

MINISTRY OF THE INTERIOR
OF THE CZECH REPUBLIC

**Report on Public Order and Internal Security
in the Czech Republic in 2007
(compared with 2006)**

A shortened version

Prague 2008

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TABLES AND DIAGRAMS

1. Introduction

The Report on Public Order and Internal Security in the Czech Republic in 2005 (hereinafter referred to as the 'Report') was drawn up under the responsibility of the Ministry of the Interior (hereinafter referred to as the 'MoI') and was compiled from documents provided by the Ministry of Justice (the 'MoJ'), the Ministry of Defence (the 'MoD'), the Ministry of Finance (the 'MoF'), the 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 the Environment (the 'ME'), the Security Intelligence Service (the 'SIS'), the National Security Authority (the 'NSA'), the Supreme State Prosecutor's Office (the 'SSPO'), the Industrial Property Office, and the Office for the Protection of Personal Data.

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

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

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

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

The statistical data used in the Report is based on the **Statistical Crime Recording System of the Czech Police** which specifies individual kinds of crime through tactical and statistical classifications.

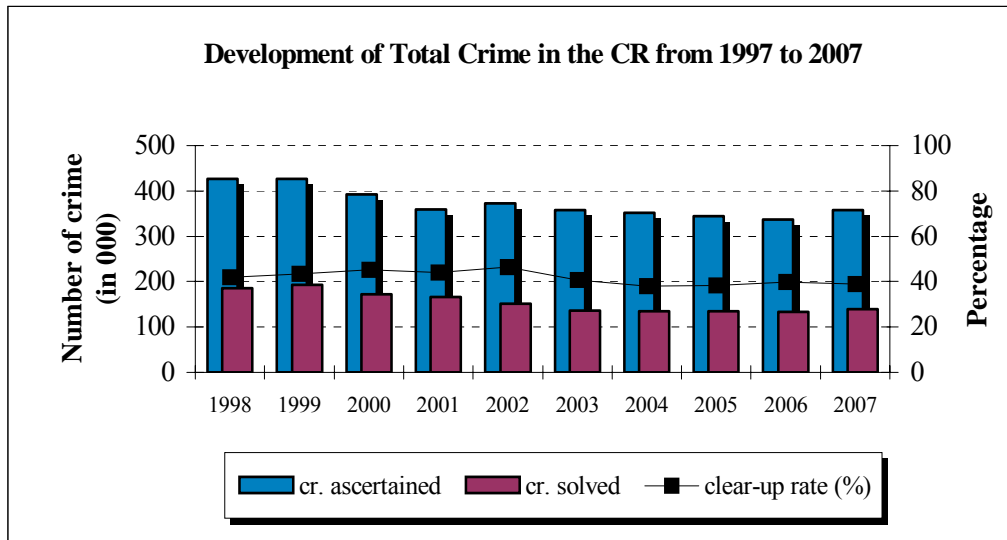
Criminal statistics are completed by statistical records maintained by the Ministry of Justice containing statistics from state prosecutors and courts.

Data provided for in the Report, unless stated otherwise, relates to the year 2007. Further information relating mainly to adopted measures is valid as of 31 January 2008.

¹ For example: Reflection of Security Risk Management: topical issues. The final report of the public opinion survey. Prague, Universitas 2007.

2. Development of Individual Types of Crime and Security Risks

2.1 Basic data on Criminal Acts and Minor Offences



Criminal statistics

Number of detected crimes in total:

357,391 (+6.2 %, +20,945)

Total number of crimes detected per 10,000 inhabitants: 349 (+21)

Number of solved crimes: 138,852 (+3.9 %, +5,157)

Clear-up rate: 38.9 % (-0.8 %)

Amount of damage ascertained: CZK 22,782,465,000 (-6.1 %, -CZK 1,479,689,000)

Damage recovered: CZK 161,536,000 (-80.7 %, -CZK 673,407)

Crimes transferred from previous years: 6,919 (+8.9 %, +563)

Court statistics

Number of crimes committed by

sentenced persons: 99,186 (+11.2 %, +9,992)

- The total number of crimes detected in 2007 increased by 6.2 %, to 357,391. The number of criminal offences was in 2007 the fourth lowest during the last ten years. The growth in the number of crimes was accompanied by an increase in the number of crimes which were solved - by 3.9 %, to 138,852.
- An increase was seen in the category “other crimes” (+17,520, 51,061 crimes detected). Such specific growth was caused by Act No. 411/2005 Coll. which came into effect on 1 July 2006 and which introduced a new criminal offence – **driving a motor vehicle without a driving licence** (+9,709, 18,098 crimes detected), and the crime of **endangering under a narcotic substance, drunkenness** was amended (+6,012, 10,038 crimes detected).
- An increase was seen with regard to crimes against property (+6,559), in particular **thefts from cars** (+3,042) and **burglaries in other premises** – cellars, warehouses, offices, manufacturing and similar premises, garages, and so forth. (+2,017).
- In summary pre-trial proceedings 37,815 (+7,946) cases were reported as cases where there was a suspicion that a crime had been committed, which accounts for 27.4 % (+4.7 %) of crimes the investigations into which were closed and the offenders detected. Public prosecutors took meritorious decisions in 119,955 (+7,806) cases, of which with regard to 98,646 cases public prosecutors lodged a proposal for indictment or a proposal for punishment.
- Ascertained damage substantially decreased and was the lowest within the last ten years.² The share of recovered damage when compared with ascertained damage was 1 %. The decrease in damage

² This is only indicative data. A certain deficiency is that statistical records register only assets and funds seized at the crime scene which means that assets confiscated later as a consequence of financial investigations are not recorded in the statistical records of the Czech police which, into a certain extent, distort results and does not enable true comparison of results achieved in this area within individual years by police units.

was probably a result of the fact that no new major cases reaching several billions of crowns were not investigated.

Measures Adopted

- **Improving conditions for policing** ranks among the priorities of the MoI. The first step was the commencement of the P1000 project whose aim is to renovate police stations so that they become places of trust and security. The P1000 project was launched in September 2006 and during the first stage 300 police stations were reconstructed throughout the Czech Republic. In 2007 the MoI continued in improving the comfort of citizens and therefore open reception rooms are being established; all police stations are connected to the internet; and in 2008 the MoI will also go on building open reception spaces and implementing new information systems including computer equipment. The P1000 project will be co-financed from EU structural funds and some costs will be covered by the sale of unnecessary assets.

- The aim of police work is to be a respected, contemporary and professional **service to the general public**. Proactive methods of work of the Police of the Czech Republic (hereinafter referred to as 'the Czech police') are being implemented with the objective to cooperate with local authorities of public administration and to provide citizens with advisory and information services.

A number of measures were met during the past period and the implementation of others will continue in 2008. The MoI considers the following steps to be fundamental and necessary for the whole system:

- **Reform of the Czech Police** is an important priority for the MoI also in 2008. The MoI submitted a Draft Reform Proposal for the Czech Police divided into ten basic pillars (these concentrate on lowering the burden on the Czech police as regards non-police activities, cooperation with local authorities, police economy, internal and external control, police training and management, improving the equipment and facilities of the Czech police - the P1000 project, optimising the structure of units of the Criminal Police and Investigation Service, computerisation of police work, and last but not least, decreasing police bureaucracy) and it strives through openness and transparency to maximally involve and achieve the consensus of all relevant stakeholders who participate in internal security and public order. The aim is to harmonise the needs of local authorities and the performance of police service including implementation of community policing whilst in the future police regions and administrative regions will be unified. Agendas not directly relating to police assignments will be transferred to other entities) for example the issues of foreign nationals will be transferred to civil bodies, and some acts within administrative proceedings, such as punishment in the field of drug abuse, will be transferred to administrative authorities).

- A new **Act on the Police of the Czech Republic** was drawn up. The Act is to define in a modern way the operations of the Czech police. This legal provision is accompanied by amendments to related acts. The Draft Act on the Police of the Czech Republic and relevant amendments were approved by the Government on 25 February 2008.

- **Combating corruption** and meeting measures stemming from the Government strategy for Combating Corruption (2006-2011) will continue. The Strategy is built on three pillars: prevention, transparency, and punishment.

- Implementation of the **Strategy for Combating Organised Crime**. Security services of the Czech Republic and the Government consider as one of their main priorities in the field of internal security, apart from the fight against terrorism, the combating of organised crime. The Strategy covers several areas. Firstly, it is the work, activities and functioning of police bodies. The second area focuses on better protection of those who are involved in combating organised crime and whose lives are at risk. The third area aims at finding the most effective mechanisms through which it will be possible to confiscate the proceeds of criminal activities. And the fourth area encompasses training and prevention. This document is a follow up to a number of other strategies dealing with the fight against major crime, for example illicit dealing in drugs, trafficking in human beings, cyber-crime, corruption, and terrorism.

- The objective is to **make the policing of the Czech police as regards national and ethnic minorities as well as socially excluded groups of people more effective**. Liaisons for minorities – police specialists placed at regional administrations of the Czech police – are developing their activities and continue their work. The project ‘Assistance to the Police of the Czech Republic in Socially Excluded Areas’ is being extended. Its purpose is to support victims of criminal activities and to expose latent crime more effectively. Currently the project is being implemented in Ostrava, Cheb, Brno, Pilsen, and Karvina. The MoI continues to carry out surveys to map crime affecting socially excluded localities (in 2007 in Prague). Measures, together with other priorities, are part of the Strategy for the Work of the Police of the Czech Republic in Relation to Minorities from 2008 to 2012 which was submitted to the Government of the Czech Republic in March 2008.

2.1.1 Crime by Regions

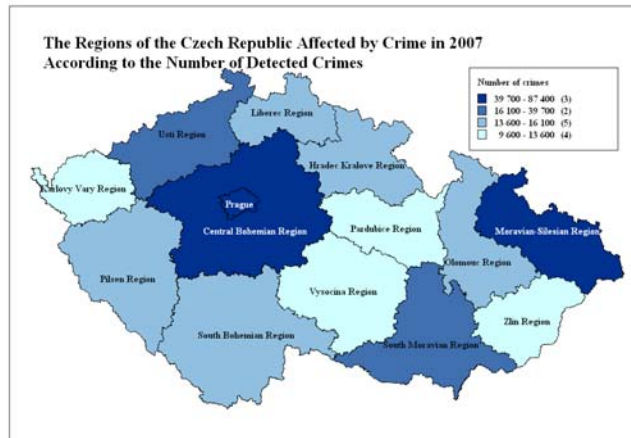
Basic data in the Czech Republic in 2007:

Area in km²: 78,866

Population: 10,287,189

Density of population in the Czech Republic:

130 persons/ km²



- With regard to higher territorial self-governing units (regions according to the administrative structure) the highest share in total crime can be attributed to **the capital city of Prague, accounting for 24.4 %** (87,319 criminal offences), followed by the **Central Bohemian Region** (43,956), the **Moravian-Silesian Region** (39,729), the Usti Region (34,663), and the South Moravian Region (33,437). In contrast, the Vysocina Region (9,612), the Pardubice Region (10,483), the Karlovy Vary Region (10,583) and the Zlin Region (10,922) displayed the lowest number of crimes.
- When compared with 2006 the number of crimes decreased in the capital city of Prague (-2,299) and in the South Bohemian Region (-371), but in other regions crime increased and the highest growth was seen in the Central Bohemian Region (+6,768).
- If we compare the sequence of regions taking into account crimes per 10 thousand inhabitants, Prague still occupies 1st place (739) with two-fold the number of criminal offences in comparison with other most affected regions – **the Usti Region** (421), **the Central Bohemian Region** (380), the **Liberec Region** (374), and the Karlovy Vary Region (348); whilst the Zlin Region (185) and the Vysocina Region (188) displayed the lowest number of criminal offences. Considerably different rankings, according to whether an absolute number of crimes was used or a calculation using crimes per 10,000 inhabitants was used, can be still seen in the Karlovy Vary Region (12th place in the number of all detected crimes, but fifth place when calculating crimes per 10,000 inhabitants).
- The Karlovy Vary Region shows the highest share of total crime (56 %), followed by the Usti Region (54.4 %), the Liberec Region (53.2 %), the South Bohemian Region (52.2 %), and the Zlin Region (51.2 %). On the other hand, the capital city of Prague (20.1 %) and the Central Bohemian Region (31.5 %) may be attributed the lowest clear-up rate.
 - * Crime culminated in the capital city of Prague in 1999 (120,166 crimes). Since 1999, with the exception of 2002, Prague reported a permanent decline in crime. The year 2007 displayed a year-on-year decline of 2.6 %. Thus crime has decreased during the last eight years by more than 32,000 criminal offences. Despite these facts, crimes against property represented in Prague 30 % of the total number of such crimes in the Czech Republic. Its share of foreign nationals participating in criminal activities (14.7 %) is high and the same applies to repeat offenders (49.7 %). However, crime development in Prague basically does not differ from crime development in large conurbations in other countries. When combating crime the Czech police also successfully used closed camera circuits.
 - * Recorded crimes are influenced by a range of variable factors, for example the trust of citizens in security bodies, fear of revenge by offenders, insurance, and the detection and recording of crimes by control/inspection bodies.
- In 2007 the Czech police commenced criminal proceedings in 179 cases committed outside the Czech Republic. These were predominantly crimes against property (91) – thefts (53) and road accidents (24). In total ten violent crimes were investigated, of which two were robberies.

Survey of feelings of safety and victimisation:

According to the survey 'Reflection of Security Risk Management: Topical Issues' carried out, at the request of the MoI, by Universitas agency in February 2007, **since 1998 the share of citizens directly affected by criminal offences has not decreased:** data, whereby respondents expressed their views relating to the past calendar year, demonstrated that in 2006 27.7 % of the population, in 2005 22.7 % of the population, in 2002 26 % of the population, and in 2001 22.5 % of the population were affected by crime. At the same time the share of crimes reported by people slightly decreased – 37 % reported a crime to the police, 3 % reported a criminal offence to a representative of other organisation (state authority, doctor, and so forth), 15 % reported a crime to the closest family member, and 45 % did not report the crime at all. The security situation still represents the 'main' problem of the society, however, it was not considered a personal problem (only one in eight respondents talked about a personal problem). The overall feeling of being safe stabilised at the previously reached level: approximately 70% of citizens feel safe in their neighbourhood in the evening time.

Measures Adopted

- In the Czech Republic there were, as of 31 December 2007, in total, 577 district or local units of the Czech Police and 32 police stations. In addition there were 28 units of patrolling service, one METRO unit, one rapid response motorised unit, three public order police units, four river police units, three mounted police units, four units for prisoner escorts, 15 railway police units, seven units for escorting trains, one special public order unit, and eight rapid response teams of the Czech police. As of 1 January 2007 the District Directorates of Prague-vychod (east) and Prague-zapad (west) merged, with their successor being the District Directorate of Prague-venkov. In total 97 police offices were established within implementation of the quality monitoring system to show how the system is functioning.
- The capital city of Prague adopted, *inter alia*, the following measures: increased number of local security actions, the establishment of new patrolling service units, frequent checks of second hand shops and car breakers' yards, the establishment of watched parking places at housing estates under the supervision of the municipal police, and better security measures taken by citizens themselves when they safeguard their property. The number of traffic safety actions focused on prevention increased.
- Under the Administration Agreement on Cooperation to Ensure Air Emergency Service concluded between the MoI and the Ministry of Health, the required number of emergency pilots and helicopters were established in centres of the air emergency service in Prague, Hradec Kralove, and Brno. Requirements in compliance with the Agreement on cooperation with the Air Fire-Fighter service were met as well. A seventh helicopter EC-135 was acquired and put into operation.
- Until 12 December 2007 the Czech police ensured protection of the national border and operations at 151 border crossing points, however, since that date the Czech police have protected only the external Schengen borders, namely at airports Praha-Ruzyne, Brno-Turany, Ostrava-Mosnov, Karlovy Vary and Pardubice.

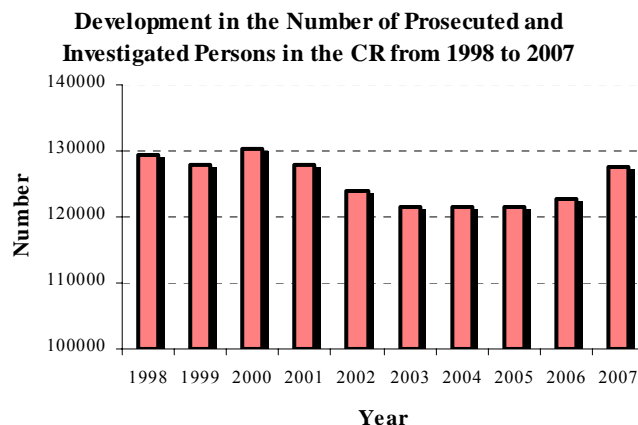
2.1.2 Offenders

Criminal Statistics

Number of prosecuted and investigated persons:
127,718 (+4 %, +4,965), of whom:
Percentage of male offenders: 87.2 % (+0.8 %)
Percentage of female offenders: 12.8 % (-0.8 %)
Percentage of first-time offenders: 55.5 % (+3.3 %)³

Court statistics

Number of persons sentenced: 75,728 (+9.2 %, +6,349)
Number of persons charged: 67,186 (-4.1 %, -2,896)



- The number of **prosecuted and investigated** persons grew by 4 % to 127,718 persons, which relates to an increase in the number of solved criminal offences. Since 2004 the number of adult offenders (i.e. over 18 years) has been on the rise. Offenders aged between 20 and 30 years prevail (with a share of 35.3 %). Offenders between 30 and 60 years account for 48.3 %, offenders aged between 18 and 20 represent 7.4 % and offenders over 60 years of age account for 2 %.

- In 2007 the courts of justice in the Czech Republic *lawfully sentenced* a total number of 75,728 persons (+6,349). A suspended prison sentence was the most frequent punishment – 42,242 persons (i.e. 55.8 % of all sentenced persons). Unconditional sentences of imprisonment were imposed upon 9,871 persons (13 %), sentences of community service were imposed upon 11,921 persons (15.7 %), and 4,552 persons (6 %) were required to pay financial penalties. Only in the case of financial penalties can a considerable increase be seen – of approximately more than one third when compared to 2006, which probably relates to more frequent use of alternative sanctions.

- Centres of **Probation and Mediation Service (PMS) of the Czech Republic** recorded in total 27,457 new cases. (24,885 in 2006). Within *pre-trial proceedings and court proceedings* (5,734 cases) the Probation and Mediation Service was, in the cases of adult offenders, most often authorised to mediate conflict solutions and to prepare options for alternative punishment or other measures (85 % cases), to replace custody with supervision (3 %), and to ensure supervision as a replacement for custody (8 %). Within execution proceedings (21,632 cases) the Probation and Mediation Service of the Czech Republic was mostly burdened by agenda relating to community sentences (72 % cases) and to supervision itself (17 %). Within preparation for conditional release from prison PMS processed 397 cases (4 % of the cases falling under execution proceedings) and as a follow up PMS supervised 674 cases of conditional release from prison (6.5 %).

Criminal Offences Committed by Repeat Offenders⁴

- In 2007 in total 56,773 repeat offenders (+112) were prosecuted and investigated for committing criminal offences, which means that **their share** in the structure of offenders decreased moderately to **44.5 %** (-1.7 %), which is still however very high. The number of economic crimes and violent crimes committed by repeat offenders decreased. The share of repeat offenders in the total number of those committing crimes against property was 56.6 %, for theft 62.9 %, for theft from cars 66.4 %, for violent crimes 37.3 %, and for economic crimes 37.2 %.

³ These are offenders who have not been lawfully sentenced for the same or similar intentional criminal offence for which they are now being prosecuted or investigated.

⁴ In terms of police statistics, a repeat offender is an offender carrying out an intentional criminal offence who has in the past been sentenced for the same criminal offence. Interpretation of the term 'repeat offender' in other statistics (for example court or prison statistics) differs from the police's interpretation.

Crimes Committed by Foreign Nationals

- The number of offenders who were foreign nationals went up to 8,179 (+1.2 %, +895); their **share** in persons prosecuted in the Czech Republic has been, since 1993, around **6 %**. (6.4 % in 2007). The most commonly prosecuted foreigners were citizens of the Slovak Republic (3,478), of Ukraine (1,520), of Vietnam (746), and of Poland (469).

Measures Adopted

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

- The **Prague Forensic Science Institute** is involved in documenting and solving detected criminal acts. In 2007 this Institute processed 16,851 requests through the use of 316 expert opinions and 6,166 expert observations. Furthermore, it carried out 15,482 forensic and technical as well as other similar activities relating to expert assessments (+7.5 %). The national database of DNA was continuously updated (as of 31 December 2007 the database included in total 26,528 DNA profiles).

- Within partnership with the Czech Helsinki Committee the Probation and Mediation Service of the Czech Republic participated along with the Prison Service of the Czech Republic in the project **Approach to Justice in the Prison Service – Litigation and Lobbying** (financed by the Open Society Fund). Both services took part in the work and discussions of professionals on conditional parole and they also debated proposals for future improvement. This project provided space for the development of results achieved through a twinning project implemented in 2005 and 2006 in cooperation with the National Probation Service of England and Wales and the Probation Service of Finland.

- During the course of 2007 the work of trainers on a re-socialising programme for sentenced and conditionally paroled adults named **ZZZ – Stop, Think and Change** continued. The Czech version of a tool for offender risk/needs assessment entitled **SARPO** (Comprehensive Analysis of Risks and Needs of Sentenced Persons) was developed by a team of representatives of the Probation and Mediation Service of the Czech Republic, the Prison Service of the Czech Republic, and experts involved in work with sentenced people and those who have been conditionally released. This system of offender risk/needs assessment is typically utilised within Anglo-Saxon judicial systems, for example in the United Kingdom and Canada. This tool enables, on the basis of assessed factors relating to crime, to map the risks of re-offending.

- In autumn 2007 preparation work for launching a pilot project which, within the activities of the Probation and Mediation Service Prague, is to verify options for drug testing convicts and those released on parole who have had imposed on them the duty to abstain from drug abuse. The project will be implemented during the course of 2008.

Crimes Committed by Members of the Czech Police

- The Minister of the Interior's Inspection Office recorded a **moderate increase** in the number of crimes committed by members of the Czech police, bringing this number to **254** (+26) crimes. Of such crimes which were solved, police officers committed 110 offences when on duty and 144 when off duty. Most frequently these were crimes of abuse of power of a public official (65), road accidents due to negligence (48), insurance fraud (15), accepting bribes (12), wilful injury to health (11) and frustration of the task of a public official (10 criminal offences).

- In total 238 (+34) police officers were prosecuted and investigated. Police officers who were members of the public order police displayed the highest share in the total number of prosecuted police officers (116), followed by traffic police officers (48), officers of the Criminal Police and Investigation Service (40), and officers of the Alien and Border Police Service (21).

Crimes Committed by Youth

Criminal Statistics

Number of child offenders

(under 15 years): 2,635 (-1.3 %, -392)

Number of crimes committed by children:

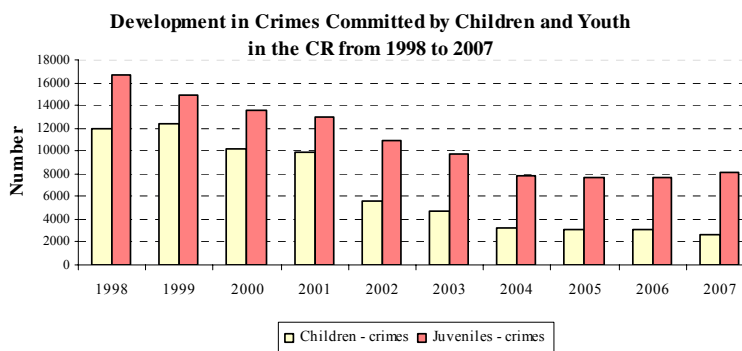
2,710 (-1.2 %, -380)

Number of juvenile offenders (15-18 years):

6,322 (+1 %, +514)

Number of crimes committed by juveniles:

8,079 (+0.6 %, +474)



- **The share of children** under 15 years of age stagnated and remained **2.1 %** (-0.4 %), and the same applied to the share of **juveniles** aged 15 to 18 - **4.9 %** (+0.2 %). In the structure of solved crimes committed by children and juveniles, crimes against property, namely theft, prevailed. As regards juveniles, such offenders are in particular involved in violent crimes - robbery, wilful injury to health and murder (+6 crimes, 10 criminal offences detected). Two murders committed by children were recorded (+1). Just for comparison, within the last ten years the highest number of murders committed by children was recorded in 1999 and in 2004 (four crimes), and by juveniles in 1998 (16 crimes).

Measures Adopted

- As regards prevention, the Czech police cooperates with the Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports (MEYS) as well as with the Probation and Mediation Service of the Czech Republic in order to implement the Act on Social and Legal Protection of Children and the Act on the Execution of Institutional Education or Protective Education at School Facilities and on Preventive Educational Care at School Facilities (reform houses). Professionals from regional police administrations and district directorates of the Czech police participated in training programmes relating to application of the Act on the Judicial System Concerning Youth. Experts from the Criminal Police and Investigation Service (hereinafter referred to as the 'CPIS') who are involved in investigating crimes committed by youth and against youth attended similar courses. Attention was mainly paid to solving the issue of domestic violence and the option to banish muggers from their homes.

- The Ministry of the Interior and MEYS drew up a document titled **Evaluation of the System of Care for Children at Risk**, which was approved by Czech Government Resolution No. 1151 of 15 October 2007. The most important aspect of the document is the *Analysis of the Future Life of Young People Released from 'Reform' Houses or Houses of Correction for Juvenile Delinquents* – a result of the three year joint project of the MoI and MEYS based on the collection and evaluation of data on the future of 17,500 young people who between 1995 and 2004 left the aforementioned facilities. Its objective was to find out whether and to what extent persons after having been released from such institutions commit criminal offences, and to what degree they are able to integrate into normal life, and how the system of inter-ministerial cooperation works.

- The project **Early Intervention System and Team for Youth** continued. This project was launched on the initiative of the MoI in cooperation with the Probation and Mediation Service of the Czech Republic. It coordinates the activities of institutions responsible for taking care of children at risk in a given locality (bodies for social and legal protection of children, centres of the Probation and

Mediation Service, the Czech police, the municipal police, courts, and public prosecutors' offices). In 2007 the project of the Early Intervention System was implemented in Novy Jicin, Melnik and the former districts of Sumperk and Nachod.

- In 2007 the Ministry of Justice along with the Probation and Mediation Service implemented an accreditation process for those interested in providing probation programmes within the meaning of Sec. 17 of the Act on the Judicial System Concerning Youth. 26 entities were awarded accreditation. There was also a call for a next round of grants to be provided for financing such accredited probation programmes. The amount of CZK 2 million from the state budget was allocated among 20 providers of the accredited probation programmes.
- The issue of pathological social phenomena is described in the documents drawn up by MEYS: 'Strategy to Prevent Pathological Social Phenomena concerning Children and Youth in 2005-2008' (implemented within the competence of MEYS), 'Guidelines for Primary Prevention of Pathological and Social Phenomena concerning Children and Youth at Schools and School facilities', as well as other documents and legal regulations.
- 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 teachers or NGOs.
- Within its grant policy, MEYS earmarks every year from its budget an amount of about CZK 20 million to be used for drug abuse and crime prevention as well as to prevent some other pathological social phenomena.
- The Institute of Criminology and Social Prevention completed a research project titled *Application of the Act on the Judicial System concerning Youth with Regard to the Development and State of Crime and Pathological Social Phenomena among Youth and Children*. Its objective is to analyse and evaluate the application, implementation and effects of the Act within the judicial system in comparison with findings on crime and pathological social phenomena among youth. It also concentrated on the characteristic features of minor and juvenile offenders. Further it, *inter alia*, evaluated the collection of data on the legal awareness of youth.

2.1.3 Victims of Crimes

- Assistance to victims of crimes – legal, ethical, psychological, financial or indemnification – is an important part of security policy. Criminal statistics continue to be the only system of law enforcement bodies' data which contains statistical data on victims of crimes; but the data is incomplete. The number of victims increased to 50,567 (+627) in 2007. Most often it was children who were victims of violent crimes and crimes motivated sexually. Juveniles were the subject of attacks by offenders committing crimes against property and violent crimes; most frequently pick-pocketing and mugging prevailed. With regard to victims over 18 years of age, theft, wilful injury to health and robbery prevailed.
- Attention is paid to some specific groups of victims of latent types of crime – domestic violence. The Czech Police detected 161 (-3) and 685 (+153) crimes of the abuse of a person living in the same household.
- In 2007 a programme aimed at establishing **special rooms for questioning child victims and witnesses** was implemented. The objective is to diminish trauma caused to children who are victims of and witnesses to criminal activities when they are questioned within criminal proceedings and to create such conditions that the interrogation by the police may be precisely documented or monitored by law enforcement bodies with the main aim of not repeating the questioning. Another objective was to establish a whole network of special questioning rooms for child victims and witnesses. The MoI supported the construction and refurbishing of such rooms by the amount of CZK 2.4 million which was earmarked from crime prevention funds.
- During the year 2007 a new legislative regulation concerning protection from domestic violence proved effective (Act No. 135/2006 Coll. which came into effect on 1 January 2007). This Act introduced the option to banish a violent person from a place of residence for a period of ten days and extended the option of taking preliminary measures, and further introduced Intervention Centres. As of 31 December 2007 more than 700 persons were banished from their place of residence.
- Police officers were trained on working with child victims of violent crimes.
- In 2007 the MoI financially supported the publication of a booklet 'Children and their Problems. Professional Studies II' describing abuse, self-damaging, suicidal behaviour, parent rejection syndrome, and the problem of bullying among children (drawn up by the Association Linka bezpeci).
- **The Probation and Mediation Service of the Czech Republic**, besides its work with criminal offenders who are educated to become accountable for settling the consequences of those crimes which they have committed, also endeavours to involve, to a larger extent, injured parties in the process of criminal proceedings. PMS officers provide the injured with basic information on options for indemnification within valid law, including Act No. 209/1997 Coll. on Providing Financial Compensation to Victims of Crimes, on Options to Solve Crimes in Alternative Way and on the Course of Criminal Proceedings.
- In cooperation with the Association of Civic Advisory Centres a project was drawn up with the aim of improving the situation concerning victims of criminal offences and of domestic violence and to enable these victims an easier return to everyday life. The project was supported by EU money and was launched in September 2006. It will be completed in June 2008. It is gradually establishing in three pilot regions (Beroun, Brno and Trebic) a system of specialised comprehensive advisory services to victims of criminal acts. Principles of improving the situation concerning victims of crimes and domestic violence in the pilot regions which result from this project will be applicable throughout the Czech Republic.

2.1.4 Searches for Persons and Articles

- In 2007 the Czech Police announced searches for in total 37,309 missing persons (+3,208 persons), of which 80% were successfully ended, and in total 29,754 persons were found. The number of children and juveniles who escaped from special educational/care facilities increased to 6,538 (+809 cases), of whom 6,086 children and juveniles were found - thus the success rate accounts for 93 %. As of 31 December 2007 in total 15,321 persons were being searched for.
- From 25 February 2007 the information system developed specifically for searching for missing persons has been in routine operation.
- With regard to access of the Czech Republic to the Schengen System, the national databases PATROS, PATRMV, KSU were connected to the Schengen Information System on 1 September 2007.
- In 2007 a working group to solve the issue of burglaries of church facilities was established. The Guidelines concerning Cultural Heritage were supplemented and published for the needs of the Czech police.

2.1.5 Minor Offences⁵

- In 2007 members of the Public Order Police Service and the Railway Police Service detected in total 719,615 (-148,583) minor offences. Most of the minor offences related to road safety and the flow of traffic – i.e. 389,500 (-166,280) offences. These were followed by minor offences against property - 178,975 (+6,011), and minor offences disturbing the peace and citizens' coexistence - 100,045 (+2,419) offences.
- The Public Order Police solved 444,878 (-137,533) minor offences by issuing tickets for fines and penalties amounting to almost CZK 262 million. In total 125,864 (-21,539) minor offences were reported and/or transferred to be processed, whilst 143,399 (+8,840) minor offences were suspended.
- In total 671,487 fines amounting to CZK 152 million were transferred to customs authorities to be claimed.
- The Czech police detected 5,428 (-274), minor offences committed by holders of firearm licences, of which 2,971 (+559) were solved by issuing a fine. Penalties and fines imposed amounted to CZK 875,675 (+249,975). The Czech police were investigating 259 (-50) cases where 356 (-75) weapons were stolen. All lost and stolen weapons are being searched for.
- The Traffic Police recorded altogether 474,632 (-169,454) minor offences committed by drivers of motor vehicles and 10,729 (-2,683) minor traffic offences committed by others. The police levied on-the-spot fines for 368,525 such minor offences; these fines amounted to in total CZK 303,772,000 (-3,202). 116,836 minor offences were reported to relevant administrative bodies.
- Since 2004 the number of minor offences of violating the Act on Asylum and the Act on the Protection of the National Border has decreased. The Alien and Border Police Service solved a total of 68,562 (-26,740) minor offences for which they levied penalties totalling CZK 41.8 (-10.7) million. Further, the Alien and Border Police dealt with 652 administrative delicts and levied fines amounting to CZK 19.3 million.
- In 2007 the municipal police solved 1,481,653 minor offences and levied fines amounting to CZK 367,721,850. Of the total number of minor offences, 1,111,733 were administrative offences concerning traffic rules, and the municipal police imposed fines amounting to CZK 310,025,500.

Measures Adopted

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

⁵ This Chapter deals with minor offences solved by the Czech police and municipal police. The data about activities carried out by the municipal police was gathered from 79% of municipal police offices, in which 99% of constables operating throughout the Czech Republic serve.

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

2.2.1 Crimes against Property

I. Development and Characteristic Features

Criminal statistics

Number of crimes detected:

228,266 (+3 %, +6,559)

Number of prosecuted and investigated persons:

33,826 (-5 %, -1,648)

Number of solved crimes: 40,424 (-4 %, -1,674)

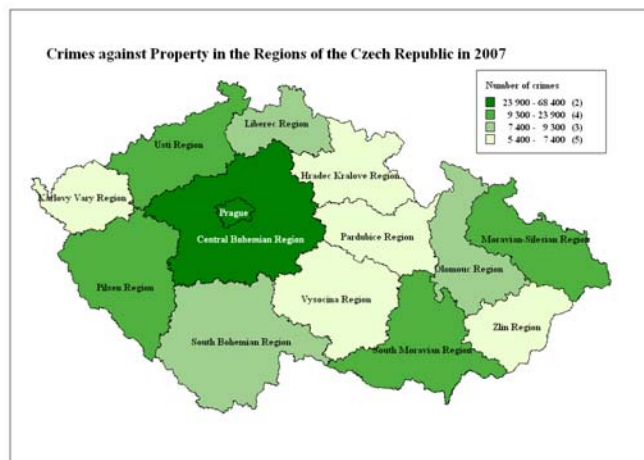
Clear-up rate: 17.7 % (-1.3 %)

Amount of damage ascertained:

CZK 10,078,031,000 (+1 %, +CZK 928,392,000)

Amount of damage recovered: CZK 75,881,000

(-1.7 %, -CZK 15,969,000)



Court Statistics

Number of persons sentenced under Sections 247, 248, 250, 251 of the Criminal Code: 23,956 (+15.5 %, +3,223)

- In 2007 the number of crimes against property was the second lowest during the last ten years, however, it grew in comparison with 2006, by 3 % (+6,559). The number of burglaries and thefts saw a year-on-year increase. Such growth was affected mainly by theft from cars (+3,042) and burglaries of 'other facilities' such as cellars, warehouses, offices, production and other operating premises, garages and so on (+2,017). Theft from cars has been the most frequent crime (51,516). The number of car thefts saw a decline of 3.3 % (19,501) and thefts of bicycles saw a decline of 1.3 % (5,395).
- As regards burglaries, the number of burglaries of family houses increased (+6.3 %, +285); on the other hand the number of burglaries of flats has seen a decline when taking a long-term perspective (-14.4 %, -725). The number of pickpockets stagnated (19,153 cases were detected).
- The vast majority of car theft is organised and displays a high professional level (in particular as regards methods of overcoming security elements of cars, re-coding electronic management systems, and also secondary identificatory signs). A long-term trend of dismantling cars for spare parts and their subsequent sale continued. The persisting problem is legalisation of stolen vehicles in vehicle records and their sale as well as insurance fraud relating to car thefts.
- As regards **crimes against cultural heritage**, a decline was seen both in relation to burglaries of premises where antiquities and articles of art are stored (69, -29 crimes), and thefts of antiquities and articles of arts (135, -163 crimes). Two thirds of such crimes involved church property in spite of electronic security systems which, on the other hand, have contributed to positive development. As for international searches for articles of art stolen in the Czech Republic the problem is low effectiveness of the return of such articles to the Czech Republic. According to the opinion of the supreme Public Prosecutor's Office, the return of stolen articles of art, in particular from Germany and Austria, through legal assistance under criminal law is not possible. This means that the Ministry of Culture must enter into civil trials abroad which are, of course, very costly. In 2007 eleven historical matrixes of a seal were returned from Germany and two sculptures from Austria were also returned.
- In 2007 an offender who was in the act of stealing archive documents from state archives in Trebon, Prague and Pilsen was apprehended. The total, preliminary estimate of damage due to stolen archive documents is about CZK 2.7 million.

* In terms of higher territorial self-governing units (administrative regions), the highest number of crimes against property was recorded in the capital city of Prague (68,383), followed by the central Bohemian Region (29,513), the Moravian-Silesian Region (23,860) and the Usti Region (20,546). The lowest number of crimes of this type was recorded in regions where the number of crimes against property did not exceed six thousand, such as in the Vysocina Region, the Zlin Region, the Karlovy Vary Region, and the Pardubice Region,

II. Measures Adopted

- An unsatisfactory situation in the field of car theft (the clear-up rate is about 14 %) requires a radical change in the approach to solving this problem. For such a purpose the MoI established an inter-ministerial working group comprising representatives of both the public and private sectors. The activities of this group resulted in the document **Solving Motor Vehicle Thefts in the Czech Republic** which is to be submitted to the Government by the end of the 1st quarter 2008. In order to improve the situation the MoI considers as priorities the following changes:
 - activities of the Czech police;
 - to make conditions for selling stolen motor vehicles and their parts through second hand shops, car breaker's yards car and car services more difficult and to enhance transparency for managing second hand and crashed motor vehicles or their parts and car wreckages (this issue is being solved together with the prepared amendment to Act No. 185/2001 Coll. on Waste Management as amended, and respective implementing legal regulations;
 - the registration of motor vehicles and control mechanisms, in particular checks of records in the relevant Vehicle Registration Document (this issue is being solved together with the amendment to Act No. 56/2001 Coll. on Operations of Motor Vehicles on Roads, as amended).
- The improved quality of the Vehicle Registration Document shall contribute to making legalisation of stolen vehicles more difficult. The first phase of establishment of a new central information system for state technical control was completed. This system will enable, in 2008, an increase in supervision of state technical control.
- New software application implemented within the central register of motor vehicles will facilitate the exchange of information on motor vehicles imported from EU Member States. The system satisfies the requirements of Directive 1999/37 on the registration documents for vehicles. Its application will link the register of motor vehicles with the database of vehicles stolen within the Schengen area.
- The Ministry of Culture continued with implementing the programme of the **Integrated System of Protection of Cultural Heritage Movables**. Subsidies amounting to CZK 36 million were used to secure premises which hold articles of cultural heritage in public, regional, municipal and church ownership. 126 premises were secured
- In cooperation with the National Heritage Institute the Ministry of Culture is monitoring the illegal export and sale of our cultural heritage abroad. In July 2007 representatives of the Supreme Public Prosecutor's Office, the Ministry of Culture, the National Heritage Institute and the Czech Police met to discuss the coordination of mutual assistance relating to the return of illegally exported cultural goods.
- In order to increase the protection of archived documents the Ministry of Culture is preparing for a 2008 training of officials authorised to supervise archives. Archived documents will be gradually submitted to researchers and other authorised persons in digital copies as opposed to in their original form.

2.2.2 Economic Crime

I. Development and Characteristic Features

Criminal Statistics

Number of crimes detected: 37,981 (-3.8 %, -1,492)

Number of prosecuted and investigated persons:

22,668 (-14.5 %, -3,832)

Number of solved crimes: 22,393 (-17.5 %, -4,749)

Clear-up rate: 59 % (-9.8 %)

Damage ascertained: CZK 10,789,614.000

(-21.3 %, -CZK 2,922,462.000)

Damage recovered: CZK 81,631.00

(-89 %, -CZK 650,555,000)

Court Statistics

Number of sentenced persons under Sections 118 to

152 of the Criminal Code: 1,449 (+5.7 %, +78)



- The number of detected economic crimes decreased by 3.8 % (-1,492). Credit fraud displayed the largest share in economic crime (12,295 crimes), followed by fraud (4,953), embezzlement (3,160) and unauthorised possession of a payment card (8,023). When compared to the previous year, the amount of credit fraud and fraud decreased, whilst the number of crimes of tax evasion, embezzlement, insurance fraud and copyright infringement increased.

* *In terms of the year when the committing of the crime actually started, 18.5 % of solved crimes were committed in 2007, however 81.5 % of such crimes were committed in previous years – 24.6 % until 2006, 24.8 % until 2005, 20.5 % until 2004, and 11.7 % in the years before 2004.*

* *The highest number of economic criminal offences were committed in the capital city of Prague (6,984), followed by the Moravian-Silesian Region (4,724) and the South Moravian Region (4,456). The lowest number of crimes of this type was recorded in regions where the number of economic crimes did not exceed 1,500 criminal offences. These are: the Vysocina Region, the Karlovy Vary Region, the Pardubice Region, and the Zlin Region.*

- In 2007 **various types of scams** were detected. People were contacted by telephone, e-mail or letter including the indicated conditions of a respective prize. Bets operated via the internet in the Czech Republic by foreign entities persist, however such bets are not permitted by the Act on Lotteries and Similar Games. Due to the nature of such bets and scams punishment is almost impossible.

- A certain problem occurred in relation to gambling machines, as some municipalities wished to forbid such activities. However, premises where there used to be gambling machines, are now occupied by a different form of gambling: video-terminals which are not covered by municipal ordinances and are not conditional upon charges for benevolent purposes. The situation should be solved by a new ‘Act on Gambling’.

- At the end of 2007 there was a dispute regarding whether to permit poker tournaments. The Ministry of Finance’s opinion is that this is a card game which may be played only in casinos. As a consequence, an international poker tournament, ‘Akropolis Poker Challenge’, was forbidden. Also this issue should be solved by a new ‘Act on Gambling’.

- **Tax crime** in 2007 concerned mainly the evasion of excise taxes (paid on pure spirits, tobacco products or mineral oils), evasion of VAT, evasion of income tax of natural and legal persons, as well as violations of regulations regarding labels to designate goods and the forging and altering of labels for the designation of goods or articles which should prove that mandatory fees were paid. There were also cases where mineral oil was declared to be a different kind of oil or it was mixed with other commodities not subject to excise tax, cases of illegal production of alcoholic drinks made from untaxed spirit, and the illegal production or import of tobacco products without paying excise tax.

