

MINISTRY OF THE INTERIOR
OF THE CZECH REPUBLIC

Report on Public Order and Internal Security in the Czech Republic in 2010

(As compared with 2009)

A shortened version

Prague 2011

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1. Summary

The Report on Public Order and Internal Security in the Czech Republic (hereinafter referred to as the 'Report') is an informative document drawn up by the Ministry of the Interior (hereinafter referred to as the 'MoI'), which compiled it from supportive documents provided by central governmental authorities and other competent entities.¹

The framework aim of the area concerned is defined by principles and thesis of the Programme Statement of the Czech Government approved on 4 August 2010. The priorities of internal security policy specified by the MoI are not only incorporated in the Programme Statement but also reflect the current situation and real security risks and threats.

The purpose of the Report is to:

- emphasise current priorities of the MoI pertaining to the area concerned; to provide information on fundamental principles of the fight against crime;
- provide a summary overview of developments in internal order and security;
- provide an overview of development, structure and dynamics of crime, its offenders and victims;
- to provide information on detected damage and damage recovered;
- provide information on the security policy, and related activities of executive and legislative bodies;
- identify those areas to which the relevant state administration authorities should be paying special attention;
- enable the use of summarised findings in making legislative, strategic and

organisational decisions aimed at effective combating of crime.²

The Report offers up an analysis of crime detected in the Czech Republic in 2010 and compares the data with that of 2009 (the data of 2009 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 records of the Police of the Czech Republic (hereinafter referred to as the "Czech police").

The Report also contains information on the governmental policy relating to the area of internal security and public order.

Current Priorities and Measures of Security Policy of the Ministry of the Interior

Combating Corruption

Corruption endangers mainly public administration. According to findings of the Security Intelligence Service (SIS) corruption is one of the principal methods utilised by organised crime. It endangers law enforcement, effective distribution of funds from general government budget and also the legislative process.

Countering corruption is a matter of systematic combat against opportunities to engage in corruption and its rejection by the general public. The fight against corruption must be persistent and must be further developed as well as enhanced. It must start with education in families and schools. The conviction that to take or receive bribes is not only unlawful but also primarily immoral must be cultivated within society.

Measures being prepared and those already implemented focus on effective prevention of corruption and reduction of corrupt opportunities, on increasing transparency of all processes, and strengthening possibilities of the state to punish

¹ The Report was compiled from documents provided by the MoI, the Police of the Czech Republic, Ministry of Justice (the 'MoJ'), the Ministry of Finance (the 'MoF'), Ministry of Culture (the 'MoC'), 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 'MIT'), the Ministry of Transport (the 'MoT'), the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (the 'MFA'), the Ministry of Defence (the 'MoD'), the Ministry of the Environment (the 'MENV'), the Security Intelligence Service, the Industrial Property Office, the Union of Towns and Municipalities of the Czech Republic, and the Institute of Criminology and Social Prevention (the ICSP).

² 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.

corrupt conduct, including the option to make sanctions for corruption stricter.

The MoI is responsible for submitting a comprehensive counter-corruption strategy to the Government and its implementation. In the course of 2010 the MoI drawn up under Government Resolution No. 283 of 19 April 2010 the **Government Anti-Corruption Strategy between 2010 and 2012** which brings about more than fifty new preventive as well as repressive measures and strives to achieve their balance. The individual chapters deal with measures concerning public contracts and public administration, both at the central and regional/municipal levels, whilst special attention is paid to measures adopted by the Czech police. The **Government Anti-Corruption Strategy between 2010 and 2012** was approved by Government Resolution No. 1 of 5 January 2011 and Resolution No. 65 of 19 January 2011.

The draft of the Act on Liability of Legal Entities and on Criminal Proceedings against Them being submitted by the MoJ (submitted to the Government by the Minister of Justice on 29 December 2010 and approved by the Government on 23 February 2011) should be considered an integral part of counter-corruption measures.

Combating Organised Crime

The Government considers **organised crime** as the largest security threat in the current time. Therefore the MoI implements counter measures pertaining to this area, *inter alia*, legal regulation of provisions on cooperating accused persons, strengthening information sharing and cooperation between relevant Czech police units and intelligence services.

Organised crime must be weakened in particular by intensification of **searches for and seizures of proceeds from criminal activities**. International research shows that offenders consider confiscation of their proceeds as a very serious deterrent and often its impact on them is more dissuasive than a sentence of imprisonment. The concept of searching for and confiscating criminal proceeds is considered to be an equally important part of the fight against crime as is identification and punishment of offenders who gained such proceeds through criminal activities.

In November 2010 the Minister of the Interior approved the **Strategy for Development**

in Searches for and Seizure of Proceeds of Criminal Activities and Strengthening of a Restitution-focused Approach of the Czech Police towards the Injured. The Strategy focuses on improving the situation in the area of seizure of criminal proceeds in the Czech Republic. At the internal level the system will be established so that managers working at a certain level will be personally liable for the situation in searching for and seizure of criminal proceeds and the fights against their legalisation including regulation of their financial remuneration, which will depend on the results.

Counter Terrorist Preparedness

Counter-terrorist preparedness is maintained or enhanced on an ongoing basis, *inter alia*, by means of special police exercises.

In November 2010 internal cooperative **exercise** of crisis management bodies and operative units approved by the National Security Council under the name "**KRIZE 2010**" was carried out.

The subject of the exercise was based on the most probable methods of possible terrorist attacks aimed at targets in the Czech Republic.

On 22 March 2010 the Government approved the "**Counter-Terrorism Strategy for 2010 and 2012**" by Resolution No. 221

As a follow-up to this Strategy the Government approved the "**List of Priorities for Combating Terrorism for 2010 and 2012**" on 16 November 2010 by its Resolution No. 826. The list of priorities is a document encompassing firmly specified assignments and deadlines to meet them. It was drawn up through cooperation between the MoI, intelligence services and the Czech Police. The vast majority of tasks are to be met by the MoI and the Czech police. The document is also taking into account the current economic situation and one of its aims is more effective use of existing tools for combating terrorism.

Combating Extremism

Combating extremism ranks among priorities of the MoI.³

³ The issue of extremism is described in full detail in the **Strategy for Combating Extremisms in 2010**. Similarly, for more information on crime prevention please see the **Report on Meeting Tasks Arising from The Crime Prevention Strategy from 2008 to 2011**.

The year 2010 was a certain turning-point in the fight against extremism – the Workers' Party was abolished and four extremists received sentences of imprisonment for many years for arson attack against a Roma family in Vitkov.

Combating Other Types of Crime

The MoI devotes close attention to combating other kinds of crime, in particular trafficking in drugs, trafficking in human beings, crimes committed by minor offenders, crimes against children, major economic crime, and so on.

Further, the MoI continues to concentrate on other problems of contemporary society such as cyber crime (**cyber threats**), car-related crimes, and so forth.

Openness towards Citizens, Accomplishment of Police Reform

The MoI pursues and extends measures aiming at openness towards citizens and primary concentration on **assistance to law-abiding citizens and victims of crimes**. New priorities of the MoI include an emphasis on a restitution-focused approach when prosecuting crime including seizure of criminal proceeds and their return to the injured. The rate of success in this field should be the criterion for evaluation of police managers.

The MoI will accomplish reform of the Czech police to create them as modern security forces. Modernisation of basic police units and police equipment will continue if the budget so allows.

For further measures see individual chapters of the Report.

Situation in Internal Security and Public Order

In 2010 neither internal security nor public order was seriously disturbed. With regard to registered crime, the security situation can be described as stabilised.

Measures adopted within the competence of the Fire and Rescue Service of the Czech Republic (hereinafter referred to as the 'FRS') 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**

In the context of the Czech Republic's accession to the Schengen area it can be said that the security situation has not substantially changed even in borderland districts.

A range of security measures was implemented in order to have an effect on development of crime and on solving of crimes.

Demanding challenges pertaining to the area of peace and public order, mainly during risky sports events, were resolved,

As regards road accidents, a decline in the number of persons killed and injured was recorded.

Situation and development in Crime

The number of registered criminal offences decreased, when compared with 2009, and was the lowest from 1992.⁴

In 2010 in total **313,387 criminal offences were recorded** in the Czech Republic. Thus the year 2010 saw a **decline by 5.8 %** (-19,442 offences) when numbers are compared with those of the previous year.

Damage caused by crime reached the amount of 24.1 billion. (-1.9 billion, -7.3 %).⁵

However, **the number of solved crimes and the clearance rate decreased**. Altogether 117,685 offences were resolved which accounts for 37.6 %, while in 2009 a total of 127,604 offences were solved and the clearance rate was 38.3 %. The number of solved crimes was the second lowest since 1992.

A decline in registered crime was reported from thirteen regions. The highest share of registered crime (23.6 %) is reported from Prague (74,028 offences) followed by the Moravian-Silesian Region with a share of 12.7 % (39,721 offences) and the Central Bohemian Region with a share of 12.2 % (38,217 offences).

On the other hand the Karlovy Vary Region (7,939 offences) and the Vysocina Region (8,678 offences) reported the lowest occurrence of crime.

⁴ Act No. 40/2009 Coll., the Criminal Code, came into effect on 1 January 2011 and brought about a number of changes in criminal law. Such changes are reflected also in the police statistical records. Total crime prior to and after the new Criminal Code came into effect cannot be simply compared. With regard to total crime, the year 2010 can be described, in the context of adopted legal amendments and the impact on the police statistical records, as "year zero". Correct comparisons cannot be made before 2011.

Crime Structure

Violent crime saw year-to-year growth (+1,186, +7 %). In 2010 a total of 18,073 criminal acts were detected of which 12,170 offences were solved (+1,219; +11.1 %).

Predominantly crimes of dangerous threats (+479) and crimes of violations of household freedom (+486) displayed an upward trend.

From 1 January 2010 there have been new provisions of Sec. 354 – dangerous pursuit. The provisions are stipulated in Act No. 40/2009 Coll. In total 537 offences were recorded.

The decline in the number of robberies (-641, -14.2 %) is positive.

Crime against property traditionally forms the largest portion (more than 65 %) in total crime. In 2010 a total of 203,717 crimes were detected and 37,665 crimes were solved, which accounts for 18.5 %.

When 2010 is compared with 2009, a **moderate decline** in crimes against property (-8,451, i.e. -4 %) was recorded, especially due to the lower number of thefts of:

- cars (-1,605),
- objects from cars (-7,158),
- pickpockets (-3,418).

On the other hand the number of burglaries was on the rise (for example burglaries of family houses).

Economic crime, as usual, contributes decisively percentage-wise to damage caused by crime (in 2010 the share was 58,7 %). In total 28,371 offences were detected of which 13,382 were resolved.

When the given figures are compared with those of the previous year, economic crime **saw a slight decline** (-1,403, -4.7 %). Mainly the credit fraud figures displayed a significant decline (-1,428).

Offenders

In total 112,447 persons were prosecuted and investigated for criminal offences which is a year-to-year **decrease** (-10,758, i.e. -8.7%).

The long-term decrease in the number of offences committed by youth continued and such a decline was recorded in 2010 with regard to both offences committed by children younger than 15 and offences committed by juveniles between 15 and 18 years of age. The number of child offenders decreased to 1,606 (-488, -23.3 %) and offenders between 15 and 18 years fell to 4,010 (-1,329, -24.9 %).

The percentage of foreign nationals in the total number of offenders is stable and accounts for 6.6 %. Altogether 7,377 foreign nationals were prosecuted and investigated.

2. Development of Individual Types of Crime and Security Risks

In 2010, as in previous years, internal security or public order were not seriously disturbed in the Czech Republic. With regard to registered crime the security situation can be described as stabilised for a long period of time.

However, the necessity of consistent and persistent fight against crime is supported by a survey of victims, which captures the finer statistics of victims of crimes more extensively than police statistical records.

Crime, its scope and intensity, represents permanent security and cultural threats. The main security risks and threats in the area of crime are its serious forms such as organised crime, corruption, terrorism, and extremism. The MoI along with other relevant authorities pays attention also to other forms of crime, in particular to major economic and financial crime, trafficking in drugs and cyber-crime., crime committed by minor offenders, crime against

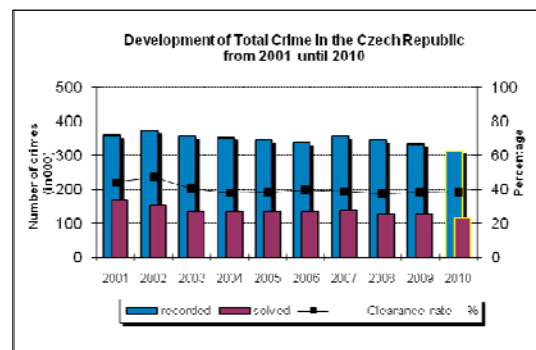
children and women, trafficking in human beings, and so forth.

The year 2010 was a year of considerable changes affecting the activities of the Czech police. On 1 January 2010 from eight Regional Administrations of the Czech police fourteen Regional Headquarters of the Czech police were established as independent organisational and accounting entities. With the aim of simplifying management processes and as a part of police reform, the District Headquarters were abolished and so-called territorial departments were established instead, which enabled better flexibility and effectiveness in deploying police forces and other resources within the whole region.

Apart from the programme on combating crime the priority of the new management of the MoI is cost-effectiveness.

2.1 Basic Data on Criminal Acts and Minor Offences

Total crime
313,387 (-5.8 %, -19,442)
Number of solved crimes
117,685 (-7.8 %, -9,919)
Clearance rate 37.6 %, (-0.8 %)
Damage caused by crime
CZK 24.1 billion (CZK -1.9 billion)
Damage recovered
CZK 100.1 million (CZK -54.3 million)
Solved crimes committed in previous years
13,059 (-6.9 %, -963)



In 2010 in total 313.387 offences were registered which is by 19.442 offences less than in 2009, i.e. lower by 5.8 %. Thus the downward trend from previous years in the number of detected crimes continued. **The number of detected criminal offences was the lowest since 1992.**

Recorded crimes saw a year-to-year decline also if the number of crimes is recalculated to the number of inhabitants: 298 / 10.000 inhabitants (-20 offences).

When compared to the previous year the number of solved crimes also decreased (-7.8 %) to 117,685 offences and was the second lowest

since 1992. The clearance rate was 37.6 %, which means a slight decline (-0.8 %) in comparison with 2009.

Hand-in-hand with the decline in total crime **damage caused by criminal activities** decreased to the amount of 24.1 billion (CZK -1.9 billion).

However, the recovered damage was only CZK 100.1 million (CZK -54.3 million)⁶.

⁶ This is only informative data. Recovered damage is usually stated at the beginning of investigations. Findings that follow, related to assets, are not included in police statistical records.

The largest decrease (-17,096) was recorded in the category **other crime**, in particular as a consequence of excluding an offence – driving of a motor vehicle without a driving licence (i.e. a driver is not in possession of a driving licence) - from among criminal offences (Sec. 180d of Act 140/1961 Coll.).

On the other hand, violent crime was on the rise, when compared with the previous year. The number of committed murders and robberies was lower than usual (**robberies saw the largest decline** (-641). The number of offences of issuing a dangerous threat increased by 30 % when compared to 2009.

The number of crimes against property decreased, which is true mainly about the number of pickpockets, thefts of objects from cars and car thefts, while on the other hand, the number of burglaries of houses, weekend houses and other premises increased and the same applies to thefts of spare car parts. As regards crimes against property, **thefts of objects from cars (-1,605, -15.4 %) and thefts from other premises** saw the largest decline. **Burglaries of shops** (-711, -16.4 %) saw a significant decline, but contrary to this burglaries of family houses were on the rise (+584, +12.2 %).

The highest increase must be attributed to the offence of **frustrating an official decision and expulsion** under Sec. 337 (+6,840, +103.5 %), which was given by the new legal regulation. The provisions of Sec. 337 of the Criminal Code are more extensive than the provisions of Sec.171 of Act No. 141/1961 Coll. It is now possible to prosecute also activities for which a licence/certificate has been withdrawn from a suspect; newly, frustration of the prohibition of entry to various events is forbidden and the same applies to the frustration of a sentence of imprisonment being served, or of an imposed term in custody, detention or protective health care being completed

Economic crime displayed a moderate decline, however, the number of offences of counterfeiting and altering bank notes/cons, crimes against industrial rights and copyright and offences of legalisation of criminal proceeds increased.

In 2010 the Czech police investigated a **total of about 1.4 million minor offences**.

Some Selected Measures

In 2010 the Czech police seized assets worth of CZK 1.28 billion (in 2009 – CZK 1.31 billion, in 2008 – CZK 1.35 billion).

Solution to Corruption

In the course of 2010 the MoI drew up on the bases of Government Resolution No. 283 of 19 April 2010 **Government Anti-Corruption Strategy between 2010 and 2012**.

This document is primarily based on the Programme Statement of the Government and on the Coalition Agreement. It also encompasses a range of tasks and/or measures that result from the need to remove deficiencies of the current legislation or its practice to date.

At the beginning of August 2010 an **advisory body of the Minister of the Interior for combating corruption** was established as a consultative group for the Minister of the Interior with a **task that was predominantly to find the most appropriate anti-corruption measures**. The advisory body consists of experts of state administration (the MoI, the Czech police, public prosecutor's offices) and representatives of the non-profit making sector.

The central anti-corruption phone line 199, through which those who are calling are provided free legal consultancy and qualified assistance in cases of corrupt conduct, has been newly operated since 2011 by the civic association Oživení (Revival).

On 14 September 2010 the Minister of the Interior presented the **anti-corruption guidelines for citizens – “Together against Corruption”**. The guidelines respond, for example, to the questions of how and where to report corruption, what to do when somebody request a bribe, how the law can protect the one who reports corruption, and so forth.

On the basis of the initiative of the UN Office for Drugs and Crime (UNODC) and Austria, **the International Anti-corruption Academy – IACA** was established. The Academy is the first institution of its kind in the world and it should serve as an expert centre for anti-corruption research, training and development of policies and procedures aimed at prevention and combating corruption. The Agreement for the Establishment of the Academy as an international institution was signed at the

end of the first day of the conference by 35 UN member states and member states of European organisations. The Agreement was signed on behalf of the Czech Republic on 14 December 2010.

Combating Organised Crime

Organised crime represents, in accordance with the Programme Statement of the Government, the largest threat to internal security.

The problem is that it is difficult to prove signs attributed to this kind of crime by law.

Measures being drafted in this area concentrate on the **provisions relating to a cooperating accused person**, and strengthening of information exchanges and cooperation between relevant police units and intelligence services. **The main priority in this area is the search for and seizure of criminal proceeds** and the fight against economic crime.

Counter-terrorist Preparedness

Counter-terrorist preparedness is being enhanced, *inter alia*, by means of relevant police exercises. In November 2010 internal cooperative **exercise** of crisis management bodies and operative units approved by the National Security Council under the name **“KRIZE 2010”** was carried out.

On 22 March 2010 the Government approved the **Counter-Terrorism Strategy for 2010 and 2010**, by its Resolution No. 221. As a follow up to this Strategy on 16 November 2010 the Government approved, by its Resolution No. 826, the **“List of Priorities for Combating Terrorism for 2010 and 2012”** was drawn up within the security degree “Restricted” in cooperation between the Ministry of the Interior, the Czech police and intelligence services. The document also takes into account the current economic situation and one of its aims is more to ensure effective use of existing tools for combating terrorism.

Police Reform

Establishment of 14 Regional Police Headquarters (on 1 January 2010) was an important change in activities of the Czech police. Now the organisation of the Czech police corresponds with administrative division of the Czech Republic. In the context of this change the distribution process of six new Regional Police

Headquarters was completed during 2010. Thus conditions for strengthening cooperation with regional/municipal authorities were created.

In the framework of implementation of the quality monitoring system, **in total 166 sample police stations were established** in selected police premises within the scope of competence of Regional Police Headquarters.

In the last quarter of 2010 the Czech police were meeting tasks relating to the preparation of a planned transformation of the Alien Police Service, which was to be completed as of 1 January 2011. On that date procedures concerning long-term residence permits were transferred to the Department of Asylum and Migration Policy of the MoI. In this context Territorial Directorates of the Alien Police Service, as a police service with republic-wide competences, were abolished and Departments of Alien Police were set up within Regional Police Headquarters.

Police Education and Training

As regards **police training** a number of activities aiming at elimination of the current level of crime were implemented. For example:

- In November 2010 the Police Academy organised an international symposium entitled “Creation of Proceeds of Organised Crime, Their Detection and Seizure”. The symposium was held as the final event of the significant project “Development of New Methods of Seizure of Criminal Proceeds and Combating of Money Laundering”
- Instruction of the new specialised training focusing on extremism - “Operatives and Investigative Activities in the Environment of Extremist Groups, Using an Informant” was launched in the Police College in Pardubice. (It is a module of the specialised course “Exercise of Specialists of the Criminal Police and Investigation Service in the Issue of Extremism”).
- The project “Police for All” - in the academic year 2010/2011, in total 309 students were admitted within this project to study Security and Legal Activities. Of them 39 were students originating from national minority groups.

Internal Control of the Czech Police

In total 857 (-36) control/inspection actions were performed at all management levels of the Czech police. Of the total number of inspections in 109 (+9) cases other measures were adopted to correct the situation, in 65 (+7) cases disciplinary measures were adopted, in six (0) cases personnel measures were decided upon, in 13 (+4) cases system measures were adopted, and in six (0) cases other conclusions were concluded on the basis of personal responsibility of a person. In 83 cases training was carried out. Most often regulations were breached without any subsequent damage.

Illegal Migration

In 2010 the MoI was actively involved for example in the area of **readmission policy** as the Ministry participated in drafting bilateral readmission agreements (with Kazakhstan, Kosovo, and Mongolia) or in drawing up implementing protocols to be annexed to the Community readmission agreements (with the Russia Federation and Ukraine).

Combating Crime in Railways

A trend to safeguard public order in rail transport increasingly using services of security agencies hired by the Czech railways which are to supplement the activities of the Czech police is being currently enforced in the Czech Republic.

Monitoring of certain locations by means of CCTV or with help of security agencies is being prepared. These are locations endangered by thefts of non-ferrous metals, mainly from communication and security equipment.

Policing in Relation to Minorities

The issue of police work in relation to members of national and ethnic minorities, foreign nationals and socially excluded groups of inhabitants continues to represent one of the most important aspects of policing and it is also an indicator on how methods of community policing are being used. Activities concerning minorities and foreign nationals are coordinated by means 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 Resolution no. 384 of 9 April 2008. The Strategy has been further developed by the **Action Plan to Meet the Strategy for the Work of the**

Police of the Czech Republic in Relation to Minorities for 2010 and 2011.

Offices of **liaisons for minorities were established within the Czech police as early as in 2005** (a specialised police officer involved in police work for minorities) at all Regional Administrations of the Czech police. Since 2005 they have operated with their working groups under command of directors of Regional Administrations. In 2010 the position of a liaison was made official by adoption of the Binding Instruction of the Police President to this effect.

Training activities of police officers of the Czech police concerning this area continued. In 2010 several training courses/seminars were organised – the seminar “Using the Method of **Case Management** at Police Work when Solving Offences Relating to children”; two instructive and methodological meetings of liaisons for minorities were held, **information brochure of the Police of the Czech Republic “Vietnamese, Mongolian and Ukrainian Nationals in the Czech Republic – Labour Migration, Living Conditions, Cultural Specificities”** was published. (The brochure was designated primarily for the Czech police, but it can be used simultaneously as a teaching aid for secondary schools and higher education institutions and by wide range of professionals.)

The project of creating **assistants to help the public to approach the police and other authorities** is being further developed. Upon close cooperation between the MoI and the MLSA a consensus on conditions under which such assistance can be registered as field social work in accordance with Act No. 108/2006 Coll. on Social Services, as amended was reached. It is a possibility for long-term financing. At the same time guidelines for activities of assistants when dealing with the police and other authorities were drawn up. The guidelines describe the history of the method to be used, define standards, objectives, basic procedures, coordination of the provided service and the current situation. Guidelines are available in electronic form on web pages of the MoI. In 2010 assistants were working in Pilsen, Prerov, Karvina, Brno, Cheb, and Ostrava.

Security Research and Development

In 2010 in total 68 project proposals covering all areas defined by partial goals were included in the **“Security Research Programme in the Czech Republic for 2010-2015”**, i.e. safety of

citizens, safety of critical infrastructures and crisis management. The project tackle, apart from other areas, also the issues of extremism, corruption and combating organised crime.

Institute for Criminology and Social prevention (ICSP)

The ICSP a research institute of the Ministry of Justice participated in 2010 in some topics mentioned in this Report.

Research studies, technical articles as well as translated literature are available for a wide range of experts at the web pages of the ICSP: www.kriminologie.cz

For further measures see chapter 3.1 Legislative Activities and some other chapters.

2.1.1 Crime by Regions

Basic data of the Czech Republic in 2010:

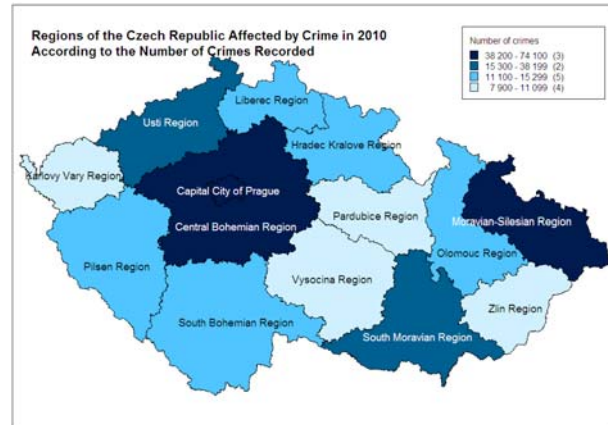
Area in km²: 78,866

Density of population: 133.2 persons / km²

Population: 10,506,813

Number of crimes /

10.000 inhabitants: 298 (-20)



With regard to territorial division the highest percentage of total crime can be attributed to **the capital city of Prague** (in 2010 there were 74,028 of crimes) – it accounts for **23.6 %**.

Prague is followed by the Moravian-Silesian Region having a share of 12.7 % (39,721 offences), and the Central Bohemian Region with a share of 12.2 % (38,217 offences).

Although **Prague contributes to the total number of inhabitants by 11.9 %**, it can be attributed to **28.2 % of crime against property and 22.1 % of economic crime**. However, crime development in Prague does not substantially differ from the development typical for other metropolitan areas.

As far as crime per 10,000 inhabitants is concerned, the highest incidence of crime is again reported from the capital city of Prague (593 offences).

Inhabitants of Prague are thus affected by crime at more than triple the rate of crime in the Zlin Region (160 offences per 10,000 inhabitants), which has the lowest number of all regions in the Czech Republic. As regards crime Prague is followed by the Usti (352), Moravian - Silesian (318), Liberec (314) and Central Bohemian (306) Regions.

Decline in crime was registered in thirteen regions. The largest decrease in absolute figures is reported from Prague (-10,105, -12 %). A downward trend in detected crimes has been reported from Prague for quite a long period of time – since 2003.

An obvious decline in registered crimes was further recorded in the Central Bohemian Region (-2,954, -7.2 %) and in the Moravian-Silesian Region (-2,010, -4.8 %). If the numbers are expressed as percentage the most considerable fall was, apart from the two aforementioned regions, reported from the Karlovy Vary Region (-10.1%). An increase in the number of crimes was seen only in the South Bohemian Region.

In 2010 the Karlovy Vary Region (7,939 offences) and the Vysocina Region (8,678 offences) displayed the lowest number of criminal offences.

In terms of the **clearance rate** in 2010 it was again the Karlovy Vary Region (as in 2009) which was the most successful (64 %), followed by the Zlin Region (51.8 %) and the Hradec Kralove Region (45.9 %). On the other had, the lowest number of solved crimes is typical for Prague (18.9 %), followed by the Central Bohemian Region where there is almost double clearance of crimes (36 %).

About 25 % of population live in **the ten largest cities of the Czech Republic** (Prague, Brno, Ostrava, Pilsen, Liberec, Olomouc, Usti nad Labem, Ceske Budejovice, Hradec Kralove, and Pardubice). In 2010 **more than 40 % of all registered offences were committed in these cities, 30 % of violent crimes, 43 % of economic crime and almost 50 % of all robberies.**⁷

⁷ Quarterly publication about crime in the Czech Republic. Police Presidium of the Police of the Czech Republic, Criminal Analysis and Information Division; 2011.

Measures Adopted

In the framework of preventive activities, in 2010 the Regional Police Headquarters implemented a large number of preventive actions focused mainly on tackling regional and local problems of internal security and public order. At the same time the Czech police carried out preventive nation-wide projects aimed predominantly at pedestrian safety, protection of elderly people from crime, prevention of cyber crime, prevention of motor vehicle thefts and thefts from cars.

(For more measures see chapter 2.2.1 Crimes against Property, 2.2.10 Cyber Crime, 2.2.11 Road Safety. For more details see Tables and Graphs 25–29)

2.1.2 Offenders

Criminal statistics

Number of prosecuted and investigated persons:

112,477 (-8.7 %, -10,758)

Of then:

Percentage of male offenders 86.8 %
(-0.3 %)

Percentage of female offenders 13.2 % (+0.2 %)

Court and Public Prosecutors' statistics

Number of persons charged with a crime:

42,933 (-6,526)

Number of persons upon whom a motion for punishment was filed within summary pre-trial proceedings:

49,874 (-3,334)

Number of persons sentenced: 69,953
(-3,834)

The total number of **prosecuted and investigated** persons fell in 2010 to **112,447** (-8.7 %), which correlates with the decline in the number of solved criminal acts.

According to the information of the Supreme Public Prosecutor' Office the year 2010 saw a substantial decrease in the number of persons who were subject to criminal proceedings (either standard or summary pre-trial proceedings).

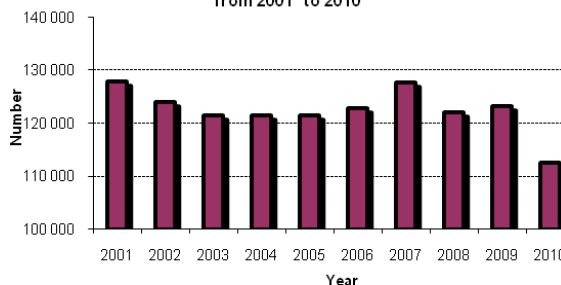
The indicator showing the numbers of persons prosecuted within summary pre-trial proceedings **was the lowest over the last 15 year**. The number of persons who were charged with a crime and the number of persons who were proposed for punishment – 92,807 (-9,860) was the lowest since 2002.

In 2010 courts of the Czech Republic **sentenced in total 69,953 (-3,834) persons by final and conclusive decisions.**⁸

The decline in the number of persons who were prosecuted for serious criminal acts and in cases where conditions for summary pre-trial proceedings were not fulfilled has continued from 2005, while from the year 2009 a very substantial decrease has been recorded. The decline in the number of indictments corresponds with such numbers.

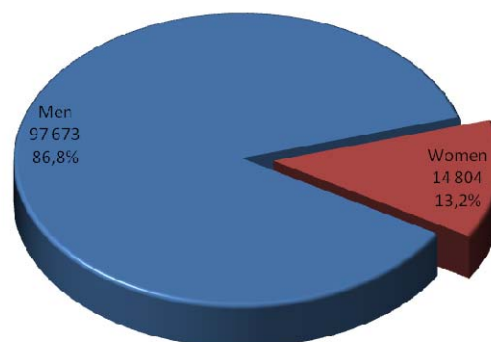
It can be said that while the number of persons investigated has been falling, the number of persons prosecuted within summary pre-trial

Development in the Number of Prosecuted and Investigated Persons in the Czech Republic from 2001 to 2010



proceedings is rising; the rise has not been linear though, since this type of proceeding was introduced.

Share of Men and Women in all Prosecuted and Investigated Persons in the Czech Republic in 2010



The low share of women among the total number of prosecuted and investigated persons which culminated in 2005 (14.2 %) has been permanently low; in 2010 this share marginally increased to 13.2 % (when it is compared with 2009).

In the majority of cases women were prosecuted for non-violent crimes, crimes against property and drug-related crimes. Women are more often involved in pickpocketing targeting passengers on buses, trams or trains or in burglaries. If they commit a violent offence it is usually committed against a person close to them.

⁸ Numbers of sentenced offenders in 2010 do not correspond with numbers of offenders prosecuted in 2010 (as regards sentenced offenders the time elapsed can be several years).

In 2010 men over 18 years of age accounted for 82.4 % and the share of women older than 18 years was 12.6 % of the total number of prosecuted and investigated persons. The number of child offenders younger than 15 years (minor offenders) and juveniles fell as well. In total 1,606 (-488) minor offenders and 4,010 (-1,329) juveniles were either prosecuted or investigated.

Offenders having basic education or offenders with an apprentice certificate prevailed and they usually committed crimes against property.

The Czech police prosecuted and investigated 53,405 (-3,189) repeat offenders, which accounts for 47.5 % of the total number of prosecuted and investigated persons.

Most offenders were prosecuted and investigated by the Czech police for a **criminal offence of non-payment of alimony (13,367 persons) and an offence of frustrating an official decision (11,406).**

In total 186 persons were prosecuted and investigated in connection with a murder.⁹

14,453 persons were prosecuted and investigated for economic crimes causing the largest material damage.

Cases investigated by the Unit for Combating Corruption and Financial Crime of the Czech police witness the ever growing trend of persons gaining profit to the detriment of the state budget, with this type of crime occurring quite frequently among hitherto upstanding and law-abiding citizens working as managers of companies or in public offices (white-collar crime) as well as among criminal groups operating within the criminal environment that had originally focused on general crime. Money gained through general crime is then multiplied through economic crime. It is typical for such groups that they hire as stooges people living on the margins of society (homeless persons, alcoholics and drug addicts, persons in debts and so on) and they do not hesitate to solve respective complications by means of violence.

Centres of **Probation and Mediation Service (PMS) of the Czech Republic** recorded in total 24,809 new cases, which is, when the numbers are compared with those of 2009, a moderate decline (25,851 cases in 2009). The total number of cases the PMS dealt with in 2010 was higher as it included also cases the probation

⁹ For more information see chapter. 2.2 and relevant tables.

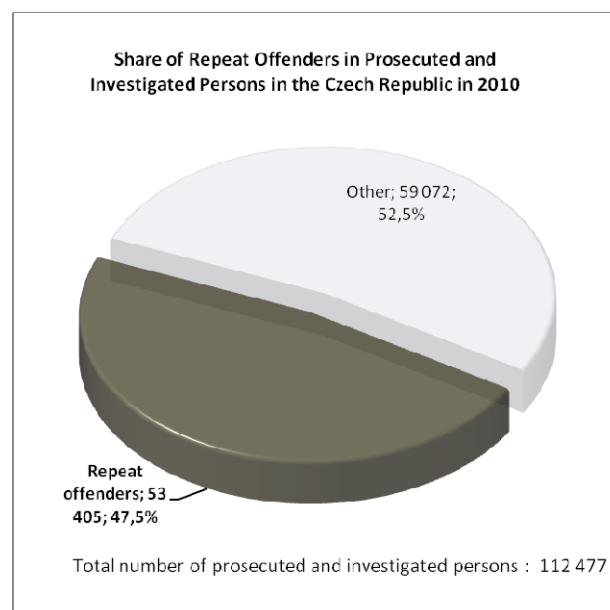
officials had been working on for several years (in particular conditional release from prison under supervision, but also sentences of community service which for various reasons had not been carried out).

Within pre-trial proceedings and court proceedings 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 (87.6 % of cases),
- negotiate an option of community work instead of imprisonment (46.3 % of cases).

Within execution proceedings (20,539 cases) the Probation and Mediation Service was mostly burdened by cases relating to community sentences (61.3 % of cases) and issues relating to cases of supervision (24.7 %).

Offences Committed by Repeat Offenders¹⁰



The trend showing a growing share of repeat offenders in the total number of prosecuted and investigated persons continued also in 2010.

¹⁰ In terms of police statistics, a repeat offender is an offender who has intentionally committed a criminal offence and 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.

Thus in 2010 in total 53,405 repeat offenders were prosecuted and investigated for criminal offences.

Despite their year-on-year decrease in absolute figures (-3,189) their **share in the structure of offenders rose again to 47.5 %**, while in 2009 their share was 45.9 % and in 2008 their proportion was 43.7 %.

Marked growth in the share of repeat offenders in the total number of offenders was recorded with regard to **murders (51.6 %)**, as in 2009 such a share was 43.4 %.

Of the total number of 156 solved murders 90 were committed by repeat offenders.

Repeat offenders committed in total 70,581 (-2,979) offences, which accounts for 60 % of all solved crime. The growth was seen with respect to crimes against property (mainly burglaries and thefts of all kinds).

The highest percentage of repeat offenders relates to the offence of frustrating an official decision pursuant to the provisions of Sec. 337 of the Criminal Code where of 11,406 prosecuted persons 8,057 were repeat offenders, i.e. **70.6 %**.

Repeat offenders displayed a very high percentage among investigated and prosecuted persons in crimes against property (59.8 %) where their proportion increased by 1.3% in comparison with 2009, and as regards thefts their percentage exceeded the threshold of 65 %. **When thefts from cars are taken into account the percentage of repeat offenders involved was as high as 73.1 %.**

The share of repeat offenders among those who committed violent crimes was 42.3% (+1.3 %)

On the other hand, their share decreased in regard to economic crime to 31.1 % (-4.9%).

The highest percentages of repeat offenders have for a long time been reported from the Moravian-Silesian Region (55.6 %), the Karlovy Vary Region (52.6 %) and from Prague (49.4%).

Of the total number of sentenced persons courts marked 5,138 persons as repeat offenders. Repeat offenders were most frequently sentenced for crimes against property: 2,919 persons.

Crimes Committed by Foreign Nationals

In the context of negative impact of the economic crisis on employment of foreign nationals, the security situation was undisturbed.

In 2010 in total **7.377 foreign nationals were prosecuted and investigated which accounts for 6.6 % of the total number of prosecuted and investigated persons**. When this number is compared to that of 2009, the number of prosecuted foreign nationals decreased by 985 persons (-11.8 %). However, from 2002 to 2008 the share of foreigners among prosecuted persons showed a continuous upward trend (from 5 % to 7 %). This trend relates mainly to the persistent increase of foreign nationals in possession of residence permits in the Czech Republic.

Foreign nationals displayed quite a high percentage share in prosecuted and investigated persons in the case of murders. Of the total number of 156 solved murders, foreign nationals committed 20 of these, which is 12.8 %.

In 2010 the most frequent offences committed by foreign nationals were offences committed under influence of narcotic substances (drunkenness), frustrating an official decision, thefts, non-payment of alimonies and road accidents due to negligence. The highest share of prosecuted foreign nationals is reported with regard to the provisions of Sec. 217 of the Criminal Code (legalisation of criminal proceeds due to negligence) where out of 20 prosecuted persons, 16 (80 %) were foreign nationals. This offence is followed by the offences under the provisions of Sec. 244 of the Criminal Code (breach of regulations relating to labels) where out of 69 prosecuted persons 59 were foreigners (85.5 %).

It is Prague that has in recent years reported the highest share of foreign offenders. 1,963 (-330) foreign nationals were prosecuted in 2010, which counts for 26.6 % of all foreigners. This fact relates to high concentrations of foreigners in relation to tourism as well as foreigners having residence permits. Prague is followed by the Central Bohemia Region, with 907 prosecuted foreign nationals, i.e. 12.3 % and the South Moravian Region with 861 prosecuted foreign offenders which accounts for 11.7 %.

Of the total number of persons sentenced in 2010, 4,798 were foreign nationals, which represents 6.9 %. Most sentenced foreigners came from **Slovakia** (1,923 persons, i.e. 41.2 % of sentenced foreign nationals), followed by nationals of **Ukraine** (823) and **Vietnam** (557). The number of sentenced Slovak citizens decreased by 315 when compared with 2009.

(For more detailed information see Tables and Graphs 6–11)

Measures Adopted

In 2010 the number of imprisoned persons slightly increased when compared with 2009
On average 21,902 persons were imprisoned, of them 1,443 were sentenced persons and 2,459 were persons charged with an offence.¹¹

The numbers of prisoners who are foreign nationals remained in 2009 and in 2010 at the same level. As of 30 December 2010 there were 1,595 foreign nationals in Czech prisons.

The distribution of individual types of imposed penalties (including sanction imposed on juveniles) has remained unchanged for a long period of time. The most frequent court verdict was a suspended (conditional) sentence of imprisonment, imposed upon 43,931 persons which accounts for 62.8 % of the total number of sentenced persons followed by unsuspended (unconditional) sentence of imprisonment (11,687 persons, i.e. 16.7 %), a sentence of community service (7,369 persons, i.e. 10.5 %) and finally 3,441 persons were required to pay financial penalties.

Unconditional sentences of imprisonment were most often imposed up to one year (7,603 persons, which was 65.1 % of all unconditional sentences imposed by courts) followed by sentences from one to five years for 3,589 persons (30.7 %). Sentences from five to fifteen years were imposed upon 479 persons (4.1 %), an exceptional sentence of between 15 to 25 years was imposed on 15 persons and a life sentence was handed down to one offender in 2010.

Activities of the Prison Service of the Czech Republic in compliance with the Crime

¹¹ According to information provided by the MFA in total 623 citizens of the Czech Republic were either in prison or in custody all over the world as of 31 December 2009. However, this information is incomplete as a foreign country is obliged to inform Czech authorities on detainment of a Czech citizen only if the person concerned so requests. Most Czech citizens were imprisoned, as of the date above, in (118), Austria (112), Spain (81) and the USA (54).

During the summer high season of 2010 in total 338 citizens of the Czech Republic were deprived of their freedom which is the highest number since 2005 (of them 41 persons were imprisoned for violent crimes and 30 persons for drug related crimes).

Prevention Strategy for 2008 – 2011 aimed at making aspects of prevention of repeat crime more visible. It was good to see that the year 2010 did not see any decline, in comparison with 2009, in:

- the number of sentenced persons serving a sentence in specialised departments of prisons while the quality of implemented programmes was maintained;
- the numbers of sentenced persons in special departments of prisons and custody prisons, and implemented programmes for the preparation of prisoners for their release from prison;
- the numbers of sentenced persons serving their sentence in drug-free zones of prisons and custodial centres;
- the numbers of sentenced persons included in training and re-qualification programmes.

The standardised programme **3Z (Zastav se, Zamysli se, Změň se, which means Stop, Think it over, Change yourself)** aimed at the broadest prison population (male adults between 25 and 40 years of age, serving a sentence of imprisonment for the 2nd or 3rd time, predominantly for crimes against property) in prisons and the **standardised programme GREPP** (G – guilty, RE – re-education, P – psychological, P – programme) for the work with offenders who have been sentenced for violence against children, (torture of children, commercial sexual exploitation of children and sexual abuse of children without commercial aspects).

Within its penology research the **ICSP** completed a research study in 2010 focused on offenders who represent a considerable danger for their environment, and therefore their placement within a closed facility is desirable - **the Institute for Prevention Detention.** The study analyses a sample of persons who had prevention detention imposed upon them¹².

Offenders were also dealt with within research of the criminal career of offenders dealing in drugs.¹³

The Probation and Mediation Service of the Czech Republic continued implementation of its pilot project of **Commissions for Conditional Releases.** Until December 2010 the Commission

¹² Blatníková, Š. (2010) The Issue of Preventive Detention. ICSP, Prague 2010.

¹³ Trávníčková, I. - Zeman, P.: Criminal Career of Drug Related Offenders. ICSP, Prague 2010.

dealt with 28 cases of sentenced persons who prepared to file an application for conditional release. The activities of assistants of victims is perceived as innovative. It includes addressing of victims with an offer to express themselves as to the consequences of a committed criminal offence and to resolving its impact at the time when the offender is preparing for his/her conditional release.

In 2010 project **SARPO** (*Souhrnná Analýza Rizik a Potřeb Odsouzených* = Comprehensive Analysis of Risks and Needs of Sentenced Persons) continued in cooperation with the Universitas agency. A research analysis was completed with the aim of finding validity of prediction of risk offenders and to evaluate repeat offenders for whom the SARPO tool was used during an interval of 18 months.

