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Annual Report  
of  
National Drug Headquarters  
**2006**

Dear readers,

you are holding in your hands the Annual Report of the National Drug Headquarters<sup>1</sup> for the year 2006<sup>2</sup>. The aim of these annually drawn up reports is to present information on the state, structure and dynamics of drug crime in the territory of the CR as viewed by the NDHs. Every year, the annual report contains information gained by the NDHs through analyzing their activities, which should help increase awareness of the area of drug crime not only among interested professionals.

On 1/11/2006, we celebrated the 15th anniversary of the foundation of the Drug Squad of the Federal Police Force (Protidrogová brigáda Federálního policejního sboru), the immediate predecessor of the NDHs, and therefore, this year's annual report starts somewhat unusually, with a brief summary of the history of the NDHs, which due to the reorganizations of the former federal and present-day republic police have undergone a number of structural changes:

#### **1/ 11/ 1991**

The Drug Squad of the Federal Police Force is founded (DS FPF).

#### **1991**

Next to the Drug Squad of the FPF, the Office for Narcotics is formed within the Federal Ministry of the Interior.

#### **1992**

The Drug Squad of the FPF is dissolved and its tasks are taken over by the Federal Criminal Police; most officers of the DS FPF are assigned to another service of the Police of the CR with a nation-wide jurisdiction.

#### **1993**

Officers of the former Drug Squad of the FPF become the core of the new personnel of the Drug Division of the Criminal Police Headquarters (DD CPH)

#### **1993**

The former federal Office for Narcotics is transformed into the National Drug Intelligence Service (NDIS), which operates in parallel with the Drug Division of the CPH.

#### **1995**

The National Drug Headquarters are created, for the first time uniting the tasks of the former Drug Division of the CPH and the NDIS – which dissolves, and the NDHs become part of the newly founded Organized Crime Detection Unit (NDHs OCDU).

#### **2001**

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<sup>1</sup> hereinafter referred to as the NDHs

<sup>2</sup> hereinafter referred to as the 06 AR

The NDHs of the OCDU are transformed into an independent police unit operating within the Police Presidium as the National Drug Headquarters of the Criminal Police and Investigation Service of the Police of the Czech Republic (NDHs CPIS PCR )

During the time of its existence, the NDHs have received a number of awards; to mention just a few: in 1995, the NDHs received an award at the international anti-drug conferences "SOUTHEAST" and "STAR" for very efficient and exemplary international cooperation and coordination in detecting illegal activities of Kosovo Albanian criminal drug gangs; in 1997, it was the prestigious award of the DEA<sup>3</sup> USA for personal contribution of the NDHs to the international fight against drugs and law enforcement in the area of drugs; in 1998, the NDHs were awarded a plaque of the President of the Norwegian Royal Police for the operation "CAGE" - the arrest of Princ Dobroshi during the international operation "VIKING"; in 1999, it was the prestigious award of the DEA USA for the operation "VIGO" (135 kg of cocaine); and others.

**Between 1993 – 2006,**  
**the NDHs completed**  
**1 340 operations,**  
during which the total of **2 575** offenders were arrested,  
including **515** foreigners;  
they seized more than **13 tons of drugs, 93, 000 tablets of ecstasy,**  
destroyed **1** laboratory for the manufacture of ecstasy and  
**126 laboratories** for the manufacture of methamphetamine /pervitin /

To mention just some of the most successful operations of the NDHs, the operation "ANDROMEDA", for example, completely paralyzed a Kosovo-Albanian gang operating all over Europe; in collaboration with the General Customs Directorate (GCD) and the Swiss and German anti-drug units, the police seized over 100 kg of heroin and arrested 96 persons; during the operation "IRIDIUM", after a long period of collecting intelligence, the NDHs in cooperation with the DIA Torino/Italy arrested 33 persons, including two Czech citizens, the rest being Germans and Italians, and seized 25 kg of heroin; within the operation "BLIZARD", the NDHs in collaboration with the GCD and British and German authorities discovered and foiled an attempt at creating a cocaine channel to the CR, seizing 700 kg of cocaine and arresting two organizers in the CR; in the operation "ALIGATOR", the NDHs foiled another attempt at opening a cocaine channel to the

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<sup>3</sup> Drug Enforcement Administration

CR and in collaboration with the GCD seized 60 kg of cocaine; during the operation "BANDIT", the NDHs destroyed 4 laboratories and seized 950 g of ephedrine, 270 g of pervitin, 150 g of heroin and 160 g of cocaine, as well as CZK 160, 000 in cash – coming from a one-day sale of drugs, and they proved the distribution of 11, 500 g of pervitin worth CZK 23 millions, 750 g of cocaine worth CZK 1, 125, 000 and 100 g of heroin worth CZK 80, 000, thus destroying the largest network of traffickers and distributors of drugs in Prague; the operation "LOCATOR" led to the detection and destruction of a factory for MDMA (ecstasy) production in the town Horní Jirčany near Prague; apart from arresting an eight-member Czech and Dutch gang, the police seized complete technical equipment and materials for the production of as many as 35 millions of the tablets of ecstasy, altogether worth about 250 millions of crowns.

The 15 years' journey of the NDHs has certainly not been easy, but we may say that the present day National Drug Headquarters of the Criminal Police and Investigation Service (NDHs) are a specialized unit of the Police of the Czech Republic with a nation-wide jurisdiction primarily responsible for the search for, and the detection, documentation and investigation of serious organized drug crime. Over the 15 years of its existence, the unit has permanently sought to find and build new, more efficient models, forms and methods of work, which would eventually lead to more effective prosecution of illicit manufacture of and trafficking in narcotic and psychotropic substances. The NDHs continuously strive to adapt their work to the development and changes of the drug scene in the Czech Republic and worldwide. They respond not only to ever-new methods and activities of criminals in individual investigated cases, but also to the overall fundamental changes in the character and structure of the drug scene.

The present day NDHs carry out operational and intelligence work and tasks related to criminal procedure, as well as analytical and methodological work and publishing and lecturing activities. In 2006, we focused consistently on the most serious cases of organized drug crime in the CR as well as cases reaching beyond its borders. Our goal is quality rather than quantity, which is unfortunately, and not only in the area of drug crime, supported by the current evaluation system based on the number of cleared up acts, still applied at some units of the Police of the CR. By taking over coordination and methodology with respect to the Regional and District Police Headquarters, this problem has become even more apparent. We must unfortunately reiterate that such a focus on quantity is at the expense of quality, in particular in the area of detecting and documenting drug crime. This approach must be changed across the whole police force, eliminating the phenomenon of quantity-based evaluations. Despite all the problems our colleagues at the District and Regional Police Headquarters have to cope with, including the above-mentioned evaluation system, they are putting in good work in the area of drug related crime, contributing essentially to the enforcement of law in this area in the Czech Republic.

It is necessary to point out again the insufficient social demand for solving some problems related to the situation on the drug scene in the CR. In spite of all efforts of the Police of the CR and a number of other organizations at least to stabilize the drug scene in the CR, the situation in the country has not improved substantially over the last few years; quite on the contrary, owing to the pro-liberal and pro-legalization atmosphere, the situation in some areas has got worse. To give an example, the CR holds the first place in the EU in the life prevalence of the use of marijuana among young people. Often some media make the situation worse too, regarding the "topic" as more important than the contents and objective

facts. Otherwise we would not see a national daily selecting one sentence from a resolution of the Supreme Court, quoting it out of context, and without any apparent knowledge of the legal system of the CR, passing it off as a statement of generally validity. Fortunately, there are still media willing to present objective, analytically processed information and set such unnecessary or even intentional disinformation to rights. Other examples of the low social demand are the incapability of the state to be consistent in enforcing the law regulating the sale of tobacco and alcohol to children and minors, or the alarming long-lasting state regarding the free sale of drug products containing pseudoephedrine<sup>4</sup>. Despite an almost “desperate“ letter by the NDHs sent at the beginning of 2006 to the Parliament and Senate and other institutions, based on a clear analysis of the overall situation in the CR, no progress has been made in this area.

In conclusion, I would like to state that the NDHs are currently a stabilized and effective specialized unit of the Police of the CR with a nation-wide jurisdiction and a fully-fledged partner of foreign police units in the area of organized drug-related crime.

I wish you a lot of energy and all the best for the year 2007.

col. Jiří KOMOROUS

## I

### TRADE IN HEROIN

The main route for the import of heroin to the Czech Republic continues to be the so-called Balkans route. Heroin from Afghanistan is transported mainly via Turkey, Macedonia or Bulgaria. It enters the distribution network mainly through Kosovo-Albanians. This heroin has a rather low content of the active ingredient even when imported, i.e. before the subsequent dilution. The Kosovo-Albanians are involved not only in heroin trade, but also the trade in ephedrine and cocaine. Their involvement in illegal activities depends on the position of particular persons, starting from complicity (e.g. financing the trade and its organization) to the actual transport of the drug. The Turkish and Bulgarian criminal groups again proved to play an important part in heroin trade. Also Serbian and Albanian nationals are involved in the illegal import of heroin to the Czech Republic. Apart from other means, the offenders use passenger cars, thus transporting heroin shipments up to 10 kg in weight.

***Operation “ANLU-QEP“*** *In the middle of 2006, officers of the NDHs finished the last stage of an operation targeting a group of persons from the CR and Macedonia.*

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<sup>4</sup> precursor necessary for the production of methamphetamine / pervitin/

*These persons had been organizing the import of ephedrine and heroin from Macedonia to the CR along the so-called Balkans route. During the operation, the police seized the total of 8.82 kg of a heroin mixture (diacetylmorphine) and app. 9 kg of ephedrine in the CR territory, the import of which had been organized by this group. In connection with this operation, the police initiated prosecution against four persons of Czech nationality and three Macedonian nationals.*

## II

### **TRADE IN COCAINE**

In the area of cocaine trade, the trend of the last few years has continued, the drug becoming available in the Czech Republic and its price on the black market falling. Small shipments from the Netherlands are very frequent. Czech citizens are also hired as couriers to smuggle cocaine, particularly by South American and West African criminal groups. The frequent arrests of Czech nationals in the source regions of South America and the Caribbean area as well as the experience of foreign colleagues indicate that hiring couriers is an important manner of smuggling cocaine from the source regions to Western Europe. No large consignments of cocaine were seized in the Czech Republic in 2006.

## III

### **TRADE IN CANNABIS**

There is a continued major demand for marijuana with a high content of the active ingredient THC. The domestic growers are capable of producing large amounts of high-quality marijuana by the so-called hydropony. The NDHs were not directly involved in any operation where the import of marijuana or its hydroponic cultivation was the main criminal activity of the suspects. The unit methodologically participated in the detection of hydroponic cultivation of marijuana in the Benešov district.

## IV

### **TRADE IN EPHEDRINE AND METHAMPHETAMINE**

#### **Ephedrine**

In 2006, the main precursor used for the production of methamphetamine was again ephedrine. Owing to the fact that drug products containing pseudoephedrine (Modafen, Nurofen Stop Grip, Paralen Plus) can be bought over the counter, they are misused on a large scale.

As regards the import of ephedrine from abroad, the source countries continue to be Germany, Poland, Bulgaria and the countries of former Yugoslavia. The NDHs also noticed the engagement of Macedonian groups in the import of ephedrine along the so-called Balkans route. These persons were also found to be involved in the production of methamphetamine in the CR and the subsequent organization of its export to Western Europe, in particular Germany.

The prices of ephedrine are gradually growing due to its shortage on the black market, ranging from CZK 200,000 to CZK 250,000 for a kilogram.

In 2006, also the presence of a drug product called Efedrin Arsan was detected. It is a medicine produced in Turkey not freely available on the Czech market. It gets illegally imported to our territory for the purpose of pervitin (methamphetamine) production and also as a stimulant for sportsmen, particularly body-builders.

Also a medical product called Hydrochloridum Ephedriny appeared. It is a liquid product for some time experimented with by methamphetamine producers; they gave up, however, because of the small amount of ephedrine contained in the product.