- Another type of tax related offence concerns **value added tax (VAT)**. Fraudulent methods of requesting excessive amounts of recoverable VAT on the basis of fictitious taxable transactions are used. Such transactions involve a defaulting trader – i.e. a trader who incurs liability for VAT but who goes missing without discharging that liability with the tax authorities. Crimes consist in the fact that goods are negotiated outside the Czech Republic for recipients registered in the Czech Republic as VAT payers, thus recipients do not have a tax duty. Companies are established only for this specific purpose, the seats and registration of such companies are changed with the purpose of involving such entities in carousel trade at an international level and evading tax.
- As regards crimes investigated by the Unit for Combating Corruption and Financial Crime of the Criminal Police and Investigation Service Office, first place, in terms of examination and investigation, is also occupied by criminal offences concerning tax evasion and evasion of other mandatory fees (this agenda was taken over from the Financial Police), followed by fraud, credit fraud, and fraudulent manipulation of public tenders and auctions. Exceptionally this Unit investigates cases showing elements of the crime of insider trading. In 2007 the Unit for Combating Corruption and Financial Crime commenced or extended the prosecution of 261 persons of whom 21 were foreign nationals (11 Vietnamese nationals, three were Slovaks, two were Poles and there were some others). Foreign nationals committed mainly crimes related to tax.
- The Unit for Combating Corruption and Financial Crime commenced in total six new cases concerning a suspicion that subsidies from EU funds were being misused. Damage relating to such criminal offences amounted in 2007 to about several millions of Czech crowns.
- The Unit for Combating Corruption and Financial Crime investigated a number of officials from the Ministry of Defence and officers of the Army of the Czech Republic who fraudulently manipulated public tenders to the detriment of the Army of the Czech Republic.
- The share of **damage caused by economic crime** accounted for **47 %** of the total damage. A decline in damage caused by economic crime was registered also by the Unit for Combating Corruption and Financial Crime, where investigated cases displayed damage of tens of millions of CZK, and only exceptionally damage of several hundred million CZK. At the same time it is necessary to take into account that it is difficult to determine the damage in some cases; sometimes it is even impossible to specify the damage (for example when talking about fraudulent manipulations of public tenders). In 2007 the Unit for Combating Corruption and Financial Crime charged with crimes in total 261 persons involved in 106 criminal cases, whilst the total damage stated in the resolutions on commencement of criminal prosecution was CZK 1.376 billion (in 2006 the damage reached CZK 1.875 billion). In taking into account new prosecutions relating to tax crime, 139 persons involved in 41 cases caused damage amounting to CZK 1.055 billion. It is obvious that the highest risk of economic crime lies with tax related crime.
- In 2007 officers of the Unit for Combating Corruption and Financial Crime seized assets totalling CZK 375,536,000 (779,915,000 in 2006). The largest portion of confiscated assets was represented by about 200 kilos of gold, precious metals and watches to the amount of CZK 200 million, seized in the case of fraudulent recovery of VAT. Furthermore, machinery equipment used for the illegal production of cigarettes the value of which was approximately CZK 50 million was confiscated within investigating the case of illicit trade in illegally imported or produced tobacco products. The amount of one million Euro was seized from an account belonging to the mother of Radovan Krejcir.

II. Measures Adopted

- In 2007 Act No. 69/2006 Coll. on Executing International Sanctions was applied.
- The Ministry of Finance drew up a Draft Act on Some Measures Aimed against the Legalisation of Proceeds from Criminal Activities, which is to replace the current legal provisions. The Draft Act was approved by the Government and on 27 December 2007 it was submitted to the Chamber of Deputies (Bill No. 385).
- Confiscation of criminal proceeds is a necessary tool for combating crime. Current legislation provides a number of instruments to confiscate the proceeds of criminal activities. However, it will be necessary to extend the range of possibilities for intervening with regard to legal assets.
- It is also necessary for managers of public administration authorities to consistently apply and require that the measures of Act No. 320/2001 Coll. on Financial Control in Public Administration, as amended, are met.
- The Unit for Combating Corruption and Financial Crime is engaged in the AFCOS network (Anti-Fraud Coordination Structure) and is competent to protect financial interests of the EU and to cooperate with the European Anti-Fraud Office. The Government agreed by its Resolution No. 1010 of 5 September 2007 to transfer a central focal point of AFCOS in the Czech Republic from the Supreme Public Prosecutor's Office to the Ministry of Finance – Central Harmonisation Unit for Financial Control, effective of 1 January 2008 - which also meant amending the National Strategy against Fraudulent Conduct Damaging or Endangering Financial Interests of the European Community, which was approved by Government Resolution No. 456/2004.
- In 2007 the Unit for Combating Corruption and Financial Crime continued to implement the project **Strengthening the Capacity of the Police of the Czech Republic in Combating Corruption and Financial Crime**, commended within the Transition Facility. The Transition Facility Programme is a follow up to implemented PHARE projects, which contributed to the gradual development of knowledge and experience arising out of policing and judicial practice in the EU member States. The Unit for Combating Corruption and Financial Crime has organised PHARE projects since 1998. Altogether six projects were carried out. The Unit concerned traditionally cooperates with Baden-Württemberg - the German federal state, which is a partner to the fifth project currently.
- In 2007 the Unit for Combating Corruption and Financial Crime extended its international cooperation in combating major economic crime and corruption. Now it cooperates mainly with the national Headquarters of Interpol and the Europol National Unit. The Unit took over from the abolished Financial Police Unit cooperation in working files, within which data relating to organised crime displaying an international element was analysed. Officers of the Unit for Combating Corruption and Financial Crime are actively involved in three working files - TOP 100 (identification of the 100 most active Eastern European criminal organisation and preparation for criminal prosecution), SUSTRANS (suspicious financial transactions), and SMOKE (forging and smuggling trademark cigarettes). Towards the end of 2007 the Unit decided to participate in the file known as MTIC (fraud).
- In 2007 the Unit for Combating Corruption and Financial Crime continued to cooperate with the European Anti-Fraud Office especially on the basis of exchange of experience relating to investigations into fraud committed against the financial interests of the EU and corruption within EU institutions. Further the Unit participated in the work of the Moneyval Committee of the Council of Europe which concentrates on the evaluation of measures taken against money-laundering. The committee's regular meetings are held in Strasbourg.
- The Unit directly cooperated with Slovakia, Austria and Germany. Officers of the Unit for Combating Corruption and Financial Crime went on 24 trips abroad as part of the provision of legal assistance in cases investigated by the Unit. Officers of the unit also provided legal assistance to foreign partners. With regard to the accession of the Czech Republic to the Schengen area and an increasing portion of economic crime cases displaying an international element, it will be necessary to prepare the Unit for the possibility of direct police cooperation with partners from other countries.

- The Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs strives to enter into **international agreements on data exchange and cross-the-border cooperation when combating the abuse of social benefits and collecting health and social insurance fees**. In 2006 the text of an agreement was agreed on with France at the presidential level. A number of European countries - the Netherlands, Belgium, and Germany - contacted the Czech Republic and requested to enter into ministerial agreements concerning this area. However negotiations in 2006 were commenced only with Germany. In 2007 a Memorandum with the Netherlands was signed. The MLSA will make its best efforts to enter into further agreements, in particular with Slovakia.

Intellectual Property

- First of all the issue of stalls selling goods at market places in borderland areas must be mentioned. Intellectual property rights are infringed intensively in borderland areas and such cases must be assessed as criminal activities. This type of crime is followed by copyright infringement and violations of other rights relating to copyright through the internet. The Criminal Police and Investigation Service adequately responded to the situation concerning trade in false medicaments (such cases are exposed in cooperation with the State Institute for Drug Control through which the Czech police are involved in activities carried out by the worldwide information network known as SPOC).
- As regards stalls selling (fake) goods one of the main priorities for 2008 will be further development of cooperation with the Customs Administration of the Czech Republic and other state administration bodies as well as with self-governing bodies at all levels. This effort is supported mainly by the Inter-ministerial Commission for Combating Illegal Conduct against Intellectual Property Rights which was both established by and works at the Ministry of Industry and Trade.
- Both customs bodies and the **Czech Trade Inspection**, which can seize forged products or solve some cases independently within administrative proceedings, played an increasingly more important role.

Measures Adopted

- Under the initiative of the Intellectual Property Office the project ***Intellectual Property Rights Support and Law Enforcement*** continued with the aim of enhancing the information system of the protection of intellectual property, to develop guidelines for cooperation between institutions and to train more than one thousand officials in the institutions concerned.
- During the course of the year 2007 the Ministry of Culture held seminars on copyright aimed both for the general public and officials working in state administration as well as for cultural institutions. The aim was to provide the participants with information on rights protected by the Act on Copyright, international conventions and EC law, and to put these rights into effect from a preventive point of view.
- The Czech police devoted considerable attention to increasing the professionalism of experts working for the Criminal Police and Investigation Service and to extending awareness on this issue throughout all police bodies and in close cooperation with other state administration authorities (customs offices, the Czech Trade Inspection, trade licensing offices, municipal authorities and so forth).
- The Czech police participate in activities carried out by the Commission to Combat the Stalls Selling Fake Products - the Agreement of the Eight working at the Czech Trade Inspection.

Environmental Crime

- As regards environmental crime in 2007 the Czech police reported 49 criminal acts of intentional endangering of the environment under Sections 181a, c, e, f, and h of the Criminal Code and 19 (-2) criminal acts of negligent endangering of the environment under Sections 181b, c, e, g, and h of the Criminal Code.
- In 2007 attempts to illegally import waste into the Czech Republic did not cease to exist. However, these were not massive imports but single truckloads (*for example in 2007, thanks to controls carried out by mobile customs supervision, nine trucks transporting illegal waste to the Czech Republic*

were apprehended and returned to Germany). The most effective means of prevention proved to be checks on trucks carried out in the field of transportation. Competence to control cross-the-border transportation of waste is, under Sec. 77 of the Act on Waste Management, vested in the Customs Administration of the Czech Republic. After the Czech Republic's accession to the EU checks have been carried out only randomly. Since June 2006 the Czech police have widely used their competencies under Sec. 77a of the Act on Waste Management and carried out consistent checks at border-crossing points. After the Czech Republic's accession to the Schengen area the Czech police were able to carry out such checks only randomly again.

- As regards poisoning of wild animals, in particular by the chemical agent FURADAN, the number of detected cases decreased. The situation was affected by the lower availability of such agents since those used for intentional poisoning have been erased from the list of chemical substances which may be used for the protection of agricultural plants.
- Illegal trade in endangered and protected animals and plants is increasingly organised at the international level. Therefore, to expose such trade requires international cooperation as well as cooperation among different ministries and other authorities in the Czech Republic. The Czech Environmental Inspectorate cooperates mainly with the Customs Administration and in 2007 a permanent working group for investigating specific cases was set up. A new trend in the Czech Republic is the illegal trade in birds captured in the countryside, which is very profitable.

Measures Adopted

- The Ministry of the Environment drew up the **Report on the Proposal and Implementation of Systematic Measures to Prevent an Undesirable Situation in relation to Illegal Waste and Chemical Substances Management** approved by the National Security Council with its Resolution No. 18 of 3 April 2007. The Inter-ministerial Working Party for Brownfields is responsible for reviewing whether the measures taken are being met.
- In 2007 under the leadership of the Ministry of Justice, work on the Draft Criminal Code continued. The Draft Code was approved by the Government on 19 December 2007. The new Criminal Code brings about amendments to constituent elements of crimes concerning the environment. These should lead to the **improvement of criminal sanctions in cases where there are threats that the environment may be endangered or damaged:** damage to forests, unauthorised waste management, unlawful trade in endangered and protected animals and plants, and torture of animals.
- In 2007 working groups of the Council of the EU commenced discussion on **the draft Directive on the protection of the environment through criminal law**. The objective of this draft legal provision is to provide at the level of the Community a minimum standard concerning constituent elements of major crimes against the environment, with a similar scope of liability for legal entities as the level of sanctions for especially grave crimes against the environment. It may be assumed that the Directive in question will be adopted in 2008 or 2009. It will be then transposed to the Czech legal framework through an amendment to the Criminal Code.
- Prevention and remedying of environmental damage has been implemented through Directive 2004/35/EC on environmental liability with regard to the prevention and remedying of environmental damage. The Directive concerned will be transposed to the Czech legal framework through **the Act on the Prevention and Remedying of Environmental Damage** and on the amendment to Some Other Acts. The Draft Act was adopted by the Czech Parliament on 22 April 2008 (Bill No. 322).

2.2.3 Corruption

- Combating and investigating corrupt conduct, in particular within the state administration and local authorities, is one of the priorities of the Czech police as regards their work as a service provided to the general public - which means examining and investigating all findings and searching for new ways to combat corruption. In 2007 altogether 103 (-35) crimes of bribery under Sections 160-162 of the Criminal Code were detected, 187 (+27) crimes of abuse of the power of a public official, and 16 (the same number as in 2006) crimes of negligent frustration of the task of a public official. The major problem when investigating corrupt crimes is to prove that certain assets have been acquired by suspects through corruption.

Measures Adopted

- Evaluated measures are summarised in the **2005-2006 Report on Corruption in the Czech Republic and on Meeting the Updated Government Programme for Combating Corruption** approved by Government Resolution No. 676 of 18 June 2007. By this Resolution the Government repealed the Updated Government Programme on Combating Corruption and included new tasks in the Strategy of the Government for Combating Corruption (2006-2011).

- The Ministry of Justice drew up the **amendment to the Criminal Code** which responds to a recommendation in the field of combating corruption resulting from evaluating reports by international organisations OECD and GRECO. The proposed legal regulation not only makes sanctions for corruption committed by a public official more stringent, but it also makes sanctions for general corruption stricter whilst introducing sanctions for not reporting the most grave cases of corruption. Furthermore, penalties for money-laundering are being increased as this kind of crime usually follows activities of corruption with the purpose of concealing the origin of the acquired assets – i.e. a bribe. This amendment was published in the Collection of Laws under the number 122/2008 Coll.

- The MoI drafted an amendment to the Code of Criminal Procedure. The draft is to implement an amendment to the Act by making more precise crimes where a **police agent** can be used. The Amendment was published in the Collection of Laws under number 135/2008 Coll. Further definition of conditions for the operations of such agent are incorporated in the draft amendments of acts affected by the new Act on the Police of the Czech Republic.

- The Government Strategy for Combating Corruption (2006-2011) required members of the Government and heads of other central state administration bodies to carry out internal anti-corruption audits within their scope of competences and to adopt relevant measures to diminish risks of corruption. On the basis of the outcomes of such audits the MoI drew up the **Report on Internal Audits** carried out within the scope of competence entrusted to ministries and other central government bodies with proposals for anticorruption instruments. The Report was approved by Government Resolution No. 1450 of 19 December 2007.

- As of September 2007, citizens can use the **anticorruption line - 199** operated by the Czech branch of Transparency International to report corrupt conduct. Its staff are in contact with police officers dealing with corruption and the protection of interests of the EU, who assess information received.

- As of 1 January 2007 in total 146 police officers and 22 civil employees from the abolished Financial Police were transferred to the Unit for Combating Corruption and Financial Crime. The Unit for Combating Corruption and Financial Crime will be strengthened also technically through the project '**Strengthening the Capabilities of the Police of the Czech Republic in Combating Corruption and Economic Crime**', implemented within the Transition Facility. Investments in the project should amount to EUR 1.9 million, of which EUR 1 million is earmarked for equipment to be delivered to the Czech police.

- The MoI successfully completed the twinning project '**Anticorruption Strategy in Principles of Integrity and Ethics of Policing**'. Its aim is to incorporate the issue of integrity and a Code of Conduct into police training with a view to reducing police failure and enhancing the image of the Czech police

among the general public. The project is being implemented in cooperation with German partners from the *Ministry of the Interior of the Free and Hanseatic City of Hamburg*.

- The project ***Strengthening Anti-corruption Measures within Public Administration*** was implemented. Its aim is to increase the integrity and transparency of public institutions and the trust of citizens, businesses and civic society in such institutions. As a partner for project implementation, HAUS – the Finnish Institute of Public Management - was selected.
- The Czech Republic is a contracting party to several international agreements: the Council of Europe Civil Law Convention on Corruption, the Council of Europe Criminal Law Convention on Corruption, and the Convention on Combating Bribery to Foreign Public Officials in International Business Transactions. Further, the Czech Republic signed the UN Convention on Supranational Organised crime and the UN Convention against Corruption, however its ratification is linked to the adoption of legal regulations which must solve the issue of the liability of legal entities.

2.2.4 Cyber-Crime

- Cyber-crime is a specific form of criminal activity where information technology is the target of criminal attacks (i.e. computer systems and electronic data) or criminal activities which use information technology for committing crimes. These are mainly the misuse of the internet for committing criminal offences. Most common is the infringement of copyright, but the internet is also used for disseminating prohibited pornography, extremist manifestations, fraudulent conduct, threats, extortion, spreading alarming news, defamation, and attacks on data - all such crimes may be committed through different information technologies.
- The current situation must be evaluated in all its aspects as regards such crime being on the rise both with regard to penetration of information technologies and also when taking into account the number of committed crimes. As regards some crimes (such as threats, spreading of alarming news, and/or defamation), their usual forms are being replaced by the use of ICT.
- During the reviewed period the most numerous attacks were detected in the environment of exchange networks. These are the networks through which digital audio and video are shared and copyright is often infringed. Further extremist documents as well as prohibited pornography are disseminated and shared.
- A new trend is attacks in the form of ‘phishing’ (recording entry codes serving in particular for fraudulent access to bank accounts) together with using environments created in advance in the form of ‘botnets’, which is an attack through created target stations aimed, through various architecture of networks, for committing criminal activities. After the first case from the end of 2005 several banks were, even repeatedly, attacked.
- An upward trend can be seen in the field of fraudulent sale of motor vehicles through the internet. Findings gathered abroad prove a far larger extent of persons injured in the Czech Republic. However, the whole of the EU, the USA as well as Australia are coping with this problem.
- To change statistical reporting, which would enable the monitoring of trends in the area in question, was determined as a fundamental task in the field of cyber-crime. ‘Usual’ crime must be clearly distinguished from cyber-crime. Another task is to activate regional offices so that they are fully functional. An integral part of this issue is to set European standards for training professional advisors and trainers. The prerequisite for increasing full functionality must be closer cooperation between the Czech police and intelligence services when they work with findings relating to information technology.

2.2.5 Violent Crimes

I. Development and Characteristic features

Criminal statistics

Number of detected crimes: 19,551 (+2 %, +380)

Number of persons prosecuted and investigated:
13,297 (-6.3 %, -899)

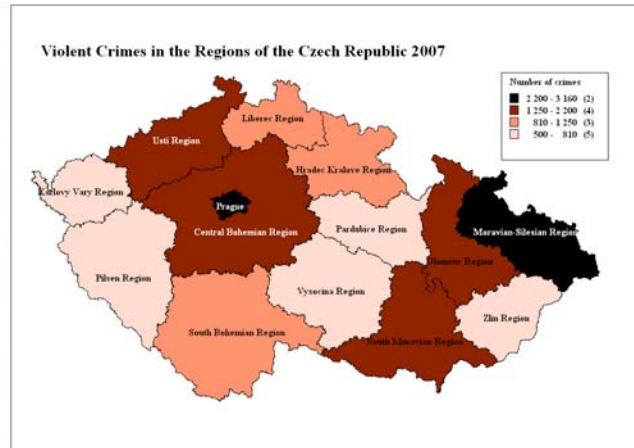
Number of solved crimes: 13,047 (-7 %, -981)

Clear-up rate: 66.7 % (-6.5 %)

Court statistics

Number of sentenced persons under Sections 221, 222, and 225 of the Criminal Code:

3,006 (+12 %, +322)



- The number of detected violent crimes was the second lowest ever during the last ten years, however it increased, if compared with 2006, by 2 % (+380). The clear-up rate was 66.7 %. Offenders were predominantly repeat offenders, who accounted for 37.3 %; the share of foreign nationals was 7.8 %; the proportion of children who committed violent crimes was 4 %; and juvenile offenders accounted for 7.5 %.

- The decline in the number of **murders** and attempted homicide was positive – the numbers dropped to 196 (-35) cases which is **the second lowest figure during the last ten years**. Of solved murders, foreign nationals committed 35 (+10) crimes, repeat offenders committed 61 (-17) crimes, children committed 2 (+1) crimes, and juvenile offenders committed 10 (+6) crimes. Motivation remains the same. Offenders are motivated mainly by a desire to solve personal problems or to obtain money and some murders are linked to extortion and prostitution. The brutality of perpetrators against victims is getting worse. The number of dangerous threats dropped to 1,930 (-119), which is the lowest figure taking into account the last ten years.

- When compared to previous years, the number of robberies stagnated at 4,668 (+1.2 %). The same applied to robberies of petrol stations and street muggings. Nevertheless, the number of robberies of financial institutions has been on the rise from a long-term perspective (188 cases in 2007).

- Of the total number of crimes, **3,488 (-270) crimes were committed using weapons**, of which 836 (-19) crimes were committed using a firearm, the holding of which is subject to the Act on Weapons. There were 21 (-8) cases of crimes committed using explosives, which is subject to the Act on Mining. The Czech police were investigating **451 (-58) cases of unauthorised arming** under Sec.185 of the Criminal Code.

- There were in total (+7) events relating to the use of **incendiary devices** or devices which are meant to look like incendiary devices

- The Czech police registered **854 (+151) fires**⁶. A decisive reason for fires was the negligent conduct of persons and technical failures. Damage exceeded CZK 757 million.

* As regards higher territorial self-governing units, the highest number of violent criminal offences was typical for the Moravian-Silesian Region (3,154), followed by the capital city of Prague (2,748) and the Ústí Region (2,196). On the other hand, the lowest number of crimes, i.e. regions where the number of violent crimes ascertained did not exceed the limit of 600 crimes, was typical for the Vysocina and Pardubice Regions

⁶ The Czech Police statistical recording system records only those fires which are proven to be crimes, which is the reason for discrepancy with data from the Fire and Rescue Service of the Czech Republic.

II. Measures Adopted

- The Czech Police cooperate with officers of banks associated with the Banking Association of the Czech Republic and the Department of Emergency Management of the Czech Postal Services. Adopted measures are evaluated and new measures are proposed to prevent further criminal activities.
- In 2008 the Czech police will concentrate on holders of firearm licences who were, during the validity of their licence, either sentenced, experienced a change in health condition, or who failed to continue to meet any other condition necessary for the issuance of a firearm licence. Within their supervision activities the Czech police will focus on those holders of firearm licences who trade in weapons which have been set aside by the Czech army.
- In 2007 a **draft act amending the Act on Weapons** was drawn up. Its aim was to amend the Act on Weapons in such a way that contributes to better supervision and control regarding how the Act in question is adhered to. The draft act amending the Act on Weapons was approved by the Government on 21 April 2008.
- According to the opinion of the Czech police, the security risk relating to uncontrolled entry of EU nationals in the Czech Republic with a weapon moderately increased. Therefore measures relating to the Czech Republic's accession to the Schengen area will be monitored on an ongoing basis.
- The Czech police, namely the Criminal Police and Investigation Service, are meeting, within the national Focal Point for Sports, Council Decision 2002/348/JHA of 25 April 2002 concerning security in connection with football matches with an international dimension.

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

2.2.6 Sexually Motivated Crimes

I. Development and Characteristic Features

Criminal statistics

Number of detected crimes: 1,689 (+4.6 %, +74)

Number of prosecuted and investigated persons: 1,212 (+2.4 %, +28)

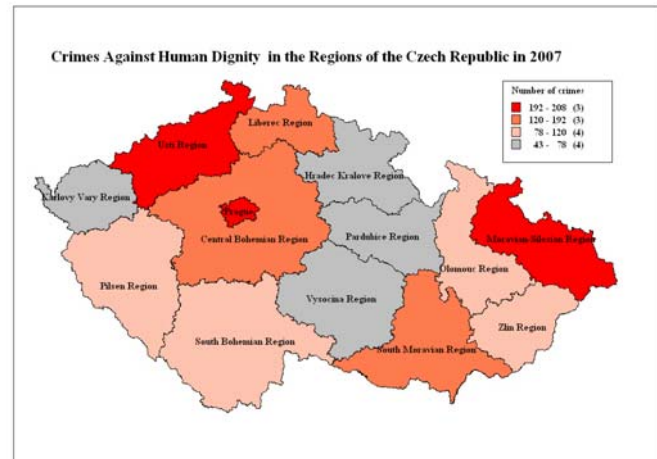
Number of solved crimes: 1,274 (-4.3 %, -57)

Clear-up rate: 75.4 % (-7 %)

Court statistics

Number of persons sentenced under Sections

241-245 of the Criminal Code: 553 (+16.9 %, +80)



- The amount of detected vice crime was the second lowest ever during the last ten years. The number of detected rapes increased to 637 (+107), while the number of detecting crimes of procuring dropped to 46 (-39). As regards other sexually motivated crimes no changes were reported. Such crimes are in particular commercial forms of sexual abuse, the corrupting of morals and trafficking in human beings. High latency is typical for this kind of crime.
- Criminal activities relating to the abuse of children in the Czech Republic is a latent phenomenon. Mainly it was foreign nationals who proved to be the perpetrators of such criminal offences. Child pornography is being spread on websites. Trafficking in women or children is concentrated predominantly in large cities and borderland areas.

II. Measures Adopted

* The amendment to the Criminal Code (encompassed in Act No. 271/2007 Coll.) implementing obligations arising for the Czech Republic from the Council Framework Decision 2004/68/JHA on combating the sexual exploitation of children and child pornography and from - although not yet ratified - the Optional Protocol of 2000 to the 2000 Convention on the Rights of the Child, on child slavery, child prostitution and child pornography must be considered as being very significant. The cornerstone of this amendment was to **extend the existing regulation of the crime of corrupting morals** contained in Sec. 205 of the Criminal Code by punishment for the dissemination of child pornography (Sec. 205), acquiring and storing child pornography for personal use (Sec. 205a), and abuse of children for the production of pornography (Sec. 205b).

* Two rulings of the Constitutional Court - Pl. US 69/04 of 8 March 2007 and Pl. US 10/06 of 13 March 2007 - confirmed that a municipality may issue a municipal ordinance and prohibit prostitution at public places of the municipality concerned. Violation of such a prohibition is a minor offence under Sec. 46 (2) of Act No. 200/1990 Coll. on Minor Offences, as amended, and it can be penalised by a fine amounting up to CZK 30,000. As a matter of fact further legislative measures (for example adoption of a special act on the regulation of prostitution or making sanctions for prostitution itself stricter) do not seem necessary.

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

2.2.7 Illegal Migration

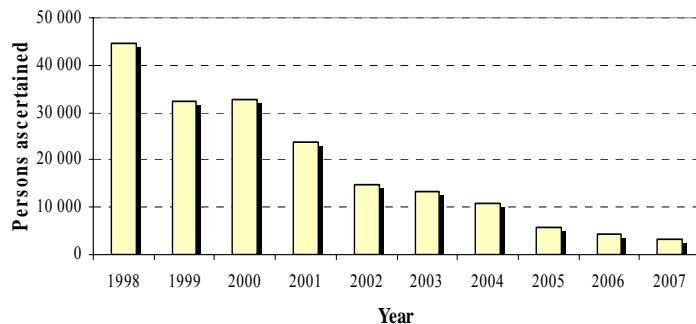
I. Development and Characteristic Features

Number of persons detected when illegally crossing the national border: 3,384 (-987, -22.6 %)

Number of illegal departures from the Czech Republic: 2,008 (-742, -27 %)

Number of persons violating residency Rules: 4,712 (-2,405, -33.8 %)

Illegal Crossings of the Czech National Border from 1998 to 2007



- The total number of **illegal border crossings ascertained decreased by 22.6 %**⁷. Of the total number of persons who illegally crossed the Czech national border or who demonstrably attempted to do so, 2,837 were foreign nationals and 547 were citizens of the Czech Republic. Of this number of foreign nationals 2,080 were third-country nationals and 2,056 foreign nationals arrived from countries subject to visa obligations. Of the total number of persons ascertained to be illegally crossing the Czech national border, 59.3 % (2,008 persons) crossed the border in a direction leaving the Czech Republic and 40.7 % (1,376 persons) crossed the national border into the Czech Republic. The highest number of persons detected attempting to illegally cross the national border were caught at the border between the Czech Republic and Poland (1,042 persons), followed by the borders with Germany (1,015), Austria (702), the air border (446), and Slovakia (179).
- Illegal migrants frequently utilise services of **groups of smugglers** using forged or otherwise irregular travel documents, or they may be hidden in vehicles. When illegally crossing the national border 558 (-126) persons used the assistance of another person, whilst 626 (-63) persons were apprehended with an irregular travel document. 208 (-37) persons attempted to cross the border illegally more than once and 152 (-17) persons were apprehended while hidden in vehicles.
- The number of persons who **violated residence rules** in the Czech Republic decreased to **4,712** (-2,405) persons. Of this number 73.3 % foreign nationals were detected inland and 26.7 % at border crossing points as they attempted to leave the Czech Republic. Police officers most frequently detected illegal residence during regular checks inland (55.5 %), but 44.5 % of foreigners came to police stations on their own initiative.
- The number of persons who received **final and conclusive administrative expulsion orders** dropped to **4,629** (-2,331) foreign nationals. The prevailing reason for taking such decisions in 2006 was the violation of residence rules (68 %). Illegal border crossings of the national border of the Czech Republic constituted another frequent reason for issuing such decisions (20%). The predominant nationality among those issued with a decision on administrative expulsion was that of Ukraine (2,541, -1,941 persons), followed at a far distance by nationals of Vietnam (426, +137 persons), Moldova (239, +47 persons) and China (208, -74 persons).

II. Measures Adopted

In 2007 Act No. 326/1999 Coll. on the Residence of Aliens in the Czech Republic and on the Amendment to Some Other Acts, as amended, was amended several times (hereinafter referred to as ‘the Act on the Residence of Aliens’). The amendments in question were implemented by Act. 170/2007 Coll. and Act No. 379/2006 Coll. (*For more information see chapter 3.1 “Legislative Activities”*).

⁷ Illegal migration displays high latency. Evaluation is based on the number of apprehended illegal migrants. The total number of migrants crossing the Czech Republic not revealed by law enforcement bodies cannot be reliably estimated.

Currently several other amendments are being processed, including the amendment to the Act on the Residence of Aliens. They are in particular:

The Government Draft Act amending Act No. 269/1994 Coll. on the Register of Criminal Records, as amended, and amending Some Other Acts. Part of this is, *inter alia*, the amendment to the Act on the Residence of Aliens. This draft amendment assumes that foreign nationals will not be obliged to submit extracts from the Register of Criminal Records as one of the documents necessary for granting a visa for residence over 90 days, the issuance of a long-term residence permit or a permanent residence permit. The objective is to remove obligations of natural persons to apply for such an extract from the Register of Criminal Records to prove that they are without criminal records for the purpose of administrative proceedings. Such extract had to be submitted as an original or as a notarised copy. The fundamental principle of such legal regulation is to transfer such obligation from the individual to the administrative body in charge of the relevant proceedings. This Act was published in the collection of Laws under Number 124/2008 Coll.

The Draft Act amending Some Acts in Relation to Adoption of the Act on the Police of the Czech Republic. With regard to lowering the burden of the Czech police through the removing of some administrative activities, some activities relating to the issuance of relevant residence permits to foreign nationals should be transferred to the Ministry of the Interior. Within the first phase the MoI would take over the remaining part of the agenda of permitting permanent residence and within the second phase the Ministry would take over long-term residence permits. Measures concerning the first phase should come into force on 1 January 2009, whilst measures to be adopted within the second phase should come into effect on 1 January 2013. The Draft Act drawn up by the MoI was submitted to the Government in December 2007 to be approved within the formal legislative process.

The Draft Act amending Some Acts Relating to Travel Documents. The objective of this Draft Act is, in particular, to postpone the deadline for issuing travel documents furnished with machinery readable data and biometric elements (fingerprints). Further the Draft Act enables the issue of machine readable travel documents furnished with biometric elements also to children under five years of age. Issuing travel documents containing biometric data (fingerprints) should be commenced on 1 April 2009 instead of on 1 May 2008. Issuing machine readable travel documents furnished with biometric elements to children under five years of age (until 1 April 2009 without fingerprints) is enabled on the date on which this Act comes into effect. In terms of the Act on the Residence of Aliens this measure will apply also to foreign nationals who will be issued a passport for foreigners (*Laisser Passez*). The Government Draft Act was submitted to the Chamber of Deputies of the Parliament of the Czech Republic.

The Draft Act amending Act No. 435/2004 Coll. on Employment, as amended, and Amending Other Related Acts. The Draft Act assumes also, *inter alia*, an amendment to the Act on the Residence of Aliens. The provision of a protective period should be introduced and the Act lays down conditions for issuing long-term residence permits known as “GREEN CARDS”. The purpose is to remove excessive administrative obstacles preventing foreign nationals from accessing the Czech labour market. The Draft Act was drawn up by the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs. The proposed measures should come into effect on 1 January 2009.

Efforts to enter into **readmission agreements** continue. The Czech Republic has concluded readmission agreements with twelve countries. These are all the Czech Republic’s neighbouring countries and also Slovenia, Hungary, Bulgaria, Romania, Croatia, Moldova, and Canada. An agreement with France was signed, however due to the lack of implementing protocol it has not yet come into force. On 12 September 2007 a readmission agreement with Vietnam was signed. Negotiations with Switzerland, Armenia and Georgia on readmission agreements were held. A draft readmission agreement with India was drawn up and agreements with Mongolia, Nigeria, India, Iran and some EU member States (Spain, Portugal, Italy, and Greece) were included in the plan for negotiating international agreements. In 2007 the *Community Readmission Agreement with the Russian Federation* came into force. Readmission agreements with Ukraine, countries of the West Balkans (Bosnia and Herzegovina, Macedonia, Serbia, Montenegro) and Moldova were signed.

On 11 April 2007 the Government approved by its Resolution No. 354 the Report on the Preparedness of the Czech Republic to Adopt the Schengen Acquis. On 21 December 2007 the Czech Republic, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Hungary, Malta, Poland, Slovenia and Slovakia acceded to the **Schengen area**. This step fulfilled the free movement of persons between EU Member States since police checks at the national borders were abolished as of 30 March 2008 and also at international airports. This system applies to flights to and from the Schengen area. In this context an emphasis is placed on cooperation of security forces of EU Member States while such cooperation is ensured primarily through the Schengen Information system (hereinafter referred to as 'SIS') through which personal data of citizens from the Schengen area and third-country nationals is shared.

In order to eliminate negative phenomena, in particular cross-the-border crime and illegal migration which could be linked to the abolishment of border checks, the Schengen acquis specifies a number of measures. These are mainly intensive police cooperation, visa cooperation, protection of the EU external border and SIS operations. The MoI paid considerable attention to negotiations on police cooperation with all neighbouring states during which measures for the period after enlargement of the Schengen area were agreed on. Police offices of the Schengen type were newly established or transformed to operate together with Germany (Schwandorf, Petrovice), Poland (Kudowa Słone, Chotebuz) and Austria (Drasenhofen).

SIS represents a common system of Schengen area states. It contains a database of searched for persons and items and a database of undesirable foreign nationals whose entry and residence in the territory of Member State should be refused. Police, customs and visa authorities of Member States have access to SIS. SIS was put into operation in the Czech Republic on 1 September 2007.

Through its accession to the Schengen area the Czech Republic joined the Schengen consultancy network VISION. VISION consultations represent a procedure within which security screening is carried out not only by the state issuing the visa but also the other Schengen state where the person which applied for the visa in the case of visa applicants from certain countries. Despite the disapproval of the intelligence agencies the list of countries required by the Czech Republic for VISION consultations was reduced. Thus the possibilities of the intelligence agencies to eliminate the entry and movement of undesirable persons throughout the Czech Republic are minimal.

A fundamental strategic document for protecting the national border after the Czech Republic's accession to the Schengen area is the **National Plan of Management of the National Border of the Czech Republic** (approved by Government Resolution No. 394/2007). This document is based on a four-zone concept which incorporates into the framework of the protection of the national border the following activities: activities of bodies of the state concerned in third-countries, cross-the-border cooperation with neighbouring states, protection of the state's own national border (in the Czech Republic only international airports), and activities of state authorities in the territory of the state in question.

In compliance with the National Plan, the **Analytical Centre for the Protection of the National Border and Migration** was established on 1 September 2007 on the basis of Government Resolution No. 933/2007. It is a permanent inter-ministerial body which evaluates within the MoI the situation relating to the protection of the national border and submits to relevant bodies draft measures.

In relation to the abolishment of checks at the national border **the Alien and Border Police Service was reorganised**. Approximately two thousand members of this police service were transferred to the public order police, traffic police and railway police operating in the borderland areas. The Immigration Police Service has functioned in a new, reorganised form since 1 January 2008. The majority of its police officers pay attention to immigration issues dealing with residence permits and checks as to whether foreign nationals reside in the Czech Republic legally.

The **Inter-ministerial Body for Combating Illegal Employment of Foreign Nationals** continued its activities. In this field inspections are carried out by Labour Offices and Customs Offices. The Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs specified preventive tools for combating the illegal employment of foreign nationals such as information sources – e.g. the European Job Mobility Portal and **EURES on the MLSA Integrated Portal**.

The Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs drew up the Report on Implementing the Strategy for the Integration of **Foreigners for 2007 and a proposal for further procedure**. The deadline for its submission to the Government is not later than on 29 February 2008. The aim for 2008 is, in cooperation with the Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports and other ministries, to ensure that the system of instruction of and examinations in the Czech language as a foreign language which should be one of the conditions for permitting permanent residence to foreign nationals is implemented. Strengthening the legal certainty of foreign nationals, further reduction of the administrative burden in the case of the employment of third-country nationals in the Czech Republic, enhancing the provision of information both to foreign nationals and the general public, and the development of relations between foreigners and Czech society are also incorporated.

The Refugee Facility Administration of the MoI, as an operator of facilities for the detention of foreign nationals, had at its disposal, as of 31 December 2007, 484 beds in two detention facilities with a moderate regime of detention (Bela-Jezova - 320 beds, Postorna - 164 beds).

2.2.8 Organised Crime

- Activities of **organised criminal organisations operating in the Czech Republic** are based on trends of international organised crime. According to the estimates of experts in special units of the Czech police, organised crime in the Czech Republic comprises half foreign nationals and half Czech citizens. About one quarter of organisations are genuine foreign organisations and one quarter are “pure” Czech organisations. The rest is formed by mixed groups, where foreign elements prevail. Groups of organised criminals from the countries of the former Soviet Union (in particular Russians, Ukrainians, Armenians, Georgians, Chechnyans, and Dagestanians) have been rooted in the Czech Republic for a long period of time. These are followed by groups from the Balkans (mainly Albanians and Bulgarians) and Asia (particularly nationals of Vietnam and China).
- It is estimated that approximately 50 – 70 groups of organised crime, with together about two thousand members, operate in the Czech Republic. These estimates must be perceived as approximate numbers since the number of members of groups of organised crime has been permanently changing (for example due to migration, abandoning illegal activities, and so forth). Fully developed groups having a hierarchical three-level structure account for a little more than one third of all organised groups.
- The following crimes rank among typical activities of organised crime in the Czech Republic: production, trafficking and distribution of drugs, financial attacks against assets in public ownership, organised prostitution and trafficking in human beings, organising illegal migration, counterfeiting of currency and selling of fake products, copyright infringement, money-laundering, extortion and racketeering, corruption, forgery, international illicit trade in weapons and explosives, organised theft of cars, bank fraud, and robbery.
- The Czech police, namely the Unit for Combating Organised Crime of the Criminal Police and Investigation Service examined in 2007 in total 238 cases and detected and investigated 264 persons, of whom 103 were foreign nationals (35 nationals of Ukraine, 31 citizens of Vietnam, eleven Russian nationals, six nationals of Slovakia, three nationals of Turkey, three Chinese nationals, and some others).

Measures Adopted

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

- amendment to sanctions of criminal law serving for the confiscation of criminal proceeds and punishment of offenders through the seizure of their legal assets;
- protection of representatives of bodies of the Czech Republic enforcing law and investigating cases of organised crime; protection of witnesses of major criminal activities;
- strengthening of protection of police officers, public prosecutors and judges who are involved in combating organised crime;
- protection of the identity of police agents in accordance with the rules of Criminal Procedure;
- mechanisms supporting increasing motivation to give testimony against offenders of major crime;
- protection of interpreters in relation to criminal proceedings;
- drawing up preliminary legal provisions for the Act on Liability of Legal Entities for Unlawful Conduct which must be punished in accordance with binding international conventions concerning the fight against organised crime;
- creating legislative and organisational conditions for confiscating proceeds from criminal activities; establishing a system for finding out information regarding the owners of accounts maintained by banks and other financial institutions in the Czech Republic according to the needs of authorised law enforcement bodies; and
- adopting measures for combating thefts of motor vehicle and related crime.

On 4 December 2007 the Government approved a **new Act against Money Laundering**. One of the aims of the Draft Act is to clarify and several times amended the previous act and to make sanctions stricter. The act takes over fundamental justified elements of the current Act on Some Measures against the Legalisation of Proceeds from Criminal Activities. The draft act also stresses the better intelligibility of the act, incorporates systematic measures, precisely defines persons who are obliged to report their assets in accordance with this act, and gives precise definitions of other terms used. As a follow up to the new Rules of Administrative procedure the Ministry of Finance proposed changing the rules of procedure and some of their provisions. The part concerning administrative sanctions is newly defined. It is amended in compliance with the objectives set by the MoI.

International organisations, mainly the UN and the Council of Europe, as well as institutions of the European Union, have initiated a number of measures to be used for combating organised crime. At the same time they coordinate activities arising from national initiatives in individual countries. In 1996 preparation of **the Convention against Transnational Organised Crime** was commenced. The Convention was approved by the UN General Assembly in 2000. This important document was signed by the Czech Republic however it has not yet been ratified. The Convention is supplemented by three Protocols: a) The Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, especially Women and Children; b) The Protocol against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea and Air; and c) The Protocol on the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms.

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

An analytical document – the Report on Organised Crime – had been regularly drawn up within the EU until 2005. At the beginning of 2006 it was replaced by a document entitled **Organised Crime Threat Assessment (OCTA)**. OCTA in particular identifies current as well as future threats and gaps in the EU in relation to the threat of organised crime and is to serve as a guideline for setting priorities of individual Member States in the field of combating organised crime.

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

2.2.8.1 Illicit Drug Dealing

- Trafficking in *heroin* remained also in 2007 the domain of Kosovan and Macedonian Albanians. Heroin with a higher potency was transported via the Czech Republic to the countries of Western Europe.
- *Methamphetamine* continues to be a widely spread drug in the Czech Republic. A principal precursor for its production was pseudoefedrin which was acquired by extraction from freely available medications containing mostly 30 mg of pseudoefedrin in one drug unit. Despite the fact that the Czech police noted this problem several times the responsible entities did not adopt such measures to solve the situation. Several variants are proposed in the amendment to the Act on Medication.
- Methamphetamine produced from ephedrine was in the majority of cases exported to Germany. Source countries for the import of ephedrine were Poland, Bulgaria and countries of the former Yugoslavia, where there is, however, a lack of ephedrine. Albanians were permanently involved in trafficking in ephedrine, which was probably acquired in Bulgaria or Macedonia.
- As regards dealing in *cocaine*, the trend of apprehension of couriers from countries of Latin America continued. Couriers are hired to transport cocaine (from one to three kilos) in particular to the Netherlands or to other countries of Western Europe. The Netherlands remained a source country of cocaine for the market in the Czech Republic. Cocaine has become a more and more popular drug and is not used only by a small section of society but by a wider spectrum of abusers. The price of cocaine

shows a downward trend in the Czech market. Apart from Czech citizens, foreign nationals, mainly those coming from the West African coast, are engaged in trafficking in cocaine in the Czech Republic.

