



Pomáhat a chránit

National Drug Headquarters Annual report 2014



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Dear readers,

let me draw your attention to the Annual Report of the National Drug Headquarters of the Service of Criminal Police and Investigation for 2014. It's become a tradition to annually review the criminal law data and information associated with illicit drug trade in the Czech Republic, outline trends and production dynamics, aspects of drug distribution and international illicit trade in hallucinogenic drugs and psychotropic substances, precursors and other chemical substances or technologies used in the illegal production of drugs.

Even though figures describing this fully latent crime tell us more about capacity of the law enforcement bodies and effectiveness of legislation and regulation rather than on the current situation on the drug markets, they may, provided we also use other sources, serve as a reliable empirical base for the introduction of interdisciplinary measures targeted at reduction of the demand and supply, especially in the context of specific local phenomena. Unlike other similar sources, this report relies solely on facts and information clearly identified in the course of Police operations.



Col. Mgr. Jakub Frydrych
Director

Trade in METHAMPHETAMINE

Trade in METHAMPHETAMINE

Methamphetamine, usually referred to as pervitin (meth), has been one of the most commonly abused drugs in the Czech Republic. More than three quarters of the Czech drug addicts abuse methamphetamine. The ready access of producers to precursors and auxiliary substances has proven essential for the domestic production of methamphetamine.

The persistent trend in the production of methamphetamine has been pseudoephedrine extraction from prescription drugs, which are mostly imported from Poland. Despite repeated efforts of the Czech as well as foreign authorities, especially Germany, Poland has not been able to adopt legislation necessary to duly restrict free access to these over the counter drugs. Slovakia has once again become one of the source countries of drugs containing pseudoephedrine, since the authorities have failed to efficiently enforce the respective legislation. There are also new source countries, such as Bulgaria with its drugs smuggled from Turkey and further trafficked to Poland and the Czech Republic. Distribution of drugs containing methamphetamine in the Czech pharmacies has recently been stable.

Conversion of pseudoephedrine into methamphetamine using iodine and red phosphorus, the “Czech way”, has remained the prevailing manufacturing method. Drug producers have remained focused on the legal market, official manufacturers and retailers, as the source of precursors and other chemicals needed for their drug production.

Thanks to the strict international control, the increasing interest of the law enforcement bodies, the Police and customs as well as other competent authorities, which issue permits and licenses to official traders in these substances and, last but not least, responsible chemical and pharmaceutical companies, it’s been more and more difficult for offenders to perpetrate this illegal activity. That’s why we see them looking not only for new ways to obtain chemicals traditionally exploited, but often for new substances that are not under legislative control.

This concerns both substances from which precursors are produced – so called pre-precursors, but also new methods of synthesis and drug production. In 2014, it was mostly chlorpseudoephedrine, newly developed by perpetrators to avoid criminal legislation in the European countries and to replace pseudoephedrine which has recently been under an increasing control.

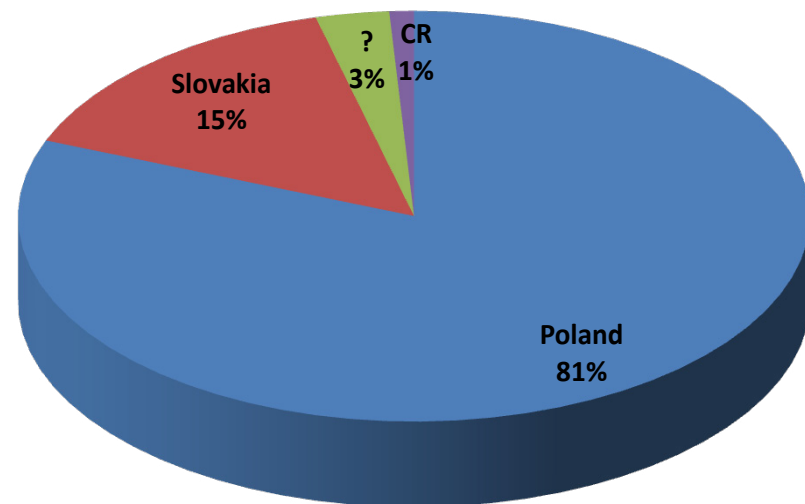
The demand for methamphetamine, particularly among foreigners, has been growing steadily thus significantly stimulating activities of organized criminal groups in the Czech Republic which engage in high-volume production of methamphetamine and its distribution abroad, a source of highly significant profit. Perpetrators keep increasing their production output from one single brew and production and distribution of methamphetamine have become more commercial.

Commercial production and distribution have been by large facilitated by the easy access to drugs with high content of precursors – pseudoephedrine - such as Sudafed, Cirrus, and Acatar. Poland has not introduced any binding law yet and the sale of these drugs containing pseudoephedrine is still not regulated there. It makes it very easy for anyone interested in these drugs to lay their hands on them. Drugs are available not only in pharmacies, but also from supermarkets or petrol stations. The trend of recent years is for people who specialize in the importation of drugs from Poland to enter into „business“ relationship with their Polish nationals as their partners. Drugs are dealt close to the border on the Polish side and payments are made in Euros.

Several Bulgarian criminal groups operating in Poland and the Czech Republic took over rather considerable part of the import of drugs containing pseudoephedrine from Poland to the Czech Republic. These groups started delivering drugs containing pseudoephedrine directly to Vietnamese criminals and the amounts start at 30 kilograms. Part of the drugs did not come from Poland, but they were first imported from Turkey to Poland by the Bulgarian criminals. Some of these drugs are manufactured in Turkey under a license, then stored in Poland and further exported to the Czech Republic following the demand of the Vietnamese criminal groups. Criminals used this channel to import to the Czech Republic hundreds of kilograms of tablets containing pseudoephedrine.

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Acatar (tbl.)	0	0	0	0	0	0	3 508	26 924	240	168	72	1880
Apselan (tbl.)										160	1647	4222
Cirrus (tbl.)	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	68	17 551	24 788	158 842	618 767
Claritine Active (tbl.)										20 981	36 221	24 795
Efedrin (g)	7 649	825	27 301	1 201	1 185	1677	6 023	8 152	2 317	2 167	23	13 555
Efedrin (tbl.)												2355
Chlorefedrin (g)												600
Ibuprom (tbl.)	0	0	0	0	0	0	22 080	551	1 474	0	1 499	180
Modafen (tbl.)	72	0	10 980	2 406	3 480	7 876	840	3 356	2 762	2 208	1 095	420
Nurofen Stop grip (tbl.)	0	0	12	4 631	11 948	21 785	876	0	14 892	228	2 760	8 200
Pseudoefedrin (g)	4 768	89	3	1	218	734	0	2 179	0	2 880	63 739	11 645
Sudafed (tbl.)	0	0	0	0	0	0	12 231	278 133	403 105	169 348	21 052	27 181
Unspecified drugs containing pseudoephedrine (tbl.)												6152

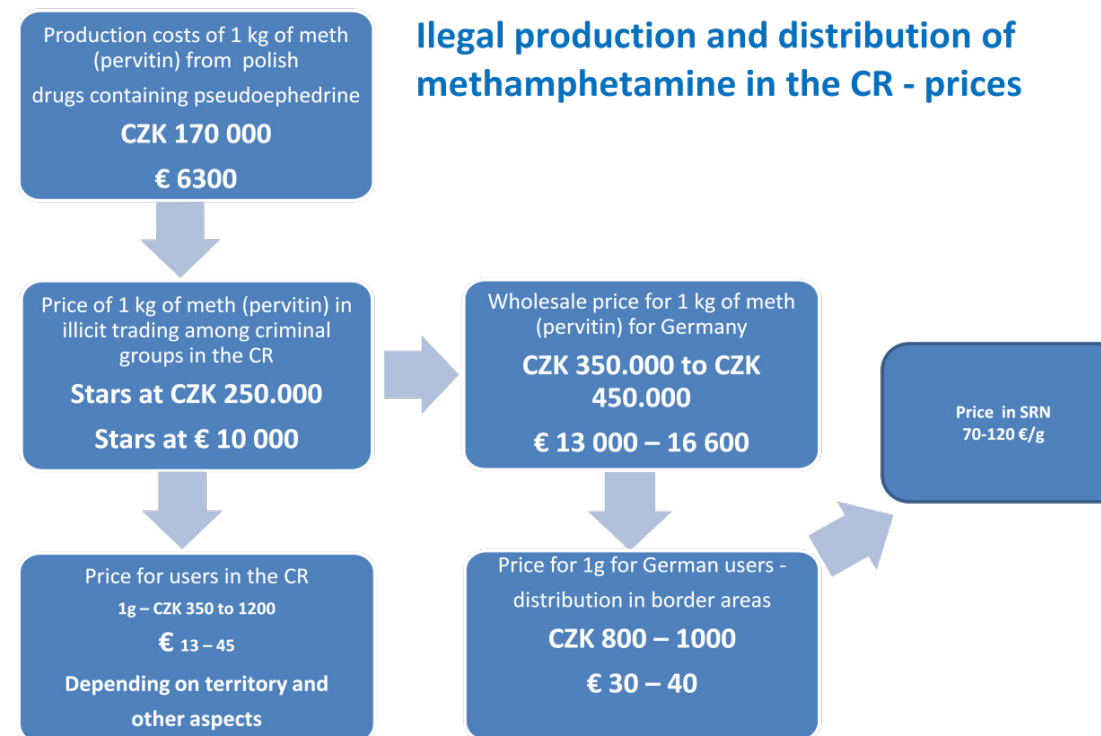
Origin of drugs containing pseudoephedrine seized in random seizures during traffic controls in the border area



Production of 1 kilogram of methamphetamine requires 4.5 kilograms of the “Polish pharmaceuticals“, a kilogram of which one can buy in Poland for CZK 30,000. Hundreds of kilograms of substances containing pseudoephedrine in the form of so called pre-precursors that are not included on the lists of controlled substances are imported from Asia, mostly China, for even less money than pharmaceuticals from Poland. The organized groups mentioned above manage to produce 1 kilogram of methamphetamine for the cost of approximately CZK 170,000 and then sell the same amount at wholesale price for approximately CZK 250,000.

Methamphetamine exported to and sold in the Federal Republic of Germany is sold for four times more and in the Nordic countries, the price is eight times higher. The organized groups have created flexible production and distribution networks able to respond very quickly to the high demand for methamphetamine.

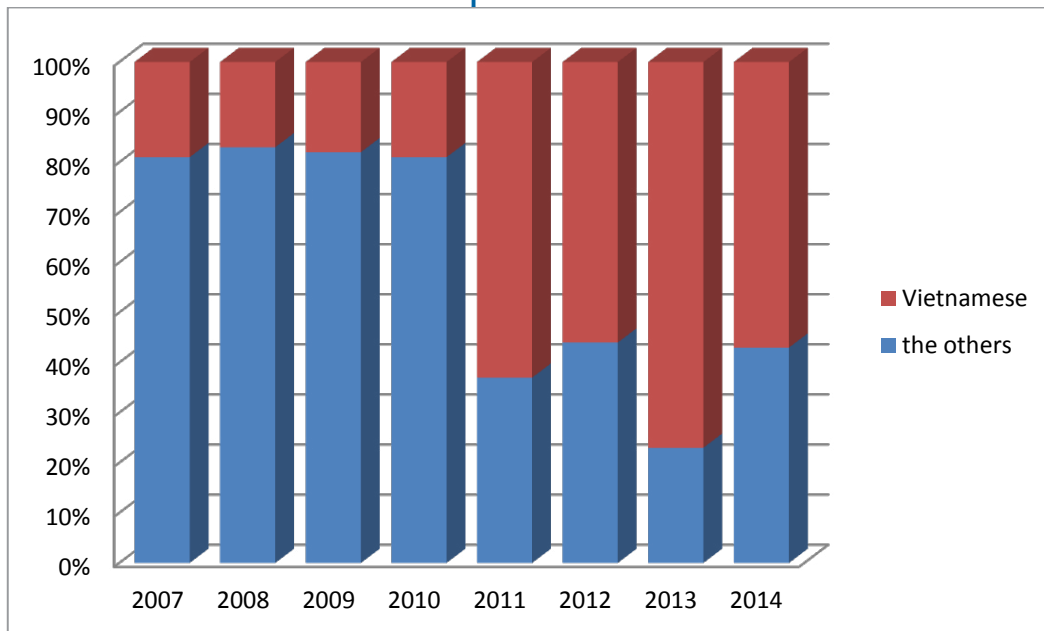
Illegal production and distribution of methamphetamine in the CR - prices



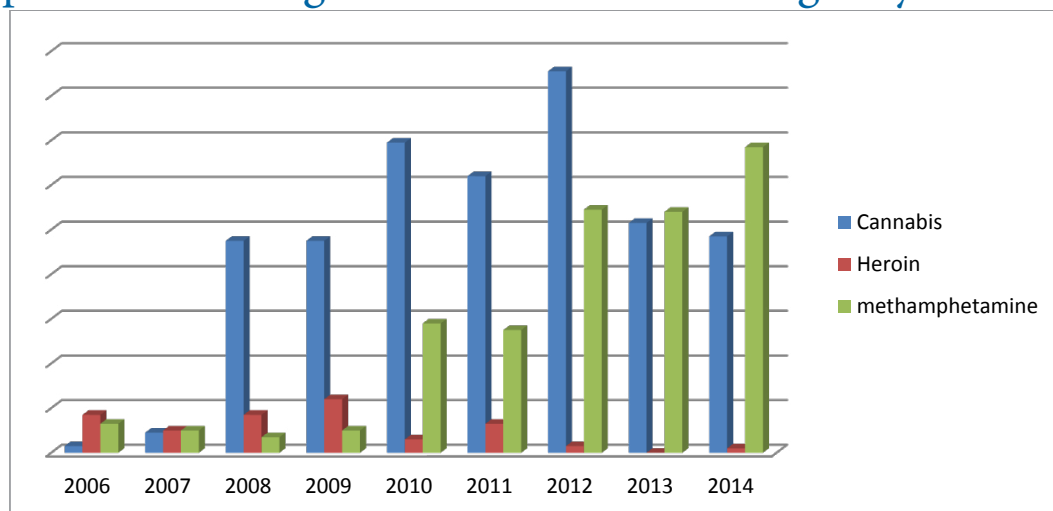
For several years, the high volume production of methamphetamine has been dominated by organized crime groups of Vietnamese origin. Illegal activities of these groups are highly conspiratorial. They closely and carefully monitor their open air markets where they concentrate their supply of illicit commodities, including methamphetamine to be sold primarily to foreign customers. When extensively checked by the Police and other regulatory bodies, they react by moving business and handovers to intermediaries, remote places or other establishments, such as bars, casinos and others. There they sell their production to clients from Germany who buy methamphetamine in quantities starting at

a few grams to hundreds of grams and use sophisticated hiding places to export the drug abroad. Methamphetamine gets also exported to the neighbouring countries by couriers from Germany or individuals hired especially from among the socially disadvantaged population. Vietnamese nationals, linked to the main organizers of the trafficking in hallucinogenic drugs and psychotropic substances, also engage in exports. In these cases, they traffic hundreds of kilograms of methamphetamine primarily to Vietnamese traders residing in the territory of Germany, who organise further distribution of these drugs.

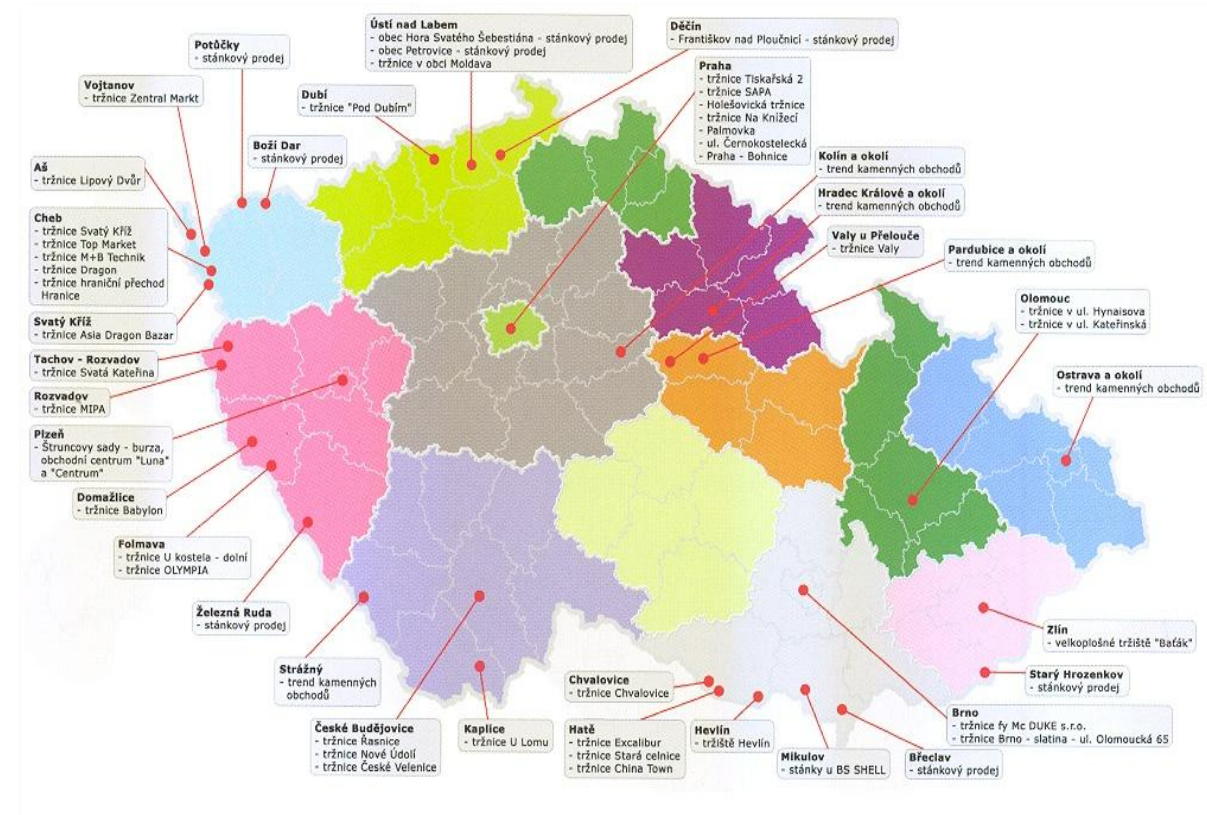
Percentage of Vietnamese perpetrators in possession of methamphetamine seized



Perpetrators of drug crime of Vietnamese origin by commodity



Asian markets with the highest incidence of supply of illicit drugs



We have noticed cases of shifting production of methamphetamine to Poland, particularly to locations near the border with Germany. Such production is usually run by Polish citizens with significant support from organized crime groups of the Vietnamese origin.

The market has been recently flooded with high quality non-diluted methamphetamine with methamphetamine base concentration around 75 to 80 per cent as well as methamphetamine made in the form of crystals. This kind of methamphetamine is highly popular among consumers from Germany and also Poland, who purchase the drug in quantities of hundreds of grams. Buyers of methamphetamine in the form of crystals feel they have bought the best quality methamphetamine available on the market. Expert chemical analyses have shown, however, that crystals are only a final „cosmetic“ treatment without any impact on the drug quality. Producers of methamphetamine are only adapting to the market demand and the fact that methamphetamine in the crystal form can be sold at higher prices than methamphetamine in the form of a loose powder.

Despite the increasing trend of high volume methamphetamine production laboratories, statistics show that home brewing has remained dominant in the territory of the Czech Republic. Perpetrators use facilities in residential buildings thus posing significant threat to their vicinity. Such laboratories pose a high threat of explosion, fire and contamination of the neighbouring residential premises with chemicals and toxic life and health threatening substances.

The increasing production capacity of brew houses and the dangerous waste produced by these laboratories have threatened the environment.

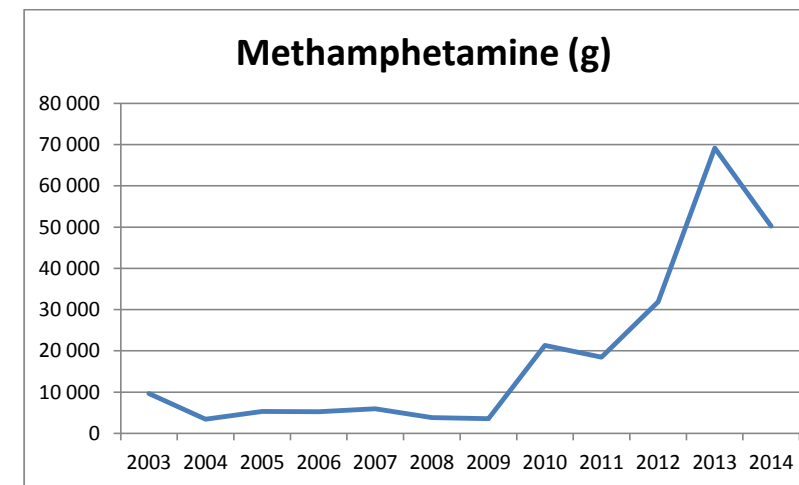
The increasing amount of waste has contaminated underground water and subsequent costs of its removal and clean-up are considerably high.

