	0
Seriously injured	7	3	-4
Slightly injured	45	66	21
Failure of road			
Number of road accidents	468	327	-141
Killed	0	0	0
Seriously injured	1	2	1
Slightly injured	11	10	-1
Technical failure of vehicle			
Number of road accidents	1 091	887	-204
Killed	4	0	-4
Seriously injured	12	9	-3
Slightly injured	104	93	-11
Other cause			
Number of road accidents	804	539	-265
Killed	12	1	-11
Seriously injured	16	6	-10
Slightly injured	118	94	-24

Road Accidents - Causes and Consequences in the CR in 2007 and 2008

Causes/Consequences	2007	2008	change
Speeding			
Number of Accidents:	25 185	23 353	-1 832
Number with killed	439	388	-51
Number with seriously injured	1 039	1 010	-29
Number with slightly injured	4 744	4 938	194
Number with material damage	18 963	17 017	-1 946
Persons killed	495	434	-61
Seriously injured	1 328	1 286	-42
Slightly injured	7 244	7 362	118
Ascertained damage (CZK ,000)	1 810 098	1 761 848	-48 250
Wrong overtaking			
Number of Accidents:	3 444	2 986	-458
Number with killed	62	54	-8
Number with seriously injured	154	138	-16
Number with slightly injured	709	572	-137
Number with material damage	2 519	2 222	-297
Persons killed	68	69	1
Seriously injured	227	207	-20
Slightly injured	1 184	955	-229
Ascertained damage (CZK ,000)	251 877	219 202	-32 675
Not giving way			
Number of Accidents:	32 752	29 111	-3 641
Number with killed	126	142	16
Number with seriously injured	789	822	33
Number with slightly injured	4 641	4 514	-127
Number with material damage	27 196	23 633	-3 563
Persons killed	137	153	16
Seriously injured	915	912	-3
Slightly injured	6 198	6 019	-179
Ascertained damage (CZK ,000)	1 804 874	1 694 360	-110 515
Unappropriate driving			
Number of Accidents:	108 669	93 985	-14 684
Number with killed	333	284	-49
Number with seriously injured	1 029	1 014	-15
Number with slightly injured	7 115	6 882	-233
Number with material damage	100 192	85 805	-14 387
Persons killed	357	296	-61
Seriously injured	1 202	1 147	-55
Slightly injured	9 089	8 836	-253
Ascertained damage (CZK ,000)	4 184 650	3 724 350	-460 300

Road traffic accidents under influence of alcohol in the CR in 2007 and 2008

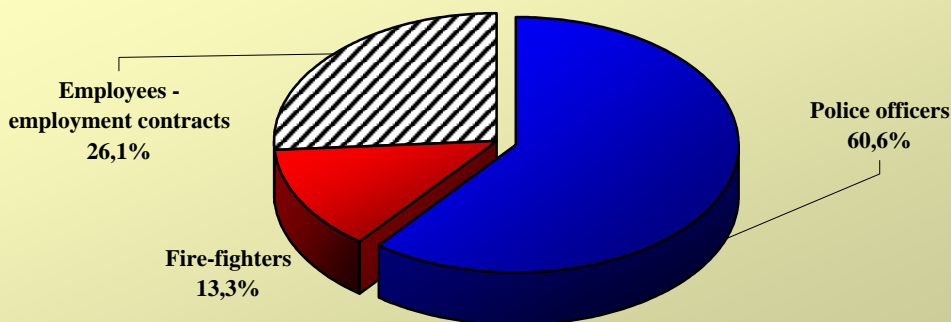
	2007	2008	change
Influence of alcohol by offender of accident:			
Number of Accidents:	7 466	7 252	-214
Number with killed	35	73	38
Number with seriously injured	304	302	-2
Number with slightly injured	2 024	1 959	-65
Number with material damage	5 103	4 918	-185
Persons killed	36	80	44
Seriously injured	343	369	26
Slightly injured	2 670	2 603	-67
Ascertained damage (CZK ,000)	366 772	390 672	23 900
Influence of alcohol by offender - driver of motor vehicle:			
Number of Accidents:	6 800	6 602	-198
Number with killed	30	72	42
Number with seriously injured	241	249	8
Number with slightly injured	1 528	1 465	-63
Number with material damage	5 001	4 816	-185
Persons killed	31	79	48
Seriously injured	280	315	35
Slightly injured	2 152	2 090	-62
Ascertained damage (CZK ,000)	362 859	386 771	23 912
Offender - pedestrian:			
Number of Accidents:	196	203	7
Number with killed	2	0	-2
Number with seriously injured	25	19	-6
Number with slightly injured	140	159	19
Number with material damage	29	25	-4
Persons killed	2	0	-2
Seriously injured	25	19	-6
Slightly injured	142	165	23
Ascertained damage (CZK ,000)	1 724	1 600	-124

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

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	change
Police officers	46 770	47 908	48 273	46 537	47 015	45 126	43 397	-1 729
Fire-fighters	9 421	9 530	9 692	9 776	9 450	9 546	9 545	-1
Employees - employment contracts	19 632	20 108	19 863	19 623	19 890	19 637	18 683	-954
Total	75 823	77 546	77 828	75 936	76 355	74 309	71 626	-2 683

Numbers of Police Officers, Fire-fighters and Civil Employees Working at the Ministry of the Interior and for the Police of the CR 2008

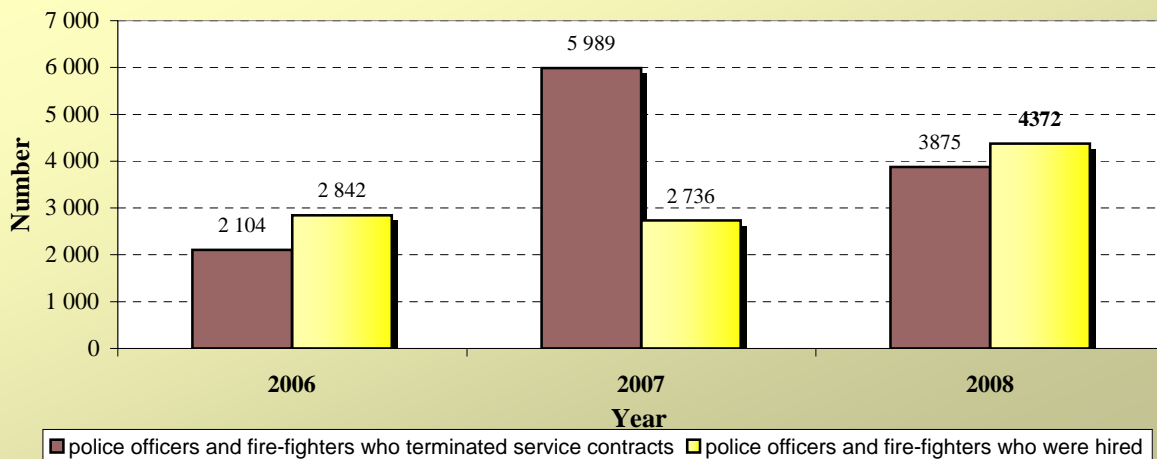


Source: Human resources department of the MI

Numbers of Women Working in the Respective Area

	2005	i.e. % of total	2006	i.e. % of total	2007	i.e. % of total	2008	i.e. % of total
Women - total	18 954	25	18 948	24,8	18 273	24,6	18 026	25,2
Women - service contracts	7 632	10	7 422	13,1	6 859	12,5	6 997	13,2
Women - employment contracts	11 322	15,1	11 526	57,9	11 414	58,1	11 029	59