- As regards *marijuana* and cannabidoids, the situation has slightly changed. The majority of cannabis for consumption is acquired through illegal growth in the Czech Republic where hydroponic methods are used. A new phenomenon is the effort of Vietnamese communities to engage in growing cannabis. Of course, the Netherlands was another source of marijuana, whilst Spain became a source of hashish.
- The Netherlands has remained a source country for the import of ecstasy tablets. Other source countries were Belgium and Poland (from where ecstasy tablets were transported mainly to Moravia and Slovakia). The trend of smuggling ecstasy tablets hidden in luggage, cars and international buses persisted. In 2007 the production of ecstasy tablets was not detected in the Czech Republic.
- The Czech police detected 59 (-51) crimes of spreading drug addiction (-51) and 2,806 (-6) crimes of unauthorised production and possession of psychotropic substances and poisons.

Measures Adopted

The **Action Plan to implement the National Strategy for Drug Policy (2007-2009)** was approved on 25 July 2007 by Government Resolution No. 845. The Action Plan develops the National Strategy for Drug Policy (2005-2009) and is a key instrument for its implementation. It defines specific objectives pertaining to basic areas of drug policy. It also encompasses individual activities to meet such objectives and indicators to satisfy set objectives. The Action Plan develops the National Strategy for Drug Policy (2007-2009) concentrates mainly on the following areas: primary prevention, treatment and follow up treatment, risk reduction, reduction in the supply of drugs, law enforcement, coordination and financing, information, research and evaluation, and international cooperation. The issue of legal drugs (alcohol or tobacco) is contained in individual areas of drug policy.

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

2.2.8.2 Trafficking in Human Beings

- Trafficking in human beings is a source of many serious security risks (organised crime, illegal proceeds from criminal activities, corruption), but also health and economic risks (tax evasion, distortion of labour force prices, disturbance of the balance of the labour market) and last but not least the human rights of victims are violated. In 2007 in total 11 crimes of trafficking in human beings (Sec. 232a) were detected, three of which involved trafficking in human beings for the purpose of labour exploitation.
- The Czech Republic is mainly a target and transit country, in particular for women from the countries of the former USSR (Ukraine, Russia, and Moldova). As regards other countries, these are predominantly Slovakia, Bulgaria, Romania, Vietnam, and countries of the former Yugoslavia. Trafficking in human beings is organised mainly by Russian-speaking but also by Chinese and Vietnamese groups of organised crime while Czech citizens of Roma origin are significantly involved in the trafficking in human beings within the ‘internal market’.
- The Czech Republic has become a target country in the case of trafficking in human beings for the purpose of forced labour and other similar kinds of exploitation, and again mainly for nationals of the former USSR (Ukraine, which is followed by Moldova, Kazakhstan, Belarus, and Georgia). During the last year the number of victims from Romania was on the rise. Other potential source countries are Vietnam, Mongolia, China and other Asian countries.

- As regards trafficking in children the Czech police concentrate on exposing cases of commercial sexual abuse of children in the Czech Republic. In 2007 the police recorded in total 35 such cases. A topical problem, not only in the Czech Republic, is the wide spread of **child pornography through the internet**. To this end, the **amendment to the Criminal Code (Act No. 271/2007 Coll.)**, effective from December 2007, new Section 205a – possessing child pornography - and Section 205b – abuse of a child for pornographic – were newly incorporated and appear to be crucial.

Measures Adopted

The MoI drew up and submitted to the Government of the Czech Republic the updated **‘National Strategy to Combat Trafficking in Human Beings (2008-2011)’** which defines areas which must be paid attention to. Such areas are, for example, certain problems relating to interpretation and application of provisions pertaining to criminal legislation, coordination of activities, prevention, surveys, and protection of children.

In 2006 a **specialised department dealing exclusively with trafficking in human beings** for the purpose of forced labour was established within **the Unit for Combating Organised Crime**. In the course of 2007 investigations into substantial circumstantial evidence concerning trafficking in human beings were commenced. At the same time the Czech police successfully entered into cooperation facilitating exchanges of operational information for example with Ukraine (‘ZERO’ project) and Romania.

Police training continues to concentrate on strengthening police capability to identify victims of trafficking in human beings and to offer victims assistance with regard to the respective subsequent prosecution of offenders. Public prosecutors, judges, doctors, officers from Labour Offices, embassies and consulates of the Czech Republic abroad and social departments of regional and local authorities are included in such training courses. For example in 2006 the FRONTEX agency presented to EU Member States and Schengen area states the AGELAUUS project. This was the **first project** the primary aim of which was to obtain information on **illegal migration in relation to the phenomenon of trafficking in human beings and to map the situation in Member States** pertaining to this issue.

Not only members of the Czech police but also **municipal constables** may meet victims of trafficking in human beings. Therefore **a set of test questions determined for examining the knowledge and professional qualifications of a constable for executing his/her service was extended to include questions concerning prostitution and trafficking in human beings** from April 2007.

Furthermore, the MoI supported training for employees of the Alien and Border Police Service working at airports Ostrava-Mosnov, Karlovy Vary and Pardubice which was implemented by the International Organisation for Migration Prague (hereinafter referred to as the ‘IOM’) as a follow up to the Czech Republic’s accession to the Schengen area. Clients of the **Refugee Facility Administration** can also be considered as a potential risk group of persons in terms of trafficking in human beings. That is why staff of the Refugee Facility Administration were trained, in autumn 2007, by a representative of La Strada o.p.s., Charita CR, and IOM Prague.

A system of training for **public prosecutors and judges** in the field pertaining to trafficking in human beings, with an emphasis put on the necessity to impose adequate sanctions and cooperation with NGOS, is being implemented. In autumn 2007 a training project was carried out which was implemented in cooperation with the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs, aimed at **training staff of Social Departments of local authorities**.

Preventive activities are organised both in the Czech Republic and in those countries which are source countries in terms of trafficking in human beings to the Czech Republic. In the Czech Republic preventative activities focus on groups at risk, in particular on women who travel abroad for the purpose of employment, inhabitants of socially disadvantaged regions, or members of socially excluded communities. NGOs take care of primary prevention at secondary schools (for example a pilot project of ten debates with pupils at selected secondary schools) and operate information telephone lines. In the second half of 2007 a campaign **‘Say it for Her’** was carried out with the aim of addressing customers of commercial sexual services. Apart from other activities, a telephone line and an e-mail address as well as websites (www.rekni-to.cz, www.sage-es.cz a www.say-it.cz) were used.

The Ministry of the Interior organises a range of **preventive projects in the countries of origin of victims** (mainly countries of the former Soviet Union – Ukraine, Moldova, Georgia, and Belarus) where they disseminate information on the possibilities of legal (labour) migration and on the risks involved in illegal migration

As early as in 2003 the **Programme on Support and Protection of Victims of Trafficking in Human Beings (the Programme)** was commenced under the responsibility of the Ministry of the Interior and in cooperation with NGOs. The Programme offers assistance to persons who have become victims and motivates them to cooperate with law enforcement agencies. The majority of persons included in the Programme had been victims of sexual exploitation; only several of them were identified as victims of trafficking in human beings for the purpose of forced labour. In 2007 in total 18 victims were newly placed in the Programme.

As in previous years, also in 2007 the MoI published a grant programme for NGOs – **‘Prevention of Trafficking in Human Beings and Assistance to Victims’**. La Strada CR, o.p.s. was provided a subsidy amounting to CZK 982,000 for a project aimed at improving the background for providing assistance to trafficked persons and CZK 2,480,000 for social assistance within the Magdala project to Czech women as well to female foreign nationals included in the Programme on Support and Protection of Victims of Trafficking in Human Beings, and to establish a telephone line for customers of prostitution services.

In 2007 preventive activities known as **‘round tables concerning trafficking in human beings’** continued in individual regions of the Czech Republic with the aim of providing representatives of local and regional authorities with information on how to prevent trafficking in human beings and on options offered by the Programme (see above), and to launch regional cooperation.

In the framework of **international development cooperation** aimed at migration, an element of trafficking in human beings was included in projects implemented in Moldova and Georgia focusing on stabilising target populations in the countries concerned. Two projects are important in terms of the **establishment of competition to the so-called client system and to prevent labour exploitation of migrants**. These two projects were implemented by Charita CR: ‘Preventing Irregular Migration from Ukraine to the Czech Republic’ and ‘Preventing Exploitation of Labour Forces in the European Labour Market with a Special Focus on the Czech Republic’. In the framework of projects held in Ukraine, Charita CR (the Charity of the Czech Republic) operates, *inter alia*, three information centres which provide free assistance in obtaining all documents required for legal residence and work in the Czech Republic and which offer help regarding travel and accommodation. The aim of the project is to eliminate illegal and exploitative practices of criminal networks of facilitators and brokers of illegal work. The Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs has implemented since September 2007 a public tender ‘Implementation of Activities with a Preventative Effect on Illegal Labour Migration from Ukraine to the Czech Republic’, totalling CZK 3.9 million. This project is part of the Assistance System of Employing Ukrainians in the Czech Republic implemented under the support of the MLSA and MoI. In addition to partially financing assistance centres in the Czech Republic and other activities a web site www.praceproukrajince.cz was established. Seminars for potential migrants were held in Ukraine and similar seminars for employers and Labour Office were organised in the Czech Republic; also information leaflets were distributed.

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

- The Czech police processed findings on groups of offenders of illicit trade in weapons, ammunition, explosives, and military material, including companies selling such material (equipment) abroad. Companies are extensively involved in disposing weapons in such a way for it to be easy, using only a simple adjustment, to make these weapons fully functional again.
- It has not been confirmed that demand for explosives or similar materials is on the rise in the Czech Republic. The same applies to cases which could lead to terrorist attacks by using explosives.

- A major security risk is illicit trade in CBRN substances (chemical, biological, radioactive, and nuclear materials) and the violation of regulations on international trade in military material whereby companies strive to sell this material for the highest possible price even to countries under embargo by the Security Council of the UN, mainly to third world countries. Another risk can be seen in military missions of the Army of the Czech Republic. Due to the importance of such missions it is necessary to extend cooperation with the Military Intelligence service, the Security Intelligence Service, the Office for Foreign Relations and Information, and other intelligence services/partners.
- Close cooperation between the Czech police and the Army of the Czech Republic appears to be necessary as it can provide information on persons and companies participating in the disposal of explosives in former military areas. In cooperation with the Military Police the issue of soldiers participating in foreign military missions, mainly in former Yugoslavia, is being mapped.
- The control of exports and imports of dual-use items and technology is currently regulated by Council Regulation (EC) No 1334/2000 which is directly effective in all EU Member States and Act No. 594/2004 Coll., implementing EC rules for controlling exports of dual-use items and technology. This Act enables application of the system of checks to other items provided that such checks are laid down in a Government Regulation and are necessary due to internal security or protection of human rights.
- In 2007 the Security Intelligence Service dealt with the issue of trade in technologies having a double use to Iran, Syria, Korea, and as regards nuclear technology, to India. These were mainly machines but also other products (such as electron microscopes) with the risk of their being misused for the production of weapons of mass destruction. As regards re-exports of commodities which could be proliferately misused the countries of the Middle East, countries of South-east Asia and countries of the former USSR were considered to be of risk. The Security Intelligence Service recorded the efforts of some entities from risk countries to acquire military material in the form of re-exports.

Measured Adopted

This area saw an increase in security risks lying with the uncontrolled entry of EU nationals possessing a weapon to the Czech Republic. Therefore the Czech police will be monitoring, on an ongoing basis, measures relating to the Czech Republic's accession to the Schengen area. Cooperation with the Immigration Police Service will be strengthened.

In 2007 the **Draft Act amending the Act on Weapons** was drawn up with the aim of amending the Act on Weapons in such a way that it can contribute to better supervision and control activities relating to how the provisions of the Act concerned are adhered to. The Draft Act was approved by the Government on 21 April 2008.

The Government, through its Resolution 773/2007, required the Minister of Industry and Trade to submit a draft amendment to Act No. 38/1994 Coll. on International Trade in Military Material, to be discussed by the Government not later than on 30 June 2008. Also the Minister was required to draw up a report on the control of exports of military material and weapons for civil use in the Czech Republic, to cover the year 2007, and to submit this to the Government on 30 June 2008 at the latest. The report will be also provided to the Chamber of Deputies for their information.

In order to strengthen controls on the export of goods and technologies in EU Member States in compliance with the EU Action Plan and EU Strategy against the Proliferation of Weapons of Mass Destruction, a proposal to amend Council Regulation (EC) No 1334/2000 so that it will conform to the Resolution of the UN Security Council 1540 (2004) and harmonise the procedures of EU Member States in this area was submitted. The amendment is undergoing the process of approval. A new obligation should be incorporated into common procedures with the aim of preventing illegal brokerage, smuggling, transit and transshipment of dual-use items. Adoption of amended Council Regulation (EC) No 1334/2000 will mean for the Czech Republic the amendment of Act No. 594/2004 Coll. implementing EC rules for controlling exports of dual-use items and technology.

2.2.8.4 Forgery

- In 2007 **the number of seized, forged and altered banknotes generally decreased**. In total 115,716 counterfeited, altered or forged banknotes and coins were seized. The number of seized altered notes and their imitations (fakes) of various currencies was especially high (112,192).
- In 2007 in total 3,524 (-4,310) counterfeited, altered or forged banknotes and coins were seized. The Czech currency displayed the largest portion - 2,292 banknotes; followed by Euros - 733 counterfeits; and US dollars - 299 counterfeits. The number of altered (seized) banknotes and coins decreased to 86 (-61).
- With regard to Czech currency 2,069 (-4,023 counterfeits) counterfeits were seized. Banknotes of the nominal value of 500 CZK displayed the highest share in seized counterfeited banknotes. The majority of counterfeits of domestic currency were made on office printers and copying machines and were evaluated as fourth degree with respect to their danger (less successful).
- As regards European currency, the number of seized counterfeits increased to 733 (+153); counterfeited banknotes of the nominal value of EUR 5,200 displayed the largest growth - 316 counterfeits were seized. The number of counterfeits of US dollars continued to decrease, dropping to 299 counterfeits (-151). Banknotes of the nominal value of USD 100 displayed the highest share in seized dollar banknotes. As regards both currencies, they are counterfeited by using print techniques and demonstrate a higher professional level of the counterfeiters.
- In 2007 in total 245 counterfeited coins (-40 coins) were seized. More than half of these were coins of domestic currency (141 coins), where counterfeits of coins of nominal value of CZK 5 and CZK 2 prevailed.
- As regards **crimes relating to the forgery of payment cards** in 2007, the number of crimes increased. This kind of crime is committed mostly by organised groups of offenders of, in particular, Romanian and Bulgarian origin. Especially ‘skimming’ of data from payment cards and PIN codes at cash machines in the Czech Republic must be mentioned. Subsequently forged cards were produced which were used for withdrawing money from cash machines both in the Czech Republic and abroad. In total 54 cash machines (+40) were attacked, some of which more than once. In the first half of the year cash machines of Ceska sporitelna, GE Money Bank, and Komerčni banka were attacked while in the second half these were mainly cash machines belonging to GE Money Bank.
- The Czech police cooperate with the Currency Section of the Czech National Bank to implement measures such as consultations on output of information for the mass media and proposals how to enhance the protection of the Czech currency. There is also close cooperation between the police and the Czech Association of Banking Cards of the Czech Republic which organises republic-wide training focusing on forged payment cards. Training sessions are held concerning the issue of currency counterfeiting for the staff of the Unit for Combating Organised and Crime and members of the Criminal Police and Investigation Service from regions and districts.

2.2.9 Terrorism

Terrorism remains, in addition to organised crime, major emergencies, industrial accidents, social conflicts, and economic or environmental risks, one of the essential security challenges of the current world. The aggravated international security situation after terrorist attacks against the United States on 11 September 2001 persist. A new dimension of threat is represented by the possibility of the misuse of chemical, biological, radiological or nuclear materials by terrorists. The same applies to state-of-the-art information and communication technologies.

- **Although the Czech Republic itself did not become the stage for any action which could be described as ‘a classic terrorist attack’**, meaning politically motivated violence or a threat of violence the aim of which (apart from the respective victims of damage at the place of attack) is mainly to provoke an atmosphere of fear in society, **the risk of such an attack is permanently increasing**. This is also obvious in the context of terrorist attacks or attempted terrorist attacks in other European countries.
- The Czech Republic is perceived in the world as a country actively involved in global anti-terrorist efforts, thus becoming a potential target.
- Interests of the Czech Republic abroad (embassies and consulates, personnel of military missions, and so on) must not be underestimated either.
- A visible risk is the perspective of possible radicalisation of ‘domestic’ (by origin) extremist groups from both wings of the political spectrum.
- The Czech Republic is becoming anxious about the occasional occurrence of incidents such as the use of explosives to create a threatening situation (but also chemical and biological substances) in connection with criminal offences (settling accounts with other criminal groups, and extortion directed towards the state or other public or private entities).
- It still holds true that essential terrorist threats are represented mainly by persons who arrive in the Czech Republic with the aim of supporting, organising or carrying out a terrorist attack. In this context it is necessary to concentrate all efforts on exposing respective operations of Islamic radicals who may be travelling imans (Muslim priests) or members or supporters of terrorist organisations operating mainly in the Middle East or North Africa.

On the basis of the aforementioned reasons, combating terrorism remains one of the priorities of the security policy of the Czech Republic and the **country must be continuously preparing for an open clash with terrorism**. The National Action Plan against terrorism is a summary of measures taken. This Plan was drawn up for the first time in 2002 and since then it has been updated several times. Its current version is being prepared for submission to the Government by the end of January 2008. The National Action Plan for Combating Terrorism focuses on the following areas:

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

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

An important aspect of increasing anti-terrorism preparedness is represented by relevant exercises. The exercise OCHRANA (PROTECTION) 2007 (July 2007, the Hradec Kralove, Pardubice, and Liberec Regions) was held. The scenario operated with a hypothetical, staged, coordinated terrorist attack striving to use chemical and biological substances at the World Athletics Championship.

At the same time the Czech Republic strengthens security cooperation with countries which successfully resist terrorism with the aim of utilising some of their procedures. An important aspect is

involvement in activities carried out within the EU. The following topics rank at the EU level among key aspects of combating terrorism and other major crime:

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

The degree to which EU Member States satisfy individual areas will be the subject of the second round of anti-terrorist evaluating missions. The Czech Republic is expected to be evaluated in the second half of 2009, i.e. at the time when the National Action Plan for Combating Terrorism will be updated again. It will be possible to interconnect both evaluating processes (national and at Union level).

The Czech Republic considers **civil aviation protection** as crucial. The current security situation and risk for the Czech Republic, including civil aviation, are being analysed by the Joint Intelligence Group working under the responsibility of the Office of the Government of the Czech Republic. A coordinating body of the Ministry of Transport – the Inter-ministerial Commission for Civil Aviation Security – assesses security risks relating to civil aviation, proposes the adoption of measures, and serves as a forum for drawing up new regulations and standards for civil aviation protection. As a response to the development in international security situations, Czech airports and individual flights adopted also in 2007 increased security measures.

Letiste Praha s.p. (Prague Airport Company) in cooperation with other stakeholders, including state security forces, organised at the end of 2007 an international exercise 'JERE 2007' the subject of which was the staged hijack of a foreign airplane to the Czech Republic. The exercise verified the preparedness of all involved units while partial problems discovered during the exercise are being solved.

For more information see the Information on the Issue of Extremism in the Czech Republic in 2007.

2.2.10 Road Safety

I. Development and Characteristic Features

Number of road accidents:

182,736 (-2.8 %, -5,229)

Consequences of road accidents:

Number of persons killed:

1,123 (+17.5 %, +167)

Persons with heavy injuries:

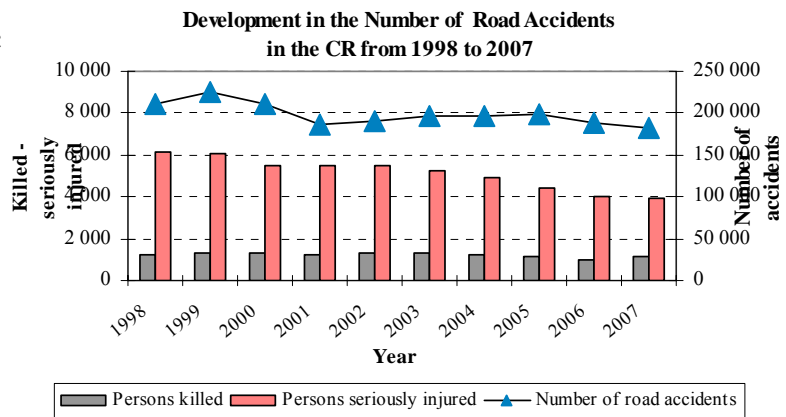
3,960 (-0.8 %, -30)

Persons with light injuries:

25,382 (+4.8 %, +1,151)

Material damage caused:

CZK 8.47 billion (-7.2 %, -649 million)



- Despite the fact that in 2007 **the number of persons killed in road accidents was the second lowest since 1990** (after 2006, when 956 persons were killed), development in the consequences of road accidents was negative, as the number of people killed in road accidents did not go down. In fact, **the number of killed people increased**.
- The main **cause** was negligent driving which accounts for two thirds of accidents caused by motor vehicle drivers. 19 % of accidents can be attributed to not giving priority; less than 15% were caused by excessive speed in driving; and 2 % of accidents were caused by drivers incorrectly overtaking. Most persons were however killed due to excessive speed in driving (492 persons, which accounts for 49.6 %).

II. Measures Adopted

After the Act on Road Traffic (Act No. 411/2005 Coll.) came into effect the number of road accidents substantially decreased, unfortunately only for a short period of time. In 2007 the situation returned to its original values. Thus the Ministry of Transport established an Expert Group (which started to work on 21 September 2007) to draw up the amendment to the Act on Road Traffic.

In 2007 the Government Road Safety Council discussed, *inter alia*, the following documents: Impact Assessment of Act No. 411/2005 Coll. and relating legal regulations on the road accident rate; The Problem of Excessive Speeding on Roads in Relation to Road Safety, The Information on the Revision to the National Strategy for Road Safety, and The Proposal to Introduce Reflective Safety Vests as Mandatory Motor Vehicle Equipment.

An audit of measures encompassed in the **National Strategy for Road Safety** was commenced. In the framework of this audit expert groups were set up to deal with individual areas of road safety: the Group for Strategic Support of Road Safety, the Group for Legislation and Law Enforcement, the Group for Coordination and Implementation of Preventive Activities, the Group for Regions and Municipalities, and the Group for Implementation of the National Strategy for Road Safety and its Assessment.

In order to meet the National Strategy for Road Safety the MoI draws up an annual **Ministerial Action Plan for Road Safety** which is regularly evaluated and updated.

As a follow up to Government Resolution No. 590/2005 the project '**A Single System of Traffic Information for the Czech Republic**' continued in its implementation. During the year 2007 the systems of the Fire and Rescues Service of the Czech Republic were mutually connected and linked to automated transmission of information about fire brigades' attendance at road accidents. The first phase of Central Records of Roads Temporary Closed for Traffic was implemented and an electronic application for managing administrative proceedings and the issuance of decisions of all Road Administrative Authorities relating to permission to restrict general user of roads was completed. An Electronic application for collecting traffic information from municipal police units was completed and conditions

for its implementation were created. A Single Road Meteorological Information System was developed. A system for monitoring of excessive freight is being piloted. Testing of the transmission of information from the first Regional Control Centres of the Medical Emergency Service concerning their attendance at road accidents was launched. A Testing, Control and Management System on the D8 motorway was put into operation. This is used for evaluating driving time and traffic flow. Installation and testing of systems for measuring speed over certain sections is being developed. Information on Roads Temporary Closed, the practicability of roads, road accidents and images from cameras and information panels are published on www.rsd.cz and on some other web sites. At the same time the implementation of a traffic gateway for imaging traffic information in a single environment map showing a range of services for motor vehicle drivers was commenced.

3. Policy Concerning Public Order and Internal Security

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

3.1 Legislative Activities

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

The Amendment to the Act on the Residence of Aliens and the Act on Asylum

Act No. 379/2007 Coll. resulted from the necessity to respond to EU legal provisions pertaining to the area of migration and asylum, namely Council Directive 2005/71/EC on specific procedures for admitting third-country nationals for the purposes of scientific research and Council Directive 2001/51/EC, supplementing the provisions of Article 26 of the Convention implementing the Schengen Agreement of 14 June 1985. Further, it was necessary to ensure compliance the Act on the Residence of Aliens with the Regulation of the Council and of the European Parliament (EC) No. 562/2006 establishing a Community Code on the rules governing the movement of persons across borders (Schengen Borders Code) and to implement other provisions required to ensure transposition of the Schengen *acquis* into the Act on the Residence of Aliens. The Act in question also encompasses a new concept of the scope of competence of the Immigration Police after the abolishment of internal borders, including the respective temporary introduction of protection of the internal border. As regards amendment to the Act on Asylum it was necessary to transpose Council Directive 2005/85/EC of 1 December 2005 on minimum standards on procedures in Member States for granting and withdrawing refugee status.

Act No. 170/2007 Coll. Amending Some Acts in relation to the Czech Republic's Accession to the Schengen Area

The main objective of the Act was to constitute a legal basis for connecting the Czech Republic to the Schengen Information System. According to the original schedule the new Member States were to have been connected to a new version of the Schengen Information System (SIS II). With respect to the delay in building SIS II this system will be launched in the second half of 2008, which is the earliest possible time. In order to maintain the option for enlargement of the Schengen area by new member States by the end of 2007 the Council of the EU decided on 5 December 2006 as the deadline for implementing the SISone4ALL project which technically enabled the connection of new Member States to the current SIS I. This, at the same time, required deviation from the envisaged implementation of the European legal framework for SIS II and thus it was necessary to draw up, as quickly as possible, a draft act implementing the original legal framework for SIS I according to the Convention on Implementing the Schengen Agreement (the Schengen Implementing Convention).

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

Under the Act on Travel Documents, travel documents are issued, effective from 1 September 2006, with machine readable data and a chip with biometric data, with the first biometric data being a facial image. Under Act 136/2006 Coll. Amending Some Acts relating to Travel Documents, such document should be issued with the second biometric element – fingerprints. This data should have been originally introduced from 1 May 2008, however, the Parliament of the Czech Republic is discussing the amendment to the Act concerned which is to postpone the introduction of the second biometric data element to 1 April 2009. This amendment also enables the issue of travel documents with machine

readable data and a chip with biometric data to children under five years (until 1 April 2009 without fingerprints).

Act No. 106/2007 Coll. reintroduced with regard to travel documents the option for children under 10 years to travel abroad only on the basis of inclusion of their name and address in the passport of their parents

Amendment to the Criminal Code (unauthorised residence)

The amendment to the Criminal Code and the Act on Protection of the National Border contained in Act No. 178/2007 Coll. implements, effective from 12 July 2007, Council Directive 2002/90/EC defining the facilitation of unauthorised entry, transit and residence. The current provisions on organising and enabling illegal crossing of the national border (Sec. 171a) and violent crossing of the national border (Sec. 171b) were supplemented; and the provision of assisting unlawful residence in the Czech Republic (Sec171d) was newly included.

Amendment to the Rules of Criminal Procedure and the Act on the Register of Criminal Records

Amendment to the Act on the Register of Criminal Records encompassed in Act No. 179/2007 Coll. implements, effective from 12 July 2007, Council Decision 2005/876/JHA on the exchange of information extracted from the criminal record with the aim of simplifying and supplementing the current system of exchange of information from criminal records between the Czech Republic and other EU Member States. This has been achieved mainly by determining the Register of Criminal Records as a central authority which is competent to receive requests from other EU Member States for information from criminal records regarding the sentences of their citizens in the Czech Republic and for providing requested information. A new part – Forwarding Information on Persons Sentenced to EU Member States – was incorporated into the Act on the Register of Criminal Records.

Draft Act amending the Act on Weapons

The aim of the Draft Act is to restrict the option to use or misuse legally owned weapons for terrorist attacks. For the purpose of meeting this objective the concept of the Act on Weapons, statistical data and findings gathered from the application of the Act were used as a basis. In particular, newly established rules for the control of disposed weapons contribute to the restriction of the possibility to reactivate the disposed weapons and to use them for unlawful conduct or to transfer such weapons from the legal to the illegal sphere and subsequent illicit trade in them. The Draft Act amending the Act on Weapons was approved by the Government on 21 April 2008.

Draft Act on the Police of the Czech Republic and the Draft Act amending Some Other Acts

In 2007 legislative work on the Draft Act on the Police of the Czech Republic and the Draft Act amending Some Other Acts relating to the adoption of the Act on the Police of the Czech Republic were commenced. A new legal regulation establishes a legal framework to lower the bureaucracy of police activities and this enables the Czech police to concentrate on executing their service. The Draft Act also envisages the modernisation of police organisational structure, the subsidiarity of repression with an emphasis placed on prevention, respect for rights and freedoms, sharing responsibility for security with other public as well as private entities, and computerised police work which is part of a wider trend including also computerised work of judicial bodies and state administration as a whole. The Draft Act amending Some Other Acts in relation to adoption of the new Act on the Police of the Czech Republic brings about essential economic and organisational changes constituted by the Act on the Police of the Czech Republic and incorporates them into legal standards. Further it also removes deficiencies of legal provisions regulating areas relating to the work of the Czech police revealed through analysis. The Draft Act on the Police of the Czech Republic and Draft Act amending Some Other Acts were approved by the Government on 25 February 2008.

Draft Act on the Criminal Code – recodification of criminal substantive law

The Draft Criminal Code drawn up by the Ministry of Justice is based on the evaluation of the efficiency of current legal regulations pertaining to the area of criminal law. It takes into account the development of legal theory and practice, in particular in European countries with a developed democratic system, and its aim is, *inter alia*: to deepen differentiation and individualisation of liability of natural

persons and the legal consequences of such liability; to change the overall philosophy of imposing penalties where it is necessary to change in particular the hierarchy of sanctions within which the sentence of imprisonment would be understood as an extreme solution; and to achieve a comparable level of legislation as that of criminal law of the modern European standard. The Draft Criminal Code was approved by the Government on 19 December 2007.

3.2 Crime Prevention

The MoI, in cooperation with ministries represented in the Republic Committee for Crime Prevention, drew up the **Crime Prevention Strategy for 2008-2011**, approved by Czech Government Resolution No. 1150 of 15 October 2007. Its objective is to increase citizens' feeling of being safe, to decrease the rate and gravity of criminal activities, and to strengthen the competencies of regions and municipalities when implementing preventive measures. Strategy priorities lie with reducing crimes against property and violent crimes, eliminating support for crime, social and economic factors, restricting opportunities for committing criminal offences, and providing citizens with information on ways to protect themselves from crimes.

I. Crime Prevention at Inter-ministerial Level

The Republic Committee for Crime Prevention, namely the Minister of the Interior as its Chair, submitted to the Government the 2006 Report on Meeting Tasks Arising from the Strategy for Crime Prevention (2004-2007), including task for 2007 (approved by Government Resolution. 441 of 25 April 2007). Priorities of the Committee targeted in 2007 the development of the crime prevention system at a local level, in particular more intensive involvement of the Czech police and regions; extension of inter-ministerial cooperation in youth crime prevention; crime prevention within socially excluded and disadvantaged communities; assistance to victims of criminal offences; preparation and development of guidelines for specific projects; and development of international cooperation. Specific ministerial programmes highlighted mainly enhancement and elaboration of guidelines of implemented programmes, improvement of social services, development of advisory, crisis and specialised facilities, and improvement of the system of education and training.

II. Crime Prevention at Local Level – Partnerství 2007 (Partnership 2007)

122 municipalities and all regions were invited to implement a Crime Prevention Programme at the Local Level - Partnership 2007 (hereinafter referred to as the 'Partnership Programme'). 113 municipalities and eight regions submitted projects. After careful selection, 216 projects in 102 municipalities and six regions were subsidised. The projects related to situational prevention concerning building and extending CCTV and their connection from the municipal police to the Czech police; securing municipal facilities; purchasing speed meters; and ensuring safe road crossings for pedestrians. As regards social prevention some projects targeted risk groups of children and youth, through a wider range of leisure activities (low threshold clubs for youth, skating facilities with obstacles, and so forth) and stays aimed at involvement of children and youth into society. Some of the projects focused on information documents/leaflets and events as well as advisory services aimed at the protection of persons and assets.

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

In February 2007 the MoI organised for prevention crime managers in towns, villages and regions involved in the Partnership Programme a *training course – Communication in Crime Prevention* with the aim of broadening communicative skills and their application in crime prevention.

Specific Preventive Programmes and Projects

In 2007 the support of specific preventive programmes of municipalities and NGOs focusing on child and juvenile delinquents, socially excluded groups, victims of criminal offences and domestic violence continued.

The project **Early Intervention System** was extended. It was newly implemented in two towns, (Novy Jicin and Melnik) and in former districts (Nachod and Sumperk). A project for five-year training of civil servants and officials working for self-governing bodies was submitted within the EU Integrated Operational Programme and in the framework of the Early Prevention System.

The **Programme 'Safe Locality'** continued. This Programme is guaranteed by the MoI, the Czech police, the Association of Technical Security Service Gremium Alarm, and the Czech Association of Insurance Companies. Its aim is to minimise conditions for committing crimes against property through available organisational, construction and other technical means.

The support of NGO activities aimed at supporting anticorruption activities continued. Transparency International received within the **Corrupt Conduct Prevention** a subsidy amounting to CZK 794,000, and Oziveni (benevolent organisation) was granted CZK 678,000. Spolecnost pratel prirody (Society of Friends of Nature) from Liberec, devoted to the prevention of corrupt conduct at a community level, was supported by the amount of CZK 280,000.

Sociological Surveys

In 2007 the Institute for Criminology and Social - Prevention of a victimology survey titled **The Experience of Czech People with Some Minor Offences**, for which a representative sample of 3,082 persons of over 15 years of age was used. In 2008 this Institute will analyse the survey **Current State and Perspective of Preventive Work in Regions**, within which questions were asked to experts from municipalities with extended scope of competencies as well as from other municipalities (for example crime prevention managers from towns, staff of the municipal police, members of the Czech police, members of working parties and town commissions which are responsible for crime prevention).

In 2007 the MoI awarded an agency the contract to carry out a qualitative survey on the **Factors of Success of Roma in Czech Society**. The aim was to describe the individual destinies of successful Roma and their views on solving relevant problems. The results of the survey will be used for planning integration and supportive activities (for example in the framework of the Crime Prevention Strategy or when supporting integration activities contained in calls for proposals published by the Government Council for Roma Community Affairs).

III. Crime Prevention System within the Ministry of the Interior

In 2007 in total CZK 3.9 million was earmarked from the budget chapter of the MoI for the implementation of crime prevention projects to be carried out within the Ministry itself. Projects focused on community policing, classic prevention, police officer training, school prevention, transport prevention, combined projects, articles determined for promotion, and technical equipment.

Integration of the Czech police into preventive systems within the meaning of community policing, in particular when developing the Partnership Programme, continued. Introduction of proactive methods of policing within the Czech police was commenced also in the framework of Preventive Information Groups of the Czech Police, focusing on cooperation with local authorities and on advisory services and providing information to citizens.

The MoI organised in January 2007 a conference, 'Joint Journey to Safety', which was a follow up to the results of the *Introduction of Elements of Community Policing in the Work of the Czech Police*, *Support of Strengthening Prevention and Methods of Community Policing in the Work of the Czech Police*, activities implemented within the *Crime Prevention Programme at Local Level*, and *the Strategy for Policing of the Czech Police in Relation to Minorities*. Pilot testing of community policing principles within the Czech police was completed.

Media-Related Activities

The general public have been provided with information on preventive activities through the Information Service of Crime Prevention and press releases. The journal 'Policeman' is published monthly and this includes specialised texts dealing with crime prevention. Also, the journal *Kriminalista* ('Criminalist') is published. This is a quarterly journal for criminal science theory and practice.

The MoI implemented a media campaign called '*(Un)Safe Age*', the aim of which was to increase the amount of information provided to elderly people on safe behaviour as a way to protect themselves from crime. This campaign was supported by several contributions to a programme for seniors on Czech

TV called 'Colours of Life' which has been broadcast from February 2007 once a month. A number of similar programmes were broadcast by Czech Radio with the participation of MoI staff and members of the Czech police. An information leaflet on principles of safe behaviour of seniors was published. The reprint of the Zivot 90 (Life 90) booklet describing the issue of violence against seniors was financially supported.

In 2007 the MoI published, within the project known as 'A Safe Place' information leaflets containing recommendations on how to secure premises. A card with information on the rights of persons whose freedom has been restricted by the Czech police was published. A multi-lingual pamphlet on the issue of trafficking in human beings was reprinted and is to be distributed in cooperation with the International Organisation for Migration. Finally, a publication was published entitled 'An Analysis of the Future of Young People who Leave Reform Houses or Houses of Correction for Juvenile Delinquents', concerning persons who between 1995 and 2004 left the aforementioned facilities.

3.3 European Integration, International Cooperation

European Integration

During the year 2007 representatives of the Czech Republic were actively involved in all relevant groups of the Council of the European Union and working groups and committees of the European Commission, where they discussed topics relating to security and public order. **Preparations for Presidency of the Czech Republic of the Council of the EU**, which will be held in the first half of 2009, were launched. The Government approved by its Resolutions No.341/2007 and No. 741/2007 financial and human resources to be used for the Czech Presidency. On 10 October 2007 the Committee for the EU approved at governmental level a document entitled 'Priority Areas of the Czech Presidency in the Council of the EU in the First Half of 2009'. A **Free and Safe Europe** - or further development of the area of security, freedom and justice - was selected as one of the main priorities. In autumn 2007 the Czech Republic began, together with France and Sweden, to work on the joint eighteen month programme of three presidencies from 1 July 2008 until 31 December 2009. This programme is being prepared in compliance with Article 2 (4) of the Council Rules of Procedure which was adopted by Council Decision of 15 September 2006 (Official Journal EU L 285/47).

On 13 December 2007 the **Treaty of Lisbon amending the Treaty on European Union and the Treaty establishing the European Community was signed**. It brings about a number of changes pertaining to the area of home affairs. The 3rd pillar of the EU will be "communitized" - thus the agenda of police and justice cooperation in criminal matters will be newly regulated together with policies concerning border checks, asylum, and immigration - Title IV 'Area of Freedom, Security and Justice' in Part III of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union.

The Czech Republic was actively involved in discussions regarding the successor to the current 'Hague Programme: Strengthening of Freedom, Security and Justice in the European Union'. Finalisation of preparations of the **Post-Hague Programmes** for the period between 2010 and 2014 may climax with the adoption of a new document during the Czech Presidency of the Council of the EU.

The year 2007 was also marked by preparations for full **integration into Schengen cooperation** in technical, organisational and legal areas. The Czech Republic was connected on 1 September 2009 to SIS and acquired access to selected data of all Schengen states, and on the other hand it made available its own records important to maintaining security and public order. On 21 December 2007 border checks at land border crossings were abolished and on 30 March 2008 border checks were abolished at international airports for flights to the Schengen area.

The union adopted further steps to create a **common European migration policy**. This approach was reflected in developing the concept of a 'global approach towards migration' which the EU extended from its original focus on the Mediterranean area and Africa in 2007 also to regions beyond the EU East and South East borders, which represents for the Czech Republic, if taking into account its location, a foreign policy priority. Now particular activities should be implemented in cooperation with relevant countries. On 13 February 2007 the European Commission published a 'common immigration package' which concerns the Frontex agency and the protection of the EU external border.

In order to increase police cooperation **the Treaty of Prüm was incorporated into the EU legal framework**. The Treaty of Prüm was signed on 27 May 2005 by seven states, however, the Czech

Republic was not among those states. At its meeting held on 12 and 13 June 2007 the JHA Council expressed its approval of the **Draft Council Decision No. 6002/07 on the stepping up of cross-border cooperation, particularly in combating terrorism and cross-border crime** which should implement (parts of) the Treaty of Prüm into EU law. In particular the provisions of the Union's third pillar are to be affected (procedures and technical conditions for the automated exchange of DNA, fingerprint and vehicle registration information, conditions for providing data in the context of important cross-border events, conditions for providing information in order to prevent terrorist attacks, conditions and procedures for stepping up police cooperation).

On 8 November 2007 the Council agreed on the text of the **Council Decision on improving cooperation between the special intervention units of EU Member States in crisis situations**. This document will enable cooperation between police 'rapid response teams' which means that a rapid response team can intervene at the request of any other Member States if the state concerned is not able to manage the situation using its own forces. Cooperation concerns only man-made disasters with a special emphasis put on terrorist attacks, not natural disasters or industrial accidents.

For the purpose of preventing and combating terrorism and organised crime the European Commission submitted at the end of 2007 the **Draft Framework Decision on the Use of Passenger Name Records (PNR) for Law Enforcement Purposes**. The aim of this Draft Framework Proposal is to use passenger name records, which are gathered by air companies, for the prevention and combating terrorism and organised crime.

The most important action carried out within international cooperation in the area of security and prevention was the international conference '*Crime Prevention: the Czech Republic and the International Perspective*' which was held in Prague on 15 and 16 October 2007.

Programmes on EU Financial Assistance

In 2007 **Transition Facility** (follow up to the PHARE programme) **projects continue** focusing on the fight against organised crime, economic crime, corruption, protection of the national border, and so on. General projects amounting to more than EUR 5 million strengthen the capacities of specialised units of the MoI and the Czech police for law enforcement. The projects include both expert assistance and training of specialists from the MoI and the Czech police as well as investment support of specialised units.

Funds from **financial mechanisms of the European Economic Area and Norway** target projects supporting the implementation of the National Schengen Information System, the fight against corruption, organised crime and illicit dealing in drugs and trafficking in human beings. Implementation of the project supported by a financial grant 'Building Up the National SIRENE Unit and Preparation of MoI's Experts and the Police of the Czech Republic for using the SIS was launched. Two projects 'Innovation of the System for Protecting the Movable Cultural Heritage of the Czech Republic' and 'Improving the Fight against Foreign Criminal Structures' are being approved. Towards the end of 2007 the Czech police began to prepare the project for a priority known as 'Policing as a Public Service'. The MoI was awarded projects amounting to over one million Euros.

International Agreements

As regards bilateral agreements, a long-term objective has been achieved. Agreements on police cooperation were concluded **with all neighbouring states**, with the last step being the **Agreement between the Czech Republic and the Republic of Poland on Cooperation in Combating Crimes when Protecting Public Order and on Cooperation in Borderland Areas** which came into effect on 2 August 2007.

In the context of negotiations on full integration of the Czech Republic into Schengen cooperation it was decided that the **Agreement between the Czech Republic and the Republic of Austria on Police Cooperation and on the Second Annex to the European Convention on Mutual Cooperation in Criminal Matters** would be amended. Further it was decided to start negotiations on a **new agreement on police cooperation with the Federal Republic of Germany**.

Further, the following agreements were signed:

- Arrangement between the Government of the Czech Republic and the Republic of Austria on Establishing a Joint Centre Mikulov-Drasenhofen, which came into effect on 1 January 2008 (signed in Mikulov on 6 November 2007),
- Agreement between the Government of the Czech Republic and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam on admitting and re-admitting citizens of the both countries and relating implementing protocol (both documents were signed in Prague on 12 November 2007; the Parliament of the Czech Republic approved ratification of the Agreement).