Production and distribution of methamphetamine in the Czech Republic seems to be a significant Central European drug problem, which is related not only to the production base in the Czech Republic, but also caused by the ever-increasing consumer demand in Germany, Austria and other EU countries.

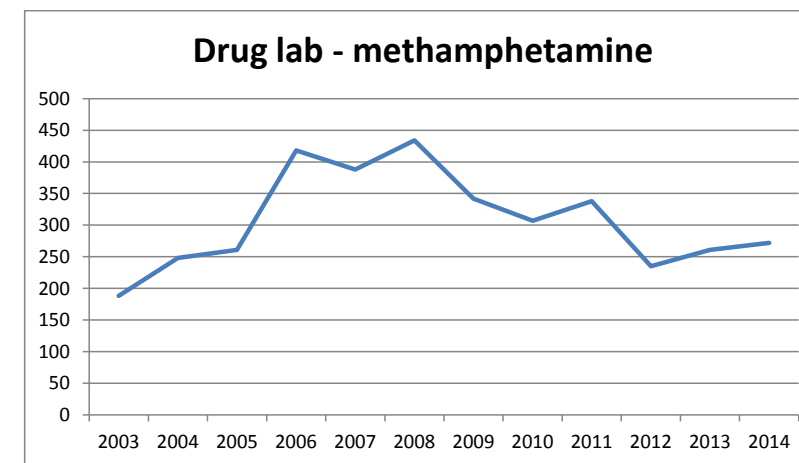
In the future, the Czech Republic, with its specific production and user position within the European Union, is very likely to face illicit drug trends that will result both the increase in the production and use of methamphetamine in the Czech Republic as well as in the neighbouring countries. With regard to the long-term increase in methamphetamine abuse in the Czech Republic, we can also expect an increase in the incidence of secondary drug related offenses as well as further escalation of drug related health, social and security problems.

In this context, we expect further proliferation of foreign speaking criminal groups involved in illegal trafficking in methamphetamine, both in the border areas as well as in the territory of the Czech Republic. Criminal groups in the border areas will continue serving as a base for the distribution of drugs and psychotropic substances or as facilitators of drug trafficking while distribution would take place elsewhere. Criminal groups operating inland will be used either for the production of drugs or to conspire to help facilitate trafficking in drugs and psychotropic substances, respectively to legitimize profit as proceeds from such trafficking.

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Methamphetamine (g)	9 630	3 423	5 310	5 249	5 978	3 799	3 596	21 301	18 476	31900	69137	50238



	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Drug lab - methamphetamine	188	248	261	418	388	434	342	307	338	235	261	272



Operation JITKA

In the course of an operation codenamed „JITKA“, detectives from the National Drug Headquarters of the Service of Criminal Police and Investigation detected extensive illicit trafficking in chemicals intended for production of methamphetamine. Substances from this illicit trafficking represented significant source especially for large-scale methamphetamine production operating in the border areas of Northern and Western Bohemia. This criminal activity posed high danger due to the volume of trafficked substances and also due to the fact that substances concerned were traded under coverage of legitimate trade in chemicals. This is the first case when the drug enforcement bodies managed to document such large-scale illegal handling of unregulated chemical substances by an otherwise legitimate trader. Substances that the trader handled during the time of the investigation and which were seized during his arrest could have been exploited for production of about 3.5 tons of methamphetamine. Illegal market value of this lot in the Czech Republic exceeds CZK 2,5 billion.

In late July, following more than a year-long investigation, detectives from the National Drug Headquarters in cooperation with the Rapid Reaction Unit of the Regi-

onal Police Headquarters in the Ustí nad Labem region arrested a 41 year old Czech national, who organized the unlawful activity. The perpetrator of the crime was buying, in the Czech Republic and abroad and through a company in his ownership, chemicals necessary for production of methamphetamine and sold these substances through his stores with chemical goods in Prague, Chomutov and Cheb to manufacturers of methamphetamine, traffickers, and dealers especially from among the Vietnamese community. These buyers further distributed the substances and used them to extract pseudoephedrine from pharmaceuticals and their own methamphetamine production.

In the course of the investigation of the illegal activities of the perpetrator, the detectives managed to document illegal trafficking in several tons of iodine and red phosphorus (at least 4,1 tons of iodine and 2,4 tons of red phosphorus). To manufacture 1 kilogram of methamphetamine, producers need about 1,4 kilogram of iodine and 0,4 of red phosphorus. Upon the arrest of the suspect, the Police officers seized 10 kilograms of pseudoephedrine, 3 kilograms of methamphetamine, CZK 6 million in cash, CZK 4,7 million in securities, 750 kilograms of iodine, 740 kilograms of red phosphorus, 613 liters of phosphoric acid, 2319 kilograms of sodium hydroxide, 822 liters of hydrochloric acid, 1,571 liters



of toluene, 1380 liters of acetone, a mass-production methamphetamine brewing laboratory and 5 luxury cars. When handling such large amount of hazardous substances, often packaged in non-original packaging, the Police had to seek assistance of the Fire Brigades, who decontaminated the scene where the substances were found and also assisted in their transportation to the respective Police of the Czech Republic warehouse.

Chemicals supplied by the accused were seized in Police interventions carried out in illegal laboratories on the territory of Karlovy Vary, Ustí nad Labem, the Central Bohemian Region and in the Capital City of Prague. So far, the Police intervened in 5 large-scale laboratories with total estimated production of hundreds of kilograms of methamphetamine. Direct producers of methamphetamine are under prosecution in separate criminal proceedings. The arrested perpetrator was accused of a particularly serious crime of illegal production and handling of hallucinogenic and psychotropic substances and poisons under Section 283 Para. (1) and Para. (3) c) of the Criminal Code and may be sentenced to 8 to 12 years in prison. The authorities also initiated criminal prosecution of the legal person - the company handling chemicals which the perpetrator used to trade the chemicals. This company faces fines, seizure and forfeiture of its assets and liquidation.



Operation PALETA

In the course of the follow-up operation codenamed „PALETA“, detectives from the National Drug Headquarters of the Service of Criminal Police and Investigation, in cooperation with Customs Drug Enforcement Unit of the General Customs Headquarters and the German authorities, managed to detect extensive illicit trade in illegal substances designed for production of methamphetamine (pervitin). The substance – chlorpseudoephedrine – was newly developed by perpetrators to avoid criminal legislation in the European countries and to replace pseudoephedrine which has been under increasing control.

Detectives first encountered this substance in October 2013, when they detected, under the umbrella of their operation „TAT“, a group of eight perpetrators of production and distribution of methamphetamine. In the house searches, the Police found large-scale methamphetamine production laboratories, considerable amounts of chemicals and 100 kilograms of white powdery substance, which was later identified by the Police chemical experts to be chlorpseudoephedrine. Police intelligence suggests that the substance could have come from the Federal Republic of Germany.



Based on this information, the Police initiated intensive collaboration with the German law enforcement authorities. Police investigation confirmed a group operating in Saxony stocked with a considerable amount of chlorpseudoephedrine which participated in illicit supply of this substance to customers in the Czech Republic. In the Czech Republic, other perpetrators used this substance to produce methamphetamine, which was then either returned back to the Federal Republic of Germany to supply the German market or sold in the Czech Republic.

Joint team of detectives from the National Drug Headquarters of the Service of Criminal Police and Investigation and experts from the Customs Drug Enforcement Unit of the General Customs Headquarters initiated the investigation in February 2014. In the course of the investigation, the team entered into close cooperation with BKA, which led parallel investigation codenamed „DISCOUNT“.

The main organizer of this crime in the Czech Republic was a Turkish citizen long residing in Prague. He cooperated with Czech citizens, whom he used as couriers, and trafficked tens of kilograms of chlorpseudoephedrine from Germany to the Czech Republic. He used his

supplies of chlorpseudoephedrine to have methamphetamine produced in the Czech Republic or to sell it to other independent producers. This Turkish citizen also participated in organizing import of 182 kilograms of heroin to the Czech Republic which the Customs Service found on February 28, 2014, hidden in pallets of cargo imported by a truck from Turkey to the Czech Republic.

During the operational investigation and the final phase of operation „PALETA“, the law enforcement authorities seized, in the Czech Republic, 182 kilograms of heroin, 0.4 kilograms of methamphetamine, 0.5 kilograms of chlorpseudoephedrine, proceeds of crime of EURO 16,000 in cash, five passenger vehicles used to perpetrate the crime, 3 short and one long firearm, ammunition and forged identity documents.

In Germany, in the course of the operational investigation and the final phase of the parallel operation codenamed „DISCOUNT“, the authorities seized 2900 kilograms of chlorpseudoephedrine, 4 kilograms of methamphetamine and EURO 17,000 in cash.

The Czech law enforcement bodies apprehended, in the final phase of the operation, seven individuals who are currently in detention. For their extreme

serious crime of unauthorized production and other handling of hallucinogenic and psychotropic substances and poisons under Section 283 (1), Para. (2)a), Para. (3) c), and Para. (4)c) of the Criminal Code they face, if convicted, a sentence of 10 to 18 years in prison. In Germany, the authorities arrested seven people in connection with this crime.

Operation „PALETA“ is unique in the Central Europe for its size. The law enforcement bodies managed to prevent production of over 2,3 tons of methamphetamine to be sold to the Czech illegal market for the total sum of CZK 1,600,000,000.



Operation SOFTIS

At the end of May 2014, detectives of the National Drug Headquarters apprehended an international organized group of criminals perpetrating illegal importation and distribution of drugs containing pseudoephedrine. A total of 7 people were arrested, including three Bulgarian nationals, two citizens of Vietnam, and two Czech nationals.

Drugs traded by perpetrators came from Turkey. They smuggled drugs through several states of the European Union (Bulgaria, Poland) to the Czech Republic, where the drugs were sold to the black market. The organization was headed by two Bulgarian nationals – brothers, who had been in the past prosecuted for the same crime in several foreign countries (Bulgaria and Poland). In the Czech Republic, they sold these drugs containing pseudoephedrine to the Vietnamese community. The drugs were then used to produce methamphetamine

The apprehended perpetrators were accused for having imported to the Czech Republic, in nine separate events, drugs containing pseudoephedrine as a precursor. The total weight of these supplies was 321,7 kilograms. In the course of investigation of this criminal case, the law enforcement seized 83.7 kilograms of the drug named Cirrus, which would have been used to produce up to 16 kilograms of hallucinogenic and psychotropic substance - methamphetamine. The group perpetrated an extremely serious crime of Illegal production and handling of hallucinogenic and psychotropic substances and poisons under Section 283, Para (1), Para. (2) a) and Para. (3)c) of the Criminal Code, for which they may be sentenced 8 to 12 years in prison. The total volume of imported drugs is estimated at 1 ton.



Operation RUBELLA

Detectives of the National Drug Headquarters reacted to the increased import of Cirrus and Sudafed, drugs containing pseudoephedrine, from Poland and primarily by groups of the Bulgarian Roma, by an operation codenamed RUBELLA, launched at the beginning of 2014. Unlike tablets available in the Czech Republic containing only 30 mg of pseudoephedrine, Cirrus trafficked from Poland contains 120 mg of pseudoephedrine in one tablet.

Based on the information received by the Polish security forces, most drugs supplied by these groups come from Turkey. Traffickers transported them by cars or aircraft to Poland and further to the Czech Republic. In their investigation, detectives of the National Drug Headquarters concluded that these groups also imported drugs directly to the Czech Republic.

It was documented that perpetrators imported the drugs to the Czech Republic by a van apprehended at our territory, used to transport ten kilograms of Cirrus from Bulgaria hidden in a spare tire. The main organizers of imports and distribution of drugs containing pseudoephedrine in the Czech Republic were appre-



hended by the Rapid Reaction Force upon sale of 29 kilograms of Cirrus in Ostrava. Other perpetrators of this group were arrested by the Rapid Reaction Unit of the Regional Police Headquarters of the Moravian and Silesian Region. In total, the Police detained eight offenders. Seven of them were Bulgarian citizens and one was a citizen of the Czech Republic, all are currently under criminal prosecution.

Perpetrators have been charged with an extremely serious crime of Illegal production and handling of hallucinogenic and psychotropic substances and poisons under Section 283 of the Criminal Code in the extent of their individual criminal activities. They face imprisonment of 2 to 10 years, 8 to 12 years or 10 to 18 years.

On this operation, the National Drug Headquarters cooperated and coordinated with the Bulgarian, Polish and Slovak Police forces and the Service of Criminal Police and Investigation, Municipal Police, Ostrava.

Operation LUCKY

As part of a joint operation of the National Drug Headquarters of the Service of Criminal Police and the Austrian Police authorities, Einsatzgruppe Nord Bundesland Oberösterreich – Rapid Reaction Unit North of Upper Austria and BKA Viena - Federal Criminal Office in Vienna, investigators detected an organized group of three offenders perpetrating purchase of methamphetamine on the territory of the Czech Republic, its distribution within the country and exports to Austria. They also apprehended seven other individuals involved in this criminal activity. Methamphetamine supplied by this group of offenders was a major source of methamphetamine for customers especially from the Upper Austrian city of Linz and its surroundings.

Austrian drug addicts travel more and more frequently to the Czech Republic to buy methamphetamine and marihuana, primarily offered at Vietnamese open air markets. Similarly, criminal groups from Austria have shown an increased interest in the Czech methamphetamine and have increasingly used couriers to supply the illegal Austrian market. The raising demand of foreign users caused an increased volume of methamphetamine production in one brew. Methamphetamine production and distribution, particularly in the border areas, have become more commercial.

In the course of the three month long joint operation codenamed „LUCKY“, the Czech and Austrian Police documented several deliveries of methamphetamine produced in the Czech Republic to individuals who used sophisticated methods to hide the methamphetamine in hundreds of grams in order to export it to Austria. In Austria, they handed the methamphetamine over to individuals responsible for subsequent distribution mainly in the city of Linz. The documented cases reveal at least 1,5 kilograms of methamphetamine. For the 1,5 kilograms of methamphetamine, the offenders in Austria would have earned about EURO 150,000, i.e. about CZK 4 million. The purchase price of a gram of methamphetamine in the Czech Republic is around EURO 40, while in Austria it can be sold in the streets for about EURO 140.



At the end of August, investigators used this intelligence to arrest and charge, in cooperation with the Department of Operational Documentation and the Rapid Reaction Unit of the Regional Police Headquarters of the Usti Region, five Czech nationals on the territory of the Czech Republic. In the course of the arrest, the Police seized a total of 700 grams of methamphetamine, a machine gun type 58 and approximately CZK 40,000 in cash. The perpetrators were charged with particularly serious crimes, three main organizers of the above described crime are in detention facing prosecution for extremely serious crime of unauthorized production and other handling of hallucinogenic and psychotropic substances and poisons under Section 283 Para. (1), Para. (3) c) and Para. (4) c) of the Criminal Code and they are likely to spend 10 to 18 years in prison. In connection to this investigation, the Police in Austria arrested and charged, prior to the end of the operation in the Czech Republic, five other individuals involved in the distribution of methamphetamine in Austria.

Operation HUSA and KACHNA

The operation codenamed HUSA was launched by detectives from the National Drug Headquarters in January 2014 with the objective to document crimes of a Vietnamese organized criminal group operating in the Municipality of Prague. Members of the group were involved in purchasing of tablets containing pseudoephedrine which they subsequently used to produce methamphetamine to be sold for profit. The head of the group was a 36-year-old Vietnamese woman, who managed five other Vietnamese nationals. The group had ties to a Vietnamese trader living in Cheb, who facilitated illicit trading in tablets containing pseudoephedrine imported to the Czech Republic from Poland by members of Bulgarian criminal organizations. Deliveries of

tablets varied in size and the amounts ranged from 30 kilograms to 50 kilograms. The Bulgarians had a capacity to immediately deliver any desired number of tablets. The Bulgarian criminal group was investigated and its members arrested together with the Vietnamese intermediary under the operation codenamed Softis.

In March 2014, investigators initiated a separate operation under the umbrella of operation HUSA which they codenamed KACHNA. They managed to document illicit trade with 36 kilograms of CIRRUS tablets. Each tablet in the delivery contained 120 mg of pseudoephedrine. The tablets were brought to Prague by Bulgarian criminals from Poland via the Vietnamese trader from Cheb and subsequently ended up in an Audi A4. To minimize the risk of detection and prevent seizure of the tablets, the group parked the vehicle overnight at a parking lot in Prague 4. The following day, the main organiser sent two couriers to pick the car up and deliver the tablets to a nearby methamphetamine brew house. Both Vietnamese couriers were detained and the illicit cargo inside the vehicle seized. This intervention, however, had a negative consequence in the group deciding to move the methamphetamine brew house to another location to avoid detection. The new methamphetamine production facility was, however, soon tracked down.

The operation codenamed HUSA peaked in June 2014 by an intervention in which the detectives performed 11 house searches, 8 searches of other premises (vehicles, storage facilities in the SAPA market). A total of eight Vietnamese nationals were charged with particularly serious crime of unauthorized production and other handling of hallucinogenic and psychotropic substances and poisons under Section 283, Para.

(1), Para. (2)a) and Para. (3) c) of the Criminal Code. The detectives seized a large-scale methamphetamine laboratory with production capacity of 43 kilograms of methamphetamine, 1 ton of chemicals, 0.5 kilograms of pseudoephedrine extracted, 1.5 kilograms of methamphetamine, 10 liters of liquid methamphetamine, a Skoda Fabia, about CZK 1.5 million in cash, PCs, laptops, and cell phones.

Operation SAKE

Following a report of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the detention of two Czech citizens in Japan who allegedly smuggled methamphetamine, the National Drug Headquarters launched, in September 2014, an operation codenamed SAKE. Right at the beginning, detectives obtained intelligence on a group of Slovak and Czech citizens who recruited, in the Czech Republic and the Great Britain, couriers and used them to smuggle methamphetamine to Japan and the Great Britain in their luggage.

The couriers travelled by air from various cities in Europe to Yerevan, Armenia, where they collected luggage containing methamphetamine. From Yerevan, they flew to final destinations in Japan and the UK. The group also planned for trafficking of methamphetamine from Turkey to the UK.

With the help of Europol, the National Drug Headquarters established contacts with the security forces of the Slovak Republic, Armenia, and the Great Britain which cooperated closely with Turkey. The detectives from the National Drug Headquarters also cooperated on information exchange with Japan and Poland.

Thanks to this broad international cooperation, forces involved in the Operation SAKE apprehended a courier, a Slovak citizen, who attempted to smuggle 2 kilograms of methamphetamine from Yerevan to the Great Britain and two other perpetrators, a Czech citizen and one other foreigner, in possession of 2,3 kilograms of methamphetamine to be smuggled to the UK.

The National Drug Headquarters, in cooperation with the Rapid Reaction Unit of the Regional Police Headquarters, Region of Moravia and Silesia, arrested three perpetrators who have been charged with perpetrating extremely serious crime of unauthorized production and other handling of hallucinogenic and psychotropic substances and poisons under provisions of Section 283 Para. (1), Para. (3) c), and Para. (4) c) of the Criminal Code, for which they face imprisonment of 10 to 18 years.

Operation TATÍK

In the course of the Operation codenamed „TATÍK“, National Drug Headquarters' investigators detected, in cooperation with the German and Austrian Police authorities, illicit trafficking in methamphetamine and marijuana organized by perpetrators of the Vietnamese nationality in an open air market in the village of Strážný in the South Bohemian Region. Most of their clients seeking drugs were German and Austrian citizens who came directly to the Vietnamese market and bought drugs from certain stands.

During the crime investigation, Police officers in Germany arrested several people who bought methamphetamine and marijuana and subsequently smuggled their merchandise hidden in various well thought of hiding places from the Czech Republic to Germany.

These people either consumed the drugs themselves or distributed them further. To export the drugs illegally, they used various means of transportation, even bicycles. Drugs were concealed in various places both in vehicles, on the perpetrators' bodies or in their body cavities. Methamphetamine exported by this group was an important source for users from the nearby German border areas, particularly the Bavarian city of Passau and the smaller communities in its vicinity.

In February this year, detectives from the National Drug Headquarters arrested, in cooperation with the Rapid Reaction Force of the Regional Police Headquarters of South Bohemia, the main organizer of the above criminal activity. At present, this individual is kept in custody in the Czech Republic for perpetrating a particularly serious crime of unauthorized production and other handling of hallucinogenic and psychotropic substances and poisons under Section 283, Para. (1), Para. (2)a) and Para. (3)b) and c) of the Criminal Code. The criminal activity was classified in part as an attempt to commit crime pursuant to Section 21 Paragraph 1 of the Criminal Code in part as an offense committed and punishable by 8 to 12 years of imprisonment. One of the co-defenders is currently wanted by the Police in the territory of the Czech Republic.