Changes in the Numbers of Police Officers and Fire-fighters



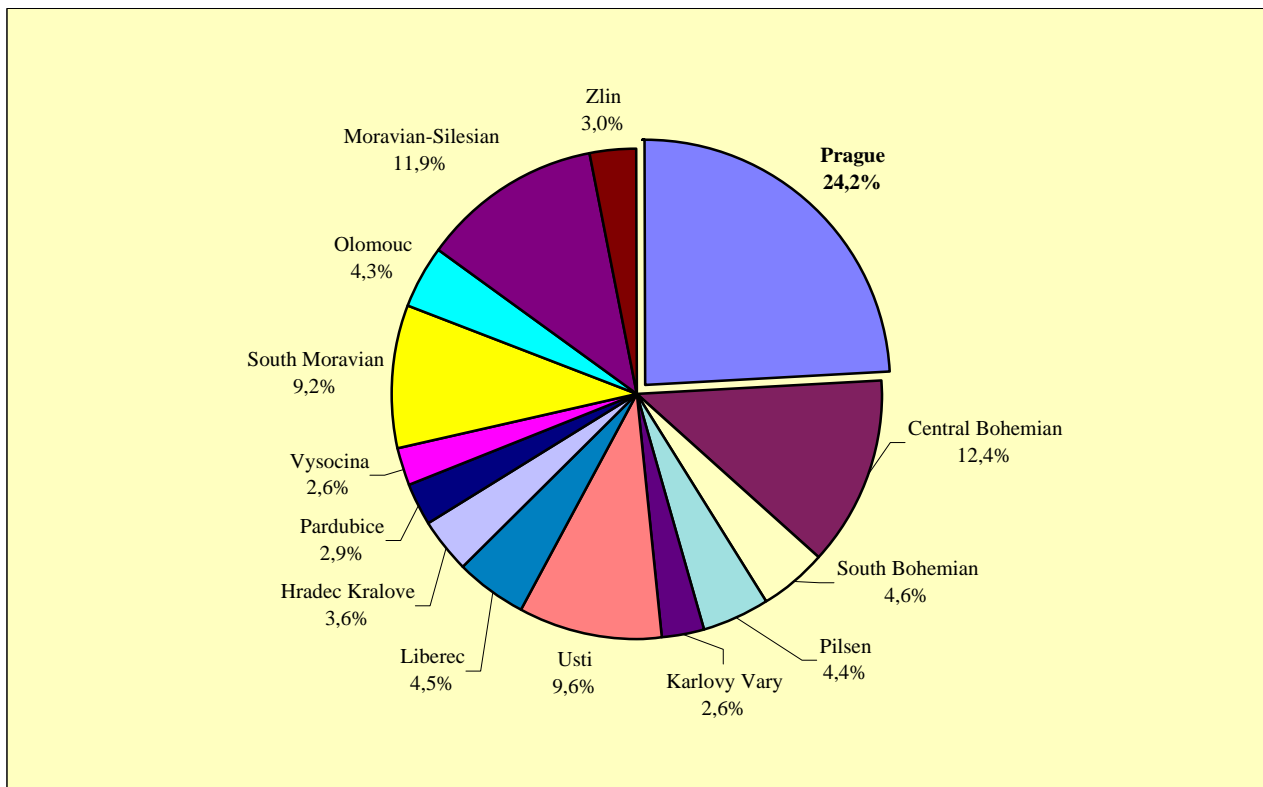
Source: Human resources department of the MI