In 2007 negotiations on the Arrangement between the Government of the Czech Republic and the Republic of Poland on Establishing of Joint Offices and Principles of Activities to be Carried Out by such Joint Offices in Chotebuz and Kudowa Słone were conducted. The Arrangement was approved on behalf of the Czech Government by the Minister of the Interior at the beginning of 2008.

Ratification of the Agreement between the EU, EC and Switzerland on the Association of the Swiss Confederation to Implement, Apply and Develop the Schengen Acquis and related abolishment of the declaration which the Czech Republic made under Article 24 (5) of the Treaty on European Union was completed (the Agreement will come into effect on 1 March 2008).

Furthermore, there were negotiations at the expert level on the following draft agreements:

Agreement between the Czech Republic and the Republic of Cyprus on Cooperation in Combating Organised Crime, Illicit Trade in Narcotic and Psychotropic Substances, Terrorism, and Other Dangerous Crime;

- Readmission agreements with Georgia and Armenia;
- Agreement between the Czech Republic and the Swiss Confederation on Readmission of Persons Residing Illegally on their Respective Territories;
- Arrangements between the Ministry of the Interior of the Czech Republic and the Ministry of the Interior of the Federal Republic of Germany on a Joint Centre of Czech-German Cooperation.

International Police Cooperation

National Headquarters of Interpol in Prague

Exchanges of criminal police information within cooperation between the National Headquarters of Interpol in Prague with foreign offices ranked among the most important forms of international police cooperation, although in the last quarter of 2007 **cooperation through the National SIRENE Unit or within the Schengen Information System was also strengthened.**

At the request of several states the Czech Republic commenced searches for five (-15) persons who were apprehended and extradited from the Czech Republic to the requesting countries (Romania, Macedonia, the Russian Federation, and Germany). On the basis of requests issued by the National Headquarters of Interpol abroad (namely France, the USA, Croatia, Argentina, Spain, Canada, and Bulgaria) to commence international searches for ten (-3) persons abroad, in total ten persons were apprehended and extradited to the Czech Republic. In total two persons (-4) missing in the Czech Republic were found abroad through Interpol. Six persons missing abroad were found in the Czech Republic.

At the end of the last year the Czech police was connected through the FIND (Fixed Interpol Network Database) system to the General Secretariat of Interpol in order to gain direct access to the Interpol DNA central database

In 2007 staff of the Czech police worked on 265 cases of apprehensions of searched for persons on the basis of European arrest warrant issued by Czech (128 cases) and foreign (137) judicial bodies. According to the data of the Czech police Czech courts issued, as of 31 December 2007, in total 323 European arrest warrants. Generally the rate of persons found was quite high – 40%.

In 2007 within the Working Group of the Council of the EU a Draft Council Decision which would establish a European Police Office - Europol - was discussed. The Draft submitted by the Commission was introduced for the first time to EU Member States in this Working Group on 18 and 19

January 2007 in Brussels. It is a draft Council Decision which ought to replace the current Convention on establishing the European Police Office (Convention of Europol).

Work Relating to Accession to the European Union and Accession to Schengen

Representatives of the Czech police participate in meetings of the Working Groups SIS/Sirene, Police Cooperation, Schengen Evaluation, and Europol. They prepare supporting documents for meetings of the JHA Council (Justice and Home Affairs), COREPER (the Committee of Permanent Representatives) and CATS (a committee set up under Article 36). In 2007 the Czech police continued their preparation of nominees to European bodies for executing the Czech Presidency of the Council of the European Union. Training activities are organised for both language and professional training, including secondments to the Czech permanent representation in Brussels.

Towards the end of 2007 the process of full integration of the Czech Republic into Schengen cooperation was completed.

National SIRENE Unit

The representatives of the National SIRENE Unit took part in all meetings of the Working Group of the Council of the EU - SIS/SIRENE - and the comitology committee of the European Commission SISVIS was established in the second half of 2007. Further, the representatives also participated in activities of the Committee for Preparing the SIRENE Manual needed for SIS II. Preparation for managing the activities of the Working Group SIS/SIRENE during the Czech Presidency was commenced.

Members of the National SIRENE Unit trained users of SISone4all at all regional police administrations. On 1 September 2007 the Czech Republic was connected to the Schengen Information System (SISone4all project) and began to make use of the records of Member States and to enter its own data. As of 21 December 2007 the Czech party entered into the SIS all categories of data concerning persons and a decisive part of data relating to searched for articles (this was more than 500,000 records).

In the framework of the Norwegian Financial Mechanism for 2007-2009 the project '*Building Up the National SIRENE Unit and Training of Experts of the Ministry of the Interior and the Police of the Czech Republic*' was launched.

National Europol Unit

Working files for the purpose of analyses have become an important part of cooperation and information exchange between Europol and Czech police units or units of the Customs Administration. Exchanges of criminal intelligence and operative information have been on the rise. Awareness of the activities of Europol was raised thanks to the '*Europol awareness program*' launched in 2006.

In the context of the Czech Republic's accession to the Schengen area a liaison – a customs officer – started to work in the National Europol Unit.

Preparations for the upcoming Presidency of the Czech Republic in the Council of the European Union continued.

Police Officers Seconded to Work Abroad

The Czech Police were responsible for the participation of Czech police officers in missions established by international governmental organisations - the UN mission in Kosovo (the number of seconded policemen oscillated between 22 and 25 police officers), the UN mission in Liberia (five police officers), the EU monitoring mission in Bosnia and Herzegovina (four police officers), and the EU mission to support the rule of law in Iraq - EUJUST Lex (two police officers). Three police officers were also seconded to the EU mission at the border between Moldova and Ukraine. In 2007 three police officers were newly seconded to the EU mission EUPOL COPPS operating in Palestine, five police officers were seconded to the EU mission EUPOL AFGHANISTAN, and two police officers were seconded to the UN mission UNOMIG and currently work in Georgia.

In 2007 several **liaisons** were working at consulates or embassies of the Czech Republic: in Moscow, in Bratislava, and in Kiev. Liaisons were newly sent to Bucharest and Belgrade.

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

Human Resources

As of 31 December 2007 the total number of employees of the Ministry of the Interior and all subordinate agencies/units was 74,309. When compared with 2006, the number of employees decreased by 2,046 employees. Of the stated total number there are 45,126 police officers (60.7 %), 9,546 fire-fighters (12.8 %), and 19,637 employees having standard employment contracts (civil employees) (26.4 %). There were 18,273 women, which accounts for 24.6 %, of whom 6,859 women have service contracts, i.e. 12.5 % of the total number of policemen and fire-fighters, and 11,414 women have employment contracts, i.e. 58.1 % of all civil employees.

As of 31 December 2007 the numbers of staff working for Regional Administrations of the Czech Police decreased by 579 police officers. In 2007 in total 5,989 police officers and fire-fighters terminated their service contracts (in 2006 in total 2,104 police officers and fire-fighters terminated their service contracts). On the other hand in 2007 in total 2,736 police officers and fire-fighters (in 2006 - 2,842 police officers and fire-fighters) were hired.

In the course of 2007 the planned staffing numbers of the Ministry of the Interior increased by 121 employees under the amendment to Act No. 110/2007 Coll. on Some Measures in the System of Central State Administration Authorities Relating to the Abolishment of the Ministry of Informatics and on the Amendment to Some Other Acts.

A number of planned jobs at all Regional Administrations of the Czech Police and within the Units of the Czech police having a republic-wide competence (apart from the Alien and Border Police Service, the unit for Special Activities of the Criminal Police and Investigation Service, the Office for Documentation and Investigation of Communist Crimes, the Unit for the Protection of Designated Persons, the Unit for the Protection of the President of the Czech Republic, the Rapid Response Team, and the Police Air Service) was slightly increased.

The priorities of police education and training of employees of the MoI focused in 2007 on the Czech Presidency of the Council of the EU and on meeting goals resulting from the Strategy of Training Pertaining to the European Agenda.

Education, Training, Science and Research

The priorities of police education and training in 2007 resulted from tasks arising from the Czech Republic's membership in the European Union as well as from priorities of security policy pertaining to the area of public order and internal security. **Police education and training underwent between 2006 and 2007 essential reform** which set a new system of education and training based on a new philosophical approach towards police work, which can be described as follows:

- * police work must be a **service provided to citizens**;
- * a police officer must be highly professional, qualified, motivated, with high ethical standards which are expected and required from him/her;
- * education and training of police officers must be based on a **competent approach**;
- * education and training are, besides stressing the responsibilities and duties of higher ranked officers, to emphasise the **accountability of each individual** for being professionally prepared for his/her service duties.

Strategic and Legislative Activities Relating in 2007 to the Area of Police Education and Training

- Drawing up the Strategy of Police Education and Training under the 5th pillar of Reform of the Police of the Czech Republic.

- Two Police Colleges of the MoI providing accredited programmes ‘Security and legal activities’ and ‘Preparatory Criminal Proceedings’ were established in 2007 in order to extend the offer of education on the basis of which graduates may be included in the 6th or 7th pay grades;
- The 18-month ‘Basic Training for Police Officers of the Public Order, Traffic, and Railway Police’ was revised and a new 12-month training programme was developed, and shortened programmes for graduates from Police Colleges were also drawn up.
- New ‘Basic Training for Police Officers of the Alien and Border Police Service’ was piloted.
- After analysing the profile of those who have completed basic training and due to the fact that this was shortened to nine months, the task of updating compulsory texts, including questions relating to diagnostics, was established. Basic instruction texts were extended by specific textbooks, work books, and guidelines.
- Other specialised training courses of integrating training for service instructors were held.
- A new competence profile for top police managers and training activities was developed in the framework of the project ‘Support for Strengthening Prevention and Community Policing Methods in Police Work’.
- Tasks arising from the Strategy on Training in the Field of Schengen Cooperation for Members of the Police of the Czech Republic are met on an ongoing basis. The evaluating mission of EU experts appreciated the reform of police education and training in the Czech Republic.
- A number of training courses/seminars were held for police officers serving at air borders in order to be prepared for using the information in SIS. A Core Curriculum drawn up by the FRONTEX agency was incorporated into basic compulsory training.

Conceptual and Legislative Activities of Research and Development in 2007

The MoI’s programme ‘**Security research (2006-2010)**’, approved by Government Resolution No. 189/2006, was launched. Researchers were selected and provided with financial support. In the context of reform of R&D in the Czech Republic, work with the participation of the MoI on innovation of rules for management, support and evaluation of R&D in the Czech Republic including enhancement of internal management acts of the MoI was commenced.

Institutions Providing Education and Training for Police Officers

The system of education under the responsibility of the Ministry of the Interior is based on two Police Colleges and four Secondary Police Schools of the Ministry of the Interior (hereinafter referred to as ‘SPSs’); two are in Prague and the others are in Brno, Jihlava, Pardubice, and Holesov. The capacity is 2,876 students and the total number of those who successfully complete police schools is about 10,000 per year (423 teachers). The schools provide both **basic initial preparation** and further **specialised vocational training**. To a certain, limited, degree the schools also train civil employees of the Czech police and the MoI. In compliance with Decree No. 1/2006 Coll., SPSs focus also on new teachers of specialised subjects who have not obtained the required teacher training. For such teachers there are specialised courses and life-long learning courses.

The Police Academy of the Czech Republic is part of the system of education of police officers, is a top educational and scientific institution, and serves the acquisition of higher education degrees at Bachelors, Masters and Doctoral levels in the programmes ‘Security and Legal Studies’ and ‘Public Administration’. The number of students in all accredited programmes is 2,549; of these 1,784 are police officers (134 teachers).

Eight Training Centres of the Police of the Czech Republic run by regional police administrations and the administration of the capital city of Prague (and the Department of Professional Practice at the secondary School in Holesov) with a capacity of about 800 police officers (172 trainers who train about 6,500 police officers every year) supplement the system. There are four Training Centres of the Police of the Czech Republic specialising in **canine and equestrian training, and a department of special diving activities and training in driving police boats**. There are approximately 500 trainers in the Czech Republic.

The system of police education and training also includes further professional training of policemen in active service - on-the-job-training and in-house training. In 2007 a new system of service

training and security screening of members of the Czech police was implemented within the Police of the Czech Republic in 2007. A new element is the introduction of physical eligibility requirements for members of the Czech police with respect to performing police service which is in compliance with Act No. 361/2003 Coll. on the Service Relationship of Members of the Security Services, which has already come into effect.

International Cooperation

Multilateral Cooperation

CEPOL (the European Police College), as a cooperation network made up of national training institutions of EU Member States (27 EU Member States and three non-EU countries) with the aim of **harmonising and optimising the system of European police education**, plays an essential role in the field of police education and training. In accordance with agreements between EU institutions its aim is to ensure joint action in designing European police education and support for cross-border cooperation in combating organised crime. Roughly ninety training events are held every year and the Czech Republic itself participated in 54 events. The MoI is responsible for a National Focal Point whose task is to coordinate the training activities of CEPOL which are held in the Czech Republic as well as in other EU Member States. An important project implemented within CEPOL is building the **EPLN = European Police Learning Network and e-Doc database** with a view to providing access to publications of scientific research projects.

MEPA (Mittleuropäische Polizeiakademie) is an educational network of eight countries – Austria, Germany, Hungary, Switzerland, Slovenia, Slovakia, Poland, and the Czech Republic - implemented under the Agreement of the Ministers of the Interior of each of the countries concerned, signed in Budapest in May 2001 with the aim of enhancing training focused on combating organised crime and transnational cooperation. The Plan of Annual Activities includes a three-month principal MEPA course devoted to organised crime. This is completed by a case study involving the experiences of all eight countries involved. MEPA offers a one-month Special Course for Integrated Frontier Security, and eight to ten specific seminars focused on particular topics, language training and professional observations. In 2007 a further ten specialised seminars and observations were organised. The Czech Republic organised a specialised seminar ‘Specific Features of Offenders and Victims of Criminal Offences Committed Against and Within Ethnic Groups’. This seminar was developed for participants of the MEPA specialised course which was, together with the Main Course lasting for one week, drawn up in cooperation with the Police Academy of the Czech Republic

Bilateral Cooperation

The Foundation of Hans Seidel ranks among the significant partners of the Ministry of the Interior. Cooperation is based on an Agreement between the Ministry of the Interior of the Czech Republic and the Ministry of the Interior of Bavaria, signed in 1991. The Czech police target their training activities according to professional areas to be covered: communication during across the border traces, tactics of police interventions, police psychology, crisis management, work with the press and public relations, illegal migration, combating corruption, combating organised crime and terrorism, sports preparation, prevention and investigation of traffic accidents, verification of travel documents, document forgery, theft and smuggling of motor vehicles, combating illicit dealing in drugs, and so forth. There were 29 events/activities held in 2007.

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

Information and Telecommunication Systems

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

PEGAS Project – The radio-communication system of the Integrated Rescue System – PEGAS system – works now within routine operation. In order to improve communication services, four new radio central exchanges were established and eight regional networks were extended and optimized. AVL services – automated transmission of information on the location of police cars and the processing of such information on the maps of switch-board operators – continued to be provided.

HELIOS Project – In 2007 construction of digital communication nodes with technology for voice and data communication and construction of a transmission environment shared by all communication systems were implemented within this project.

The strategy for improving and integrating the information and communication systems and technologies of the Ministry of the Interior and the Czech Police and their harmonisation to support the execution of all provisions relating to the Czech Republic's accession to the EU continued in their implementation.

Visa Information System (VIS) Project

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

National Schengen Information System (SIS)

Satisfying the fundamental requirements of the EU for building up the national SIS within the SISone4ALL project meant that the Czech Republic could be integrated into the Schengen area at the end of 2007. Together with successful implementation of SISone4ALL, development of the second generation of SIS II continues within the requirements of the EU.

Travel Documents with Biometric Data

The objective of the project is to increase security standards for travel documents issued by EU Member States. Under the relevant Directive, EU member States should introduce travel documents furnished with a contact-free electronic chip bearing biometric information on the document holder, namely a facial image and fingerprint data. The production of travel documents furnished with the first biometric element – a digital record of the holder's facial image – has been already launched, and fingerprints will be introduced as of 1 April 2009.

List of Abbreviations and Acronyms

CEPOL	European Police College (umbrella network of police education and training within the European Union)
CR	The Czech Republic
DNA	DNA
EC	European Community
EU	The European Union
FRONTEX	European Agency for the Management of Operative Cooperation at the External Borders of the European Union
FaRS CR	Fire and Rescue Service of the Czech Republic
IOM	International Organisation for Migration
MoT	Ministry of Transport
MEPA	Mitteleuropäische Polizeiakademie (Central European Police Academy)
MoF	Ministry of Finance
MoC	Ministry of Culture
MoD	Ministry of Defence
MIT	Ministry of Industry and Trade
MLSA	Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs
MoJ	Ministry of Justice
MEYS	Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports
MoI	Ministry of the Interior
OECD	Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development
UN	United Nations
Czech Police	Police of the Czech Republic
SB	State borders
SIS	Schengen Information System
CPIS	Criminal Police and Investigation Service of the Police of the Czech Republic
SPS MoI	Secondary Police School of the Ministry of the Interior
Germany	The Federal Republic of Germany
USSR	The former Soviet Union
,000	One thousand
RoCP	Rules of Criminal Procedure
CC	Criminal Code (the CC)
ODICC	Office for Documentation and Investigation of the Communist Crimes of the Criminal Police and Investigations Service
UCCFC	Unit for Combating Corruption and Financial Crime of the Criminal Police and Investigation Service
UCOC	Unit for Combating Organised Crime of the Criminal Police and Investigations Service
USA	United States of America
VIS	Visa Information System

Tables, graphs, maps

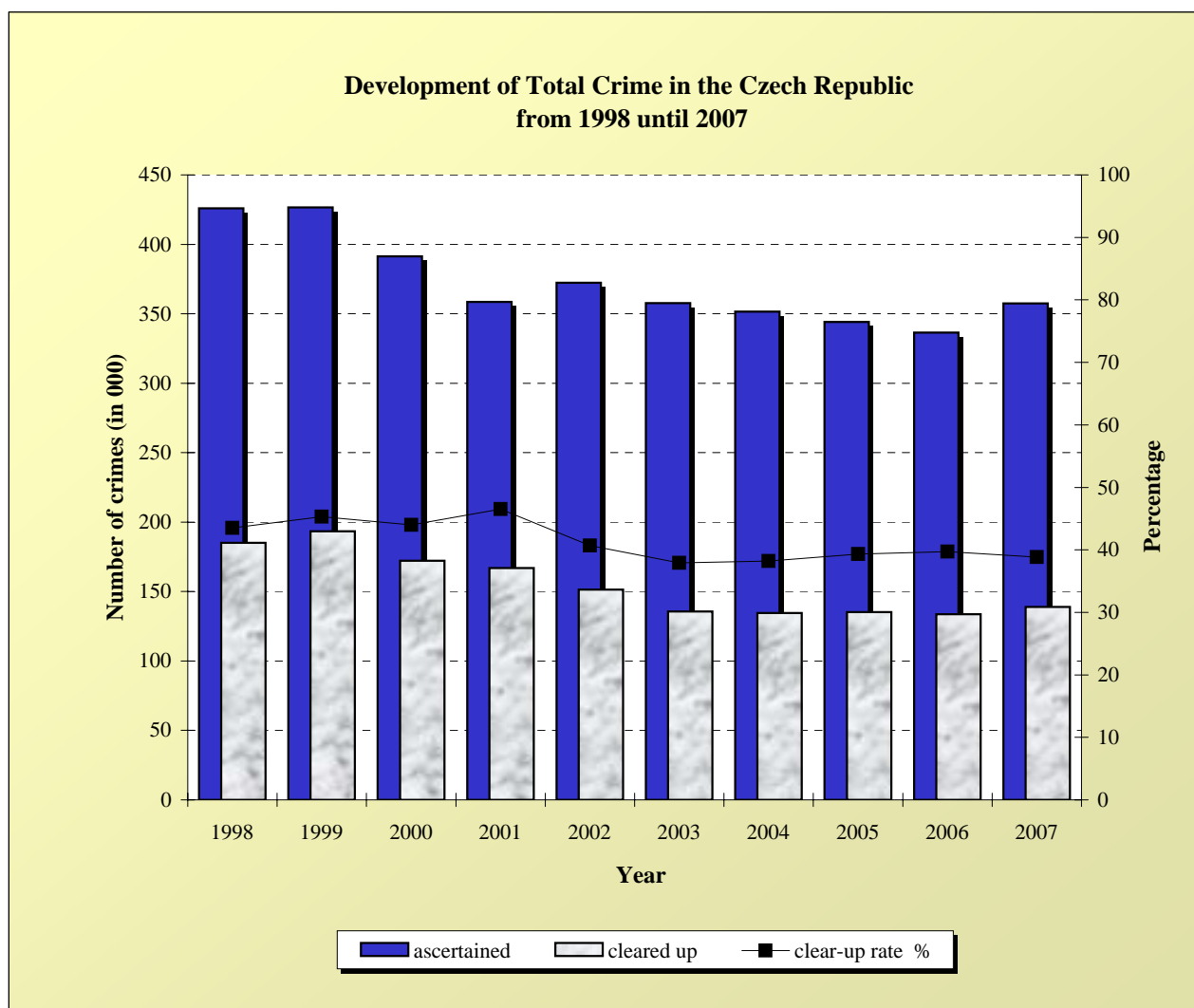
Total Crime in the Czech Republic

Year	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Acts initiated in criminal proceedings				414326	377 301	370 470	361 251	352 849	381 956
Crime									
ascertained *	426 626	391 469	358 577	372 341	357 740	351 629	344 060	336 446	357 391
cleared up	193 354	172 245	166 827	151 492	135 581	134 444	135 281	133 695	138 852
clear-up rate %	45,3	44,0	46,5	40,7	37,9	38,2	39,3	39,7	38,9
closed as a cr. offence **	402 402	369 426	340 788	336 425	328 483	323 038	317 056	302 507	317 325
i.e. % share from cr. ascertained	94,3	94,4	95,1	90,3	91,8	91,9	92,2	89,9	88,8

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.

** A category "closed as a criminal offence" means that the examination carried out by the Czech police confirmed that a crime was committed.



Development in the Number of Crimes Ascertained and Solved in the Czech Republic in 2007

Code	Section of the Criminal Code	Name	2 007		Change	
			Ascert.	Solved	fact.	%
101	/§ 219/	Murders and robberies	19	16	-4	-17,4
102	/§ 219/	Sexual murders	3	1	3	-
103	/§ 219/	Murders motivated by personal relations	108	105	2	1,9
104	/§ 219/	Contract murders	6	6	4	200,0
105	/§ 220/	Infanticide by mother	0	0	-2	-100,0
106	/§ 219/	Other murders	60	46	-38	-38,8
101-106		Total murders:	196	174	-35	-15,2
111	/§ 227/	Unauthorized abortion - Sec. 227	0	0	-1	-100,0
112	/§ 228/	Unauthorized abortion - Sec. 228	0	0	-1	-100,0
121	/§ 212/	Abandonment of a child	16	11	2	14,3
122	/§ 216/	Abduction	15	11	-1	-6,3
131	/§ 234/	Robberies	4 668	1 893	55	1,2
132	/§ 234/	Robberies in financial institutions	188	79	18	10,6
141	/§§ 153, 154/1, 155, 156/1,2/	Assaulting a public official – other than policeman	105	93	-11	-9,5
142	/§§ 153, 154/1, 155, 156/1,2/	Assaulting a public official – policeman	593	564	-87	-12,8
143	/§§ 153, 154/1, 155, 156/1,2/	Assaulting a public official - municipal policeman	223	211	-13	-5,5
151	/§§ 221, 222/	Causing intentional bodily harm	6 175	4 554	410	7,1
161	/§ 225/	Brawling	14	13	-4	-22,2
171	/§ 196/	Violence against a group of citizens or an individual	71	45	-24	-25,3
172	/§ 234a/	Hostage taking	3	2	1	50,0
173	/§ 197a/	Dangerous threats	1 930	1 681	-119	-5,8
181	/§ 235/	Extortion	1 336	1 032	44	3,4
182	/§§ 231, 232/	Restriction and deprivation of personal freedom	339	210	50	17,3
183	/§ 238/	Forcible entry into dwelling	2 273	1 368	70	3,2
184	/§ 249a	Unauthorized violation of another person's right to a house, flat	504	369	-159	-24,0
185	/§ 215/	Battering a person entrusted to one's care	161	125	-3	-1,8
186	(§ 215a)	Battering a person sharing common household	685	585	153	28,8
187	/§ 236/	Restriction of the freedom of religious worship	0	0	0	-
188	/§ 237/	Oppression	32	25	15	88,2
189	/§ 238a/	Violation of freedom of association and assembly	0	0	0	-
190	/§ 230, 233,/	Other violent crimes	24	2	20	500,0
101-190		Total violent crimes:	19 551	13 047	380	2,0
201	/§ 241/	Rape	637	458	107	20,2
211	/§§ 242/2, 243/	Sexual abuse against person in offender's charge	74	65	-26	-26,0
212	/§ 242/	Other sexual abuse	688	556	58	9,2
213	/§§ 242/2, 243/	Commercial sexual abuse of person in offender's charge	3	2	1	50,0
214	/§§ 242/1,3,4/	Other commercial sexual abuse	0	0	-7	-100,0
231	/§ 202/	Other sexual deviations	155	105	-10	-6,1
241	/§ 205/	Corrupting morals	48	23	-15	-23,8
251	/§ 226/	Exposing another to the danger of venereal diseases	0	0	-1	-100,0
252	/§§ 221, 222/	Injury to health through venereal diseases	3	0	1	50,0
253	/§§ 223, 224/	Injury to health through negligence (venereal disease)	5	1	3	150,0
271	/§ 204/	Procuring	46	39	-39	-45,9
280	/§ 245/	Incest	13	12	7	116,7
281	/§ 232a/	Trafficking in human beings for the purpose of sexual intercourse	11	11	-5	-31,3
290	/§ 210/	Other crimes against human dignity	6	2	0	0,0
201-290		Total crimes against human dignity	1 689	1 274	74	4,6

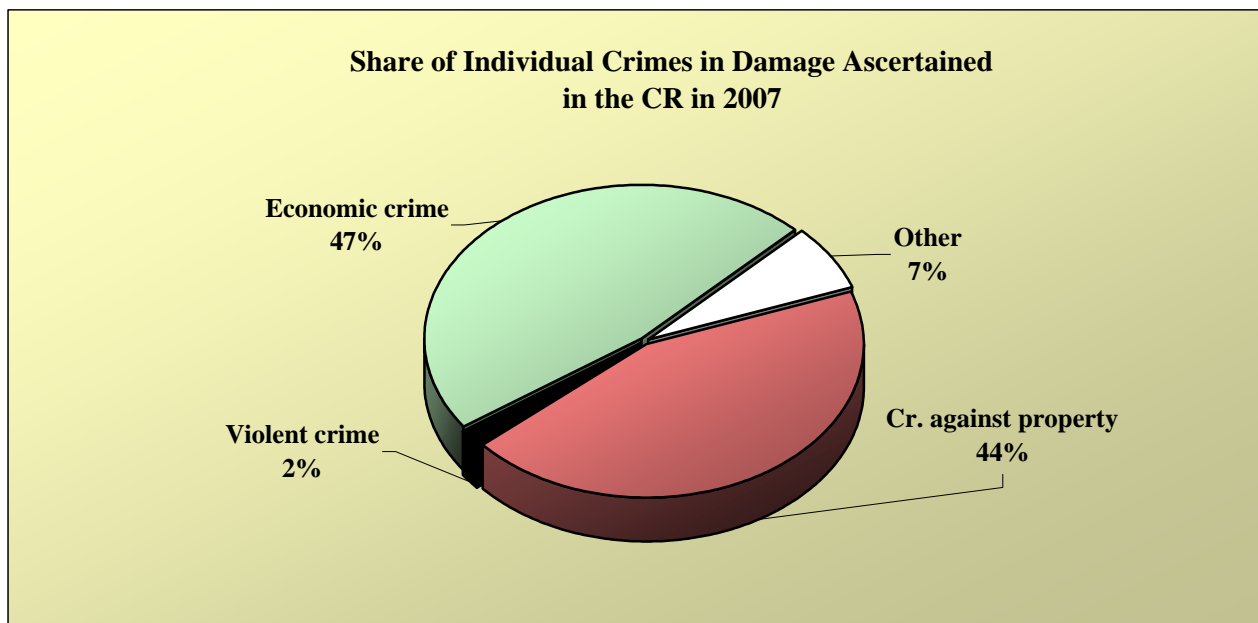
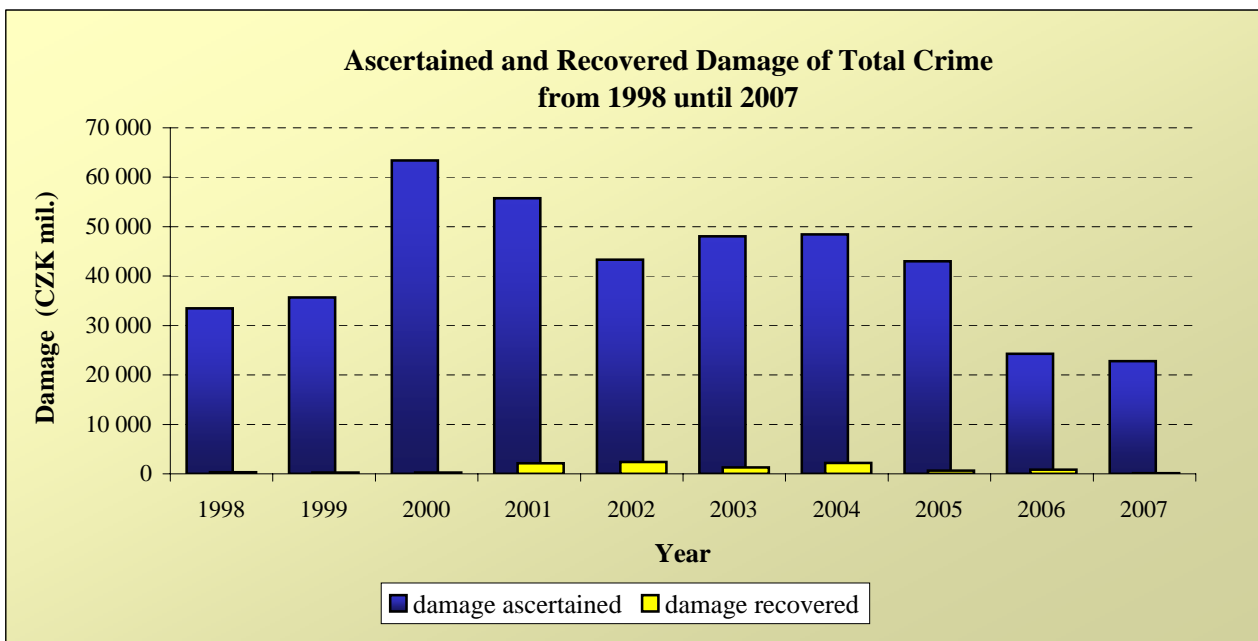
Code	Section of the Criminal Code	Name	2 007		Change	
			Ascrt.	Solved	Ascertain- ed fact.	%
311	/§ 247/	Burglaries - shops	3 404	857	-57	-1.6
312	/§ 247/	Burglaries - shop windows	356	82	16	4.7
321	/§ 247/	Burglaries - pubs and restaurants	2 310	586	55	2.4
322	/§ 247/	Burglaries - accomodation facilities	708	87	-56	-7.3
323	/§ 247/	Burglaries - stalls in the street	981	323	-6	-0.6
324	/§ 247/	Burglaries – canteens	124	37	-35	-22.0
331	/§ 247/	Burglaries - museum galleries - not Sec. 332	69	9	-29	-29.6
332	/§ 247/	Burglaries - cultural facilities - not Sec. 331	136	31	-10	-6.8
341	/§ 247/	Burglaries - vaults, safety boxes	162	36	-44	-21.4
350	/§ 247/	Burglaries - IT centres	34	7	1	3.0
351	/§ 247/	Burglaries - schools	835	216	-6	-0.7
371	/§§ 247, 238/	Burglaries - flats	4 322	937	-725	-14.4
372	/§§ 247, 238/	Burglaries - private weekend houses	5 377	1 233	16	0.3
373	/§§ 247, 238/	Burglaries - family houses	4 841	1 164	285	6.3
390	/§§ 247, 238/	Burglaries - other premises	31 266	4 779	2017	6.9
311-390		Total burglaries	54 925	10 384	1422	2.7
411	/§ 247/	Pickpockets	19 153	1 098	88	0.5
412	/§ 247/	Pickpockets during sexual intercourse	16	9	7	77.8
413	/§ 247/	Other thefts (from persons)	8 962	970	75	0.8
421	/§ 247/	Thefts among workmates	247	65	-20	-7.5
431	/§§ 247, 249/	Car thefts	19 501	2 813	-674	-3.3
432	/§§ 247, 249/	Motorcycle thefts	828	215	7	0.9
433	/§ 247/	Thefts from cars	51 516	3 866	3042	6.3
434	/§ 247/	Thefts of motor vehicle (spare) parts	5 829	610	-438	-7.0
435	/§§ 247, 249/	Bicycle thefts	5 395	783	-69	-1.3
441	/§ 247/	Thefts of domestic animals	135	21	-9	-6.3
451	/§ 247/	Thefts in flats	4 259	1 665	-20	-0.5
461	/§ 247/	Thefts at railway stations - excluding consignments	253	57	4	1.6
462	/§ 247/	Thefts in public transport	272	8	-58	-17.6
471	/§ 247/	Thefts in antique shops	135	37	-163	-54.7
480	/§ 247/	Thefts in other premises	25 705	9 655	481	1.9
490	/§ 247/	Other thefts	12 001	2 810	818	7.3
411-490		Total thefts	154 207	24 682	3071	2.0
511	/§ 250/	Fraud	5 057	2 456	364	7.8
521	/§ 248/	Embezzlement	1 359	886	224	19.7
530	/§ 249/	Unauthorized use of another person's property	362	121	-7	-1.9
588	/§ 254/	Concealment of objects	1 037	378	217	26.5
589	/§ 257/	Damaging another's property	11 319	1 517	1268	12.6
590		Other property crimes	0	0	0	-
311-590		Total propety crimes	228 266	40 424	6559	3.0
611	/§ 202, 202a/	Hooliganism	2 995	2 428	-78	-2.5
612	/§ 202/	Spectator violence at sports and public events	59	53	12	25.5
613	/§ 257b/	Spray painting	3 121	785	404	14.9
630	/§ 218a/	Supplying anabolic substances to juveniles	0	0	0	-
631	/§ 205, 217, 217a/	Corrupting morals of juveniles	727	610	120	19.8
632	/§ 218/	Supplying alcoholic beverages to juveniles	65	50	8	14.0
633	/§ 216a/	Trafficking in children	0	0	-2	-100.0
634	/§§ 171a, 171b, 171c/	Illegal crossing the national border	95	67	14	17.3
635	/§ 187/	Unauthorized production and possession of narcotic and psychotropic substances and poisons	2 216	1 981	-32	-1.4
636	/§ 188a/	Spreading drug addiction	59	53	-51	-46.4
637	/§ 158/	Abuse of power of a public official	132	78	20	17.9
639	/§ 178/	Unauthorized handling of personal data	36	14	-10	-21.7
640	/§ 159/	Negligent maladministration	13	11	-1	-7.1

Code	Section of the Criminal Code	Name	2 007		Change	
			Ascrt.	Solved	Ascrtained fact.	%
641	/§ 187a/	Unauthorized production and possession of narcotic and psychotropic substances and poisons - personal use	364	318	54	17,4
642	/§ 188/	Unauthorized production and possession of narcotic and psychotropic substances and poisons - for sale	226	196	-28	-11,0
651	/§§ 179, 180, 257/	Fires	854	157	151	21,5
652	/§§ 179, 180, 257/	Explosions	17	3	7	70,0
662	/§ 185/	Unauthorized arming	451	376	-58	-11,4
663	/§ 171, 171d/	Obstructing execution of an official decision	6 072	5 815	-2969	-32,8
664	/§§ 251,252/	Illicit resale and receiving of stolen goods – complicity	1 293	1 228	356	38,0
611-664		Total other crimes	18 795	14 223	-2083	-10,0
721	/§ 166/	Abetting	25	20	2	8,7
730	/§§ 179, 180d, 201, 201a, 257/	All accidents... - deliberate	6	4	-8	-57,1
731	/§§ 180, 180d, 184, 201, 201a, 223, 224/	Road accidents - negligent	9 987	8 746	3541	54,9
732	/§§ 180, 184, 201, 201a, 223, 224/	Air accidents - negligent	10	7	4	66,7
733	/§§ 180, 184, 201, 201a, 223, 224/	Water transport accidents - negligent	0	0	-2	-100,0
741	/§§ 180, 184, 201, 201a, 223, 224/	Railway accidents - negligent	29	22	-4	-12,1
742	/§§ 180, 180d, 184, 201, 201a, 223, 224/	Combined accidents - road and railway - negligent	47	39	9	23,7
750	/§§ 223, 224, 201/	Injury to health through negligence – labour accidents	146	75	-2	-1,4
751	/§§ 223, 224, 201/	Injury to health through negligence - other	390	212	85	27,9
762	/§ 256/	Causing harm to creditor, favouritising creditor	25	8	11	78,6
763	/§ 256a/	Favouritising creditor	6	1	5	500,0
771	/§§ 201, 201a/	Endangering others under the influence of an addictive substance	10 038	9 794	6012	149,3
772	/§ 213/	Evasion of alimony payments	10 253	10 223	-1318	-11,4
781	/§ 180a/	Endangering the safety of an aircraft or civil vessel	0	0	0	-
782	/§ 180b/	Spreading false information	0	0	-1	-100,0
783	/§ 180c/	Unlawful taking of an aircraft abroad	0	0	0	-
784	/§ 203/	Cruelty to animals	39	25	11	39,3
785	/§ 199/	Spreading alarming report	242	109	-35	-12,6
786	/§§ 163a/	Participation in a criminal conspiracy	13	10	0	0,0
787	/§ 198/	Defamation of nation, race or conviction	28	21	-24	-46,2
788	/§ 198a/	Incitement of national and racial hatred	13	2	-14	-51,9
789	/§§ 260, 261, 261a/	Support and propagation of movements aimed at suppressing of human rights and freedoms	112	71	9	8,7
790	/§§ 154/2, 164, 165, 167, 168, 180d etc.)	Other similar crimes	19 652	18 063	9239	88,7
721-790		Total other crimes	51 061	47 452	17520	52,2
801	/§ 149/	Unfair competition	13	2	1	8,3
803	/§ 118/	Unauthorized business activity	123	81	-16	-11,5
806	/§ 121/	Activity detrimental to a customer	6	3	1	20,0
807	/§ 124/	Smuggling and curtailment of customs duty	5	4	-25	-83,3
808	/§ 125/	Misinterpretation of data relating to economic results and assets	361	280	15	4,3
809	/§ 127/	Breaches of mandatory rules in economic relations	7	5	1	16,7
810	/§ 126/	Breaches of duties in bankruptcy and composition proceedings	368	291	22	6,4
811	/§ 255/	Breaches of duty to administer another's property	166	88	20	13,7
812	/§ 247/	Theft	553	435	22	4,1
813	/§ 249/	Unauthorized use of another person's thing	7	2	-2	-22,2
814	/§ 257/	Damaging another's property	28	7	9	47,4
815	/§ 250/	Frauds relating to social and health insurance	413	363	-94	-18,5
816	/§ 140/	Protection of currency	2 302	166	-416	-15,3
817	/§§ 145, 145a/	Counterfeiting and altering stamps and duty stamps	137	9	29	26,9
819	/§ 148/	Curtailment of taxes	534	322	93	21,1
820	/§ 158/	Abuse of power by a public official	55	33	7	14,6
821	/§ 160/	Bribery	40	31	-3	-7,0
822	/§ 256/	Frauding a creditor	184	113	24	15,0
823	/§ 176/	Forging and altering a public document	553	433	-156	-22,0
824	/§ 176a/	Unauthorized making and keeping the state seal and official stamp	15	7	3	25,0
825	/§§ 193, 194/	Endangering public health through defective foodstuffs	6	5	5	500,0