**Operation "GAMA"** *After several months of collecting intelligence, the police, the Rapid Response Unit and the Intervention Squad of the Central Bohemian Regional Headquarters arrested four men, citizens of the Czech Republic, involved in the production and distribution of methamphetamine. Two of them had been investigated before in connection with drug-related crimes. One of the offenders had manufactured methamphetamine himself in a garage of a family house in the town Rudná near Prague. The criminal group, including the producer, had subsequently distributed the drug in Rudná, in Prague and in other places in the Central Bohemian Region.*

*During the searches of premises, the police seized a large amount of auxiliary chemical substances and laboratory equipment for the manufacture of methamphetamine and 2 kg of ephedrine, which is the basic source material for its manufacture. From the amount of ephedrine seized, 17,000 doses of methamphetamine worth CZK 1,700,000 could be manufactured.*

## **Methamphetamine**

The quality of the manufactured methamphetamine is directly proportional to the quality of ephedrine or pseudoephedrine used. The prices of methamphetamine on the illegal market during the year ranged from CZK 500 to 1,200. These prices depend mainly on the amount purchased and the substance purity.

In 2006, the police noticed the presence of amphetamine in the Czech Republic imported from the Netherlands; its importers sold it, after a slight chemical modification, as methamphetamine.

As regards sales of methamphetamine abroad, there is a continued interest in crystalline methamphetamine.

**Operation "VAROMA"** In September 2006, the NDHs finished the last stage of an operation targeting an organized criminal group involved in large-scale production of methamphetamine and the organization of its subsequent export to the FRG. In connection with the case, the police brought prosecution against 11 persons (eight in the CR and three in the FRG). During arrests and the searches of premises in the CR, the police found 3 kg of methamphetamine, and during arrests of couriers in the FRG, 2 kg of methamphetamine. In addition, the police documented and proved the transport of at least 13 kg of methamphetamine, which had been exported from the CR to the FRG between the end of 2004 and July 2005. During the searches of premises, the police seized tens of kilograms of auxiliary substances and a large amount of laboratory glass and technical components. They found also app. CZK 500,000.

The detected organizers of the production and distribution of methamphetamine in the CR were nationals of former Yugoslavia, who were also the buyers and distributors of methamphetamine in the FRG. They hired Czech nationals as couriers, who smuggled the drug to the FRG, usually about 500 g within one consignment. During this operation, the NDHs closely cooperated with German police and customs authorities.

**Operation "SIMON"** In September 2006, the police arrested two men in the district of Most, who had smuggled ten kilograms of amphetamine, internationally known as SPEED, from the Netherlands to the Czech Republic in July 2006. During the arrests of these persons and the subsequent searches of premises and other acts of the criminal proceedings, the police seized a total of five kilograms of SPEED. The offenders were arrested while preparing an illegal import of another thirty kilograms of this drug from the Netherlands to the Czech Republic. The drug had been intended for the drug market in the Czech Republic. SPEED had been distributed to end customers in the Czech Republic for its similar effects to that of methamphetamine, at the price of CZK 800 for 1 g of this drug. On the import of the a.m. 10 kg of amphetamine and their subsequent sale on the Czech black market, the offenders would have made a profit of app. CZK 7,000,000.

**Operation "SAAB"** Through a long-term international police cooperation, involving officers of the NDHs, the Swedish police and other police units in Europe, the police managed to document an activity of a criminal group involved in the import and distribution of amphetamine. During this cooperation, the police seized more than 10 kg of the a.m. drug in Sweden, and in June 2006, the main courier, a national of the CR, was apprehended upon an international arrest warrant.

## V

# TRADE IN SYNTHETIC DRUGS AND OTHER PRECURSORS

### Ecstasy

The source countries of synthetic drugs collectively called ecstasy (XTC) imported to the Czech Republic are Poland, from where the tablets go mainly to Moravia and Slovakia, and Belgium. The greatest source country, however, is still the Netherlands, where ecstasy is the main drug exported abroad.

Abroad, particularly in the Netherlands, foreign nationals are involved in the production of ecstasy tablets, in particular South Africans, Turks and the Spanish. In addition, Chinese criminal groups get involved in the trade, organizing a large-scale import of precursors. These are mainly the substances PMK and BMK, necessary for the production of MDMA and amphetamine. The main countries of destination, after the EU countries, are Australia, Japan and Canada. Russia is becoming a new outlet.

Tablets are still smuggled hidden in vehicles. In public service buses, ecstasy is usually transported inside luggage. The price of ecstasy on the illegal market in the Czech Republic varies according to the number of the tablets purchased and the market supply at a given moment. When 1, 000 pieces and more are bought in bulk, the price on the illegal market ranges from CZK 50 to 70 for one tablet. The prime cost of one tablet is app. CZK 9.

The tablets carry various logos, depending on the fashion, and there are also different shapes, other than circular (e.g. oval and square). The most common active ingredients are still MDMA, MDA or MDEA. Other substances include 2C-B, PMA, PMMA and DOB.

**Operation "MEREK"** *In May 2006, the NDHs in collaboration with the Rapid Response Unit of the Police of the CR arrested three Israeli nationals who had been organizing the sale and distribution of XTC tablets, a powdery form of MDMA and cocaine in the territory of the Czech Republic.*

*They had focused mainly on the sale of ecstasy tablets and had started to build a distribution network in the centre of Prague, intending to cover popular discos and clubs. In their criminal endeavours, the offenders showed a high level of adaptability to the drug market in the CR and partly managed to push out the previous dealers from their positions and replace them. They acted with a high level of organization and conspiracy. During the operation, the police searched the premises of several flats in the Czech Republic, seizing a total of 4, 196 pieces of ecstasy tablets and a small amount of cocaine, marijuana and LSD. The amount of the tablets seized was worth CZK 1,000,000 on the illegal market. In addition, the police seized CZK 500,000 in cash.*

## **Precursors and drug products**

In the middle of last year, the NDHs Team for Precursors and Chemistry underwent changes of personnel. This team is responsible for the area of precursors, auxiliary substances and other chemicals used for the production of drugs. In addition, it focuses on the area of medical drug products and the cultivation of poppy and cannabis.

The team continues to fulfil its main tasks, i.e. strengthening cooperation of the state with the chemical and pharmaceutical industries, checking suspicious orders, business transactions, unknown and new customers intending to trade in precursors or other monitored substances etc. The chemical and pharmaceutical industries are informed of the facts ascertained and cooperate with the police in drawing conclusions and adopting appropriate measures. The team members have also held discussions with more than a hundred of the most important entities in the CR.

The Ministry of Health of the CR granted the licence for handling precursors or the registration for the production, sale, import or export of auxiliary substances to the total of 202 entities. Gradually new cooperation is being started or previous renewed to monitor the chemicals of interest. These are not only substances listed in the Addictive Substances Act (Act N. 167/1998 Coll.), but the NDHs also strive to get under control other substances such as red phosphorus, iodine or hydroiodic acid, which are most frequently misused for the production of methamphetamine in the so-called "Czech way". Concerning this problem, personal meetings were held with representatives of more than a hundred of the most important entities. Although the NDHs have taken several steps towards changes in the control legislation regulating the sale of these chemicals, no changes have been adopted.

Another problem in this area is the fact that in February 2006, the Addictive Substances Act was amended by Act N. 74/2006, implementing the directly applicable EC legislation (the European Parliament and the Council Regulation [EC] N. 273/2004 on Drug Precursors, and Council Regulation [EC] N.111/2005) into our law. The terms precursors and auxiliary substances were redefined according to categories 2 and 3 of the annexes to the a.m. EC regulations. Thus, the possibility of solving this issue through national legislation was limited and the solution has to be sought on the EU level.

The NDHs also initiated an activity of the EU bodies aimed at adopting sufficient measures regarding the transport of precursors and auxiliary substances, in particular within the EU territory. The problem is that no special duties are set out with respect to the transport of the a.m. substances ensuring their proper safeguarding against theft and possible misuse.

The NDHs have repeatedly alerted the competent bodies to the continuously growing and nation-wide problem of methamphetamine manufactured from pseudoephedrine derived from over-the-counter drug products, mostly containing 30 mg of this substance in a dosage unit. During the year, all the competent bodies were addressed and urged to limit this free sale. Unfortunately, these efforts have had no concrete effects so far. The unit also starts cooperating not only with the producers or distributors of these drug products, but also with representatives of the Czech Chamber of Pharmacists, a professional association of the

owners of app. 3,000 pharmacies in our territory, in order to fight jointly and effectively against drug-related crime.

Another great problem in the area of medical drug products concerns prescriptions for the opiate product Subutex with the active ingredient buprenorphine, which is subject to illegal sale. Here, too, the NDHs have spent a great amount of efforts to achieve the introduction of strict rules and consistent control by the competent institutions, and the limitation of the misuse of this medicament.

This team also focuses on the cultivation of poppy and technical cannabis, which under statutory conditions can be cultivated legally. As regards cannabis, the conditions are mainly the use of the approved seed containing up to 0.3 % of THC (according to EU regulations up to 0.2 %) and when the plant is cultivated on an area exceeding 100 m<sup>2</sup>, the grower must notify the competent customs authority. In 2006, there were 38 growers recorded, who planted cannabis on 1, 161 ha. As regards opium poppy, the conditions are similar, i.e. the approved variety and the notification of the customs authority, as well as a defined manner of sale and destruction of the poppy head. In 2006, there were records of 1, 088 growers, who planted poppy on more than 53, 054 ha. With this amount, the CR is placed first among poppy producers (for food purposes) in the world.

In addition, the Team for Precursors and Chemistry works on gradual professional training of police officers in the area of precursors and synthetic drugs and the manner of their manufacture and possible misuse, including practical training programs (model laboratories for synthetic drugs, their detection, entering such laboratories, the danger of improvised explosive devices, safe manipulation of chemicals etc.).

## VI

### **REGIONAL SPECIFICS OF THE TRADE IN NARCOTIC AND PSYCHOTROPIC SUBSTANCES IN THE CZECH REPUBLIC**

#### **THE CAPITAL PRAGUE**

(Criminal Police and Investigation Service of the Capital Prague Headquarters of the Police of the Czech Republic – Serious General Crime Division [SGCD])



The NDHs have no branch offices in the Capital Prague and the Central Bohemian Region. Apart from the 1st and 2nd Divisions of the National Drug

Headquarters operating nation-wide, the units targeting drug crime in the territory of Prague, beyond the common structure of the regional administrations of the Police of the Czech Republic, are the 3<sup>rd</sup> Unit of the General Crime Division and the 1<sup>st</sup> Unit of the Serious General Crime Division of the Criminal Police and Investigation Service at the Capital Prague Police Administration.

The Capital Prague keeps ranking among the regions with the highest drug crime rate in the Czech Republic. Currently, the Prague drug scene covers practically the whole territory of the Capital, the sale of narcotic and psychotropic substances being the most frequent at places with large concentrations of people. These are in particular the key junctions of the public transport, the underground stations in the suburbs, train and bus stations, and nightclubs and casinos.

As regards offenders in the field of drug crime, this crime is committed by Czechs as well as foreigners and members of national minorities living in the CR. In organized criminal groups operating in the Prague Capital, Czech citizens occupy positions at the basic level, usually working as dealers or couriers. The higher levels of these groups' structures are formed by foreign nationals, who organize and manage the criminal activities. Recently, members of the Romany minority have got involved in drug crime too, in particular in the street sale.

During the last two years, in the Capital Prague, the police noticed increased activity in the area of drug crime in the Vietnamese community. The police discovered perfectly running facilities for growing marijuana, small as well as large ones, but also seized, inter alia, a large consignment of high-quality ephedrine from a Vietnamese fellow-citizen. Vietnamese criminal groups are well organized and are mainly involved in growing marijuana, usually with a high content of THC.

As regards the criminal activities in Prague, methamphetamine is still in the lead. The main reason is its easy availability at an acceptable price and quite an easy manufacture from over-the-counter drug products containing pseudoephedrine. The next place is occupied by heroin. In connection with heroin, we must also point out that heroin users today quite commonly misuse the substitution product Subutex. In 2006, no highly concentrated, so-called white, heroin was noticed to occur in the Prague territory; in the past, this drug increased the number of deaths by overdosing.