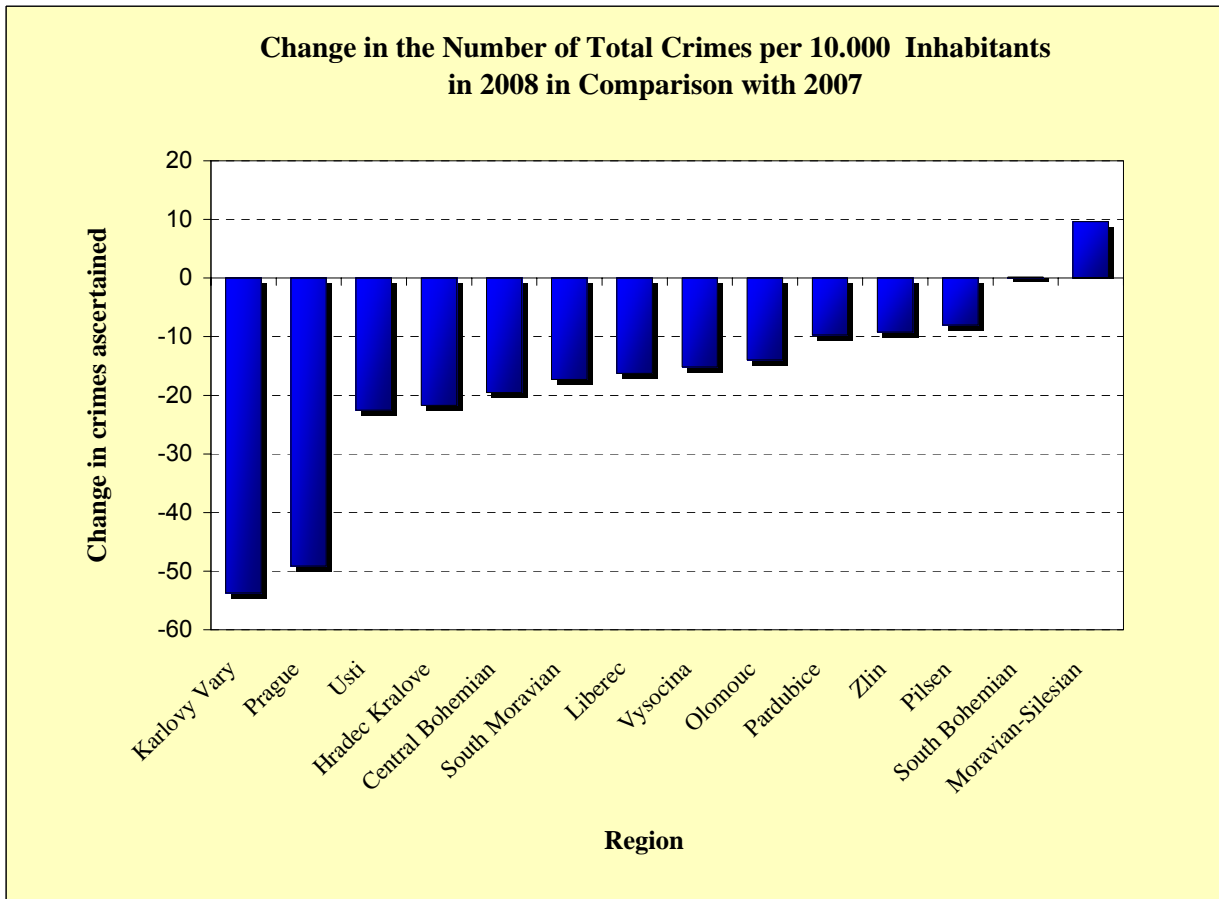
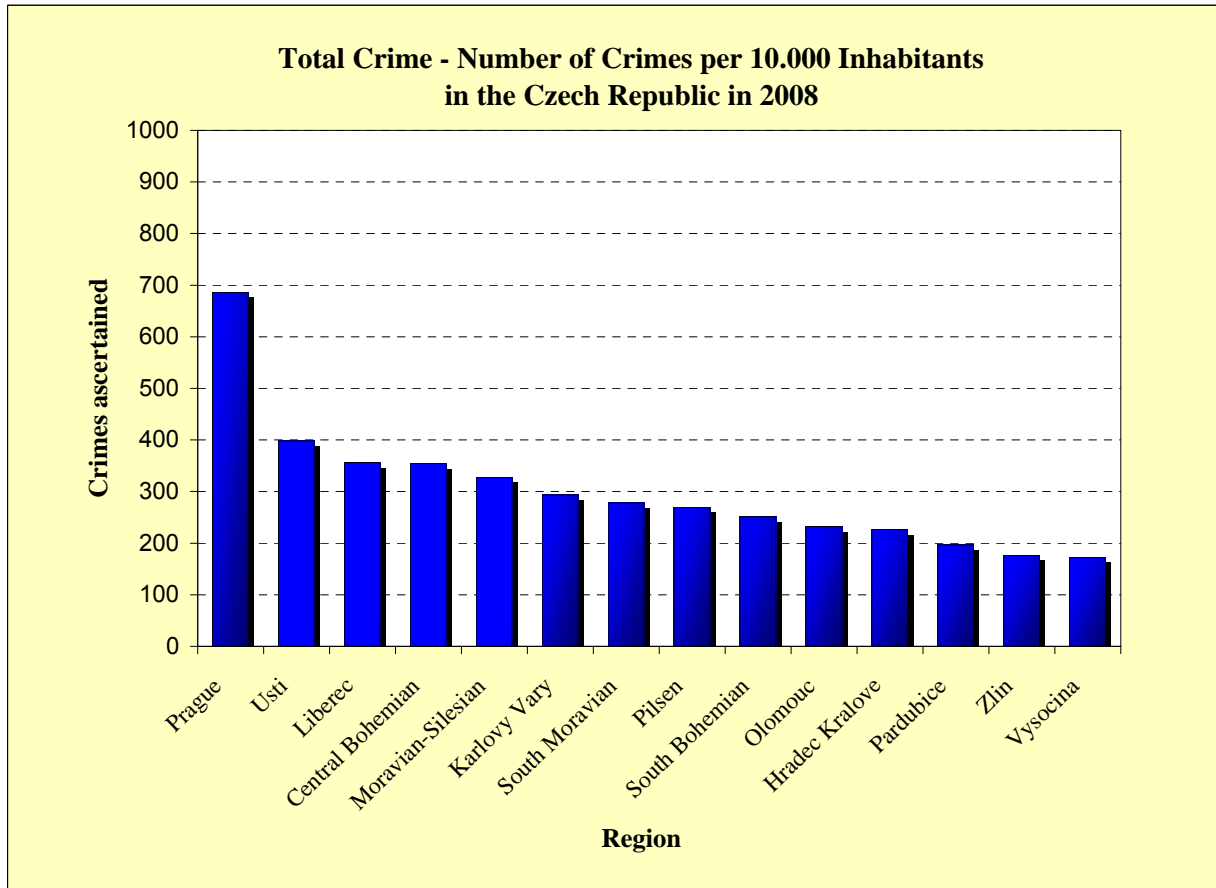
Total Crime in the Regions (higher territorial self-governing units) of the Czech Republic in 2007 and 2008 and Comparison of These Two Years

Region	2007				2008				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	87 319	17 509	735	20,1	83 125	15 193	686	18,3	-4 194	-4,8
Central Bohemian	43 956	13 825	374	31,5	42 601	12 900	354	30,3	-1 355	-3,1
South Bohemian	15 834	8 272	251	52,2	15 928	8 210	252	51,5	94	0,6
Pilsen	15 421	7 199	278	46,7	15 153	6 812	270	45,0	-268	-1,7
Karlovy Vary	10 583	5 929	347	56,0	9 030	5 265	294	58,3	-1 553	-14,7
Usti	34 663	18 850	421	54,4	33 124	16 951	399	51,2	-1 539	-4,4
Liberec	16 050	8 543	373	53,2	15 463	7 908	356	51,1	-587	-3,7
Hradec Kralove	13 648	6 596	248	48,3	12 511	6 133	227	49,0	-1 137	-8,3
Pardubice	10 483	4 794	206	45,7	10 062	4 694	197	46,7	-421	-4,0
Vysocina	9 612	4 655	188	48,4	8 872	4 287	173	48,3	-740	-7,7
South Moravian	33 437	13 404	295	40,1	31 700	12 448	278	39,3	-1 737	-5,2
Olomouc	15 734	7 321	246	46,5	14 883	6 796	232	45,7	-851	-5,4
Moravian-Silesian	39 729	16 360	318	41,2	40 952	14 989	328	36,6	1 223	3,1
Zlin	10 922	5 595	185	51,2	10 395	5 320	176	51,2	-527	-4,8
Czech Republic	357 391	138 852	347	38,9	343 799	127 906	331	37,2	-13 592	-3,8