The **pilot project aimed at testing of an option to use drug testing within probations** was completed and evaluated as being successful. More than 100 persons charged with a crime/sentenced persons were included in the project. As a result it was decided to include this tool into practice of the PMS through out the Czech Republic.

In cooperation with labour offices, **residence permits and visas of foreign nationals whose purpose for residence ceased to exist were consistently dealt with.**

Crimes Committed by Members of the Police of the Czech Republic¹⁴



In 2010 the number of offenders who were members of the Czech police, as uncovered by the Police Inspectorate, decreased to 242 (-8.3 %, -22). In total 280 (-16.4 %, -55) crimes were detected.

The above graph clearly demonstrates that the year 2010 saw an opposite trend (in comparison with the years 2007-2009) concerning the numbers of police officers who committed a criminal offence. **The decline in the number of detected crimes** began in 2009 and continued in 2010.

The largest number of the total crime was in 2010 recorded (as in previous years) within crimes classified as **abuse of powers by a public official**. There were 61 (95) offences. This offence was followed by **road accidents** - 43 (46) detected offences. **Insurance fraud** represents a high percentage share in offences committed by police officers - 13 (32) offences of this type were recorded. This offence was followed by intentional bodily harm (in total 12 offences) and extortion (eight offences were detected).

In 2010 in total eight (14 in 2009) offences of **bribery** – namely **bribe taking** - were detected.

According to statistical records, the structure of crimes committed by police officers remains unchanged.

With regard to **extremism**, in 2010 the Inspectorate of the Czech Police investigated eight cases. The majority of cases investigated in 2010 were detected in 2009 and closed in 2010.

As in previous years Prague displayed the highest percentage share of total crime of members of the Czech police - 60 detected criminal offences, this number accounting for 21.4 % of all crimes committed by police officers. Prague is followed by the Usti Region, (14 %), the Central Bohemian Region (13.2 %) and the Moravian-Silesian Region (12.1 %).

Quite a lot of criminal offences were committed by police officers of ten years' service (31 offences) and 25 offences were committed by police officers with two years' service. However, these were members of the Czech police with less than ten years of service who committed an absolute majority (180) of detected offences.

Also if the age of offending police officers is taken into account it is clear that criminal offences were mostly committed by young police officers aged between 30 and 35 years (53 police officers) and between 25 and 30 years (49 police officers). The number of proven criminal activities declines with the advance of the age of police officers. No police officers of the Czech Police older than 50 years were investigated. In

¹⁴ Criminal activities are described in this chapter using terms of Act No. 140/1961 Coll., the Criminal Code.

the age category from 40 to 50 years police inspectors investigated eleven members of the Czech police.

In 2010 the Czech police recorded **in total 3,301 (+718) complaints and other information** concerning activities of police units, police officers and civil employees of the Czech police. Altogether 2,980 (+656) complaints were processed in accordance with the Code of Administrative Procedure, of which 411 (+100) were evaluated as **justified complaints**, i.e. **13.8% (+0.4)**. The most frequent reason for complaints was misconduct of police officers (inappropriate behaviour) thus the main reasons remain unchanged – negligence, lack of discipline and inappropriate interpretation of legal regulations.

Given the ratio of citizens of a productive age and the total number of officers of the Czech police, the occurrence of crimes is considerably lower among police officers than among other members of the society. However it holds true that offences committed by members of the Czech police create a high degree of social danger, exacerbated mainly by the fact that the law is violated by a professional in whom was vested the power to protect law. Through such behaviour a police officer absolutely negates his/her mission. Moreover, to commit an unlawful act a police officers uses information, qualifications, professional knowledge and sometimes even equipment relating to the performance of his/her duties.

Crimes Committed by Civilian Employees of the Police of the Czech Republic

In 2010 the Inspectorate of the Czech police recorded six (9 in 2009) motions to commence prosecution of employees of the Czech police, with prosecution initiated against four (7 in 2009) of these.

Crimes Committed by Members of the Army of the Czech Republic

In 2010 **the downward trend in the number of crimes committed within the Czech military continued**. The Military Police investigated in total 202 alleged offences (-19, -9%) and 472 (-38) minor offences, of them 290 traffic-related minor offences.

The trends of previous years were confirmed also with respect to the structure of crimes. **Crimes against property prevailed - 122 (+27,**

+28 %) over military criminal offences - 24 (-38, -61%). Again, a high percentage share of civilian offenders was recorded.

When types of crimes are compared with previous years **criminal activities concerning public matters** - 31 (+18, +138 %) were on the rise and formed the second most frequent category of investigated unlawful behaviour. In the vast majority of cases (22) these were offences relating to submission of false certificates proving education in an effort to gain better position and subsequently higher pay.

Six suspicions of a crime of drug abuse were investigated.

The military police recorded in total **89 road accidents** (-15, -14%) caused by drivers of **military vehicles**.

In 2010 **in total 265 members of the Czech army were sentenced**. Comparing this number with that of 2009, when courts sentenced 442 soldiers of the Czech army, it is a decline by 177 persons. Pursuant to the new Criminal Code soldiers of the Czech army were most often sentenced for endangering others under the influence of narcotic substance under Sec. 274 of the Criminal Code (14 persons) and for thefts under Sec. 205 of the Criminal Code (14 persons).

Crimes Committed by Employees of the Customs Administration of the Czech Republic, and Elimination of Corrupt Conduct of Employees of the Customs Administration of the Czech Republic

In 2010 on the basis of internal control and inspection activities eleven cases of unlawful conduct by employees of the Customs Administration of the Czech Republic while on duty were reported to relevant law enforcement authorities .

In 2010 the law enforcement authorities charged seven (+5) customs officers in relation to an offence committed whilst on duty, including:

- two customs officers for taking a bribe, one of whom was cleared of charges;
- two customs officers for abuse of power by a public official,
- three customs officers for taking a bribe, concurrent with abuse of power by a public official,

In less serious cases, **103** disciplinary sanctions for violations of duties were imposed

on custom officers in 2010, while in 2009 in total 119 disciplinary sanctions were levied.

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

In 2010 in total 73 (-11) members of the Prison Service were suspected of having committed criminal offences either while on duty or off duty. Under the provision of Sec. 159a (1) of the Code of Criminal Procedure 30 cases were suspended and under Sec. 159a/lb of the Code of

Criminal Procedure 8 Prison Service members were referred for disciplinary proceedings. 13 (+2) Prison Service members were charged.

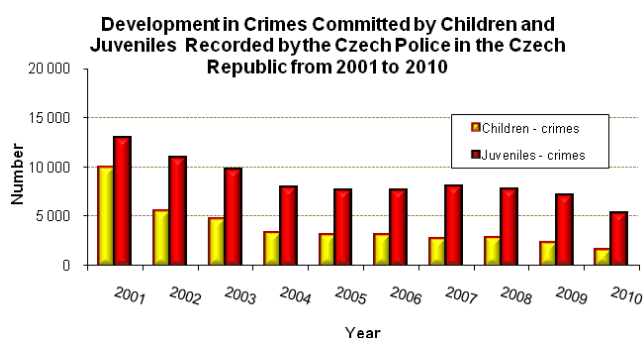
Eight (+4) Prison Service members received final and conclusive sentences. Of this number seven cases did not relate to service duties.

In the course of 2010 the competent law enforcement authorities launched criminal proceedings against nine (+3) civilian employees of the Prison Service. One of these was sentenced by a final and conclusive judgement for offences that did not relate to his/her job (-2).

2.1.2.1 Crimes Committed by Youth

Number of child offenders
1,584 (-32.1 %, -749)
Number of crimes committed by children 1,606
(-23.3 %, -488)

Number of juvenile offenders 4,010
(-24.9 %, -1,329)
Number of crimes committed by juveniles 5,339
(-25 %, -1,784)



Crimes committed by youth saw in 2010 a decline when compared with 2009. This applies to children younger than 15 years as well as to juveniles. The number of crimes committed by youth has displayed a long-term downward trend.

In 2010 children (younger than 15 years) committed in total 1,584 (-749) offences.

In the same year juveniles committed 5,339 (-1,784) offences.

The percentage of minor offenders has continued to decrease; in 2010 it was 1.4 % (-0.3 %) and the share of juveniles was 3.6 % (-0.7 %) in the total number of prosecuted and investigated persons.

A warning signal can be quite a high proportion of juveniles among offenders committing robberies - 13.1 %

The highest percentages of juveniles in the total number of investigated and prosecuted persons were recorded by the Czech police in the **Moravian-Silesian Region (5.4 %) and in the Vysocina Region (4.9), whilst the lowest proportion of juveniles is reported from Prague (1.5 %).**

Children and juveniles **commit predominantly crimes against property**, in particular thefts and burglaries, followed by robberies and bodily injuries and other offences (for example road accidents, frustrating an official decision, unauthorised production and possession of narcotic and psychotropic substances, and so on). The vast majority of such offences fall under the category of minor offences (damage up to CZK 5,000).

Of the total number of solved murders juveniles committed four of them (-1). In the last ten years, the most murders by children and juveniles were committed in 2004 (four murders were committed by children and 12 by juveniles).

According to police findings young offenders are quite unconcerned by the potential adverse consequences they may face committing an offence or minor offence. They are convinced that respect for any authority is disadvantageous to them.

In addition to crimes against property, which are the most widespread amongst offenders in this group, **children increasingly often commit internet offences** - for example infringement of copyright, distribution and possession of pornography or incitement of hatred towards a group of persons or restriction of the rights and freedoms of other people.

An ever growing percentage of juveniles in abuse of and mainly in production and distribution of narcotic and psychotropic substances and poisons and alcohol abuse can be seen mainly in large agglomerations and authorities are not able to decrease it. It is a trend that cannot be expressed exclusively by statistical indicators because **the vast majority of offences committed by persons under 15 years are not registered.** Despite this there is an obvious tendency towards growth in the number of alcohol abusers and persons participating in illicit drug dealing, especially distribution of small amounts of drugs, among youth. The same applies to the increase in the number of drug addicts who coerce youths to commit criminal activities.

Cases of intoxication of minors who had to be taken to hospitals were recorded.

In total 2,366 juveniles were sentenced. Most juveniles were sentenced by courts of the Moravian-Silesian Region (674), followed by the North Bohemian Region (458) and the South Moravian Region (385). Juveniles were most frequently sentenced for crimes against property.

(For more detailed information see Tables and Graphs 10 and 11)

Measures Adopted

Juveniles had imposed upon them predominantly conditional (suspended) sentences (907 persons) and community service (411 persons). In 2010 courts imposed 190 unconditional sentences. In the 483 cases, juveniles were discharged without any punishment.

In the framework of its research the ICSP is currently dealing with issues closely relating to options to better use Act. 218/2003 Coll. and how to apply preventive measures of a primary, secondary and tertiary nature, which should prevent antisocial conduct, or eliminate it, or at least subdue the occurrence of such behaviour.

The MoJ submitted to the Government for further discussion the **draft Act amending Act No. 218/2003 Coll. on the Liability of Youth for Illegal Acts and the Judicial System Concerning Youth** and on the amendment to some other acts (the Act on Judicial System on Youth), as amended and some other acts.

When the proposed amendment is compared to the current versions of the said Act, *inter alia*, **the court is newly permitted to impose protective upon a child under 15 years who has committed a crime that is punishable in the case of adults.** The child can be provided such care in an institution which can be later changed to outpatient care (or vice versa). The court is obliged to follow the protective care on the basis of reports and at least once in twelve months to review whether the reasons for such care still persist.

In the area of **youth crime prevention** the MoI cooperated with ministries involved in the Inter-ministerial Working Group for Unifying and Transforming the System of Care for Children at Risk, which operates at the MLSA. The MoI meets tasks concerning mainly

unification of data and information flows within the system, and coordination of care for endangered children and children at risk in the given locality, and establishment of rules for inter-ministerial cooperation within local conditions. The MoI directed its attention also to the **Early Prevention System** and the **National Coordination Mechanism of Search for Missing Children.**

In 2010 the Crime Prevention Department of the MoI along with the Czech police implemented three pilot seminars within individual Regional Police Headquarters aimed at **using special rooms for interviewing** child witnesses and victims. The objective of such seminars is to enhance qualifications of specialists and support of staff stability in the area. Seminars focused on practical issues, such as tactics for interviewing a child witness or child victim.

The Czech Republic ranks among those European countries reporting a high number of children placed in different facilities for children; about 7,000 children are placed in such facilities (diagnostic institutions, children homes with schools, detention centres, orphans' homes). The MEYS began co-operation with the MLSA and submitted to the Government the **National Action Plan to Transform and Unify the System for Care of Children at Risk for 2009 – 2011.** A substantial part of this Plan is the MEYS strategy aimed at transforming the education care in school facilities.

The system transformation process in the educational facilities supervised by the Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports aims, in compliance with National Action Plan, to:

- reduce the number of children placed long-term at all types of institutional, provided that preventative work with endangered children and their families is strengthened, related social services are supported and available including an increase in the number of qualified workers;
- to establish a network of specialised outpatient services focusing on professional care oriented towards the child's needs and work with the whole family system;
- to train workers of school facilities

Transformation, differentiation and specialisation are primarily focused on foster educational care for children for whom placement in the facility is the best and often the

only feasible solution to their situation. The MEYS transformation strategy builds on three basic pillars:

- An analysis of the whole system of care for children at risk and their families within the scope of competence of the MEYS, in particular an analysis of facility capacities in terms of human resources, finance and quality of life for clients.
- Changing the quality of care of individual parts of the systems (to establish work quality standards in facilities, to develop guidelines according to specialisation of individual facilities, to put together control mechanisms in relation to financial resources).
- Implementation of effective and innovative procedures in the system which should enhance professional care (education, psychotherapeutic self-experience exercises, community systems of care, psychotherapeutic procedures and new diagnostic methods, supervision).

For more information on MEYS activities in the area of institutional care see www.msmt.cz section Sociální programy (social programmes); link Institucionální výchova (Institutional care)

The issue of risky behaviour is tackled in the following MEYS documents:

- Methodological recommendation on primary prevention of socio-pathological phenomena of children and youth in schools and school facilities,
- Strategy of prevention of socio-pathological phenomena of children and youth within the scope of competence of the Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports between 2009 and 2012,
- Other related documents and legal regulations aimed at preventing risky behaviour.

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, NGOs or other stakeholders.

Annually, the Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports allocates a subsidy of CZK 22 million to **drug prevention and prevention of crime and other risk behaviour**. This subsidy supported a total 175 projects, and amounted to about CZK 20,000,000.

In 2010 the Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports supported its prevention programmes from the European Social Fund. Under the 14th call for proposals within the supported area 1.2 (equal opportunities of children and pupil including children and pupils with special education needs) of the Operational Programme **Education for Competitiveness** 16 projects relating to the issue of **prevention of risk behaviour** were supported in the amount of CZK 112 million. Simultaneously schools were supported through the area 1.4 EU - money to schools, where one of the subsidised areas is a priority theme of primary prevention implemented in basic schools.

In 2010 the MoE supported 14 providers of accredited **probationary programmes for juveniles** by means of grants provided from the state budget. The total amount of the subsidy was CZK 1.4 million.

The **Early Intervention System**, which facilitates the timely transfer of information from the Police of the CR to the authorities providing for social and legal protection of children, has continued to operate. In 2010 involvement of Probation and Medication Service centres in this project continued and **their Teams for Youth, which are** being considered as one of the fundamental pillars for an effective solution to crime of youth, further developed their activities.

2.1.3 Victims of Crime

Assistance to victims of crimes – legal, ethical, psychological, financial or indemnification of victims – is an important part of the security policy of the MoI

Statistical data showed that in 2010 **the number of victims¹⁵ decreased**, when compared with 2009, to 44,519 (-4,060) persons.

However, it is important to stress **that the Czech police register victims of crimes in criminal statistics only in relation to certain types of offences.** The purpose of criminal records is to primarily provide statistical information on crime and offenders. Recording of victims concentrates, in particular, on victims of violent crimes and vice crimes (crimes against human dignity). As regards crimes against property exclusively victims of pick-pocketing, thefts during sexual intercourse and certain other thefts are recorded. Thus victims (the injured) of burglaries, car thefts, thefts from cars, thefts of bicycles and many other types of criminal acts stay outside the “field of view” of police statistical records. In spite of this limitation the criminal statistical records remain the only statistical information of law enforcement authorities in criminal proceedings encompassing quite extensive data on victims of crimes.

With regard to republic-wide situation a long term unsatisfactory situation relating to crimes against youth must be pointed out. As in previous years children became most frequently victims of violent offences and sexually motivated crimes.

Seniors form a specific group of victims of crimes. Elderly people often become victims of pick-pocketing, burglaries of flats and family houses, robberies, fraud, extortion, intentional bodily injuries, dangerous threat and torture of persons living in one household.

A significant measure that can be used to protect victims of domestic violence is an option to use a restraining order to banish an offender of domestic violence from a joint dwelling. This measure is applied in all regions of the Czech Republic.

¹⁵ The term a “victim” is different from the legal term “the injured”, which is wider and is defined by Sec. 43 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

Information to victims (including potential victims) is provided at the nation-wide level by means of preventive actions organised by individual ministries, the police as well as NGOs and mass media.

Victim Surveys

Victim surveys capture victims of crimes in a much wider scope than police statistical records.

The International Crime Victims Survey, focusing also on monitoring latent crimes, is being prepared **within the European Union (Eurostat)**. The survey will involve field research, repeated at regular intervals, among inhabitants of EU Member States. The survey will target the selected groups identified in relation to criminal offences. In 2009 the Czech Statistical Office, which is responsible for this activity in the Czech Republic, asked the Institute for Criminology and Social Prevention to provide expertise and piloted the project locally. In 2010 the Intervict developed the final version of the questionnaire to be used in the above-mentioned EU international survey. **Cooperation with the ICSP** in this project will continue in the future.

The last survey to date aimed at victims of crimes was carried out in 2010 in the Czech Republic by the ICSP. A sample group of 1,003 persons older than 15 years was interviewed and the survey revealed that during one year (November 2009 – October 2010) 31.2 % of respondents became victims of at least one of eight examined offences¹⁶. Therefore it is apparent that **roughly 30 % of population of the Czech Republic have fallen victim to at least one offence over the course of one year.**

(For more detailed information see Tables and Graphs 12)

¹⁶ Car thefts, thefts from cars, burglaries of flats/houses, burglaries of weekend houses/cottages, mugging, physical assaults (without an intention to steal something), threats of physical violence.

Measures Adopted

Strengthening the Position of the Injured in Criminal Proceedings

The Working Group of the Minister of Justice, in which the MoI also participates, began drafting in 2010 **the Act on Victims of Crimes**, which should be an almost comprehensive regulation of the status of victims. Its main objective is to widen the current rights of victims.

The Act should, *inter alia*, encompass: basic principles for treating victims, individual rights of victims of crimes, the legal framework for cooperation with NGOs providing assistance to victims of crimes, and necessary amendments to related acts. Procedural rights of the injured in criminal proceedings should remain part of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

The act should regulate the following rights of victims of crimes;

- widening the right for free legal and other assistance;
- consistent provision of information a victim is authorised to obtain;
- indemnification of victims of crimes;
- protection of victims' privacy;
- protection from secondary victimisation.

The MoJ submitted further discussion to the Government the **draft Act amending Act No. 141/1961 Coll. on Criminal Procedure (the Code of Criminal Procedure)**, as amended, and some other acts. The objective of this draft Act is to **strengthen the status of the injured in criminal proceedings**. Courts will be empowered to take decisions within proceedings on indemnification of victims not only with regard to the claim of the injured for property damages as it is in accordance with the current legal regulation, but also on non-property damages. Courts will be also authorised to pass decisions upon confiscation of so-called "unjust enrichment" ((unjust gain of money or benefits at the expense of another) obtained through criminal activities.

Activities of Police Psychologists

On 1 July 2010 a system of psychological assistance provided to victims of crimes and victims of major emergency events was launched. The system, operated within the Regional Police Headquarters, is based on services provided by

police psychologists and trained crisis negotiators sourced from among police officers, who ensure crisis intervention for victims. After the system for assistance to victims was approved the Agreement between the Police of the Czech Republic and Bílý kruh bezpečí, o.s. on providing Assistance to Victims of Crimes was concluded.

Searches for Missing Children

In 2010 the project **National Coordination Mechanism of Search for Missing Children** was launched. The purpose of the project is the commitment of mass media to publishing information of the Czech police on a missing child, whose life may be in danger, including a call for the general public to cooperate, without delay.

Special Rooms for Interviewing

Currently there are 19 special rooms for interviewing children. Two new rooms will be opened at the beginning of 2011 in the Pilsen Region (in Pilsen and in Klatovy).

Three pilot training courses were held and in total 86 specialists working on issues concerning youth and sexually motivated crimes were trained. (Training was held in the Moravian-Silesian Region, Prague, the Central Bohemian Region, the Pilsen Region and in the Karlovy Vary Region).

Probation and Mediation Service (PMS)

Since its establishment the PMS has been striving to promote the involvement of victims in criminal proceedings. One of the aims of the PMS is to contact victims and convince them to participate in speaking out about the consequences to them of a crime. Therefore the PMS strives to involve victims also in trial proceedings. These are mainly cases of violent crimes, sexually motivated offences and some other types of crime, where the PMS tries to contact victims even after several years have elapsed from the time when the offence was committed with the aim to find out their current needs resulting from the crime concerned or persisting impacts of such a crime. On the basis of following evaluations the PMS offers their assistance in solving the problem, if applicable.

The Probation and Mediation Service officers provide victims with key information on their chances for remedies under the current law,

on alternative proceedings, and on criminal proceedings.

Mediation, if applicable, between the victim and the offender is used as one of the methods to tackle consequences of crime outside the court.

Since 2007, in cooperation with the Association of Civic Advisory Centre, the PMS has implemented the project called **Specialised Comprehensive Victim Counselling** with the aim of improving the portfolio of services offered to victims of crime in general and of domestic violence in particular, and to facilitate the return of victims to normal life. The project has been implemented in ten towns of the Czech Republic. In 2010 the PMS received the grant within the Programme “Criminal Justice” which enables further extension of the project to another ten towns.

Domestic Violence

The work of the ad hoc committee on preventing and combating violence against women and domestic violence of the Council of Europe resulted in the **Convention on Preventing and Combating Violence against Women and Domestic Violence**. Negotiations on the text of the Convention were terminated towards the end of 2010, and therefore the Convention should be opened for signatures in May 2011. The convention is primarily aimed at the protection of women; nonetheless the states

will be called to apply the text of the Convention to male victims of domestic violence.

As regards domestic violence, activities of the inter-ministerial monitoring group, for which the MoI is responsible, continued in 2010. The following entities are represented in the group: MLSA, MEYS, MoH, MoJ, MoI, Czech police and representatives of NGOs (Bílý kruh bezpečí and Koordona). The main priorities of the Crime Prevention Department of the MoI for 2010 pertaining to this area are as follows:

- ongoing monitoring and unifying of application practice of the police and intervention centres with the procedures of interdisciplinary teams when combating domestic violence; errors in application of banishment of an offender from a joint dwelling and ambiguous interpretation of some provisions of the Act on the Protection from Domestic Violence;
- support for accreditation of therapeutic programmes for violent persons and allocation of financial resources for their implementation; implementation of the republic-wide network of specialised offices which will systematically deal with violent persons;
- support for establishment of specialised police teams for tackling domestic violence.

2.1.4 Searches for Persons and Objects

In 2010 the situation in the area of searches for persons and objects has not changed considerably. The numbers of searches for missing persons as well as wanted persons were lower, when compared with figures from 2009.

In 2010 the units of the Criminal Police and Investigation Service announced **searches for** in total 10,294 (-551) **missing persons**, of whom 9,846 (-409) missing persons were found, which accounts for 94.3 %. Of the total number of announced searches there were 6,041 (-406) searches for wards (i.e. persons under the responsibility of another person), 5,728 of wards were found, i.e. 94.8 %.

Within the National Coordination Mechanism of Searching for Missing Children 29 (+7) **searches for missing children were**

announced and these targets were flagged “a child in danger”. Of the total number of children only one child has not been found yet. In one case a child was found drowned in a river.

In 2010 police units announced in total 24,778 (-2,990) searches for wanted persons. The largest decline was seen among persons wanted on the basis of arrest warrants (-1,574), however there was also decrease among persons who were to be delivered to prisons to serve their sentence of imprisonment (-819) and persons for whose apprehension an order was issued by a public prosecutor (-112). Only the number of requests to locate the residence of a relevant person was on the rise (+198).

In 2010, in the field of **targeted search**, the Police of the CR apprehended altogether 75 (+2)

offenders. As regards the legal grounds for apprehension of wanted persons it can be said that the vast majority were persons who were to be delivered to prisons to serve a sentence of imprisonment, followed by persons who were to be detained on the basis of a European arrest warrant.

It can be also stated that there are more and more cases in the Czech Republic where sentenced offenders decide to avoid serving their sentence of imprisonment and it can be assumed that they commit crimes when fleeing from justice after having been finally sentenced.

In 2010 in total 215 (-4) corpses of unknown identity were found in the Czech Republic.

In 2010 the number of theft of motor vehicles dropped again. This trend corresponds with the announced **search for motor vehicles**. In 2010 in total 16,441 (-2,940) vehicles were searched for. In total 6,173 (-876) motor vehicles were found. The number of stolen vehicles entered for a search has been going down consistently since 1997 which has been caused by narrowing of the “free” space for offenders. This trend is also a result of a positive impact of the Czech Republic’s involvement in the Schengen Information System, which effectively prevents the registration of a car stolen in the Schengen area.

As regards international searches in the EU and the Schengen area the National Sirene Bureau had in total 8,385 (+328) positive hits concerning the total number of 7,082 (+129) persons and objects in the Schengen Information System (SIS) A continued growth in the success rate of SIS and cooperation between Sirene Bureaux was highlighted in resolution of the Justice and Home Affairs Council.

Within searches for persons as initiated on the basis of the European arrest warrant (EAW) the **National Sirene Bureau** as the central authority in the Czech Republic for the purposes of the European arrest warrant, performed 329 (+37) hits in the Czech Republic to enforce European

arrest warrants issued by foreign authorities and 289 (+25) hits abroad to enforce European arrest warrants issued in the Czech Republic, which is altogether 618 (+62) hits (a quantitative growth of 11%).

In 2010 Czech courts issued 468 European arrest warrants of which 93 were implemented. EU Member States, meanwhile sent 322 European arrest warrants to the Czech Republic of which 163 were implemented.

With regard to the **search for stolen objects** and the search for the origin of found objects the information system KSU is utilized (wherein an event is traced through forensic methods). The system contains the data on stolen, found and seized objects and objects designated as objects of police interest. In 2010 in total 194,767 (-6,769) records concerning stolen objects were entered in the system. Of them 23,223 (-182) records were solved.

In 2010 thanks to cooperation with the National Heritage Institute the authorities managed to detect twelve works of arts originating from thefts in sacral facilities.

Due to legal assistance (Rogatory Letters sent) from abroad, under Directive 93/7/EEC on the return of cultural objects and pursuant to relevant national legislations **six such objects were returned to the Czech Republic from abroad**.

The **Ministry of Culture** is currently involved in four trials on returning cultural object unlawfully removed from the Czech Republic, of which three trials are in Austria and one in the Netherlands

In the course of the year reviewed the Ministry of Culture, as a central authority of the Czech Republic, continued negotiations launched by the European Commission that aim to amend Directive 93/7/EEC on the return of cultural objects unlawfully removed from the territory of a Member State.

2.1.5 Minor Offences

In 2010 members of the **Public Order Police Service** detected in total 749,333 (-6,563) minor offences under the Act on Minor Offences. Most of the minor offences related to road safety and

the flow of traffic under Sections 22 and 23 of the Act on Minor Offences, namely there were 401,895 (-20,250) minor offences of this type which accounts for 53.6 % of all minor offences.

Those were followed by **minor offences against property** pursuant to Sec. 50 of the Act on Minor Offences – 186,315 (+3,941) minor offences; also minor offences involving disturbance of the peace and citizens' coexistence under Sections 47 to 49 of the Act on Minor Offences. 110,983 (+5,776) of such offences were recorded. There were 20,002 (-2,443) other minor offences. 20,314 (+152) minor offences related to alcohol abuse and to other substance abuse were ascertained under Sec. 30 of the Act on Minor Offences.

In total 445,525 (-18,852) minor offences were resolved through fine ticketing, and the fines imposed amounted to CZK 229.1 (-35) million. 157,251 (+11,136) minor offences were reported or transferred for further action to other authorisation under Sec. 58 (1) and (3) (a) of the Act on Minor Offences of which 52,168 (-3,351) minor offences were investigated by the police before their transfer under Sec. 58 (2). In total 131,929 (+2,806) minor offences were suspended pursuant to Sec. 58 (3) (b) of the Act on Minor Offences. The major reason for suspension was the fact that the offender was not detected – in 119,810 (+1,914) minor offences, which is 90.8 % of minor offences investigated through measures other than issuance of fine tickets.

In total 1,054 (+311) persons were banished from a residence due to domestic violence, of them 1,025 were men and 29 were women.

In 2010 the **traffic police** recorded altogether 602,356 (+22,946) minor offences committed by drivers of motor vehicles and 17,233 (+3,283) minor traffic offences committed by others. The police levied on-the-spot fines for 525,790 (+12,004) such minor offences; these fines amounted to in total CZK 414.9 (-9.9) million, while 76,566 (+10,942) minor offences were reported to relevant administrative bodies.

In 2010 **in the field of weapons/firearms and sensitive material** the Czech police detected 2,344 (-66) minor offences of which 1,358 (+47) were solved by means of fine tickets issued on-the-spot.

The **Alien Police Service** detected in total 39,696 (-8,738; -18 %) minor offences under the Act on the Residence of Foreign Nationals and levied fines amounting to CZK 33.9 million (-365,000; -1.1 %). Further the different units of the Alien Police recorded 63,685 (-9,108; -12.5 %) minor offences under the Act on Minor Offences and imposed fines totalling 30.5 million (-3.7 mil.; -10.9 %). In the year reviewed the Alien Police also detected 1,733 (-111, -6 %) administrative infractions under the Act on the Residence of Foreign Nationals and the total amount of imposed fines was worth CZK 85 million (-450,000; -0.5 %).

As a consequence of the amendment made by way of Act No. 306/2009 Coll. amending Act No. 40/2009 Coll., the Criminal Code and some other acts, effective as of 1 January 2010, **sanctions for minor offences against the coexistence of citizens increased** under Sec. 49 of the Act on Minor Offences which also applies to cases of defamation (Sec. 49 (1) (a) of the Act on Minor Offences). The fine was increased from CZK 1,000 to CZK 5,000, and in remaining cases (Sec. 49 (1) (b) to (e) of the Act on Minor Offences) from CZK 3,000 or CZK 5,000 up to CZK 20,000, which allowed for stricter sanctioning of serious minor offences and better differentiation between serious and less serious minor offences against the coexistence of citizens.

(See also Tables and Graphs 4)

2.1.5.1 Municipal Police

The municipal police are a municipal body in charge of maintaining law and order in areas within the competence of the municipality.

Constables participate in the protection of public order and their work is part of prevention. It can discourage potential perpetrators of unlawful acts that would create 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.



The Association of Towns and Municipalities of the Czech Republic reports that the homeless

population has recently been a growing problem. Homeless persons and other persons who are under the influence of alcohol or other narcotic substances often perpetrate petty street crime. When apprehended by the Police, homeless people often have no ID with which to identify themselves with, no permanent residence, and no money with which to pay the fine. Constables have no legal tools to solve such situations.

The Association of Towns and Municipalities of the Czech Republic keeps pointing out that municipalities can no longer use their budgets to finance alcohol or drug detoxification departments for persons under the influence of alcohol or other addictive substances and suggests that the Government and/or health insurance companies participate in covering such costs.

The Association of Towns and Municipalities of the Czech Republic states that towns and villages with higher concentrations of foreign nationals have recently experienced problems with a growing number of casinos and gambling clubs. There are problems with petty crime, public nuisances and other negative social phenomena. In these cases, the municipal police also closely cooperate with the Czech police.

(See also Tables and Graphs 5)

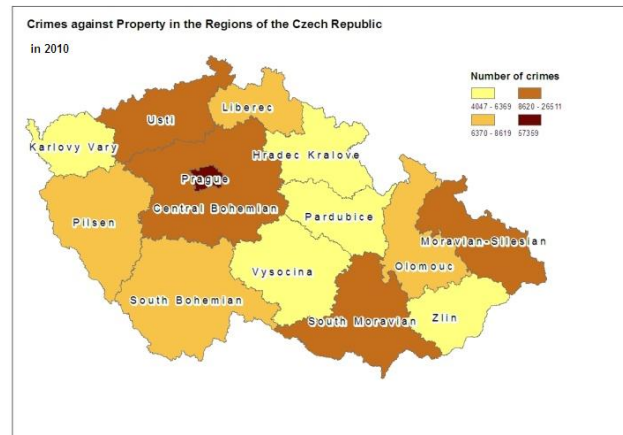
2.2 Development in Individual Types of Crime; Analysis of Individual Issues of Internal Security and Public Order

2.2.1 Crimes against Property

Number of crimes detected:
203,717 (-4 %, -8,451)

Number of solved crimes:
37,665 (-1.6 %, -620)
Clearance rate: 18.5 % (+0.4 %)

Number of prosecuted and investigated persons:
32,651 (-1.6 %, -336)



For a long time crimes against property have represented the majority regarding crime in the Czech Republic. Large cities and localities with high concentrations of people who do not know each other (for example railway and bus stations, shopping centres, means of transports and so on) are mostly affected. A similar situation can be seen in housing estates and large blocks of flats where strangers (such as homeless people, drug dealers, drug addicts, including problematic gangs of children and juveniles) can move without any form of control.

As regards crimes against property in 2010, in total 203,717 (-8,451) offences were detected of which 37,665 (-620) were resolved. If the numbers are compared with those of 2009 **the numbers of both detected and resolved crimes against property displayed a decline**. The clearance rate slightly increased to 18.5 % (+0.4 %).

The number of burglaries saw a year-to-year growth to 58,759 (+3,910). On the other hand, the number of thefts substantially decreased to 126,311 (-12,058). The decline in the number of pickpockets is attributed by the Czech police to the detention of groups of offenders at the end of 2009 and the beginning of 2010, who were remanded in custody.

In total 11,765 (+1,011) burglaries and 20,947 (-1,710) thefts were solved.

Flat burglaries dropped slightly. Offenders of this type of crime in Prague focused mainly on its historical districts.

Contrary to this, **burglaries of family houses saw a considerable growth** mainly on the outskirts of cities (satellites). Offenders mainly stole cash, jewellery, paintings, antiques, consumer electronic devices and information technology.

A decline in the number of thefts of motor vehicles was recorded. This type of crime is mostly very well organised and represents a very profitable sector of organised crime whilst its detection and clearance rate has been unsatisfactory for a long period of time. Since the opening of the borders of the Schengen area an ever-increasing number of Czech offenders have been stealing cars abroad.

An especially condemnable sector of crime against property is crime against senior citizens.

In terms of territorial division the highest number of crimes against property was recorded in the capital city of Prague (57,359), followed by the Moravian-Silesian Region (26,511) and the Central Bohemian Region (24,941): whilst the lowest number of crimes of this type (with a number up to 5,000 offences) was recorded in the Karlovy Vary Region and the Zlin Region.

Measures Adopted

The campaign against pickpockets is organised in cooperation with AHOLD Czech Republic, a.s., TESCO STORES ČR, a.s., and other shopping centres. The general campaign resulted in a campaign against pickpockets in supermarkets and hypermarkets.

The programme Safety Locality offers comprehensive information to citizens of the Czech Republic on how to secure their property, and also information on the protection of people and principles of safe behaviour. It provides people with contacts to the preventive police offices and consultancy centres including information on certified devices and services of security companies managed under the Code of Conduct and using European standards. The programme puts together experience of experts from the MoI and the Czech police, the Association of technical Security Services Grémium Alarm, Czech Associations of Insurance Companies, municipal police and some other stakeholders.

Don't know who's calling? Hang up! It is a preventive project implemented by the Office of Criminal Police and Investigation Service of the Czech police. It educates mainly elderly people on dangers related to telephone calls from unknown people. It provides information on methods offenders use to deceive people and it also advises people on how to protect themselves against swindlers.

In order to achieve better safety in the localities at risk and in dwellings, **the project Safe Locality – Safe Dwelling** was developed in 2009 and piloted in 2010. This project is currently piloted in Brno, Zlín, Most, Ostrava, and Karvina. At the end of 2010 pilot operations of fully protected blocks of flats in Brno were launched. The pilot project requires close cooperation between representatives of municipal authorities, the Czech police, the Fire and Rescue Service of the Czech Republic and municipal police as only in this way are they able to solve respective problems. The project is supported by the advisory body to the Minister of the Interior– **Advisory Body for Situational Crime Prevention**. After experience has been gained as a result of the above-described pilot project, guidelines for municipalities and co-ops (as owners of some blocks of flats) will be developed. It will encompass rules for technical protection of premises as one of the forms of protection for citizens from crimes against property.

In the framework of international cooperation and activities carried out by the **National Focal Points for Car Crime** officers of the Department for Major Crimes against Property of the Unit for Combating Organised Crime implemented

research in all EU Member States in order to map out the situation pertaining to checks of the origin of a motor vehicle within the process of registration of that vehicle. On the basis of gathered findings they submitted a proposal at the seminar held in Brussels to introduce mandatory standards for registering motor vehicles in all EU Member States

The aim of the project **The Year of Protecting Motor Vehicles** (alongside the MoI, the Association Grémium Alarm and the Czech Association of Insurance Companies) is in particular to prevent motor vehicle thefts and thefts from cars, to increase awareness of motorists of how to protect their vehicles and belongings in cars and how to decrease damage incurred through car crime. The project is available at: www.rokzabezpecenivozidel.cz.

The Ministry of Culture continued in implementation of the programme of the **Integrated System of Protection of Cultural Heritage Movables**. In the year reviewed a report was submitted to the Government describing the implementation including the proposal for year 2011-2015. The Government adopted the report on 21 June 2010 and by its Resolution 487/2010 approved the proposed future steps. CZK 17,811.000 in subsidies was used to install security measures in 75 premises/facilities where moveable objects of cultural heritage in the ownership of the state, regions, municipalities and churches are deposited. In cooperation with National Heritage Institute the Ministry of Culture monitors illegal export and movement of our cultural goods abroad.

Since June 2009 the **system of documenting of works of art (PSEUD)** has been piloted. With the use of the new technology, the Police of the CR can now search for works of art not only in the internal Police databases, but worldwide – using the Internet, auction portals, and antique dealers and shops.

At the end of 2010 this database contained in total 19,376 entries on stolen and found works of art and 1,094 entries of works of art returned to the Czech Republic or returned from the Czech Republic abroad.

(See also Tables and Graphs 13)

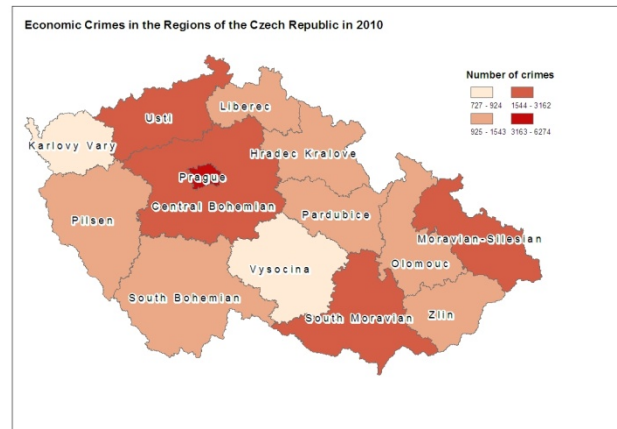
2.2.2 Economic Crime

Number of crimes detected:
28,371 (-4.7 %, -1,403)

Number of solved crimes: 13,382 (-3.8 %, -524)
Clearance rate: 47.2 % (+0.5 %)

Number of prosecuted and investigated persons:
14,453 (-7.5 %, -1,174)

Damage caused by economic crime:
CZK 14.1 billion (CZK -1.6 billion)
Damage recovered:
CZK 2.3 million (CZK -87 million)



In 2010 in total 28,371 (-1,403) offences of this type of crime were detected and 13,382 (-524) cases were solved, which is a **moderate decline in the number of both detected and resolved criminal acts**. The clearance rate remained at almost the same level, i.e. 47.2 % (+0.5 %). **The largest share in the drop of economic crime should be attributed to credit fraud**. In total 3,768 (-1,428) criminal offences of credit fraud were detected and 2,984 (-924) offences of this type were solved.

For a long time, economic crime has been covering about one tenth of all crime (9 % in 2010), but causes approximately **60 % of the documented damage**. (58.7 % in 2010, 60.3% in 2009).

The highest incidence of economic crime is to be found in Prague (6,274), followed by the South Moravian Regions (3,162) and the Moravian Silesian Region (3,114); while there were some regions where the total number of cases did not exceed 1,000, they are mainly the Vysocina Region and the Karlovy Vary Region.

If damage caused by economic crime is considered, the largest percentage must be attributed to tax curtailment, fraud, embezzlement, breach of trust and credit fraud.

As regards **tax related offences**¹⁷, both types of offences – tax curtailment and tax evasion -

saw an increase (Sec. 241, Sec. 240 of the Criminal Code, previously Sec. 147, Sec. 148 of the criminal Code of 1961). A shift in the offences related to refund return of the value added tax occurred (excessive deductions of VAT) from merely fictitious sales of commodities to real business sales where the actual sale volumes were partially fictitious.

Serious tax fraud is a highly latent crime, with latency estimated by the Czech police to be between 30% and 50%. At the same time damage caused by tax fraud and detected by the Czech police exceeded in 2010 CZK 4.7 billion.

Tax related crime can be in 2010, as in previous years, characterised by three areas:

- Issuing of false and fictitious invoices.
- Classic tax-related crimes such as illegal import of tobacco and production of cigarettes, import of adulterated oil products and spirits, and their sale without payment of a relevant excise tax. As regards fuels (recently also illegal trading in emission allowances) VAT fraud where VAT is not paid at the amount of hundreds of million is typical.
- Establishing a chain of commercial companies through which fictitious imports and exports of initially almost worthless goods (such as obsolete, functionless electrical devices or scrap iron). The value of such goods is subsequently artificially increased which also increases VAT. The

Criminal Code which bars police from investigating preparation of this type of criminal acts.

¹⁷ The Czech police have called attention to the inappropriate quality of tax laws enabling easy commitment of tax crimes. Under the new Criminal Code for example it is impossible to punish the preparation to evade/curtail a tax, fee or any other mandatory payment - Sec. 240 of the

goods are then exported abroad, either fictitiously or in reality, and companies recover the increased VAT from revenue offices although VAT has never been paid. Groups dealing with exports of goods the value of which has been artificially increased have been operating in the Czech Republic approximately from 2000. The damage they have caused is being on the rise and the number of such companies has been growing.

In 2010 the specialised police Unit for Combating Corruption and Financial Crime (hereinafter referred to as the "UCCFC") recorded an enormous increase in the number of tax-related offences, particularly **curtailment/evasion of excise tax to be paid on mineral oils (fuels)**.

In June and in October 2010 in total seven persons were accused of a crime of curtailment of a tax, fee and other mandatory payments pursuant to Sec. 240 (1) and (3) of the Criminal Code concurrently with a crime of participation in an organised criminal group. The accused caused the Czech Republic represented by the relevant tax revenue office the damage worth CZK 873,738,212.

The most-injured body in the cases investigated by the UCCFC was in 2010 the Czech state. In particular tax evasion concerning excise tax in relation to import of fuels, illegal production of tobacco products and spirits, VAT evasion in trades in emission allowances or unauthorised requirements for VAT refunds but also non-payment of taxes at the amount prescribed by legal entities and self-employed reached in 2010, in cases investigated by this specialised police unit, the total amount of CZK 3.33 billion (in 2009 the amount was CZK 1.88 billion). In addition to tax evasion mandatory social and health insurance fees are not in many cases paid in their full amount and thus other institutions with close links to financial management of the state are damaged.