In the course of the Operation codenamed „TATÍK“, the Police seized several smaller doses of methamphetamine, in total it was about 1 kilogram. The content of the active ingredient in the base was 80 per cent. The group of offenders sold their methamphetamine for EURO 37 to 40 per 1 gram, i.e. their price for 1 kilogram would have been CZK 1 million.

Members of the criminal group sold drugs directly from their stands at the open air market. The perpetrator always kept only a limited amount of drugs which she hid in various places, especially around foodstuffs. During house searches and searches of other premises, the Police found the largest amount of methamphetamine hidden in a freezer.

During the intervention at the open air market in the village of Strážný, the members of the Southern Bohemian Customs Service seized goods from various stands worth in total CZK 3.8 million. It concerned primarily fake garments of famous brands and fake CDs and DVDs.

In connection with the distribution of methamphetamine originating from the market in Strážný, the German law enforcement bodies investigated two deaths of its users. Experts finally concluded, that the victims died as a result of combination of methamphetamine with high content of active ingredient and fentanyl, a synthetic opiate, extracted from transdermal patches used by health professionals primarily to relieve cancer patients from pain.

Operation OTAKAR

As part of operation „OTAKAR“, detectives from the National Drug Headquarters arrested, in cooperation with their Slovak and German counterparts, a nine-

-member international organized group of criminals perpetrating production and trafficking of methamphetamine. Methamphetamine distributed by this group of offenders was an important source for customers in the Ústí region of the Czech Republic, the Slovak Republic and Belgium.

At the end of last week, detectives from the National Drug Headquarters arrested, in cooperation with the Rapid Reaction Unit of the Regional Police Headquarters, Ústí nad Labem Region, the key organizer and four other perpetrators of the said crime. Two more members of the organized group were arrested in Slovakia by the Slovak National Drug Enforcement Unit directly upon handover of 1,5 kilograms of methamphetamine. The rest of the gang - two couriers - were arrested the German Police authorities on their way to Belgium, also in possession of a delivery of drugs. In this case, it was about 100 grams of methamphetamine.

During subsequent house searches and searches of other premises, the law enforcement bodies seized a medium sized methamphetamine laboratory, located in a residential area in an apartment of one of the perpetrators. Furthermore, the Police seized about 500 grams of methamphetamine, CZK 500,000 in cash, parts of firearms, a stolen Skoda Octavia and electronic equipment, such as computers and mobile phones.

The perpetrators produced methamphetamine in the apartment of one of the group members and subsequently distributed their produce to customers in the Ústí Region. Furthermore, they were buying high-quality methamphetamine from a Vietnamese national, which they exported abroad, primarily to Slovakia and Belgium. Based on the current investigation, detectives

suspect that couriers, over a period of six months, travelled to Slovakia at least twelve times. Assuming that the volume exported by the couriers to Slovakia was at all cases about the same, they could have exported a total of about 18 kilograms of methamphetamine in half a year. Given the average price of one gram of methamphetamine in the Czech Republic, this amount would have raised them about CZK 18 million just for the methamphetamine exported to Slovakia during the said six months, while the price of methamphetamine grows when exported.

When exporting the methamphetamine out of the Czech Republic, the perpetrators used elaborate hiding places to avoid detection by a standard check. For example, shipments of methamphetamine designed for the Belgian market were hidden in the washing powder. In Slovakia, detectives discovered a shipment of 1,5 kilograms of methamphetamine packed under the rear door trim.

Under the umbrella of the operation codenamed „Otakar“, the law enforcement bodies arrested nine people, five of whom were charged in the Czech Republic. Four persons were accused of a particularly serious crime of illicit production and handling of hallucinogenic and psychotropic substances and poisons under Section 283 Para. (1) and Para. (4)c) of the Criminal Code, for which they may be sentenced to 10 to 18 years in prison. One individual was charged with a particularly serious crime of illicit production and handling of hallucinogenic and psychotropic substances and poisons under Section 283 Para. (1) and Para. (2) a), c), for which he may be sentenced to 2 to 10 years in prison. Other persons have been under prosecution in Germany and in the Slovak Republic.



Operation DAW

National Drug Headquarters' detectives investigated a Vietnamese citizen, who was involved, along with other persons, in production and distribution of methamphetamine and imports of medication containing pseudoephedrine from Poland.

During the investigation, the Slovak Police informed us about traces of DNA discovered on a shipment of 300 grams of methamphetamine seized from a Slovak citizen, who had bought the methamphetamine in the Czech Republic from a Vietnamese perpetrator. The DNA found matched the DNA of the Vietnamese individual under investigation.

The Vietnamese citizen was arrested by the National Drug Headquarters' detectives. In the subsequent house search in his apartment, they found 16 kilograms of Cirrus tablets under a bed and boxes holding components of methamphetamine production laboratory in a cellar used by the Vietnamese national.

The perpetrator was charged with a particularly serious crime of unauthorized production and other handling of hallucinogenic and psychotropic substances and poisons under Section 283, Para. (1) and Para. (3) c) of the Criminal Code, for which he may be sentenced to 8 to 12 years in prison.



Operace PATENT

In their operation codenamed „PATENT“, detectives of the National Drug Headquarters detected an organized group of three Czech perpetrators, who attempted illegal production of ephedrine, a precursor, from pre-precursor using the L-PAC method. Perpetrators imported to the Czech Republic at least 40 liters of L-PAC, which they could have used to produce 12 kilograms of ephedrine. They made several attempts to produce ephedrine using a laboratory which was later seized. The perpetrators were arrested and charged with attempting, under Section 21 of the Criminal Code, the crime of unauthorized production and other handling of hallucinogenic and psychotropic substances and poisons under Section 283 Para. (1), Para. (2)a), and Para. (3)c) of the Criminal Code, partly as co-defendants pursuant to Section 23 of the Criminal Code.

All three perpetrators have been prosecuted while in custody. In the course of the intervention, the Police seized a laboratory for production of ephedrine, which contained a hydrogenation reactor, a thermoregulation unit, a pump and other equipment and chemicals as well as CZK 420,000 and EURO 1, 815 in cash.

Operace KATANA

In their operation codenamed „KATANA“, detectives from the National Drug Headquarters detected, in cooperation with members of the Customs Drug Enforcement Unit, General Headquarters of Customs Service, a case of illicit trafficking in methamphetamine organized by Czech nationals in the South Moravian Region. These drugs were to be sold primarily to German clients and drug users in the South Moravian Region.

In mid-September, detectives of the National Drug Headquarters arrested one of the members of the organized crime group perpetrating the above crime just as he was to board the Brno - Prague - Nuremberg train in possession of, in a backpack, about 1,760 grams of methamphetamine - perivitin, which he intended to export to Germany.

The main organizer of the said crime had previously been detained for another crime, the arrested member of the group has been prosecuted while in custody, another member of the organized group has been prosecuted when free. Members of the organized criminal group may be sentenced to 8 to 12 years in prison for committing a particularly serious crime of unauthorized production and other handling of hallucinogenic and psychotropic substances and poisons under Section 283, Para (1), and Para (3) b, c) of the Criminal Code.

In the „KATANA“ operation, the Police seized in total of 1,760 grams of high-quality methamphetamine. During house searches, they also seized items used for production of methamphetamine – pervitin. Methamphetamine distributed by this group of perpetrators cost about EURO 35 per 1 gram. In monetary terms, the value of the seized methamphetamine amounted to CZK 1,725,000.

Operace FÉN

In their operation codenamed „FÉN“, detectives detected an international organized group of perpetrators originally from Vietnam, exporting methamphetamine to the Scandinavian countries, especially Norway. The reason for choosing Scandinavia was probably that in Norway, prices of hallucinogenic and psychotropic substances are several times higher than the price in, for example, Germany. To transport drugs to Norway, the group used Czech couriers, who were, in two cases, apprehended with drugs in their possession. In house searches at the drug traffickers' homes in the Czech Republic in the Karlovy Vary Region, the detectives found not only methamphetamine, but also larger amounts of handgun ammunition and many packs of unlabelled cigarettes.



Operace BLACKOUT

In their operation codenamed „BLACKOUT“, detectives arrested two Vietnamese nationals who organized, in the Most and Teplice districts, production and subsequent distribution of methamphetamine, a psychotropic substance. Upon arrest, they were in possession of 1,6 kilogram of this forbidden substance. The detectives also seized from them CZK 380,000 in cash and a VW Sharan. The perpetrators were charged with the crime of unauthorized production and other handling of hallucinogenic and psychotropic substances and poisons under Section 283 Para. (1), Para. (2) a), and Para. (3) c) of the Criminal Code, for which they may be sentenced to eight to twelve years in prison. Both offenders have been prosecuted while in custody.

Operace NABAVA

In their operation codenamed „NABAVA“, officers from the National Drug Headquarters arrested a group of Vietnamese perpetrators staying in Cheb, who manufactured methamphetamine and subsequently distributed their production to customers in Germany. Their shipments amounted to kilograms of methamphetamine. In one house search in the Czech Republic, the officers from the National Drug Headquarters found large quantities of the drug as well as a dedicated custom-made shelter used by the perpetrators for final drying of the produced methamphetamine.



Operation ŽĎORP, PUMPA, CHIM

Operation codenamed ŽĎORP was launched in September 2013 based on intelligence received by the National Drug Headquarters from officers of the 8th Unit of General Crime at the Police Headquarters in Prague (OOK KŘP Praha). The National Drug Headquarters were assisted by their colleagues from the Customs Drug Enforcement Unit, General Headquarters of Customs Service, Department of mobile patrols, Customs Service of the Municipality of Prague, Department of mobile patrols, Central Bohemian Regional Customs Service, Department of mobile patrols, Olomouc Regional Customs Service and the Service of Criminal Police and Investigation, Regional Police Headquarters, Olomouc Region. The law enforcement bodies documented crimes of a Vietnamese criminal group distributing methamphetamine in the Municipality of Prague. One of the members of the Vietnamese criminal group was a court sworn Czech-Vietnamese interpreter. In his capacity of an interpreter, he was often in contact with the prosecuting authorities and was very familiar with the Criminal Police working methods and procedures. He used his experience to commit crime in high conspiracy and at first, the Police was unable to document his crimes using standard operational investigative tools. Finally, in November 2013 the investigators managed to document him selling 50 grams of methamphetamine to a customer. Subsequently, the investigators disclosed his source, a Vietnamese individual who supplied him with the methamphetamine, and documented other Vietnamese nationals as co-offenders.

In June 2014, the National Drug Headquarters intervened under the umbrella of another operation codenamed PUMPA. One of the members of the Vietnamese organized group helped a Vietnamese national to traffic 2,5 kilograms of methamphetamine bought from another Vietnamese national in Teplice whose identity is currently unknown. The shipment was intended for a Vietnamese perpetrator in Ostrava and to minimize the risk of detection, the courier travelled with a six year old Vietnamese boy, in whose backpack the perpetrators hid the methamphetamine. The detectives apprehended the perpetrator, in cooperation with their colleagues from the Department of mobile patrols, Customs Service of the Municipality of Prague, at an OMV petrol station on the D8 highway in the vicinity of Prague.

In July 2014, the National Drug Headquarters intervened under the umbrella of yet another operation codenamed CHIM and managed to document another criminal activity of the key perpetrator, who sold, in Prague 4, approximately 0,5 kilogram of methamphetamine to two Vietnamese perpetrators who planned to take the shipment to an undisclosed location in the Liberec Region. The detectives apprehended the perpetrator, in cooperation with their colleagues from the Department of mobile patrols, Customs Service of the Central Bohemian Region, on the R10 speedway just outside the perimeter of Mladá Boleslav.

In July 2014, the National Drug Headquarters implemented, in cooperation with Customs Drug Enforcement Unit, Department of mobile patrols, Customs Service of the Olomouc Regional and Service of the Criminal Police and Investigation, Police Regional Headquarters, Olomouc, the last partial intervention and arrested, on the road No. R46 between Prostějov and Olomouc, at a petrol station known as „Baba“, one of the co-defendants of the key perpetrator, who was trafficking 0,3 kilogram of methamphetamine in his car.

The final phase of the operation codenamed ŽĎORP dates back to September 2014. The key perpetrator and organiser of the Vietnamese criminal group and his accomplice – the Vietnamese interpreter - were arrested. In the course of the operations, the authorities charged six Vietnamese citizens with the particularly serious crime of unauthorized production and other handling of hallucinogenic and psychotropic substances and poisons under Section 283 Para. (1), Para. (2) a), and Para. (3) c) of the Criminal Code, for which they may be sentenced to 8 to 12 years in prison.

Trade in MARIJUANA

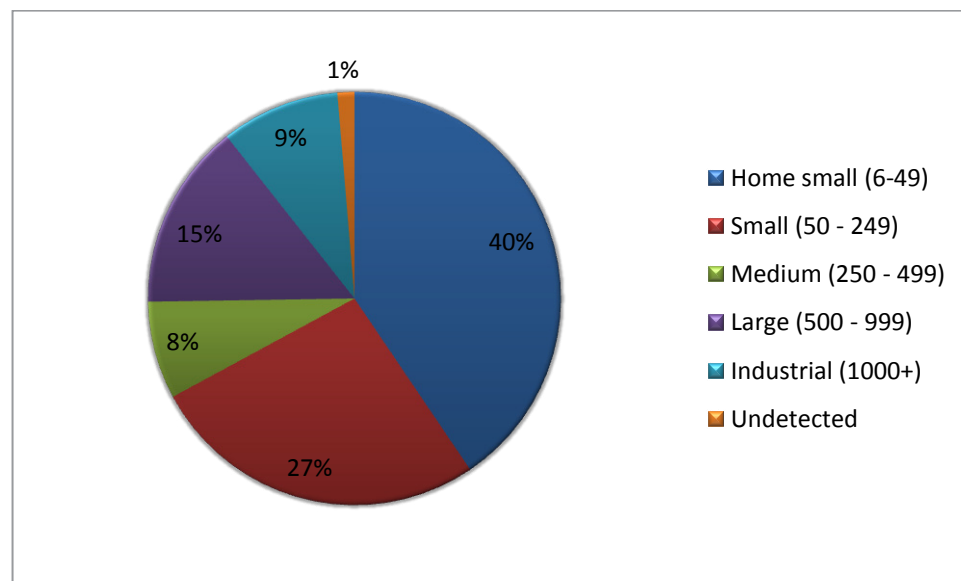
Trade in MARIJUANA

In 2014, trade in marijuana represented 43 per cent of all prosecuted primary drug crimes and the second most frequently perpetrated commodity. In 2014, we marked an increase in the number of detected cannabis plantations. Most of the detected plantations were small home plantations.

Consumption of marijuana in the Czech Republic is mainly covered by domestic production. The amount of growing sites detected and the volume of seized plants and dry marijuana plants has been growing progressively since 2007.

The non-technical cannabis is most widely industrially produced „indoor“ and the content of psychoactive ingredient - THC - is very high. The average THC content is 12 per cent, but we have detected cannabis ranging in content between 7 to 23 per cent. Part of the „indoor“ cannabis production is well organized and to a large extent perpetrated primarily by criminal gangs of Vietnamese origin. In 2014, we detected several cases of perpetrators, who used special technology and processes and managed to grow marijuana with record contents of the active ingredient – THC - up to nearly 50 per cent.

Detected grow houses according to production potential



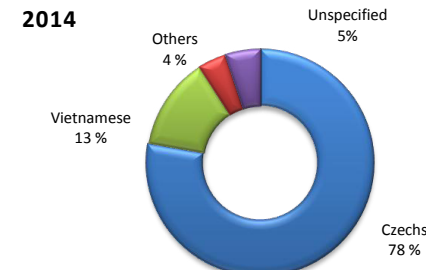
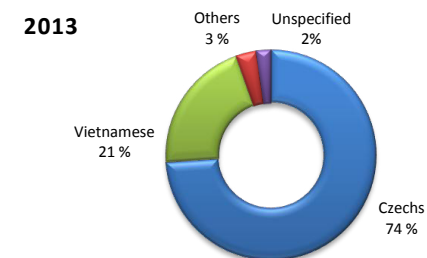
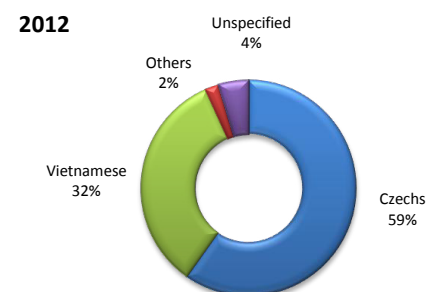
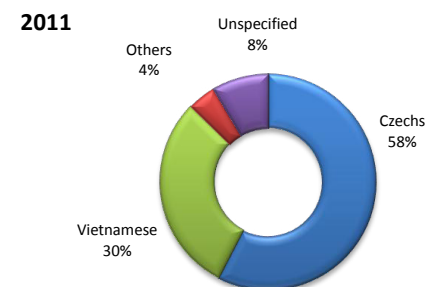
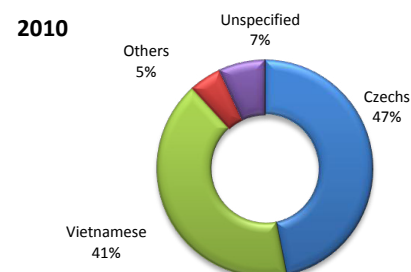
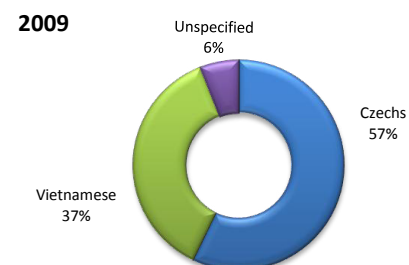
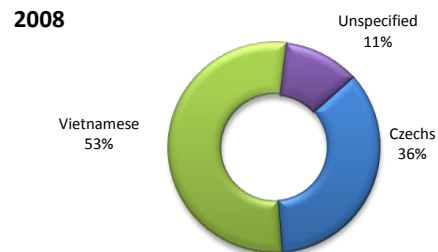
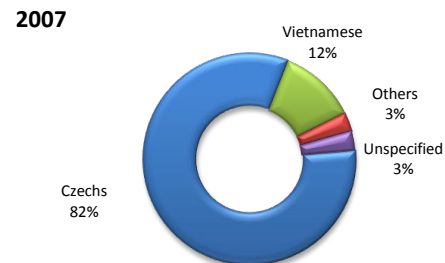
Most of the marijuana in our country is grown for the domestic market. However, perpetrators also engage in trafficking marijuana abroad in high-volume, especially to the neighbouring countries, but also to Ukraine, Hungary, the Great Britain and the Nordic countries. Marijuana and its growing are in the hands of both Czechs and Vietnamese perpetrators.

There is a steady trend for the Vietnamese criminal groups perpetrating drug crime to move away from the illegal cultivation of cannabis to engage in illegal production of methamphetamine, which raises them bigger and faster profits.

We have detected investors who are moving away from „industrial cannabis plantations“ to give way to numerous smaller plantations with the growing capacity of about 300 to 500 plants, thereby reducing the risk of detection. One investor would invest in several small plantations along with some other partners in crime. Should one of the smaller plantations be discovered by the authorities, investors lose only a fragment of their investment and their hence profits will not suffer much.

Plantations are almost always located outside of the region, where investors reside and possibly run a legal business. Investors hire „gardeners“ to care for the crops and pay them well. Plantations are most often located in buildings where the perpetrators live or rent for this purpose. These houses are specially adapted to hold plantations, perpetrators refurbish them to serve the purpose and often disrupt the statics of the house and interfere with the electrical wiring. Plantations pose many risks for their surroundings.

The most serious danger of and „indoor“ plantation in the vicinity are toxic exhalations from the growing process, fires caused by short circuits due to amateur interference with the power lines, electric shocks, static distortion of the premises during reconstruction, and damage to the environment due to the chemicals used in the cultivation process. Facilities generate debt due to enormous consumption of energy or therefore often get connected illegally.



In 2014, we continued investigation and court proceedings in cases which were initiated in 2013 as part of a nationwide operation codenamed GROWSHOPY. The aim of the operation was to tackle the alarmingly increasing number of so-called grow shops. Grow shops have recently become so lucrative that they managed to significantly impact the incidence of drug-related crime which started to rise. Before the launch of the nationwide operation, the latent form of the on-going crime of spreading addiction through seemingly legitimate business activities of grow shop operators had been somewhat out of the spotlight of the law enforcement bodies. The fact that it concerns clandestine activities does not preclude suppressing or excluding its illegal nature.