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 2008



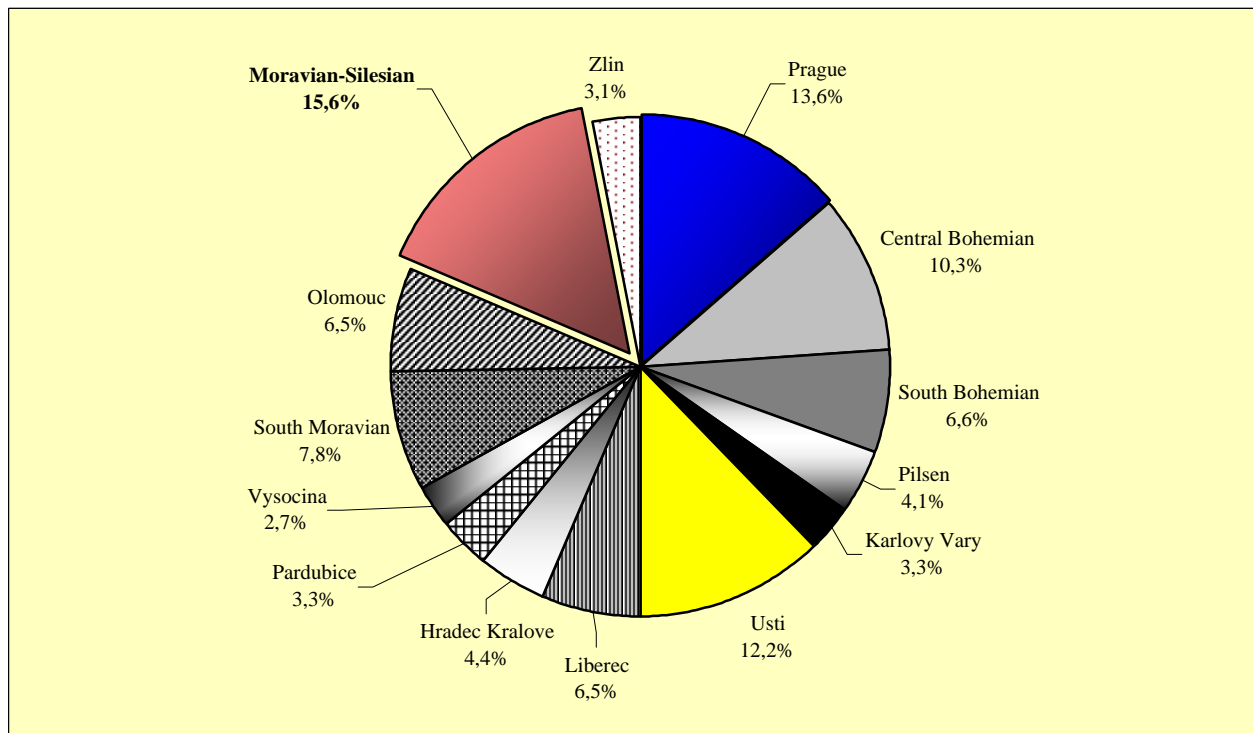


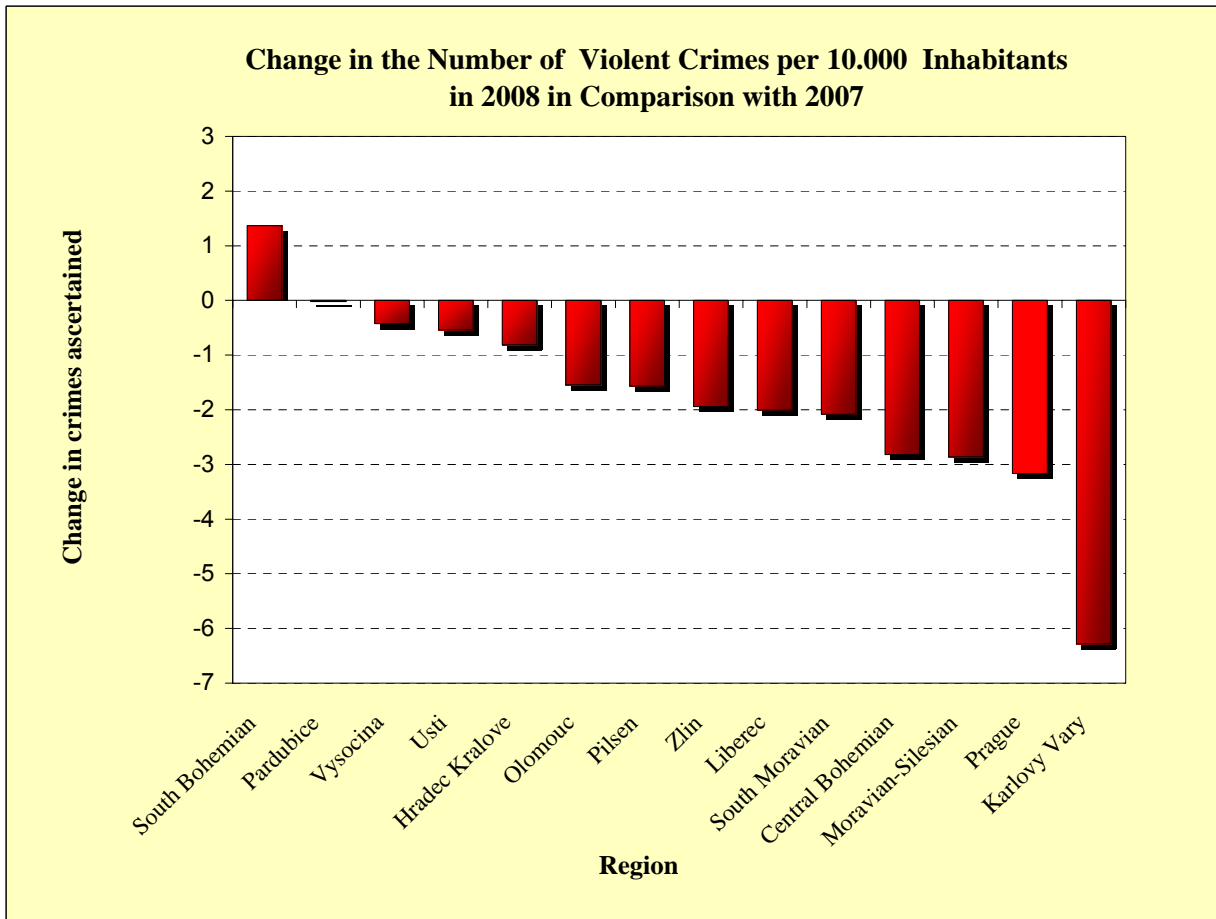
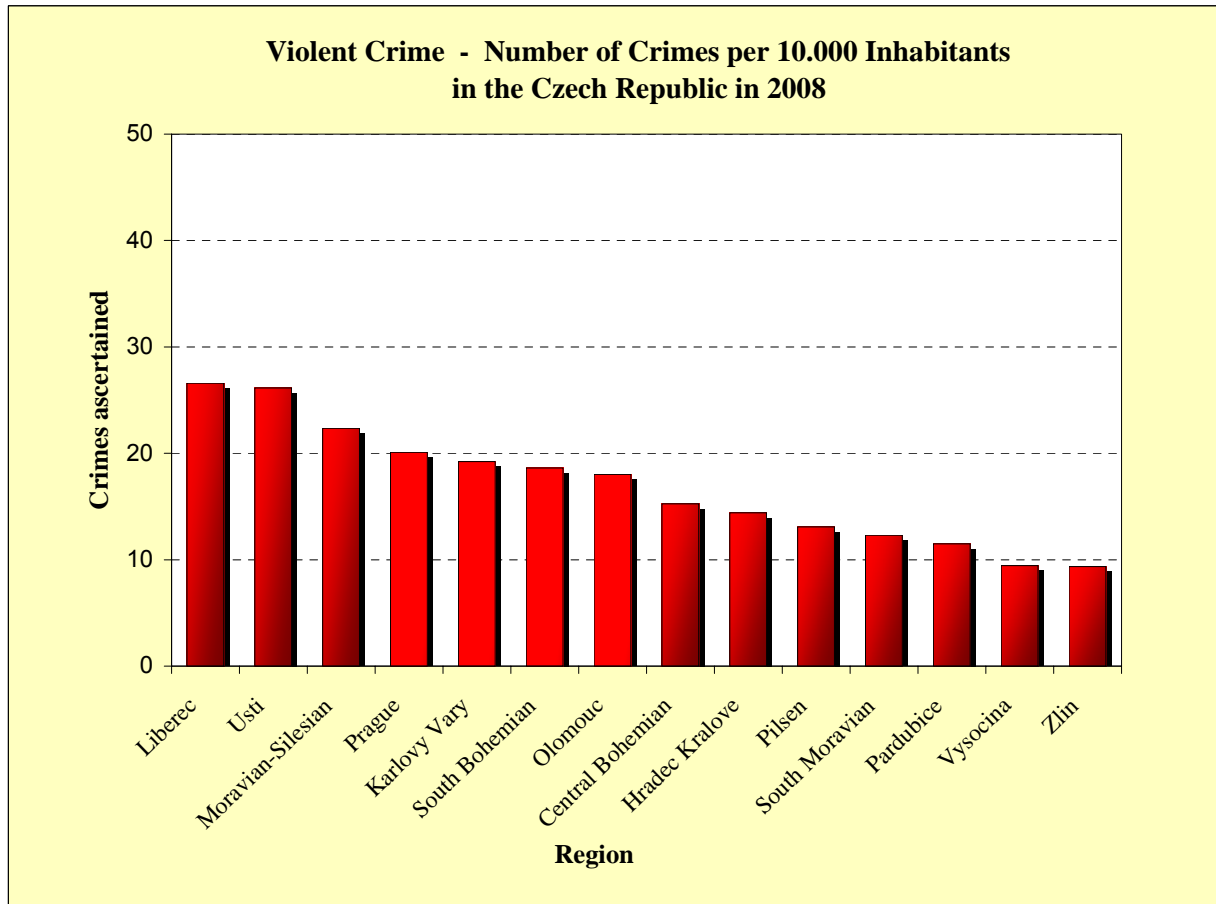
Violent Crime in the Regions (higher territorial self-governing units) of the Czech Republic in 2007 and 2008 and Comparison of These Two Years