The recent two years have seen a **brand new phenomenon of TAX evasion in the Czech Republic and in the EU – trading in emission allowances**. *At the beginning of September 2010 the UCCFC initiated prosecution of a trader who by means of VAT evasion caused the damage to the Czech Republic in the amount of CZK 589.8 million. This amount was used for his own needs.*

With regard to indicators of economic crime, **insurance and credit fraud** occupied an

important position. In 2010 the number of crimes of insurance fraud dropped to 354 (-75). Insurance companies report to the police only cases complex in terms of gathering evidence and causing higher damage, where they are not able, within the scope of their competence, review some circumstances on the basis of which they could decide on payment of the claims.

A decline in the number of offences of credit fraud has been recorded since 2008. The reasons lie mainly in the more prudent approach of banks and other entities towards granting loans and credits. Abilities of loan applicants to repay their debts are reviewed more thoroughly than in previous years. The number of entities providing loans has decreased and criminal complaints were not filed as often as in previous years. Some other instruments (such as civil actions, recovery/collection of debts by specialised companies, and so on) are used quite frequently.

It can be said that credit fraud can be proven a bit more easily than insurance fraud due to the tremendous growth in different insurance products and more sophisticated methods of committing this type of fraud.

In 2010 the UCCFC opened a total 10 new cases (the same number as in 2009), concerning a **suspicion of subsidy fraud (subsidies from the EU)**. The Unit registered the different forms of involvement of intermediations of subsidies based on sub-contractor's relationships that go hand in hand with corruption and lead to the excessive increase in the total price of the project concerned, over a fair market price. The difference is then divided among all involved parties.

Legitimation of criminal proceeds (money laundering) represents a serious global problem which destabilises economy. The UCCFC investigates information provided by the Financial Analytical Unit of the Ministry of Finance. In 2010 the UCCFC received 288 criminal complaints on suspicious trades, while in 2009 there were only 175 such complaints.

Financial Analytical Unit of the Ministry of Finance (FAU)

Although the FAU received fewer suspicious transaction reports than in 2009 (in total 1,887, --332), it filed more criminal complaints: 296 (+106).

In 2010 the FAU safeguarded CZK 287 million while in 2009 the amount was only CZK 190 million.

Customs Administration of the Czech Republic

In 2010 the Czech Customs Administration investigated **in the area of mineral oils** 106 (+34) cases of violations of customs regulations. **Customs and tax evasion** can be expressed at **CZK 193 million** (-669).

The methods of avoiding customs and tax regulations applying to this commodity remained unchanged - mainly illegal import of mineral oils to the Czech Republic from other EU Member States without paying excise tax. Another area displaying an upward trend is import of mineral oils from EU Member States without payments of VAT to tax revenue offices.

Illicit trade in tobacco products has long ranked in the Czech Republic (together with illicit trade in narcotic and psychotropic substances, mineral oils, weapons and the issue of illegal migration) among the most profitable criminal activities. Combating this crime is one of the priorities of customs authorities of the Czech Republic. In 2010 there was an obvious increase in the number of detected cases - 404 (+62) with a simultaneous **decrease in customs duty and tax evasion - CZK 161 million** (-9).

In the area pertaining to **uncovering illicit trade in products containing pure spirits** (some selected products) the number of detected cases is much higher than in previous years - 641 (+283) detected cases which is accompanied by a slight decrease in customs duty and tax evasion - CZK 25 million (+11).

The period reviewed can be also characterised as a period of discovery of small illegal alcohol manufactures and warehouses not registered for taxes, processing mainly grain spirit illegally imported from Poland or regenerating denatured alcohol.

The Customs Administration of the Czech Republic also concentrates on **food and agricultural products** (in 2010 tax and customs duty evasion was detected in the amount of CZK 32 million) and thus considerably participates in the world-wide fight **against trafficking in endangered and protected species of animals and plants** (Washington Convention CITES).

(See also Tables and Graphs 14–16)

Measures Adopted

Measures against Credit Fraud

The Ministry of Industry and Trade cooperated with the Ministry of Finance in drafting new Act No. 145/2010 Coll., on Consumer Credits and on the Amendment to Some Other Acts. This Act should enter into force on 1 January 2011 and ensure **safer consumer credit agreements**. The Act implements Directive of the European Parliament and of the Council on credit agreements for consumers. The provision of a consumer credit or its intermediation will be from January 2011 subject of a special licence. It means that anybody who would like to open a business in the area will have to prove that he/she is sufficiently qualified for doing so. The Czech Trade Inspectorate will supervise other than banking entities and has been empowered to impose a fine amounting to CZK 5,000,000 on the case of law violations.

Measures against Tax Fraud¹⁸

The Ministry of Industry and Trade submitted to the Government for their approval the draft amendment to Act No. 311/2006 Coll. **on Fuels and Petrol Stations** and on the Amendment to Some Other Acts (the Act on Fuels). In order to eliminate tax evasion the amendment, *inter alia*, introduces mandatory registration of all distributors of fuels and a mandatory register of all fuels sold and distributed fuels owners of petrol stations. With the view of increasing provision of information to drivers and other stakeholders on the quality of fuels and in order to protect the market from the sale of poor quality fuels, the Czech Trade Inspectorate has been empowered to publish final and conclusive decisions on violations of the Act on Fuels on their website. The draft amendment was submitted to the Chamber of Deputies on 23 December 2010 (Bill No. 215).

Other Measures

In 2010 officers of the UCCFC **seized assets amounting to CZK 492.26 million** (in 2009 they seized assets worth CZK 519.3 million). The largest portion of the seized assets was cash, fuels and motor vehicles totalling CZK 266.78 million

¹⁸ In 2010 Tax Revenue Offices reported 1,618 (+320) suspicions of tax fraud worth CZK 6.389 million.

within one case of CAT evasion in relation to sale of mineral oils.

The UCCFC is a party responsible for the information system ALPHONSE, which is a kind of **guideline on how to search for, document and seize criminal proceeds**. It is operated as a web application accessible via the Czech police intranet. The roll-out piloting operations of this information system were launched on 1 April 2010.

In the framework of the information system – Criminal Proceedings Records - at the beginning of 2010 the Czech police started mock operations of its dynamic module enabling partial **statistical monitoring of data on seized assets that were obtained through criminal acts**.

The year 2010 was, for the UCCFC, another year when the number of cases investigated on the basis of their own operative initiative increased. This happened also thanks to consistent utilisation and analysis of findings gathered within currently investigated cases.

In 2010 the project carried out by the Police Academy “Development of New Methods of Asset Recovery and Combating of Money Laundering” was successfully completed. The UCCFC was the guarantor of the project. The final event of the project was an international symposium and as the project output the literature relating to this issue was published.

As regards **financial crime, in 2010** the UCCFC closed the majority of old cases returned by courts for the purpose of further investigations.

These were, inter alia, the cases relating to stock exchange trades. In May 2010 the filing of an indictment completed investigations of three people. From 2002 to 2004 these persons - stock exchange brokers and members of the Board of SATI a.s. company - stole securities as well as money deposited to the accounts of their clients (the documented damage amounted almost CZK 64 mil. and they further attempted to steal CZK 115.5 million).

Prosecution of three managers of another broker, a company called Private Investors, which no longer exists, was initiated in August 2011. They caused damage to their clients totalling CZK 932. Investigations were closed in December 2010 by filing of the indictment.

In 2010 the UCCFC **continued its international cooperation in combating major economic crime and corruption and to do so the Unit cooperated with the National Interpol**

Office and National Europol Office. The Unit was involved in activities concerning analytical work files - AWF¹⁹. Officers of the UCCFC have for a long period of time been involved in three analytical work files - *Sustrans* (suspicious transactions), *Smoke* (forging and smuggling of cigarettes protected by trademark) and *MTIC*²⁰ (carousel VAT fraud). Europol also implements the **OCTA** project – Organised Crime Threats Assessment – to which the UCCFC contributed in 2010 their descriptions of selected cases meeting the criteria of organised crime. The UCCFC was also involved in a newly established AWF which pays attention to illicit trade in emission allowances.

All options provided by the **National Strategy to Protect EC Financial Interests will be consistently used** for uncovering cases displaying criminal signs.

When investigating the case called ŠIML, implementation of preventive measures proved to be beneficial. Authorities concerned were informed on irregularities relating to drawing funds on the state budget and deficiencies in mechanisms used which served for selection of companies implementing public contracts and receiving subsidies. Such preventive measures prevented payment of about CZK 3.7 billion, contrary to the Union regulations and thus sanctions could be avoided that the Czech Republic would otherwise be facing.

Intellectual Property

Intellectual property protection represents one of the fundamental issues of economic crime being closely monitored. The trend seen in previous years continues. The shift of illegal activities to the environment of the internet, the decline in the demand and more frequent investigation of cases of fake untraditional products (machinery products, medications and so on). While in the area of copyright

¹⁹ AWF – Analytical Work File is the legal instrument through which Europol can collect, store, analyse and disseminate intelligence containing personal data relating to crimes within the scope of competence of Europol, provided that it is organised crime having international impact. The files encompass data on suspects, witnesses, victims of crime, contact persons and their partners, or on persons who are able to provide information about the given criminal offence. Europol establishes for each project an analytical group consisting of relevant experts, usually liaisons or experts from Member States. Results are provided to the office that has requested information and to states affected by the crime concerned.

²⁰ MTIC - Missing Trader Intra Community; in the Czech Republic known as fictitious increase in VAT within trading chains.

infringement there are only a minimal number of situations where copied works are presented and distributed as legal products, in the area of infringement of industrial property rights it is possible to see sophisticated violations of protected rights, which often cannot be identified by experts in the field.

The inter-ministerial Commission for Combating Infringements of Intellectual Property Rights was established at the Ministry of Industry and Trade.

When the situation in 2010 is compared with that of 2009, we see the deletion of the **Czech Republic from the Watch List** (i.e. the list of countries with insufficient protection or enforcement of intellectual property according to the Office of the United States Trade Representatives). To this end positive results of the long-term work of the Commission could be seen.

Customs bodies and the Czech Trade Inspectorate play the role of controllers/inspectors, and during inspections can confiscate fake products and deal with cases within administrative proceedings.

Customs officers divide products breaching intellectual property rights are into the following commodities:

- textiles,
- shoes,
- audio and video media,
- other (watches, hand bags, belts, etc)

Currently fake cosmetic products, toys, spare parts, foodstuffs, alcohol and medications are on the rise. The market today offers not only forged products which cause high financial losses to holders of rights and damage their reputation but they can be harmful for consumers and in some case they can even endanger consumers' lives. The following data provides a picture of infringements of rights in this area.

With regard to **textiles**, in 2010 goods worth **CZK 1.7 billion** were seized. The value of fake shoes amounted to about **CZK 1 billion**.

There were shipments of fake shoes from 1,000 – 10,000 pairs or even larger amounts of shoes transported in containers. However, only several dozen or maximally several hundreds of fake pairs of shoes were seized in the market places.

Audio and video media (CDs and DVDs) continue to be most frequently seized goods infringing intellectual property rights. Customs officers found and are still finding illegally copied media mainly in stalls in market places. Open offers have changed and they are now exclusively sold in secret. However, currently the demand for purchasing such media is falling. With the development of new technologies and due to massive access to the internet consumers have gradually oriented their interest towards this method of obtaining illegal recordings of music or films.

In 2010 the **Czech Trade Inspectorate** carried out 1,718 inspections on how prohibition of false business practices concerning the protection of intellectual rights is respected. Of the total number of inspections 257 inspections revealed violations of relevant legal regulations. Problems were detected mainly in stall sales. Inspectors seized 133,830,000 products infringing some intellectual property rights, the total value of which was more than CZK 53.5 million. As regards other goods, textile products, sports equipments and shoes accounted for 64 % of all fake goods. When the situation of 2010 is compared with the year 2009 the percentage of audio and video products considerably decreased. The same applies to batteries.

Trade Licensing Offices were also engaged in the aforementioned inspections.

When territorial division is taken into account fake goods were predominantly offered in borderland areas of the South Moravian, Usti, Karlovy Vary and Liberec regions, followed by the cities of Brno and Prague.

The Industrial Property Office administered in 2010 inter-agency **Information System for Enforcing Intellectual Property Rights** (www.dusevniivlastnictvi.cz). The Office also compiled dozens of experts' opinions and statements on the situation in the area of industrial property rights, which were used by the Czech police in criminal proceedings. Over the course of 2010 the Office prepared a number of training courses aimed at observing and enforcing such rights.

Environmental Crime

The Ministry of the Environment considers the below crimes as the most serious criminal activities affecting the environment:

Trafficking in endangered and protected species of animals and plants. The annual turnover of this type of illicit trade world-wide involves billions of dollars. The system of it is operated internationally and is well organised. It is usually linked to other types of crime (such as tax evasion, fraud and so on). Despite exceptional efforts, prosecution of this type of crime is minimal in the Czech Republic since illicit trade in endangered species is seen as being minimal and not a very serious type of crime.

A new trend inside the Czech Republic, as in other European countries, is use of the internet for illegal advertising of sales of endangered species. This trend relates to a sharp seizure of illegal shipments sent by post or via courier services. However, it is very difficult to uncover and punish the offender and thus the majority of cases terminate only by seizure of the shipment.

Pollution of air and water. A serious minor offence, or in other cases, an administrative infraction or even a criminal act is pollution of air caused by violations of prescribed duties laid down in relevant legal regulations (for example failure to observe or exceeding of pollutant emission limits), incorrect operations of the given source of pollutant emissions and so forth. This type of crime is highly latent and it can be proven only with difficulties.

Protection of soil and underground water. As regards old ecological problems there are incidents of unlawful conduct which can result in tremendous environmental and economic damage:

Examples of such activities are as follows:

- speculative purchases of contaminated land where the new owner tries to obtain funds from the state budget in compliance with Act No. 254/2001 Coll. on Water;
- efforts to conceal contamination in the case of restitutions, sales of enterprises or wind-up of business undertakings.

The Ministry of the Environment adopted the following measures:

- contaminated places are mapped out through the database of the System for Recording

Contaminated Places and the situation is assessed using the software Contaminated Places Priority.

- In order to remove from locations any contamination which cannot be removed through available mechanisms (mainly rehabilitation on the basis of environmental agreements or rehabilitation of areas where previously the Soviet Army was deployed) the Operational Programme Environment was established – the area of action 4,2. – Rehabilitation of Old Ecological Burdens
- The Ministry of the Environment is a guarantor of rehabilitation work and at the same time supervises the course of work.

Illegal logging. The situation in forests was more consolidated in 2010 than in previous years – illegal logging occurred only exceptionally and its scope was not very significant.

Transport of waste across the border of the Czech Republic. The area of waste management experiences stricter legislation (other than criminal legislation) which has obviously positive impacts. Cases of massive transport of waste, typical for the previous years, from abroad to the Czech Republic, were not recorded and waste import is not expected in the future either. In the context of more stringent legislation of EU Member States signals indicate that waste could be exported from the Czech Republic to third countries.

Poaching and illegal hunting of specially protected animals ranks, from the point of view of the Ministry of the Environment, among the most serious problems that are not sufficiently tackled. *For example in the last two years six white-tailed eagles, which are critically endangered, and one golden eagle were poisoned in the Czech Republic. Only about 30 or 40 white tailed eagles nest in the Czech Republic. The situation regarding golden eagles would appear to be even worse.*

According to the Czech police the situation in environmental crime has been stable for a long time and there are no signals indicating growing risks. The legal regulations of this issue were affected by an essential change of criminal law as of 1 January 2010.

The construction of constituent elements of the crime of poaching under the provisions of Sec. 304 of the Criminal Code is not as strict as it used to. In order to prove this offence it is important to prove damage which is not negligent. As a consequence the expected decline

in this type of crimes was seen. The decline was more than 50 % however there are no indications that rights for hunting were violated. On the other hand it is not possible to prove the expected increase in the number of offences relating to the protection of animals in the context of the brand new elements of crime – neglect of care for an animal according to Sec. 303 of the Criminal Code.

The Ministry of Justice submitted to the Government for further discussion the **draft Act,**

2.2.3 Corruption

Czech citizens considered the corrupt environment in the Czech Republic in 2010 to be one of the worst in Central Europe which can be evidenced by surveys carried out by renowned agencies and organisations,²¹ including the well-known Transparency International, which annually publishes the corruption perception index.²²

In 2010 in total **181 (+60) offences of bribery** under Sections 331 to 333 of the Criminal Code (or Sections 160 to 162 of the old Criminal Code) were detected. There were also 198 offences of abuse of power by a public official (-6) and 14 crimes of frustrating the task of the public officer due to negligence.

Criminal acts relating to corruption are defined in the provisions of Sections 331 to 333; 226; 248/1e; 256/1, 3; 257/1b,c; 258/1b,c of the Criminal Code. In 2010 police units registered **204 criminal acts** which is an increase of almost

amending Act No. 40/2009 Coll., the Criminal Code as amended by Act No. 306/2009 Coll., and Act No. 141/1961 Coll., the Code of Criminal Procedure, as amended. This amendment proposes, *inter alia*, **new constituent elements of crime of offences relating to damaging and endangering of the environment and endangering the environment due to negligence.** This amendment was caused by adoption of Directive 2008/99/EC on the protection of the environment through criminal law.

57% if the numbers are compared with those of 2009.

The Security Intelligence Service (SIS) came to several general conclusions of corruption in the Czech Republic in 2010 on the basis of monitoring of manifestations of corruption and clientelism in the area of higher education institutions, public administration and justice.

Corruption is one of the principal methods of organised crime. It threatens law enforcement, effective division of public financial resources and the whole legislative process. It is possible to distinguish three types of corruption:

- corruption covers up previous illegal activities (criminal and administrative proceedings) and threatens law enforcement;
- corruption is to bring about unauthorised advantage (for example decision-making on public contracts);
- corruption is to influence the legislative process (acts having economic impact on concrete entities, legal regulations extending possibilities of the state to combat organised crime and corruption; acts enabling gain of political influence).

Information obtained by the **Security Intelligence Service** demonstrates that corruption more often takes forms where relationships between participants are legal and a financial benefit is replaced by the system of mutually provided immaterial services and counter services. A certain trend continues: corruption as a means for achieving advantages is replaced by the system of client networks where financial and other material links of participants are disappearing.

²¹ At the end of 2010 the ICSP carried out a representative survey of public opinions. The survey dealt with attitudes towards **corruption in state administration**. The survey, i.a. demonstrated that more than one third of respondents know somebody who had in the last two years got into a situation where he/she was forced due to circumstances to give a bribe to a civil servant (20% know one person, 16% know more persons.)

²² On 26 October 2010 the Transparency International published the 2010 Corruption Perception Index. The position of the Czech Republic worsened again. Among 178 evaluated countries it dropped from 52nd position to 53rd position. Its index was 4.6 on the scale 10 – 0 where 10 indicates a country almost free of corruption and 0 a country displaying a very high rate of corruption). Values of the CPI index in the previous surveys were as follows: : 2009 – 4.9; 2008 – 5.2; 2007 – 5.2; 2006 – 4.8; 2005 – 4.3; 2004 – 4.2; and 2003 – 3.9.

According to the **Security Intelligence Service** a possible security threat is a growing interconnection between businesses and elected politicians or public officials appointed to important offices in executive and legislative bodies. The aim for establishing such links is an effort to transfer decision-making from elected representatives to other entities and at the same time to maintain an appearance that everything is legal.

Combating corruption remains one of the key priorities of the Czech Government **for which the Ministry of the Interior is responsible.**

Counter corruption measures can be divided into several cross-cutting groups.

Governmental Activities

During the first quarter of 2010 the **Report on Meeting Tasks Arising from the Government Strategy for Combating Corruption between 2008 and 2009**. This Report was compiled in cooperation with all ministries and other central governmental authorities. The Government took note of the Report by its Resolution No. 283 of 19 April 2010. The Report provides information on how tasks resulting from the Strategy for Combating Corruption between from 2006 to 2011. The majority of them were met. Some of them were cancelled due to various reasons. The above-mentioned Resolution assigned the Minister of the Interior the task to draw up and submit to the Government the Government Strategy for Combating Corruption from 2011 to 2012.

Under the Government Strategy for Combating Corruption between 2006 and 2011, in August 2007 a pilot operation of the **central anticorruption line 199** were launched; in March 2008 the line became fully operational. Until the end of 2010 the line was operated by the Transparency International – Czech Republic. From the beginning of 2011 the line has been operated by the civic association Oživení (Revival). Through the 199 line callers are provided with free legal consultancy and qualified assistance if they encounter corrupt conduct.

Activities of the Ministry of the Interior

At the beginning of August 2010 the **Advisory Body to the Minister of the Interior for Combating Corruption** as a consultancy

body for the Minister of the Interior was established. Its task is mainly to seek **the best counter-corruption measures**. The Advisory Body consists of experts of state administration (the Ministry of the Interior, the Czech police, public prosecutor's offices) and representatives of non-profit making organisations (Oživení - Revival, Otevřená společnost – Open Society) and occupational organisations (American Chamber of Commerce, Asociace malých a středních podniků a živnostníků – Association of SMEs and Sole Trades). The Advisory Body adopts opinions on anticorruption proposals of other entities and suggests further counter-corruption measures going beyond valid legislation within the Ministry of the Interior. Opinions of the Advisory Body then serve the Minister of the Interior for preparation of both legislative and non-legislative strategic documents and other anticorruption measures. With regard to the scope of discussed issues the Advisory Body was divided in September 2010 into two working groups. The first group deals with solution of some problems of state administration and approach to information, while the second one focuses on the criminal area.

On 14 September 2010 the Minister of the Interior presented **the anticorruption guidelines for citizens called “Together against Corruption”**. The guidelines respond for example to questions about how and where to report corruption, what to do when somebody request a bribe, how law can protect the one who reports corruption, and so forth.

The Ministry of the Interior, as a principal responsible party, for combating corruption annually publishes calls for proposals within the subsidy programme **“Corrupt Conduct Prevention”** which supports projects of NGOs involved in the fight against corruption, or organisations which: inform the general public on the nature and manifestations of corruption; strive to strengthen adversary attitudes of the general public towards corrupt behaviour; establish the consultancy infrastructure for citizens who have encountered corruption; provide counselling and organise events for citizens of public administration authorities concerning corruption.

Over the course of 2010 the Ministry of the Interior developed upon the Government Resolution 283 of 19 April 2010, the

Government strategy for combating Corruption between 2010 and 2012 subsequently approved by Governments Resolution No. 1 of 5 January 2011 and Resolution No. 65 of 19 January 2011. This document is primarily based on the Programme Statement of the Government and on the Coalition Agreement. It also encompasses a range of tasks and/or measures that result from the need to remove deficiencies of the current legislation or practice to date. The document was drawn up along with other central governmental authorities, NGOs and the Advisory Body to the Minister of the Interior for Combating Corruption. The Governmental Strategy for Combating Corruption between 2010 and 2012 is a follow-up to the Governmental Strategy for Combating Corruption between 2006 and 2011. This was built on three pillars, namely prevention, transparency and punishment - the three principal areas within which anti-corruption measures must be equally balanced.

The newly approved Strategy contains a separate chapter dealing with measures concerning the issue of public procurement (public contracts). The separate chapter is also devoted to measures adopted within public administration both at the level of central authorities and regional/local authorities.

Special attention is paid to measures adopted by the Czech police. In this area attention is concentrated not only on repressions but a large emphasis is put on comprehensive preventive measures of other than legislative nature. The same spirit is to be found in next chapter concerning the courts and public prosecutors' offices. The chapter dealing with legislative powers mainly targets issues of prevention and transparency within the conduct of MPs. The presented Strategy does not overlook education and training pertaining to the area of combating corruption as is one of the most effective preventive measures and the Strategy in particular focuses on the training of civil servants, police officers, judges and public prosecutors.

International Cooperation

In 2010 the Ministry of the Interior in cooperation with US embassy organised two seminars aimed at the issue of the fight against

corruption. **From 3 to 5 March 2010, an international seminar entitled “Effective Forms and Methods of Corruption Prevention in Public Administration”** which was attended by, apart from Czech and Slovak experts, some of the foremost American professionals. The seminar paid attention mainly to the issues of liability of legal entities, possibilities to control publicly active persons, prevention of corrupt environment, prevention of corrupt conduct of police officers, operative and investigation activities and techniques, methods for uncovering corruption, the scope and nature of technical means to be used in combating corruption and their legal regulation with regard to human rights (limits of personal freedom, the right for privacy, and so forth), use of an agent, the crown witness and casuistry – analyses of cases.

On 17 September 2010 the “Anti-Corruption Seminar” was held in Prague attended also by US experts. The objective of the seminar was to present American experience pertaining to the fight against corruption.

In 2010 the UN Office for Drugs and Crime (UNODC) and Austria initiated establishment of the **International Anti-corruption Academy – IACA**. The Academy is the first institution of its kind in the world and it should serve as an expert centre for anti-corruption research, training and the development of policies and procedures aimed at preventing and combating corruption. The Academy will assist states with implementation of the United Nations Convention against Corruption – UNCAC and other international agreements. It will establish a network of professionals who will share experience and provide technical assistance. This initiative is supported for example by the OECD, OLAF, INTERPOL, Transparency International and some other organisations. To this end the conference on establishment of the IACA was held on 2 and 3 September 2010 in the Imperial Palace of Hofburg in Vienna. The conference was called *From Vision to Reality: A New and Holistic Approach to Fighting Corruption*. The delegation of the Czech Republic was headed by the Minister of the Interior. There were more than 1,000 participants from 120 UN Member States and from more than 25 organisations and institutions of the private sector, civic society, academic environment and media. The Agreement for the Establishment of the Academy as an international institution was signed on the end of the first day of the conference by 35 UN

member states and member states of European organisations. **The Agreement was signed on behalf of the Czech Republic on 14 December 2010.** The Czech Republic will become a member of the Academy after ratification of the Agreement (the ratification process has already been launched and the Agreement is expected to come into force in mid 2011).

The Czech Republic is a member of the Group of States Against Corruption – GRECO working within the Council of Europe. The main purpose of GRECO is to monitor implementation of individual anticorruption instruments of the Council of Europe, in particular the Criminal Law Convention of the Council of Europe on Corruption. During the course of the 47th Plenary Session, held from 7 to 11 June 2010 in Strasbourg, the Annex to the Second Round Evaluation Report on Meeting Recommendations was drafted, in which GRECO stated that of twelve recommendations given to the Czech Republic in the Second Round Evaluation Report seven had been met satisfactorily, four recommendations had been met partially and one recommendation (concerning introduction of liability of legal entities in the Czech legal framework) had not yet been met. The majority of recommendations which had been met only partially concerned the issue of public administration.

In 2010 **the third evaluation round of the Czech Republic within GRECO was accomplished.** The third evaluation round focuses on two main themes: the criminal law section deals with the analysis of constituent elements of crimes of active and passive corruption and indirect bribery and their punishment, while the second theme focuses on transparency of party funding. The GRECO evaluation team visited the Czech Republic from 11 to 15 October 2010.

Legislative Activities

The draft Act on Liability of Legal entities and Proceedings against Them was submitted to the Government by the Minister of Justice on 29 December 2010 and the Government subsequently approved it on 23 February 2011.

The Ministry of Justice submitted to the Government for further discussion the **draft Act**

amending Act No. 40/2009 Coll., the Criminal Code as amended by Act No. 306/2009 Coll., and Act No. 141/1961 Coll., the Code of Criminal Procedure, as amended. This **amendment, *inter alia*, makes the punishment of corruption stricter.** The proposed provisions are in compliance with the point of the Government Programme Statement concerning the fight against corruption by means of stricter criminal sanctions and penalties for public officials.

According to the opinion of the **Supreme Public Prosecutor's Office** an increased degree of initiative of law enforcement authorities can be seen. They usually do not wait for external impulses and investigate criminal activities on their own initiative.

In 2010 police officers reported 60 (+31) attempts for corruption.

In total 54 persons were sentenced for offences of **bribery (Sec. 160 – Sec. 162 of the old Criminal Code)**. This number of sentenced persons represents a decline in the number of sentenced persons by 26 when the numbers are compared with those of 2009.

21 persons were sentenced for offences of **bribery (Sections 331 to 334 of the new Criminal Code)**.

Detection and investigation of corrupt conduct, in particular within state administration, is one the priorities of the UCCFC included in its strategy as a service to the general public. In 2010 cases of manipulated public procurement tenders and award of public contracts (at the central as well as local levels) were investigated. This type of corruption is marked as “large” corruption. Tenders are prepared for specific purposes with the desire to channel benefits to an individual/company or public contracts are divided into smaller lots and thus the call for proposals does not have to be published. The most affected area is the building industry and purchases of goods and services. Almost all investigated cases of public contracts at the level of municipalities display links between community politicians and businesses where a “friendly” company is involved. Willingness of citizens to report such criminal activities is very low.

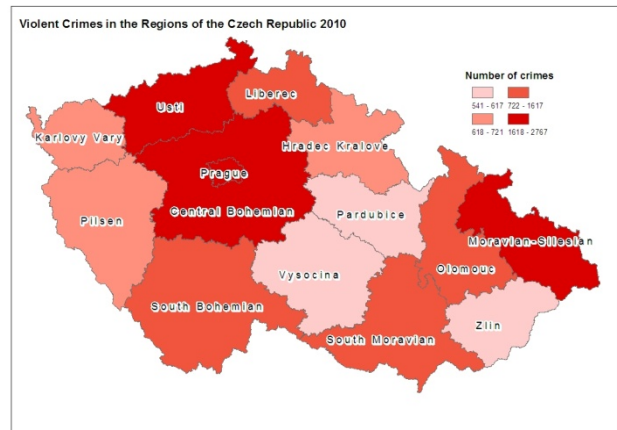
(See also Tables and Graphs 16 and 17)

2.2.4 Violent Crimes

Number of detected crimes:
18,073 (+7 %, +1,186)

Number of solved crimes:
12,170 (+11.1 %, +1,219)
Clearance rate: 67.3 % (+2.5 %)

Number of persons prosecuted and investigated:
12,763 (+569)



In 2010 in total 18,073 (+1,186) violent crimes were detected. 12,170 (+1,290) criminal acts were solved. Comparing these figures with 2009 the number of both detected and solved crimes moderately rose. The increase in the number of violent crimes was also affected by a new offence, “dangerous stalking”, with 537 offences and the crimes of violation of household freedom and dangerous threats.

The number of detected violent crimes is the third lowest over the last ten years.

The clearance rate slightly increased to 67.3 % (+2.5 %).

In 2010 **in total 173 (-8) murders** were committed and 156 (-1) murders were resolved. 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. During the course of 2010 new trends were reported from the area of investigations into the gravest violent crimes, both at the republic-wide level and the regional level. In particular **the number of brutal murders of seniors or of parents of offenders of such murders** was on the rise. Offenders are juveniles or young adults who are relatives of victims. In the vast majority of cases offenders intend to gain money which is to be used for purchases of drugs, payments of debts or other financial liabilities.

Most murders are solved within 30 days of their commitment thanks to intensive deployment of resources and efficient cooperation with the general public.

In 2010 **the number of robberies decreased to 3,874 (-641)**, of which 1,834 (-215) robberies were resolved. An increased number of street

muggings is still reported and mugging now represents over half of all robberies. It is perpetrated primarily by young offenders, often under the influence of drugs, who mug to raise money for their addiction. Offenders of such criminal acts are young persons and in many cases they are drug addicts. By means of street mugging they usually obtain money for purchases of drugs. Furthermore, such offences are committed by persons inclined toward criminal behaviour in localities of large cities that have higher concentrations of such persons.

In 2010 **there was a slight decline in the number of robberies of financial institutions, gambling clubs and petrol stations**. Offenders come from among unsuccessful entrepreneurs and persons who lack financial resources. They are mainly individuals. More than 60% of **robberies of financial institutions** were committed by armed offenders.

Almost a half of offenders who **attacked intervening police officers** were under the influence of alcohol or drugs.

The crime of **battery of a person living in a common household (a flat or a house) under Sec. 215a of the Criminal Code** stagnated. This offence was characterised by more consistent use of reprimand orders, which resulted in the decreased number of persons who were remanded in custody. Effectiveness of criminal proceedings relating to this type of crime is very high since repeat offences are very rare. On the other hand, it is important to point out problems with gathering evidence as witnesses and the injured, i.e. victims from among household members, frequently change their attitudes and testimonies.

Fires are also investigated within violent crimes if the damage caused exceeds CZK 10 million. In the year reviewed there were 26 (+10) large fires of which 15 (+5) cases were solved. The number of people who died during fires grew to 124 (+13).

Most violent crimes were, as in 2009, ascertained in the Moravian-Silesian: 2,767 (+144), while the Vysocina Region reported the lowest numbers of this type of crime (541). When the number of cases per 10,000 inhabitants is considered, the Liberec Region was the most affected area.

(See also Table and Graphs 18)

Measures Adopted

Preventive measures have been implemented on an ongoing basis:

In the framework of preventive measures the Czech Police continue to cooperate with the Banking Association of the Czech Republic in particular in relation to persisting **robberies in the banking sector**. Regular meetings are held in order to evaluate some of the adopted measures and discuss proposal for enhancing of the overall protection of banks and post offices. To improve protection of cash and to uncover offenders of robberies projects aimed at implementing state-of-the-art technical measures.

The Czech police also continue their cooperation with the company G4S Cash Service (security agency), which covers about 80 % of transports of cash in the Czech Republic between individual financial institutions. Further measures are considered at joint meetings with the aim to restrict the growth in the number of robberies of armoured vehicles used for transport of takings from large hypermarkets and for supplementing cash to ATMs.

The police priority for 2011 is to improve information collected about offenders who commit robberies of banks and their branches, to improve work with information sources and to extend implementation of technical measures designed for monitoring and apprehension of offenders. Police officers who are specifically involved in investigations of violent crimes will focus in the upcoming period on enhancing cooperation between individual units of the Criminal Police and Investigation Service across the Czech Republic with due regard to the fact that this type of crime is serially committed either by one offender or organised groups of offenders.

Information on detention of offenders of violent crimes is published in the media with reference to respective active participation of the general public in solving the crime. As regards street mugging, prevention concentrates on warnings provided to citizens and on information on individual risk factors facilitating this type of crime.

As regards **the fight against spectator violence**, a new **alternative sanction – a ban on of entry to sports, cultural or other social events**, part of the new Criminal Code (which came to the effect on 1 January 2010), has become an important legal instrument. The substance of this alternative sanction is a ban on visiting sports, cultural or other social events for a term of up to ten years, expressed as per the court's decision. The convict is for the determined period forbidden to enter any sports, cultural or other social events and according to the instructions of the probation officer is obliged to report to the specified police station the time when certain events are scheduled to occur. In monitoring these sanctions the police closely cooperate with the Probation and Mediation Service.

On 1 December 2010 the Government approved the **“Status Report on Fan Violence, Impacts of the Strategy Adopted and Draft Measures”**

It is obvious that the main purpose of the strategy, meaning the change of attitudes of stakeholders towards the phenomenon of spectator misbehaviour and options for solving it was achieved. The majority of football clubs started to put an emphasis on security measures and on cooperation with the Czech police in preventing conflicts. Clubs have also begun to use new instruments which contribute to the safeguard of security at stadiums, for example addressed ticketing, trained organisers and so on. Relevant statistical data shows that during the monitored period (from 1 January 2009 until the end of July 2010) only nine serious incidents were reported from stadiums.

The most important task among the whole set of new assignments is to continue cooperation of all stakeholders in order to eliminate any unlawful conduct of persons in relation to sports events.

Units of the Public Order Police (riot police) were in 2010 deployed during 508 risky sports events.

2.2.5 Sexually Motivated Crimes

Number of detected crimes:
1,811 (+4.7 %, +81)

Number of solved crimes: 1,354 (+9.3 %, +115)

Clearance rate: 74.8 % (+3.1 %)

Number of prosecuted and investigated persons:
1,197 (+4 %, +46)

Vice crime is understood to be all crimes, which are or may be sexually motivated. These crimes do not only cause damage to victims, but they may have a devastating impact on society and on relationships. Such crimes are either directly committed by the perpetrator him/herself or by a perpetrator who acts as a mediator for profit.

In 2010 in total 1,811 (+81) sexually motivated criminal offences and of them 1,354 (+115) offences were resolved. When the situation is compared to that of 2009 the number of vice crimes moderately increased and the same applies to the number of solved offences. The clearance rate increased to 74.8 % (+3.2%).

Sexual abuse and rapes were in 2010 among the most frequent sexually motivated offences. These offences are mainly committed by adults, but youths are sometimes also involved. It is alarming that the most often victims of rape and sexual abuse are young people up to the age of 18 years, in about 70 % of all cases.

As regards sexually motivated offences against children offenders usually suffer from a form of deviated sexuality. To commit their crimes they use ruses and threats.

Vice crimes were most often committed by offenders aged between 19 and 29 years. Rapes were committed mainly by repeat offenders – almost half of all cases.

The year 2010 is compared with 2009 the number of offences “endangering morals” (previous dissemination of pornography) dropped by 43.9 % (88 offences, -69) and the number of sexual abuse offences declined as well (643 offences, -89, -12.2 %). On the other hand, the

number of rapes was on the rise and increased by 22.1 % (586 offences, +106). As regards a newly stipulated offence - sexual duress, pursuant to Sec. 186 of Act No. 40/2009 Coll. – in total 22 offences were recorded.

The highest growth in this type of crime is reported from the Liberec Region (188 offences, +73, +63.5 %) followed by the Central Bohemian Region (193 offences, +40, +26.1 %) and an percentage increase was recorded also in the Zlin Region (87 offences, +22, +33.8 %). Quite a considerable decrease was registered in the South Moravian Region (160 offences, -35, -17.9%). Most offences were recorded in the Moravian-Silesian Region (219 offences, -26, -10.6 %) and in Prague (207 offences, +24, +13,1 %).

(See also tables and Graphs 19)

Measures Adopted

The new Criminal Code, Act No. 40/2009 Coll. (came into effect on 1 January 2010) introduced new elements of crime – prostitution endangering morals of children under Sec. 190.

In 2010 the ICSP completed a study “Sexual Exploitation as a Form of Serious Organised Crime”²³ which was a follow-up to the previous study aimed at offenders of commercial sexual exploitation of children²⁴.

For more measures see chapter 2.2.7.2 Trafficking in Human Beings

²³ Blatníková, Š.: Sexuální vykořisťování jako forma závažné organizované kriminality (Sexual Exploitation as a Form of Serious Organised Crime). IKSP, Prague 2010.

²⁴ Blatníková, Š. (2009). Pachatelé komerčního sexuálního zneužívání dětí (Offenders of Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children). IKSP, Prague 2009

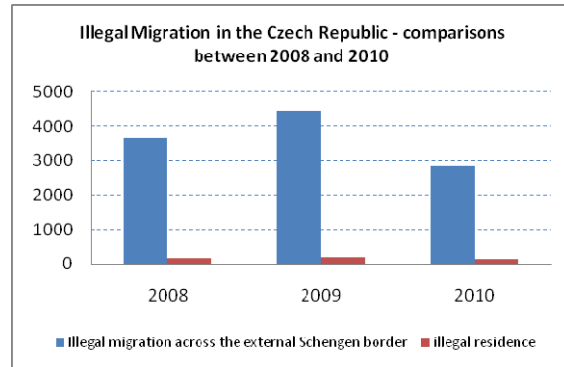
2.2.6 Illegal Migration

Total number of persons detected as illegal migrants in the Czech Republic: 2,988

Of them the number of persons apprehended more than once as illegal migrants: 246 persons (i.e. 8.2 %).

Number of persons proving their identity by irregular travel documents: 211 persons (i.e. 7.1 %).

140 persons who facilitated illegal migration were detected.



In the context of the Czech Republic's integration to the Schengen Zone it was necessary to change the concept of illegal migration in the Czech Republic. 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 - foreigners detected in the Czech Republic including transit zones of airports.

In 2010 in total 2,988 (-1,469, -33 %) persons were detected as illegal migrants in the Czech Republic.

The Czech Republic continues to be used as a transit country for illegal migration to the European countries, however the development seen in recent years has shown that for many foreign nationals the Czech Republic is becoming a destination country.

Illegal Migration across the External Schengen Border

In 2010 in total 140 persons were detected when attempting to illegally cross the external Schengen border of the Czech Republic; of them 119 persons were detected when arriving in the Czech Republic and 21 persons when departing from the Czech Republic. Apart from three persons recorded at other airports all other cases were reported from the Prague-Ruzyne airport. Most migrants were nationals of **Ukraine** (18 persons), **Egypt** (11 persons), **Vietnam** (10 persons), **China** (9 persons) and **Nigeria** (8 persons). Only two EU citizens were detected when attempting to cross the external Schengen border (nationals of the Czech Republic and Lithuania), other foreigners were third country nationals.

Of the above-mentioned numbers, 102 (i.e. 72.9 %) tried to prove their identity with an irregular travel document (forged, falsified or otherwise invalid). The majority of them were nationals of **Ukraine** (18 persons), **Vietnam** (10 persons) and **China** (9 persons).

Illegal Residence

As regards the category of illegal residence in 2010 the basic police units reported **2,848 foreign nationals**.

Most illegal residents were, traditionally, nationals of **Ukraine** (953 persons, i.e. 33.5 % of the total number of illegal residents) followed at a far distance by nationals of **Vietnam** (310 persons), **Russia** (261 persons, i.e. 8.8 %), **Mongolia** (139 persons) and **Slovakia** (135 persons).

From monitoring of immigration tactics it can be said that the following scheme is a basis: foreign nationals fail to leave the Czech Republic in the statutory period, remain in the territory as illegal residents and subsequently approach an asylum facility to seek international protection (98 persons). 194 foreign nationals were found to have previously applied for the international protection.

109 (i.e. 3.8 % of the total number of illegal residents) illegal residents used an irregular travel document. These were nationals of **Ukraine** (27 persons), **Vietnam** and **Moldova** (17 persons from each country) who most often submitted irregular travel documents.

According to the Supreme Prosecutor's Office there is a reasonable threat relating mainly to illegal labourers that they may be involved in organised crime.

Decisions on Administrative Expulsion

When the years 2010 and 2009 are compared, the number of foreign nationals who were issued with a decision on administrative expulsion displayed a substantial year-to-year decrease (2,507 persons; -557 persons, -18.2 %). It was the lowest number of issued final and conclusive decisions on administrative expulsion over the last ten years. Most rulings for administrative expulsion were issued against foreign nationals who had violated residence rules (78.8%) and those who had flouted a previous decision on administrative expulsion (9.0%). Nationals of Ukraine remained the most numerous group among those who received a decision on administrative expulsion (1,017 persons; -138 persons) followed, at a far distance, by nationals of Vietnam (306 persons; -57 persons), Russia (152 persons; -14 persons), Mongolia (144 persons; -80 persons) and Moldova (107 persons; -15 persons). On the other hand the increase in the number of rulings for administrative expulsion issued against nationals of China (68 persons; +13 persons), and Belarus (47 persons; +12 persons) was recorded.

Facilitating Illegal Migration

In 2010 documentation groups of the Alien Police Service recorded altogether **140 persons**, who had **facilitated illegal migration**. The majority of them were citizens of the Czech Republic (106 persons) followed by nationals of Ukraine (14 persons), Poland (5 persons), Mongolia and Serbia. Illegal migration was for example facilitated by assistance provided for illegal border crossings, but also in the form of fake marriages, false paternity, facilitation of forged documents necessary for residence permits and so on.

(See also Tables and Graphs 20)

Illegal Migration and Organised Crime

According to the Unit for Combating Organised Crime of the Czech police no essential changes were seen during the year of 2010 with regard to methods of committing and organising criminal activities in the area of illegal migration in the Czech Republic. **A decline in the number of individual criminal groups that participate in organising the crime concerned in a certain territory was confirmed.** The whole criminal organisation is spread across individual countries, the territories of which are important for transport

of illegal migrants. These are mainly so-called “input” (source) countries (localities from which refugees come and where members of criminal organisations recruit them for migration using illegal methods), transit countries (for example the Czech Republic, Slovakia, Hungary, Austria and Romania) and destination countries.