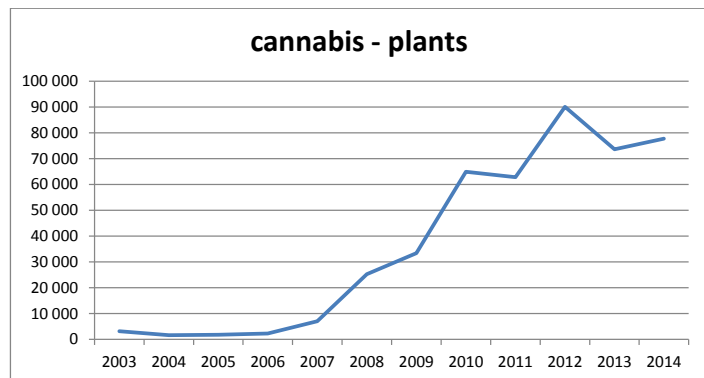
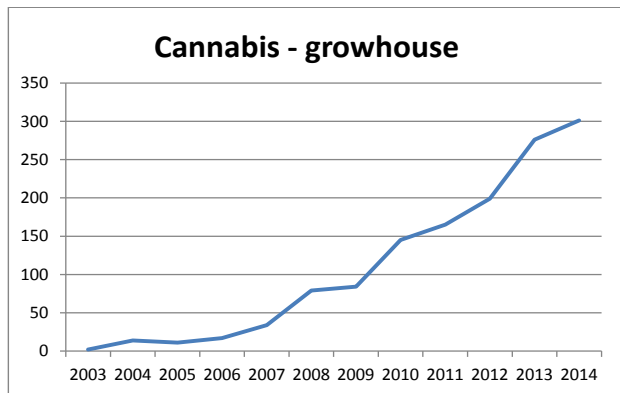
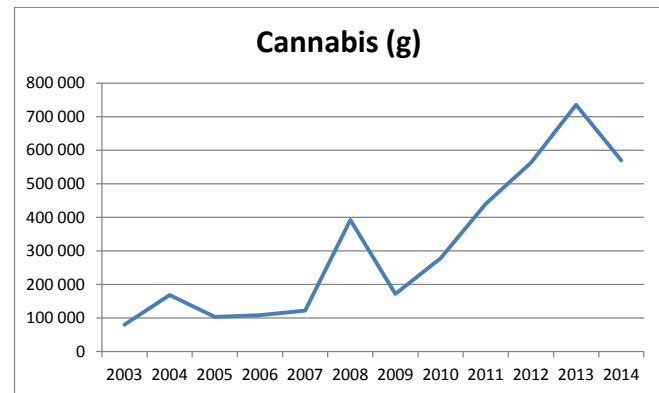
By initiating the GROWSHOPY operation, the law enforcement bodies clearly declared their decision to reduce the negative impact of grow shop operators' activities on the society and to prosecute perpetrators of this crime. The operation also had its preventive part targeted at prevention of similar types of crime. Last but not least, the authorities wished to clearly express their drive to suppress and strike against the illegal marijuana market and to strongly declare their distinctly negative attitude towards potential liberalization of marijuana use and efforts to establish marijuana consumption as a normal thing to do.

So far, there have been final and conclusive judgements pronounced in one third of all cases investigated. In these cases, eighty per cent of offenders were found guilty of crime and sentenced.

In most cases, courts pronounced (by ways of a judgment or a penal order) sentences of imprisonment for 12 months suspended for 1 to 3 years. An individual serving a suspended sentence undertakes to maintain law and order and refrain from violating the law for the duration of the suspension.

In some cases, the courts ordered additional prohibitions or imposed specific bans, such as a ban on operating an e-shop. The courts also ordered seizure or forfeiture of assets. This concerned primarily assets and material seized in grow shops. The prosecutor resorted to so called „deviation“, when criminal proceedings are conditionally suspended after the perpetrators had been found guilty of the charges. The perpetrators were ordered to maintain law and order and refrain from violating the law. Should the perpetrators violate the order, proceedings will continue and end with a judicial decision. One of the conditions for the deviation from standard proceedings is that perpetrators shall plead guilty and consent to this process. Only one fifth of the cases decided by the court was suspended on the grounds that the respective crime was not committed or it was objectively impossible to identify the perpetrator.

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Cannabis (g)	79 809	168 528	103 337	108 352	122 124	392 527	171 800	277 988	440 780	563 335	735 362	569 564
Cannabis - plants	3 125	1 617	1 780	2 276	6 992	25 223	33 427	64 904	62 817	90 091	73 639	77 685
Hashish (g)	64 805	22 693	4 625	466	387	697	12 499	9 354	2 431	20 532	1 321	14 852
Cannabis - greenhouse	2	14	11	17	34	79	84	145	165	199	276	301



Operation PRIL

In the course of an operation codenamed „PRIL“ the National Drug Headquarters' detectives intervened against and broke an organized group of four perpetrators of illicit trading in methamphetamine and marijuana and their exports to Austria. In connection with this operation, our Austrian counterparts acted on our mutual international Police cooperation and arrested two other perpetrators.

After an investigation which lasted several months, the National Drug Headquarters detectives arrested, in cooperation with the Rapid Reaction Unit, Regional Police Headquarters, South Bohemian Region, a criminal group of four men (three Czech nationals and one Macedonian perpetrator), who cooperated to supply buyers from Austria with methamphetamine and marijuana. They were a significant source of these drugs especially for the Upper Austrian city of Linz and the neighbouring smaller communities.

In the investigation, the Police documented dozens of cases of sales of marijuana and methamphetamine to Austria, mainly to citizens of former Yugoslavia and Turkey, who further distributed the drugs to end users in Austria. Finally, it concerned a total of 750 grams of methamphetamine and at least 8500 grams of marijuana. Perpetrators trafficked the drugs using passenger vehicles and individual shipments were small

In the final intervention, the detectives apprehended one perpetrator trafficking methamphetamine. He hid the substance in a highly conspiratorial manner in both headlamps. During subsequent house searches and searches of other premises, the detectives seized all types of evidence including an AUDI A8, which the perpetrators used to for illicit trading in illegal substances.

All offenders have been under prosecution for a particularly serious crime of unauthorized production and other handling of hallucinogenic and psychotropic substances and poisons under Section 283, Para. (1), Para. (3) b) and c) and Para, (4) c) of the Penal Code and if convicted, they may be sentenced to 10 to 18 years of imprisonment.

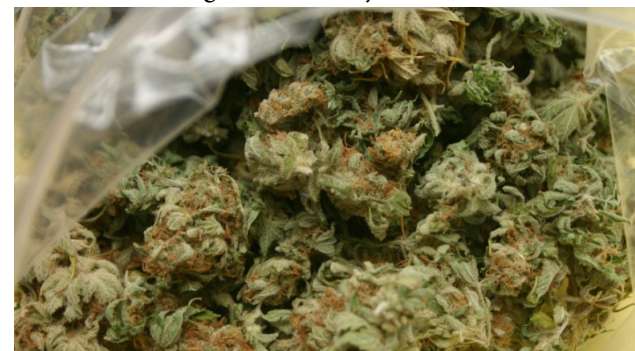


Operation BATMAN

Under the umbrella of operation codenamed „BATMAN“, detectives of the National Drug Headquarters, in cooperation with the National Drug Enforcement Units (NaKA) under the Police Presidium of the Slovak Republic, apprehended an international organized group of perpetrators of trafficking in tablets of so called Ecstasy and marijuana. Tablets distributed by this group of offenders contained MDMA and the main source for consumers of this drug in the South Moravian Region.

At the end of May, detectives of the National Drug Headquarters arrested, in cooperation with the Customs Drug Enforcement Unit, Brno, the three main perpetrators of this crime. The other two members of the organized group were detained in Slovakia by members of the National Drug Enforcement Unit under the Police Presidium of the Slovak Republic.

The organized group perpetrated, in Slovakia, procurement of large volumes of high-quality Ecstasy tablets with an average of 22 per cent of the active ingredient. Subsequently, either personally or with the help of couriers, they imported the tablets into our country and distributed different amounts to their clients. Furthermore, the group also perpetrated export of marijuana with high THC content from the Czech Republic to Slovakia. The accused are currently charged with importation and distribution of about 5,000 Ecstasy tablets and 36 kilograms of marijuana.



Its effect on the user makes Ecstasy partly a stimulant and partly a hallucinogen. Most commonly, it sells in the form of tablets with an impressed logo, less frequently also as capsules, solution or white powder. Effects of this drug, due to the ever changing composition of chemicals used for its production and therefore contained as the active substance in the tablets, is rather unpredictable. The latest European report on demand for drugs shows that popularity of Ecstasy has increased and the same is true for the percentage of the active ingredient contained in Ecstasy.

Perpetrators apprehended in the Czech Republic were accused of perpetrating particularly serious crime of illicit production and handling of hallucinogenic and psychotropic substances and poisons under Section

283, Para. (1), Para. (3) c), and Para. (4) c) of the Criminal Code, for which they may be sentenced to 10 to 18 years in prison. Other perpetrators are under prosecution in Slovakia.



Operation TROJBOJ

In operation codenamed „TROJBOJ“, we arrested altogether seven offenders, who were accused of perpetrating particularly serious crime of illicit production and handling of hallucinogenic and psychotropic substances and poisons pursuant to Section 283, Para. (1), Para. (3) c), and Para. (4) c) of the Criminal Code and pursuant to Section 283, Para. (1) and Para. (2) c) of the Criminal Code, partly as a crime committed and partly as an attempted crime pursuant to Section 21 Para (1) of the Criminal Code.

Perpetrators were of the Czech, German and Vietnamese origin. They organized exports of methamphetamine and marijuana to the Federal Republic of Germany. In total, the Police documented 17 trips of these perpetrators to Germany, in which they exported 400 grams of methamphetamine and 5,75 kilograms of marijuana. During the Police intervention, officers seized 500 grams of methamphetamine and 3 kilograms of marijuana, CZK 205,800 in cash, an Alfa Romeo worth CZK 100,000 and electronic devices worth CZK 20,000.

Trade in COCAINE

Trade in COCAINE

In the Czech Republic, cocaine has remained a drug of choice particularly for particularly wealthier people, predominantly in larger agglomerations. Due to the competition of methamphetamine, which costs less, cocaine is becoming relatively more affordable, but its quality is, for massive dilution, often very low.

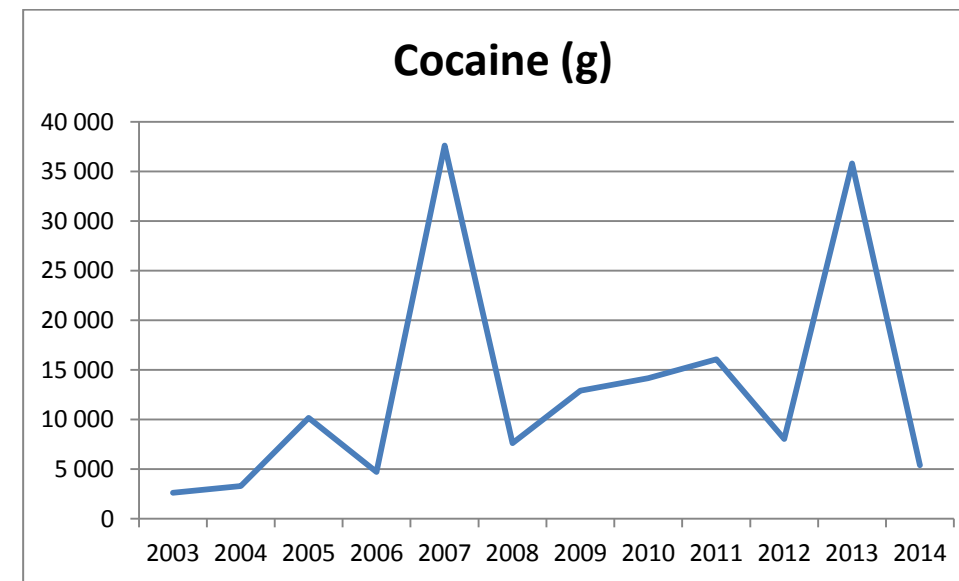
Smuggling and distribution of cocaine in the Czech Republic have been and still are significantly dominated by West African criminal groups, particularly perpetrators from Nigeria. Since many Nigerians have left their country and became economic migrants to developed countries, perpetrators have managed to establish criminal networks which cooperate globally. Nigerian criminal groups organizing illegal transport of cocaine from South American countries, where cocaine is produced, to the EU member states also dominate the European cocaine distribution network. To transport cocaine from South America to the European Union and subsequently to other countries, they often use couriers who transport cocaine either in the gastrointestinal tract, genitalia or luggage. The amounts transported range from 0,5 to 5,0 kilograms. To transport cocaine, perpetrators hire as couriers primarily individuals from the Central and Eastern Europe, the Balkans and the Baltic countries. Couriers come from low income families and the reward offered, usually in thousands of euros, is very attractive for them. Czech citizens are usually not hired as couriers directly by the Nigerians, but by other Czech citizens, who had previously worked as couriers themselves and were promoted in the criminal hierarchy after some time served in the gang or by perpetrators in close personal relationship to the Nigerian perpetrators.

West African criminal groups keep abusing postal services to import cocaine into the Czech Republic. They hide cocaine elaborately in the package inside other goods to avoid detection by standard package inspection tools.

There are, however, criminal groups of solely Czech citizens who have ties in some South American countries. Their Illicit cocaine trade flourishes with the help of Czech expats who had left the Czech Republic and now live in one of the South American countries, or thanks to direct links of the Czech perpetrators to local criminal groups in South America. The perpetrators use their contacts in the source countries to buy cocaine, which they subsequently traffic to the Czech Republic via hired couriers, Czech citizens, for distribution in our country.

Illicit trafficking in cocaine from South America through Western European or Southern European countries has increasingly been dominated by criminal groups from the Western Balkans, such as Serbia, Croatia and Bosnia and Herzegovina. Individual members of these criminal groups often come from the same family or have roots in one village or town. Amongst these groups, the Czech Republic often has been a popular „logistics base“, since it is relatively easy for them to receive permission for stay and incorporate a mock legitimate business which serves them as a front for their illegal activities. These groups also benefit from language similarities and the strategic position of the Czech Republic in the heart of Europe with good air and motorway connections both to the Balkans as well as the Western European countries. We have disclosed cases of such perpetrators supplying the cocaine imported into the Czech Republic to the locally established criminal groups of ethnic Albanians.

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Cocaine (g)	2 624	3 283	10 169	4 708	37 588	7 631	12 904	14 162	16 071	8 050	35 788	5 406



Operation VAGRANT

In September 2014, members of the 1st unit of the National Drug Headquarters finalized an operation codenamed VAGRANT, which they had initiated in June 2014. During the final intervention, they apprehended a Czech national married to a Nigerian citizen permanently residing in the Netherlands. Most probably, this woman had previously worked as a courier for a group of Nigerians residing in the Netherlands. Since she had to care in the Czech Republic for several children from her marriage with the Nigerian perpetrator, she started recruiting other couriers among the poor Czech citizens.

In early 2014, she promised up to EURO 7,000 to a courier she had recruited in the town of Svitavy. They both travelled to Amsterdam, where the Nigerian perpetrators gave the courier flight tickets to Venezuela from where he was to bring cocaine back to the Netherlands via Paris. On his way back, the courier was arrested at the Charles de Gaulle airport in Paris with 3,3 kilograms of cocaine in his luggage.

In May 2014 and again in Svitavy, the Czech woman recruited another courier, whom she also took to Amsterdam from where he continued to Peru instructed by the Nigerian organizers.

Since the group suffered logistical problems in the source country, this courier did not bring any cocaine back to Europe. The perpetrator was charged with particularly serious crime of unauthorized production and other handling of hallucinogenic and psychotropic substances and poisons under Section 283, Para. (1), Para. (3) c), and Para. (4) c) of the Criminal Code, for which she may be sentenced to 10 to 18 years in prison.

Operation CRUZ

In 2014, members of the 1st unit of the National Drug Headquarters finalized an operation codenamed CRUZ, which had been launched in 2012. During the intervention, they apprehended three Czech nationals living in Příbram, who were engaged in recruiting couriers and importation of cocaine from Bolivia. In November 2012, at Viru Viru airport in Santa Cruz, Bolivia, the authorities arrested four couriers attempting to traffic to the Czech Republic, in their luggage and gastrointestinal tract, at least 50 containers containing cocaine. The total weight of the entire shipment was 590 grams.

Three of them managed, through yet undisclosed channel, to escape from Bolivia and returned back to the Czech Republic, where they were charged with particularly serious crime of unauthorized production and other handling of hallucinogenic and psychotropic substances and poisons under Section 283, Para. (1), Para. (3) c), and Para. (4) c) of the Criminal Code, for which they may be sentenced to 10 to 18 years in prison. The fourth courier has been serving his sentence in Bolivia.

Operation PANAMA

Based on intelligence received from the British Customs Service on a seizure of a package sent from Panama to an address in the Moravian-Silesian Region of the Czech Republic and containing cocaine, the Czech authorities launched an investigation which led, after four days only, to a successful arrest of two perpetrators, Czech nationals.

Detectives of the National Drug Headquarters detected the real addressee of the package seized in the Great Britain and disclosed yet another case of a package coming to the Czech Republic from Panama via another transport company, which was also addressed to the detected addressee.

Search permitted by the judiciary revealed cocaine in the package declared as a shipment of two solar panels in which the perpetrators hid cocaine. Detectives replaced the cocaine in the solar panels with another substance and had it delivered to the addressee. The investigation revealed that the package was expected not only by the addressee declared on the bill of loading, but also by another person, his friend and organiser of the criminal activity. Both men were waiting for the shipment in an apartment inhabited by one of them. After receiving the package, they took the solar panels out and one of the perpetrators – the organizer – took them to a nearby recreational area, where he used force to open the solar panels. After having discovered, that there was no cocaine inside, he went back to his home and called the addressee to come over. When they met, he told the addressee, that there was other substance in the package but cocaine. At that point, there were both arrested by the Rapid Reaction Unit of the Regional Police Headquarters, Moravian and Silesian Region.

In the package which was delivered to the Czech Republic, the authorities found 998,4 grams of 89 per cent pure cocaine. House searches revealed parts of the package and items in the package, but also other items to be used in subsequent treatment of cocaine (dilution) and distribution. The detectives also discovered a home grow shop with 14 cannabis plants.

Perpetrators were charged with particularly serious crime of unauthorized production and other handling of hallucinogenic and psychotropic substances and poisons under Section 283, Para. (1), Para. (3) c), and Para. (4) c) of the Criminal Code, for which they may be sentenced to 10 to 18 years in prison.



Trade in HEROIN

Trade in HEROIN

When it concerns illegal trade in heroin, the Czech Republic is both a destination country and a transit country. Smuggling and distribution of heroin on the territory of the Czech Republic remains has long been dominated by criminal groups of ethnic Albanians, mainly from Kosovo and Macedonia. These groups supply the Czech market with smaller heroin shipments of up to 10 kilograms of the drug, which get further diluted here in the Czech Republic. Part of the heroin is further trafficked to other European countries. Ethnic Albanians sell the diluted heroin, whose street purity reaches up to 5 per cent of diacetylmorphine in the base, to the distribution network dominated primarily by the Olah Roma and the local drug addicts. Perpetrators - ethnic Albanians – have increasingly penetrated the illegal cocaine trade as well.

The illegal heroin trade has also been increasingly targeted by organized criminal groups of the Turkish origin, which supply both the Czech drug market as well as other EU countries. To smuggle their shipments, these perpetrators most often use trucks transporting textile and other consumer goods. Once cleared by the customs, they take heroin out from the textile shipment and either sell it to the Czech market or any other EU country.

Mainly due to the very low quality of heroin sold in the streets, its users continue abusing medication containing opiates. In Prague and some larger cities, they concentrate in particular on medication designed for substitution treatment which contains buprenorphine as the active ingredient.

Resale of prescription drugs sold solely based on a special prescription for patients of substitution programs has been quite massive. Prescriptions leak to the market from the patients and drugs concerned are mainly Subutex, Subuxon, Ravata, Diazepam, Rivotril and Neurol.

We continue witnessing increased abuse by heroin users of fentanyl, especially in the form of transdermal patches. It is a highly potent synthetic opioid mainly used for anaesthesia or a strong analgesic in chronic illness therapy or a painkiller designed to relieve patients suffering from pain accompanying cancer and non-malignant diseases. This synthetic opioid has about forty times higher analgesic effect than the same dose of pure heroin. At the same time, it causes much stronger addiction, since its effect is much shorter. Its substitution for heroin, or use in a mixture with heroin, is life-threatening.