An especially dangerous development could be seen in the area of cannabinoids: in the capital Prague, facilities for hydroponic cultivation of marijuana are being set up in flats. These facilities serve for growing several individual plants to several tens of plants of cannabis. This development is dangerous mainly because of the large number of such growing facilities and the fact they are scattered all over the city. Each of these growing facilities makes a relatively small and slow profit; as a whole, however, these facilities can supply quite a large part of the Prague drug scene. Another risk, and certainly not the last one, is the fact that this drug has been quite remarkably affecting the growing up generation. When enforcing law in the field of drugs, it is not possible to overlook the widely spread use of marijuana, in particular among young people, the users' age of unfortunately getting lower and lower.

It is also obvious that the popularity of the so-called "dancing drugs" is not declining, quite on the contrary.

Another drug which is sold in the territory of Prague apart from methamphetamine, is cocaine, which gets imported to the Czech Republic from abroad. The sale to end customers takes place in clubs and casinos in the center of Prague. Cocaine is likely to become another serious security and health risk next to methamphetamine. In certain social circles, but in particular among young people visiting disco clubs, whose purchasing power is growing, cocaine is becoming a certain alternative to ecstasy. In the future, we may thus anticipate a fashion wave affecting a certain large group of drug users interested in cocaine as a stimulating drug.

**Operation "PHAM"** *In spring 2006, officers of the Criminal Police and Investigation Service of the Capital Prague Police Headquarters (1st Unit of the Serious General Crime Division) found that a man of Vietnamese nationality P.V.T. was probably a distributor of large amounts of methamphetamine. This man had been prosecuted in the past for economic crime, and at the time the police collected intelligence on his drug-related activities, he had no permanent job. The collected intelligence showed that this man was considered one of the biggest methamphetamine suppliers to the Vietnamese community, in particular in Prague, but also in Cheb and Pilsen and their surrounding. Once a week or even more frequently, the man supplied kilograms of methamphetamine to these areas. In 2006, the man was arrested while transporting almost 5 kg of methamphetamine. At the moment of his arrest, the police found on him CZK 445, 800 in cash. The suspect lived together with his wife and daughter in a luxurious villa in Prague 4 – worth CZK 6, 000, 000. The property had allegedly been bought for money lent to them by a friend of the wife's mother living in Germany. In cooperation with Interpol, the police found that no such friend existed. The offender was taken into custody by the decision of the Prague 4 Borough Court. Other police units participating in solving the case were the Prague IV Criminal Police and Investigation Service, the NDHs of the CPIS, the CPIS Cheb and the General Customs Directorate – branch office Pilsen.*

### **Operation "GEORGE"**

*Officers of the Prague Serious General Crime Division and the Police District Directorate Prague – West (today Prague – Country) during their mutual cooperation obtained information on persons involved in the manufacture and distribution of methamphetamine and the distribution of heroin in the district Prague – West. After checking this information, it was found that that criminal activity was carried out also in the Capital Prague, the South Bohemian Region and in the past in Prague – East as well. Further investigations revealed that the perpetrators often changed the places of the drug manufacture and also that independently of each other, they were involved in other crime, particularly property crime. Since one of the criminals had moved to the South Bohemian Region and the manufacture and transactions with other distributors took place there, Prague police cooperated with the Criminal Police officers from the District Directorates Písek and Strakonice. One of the offenders was arrested in the South Bohemian Region in the middle of his preparations for manufacturing the drug. The police units exchanged information and searched other premises, finding further laboratory equipment for the production of methamphetamine.*

*Other offenders were subsequently arrested in Central Bohemia. The police initiated criminal prosecution against three persons; if their criminal activities are proved, they can be sentenced to imprisonment for up to 10 years.*

## **THE CENTRAL BOHEMIAN REGION**

(Police of the Czech Republic, Central Bohemian Regional Headquarters)



In the Central Bohemian region, drug crime is greatly affected by the proximity and accessibility of the capital and the links between the drug manufacturers and distributors in the region and the Prague drug scene, with its large distribution network and a great fluctuation of persons, making this crime quite anonymous. A number of Prague criminals involved in drug crime usually use for their illicit manufacture of methamphetamine deserted solitary premises in Central Bohemia, committing this crime in several districts at a time along with others criminal offences, usually property crimes.

In connection with the detection of the illicit manufacture and distribution of drugs in the territory of the Central Bohemian Region, the police noticed another increase in methamphetamine production in 2006. This increase can be explained by free access to materials used for its manufacture and also by the high number of consumers and manufacturers in this region. Consequently, arrested manufacturers are replaced by new ones to satisfy the great demand. Also the number of first-time manufacturers increased. Pervitin manufacturers produce smaller quantities by “one cooking”, but obtain the desired amount through frequency. Investigations show that most drug producers do not keep their laboratories at home any more, but manufacture methamphetamine in various weekend cottages or shelters in the open air. The production is no more limited to one district, e.g. Kladno, but concentrates in the districts of Beroun, Rakovník, Mělník and Prague - Country. Most offenders were already investigated for crimes in the past, and so detecting and proving their criminal activities is becoming ever more difficult.

Drug crime is closely related to property crime, in particular car thefts, burglaries etc.; it is estimated that drug addicts committed app. 60 % of all cases. It was also found that persons who had been prosecuted in the past for drug offences illegally possessed short shotguns coming from burglaries from the past years. The police also learnt that other drug dealers and consumers were interested in acquiring such weapons.

As regards marijuana, an obvious rise in production was noticed<sup>5</sup> as well as its higher quality, caused by the spread of hydroponic cultivation in home conditions. The growers usually use two or three UV-lamps in the attics of family houses, in rooms, cellars and garages, often with the silent consent of their statutory representatives, who tolerate the cultivation of marijuana in their glass houses or on

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<sup>5</sup> increasing the number of plants in a “field”

grounds around their houses. The price of the hydroponically produced substance ranges from CZK 150 to 250 per gram.

The collected Intelligence regarding individual cases of illegal cannabis cultivation indicates that consumers under the age of 15 begin occasionally trafficking in marijuana, leaving the surpluses to their schoolmates and friends for “small change”, or arranging the purchase of this drug; sometimes they try to grow it themselves or carry out “raids” on accidentally discovered fields, using the drug, passing it further, or, as mentioned above, selling it to their peers.

**Operation “ROLAND”** *In 2006, the criminal police (CPIS) in Příbram arrested a criminal group distributing drugs, particularly methamphetamine, in the Příbram district. The group had operated in the following way: two manufacturers, who lived in Most, manufactured the drug from the drug product Modafen and delivered it to another person, who sold it to smaller dealers. One of these was a man from Sedlčany, who distributed the drug to a target group of consumers. During the clampdown, the police seized app. 200 g of methamphetamine, two laboratories for its production, precursors and cash. They found app. 1,000 empty packages of the drug product Modafen.*

**Operation “DUNA” (DUNE)** *In 2006, upon the investigations targeting illicit production of pervitin, the police arrested 5 persons, manufacturers of the drug, in the district of Kladno. They destroyed 3 laboratories, in which pseudoephedrine had been used as a precursor, derived from the over-the-counter drug product Modafen.*

**Operation “HRÁČ” (GAMBLER)** *The most important completed operation in the Benešov district in the year 2006 was the destruction of an illegal laboratory for the manufacture of methamphetamine, which was connected with a case worked on by the NDHs. In this laboratory, methamphetamine had been manufactured from the drug product Paralen Plus. The laboratory was located in a former garage in a cottage area and the drug produced there was distributed to other regions all over the country.*

**THE SOUTH BOHEMIAN REGION**  
(NDHs' Branch Office in České Budějovice)



The most widely spread drug is marijuana, cultivated mainly inside buildings by means of hydroponic technologies, but also outdoors in various fields. Most often the amount of plants cultivated is not too large, the drug being consumed by the producers themselves or provided for a group of friends, either for money or for marijuana of another producer as barter. The average price of 1 g of marijuana in the region is CZK 180 on average.

The other most common drug is methamphetamine; it is imported to the region, like in the previous periods, mainly from North Bohemia and partly from Prague. The drug is manufactured from pseudoephedrine, most often extracted from the drug products Modafen, Paralen Plus etc. This fact has for a long time been reflected in the quality of the drug, which the dealers cut with piracetam derived from the drug product Kalicor. In 2006, no information appeared on the occurrence of methamphetamine manufactured from pure ephedrine. The trade is organized mainly by Czech nationals with criminal, usually drug-related, past. Romanies are partly engaged as well, illegal drug trade mainly accompanying the organization of prostitution.

The decreased demand for heroin, noticed in the region in the previous period, has not risen. Heroin addicts in most cases replace this drug by the substitution product Subutex.

The demand for so-called dancing drugs has slightly increased, in particular the demand for ecstasy. Its abuse is most common during the so-called technoparties. In the South Bohemian Region though, these events were organized much less than in other regions of the country. Ecstasy is most frequently imported from the Netherlands, by young people hired as couriers. The drug is ever-more frequently smuggled into our territory by means of public transport, particularly coaches.

Arabs or other West African nationalities, Israelis or nationals of the countries or the former USSR are not much involved in drug-related crime in the territory of the South-Bohemian Region. There is a lasting demand for methamphetamine from foreigners (mainly from Austria and the FRG), individual purchases not exceeding several grams of the drug, tens of grams at maximum. This trade, like in the previous years, often accompanies the provision of sexual services in the border areas. The prevailing trend is to buy small amounts of the drug at a time; individual customers prefer coming more often for small quantities, in order to lower the negative consequences in case of being seized by the police. Persons engaged in drug-related crime are ever-better acquainted with the methods and means of the police and adapt their illegal activities accordingly.

**Operation "Veteran"** *At the beginning of 2006, criminal prosecution was initiated against five persons suspected of manufacturing methamphetamine and subsequently distributing it in the South Moravian and South Bohemian Regions. At first, the drug had been manufactured in North Moravia and partly North Bohemia. Apart from Czech nationals, nationals of the Russian Federation participated in organizing this activity. After their arrest,*

*the production partly moved to České Budějovice, where the persons involved in this crime were subsequently arrested too.*

*Apart from drugs, the police also seized 2 illegally possessed firearms from the suspects. The court of first instance sentenced the main perpetrator to 9 and a half year of imprisonment.*

## **THE REGIONS OF PILSEN AND KARLOVY VARY** (NDHs' Branch Office Pilsen)



The NDHs noticed increased criminal activities, of Czech nationals mainly, as regards the import of ecstasy tablets and marijuana from the Netherlands. The drugs are imported by private vehicles as well as regular coach lines from the Netherlands to the CR. Especially in Pilsen, nationals of former Yugoslavia become increasingly involved in local distribution and export of drugs to the FRG (in particular heroin and methamphetamine) in 2006. Also Vietnamese nationals are intensely engaged in the illegal trade in methamphetamine. There is a persisting trend of the so-called drug tourism: particularly citizens of the FRG often travel to the CR to buy drugs and themselves, or with the help of couriers, export these drugs to the FRG.

Ethnic Albanians, who in the past focused exclusively on heroin trade, today trade in other drugs as well, mainly methamphetamine. They continue getting involved in the local distribution, in particular in cooperation with persons of Roma nationality. The Albanians also keep contacts with Vietnamese nationals. No activities of nationals of Arab or West European countries or Russian speaking groups have been noticed in the regions.

Vietnamese nationals are becoming increasingly involved in drug-related crime. The NDHs have clearly established increased activity of Vietnamese nationals living in the CR organizing illegal drug trade (distributing drugs to the domestic as well as foreign buyers in the territory of the CR and organizing drug export, predominantly to the FRG). The local distribution of various types of narcotic and psychotropic substances is also carried out by citizens of Roma nationality; the sale of drugs to buyers from the FRG has been noticed repeatedly.

**Operation ALFA** *In January 2006, the police arrested a Czech citizen in a gamekeeper's house near Bečov nad Teplou in the Karlovy Vary region; for a long time, the man had been manufacturing methamphetamine in the region and distributing it to a large group of customers. At the same time, another citizen of the CR was arrested in the above-mentioned building, who had been subject to nation-wide search in connection with a suspicion of committing violent crime. In the building, the police also apprehended one woman, a citizen of the CR, against whom they subsequently brought criminal prosecution for illicit possession of marijuana found on her during the operation. During the clampdown, the police also seized drugs, in particular methamphetamine and marijuana found in the building and the vicinity and quite a large amount of partly functional illegally possessed firearms, including special weapons.*

**Operation "REX"** This operation, carried out in cooperation with the German police, targeted criminal activities of a Bulgarian national who had for a long time been staying in the territory of the Karlovy Vary region. This foreigner had been securing methamphetamine for Czech and foreign customers in the Karlovy Vary region and ensuring its export to the FRG. In July 2006, he was arrested by the German police during one of his journeys to the FRG, and subsequently, the law enforcement authorities in the CR and the FRG carried out the relevant procedures as part of a joint operation. During the operation, several amounts of drugs coming from the a.m. offender were seized in the FRG. Upon mutual agreement, the whole criminal case was handed over to the FRG for further measures.