Region	2007				2008				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	2 748	1 336	23	48,6	2 435	1 073	20	44,1	-313	-11,4
Central Bohemian	2 093	1 121	18	53,6	1 833	987	15	53,8	-260	-12,4
South Bohemian	1 084	873	17	80,5	1 180	872	19	73,9	96	8,9
Pilsen	809	509	15	62,9	735	432	13	58,8	-74	-9,1
Karlovy Vary	776	608	25	78,4	591	464	19	78,5	-185	-23,8
Usti	2 196	1 673	27	76,2	2 173	1 384	26	63,7	-23	-1,0
Liberec	1 227	965	28	78,6	1 154	873	27	75,6	-73	-5,9
Hradec Kralove	834	570	15	68,3	795	537	14	67,5	-39	-4,7
Pardubice	582	435	11	74,7	587	425	11	72,4	5	0,9
Vysocina	504	381	10	75,6	485	328	9	67,6	-19	-3,8
South Moravian	1 626	1 134	14	69,7	1 403	920	12	65,6	-223	-13,7
Olomouc	1 251	898	20	71,8	1 157	798	18	69,0	-94	-7,5
Moravian-Silesian	3 154	2 044	25	64,8	2 794	1 754	22	62,8	-360	-11,4
Zlin	667	500	11	75,0	553	392	9	70,9	-114	-17,1
Czech Republic	19 551	13 047	19	66,7	17 875	11 239	17	62,9	-1 676	-8,6