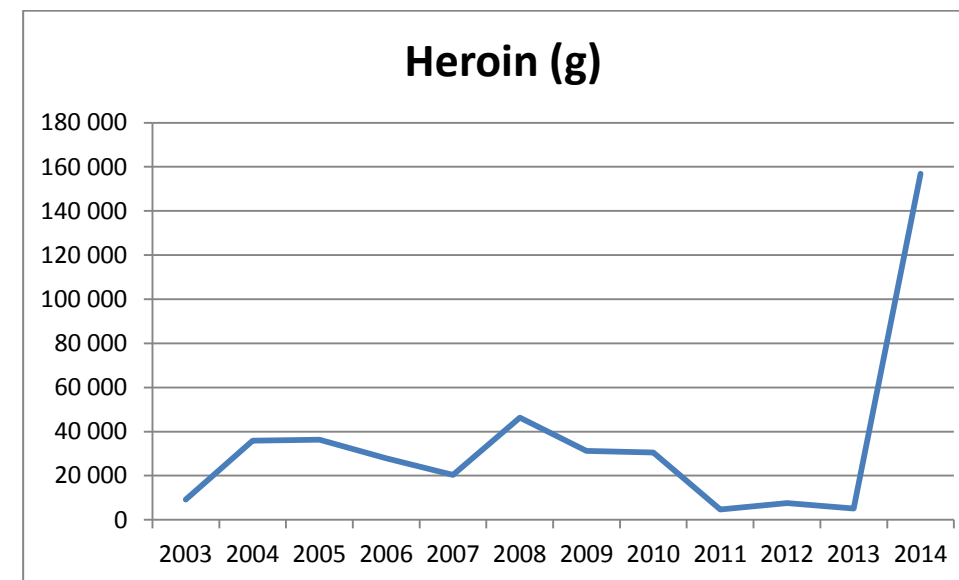
Transdermal patches leak to the illegal market mainly through relatives of seriously ill cancer patients or the patients themselves. The illegal market sells these patches for around CZK 3,000 apiece and one patch can be used for about nine doses. The administration of the drug is similar to heroin, the active ingredient leached from patches is applied intravenously. Drug addicts also extract fentanyl from patches discarded in the trash.

We have documented cases of abuse of other painkillers to relieve cancer patients, especially those based on morphine. It mainly concerns tablets, which are further processed to be administered, similarly to heroin, intravenously.

In 2014, we documented an increased number of users of hallucinogenic and psychotropic substances addicted on an opiate sold as Vendal retard. The drug is primarily intended for cancer patients. Drug users, however, abuse this drug to administer it intravenously in particular when there is no other opiate available. Perpetrators buy this drug fraudulently from pharmacies using forged prescriptions. One tablet is then sold for around CZK 200 per one tablet.

Since the low quality of traditional drugs, especially heroin, has kept low, we can reasonably expect that the number of medications sold on the illegal drug market will continue growing and their abuse by drug users will keep rising.

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Heroin (g)	9 135	35 904	36 340	27 877	20 333	46 302	31 258	30 453	4 730	7 576	5 045	156 810



Operation PALETA

The joint team of detectives of the National Drug Headquarters and the Customs Drug Enforcement Unit, General Headquarters of Customs Service started to investigate in February 2014. In the course of the investigation, the joint team entered into close cooperation with the Federal Criminal Bureau (BKA) in Wiesbaden, which led parallel investigation codenamed „DISCOUNT“.

The case started with an interception of a shipment of 182 kilograms of heroin. The drug was seized by the Customs Service of the Municipality of Prague in the course of a check of a truck transporting kitchen goods. Analyses of the Customs Drug Enforcement Unit significantly contributed to the seizure. The shipment of heroin was packed into 477 individual packages which the perpetrators hid in 53 adjusted wooden pallets used to hold the legally transported shipment of kitchen utensils. To disclose the drug packages, the customs officers also made use of a specially trained dog.

Drugs were transported by a truck registered Romania and the perpetrators used the so called Balkan route. The consignment was sent from Turkey to be delivered to a business entity registered in Prague. The truck driver claimed to the Customs officers that he had no knowledge of the contraband in his truck.

As part of the subsequent operation „PALETA“, members of the National Drug Headquarters of the Service of the Criminal Police and Investigation, in cooperation with the Customs Drug Enforcement Unit, General Headquarters of Customs Service and the German authorities, detected extensive international trafficking of substances intended for production of methamphetamine (pervitin).

It concerned chlorpseudoephedrine, newly adapted by the perpetrators to avoid provisions of criminal legislation in the EU countries and to introduce a viable replacement for the increasingly controlled pseudoephedrine.

The investigation confirmed that a group of perpetrators in Saxony possessed a considerable amount of chlorpseudoephedrine and participated in its sales to other perpetrators in the Czech Republic. In the Czech Republic, chlorpseudoephedrine was subsequently used to produce methamphetamine, which was then in part returned to the Federal Republic of Germany for sale to drug users. Some of the produced drug remained in the Czech Republic to be sold to the local clients.

In the Czech Republic, the main organizer of this crime was a Turkish citizen long-term residing in Prague. In cooperation with Czech citizens whom he used as couriers, the perpetrator sourced, from Germany, tens of kilograms of chlorpseudoephedrine which he subsequently used to produce methamphetamine from or supplied the imported chlorpseudoephedrine to other independent producers in the Czech Republic. This Turkish citizen also participated in organizing the importation of 182 kilograms of heroin in the Czech Republic, which the Customs authorities found hidden in pallets of cargo imported by truck from Turkey to the Czech Republic.

During the operational Police work and the final intervention in the parallel operation codenamed „DISCOUNT“, the colleagues in Germany seized 2,900 kilograms of chlorpseudoephedrine, 4 kilograms of methamphetamine and EURO 17,000 in cash.

During the final intervention in the Czech Republic, the authorities arrested seven people, who are currently under prosecution and held in custody. They were charged with particularly serious crime of unauthorized production and other handling of hallucinogenic and psychotropic substances and poisons under Secti-

on 283, Para. (1), Para (2) a), Para. (3) c), and Para. (4) c) of the Criminal Code, for which they may be sentenced to, if convicted, 10 to 18 years in prison. In Germany, there are other seven individuals currently detained and under prosecution.



Trade in DESIGNER DRUGS

New Psychoactive Substances

In Europe, the phenomenon of abusing the so called new psychoactive substances, commonly referred to as designer drugs, has been on rise. The volume of drug used and seizures have been rather diversified across the whole Europe, reflecting cultural differences and attitude to the drug abuse in individual countries. In Hungary, for example, 60 to 80 per cent of all drugs seized belong to the category of new psychoactive substances. Sweden and Norway are usually the first to report an incidence of a new drug. On the other hand, there are countries, which report no or very limited problems with the new psychoactive substances (such as Austria, Slovakia, or Greece). The Czech Republic, as a traditional methamphetamine abusing country, belongs to those countries, where the demand for new psychoactive substances has remained rather low.

Information resources of the European Monitoring Centre for Drugs and Drug Addiction - EMCDDA - show that the number of newly discovered drugs on the drug market keeps rising. Mostly it concerns synthetic cannabinoids, which fully corresponds with the amount of cannabimimetic agents developed in the recent years for research purposes. In 2014, Europe first experienced a variety of exotic substances which have caused a number of intoxications and have recently been subject of deeper analysis („Risk Assessment“) by the EMCDDA. In April 2014, the EMCDDA performed an assessment of risks posed by four new psychoactive substances (25I-NBOMe, AH-7921, MDPV and methoxetamine).

Information on the Risk Assessment below was taken directly from the EMCDDAZ report¹:

„25I-NBOMe is a substituted phenethylamine substance and a potent full antagonist at the 5-HT_{2A} serotonin receptor with obviously hallucinogenic effect. It has been available in Europe at least since May 2012. Four EU member states have reported heavy intoxications related to the abuse of this substance, including one deadly case in which this substance was detected.

AH-7921 is a synthetic opioid available in Europe at least since July 2012. In most cases, it has been detected in the form of a white powder. It was found in six non-fatal cases of intoxicated users and in fifteen cases of deadly intoxications in Sweden, The UK, and Norway.

MDPV is a ring-substituted methylenedioxy analogue of the synthetic stimulant pyrovalerone. It has been available in Europe at least since November 2008. It was found in up to 107 non-fatal cases of intoxicated users and 99 cases of deadly intoxications primarily in Finland and the UK. We have indications that it has been sold and a „legal“ or synthetic version of cocaine and it has also been detected in tablets similar to „Ecstasy“.

Methoxetamine is an arylcyclohexylamine similar to ketamine. In Europe, it has been available at least since September 2010. The authorities have detected tens of kilograms of this substance in the form of a powder. There have been 20 deadly intoxications reported along with 110 non-fatal cases of intoxication with this drug.“

¹ EMCDDA, European Drug Report, 2014

New psychoactive substances are often distributed as controlled drugs or as an alternative to the controlled drugs. For example, the 4-methylamphetamine substance was marketed directly on the illicit drug market as amphetamine. Methoxetamine is marketed as a legal alternative to ketamine and 25i NBOMe is marketed as a „legal“ alternative to LSD. Similarly, the Czech drug perpetrators and users have nicknamed these drugs as „funky“, which is an alternative to methamphetamine, the traditional stimulant. Drugs sold as „funky“, however, are not one particular substance but often a mixture of various new synthetic drugs from the cathinone group. In 2014 the Czech Republic, the authorities first detected sunifiram, a substance used to improve cognitive brain functions, and clephedrone, an analogue of flephedrone, a stimulant from the chemical class of cathinones. Among other NSDs, it is worth mentioning two derivatives - 25I-NBOMe and 25C-NBOMe. We were quite taken by surprise when repeatedly detecting ketamine, a dissociative anaesthetic. In reaction to the increasing presence of new psychoactive substances as well as classical synthetic drugs in Europe, members of the National Drug Headquarters started actively participating in the European project called EMPACT (European Multidisciplinary Platform against Criminal Threats), in particular in its Priority D - Synthetic drugs („to decrease production and distribution of synthetic drugs in the EU, including new psychoactive substances“), which is one of eight priorities in the fight against the organized crime, as set out by the JHA Council in its instrument No. 11050/11. The project has contributed mainly to an information strategy designed to raise awareness of the new synthetic drugs and pre-precursors of drugs, which should have an impact on the European legislation. Furthermore, there is a new single database - ERISSP - of detected illegal home brewing

facilities which has been maintained in all EU countries since 2014. The database evaluates, geographically and statistically, information on the methods used for the synthesis of drugs, the type of the drug produced, the use of precursors, production size and condition of the home brewing facilities.

Like in the previous year, distribution of new synthetic drugs through shops was only limited. On the other hand, internet sales of the new synthetic drugs marketed as „legal highs“ or „research chemicals“ have been on the rise, often by e-stores located outside the Czech Republic. Since January 1, 2014, there is a new amendment to Act No. 167/1998 Coll. on Addictive substances in force and lists of hallucinogenic and psychotropic substances are now stipulated by the Government regulation .

The issue of „legal highs“ has other aspects, especially health related ones. Pharmacological and toxicological impact and effects of most of the new synthetic drugs on the human body are not known yet. In 2014, many EU countries reported cases of fatal intoxication, especially in respect of substances typical for a hard to tell line between the effective and lethal doses, such as para-methyl-4-methylaminorex (4,4-dimethyl-aminorex), which is responsible for a number of deaths in Hungary. Toxicity and pharmacokinetics as well as identification of these new substances have been entrusted to a project called New synthetic drugs - NSD, which was approved by the Ministry of Interior under grant number of VG20122015075 and implemented in cooperation with the National Drug Headquarters. The project has launched an information database, which has a publicly accessible part at www.nsddb.eu.

² Government Regulation No. 463/2013 Coll., on Lists of addictive substances

Operation HERBÁŘ

The final intervention in this case was preceded by more than two years of international Police cooperation with colleagues from Germany, which resulted, in mid-2014, in a letter rogatory requesting international judicial cooperation. The subject of interest of members of the National Drug Enforcement Authority the State Criminal Bureau in Saxony were criminal activities of an organized criminal group perpetrating crime on the territory of both countries over an extended period of time. Pursuant to the German Act on Narcotic Substances, the group intentionally perpetrated illicit trade in hallucinogenic substances.

Members of this organized group imported, from various sources around the world, new synthetic drugs which they subsequently stored in the Czech Republic. For this purpose, the perpetrators rented storage space in one of the Art Nouveau buildings in the centre of Mariánské Lázně spa near the Colonnade, where they packaged hallucinogenic substances into postal shipments which they subsequently mailed from various post offices on the German side of the border.

To distribute the drugs, the organized group used a dedicated (trade) internet portal operated from the Czech Republic, where they offered the new synthetic drugs. After packaging the substances, they mailed them to end users, particularly in Germany, but also in other European countries.

The end-users paid for their shipments of new synthetic drugs to bank accounts in Germany. To disguise origin of the proceeds, perpetrators transferred the money over to bank accounts of Czech companies in the Czech Republic, which were involved in the illicit trade. From these accounts, perpetrators wired their proceeds further to other destinations, especially in Asia, to hide them from the European judicial authorities.

During the joint intervention, the authorities in the Czech Republic conducted several house searches in which they seized 68 kilograms of new synthetic drugs. During a house search at another suspect's premises in Germany, the authorities found another 3 kilograms of these drugs. The total value of 71 kilograms of the new synthetic drugs seized in the intervention would have been sold on the black market for about EURO 532,500. During the investigation of the case, the authorities detected and documented that in the period from October 2012 to June 2014, this organized group sold at least 165 kilograms of the new synthetic drugs worth EURO 757,000 to other distributors and, in the period from September 2011 to June 2014, sold approximately 45 kilograms of the new synthetic drugs worth about EURO 424,200 directly to end users.

In the course of the investigation and final intervention, the Police authorities in the Czech Republic and Germany seized from members of this group cash and valuables worth EURO 167,770, several vehicles worth at least EURO 93,000 and property worth more than EURO 866,000.

Colleagues from the State Criminal Bureau in Saxony consider this case as the largest seizure of the new synthetic drugs in the history of the Federal Republic of Germany.

Due to the fact that during the entire investigation and the final intervention, in which the authorities discovered the said storage facility, the authorities seized no substances which would be on the Czech Republic's list of addictive drugs, the Czech authorities therefore qualified the crime, in respect to the facts disclosed in this case, as a criminal offense of spreading drug abuse under Section 287 of the Penal Code.



The organizers of this crime had had long experience with the distribution of the new synthetic drugs. They had previously moved their operations from Holland to the Czech Republic for its liberal drug policy and rather inefficient and inflexible public authorities unable to respond quickly to the rapid development taking place in the Asian drug laboratories.



Trade in ANABOLICS

Trade in ANABOLICS

The year 2014 showed that illicit trade in substances having anabolic and other hormonal effects has copied, only with a slight delay, the economic development in the Czech Republic. While in 2013, we observed a decrease in the supply of these substances, 2014 went in the opposite direction, especially in the second half of the year. This trend was largely influenced by a new phenomenon in this type of illicit trade which became fully apparent only this year. Higher echelon of international perpetrators of the illicit trade in substances having anabolic and other hormonal effects are no longer interested in organizing their activities from the territory of the Czech Republic as the legislative regulation of this crime on the territory of the Slovak Republic and the subsequent change in the enforcement of law in this respect has rendered Slovakia, our eastern neighbour, the promised land where these criminal structures can engage in all aspects of illicit drug trade almost without threat of prosecution.

This concerns in particular imports of illegal substances to the Schengen area and related logistics of these imports, but also the illegal packaging and tableting facilities processing illegal substances. The geographical, cultural and linguistic proximity of our countries as well as family and personal ties these people have had from the times of the former Czechoslovakia have contributed significantly to the development of these activities. In this illicit trade, however, we have not yet witnessed any ethnic division of activities.

The slight increase of number of perpetrators last year coming from the former Soviet Union and involved in this criminal activity had most probably more to do with the long history of abuse of these substances in the former USSR and the related good experience of citizens of the former USSR with their acquisition and their ability to „professionally“ assist in their application rather than with a general trend that would indicate that this part of the illicit trade has been taken over by a certain criminal group.

On the territory of the Czech Republic, distribution of substances having anabolic and other hormonal effects has been increasingly dominated by very active individuals who could be characterized as an intermediate link in the criminal structures perpetrating this illicit trade. It usually concerns individuals who have been close to active athletes and who have considerable experience and contacts from their sports career.

The second group are people who have had no such experience, but, nevertheless, have the ability to see opportunities in this rapidly evolving market and have the capacity to use web applications to contact top Slovak players. With their help, they acquire substances which they subsequently distribute in the Czech Republic. Their profit margin ranges between 30 to 50 per cent. These people do not wait for their clients to contact them anymore, as it was common in the past for the owners of web platforms, but proceed proactively through social networks where they contact potential customers and offer them substances well as related services such as nutritional counselling or plans, etc.

In this respect, members of the Unit for precursors, chemicals and anabolic steroids specialized in working in the virtual environment of the Internet, have disclosed many interesting facts which we refer to below under the operation codenamed „DOBÍRKA“. The increase in illicit trade in anabolic steroids is probably due to the active work of dealers and their efforts to reach out to potential customers. This trend, of course, is further assisted by the increased use of high-speed Internet, the possibility to connect anonymously through wifi networks at any shopping centre, restaurant, or another public facility, but also by the, in this group of offenders completely automatic, use of encrypted communication using mobile phones, tablets and conventional computers.

As to the individual imports in 2014, the imaginary winner is a substance called DHEA. We assume that these individual imports mainly from the USA are largely due to its marketing presentation as the „hormone of youth“.

On several occasions in 2014, also observed attempts to import anabolic steroids intended for sportsmen, whereas majority of these imports were coming from China. These individual imports, however, were usually not repeated. Similarly, in the past year we did not document any individual imports of prohibited substances that would attempt to test new supply channels to the Czech Republic.

The picture of the typical user of substances having anabolic and other hormonal effects hasn't changed and we do not envisage any changes in the near future. Users are most typically sportsmen, both amateur and professional. Other individuals abusing these substances are perpetrators of violent crime, particularly perpetrating illegal debt recovery and racketeering. We have also detected users in the environment of security agencies involved in protection of persons and property. Last but not least, we have detected users whose physical appearance is associated with their social status or is a part of their self-presentation in their profession. Prisoners remain a special class of users of substances having anabolic and other hormonal effects. The fact that drugs are readily available in prisons has long been known, but according to our findings, prisoners have shown a growing interest in anabolics. Unfortunately, our lack of financial resources and expertise in this field, especially concerning detection of these substances and investigation of illicit drug trade in the highly specific prison environment, have rendered our work in this field rather inefficient.

Operation DOBÍRKA

At the end of 2014, members of the National Drug Headquarters of the Service of the Criminal Police and Investigation intervened, in an operation codenamed „DOBÍRKA“ (CASH ON DELIVERY), with an extensive organized illegal trade in substances having anabolic and other hormonal effects and in their fakes. Their main customers were sportsmen and people active in the sports environment and even registered athletes, especially bodybuilders. This operation was one of the largest in the Czech Republic so far.

On this almost a year-long investigation of a very sophisticated crime, the National Drug Headquarters closely cooperated with the Office of Prosecution in Havlíckuv Brod, specialized Police forces and the Slovak Police. The actual intervention and arrest of perpetrators was assisted by members of URNA (Rapid Reaction Force), Rapid Reaction Unit of the Regional Police Headquarters, Hradec Králové Region and members of the Regional Police Headquarters, Vysočina Region.

In the operation codenamed „DOBÍRKA“, the authorities seized large amount of prohibited substances in the form of ampoules for intramuscular administration and tablets for oral administration. The seizure amounted to a total of 20,000 tablets, over 500 of 1 millilitre vials and about 100 vials of 2-10 millilitres, containing prohibited substances pursuant to the Government Regulation No. 454/2009 Coll. The preliminary analysis of experts indicated that it was fakes and the medication was counterfeit.

The main organiser of the group perpetrating the crime travelled, roughly twice a month, to the Slovak Republic, where he bought substances having anabolic and other hormonal effects and imported them in his private car back to the Czech Republic, where he distributed these substances using an illegal distribution network.

Perpetrators advertised the prohibited products proactively on Internet discussion bodybuilding forums and pages visited by people seeking healthy diet. They communicated under virtual identities. Although the perpetrators were fully aware of the fact that the substances were fakes, they did not inform most of the buyers of this fact thus exposing them to considerable health risks. The perpetrators used very sophisticated methods to distribute prohibited substances in the Czech Republic, particularly through COD shipments based on online orders from internet stores or discussion forums. They had hundreds of customers in the Czech Republic and in some other European countries.



Offenders are currently under prosecution for a particularly serious crime of production and other handling of substances with hormonal effect pursuant to Section 288 Para. 1, Para. 2(a), Para. 3(b) of the Criminal Code, for which they may be sentenced to, if convicted of their crime, up to 8 years in prison.

The perpetrators attempted to legitimise their proceeds from the illicit trade in prohibited preparations by ways of buying immovable property on the name of their family members. In respect of this activity, they are under prosecution for the crime of legitimisation of proceeds from crime pursuant to Section 216, Para. 1(a), Para. 2(a) of the Criminal Code.