Some Selected Measures

(For further measures see chapter 3.1 Legislative Activities)

In 2010 the “Agreement between the Ministry of the Interior of the Czech Republic and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Czech Republic on **secondment of officers for migration and travel document to embassies and consulates of the Czech Republic**”. This Agreement is a follow-up to secondments of officers of the Alien Police Service until the end of 2009. When these two activities are compared, the scope of competences of newly seconded officers have been extended by some strategic and monitoring activities pertaining to monitoring of migration potential and migration risks in the country to which they have been seconded. These officers can be newly seconded for up to four years.

In 2010 liaisons for migration and travel documents were seconded to Czech embassies or consulates in Nigeria (Abuja), Ukraine (Kiev), Lvov, Doneck), Belarus (Minsk), the Russian Federation (Moscow), Mongolia (Ulan Bator), Vietnam (Hanoi) and China (Peking). For more detailed information please see the **2010 Status Report on Migration in the Czech Republic**.

In 2010 the Ministry of the Interior, as a coordinator of the **integration policy**, drew up the updated **Strategy of Integration of Foreign Nationals – Joint Coexistence** reflecting the development, trends and current needs of the Czech Republic in the context of integration of foreign nationals and issues of foreigners in general. The document contains also an Analysis of the Current Situation in the Area of Integration of Foreign Nationals, which concentrates on the detailed description population of foreigners residing within the Czech Republic populace with respect to the integration needs of foreign nationals and formulating integration measures.

During the course of 2010 the MoI focused on integration in regions and municipalities. The MoI supported development of **regional centres for foreigner integration support**, which were established under the projects financed from the

European Fund for Integration of Third-Country Nationals. The aim of the Ministry of the Interior is to set up such centres in all regions of the Czech Republic and to ensure their sustainability.

With a view to coping with impacts of the economic crisis and to moderate tension among foreign nationals and the majority society the Ministry of the Interior together with municipal councils supported the implementation of **emergency projects** (Pardubice, Pilsen, Havlíckuv Brod, Prague districts 12, 13 and 14 and Prague-Libus). On 7 and 8 October 2010 the conference of statutory cities relating to an emergency project was held in Pardubice. The name of the conference was “Current Challenges of Integration of Foreign Nationals”. These projects also met (with one exception) another objective – to start up integration strategies at the local level.

Furthermore, the integration policy put an emphasis on integration of groups at risk, in particular of women and second-generation foreign nationals (children and youth) and families of foreigners, but also on prevention of social isolation and exclusion of foreign nationals

In 2010 **negotiations on readmission agreements** continued. The Czech Republic concluded readmission agreements with all neighbouring countries and with Hungary, Croatia, Moldova, Bulgaria, Romania, Vietnam and Canada. The readmission agreement with **Armenia** was signed and ratification process concerning the readmission agreement with Switzerland continued. Both agreements have been ratified and they are expected to come into force in the near future. During the course of 2010 negotiations on the readmission agreement with Kosovo were completed. The readmission agreement with Kazakhstan and implementing protocol to it were signed in Prague on 23 February 2011.

In addition to bilateral agreements the Czech Republic is bound by readmission agreements concluded by the European Community. The following readmission agreements are currently in force: agreements with Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Montenegro, Hong Kong, Macedonia, Moldova, Russia, Pakistan, Serbia, Sri Lanka, Macao, and Ukraine, and a new agreement with Georgia was signed. The latter will come into force on 1 March 2011. Negotiations were undertaken with Cape Verde, Morocco and Turkey.

The Analysis Centre for the Protection of the National Border and Migration (hereinafter referred to as the “Analysis Centre”) is an analytical office involving more ministries focusing on monitoring migration in the Czech Republic, including all its related phenomena. All authorities involved in the system of management and protection of the national border and international migration participate in activities of the Analysis Centre.

A key task resolved in 2010 by the Analysis Centre was to develop a document **“Draft Measures for Economic Migration Management, the Protection of Migrant Labourers and Return to Countries of Origin”**. This document will be submitted at the beginning of 2011 to the members of the Government for further discussion. It encompasses the proposal of a new system of economic migration to the Czech Republic, the proposal of systems of returns of foreign nationals and evaluation of application of relevant provisions of public and criminal law concerning illegal migration and labour exploitation of foreign nationals. The document will be used for preparation of new legal regulation of condition to entry and residence of foreign nationals in the Czech Republic.

The Analysis Centre also paid attention to analyses of concrete phenomena (events) identified as risky or event which could potentially cause problems. To this end for example evaluation of impacts of the new Criminal Code (40/2009 Coll.) on the fight against illegal migration and trafficking in human beings can be mentioned. The New Criminal Code (the date of entry into force is 1 January 2010) brought about, *inter alia*, changes that could negatively affect activities carried out by law enforcement agencies.

During 2010 the Analysis Centre drew up a number of other documents including extensive thematic studies (a study focusing on foreigners in possession of trade licences was completed while a study dealing with employment of foreign nationals is currently being developed). These documents were conceived as the grounds for improving the current practice and as proposals for respective amendments to legislation. The issue of family reunification was opened again; within the series of round table discussions stakeholders proposed some measures for resolving the most pressing problems.

In 2010 the **Refugee Facility Administration of the MoI** managed **two detention facilities for foreign nationals** – one in Postorna (the South Moravian Region) and one in Bela pod Bezdezem (the Central Bohemian Region). Foreign nationals are taken there after decisions on their detention are issued. The total capacity as of 31 December 2010 stood at 434 beds.

In 2010 in total 828 foreign nationals originating from 50 countries were remanded into detention centres. Most of them were from Ukraine (382), Vietnam (142) and

Mongolia (43). During the same period 969 foreign nationals were released from detention centres.

Under decisions on administrative expulsion 714 foreign nationals were banished. Most of them were nationals of Ukraine (344 persons), Vietnam (131 persons) and Russia (49 persons).

The average term of detention in 2010, with regard to the aforementioned persons, was 82.4 days.

Labour offices continued their inspections concerning illegal employment of foreign nationals.

2.2.7 Organised Crime

Development of Organised Crime in the Czech Republic

The activities of organised criminal groups in the Czech Republic follow the international organised crime trends and criminal groups operating in the Czech Republic are usually closely interconnected with groups operating abroad (or these form “branches” of the same criminal group). The most visible trend of today is a gentle swing from violent crimes (murders, extortion, bodily injuries) towards economic crime (tax fraud and cyber crime, credit fraud, counterfeiting of payment cards).

These newly incoming forms of crime both generate huge profits and often enable offenders to balance on the edge of the law and obstruct activities of law enforcement authorities. Criminal groups often cover their illegal activities by investments in (seemingly) legal business undertaking and at the same time they try to make contacts among politicians.

Merging of organised crime with the legal sphere in the Czech Republic (the same development can be assumed in other EU Member States) has been watched for a certain period of time. It is a disturbing trend where the highest links of criminal structures invest in legal businesses, attempt to contact politicians and involve in their “businesses” intermediating companies which in many cases are completely unaware that they are providing services to criminal structures.

According to the **Security Intelligence Service**, Czech organised crime has, at its highest levels, networks exerting influence and structures merging businesses and political power. By means of legal economic entities the criminal structures systematically gain profits mainly from general government budgets and companies within the interests of the state. Business operations carried out by representatives of such structures (of course through legal business entities) are accompanied by hidden and illegitimate application of their influence on state authorities and local governments.

When the structure is taken into account, organised crime is a system of loose, mutually cooperative and overlapping networks that have at their disposal sufficient financial resources, influence and/or contacts. Such structures demonstrate a range of signifiers that define

organised crime. In addition to concealed operations, limited membership, application of influence and use of corruption these organisations newly utilise experts, try to ensure that they cannot be sanctioned within criminal law, and separate organisers from executors.

According to Security Intelligence Service findings a number of foreign organised crime groups operate in the Czech Republic. However, these are not operating at the top level. They are predominantly groups from the former Soviet Union (Ukrainian, Chechnyan or Armenian; the Security Intelligence Service has newly detected the presence of members of Georgian organised crime), but there are also groups from the Balkan region (especially Albanian groups) and Vietnamese groups.

Important criminal organisations operating in the Czech Republic can be divided into domestic, Russian-speaking and Asian.

Domestic Criminal Organisations

In 2010 influential domestic criminal organisations did not consider use of violence as their main method for obtaining financial benefit although use of violence, often only in the form of threats, persisted within some criminal structures organised at the regional level. As in the previous period, also in 2010 the most significant Czech criminal organisations were involved mainly in crime relating to establishment of business undertakings for specific purposes, manipulation of public procurement, credit or leasing fraud, thefts, legalisation (and sale of) motor vehicles and so forth. These criminal organisations could not function without infiltration in different governmental as well as regional/local institutions and without infiltration of members of criminal organisations to legal private companies.

In 2010 activities of domestic criminal organisations displaying a considerable foreign element were monitored. Such groups were involved exclusively in money laundering which is with high probability performed outside the territory of the Czech Republic. Such entities use loopholes in the Czech legislation, which does not permit prosecution for money laundering if source criminal activities are not precisely identified.

In addition to the above-mentioned specialised groups, in many cases operating at the republic-wide level in 2010 regional criminal groups with varied focus were also active in the Czech Republic (their regions usual comprised one or more than one district). These groups often operate in cooperation with corrupt representatives of local authorities. These groups in some cases push their representative through elected bodies and this does not happen only at the local level.

It is impossible to unambiguously define criminal activities which are typical for these regional groups (overvalued loans along with fraud, trafficking in stolen cars and so on). However, their operations are often connected with legal businesses established by the heads of such groups (real estate firms, construction companies, second-hand car sales, car repair shops, private security agencies and so on).

Thefts of motor vehicles currently represent one of the best organised and very profitable branches of crime while the risk of detection is very low.

Russian –speaking Criminal Organisations

Over the course of 2010 the dominating influence of Ukrainian criminal structures among Russian-speaking groups continued. **Ukrainian** criminal groups continue to participate to a large extent in criminal activities committed in the Czech Republic. They still tried to operate in the construction industry, however the continuing economic recession in 2010 forced this group to divert their traditional criminal activities, meaning extortion of Ukrainian labourers, to other types of crime – for example organised thefts, racketeering of night clubs, organising prostitution, clientelism, distribution of cigarettes and alcohol without official duty stamps. Due to their knowledge of the environment of building companies, where the vast majority of Ukrainian labourers work, Ukrainian criminals organised burglaries of newly-built family houses and construction site barracks with the goal of stealing professional construction machines/devices.

Another significant trend seen among Russian-speaking criminal structures in 2010 was a strengthening influence of **Georgian** criminal groups which resulted mainly from the internal situation in Georgia and from changes in

legislation in the countries of the former Soviet Union that made criminal law stricter. As a consequence important members of organised crime in those countries took up residence in the Czech Republic as well as in West European countries including so called “thieves in law” (vor v zakone). Georgian criminal groups were active in the area of financial crime including credit fraud, non-repayment of loans from individuals (connected with violence against creditors), purchases of companies through stooges, fictitious thefts of leased cars (and their following export to the territory of the former Soviet Union). In addition, a shift of some activities of heads (Thieves in law) to the Czech Republic where they legitimise their proceeds by means of “investments”.

Asian Criminal Organisations

The environment of Asian organised crime has been for a long time dominated by the **Vietnamese community**, which maintained in 2010 almost absolute control over crimes committed by Asians. One of the most traditional types of crimes among the Vietnamese community is **tax crime**, which consists of tax and customs duty evasion through forged documents concurrently with reporting imports from companies which cannot be contacted. These activities are based on sales of different consumer goods in stalls, which is usually linked to other criminal activities (on paper the goods are under the ownership of companies which cannot be contacted). Vietnamese organised crime was also significantly involved in **production, trafficking and distribution of narcotic and psychotropic substances** and this type of crime displayed a visible upward trend. In 2010, in step with the trend of previous years, further growth in production of narcotic and psychotropic substances – mainly marijuana - was recorded. Sale of marijuana accounts for the largest portion of profits generated by Vietnamese criminal groups. In 2010 Asian criminal structures also organised illegal transfers of criminal proceeds and it must be said that to transfer their proceeds these groups used bank wire transfers as well as transports of cash by couriers. In the same year a declining trend in smuggling people across the national border was confirmed within Vietnamese organised crime. It is considered to be the consequence of integration of the Czech Republic in the Schengen area. Trafficking in migrants was partially replaced by

legalisation of residence in the Czech Republic, which has in turn brought about a high degree of corruption among state administration officers. However, activities continued of international groups that facilitated illegal migration of Vietnamese nationals from the Czech Republic (and other EU Member States) to the United Kingdom which is not a member of the Schengen area.

Measures Adopted

Combating Organised Crime in the Czech Republic

A key element of the response to the challenge represented by organised crime is in particular a joint and coordinated effort taken both at national and the European Union levels in cooperation with international communities. An essential factor is to strengthen law and encourage judicial cooperation, promote a multidisciplinary approach and to effectively involve and communicate with all relevant actors (police units, central governmental as well as regional/local authorities, customs service, tax revenue offices, the private sector and the general public).

As a common denominator of all activities of organised crime is generating profits, it is necessary to build the capacities of those bodies involved in financial audits/investigations, to support efforts of the police when seizing and confiscating criminal proceeds and to eliminate corruption at all levels of public administration. Integrity of employees is a decisive factor.

The proposed measures pertaining to the area of organised crime aimed at regulating the role of the cooperating accused, and strengthening information sharing and cooperation between relevant police units and intelligence services. The priority of this area is the search for and seizure of criminal proceeds and the fight against major economic crime.

- In March 2010 tasks arising from the Strategy for Combating Organised Crime of 2008 approved by Government Resolution No. 64 of 23 January 2008 were updated. The Minister of the Interior was assigned a task to submit the updated Strategy for Combating Organised Crime in 2011 – 2014 to the Government no later than 30 June 2011.

- In June a seminar on organised crime was held in Brussels. It was organised by the European Commission and focused on links between organised crime and corruption. On this occasion the European Commission issued an extensive document which was considered by relevant bodies of the Czech Republic.

From 15 to 17 September 2010 the plenary session of the Camden Assets Recovery Inter-Agency Network, CARIN was held in Prague. This organisation was presided over by the Czech Republic in 2010. It is an international network (more than 50 members) that connects, under the umbrella of Europol (the CARIN secretariat), representatives of police and justice from all over the world who meet at several meetings every year. The purpose of this network is to unite international procedures in the area of detection and seizure of criminal proceeds and to provide experts involved in this area with a communication channel.

The MoI drew up a document “**Evaluation of the Situation of Organised Crime in the Czech Republic**” structurally mapping out a) organised crime in the Czech Republic, b) instruments and capabilities of the Czech police to uncover and combat organised crime, and c) future trends of organised crime. This document is conceived as a synthesis of all relevant findings and should serve as a guideline for the development of strategic and conceptual documents in the area in question.

In 2010 the ICSP, in the framework of **research and analysis of serious forms of crime**, completed, *inter alia*, the following assignments:

- Czech organised crime in the international context.
- Development of organised crime in the Czech Republic.
- The percentage of organised crime in sexual exploitation of children and other crimes.

International Cooperation in Suppressing Organised Crime

In 2010 the **Council conclusions on creation and implementation of an EU political cycle for organised and serious international crime were adopted**. The purpose of the Conclusions was to create a new common concept including methodology to tackle

organised crime. The concept would respect the new situation since the Lisbon Treaty came into force and it would be based on the Stockholm Programme and the Internal Security Strategy.

International organisations (the UN, the Council of Europe and the EU) initiated in the past a range of measures towards strengthening international cooperation in combating organised crime.²⁵ The Czech Republic has not ratified many of these documents and thus could not implement them because of the absence of the legal regulation on liability of legal entities in the Czech legal framework.

The draft Act on Liability of Legal Entities and Proceedings against Them was submitted by the Minister of Justice to the Government on 29 December 2010 and the Government subsequently approved it on 23 February 2011.

As soon as the said Act comes into effect it will become a turning point in the involvement of the Czech Republic in international efforts to combat organised crime and will enable more active trans-national cooperation at the international as well as EU levels.

The Multidisciplinary Group of the Council of European Union on Organised Crime was renamed to the Group of the Council of the EU for General Affairs - however its composition and functions remain the same including evaluations. Representatives of all EU Member States deal, within this forum, with formulating the Union's policies pertaining to the area of combating organised crime and cooperation of law enforcement authorities.

Apart from other things, they discuss an analytical document Organised Crime Threat Assessment, OCTA, drawn up Europol.

This document identifies future threats and gaps precluding comprehensive assessment of organised crime in the EU. The document serves as guidance for specifying priorities of both individual Members States and the EU as a whole.

Efforts of individual police units to initiate cooperation and/or to broaden cooperation must be evaluated positively. In addition to traditional international channels (Interpol, Europol, SIRENE) the Czech Republic also uses some other channels focusing on specific issues (PWGT, National Focal Points for car Crime and so on), and direct cooperation with some departments abroad is also utilized. Broadening of police cooperation with Balkan countries within the programme of International Development Cooperation financed by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs continues. In 2010 the delegation of Albanian police officers was welcomed in the Czech Republic. Expert police missions were organised to Bosnia and Herzegovina and Macedonia.

²⁵ The UN Treaty Against Organised Crime, UNTOC, appears to be crucial in terms of international cooperation.

2.2.7.1 Trafficking in Drugs

In 2010 the Czech police detected 3.010 (-36) criminal offences of illegal production and possession of narcotic and psychotropic substances and poisons, and 24 (-1) crimes of proliferating drug addiction.

As regards production of **methamphetamine (pervitin)** the trend of producing this drug from pseudo-ephedrine extracted from over-the-counter pharmaceuticals obtained mainly from Poland, but in smaller quantities also from Slovakia and Germany, persisted. The consumption of medications containing pseudo-ephedrine decreased in the Czech Republic as these were newly included in the category of **medicines whose consumption without a prescription was limited**. One person can buy no more than 1800 mg of pseudo-ephedrine per month from pharmacies. The market for methamphetamine is atomised which corresponds to several uncovered small home manufactures of methamphetamine. Nationals of Vietnam have been recently more involved in such production which can be seen in the higher numbers of detained offenders of this nationality. In 2008 there were 13 Vietnamese offenders, in 2009 there were 22 of them and in 2010 (figures as of October) there were 34 offenders of Vietnamese origin.

Despite a considerable decline in sale of medications of this type in the Czech Republic, illegal production was supplemented by foreign sources and the scope of production as well as the availability of pervitin on the drug market has remained at the same level.

In 2010 **the number of indoor growing rooms of cannabis displaying mass involvement of Vietnamese nationals increased and thus the trend from previous years was confirmed**. Production from these growing rooms is partially to fill domestic demand but cannabis is also exported to both Western and Eastern European countries.

According to conclusions of the Supreme Public Prosecutor's Office, the crime market that once found its niche in the area of infringement of intellectual property has transferred to illegal the drug industry and growing rooms produce cannabis by near-industrial methods. .

Persons coming from West Africa mostly participate in distribution of **cocaine** in the Czech

Republic, and Czech citizens are used as couriers for transport of cocaine from Southern to Western Europe. However, the situation is constantly developing and routes are often changed; hence cocaine is transported to Europe also via North African countries.

Import of **heroin** is still affected by Albanian criminal groups; it is, however, distributed by Roma and Vietnamese groups as well. Shipments of up to ten kilos of heroin transported in cars across Europe characterized the most frequent methods of import of heroin. Citizens of Hungary, Bulgaria, Slovakia and the Czech Republic were used as couriers. The situation in the area of problematic use of opiates is considerably influenced by Subutex, a substitution medication, which is primarily used as a strong pain reliever and which is illegally distributed, especially in Prague. It shows enormous penetration into the market.

With regard to trafficking in **ecstasy** there is an occurrence of tablets that do not contain MDMA but a substance called piperazine. Ecstasy is imported to the Czech Republic from the Netherlands.

From 2008 **new synthetic substances** have been abused not only in the Czech Republic but also in other EU Member States and such substances are not currently included in the list of narcotic and psychotropic substances. In 2010 a number of legislative amendments were adopted in EU Member States. Such amendments try to solve problems and the aforementioned substances are gradually added to lists of prohibited drugs. Newly abused synthetic substances can cause serious medical problems and represent a social risk. The EU member States report a lot of cases of harm to health after consumption of such drugs and a number of people died after application of a synthetic drug. These are brand new substances prepared, as a rule, for some specific purposes. Their composition is unknown and therefore it is not possible to determine their toxicological effects. It cannot be excluded that the health of users may be permanently harmed even after a short-term application. Currently the Czech Republic reports an enormous growth in the number of shops selling new drugs imported predominantly from Asian countries. They are mainly substances falling into the group of synthetic cannabinoids,

which are part of the make-up of different fumigants, and what has been dubbed “spice” (a group of substances marked as 1 JWH). However there are also derivatives of cathinon (for example mephedron, known from media) and plant extracts where the content of an active substance is several times higher (for example thaumaturgic sage). Due to the fact that criminal sanctions for distribution of such drugs are currently very problematic (under certain circumstances such conduct can be considered as proliferation of drug addiction) it is necessary to adopt measures to include these new drugs on the list of substances under control.

With regard to law enforcement in the area of illegal addictive substances it is important to mention gaps mainly in the field of sanctions for minor offences. Marijuana is typically abused in public places in the Czech Republic and moreover, consumption of marijuana is massively spread in clubs.

In total **580 persons were sentenced by final and conclusive judgements for illegal production and possession of narcotic and psychotropic substances and poisons** (Sec. 187 – Sec. 188 of old Criminal Code.) and **965 persons were sentenced by final and conclusive judgements** pursuant to Sec. 283 and Sec. 284 of the new Criminal Code. Two persons were sentenced for an offence of proliferating addiction under Sec. 287 of the new Criminal Code.

In 2010 in total 357 prisoners and persons in custody abused narcotic and psychotropic substances, and of them 17 persons were accused and 340 were sentenced to imprisonment

(See Tables and Graphs 21)

Measures Adopted

In 2010 in the course of 130 cases customs officers of the Czech Republic detected 73 kilos of narcotic and psychotropic substances. Of this number, marijuana was involved in 79 cases, hashish in 18 cases and cocaine in 11 cases. There was a year-to-year decline of 45 cases.

In June 2010 the **European Pact to Combat International Drug Trafficking** in transit countries was adopted. It is a policy focusing on cooperation against illegal transit of cocaine across the south border of the EU and against illegal transit of heroin across the south-eastern and eastern neighbours of the EU. The text also

includes the proposal for cooperation in the area of identification, confiscation and use of assets generated by criminal activities.

The National Anti-Drug Strategy for 2010 - 2018 was approved by Government Resolution No. 340 of 10 May 2010. It comprehensively defines the basis and options for solutions to the problem of drug abuse, as well as principles and approaches of the anti-drug policy. The document encompasses the main strategic aims as stated below:

- to decrease the rate of experimental as well as occasional use of drugs, in particular amongst young people;
- to decrease the rate of problematic and intensive abuse of drugs;
- to decrease the potential risk relating to drug abuse for an individual and for society;
- to decrease availability of drugs, mainly to young people.

On 19 January 2011 the Government approved by Resolution No. 47 the **Action Plan for Implementation of the National Anti-drug Strategy for 2010- 2012**.

The National Drug Headquarters in cooperation with the Headquarters of Public Order Police developed the **guidelines for police officers for resolving minor offences relating to illegal drugs**. The guidelines were distributed through police order units.

With regard to tackling the problem of over-the-counter availability of pharmaceuticals containing pseudo-ephedrine, police officers started to cooperate with their counterparts from neighbouring countries concerned. At the level of the EU, the National Drug Headquarters initiated efforts to solve the abuse of medication sold without medical prescriptions and containing pseudo-ephedrine. It is obvious that in an era of united space and non-existence of border checks between countries, a measure applied only in one country of the Union is absolutely insufficient. At the meeting of the working groups for drug precursors working under the responsibility of the European Commission EU Member States were called to adopt appropriate measures to eliminate “leakage” of pharmaceuticals from the legal market.

When the area of **new drugs** is taken into account the National Drug Headquarters in cooperation with the Inspectorate of Narcotic and Psychotropic Substances of the Ministry of

Health of the Czech Republic, the General Directorate of Customs and other members of the Early Warning System Working Group developed, on the basis of experience gathered in the Czech Republic (mainly seizure of some substances) and international reports, a list of 15 substances which mostly occur on the Czech drug scene. The Early Warning System Working Group will propose early inclusion of such substances onto the list of drugs within the meaning of the Act on Addictive Substances.

An international conference attended by representatives from 15 European countries was held in the Czech Republic in the framework of the project **RELIEF** implemented by the

National Drug Headquarters in cooperation with the Prague Forensic Science Institute of the Police of the Czech Republic. It was aimed at mechanoscopy profiling of signs on pressed shipments of heroine. The project Reliéf was fully presented to representatives of drug enforcement bodies and forensic police experts with the aim of gaining foreign partners for further development of the projects.

In 2010 the **ICSP** completed a survey called **A Criminal Career of Drug Related Crime Offenders**.

2.2.7.2 Trafficking in Human Beings

In 2010 in total seven persons were sentenced for an offence of **trafficking in human beings (THB)** pursuant to Sec. 232a of the old Criminal Code. According to the analogical Sec. 168 of the new Criminal Code three persons were convicted.

On 1 January 2010 Act No. 40/2009 Coll. the Criminal Code, came into effect. The criminal offence of THB is defined in Sec. 168. The new definition of THB incorporated several changes. The definition was widened to also include forcing somebody into the production of pornography as sexual exploitation, apart from “forcing somebody into sexual intercourse or other forms of sexual exploitation or harassment” As regards labour exploitation, “slavery or servitude; or forced labour or other forms of exploitation were supplemented by “forced service in the armed forces”. Further the provision of “removal of tissue, cells or an organ from a human body” was newly included. One of the changes was also the definition of a new offence (a new constituent element of crime) - prostitution endangering the moral development of children in Sec. 190

The Czech Republic can be considered to be mainly a destination and transit country but to a lesser degree it is also a source country. In 2010 the main trends that have been seen in the Czech Republic in the area of THB since 2004 continued. THB was stabilised and even a slight decline in THB for the purpose of sexual exploitation was recorded. (Such a decrease has been reported from the whole sector providing erotic and sexual services). It is partially due to

the current economic crisis. On the other hand the economic crisis contributed, to a large extent, to the considerable **growth in cases of THB for the purpose of labourer exploitation and forced labour**. The poor economic situation caused a higher demand for a cheap labour force mainly from abroad. As a consequence, demand for foreign labourers was on the rise. Foreign labourers often accepted work without adequate guarantee of remuneration and working conditions.

Since 2008 the described change of “**modus operandi**” used by offenders has persisted. “Delicate” forms of persuasion have prevailed as a means of manipulation with victims. Victims can leave their workplace as well as the place of accommodation and they even receive advance payments. Physical violence has occurred very rarely and it is rather the result of skirmishes and disputes between employees and their employer that a tool of enforcement. Contrary to this, psychological pressure is quite frequent and the same applies to threats and similar practices on the edge of legality (delayed payments of wages however still within the legal time limit, overtime being demanded but not paid for, enforcement of nonexistent debts, unsuitable hygienic conditions, punishment for fabricated violations of rules and conditions and so on); poor knowledge of law and the language is also frequently misused.

A typical sign which persisted also in 2010 is latency of the offence of THB and problematic provision of evidence. With regard to **sentencing** our country along with other European countries

is struggling with a lack of sentencing judgments relating to the crime of THB for the purpose of labour exploitation. To this end the first, although not yet final and conclusive, judgement of the Regional Court in Usti nad Labem in the case of sentencing three Ukrainian offenders on 15 June 2010 for the crime of THB for the purpose of forced labour or other forms of exploitation must be considered as success.

With respect to **THB for the purpose of sexual exploitation** there were the same source countries displaying a lower standard of living (such as the Russian Federation, Slovakia, Ukraine), however cases of trafficked girls from Nigeria, Honduras, Romania and Bulgaria were registered. Although the Czech Republic can be currently considered to be mainly a destination country, cases of Czech victims in the United Kingdom, Germany, Sweden and the Netherlands were recorded.

In the area of THB NGOs register a substantial growth in cases of THB. The source countries are mainly Romania and Bulgaria and a group having been at risk for a long time are nationals of Mongolia, Vietnam and Slovakia. Victims are often persons who in the past used to work in the Czech Republic and have lost their jobs due to the economic crisis. They have been forced in an effort to stay in the labour market despite the adverse situation, to take up jobs without any guarantee, to work in poor conditions or with no awareness of financial conditions. The same situation forced Czech citizens to seek work abroad. They usually decided on the United Kingdom as their destination country, however a case of exploitation of Czech citizens was recorded in Ukraine. Cases of internal THB for the purpose of labour exploitation concerning citizens of the Czech Republic were also registered.

In 2010 no criminal offence of THB for the purpose of removal of tissue, cells or organs, for the purpose of slavery or servitude or for forced service in armed forces was registered. According to the opinion of the Inter-ministerial Coordination Group – representatives of NGOs it can be assumed that there are no indications that these specific forms of THB are committed in the Czech Republic.

Measures Adopted

The draft Directive of the European Parliament and of the Council on preventing and

combating trafficking in human beings, and protecting victims repealing Framework Decision 2002/629/JHA came to the final phase of its negotiations in December 2010. The definition of THB was extended by new forms of exploitation. As regards unconditional assistance and support to victims of THB: the current text stipulates restriction of the guarantee of support and assistance provided to victims of THB; it is not necessary for unconditional assistance and support to uncooperative illegally residing persons to exceed the reflection period. The new provision, crucial for the European Parliament, was laid down. It relates to the role of an Anti-Trafficking Coordinator (ATC). Key criminal provisions are maintained (this covers extraterritorial jurisdiction, criminal sanctions, and the issue that clients who use the services of trafficked persons cannot be punished).

The priority of the MoI when combating THB was in 2010, *inter alia*, to strengthen capabilities encountering risky groups to be able to identify existing THB or a suspicion that this crime was committed, in a timely manner. Besides training providing by the Judicial Academy and Refugee Facility Administration six rounds of pre-departure training of employees assigned to work for consular departments of Czech embassies abroad were held. Towards the end of 2010, negotiations between the MoI and MLSA were commenced to organise training of inspectors of labour inspectorate and labour offices.

Another measure should be in-depth monitoring of socially excluded and other at-risk areas in relation to THB and other associated issues (prostitution, sexual tourism and so on). First of all, this measure should focus on alleged organised trafficking in children in borderland districts of the Czech Republic.

With the aim to increase the number of final judgements concerning the crime of THB (the problem of application practice and interpretation of constituent elements of the crime in question) the project was implemented by La Strada (NGO) “Discovering trafficking for the purpose of forced labour and labour exploitation”. The project was launched in 2010 in cooperation with the MoI and the Judicial Academy. The project also involves collection of data on final judgements and a follow-up analysis on interpretation of problematic terms (such as abuse of pressure, luring and so on).

Also in 2010 the MoI drew up guidelines designated for presumed victims of THB in whose cases the relevant procedure applied, in compliance with the provisions of Sec. 42e and Sec. 33 (1) (b) of Act 326/1999 Coll. on the Residence of Foreign Nationals in the Czech Republic and on the amendment to some other acts, as amended.

In 2010, as in previous years, trafficking in children was monitored, based on to emerging information on the existence this type of crime.

The MoI in cooperation with the Czech police organised an expert international seminar devoted to the issue of **trafficking in human beings** with a special focus on forced labour. The aim of the seminar was to enhance and accelerate exchanges of information regarding specific cases of THB, between the Czech Republic and source countries – Slovakia and Ukraine.

The Ministry of the Interior was involved, within the EU/EC in the operational programme “Preventing and Fighting against Crime”. International Centre for Migration Policy Development (hereinafter referred to as the “ICMPD”) coordinated in the framework of the said operational programme the project “**Trans-national Referral Mechanism for Victims of Trafficking from Source and Destination Countries**”. As regards the Czech Republic the Crime Prevention Department was the responsible party. In February 2010 the closing international conference on THB was held. It was attended by representatives of the Italian Department for Equal Opportunities, project partners from eight countries and experts working for the ICMPD. Two sets of guidelines were developed in the course of the project: “Guidelines for the Development of a Trans-national Referral Mechanism for Trafficked Persons in Europe: TRM-EU” and “Study on Post-Trafficking Experiences in the Czech Republic, Hungary, Italy and Portugal”.

In 2010 implementation of the main objective of the project aimed at creating a database – “Trafficked Person Information System” - continued. This database should arrange individual items according to which victims of THB could be recorded. The aim of the information system is to collate the data on victims of THB included in the Programme to Support and Protect Victims of Trafficking in Human Beings, or persons for whom voluntary

return to their country of origin has been arranged.

The Programme on Support and Protection of Victims of Trafficking in Human Beings (hereinafter referred to as the “Programme”) is a follow up to the pilot project of the UN Office on Drugs and Crime. The Programme is designated for victims of THB that was especially for the purpose of sexual exploitation and labour exploitation; it offers legal, social and medical assistance, accommodation and a dignified return to the country of origin. In addition to the humanitarian aspect the aim of the Programme is also to gather relevant information on criminal environments, which could lead to uncovering, punishing and sentencing offenders of this type of crime.

So far two NGOs, as representatives of the non-governmental sector, are involved in the programme (La Strada and the Archdiocese Charity Prague) with which the MoI has signed agreements on cooperation in supporting and protecting victims of THB. Another cooperating entity is the International Organisation for Migration (IOM Prague) which operates the programme of voluntary returns for victims of THB. This programme facilitates for victims of THB their dignified, safe and free return to their countries of origin.

Other NGOs also participate in prevention pertaining to the area of THB; the MoI has not yet concluded cooperation agreements with them but such NGOs were supported in 2010 within the grant project “Prevention in the Area of THB and Assistance to Victims of THB”. (The list of cooperating NGO is published on the website of the Ministry of the Interior <http://www.mvcr.cz/>). Thanks to financial resources allocated to the Diaconate of the Czech Brotherhood Evangelical Church within the aforementioned grant, the Diaconate has established a sheltered house for male victims of THB

In 2010 seven probable victims of THB were identified and included in the Programme and these individuals used or are still using services of the Programme. In four cases there was suspicion of THB for the purpose of forced labour or labour exploitation. As it has been already demonstrated, Czech nationals are also becoming victims of THB and therefore preventive and educational activities seem to be necessary in cooperation with other institutions and organisations. Since 2003 in total 109

victims of THB have been included in the Programme.

National rapporteurs for THB at the EU level met twice during the year 2010.

Inspections carried out by inspection units of labour offices can have preventive effects with regard to THB for the purpose of labour

exploitation. In the first half of 2010 there were in total 4,457 inspections of which 1,311 were inspections of employers who employ foreign labourers.

For further measures see chapter 3.2 Crime Prevention.

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

Illicit trade in weapons and explosives did not see any substantial changes when compared with previous years. Due to a lot of specificities relating to this type of crime, trafficking in weapons is carried out by a limited number of persons who are able to get hold of such a commodity. Offenders involved in trafficking in weapons can be characterised by maximal efforts to gain high profits. .

The Unit for Combating Organised Crime recorded, within investigated cases, an ever-growing climate of caution and mistrust of offenders towards potential purchasers of illicit goods. It is getting more difficult to infiltrate the environment of illicit trade in weapons since offenders are in the majority of cases wary of possible police involvement.

As in previous years, deactivation of weapons, under the Act on Firearms and Ammunition has remained the biggest problem. On the basis of investigations the Unit for Combating Organised Crime has documented cases where perpetrators first had their weapons deactivated and subsequently activated again, and this trend is currently displaying a sharp upward trend.

The evaluated information acquired from sources abroad demonstrates that illegal weapons of Czech production are very popular in foreign black markets where these commodities are exported from both Czech and foreign suppliers. In foreign markets such weapons are in demand for particular violent crimes.

The Unit for Combating Organised Crime investigates also criminal activities relating to international trade in military material without a licence. Information on this type of crime is collected together with indications of possible corruption involved in this area. This type of

illegal trade is carried out by some legal entities that try when exporting military material abroad to circumvent those laws under which such activities are subject to specific permits and for which the Ministry of Industry and Trade must issue a licence for each single trade.

As regards illicit trafficking in chemical, biological, radioactive and in other ways highly dangerous substances the situation mirrors the previous years. A range of offers for illegal trade in these dangerous materials occurs. Such substances are offered in the Czech Republic mainly by Slovak nationals, followed by Ukrainians, Russian, and Hungarians. Czech nationals are often used as brokers. The majority of the offered substances allegedly originate in countries of the former Soviet Union.

In 2010 customs bodies investigated 22 (+5) cases of a suspicion of trafficking in military material. Trends corresponded to those of 2008 and 2009. Missing documentation (for example firearm letters of conveyance, import licence, and so on) was a noted factor.

Between 2008 and 2010 no case indicating that regulations relating to nuclear material had been violated was detected.

Elimination of risks relating to the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and their carriers or trading in conventional weapons equipped with dual-use technologies subject to international control mechanisms has ranked among the long-term tasks of the Security Intelligence Service. In 2010 the Security Intelligence Service recorded the efforts of some companies from risk countries or countries under sanctions to acquire military material. The Security Intelligence Service informed the

eligible entities on possibilities for misuse of trades with dual-use technologies of in military programmes.

Measures Adopted

In 2010 the Security Intelligence Service actively participated in drafting amendments and related secondary legislation concerning the issues of international control mechanisms.

The European Union discussed and approved the **European Action Plan to combat illegal trafficking in so-called “heavy” firearms, which could be used or are used in criminal activities**. The plan proposes in particular to raise awareness of crime pertaining to this area, to intensify cooperation between law enforcement authorities of EU Member States, strengthen police and administrative checks of possible sources of trafficking in “heavy” firearms and to specify the prevention of thefts of such firearms.

In 2010 Act No. 343/2010 Coll. (the amendment to Act No. 594/2004 Coll.), implementing a Community regime for the control of exports of dual-use items and technology, as amended was adopted. Under the said Act Government Regulation No. 344/2010 Coll., on application forms for individual and aggregative export permits for the provision of

broker’s services and application forms for international import certificates for dual-use goods and technologies.

Thus the obligation to adhere to international commitments of the Czech Republic resulting from its membership in the EU and NATO are ensured mainly with regard to international policy and the security interests of the Czech Republic. **Checks of the transit of dual-use goods across the EU and provision of brokers’ services relating to dual-use goods to be used in third countries, were extended**. The new legal regulation also took into account experience resulting from practice and reasons defined for denied application for the relevant permit according to the seriousness of proven administrative infractions for violations of rules stipulated in the aforementioned Act. At the same time **sanctions to be applied to natural persons for breaching principles applicable to sensitive goods were made stricter**.

The Ministry of Industry and Trade has been implementing the project **Electronic Licensing** with the aim of facilitating communication with all stakeholders and to allow a defined flow of relevant document between cooperating bodies.

2.2.7.4 Forgery

In 2010, when compared with 2009, **the number of seized, forged and altered banknotes generally decreased**. In total 6,529 (-426, -6 %) counterfeited, altered or forged banknotes and coins were seized in the Czech Republic. The number of counterfeited notes and coins of domestic currency and US dollars however went up, while euro notes and coins saw a decline.

As regards domestic currency 4,902 (+1,441) counterfeited notes were seized which accounts for a substantial increase of 42 %.

799 euro counterfeits were detected which is a decline when the number is compared with that of the previous year (-1,967, -71 %). As regards US dollars USD in total 611 (+394) counterfeits were detected in the Czech Republic, which is a year-by-year growth of 182 %. Counterfeiting of these two currencies is

achieved with printing technologies and the professional level is quite high.

The majority of offences relating to **counterfeited domestic currency** did not show any signs of organised crime in the year reviewed. Counterfeits of domestic currency were all produced by means of home office printers and copying machines and were of low quality. Offenders of this type of crime are not organised within the producer-distributor-consumer structure.

As regards **forgery of foreign currencies**, namely euro notes and coins, the situation is quite the opposite. Offenders in these criminal activities come from other European countries and are well organised. It is very difficult to map out the movement of their counterfeits, as offenders are mainly of Bulgarian, Latvian and Lithuanian origin.

As regards crimes relating to **payment cards** in 2010, the number of skimming devices used in the Czech Republic moderately decreased in comparison to 2009. This decrease was probably affected by several successful interventions of Bulgarian and Romanian police units, which curbed activities of groups specialised in payment card related offences. Activities of the banking sector involving prevention of this type of crime were improved.

Different groups of organised offenders attacked a total of 74 (-3) cash machines in the Czech Republic in 2010. Of this number, skimming devices were attached to 50 cash machines and 39 cases were solved. Prague, South Bohemia and South Moravia were mostly affected by these offences

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 and then these were used for withdrawing money from cash machines abroad. In 2010 such cash withdrawals were made in other than European countries (for example in Peru, the Dominican Republic, Kenya, Morocco, Australia, Canada and the USA.

This kind of crime is committed mostly by organised groups of offenders of, in particular, Bulgarian and Romanian origin. In 2009 also groups of citizens from countries of the former Soviet Union, namely nationals of Russia, Lithuania, Ukraine and Moldova, were involved in the offence of skimming

In 2010 this type of offence was predominantly committed by **Bulgarian nationals**. This development can be explained by the fact that at the beginning of 2010 an organised group of Romanians was detected. Members of this group had purchased luxurious goods in the Czech Republic for the purpose of further sale and had paid with forged payment

cards. Obtained money was then transferred through some financial services (such as Western Union) abroad. Through the arrest of this numerous and effectively organised group of offenders criminal activities (skimming of payment cards) of Romanian perpetrators were restricted in the Czech Republic.

It can be assumed that this type of crime will display an upward trend, mainly due to the ever-increasing number of issued and used payment cards, the as-yet incomplete process of transfer to chip technologies, neglect in prevention on the side of the banking sector, visa-free travelling in the EU and free transit within the Schengen area. Organised groups of offenders will be involved in forgery of payment cards but they will be engaged also in electronic payment via the internet. Furthermore, in the near future new forms and methods of current crimes can be expected - for example abuse of payment terminals by means of their illegal adjustment. This type of crime has already been detected abroad. However, in the future, problems with chip (smart) card can be anticipated.

Measures Adopted

The Unit for Combating Organised Crime contributed, through its long-term investigations of Bulgarian offenders in the Czech Republic, to successful interventions of Bulgarian and Romanian police forces, which curbed activities of groups involved in payment card-related offences (skimming).

In 2010 cooperation between the Czech police and the Czech Association of Banking Cards and with individual commercial banks intensified. Such cooperation sped up information exchanges and contributed to an enhanced coordination in the area of suppressing skimming in the Czech Republic.

2.2.8 Terrorism

Counter-terrorism has remained one of the key security priorities of the Czech Republic, which requires ongoing preparation for the possibility of interference.

In 2010, the Security Intelligence Service did not record information on any terrorist groups or activities planned in the territory of the Czech Republic, logistics support or recruitment to the Islamic network. The Security Intelligence Service recorded no intelligence on direct radicalization tendencies within the Czech Moslem community either. The Czech Muslims as a whole are moderate in their views.

In 2010 there were no open manifestations of international terrorism in the Czech Republic. With regard to potential operations of terrorist organisations the Czech Republic should be considered as a country abused by those who may be suspected of having links to terrorist organisation. These persons use the Czech Republic as a logistical base. As a rule, the Czech Republic is used for transit of persons, for obtaining material and financial resources, facilitating entry, movement and residence in countries of the Schengen area or simply as a place for committing other related crimes.

Geographical areas such as Afghanistan, Pakistan, North Caucasus, West Balkan, Maghreb and Middle East are places to which attention should be paid in terms of internal security and public order in the Czech Republic. Apart from groups coming from these areas, Kurd groups must be taken in to account as being risky.

Radicalism in Europe and world-wide, of immigrants from Muslim countries or converts remains critically important. Moreover, the internet plays the most important role in activities of “freelance” terrorists.

Due to incidents concerning air cargo which occurred in October and November 2010 the **protection of civil aviation** is yet another crucial element in security in the Czech Republic and the EU .

Measures Adopted

The Czech police focus within the issues concerned mainly on gathering findings on activities of persons whose links to terrorist organisations are known, or persons who are

known for their radical attitudes and who reside in the Czech Republic.