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 2008



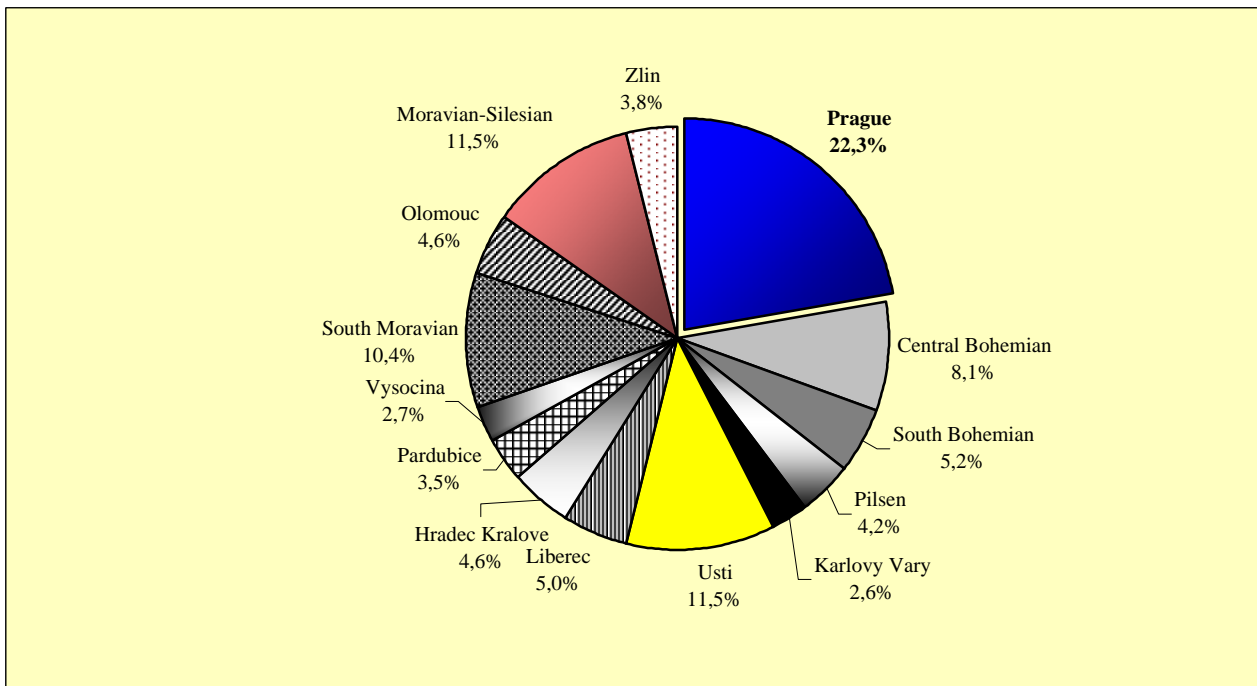


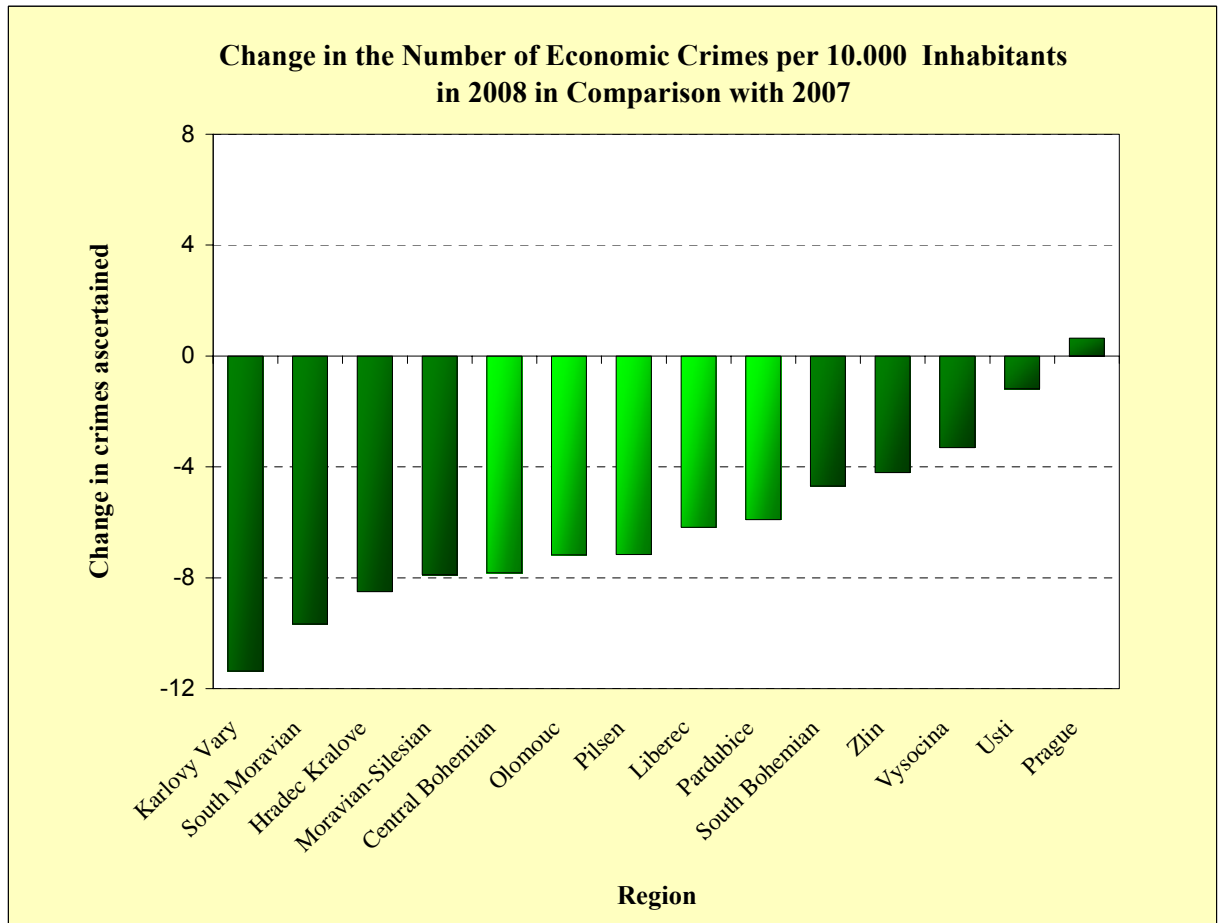
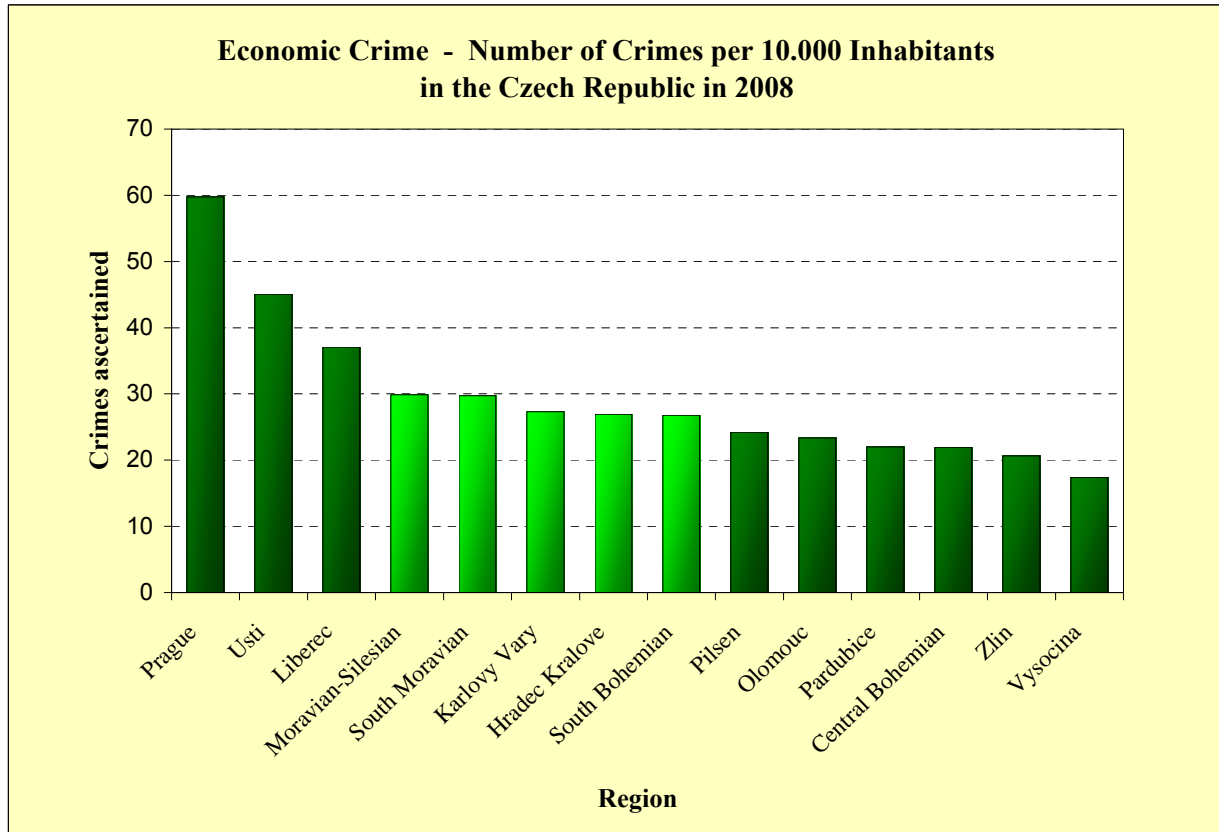
**Economic Crimes in the Regions (higher territorial self-governing units)
of the Czech Republic in 2007 and 2008 and Comparison of These Two Years**

Region	2007				2008				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	6 984	3 591	59	51,4	7 242	2 939	60	40,6	258	3,7
Central Bohemian	3 446	1 605	29	46,6	2 636	1 046	22	39,7	-810	-23,5
South Bohemian	1 976	1 590	31	80,5	1 696	1 127	27	66,5	-280	-14,2
Pilsen	1 730	1 145	31	66,2	1 358	763	24	56,2	-372	-21,5
Karlovy Vary	1 177	851	39	72,3	840	619	27	73,7	-337	-28,6
Usti	3 806	2 888	46	75,9	3 745	2 171	45	58,0	-61	-1,6
Liberec	1 857	1 343	43	72,3	1 610	928	37	57,6	-247	-13,3
Hradec Kralove	1 942	1 111	35	57,2	1 486	763	27	51,3	-456	-23,5
Pardubice	1 411	761	28	53,9	1 124	521	22	46,4	-287	-20,3
Vysocina	1 057	646	21	61,1	893	477	17	53,4	-164	-15,5
South Moravian	4 456	2 484	39	55,7	3 393	1 615	30	47,6	-1063	-23,9
Olomouc	1 949	1 112	30	57,1	1 497	786	23	52,5	-452	-23,2
Moravian-Silesian	4 724	2 393	38	50,7	3 735	1 519	30	40,7	-989	-20,9
Zlin	1 466	873	25	59,5	1 219	647	21	53,1	-247	-16,8
Czech Republic	37 981	22 393	37	59,0	32 474	15 921	31	49,0	-5507	-14,5