DEPARTMENT OF PRECURSORS AND CHEMICAL SUBSTANCES

Drug Precursors

There are two important new laws which entered into force at the beginning of 2014 and which guide addictive substances and drug precursors. The new law on drug precursors stipulates, among other aspects, regulation of trade in other high risk chemicals, which are defined in the law as „precursors and additional substances“, lists of which are guided by a Government decree. The key substances on the list are red phosphorus, an important chemical abused for illegal production of methamphetamine, and two other hazardous substances also frequently abused for production of a drug called GHB (gamma-butyrolactone and 1,4-butanediol). The Act also lays down conditions and other requirements for their marketing. Although this part of the Act came into effect only on July 1, 2014, the very first analyses of distribution clearly show that the vast majority of red phosphorus sold is abused for illegal production of methamphetamine. We assume that results of these analyses will contribute to the adoption of more effective monitoring and control measures to regulate its sales. We expect that in the coming years the Act will have positive impact and enforce a set of restrictions reducing availability of chemicals abused for illegal production of methamphetamine.

Illegal producers of drugs keep abusing precursors and other chemicals needed for their production mainly from the legal market, i.e. from official manufacturers and retailers. Thanks to the strict international control, the increasing interest of the law enforcement bodies - the Police and the Customs administration - as well as other competent authorities, permitting trade in these substances and, last but not least, responsible chemical and pharmaceutical companies, access to precursors and other chemicals has become rather complicated.

Perpetrators therefore seek new ways of obtaining chemicals traditionally exploited, but often concentrate on new substances that are not under legislative control yet. This concerns both substances from which precursors are made - i.e. pre-precursors, but also new methods of drug synthesis and production. The European Commission responded unusually quickly to the new development and added, as of January 2014, alpha-phenylacetonitrile (APAAN) to the Category 1 substances, that is among the most strictly controlled substances in terms of the European regulation governing drug precursors. Alpha-phenylacetonitrile (APAAN) is abused for production of a precursor known as BMK. Last year, however, the illicit market was gradually flooded with other substances. Chlorpseudoephedrine is definitely worth mentioning, since it was on several occasions seized in Germany and in the Czech Republic in illegal laboratories producing methamphetamine. Unfortunately, chlorpseudoephedrine has not been subjected to any national or international control mechanism. Negotiations on its EU-wide regulation are pending.

The Czech Republic and particularly its chemical and pharmaceutical industry have remained in the centre of the organized crime groups' attention. Companies trading in chemicals and laboratory equipment have been repeatedly confronted with suspicious inquiries and orders, some of them even from abroad. Unfortunately, the principle of free movement of goods within the European Union and the lack of interest of the EU central institutions in the local problems have made our situation even more difficult. The organized groups are well aware of the legal environment in individual EU Member States and their approach and the commitment of competent authorities to monitor and control trade in chemicals.

Perpetrators will not miss any opportunity to take advantage of any weakness in the control system and abuse it to their benefit.

The criminal groups have, however, widened their horizons beyond the above mentioned chemicals and laboratory equipment. In 2014, we monitored, at several occasions, perpetrators contacting multinational companies represented in the Czech Republic which trade in special, technical and medical gases. Perpetrators were seeking supply of several hundred kilograms of methylamine. Methylamine could have been abused by perpetrators to produce a drug distributed as MDMA, or ephedrine, a precursor for production of methamphetamine. In the given cases, there were no deliveries made, mainly thanks to the excellent and close long term cooperation of sales representatives of companies concerned with members of the Unit for precursors, chemicals and anabolic agents at the National Drug Headquarters. The authorities have been, over a long period of time, monitoring all potentially hazardous substances and suspicious customers. These cases, however, would have not been as successful without clear internal rules and personal integrity of employees of those companies. Their staff are true professionals and they indeed place ethical and professional conduct above the potentially high profit the company could make should it violate the law.

For the illegal production methamphetamine in the Czech Republic, perpetrators keep using medication containing pseudoephedrine which is primarily sourced from abroad and illegally imported to the Czech Republic. Despite accelerated efforts, not only of the authorities in the Czech Republic but also in other countries and especially in Germany, we have not been able to convince Poland to adopt legislation effectively

restricting the free sale of these drugs. Unfortunately, Slovakia has re-emerged as a source country since its authorities have been unable to effectively enforce the anti-drug legislation. Newly, perpetrators shifted their focus on imports from countries such as Bulgaria, which is supplied by smugglers from Turkey. Bulgarian perpetrators traffic medication imported from Turkey further to Poland and the Czech Republic. Dispensing of these medications in our pharmacies has recently stabilized. We've detected, however, isolated cases which were investigated in cooperation with the State Institute for Drug Control.

Due to the increasing production capacity of brewing facilities, there's been a growing issue of the hazardous waste from the drug production. This waste poses danger to the environment and contaminates underground water. Costs for subsequent clean-up are considerably high. Contamination of apartments and other facilities used for home brewing has long been an underestimated and hard to resolve issue. The longer the use of the facility and the higher the volume of production, the worse the impact. The threat is further increased with various production methods used. Production of drugs generates various types of hazardous gases and aerosols which are emitted to the residential premises and individual apartments through hallways or central ventilation, which connects all apartments. A brewing facility thus poses threat to the entire apartment house in which it is located. Subsequent decontamination and rehabilitation of premises used for methamphetamine production is very costly and difficult to perform. For this reason, it is almost never done. Workers who, unaware of the history of its use, refurbish such apartment without taking any precautions thus run very high risk of harm. In the apartment, contamination concerns all household equipment, furniture, textiles, small items

and decorations, plastering, waste plumbing, ventilation, wastewater tanks, etc. The new tenants, who, buy or rent such apartment in good faith, expose themselves long-to these highly toxic and hazardous substances which have a negative impact on their health.

Medications and Medical Preparations

The Czech illicit drug market currently recognizes two major categories of medicinal products - the above mentioned drugs containing pseudoephedrine as the active ingredient and drugs containing buprenorphine as the active substance. Each of these categories has had its unique position in the market. While medication containing pseudoephedrine is used for production of methamphetamine, drugs containing buprenorphine are abused in their original form. Buprenorphine preparations are designed for long-term substitution treatment of opioid addictions. Patients – drug addicts – receive a registered substitution substance which is administered to them alternatively (not intravenously) in an amount that suppresses the patient's abstinence symptoms of opioid withdrawal. One of the first registered medications in the Czech market was Subutex which has been used since 2000.

At present, there are four other preparations registered in the Czech market which contain one single active ingredient - buprenorphine hydrochloride - and one product sold as Suboxone which contains buprenorphine hydrochloride and naloxone hydrochloride in the 4:1 ratio. This preparation was been developed to prevent intravenous administration of buprenorphine. Since 2010, 8 mg Suboxone has been partially covered by the health insurance. We are aware of the fact that this product has been recently taken, in individual cases only,

by people who abuse opioids. Subutex has remained the most popular product in this group, also as shown by statistical data contained in the 2013 report drawn up by the Institute of Health Information and Statistics (ÚZSI ČR). In 2013, it was prescribed to a total of 1,041 persons in 1081 cases. Drug addicts also prefer Subutex and, in 2013, the National Monitoring Centre for Drugs and Addictions reported more than 7,000 Subutex addicts. The price of Subutex on the black market is several times higher than the purchase price at a pharmacy.

Experts from the National Drug Headquarters have repeatedly warned against the long-term unresolved problem concerning prescription of this medication, especially against the lack of professional approach by some medical practitioners, who prescribe this medication, knowingly or unknowingly failing to comply with the recommendations contained in the Replacement Therapy Standards. In Chapter 7 of the Standards, the authorities request, inter alia, compliance with measures to prevent multiple prescription and subsequent leaks of these substances to the black market. Some practitioners fail to comply with the Substitution Treatment Register, which should list all physicians providing substitution treatment as well as patients themselves. Although there is a legal requirement to register in the Register, it is often not respected and the law is poorly enforced. This Register, however, was launched precisely to avoid, in the first place, multiple prescriptions to one patient. It was also intended to take a complex and reliable record of patients and physicians or medical facilities providing these services. The Institute of Health Information and Statistics of the Czech Republic Report on substitution treatment in 2013 shows that physicians, regardless of their specialisation, tend

to prescribe this medication and fail to comply with the above requirement to duly report the patient to the Register. In the light of this information, we assume that the number of users is actually much higher. In the Czech Republic, prescription of the above substitution preparations have not yet been restricted. In most cases it is therefore virtually impossible to prove the criminal intent. Unfortunately, the number of drug users abusing these products has continued to grow. They have long outnumbered users of other troublesome opiates - especially heroine.

In 2014, we recorded signals from the black market of an increased demand for other substances, which we describe below, sought primarily by people addicted to heroin. It was primarily Vendal retard containing morphine as the active ingredient, which can serve as a possible replacement for poor quality heroin and transdermal patches containing fentanyl as the active substance, which sell on the legitimate market in packages under various trade names of various sizes and contain different active substances. These patches are sold on the black market at a price of CZK 600 to CZK 3,000. All the above medicinal products are abused intravenously.

Among the most popular and frequently abused products in 2014, we also count a weight loss pill sold as Adipex retard containing phentermine as the active substance, which is widely in demand not only by the citizens of the Czech Republic, but, as reported by the State Institute for Drug Control (SÚKL), it gets exported in large volumes mainly to Slovakia, Poland, Germany, Austria and Hungary. In many cases, there are forged prescriptions involved.

We forecast that the issue of abuse of medicinal preparations will keep raising and gaining importance, especially due to the low quality of traditional drugs, especially heroin, on the black market.

International Cooperation

International Cooperation

As in the previous years, international cooperation of the National Drug Headquarters with their counterparts abroad was highly significant and irreplaceable.

Significant volume of cooperation was implemented through the coordinator of international cooperation. In 2014, the officer in charge of international cooperation in this field handled 417 requests and reports. Compared to the 366 requests and reports in 2013, it's been a noticeable increase in the agenda.

Of the total number of requests and reports settled, most fell under the category of reports on seizures of drugs originating in the Czech Republic and intercepted on the German side of the border. It concerns reports of the joint Czech-German Centre for Police and Customs Cooperation in Schwandorf, instant messages from the German Customs Administration sent through the Czech customs liaison officer in Germany and some situational reports of the Interpol. For more detailed explanation, please see below.

Requests for international cooperation, or letters rogatory, represented 133 of the total number of requests and reports, i.e. nearly 32 per cent. Compared to the 23.5 per cent in 2013, it is again a noticeable increase. Of the total number, there were 87 letters rogatory from abroad requesting cooperation on our part and in 46 cases we sent four letters rogatory abroad requesting cooperation from our foreign counterparts.

Requests came in many different ways: through foreign liaison officers in charge of cooperation with the Czech Republic, including the German customs liaison officer in the Czech Republic and the Czech Customs Liaison Officer in Germany, through liaison officers of the Police of the Czech Republic abroad, through direct contacts, sometimes through the Europol. Most requests received, a total of 43, came from Germany. This is certainly not very surprising, because Germany is our largest neighbour and therefore the most important partner in our fight against the drug crime. The second most active partner was Austria with 9 cases, also an important neighbour and partner. The third highest number of requests came from the USA (7) and the fourth from France (5). Norway and Switzerland sent three letters rogatory each and we received two letters rogatory from Japan, Russia, the UK, Serbia and Sweden each and one from Australia, Denmark, Kosovo, Hungary, Peru, Poland and Ukraine.

Most letters rogatory from the Czech Republic abroad were set to the USA (14). These requests, however, rarely ever related directly to perpetrators or investigation in the USA, but rather sought cooperation in the countries where we do not have proper contacts, such as Turkey, Panama and elsewhere. In five cases, we requested cooperation from our German colleagues, in four cases from Peruvian and Slovak colleagues, in three cases we directed our requests to Ukraine and twice we requested cooperation from Denmark, France, Japan and Switzerland and one request per country was sent to Israel, Lithuania, Norway, Austria, Russia, Slovenia, Serbia and Sweden.

These numbers, however, do not exactly correspond to the intensity and significance of some files. Most of them concern simple questions of one party and answers of the other party. In other cases, however, they concern extensive correspondence to criminal proceedings led by our Headquarters. In 2014, it mainly concerned cooperation with Denmark, the Dominican Republic, Japan, Germany, Peru, Austria, Sweden and Ukraine, which was related to import, export or transit of significant quantities of drugs through the Czech Republic. These operations are long-term and most of them will continue even in 2015. Where there is a really extensive cooperation on the case, we combine the written communication, predominantly by email, with flexible exchange of most recent information and intelligence through calls to the mobile phone or short texting.

In addition, we quite often cooperate with foreign partners through standard channels, such as Europol, Interpol and Sirene. In these cases, contacts are maintained directly by respective investigators and without the involvement of the coordinator of international cooperation. We are happy that the number of cases when investigators contact their foreign colleagues directly keeps increasing. It is mainly thanks to the growing number of our members, who can speak a foreign language and therefore communicate directly with their foreign counterparts.

As in the past, our branch offices in the border areas maintained close contacts with the law enforcement bodies on the other side of the border. This applies to Germany, Austria, Slovakia, and, increasingly in 2014, also Poland.

In 2014, as in previous years, we attached special importance to maintaining contacts abroad through foreign liaison officers responsible for the Czech Republic and the Czech liaison officers abroad. In this context, we welcome the fact that in 2014 there were no liaison officer responsible for the Czech Republic recalled from their mission. Just the opposite, France deployed liaison officers to Vienna and Spain deployed their liaison officers to Warsaw. We restored the position of the Czech liaison officer in Ukraine.

In 2014, a significant element of our international cooperation was legal assistance we requested from foreign countries in criminal cases investigated by our department. Many of these requests were accompanied by trips of our members to the respective foreign countries. Investigators in charge of individual cases thus had a chance to directly participate at requested operations abroad and had the opportunity to influence them. This form of international cooperation has traditionally been recognized as very helpful.

In 2014, we organised altogether 33 foreign trips as part of the mutual legal assistance. When compared to the 53 trips in the previous year, it is a quite significant decline. Most often, investigators travelled to the neighbouring or geographically close countries such as Austria (10 visits), Germany (9 visits), Slovakia (5 visits), Poland (2 visits), and Hungary (1 visit). When it concerns countries which are rather distant, there were two trips made to Sweden and one to France, the Netherlands, Romania and Spain each. In 2014, we did not travel to other continents at all, thus reducing our costs of this kind of business trips.

As it has become a good tradition, we must also appreciate the excellent cooperation with the Czech delegation at Eurojust in Hague in 2014 and praise our colleagues there for their assistance with our criminal cases and, in particular, their legal assistance.

In 2014, we completed the implementation phase of an EU twinning project in Serbia entitled „Implementing the strategy for the fight against drugs“, conducted by the Czech Republic in cooperation with Germany. The National Drug Headquarters contributed to the twinning with a segment concerning law enforcement in the drug crime. In 2014, as part of this project, 13 members of our Headquarters travelled to Serbia in eight separate trips. The project’s segment related to law enforcement in the drug crime was received positively on the Serbian side and have contributed to improved cooperation with Serbia in combating the drug crime.

In 2014, the National Drug Headquarters of the Service of Criminal Police continued their participation in a long-term project managed by the Department of Security Policy at the Ministry of the Interior to assist countries of the Western Balkans. As part of this project, we deployed one member of our department for a secondment in Kosovo and received in the Czech Republic two foreign colleagues of ours as secondees from Albania and Bosnia and Herzegovina.

In 2014 we also actively participated at activities under the umbrella of the Chopin project, aimed at reducing production and distribution of drugs in the EU. This project was initiated by our Polish colleagues and four meetings within the framework of this project took place in Poland and one in the Netherlands.

Deepening of direct cooperation with Polish colleagues, mainly at the level of the branch in Ostrava, is the most welcome positive side effect of our participation in the project.

In 2014, we participated at the already traditional meetings of the Southeast and Drugs working groups, which were both initiated by our German colleagues and target cooperation in the fight against drugs in Europe.

Throughout the year 2014, our experts participated at expert seminars and conferences on various current issues of the fight against drug crime, which took place in the Netherlands (cocaine conversion laboratories), France (Pharmacrim conference on abuse of anabolic steroids and drugs), Hungary and Austria (a conference of analytical aspects of our work), the UK (cultivation of cannabis indoors), Belgium (workshop on precursors), Finland (ENFSI Conference on synthetic drugs), the Netherlands (seminar on cybercrime), Canada (Congress of new synthetic substances).

In ten cases in 2014, we took up the offer of courses at the European Police College CEPOL organized in various European countries. These courses significantly contributed to the expansion of professional knowledge and personal experience and capacity of members of our Headquarters in international negotiations led in foreign languages.

Drug Crime in Border Areas

Drug Crime in Border Areas

Since 2010, National Drug Headquarters of the Service of Criminal Police have been monitoring and analysing data on seizures of methamphetamine and marijuana, which are trafficked from the Czech Republic across the German border. The affected border area is usually defined as a 30 km wide belt alongside the Czech - German border and, logically, includes some more distant towns having direct connection with the Czech Republic, especially by rail (such as Dresden or Chemnitz). We source information and intelligence mainly from reports provided by the Joint Centre for Police and Customs Cooperation in Schwandorf, instant messages about drugs from the Federal Customs Administration and, finally, selected situational reports from the Interpol network. There are no official statistics just for this area. But given the volume of information and intelligence received, we consider our resources good enough to give us a good picture of the situation and an indication of certain trends. We focus primarily on evaluating drug seizures from perpetrators residing in Germany and those residing in the Czech Republic, since their characteristics vary considerably.

In 2014, there were 807 methamphetamine cases on the German side of the border and the German authorities arrested altogether 1,098 German residents. In the past five years, it is the highest number of perpetrators. In 2013, it was 100 individuals less and the difference between 2010 and 2014 was 915 individuals. The number of cases was also the highest for the period analysed. Perpetrators imported a total of 15,731,4 grams of methamphetamine. Over the past five years, it was the second highest figure, the year 2013 was even more productive with a total of 21,862,12 grams.

The year to year decline appears to be fairly significant. However, in 2013 the perpetrators trafficked, in altogether 30 cases, i.e. in 4.4 per cent of all cases, shipments over 100 grams, which makes up to 70.3 per cent of the total amount. The record increase was due to a small group of perpetrators, most probably couriers. In 2014, however, couriers kept themselves busy, too. In 28 cases, i.e. roughly 3.5 per cent of all cases, couriers trafficked 9030.33 grams, i.e. 57.4 per cent of all drugs trafficked. Based on various indicators, we tried to associate individual cases with some of the Vietnamese open air markets on the Czech side of the border. For methamphetamine, our estimate for 2014 was 90.2 per cent, which is an undoubtedly high figure. In the past three years, we have estimated the percentage of connected cases at around ninety per cent, so the trend has been more or less stagnating.

In 2014, 480 German residents imported to the German side of the border a total of 28,698,27 grams of marijuana, all of that in 371 cases. The number of perpetrators reached the second highest level since 2010, compared to 2013, it was 28 persons less. The number of cases was, however, was the highest since 2010. Compared to 2013, the increase was by 56 cases. The amount of the drug, however, was the second lowest in the last five years. It was 52,155, 63 grams less than in 2013. So a significant number of perpetrators in the maximum number of cases stroke a record in the low amount of marijuana trafficked. This would suggest a continuing trend which we had noticed already in 2013, namely the greater interest of the German customers in methamphetamine from the Czech Republic rather than marijuana. However, there is yet another figure worth mentioning. In 2014, the perpetrators trafficked 24,860,42 grams of marijuana in 19 of shipments exceeding 100 grams. It represents 86.6 per cent of all cases.

In 2013, however, there were 45 such cases and the total weight of the drug trafficked was 77,303,3 grams, which accounted for almost an unbelievable figure of 95.6 per cent. The reason behind this is undoubtedly the strongly manifested trend described above of couriers carrying larger quantities of the drug. In 2013, this trend was considerably stronger, which partly explains the year to year decrease. We assume that the Vietnamese perpetrated about 75.5 per cent of all cases. Although it is the lowest figure in the past four years, when we've been monitoring this indicator, but it remains very high in terms of value. Figures in 2011 to 2014 differ only by some 7 per cent, so the situation has remained broadly the same.

Persons residing in the Czech Republic, i.e. Czech citizens (except for those officially residing in Germany), foreign citizens residing in the Czech Republic as well as tourists apparently transiting drugs through Germany on the way back to their home country, provide a different picture. In 2014, we recorded 179 such perpetrators in 153 cases of 3573,75 grams of methamphetamine imported to Germany. When compared to persons residing in Germany, the difference is indeed high. What these two groups have in common, however, is the anticipated impact of couriers. In 5 cases exceeding 100 grams of methamphetamine, perpetrators trafficked from the Czech Republic to the German side of the border 3299,3 grams of the drug, i.e. 92.3 per cent of the total amount. In the other 148 cases, perpetrators trafficked only 274,45 grams of methamphetamine. Majority of these offenders most probably carried drugs designed for their personal and probably immediate consumption. 91 of these offenders, i.e. 50.8 per cent of all offenders in this category, displayed features of so-called thief-addict, a person addicted to drugs, who systematically perpetrates property crime to get money

for their dose. There is a female version of such thief-addict, an addicted woman engaged in prostitution on the German territory to raise money for her dose. We documented altogether 12 such cases, i.e. 6.7 per cent.