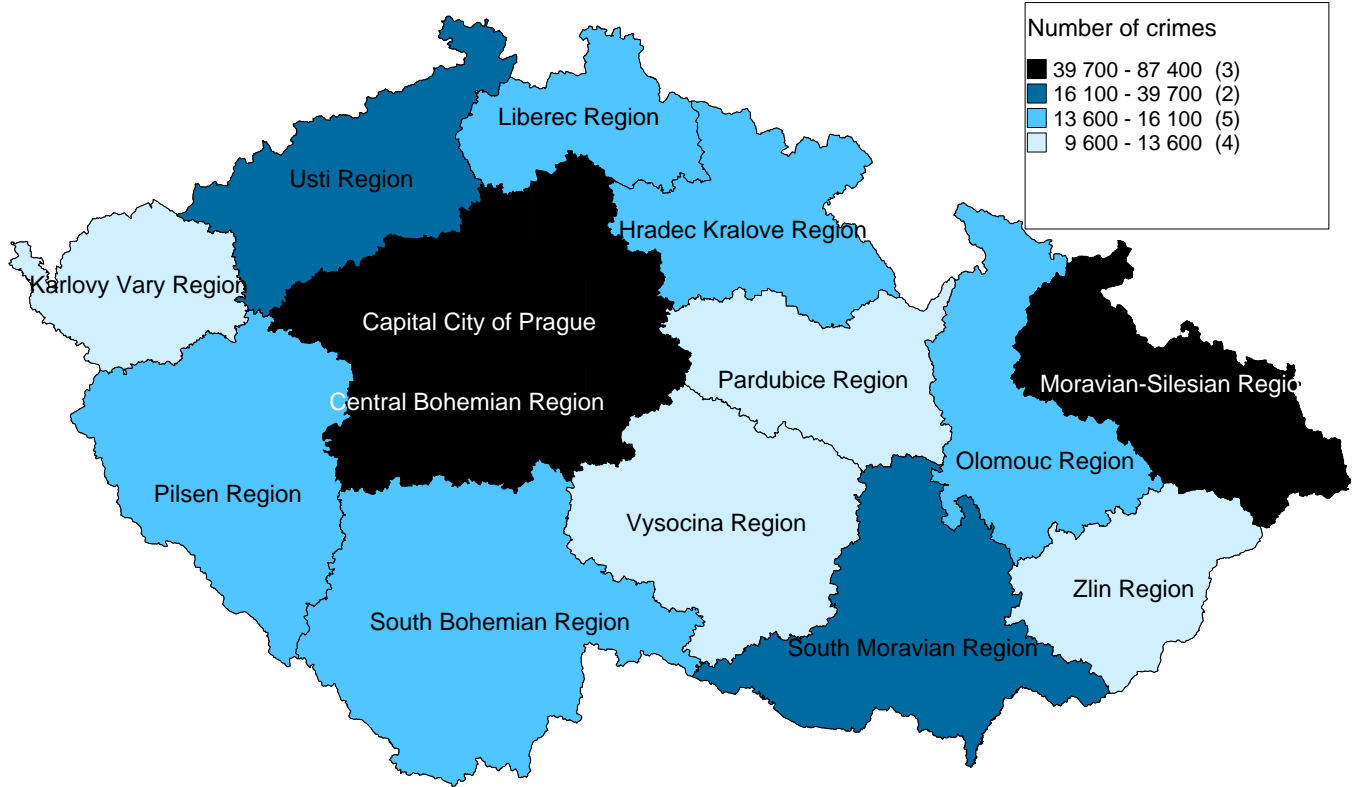
Code	Section of the Criminal Code	Name	2 007		Change	
			Ascert.	Solved	Ascertained fact.	%
826	/§129/	Issue of a false confirmation	2	2	2	-
827	/§ 249/	Unauthorized use of a motor vehicle	43	28	8	22,9
828	/§§ 239/2, 240/2/	Violation of the privacy of transmitted messages	17	10	2	13,3
829	/§ 248/	Embezzlement	3 160	2 447	255	8,8
830	/§ 250/	Fraud	4 953	3 306	-233	-4,5
831	/§§ 128a, 128b, 128c/	Fraudulent manipulation of public tenders and auctions	9	3	-2	-18,2
832	/§§ 124a, 124b, 124c/	Violation of statutory provisions on the disposal of goods and t.	0	0	0	-
833	/§ 128/	Misuse of information in business relationship	46	21	16	53,3
834	/§ 118a/	Unlicensed operation of a lottery	5	4	-1	-16,7
835	/§ 148a/	Breaches of rules on identification of goods by labels	36	36	-9	-20,0
836	/§ 178/	Unauthorized disposal of personal data	22	11	10	83,3
837	/§§ 141, 142, 144/	Other crimes against currency	13	6	0	0,0
838	/§ 249b/	Unauthorized possession of a payment card	8 023	1 211	115	1,5
839	/§§ 124d, 124e, 124f/	Violation of statutory provisions on foreign trade in military material	3	2	0	0,0
840	/§§ 247, 248, 250/	Pilferage of transported goods - railways	29	3	13	81,3
841	/§§ 247, 248, 250/	Pilferage of mailed parcels	20	6	-23	-53,5
842	/§§ 247, 248, 250/	Pilferage of transported goods - road transport	309	28	191	161,9
843	/§§ 247, 248, 250/	Pilferage of transported goods - air transport	0	0	0	-
844	/§§ 247, 248, 250/	pilferage of transported goods - water transport	1	0	1	-
845	/§ 159/	Thwarting of a task by a public official's negligence	3	3	1	50,0
846	/§ 161/	Bribery - bribe giving	62	57	-27	-30,3
847	/§ 162/	Indirect bribery	1	1	-5	-83,3
848	/§ 256a/	Giving advantage to a particular creditor	82	62	1	1,2
849	/§ 256b/	Machinations in bankruptcy and composition proceedings	0	0	0	-
850	/§ 181a, 181c, 181e, 181f, 181h/	Deliberate endangering the environment	49	25	10	25,6
851	/§ 181b, 181c, 181e, 181g, 181h/	Negligent endangering the environment	19	7	-2	-9,5
852	/§ 256c/	Heavy indebtedness	53	42	22	71,0
855	/§ 186/	Unauthorized production of radioactive material	2	0	0	0,0
860	/§§ 251, 252/	Participation	41	40	-26	-38,8
861	/§ 150/	Infringements of a trademark	242	199	-126	-34,2
862	/§ 151/	Infringements of industrial rights	6	2	1	20,0
863	/§ 152/	Infringements of copyright	462	230	108	30,5
864	/§ 252a/	Concealment of the origin of money obtained through crime (money laundering)	32	17	0	0,0
865	/§ 257a/	Damaging or misusing a data carrier record	48	13	16	50,0
866	/§ 250c/	Operation of fraudulent games and wagers	6	4	-2	-25,0
870	/§§ 180, 181b, 184/	Break-downs and operational failures... - through negligence	21	18	0	0,0
871	/§§ 179, 181a, 182, 257/	Break-downs and operational failures - deliberate	6	1	1	20,0
880	/§ 250a/	Insurance fraud	582	470	86	17,3
881	/§ 250b/	Credit fraud	12 295	10 419	-1 519	-11,0
885	/§ 148b/	Non-compliance with reporting duty in tax procedures	3	0	2	200,0
886	/§ 147/	Curtailed taxes, fees, and similar mandatory dues	948	691	128	15,6
890	/§§ 171, 171d, 178a, 189, 190 etc./	Other economic crimes	451	288	-46	-9,3
801-890		Total economic crimes	37 981	22 393	-1 492	-3,8
901	/§§ 266-295/	Military crimes	41	39	-11	-21,2
902	(§§ 91-93, 95-97, 105-107, 113-115)	Crimes against the Republic	7	0	-2	-22,2
101-664		Total common crimes	268 301	68 968	4 930	1,9
101-902		TOTAL CRIMES:	357 391	138 852	20 945	6,2

**Development in the Ascertained and Recovered Damage (CZK mil.)
Caused by Total Crime in the CR from 1998 until 2007**

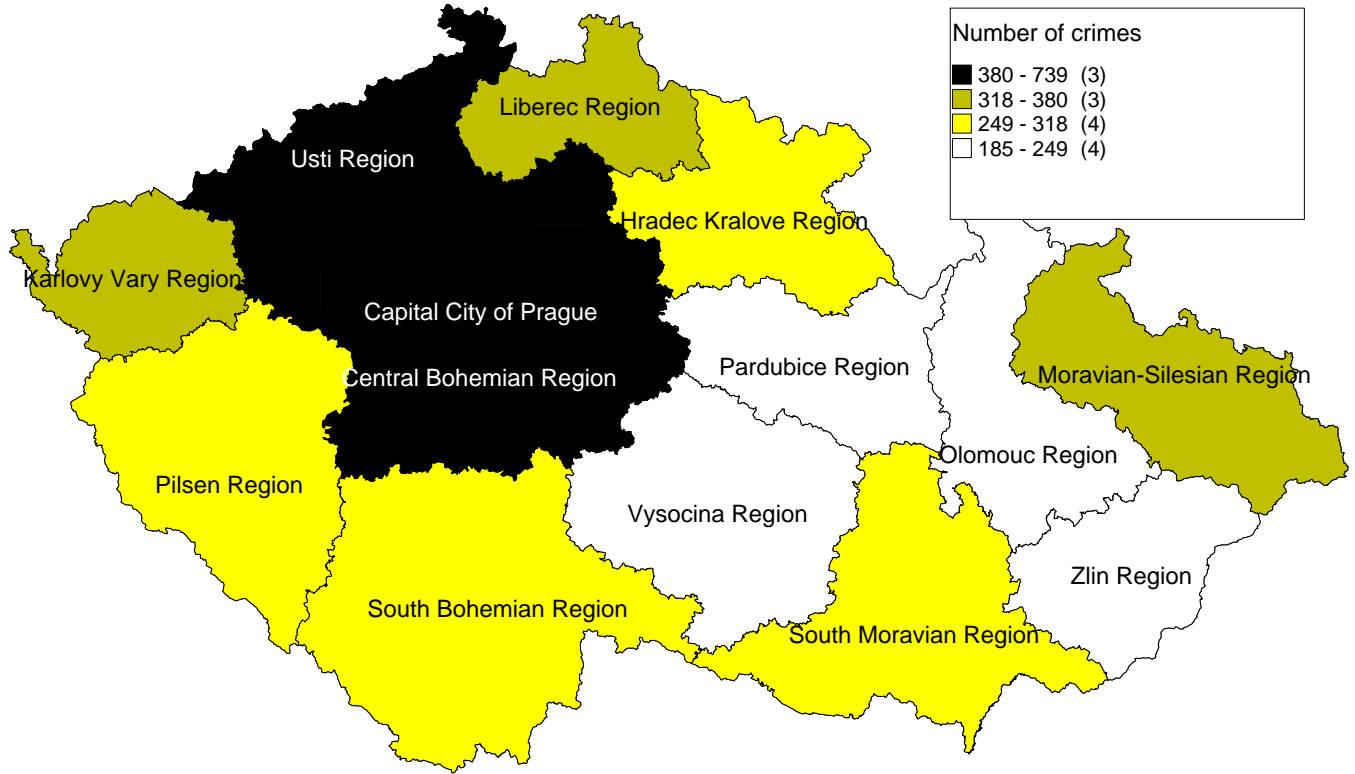
Year	ascertained	recovered
1998	33 475	317
1999	35 653	267
2000	63 409	249
2001	55 741	2 118
2002	43 289	2 394
2003	48 037	1 318
2004	48 456	2 179
2005	42 985	640
2006	24 262	835
2007	22 782	162



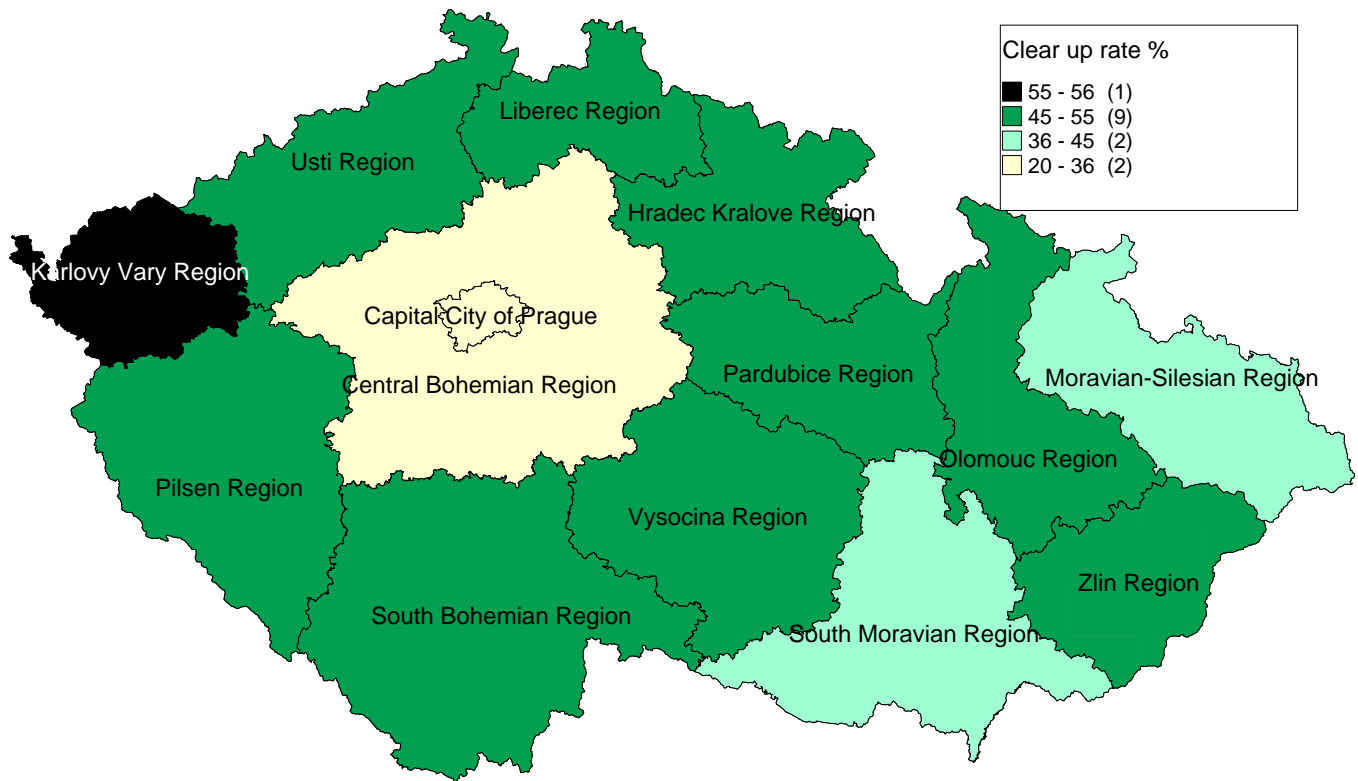
The Regions of the Czech Republic Affected by Crime in 2007 According to the Number of Crimes Detected



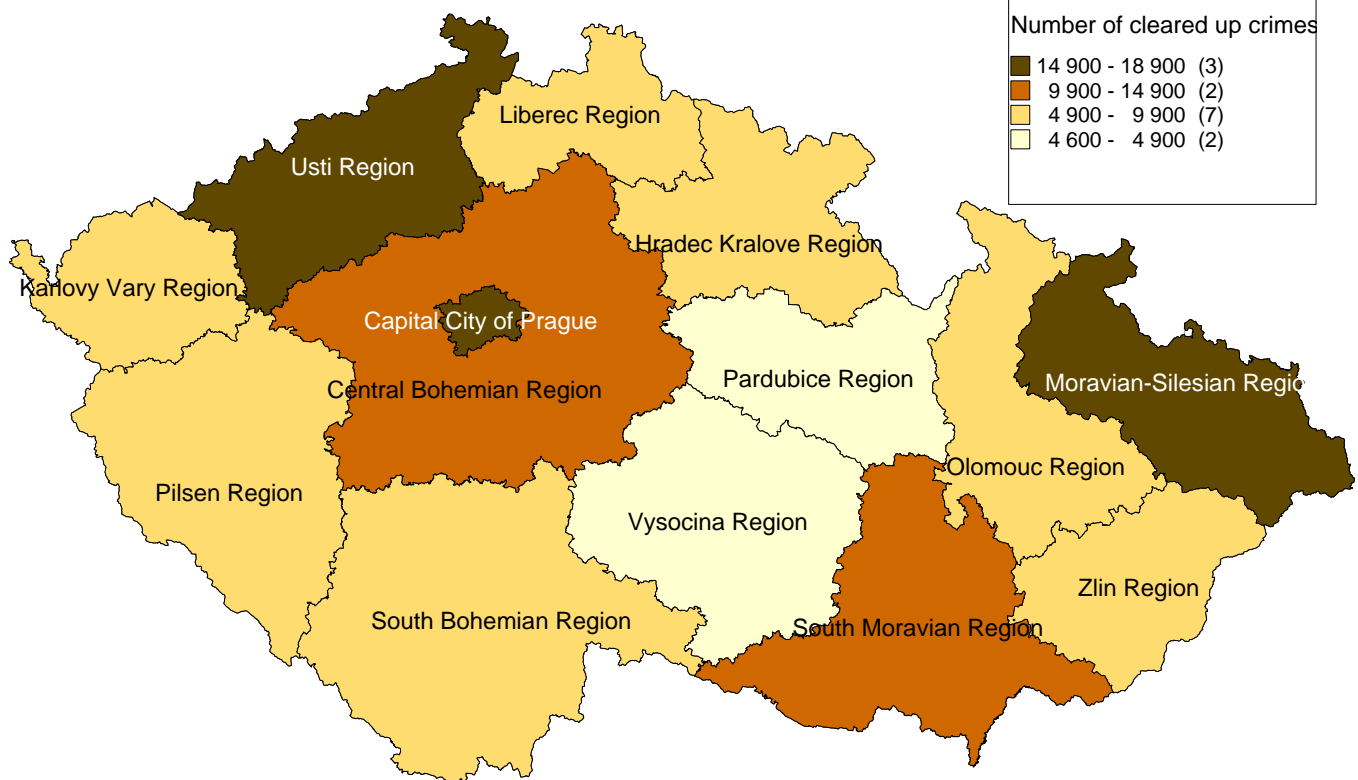
The Regions of the Czech Republic Affected by Crime in 2007 According to the Number of Crimes Detected per 10,000 Inhabitans



The Regions of the Czech Republic Affected by Crime in 2007 According to the Clear up Rate



The Regions of the Czech Republic Affected by Crime in 2007 According to the Number of Cleared Up Crimes



Minor Offences Recorded by the Czech Police from 2003 to 2007 according to Individual Police Services

Service of the Czech Police						
	Year	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Public Order and Railway Police Service*						
Total		1 173 086	1 138 370	1 093 510	868 198	719 615
of which:						
- safety and smoothness of road traffic (Sec. 22)		838 064	794 171	757 873	555 780	389 500
- against property (Sec. 50)		166 874	172 401	171 791	172 964	178 975
- public order (Sec. 47-49)		114 622	111 956	107 796	97 626	100 045
- intoxication (Sec. 30)		30 765	35 722	35 752	25 346	14 411
Railway Police Service (until 2006)*						
total		36 179	40 760	31 540	26 205	see above
Administration Activity Police Service						
- firearm licences		5 497	6 080	5 317	5 702	5 428
Traffic Police Service						
- minor offences committed by drivers		1 003 701	1 007 117	976 791	644 086	474 632
- minor offences committed by other participants of tra		25 672	22 830	21 961	13 412	10 729
Alien and Border Police Service						
Total		174 081	141 815	119 216	95 302	68 562

Key:

* In 2007 after establishing the Public Order and Railway Police Service summary records are maintained for the both originally separated services.

Results of Activities Carried Out by the Municipal Police in the Czech Republic in 2006 and 2007

	2006	2007
The number of inhabitants of municipalities having the municipal police	6 063 276	6 435 444
The number of other municipalities where the Municipal Police carry out activities in accordance with public law agreement		95
The sum of inhabitants residing in all other municipalities where the Municipal Police operate		242 748
The number of Municipal Police units - republic-wide	327	332
The number of Municipal Police units that provided information	240	263
The number of constables from the Mun. Police units that provided information:	7 074	7 390
The total number of employees	7 765	8 369
The number of constables from the Mun. Police units that provided information:	6 987	7 321
of them the number of constables who participated in results of the Mun. Police*	6 051	6138
The number of solved traffic minor offences:	1 391 371	1 111 733
of which solved by a fixed penalty tickets	808 147	676 122
of which submitted to a relevant administrative authority	182 212	152 855
of which solved by a reproof	401 012	282 756
The amount of fines (in CZK)	246 034 200	310 025 500
The number of other minor offences:	384 334	369 920
of which solved by a fixed penalty tickets	149 264	151 341
of which submitted to a relevant administrative authority	63 907	59 726
of which solved by a reproof	171 163	158 853
The amount of fines (in CZK)	49 649 960	57 696 350
The num. of solved traffic minor offences included in the point system - without speed measuring	61 537	79 090
The num. of solved traffic minor offences included in the point system - exceed of max. speed limit	44 256	130 745
The num. of solved traffic minor offences - apprehended intoxicated drivers		1005
The total number of minor offences solved	1 775 705	1 481 653
The total amount of fines imposed (CZK)	295 684 160	367 721 850
The number of criminal offenders apprehended	14 618	8 337
The number of apprehended searched for persons	2 287	3 002
The number of missed vehicles found	795	692
Persons brought before an investigator under Sec. 13 (1) and (2) of the Act on the Mun. Police	1 670	2 019
Persons brought before an investigator under Sec. 13 (3)	8 062	10 069
The number of animals captured	23 172	24 119
Motor vehicles towed-away	34 578	36 879

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

Note: *Within the meaning of Act No. 553/1991 Coll., as amended .

In 2007 data from more than 79% of Municipal Police units was obtained. 99% of all constables who work in the Czech Republic serve in municipalities which provided information .

Criminal Offenders

Development in the Number of Offenders of Total Crime in 1998 - 2007

Year	Total offenders	Men	Women	Repeated offenders	Children	Juvenile offenders	Foreign nationals
1998	129 271	115 609	13 662	37 095	8 824	10 549	7 698
1999	127 887	113 589	14 298	36 096	8 832	9 146	7 491
2000	130 234	114 751	15 483	38 664	8 899	8 905	7 261
2001	127 856	112 141	15 715	40 736	9 032	9 273	6 166
2002	123 964	108 572	15 392	48 764	5 185	7 698	6 238
2003	121 393	106 816	14 577	51 838	5 148	7 558	6 923
2004	121 531	106 460	15 071	54 880	3 734	6 197	7 215
2005	121 511	104 274	17 237	55 856	3 341	5 654	6 994
2006	122 753	106 045	16 708	56 661	3 027	5 808	7 284
2007	127 718	111 312	16 406	56 773	2 635	6 322	8 179

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

Year	Total offenders	Men	Women	Repeated offenders	Children	Juvenile offenders	Foreign nationals
1998	9,2	8,0	19,9	10,0	-4,3	-5,2	10,3
1999	-1,1	-1,7	4,7	-2,7	0,1	-13,3	-2,7
2000	1,8	1,0	8,3	7,1	0,8	-2,6	-3,1
2001	-1,8	-2,3	1,5	5,4	1,5	4,1	-15,1
2002	-3,0	-3,2	-2,1	19,7	-42,6	-17,0	1,2
2003	-2,1	-1,6	-5,3	6,3	-0,7	-1,8	11,0
2004	0,1	-0,3	3,4	5,9	-27,5	-18,0	4,2
2005	0,0	-2,1	14,4	1,8	-10,5	-8,8	-3,1
2006	1,0	1,7	-3,1	1,4	-9,4	2,7	4,1
2007	4,0	5,0	-1,8	0,2	-13,0	8,8	12,3

Source: PCR

Development in the Number of Persons Charged and Sentenced

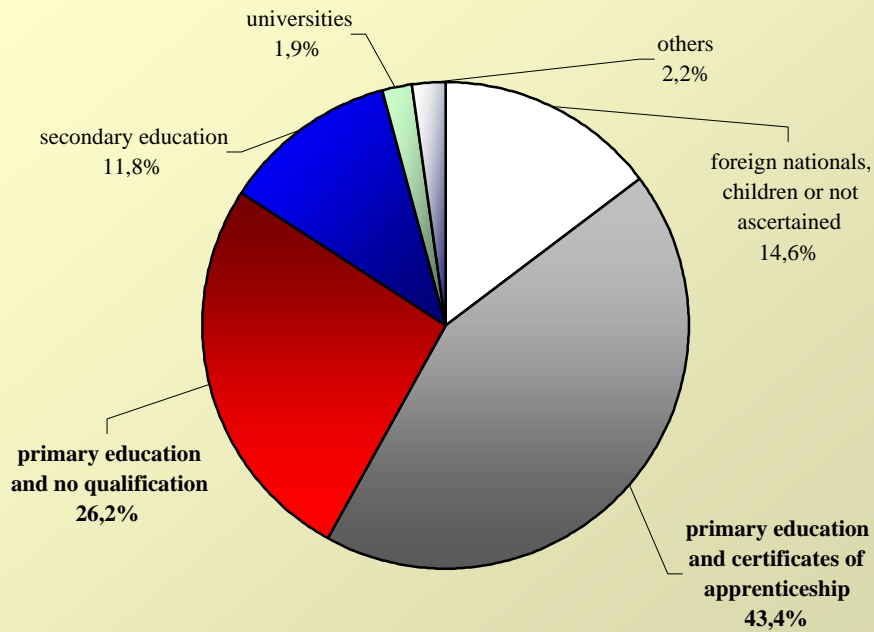
Year	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Persons charged	84 855	77 210	78 733	75 861	75 223	70 082	67 186
Persons sentenced	60 182	65 099	66 131	68 442	67 561	69 379	75 728

Source: MJ

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

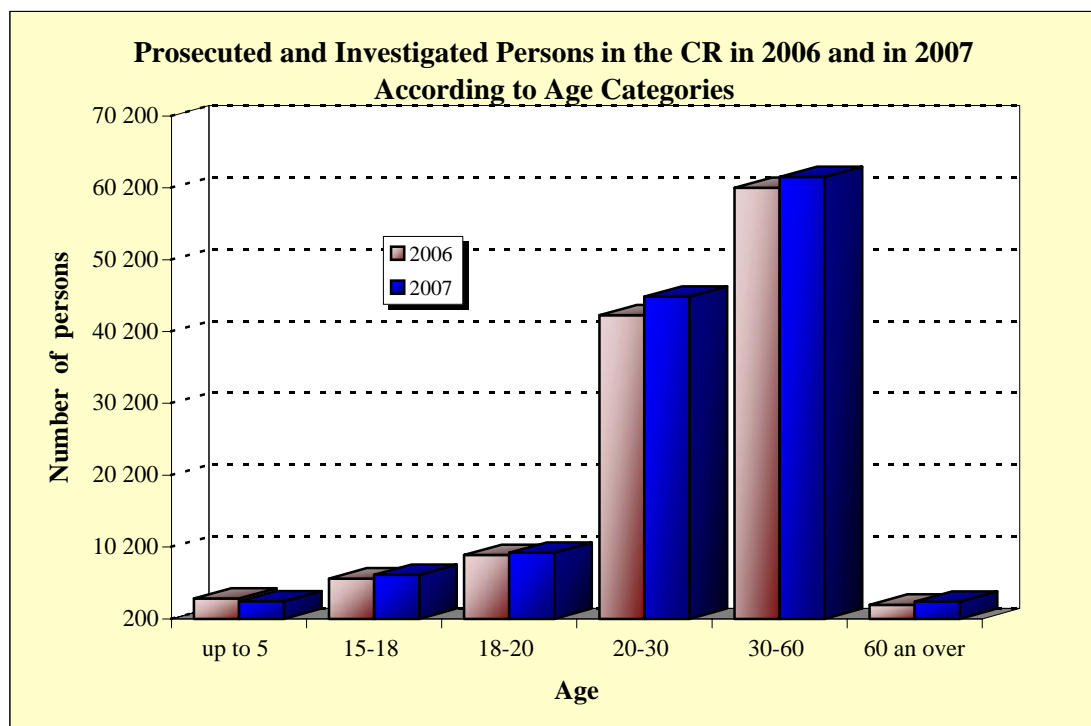
Year	Men	Women	Repeated offenders	Children	Juvenile offenders	Foreign nationals
1998	89,4	10,6	28,7	6,8	8,2	6,0
1999	88,8	11,2	28,2	6,9	7,2	5,9
2000	88,1	11,9	29,7	6,8	6,8	5,6
2001	87,7	12,3	31,9	7,1	7,3	4,8
2002	87,6	12,4	39,3	4,2	6,2	5,0
2003	88,0	12,0	42,7	4,2	6,2	5,7
2004	87,6	12,4	45,2	3,1	5,1	5,9
2005	85,8	14,2	46,0	2,7	4,7	5,8
2006	86,4	13,6	46,2	2,5	4,7	5,9
2007	87,2	12,8	44,5	2,1	4,9	6,4

**The Share of Individual Categories of Education of Offenders
of the Total Number of Offenders in 2007**



Development in the Share of Prosecuted and Investigated Persons in Population According to Given Age Categories in the Czech Rep. from 2005 until 2007

	Age/Years					
	up to 15	15-18	18-20	20-30	30-60	60 and over
Year 2005						
Number	3 341	5 654	8 768	41 304	60 417	2 027
Percentage of total offenders	2,75	4,65	7,22	33,99	49,72	1,67
Percentage of total population in a relevant age category	0,22	1,45	3,27	2,58	1,37	0,10
Number of inhab. as of 1.1.2005	1 526 946	389 410	267 785	1 600 306	4 419 611	2 016 519
Year 2006						
Number	3 027	5 808	9 072	42 481	60 210	2 155
Percentage of total offenders	2,47	4,73	7,39	34,61	49,05	1,76
Percentage of total population in a relevant age category	0,20	1,49	3,44	2,72	1,34	0,10
Number of inhab. as of 1.1.2006	1 501 331	390 180	263 339	1 561 853	4 479 996	2 054 380
Year 2007						
Number	2 635	6 322	9 389	45 065	61 729	2 578
Percentage of total offenders	2,06	4,95	7,35	35,28	48,33	2,02
Percentage of total population in a relevant age category	0,18	1,63	3,56	2,96	1,37	0,12
Number of inhab. as of 1.1.2007	1 479 514	387 273	263 974	1 524 425	4 508 575	2 123 428



Crimes Committed by Repeat Offenders

Crimes committed by repeat offenders in 2007

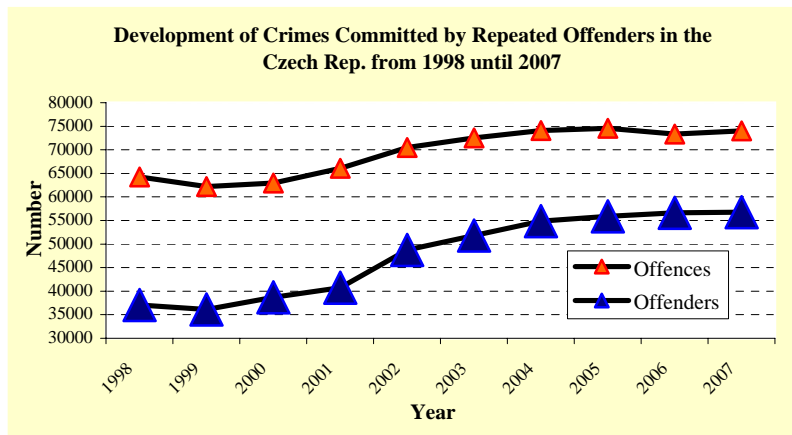
Cleared up: 74 010

Which is of the total number
of cleared up crimes: 50,8 %

Repeat offenders: 56 773

men: 52 230

women: 4 543



Development in the Number of Crimes Committed by Repeat Offenders

Types of criminal offences	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Total murders	60	85	89	111	63	78	61
Robberies	857	1 258	1 228	1 374	1 309	1 159	975
Wilful injury to health	1 804	2 113	2 267	2 396	2 301	1 984	1 783
Dangerous threats	869	974	939	1 073	1 033	852	772
Violent crimes	5 730	6 875	7 217	7 864	7 592	6 630	5 922
Crimes against human dignity	567	630	637	606	521	447	457
Burglaries of private weekend h.	2 496	2 268	2 266	2 249	1 504	1 237	988
Burglaries	10 732	11 072	11 432	11 197	9 751	8 293	8 223
Car thefts	1 760	2 038	2 315	2 308	2 253	1 788	1 862
Thefts from cars	3 797	4 600	5 049	4 467	3 980	3 571	3 336
Common thefts	19 919	20 195	20 940	20 463	20 285	19 155	18 786
Crimes against property	36 091	35 288	36 401	34 961	33 340	30 602	29 884
Hooliganism	1 082	1 295	1 423	1 570	1 506	1 315	1 106
Unauth. prod. and distr. of psych. s	1 432	1 173	1 485	1 336	1 284	1 269	1 318
Evasion of alimony payments	5 474	6 712	7 242	7 872	7 499	7 187	6 320
Embezzlement	1 572	1 431	1 231	1 381	1 115	974	932
Fraud	3 288	3 887	2 922	2 766	2 410	2 055	1 504
Copyright infringement	1 226	94	46	46	101	83	45
Economic crimes - total	9 118	10 008	8 549	9 278	12 003	11 669	9 346
TOTAL CRIMES	66 096	70 473	72 556	74 097	74 594	73 316	74 010

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

Types of criminal offences	2005	%	2006	%	2007	%
Total murders	67	35,8	81	41,5	66	31,7
Wilful injury to health	2 222	38,1	1 901	37,6	1 672	34,1
Violent crimes	6 456	40,0	5 732	40,4	4 963	37,3
Crimes against human dignity	414	30,3	368	31,1	373	30,8
Burglaries of private weekend hou:	551	53,2	463	56,2	399	50,6
Burglaries	4 906	51,4	4 538	50,7	4 254	50,8
Thefts from cars	1 507	62,8	1 336	63,1	1 267	66,4
Common thefts	13 765	61,1	13 409	62,2	12 931	62,9
Crimes against property	20 914	56,3	20 104	56,7	19 146	56,6
Fraud	2 084	40,4	1 636	41,6	1 320	40,5
Total economic crimes	10 089	36,0	9 760	36,8	8 423	37,2
TOTAL CRIMES	55 856	46,0	56 661	46,2	56 773	44,5

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

Crimes Committed by Foreign Nationals

Crimes committed by foreign nationals in 2007

Cleared up: 9 262

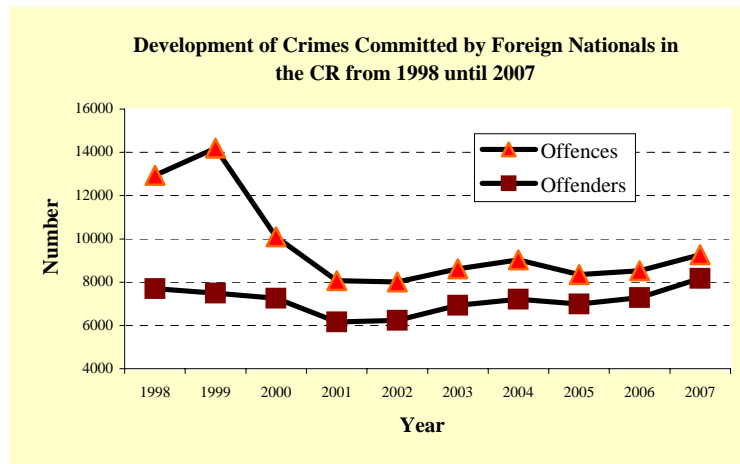
Which is of the total number
of cleared up crimes: 6,4 %

Prosecuted and investigated persons

total: 8 179

men: 7 441, tj. 91 %

women: 738, tj. 9 %



Development in the Number of Crimes Committed by Foreign Nationals

Types of criminal offences	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Total murders:	37	39	24	33	24	25	35
Roberries	238	341	285	316	291	262	286
Wilful injury to health	209	265	288	307	302	261	308
Violent crimes	939	1 177	1 093	1 123	1 088	1 011	1 043
Crimes against human dignity	116	128	103	139	129	113	105
Burglaries:	686	707	706	884	556	696	626
Common thefts:	1 454	1 277	1 319	1 611	1 352	1 346	1 330
Pickpockets	142	160	191	229	168	164	132
Crimes against property	2 677	2 346	2 742	2 898	2 307	2 456	2 297
Frustrating execution of an official d	1 032	1 219	1 678	1 823	1 626	1 299	1 204
Total economic crimes	1 896	1 644	1 545	1 624	1 766	1 527	1 250
TOTAL CRIMES	8 073	8 014	8 618	9 028	8 353	8 529	9 262

Development in the Number of Prosecuted Foreign Nationals *

Types of criminal offences	2005	%	2006	%	2007	%
Total murders:	29	15,5	25	12,8	45	21,6
Roberries	270	9,6	249	9,6	309	13,6
Wilful injury to health	319	5,5	247	4,9	333	6,8
Violent crimes	1 006	6,2	938	6,6	1 038	7,8
Crimes againts human dignity	118	8,6	99	8,4	105	8,7
Burglaries:	353	3,7	419	4,7	361	4,3
Common thefts:	198	14,4	179	15,4	138	14,7
Pickpockets	1 184	5,3	1 185	5,5	1 116	5,4
Crimes against property	1 819	4,9	1 863	5,3	1 748	5,2
Frustrating execution of an official d	1 468	14,5	1 164	14,9	1 065	21,4
Total economic crimes	1 255	4,5	1 188	4,5	1 128	5,0
TOTAL CRIMES	6 994	5,8	7 284	5,9	8 179	6,4

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

Crimes Committed by Children (under 15 years of age)

Crimes committed by children in 2007

Cleared up: 2 710

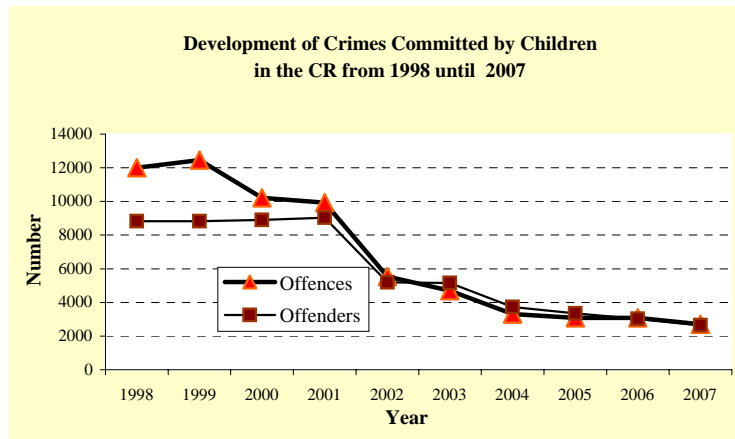
Which is of the total number of cleared up crimes: 1,9 %

Investigated persons

total: 2 635

men: 2 259

women: 376



Development in the Number of Crimes Committed by Children

Types of criminal offences	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Total murders:	3	0	0	4	1	1	2
Roberries	245	251	315	287	215	238	190
Wilful injury to health	283	231	221	174	152	127	135
Extortion	399	258	169	122	101	101	86
Violent crimes	1285	982	873	705	581	544	498
Crimes against human dignity	141	119	120	92	104	74	86
Burglaries of flats	153	99	64	60	67	91	53
Burglaries :	1871	1163	1027	808	683	642	526
Thefts from cars	1338	816	340	182	112	74	86
Thefts of bicycles	281	73	66	40	41	27	21
Common thefts:	4310	2005	1468	994	999	1044	800
Crimes against property:	7214	3419	2731	1953	1786	1820	1457
Hooliganism	306	166	140	89	83	85	113
Unauthor. prod. and distr. of psych. subs.	150	155	107	68	103	99	58
Spreading addiction	102	70	56	14	22	12	7
TOTAL CRIMES	9926	5541	4692	3319	3086	3090	2710

Development in the Number of Investigated Children *

Types of criminal offences	2005	%	2006	%	2007	%
Total murders:	6	3,2	1	0,5	2	1,0
Wilful injury to health	166	2,8	131	2,6	140	2,9
Violent crimes	700	4,3	555	3,9	537	4,0
Crimes against human dignity	85	6,2	73	6,2	80	6,6
Burglaries of flats	87	9,8	74	8,8	38	5,1
Burglaries :	894	9,4	746	8,3	632	7,5
Thefts from cars	93	3,9	54	2,6	40	2,1
Common thefts:	944	4,2	863	4,0	582	2,8
Crimes against property:	1 990	5,4	1 830	5,2	1 410	4,2
Hooliganism	73	2,0	82	2,5	108	3,7
Unauthor. prod. and distr. of psych. subs.	103	4,8	70	3,1	46	2,3
TOTAL CRIMES	3 341	2,7	3 027	2,5	2 635	2,1

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

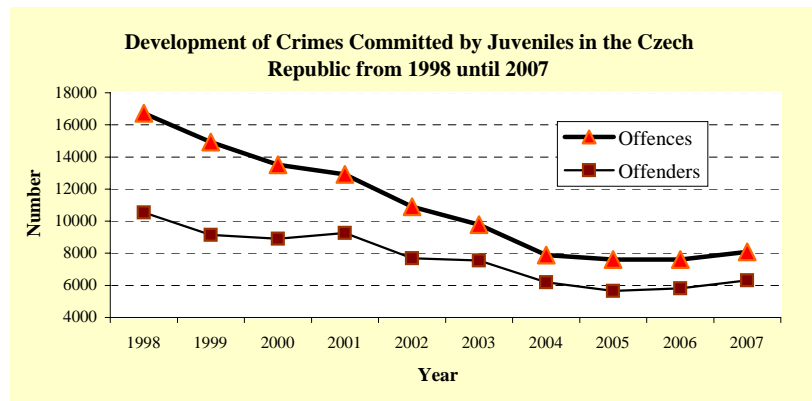
Crimes Committed by Juvenile Offenders (from 15 to 18 years of age)

Crimes committed by juveniles in 2007

Cleared up: 8 079
Which is of the total number
of cleared up crimes: 5,5 %

Prosecuted and investigated persons

total: 6 322
men: 5 792
women: 530



Development in the Number of Crimes Committed by Juveniles

Types of criminal offences	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Total murders:	8	5	5	12	2	4	10
Robberies	361	480	538	611	543	450	460
Wilful injury to health	344	313	337	365	327	296	356
Extortion	173	197	147	152	114	93	116
Violent crimes	1 141	1 241	1 235	1 341	1 149	990	1 082
Crimes against human dignity	181	229	194	161	190	175	184
Burglaries of private weekend houses	428	425	327	227	193	165	159
Burglaries:	2 822	2 749	2 323	1 775	1 722	1 572	1 472
Car thefts	809	758	731	578	589	456	414
Thefts from cars	1 259	1 117	850	476	387	359	235
Common thefts:	5 923	4 206	3 620	2 680	2 674	2 333	2 238
Crimes against property:	9 650	7 294	6 229	4 701	4 643	4 159	3 966
Hooliganism	279	213	207	215	196	192	211
Unauthor. prod. and distr. of psych. subs. and	78	368	358	207	223	193	128
Spreading addiction	333	116	88	26	26	23	11
TOTAL CRIMES	12 913	10 901	9 779	7 886	7 614	7 605	8 079

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

Types of criminal offences	2005	tj. %	2006	tj. %	2007	tj. %
Total murders:	4	2,1	4	2,1	11	5,3
Robberies	482	17,1	472	18,5	421	18,5
Wilful injury to health	320	5,5	275	5,4	341	6,9
Violent crimes	1 027	6,4	907	6,4	998	7,5
Crimes against human dignity	172	12,6	151	12,8	169	13,9
Burglaries of private weekend houses	112	10,8	83	10,1	106	13,4
Burglaries:	1 168	12,2	1 163	13,0	1 115	13,3
Thefts from cars	171	7,1	188	8,9	123	6,4
Common thefts:	1 859	8,2	1 684	7,8	1 551	7,5
Crimes against property:	3 251	8,8	3 088	8,7	2 914	8,6
Hooliganism	191	5,3	177	5,5	203	7,0
Unauthor. prod. and distr. of psych. subs. and	172	8,0	174	7,6	119	6,0
TOTAL CRIMES	5 654	4,7	5 808	4,7	6 322	4,9