Intelligence services of the Czech Republic (the Security Intelligence Service, Office for relations and Information, and the Military Intelligence Service) operate in the field of risk detection, analyses of the situation and cooperation with foreign partners.

In order to maximally reduce risks of terrorist acts the activities of the Czech police continue to concentrate on preventive measures that result from risk analysis for the Czech Republic or for Europe as a whole. Signals indicating possible movement of persons having links to terrorist organisations across the Czech Republic are therefore verified and activities of these individuals are monitored.

The Department of terrorism and extremism of the Unit for Combating Organised Crime, namely its sub-unit of terrorism and terrorism financing, is the party responsible for this area along with the **National Focal Point for Terrorism**. Security forces of the Czech Republic are coordinated in the area of the fight against terrorism by the **Joint Intelligence Group**.

On 22 March 2010 the Government approved by its Resolution No. 221 the **Counter-Terrorism Strategy from 2010 to 2012**. It is conceived as a general document which describes basic principles for combating terrorism in the conditions of the Czech Republic. It describes individual areas which are directly affected by counter-terrorist actions. It also outlines current weaknesses of the Czech Republic’s security system which relate to this area.

As a follow-up to the above Strategy the Government of the Czech Government approved on 16 November 2010 by its Resolution No. 826 the **"Lists of Priorities for Counter-terrorist Action from 2010 to 2012"**. The List of Priorities is a document encompassing clearly specified tasks and their deadlines. It was drawn up within the security degree “Restricted” in cooperation between the Ministry of the Interior, intelligence services and the Czech police. The vast majority of tasks will be met within the competence of, or at least in cooperation with, the Ministry of the Interior and the Czech police. The document takes also into account the present economic situation and one of its aims is to

effectively utilize current tools for combating terrorism.

Counter-terrorism preparedness is enhanced by relevant exercises. In November 2010 **the national exercise of crisis management bodies and operative units** took place. This exercise was approved by the National Security Council under the name “**KRIZE (CISIS) 2010**“. The exercise was organised by the MoI in close cooperation with the Police Presidium of the Czech Republic.

The objective of the exercise was to examine cooperation of crisis management bodies and other stakeholders in the case of a threat from a terrorist attack. The topic of the exercise was based on the most probable methods that could be used for terrorist attacks on targets in the Czech Republic

In September 2010 the European Commission issued the recommendations for commencing negotiations on agreements between the EU and Australia, Canada and the USA on exchanging and using the data from registers of travellers (**PNR**) **in order to prevent terrorism** and other serious trans-national crime and to fight against them.

On 8 July 2010 the European Parliament expressed their agreement with a new version of the **SWIFT Agreement, which allows sharing of banking data between the EU and the United States, within the fight against terrorism**. The fundamental condition for reaching the agreement was the termination of transfers of aggregate data. Within 12 months the work on the European system corresponding to the American Terrorism Finance Tracking Program (TFTP) will be launched. This system will enable termination of aggregate transfers of data. Therefore, Europe should create its own structure through which it will be possible to analyse banking data directly in Europe. In such a case Europe would forward to the USA only the data relating to the concrete suspicion of terrorism.

A further shift was seen in the area of **cooperation with the USA in the fight against terrorism**. As a response to an unsuccessful attack against an aircraft flying from Amsterdam to Detroit in December 2009, the Toledo Joint Statement was adopted in January 2010. This Statement contains proposals of political and technical measures to improve

protection of civil aviation. In June 2010 the **EU – US and Member States Declaration on Counter-Terrorism** was adopted with the aim of building upon shared values and of recommitting to the proposition that respect for the rule of law and international law is fundamental in national and international efforts in the fight against terrorism, within the widest possible scope of cooperation with third countries and international organisations

Civil Aviation Safety

As regards **protection of civil aviation**, security weaknesses are being analysed at the time of writing, so that further steps can be proposed to eliminate their abuse. A coordinating body of the Ministry of Transport – the Inter-ministerial Commission for Civil Aviation Safety - assesses security risks relating to civil aviation, proposes measures and serves as a forum for drafting new regulations and standards for the protection of civil aviation. Security measures as introduced on the basis of information on any possible danger of terrorist attacks still remain in the Czech Republic. Increased security measures are adopted in reaction to analyses of security risks or pursuant to a request by a particular entity. Some measures are permanent (especially concerning flights to the USA and Israel) or may be temporary in line with information disseminated by foreign diplomatic missions to the Czech Republic or communicated by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (most often such measures concern flights to the UK and Canada).

Quite a large number of laser incidents, including strikes against police helicopters, were recorded in relation to Czech civil aviation in 2010. After approval of the amendment to the Act on Civil Aviation in the first reading in the Chamber of Deputies on 5 November 2010 the amendment to the said Act was also approved by the Senate. This amendment specifies a protective zone in the neighbourhood of airports where use of lasers is forbidden upon the fine of CZK 5 million. These zones will be defined by the Office for Civil Aviation.

As a response to recent incidents in other countries in the area of air cargo (October and November 2010) the issue of security risks relating to transported cargoes and relevant adjustments have become topics of a range of international meetings. This issue, *inter alia*, was also discussed in the meetings of the Justice and Home Affairs Council of the EU, held on 8 and 9

November 2010 and on 2 December 2010 in Brussels. One of the results of these Council meetings was the “**EU Action Plan on Air Cargo Security**”

2.2.9 Extremism

Offences with an Extremist Subtext

Of the total number of 313,387 offences detected in the Czech Republic 252 offences with an extremist subtext were recorded from 1 January to 31 December 2010, which is approximately **0.08% of the total number of crimes** (0.08% in 2009, 265 offences).

In comparison with 2009 the year **2010 saw a decline in this type of crime by 4.9%**. The number of prosecuted persons increased by 24.2 % (2010: 231 persons; 2009: 186 persons). 168 offences were resolved, which accounts for 83.2% (in 2009 - 186 offences i.e. 70.2%).

Most such crimes were recorded in the Moravian-Silesian Region – 20.6% (52 offences) followed by Prague – 14.3% (36 offences) and the Central Bohemian Region - 11.9% (30 offences).

The composition of crimes remained almost unchanged. **Offences under Sec. 403** (establishment, support and promotion of movements aimed at suppressing human rights and freedoms), **Sec 404** (support of movements suppressing human rights and freedoms), **Sec. 405** (denying, doubting, approving and justifying genocide) - 44 % (111 offences); further these were crimes under **Sec. 355** (defamation of a nation, race, ethnic or any other group of people) - 17.1% (43 offences) and **offences under Sec. 352** (violence against a group of people or an individual based on membership of such a group) - 17.1% (43 offences) pursuant to the Criminal Code No. 40/2009 Coll.

With regard to the total development of the extremist scene one of the main and decisive trends was growing utilisation of the internet, in particular of social networks in order to promote different entities, their aims and ideologies, to share video and audio materials and to communicate.

Interconnection with and links to similar organisations abroad were characteristic both for right-wing and left-wing extremist scenes. While right-wing extremists directly participated in events abroad, left-wing extremists received different benefits and were supported by actions

For further information see chapter 3.1 Legislative Activities. Information relating to the issue of extremism is part of the Strategy for Combating Extremism in 2010.

of and in return expressed their solidarity with foreign entities.

Right-wing Extremist Scene

In 2010, in comparison with 2009, activities of right-wing extremist were damped. Public events were limited; the number of concerts was not remarkable. The persisting impacts of the Vitkov case undoubtedly contributed to this end. Followed by police interventions and house searches, Patrick Vondrak and Michaela Dupova were remanded into custody and prosecuted, the main representatives of the Workers' Party of Social Justice were tried and conditionally sentenced to imprisonment and fines for the content of political speeches they had made at their assembly on 1 May 2009. The significance of cyberspace and the utilisation of social networks, upon which right-wing extremists mainly transmitted their communication, were on the rise.

In this arena, on the one hand, inclination towards decentralised structures and locally operating cells from among Autonomous Nationalists (AN) were becoming obvious, and on the other hand, efforts to unite this scene persisted. Such efforts related to the vision of gaining potential electorate and support for the Workers' Party of Social Justice. As a matter of fact this scene was characterised by quite a large number of entities, by mutual disputes based on personal animosities. Disputes inside individual organisations and cells were also typical. In addition to traditional neo-Nazi and nationalistic structures there were also organisations referring back to the period of Czech fascism. White power movements represented the widest platform, which in the Czech socio-political climate includes both neo-Nazi movements and nationalistic movements oriented towards ethnic minorities, in particular against Romas.

The theme of P.O.W.s – Prisoners of War, i.e. political prisoners for extremists, along with political processes became the fundamental topic unifying the scene and addressing the general public. Accusations against extremists were made

light of by certain “stickers” or touted as “concerts”. A pronounced, unifying and mobilising element of this scene was organisation of demonstrations - this is evidenced for example by unusual participation in the demonstration organised by the Autonomous Nationalists against political processes which was attended by about 250 – 300 persons instead of the usual 100 or 150 persons.

White Power Music Concerts - WPM

The trend showing the decline in the number of White Power Music (WPM) and hatecore concerts, as recorded in 2009, continued. As of 31 December 2010 only six concerts were registered (in 2009 there were 18 concerts). Concerns about possible prosecution resulted, as in 2009, in WPM concerts being organised abroad: in Slovakia (1), in Germany (1) and in Poland (3). These concerts were organised by Czech entities for Czech audiences. Such concerts are often neglected by the local authorities and thus they are more radical than at home. Participation in concerts was from 50 to 100 visitors, and venues were selected, as is the case in the Czech Republic, in small or medium-sized towns or villages.

Demonstrations, Protest Assemblies

Demonstrations and protest assemblies remained the main means for enhancing visibility of acquiring support from the general public. Also this area saw a downward trend recorded in 2009. In total 60 different assemblies were recorded (76 in 2009). These were assemblies reported in advance (20), spontaneous events (19) and events related to activities of the Workers’ Party of Social Justice, formerly the Workers’ Party (21). Participation of persons from the Czech Republic was documented in 20 other demonstrations and public actions, in particular in Germany, where Czech ultra right-wing entities have close links to local organisations.

The following parties/associations ranked among the most active: the Workers’ Party of Social Justice, and Workers’ Youth followed by the Autonomous Nationalists who organised assemblies to in remembrance and commemoration of some supporters/foremost fascists or protest assemblies and spontaneous demonstrations. For example in an advance-announced demonstration against “political processes” held on 23 October 2010 in Prague

can be mentioned. This demonstration was attended by about 250 or maximally 300 persons. Its main initiators were organisations of Prague and Kladno autonomous nationalists.

The Most Visible Organisations

The Workers’ Party of Social Justice headed by Tomas Vandas continued to be the most visible entity. It devoted much time to criticism of the establishment, prepared reforms and emphasised mainly “Roma crime”. It is obvious that after failure in the both parliamentary election and Senate and local elections in 2010 this party will strive to penetrate the official political scene.

From among others “performing” in this arena the following organisations can be mentioned: the civic association Workers’ Youth, Autonomous Nationalists and National Resistance (activities of the two latter entities use different names). Activities of the civic associations the Patriot Front and the political party National Unity were marginal.

Left-Wing Extremist Scene

Anarchist and anarcho-autonomist entities, including different subcultures and variants, formed the core of this scene. As regards manifestations of ultra left-wing organisations there were concerts, benefit events and other actions expressing solidarity for the same or similar organisations abroad. An incidental case was an attack against the Greek embassy to support local groups and as a revenge act for an anarchist killed in street clashes in Greece. Some activities can be attributed to domestic movements operating within wider anti-right-wing international platforms such as ANTIFA, which organised concerts and benefit events as well as open actions against supporters of ultra right-wing ideologies.

Marxist–Leninist and Trockist organisations continued to be marginal.

Measures Adopted²⁶

The issue of extremism remained in 2010 one of the priorities of security policy. Tasks

²⁶ The issue of combating extremism (included measures) is comprehensively developed in a separate document: **Strategy for Combating Extremism in 2010**.

resulting from the Policy for Combating Extremism have been met on an ongoing basis. Preventive and training activities launched in the previous period continued. At the end of November and the beginning of December the annual meeting of the Working Groups for Combating Extremism of V4 Countries and Austria was held. It brought about a range of new impulses. At the beginning of December 2010 a sociological survey **“Mapping out attitudes of the general public in the Czech Republic toward right-wing extremist and racist and xenophobic ideas and their propagators”**

2.2.10 Cyber Crime

Cyber crime is committed in the environment of information technologies or is significantly contributed to by information technologies. Currently, it concerns primarily crime committed through use of the Internet. Most often, perpetrators target intellectual property rights, disseminate extremist and terrorist propaganda and distribute pornography, perpetrate fraud, extortions, racketeering, circulation of alarm messages, defamation, or target information systems and data.

In the field of **copyright infringements** criminal activities are being shifted from the dominant environment of exchange networks to the sector of data repositories, whilst thematic forums for sharing references and passwords necessary to access compressed works that are protected by copyright and, hence are disseminated contrary to such copyright, are used.

Extremists are using the internet more and more prudently and in general try to not violate laws. Manifestations of **left-wing extremism are demonstrating an upward trend** whereas in the past the internet was used mainly by right-wing extremists. For more stringent opinions and pure extremist statements extremists use closed communities with a dominant involvement in social networks.

“Phishing” has been a dramatically rising phenomenon. **(Phishers attempt to fraudulently acquire sensitive information, such as access codes serving mainly for subsequent fraudulent access to banking accounts from which they illegally withdraw deposited money.)**

The above-described procedure **is carried out in the environment of botnets created in**

awarded by the Ministry of the Interior to the STEM agency, was carried out. **Its results will be used when conceiving further counter-extremism measures.**

Due to reorganisation of the Czech police the methodology concerning extremism was transferred (from 1 January 2011) to the responsibility of the Unit for Combating Organised Crime. This Unit has a republic-wide competence with the aim to make coordination of the fight against extremism more intensive.

advance.²⁷ This means that offenders attack networks through created target stations determined via different network architectures (connections of large numbers of computers in one network, however, the owners are usually not aware of this for the purpose of increasing network performance) in order to effect further criminal activities, dissemination of spam and breaking down system protections.

Incidents of such criminal activities were not detected in the Czech Republic, but occurrence of e-mules is nevertheless quite frequent. E-mules receive assets stolen from the victim’s bank account, deposit them to their own account and send them onwards. In the year reviewed a growing incidence of attempts to place “phishing” pages on Czech national domains was recorded. Offenders attempt to establish internet stores to conceal the origin of proceeds from crime, primarily “phishing” and debit/credit card fraud.

According to the information provided by the UCCFC the number of phishing attacks rose in 2010. Offenders use the territory of the Czech Republic, mainly Prague and the Central Bohemian Region, for transfers²⁸ of financial resources originating from cyber crime from their accounts to bank accounts abroad.

²⁷ According to the Security Intelligence Service malware, which creates botnets, collects, as a rule, passwords or otherwise sensitive information even without using phishing. However botnets can be more importantly used for distributions of spam and malware to be subsequently used for denial-of-service attacks (DDoS) and direct collection of access codes/passwords.

²⁸ Most often they are criminal offences such as legalisation of criminal proceeds (Sec. 216 of the Criminal Code) or legalisation of criminal proceeds due to negligence (Sec.217 of the Criminal Code).

As regards offenders of mainly fraudulent criminal activities a new phenomenon is to conceal activities by means of establishing companies designated for special criminal purposes. Their structures and internal procedures are set up so that it is not possible to identify individuals and therefore it is not possible to prosecute them.

When e-commerce is taken into account a new trend of sophisticated **establishment of e-shops**, the turnover of which is very high during a short period of time, could be seen in the past period. Customers pay for the ordered goods but do not receive any products and e-shops are wound up without any responses to customers.

Perpetrators of prohibited pornography continued their tendency to create enclosed communities. These steadily improve their structures mainly with respect to verification of their members. Prohibited images are then disseminated with higher latency, in particular via e-mail, data repositories or through direct exchanges of instant messengers. Detection of this type of crime requires intensive intelligence work and infiltration in the above communities.

There is a new trend, when offenders use the internet to solicit intimate or pornographic images of children photographed by offenders. To this end, it is important to stress that offenders are getting more professional and use tactics of social engineering. Offenders search for further victims mainly in the environment of chats and social networks. Attempts by children to find and offer their own photos of child pornographic nature were also detected. Children usually request money or some other benefits in return, such as pre-paid cards for their mobile phones.

When security risks are considered it is important to emphasise that it has become more difficult to disclose the identities of perpetrators, especially with the roll-out of anonymous wi-fi connections or when connection is made via pre-paid cards. Thus there is a danger of anonymous communications disseminating alerts, alarming news and threats.

In 2010 **the amount of malware and spam disseminated via the internet doubled** when compared with 2009. A considerable contribution to this situation can be attributed to communication via social networks which have become the most spread means for application of different types of cyber threats.

The technical level of malware is steadily improving and it is getting more difficult to

detect it and protect against its damaging impacts. Authorship of malware is shifted from educated enthusiasts to organised groups. Such groups are supported by organised crime as well as by administrations of some countries. The percentage of highly specialised attacks towards concrete, exclusive targets is on the rise. Attacks are motivated by financial proceeds, but also by political and ideological benefits.

A large problem in the field of cyber and information security in the Czech Republic is a very low level of awareness of information security, although this is being gradually improved. The opinion that security measures substantially decrease IT performance is still widespread.

In 2010 there was a positive turn in the issue of responsibility for cyber and information security in the Czech Republic. The Ministry of the Interior became, by Government Resolution No. 205 of 15 March 2010, a coordinator and a responsible party for the aforementioned area. The Cyber Security Department was set up. However, with regard to complexity and a wide range of problems to be covered within cyber and information security this area is perpetually underestimated in terms of human resources as well as finance.

Measures Adopted

In 2010 the European Commission presented within the document **A Digital Agenda for Europe** several tools by which the Commission intends to combat the most widespread sorts of threats relating to use of information and communication technologies (ICT). As a response to a wide range of evolving threats a well-functioning and wide **network of Computer Emergency Response Teams (CERTs) should be established** in Europe. At a more operational level, internationally coordinated information security targeted actions should be pursued, and joint action should be taken to fight computer crime, with the support of a renewed **European Network and Information Security Agency (ENISA)**.

The European Union intends to Support **reporting points for illegal content online** (hotlines) and awareness campaigns on online safety for children run at a national level and to enhance pan-European cooperation and sharing of best practice in this field; to fully implement hotlines for reporting offensive or harmful online

content, organise awareness raising campaigns on online safety for children, and offer teaching online safety in schools, and encourage providers of online services to implement self-regulatory measures with regard to online safety for children by 2013.

For example in, the Czech Republic the **Red Button project** was launched as a software tool for reporting harmful online content. Such content includes in particular images of exploited children (child pornography), child prostitution, paedophilia, trafficking in children, displaying content that is inappropriate to the age of a child, racism, xenophobia, drug proliferation or self-harm or which incite violence and hatred. The

project is implemented by CZI, s.r.o (CZI limited liability company) which also established and operates the hotline within the National Centre for Safer Internet. The project is being currently being piloted.

A new preventive project implemented by the Czech police - **Safe Internet.cz** is being carried out with the aim of addressing the largest possible group of internet users, training them by means of examples to create correct habits for safe work with the internet. The project is available at www.bezpecnyinternet.cz. However, better publicity of such projects would be beneficial.

2.2.11 Road Safety

Number of road accidents: 75,522
(+0.9 %, 707)

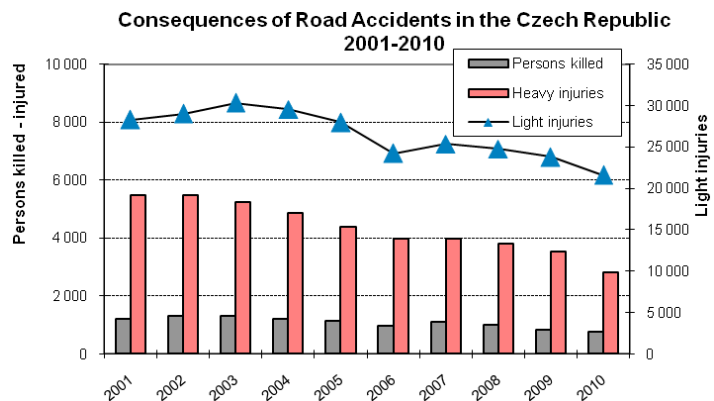
Consequences of road accidents:

Number of persons killed: 753
(-9.5 %, -79)

Persons with heavy injuries: 2,823 osob
(-20.2 %, -713)

Persons with light injuries 21,610 osob
(-9.1 %, -2,167)

Material damage caused and estimated by the Czech police on-the-spot: CZK 4,924,987 milion,
(-1.1 %, CZK 56.1 milion)



When the year 2010 is compared with 2009, it must be said that a decline in all basic indicators was recorded, with the exception of absolute figures demonstrating numbers of road accidents.

The development of consequences of car accidents was positive in 2010 since a further decline in the number of killed and injured persons was recorded. The number of accidents registered by the police remained almost at the same level as in 2009 and this decrease, in comparison with the period before 2009, can be attributed mainly to a legislative amendment which from 1 January 2009 has changed the threshold of material damage that the driver is obliged to report to the Czech police from original CZK 50,000 to CZK 100,000.

The number of persons killed in 2010 was the lowest since 1961 (it means the lowest over the last 50 years). The second lowest number of

deaths was recorded in 1987 – 766 road deaths, followed by the year 1986 when 768 deaths were registered. The highest number of people killed in car accidents was recorded in 1969 – 1,758 persons. If we compare 2010 within this fifty-year period with the most tragic year (1969), we see a difference of 1,005 killed persons, which is drop by more than 57 %.

The number of heavy injuries was in 2010 also the lowest since 1961 and for the first time in history dropped below the parameter of 3,000. Most people who suffered heavy injuries were recorded in 1969 – 9,258 persons. When this number is compared with numbers of 2010 there was a 69.5% decline.

In 2010 the Czech police registered 5,015 accidents caused under the influence of alcohol (i.e. 7.1% of the total number) in which 102 people were killed (i.e. 13.6% of the total number) and a further 2,291 persons were

injured. When the number of such accidents is compared with the previous year their number decreased by 710 persons (i.e. 12.4%), the number of deaths dropped by 21 persons (i.e. 17.1%) and the number of those who suffered injuries declined by 367 persons (i.e.13.8%). The highest incidence of such accidents was reported from the Zlin Region and the Pilsen Region (15.4 %, and 10.8 %). Most persons died in road accidents in the Central Bohemian Region followed by the Pardubice Region and the Moravian-Silesian Region (in both regions 12 persons). The highest share of persons killed in accidents caused by alcohol in the number of all persons who died on roads is reported from the Pilsen Region – 22.5%. No person died in accidents under the influence of alcohol in the Karlovy Vary Region.

Of the total number of accidents caused under the influence of alcohol 1,554 were accidents where the blood alcohol content of the guilty driver was less than 1 per millilitre (i.e. almost 31%) and in such accidents 37 persons died (more than 36 %). The level of alcohol in the blood of a guilty driver of one and more per millilitre was ascertained at 3,447 accidents (nearly 69%) and such accidents caused the deaths of 64 persons (almost 63%). Statistics of car accidents register 14 accidents, in which one person died and 13 persons were injured and where the offender was both under the influence of alcohol and narcotic substances.

A further 151 accidents were caused by drivers who were driving under the influence of narcotic substances and these left 14 dead and

100 injured.

Accidents where a motor vehicle hit a pedestrian left 151 pedestrians dead (i.e. 20.1% of the total number of deaths), although their share in the total number of accidents is only 4.6 %. When years 2009 and 2010 are compared, in 2010 the number of pedestrians killed decreased by 6 persons. In accidents caused by drivers of motor vehicles due to violations of rules of safety when driving – failure to give a priority, to enable safe overtaking or failure to give a priority to a pedestrian when crossing the road on a crosswalk, 23 pedestrians died (+7).

Measures Adopted

The Ministry of Transport is working on the new **National Strategy for Road Safety between 2011 and 2020**, which will be submitted to the Government before 30 June 2011.

During 2010 the Czech police in cooperation with Customs Administration performed **checks** aimed at respecting the provision of Sec. 43 of Act No. 361/2000 Coll. on limitation of driving of some vehicles and technical checks of motor vehicles. These checks proved to be absolutely necessary and will continue in the coming years.

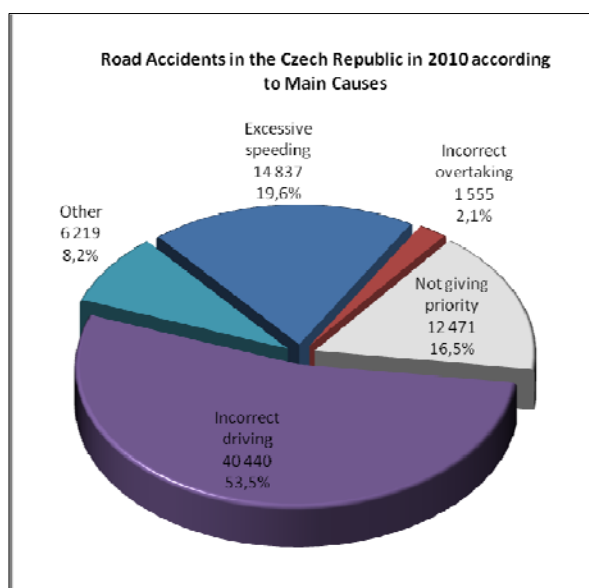
In the field of detecting potential alcohol-impaired driving, since 1 January 2010 the Czech police has performed breath checks (using breathalyzers) in the course of all traffic controls.

A legal provision regulating conditions for **measuring speed by the municipal police** contribute to improved safety. From the beginning of 2009 these have measured speed only on road sections designated by the Czech police and duly marked by traffic signs informing that the speed is being measured

In the framework of the fight against aggression of drivers on roads in the Czech a working team “**Auto Team**” was established. The team uses cars VW Passat R36 equipped with devices for measuring speed and monitoring the way of driving. Furthermore, new Yamaha motorcycles were purchased and “**Moto Team**” was established. These two working teams showed to be a very effective and efficient tool to affect the aggressive behaviour of drivers.

Prevention

A number of long-term campaigns of the Ministry of Transport continued:



- The campaign **“When you don’t think, you’ll pay for it”** focused on the most frequent causes of traffic accidents. For more information see www.nemyslis-zaplatis.cz.
- The campaign, **“MAKE OURSELVES UNDERSTOOD!”** which concentrates on decreasing the number of road accidents under the influence of alcohol was carried in cooperation with the PSR Forum (responsible producers of alcohol). The project was promoted at 11 festivals attended by almost 115,000 spectators.
- **“BESIP Team”** project is aimed at new rules, baby/infant/toddler car seats and special equipment for bicycles including helmets; it also promotes reflective elements on clothes and other advice for safe movement of drivers and pedestrians. In 2010 in total 62 events were held in the framework of the project. The project is promoted at www.besipteam.cz.
- The project called **“The Action”** targets mainly young drivers (beginners). In 2010 in total 87 re-runs were organised within The Action – BESIP Tour 2010 in 29 cities in the Czech Republic. The project is presented at www.theaction.eu.
- The project organised in child traffic playgrounds entitled **“Will you Buckle Me Up?”** The aim is to inform the general public on using child people involved in traffic and its aim is in particular to observe rules for safe road crossing and to do away with the myth that pedestrians have always right of way when on a crosswalk.

2.2.12 Investigation and Documentation of the Crimes of Communism

The Office of Documentation and Investigation of the Crimes of Communism continued to investigate crimes, such as forced transfers of private farmers and their families in the 1950’s. At the same time the office dealt with reviews of so-called remaining sentences imposed by relevant courts in the context of the Act on Judicial Rehabilitation.

In 2010 the Office of Documentation and Investigation of the Crimes of Communism initiated prosecution in 3 (-1) cases. Two criminal files were closed. 159 (+45) new cases were recorded, 156 (-6) were closed and 114 (-9) cases are still open.

In cooperation with the Regional Police Headquarters of the Central Bohemian Region and with the Regional Police Headquarters of the South Moravian Region the Office investigated cases of burial in mass graves from 1945 and 1946.

- In the year reviewed the Office along with the Vyšehrad publishing house produced publications of Š. Horáková - Maixnerova **“Hoří déšť aneb Zpráva o Akci K”** (The Rain Is Burning or The Report on Action K) and **“Přísně tajné vraždy”** (Murders – Top Secret). Furthermore, alongside the XYZ

publishing house the Office published a reprint of the book **“Jan Masaryk – úvahy o jeho smrti”** (Jan Masaryk – contemplations on his death).

- In 2010 the Office in cooperation with Czech Television participated in shooting a documentary series (42 parts) - Murders – Top Secret. Moreover, TV documentary films **“O stáří”** (About the Old Age), **“Dokument k výročí 17. listopadu 1989”** (document on the anniversary of 17th November 1989), **“Příběhy bezpráví”** (Stories of Injustice) which is a story of a former political prisoner, and **“Smrtící injekce místo pravdy”** (Lethal Injection Instead of Truth) (after the November development in the Czech Republic).
- The Office organised an exhibition on operative technology **“Nejen stěny měly uši”** (Not Only Walls Had Ears). The exhibition was held in Furt im Wald, Germany. The office also participated in the moveable exhibition **“Zpráva o akci K”** (The Report on Action K) (on liquidation of all male monasteries in the Czech Republic in 1950s). The exhibition was organised under auspices of the Prime Minister.

3. Public Order and Internal Security Policy

The current internal security policy of individual ministries is based on the Programme Statement of the Government of 4 August 2010.

Combating corruption ranks among the key priorities:

- effective prevention of corruption;
- reducing opportunities for corrupt conduct, increasing transparency of all processes;
- strengthening of the possibilities of the state to sanction corrupt conduct, including stricter sanctions for corrupt conduct;
- enforcement of the Act on Liability of Legal Entities which is a condition for ratification of the Convention against Corruption.

The Government is stepping up the fight against the largest security risk of the present time, organised crime. It places an emphasis on search for and seizure of criminal proceeds and concentrates also on other serious problems of the modern society, for example cyber threats, terrorism and trafficking in human beings. The Government pays attention to combating crime, in particular extremism, drug related crime, crimes committed by minors and crimes against children and women with a focus on coordination between responsible authorities and early provision of information on emergency situations.

Despite economic difficulties police reform is underway with the aim of building modern

police forces, modernising police units and equipment they use.

State administration must be primarily friendly towards citizens, cost-effective and its service for citizens must be of the best quality. The Czech police will mainly concentrate on assistance to be provided to law-abiding citizens and victims of crime and on strengthening the restitution-focused approach towards prosecution of criminal offences including seizure of criminal proceeds and their return to the injured.

Individual ministries and institutions are adopting a wide range of measures with the aim to enhance a system that would help to maximally decrease the impact of criminal offences on citizens. The Ministry of the Interior is the party responsible for preparing strategic 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. Crime is not just effectively suppressed by legal repressive tools but also by preventative 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 preventative, economic, personnel-related, organisational and training activities.

3.1 Legislative Activities

(Other legislative activities are included in the relevant sections of the Report)

Draft Amendment to the Criminal Code

The Ministry of Justice submitted to the Government for their further discussion the **draft amendment to Act No. 40/2009 Coll., Criminal Code**, as amended by Act No. 306/2009 Coll., and Act No. 141/1961 Coll., on Criminal Procedure (the Code of Criminal Procedure), as amended.

As a follow up to Framework Decision of the Council 2008/919/JHA amending Framework Decision 2002/475/JHA on combating terrorism this amendment, *inter alia*, **amends the wording**

of the constituent elements of a crime “terrorist attack” and adds the wording “incitement to terrorist criminal activities” which was absent. At the same time the crime **of denying, doubting, approving and justifying genocide is being amended**. The amendment proposes, in compliance with requirements of the Framework Decision, to include all crimes against humanity and not only crimes committed by Nazis and communists.

On the basis of current experience with imposing the sentence of home detention its application is being extended also to persons who

violate conditions of the sentence of community service and the amendment proposes to use an **electronic control system designed for home detention**. Furthermore, home detention can be also used for prisoners conditionally released from jails who are at the same time required by the conditions of their sentencing, to remain during hours specified by the court at home/near their place of residence during the probation period.

The amendment also allows for the court to take a decision on protective detention for a whole group of offenders. At the same time, as a response to requirements of involved professionals and experts, the amendment **changes protective institutional treatment to protective detention** for those offenders who disrupt treatment or refuse to undergo it and their presence at large is dangerous for the society.

Amendment to the Code of Criminal Procedure

The Ministry of Justice submitted to the Government the draft Act amending Act No. 141/1961 Coll., on Criminal Procedure (the Code of Criminal Procedure), as amended, modifying consequences arising from the adoption of Act No. 52/2009 Coll. The objective of this amendment is as follow:

- explicitly by virtue of law to enable disclosure of information of certain criminal proceedings which is otherwise subject to prohibition of disclosure, if such disclosure is in public interest which overrides the interest in protection of privacy of the person concerned;
- to limit a group of offences as a result of which increased protection of the injured from secondary victimisation is necessary so that this increased protection is restricted only to those cases where it is provably reasonable and the right of the public for information guaranteed by the Constitution is not prejudiced;
- explicitly, by virtue of law, regulate who is authorised to approve disclosure of information, in the case of a death of a person who previously enjoyed protection from disclosure;
- to make more precise and to comprehensively regulate exceptions from the prohibition to disclose information concerning criminal proceedings.

Draft Act on Liability of Legal Entities

The Ministry of Justice submitted to the Government the draft Act on Liability of Legal Entities and Criminal Proceedings against Them²⁹ and the draft Act on the amendment to some other acts in relation to adoption of the Act on Liability of Legal Entities and Criminal Proceedings against Them.

The main objective of the said Act is to reflect international trends and, in particular, to solve the pressing situation of the Czech Republic at the international level where the Czech Republic is under strong pressure, as it is one of the last remaining countries which have not yet fulfilled their commitment to legally regulate liability of legal persons. The Czech Republic is obliged to do this in accordance with a number of EC/EU regulations and international agreements whose aim is to combat serious crime.

Absence of liability of legal entities has impacts also at the national level since it is not possible, within criminal proceedings, to effectively prosecute a legal entity despite the fact that the relevant offender has acted provably in the interest of or on behalf of such a legal entity and legal entities are very often used for concealing illegal activities and for money laundering. In some cases it is impossible to prove liability of a natural person although there are no doubts concerning the given crime. The act will allow for prosecution of natural persons who currently manage to escape justice by pleading that the decision was made by the board or any other statutory body of the given legal entity. Thus individual liability of natural persons – decision-makers of the company – is very difficult to prove.

Introduction of liability of legal entities is necessary and appropriate as it will enable the imposition of strict sanction in cases where violations of laws are standard activities of the given legal entity, for example in relation to the environment, waste management and so on. In such cases it is either impossible to detect a concrete natural person bearing legal liability, or it is possible to prosecute such a person but the legal entity concerned continues its illegal activities nonetheless and no sentences against

²⁹ The draft Act was approved by the Government on 23 February 2011.

natural persons prevents the legal entity from further violations of law.

Crisis Management

On 1 January 2011 Act No. 430/2010 Coll. amending Act No. 240/2000 Coll. on Crisis Management and on the Amendment to Some Other Acts (the Crisis Management Act), as amended. The amendment to the Crisis Management Act implemented Council Directive of 8 December 2008 2008/114/EC on the identification and designation of European critical infrastructures and assessment of the need to improve their protection. The amendment, *inter alia*, created conditions for critical infrastructures at the national level, it newly defined bodies of crisis management at all levels and regulated unclear relations and competences in the area of crisis management at regional and local levels and implemented some other tasks and principles arising from documents discussed in previous years by the Government of the Czech Republic.

On 1 January 2011 Government Regulation No. 431/2010 Coll. amending Government Regulation No. 462/2000 Coll. implementing Sec. 27 (8) and Sec. 28 (5) of Act No. 240/2000 Coll. **on Crisis Management** and on the Amendment to Some Other Acts (the Crisis Management Act), as amended by Government Regulation No. 36/2003 Coll. came into effect. This regulation, *inter alia*, specifies and defines activities to be carried out by the National Security Council and crisis boards of regions and municipalities with an extended scope of competences, as well as the requisites and methods of drawing up emergency plans and plan of emergency preparedness.

Government Regulation No. 432/2010 Coll. **on criteria for determining an element of the critical infrastructure** came into effect on 1 January 2011. It was published to implement Act No. 240/2000 Coll. on Crisis Management and on the Amendment to Some Other Acts (the Crisis Management Act), as amended, or, to be more precise, to implement the last amendment to this Act which satisfied requirements of EU law in the field of European critical infrastructures.

Czech Police, Military Police, Customs Administration

The draft Act approved by the Government amending:

Act No. 273/2008 Coll. on the Police of the

Czech Republic, as amended, **Act No. 124/1992 Coll. on the Military Police**, as amended, **Act No. 185/2004 Coll. on the Customs Administration of the Czech Republic**, as amended, and **Act No. 141/1961 Coll. on Criminal Procedure (the Code of Criminal Procedure)**, as amended, was discussed by the Government and *submitted* to the Chamber of Deputies (Bill No. 192).

The Act is **to allow to impose a ticketed fine within administrative procedure if the given person possesses less than what is deemed to be a small amount of narcotic or psychotropic substance**; this is not possible under the current legal regulation.

Migration

The following act will probably affect internal security - **Act No. 427/2010 Coll. amending Act No. 326/1999 Coll. on the Residence of Foreign Nationals in the Czech Republic** and on the Amendment to Some Other Acts, **Act No. 325/1999 Coll. on Asylum** and on the Amendment to **Act No. 283/1991 Coll. on the Police of the Czech Republic**, as amended, (the Act on Asylum), as amended, and other relating Acts. This amendment has ensured the following:

- transposition of EC/EU law in national law;
- implementation of tasks resulting from Czech Government Resolution No. 171 of 9 February 2009 aimed at security situation in the Czech Republic after a lot of foreign labourers had been dismissed due to the economic crisis, and tasks arising from Czech Government Resolution No. 450 of 20 April 2009 approving the concept of the future legal regulation which should unify legal provisions for carrying out individual administrative procedures with the minimum numbers of deviations and exceptions:

The following was necessary: to elevate the responsibility of employers for solving the situation of foreign nationals who were dismissed by employers before their employment permit expired; to newly define business activities to enable proving of the purpose of residence of a foreign national in the Czech Republic and to ensure efficient mechanisms for verification of the fact that the given foreigner really carries out business activities;

- established case law and necessary changes relating to findings arising from the current application practice of units of Alien Police Service and the Ministry of the Interior;

- an important amendment is regulation of travel medical insurance of foreign nationals when residing in the Czech Republic for a period exceeding 90 days;
- the change in the area pertaining to issuance of residence permits and reorganisation of the alien police.

Long-term visas were transferred from the Czech police to the Ministry of the Interior and contrary to the former legal regulation³⁰ the Ministry of the Interior was also assigned a task to issue to third-country nationals long-term residence permits and temporary permits for EU citizens and their family members. This act also initiated reorganisation of the Alien Police Service.

In 2010 Decrees relating to the Act on the Residence of Foreign Nationals were issued.

a) Decree No. 428/2010 Coll. specifying foreign nationals who can stay in the transit zones of international airports in the Czech Republic only on the basis of a transit visa.

This Decree, which is based on Regulation of the European Parliament and the Council (EC) No. 810/2009 establishing the Community Code on Visas (Visa Code) newly defines foreign nationals who are obliged to hold airport transit visas when they are in the transit zone of international airports in the Czech Republic.

b) Decree No. 429/2010 Coll. establishing exemptions from obligation of foreign nationals to apply for visas or residence permits at embassies /consulates in their country of origin/residence.

The Decree specifies a list of countries whose nationals may apply for visas, long-term or permanent residence permits in a country other than the country of nationality, or the country which issued the travel document which the foreign national possesses, or the country where the foreign national legally resides. It is an exception from the standard principle, which is specified by the Act on residence of Foreign Nationals.

Act No. 424/2010 Coll. amending Act No. 111/2009 Coll. on Basic Registers as amended by Act No. 100/2010 Coll. and Other Relating Acts regulates reporting duty of the Register of Vital Records concerning birth, marriage or death of a foreign national. This data was not

previously reported by Registers of Vital Records to the bodies of the Alien Police Service, however, they are important for due functioning of basic registers and other specified information systems.

The new legal regulation enables use of data from the information system on foreign nationals as required for operations of the system of data boxes.

Act No. 435/2004 Coll. on Employment was amended by two new acts. They are: Act No. 347/2010 Coll. amending some acts in relation to cost-saving measures adopted by the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs, and Act No. 427/2010 Coll. amending Act No. 326/1999 Coll. on the Residence of Foreign Nationals in the Czech Republic, as amended, Act No. 325/1999 Coll. on Asylum and Act on the amendment to Act No. 283/1991 Coll. on the Police of the Czech Republic (the Act on Asylum), as amended, and other relating Acts.

The amendment **implements for example an extension of inspection powers of customs service offices** (checks of whether employers respect reporting duties concerning their foreign employees) or it makes conditions for operations of job agencies stricter.

Road Traffic and Transport

Draft amendment to Act No. 361/2000 Coll. **on Road Traffic and Transport** and on the amendment to some other Acts (Act on Road Traffic and Transport). This draft amendment transposes Directive of the European Parliament and the Council 2006/126/EC of 20 December 2006 on driving licences (recast).

The aim of the proposed amendment is to:

- improve road safety (changes in the division of groups of and age limits for award of a driving licence eligibility in terms of health and so on) and to improve professional training (examination commissioners);
- prevent so called “driving licence tourism” including a new definition of a usual residence and simplify cooperation with relevant authorities from other countries.

The draft amendment was submitted to the Government on 6 December 2010.

The Senate draft amendment to the aforementioned Act (Bill No. 26) encompasses

³⁰ Act No. 274/2008 Coll. amending some Acts in relation to adoption of the Act on the Police of the Czech Republic.

for example the following modifications pertaining to road traffic and transport:

- a set of provisions aimed at cycling (so called “cycling package”),
- regulation of the table of points (an overview of violations of selected rules prescribed by provisions on road traffic and the number of points for each violation) with the aim to levy points predominantly for more serious violations;
- explicit prohibition of use of a motor vehicle for the purpose of an unauthorized sports held in normal road traffic;
- allowing for mobile controls of roadworthiness of a motor vehicle in traffic;
- to provide police officers with an option to operatively change, under specified conditions, the traffic operations on roads.

The **amendment** to Act No. 329/1999 Coll. **on Travel Documents** and on the amendment to Act No. 283/1991 Coll. on the Police of the Czech Republic, as amended (the Act on Travel Documents), as amended by later regulations on travel documents made by the **amendment to Act No. 197/2010 Coll.** came into effect on 1 January 2011.

This amendment introduces, *inter alia*, the principle “one person one passport” which should be an additional security measure and provide further protection to children.

Electronic Communication

The Ministry of Industry and Trade is the author of the **amendment to Act No. 127/2005 Coll. on Electronic Communication** and on the amendment to some related Acts (the Act on electronic Communications) which came into effect on 1 July 2010. The amendment brings about the following changes in the area of security and internal order:

- it repeals the obligation to provide priority connection during emergencies under the international or national emergency preference schemes;

- it clarifies the competence to interrupt provision of a service or to deny access to such a service due to technological, man-made or natural disasters;
- it introduces a list of telephone numbers of emergency calls and a definition of malicious calls to these numbers;
- it allows entities operating emergency lines to request that the network operator disallow operations of the telephone/any other device from which malicious calls have been received;
- it authorises the Czech Telecommunication Office to impose sanctions on the offenders of malicious calls;
- it extends the number of bodies authorised in accordance with the special legal regulation to request from providers of public telephone services information from the database of all participants.

The Ministry of Industry and Trade in compliance with the Plan of Legislative Work will submit to the Government of the Czech Republic the draft of another amendment to the Act on Electronic Communications, the aim of which is to implement the revised European Regulatory Framework for networks and services of electronic communications, i.e. Directives of the European Parliament and the Council No. 136/2009/EC and 140/2009/EC. The impact on internal security will be as follows:

- access to the single European emergency telephone number and national emergency telephone numbers,
- safeguarding the protection of personal, operational and localisation data and confidentiality of communications, with the aim to especially create internal procedures for processing applications of authorised persons to gain access to personal data of users and to establish a procedure in cases where security of personal data is breached;
- the security and integrity of public communication networks and of electronic communication services.