In 2014, 337 offenders residing in the Czech Republic, the highest number for the reported period, transported, in 299 cases, also the highest number for the reported period, a total of 9,301,08 grams of marijuana. It is only the third highest amount since 2010. However, of this total amount, 8262,1 grams were imported in just 5 cases of more than 100 grams of marijuana in the case, which amounts to 88.8 per cent. So, the remaining 294 cases amount to as little as 1038.98 grams. Majority of offenders obviously transport a negligible amount clearly intended for their personal use. In this group, there were far less thieves-addicts and suspected addicted prostitutes, namely 26 and 6. Most of them, however, are addicted to methamphetamine and in most cases, they were carrying both methamphetamine and marijuana.

All the above categories have one common feature – the significant and growing share of couriers on the Czech methamphetamine and marijuana transported to the German border area. Although the number of traditional, so-called drug, tourists who export very small amounts of drugs for personal use, has remained high in the German segment, exports of large quantities intended for distribution in Germany keeps rising. One important common feature for the German segment has been, and this has clearly been a long-term trend, high estimated share of sales at the Vietnamese open air markets on the Czech side of the border. Many offenders residing in the Czech Republic and involved in transporting methamphetamine across the border fall into the category of thieves-addicts.

Crimes detected by territorial Police units adjacent to the German border, together with cases investigated by the Customs Service and the National Drug Headquarters in the given area - 2013 to 2014 comparison:

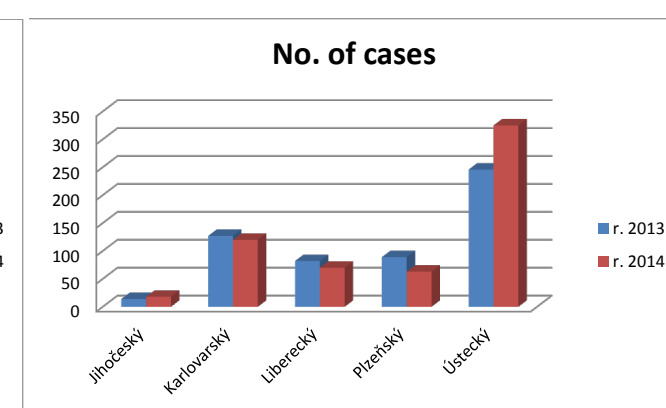
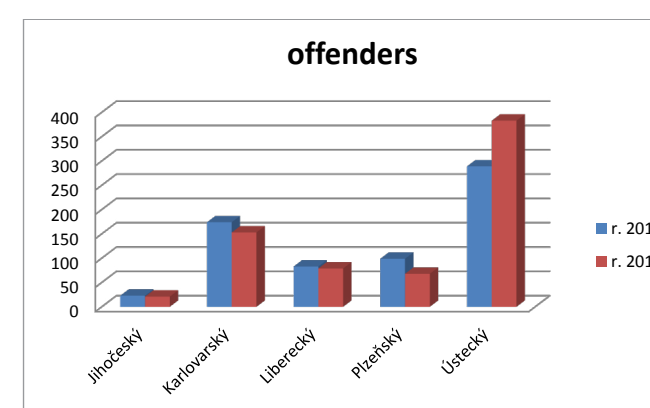
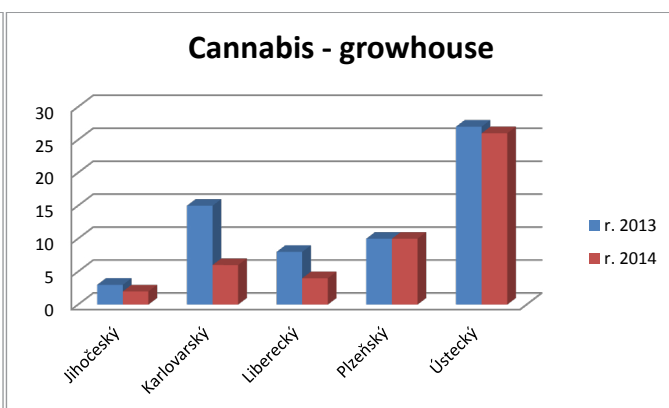
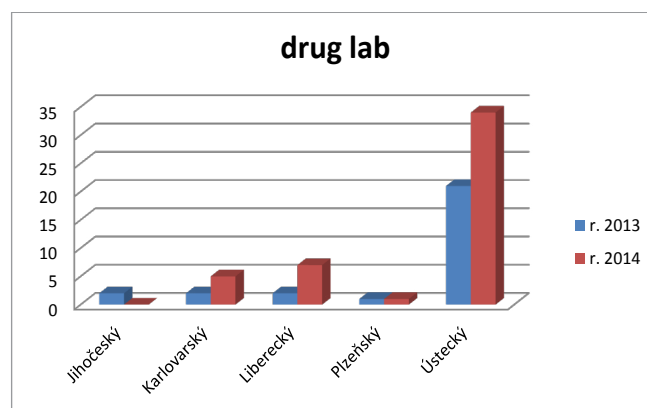
district	2013 seized							2014 seized						
	No. of cases	offenders	methamphetamine (g)	drug lab	Cannabis (g)	plants	grow-house	No. of cases	offenders	methamphetamine (g)	drug lab	Cannabis (g)	plants	grow-house
Cheb	36	54	2 864,9	0	1 585,6	2 053	3	23	43	3 534,4	2	5 205,9	1 163	2
Karlovy Vary	39	42	16,0	0	2 935,9	733	7	53	57	4642,9	2	7 948,0	819	0
Sokolov	45	63	142,5	2	1 180,4	659	5	26	30	8,15	0	282,61	615	4
Customs Adm.	5	5	902,7	0	482,4	60	0	14	9	67,6	0	137,5	0	0
total Karlovy Vary region	125	164	3 926,1	2	6 184,3	3505	15	116	139	8 253,0	4	13 574,0	2 597	6
NDH	2	10	7196,5	0	1200	0	0	4	14	715,7	1	0	0	0
	127	174	11 122,6	2	7 384,3	3 505,0	15	120	153	8 968,7	5	13 574,0	2 597	6

district	2013 seized							2014 seized						
	No. of cases	offenders	methamphetamine (g)	drug lab	Cannabis (g)	plants	grow-house	No. of cases	offenders	methamphetamine (g)	drug lab	Cannabis (g)	plants	grow-house
Domažlice	21	26	42,5	1	1 474,5	1 272	4	18	18	362	0	201,6	1 074	5
Klatovy	21	26	193,6	0	2 792,5	1 080	3	17	21	0	1	7 487,3	171	2
Tachov	24	30	21 122,8	0	2951,91	446	3	14	18	991,4	0	1 363,4	1 740	2
Customs Adm.	23	16	2 596,0	0	540,1	0	0	13	11	78,8	0	3 619,6	0	1
part of Plzeň region	89	98	23 954,9	1	7 759,0	2 798	10	62	68	1 432,2	1	12 671,9	2 985	10
NDH	1	1	0	0	338,3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	90	99	23 954,9	1	8 097,3	2 798	10	62	68	1 432,2	1	12 671,9	2 985	10

district	2013 seized							2014 seized						
	No. of cases	offenders	methamphetamine (g)	drug lab	Cannabis (g)	plants	grow-house	No. of cases	offenders	methamphetamine (g)	drug lab	Cannabis (g)	plants	grow-house
Děčín	45	50	14,9	2	32 664,8	3 078	7	77	99	109,1	2	42 936,3	14 821	10
Chomutov	40	47	107,5	11	4 269,0	302	11	48	59	200,9	14	2 352,5	2 052	6
Most	73	75	23,9	4	633,0	1 740	2	71	75	87,84	10	8 868,3	633	6
Teplice	55	66	65,8	2	775,4	26	0	74	78	174,7	1	2 870,5	623	3
Ústí nad Labem	23	31	273,7	1	376,2	301	4	40	50	1 545,5	7	9 997,6	0	1
Customs Adm.	8	6	4 906,8	0	427,3	0	0	11	11	672,7	0	672,9	0	0
part of Ústí region	244	275	5 392,6	20	39 145,8	5 447	24	321	372	2 790,7	34	67 698,1	18 129	26
NDH	3	14	411,19	1	35 820,6	1 000	3	3	11	0	0	700	0	0
	247	289	5 803,8	21	74 966,4	6 447	27	324	383	2 790,7	34	68 398,1	18 129	26

district	2013 seized							2014 seized						
	No. of cases	offenders	methamphetamine (g)	drug lab	Cannabis (g)	plants	grow-house	No. of cases	offenders	methamphetamine (g)	drug lab	cannabis (g)	plants	grow-house
Česká Lípa	76	77	112,8	2	16 552,7	831	8	60	68	22,04	7	1 178,3	334	4
Customs Adm.	6	6	5,9	0	7,6	0	0	10	11	6,98	0	64,8	0	0
	82	83	118,7	2	16 560,3	831	8	70	79	29,02	7	1 243,1	334	4
NDH	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

district	2013 seized							2014 seized						
	No. of cases	offenders	methamphetamine (g)	drug lab	Cannabis (g)	plants	grow-house	No. of cases	offenders	methamphetamine (g)	drug lab	cannabis (g)	plants	grow-house
Prachatice	11	20	0	2	3 964,2	14	3	17	19	0,1	0	1 019,4	10	2
Customs Adm.	3	3	0	0	174,3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	14	23	0	2	4 138,5	14	3	17	19	0,1	0	1 019,4	10	2
NDH	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	900,1	0	700	0	0
	14	23	0	2	4 138,5	14	3	18	21	900,1	0	1 719,4	10	2



Department of Methodology and Prevention

Department of Methodology and Prevention

Department of Methodology and Prevention (OMP) represents the National Drug Headquarters of the Police of the Czech Republic in the public through lectures, teaching, guidelines and publications. Furthermore, the Department of Methodology and Prevention communicates with the public on an almost daily basis.

In the structure of the National Drug Headquarters, the Department of Methodology and Prevention is, on a permanent basis, responsible for training and, in 2014, organized practical and theoretical training for members of the National Drug Headquarters and the important National Drug Headquarters' anniversary. Furthermore, the Department instructed Police of the Czech Republic's officers responsible for detecting the drug crime.

In 2014, the Department of Methodology and Prevention contributed to the training and education system of the Ministry of the Interior and the Police of the Czech Republic with special courses for members of the Police of the Czech Republic.

Outside the Ministry of the Interior and the Police of the Czech Republic, members of the Department of Methodology and Prevention helped train professionals, such as judges-in-waiting and legal trainees at the Judicial Academy in Kroměříž, members of municipal and local Police corps, the Army of the Czech Republic, the Prison Service, and also cooperated on the training of school prevention methodologists.

In addition, they took regular part of debates organized by the Museum of the Police. They also assisted the Museum of the Police Czech on their cultural and preventive events under the umbrella of the Icy Prague and the Museum Night.

For the fifth year, the Department of Methodology and Prevention organized, as part of the implementation of the Drug Strategy of the Czech Republic, a meeting of representatives of the National Drug Headquarters, Regional Police Headquarters and the Department of Security Policy at the Ministry of the Interior with regional drug coordinators and representatives of the Secretariat of the Government Council for Drug Policy Coordination.

In 2014, the Department of Methodology and Prevention engaged in publication and bore responsibility for preparing and publishing of the 20th edition of the National Drug Headquarters Newsletter, an expert-reviewed quarterly targeting primarily members of the Police of the Czech Republic, the judiciary and other professionals.

Prevention project "THE RIGHT DIRECTION"

Prevention project called "THE RIGHT DIRECTION" was launched in 2013 in the Region of Ústí nad Labem and currently counts more than 4,000 active participants. The main objective of this prevention project is to establish efficient cooperation of all stakeholders active in the drug prevention in the given region and to draft an efficient set of measures which would reflect particular drug related issues in the given area. The project was co-financed and implemented under the auspices of the Governor of the Region of Ústí nad Labem. Prevention of high risk conduct and abuse of addictive substances was promoted at seminars, lectures, public workshops, workshops for students and various other events.

Under the umbrella of the project, pupils and secondary school students are encouraged to express their attitude to the drug abuse and join a competition for the best poster bearing an anti-drug message. Posters must comply with the assigned theme, meet the announced technical parameters and be clearly targeted against the abuse of illegal addictive substances. The expert jury assesses and evaluates mainly the competitor's fantasy, the original idea and technical properties, all the above with respect to the competitor's age.

In 2014, "The Right Direction" project targeted the Southern Bohemian Region and the Municipality of Prague. In 2015, it will move to the Region of Hradec Králové and onwards to other regions of the Czech Republic.



Asset Seizure

Asset Seizure

Currently, most criminal investigations by the National Drug Headquarters are complemented by financial investigation. The authorities pay increased attention and emphasis on rigorous seizure of the perpetrators' proceeds from crime and close cooperation between investigators of the predictive crime with experts in financial investigation targeting proceeds. In 2014, our National Drug Headquarters' total seizures of assets and hallucinogenic and psychotropic substances amounted to CZK 110,279,920.

Funds seized by the National Drug Headquarters as proceeds from crime reflect the specific nature of the drug crime and patterns of behaviour of its perpetrators.

In the context of the drug crime, we cannot seize assets pursuant to Section 47 of the Code of Criminal Procedure (securing victim's claim), because the damaged party is, in drug cases, the public interest and costs, borne by the government, associated with the fight against the drug crime are not admissible in the criminal proceedings.

Another factor affecting seizure of proceeds of crime is the fact that 60 per cent of perpetrators investigated by our unit are foreigners. These perpetrators deeply distrust the banking sector or any other financial institutions and tend to transfer their proceeds immediately to their country of origin to support their family or to finance other legal or illegal activities. Investigation of assets in the country of origin of such persons is virtually impossible and unrealistic. On top of it, such financial investigation would run a high risk of disclosure or information leaks thus threatening the investigation as such.

Perpetrators of the drug crime often live fairly expensive life and finance their life style from proceeds of crime. They rent property, lease luxury vehicles, visit casinos and nightclubs and the like.

Perpetrators, in particular the Vietnamese, tend to diversify risks and invest jointly in numerous cannabis plantations or illegal methamphetamine production facilities in order to limit their loss when discovered. While drug related illegal activities represent a major share of the income of these people, they spend most of their time engaged in other activities, such as selling of textiles, operation and management of convenience stores, etc., to give the impression of an orderly life. They operate small businesses and their tax returns submitted to the financial authorities clearly show that are trying to pay minimum tax, but their standard of living determined by operational and financial investigation is far more luxurious (expensive cars, daily visits to casinos, rented apartments, etc.).

Proceeds from crime are often used as means to solve difficult financial situation of individuals and their families. Individuals who transport, as so-called „couriers“, hallucinogenic and psychotropic substances, are motivated simply by profit. Funds generated as proceeds from crime get reinvested in other criminal activities, such as purchase of components and raw materials for the illicit production of hallucinogenic and psychotropic substances or purchase of these substances for resale.

To avoid detection, seizure and forfeiture of their proceeds of crime, perpetrators transfer title to their property to other persons or use property officially owned by others. In such cases, investigators must carry out a financial investigation of a large group of people.

Perpetrators from among the Vietnamese community have shown a continuing trend of transferring proceeds of crime outside the territory of the Czech Republic, most often using non-banking means.

Financial investigation usually sufficiently documents that the perpetrator has no legal source of income but pays a monthly rent for a rented apartment, has a rented car, finances production of hallucinogenic and psychotropic substances, etc.

Over the period from January 1, 2014 to December 31, 2014, the authorities seized, in the context of criminal proceedings led by the National Drug Headquarters of the Service of the Criminal Police. Police of the Czech Republic, assets and funds worth a total of CZK 45,336,000. Of that amount, CZK 17,944,000 were in cash and CZK 31,155,000 in other assets (especially vehicles, components for plantations, brewing facilities and equipment, communication and computer equipment, chemicals, and real estate). In 2014, in five criminal cases, the authorities ordered freezing of bank accounts under Section 79(a), Paragraph (1) of the Code of Criminal Procedure. In three cases, the authorities ordered seizure of a substitute value pursuant to Section 79 (f) of the Code of Criminal Procedure and, in one case, seizure of real estate pursuant to Section 79 (d) of the Code of Criminal Procedure. In other cases, the authorities acted on Section 78, Section 79, Section 83 and Section 83(a) of the Code of Criminal Procedure. In the framework of legal assistance provided to Germany, the authorities also seized assets and funds worth a total of CZK 3,763,000. Making use of the institute of seizure in line with Section 79(f) and Section 79(d), Paragraph (1) of the Code of Criminal Procedure, the authorities seized real estate worth about CZK 15 million.

In 2014, members of the National Drug Headquarters seized assets total value of which amounted to CZK 64,099,000.

Cases of seizures exceeding CZK 5 million:

1) In this case, four Czech nationals perpetrated illegal production and subsequent sale of methamphetamine. The authorities initiated criminal proceedings and charged the perpetrators with the crime of unauthorized production and other handling of hallucinogenic and psychotropic substances and poisons pursuant to Section 283 Para. (1) and Para. (3)c) of the Criminal Code and legitimisation of proceeds of crime according to provisions of Section 216 Para. (1) a), Para. (3) b) and Para. (4) b) of the Criminal Code. Investigators also performed financial investigation of their family members. The main perpetrator has no proper job and income and his partner is on maternity leave. She has no other income but the maternity benefit. In house searches, investigators found cash amounting to about CZK 5,55 million.

2) Criminal prosecution of a Czech national and a legal entity – a company in his ownership - for the crime of unauthorized production and other handling of hallucinogenic and psychotropic substances and poisons pursuant to Section 283 Para. (1) and Para. (3) c) of the Criminal Code. Over an extended period of time, the man perpetrated illegal trade in chemicals used to produce methamphetamine. He attempted to partially disguise his illegal activities under his legal business. Chemicals were sold especially to Vietnamese customers. In the intervention against this perpetrator, the investigators seized cash amounting to about CZK 6 million, bills of Exchange worth CZK 4,7 million and 5 luxury cars.

Substances that the perpetrator traded when under investigation and which were seized during his arrest, could have been used for production of about 3,5 tons of methamphetamine, value of which on the illegal market in the country exceeds CZK 2,5 billion.

Due to our very narrow focus, most of our seizures are of hallucinogenic and psychotropic substances, precursors, or anabolics or other hormonal preparations. For the perpetrators, these substances are an important source of profit and seizures cause them significant losses. In most cases, perpetrators purchase these substances using funds gained from their previous criminal activity and therefore their seizure undoubtedly is a seizure of proceeds from crime.

The above are commodities, although they may not be further used in the economy. Their subsequent disposal and liquidation are costly and the costs are borne by the state. Besides the fact that we seize hallucinogenic or psychotropic substances which are thus withdrawn from the illegal market, we also rid the perpetrators of relatively significant amounts of money which they could have made and which we seize and forfeit.

The following table shows rounded up figures for controlled substances seized and an indicative figure of perpetrators' financial loss due to the Police of the Czech Republic interventions. Prices of commodities are quoted with regard to the fact that the vast majority of these perpetrators were higher in the distribution chain and the prices of individual substances are therefore lower than in the street distribution.