## THE REGIONS OF ÚSTÍ NAD LABEM AND LIBEREC (NDHs' Branch Office in Ústí nad Labem)



The drugs which are most frequently subject to criminal activities in the region are methamphetamine, as well as cannabis products, ecstasy and cocaine. A slight growth has been noticed in heroin distribution and the transit of this drug to other European countries. Methamphetamine is manufactured mainly from ephedrine, which is imported to the Czech Republic from abroad, most often along the so-called Balkans route. The laboratories for methamphetamine production are often mobile and the production is carried out in buildings which the producers sometimes equip in a very professional way. These buildings are usually situated in places which are fully under the criminals' control. They may be remote premises in vacation villages, but also places in urban areas. The methamphetamine they manufacture is partly intended for the Czech black market, but mainly for export to the FRG. This is mainly due to the increase in the number of consumers of methamphetamine in the border areas with the FRG (in Germany this drug is called crystal) as well as the financial profit gained on the sale of crystal in the FRG. The price of methamphetamine in the CR ranges according to the quality and the purchased amount from CZK 600 to 1,200, while in the FRG, it amounts to € 65 for one gram. The "domestic source" for methamphetamine manufacture is pseudoephedrine, traditionally derived from over-the-counter drug products. Methamphetamine produced this way is intended mainly for domestic market.

The NDHs have noticed a higher involvement of organized criminal groups from former Yugoslavia, in particular the Albanian community, into the preparation and production of methamphetamine. These groups are not engaged in direct distribution, but they stand in the background and take care of the supply of ephedrine and the organization of the drug manufacture.

The demand for cocaine has risen and consequently its supply has risen as well. In connection with the quality, the price slightly decreased to app. CZK 2,000 for a gram. The number of Czech citizens hired as couriers is rising; their smuggling of cocaine in body cavities occurred outside the territory of the CR.

In the first half of 2006, an increase in the supply of ecstasy was noticed, in particular in the district of Litoměřice; the active ingredient was not the usual MDMA

(methylen-dioxy-methamphetamine), but MDEA (methylen-dioxy-ethyl-amphetamine). This drug most widely occurs and is distributed at techno parties and house parties and discos.

In 2006, heroin was distributed at a relatively smaller scale than in the previous years. It is probably due to the consumers' preference for methamphetamine and the problems accompanying the use of heroin. Organized criminals react to this situation by partly turning the focus of their illegal trade activities to methamphetamine, or the import of ephedrine. As regards heroin, these groups mainly organize its transport into other EU countries.

Cases of hydroponic cultivation of cannabis products were noticed in the regions.

Organized criminals involved in drug crime try to keep their activities as hidden as possible; moreover, most of them have been convicted before and thus know the methods and forms of police work. They have extensive financial means and use modern technologies ever more frequently. Drug crime is very closely connected with other organized crime, in particular trade in weapons, prostitution, facilitating illegal migration and violent crime. People from the Romany ethnic group are actively involved in illegal drug trade in the regions of Ústí nad Labem and Liberec, participating in the manufacture and distribution of methamphetamine and heroin. They are very often in close contact with nationals of former Yugoslavia and are mainly active in the street distribution of drugs.

***Operation "MAZEC" (HIDING)*** The NDHs' branch office in Ústí nad Labem, in cooperation with the District Directorate of the Criminal Police and Investigation Service in Litoměřice, proved and documented criminal activities of a Nigerian national and a citizen of the CR who had been involved in illegal trade in ecstasy (MDMA, MDEA) and marijuana. The tablets of ecstasy were of pink colour with a "butterfly" logo, and white colour with the logos of a „hand with a raised thumb“, a "face" and a "crown". During the operation, the police seized app. 350 pieces of MDMA tablets and 80 grams of marijuana.

***Operation "LÁZNĚ" (SPA)*** The NDHs' branch office in Ústí nad Labem, in cooperation with the District Directorates of the Criminal Police and Investigation Service in Litoměřice and Teplice, proved and documented the criminal activities of seven persons who had been organizing the sale of heroin and methamphetamine in the Region of Ústí nad Labem. During the operation, the police seized app. 200 grams of methamphetamine, 120 grams of heroin, 100 grams of marijuana and a considerable sum of money. These persons had also been involved in another criminal activity, namely a burglary at a storehouse with electronic goods, where the damage exceeded 1 million of crowns; therefore, the arrests and other subsequent procedures were carried out in cooperation with the Criminal Police and Investigation Service Litoměřice.

**THE HRADEC KRÁLOVÉ AND PARDUBICE REGIONS**  
(NDHs' Branch Office in Hradec Králové)



The drug which is most frequently subject to criminal activities is methamphetamine; it continues to be manufactured from pseudoephedrine derived mainly from the over-the-counter drug product Modafen. Ever more frequently, high-quality methamphetamine appears on the market, which is highly demanded abroad. It is the so-called "crystal". This "crystal" is mainly bought by customers from Germany, who subsequently distribute the drug in their country. In the FRG, the price ranges between € 30 and € 40 for 1 gram.

The NDHs have also intelligence regarding imports of ecstasy from the Netherlands, Poland and Slovakia. Tablets appearing on the market had the logos of "Mitsubishi", "Armani", "Versace", "Cherries", "Cross", "MTV", "Rollex" etc. The active ingredient in these tablets was MDMA, in one case MDEA. The price depends on the number of pieces purchased, when buying the tablets in bulk<sup>6</sup>, the price is app. CZK 50 for 1 piece. Individual pieces distributed to end consumers cost CZK 80 to 120. Some tablets sold as ecstasy contain lidocaine and piperazine<sup>7</sup>.

During 2006, a large number of small marijuana growing facilities were discovered in the region. On the other hand, no criminal activity concerning heroin and cocaine was detected.

**Operation "BOUŘE" (STORM)** *Since September 2005, the police monitored the activities of a person suspected of the distribution of ephedrine. This person had app. 2 kg of ephedrine and had been selling the drug together with another person in the region and in Brno for CZK 100 to 400 g for 1 gram. Both persons were arrested in January 2006; a total of 800 g of ephedrine was seized.*

**Operation "OREL" (EAGEL)** *Since the beginning of 2006, the police monitored a group suspected of manufacturing methamphetamine and organizing trade in this drug in more countries. Six persons, aged 22 to 32, were arrested; four of them were Polish nationals, one Slovak and one Czech. The group had been manufacturing methamphetamine in the Czech Republic and organizing its distribution in the Czech Republic, Slovak Republic and Poland. The police destroyed two laboratories for methamphetamine manufacture. During this operation, the NDHs cooperated with the Polish police in Wroclaw and through the Regional Prosecuting Attorney's Office in Hradec Králové requested legal assistance from the Polish Prosecuting Attorney's Office in Jeleni Gora.*

## THE SOUTH MORAVIAN, ZLÍN AND VYSOČINA REGIONS

(NDHs' Branch Office in Brno)

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<sup>6</sup> thousands of pieces of ecstasy tablets

<sup>7</sup> these substances are not listed among the prohibited substances under Act N. 167/1998 Coll.



The most frequent drugs are methamphetamine and marijuana – skunk. In most cases, methamphetamine is manufactured and distributed in small amounts. Owing to the shortage of ephedrine on the illegal market, methamphetamine manufacturers use pseudoephedrine as precursor, derived from over-the-counter drug products (Modafen, Nurofen Stop Grip etc.). As regards the import of methamphetamine in Brno and the whole region, large amounts are imported mainly from Prague and Ostrava. This methamphetamine is of much higher quality and is made from ephedrine. As opposed to the previous years, when most ephedrine came from the factory in Roztoky u Prahy, in 2006 it was partly imported from the countries of former Yugoslavia and partly from Germany, Poland and Slovakia. The production and distribution of methamphetamine is mainly the domain of Czech citizens. However, the import of ephedrine or export of methamphetamine to Austria or Germany are organized by nationals of former Yugoslavia living in the CR.

Foreigners causing greatest security problems are nationals of former Yugoslavia. Their activity is highly organized. Their groups are closed and quite durable, consisting of people well tested through past cooperation. Each member of the group fulfills tasks at a certain level of the group's hierarchy. Apart from heroin, these groups also tend to organize the import of cocaine to the CR. Owing to the high price of cocaine, they also focus on organizing the production of and trade in methamphetamine, selling it mostly through Czech citizens. As a consequence of these developments and in particular the rising demand for cocaine, this drug starts to appear in Brno and the region more commonly than in the past. In most cases, cocaine was imported from the Netherlands. The price of this drug in Brno ranges from CZK 1,600 to CZK 2,500 for one gram. The import price is about €35 for 1 gram. The distribution of drugs is not limited to the region but reaches the territory of the whole country. Persons at the higher levels of these groups possess considerable assets and they keep trying to invest them, in particular in real property.

The distribution of heroin is mainly the domain of the Vietnamese, Romas and nationals of former Yugoslavia, who ever more shift their focus from heroin to the import of ephedrine and the subsequent production of methamphetamine. At the same time, they organize the export of methamphetamine to other countries, more and more frequently hiring Czech citizens as couriers. Romas continue, like in the past, working as end dealers of heroin. It has also been established that the Vietnamese are ever more involved in the distribution of heroin, working in rather well organized groups and not limiting their activities regionally but operating in the whole country. Close contacts with Vietnamese nationals were noticed in particular in the North Moravian Region and Prague. Contacts are built between Vietnamese nationals and nationals of former Yugoslavia and Romas. A very low purity of heroin (3 to 10%) is due to the effort of most offenders to maximize their profit by cutting the drug before its further sale. The price of 1 gram of heroin ranges from CZK 1, 000 to CZK 1, 200.

Ecstasy is most often imported from the Netherlands, and couriers import the drug ever more frequently by coach. In consequence of the new ways of transport, the import of ecstasy and its sale becomes divided to more groups, and the couriers usually smuggle about 5,000 pieces of tablets. It has been established that together with ecstasy, the couriers

import small amounts of other drugs too, in particular cocaine and LSD. Since ecstasy is popular especially among young people, they are also involved in its import, particularly persons around the age of 25. Older persons have already created their own distribution network and former dealers have worked their way up to organizers of import.

A very popular drug among young people is marijuana – skunk. It is more and more often cultivated in small quantities by means of hydropony, individual consumers privately growing several plants<sup>8</sup> themselves. In this context, there has been noticed a sale of young plants of skunk for “small” growers, as well as of technical equipment and chemicals for the hydroponic cultivation of skunk.

**Operation “Orion”** *In March 2006, an operation culminated targeting a group of five offenders of Czech nationality. The group had been distributing MDMA, LSD and hydroponically cultivated marijuana all over the country. During the searches of premises, the police seized app. 2,800 tablets of MDMA and 600 tablets of LSD and discovered a facility for hydroponic cultivation of genetically modified marijuana. At the moment this report was drafted, all persons were sentenced by the Metropolitan Court in Brno (by a pending judgment) to the terms of imprisonment for the crime under section 187/1, 2a) of the Penal Code (two main perpetrators for six years unconditionally, the rest of the group receiving suspended sentences).*

**An example of legal assistance - France** *In May 2006, intelligence was examined concerning three persons from the South Moravian Region suspected of financing and organizing the import of cocaine from the island of Guadelupu into Spain. This consignment of 343 kg had been seized in May 2005 during its transport by boat, two persons being arrested. The investigations showed that only one person was present in the CR; this person was subsequently arrested upon the European Arrest Warrant. In the presence of French judicial authorities, searches of premises were conducted, during which documentary evidence and CZK 900,000 were seized. The Czech citizen was extradited to France for criminal prosecution.*

## THE OLOMOUC AND MORAVIAN-SILESIA REGIONS (NDHs' Branch Office in Ostrava)



Cases of illegal trade in narcotic and psychotropic substances most frequently concern the production and distribution of methamphetamine, predominantly manufactured from over-the-counter drug products containing pseudoephedrine. Most usually, the manufacture takes place in small illegal laboratories, and the products are of a rather poor quality, the purity of thus produced methamphetamine being about 40 %.