3,2 Crime Prevention

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 National Crime Prevention Committee (hereinafter referred to as the "National Committee") is responsible for creating strategies and coordinating preventive policy

I. International Crime Prevention

The Ministry of the Interior continued to meet obligations resulting from the Czech Republic's membership in international organisations. The Crime Prevention Department is responsible for activities carried out within the European Crime Prevention Network (EUCPN), and participated in events held by other international organisations (such as the UN Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, the Centre for Sexual Exploitation, the International Organisation for Migrations, the International Centre for Missing and Exploited Children, and so forth).

The international seminar "**Corruption Prevention in Public Administration**" became an important event organised in the framework of international cooperation. It was organised by the MoI in collaboration with the US embassy in Prague for the Czech police and the Ministry of Justice. It was followed by the international seminar "**Trafficking in Human Beings with an Emphasis on International Cooperation in Detecting Forced Labour**". This seminar was organised by the MoI in cooperation with source countries (Romania, Slovakia and Ukraine) and with the USA. It was held mainly for police experts and representatives of the judicial system.

II. Inter-ministerial Crime Prevention

In 2010, the following were key priorities of the National Crime Prevention Committee – an improved system of crime prevention at both local and regional levels (regional and municipal crime prevention programmes), enhancing and extending inter-ministerial cooperation in the field of minor and juvenile crime prevention, prevention of crime in socially excluded and handicapped communities, assistance to and protection of victims of trafficking in human beings, crime committed through electronic media (the internet, mobile phones). The National Committee also paid attention to

guidance on specific projects and meeting of tasks arising from international cooperation.

The MoI organised, alongside academic experts and representatives of the non-profit making sector, two **seminars called E-safety** aimed at cyber crime. The seminar was designed for municipal crime prevention managers. The department held similar seminars for the Regional Police Headquarters. Relevant police officers from 11 Regional Police Headquarters were trained. In the near future information leaflets on E-safety and the brochure "Safe Net Patron" will be distributed to regional and local authorities and Czech police units.

III. Crime Prevention at the Local Level

In 2010 there were several **regional and municipal programmes of crime prevention**. The Government has financed these programmes since 1996.

The main priorities of regional and municipal crime prevention programmes are to strengthen citizens' feeling of being safe, to eliminate risky phenomena, to protect local communities from crime, to enhance cooperation between all stakeholders who are involved in crime prevention at regional and local levels, and to integrate the Czech police in preventive activities.

In 2010 the National Committee approved within the framework of the regional and municipal crime prevention programmes subsidies amounting to CZK 67.5 million for 386 projects to be implemented in regions, towns and villages. Social prevention projects focused mainly on work with children and youth at risk. Situational prevention projects aimed to build up and extend CCTV coverage in towns in order to connect the municipal and Czech police and to secure municipal premises. Some projects concentrated on processing information, preparing better provision of information and providing consultancies concerning the security of persons and their property.

Regular evaluations of effectiveness of regional and municipal crime prevention programmes, based on analyses of final project reports and results of an annual analysis of crime demonstrate that **implementation of regional and municipal crime prevention programmes have contributed to stabilisation of criminal**

activities and even to their decline in some towns and villages.

In 2010 the MoI developed a **pilot project aimed at training municipal constables in the field of crime prevention** with an emphasis put on implementation of community policing, coping with problematic situations and their prevention, diminishing damage and increasing psychological resilience.

IV. Special Crime Prevention Projects

In 2010 central governmental bodies in cooperation with municipalities (towns and villages) and along with NGOs continued implementing and supporting **special prevention programmes** targeted at minor and juvenile offenders, socially excluded communities, victims of crime, and victims of domestic violence.

In 2010 the **Early Intervention System** rolled out to a further seven towns in the Czech Republic. The project has been implemented in a total of 36 towns of the Czech Republic including large cities with a complex inner structure such as Ostrava, Olomouc, Hradec Kralove and large part of Brno.

With regard to the instruction of the Government to roll out the Early Intervention System republic-wide (the National Architecture of the Early Intervention System) the Ministry of the Interior launched the initial phase of the roll-out project. The Feasibility study including an analysis of revenues and expenditures of the National Architecture of the Early Intervention System was carried out.

In 2010 the project **“National Coordination Mechanism of Search for Missing Children”** was launched.

The project is a commitment of mass media to publish information on a missing child whose life might be endangered, as soon as possible after receiving information from the Czech police that a search for a missing child has been announced. This includes calling upon the general public for cooperation. Currently in total ten channels of mass media have been involved in the project (television, radio, internet and daily papers).

Since the moment the project was launched, the mechanism has been activated by the police in 28 cases. Experience gained through several months from the commencement of the project

show that the system is effective and meets the purpose for which it was established.

The **Crime and Extremism Prevention Programme** called **“Usvit”** (Daybreak) is a specific programme increasing safety in **socially excluded localities**, preventatively affecting extremism and motivating citizens to be involved in coping with their problems. The programme was pilot tested in 2009 in Most (Chanov locality) and in 2010 it was implemented in other excluded localities in Most, Litvínov, Děčín, Obrnice, Trmice, Kladno, Ostrava, Karviná, Havířov, and Orlová. The programme is guided by the MoI and offers to local authorities of towns with socially excluded localities time-proven projects which can be combined and supplemented to adapt to local problems and needs. The following projects appear to rank among the most frequent:

- an assistant of crime prevention in the form of a Roma mentor;
- debt prevention and training in the area of financial literacy;
- training of municipal constables and police officers of the Czech police for performing their duties in socially excluded localities and different ethnic communities;
- unconventional techniques and methods of education/training and integration in schools;
- alternative and non-pathologic provision of leisure time for children and youth;
- sociological surveys of perception of being safe among inhabitants of socially excluded localities; and
- technical measures increasing safety of inhabitants in socially excluded localities.

For further measures targeting THB see chapter 2.2.7.2

In 2010 activities supporting the systemic and republic-wide implementation of therapeutic rehabilitation programmes for offenders of violence crimes. NGOs were provided with subsidies to carry out projects aimed at **“Domestic Violence Prevention with and Emphasis on Work with a Violent Person”**. In 2010 in total five NGOs were supported: the ADRA Hradec Kralove, the Diaconate of the Czech Brotherhood Evangelical Church Prague, the Centre of New Hope, Persefona o.s., and the Silesian Diaconate. The total amount of CZK

1,167,520 was allocated to the projects. The projects focused on developing and implementing therapeutic programmes for violent persons, individual as well as group therapy, consultancy and mediation therapeutic work. Guidelines, manuals for experts, information and education brochures/leaflets have all been developed within the projects.

The Czech police, at all their levels, are involved in ongoing and systematic training in the area of domestic violence, especially in the context of the provisions stipulating banishment of a violent persons under Act No. 135/2006 Coll. In 2010 police officers – those involved in developing guidelines and trainers from among public order (riot) police and criminal police - were trained.

In 2010 the projects known as “**Seniors for Themselves**” continued. The project is based on voluntary activities of seniors who are willing to participate in protecting themselves, their relatives or friends. Selected seniors after having been specially trained by the police, become so-called “prevention couriers”. They address their relatives and friends from among the elderly and inform them on dangers they could encounter.

The programme “Safe Locality” targets mainly prevention of crime against property as this type of crime has been displaying for a long time an upward trend in the Czech Republic.

For more information on the Programme see also chapter 2.2.1 Crime against Property

Integration of Foreign Nationals

The Refugee Facility Administration of the Ministry of the Interior continued in 2010 their implementation of the project “Centres for

Supporting Integration of Foreign Nationals” in the Zlín, Moravian-Silesian, Pilsen and Pardubice Regions. At the same time Centres for Supporting Integration of Foreign Nationals commenced their activities in the South Bohemian, Liberec, Karlovy Vary and Olomouc Regions. The project is co-financed from the European Fund for the Integration of Third-country Nationals

Centres for Supporting Integration of Foreign Nationals initiate and implement integration measures, in particular advisory and information activities, legal counselling and social consultancies, instruction in the Czech language for foreign nationals, socio-cultural training courses and other types of training. Staff of regional centres monitor the situation of foreigners in the given region and organise regular meetings of regional advisory platforms.

In 2010 in total 5,144 third-country nationals used services provided by the centres; in a number of cases they used service repeatedly (altogether the centres provided 39,078 individual services).

One of the prevention tools against unlawful acts committed by foreign nationals is represented by provision of sufficient information to all stakeholders. The website www.cizinci.cz administered by the MLSA in cooperation with the MoI serves for information sharing in the field of integration of foreign nationals. The website was primarily designed for work of civil servants but it can be used also for officials working for regional and local authorities, NGOs, foreign nationals and other involved parties.

3.3 The European Union and International Cooperation

The European Union

In March 2010 the European Council approved **the Internal Security Strategy for the European Union**. Its adoption is a basis for coordinated actions in the EU for the purpose of tackling the main threats the EU is facing. The Strategy is a summary of current threats and challenges. The Spanish Presidency introduced the first fundamental evaluating and descriptive

reports on this Strategy, the **Madrid Report**. This document encompasses a brief overview of current threats and risks pertaining to the area of internal security in the EU and in its final part it contains key recommendations for future EU and Member States activities in this area.

Towards the end of 2010 the European Commission published the communication **the EU Internal Security Strategy in Action: Five steps towards a more secure Europe** This

communication is a follow-up to challenges, principles and instructions of the Internal Security Strategy for the European Union adopted by the European Council and proposes how the EU can, over the next four years, work together to be more effective in fighting and preventing **serious and organised crime, terrorism and cyber-crime**, in strengthening the **management of EU external borders** and in building **resilience to natural and man-made disasters**.

In 2010 the **Standing Committee on Operational Cooperation in Internal Security (COSI)** came into being. It is a new committee mandated by the Lisbon Treaty to facilitate, promote and strengthen coordination of operational actions between EU Member States in the field of internal security.

The European Union approved **Conclusions of the Council on the fight against crimes committed by mobile (itinerant) criminal groups**. The document in particular proposes that Member States should elaborate a security picture/image, when appropriate, about the phenomenon of mobile (itinerant) criminal groups, and should consider establishing Joint Investigations Teams (JIT).

Further the Council approved:

- o conclusions on preventing crimes concerning identity and the fight against them, including establishment and development of permanent structured cooperation between EU Member States;
- o conclusions on information sharing and on the amendment to the national degree of risk.

For further measures see chapters 2.2.7 Organised Crime, 2.2.7.1 Trafficking in Drugs, 2.2.7.3 illicit Trade in Weapons, 2.2.8 Terrorism, and 2.2.9 Information Crime.

A lot of changes were made in the legal environment of the EU when the year 2010 is compared with 2009.

In the context of meeting principle aims and priorities of the EU multiple year programme for justice and home affairs, the Stockholm Programme, the Commission presented in April 2010 **The Action Plan on Implementing the Stockholm Programme** which the Council took note of in June 2010

The second phase of the **Common European Asylum System (CEAS)** continued. It is the

system of common EU rules in the field of asylum which ensures the common status of persons subject to international protection.

As regards legal migration, the **Plan on Legal Migration Policy** was implemented.

In October 2010 a reasonable schedule for completing the **Schengen Information System of Second Generation (SIS II)** on the current technical platform was adopted and is being met. The Schengen Information System represents a main compensation measure with respect to abolishment of controls at the internal Schengen borders. SIS II should be put into operations in 2013.

During the course of 2010 the legal regulation was operations of the **Agency for the Operational Management of Large-scale IT Systems** was finalised in the area of freedom, security and right. The Agency should begin its operations in 2012 and it should take over management of large-scale IT systems (after they are launched) in the area of justice and home affairs of the EU, namely SIS II, VIS (the database of visa applicants), Eurodac (the database of fingerprints of asylum seekers).

As regards border protection the Entry/Exit system is being developed. This system should enable the saving of data on third-country nationals who cross the external border of the Schengen. The system has potential to become part of combating illegal migration.

At the April meeting of the Council of the EU the Austrian delegation presented the study concerning effectiveness of work of ad hoc teams for **managing conflict situations during large sports events**.

Programmes of EU Financial Assistance

The project of the Czech Police **the Mobile Contact and Coordination Centre** implemented in 2009 within **the Integrated Operational Programme**, was completed at the beginning of 2010. The expenditure was certified through the National Fund. The project **Contact and Coordination Centre - II phase** continued. It was a follow-up to the first phase implemented in 2009. It focuses on refurbishing and modernising Czech police offices including IT. Preparatory has begun work for projects of Regional Police Headquarters **Localising and recording Devices and Integration of Operational Centres**.

The Operational Programme of Cross-border Cooperation was extended in 2010 by the **cross-border cooperation programme between the Czech Republic and the Slovak Republic**. Implemented projects were similar to those carried out in 2009.

In 2010 as in 2009, in particular projects falling under the framework programme Solidarity and Management of Migration Flows were implemented within Community programmes. **Implementation of Treaty of Prüm (or Prüm Convention) and CARIN 2010** project continued.

Projects supported by **Financial Mechanisms of EEA/Norway** aimed at implementing the national SIS, combating corruption, organised crime and trafficking in drugs and in human beings continued in 2010 by the following projects: **“Building up the National SIRENE Bureau and Preparation of Ministry of the Interior Experts and the Police of the Czech Republic for using the SIS”** and **“Enhanced Measures to Combat Foreign Speaking Criminal Structures”**.

The Role and Results of the Czech Customs Administration of the Czech Republic within EU Structures in the Area of Customs Cooperation

In 2010 the project aimed at cooperation between central coordination units continued within Customs Cooperation Working Groups (CCWP). This project is a follow up to one of the priorities of the Czech Presidency of the Council of the EU. The aim of the projects is mainly to **improve practical cooperation between customs services when combating customs and tax fraud**.

Customs Liaisons in the Criminal Customs Office (ZKA) in Germany

In 2010 contacts with relevant German cooperating bodies, in particular with the Criminal Customs Office (Zollkriminalamt), Customs Prosecution Offices, Customs Searching Offices, Tax Prosecution Office, Federal Criminal Bureau, public prosecutors and so forth. Cooperation was also developed between customs liaisons and police attachés of third countries accredited in Germany.

In 2010 the Office of Customs provided liaison in a total 233 cases (requests, complaints,

support provided to investigations etc.). Altogether 96 cases relating to the priority area of combating international trafficking in narcotic and psychotropic substances were solved. As regards uncovering criminal activities concerning excise tax 57 cases were resolved in relation to illegal production of cigarettes and mineral oil fraud.

Joint Police Cooperation Centres

Customs Administration of the Czech Republic is currently involved in activities of joint police cooperation centres in Petrovice and Schwandorf (for cooperation with German law enforcement authorities), Kudowa Słone and Cottbus (for cooperation with Polish law enforcement authorities).

Schengen Area and Visa Policy

In 2010 a evaluation of preparedness of Bulgaria and Romania for joining the Schengen area was effected. In October 2010 these two countries also launched the Schengen Information System (SIS). Thus Bulgaria and Romania received all data on wanted persons and missing objects included in this joint information system by other Member States, and vice versa.

With regard to visa policy Regulation of the European Parliament and the Council (EC) No. 810/2009 of 13 July 2009 establishing a Community Visa Code (**the Visa Code**) – the document harmonising fragmented Community legal instruments in the field of short term visa came into effect on 5 April 2010.

Under the Regulation of the European Parliament and the Council (EU) No. 265/2010 of 25 March 2010 amending the Convention Implementing the Schengen Agreement and Regulation (EC) No 562/2006 as regards movement of persons with a long-stay visa, from 5 April 2010 holders of long-term visas have been granted free movement within the Schengen area.

If visa policy in relation to third countries it is taken into account **the Czech Republic supported introduction of a visa-free regime with countries of the West Balkans**. On the basis of fulfilled conditions (e.g. road maps), the process of visa liberalisation continued following Macedonia, Serbia and Montenegro (December 2009), for holders of biometric passports from Albania and Bosnia and Herzegovina who currently do not have to be in possession of short-term visa. The Council and the European

Parliament approved the amendment to Regulation No. 539/2001 pursuant to which Albania and Bosnia and Herzegovina were transferred to the visa-free list. The Regulation came into force on 15 December 2010.

International Agreements

Cooperation with other countries in the field of internal security and public order is regulated by **police cooperation agreements**.

Mainly countries of the West Balkans have become in recent years the priority for the Ministry of the Interior, *inter alia*, with respect to visa liberalisation in relation to these countries.

The Agreement between the Government of the Czech Republic and the Council of Ministers of the **Albanian Republic** on cooperation in combating crime came into effect on 1 January 2010. The Agreement between the Government of the Czech Republic and the Government of the **Republic of Macedonia** on cooperation in combating crime was signed on 9 February 2010. The Agreement between the Government of the Czech Republic and the Government of the **Republic of Serbia** on police cooperation in combating crime was signed on 17 December 2010. Currently the Parliament of the Czech Republic is in discussions regarding the proposal for ratification of this agreement. During the 1st half of 2011 the Agreement between the Government of the Czech Republic and the Government of the **Republic of Montenegro** on cooperation in combating crime should be prepared for signatures and negotiations on the agreement on police cooperation **with Bosnia and Herzegovina as well as with Kosovo** were commenced.

The Agreement between the Government of the Czech Republic and the Government of the **United States of America on strengthening cooperation in preventing and combating serious crime** came into force on 1 May 2010.

The Agreement between the Ministry of the Interior of the Czech Republic and the Ministry of the Interior of the Slovak Republic on cooperation came into force on 13 May 2010 (meaning on the date of the signature). The Agreement enables relevant authorities of the contracting parties to exchange licence number plates of motor vehicle for the purpose of concealed forms of investigations.

Negotiations on the text of the Agreement between the Government of the Czech Republic and the **Russian Federation on cooperation in combating crime** were closed. This Agreement is one of the priorities in the area of international agreements. The Agreement should be prepared for signatures in the near future.

As regards **combating illegal migration** the MoI focused again on negotiating readmission agreements (it means agreements on admission and readmission of persons who illegally reside in either country) to be signed on behalf of the Czech Republic. Negotiations on protocols to readmission agreements signed on the behalf of the European Union/European Community (so-called Union/Community readmission agreements) continued as well. The priority of the MoI is to sign such protocols with countries of the West Balkans.

For further information see chapter 2.2.6 Illegal Migration.

International Police Cooperation

In 2010 representatives of the Czech police participated in a number of international bilateral or multilateral meetings and conferences which substantially affected both specific and overall situation in the field of international police cooperation. The following examples can be mentioned: regular participation of chief police representatives in meetings of the Standing Committee on Operational Cooperation in Internal Security (COSI) or regular bilateral strategic negotiations of Czech police members with their counterparts from neighbouring countries which were held at the external level as well as the level of Czech police management.

With regard to international agreements the Czech police participated in formulating the text of the agreement with Poland that will supplement the currently valid agreement on cross-border monitoring concluded between the both countries. The Czech police was also involved in drafting the text of agreement on police cooperation with Kosovo, Kazakhstan, Georgia, and Cyprus.

The National Sirene Bureau is also engaged in coordination of cross-border monitoring within the Schengen area. To this end the total increase of 13% was recorded in this area. The final number of implemented actions was 75 (+10).

Joint Centres of Police and Customs Cooperation, which the Czech police has established with neighbouring countries, met their responsibilities effectively also in 2010 and played an important role in information exchanges and providing support when implementing other forms of police cooperation.

The Czech police play an irreplaceable role in working bodies of **the Council of Europe**. The Czech police is a main responsible party in the following working groups of the JHA Council: Law Enforcement (LEWP), Schengen Affairs – sub-group SIS-SIRENE, Schengen Affairs – sub-group SIS-TECH, Terrorism, Frontiers – sub-group Irregular Documents, VIS – sub-group VISION and the Working Group on Information Exchange and Data Protection (DAPIX). Apart from these working groups the Czech police operate as a co-responsible party in other committees and expert groups.

Seconding police officers to international peace missions continued in 2010. The number of police officers in seven international peace missions remained stable – between 40 and 50 police officers.

In 2010 the Czech police continued activities relating to the preparation and implementation of projects co-financed by EU funds and other forms of foreign aid (this means funds other than state budget resources). These projects reflect the

working conditions and needs of the Czech police, which cannot be covered from the police budget in the foreseeable long-term. Their aim is to achieve better quality of services provided by the Czech police to the general public.

These are, namely, Czech police projects co-financed from EU structural funds, EU programmes, but also from the financial mechanism of EEA/Norway and the programme of Czech-Swiss Cooperation. The largest share in terms of funds provided by the EU is allocated to projects co-financed from EU Structural Funds within which the Czech police implement activities covered by the **Integrated Operational Programme, Operational Programme Human Resources and Employment** and individual operational programmes of **cross-border cooperation**. In the case of the Integrated Operational Programme the most significant activities include preparation or implementation of sets of projects under the banners of **Contact and Coordination Centres, Mobile Contact and Coordination Centres** (in this specific case it is one separate project covered by the Czech police), **Localising and Recording Devices and Integration of Operation Centres**. The total financial amount allocated to the aforementioned projects is about CZK 2.04 billion.

4. Abbreviations, Acronyms and Notes

EU	European Union
ICSP	Institute for Criminology and Social Prevention
MoT	Ministry of Transport
MoF	Ministry of Finance
MLSA	Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs
MoJ	Ministry of Justice
MEYS	Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports
MoI	Ministry of the Interior
MoA	Ministry of Agriculture
MENV	Ministry of the Environment
MoH	Ministry of Health
MFA	Ministry of Foreign Affairs
NGO	non-governmental organisation
Czech police	Police of the Czech Republic
PMS	Probation and Mediation Service
SIS	Schengen Information System
CPIS	Criminal Police and Investigation Service of the Police of the Czech Republic
UCCFC	Unit for Combating Corruption and Financial Crime of the Criminal Police and Investigation Service of the Police of the Czech Republic
UCOC	Unit for Combating Organised Crime Criminal Police and Investigation Service of the Police of the Czech Republic

Notes: Criminal statistics are completed with statistics maintained by the Ministry of Justice containing statistics of state prosecutors and courts. Results arising from criminal statistics are not directly comparable with the statistics of the Ministry of Justice. This is because of differences in time. In some cases there are differences of several years between the terminations of individual phases of the criminal prosecution of an actual case. Police statistics record individual cases at their inception, whilst the court statistics record them once they are closed.

Court statistics do not deal with offences or offenders whose cases have been suspended under Sec. 159 of the Code of Criminal Procedure prior to penal prosecution (for example because of the age of the offender, amnesty, or insanity), discontinued under Sec. 172 of the Code of Criminal Procedure (for example the crime has not been proven to have been committed by the accused), or where the prosecution was recessed. **A convicted person is a person against whom a judgement has been passed and for whom that judgement has come into effect.** Under this kind of statistics a prosecuted person is understood to be a person against whom penal proceedings were brought to a close under Sec. 160 of the Code of Criminal Procedure in the year monitored (indictment, discontinuation or suspension of criminal prosecution). Court statistics record the numbers of prosecuted persons and defendants, whilst police statistics also record crimes where the offender is unknown, allowing for a wider view of criminality, especially when taking into account the traditionally low clear-up rate of crimes against property.

Tables, graphs, maps

(tabulky, grafy, mapky)

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

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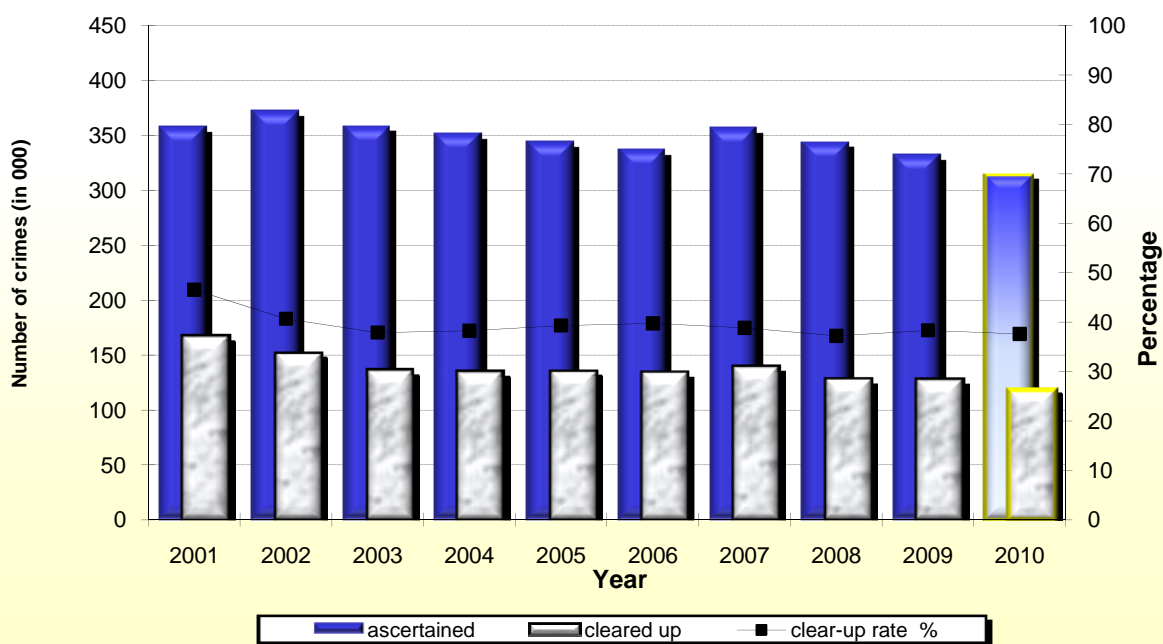
Total Crime in the Czech Republic

Year	Recorded	Cleared up	Clear-up rate %
1992	345 205	108 380	31,4
1993	398 505	126 442	31,7
1994	372 427	129 540	34,8
1995	375 630	151 842	40,4
1996	394 267	162 929	41,3
1997	403 654	169 177	41,9
1998	425 930	185 093	43,5
1999	426 626	193 354	45,3
2000	391 469	172 245	44,0
2001	358 577	166 827	46,5
2002	372 341	151 492	40,7
2003	357 740	135 581	37,9
2004	351 629	134 444	38,2
2005	344 060	135 281	39,3
2006	336 446	133 695	39,7
2007	357 391	138 852	38,9
2008	343 799	127 906	37,2
2009	332 829	127 604	38,3
2010	313 387	117 685	37,6

Note:

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

**Development of Total Crime in the Czech Republic
from 2001 until 2010**



Note: The new Criminal Code, Act No. 40/2009 Coll. came into effect on 1 January 2010 and introduced tens of new elements of crimes and the considerable portion of sections was amended. For example an offence of "driving without a driving licence" does not belong among criminal acts any more (Sec. 180d of Act No. 140/1961 Coll.). Therefore the data on total crime in 2010 are indicated in a different colour.

Number of Crimes Recorded and Solved in the Czech Republic in 2010

Code	Section of the Criminal Code	Name	2 010		Change	
			Recorded	Solved	Recorded fact.	%
101	§ 140/	Murders and robberies	20	15	-3	-13,0
102	§ 140/	Sexual murders	1	1	-1	-50,0
103	§ 140/	Murders motivated by personal relations	100	96	13	14,9
104	§ 140/	Contract murders	2	1	-2	-50,0
105	§ 142/	Infanticide by mother	1	1	0	0,0
106	§ 140/	Other murders	49	42	-15	-23,4
101-106		Total murders:	173	156	-8	-4,4
111	§ 161, 162/	Unauthorised abortion – assistance and luring a woman	0	0	0	-
112	§ 160/	Unauthorised abortion – with woman's agreement	0	0	-2	-100,0
113	§ 159/	Unauthorised abortion – without woman's agreement	1	0	-	-
115	§ 141/	Manslaughter	1	1	-	-
116	§ 143/	Manslaughter due to negligence	44	19	-	-
121	§ 195/	Abandonment of a child	15	11	4	36,4
122	§ 200/	Abduction	10	6	3	42,9
131	§ 173/	Robberies	3 874	1 834	-641	-14,2
132	§ 173/	Robberies in financial institutions	145	66	-27	-15,7
141	§ 323, 324, 325, 326/	Assaulting a public official – other than policeman	82	63	-39	-32,2
142	§ 323, 324, 325, 326/	Assaulting a public official – policeman	609	579	-2	-0,3
143	§ 323, 324, 325, 326/	Assaulting a public official - municipal policeman	200	182	30	17,6
151	§ 145, 146, 1546a/	Causing intentional bodily harm	4 786	3 451	30	0,6
161	§ 158/	Brawling	16	10	11	220,0
171	§ 352/	Violence against a group of citizens or an individual	116	85	29	33,3
172	§ 174/	Hostage taking	6	4	-1	-14,3
173	§ 353/	Dangerous threats	2 068	1 734	479	30,1
174	§ 354/	Stalking	537	390	-	-
181	§ 175/	Extortion	1 359	976	103	8,2
182	§ 169, 170, 171/	Restriction and deprivation of personal freedom	278	185	33	13,5
183	§ 178/	Forcible entry into dwelling	2 561	1 485	486	23,4
184	§ 208/	Unauthorized violation of another person's right to a house	427	332	45	11,8
185	§ 198/	Battering a person entrusted to one's care	159	103	-4	-2,5
186	§ 199/	Battering a person sharing common household	568	477	61	12,0
187	§ 176/	Restriction of the freedom of religious worship	0	0	0	-
188	§ 177/	Oppression	32	18	12	60,0
189	§ 179/	Violation of freedom of association and assembly	0	0	0	-
190	§ 144, 172/	Other violent crimes	6	3	1	20,0
101-190		Total violent crimes:	18 073	12 170	1 186	7,0
201	§ 185/	Rape	586	437	106	22,1
202	§ 186/	Sexual assault	22	16	-	-
211	§ 187/2/	Sexual abuse against person in offender's charge	86	58	-8	-8,5
212	§ 187/1,2,3/	Other sexual abuse	643	504	-89	-12,2
213	§ 187/2/	Commercial sexual abuse of person in offender's charge	0	0	-1	-100,0
214	§ 187/1,3,4/	Other commercial sexual abuse	5	4	3	150,0
231	§ 358/	Other sexual deviations	146	100	-6	-3,9
241	§ 191/	Corrupting morals	88	72	-69	-43,9
251	§ 155/	Exposing another to the danger of venereal diseases	3	2	3	-
252	§ 145, 146, 152/	Injury to health through contagious diseases	1	1	0	0,0
253	§ 143, 147, 148, 153/	Injury to health through contagious disease due to negligence	0	0	-3	-100,0
271	§ 189/	Procuring	33	26	-4	-10,8
280	§ 188/	Incest	10	7	8	400,0
281	§ 168/	Trafficking in human beings for the purpose of sexual intercourse	24	13	14	140,0
290	§ 190, 192, 193, 194/	Other crimes against human dignity	164	114	105	178,0
201-290		Total crimes against human dignity	1 811	1 354	81	4,7

Code	Section of the Criminal Code	Name	2 010		Change Recorded	
			Recorded	Solved	fact.	%
311	§ 205/	Burglaries - shops	3 625	1 073	-711	-16,4
312	§ 205/	Burglaries - shop windows	217	54	-86	-28,4
321	§ 205/	Burglaries - pubs and restaurants	2 640	737	-200	-7,0
322	§ 205/	Burglaries - accomodation facilities	637	86	-75	-10,5
323	§ 205/	Burglaries - stalls in the street	1 212	361	-92	-7,1
324	§ 205/	Burglaries – canteens	63	19	-22	-25,9
331	§ 205/	Burglaries - museum galleries - not Sec. 332	39	9	-2	-4,9
332	§ 205/	Burglaries - cultural facilities - not Sec. 331	99	26	11	12,5
341	§ 205/	Burglaries - vaults, safety boxes	75	17	-31	-29,2
350	§ 205/	Burglaries - IT centres	4	0	-3	-42,9
351	§ 205/	Burglaries - schools	770	217	60	8,5
371	§ 178, 205/	Burglaries - flats	4 717	994	-109	-2,3
372	§ 178, 205/	Burglaries - private weekend houses	5 118	1 521	143	2,9
373	§ 178, 205/	Burglaries - family houses	5 374	1 206	584	12,2
390	§ 178, 205/	Burglaries - other premises	34 168	5 445	4 443	14,9
311-390		Total burglaries	58 758	11 765	3 910	7,1
411	§ 205/	Pickpockets	15 223	754	-3 418	-18,3
412	§ 205/	Pickpockets during sexual intercourse	9	4	1	12,5
413	§ 205/	Other thefts (from persons)	8 367	907	-1 399	-14,3
421	§ 205/	Thefts among workmates	63	17	-31	-33,0
431	§ 205, 207/	Car thefts	12 349	1 798	-1 605	-11,5
432	§ 205, 207/	Motorcycle thefts	760	131	-56	-6,9
433	§ 205/	Thefts from cars	39 455	3 292	-7 158	-15,4
434	§ 205/	Thefts of motor vehicle (spare) parts	8 794	752	1 695	23,9
435	§ 205, 207/	Bicycle thefts	6 535	709	132	2,1
441	§ 205/	Thefts of domestic animals	116	18	-21	-15,3
451	§ 205/	Thefts in flats	3 991	1 613	36	0,9
461	§ 205/	Thefts at railway stations - excluding consignments	140	24	18	14,8
462	§ 205/	Thefts in public transport	186	9	-53	-22,2
471	§ 205/	Thefts in antique shops	46	5	25	119,0
480	§ 205/	Thefts in other premises	21 665	8 806	-1 416	-6,1
490	§ 205/	Other thefts	8 612	2 108	1 192	16,1
411-490		Total thefts	126 311	20 947	-12 058	-8,7
511	§ 209/	Fraud	4 962	2 336	24	0,5
521	§ 206/	Embezzlement	941	631	-116	-11,0
530	§ 207/	Unauthorized use of another person's property	139	67	-16	-10,3
588	§ 219/	Concealment of objects	1 184	286	48	4,2
589	§ 228/	Damaging another's property	11 345	1 624	-320	-2,7
590	§ 304/	<i>Poaching and other crimes against property</i>	77	9	77	-
311-590		Total propety crimes	203 717	37 665	-8 451	-4,0
611	§ 358, 359/	Hooliganism	2 897	2 304	365	14,4
612	§ 358/	Spectator violence at sports and public events	40	31	-23	-36,5
613	§ 228/2/	Spray painting	2 608	467	-861	-24,8
614	§ 358/	Hooliganism - attack against rescue workers	11	10	-	-
631	§ 201, 202/	Corrupting morals of juveniles	863	736	-24	-2,7
632	§ 204/	Supplying alcoholic beverages to juveniles	68	53	16	30,8
633	§ 169/	Trafficking in children	0	0	-1	-100,0
634	§ 339, 340, 341, 343/	Illegal crossing the national border	84	53	-9	-9,7
635	§ 283/	Unauthorized production and possession of narcotic and psychotropic substances and poisons	2 516	2 101	73	3,0
636	§ 287/	Spreading drug addiction	24	11	1	4,3
637	§ 329/	<i>Abuse of the power by a public official</i>	123	100	-27	-18,0
639	§ 180/	Unauthorized handling of personal data	31	5	4	14,8
640	§ 330/	<i>Frustrating tasks of public officials due to negligence</i>	9	5	1	12,5

Code	Section of the Criminal Code	Name	2 010		Change Recorded	
			Recorded	Solved	fact.	%
641	§ 284/	Unauthorized production and possession of narcotic and psychotropic substances and poisons - personal use	343	275	-76	-18.1
642	§ 286/	Unauthorized production and possession of narcotic and psychotropic substances and poisons - for sale	151	120	-33	-17.9
643	§ 285/	Unauthorised growing of plants containing a narcotic substance	145	96	-	-
644	§ 288/	Production and management of substances having a hormonal effect	13	7	-	-
651	§ 228, 272, 273/	Fires	922	160	-141	-13.3
652	§ 228, 272, 273/	Explosions	18	10	1	5.9
662	§ 662/	Unauthorized arming	369	295	-18	-4.7
663	§ 337/	Obstructing execution of an official decision	13 447	12 966	6 840	103.5
664	§ 214, 215/	Illicit resale and receiving of stolen goods – complicity	752	635	-13	-1.7
690	§ 338, 342/	Other crimes	3	0	-	-
611-690		Total other crimes	25 437	20 440	6 247	32.6
721	§ 366/	Abetting	20	17	1	5.3
730	§ 145, 146, 228, 272, 274 /	All accidents... - deliberate	17	8	6	54.5
731	§ 143, 147, 148, 273, 274/	Road accidents - negligent	6 637	5 348	-2 095	-24.0
732	§ 143, 147, 148, 273, 274/	Air accidents - negligent	12	5	7	140.0
733	§ 143, 147, 148, 273, 274/	Water transport accidents - negligent	0	0	0	-
741	§ 143, 147, 148, 273, 274/	Railway accidents - negligent	14	6	-10	-41.7
742	§ 143, 147, 148, 273, 274/	Combined accidents - road and railway - negligent	37	26	0	0.0
750	§ 143, 147, 148, 274, 360/	Injury to health through negligence – labour accidents	98	51	-35	-26.3
751	§ 143, 147, 148, 274, 360/	Injury to health through negligence - other	331	180	-34	-9.3
762	§ 222/	Causing harm to creditor, favouritising creditor	16	6	-10	-38.5
763	§ 223/	Favouritising creditor	3	1	0	0.0
771	§ 274, 360/	Endangering others under the influence of an addictive substance	11 066	10 858	-1 746	-13.6
772	§ 196/	Evasion of alimony payments	14 662	14 619	2 675	22.3
781	§ 290/	Gaining control over an air vehicle, vessels and solid platform	0	0	0	-
782	§ 291/	Providing false information – endangering safety of an air vehicle or a civil vessel	0	0	0	-
783	§ 292/	Unlawful taking of an aircraft abroad	0	0	0	-
784	§ 302, 303/	Cruelty to animals	63	36	27	75.0
785	§ 357/	Spreading alarming report	218	96	5	2.3
786	§ 361/	Participation in an organised criminal group	4	3	0	0.0
787	§ 355/	Defamation of a nation, race, ethnic or other group	43	34	18	72.0
788	§ 356/	Incitement of national and racial hatred	15	3	-1	-6.3
789	§ 403, 404, 405/	Support and propagation of movements aimed at suppressing of human rights and freedoms	112	82	-56	-33.3
790	§ 149-151, 164-167, 181-184, 218, 220, 221, 227, 273, 275 /	Other similar crimes	2 592	1 278	-15 848	-85.9
721-790		Total remaining crimes	35 960	32 657	-17 096	-32.2
801	§ 248/	Unfair competition	21	3	7	50.0
803	§ 251/	Unauthorized business activity	101	72	-32	-24.1
806	§ 253/	Activity detrimental to a customer	3	1	0	0.0
807	§ 261/	Smuggling and curtailment of customs duty	4	4	-2	-33.3
808	§ 1254/	Misinterpretation of data relating to economic results and a	246	173	-13	-5.0
809	§ 248/	Breaches of mandatory rules in economic relations	0	0	-9	-100.0
810	§ 225/	Breaches of duties in bankruptcy and composition proceedings	63	31	25	65.8
811	§ 220, 221/	Breaches of duty to administer another's property	150	68	15	11.1
812	§ 205/	Theft	476	355	71	17.5
813	§ 207/	Unauthorized use of another person's thing	9	5	2	28.6
814	§ 228/	Damaging another's property	7	3	-3	-30.0
815	§ 209/	Frauds relating to social and health insurance	442	369	2	0.5
816	§ 233/	Protection of currency	2 982	447	220	8.0
817	§ 245, 246/	Counterfeiting and altering stamps and duty stamps	7	2	4	133.3
819	§ 240/	Curtailed of taxes	601	284	27	4.7
820	§ 329/	Abuse of the power by a public official	75	41	21	38.9
821	§ 331/	Bribery	53	27	15	39.5
822	§ 222/	Frauding a creditor	173	76	32	22.7
823	§ 348/	Forging and altering a public document	620	467	62	11.1
824	§ 349/	Unauthorized making and keeping the state seal and official stamp	13	8	1	8.3
825	§ 156, 157/	Endangering public health through defective foodstuffs	2	1	0	0.0

Code	Section of the Criminal Code	Name	2 010		Change Recorded	
			Recorded	Solved	fact.	%
826	§ 239, 260/	Issue of a false confirmation	4	1	3	300,0
827	§ 207/	Unauthorized use of a motor vehicle	21	13	-12	-36,4
828	§ 182/	Violation of the privacy of transmitted messages	19	5	-9	-32,1
829	§ 206/	Embezzlement	2 761	1 928	-232	-7,8
830	§ 209/	Fraud	4 407	2 568	-466	-9,6
831	§ 256, 257, 258/	Fraudulent manipulation of public tenders and auctions	27	4	18	200,0
832	§ 262, 263, 264/	Violation of statutory provisions on the disposal of goods a	0	0	0	-
833	§ 128/	Misuse of information in business relationship	31	8	11	55,0
834	§ 252/	Unlicensed operation of a lottery	8	7	5	166,7
835	§ 244/	Breaches of rules on identification of goods by labels	78	66	29	59,2
836	§ 180/	Unauthorized disposal of personal data	16	8	6	60,0
837	§ 235, 236, 237, 239/	Other crimes against currency	13	7	6	85,7
838	§ 234/	<i>Unauthorised possession of a payment means</i>	8 074	1 475	-39	-0,5
839	§ 265, 266, 267/	Violation of statutory provisions on foreign trade in military material	1	0	-2	-66,7
840	§ 205, 206, 209	Pilferage of transported goods - railways	24	4	8	50,0
841	§ 205, 206, 209	Pilferage of mailed parcels	13	5	-15	-53,6
842	§ 205, 206, 209	Pilferage of transported goods - road transport	176	15	-84	-32,3
843	§ 205, 206, 209	Pilferage of transported goods - air transport	0	0	-2	-
844	§ 205, 206, 209	Pilferage of transported goods - water transport	0	0	0	-
845	§ 330/	Thwarting of a task by a public official's negligence	5	2	-1	-16,7
846	§ 332/	Bribery - bribe giving	124	96	49	65,3
847	§ 333/	Indirect bribery	4	2	-4	-50,0
848	§ 223/	Giving advantage to a particular creditor	70	28	-12	-14,6
849	§ 226/	<i>Fraudulent manipulation of insolvency proceedings</i>	0	0	0	-
850	§ 293, 295, 297, 298, 299, 301/	Deliberate endangering the environment	34	17	10	41,7
851	§ 294, 295, 297, 298, 299/	Negligent endangering the environment	13	4	-4	-23,5
852	§ 224/	Heavy indebtedness	34	23	-3	-8,1
853	§ 249/	<i>Unauthorised issue of a security</i>	0	0	-	-
854	§ 230/	<i>Manipulation of investment instrument rate</i>	0	0	-	-
855	§ 281, 282/	<i>Unauthorised production and possession of radioactive and nuclear material</i>	1	0	1	-
860	§ 214, 215/	Participation	65	53	20	44,4
861	§ 268/	Infringements of a trademark	359	312	56	18,5
862	§ 269/	Infringements of industrial rights	22	20	16	266,7
863	§ 270, 271/	Infringements of copyright	650	464	374	135,5
864	§ 216, 217/	Concealment of the origin of money obtained through	176	82	117	198,3
865	§ 230, 231, 232/	Damaging or misusing a data carrier record	101	30	39	62,9
866	§ 213/	Operation of fraudulent games and wagers	2	1	-2	-50,0
870	§ 273, 274, 277, 294, 360/	Break-downs and operational failures... - through negligence	15	11	0	0,0
871	§ 228, 272, 274, 276, 278, 293/	Break-downs and operational failures - deliberate	13	5	10	333,3
880	§ 210/	Insurance fraud	354	245	-75	-17,5
881	§ 211/	Credit fraud	3 768	2 984	-1 428	-27,5
882	§ 212/	<i>Subsidy fraud</i>	31	14	-	-
885	§ 243/	Non-compliance with reporting duty in tax procedures	0	0	0	-
886	§ 241/	Curtailed taxes, fees, and similar mandatory dues	665	330	24	3,7
890	§ 181, 183, 218, 229, 247/	Other economic crimes	144	108	-291	-66,9
801-890		Total economic crimes	28 371	13 382	-1 403	-4,7
901	§ 369-398, 417/	Military crimes	17	17	-3	-15,0
902	§ 309-312, 314-322/	Crimes against the Republic	1	0	-3	-75,0
903	§ 406, 407, 409, 416/	<i>War crimes and crimes against peace</i>	0	0	-	-
101-690		Total common crimes	249 038	71 629	-937	-0,4
101-903		TOTAL CRIMES:	313 387	117 685	-19 442	-5,8

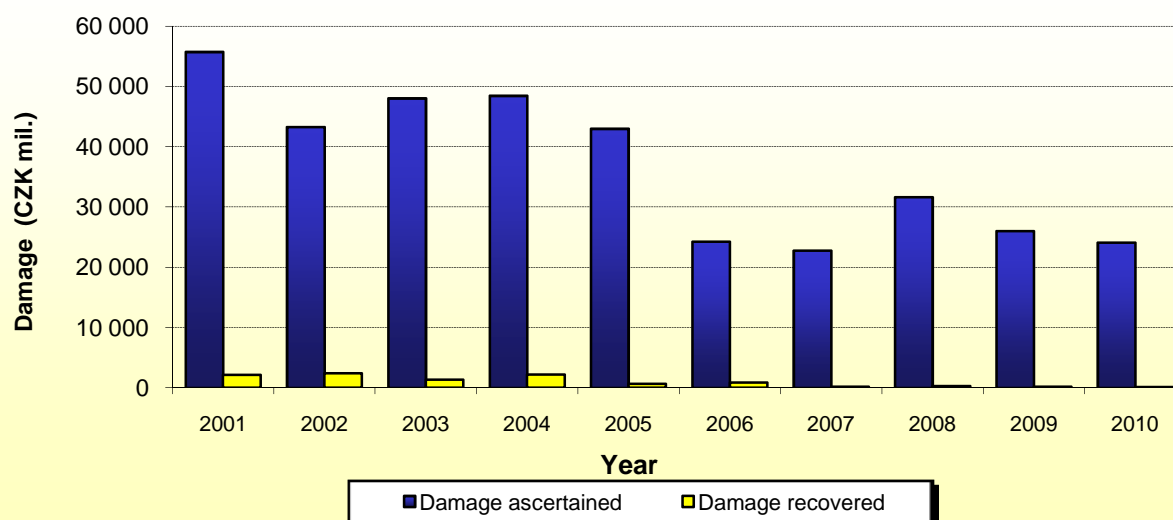
Notes:

TSC – **tactic and statistical classification** of the Statistical Crime Recording System of the **Police of the Czech Republic**.
 Constituent elements of crimes were completely changed (recodified) as of 1 January 2010. New TSC codes are indicated in brown.
 The changed names of some constituent elements of crimes are written in italics.