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

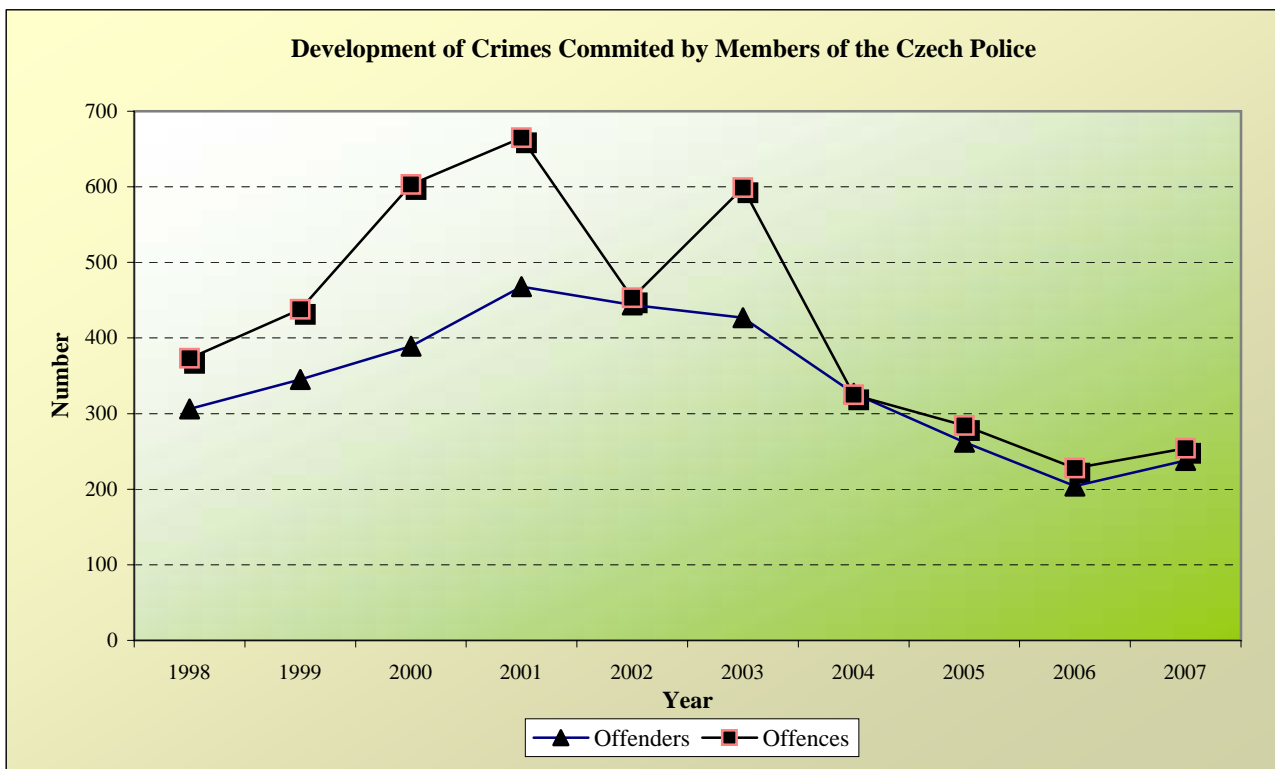
Crimes Committed against Youth

Code	Types of criminal offences	2006	2007
101	Murders - robberies /Sec. 219/	1	1
103	Murders motivated by personal relations /Sec. 219/	3	10
105	Infanticide by mother /Sec. 220/	2	0
106	Other murders /Sec. 219/	9	8
121	Abandonment of a child /Sec. 212/	14	16
122	Abduction /Sec. 216/	16	15
131	Robberies /Sec. 234/	915	897
151	Causing intentional bodily harm /Sec. 221, 222/	505	584
171	Violence against a group of citizens or an individual /§ 196/	4	3
172	Hostage taking /Sec. 234A/	-	1
173	Dangerous threats /Sec. 197a/	111	85
181	Extortion /Sec. 235/	278	298
182	Restriction and deprivation of personal freedom /Sections 231, 232/	81	88
185	Battery of a charge /Sec. 215/	131	142
186	Battering a person sharing common household /§ 215a/	29	36
Total violent crimes		2 117	2 193
<hr/>			
201	Rape /Sec. 241/	125	180
211	Sexual abuse against persons in offender's charge /Sections 242/2, 24	96	70
212	Other sexual abuse /Sec. 242/	623	685
213	Commercial sexual abuse against person in offender's charge /Sector	-	3
214	Other commercial sexual abuse /Sec. 242/1,3,4/	7	-
231	Other sexual deviations /Sec. 202/	21	17
241	Corrupting morals /Sec. 205/	10	19
253	Injury to health through negligence (venereal disease) /§§ 223, 224/	2	-
271	Procuring /Sec.204/	10	6
281	Trafficking in human beings /Sec. 246/	6	2
Total crimes against human dignity		900	982
<hr/>			
411	Pickpockets /Sec. 247/	1 074	1 186
413	Other thefts from persons /Sec. 247/	600	730
Total property crimes		1 674	1 916
<hr/>			
631	Corrupting morals of juveniles /Sec. 217/	183	215
Total crimes:		4 978	5 435

Crimes Committed by Policemen

Development of Crimes Committed by Members of the Czech Police

	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Number of policemen accused	306	345	389	468	444	427	327	262	204	238
<i>Changes within the years - %</i>	24,9	12,7	12,8	20,3	-5,1	-3,8	-23,4	-19,9	-22,1	16,7
Number of crimes cleared up	373	438	603	665	453	599	325	284	228	254
<i>Changes within the years - %</i>	30,0	17,4	37,7	10,3	-31,9	32,2	-45,7	-12,6	-19,7	11,4
Number of crimes / 1,000 policemen	8,3	9,7	13,1	14,5	9,8	12,6	6,8	6,2	4,9	5,6

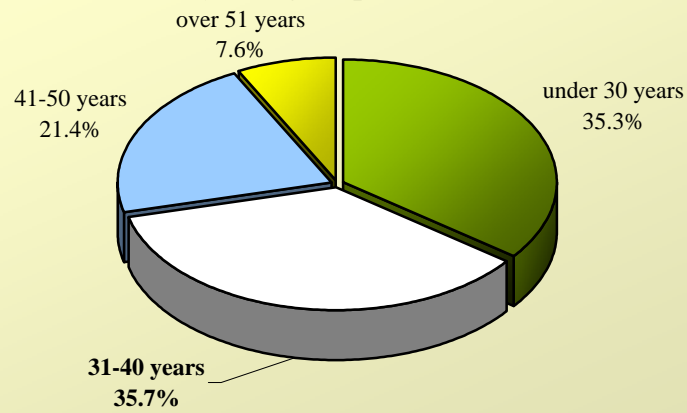


Legal Classification of Crimes Committed by Policemen from 1998 until 2007

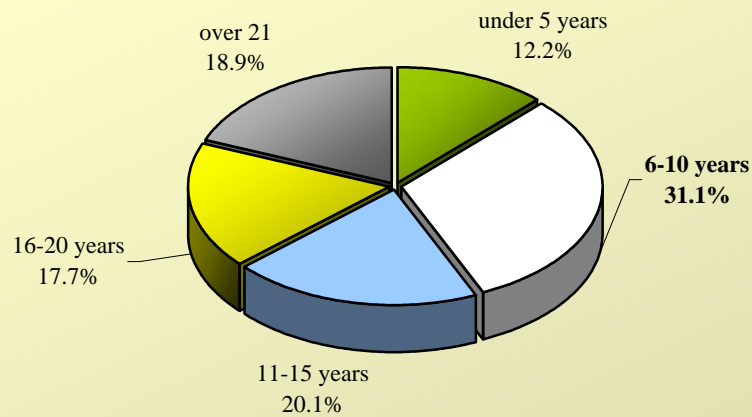
SKUTEK	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Abuse of power by a public official Sec. 158	104	166	237	244	176	202	95	90	60	65
Bribery Sec. 160 – 162	10	10	14	14	4	15	11	10	7	12
Unauthorised disposal of personal data Sec. 178	1	2	0	7	4	17	6	13	4	1
Hooliganism Sec. 202	8	14	13	17	10	14	9	15	5	3
Injury to health (wilful) Sec. 221, 222	32	17	39	33	16	26	13	9	11	11
Fraud Sec. 250	26	44	50	35	19	45	19	14	14	7
Insurance fraud Sec. 250a	0	12	49	98	47	51	22	13	11	15
Crimes related to traffic Sec. 180, 184, 201, 223, 224, 2	53	54	41	52	42	58	49	39	38	48
Total	373	438	603	665	453	599	325	284	228	254

Criminal Offences Committed by Police Officers in 2007

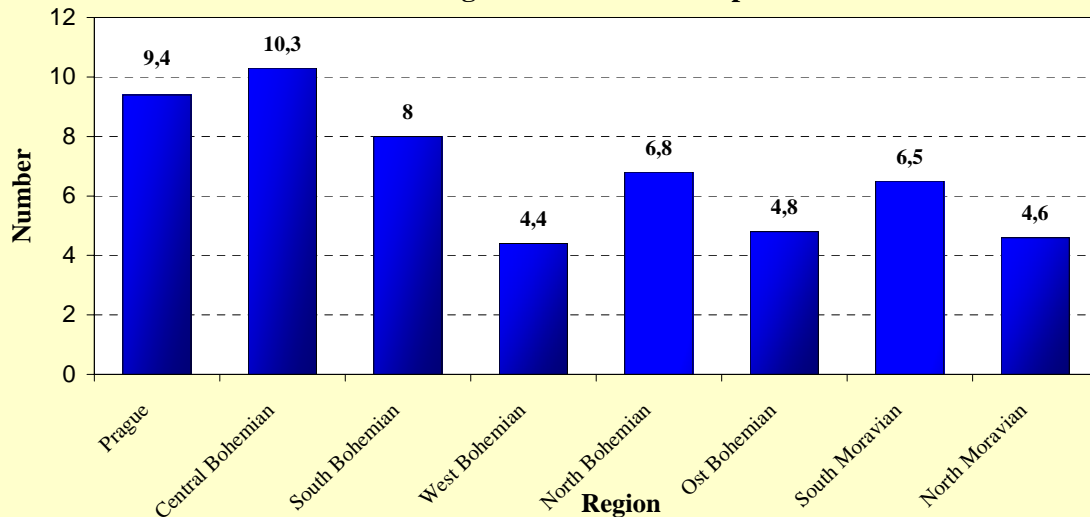
The share of police offenders - crimes solved in 2007 by the age of police offenders



The share of police offenders - crimes solved in 2007 by the length of service of police offenders



Numbers of police offenders per 1,000 police officers in the regions of the Czech Republic



Victims of Crimes

Development in the Number of Victims of Crimes

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Men	19 256	18 845	20 411	21 253	23 383	23 636	23 697	24 245
Women	16 253	16 207	17 394	19 515	21 630	22 413	20 785	21 309
Men and women	35 509	35 052	37 805	40 768	45 013	46 049	44 482	45 554
Groups (number of groups)	2 207	2 076	2 093	2 164	2 411	2 326	2 164	2 026
Groups (number of persons in groups)	5 491	5 260	5 278	5 469	6 031	5 724	5 458	5 013
Total number of persons	41 000	40 312	43 083	46 237	51 044	51 773	49 940	50 567

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

Type of a criminal offence	2005		2006		2007		change	
	men	women	men	women	men	women	men	women
Robberies with murders	8	7	14	8	12	6	-2	-2
Sexual murders	1	2	0	0	1	2	1	2
Murders motivated by personal relations	60	32	58	43	53	47	-5	4
Murders to order	2	2	2	0	5	0	3	0
Murder of a new born infant by its mother	0	0	2	0	0	0	-2	0
Other murders	38	15	71	22	44	13	-27	-9
Total murders:	109	58	147	73	115	68	-32	-5
Abandonment of a child	6	3	7	3	6	6	-1	3
Abduction	6	6	6	9	7	7	1	-2
Robberies	2 980	2 102	2 663	1 677	2 684	1 755	21	78
Robberies in fin. institutions	18	145	24	124	11	148	-13	24
Assaults on public officials- exc. for police	56	10	71	18	70	16	-1	-2
Assaults on public officials. - policeman	407	14	401	18	338	6	-63	-12
Assaults on public officials. - munic. pol.	151	11	145	10	157	4	12	-6
Wilful injury to health	4 288	1 751	3 952	1 433	4 250	1 543	298	110
Hostage taking	3	3	1	0	2	1	1	1
Dangerous threats	720	1 391	694	1 014	614	1 010	-80	-4
Extortion	922	528	753	393	770	439	17	46
Restriction of personal freedom	94	300	63	210	61	254	-2	44
Battering a person entrusted to one's care	45	106	47	76	68	65	21	-11
Battering a person living together	25	421	44	414	27	580	-17	166
Restriction of the freedom of religious wor	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oppressions	16	5	7	7	17	14	10	7
Other violent crimes	5	5	3	1	18	6	15	5
Total crimes of violence	9 851	6 860	9 028	5 482	9 215	5 922	187	440
Rape	38	555	43	486	56	579	13	93
Sexual abuse to a charge	8	93	26	66	5	57	-21	-9
Sexual abuse - other	119	621	131	469	105	548	-26	79
Commercial sex. abuse - other	0	7	0	5	0	0	0	-5
Injury to health by a ven. disease	2	1	1	1	3	0	2	-1
Exposing another to the danger of ven. dis.	0	0	0	2	2	2	2	0
Trafficking in human beings	0	10	2	7	1	5	-1	-2
Total moral crimes	170	1 359	209	1 107	179	1 240	-30	133
Pickpockets	9 304	8 453	9 863	9 069	9 905	9 124	42	55

Victims of Crimes in the CR According to Their Age in 2006 and 2007

Code	Type of a criminal offence	Age of a victim	2006		2007	
			Men	Women	Men	Women
101	Robberies with murders	not ascertained	-	-	-	-
		0-14 years of age	-	-	-	-
		15-17 years of age	1	-	1	-
		18-30 years of age	-	-	2	-
		31-40 years of age	4	-	7	3
		41-60 years of age	6	3	1	-
		61 and over	3	5	1	3
103	Murders motivated by pers. relations	not ascertained	-	-	-	-
		0-14 years of age	-	2	6	1
		15-17 years of age	1	-	1	1
		18-30 years of age	14	9	13	10
		31-40 years of age	12	10	13	12
		41-60 years of age	26	14	19	20
		61 and over	5	8	1	3
106	Other murders	not ascertained	2	-	1	-
		0-14 years of age	1	5	5	1
		15-17 years of age	2	1	1	1
		18-30 years of age	12	2	11	3
		31-40 years of age	20	2	12	1
		41-60 years of age	26	7	13	3
		61 and over	8	5	1	4
131	Robberies with murders	not ascertained	9	6	2	3
		0-14 years of age	335	63	326	62
		15-17 years of age	328	68	347	69
		18-30 years of age	908	499	938	501
		31-40 years of age	351	243	342	261
		41-60 years of age	576	499	554	560
		61 and over	156	299	175	299
142	Assaults on public officials- policemen	not ascertained	53	2	16	1
		0-14 years of age	-	-	-	-
		15-17 years of age	-	-	-	-
		18-30 years of age	210	10	205	5
		31-40 years of age	112	6	99	-
		41-60 years of age	25	-	18	-
		61 and over	1	-	-	-
151	Wilful injury to health	not ascertained	10	1	10	-
		0-14 years of age	158	38	159	35
		15-17 years of age	229	40	292	61
		18-30 years of age	1 563	431	1 656	435
		31-40 years of age	806	363	889	440
		41-60 years of age	1 023	473	1 065	468
		61 and over	163	87	179	104
173	Dangerous threats	not ascertained	3	-	3	1
		0-14 years of age	15	14	9	12
		15-17 years of age	23	24	27	13
		18-30 years of age	179	258	165	275
		31-40 years of age	164	284	147	313
		41-60 years of age	251	357	210	329
		61 and over	59	77	53	67

Code	Type of a criminal offence	Age of a victim	2006		2007	
			Men	Women	Men	Women
181	Extortion	not ascertained	4	-	2	-
		0-14 years of age	94	28	101	37
		15-17 years of age	74	33	74	48
		18-30 years of age	294	138	281	150
		31-40 years of age	133	94	129	89
		41-60 years of age	140	84	162	94
		61 and over	14	16	21	21
185	Cruelty to a charge	not ascertained	-	-	-	-
		0-14 years of age	40	38	57	47
		15-17 years of age	7	11	9	5
		18-30 years of age	-	6	2	2
		31-40 years of age	-	10	-	4
		41-60 years of age	-	10	-	4
		61 and over	-	1	-	3
201	Rape	not ascertained	-	-	-	1
		0-14 years of age	12	31	17	67
		15-17 years of age	10	69	14	80
		18-30 years of age	11	197	17	237
		31-40 years of age	4	102	4	109
		41-60 years of age	6	80	3	73
		61 and over	-	7	1	12
211	Sexual abuse to a charge	not ascertained	-	-	-	-
		0-14 years of age	20	51	3	42
		15-17 years of age	6	11	1	13
		18-30 years of age	-	3	1	2
		31-40 years of age	-	-	-	-
		41-60 years of age	-	1	-	-
		61 and over	-	-	-	-
212	Sexual abuse - other	not ascertained	-	-	-	-
		0-14 years of age	123	445	103	524
		15-17 years of age	7	20	2	24
		18-30 years of age	1	1	-	-
		31-40 years of age	-	-	-	-
		41-60 years of age	-	2	-	-
		61 and over	-	1	-	-
411	Pickpockets	not ascertained	24	23	14	12
		0-14 years of age	76	76	116	67
		15-17 years of age	424	486	452	537
		18-30 years of age	3 295	2 827	3 478	3 063
		31-40 years of age	1 426	1 313	1 620	1 392
		41-60 years of age	2 932	2 952	2 756	2 791
		61 and over	1 686	1 392	1 469	1 262

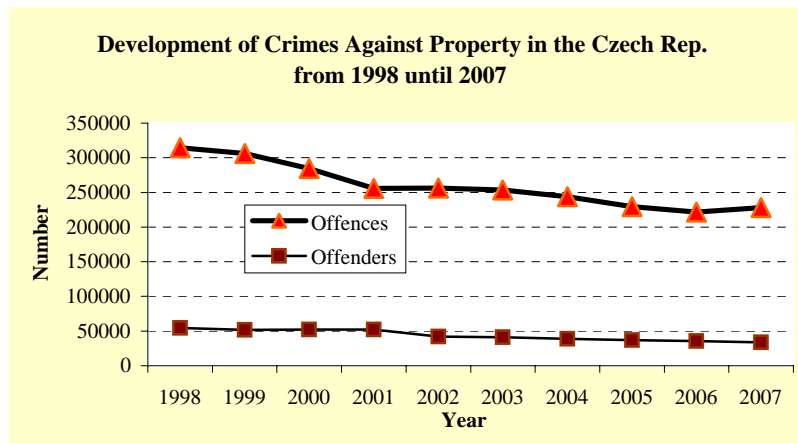
Crimes Against Property in the Czech Republic

Crimes against property in 2007

Cr. ascertained: 228 266

Cleared up crimes: 40 424

Which accounts for: 17,7 %



Development of Crimes Against Property in the Czech Republic

Types of criminal offences	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Burglaries of shops	4 127	5 700	5 307	4 856	4 093	3 461	3 404
Burglaries of rest. and canteens	2 891	3 896	3 232	2 970	2 643	2 255	2 310
Burglaries of company canteens	167	224	192	180	158	159	124
Burglaries of flats	6 010	6 592	6 565	6 193	5 537	5 047	4 322
Burglaries of weekend houses	10 510	11 426	10 128	8 452	6 511	5 361	5 377
Burglaries of family houses	4 580	5 341	5 599	5 477	4 824	4 556	4 841
Total burglaries:	63 167	72 040	68 901	64 695	57 956	53 503	54 925
Pickpockets	10 854	12 064	13 928	15 804	17 917	19 065	19 153
Car thefts	22 139	24 977	24 174	23 133	21 980	20 175	19 501
Thefts from cars	53 472	66 941	65 877	59 459	51 624	48 474	51 516
Bicycle thefts	8 895	6 848	6 605	6 360	5 956	5 464	5 395
Total common thefts:	164 638	164 631	166 654	162 139	154 124	151 136	154 207
Fraud	9 463	7 787	6 093	4 875	5 110	4 693	5 057
Embezzlement	3 486	2 103	1 472	1 292	1 166	1 135	1 359
Total crimes against property	255 897	256 308	253 372	243 808	229 279	221 707	228 266

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

Types of criminal offences	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Burglaries of shops	989	1 203	1 123	995	861	757	656
Burglaries of rest. and canteens	640	806	695	607	515	513	429
Burglaries of company canteens	50	31	53	36	38	40	24
Burglaries of flats	1 043	1 046	1 093	1 039	884	837	747
Burglaries of family houses	1 702	1 615	1 633	1 338	1 035	824	789
Burglaries of weekend houses	1 045	1 037	1 030	959	932	835	863
Total burglaries:	11 778	11 556	11 584	10 783	9 547	8 957	8 374
Pickpockets	901	1 038	1 206	1 239	1 375	1 162	939
Car thefts	3 112	3 312	3 303	3 067	2 905	2 507	2 181
Thefts from cars	3 160	3 412	3 123	2 595	2 399	2 116	1 908
Bicycle thefts	1 241	733	755	564	509	465	401
Total common thefts	29 690	23 955	23 519	22 768	22 542	21 547	20 574
Fraud	3 894	3 044	2 748	2 356	2 276	2 081	1 920
Embezzlement	1 975	1 253	1 110	1 010	878	812	828
Total crimes against property	52 255	41 879	41 005	38 904	37 130	35 474	33 826

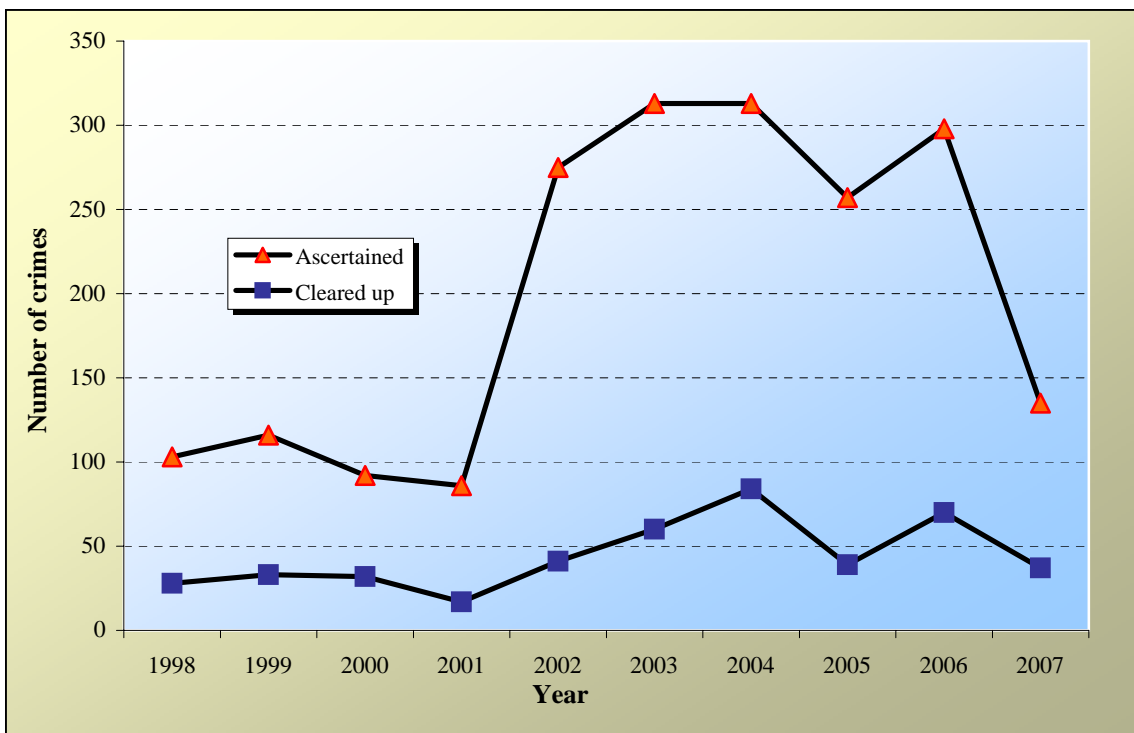
Cultural heritage crimes

Burglaries into facilities with antiquities and works of art except shops

Year	Ascertained	Cleared up	Clear-up rate %	Persons prosec. and invest.		Damages (CZK ,000)	
				Total	Repeat Offend.	Total	Recovered
1998	383	64	16,71	64	30	33 198	892
1999	479	180	37,58	88	39	46 346	2 616
2000	328	95	28,96	73	33	41 534	2 675
2001	201	65	32,34	54	30	30 537	875
2002	236	47	19,92	54	34	35 527	629
2003	197	48	24,37	54	40	32 157	396
2004	173	56	32,37	34	17	20 542	461
2005	148	28	18,92	45	27	13 473	178
2006	98	15	15,31	19	11	16 724	5
2007	69	9	13,04	15	4	6 155	1

Thefts in facilities and esplanades with antiquities and works of art

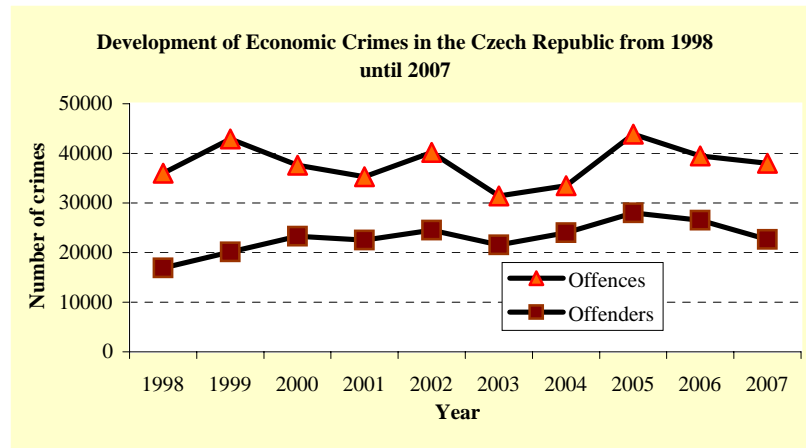
Year	Ascertained	Cleared up	Clear-up rate %	Persons prosec. and invest.		Damages (CZK ,000)	
				Total	Repeat Offend.	Total	Recovered
1998	103	28	27,18	25	14	9 887	299
1999	116	33	28,45	28	16	19 752	533
2000	92	32	34,78	24	12	5 350	185
2001	86	17	19,77	21	8	42 616	514
2002	275	41	14,91	47	25	47 391	549
2003	313	60	19,17	54	33	22 049	296
2004	313	84	26,84	45	30	19 996	500
2005	257	39	15,18	45	23	19 459	462
2006	298	70	23,49	85	44	12 781	226
2007	135	37	27,41	43	33	30 299	89



Economic Crime in the Czech Republic

Economic crime in 2007

Cr. ascertained: 37 981
 Cleared up crimes: 22 393
 Which accounts for: 59 %



Development of Economic Crimes According to the Selected Types of Crime

Types of criminal offences	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Breaches of the duty to adm. another's pr	858	514	208	201	153	146	166
Tax curtailment	1 074	1 271	693	595	602	441	534
Forging and altering of official documen	1 040	811	936	951	980	709	553
Embezzlement	5 899	5 892	3 753	4 005	3 205	2 905	3 160
Fraud	11 742	11 946	7 037	6 752	6 409	5 186	4 953
Infringement of rights relating to trademarks	472	325	257	418	553	368	242
Infringement of copyright	1 750	975	485	462	791	354	462
Total economic crimes:	35 262	40 213	31 451	33 464	43 882	39 473	37 981

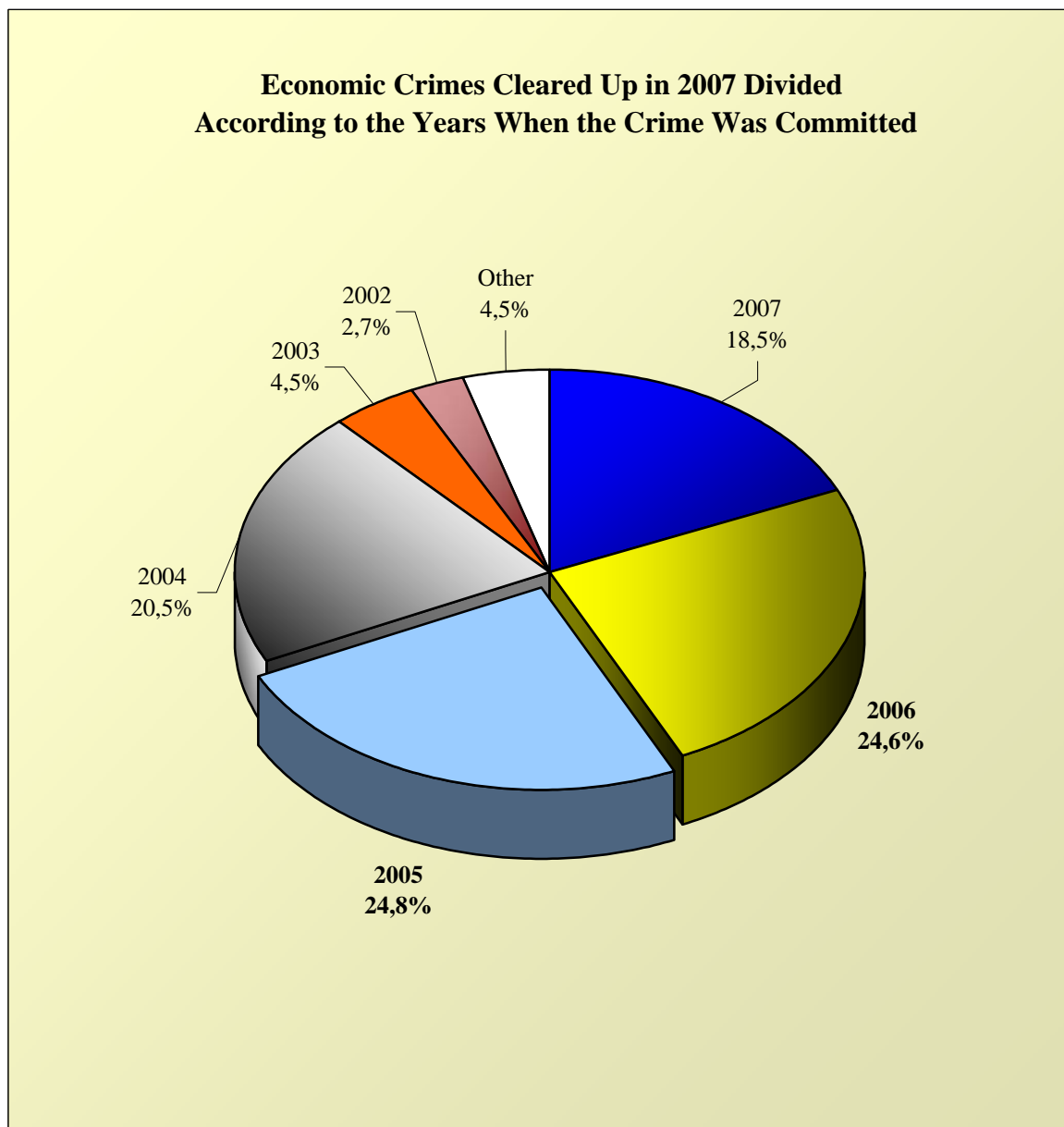
Development in the Number of Offenders of Economic Crime

Types of criminal offences	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Breaches of the duty to adm. another's property	483	329	187	190	120	118	90
Tax curtailment	669	730	615	621	579	527	476
Forging and altering of official	711	525	587	629	557	438	361
Embezzlement	4 194	3 843	3 160	3 279	2 618	2 418	2 213
Fraud	7 634	7 647	5 992	5 710	5 161	3 936	3 262
Infringement of rights relating to trademarks	358	254	250	228	294	220	229
Infringement of copyright	298	285	319	300	294	216	222
Total economic crimes:	22 543	24 498	21 518	22 927	28 025	26 500	22 668

Economic Crimes Cleared Up in 2007*
Divided According to the Years When the Crime Was Committed

The year the crime was committed	No. of crimes	Which accounts for %
2007	4 313	18,5
2006	5 749	24,6
2005	5 801	24,8
2004	4 788	20,5
2003	1 049	4,5
2002	633	2,7
Other	1 043	4,5
Total	23 376	100

Note: Including crimes additionally cleared up.



Economic Crime (EC) in the Czech Republic in 2007

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

Code	The name of an offence	Damage	
		in CZK ,000	percentage share
830	Fraud	3 175 425	29,43
819	Curtailement of taxes	2 264 915	20,99
829	Embezzlement	1 140 456	10,57
881	Credit fraud	1 127 906	10,45
811	Breaches of duty to administer another's property	897 118	8,31
822	Frauding a creditor	636 285	5,90
833	Misuse of information in business relationship	288 405	2,67
886	Curtailement of taxes, fees, and similar mandatory dues	272 977	2,53
812	Theft	144 453	1,34
810	Breaches of duties in bankruptcy and composition proceedings	136 273	1,26
848	Giving advantage to a particular creditor	114 155	1,06
880	Insurance fraud	74 502	0,69
808	Misinterpretation of data relating to economic results and assets	72 285	0,67
863	Infringements of copyright	64 214	0,60
850	Deliberate endangering the environment	61 024	0,57
816	Protection of currency	50 625	0,47
838	Unauthorized possession of a payment card	44 082	0,41
861	Infringements of a trademark	43 576	0,40
852	Heavy indebtedness	41 564	0,39
890	Other economic crimes	39 921	0,37
803	Unauthorized business activity	22 131	0,21
815	Frauds relating to social and health insurance	18 870	0,17
814	Damaging another's property	10 235	0,09
865	Damaging or misusing a data carrier record	9 283	0,09
842	Pilferage of transported goods - road transport	8 135	0,08
820	Abuse of power by a public official	6 583	0,06
827	Unauthorized use of a motor vehicle	6 327	0,06
864	Concealment of the origin of money obtained through crime (money la	3 963	0,04
817	Counterfeiting and altering stamps and duty stamps	2 579	0,02
841	Pilferage of mailed parcels	2 031	0,02
835	Breaches of rules on identification of goods by labels	1 997	0,02
801	Unfair competition	1 901	0,02
813	Unauthorized use of another person's thing	1 202	0,01
840	Pilferage of transported goods - railways	873	0,01
870	Break-downs and operational failures... - through negligence	835	0,01
807	Smuggling and curtailement of customs duty	714	0,01
823	Forging and altering a public document	664	0,01
847	Indirect bribery	500	0,00
851	Negligent endangering the environment	297	0,00
846	Bribery - bribe giving	161	0,00
806	Activity detrimental to a customer	54	0,00
871	Break-downs and operational failures - deliberate	53	0,00
866	Operation of fraudulent games and wagers	43	0,00
844	Pilferage of transported goods - water transport	12	0,00
837	Other crimes against currency	10	0,00
801-890	Total economic crimes	10 789 614	100,00

Economic crime in the Czech Republic in 2007 Prosecuted and Investigated Persons

and the Comparison of Year 2006

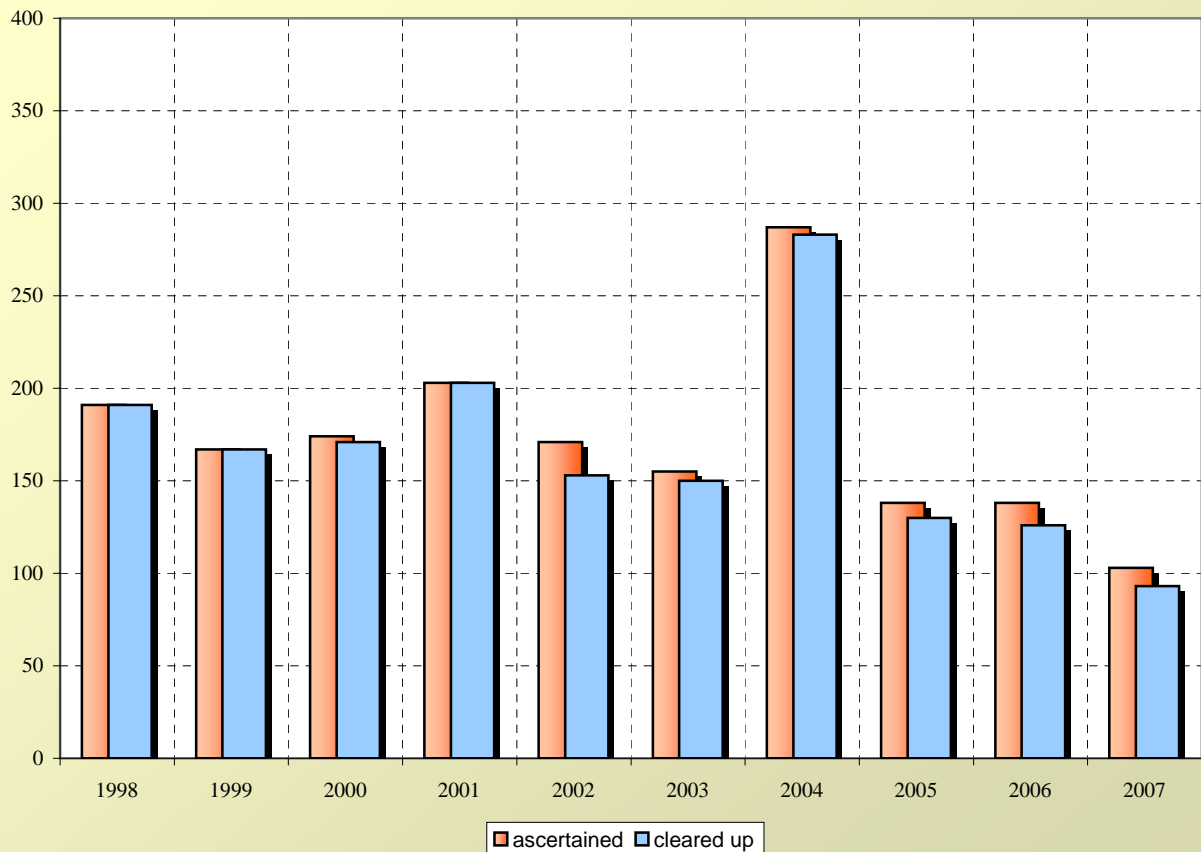
Code	Name	2 007	Change	
		Persons prosec. and investigated	factual	%
881	Credit fraud	11 135	-2220	-16,6
830	Fraud	3 262	-674	-17,1
829	Embezzlement	2 213	-205	-8,5
838	Unauthorized possession of a payment card	1 000	-101	-9,2
886	Curtailment of taxes, fees, and similar mandatory dues	554	-25	-4,3
812	Theft	525	-45	-7,9
880	Insurance fraud	502	-78	-13,4
819	Curtailment of taxes	476	-51	-9,7
815	Frauds relating to social and health insurance	389	-95	-19,6
823	Forging and altering a public document	361	-77	-17,6
890	Other economic crimes	282	-93	-24,8
810	Breaches of duties in bankruptcy and composition proceedings	264	12	4,8
808	Misinterpretation of data relating to economic results and assets	232	-40	-14,7
861	Infringements of a trademark	229	9	4,1
863	Infringements of copyright	222	6	2,8
816	Protection of currency	206	7	3,5
822	Frauding a creditor	117	0	0,0
811	Breaches of duty to administer another's property	90	-28	-23,7
803	Unauthorized business activity	79	-33	-29,5
820	Abuse of power by a public official	48	-10	-17,2
846	Bribery - bribe giving	47	-32	-
848	Giving advantage to a particular creditor	46	-10	-
833	Misuse of information in business relationship	38	4	11,8
860	Participation	34	-26	-43,3
835	Breaches of rules on identification of goods by labels	33	-12	-26,7
821	Bribery	31	-2	-6,1
850	Deliberate endangering the environment	29	1	3,6
842	Pilferage of transported goods - road transport	27	5	-
870	Break-downs and operational failures... - through negligence	20	4	25,0
827	Unauthorized use of a motor vehicle	19	-1	-5,0
852	Heavy indebtedness	14	-3	-17,6
864	Concealment of the origin of money obtained through crime (money laundering)	13	2	18,2
851	Negligent endangering the environment	11	4	57,1
865	Damaging or misusing a data carrier record	10	1	11,1
828	Violation of the privacy of transmitted messages	9	1	12,5
836	Unauthorized disposal of personal data	9	4	80,0
817	Counterfeiting and altering stamps and duty stamps	8	4	100,0
841	Pilferage of mailed parcels	8	4	100,0
831	Fraudulent manipulation of public tenders and auctions	7	4	-
837	Other crimes against currency	7	-1	-
840	Pilferage of transported goods - railways	7	4	133,3
825	Endangering public health through defective foodstuffs	6	6	-
866	Operation of fraudulent games and wagers	6	-3	-33,3
809	Breaches of mandatory rules in economic relations	5	-3	-37,5
813	Unauthorized use of another person's thing	5	1	-
807	Smuggling and curtailment of customs duty	4	-30	-88,2
801-890 Total economic crimes		22 668	-3 832	-14,5

Corruption

The Number of Ascertained Crimes Related to Bribery Committed in the Czech Republic from 1998 until 2007

Year	Sec. 158 Abuse of power by a public official		Sec. 159 Thwarting a task by public official's negl.		Sec. 160 Bribe-taking		Sec.161 Bribe-giving		Sec. 162 Indirect bribery		Total bribery	
	ascer.	cleared	ascer.	cleare	ascer.	cleare	ascer.	cleare	ascer.	cleare	ascer.	cleared
1998	365	346	16	15	49	50	138	137	4	4	191	191
1999	403	384	19	16	55	55	109	109	3	3	167	167
2000	367	350	18	18	38	37	133	131	3	3	174	171
2001	390	381	18	18	28	28	171	171	4	4	203	203
2002	376	269	33	31	48	38	116	109	7	6	171	153
2003	384	335	23	23	49	43	102	103	4	4	155	150
2004	248	205	18	18	126	125	149	147	12	11	287	283
2005	212	170	19	18	39	33	94	92	5	5	138	130
2006	160	124	16	15	43	35	89	87	6	4	138	126
2007	187	112	16	14	40	34	62	58	1	1	103	93

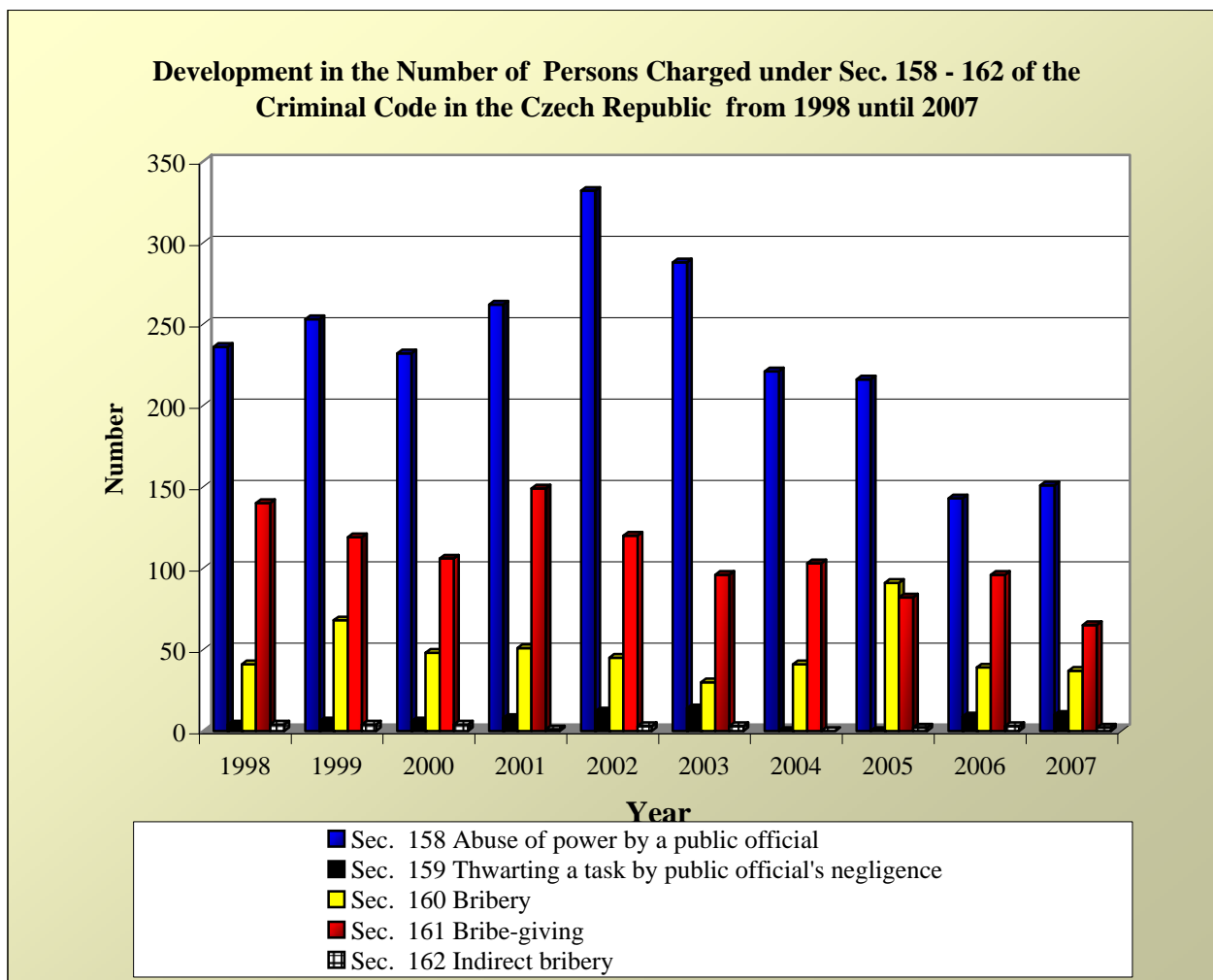
**Development in the Number of Crimes of Bribery
Ascertained and Cleared Up**