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<sup>8</sup> 5 – 20 plants

Methamphetamine is also manufactured from ephedrine, imported to the region probably from the countries of former Yugoslavia and Hungary. Persons of Kosovo-Albanian, Albanian, Macedonian and Croatian nationalities become ever more involved in the trade in ephedrine. The manufacturers of methamphetamine are predominantly Czechs. Methamphetamine made from ephedrine is partly distributed in the Czech Republic, but its larger part is exported abroad (to Slovakia etc.).

Another drug occurring in the region is heroin. Its distribution in the region is mainly the domain of nationals of the countries of former Yugoslavia. Heroin is imported from Prague or North Bohemia. Its distribution in the Ostrava region is carried out also by members of the Roma ethnic group.

The consumption of cocaine has increased. Cocaine is imported to the region from Prague. It is distributed in the city of Ostrava (Stodolní st.) and is also subject to export to the neighbouring Poland. 1g of cocaine costs around CZK 1,500. As regards ecstasy, there is no intelligence indicating organized distribution.

***Operation "Dalibor"*** In June and July 2006, an operation was conducted during which the police seized a total of 5,5 kg of heroin intended for distribution in the Olomouc and Ostrava regions and arrested an organized criminal group consisting of three Albanians and four Czechs; they face criminal prosecution and are kept in custody.

## VII

### **METHODOLOGY AND PREVENTION GROUP OF THE NATIONAL DRUG HEADQUARTERS**

The Methodology and Prevention Group (MPG) represents the NDHs within the Police of the Czech Republic and in the public, through lecturing, training, methodology and publication activities.

At the beginning of 2006, the NDHs got involved in the preparation and organization of special trainings for officers of the Police of the CR working on drug crime. This activity was connected with the transfer of responsibility for coordination and methodology with respect to the district and regional directorates of the Police of the CR in the area of drug crime, which the NDHs took over from the Police Presidium. This transfer of responsibility was ordered by the Deputy Police President for Criminal Proceedings, and the NDHs thus became a unit in charge of this activity within the Police of the CR.

Within the training system of the Ministry of the Interior of the CR and the Police of the CR, officers of the MPG participated in the training of officers, in particular the induction trainings at Police Colleges of the Ministry of the Interior, lectures for serving officers as part of specialized courses and lectures at the Police Academy of the Czech Republic within the Bachelor's and Master's study programs. In 2006, the MPG in cooperation with the Forensic Institute Prague also prepared a DVD on the field identification of drugs. During the year, the unit gave 46 lectures for 1,025 police officers.

In cooperation with the Police Academy of the Czech Republic, the MPG taught one day of a two-day seminar within the program of life-long training. Officers of the MPG also participated in writing a treatise on addictive substances as members of the collective of authors headed by Renata Štablová, which will be published by the Police Academy in 2007.

Another important and almost everyday activity of the MPG was ensuring the contact of the NPC with the public and the media.

The MPG also organized trainings for officers of the NDHs and the celebration of the important days of the unit.

Outside the Police of the Czech Republic, the MPG participated in organizing training courses for professionals, in particular for specialists in the field of education – school prevention methodologists and prevention coordinators from municipal and regional authorities. The MPG also lectured for members of other armed and security forces – the Prison Service of the Czech Republic, the Municipal Police and units of Civil Protection of the Army of the Czech Republic. The total number of such lectures given by MPG officers in 2006 was 33; the number of trainees amounted to 1,525.

35 talks were given for about 876 primary school pupils, mainly within the project Small Police Academy. Adhering to the NPC's principles in the drug field, the MPG cooperated both with GOs and NGOs and participated in the implementation of the anti-drug policy of the Czech Republic.

The total number of lectures given by the MPG in 2006 was 111; they were attended by 3,426 persons.

In June 2006, the last year of a joint four-year project of the NDHs and the Prevention and Information Group (PIG) of the Police District Directorate in České Budějovice was brought to a successful end. During the four years, about 3,500 children took part in the project. The output of the four years' effort was a didactic DVD to be used at schools for the prevention of undesirable social phenomena. At the end of 2006, the MPG together with the PIG of the Police District Directorate in České Budějovice organized several seminars for school methodologists responsible for prevention at primary schools in the South Bohemian Region, focusing on launching this project at primary schools. Teachers attending this seminar received the DVD with methodological material and a set of workbooks.

In the area of primary prevention, the MPG participated in the preparation of a primary prevention project called Revolution Train. The NDHs consider this project a good opportunity for addressing a target group of children and young people in a clear and comprehensible way and encourage them through well-chosen contents engaging their emotions to a discussion on the problems of undesirable social phenomena. The project naturally includes the area of enforcement, which in the project expert committee is guaranteed by the NDHs. The objective of this part is to provide the target group, in an interesting way (by means of a story), with objective and true information on specific situations from real life commonly occurring in the society, and thus increase their awareness of the legality and illegality of certain types of conduct.

Other activities of the MPG in 2006 included, as usual, the preparation of the NDHs Calendar and other publication activities, in particular the preparation and publishing of the

12th year of the NPC Journal ("Buletin NPC"), a professional quarterly intended mainly for members of the Police of the Czech Republic, the judiciary and other interested professionals. The MPG was also charged with the preparation of a presentation stand of the NDHs at the ISET 2006 exhibition.

## VIII

### NATIONAL FOCAL POINT

In 2006, the National Drug Headquarters continued fulfilling the tasks of the National Focal Point. The National Focal Point is a joint analytical office of the NDHs and the General Customs Directorate of the Ministry of Finance (hereinafter "GCD"), established by a supplement to the Implementation Protocol to the Agreement between the Police of the Czech Republic and the GCD. By agreement, a GCD officer was deployed at the International Police Cooperation Division of the Police Presidium of the CR at the office of the Europol National Unit.

The main output of this office's work is complete statistics regarding all the narcotic and psychotropic substances seized in the CR and the accused offenders. These data can be found in the separate part of the NDHs 2007 Annual Report.

The information gained by the NFP was also processed and served as source material for the National Monitoring Center for Drugs and Drug Addiction in the following categories:

- statistics on the drugs seized
- statistics on the offenders
- review of the purity of the drugs seized
- review of the prices of individual drugs

## IX

### COOPERATION WITH FOREIGN AGENCIES

International police cooperation is one of the main priorities of the NDHs, in particular with respect to the special significance of the international aspect of drug trade. On the basis of our previous experience, we focused mainly on bilateral cooperation with foreign police partners. We particularly used the institution of liaison officers, which, according to the NDHs, play a key role in the international cooperation of our unit. Good contacts were maintained again with countries having an established practice of liaison officers (Germany, Netherlands, Belgium, Switzerland, USA, Israel, Austria); cooperation with Spain improved significantly after filling again the post of a liaison officer for Central Europe. This improvement can be well illustrated by the quick and successful cooperation during the operation "CAMELO": thanks to a good coordination, two Czech citizens were arrested in Spain with almost 10 kg of amphetamine from the Netherlands.

By contrast, with those countries which cancelled the posts of liaison officers responsible for the Czech Republic (United Kingdom, Nordic countries, Italy), the level of mutual cooperation and the volume of the exchanged information and requests decreased. The above-mentioned countries had relied on Europol replacing sufficiently the institution of liaison officers. These expectations, however, did not prove right. There was a major increase in cooperation with the Netherlands. This is probably due to the fact that they are the main source country of ecstasy for the Czech Republic and more and more the source of cocaine too. Even though certain problems in this cooperation persist, we cannot overlook the merits of the Dutch liaison officer, who was highly instrumental in significantly improving the situation. As usual, cooperation with the neighbouring Germany was very intensive; here, too, the work of the liaison officer had a positive impact. Cooperation with Slovakia is very good, based on direct contacts combined with very good work of the Slovak police liaison officer in Prague. Also other liaison officers are very instrumental in ensuring cooperation with the respective drug enforcement services of their countries. These are Belgium, Bulgaria, France, Israel, Austria, Rumania, the United States and Switzerland. As regards Germany, we had again a positive experience with cross-border cooperation at the level of our branch offices and the appropriate police units of the federal lands. However, no such cooperation exists with Poland, where, with a few exceptions, the exchange of information and cooperation on the investigated cases is problematic.

In our practice, we make use of the already established direct contacts with foreign drug enforcement units. In 2006, we systematically tried to build new direct contacts through visits of delegations from those countries which are for us areas of interest as regards combating international drug trade and where we had until then lacked closer cooperation (Bulgaria, Hungary, Macedonia, Rumania, and Russia). Contacts established in 2006 with Macedonia and Bulgaria by these visits have already brought concrete results in the work on our common cases. Therefore, we intend to continue in this practice, if possible.

Concerning cooperation on the level of EU bodies in 2006, we cannot say that in the area of drug enforcement cooperation with the EU member states was significantly better than cooperation with other countries. In 2006, we tried to use the possibilities of Europol as the main institution of European integration in the police area. This concerned, in particular, our participation in the Analytical Working Files (AWF) focusing the problems of drugs. Nevertheless, for our solution of practical cases, these projects of international cooperation have only a limited importance. In concrete cases, the cooperation via Europol still seems too slow and inflexible. As regards Europol's analytical materials, last year we had our first experience with a new Europol product called "Organized Crime Threat Assessment" (OCTA), which replaced the previous "Organized Crime Report". On the occasion of sending source data for the next report of this kind, we expressed our reservations on this material. They mainly concerned the fact that this report changed into a rather general criminological study and conveyed nothing about the state of combating drug trafficking and new trends in this area. Therefore, the importance of this Europol's analytical material for our practice obviously declined.

In 2006, we had again some problems with requests for international legal assistance. In contrast with police cooperation, judicial cooperation is still problematic and too slow. Responses to the requests take too long. We cannot do without them in our work, however, and despite all efforts, the handling of these requests, even by some EU countries, is not fast and efficient enough. The main cause is probably the involvement of the judiciary in the cooperation of police forces. It is usually not ready to act as flexibly and fast as necessary.

Another specialized body, Eurojust, does not seem to be able to improve the situation substantially. It is again the liaison officers who often help to accelerate the response. Thanks to their personal contacts, they are able to speed up the process. Such was, in particular, our experience with the Netherlands, Germany or Belgium. The NDHs, on the other hand, consider international cooperation a priority and therefore treat requests from their foreign partners with due attention and care.



**Police of the CR  
National Drug Headquarters of the Criminal Police and Investigation**

# **STATISTICS ON DRUG CRIME CZECH REPUBLIC**

**year 2006**

**Source: Police of the CR  
Customs Administration of the CR**

# CONTENTS:

## Criminal offences

- **CZECH REPUBLIC - total numbers**
- Chart 1 - Number of arrested and accused persons
- Chart 2 - Ratio [%] of arrested men and women
- Chart 3 - Age ratio [%]
- Chart 4 - Nationality ratio [%]
- Chart 5 - Number of arrested persons - s.187a) - according to types of drugs
- Chart 6 - Number of arrested persons - ss.187+188 - according to types of drugs
- Chart 7 - Analysis of s.187 PC according to par. 4a
- Chart 8 - Analysis of s.187 PC according to par. 4c
- Amounts of drugs seized in the CR
- Chart 9 - Amounts of drugs seized in the CR
- Prices of drugs in the CR
- Sections - distribution by regions
  
- Capital Prague
- National Drug Headquarters of the Criminal Police and Investigation Service
- Central Bohemian Region
- South Bohemian Region
- West Bohemian Region
- North Bohemian Region
- East Bohemian Region
- South Moravian Region
- North Moravian Region
  
- Administrative Offences (according to the Adm. Offences Act)
- Severity

**Investigation Service**

## CZECH REPUBLIC - 2006

Region	investigated cases	offenders	offender unknown
Capital Prague	196	237	2
Central Bohemian	104	149	3
South Bohemian	139	144	1
West Bohemian	187	214	0
North Bohemian	349	416	3
East Bohemian	122	154	0
South Moravian	290	370	3
North Moravian	281	362	1
NDHs <sup>[1]</sup>	25	73	0
SGCD <sup>[2]</sup>	7	19	0
Customs Adm. <sup>[3]</sup>	121	53	71
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1821</b>	<b>2191</b>	<b>84</b>

<i>cooperation between PCR and CA</i>	17	17
---------------------------------------	----	----

gender	number
male	1844
female	347

adults (aged 18 and over)	1981
juveniles (aged 15 - 18)	166
under 15	44

nationality	number
Albanian	4
Bulgarian	2
Brazilian	1
Czech	2074
French	1
Georgian	1
Israeli	3
Yugoslavian	9
Cameroon	1
Canadian	1
Lithuanian	1
Macedonian	7
Moldavian	2
Namibian	1
German	5
Nigerian	5
Dutch	2
Polish	4
Austrian	1
Russian	2
Slovak	22
Surinam	1
Spanish	3
Tunisian	1
Serbian	1
Turkish	1
Ukrainian	2
Vietnamese	33

Czech	2074
others	117

[1] The NDHs of the CPIS participated in other cases in the whole CR. To avoid duplicity, relevant data are counted at the cooperating districts.