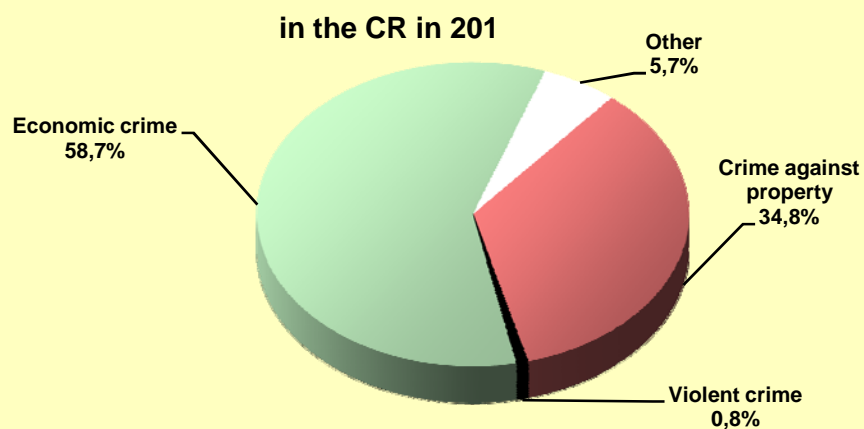
**Development in the Ascertained and Recovered Damage (CZK mil.)
Caused by Total Crime in the CR from 2001 until 2010**

Year	Recorded	Recovered	%
2001	55 741	2 118	3,80
2002	43 289	2 394	5,53
2003	48 037	1 318	2,74
2004	48 456	2 179	4,50
2005	42 985	640	1,49
2006	24 262	835	3,44
2007	22 782	162	0,71
2008	31 626	244	0,77
2009	26 013	154	0,59
2010	24 104	100	0,42

**Ascertained and Recovered Damage of Total Crime
from 2001 until 2010**



Share of Individual Crimes in Damage Ascertained



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

Service of the Czech Police						
	Year	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Public Order Police Service¹⁾						
Total		868 198	719 615	666 223	755 896	749 333
of which against:						
- road safety and smoothness (Sec. 22)		555 780	389 500	367 610	422 145	401 895
- property (Sec. 50)		172 964	178 975	153 586	182 374	186 315
- public order (Sec. 47-49)		97 626	100 045	104 260	105 207	110 983
- alcohol and drug addiction (Sec. 30)		25 346	14 411	19 856	20 162	20 314
Railway Police Service (until 2006)¹⁾						
Total		26 205				
Service for Firearms and Security Material²⁾						
- in the area of firearm permits		5 702	5 428	4 072	2 410	2 344
Traffic Police Service						
- minor offences committed by drivers		644 086	474 632	459 919	579 410	602 356
- minor offences committed by other participants of road traffic		13 412	10 729	10 949	13 950	17 233
Alien Police Service						
		95302	68562	99051	121227	103381

Key:

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

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

Municipal Police - results of their activities in the Czech Republic in 2009 and 2010

	2009*	2010**
Number of municipal police offices in the Czech Republic	353	352
Number of municipal police offices that provided information	343	312
Number of employees of all municipal police offices	9 312	9 143
Number of constables who provided information	8 353	8 249
Number of constables/candidates having sec. education (without a school-leaving exam	1 807	1 533
Number of constables/candidates having sec. education (with a school-leaving examina	5 966	5 989
Number of constables/candidates having higher education	586	707
Total number of minor offences solved by ticket fines	915 492	788 344
of which minor offences related to traffic safety (except for excessive speeding)	672 690	574 438
of which minor offences of excessive speeding	53 682	60 102
of which minor offences relating to the protection against alcohol abuse and other add	11 190	8 501
of which minor offences against public order	88 806	77 829
of which minor offences against citizens' coexistence	3 876	4 635
of which minor offences against property	38 511	26 270
Total number of suspicions of minor offences referred to relevant authorities	574 466	569 273
of which minor offences related to traffic safety (except for excessive speeding)	189 887	224 817
of which minor offences of excessive speeding	333 607	293 112
of which minor offences against public order	23 572	22 602
of which minor offences against property	13 305	15 887
Minor offences in total	1 489 958	1 357 617
Total amount of on-the-spot fines (ticket fines) (CZK)	323 335 935	288 417 488
Municipal police costs per calendar year	4 662 894 520	4 780 727 837
Number of reasonable suspicions of crimes referred to the Czech police	15 369	13 158
Number of physical assaults against constables	515	443
Number of cases when a service weapon was used	15	20
Number of public law contracts concluded under Sec. 3a of the Act on the Municipal P	344	339
Number of decisions to tow a motor vehicle	60 096	40 347
Number of persons transferred to detoxication departments	8 207	18 940
Number of missing and wanted persons taken to police stations	4 254	10 268
Number of found motor vehicles	748	592
Number of captured animals	29 468	25 883
Number of municipal police offices opened for 24 hours	146	139

Note:

* Updated data

** Data provided as of 14 December 2010

Criminal Offenders

Development in the Number of Offenders of Total Crime in 2001 - 2010

Year	Total offenders	Men	Women	Repeated offenders	Children	Juvenile offenders	Foreign nationals
2001	127 856	112 141	15 715	40 736	9 032	9 273	6 166
2002	123 964	108 572	15 392	48 764	5 185	7 698	6 238
2003	121 393	106 816	14 577	51 838	5 148	7 558	6 923
2004	121 531	106 460	15 071	54 880	3 734	6 197	7 215
2005	121 511	104 274	17 237	55 856	3 341	5 654	6 994
2006	122 753	106 045	16 708	56 661	3 027	5 808	7 284
2007	127 718	111 312	16 406	56 773	2 635	6 322	8 179
2008	122 053	106 816	15 237	53 321	2 723	6 014	8 572
2009	123 235	107 277	15 958	56 594	2 094	5 339	8 362
2010	112 477	97 673	14 804	53 405	1 606	4 010	7 377

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

Year	Men	Women	Repeated offenders	Children	Juvenile offenders	Foreign nationals
2000	88,1	11,9	29,7	6,8	6,8	5,6
2001	87,7	12,3	31,9	7,1	7,3	4,8
2002	87,6	12,4	39,3	4,2	6,2	5,0
2003	88,0	12,0	42,7	4,2	6,2	5,7
2004	87,6	12,4	45,2	3,1	5,1	5,9
2005	85,8	14,2	46,0	2,7	4,7	5,8
2006	86,4	13,6	46,2	2,5	4,7	5,9
2007	87,2	12,8	44,5	2,1	4,9	6,4
2008	87,5	12,5	43,7	2,2	4,9	7,0
2009	87,1	12,9	45,9	1,7	4,3	6,8
2010	86,8	13,2	47,5	1,4	3,6	6,6

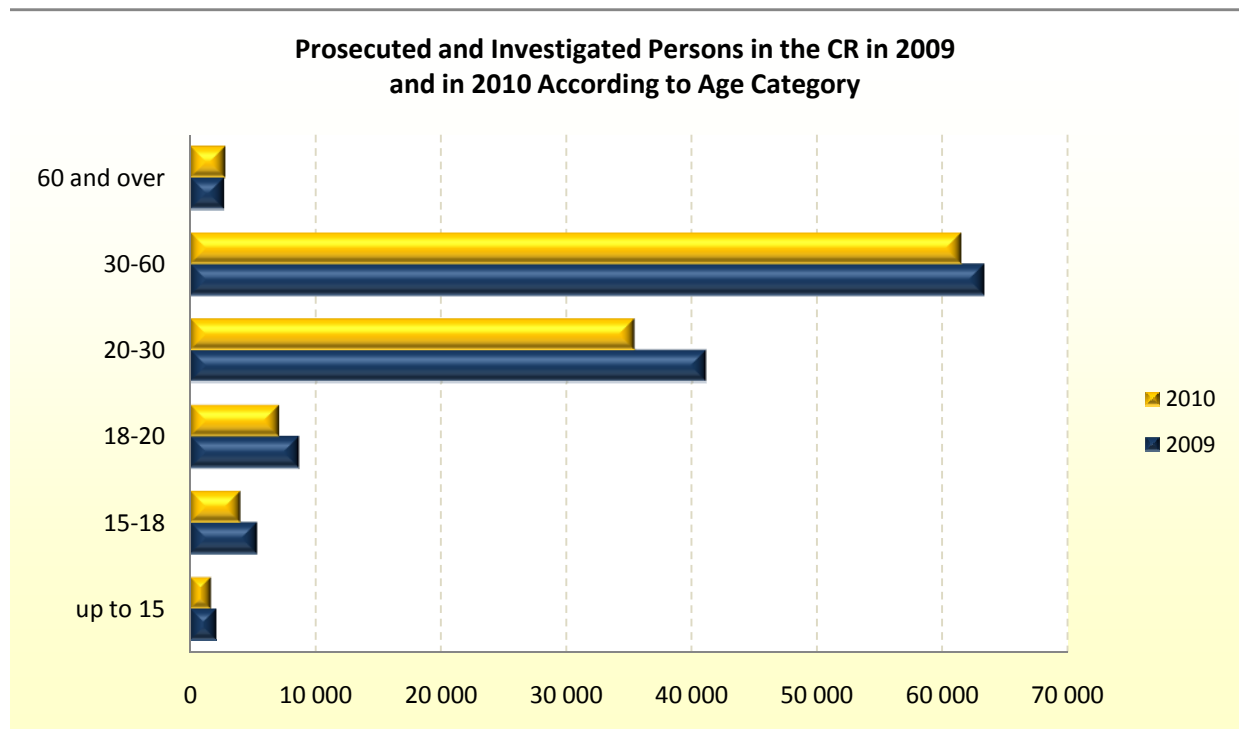
Development in the Number of Persons Charged and Sentenced

Year	Persons charged	Persons sentenced	Year	Persons charged	Persons sentenced
2001	84 855	60 182	2006	70 082	69 379
2002	77 210	65 099	2007	67 186	75 728
2003	78 733	66 131	2008	63 082	75 761
2004	75 861	68 442	2009	49 459	73 787
2005	75 223	67 561	2010	42 933	69 953

Source: MJ

Development in the Share of Prosecuted and Investigated Persons in Population According to Given Age Categories in the Czech Republic from 2008 until 2010

	Age/Years					
	up to 15	15-18	18-20	20-30	30-60	60 and over
Year 2008						
Number	2 723	6 014	8 776	42 095	59 909	2 536
Percentage of total offenders	2,23	4,93	7,19	34,49	49,08	2,08
Percentage of total population in a relevant age category	0,18	1,57	3,32	2,79	1,32	0,12
Number of inhab. as of 1. 1. 2008	1 476 923	382 195	264 232	1 507 886	4 552 823	2 197 071
Year 2009						
Number	2 094	5 339	8 630	41 152	63 298	2 722
Percentage of total offenders	1,70	4,33	7,00	33,39	51,36	2,21
Percentage of total population in a relevant age category	0,14	1,43	3,28	2,76	1,38	0,12
Number of inhab. as of 1. 1. 2009	1 480 007	373 973	263 275	1 492 114	4 594 614	2 263 559
Year 2010						
Number	1 606	4 010	7 059	35 449	61 531	2 822
Percentage of total offenders	1,43	3,57	6,28	31,52	54,71	2,51
Percentage of total population in a relevant age category	0,11	1,14	2,68	2,43	1,33	0,12
Number of inhab. as of 1. 1. 2010	1 494 370	352 641	263 350	1 459 661	4 616 708	2 320 083



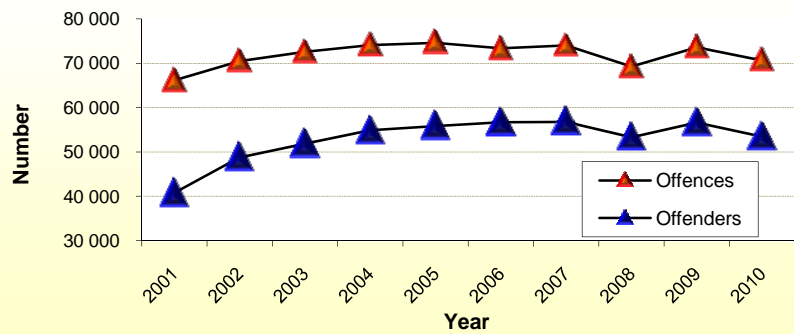
Crimes Committed by Repeated Offenders

Crimes committed by
repeated offenders in 2010
Cleared up: 70 581

Which is of the total number
of cleared up crimes: 54 %

Repeated offenders: 53 405
men: 48 814
women: 4591

Development of Crimes Committed by Repeated Offenders in the
Czech Rep. from 2001 until 2010



Development in the Number of Crimes Committed by Repeated Offenders

Types of criminal offences	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Total murders	111	63	78	61	78	74	90
Robberies	1 374	1 309	1 159	975	1 174	1 255	1 170
Wilful injury to health	2 396	2 301	1 984	1 783	1 573	1 540	1 564
Dangerous threats	1 073	1 033	852	772	661	679	914
Violent crimes	7 864	7 592	6 630	5 922	5 575	5 786	6 364
Crimes against human dignity	606	521	447	457	416	439	478
Burglaries of private weekend h.	2 249	1 504	1 237	988	1 055	1 090	1 375
Burglaries	11 197	9 751	8 293	8 223	7 834	8 948	10 362
Car thefts	2 308	2 253	1 788	1 862	1 782	1 550	1 285
Thefts from cars	4 467	3 980	3 571	3 336	2 956	3 007	3 098
Common thefts	20 463	20 285	19 155	18 786	17 902	18 171	16 988
Crimes against property	34 961	33 340	30 602	29 884	28 294	30 089	30 342
Hooliganism	1 570	1 506	1 315	1 106	1 058	1 130	1 192
Unauth. prod. and distr. of psych. s ¹	1 336	1 284	1 269	1 318	1 401	1 435	1 410
Evasion of alimony payments	7 872	7 499	7 187	6 320	5 852	6 726	8 496
Embezzlement	1 381	1 115	974	932	940	943	785
Fraud	2 766	2 410	2 055	1 504	1 281	1 453	1 326
Copyright infringement	46	101	83	45	28	31	244
Economic crimes - total	9 278	12 003	11 669	9 346	7 140	6 616	6 300
TOTAL CRIMES	74 097	74 594	73 316	74 010	69 214	73 561	70 581

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

Types of criminal offences	2008	%	2009	%	2010	%
Total murders	69	35,8	79	43,4	96	51,6
Wilful injury to health	1 547	35,4	1 441	35,4	1 502	36,8
Violent crimes	4 790	39,1	4 999	41,0	5 393	42,3
Crimes against human dignity	337	28,9	353	30,7	344	28,7
Burglaries of private weekend hous	390	50,6	432	52,9	466	59,4
Burglaries	4 179	52,0	4 583	54,2	5 418	59,4
Thefts from cars	1 235	66,0	1 297	69,1	1 307	73,1
Common thefts	12 479	63,0	12 627	65,2	12 037	65,2
Crimes against property	18 456	56,6	19 289	58,5	19 532	59,8
Fraud	1 060	37,7	1 145	40,4	1 014	36,0
Total economic crimes	6 148	34,8	5 483	35,1	4 491	31,1
TOTAL CRIMES	53 321	43,7	56 594	45,9	53 405	47,5

Crimes Committed by Foreign Nationals

Crimes committed by foreign nationals in 2010

Cleared up: 8 701

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

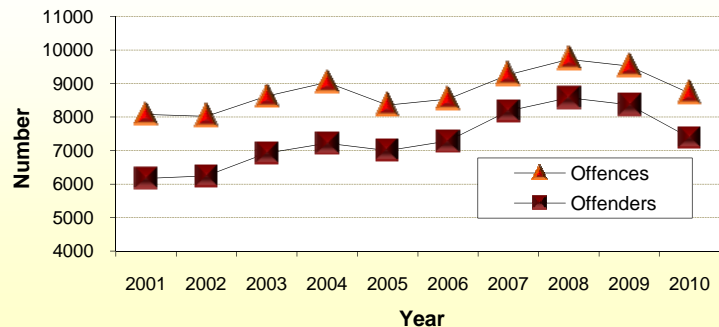
Prosecuted and investigated persons

total: 7 377

men: 6700

women: 677

Development of Crimes Committed by Foreign Nationals in the CR from 2009 until 2010



Development in the Number of Crimes Committed by Foreign Nationals

Types of criminal offences	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Total murders:	33	24	25	35	34	30	20
Roberries	316	291	262	286	209	255	197
Wilful injury to health	307	302	261	308	289	236	234
Violent crimes	1 123	1 088	1 011	1 043	915	924	954
Crimes against human dignity	139	129	113	105	119	87	171
Burglaries:	884	556	696	626	572	574	686
Common thefts:	1 611	1 352	1 346	1 330	1 444	1 312	1 292
Pickpockets	229	168	164	132	165	142	115
Crimes against property	2 898	2 307	2 456	2 297	2 338	2 277	2 410
Frustrating execution of an official d	1 823	1 626	1 299	1 204	1 213	1 134	1 039
Total economic crimes	1 624	1 766	1 527	1 250	1 161	1 229	1 502
TOTAL CRIMES	9 028	8 353	8 529	9 262	9 720	9 512	8 701

Development in the Number of Prosecuted Foreign Nationals *

Types of criminal offences	2008	%	2009	%	2010	%
Total murders:	41	21,2	35	19,2	23	12,4
Roberries	221	9,1	237	9,4	161	7,4
Wilful injury to health	306	7,0	242	5,9	218	5,3
Violent crimes	920	7,5	869	7,1	839	6,6
Crimes againts human dignity	121	10,4	82	7,1	101	8,4
Burglaries:	329	4,1	331	3,9	392	4,3
Common thefts:	120	13,3	120	12,5	86	11,7
Pickpockets	1 094	5,5	1 048	5,4	1 004	5,4
Crimes against property	1 711	5,3	1 681	5,1	1 718	5,3
Frustrating execution of an official d	1 066	25,1	997	18,2	914	8,0
Total economic crimes	1 020	5,8	1 097	7,0	1 253	8,7
TOTAL CRIMES	8 572	7,0	8 362	6,8	7 377	6,6

Crimes Committed by Children (under 15 years of age)

Crimes committed by children in 2010

Cleared up: 1 584

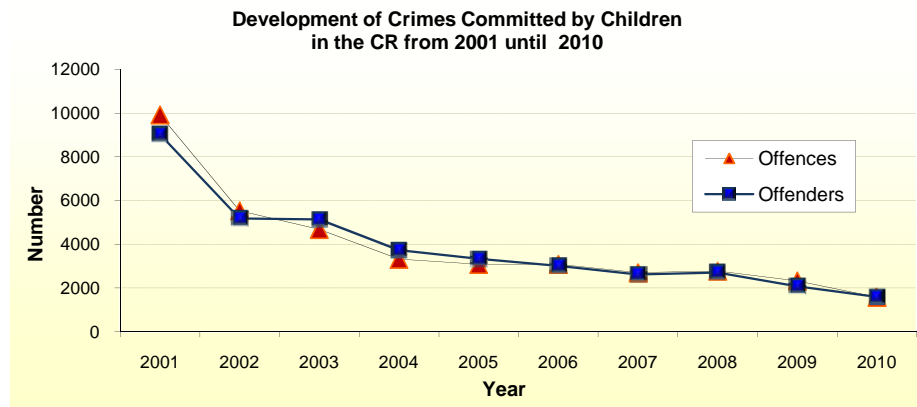
Which is of the total number of cleared up crimes: 1,2%

Investigated persons

total: 1 606

men: 1 361

women: 245



Development in the Number of Crimes Committed by Children

Types of criminal offences	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Total murders:	4	1	1	2	3	0	2
Roberries	287	215	238	190	260	225	128
Wilful injury to health	174	152	127	135	108	87	96
Extortion	122	101	101	86	71	82	66
Violent crimes	705	581	544	498	499	455	349
Crimes against human dignity	92	104	74	86	93	100	97
Burglaries of flats	60	67	91	53	48	54	22
Burglaries :	808	683	642	526	549	442	319
Thefts from cars	182	112	74	86	134	81	31
Thefts of bicycles	40	41	27	21	12	21	14
Common thefts:	994	999	1044	800	733	602	334
Crimes against property:	1953	1786	1820	1457	1409	1145	748
Hooliganism	89	83	85	113	73	49	57
Unauthor. prod. and distr. of psych. subs. and poisons	68	103	99	58	89	94	54
Spreading addiction	14	22	12	7	9	2	4
TOTAL CRIMES	3319	3086	3090	2710	2783	2333	1584

Development in the Number of Investigated Children *

Types of criminal offences	2008	%	2009	%	2010	%
Total murders:	4	2,1	0	0,0	1	0,5
Wilful injury to health	119	2,7	87	2,1	82	2,0
Violent crimes	552	4,5	486	4,0	396	3,1
Crimes against human dignity	84	7,2	82	7,1	81	6,8
Burglaries of flats	47	6,7	40	5,1	19	2,5
Burglaries :	563	7,0	436	5,2	338	3,7
Thefts from cars	38	2,0	35	1,9	12	0,7
Common thefts:	550	2,8	407	2,1	293	1,6
Crimes against property:	1 295	4,0	1 001	3,0	756	2,3
Hooliganism	83	3,1	44	1,7	51	1,9
Unauthor. prod. and distr. of psych. subs. and poisons	70	3,8	79	3,3	36	1,6
TOTAL CRIMES	2 723	2,2	2 094	1,7	1 606	1,4

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

Crimes committed by juveniles in 2010

Cleared up: 5 339

Which is of the total number
of cleared up crimes: 4,1 %

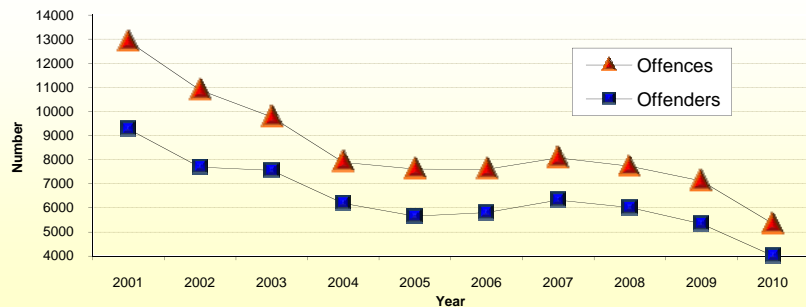
Prosecuted and investigated persons

total: 4 010

men: 3 612

women: 398

Development of Crimes Committed by Juveniles in the Czech Republic
from 2001 until 2010



Development in the Number of Crimes Committed by Juveniles

Types of criminal offences	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Total murders:	12	2	4	10	6	5	4
Roberries	611	543	450	460	454	431	311
Wilful injury to health	365	327	296	356	285	298	298
Extortion	152	114	93	116	79	98	72
Violent crimes	1 341	1 149	990	1 082	958	969	810
Crimes against human dignity	161	190	175	184	155	174	166
Burglaries of private weekend houses	227	193	165	159	159	148	125
Burglaries:	1 775	1 722	1 572	1 472	1 426	1 412	1 277
Car thefts	578	589	456	414	428	368	247
Thefts from cars	476	387	359	235	267	220	206
Common thefts:	2 680	2 674	2 333	2 238	2 163	1 847	1 537
Crimes against property:	4 701	4 643	4 159	3 966	3 844	3 472	3 033
Hooliganism	215	196	192	211	152	150	156
Unauthor. prod. and distr. of psych. subs. and poisons	207	223	193	128	164	146	118
Spreading addiction	26	26	23	11	10	4	1
TOTAL CRIMES	7 886	7 614	7 605	8 079	7 728	7 123	5 339

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

Types of criminal offences	2008	%	2009	%	2010	%
Total murders:	7	3,6	8	4,4	4	2,2
Roberries	384	15,8	398	15,8	287	13,1
Wilful injury to health	281	6,4	297	7,3	293	7,2
Violent crimes	857	7,0	897	7,4	743	5,8
Crimes against human dignity	146	12,5	166	14,4	151	12,6
Burglaries of private weekend houses	108	14,0	104	12,7	73	9,3
Burglaries:	1 052	13,1	1 002	11,9	891	9,8
Thefts from cars	114	6,1	113	6,0	95	5,3
Common thefts:	1 439	7,3	1 242	6,4	1 089	5,9
Crimes against property:	2 718	8,3	2 449	7,4	2 183	6,7
Hooliganism	169	6,4	148	5,8	144	5,3
Unauthor. prod. and distr. of psych. subs. and poisons	146	6,4	142	5,9	113	4,9
TOTAL CRIMES	6 014	4,9	5 339	4,3	4 010	3,6

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

Victims of Crimes

Development in the Number of Victims of Crimes

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Men	21 253	23 383	23 636	23 697	24 245	22 614	21 822	19 413
Women	19 515	21 630	22 413	20 785	21 309	21 138	21 494	19 811
Men and women	40 768	45 013	46 049	44 482	45 554	43 752	43 316	39 224
Groups (number of groups)	2 164	2 411	2 326	2 164	2 026	2 050	2 114	2 119
Groups (number of persons in groups)	5 469	6 031	5 724	5 458	5 013	5 182	5 263	5 295
Total number of persons	46 237	51 044	51 773	49 940	50 567	48 934	48 579	44 519

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

Type of a criminal offence	2008		2009		2010		change	
	men	women	men	women	men	women	men	women
Murders and robberies	15	5	7	15	9	10	2	-5
Sexual murders	2	4	1	1		1	-1	0
Murders motivated by personal relations	49	38	47	28	44	50	-3	22
Contract murders	1	0	3	0	2	0	-1	0
Infanticide by mother	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0
Other murders	62	13	33	22	32	13	-1	-9
Total murders:	129	61	92	66	88	74	-4	8
Manslaughter	-	-	-	-	1	0	-	-
Manslaughter due to negligence	-	-	-	-	19	23	-	-
Abandonment of a child	5	3	2	5	5	6	3	1
Abduction	3	3	2	4	5	4	3	0
Robberies	2 380	1 886	2 190	2 099	1 847	1 806	-343	-293
Robberies in fin. institutions	9	94	12	133	16	116	4	-17
Assaults on public officials - exc. for police	79	3	79	16	44	18	-35	2
Assaults on public officials. - policeman	325	11	348	10	343	19	-5	9
Assaults on public officials. - munic. pol.	139	7	109	5	129	5	20	0
Causing intentional bodily harm	3 797	1 276	3 308	1 072	3 350	1 091	42	19
Hostage taking	0	0	2	4	1	3	-1	-1
Dangerous threats	520	922	466	796	609	1 073	143	277
Stalking	-	-	-	-	38	455	-	-
Extortion	730	408	679	433	732	479	53	46
Restriction and deprivation of personal freedom	58	254	46	182	63	202	17	20
Battering a person entrusted to one's care	72	60	69	53	62	59	-7	6
Battering a person sharing common household	21	441	20	434	28	465	8	31
Oppressions	4	7	7	8	15	10	8	2
Other violent crimes	5	1	3	2	2	4	-1	2
Total crimes of violence	8 276	5 439	7 434	5 256	7 289	5 815	-145	559
Rape	27	497	31	443	34	546	3	103
Sexual abuse to a charge	6	65	11	71	8	71	-3	0
Sexual abuse - other	80	588	108	583	87	523	-21	-60
Commercial sex. abuse - other	0	7	0	1	1	3	1	2
Injury to health by a ven. disease	1	26	0	17	0	0	0	-17
Exposing another to the danger of ven. dis.	0	28	0	20	0	19	0	-1
Trafficking in human beings	0	11	0	5	4	10	4	5
Total moral crimes	122	1 239	162	1 158	142	1 246	-20	88
Pickpockets	9 221	8 877	8 995	9 562	7 295	7 852	-1 700	-1 710
Thefts - the other thefts on persons	4 288	5 155	4 580	5 063	3 887	4 376	-693	-687

Crimes Against Property in the Czech Republic

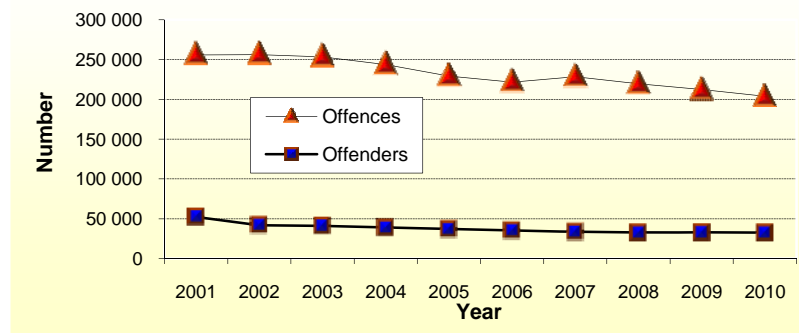
Crimes against property in 2010

Crimes ascertained: 203 717

Cleared up crimes: 37 665

Which accounts for: 18,5 %

Development of Crimes Against Property in the Czech Rep. from 2001 until 2010



Development of Crimes Against Property in the Czech Republic

Types of criminal offences	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Burglaries of shops	4 856	4 093	3 461	3 404	3 982	4 336	3 625
Burglaries of rest. and canteens	2 970	2 643	2 255	2 310	2 582	2 840	2 640
Burglaries of company canteens	180	158	159	124	104	85	63
Burglaries of flats	6 193	5 537	5 047	4 322	4 477	4 826	4 717
Burglaries of weekend houses	8 452	6 511	5 361	5 377	5 068	4 975	5 118
Burglaries of family houses	5 477	4 824	4 556	4 841	4 634	4 790	5 374
Total burglaries:	64 695	57 956	53 503	54 925	53 381	54 848	58 758
Pickpockets	15 804	17 917	19 065	19 153	18 188	18 641	15 223
Car thefts	23 133	21 980	20 175	19 501	18 011	13 954	12 349
Thefts from cars	59 459	51 624	48 474	51 516	49 430	46 613	39 455
Bicycle thefts	6 360	5 956	5 464	5 395	5 256	6 403	6 535
Total common thefts:	162 139	154 124	151 136	154 207	147 292	138 369	126 311
Fraud	4 875	5 110	4 693	5 057	4 745	4 938	4 962
Embezzlement	1 292	1 166	1 135	1 359	1 273	1 057	941
Total crimes against property	243 808	229 279	221 707	228 266	219 347	212 168	203 717

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

Types of criminal offences	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Burglaries of shops	995	861	757	656	641	915	763
Burglaries of rest. and canteens	607	515	513	429	440	542	546
Burglaries of company canteens	36	38	40	24	21	25	20
Burglaries of flats	1 039	884	837	747	705	777	759
Burglaries of family houses	1 338	1 035	824	789	770	817	784
Burglaries of weekend houses	959	932	835	863	803	935	927
Total burglaries:	10 783	9 547	8 957	8 374	8 042	8 450	9 114
Pickpockets	1 239	1 375	1 162	939	900	961	734
Car thefts	3 067	2 905	2 507	2 181	1 973	1 811	1 616
Thefts from cars	2 595	2 399	2 116	1 908	1 872	1 878	1 789
Bicycle thefts	564	509	465	401	361	486	478
Total common thefts	22 768	22 542	21 547	20 574	19 795	19 361	18 468
Fraud	2 356	2 276	2 081	1 920	1 837	2 108	2 206
Embezzlement	1 010	878	812	828	819	826	720
Total crimes against property	38 904	37 130	35 474	33 826	32 588	32 987	32 651

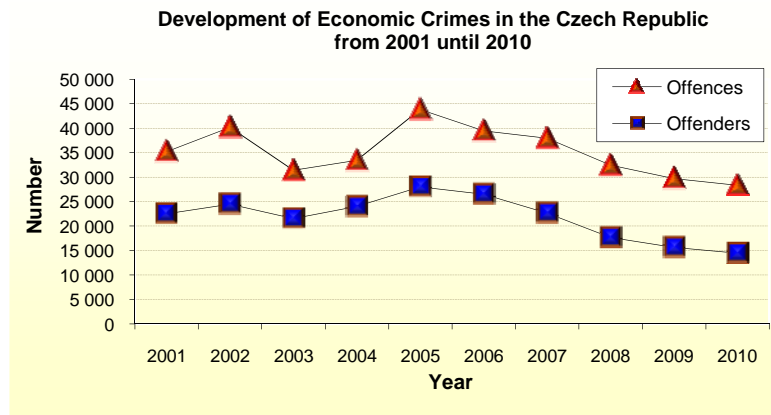
Economic Crime in the Czech Republic

Economic crime in 2010

Crimes ascertained: 28 371

Cleared up crimes: 13 382

Which accounts for: 47,2 %



Development of Economic Crimes According to the Selected Types of Crime

Types of criminal offences	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Breaches of the duty to adm. another's property	201	153	146	166	173	135	150
Tax curtailment	595	602	441	534	725	574	601
Forging and altering of official documents	951	980	709	553	533	558	620
Embezzlement	4 005	3 205	2 905	3 160	3 368	2 993	2 761
Fraud	6 752	6 409	5 186	4 953	4 840	4 873	4 407
Infringement of rights relating to trademarks	418	553	368	242	293	303	359
Infringement of copyright	462	791	354	462	459	276	650
Total economic crimes:	33 464	43 882	39 473	37 981	32 474	29 774	28 371

Development in the Number of Offenders of Economic Crime

Types of criminal offences	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Breaches of the duty to adm. another's property	190	120	118	90	119	73	90
Tax curtailment	621	579	527	476	515	500	545
Forging and altering of official documents	629	557	438	361	270	334	381
Embezzlement	3 279	2 618	2 418	2 213	2 348	2 358	2 177
Fraud	5 710	5 161	3 936	3 262	2 810	2 835	2 819
Infringement of rights relating to trademarks	228	294	220	229	274	281	236
Infringement of copyright	300	294	216	222	204	174	184
Total economic crimes:	22 927	28 025	26 500	22 668	17 691	15 627	14 453

Economic Crime (EC) in the Czech Republic in 2010
The shares of individual types of crimes in damage claims caused by total EC

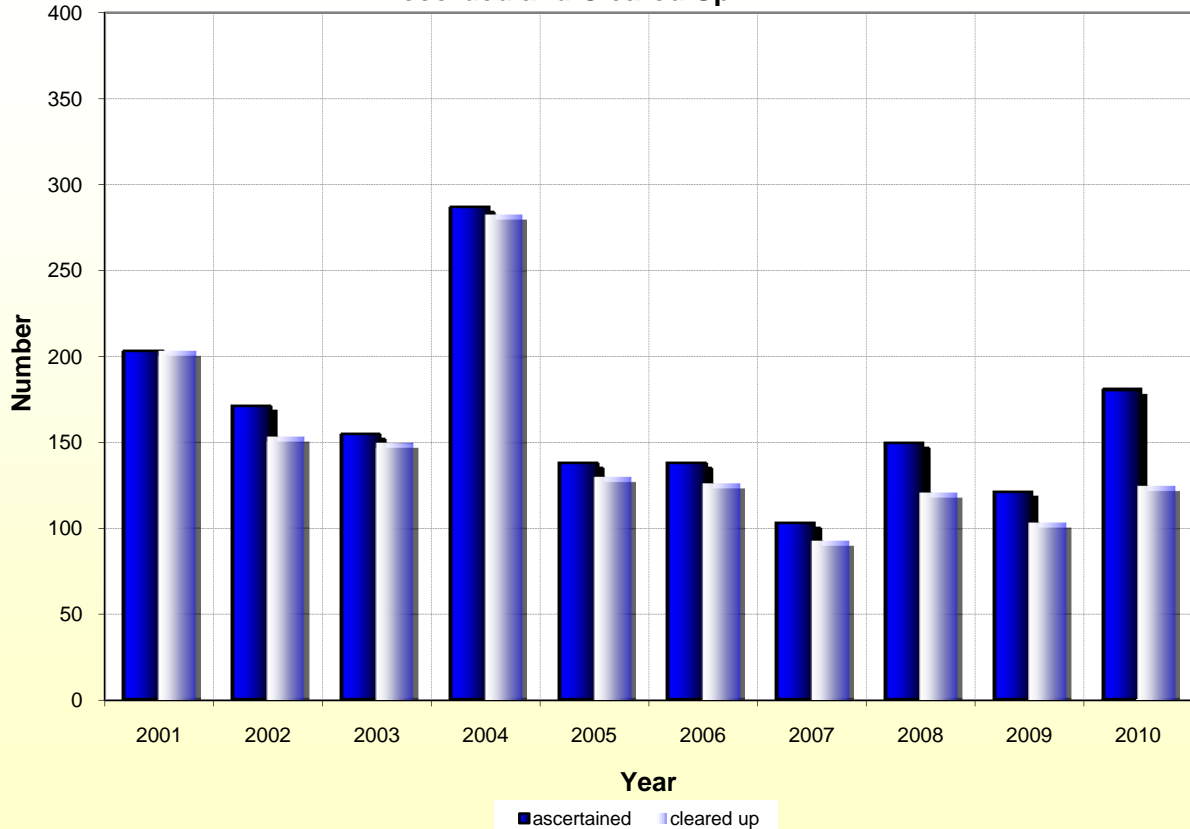
Code	The name of an offence	Damage	
		in CZK ,000	percentage share
801	Unfair competition	16 150	0,11
803	Unauthorized business activity	22 269	0,16
806	Activity detrimental to a customer	944	0,01
807	Smuggling and curtailment of customs duty	118	0,00
808	Misinterpretation of data relating to economic results and assets	99 680	0,70
809	Breaches of mandatory rules in economic relations	0	0,00
810	Breaches of duties in bankruptcy and composition proceedings	12 398	0,09
811	Breaches of duty to administer another's property	1 182 852	8,36
812	Theft	102 077	0,72
813	Unauthorized use of another person's thing	333	0,00
814	Damaging another's property	266	0,00
815	Frauds relating to social and health insurance	13 485	0,10
816	Protection of currency	24 718	0,17
817	Counterfeiting and altering stamps and duty stamps	49	0,00
819	Curtailment of taxes	4 510 534	31,87
820	<i>Abuse of the power by a public official</i>	47 454	0,34
821	Bribery	0	0,00
822	Frauding a creditor	517 422	3,66
823	Forging and altering a public document	3 613	0,03
824	Unauthorized making and keeping the state seal and official stamp	3	0,00
825	Endangering public health through defective foodstuffs	0	0,00
826	Issue of a false confirmation	48	0,00
827	Unauthorized use of a motor vehicle	771	0,01
828	Violation of the privacy of transmitted messages	0	0,00
829	Embezzlement	1 636 878	11,56
830	Fraud	3 380 075	23,88
831	Fraudulent manipulation of public tenders and auctions	0	0,00
832	Violation of statutory provisions on the disposal of goods and t.	0	0,00
833	Misuse of information in business relationship	157 248	1,11
834	Unlicensed operation of a lottery	2	0,00
835	Breaches of rules on identification of goods by labels	4 832	0,03
836	Unauthorized disposal of personal data	0	0,00
837	Other crimes against currency	21	0,00
838	<i>Unauthorised possession of a payment means</i>	339 919	2,40
839	Violation of statutory provisions on foreign trade in military material	0	0,00
840	Pilferage of transported goods - railways	583	0,00
841	Pilferage of mailed parcels	284	0,00
842	Pilferage of transported goods - road transport	11 062	0,08
843	Pilferage of transported goods - air transport	0	0,00
844	pilferage of transported goods - water transport	0	0,00
845	Thwarting of a task by a public official's negligence	141 014	1,00
846	Bribery - bribe giving	124	0,00
847	Indirect bribery	0	0,00
848	Giving advantage to a particular creditor	100 263	0,71
849	<i>Fraudulent manipulation of insolvency proceedings</i>	0	0,00
850	Deliberate endangering the environment	1 602	0,01
851	Negligent endangering the environment	294	0,00
852	Heavy indebtedness	94 166	0,67
853	<i>Unauthorised issue of a security</i>	0	0,00
854	<i>Manipulation of investment instrument rate</i>	0	0,00
855	<i>Unauthorised production and possession of radioactive and nuclear material</i>	0	0,00
860	Participation	0	0,00
861	Infringements of a trademark	20 375	0,14
862	Infringements of industrial rights	619	0,00
863	Infringements of copyright	37 708	0,27
864	Concealment of the origin of money obtained through crime (money laundering)	44 162	0,31
865	Damaging or misusing a data carrier record	0	0,00
866	Operation of fraudulent games and wagers	1 661	0,01
870	Break-downs and operational failures... - through negligence	4 833	0,03
871	Break-downs and operational failures - deliberate	63	0,00
880	Insurance fraud	102 858	0,73
881	Credit fraud	1 125 996	7,96
882	<i>Subsidy fraud</i>	161 817	1,14
885	Non-compliance with reporting duty in tax procedures	0	0,00
886	Curtailment of taxes, fees, and similar mandatory dues	203 378	1,44
890	Other economic crimes	26 813	0,19
801-890	Total economic crimes	14 153 834	100,00

Corruption

The Number of Recorded Crimes Related to Bribery Committed in the Czech Republic from 2001 until 2010