Punishment of Corruption in the Czech Republic from 1998 until 2007

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

Year	§ 158		§ 159		§ 160		§ 161		§ 162	
	Charged	Sentenced	Charged	Sentenced	Charged	Sentenced	Charged	Sentenced	Charged	Sentenced
1998	236	100	4	4	41	20	140	88	4	1
1999	253	85	6	9	68	19	119	88	4	3
2000	232	100	6	3	48	49	106	68	4	1
2001	262	99	8	1	51	28	149	83	1	3
2002	332	104	12	6	45	26	120	108	3	3
2003	288	110	14	11	30	20	96	53	3	2
2004	221	127	7	5	41	23	103	74	6	0
2005	216	89	7	19	91	24	82	82	2	1
2006	143	75	9	4	39	27	96	45	3	2
2007	151	64	10	0	37	51	65	51	2	1



Source: MJ

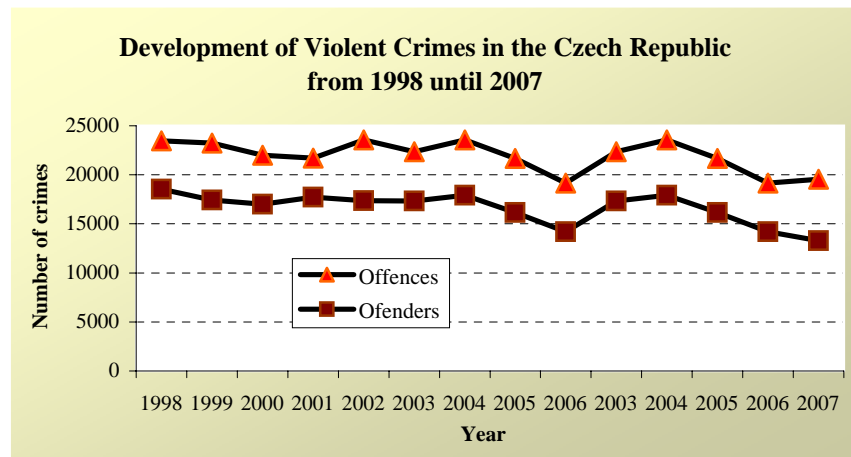
Violent Crimes in the Czech Republic

Violent crimes in 2007

Cr. ascertained: 19 171

Cleared up crimes: 14 028

Which accounts for: 73,2 %



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

Types of criminal offences	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Total murders:	234	234	232	227	186	231	196
Robberies	4321	5434	5443	5931	5368	4613	4668
Robberies in financial institutions	51	34	65	176	182	170	188
Wilful injury to health	7 065	7 321	6 853	7 180	6 439	5 765	6 175
Dangerous threats	3 124	2 770	2 552	2 700	2 493	2 049	1 930
Extortion	1 908	2 093	1 835	1 786	1 608	1 292	1 336
Total violent crimes	21 709	23 555	22 358	23 579	21 684	19 171	19 551

Development in Offenders of Violent Crimes in the Czech Republic

Types of criminal offences	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Total murders:	230	236	209	246	187	195	208
Robberies	2 177	3 037	3 140	3 161	2 815	2 549	2 271
Robberies in financial institutions	21	11	29	42	57	54	44
Wilful injury to health	6 310	6 201	6 222	6 483	5 827	5 058	4 909
Dangerous threats	2 483	2 087	2 010	2 158	1 923	1 592	1 418
Extortion	1 447	1 529	1 411	1 428	1 216	986	947
Total violent crimes	16 790	17 356	17 314	17 920	16 145	14 196	13 297

Armed Crimes

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

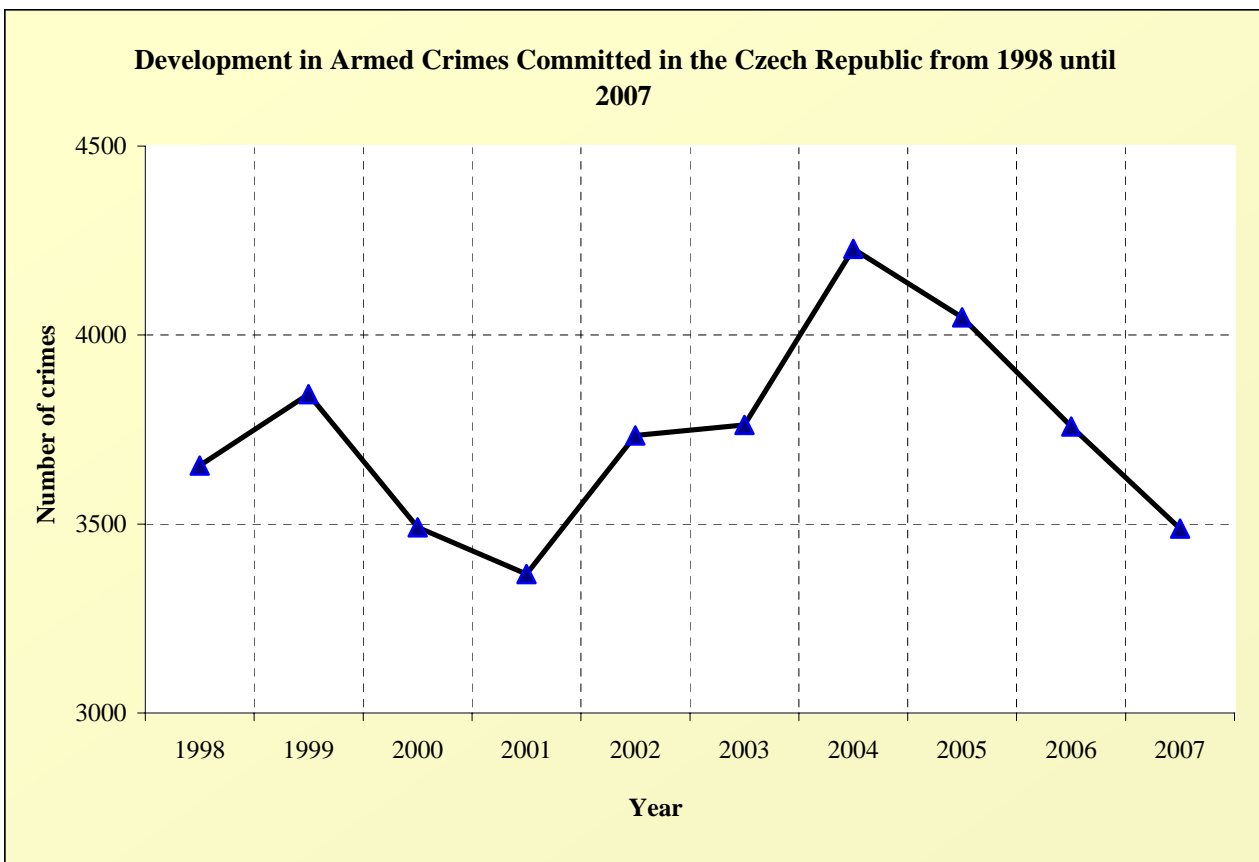
	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Ascertained	3 655	3 844	3 491	3 368	3 734	3 762	4 228	4 047	3 758	3 488

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

	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Share (%)	0,86	0,90	0,97	0,94	1,00	1,05	1,20	1,18	1,12	0,98
Change (%)	0,00	0,04	0,07	-0,03	0,06	0,05	0,15	-0,02	-0,06	-0,14

Note:

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



Crimes Committed in 2007 by Offenders Holding a Weapon

Total number of crimes detected	3 488
of which:	
<i>by weapons subject to the Act on Weapons</i>	836
<i>of which: categories A,B,C, and D</i>	699
<i>i.e.. % (of the total num. of crimes committed by a weapon)</i>	20,0
<i>unidentified firearms</i>	137
<i>explosives subject to the Mining Act</i>	21
Total number of crimes solved ¹⁾	2 360

Solved crimes committed in 2007 by a firearm by the type of firearm possession

Type of firearm possession	Solved	<i>i.e.. % (of the total number of crimes)</i>	<i>i.e.. % (of the total number of crimes)</i>
illegally held weapon firearm subject to registration or information (categories A,B,C)	96	2,8	11,5
illegally held firearm not subject to registration (category D)	13	0,4	1,6
illegally held firearm (A,B,C,D)	109	3,1	13,0
legally held firearm subject to registration or information (categories A,B,C)	54	1,5	6,5
legally held firearm not subject to registration (category D)	112	3,2	13,4
legally held firearm (A,B,C,D)	166	4,8	19,9
unidentified firearm	137	3,9	16,4
Total	412	11,8	49,3

Explanation:

1) Including additionally solved crimes from previous years

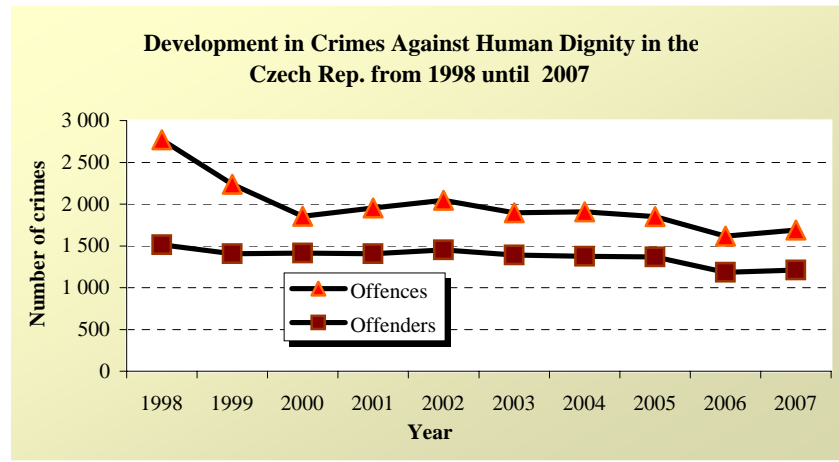
Crimes Against Human Dignity in the Czech Republic

Crimes against human dignity in 2007

Cr. ascertained: 1 689

Cr. cleared up: 1 274

Which accounts for: 75,4 %



Development in Crimes Against Human Dignity in the Czech Republic

Types of criminal offences	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Rape	562	653	646	687	596	530	637
Sexual abuse to a charge	101	117	111	114	103	100	74
Other sexual abuse	812	894	778	686	772	630	688
Procuring	150	116	101	83	123	85	46
Total crimes against human dignity	1 955	2 046	1 898	1 909	1 849	1 615	1 689

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

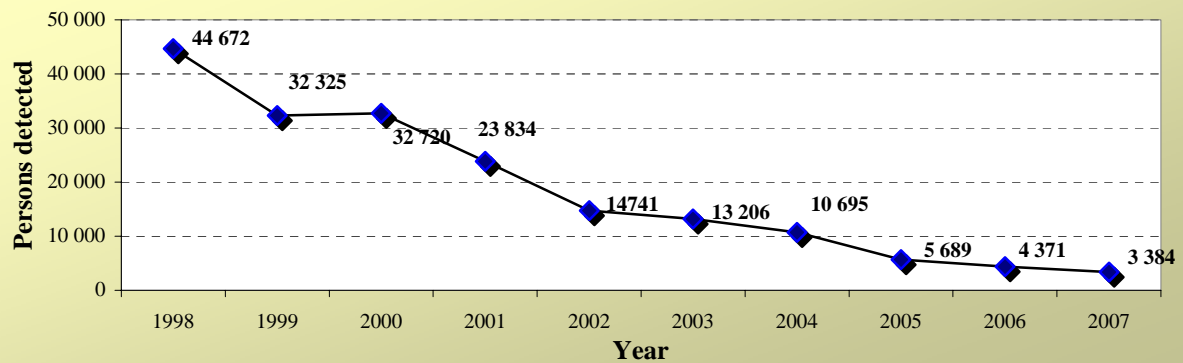
Types of criminal offences	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Rape	407	422	417	432	422	366	426
Sexual abuse to a charge	75	74	78	88	69	69	55
Other sexual abuse	608	678	622	541	590	494	516
Procuring	133	107	103	105	119	98	66
Total crimes against human dignity	1 408	1 454	1 391	1 377	1 367	1 184	1 212

Illegal Migration

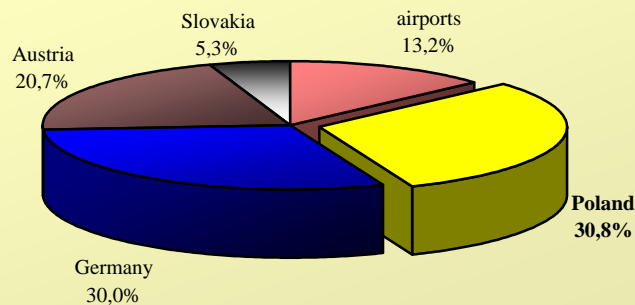
Illegal Crossings of the Czech National Border

	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Persons detected	44 672	32 325	32 720	23 834	14 741	13 206	10 695	5 689	4 371	3 384
from the Czech Republic	37 142	26 951	27 586	16 978	9 232	9 406	7 943	3 559	2 750	2 008
to the Czech Republic	7 530	5 374	5 134	6 856	5 509	3 800	2 752	2 130	1 621	1 376
Foreigners detected	42 957	30 377	30 761	21 090	12 632	11 126	9 433	4 745	3 676	2 837
of them: applicants for international protection	490	3 204	2 805	5 056	2 067	3 489	2 129	234	205	96

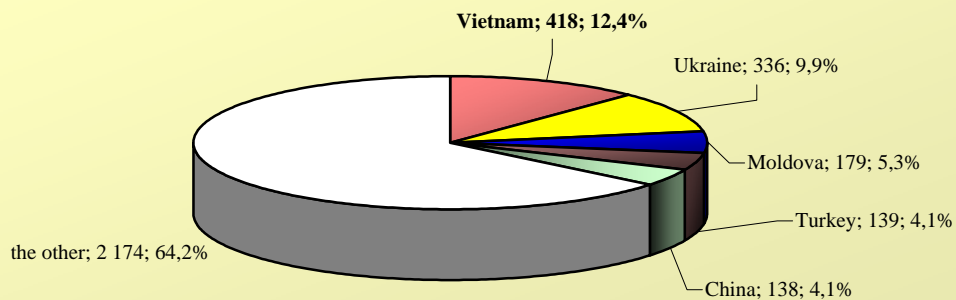
Illegal Crossings of the Czech National Border from 1998 to 2007



The Share of Individual Sections of the National Border of the Total Number of Illegal Border Crossing Detected in 2007



The Share of Foreign Nationals of the Illegal Border Crossing in 2007

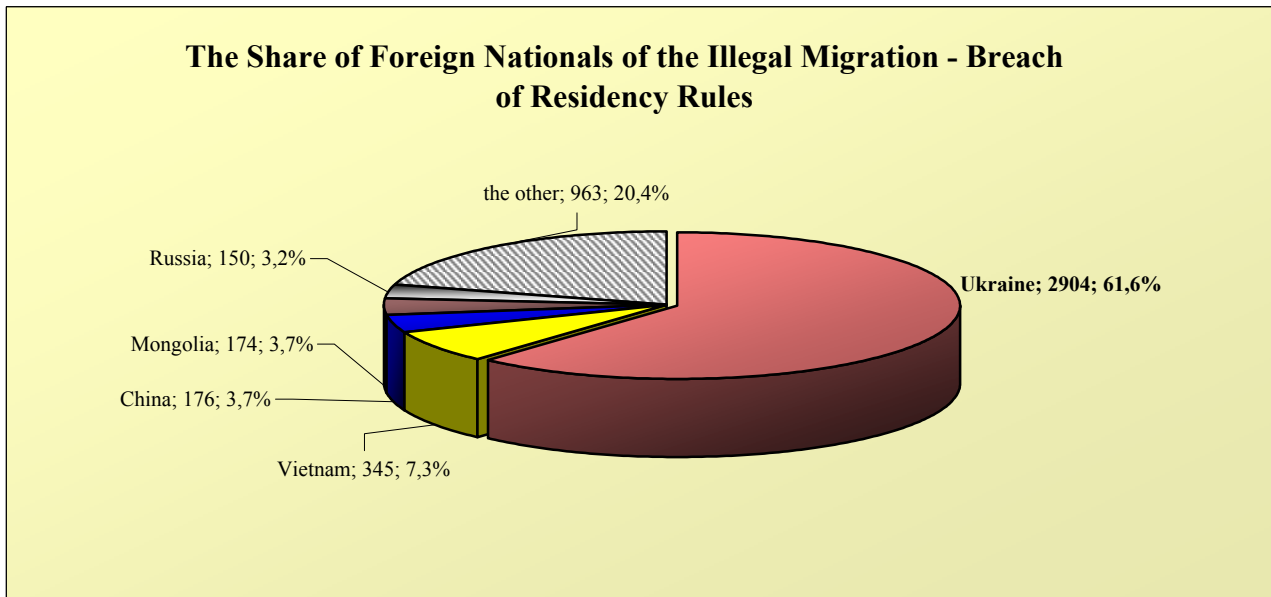
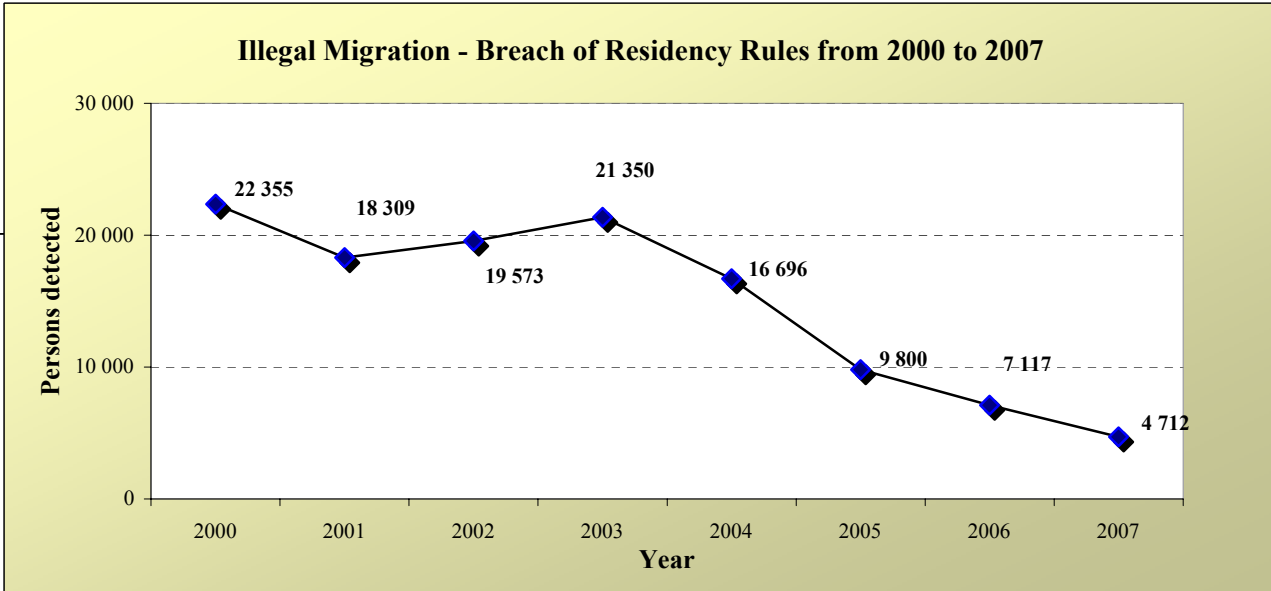


Illegal Migration

Illegal Migration - Breach of Residency Rules

	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Foreigners detected	11970*	22 355	18 309	19 573	21 350	16 696	9 800	7 117	4 712

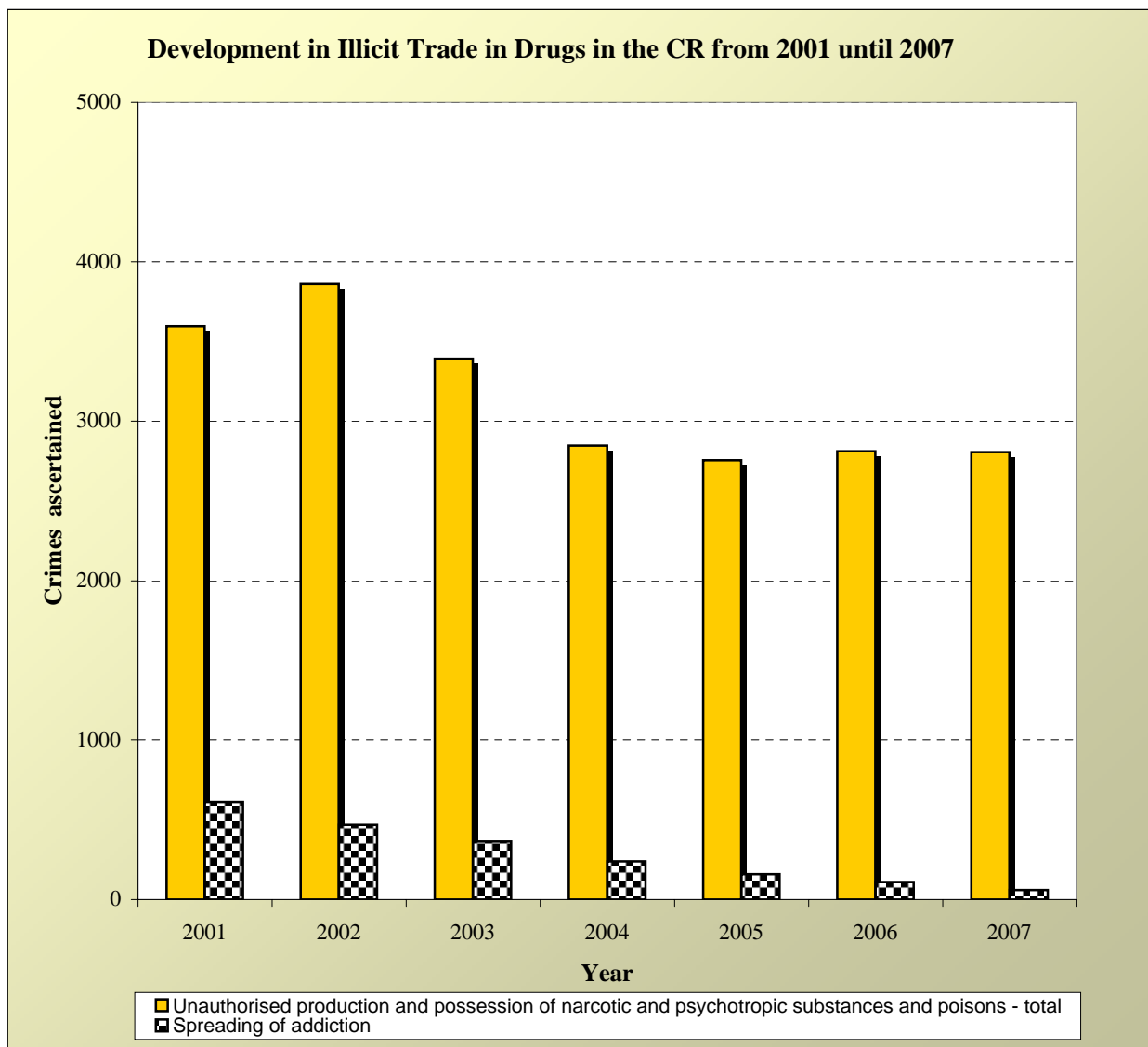
*from June to December 1999



Illicit Trade in Drugs

Development in Illicit Trade in Drugs in the CR from 2001 until 2007

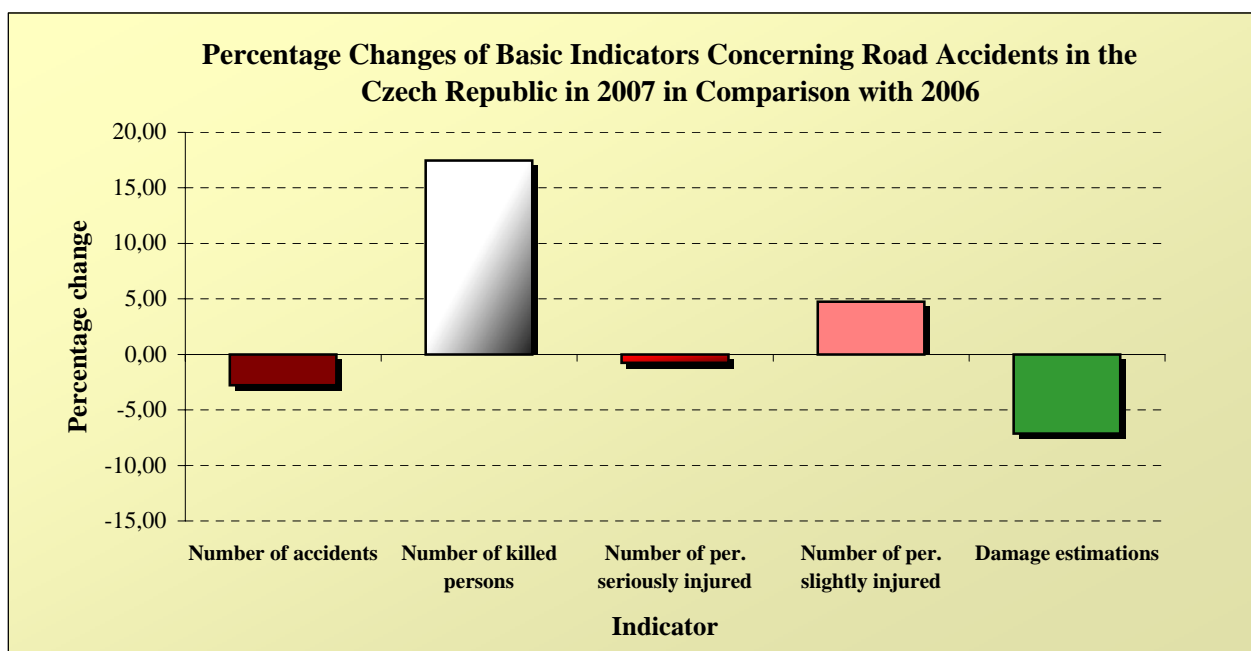
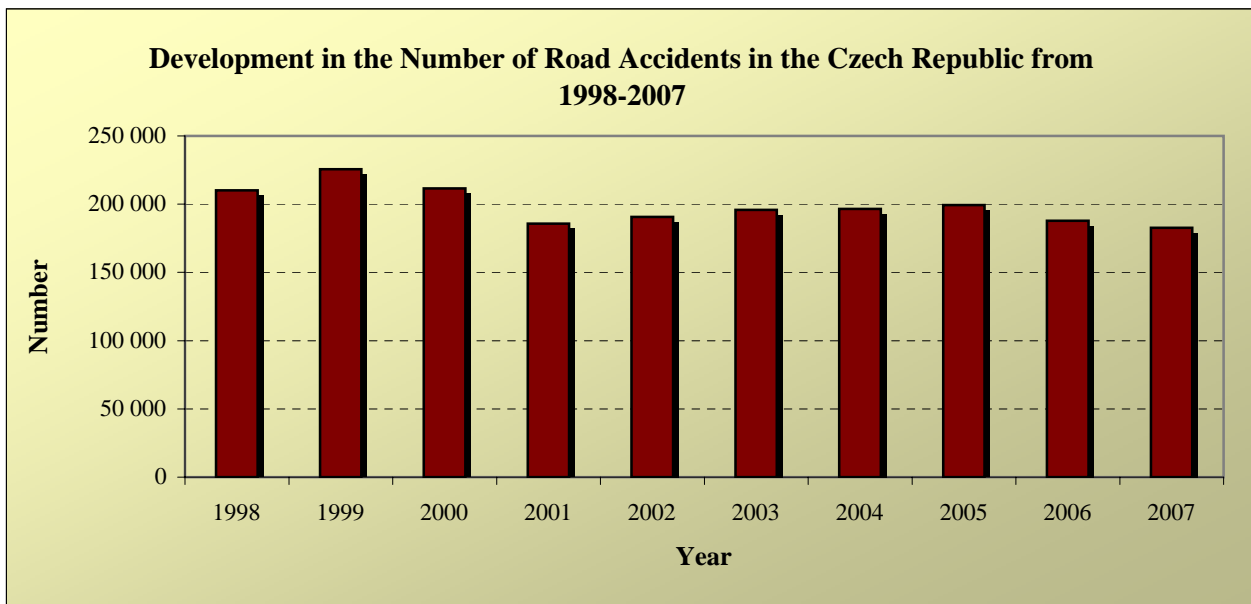
Sec. of CC	Title of the Section	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	change in %
187	Unauthor. product. and possession of narcotic and psychotropic substances and poisons	3 198	3 359	2 818	2 301	2 267	2 248	2 216	-1,42
187a	Unauth. prod. and possession of narc. and psychot. subst. and poisons - for own use	241	285	312	263	281	310	364	17,42
188	Unauth. prod. and possession of narc. and psychot. subst.s and poisons - an object determined for unauth. prod.	157	216	263	283	209	254	226	-11,02
	Unauthorised production and possession of narcotic and psychotropic substances and poisons - total	3 596	3 860	3 393	2 847	2 757	2 812	2 806	-0,21
188a	Spreading of addiction	613	470	367	239	158	110	59	-46,36



Road Accidents

Road Accidents and Their Consequences in the Czech Rep. in 1998 - 2007

Year	No. of road accid.	Persons killed	Persons seriously injured	Persons slightly injured	Material damage in CZK million
1998	210 138	1 204	6 152	29 225	6,83
1999	225 690	1 322	6 093	28 747	7,15
2000	211 516	1 336	5 525	27 063	7,10
2001	185 664	1 219	5 493	28 297	8,24
2002	190 718	1 314	5 492	29 013	8,89
2003	195 851	1 319	5 253	30 312	9,33
2004	196 484	1 215	4 878	29 543	9,69
2005	199 262	1 127	4 396	27 974	9,77
2006	187 965	956	3 990	24 231	9,12
2007	182 736	1 123	3 960	25 382	8,47



Road Accidents - Causes and Consequences in the Czech Republic in 2006 and 2007

Causes/Consequences	2006	2007	Change
Driver of motor vehicle			
Number of road accidents	174 152	167 633	-6 519
Killed	753	897	144
Seriously injured	2 845	2 760	-85
Slightly injured	14 676	15 573	897
Driver of non-motorized vehicle			
Number of road accidents	2 484	2 419	-65
Killed	43	63	20
Seriously injured	300	251	-49
Slightly injured	1 710	1 638	-72
Pedestrian			
Number of road accidents	1 507	1 576	69
Killed	43	41	-2
Seriously injured	209	229	20
Slightly injured	1 128	1 148	20
Forest, domestic animals			
Number of road accidents	6 697	8 501	1 804
Killed	0	4	4
Heavily injured	18	18	0
Minor injured	91	108	17
Other road user			
Number of road accidents	259	244	-15
Killed	0	0	0
Seriously injured	6	7	1
Slightly injured	46	45	-1
Failure of road			
Number of road accidents	935	468	-467
Killed	0	0	0
Seriously injured	1	1	0
Slightly injured	20	11	-9
Technical failure of vehicle			
Number of road accidents	1 271	1 091	-180
Killed	1	4	3
Seriously injured	21	12	-9
Slightly injured	111	104	-7
Other cause			
Number of road accidents	660	804	144
Killed	13	12	-1
Seriously injured	10	16	6
Slightly injured	70	118	48

Road Accidents - Causes and Consequences in the CR in 2006 and 2007

Cause/Consequence	2006	2007	Change
Speeding			
Number of Accidents:	25 892	25 185	-707
Number with killed	358	439	81
Number with seriously injured	1 041	1 039	-2
Number with slightly injured	4 301	4 744	443
Number with material damage	20 192	18 963	-1 229
Persons killed	420	495	75
Seriously injured	1 317	1 328	11
Slightly injured	6 715	7 244	529
Ascertained damage (CZK ,000)	1 970 017	1 810 098	-159 919
Wrong overtaking			
Number of Accidents:	3 732	3 444	-288
Number with killed	31	62	31
Number with seriously injured	164	154	-10
Number with slightly injured	608	709	101
Number with material damage	2 929	2 519	-410
Persons killed	35	68	33
Seriously injured	215	227	12
Slightly injured	973	1 184	211
Ascertained damage (CZK ,000)	247 916	251 877	3 961
Not giving way			
Number of Accidents:	31 376	32 752	1 376
Number with killed	97	126	29
Number with seriously injured	742	789	47
Number with slightly injured	3 909	4 641	732
Number with material damage	26 628	27 196	568
Persons killed	107	137	30
Seriously injured	841	915	74
Slightly injured	5 490	6 198	708
Ascertained damage (CZK ,000)	1 894 493	1 804 874	-89 618
Unappropriate driving			
Number of Accidents:	113 152	108 669	-4 483
Number with killed	267	333	66
Number with seriously injured	898	1 029	131
Number with slightly injured	5 858	7 115	1 257
Number with material damage	106 129	100 192	-5 937
Persons killed	293	357	64
Seriously injured	1 044	1 202	158
Slightly injured	7 643	9 089	1 446
Ascertained damage (CZK ,000)	4 635 045	4 184 650	-450 395

Road traffic accidents under influence of alcohol in the CR in 2006 and 2007

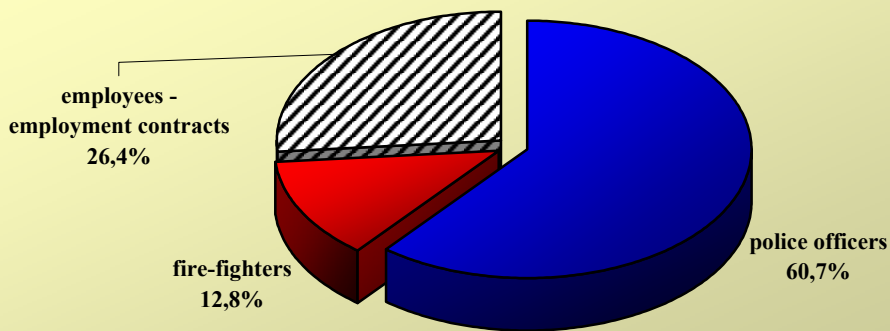
	2006	2007	Change
Influence of alcohol by offender of accident:			
Number of Accidents:	6 807	7 466	659
Number with killed	36	35	-1
Number with seriously injured	279	304	25
Number with slightly injured	1 937	2 024	87
Number with material damage	4 555	5 103	548
Persons killed	42	36	-6
Seriously injured	314	343	29
Slightly injured	2 567	2 670	103
Ascertained damage (CZK ,000)	335 114	366 772	31 657
Influence of alcohol by offender - driver of motor vehicle:			
Number of Accidents:	6 118	6 800	682
Number with killed	36	30	-6
Number with seriously injured	220	241	21
Number with slightly injured	1 390	1 528	138
Number with material damage	4 472	5 001	529
Persons killed	42	31	-11
Seriously injured	255	280	25
Slightly injured	2 003	2 152	149
Ascertained damage (CZK ,000)	330 701	362 859	32 157
Offender - pedestrian:			
Number of Accidents:	171	196	25
Number with killed	0	2	2
Number with seriously injured	19	25	6
Number with slightly injured	129	140	11
Number with material damage	23	29	6
Persons killed	0	2	2
Seriously injured	19	25	6
Slightly injured	131	142	11
Ascertained damage (CZK ,000)	2 045	1 724	-321

Work in the field of Human Resources

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

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	year-to-year change
Police officers	46 770	47 908	48 273	46 537	47 015	45 126	-1 889
Fire-fighters	9 421	9 530	9 692	9 776	9 450	9 546	96
Employees - employment contracts	19 632	20 108	19 863	19 623	19 890	19 637	-253
Total	75 823	77 546	77 828	75 936	76 355	74 309	-2 046

Numbers of Police Officers, Fire-fighters and Civil Employees Working at the Ministry of the Interior and for the Police of the CR in 2007

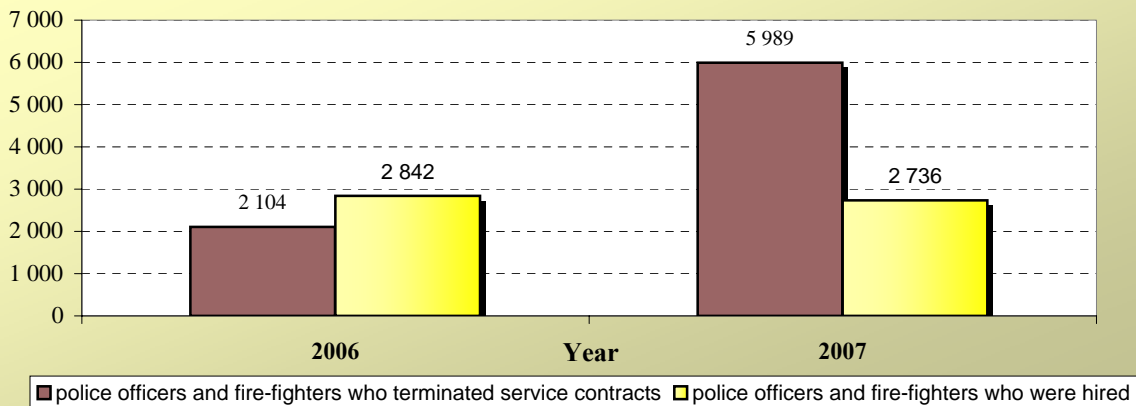


Source: Human resources department of the MI

Numbers of Women Working in the Respective Area

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

Changes in the Numbers of Police Officers and Fire-fighters



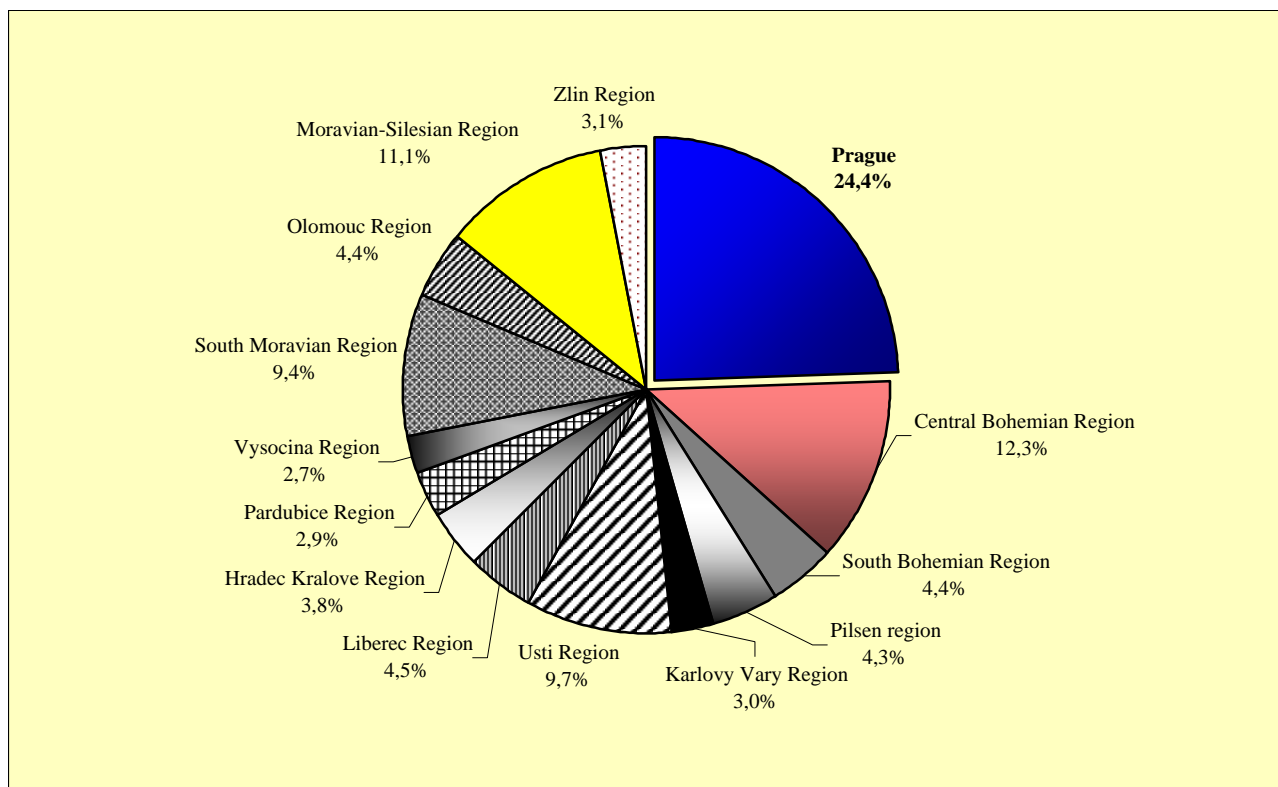
Source: Police of the CR

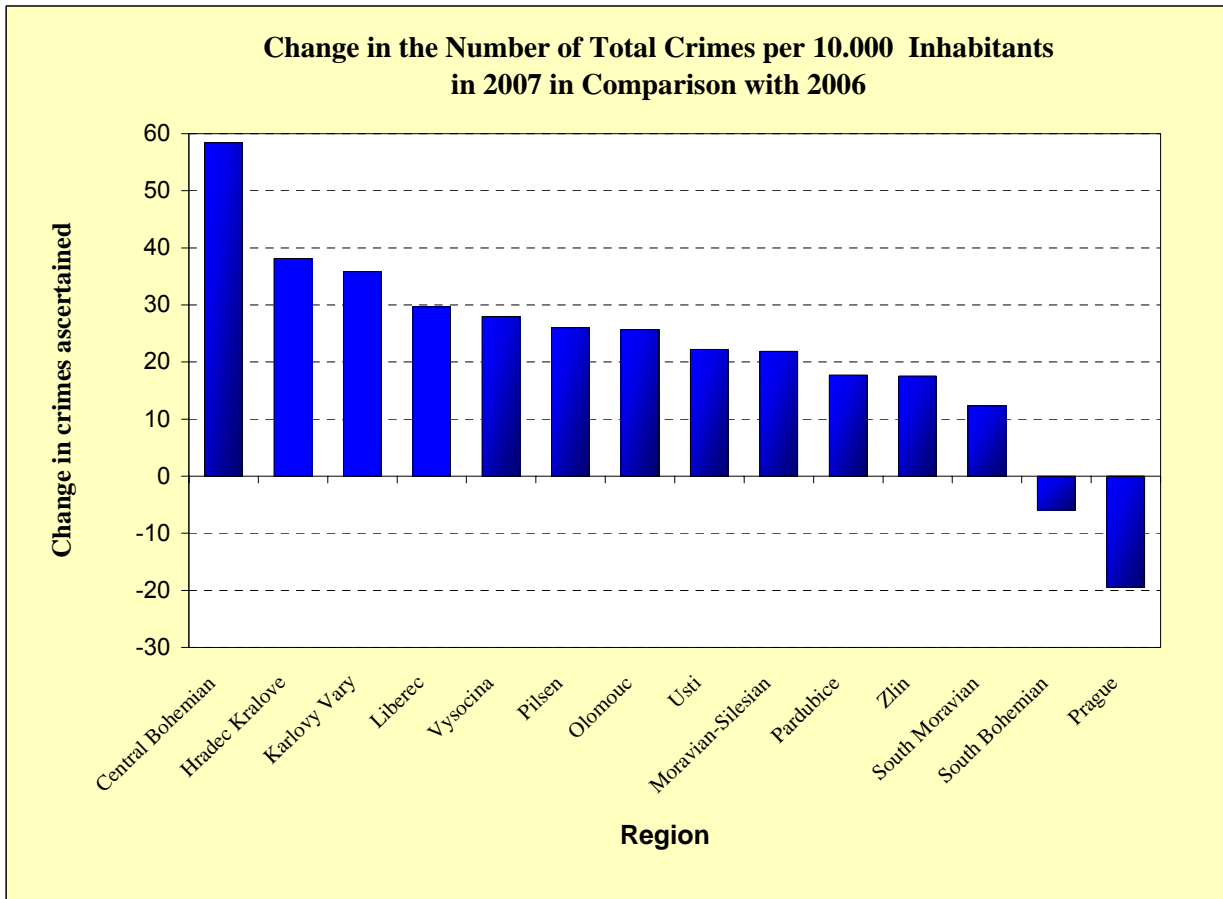
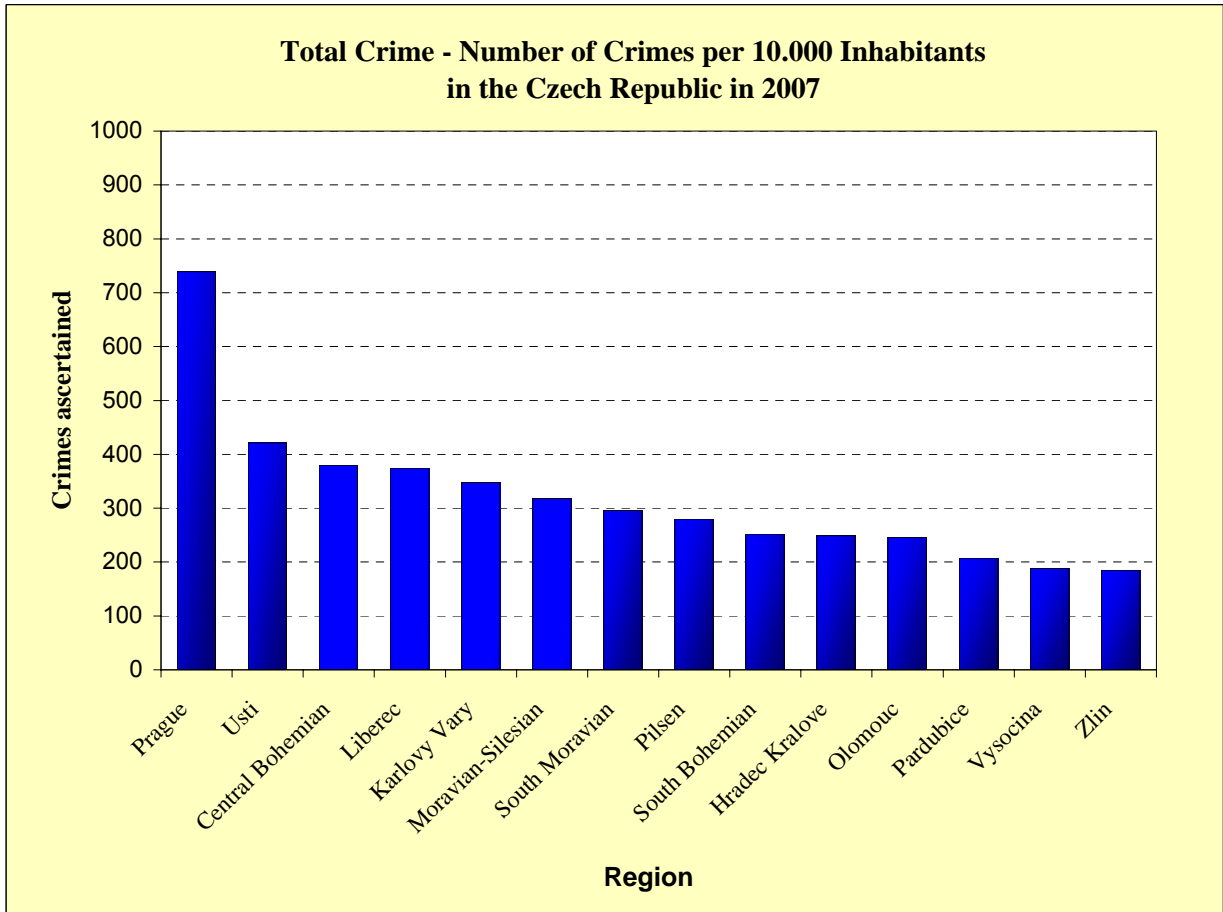
Total Crime in the Regions (higher territorial self-governing units) of the Czech Republic in 2006 and 2007 and Comparison of These Two Years