[2] only drug cases worked on independently; other cases investigated in cooperation have been counted at the relevant cooperating districts to avoid duplicity

[3] only cases worked on independently, without participation of the Police of the CR

### CR 2006 - investigated cases and offenders

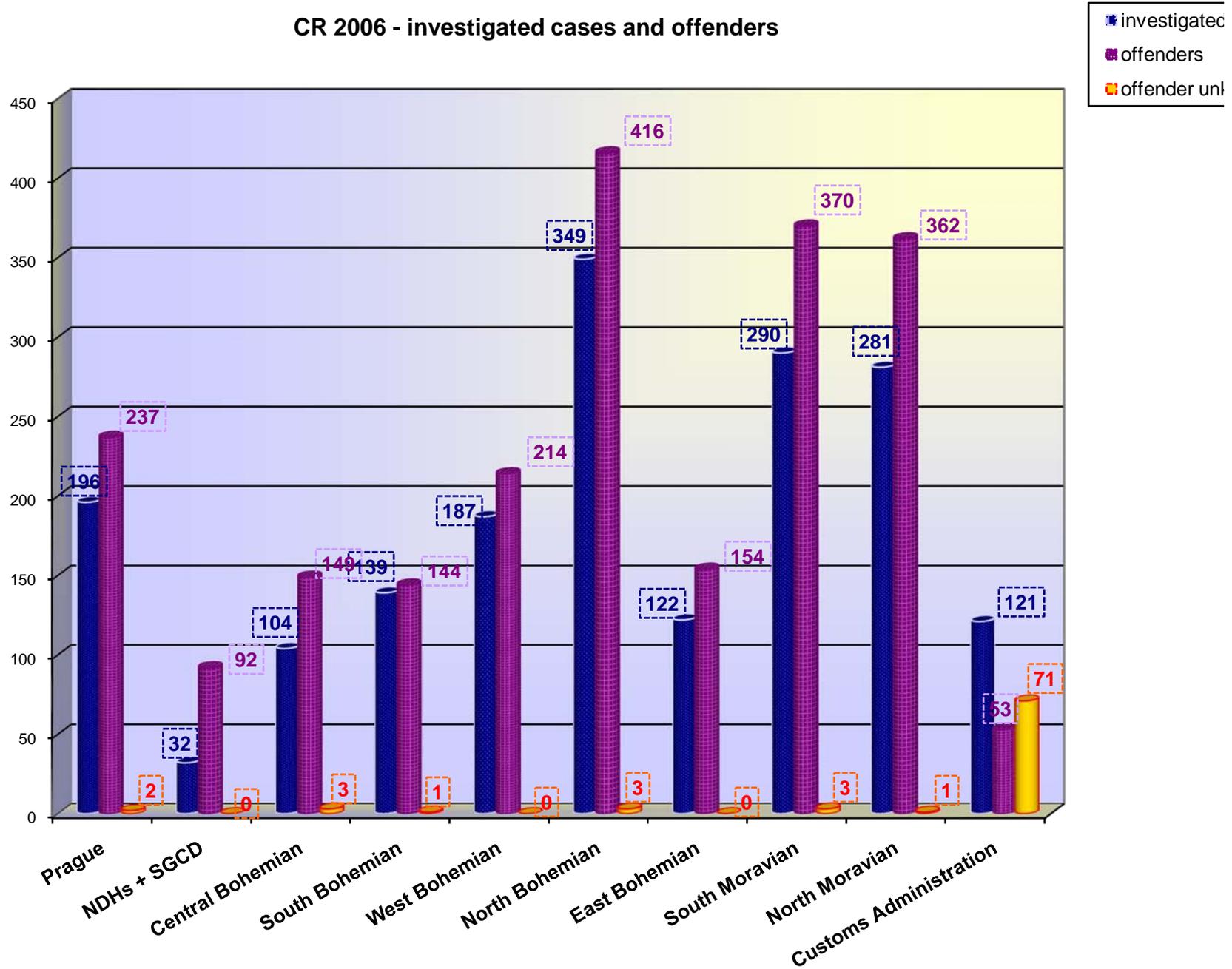


Chart 2

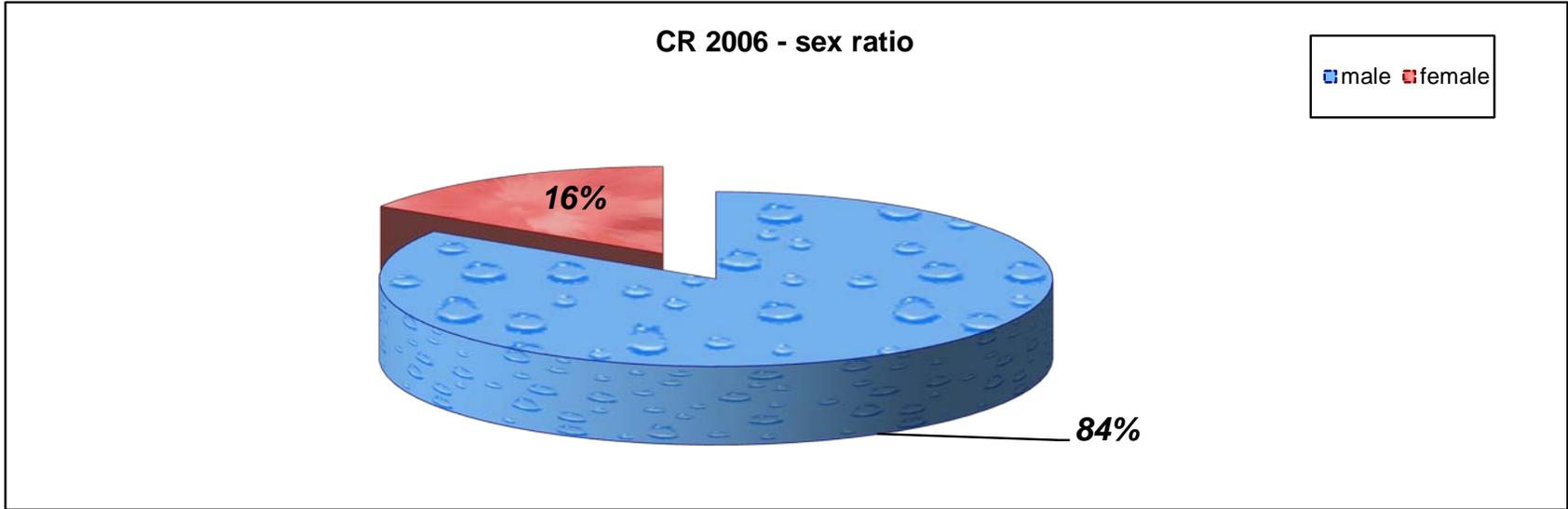


Chart 3

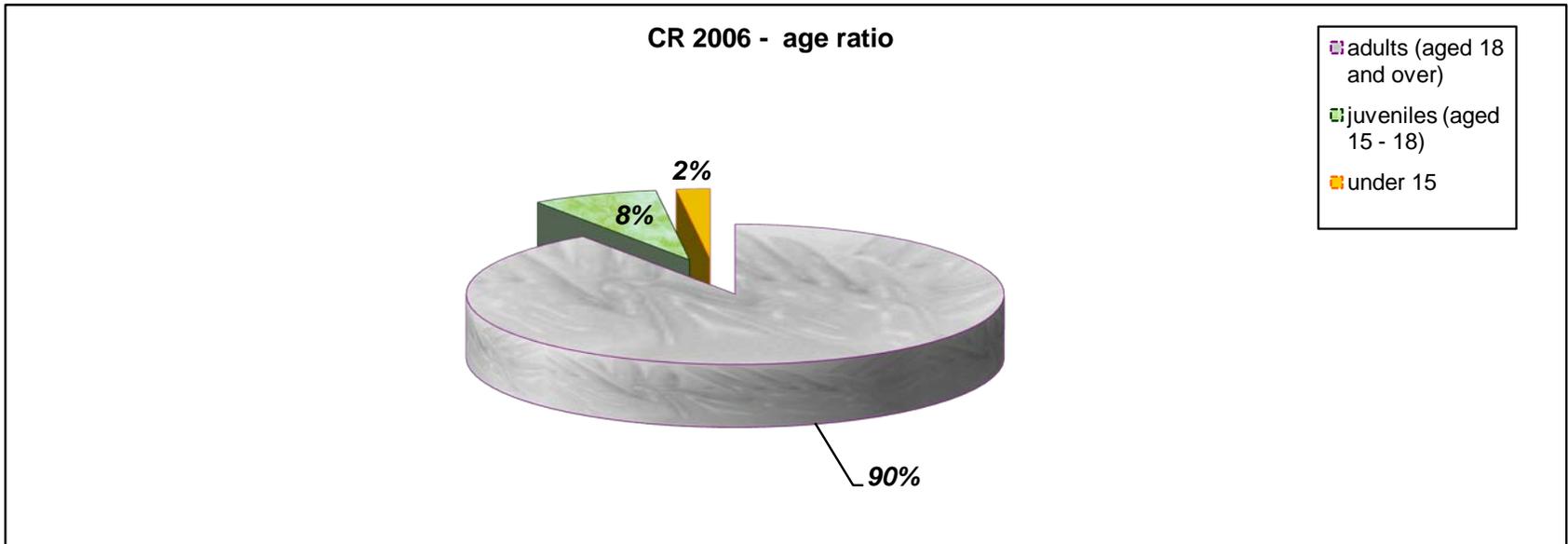
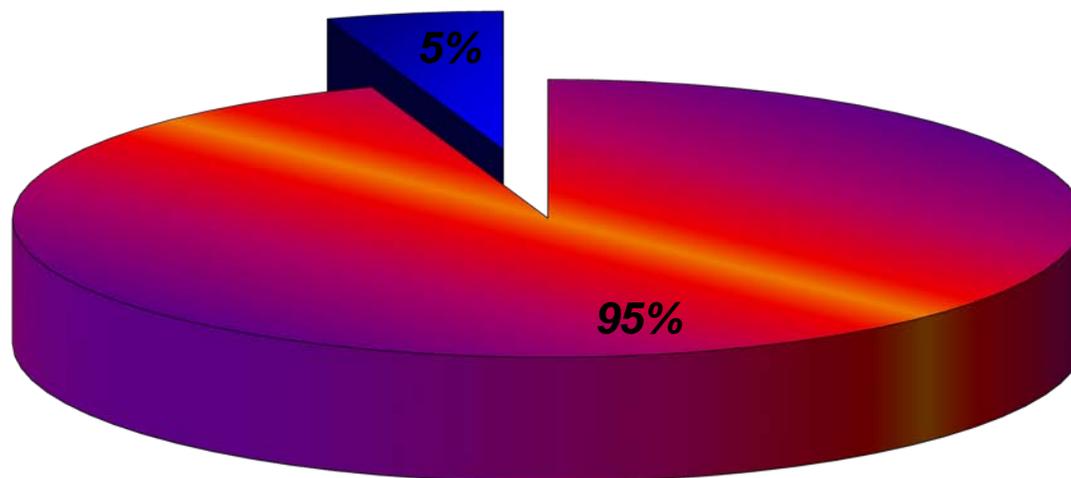
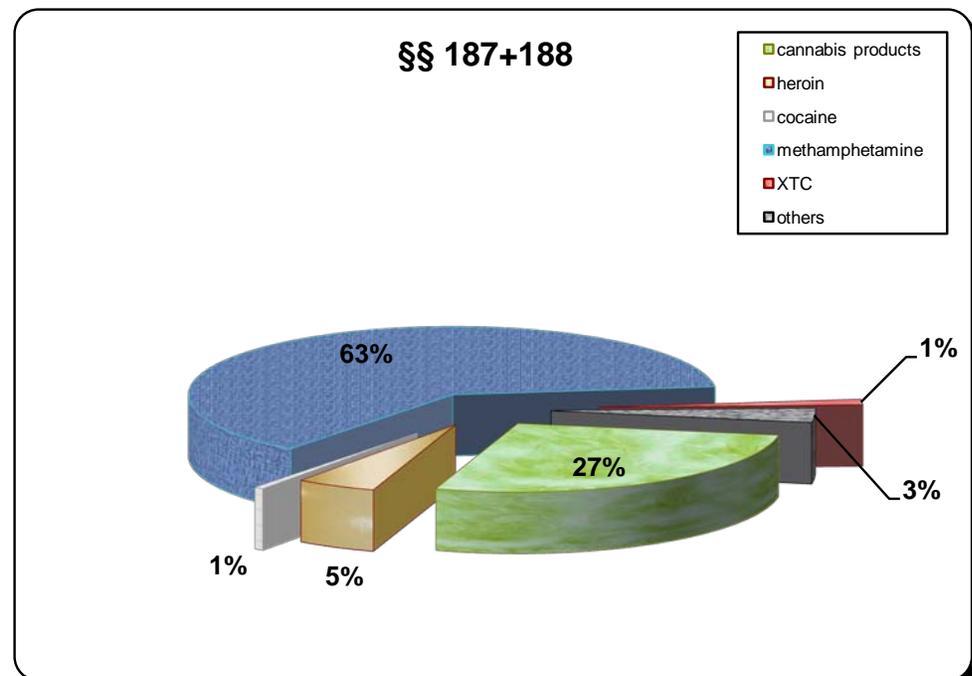
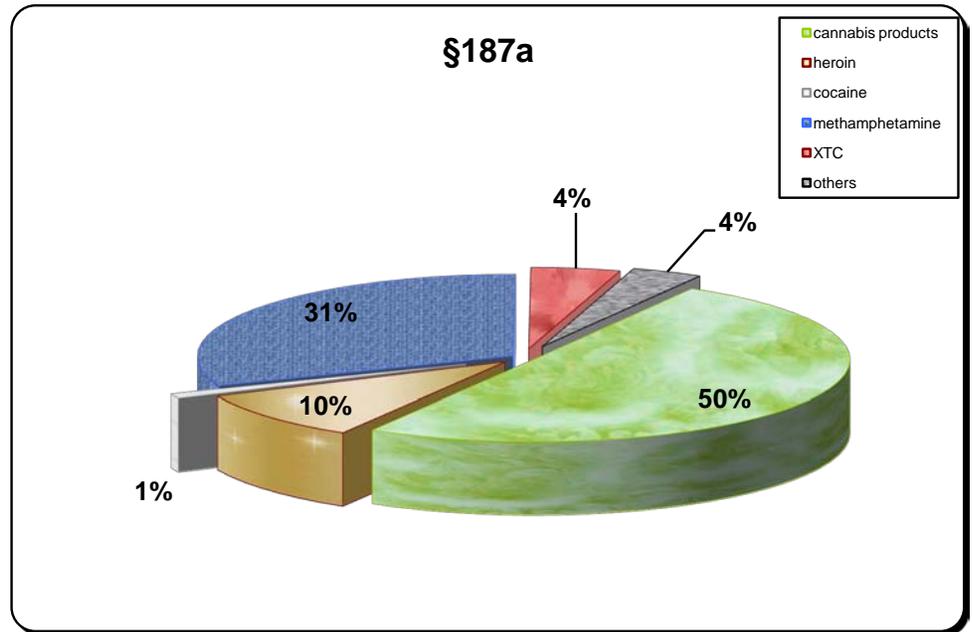


Chart 4  
CR 2006 - nationality ratio

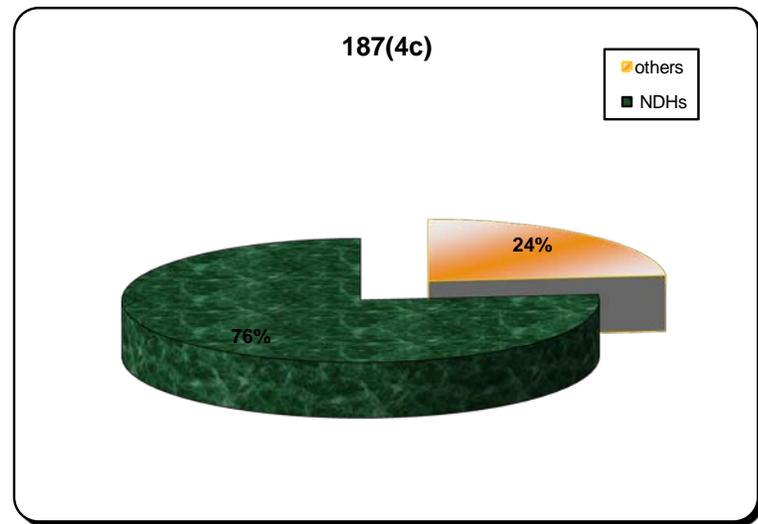
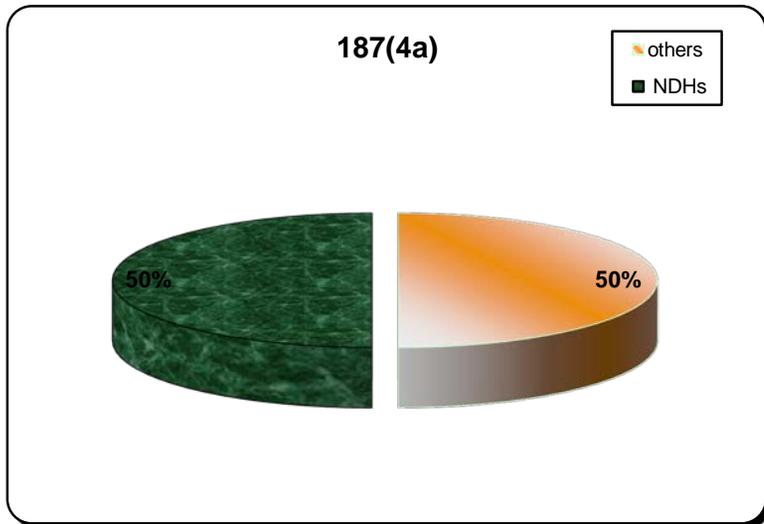


The number of arrested persons in the CR- 2006 - according to the types of drugs



**Analysis of s. 187 PC with respect to individual paragraphs  
2006**

	others	NDHs	i.e. %
<b>187(4a)</b>	1	1	<b>50</b>
<b>187(4c)</b>	8	26	<b>76</b>



## Amounts of drugs seized in the CR - 2006

according to regions

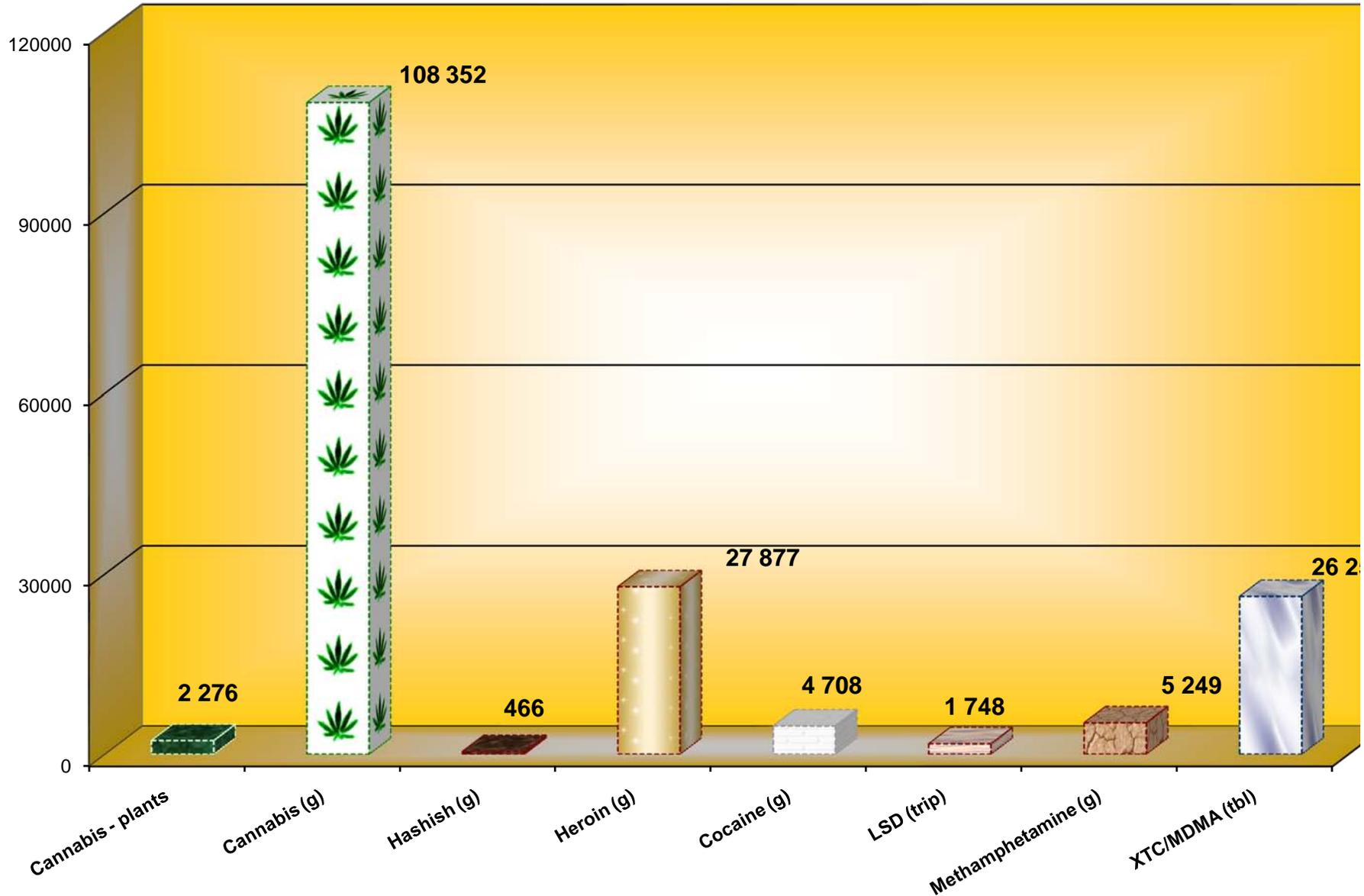
<i>substance</i>	<i>Prague</i>	<i>NPC+SGCD</i>	<i>Cent.B.</i>	<i>SB</i>	<i>WB</i>	<i>NB</i>	<i>EB</i>	<i>SM</i>	<i>NM</i>	<i>A.offences</i>	<i>Customs A.</i>	<i>TOTAL</i>	<i>rounded</i>
Amphetamine (g)		5000,000				2,35	1042			0,10	14,40	6 058,85	6 059
Braun (cm <sup>3</sup> )						29						29	29