Year	§ 158 / § 329 Abuse of power by a public official		§ 159 / § 330 Thwarting a task by public official's negl.		§ 160 / § 331 Bribe-taking		§ 161 / § 332 Bribe-giving		§ 162 / § 333 Indirect bribery		Total bribery	
	recorded	cleared up	recorded	cleared up	recorded	cleared up	recorded	cleared up	recorded	cleared up	recorded	cleared up
2001	390	381	18	18	28	28	171	171	4	4	203	203
2002	376	269	33	31	48	38	116	109	7	6	171	153
2003	384	335	23	23	49	43	102	103	4	4	155	150
2004	248	205	18	18	126	125	149	147	12	11	287	283
2005	212	170	19	18	39	33	94	92	5	5	138	130
2006	160	124	16	15	43	35	89	87	6	4	138	126
2007	187	112	16	14	40	34	62	58	1	1	103	93
2008	228	132	18	14	46	29	99	88	5	4	150	121
2009	204	137	14	9	38	27	75	68	8	8	121	103
2010	198	141	14	7	53	27	124	96	4	2	181	125

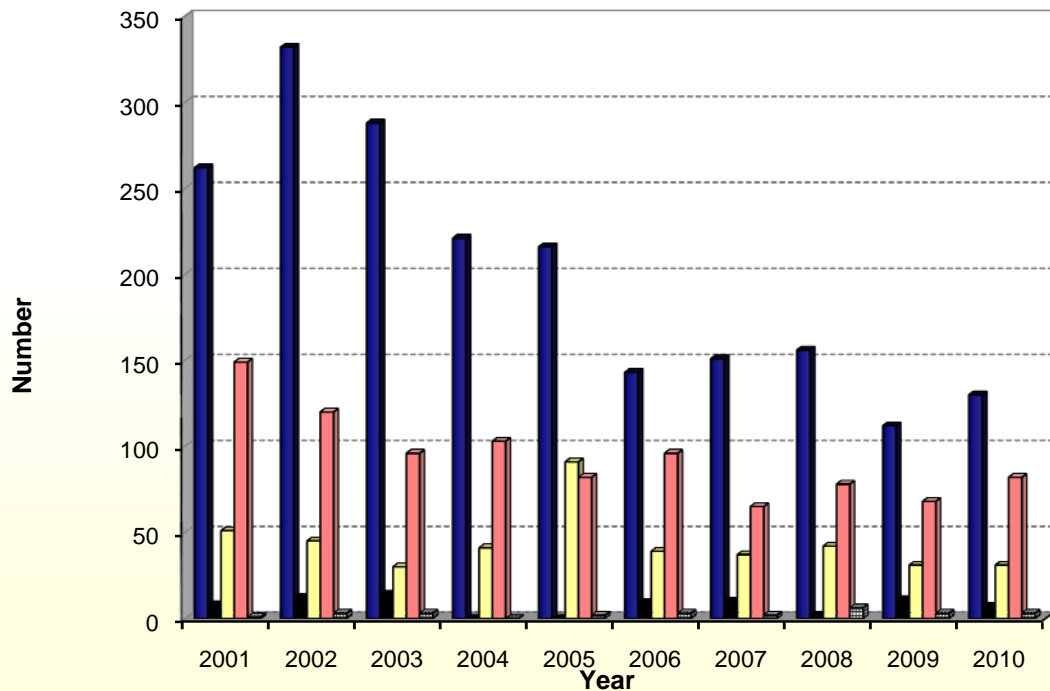
Development in the Number of Crimes of Bribery Recorded and Cleared Up



Punishment of Corruption in the Czech Republic from 2001 until 2010
Overview of the Num. of Charged and Sentenced Persons According to Selected Sections of the Crim.Code

Year	§ 158 / § 329 Abuse of power by a public official		§ 159 / § 330 Thwarting a task by public official's negl.		§ 160 / § 331 Bribe-taking		§ 161 / § 332 Bribe-giving		§ 162 / § 333 Indirect bribery	
	Charged	Sentenced	Charged	Sentenced	Charged	Sentenced	Charged	Sentenced	Charged	Sentenced
	2001	262	99	8	1	51	28	149	83	1
2002	332	104	12	6	45	26	120	108	3	3
2003	288	110	14	11	30	20	96	53	3	2
2004	221	127	7	5	41	23	103	74	6	0
2005	216	89	7	19	91	24	82	82	2	1
2006	143	75	9	4	39	27	96	45	3	2
2007	151	64	10	0	37	51	65	51	2	1
2008	156	55	2	1	42	26	78	50	6	0
2009	112	64	11	3	31	28	68	51	3	1
2010	130	73	7	3	31	21	82	53	3	1

Development in the Number of Persons Charged under Sec. 158 - 162 (Sec. 329 - 333) of the Criminal Code in the Czech Republic from 2001 until 2010



- Sec. 158/329 Abuse of power by a public official
- Sec. 159/330 Thwarting a task by public official's negligence
- Sec. 160/331 Bribery
- Sec. 161/332 Bribe-giving
- Sec. 162/333 Indirect bribery

Violent Crimes in the Czech Republic

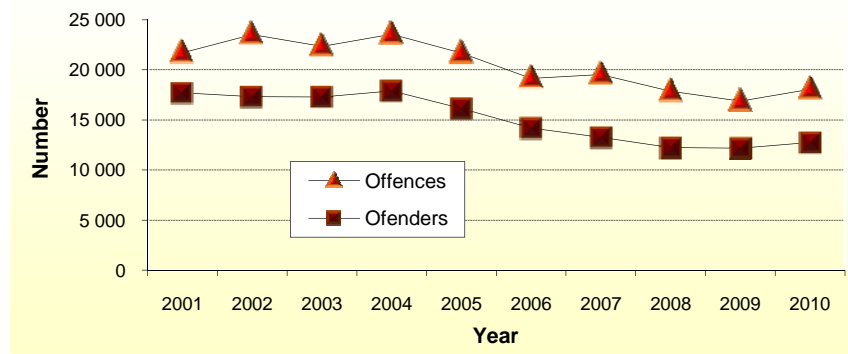
Violent crimes in 2010

Cr. ascertained: 18 073

Cleared up crimes: 12 170

Which accounts for: 67,3 %

Development of Violent Crimes in the Czech Republic from 2001 until 2010



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

Types of criminal offences	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Total murders	227	186	231	196	202	181	173
Killing *	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Negligent homicide*	-	-	-	-	-	-	44
Robberies	5931	5368	4613	4668	4515	4515	3874
Robberies in financial institutions	176	182	170	188	126	172	145
Wilful injury to health	7 180	6 439	5 765	6 175	5 397	4 756	4 786
Dangerous threats	2 700	2 493	2 049	1 930	1 751	1 589	2 068
Extortion	1 786	1 608	1 292	1 336	1 279	1 256	1 359
Total violent crimes	23 579	21 684	19 171	19 551	17 875	16 887	18 073

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

Types of criminal offences	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Total murders	246	187	195	208	193	182	186
Killing *	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Negligent homicide*	-	-	-	-	-	-	21
Robberies	3 161	2 815	2 549	2 271	2 437	2 526	2 185
Robberies in financial institutions	42	57	54	44	45	52	41
Wilful injury to health	6 483	5 827	5 058	4 909	4 364	4 070	4 086
Dangerous threats	2 158	1 923	1 592	1 418	1 230	1 208	1 499
Extortion	1 428	1 216	986	947	913	958	1 016
Total violent crimes	17 920	16 145	14 196	13 297	12 252	12 194	12 763

*Note:

A new crime according to Act No. 40/2009 Coll.

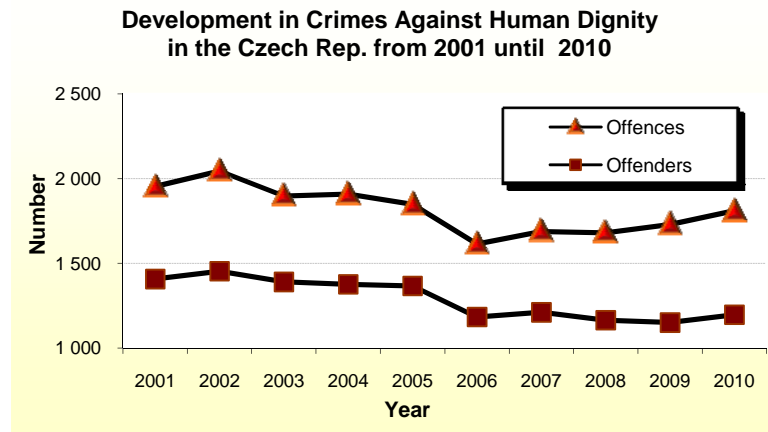
Crimes Against Human Dignity in the Czech Republic

Crimes against human dignity in 2010

Crimes recorded: 1 811

Cr. cleared up: 1 354

Which accounts for: 74,8 %



Development in Crimes Against Human Dignity in the Czech Republic

Types of criminal offences	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Rape	687	596	530	637	529	480	586
Sexual compulsion *	-	-	-	-	-	-	22
Sexual abuse against person in offender's c	114	103	100	74	76	94	86
Other sexual abuse	686	772	630	688	716	732	643
Corrupting morals	43	37	63	48	77	157	88
Procuring	83	123	85	46	52	37	33
Trafficking in human beings	13	16	16	11	29	10	24
Total crimes against human dignity	1 909	1 849	1 615	1 689	1 680	1 730	1 811

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

Types of criminal offences	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Rape	432	422	366	426	345	315	377
Sexual compulsion *	-	-	-	-	-	-	10
Sexual abuse against person in offender's c	88	69	69	55	59	58	59
Other sexual abuse	541	590	494	516	527	520	481
Corrupting morals	17	15	34	13	36	87	66
Procuring	105	119	98	66	88	35	28
Trafficking in human beings	30	18	11	20	22	32	35
Total crimes against human dignity	1 377	1 367	1 184	1 212	1 166	1 151	1 197

*Note:

A new crime according to Act No. 40/2009 Coll.

Illegal Migration

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

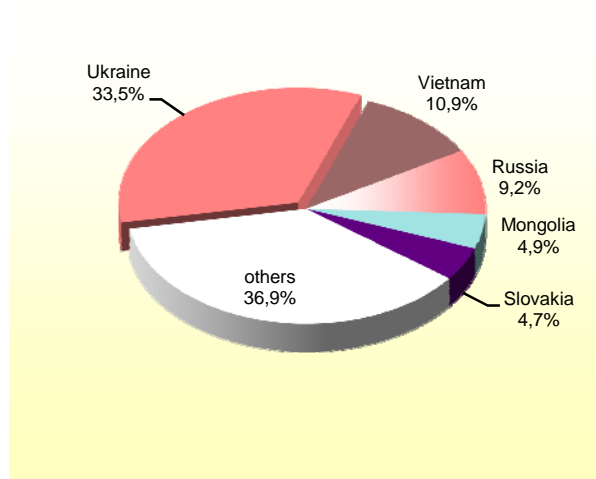
	2009		2010		year to year	
		%		%	No.	in %
No. perpetrators detected:	4 457	100	2988	100	-1 469	-33,0
of whom:						
Schengen external border	190	4,3	140	4,7	-50	-26,3
illegal residence*	4 267	95,7	2848	95,3	-1 419	-33,3

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

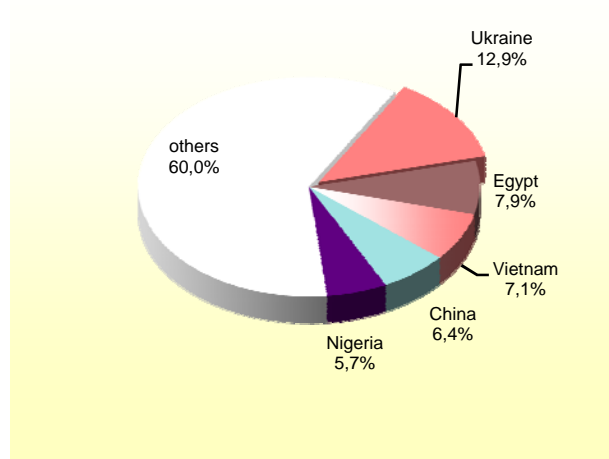
Illegal Migration in the CR - TOP 10

	2009		2010		year to year	
		%		%	absolute figure	in [%]
No. perpetrators detected:	4 457	100	2 988	100	-1 469	-33,0
of whom (nationality):						
Ukraine	1 522	34,1	971	32,5	-551	-36,2
Vietnam	402	9	320	10,7	-82	-20,4
Russia	377	8,5	262	8,8	-115	-30,5
Mongolia	256	5,7	140	4,7	-116	-45,3
Slovakia	224	5	135	4,5	-89	-39,7
Moldova	145	3,3	99	3,3	-46	-31,7
China	98	2,2	79	2,6	-19	-19,4
Nigeria	82	1,8	66	2,2	-16	-19,5
Belorussia	80	1,8	61	2,0	-19	-23,8
Armenia	80	1,8	59	2,0	-21	-26,3

Illegal Residence - nationalities (2010)



Illegal Migration Across the External Schengen Border - nationalities (2010)



"People Smugglers"

	2009		2010		year to year	
		%		%	absolute figure	in [%]
No. of perpetrators in total*	197	100	140	100	-57	-28,9
assisting illegal migration by:						
fictitious marriage	36	18,3	42	30,0	6	16,7
alleged parenthood	33	16,8	14	10,0	-19	-57,6
assist. to illeg. cross the border	84	42,6	13	9,3	-71	-84,5
other facilitation **	44	22,3	62	44,3	18	40,9

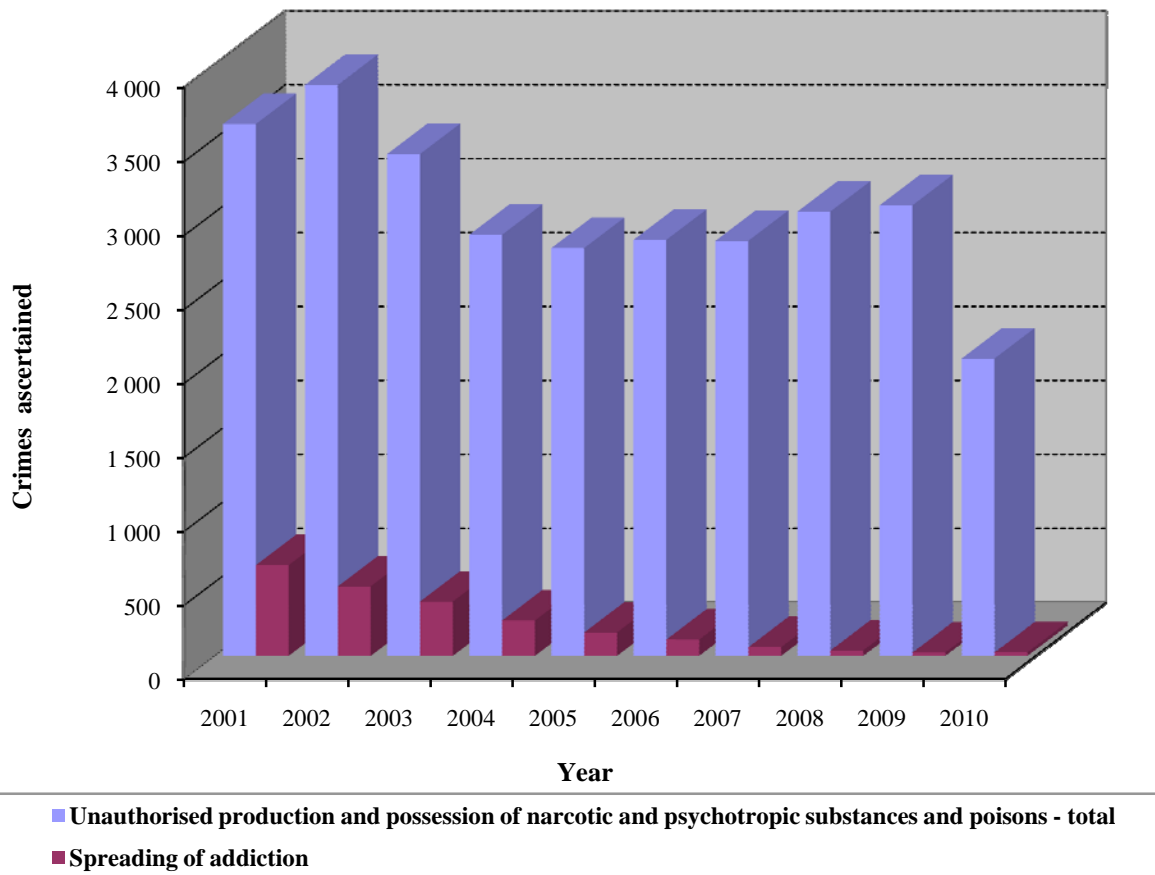
* perpetrators documented by units investigating on the regional level

Illicit Trade in Drugs

Development in Illicit Trade in Drugs in the CR from 2004 until 2010

Sec. of CC	Title of the Section	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	change in %
187, 283	Unauthor. product. and possession of narcotic and psychotropic substances and poisons	2 301	2 267	2 248	2 216	2 364	2 443	2 516	2,99
187a, 284	Unauth. prod. and possession of narc. and psychot. subst. and poisons - for own use	263	281	310	364	411	419	343	-18,14
188, 286	Unauth. prod. and possession of narc. and psychot. subst.s and poisons - an object determined for unauth. prod.	283	209	254	226	229	184	151	-17,93
	Unauthorised production and possession of narcotic and psychotropic substances and poisons - total	2 847	2 757	2 812	2 806	3 004	3 046	3 010	-1,18
188a, 287	Spreading of addiction	239	158	110	59	37	23	24	4,3

Development in Illicit Trade in Drugs in the CR from 2001 until 2010



Road Accidents

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

1) The obvious damage on either vehicle does not exceed CZK 100,000

The obvious damage is understood to be the visible damage - a lay estimate.

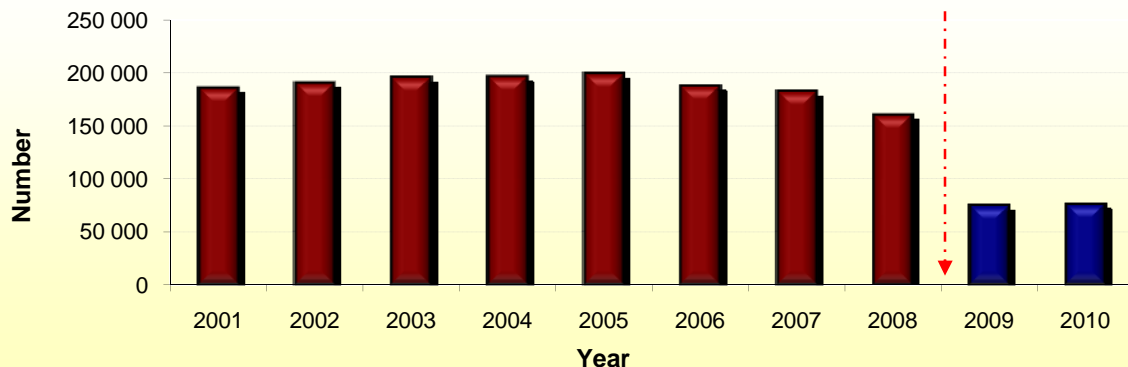
2) No one was hurt or killed.

3) There was no damage caused to the property of other subjects - the road, buildings, traffic signs, etc.

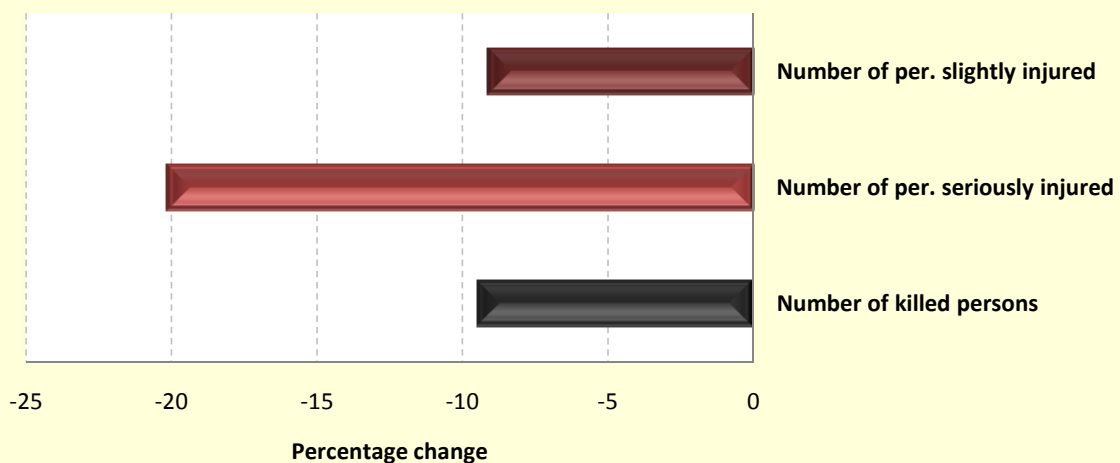
Road Accidents and Their Consequences in the Czech Republic in 2001 - 2010

Year	No. of road accid.	Persons killed	Persons seriously injured	Persons slightly injured	Material damage in CZK million
2001	185 664	1 219	5 493	28 297	8,24
2002	190 718	1 314	5 492	29 013	8,89
2003	195 851	1 319	5 253	30 312	9,33
2004	196 484	1 215	4 878	29 543	9,69
2005	199 262	1 127	4 396	27 974	9,77
2006	187 965	956	3 990	24 231	9,12
2007	182 736	1 123	3 960	25 382	8,47
2008	160 376	992	3 809	24 776	7,74
2009	74 815	832	3 536	23 777	4,98
2010	75 522	753	2 823	21 610	4,92

Development in the Number of Road Accidents in the Czech Republic from 2001 - 2010



Year to Year Changes in the Key Indicators Related to Traffic Accidents in the CR [in %] in 2010 as opposed to 2009



Road Accidents - Causes and Consequences in the CR in 2009 and 2010

Causes/Consequences	2009	2010
Not caused by a driver	5 151	5 736
Speeding	15 521	14 837
Wrong overtaking	1 668	1 555
Not giving way	12 711	12 471
Inappropriate driving	39 308	40 440
Technical failure	456	483

Road traffic accidents under influence of alcohol in the CR in 2009 and 2010

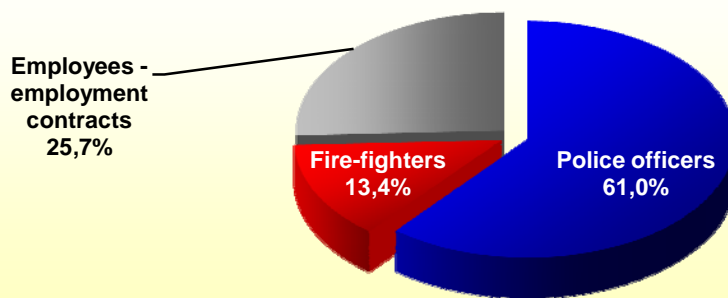
	2009	2010
Influence of alcohol by offender of accident:		
Number of Accidents:	5 725	5 015
Number with killed	116	96
Number with seriously injured	308	266
Number with slightly injured	1 773	1 578
Number with material damage	3 528	3 075
Persons killed	123	102
Seriously injured	376	315
Slightly injured	2 282	1 976
Ascertained damage (CZK ,000)	315 257	294 269
Influence of alcohol by offender - driver of motor vehicle:		
Number of Accidents:	4 992	4 271
Number with killed	99	77
Number with seriously injured	224	183
Number with slightly injured	1 213	1 015
Number with material damage	3 456	2 996
Persons killed	106	83
Seriously injured	291	230
Slightly injured	1 691	1 399
Ascertained damage (CZK ,000)	310 872	289 751
Offender - pedestrian:		
Number of Accidents:	203	201
Number with killed	4	2
Number with seriously injured	27	19
Number with slightly injured	154	163
Number with material damage	18	17
Persons killed	4	2
Seriously injured	27	19
Slightly injured	160	169
Ascertained damage (CZK ,000)	2 075	1 858

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

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	change
Police officers	48 273	46 537	47 015	45 126	43 397	44 157	42 279	-1 878
Fire-fighters	9 692	9 776	9 450	9 546	9 545	9 692	9 283	-409
Employees - employment contracts	19 863	19 623	19 890	19 637	18 683	18 578	18 146	-432
Total	77 828	75 936	76 355	74 309	71 626	72 427	69 708	-2 719

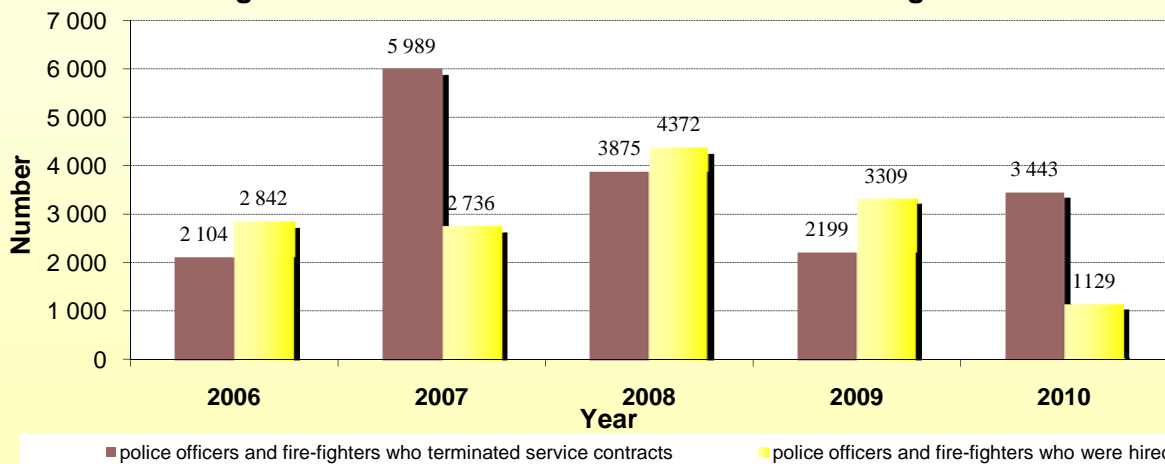
Numbers of Police Officers, Fire-fighters and Civil Employees Working at the Ministry of the Interior and for the Police of the CR 2010



Numbers of Women Working in the Respective Area

	2007	i.e. % of total	2008	i.e. % of total	2009	i.e. % of total	2010	i.e. % of total
Women - total	18 273	24,6	18 026	25,2	18 374	25,4	18 692	26,8
Women - service contracts	6 859	12,5	6 997	13,2	7 270	13,5	7 239	14
Women - employment contracts	11 414	58,1	11 029	59	11 104	59,8	11 453	63,1

Changes in the Numbers of Police Officers and Fire-fighters



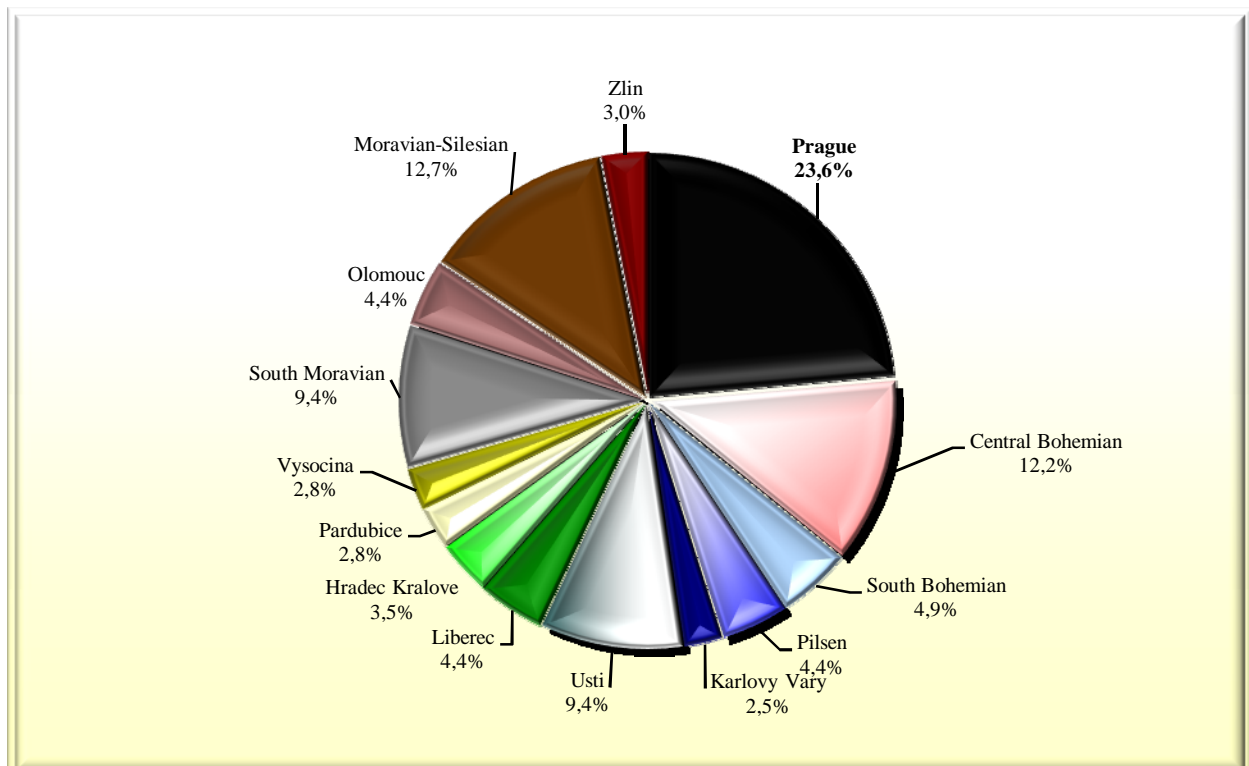
Source: Human resources department of the MI

Total Crime in the Regions (higher territorial self-governing units) of the Czech Republic in 2009 and 2010 and Comparison of These Two Years

Region	2009				2010				change	
	Crimes recorded	Crimes solved	Crime/ 10,000 inhab.	Clear-up rate %	Crimes recorded	Crimes solved	Crime/ 10,000 inhab.	Clear-up rate %	Crimes recorded	%
Prague	84 133	15 778	682	18,8	74 028	13 986	593	18,9	-10 105	-12,0
Central Bohemian	41 171	14 405	335	35,0	38 217	13 778	306	36,1	-2 954	-7,2
South Bohemian	14 283	7 793	224	54,6	15 298	7 538	240	49,3	1 015	7,1
Pilsen	14 296	6 734	251	47,1	13 843	6 436	242	46,5	-453	-3,2
Karlovy Vary	8 834	5 622	286	63,6	7 939	5 079	258	64,0	-895	-10,1
Usti	29 670	14 910	355	50,3	29 438	13 532	352	46,0	-232	-0,8
Liberec	14 692	7 407	336	50,4	13 764	6 403	314	46,5	-928	-6,3
Hradec Kralove	11 435	5 862	206	51,3	11 121	5 499	201	49,4	-314	-2,7
Pardubice	9 226	4 571	179	49,5	8 877	4 234	172	47,7	-349	-3,8
Vysocina	8 984	4 136	174	46,0	8 678	3 890	169	44,8	-306	-3,4
South Moravian	30 095	12 273	262	40,8	29 312	11 105	255	37,9	-783	-2,6
Olomouc	14 235	6 733	222	47,3	13 721	6 506	214	47,4	-514	-3,6
Moravian-Silesian	41 731	16 124	334	38,6	39 721	14 814	318	37,3	-2 010	-4,8
Zlin	10 044	5 256	170	52,3	9 430	4 885	160	51,8	-614	-6,1
Czech Republic	332 829	127 604	318	38,3	313 387	117 685	298	37,6	-19 442	-5,8

*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 2010

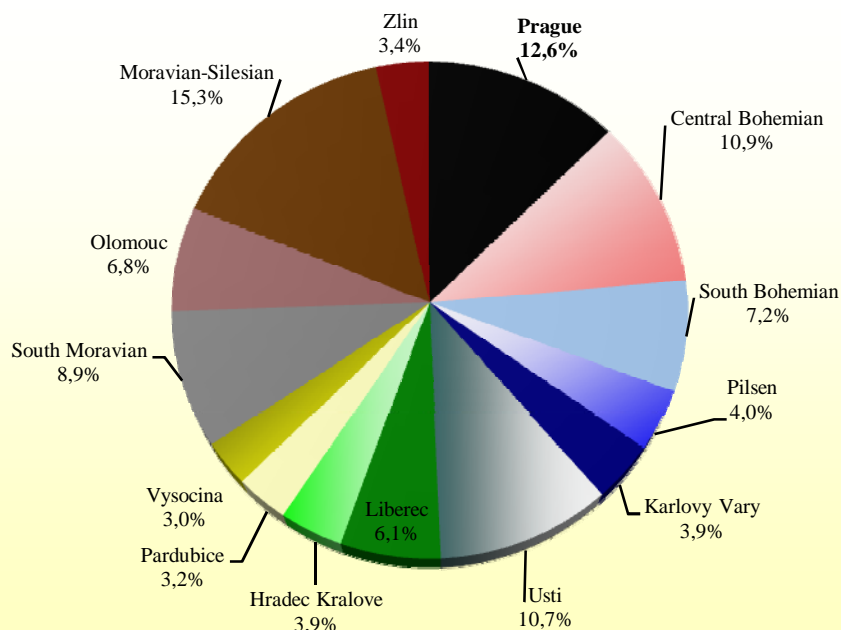


Violent Crime in the Regions (higher territorial self-governing units) of the Czech Republic in 2009 and 2010 and Comparison of These Two Years

Region	2009				2010				change	
	Crimes recorded	Crimes solved	Crime/ 10,000 inhab.	Clear-up rate %	Crimes recorded	Crimes solved	Crime/ 10,000 inhab.	Clear-up rate %	Crimes recorded	%
Prague	2 337	1 093	19	46,8	2 284	1 159	18	50,7	-53	-2,3
Central Bohemian	1 622	959	13	59,1	1 972	1 366	16	69,3	350	21,6
South Bohemian	1 067	795	17	74,5	1 301	964	20	74,1	234	21,9
Pilsen	713	419	13	58,8	721	466	13	64,6	8	1,1
Karlovy Vary	609	513	20	84,2	703	603	23	85,8	94	15,4
Usti	1 950	1 244	23	63,8	1 926	1 230	23	63,9	-24	-1,2
Liberec	1 031	755	24	73,2	1 102	807	25	73,2	71	6,9
Hradec Kralove	661	484	12	73,2	702	488	13	69,5	41	6,2
Pardubice	554	401	11	72,4	587	413	11	70,4	33	6,0
Vysocina	503	340	10	67,6	541	385	11	71,2	38	7,6
South Moravian	1 568	1 048	14	66,8	1 617	1 056	14	65,3	49	3,1
Olomouc	1 081	794	17	73,5	1 233	914	19	74,1	152	14,1
Moravian-Silesian	2 623	1 702	21	64,9	2 767	1 888	22	68,2	144	5,5
Zlin	568	404	10	71,1	617	431	10	69,9	49	8,6
Czech Republic	16 887	10 951	16	64,8	18 073	12 170	17	67,3	1 186	7,0

*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 2010

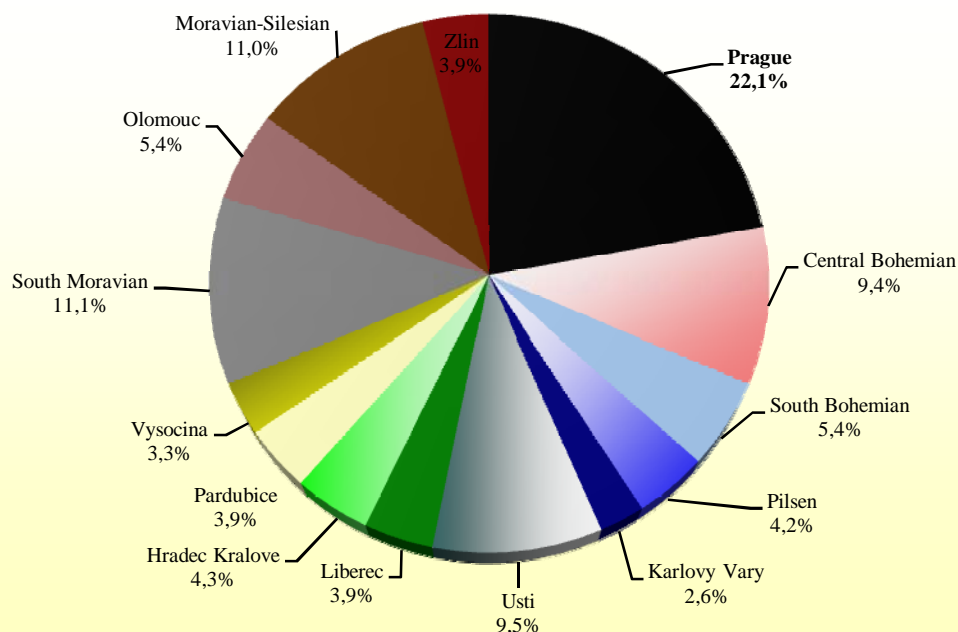


**Economic Crimes in the Regions (higher territorial self-governing units)
of the Czech Republic in 2009 and 2010 and Comparison of These Two Years**

Region	2009				2010				change	
	Crimes recorded	Crimes solved	Crime/ 10,000 inhab.	Clear-up rate %	Crimes recorded	Crimes solved	Crime/ 10,000 inhab.	Clear-up rate %	Crimes recorded	%
Prague	6 855	2 376	56	34,7	6 274	2 224	50	35,4	-581	-8,5
Central Bohemian	2 939	1 188	24	40,4	2 659	1 060	21	39,9	-280	-9,5
South Bohemian	1 374	924	22	67,2	1 524	942	24	61,8	150	10,9
Pilsen	1 247	744	22	59,7	1 180	722	21	61,2	-67	-5,4
Karlovy Vary	768	580	25	75,5	727	530	24	72,9	-41	-5,3
Usti	2 995	1 681	36	56,1	2 705	1 468	32	54,3	-290	-9,7
Liberec	1 290	640	29	49,6	1 107	584	25	52,8	-183	-14,2
Hradec Kralove	1 372	718	25	52,3	1 234	624	22	50,6	-138	-10,1
Pardubice	1 024	466	20	45,5	1 104	567	21	51,4	80	7,8
Vysocina	824	389	16	47,2	924	397	18	43,0	100	12,1
South Moravian	3 054	1 353	27	44,3	3 162	1 322	27	41,8	108	3,5
Olomouc	1 457	737	23	50,6	1 543	964	24	62,5	86	5,9
Moravian-Silesian	3 404	1 503	27	44,2	3 114	1 409	25	45,2	-290	-8,5
Zlin	1 171	607	20	51,8	1 114	569	19	51,1	-57	-4,9
Czech Republic	29 774	13 906	28	46,7	28 371	13 382	27	47,2	-1 403	-4,7

*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 2010**

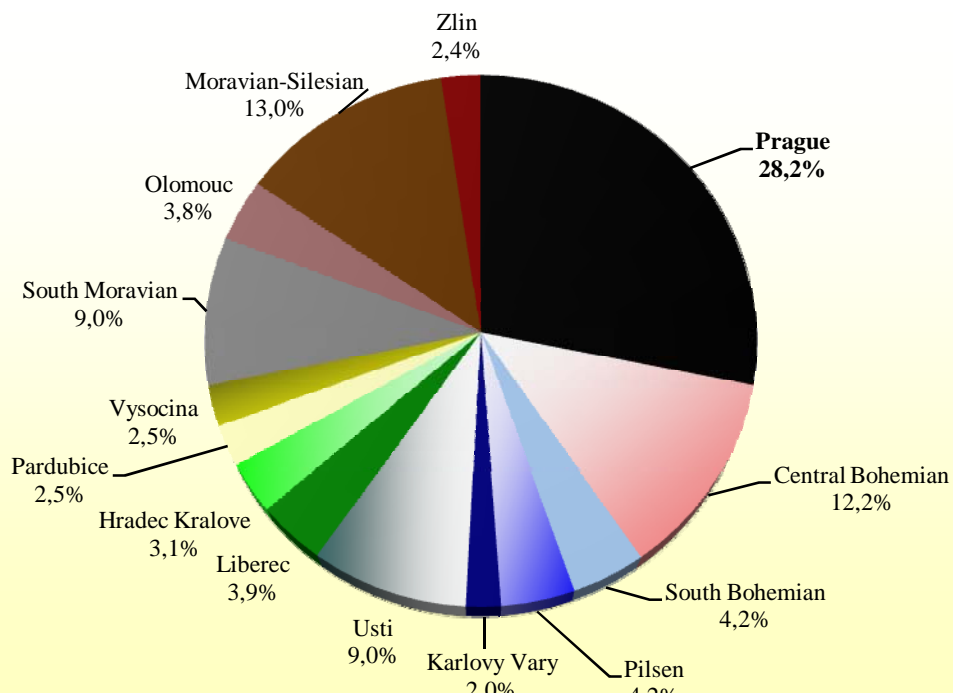


**Crimes Against Property in the Regions (higher territorial self-governing units*)
in 2009 and 2010 and Comparison of These Two Years**

Region	2009				2010				change	
	Crimes recorded	Crimes solved	Crime/ 10,000 inhab.	Clear-up rate %	Crimes recorded	Crimes solved	Crime/ 10,000 inhab.	Clear-up rate %	Crimes recorded	%
Prague	65 615	4 696	532	7,2	57 359	4 123	459	7,2	-8 256	-12,6
Central Bohemian	26 735	3 488	217	13,0	24 941	3 784	200	15,2	-1 794	-6,7
South Bohemian	7 309	2 046	115	28,0	8 619	2 233	135	25,9	1 310	17,9
Pilsen	8 618	2 185	151	25,4	8 561	2 141	150	25,0	-57	-0,7
Karlovy Vary	4 261	1 478	138	34,7	4 047	1 613	132	39,9	-214	-5,0
Usti	17 003	5 222	203	30,7	18 261	5 146	218	28,2	1 258	7,4
Liberec	7 983	2 060	183	25,8	7 987	1 896	182	23,7	4	0,1
Hradec Kralove	6 134	1 698	111	27,7	6 369	1 890	115	29,7	235	3,8
Pardubice	5 193	1 522	101	29,3	5 102	1 405	99	27,5	-91	-1,8
Vysocina	5 146	1 337	100	26,0	5 072	1 288	98	25,4	-74	-1,4
South Moravian	18 183	3 735	159	20,5	18 295	3 602	159	19,7	112	0,6
Olomouc	7 843	1 923	122	24,5	7 773	1 925	121	24,8	-70	-0,9
Moravian-Silesian	27 073	5 464	217	20,2	26 511	5 203	213	19,6	-562	-2,1
Zlin	5 072	1 431	86	28,2	4 820	1 416	82	29,4	-252	-5,0
Czech Republic	212 168	38 285	203	18,0	203 717	37 665	194	18,5	-8 451	-4,0

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

**Shares of Individual Regions
of Crimes Against Property in the Czech Republic in 2010**



Share (%) of Selected Groups of Offenders of the Total Number of Prosecuted and Investigated Persons in 2009 and 2010

Region	2009			2010		
	Repeated Offenders	Children	Juvenile Offenders	Repeated Offenders	Children	Juvenile Offenders
Prague	50,3	0,9	1,7	49,4	0,8	1,5
Central Bohemian Region	30,2	1,1	3,4	35,7	1,0	2,4
South Bohemian Region	45,5	2,3	4,5	48,0	1,9	3,3
Pilsen region	39,1	1,4	3,1	36,7	1,4	2,9
Karlovy Vary Region	55,1	1,7	5,1	52,6	1,3	3,6
Usti Region	49,6	1,7	4,3	50,7	1,5	3,9
Liberec Region	44,9	1,7	5,0	47,2	1,3	3,2
Hradec Kralove Region	48,9	2,1	5,5	51,3	1,9	4,6
Pardubice Region	47,7	2,7	5,8	48,7	1,5	3,6
Vysocina Region	47,3	2,1	6,2	47,6	2,6	4,9
South Moravian Region	44,0	1,3	4,2	46,2	1,3	3,8
Olomouc Region	42,7	1,9	4,3	49,0	2,0	4,4
Moravian-Silesian Region	54,3	2,6	6,2	55,6	1,6	5,4
Zlin Region	45,4	1,4	4,6	44,3	1,5	3,5
Czech Republic	45,9	1,7	4,3	47,5	1,4	3,6

Regions According to the Share of Repeat Offenders of the Total Number of Prosecuted and Investigated Persons in 2009 and 2010