Region	2006				2007				change	
	Crimes ascertained	Crimes solved	Crime/ 10,000 inhab.	Clear-up rate %	Crimes ascertained	Crimes solved	Crime/ 10,000 inhab.	Clear-up rate %	Crimes ascertained	%
Prague	89 618	19 104	758	21,3	87 319	17 509	739	20,1	-2 299	-2,6
Central Bohemian	37 188	11 688	321	31,4	43 956	13 825	380	31,5	6 768	18,2
South Bohemian	16 205	7 800	258	48,1	15 834	8 272	252	52,2	-371	-2,3
Pilsen	13 986	6 769	254	48,4	15 421	7 199	280	46,7	1 435	10,3
Karlovy Vary	9 492	5 635	312	59,4	10 583	5 929	348	56,0	1 091	11,5
Usti	32 837	18 311	399	55,8	34 663	18 850	421	54,4	1 826	5,6
Liberec	14 778	8 079	344	54,7	16 050	8 543	374	53,2	1 272	8,6
Hradec Kralove	11 557	6 016	211	52,1	13 648	6 596	249	48,3	2 091	18,1
Pardubice	9 587	4 716	189	49,2	10 483	4 794	207	45,7	896	9,3
Vysocina	8 184	4 223	160	51,6	9 612	4 655	188	48,4	1 428	17,4
South Moravian	32 042	12 766	283	39,8	33 437	13 404	296	40,1	1 395	4,4
Olomouc	14 092	7 094	220	50,3	15 734	7 321	246	46,5	1 642	11,7
Moravian-Silesian	36 993	16 445	296	44,5	39 729	16 360	318	41,2	2 736	7,4
Zlin	9 887	5 049	168	51,1	10 922	5 595	185	51,2	1 035	10,5
Czech Republic	336 446	133 695	328	39,7	357 391	138 852	349	38,9	20 945	6,2

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

Shares of Individual Regions of Total Crime in the Czech Republic in 2007



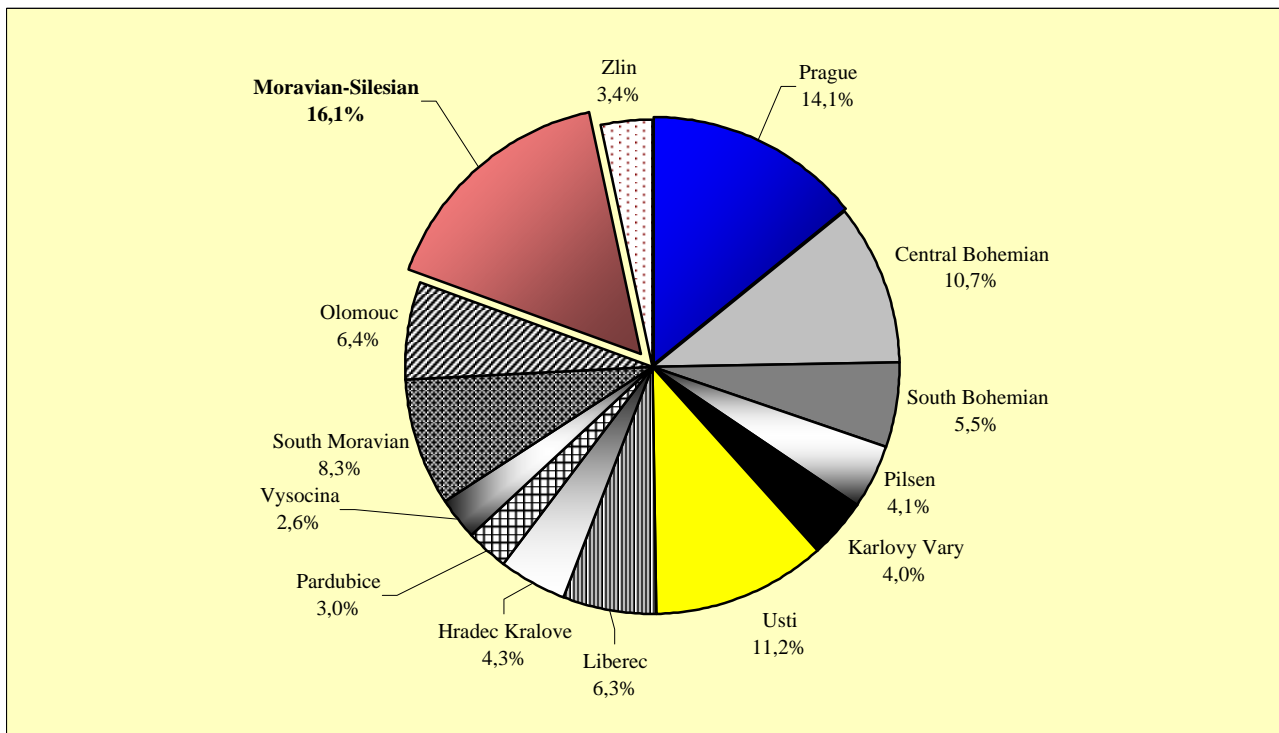


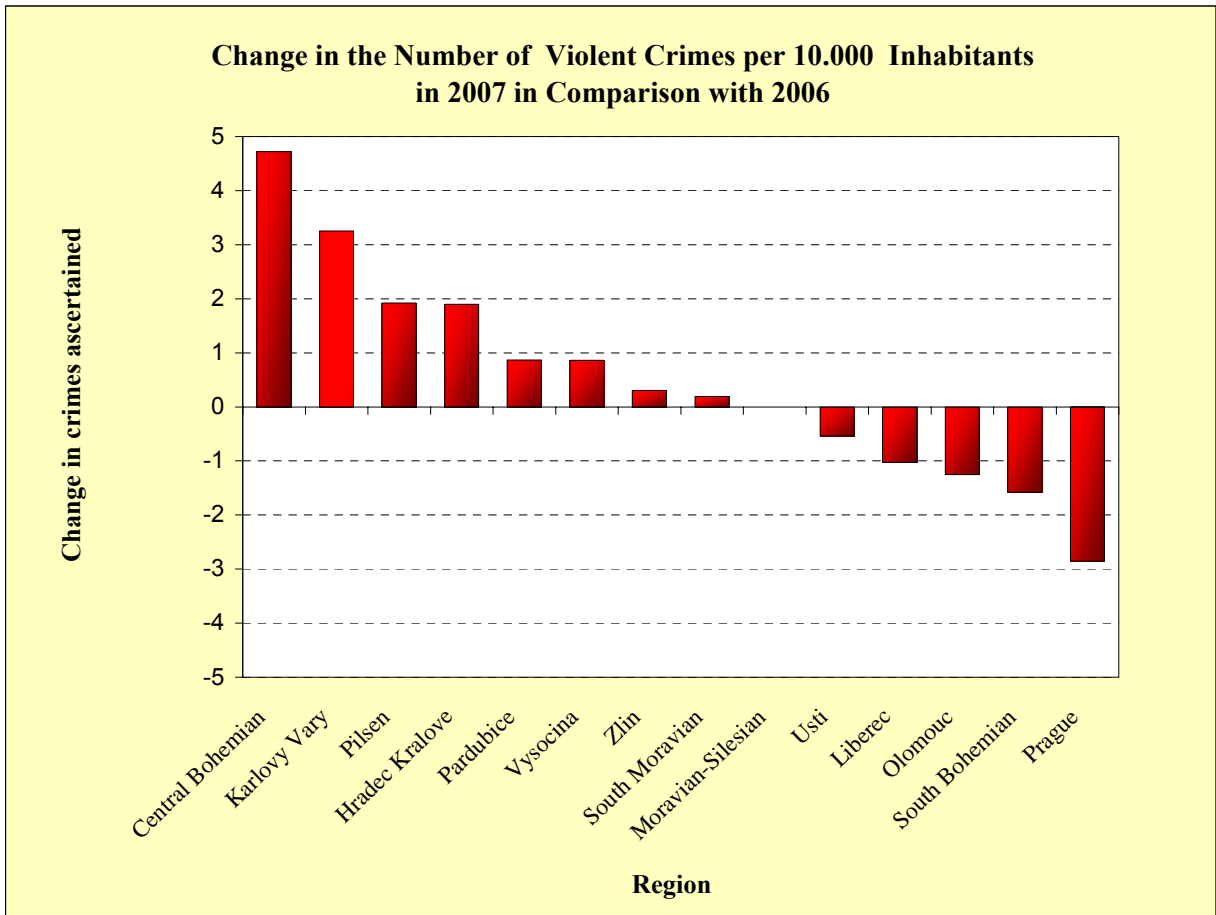
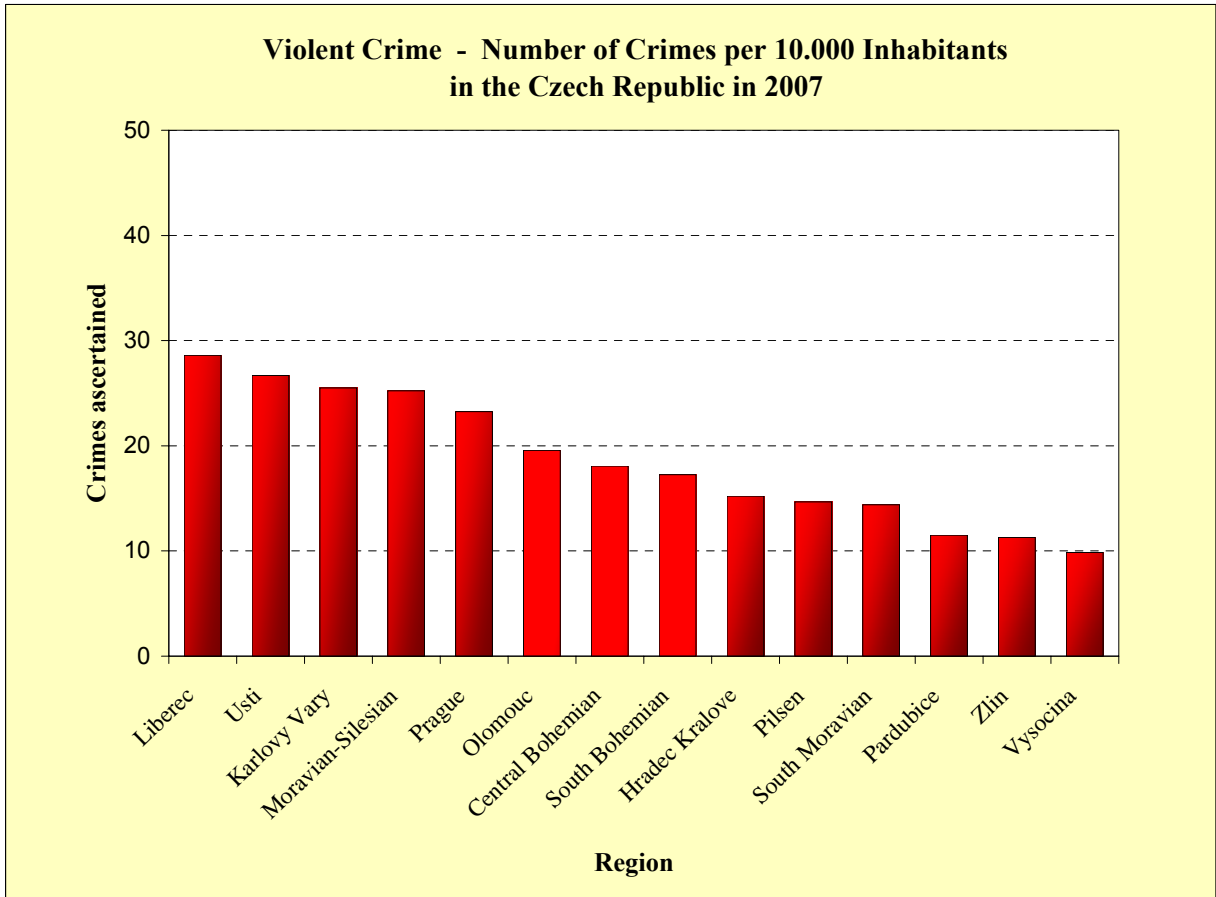
Violent Crime in the Regions (higher territorial self-governing units) of the Czech Republic in 2006 and 2007 and Comparison of These Two Years

Region	2006				2007				change	
	Crimes ascertained	Crimes solved	Crime/ 10,000 inhab.	Clear-up rate %	Crimes ascertained	Crimes solved	Crime/ 10,000 inhab.	Clear-up rate %	Crimes ascertained	%
Prague	3 085	1 693	26	54,9	2 748	1 336	23	48,6	-337	-10,9
Central Bohemian	1 546	1 061	13	68,6	2 093	1 121	18	53,6	547	35,4
South Bohemian	1 183	938	19	79,3	1 084	873	17	80,5	-99	-8,4
Pilsen	703	542	13	77,1	809	509	15	62,9	106	15,1
Karlovy Vary	677	577	22	85,2	776	608	26	78,4	99	14,6
Usti	2 240	1 770	27	79,0	2 196	1 673	27	76,2	-44	-2,0
Liberec	1 271	1 119	30	88,0	1 227	965	29	78,6	-44	-3,5
Hradec Kralove	730	581	13	79,6	834	570	15	68,3	104	14,2
Pardubice	538	436	11	81,0	582	435	12	74,7	44	8,2
Vysocina	460	367	9	79,8	504	381	10	75,6	44	9,6
South Moravian	1 604	1 163	14	72,5	1 626	1 134	14	69,7	22	1,4
Olomouc	1 331	1 046	21	78,6	1 251	898	20	71,8	-80	-6,0
Moravian-Silesian	3 154	2 232	25	70,8	3 154	2 044	25	64,8	0	0,0
Zlin	649	503	11	77,5	667	500	11	75,0	18	2,8
Czech Republic	19 171	14 028	19	73,2	19 551	13 047	19	66,7	380	2,0

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 2007



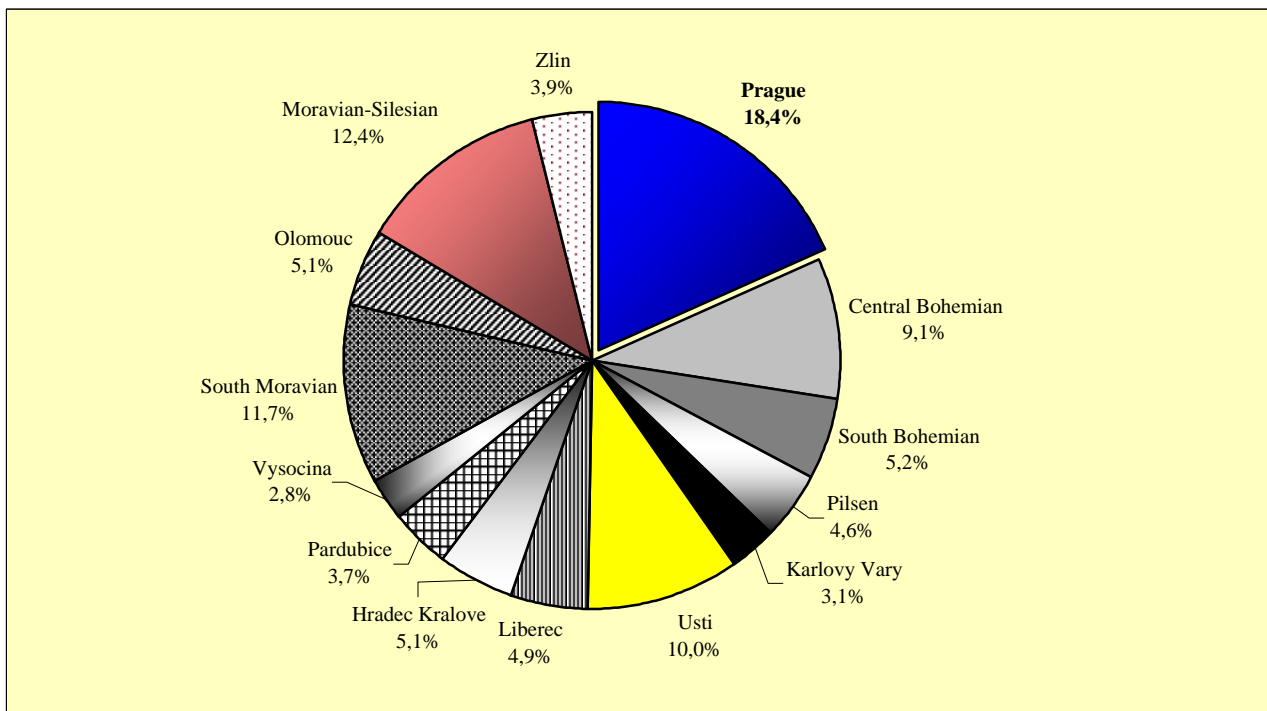


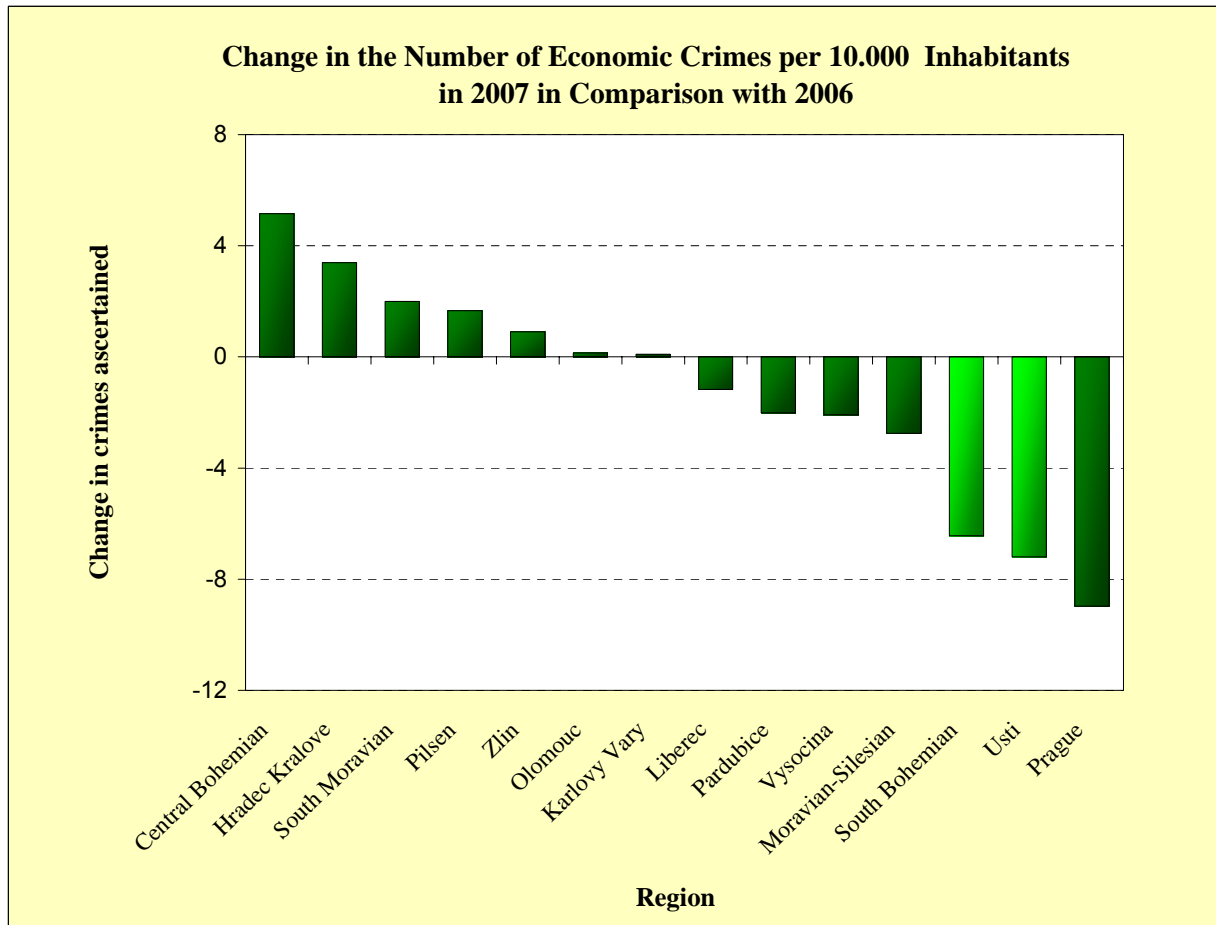
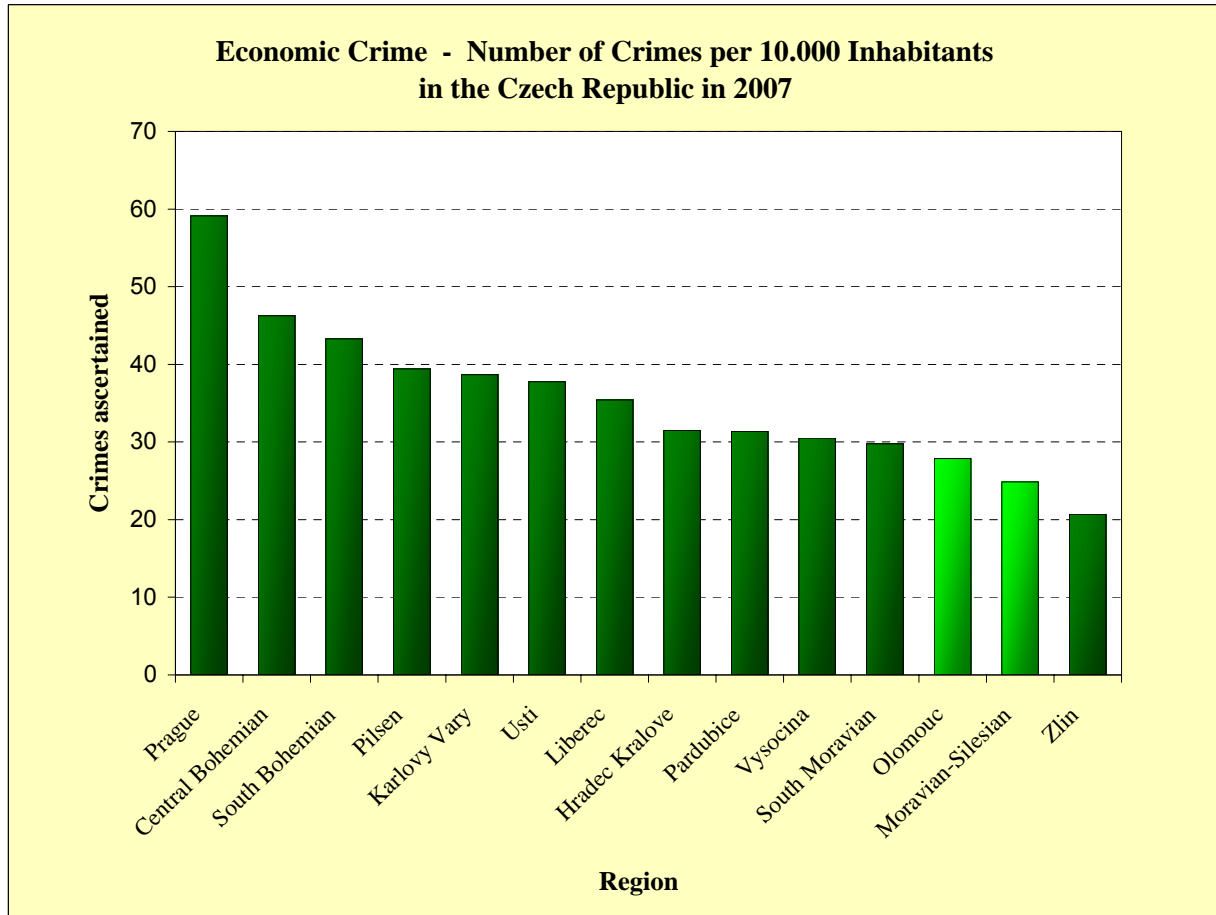
**Economic Crimes in the Regions (higher territorial self-governing units)
of the Czech Republic in 2006 and 2007 and Comparison of These Two Years**

Region	2006				2007				change	
	Crimes ascertained	Crimes solved	Crime/ 10,000 inhab.	Clear-up rate %	Crimes ascertained	Crimes solved	Crime/ 10,000 inhab.	Clear-up rate %	Crimes ascertained	%
Prague	8 044	5 055	68	62,8	6 984	3 591	59	51,4	-1060	-13,2
Central Bohemian	2 849	1 774	25	62,3	3 446	1 605	30	46,6	597	21,0
South Bohemian	2 380	1 805	38	75,8	1 976	1 590	31	80,5	-404	-17,0
Pilsen	1 638	1 208	30	73,7	1 730	1 145	31	66,2	92	5,6
Karlovy Vary	1 174	987	39	84,1	1 177	851	39	72,3	3	0,3
Usti	4 398	3 528	53	80,2	3 806	2 888	46	75,9	-592	-13,5
Liberec	1 907	1 506	44	79,0	1 857	1 343	43	72,3	-50	-2,6
Hradec Kralove	1 756	1 206	32	68,7	1 942	1 111	35	57,2	186	10,6
Pardubice	1 513	1 038	30	68,6	1 411	761	28	53,9	-102	-6,7
Vysocina	1 163	873	23	75,1	1 057	646	21	61,1	-106	-9,1
South Moravian	4 230	2 927	37	69,2	4 456	2 484	39	55,7	226	5,3
Olomouc	1 940	1 372	30	70,7	1 949	1 112	30	57,1	9	0,5
Moravian-Silesian	5 068	2 867	41	56,6	4 724	2 393	38	50,7	-344	-6,8
Zlin	1 413	996	24	70,5	1 466	873	25	59,5	53	3,8
Czech Republic	39 473	27 142	39	68,8	37 981	22 393	37	59,0	-1492	-3,8

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 2007**



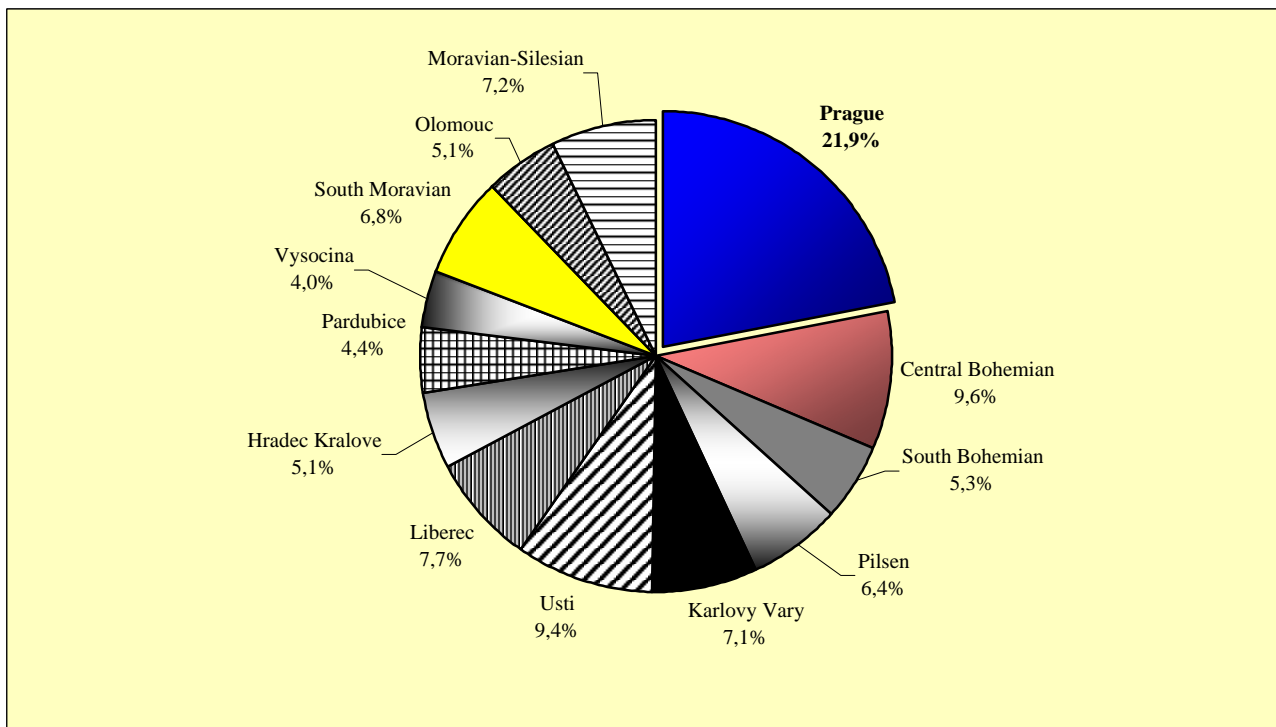


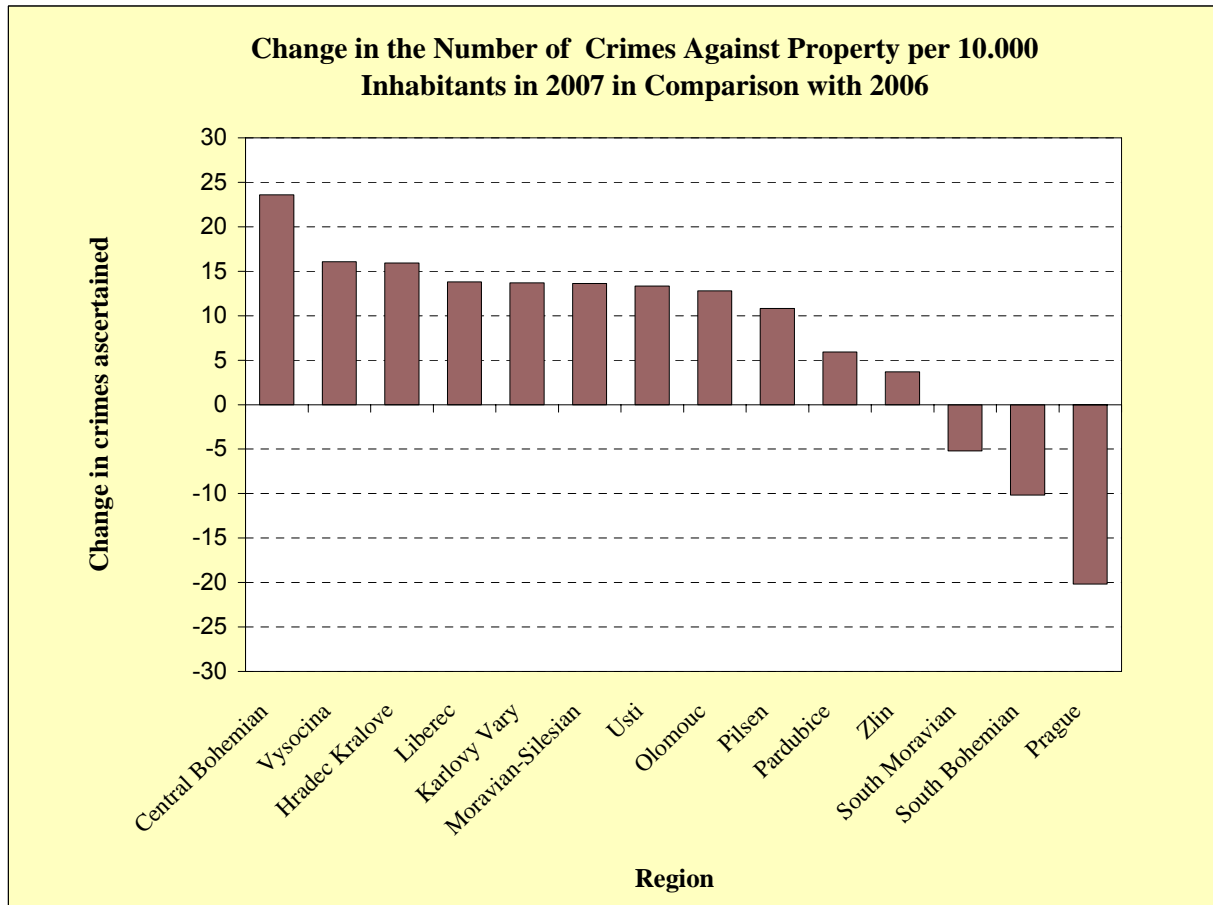
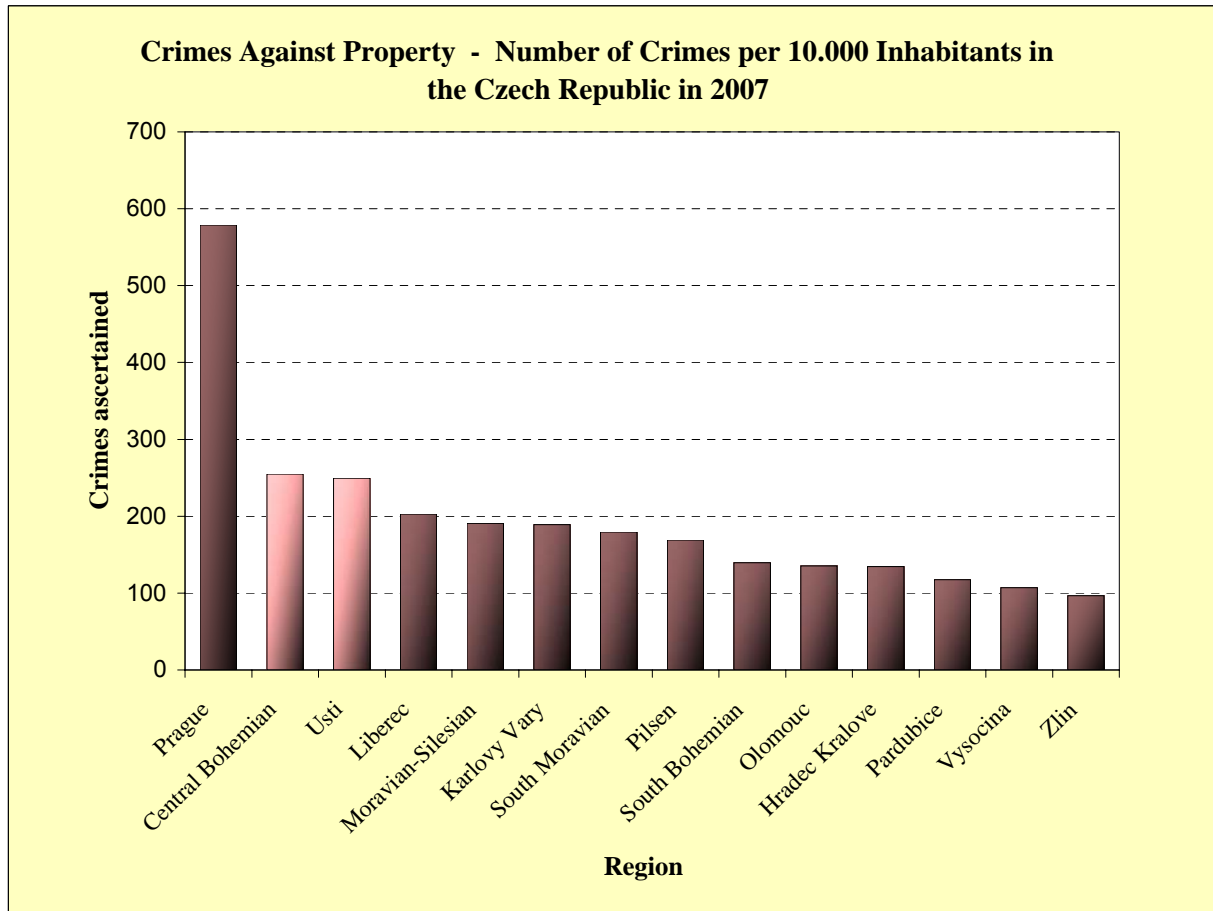
**Crimes Against Property in the Regions (higher territorial self-governing units*)
in 2006 and 2007 and Comparison of These Two Years**

Region	2006				2007				change	
	Crimes ascertained	Crimes solved	Crime/ 10, 000 inhab.	Clear-up rate %	Crimes ascertained	Crimes solved	Crime/ 10, 000 inhab.	Clear-up rate %	Crimes ascertained	%
Prague	70 765	5 553	599	7,8	68 383	4 639	579	6,8	-2 382	-3,4
Central Bohemian	26 779	3 330	231	12,4	29 513	3 451	255	11,7	2 734	10,2
South Bohemian	9 387	2 105	150	22,4	8 748	2 116	139	24,2	-639	-6,8
Pilsen	8 716	2 275	158	26,1	9 313	2 302	169	24,7	597	6,8
Karlovy Vary	5 339	1 867	175	35,0	5 756	1 788	189	31,1	417	7,8
Usti	19 447	6 740	236	34,7	20 546	6 700	250	32,6	1 099	5,7
Liberec	8 117	2 215	189	27,3	8 709	2 319	203	26,6	592	7,3
Hradec Kralove	6 513	1 843	119	28,3	7 386	1 803	135	24,4	873	13,4
Pardubice	5 640	1 473	111	26,1	5 939	1 375	117	23,2	299	5,3
Vysocina	4 654	1 315	91	28,3	5 474	1 390	107	25,4	820	17,6
South Moravian	20 872	4 080	185	19,5	20 284	3 852	179	19,0	-588	-2,8
Olomouc	7 840	2 216	123	28,3	8 657	2 101	135	24,3	817	10,4
Moravian-Silesian	22 158	5 620	177	25,4	23 860	5 075	191	21,3	1 702	7,7
Zlin	5 480	1 466	93	26,8	5 698	1 513	97	26,6	218	4,0
Czech Republic	221 707	42 098	216	19,0	228 266	40 424	223	17,7	6 559	3,0

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 Crimes Against Property in the Czech Republic in 2007**





Share (%) of Selected Groups of Offenders of the Total Number of Prosecuted and Investigated Persons in 2006 and 2007

Region	2006			2007		
	Repeated Offenders	Children	Juvenile Offenders	Repeated Offenders	Children	Juvenile Offenders
Prague	52,3	1,4	2,5	49,7	1,0	2,5
Central Bohemian Region	32,6	1,4	4,4	33,4	1,1	4,4
South Bohemian Region	47,1	3,0	4,6	46,9	2,4	5,0
Pilsen region	42,8	2,1	4,4	39,0	1,5	4,8
Karlovy Vary Region	50,4	1,6	5,2	50,0	2,4	5,7
Usti Region	45,9	2,1	4,5	46,0	2,0	4,5
Liberec Region	45,1	2,1	5,1	43,8	2,5	4,6
Hradec Kralove Region	42,8	3,3	5,5	45,0	2,6	6,1
Pardubice Region	38,9	2,8	4,4	38,0	2,9	5,5
Vysocina Region	48,4	2,9	6,3	43,5	2,9	6,2
South Moravian Region	42,6	2,9	4,4	39,1	2,0	4,6
Olomouc Region	49,4	3,1	5,6	44,7	2,0	5,8
Moravian-Silesian Region	53,5	4,0	6,7	53,3	3,1	6,9
Zlin Region	45,5	2,0	4,6	40,2	2,2	5,0
Czech Republic	46,2	2,5	4,7	44,5	2,1	4,9

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