Braun - cooking facility	1											1	1
Buprenorphine (tbl)										8		8	8
Cannabis (g)	2891,20	7238,07	19448,34	8890,32	6136,84	20486,55	6874,34	19337,32	13149,52	1597,31	2302,20	108 352,02	108 352
Cannabis-plants	30	46	872	21	220	206	11	590	269	11		2 276	2 276
Cannabis-seeds (g)												0,00	0
Diazepam (tbl)	16					20						36,00	36
Ephedrine (g)		1174		26,10					0,85			1 200,95	1 201
Hashish (g)	4,30			0,40	30,50	105,13		25,65		8,58	291,70	466,26	466
Heroin (g)	822,65	15009	1,20		3,69	5814,70		90,59	192,62	2,15	5940,10	27 876,70	27 877
Cocaine (g)	18,13	940,244	14,85	1,20							3733,50	4 707,92	4 708
LSD (trip)		647			13	16	1004	68				1 748	1 748
Methamphetamine - cooking facility	30	3	50	9	27	75	29	104	91			418	418
Methamphetamine (g)	889,52	1185,00	183,68	74,64	591,42	555,33	55,70	431,45	940,02	38,34	303,70	5 248,79	5 249
Modafen (tbl)			810		1020	576						2 406,00	2 406
Neuro (tbl.)									38			38,00	38
Nurofen (tbl)						1128			3503			4 631,00	4 631
Opium (g)									0,79			0,79	1
Opium (ml)			18							1,51		19,51	20
Growing facility	1	1	1	3	6	3			2			17	17
Pseudoephedrine (g)									0,71			0,71	1
Rohypnol (tbl)												0,00	0
Subutex (tbl)	474					5,75						479,75	480
Toluene (ml)												0,00	0
XTC/MDMA (tbl)	420,5	21603	409	270	2737	81	30	1	689	18		26 258,50	26 259