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 2008**



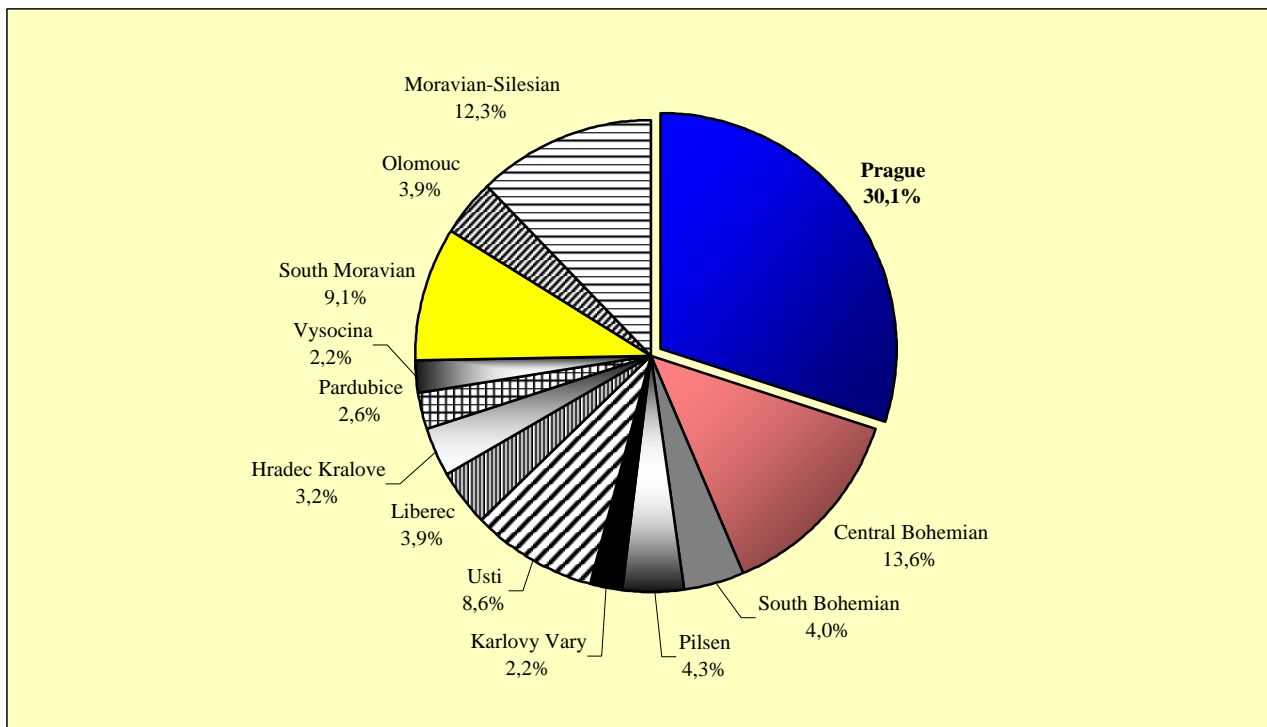


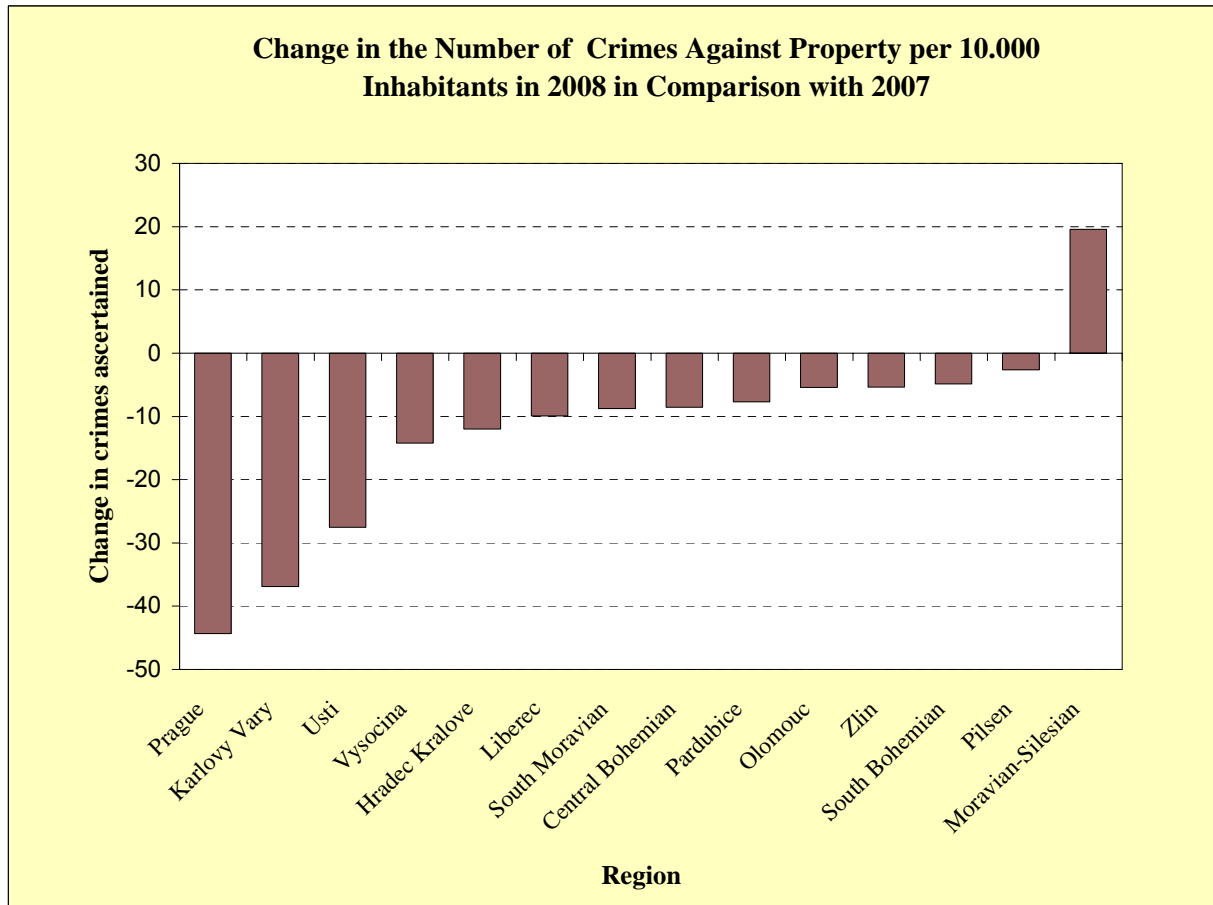
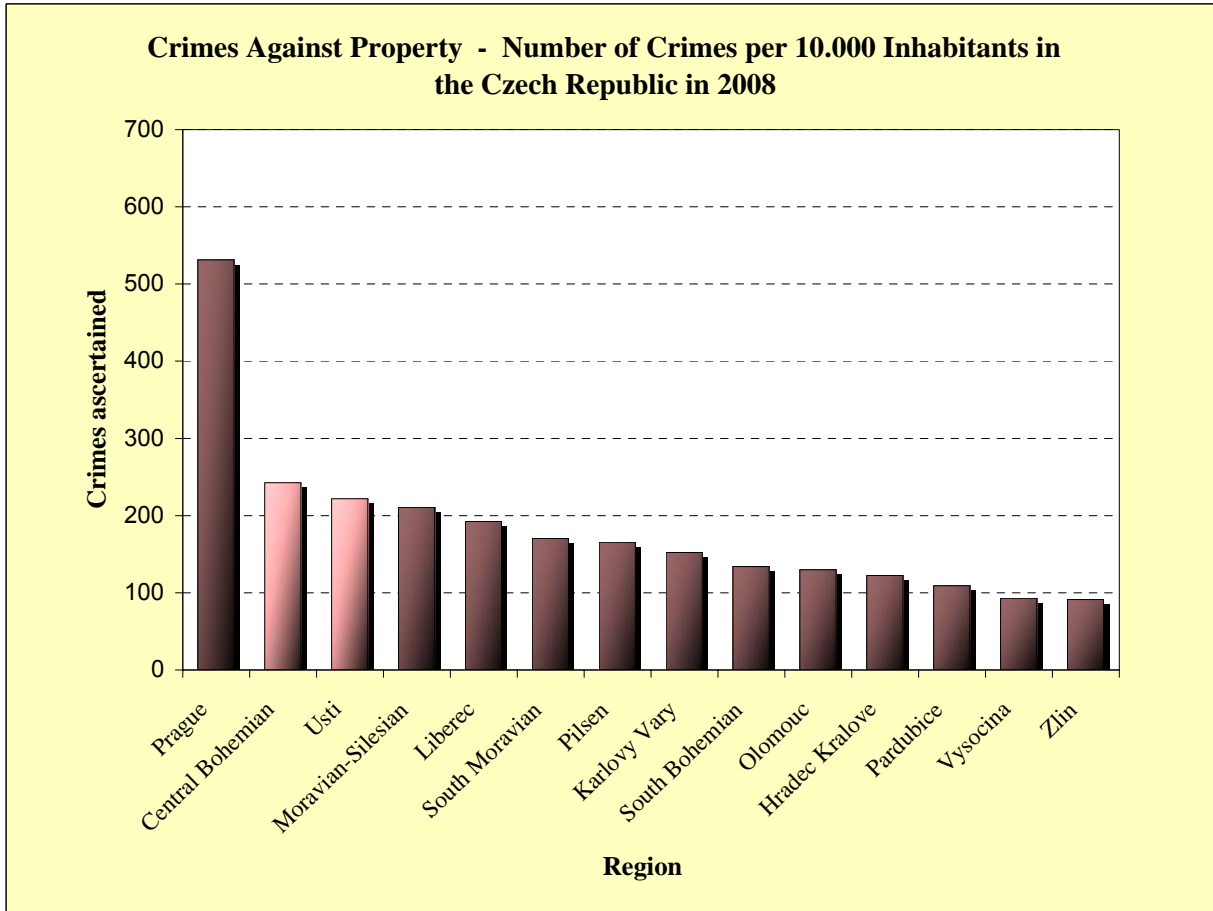
**Crimes Against Property in the Regions (higher territorial self-governing units*)
in 2007 and 2008 and Comparison of These Two Years**

Region	2007				2008				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	68 383	4 639	576	6,8	64 391	3 970	531	6,2	-3 992	-5,8
Central Bohemian	29 513	3 451	251	11,7	29 149	3 223	243	11,1	-364	-1,2
South Bohemian	8 748	2 116	139	24,2	8 485	2 296	134	27,1	-263	-3,0
Pilsen	9 313	2 302	168	24,7	9 276	2 178	165	23,5	-37	-0,4
Karlovy Vary	5 756	1 788	189	31,1	4 675	1 448	152	31,0	-1 081	-18,8
Usti	20 546	6 700	250	32,6	18 453	5 865	222	31,8	-2 093	-10,2
Liberec	8 709	2 319	202	26,6	8 342	2 196	192	26,3	-367	-4,2
Hradec Kralove	7 386	1 803	134	24,4	6 757	1 793	122	26,5	-629	-8,5
Pardubice	5 939	1 375	117	23,2	5 588	1 295	109	23,2	-351	-5,9
Vysocina	5 474	1 390	107	25,4	4 764	1 247	93	26,2	-710	-13,0
South Moravian	20 284	3 852	179	19,0	19 427	3 765	170	19,4	-857	-4,2
Olomouc	8 657	2 101	135	24,3	8 334	2 039	130	24,5	-323	-3,7