\* under the  
Administrative Offences Act

Cannabis - plants	2276
Cannabis (g)	108352
Hashish (g)	466
Heroin (g)	27877
Cocaine (g)	4708
LSD (trip)	1748
Methamphetamine (g)	5249
XTC/MDMA (tbl)	26259

region	investigated cases	offenders	gender unknown
Prague	196	237	2
NDHs + SGCD	32	92	0
Central Bohemian	104	149	3
South Bohemian	139	144	1
West Bohemian	187	214	0
North Bohemian	349	416	3
East Bohemian	122	154	0
South Moravian	290	370	3
North Moravian	281	362	1
Customs Administration	121	53	71

### Czech Republic 2006 - amounts of drugs seized



## Czech Republic - prices of narcotic and psychotropic substances

drugs	price in CZK/gram		price in CZK/gram	
	street sale <sup>1)</sup>	ø <sup>2)</sup>	sale in bulk	ø
Amphetamine	400 - 1500	938	500 - 1000	742
Ecstasy (tbl)	50 - 500	225	10 - 250	112
Hashish	100 - 700	265	90 - 400	175
Heroin	500 - 3000	1092	400 - 2000	882
Cocaine	1500 - 3000	2215	1000 - 2000	1417
LSD/Halucinogens	70 - 300	157	50 - 200	93
Marijuana - 1 joint	20 - 70	42	-	-
Marijuana <sup>3)</sup>	50 - 350	189	30 - 250	129
Methamphetamine	400 - 4000	1060	500 - 1000	744
Opium (ml)	100	100	50 - 100	74
Subutex 2mg	150 - 400	270	50 - 200	117
Subutex 8mg	600 - 1000	800	-	-
Toluene (kg)	60 - 75	68	-	-

1) range of prices according to data provided by districts

2) average counted from all prices provided by districts

3) price for 1 gram irrespective of purity - cannot be distinguished

## Criminal offences according to individual sections of the PC

Region	187	187a	188	188a
Capital Prague	181	50	26	6
NPC + OZOK	91	1	0	0
Central Bohemian	129	19	25	2
South Bohemian	116	11	15	13
West Bohemian	191	29	14	7
North Bohemian	332	61	62	11
East Bohemian	139	14	5	4
South Moravian	296	48	98	54
North Moravian	316	29	33	11
Customs Adm.	119	5	0	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1910</b>	<b>267</b>	<b>278</b>	<b>108</b>

## 00 Capital Prague

District	investigated cases	offenders	offender unknown
Prague I	62	88	1
Prague II	43	50	0
Prague III	57	64	0
Prague IV	33	34	1
Capital Prague Headquarters	1	1	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>196</b>	<b>237</b>	<b>2</b>

<i>Cooperation between PCR and CA</i>	<b>4</b>	<b>4</b>
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male	<b>189</b>
female	<b>48</b>

adults (aged 18 and over)	<b>229</b>
juveniles (aged 15-18)	<b>8</b>
under 15	<b>0</b>

nationality	
Czech	<b>223</b>
Bulgarian	1
Yugoslav	1
Cameroon	1
Lithuanian	1
Namibian	1
Moldavian	1
Nigerian	2
Russian	1
Slovak	2
Surinam	1
Tunisian	1
Ukrainian	1

## National Drug Headquarters Serious General Crime Division

unit	investigated cases	offenders	offender unknown
NDHs	25	73	0
SGCD	7	19	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>0</b>

<i>cooperation between PCR and CA</i>	<b>4</b>	<b>4</b>
---------------------------------------	----------	----------

adults (18 and over)	88
juveniles (15 - 18)	4
under 15	0

male	83
female	9

nationality	
Albanian	2
Czech	64
Georgian	1
Israeli	3
Yugoslav	6
Mecedonian	2
Nigerian	3
Polish	3
Slovak	8



## 01 Central Bohemian Region

district	investigated cases	offenders	offender unknown
Benešov	3	3	
Beroun	8	11	
Kladno	20	30	2
Kolín	13	15	
Kutná Hora	5	5	
Mělník	6	12	
Mladá Boleslav	8	8	
Nymburk	12	17	
Prague-East	6	16	
Prague-West	11	14	
Příbram	8	12	1
Rakovník	4	6	
CB Regional Headquarters		0	
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>149</b>	<b>3</b>

sex	
male	121
female	28

adults (18 and over)	141
juveniles (15 - 18)	7
under 15	1

nationality	
Czech	147
Bulgarian	1
German	1



## 02 South Bohemian Region

district	investigated cases	offenders	offender unknown
České Budějovice	38	38	0
Český Krumlov	14	15	0
Jindřichův Hradec	9	11	0
Pelhřimov	22	22	0
Písek	12	12	1
Prachatice	9	9	0
Strakonice	9	9	0
Tábor	23	25	0
SB Regional Headquarters	3	3	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>139</b>	<b>144</b>	<b>1</b>

male	123
female	21

adults (18 and over)	110
juveniles (15 - 18)	26
under 15	8

nationality	
Czech	142
Austrian	1
Slovak	1

<i>cooperation between PCR and CA</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>4</i>
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## 03 - West Bohemian Region

district	investigated cases	offenders	offender unknown
Domažlice	5	8	0
Cheb	21	24	0
Karlovy Vary	47	50	0
Klatovy	8	10	0
Pilsen	36	40	0
Pilsen-South	8	8	0
Pilsen-North	6	8	0
Rokycany	2	3	0
Sokolov	30	35	0
Tachov	13	14	0
WB Regional Headquarters	11	14	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>187</b>	<b>214</b>	<b>0</b>

<i>cooperation between PCR and CS</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>1</i>
---------------------------------------	----------	----------

male	180
female	34

adults (18 and over)	193
juveniles (15 - 18)	19
under 15	2

nationality	
Czech	188
Canadian	1
German	1
Slovak	6
Serbian	1
Spanish	1
Turkish	1
Vietnamese	15



## 04 North Bohemian Region

district	investigated cases	offenders	offender unknown
Česká Lípa	41	44	1
Děčín	25	31	0
Chomutov	31	33	0
Jablonec nad Nisou	19	26	1
Liberec	35	36	0
Litoměřice	31	43	1
Louny	29	38	0
Most	40	43	0
Teplice	61	78	0
Ústí nad Labem	37	44	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>349</b>	<b>416</b>	<b>3</b>

<i>cooperation between PCR and CA</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>2</i>
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male	353
female	63

adults (18 and over)	385
juveniles (15 - 18)	23
under 15	8

nationality	
Albanian	2
Czech	401
Yugoslav	1
Macedonian	4
Polish	1
Ukrainian	1
Vietnamese	6



## 05 East Bohemian Region

district	investigated cases	offenders	offender unknown
Havlíčkův Brod	10	12	0
Hradec Králové	10	12	0
Chrudim	6	7	0
Jičín	14	15	0
Náchod	10	10	0
Pardubice	7	7	0
Rychnov nad Kněžnou	5	7	0
Semily	14	15	0
Svitavy	27	38	0
Trutnov	13	20	0
Ústí nad Orlicí	6	11	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>122</b>	<b>154</b>	<b>0</b>

<b>male</b>	<b>128</b>
<b>female</b>	<b>26</b>

<b>adults (18 and over)</b>	<b>132</b>
<b>juveniles (15 - 18)</b>	<b>16</b>
<b>under 15</b>	<b>6</b>

<b>nationality</b>	
<b>Czech</b>	<b>154</b>



## 06 South Moravian Region

district	investigated cases	offenders	offender unknown
Blansko	34	36	0
Brno-Town	81	105	0
Brno-Country	19	38	0
Břeclav	13	17	0
Hodonín	26	41	0
Jihlava	18	22	0
Kroměříž	7	7	0
Prostějov	9	8	1
Třebíč	12	12	0
Uherské Hradiště	7	8	0
Vyškov	6	9	0
Zlín	10	11	0
Znojmo	9	8	2
Žďár nad Sázavou	28	33	0
SM Regional Headquarters	11	15	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>290</b>	<b>370</b>	<b>3</b>

<i>cooperation between PCR and CA</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>2</i>
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male	308
female	62

adults (18 and over)	328
juveniles (15 - 18)	32
under 15	10

nationality	
Czech	353
Yugoslav	1
Moldavian	1
Slovak	4
Vietnamese	11



## 07 North Moravian Region

district	investigated cases	offenders	offender unknown
Bruntál	18	35	0
Frydek Místek	45	53	0
Jeseník	11	13	0
Karviná	35	37	0
Nový Jičín	14	19	1
Olomouc	40	46	0
Opava	21	33	0
Ostrava	39	50	0
Přerov	18	24	0
Šumperk	20	20	0
Vsetín	20	32	0
NM Regional Headquarters	0	0	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>281</b>	<b>362</b>	<b>1</b>

male	312
female	50

adults (18 and over)	322
juveniles (15 - 18)	31
under 15	9

nationality	
Czech	358
Macedonian	1
Dutch	1
Russian	1
Slovak	1



Year 2006		Administrative offences (under the Administrative Offences Act) in the area of protection against alcohol and other drug addictions							
Number	Unit Police of the CR Regional Headquarters	received reports on the commission of an adm. offence (incl. pending ones from previous periods)	solved by an admonition	solved by a fixed penalty ticket	heard in an administrative proceeding	discontinued or referred to another authority	referred to the investigative, prosecuting and adjudicating bodies	not decided yet	finer - CZK in total
1.	Capital Prague	117	3	25	30	66	2	25	33
2.	Central Bohemian R.	90	5	32	39	35	2	21	57
3.	South Bohemian R.	60	0	24	26	25	3	9	30
4.	West Bohemian R.	100	4	59	68	33	1	14	111
5.	North Bohemian R.	148	8	42	145	88	2	15	47
6.	East Bohemian R.	131	12	87	99	29	1	20	214
7.	South Moravian R.	210	3	102	125	79	1	23	290
8.	North Moravian R.	114	8	50	68	42	2	16	68
<b>CELKEM</b>		<b>970</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>421</b>	<b>600</b>	<b>397</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>143</b>	<b>849</b>

**Severity** (total amount of fines/ imposed in an administrative proceeding)

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
<b>Capital Prague</b>	1922	1358	1006	2746	1240	1673	1103
<b>Central Bohemian R.</b>	1782	2044	1422	1626	1387	2016	1451
<b>South Bohemian R.</b>	977	700	745	911	1397	913	1150
<b>West Bohemian R.</b>	1806	1168	1464	859	1942	2264	1626
<b>North Bohemian R.</b>	1395	755	736	358	613	565	321
<b>East Bohemian R.</b>	2476	1781	1776	1152	1431	1359	2165
<b>South Moravian R.</b>	3378	3413	2191	1404	2428	2745	2318
<b>North Moravian R.</b>	949	819	831	814	1360	1048	997