Moravian-Silesian	23 860	5 075	191	21,3	26 317	5 003	211	19,0	2 457	10,3
Zlin	5 698	1 513	97	26,6	5 389	1 474	91	27,4	-309	-5,4
Czech Republic	228 266	40 424	222	17,7	219 347	37 792	211	17,2	-8 919	-3,9

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 2008**





Share (%) of Selected Groups of Offenders of the Total Number of Prosecuted and Investigated Persons in 2007 and 2008

Region	2007			2008		
	Repeated Offenders	Children	Juvenile Offenders	Repeated Offenders	Children	Juvenile Offenders
Prague	49,7	1,0	2,5	47,6	1,1	2,1
Central Bohemian Region	33,4	1,1	4,4	35,5	1,3	4,3
South Bohemian Region	46,9	2,4	5,0	44,2	2,9	5,4
Pilsen region	39,0	1,5	4,8	34,9	2,1	4,4
Karlovy Vary Region	50,0	2,4	5,7	53,7	2,3	5,9
Usti Region	46,0	2,0	4,5	45,5	2,3	4,4
Liberec Region	43,8	2,5	4,6	38,0	2,1	4,8
Hradec Kralove Region	45,0	2,6	6,1	46,7	2,7	5,1
Pardubice Region	38,0	2,9	5,5	38,4	2,9	5,8
Vysocina Region	43,5	2,9	6,2	43,1	2,6	6,7
South Moravian Region	39,1	2,0	4,6	39,6	2,3	4,6
Olomouc Region	44,7	2,0	5,8	41,3	2,2	4,9
Moravian-Silesian Region	53,3	3,1	6,9	53,1	3,3	7,4
Zlin Region	40,2	2,2	5,0	41,8	2,0	5,8
Czech Republic	44,5	2,1	4,9	43,7	2,2	4,9

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