Substance	Amount seized	Value	Note
Cannabis	25289 g	2.023.120 CZK	80 CZK /gram of dry basis
Cannabis plants	652 plants	6.259.200 CZK	Converted to dry basis (1 plants - 200 g)
Chlorpseudoephedrine	600 g	120.000 CZK	200 CZK/g
Pseudoephedrine	10500 g	2.100.000 CZK	200 CZK/g
Methamphetamine	15.600,4 g	10.920.000 CZK	700 CZK/g
Methamphetamine liquid	10 litrů	4.500.000 CZK	
Drugs with PSE	529.000 tablet	3.967.500 CZK	30.000 CZK/kg (1 kg – cca 4.000 tbl.)
Cocaine	2868 g	4.302.500 CZK	1.500 CZK/g
Ketamin	846 g	507.600 CZK	600,- Kč/gram
Heroin	249 g	249.000 CZK	1.000 CZK/g
Khat	31043 g	620.000 CZK	20.000 CZK /kg
Anabolics	24000 tablet	240.000 CZK	cca 10 CZK /tbl
Substance secured under legal aid for Germany	various mixtures in different amounts	10.372.000 CZK	Price according to price lists within online shops
Total		46.180.920 CZK	

STATISTICAL DATA ON DRUG CRIME CZECH REPUBLIC 2014

Source: The Police of the Czech Republic
The General Directorate of Customs of the MF CR
Elaborated: PCR the National Drug Headquarters of the CPIS
The Department of Analyses and the National Focal Point

CZECH REPUBLIC (statistical data on drug crime)

region	No. of cases	offenders	Unknown offenders
South Bohemia	186	241	2
South Moravia	224	283	5
Karlovy Vary	118	149	0
Hradec králové	124	149	1
Liberec	126	176	6
Moravia-Silesia	313	375	2
Olomouc	191	224	4
Pardubice	86	93	1
Plzeň	159	183	6
Prague	423	503	9
Central Bohemia	383	507	7
Ústí	373	449	10
Vysočina	131	139	0
Zlín	72	82	1
NDH	48	147	0
The others	6	6	0
Customs Adm.	625	225	437
TOTAL	3 588	3 931	491

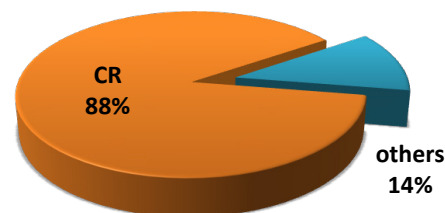
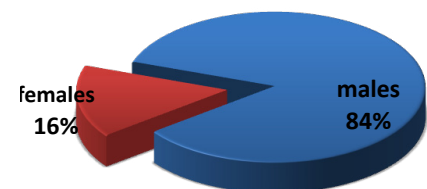
sex	number
males	3 320
females	611

Czech republic	number
the others	471

adults	number
juveniles	103
minors	20

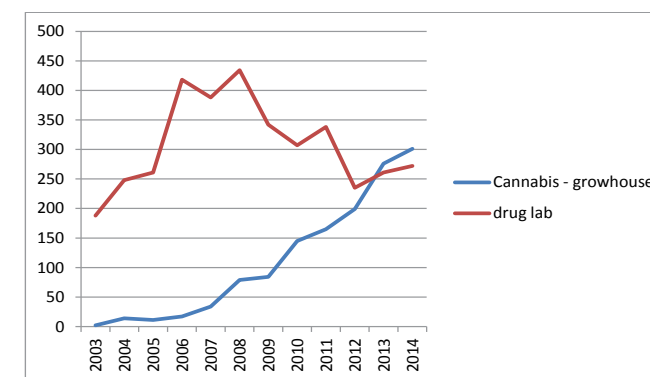
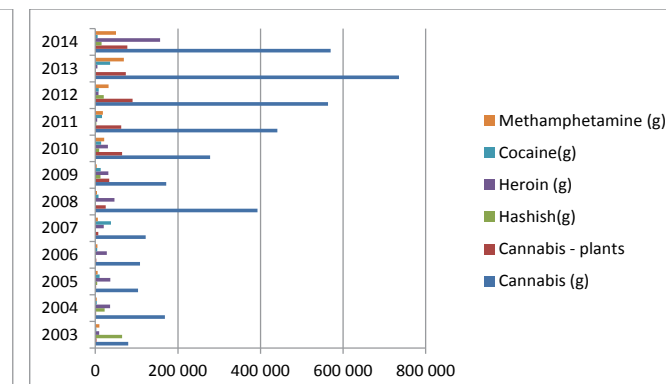
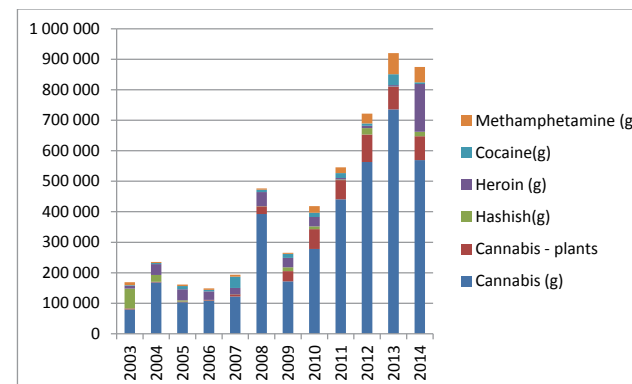
Cooperation with PCR/CA	
No. of cases	15
offenders	47

nationality	number	nationality	number
Afghanistan	1	Marocco	1
Algeria	4	Mongolia	2
Australia	1	Germany	27
Barma	1	Nigeria	30
Belgium	1	The Netherlands	1
Belorussia	2	Poland	18
Bosna and Herzegovina	1	Austria	5
Bulgaria	26	Russia	8
Czech Republic	3 460	Slovakia	49
Egypt	1	Slovenia	1
France	1	Serbia	1
Ghana	1	Sudan	1
Georgia	2	Syrie	5
Croatia	2	Switzerland	1
Italy	1	Tunisia	2
Israel	1	Turkey	5
Kosovo	1	Ukraine	20
Latvia	1	USA	3
Hungary	1	Uzbekistan	1
Macedonia	1	Great Britain	2
Mali	1	Vietnam	237

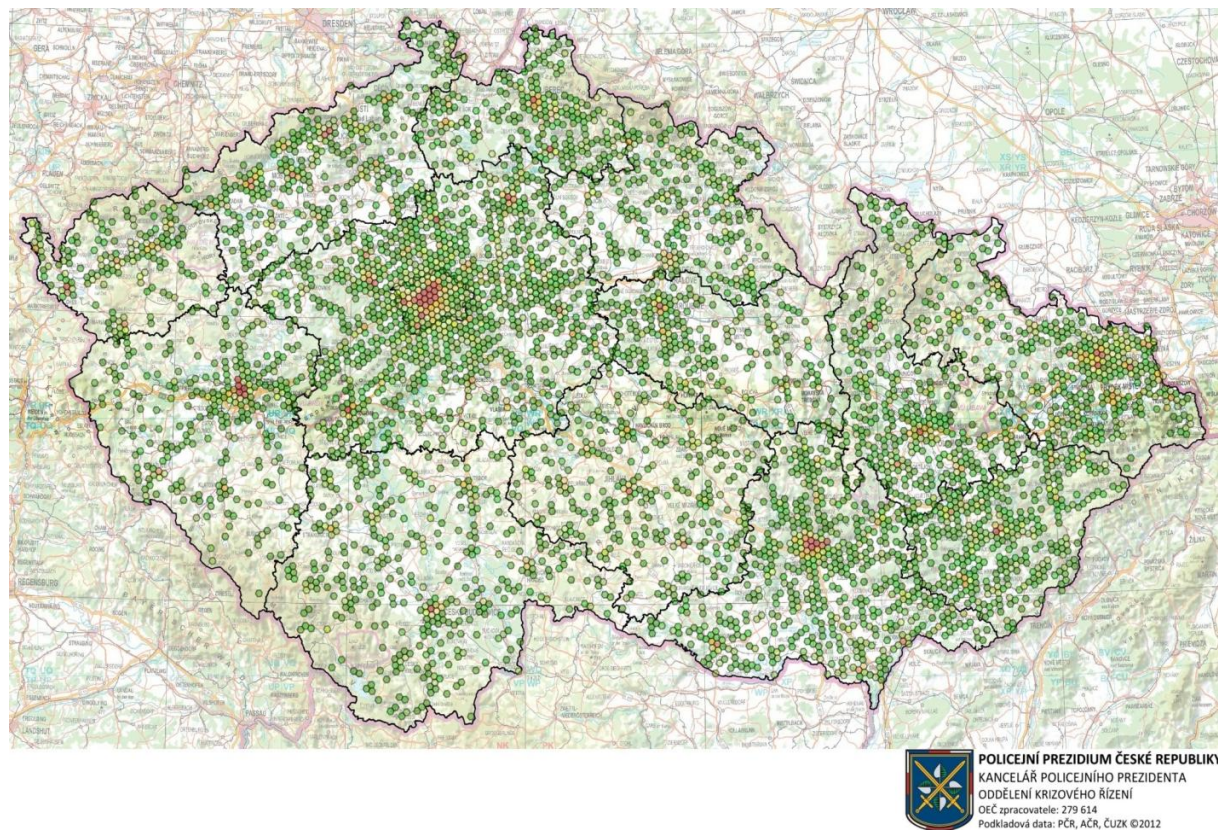


Total amount of seized drugs (with due regard for previous years)

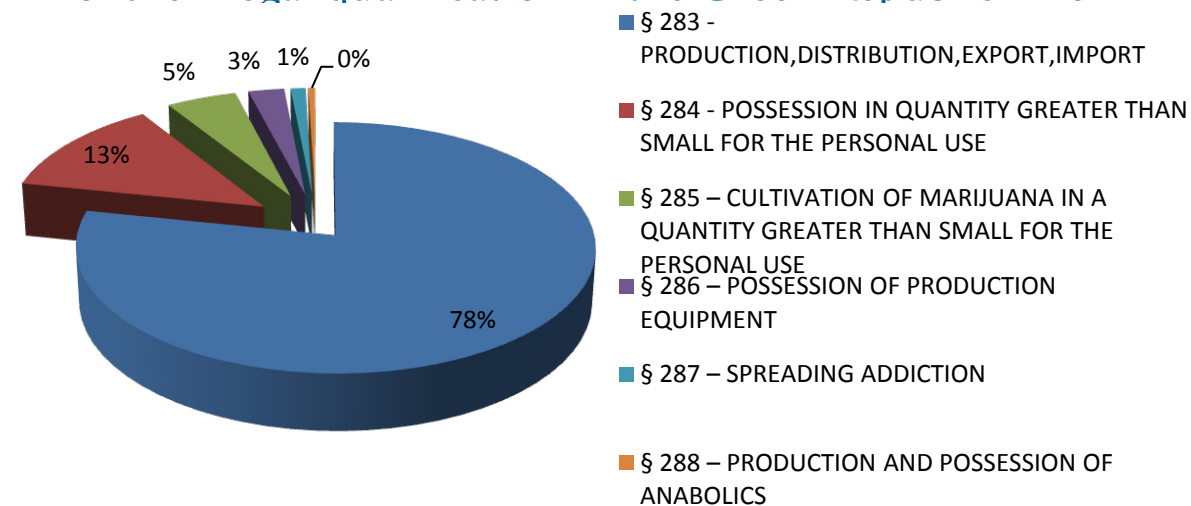
	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Cannabis (g)	79 809	168 528	103 337	108 352	122 124	392 527	171 800	277 988	440 780	563 335	735 362	569 564
Cannabis - plants	3 125	1 617	1 780	2 276	6 992	25 223	33 427	64 904	62 817	90 091	73 639	77 685
Hashish(g)	64 805	22 693	4 625	466	387	697	12 499	9 354	2 431	20 532	1 321	14 852
Heroin (g)	9 135	35 904	36 340	27 877	20 333	46 302	31 258	30 453	4 730	7 576	5 045	156 810
Cocaine(g)	2 624	3 283	10 169	4 708	37 588	7 631	12 904	14 162	16 071	8 050	35 788	5 406
Methamphetamine (g)	9 630	3 423	5 310	5 249	5 978	3 799	3 596	21 301	18 476	31 900	69 137	50 238
Cannabis - greenhouse	2	14	11	17	34	79	84	145	165	199	276	301
drug lab	188	248	261	418	388	434	342	307	338	235	261	272



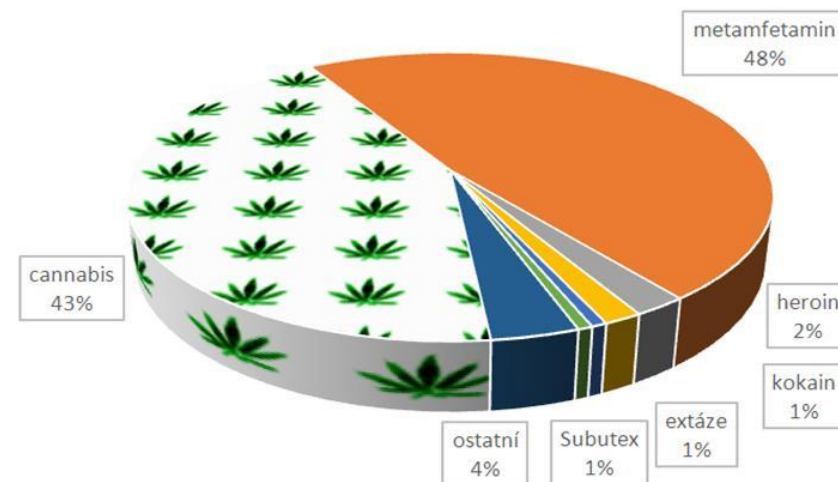
Incidence of primary drug-related crime in absolute figures - territorial distribution in the Czech Republic, 2014



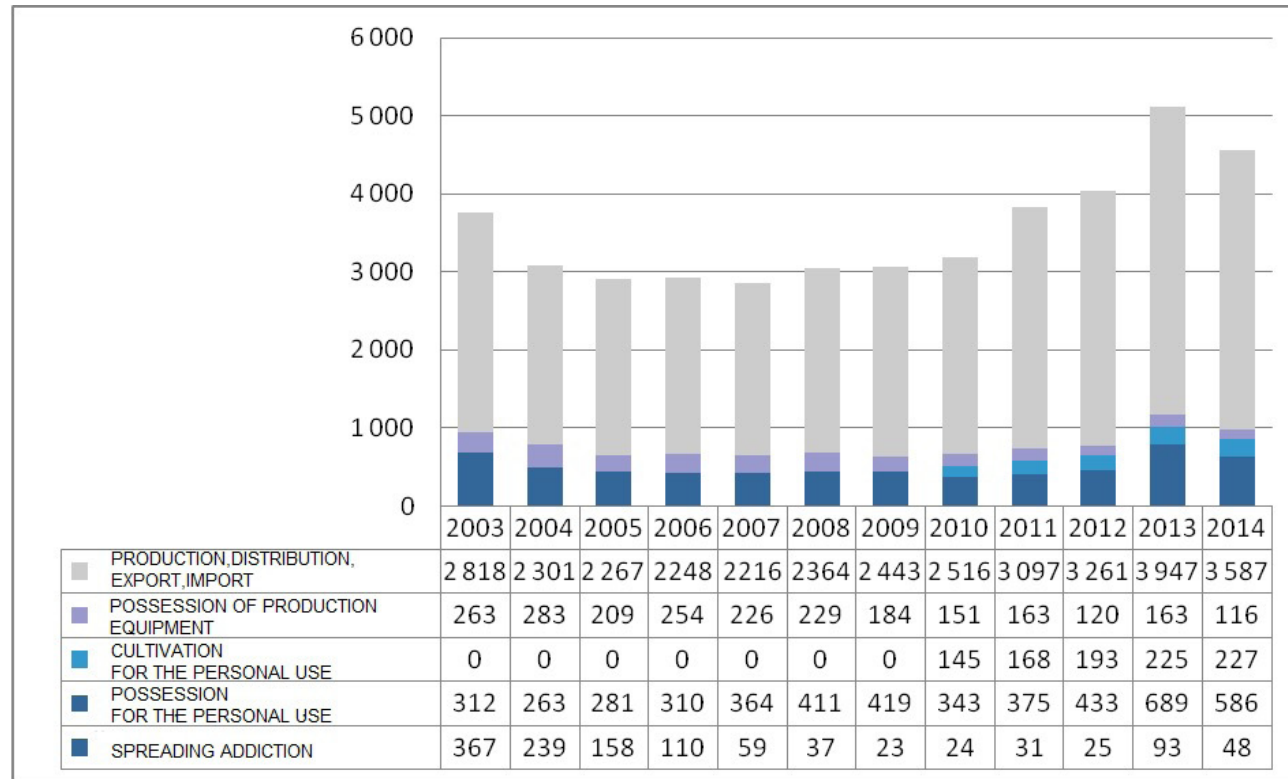
Prosecuted primary drug offenses in respect of their legal qualification in the Czech Republic – 2014



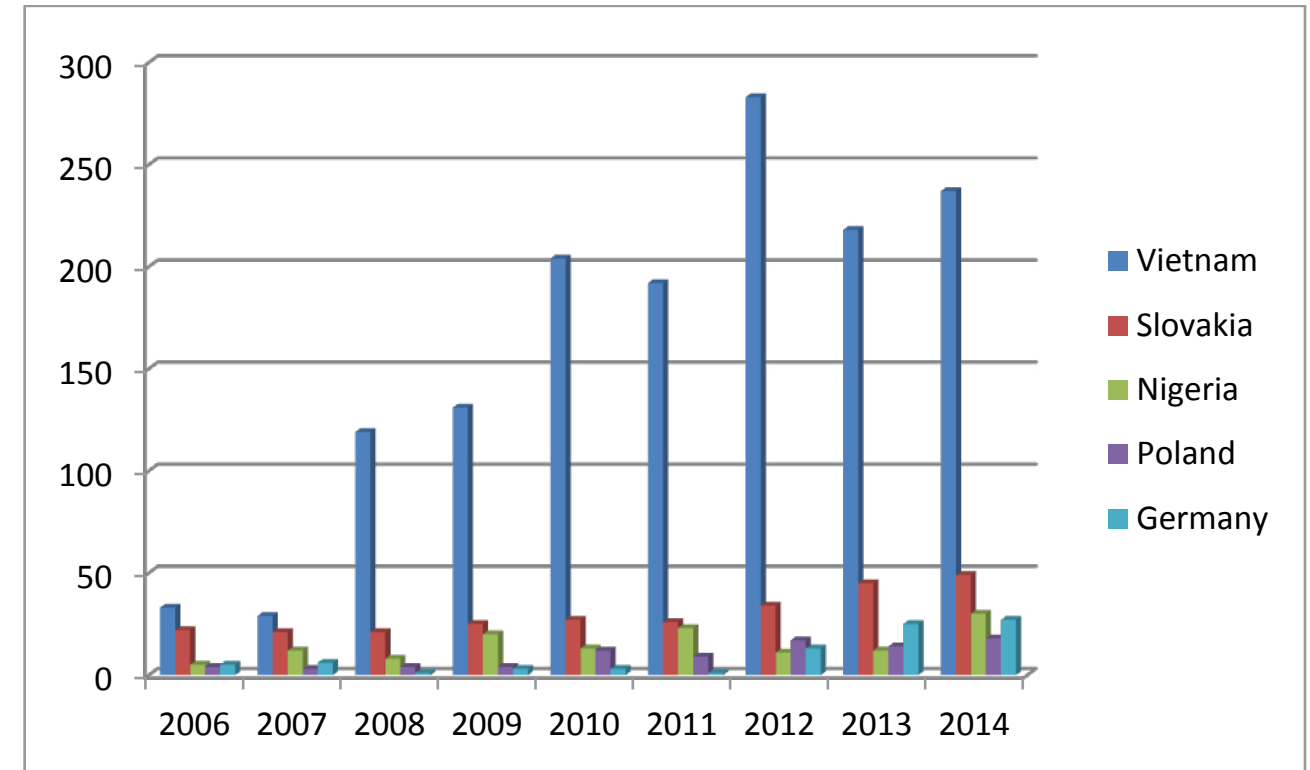
Primary drug offenses prosecuted in the Czech Republic - by individual commodities - 2014



The number of drug offenses in respect of individual merits of crime in 2003 to 2014



Share of individual perpetrators (in respect of selected nationalities)



Amount of NPS seized in CR - 2014 as to single regions

substance	NPC + oth	South Bohemia	South Moravia	Karlovy Vary	Hradec Králové	Liberec	Moravia-Silesia	Olomouc	Pardubice
Amphetamine (g)									
Amphetamine (tbl.)									
Anabolics (phials)									
Anabolics (g)	24 050								
Anabolics (tbl.)	654		203						
Braun – drug lab									
Cannabis (g)	25 731,1	59 147	63 281,56	13 671,46	9 376,7	5 688,47	14 884,1	6 615,7	17 458,87
Cannabis - plants	667	1 111	2 923	2 597	1 384	4 750	6 314	5 551	504
Cannabis - growhouse	6	18	14	6	8	12	41	21	4
Hashish (g)								8,9	13 686
Heroin (g)	248,8		447	2,9			40		
Heroin – drug lab									
Opium Poppy (g)									
Khat (g)									
Cocaine (g)	2 887,7		100					40,5	37,3
Cocaine - leaves (g)									
LSD (trip)						4			
Magic mushrooms (g)		2,3			3,1	70	11,5	15,0	27,8
Methamphetamine (g)	16 477,7	34,2	264,044	8 429,9	43,9	1 250,7	1 117,9	216,8	84,8
Methamphetamine (l)	10								
Methamphetamine - drug lab	9	10	43	4	14	22	35	16	7
Acatar (tbl.)			312			588			
Apsefan (tbl.)			4 072						
Cirrus (tbl.)	515 588		300	7 712	1 428	7 936		5 773	1 762
Clarinase Repetabs (tbl.)									
Claritine Active (tbl.)		2 500	700		552	630	680	1 800	3 594
Chlorefedrin (g)	600								
Efedrin (g)		720				12 802			
Efedrin (tbl.)									
Gripex (tbl.)			100						
Ibuprom (tbl.)			12						168
Modafen (tbl.)			288						60
Nurofen Stop grip (tbl.)		192	6 292			240		264	156
Pseudoefedrin (g)	10 500		13		118,4		455		48,96
Sudafed (tbl.)	4 156		120		924		223	6 846	3 216
Unspec. drugs cont. pseudoephedrine (tbl.)								2 040	
Opium (g)					0,84				
Opium – drug lab									
Subutex (tbl.)									
Subuxone (tbl.)									
XTC/MDMA (tbl.)	18	76	24		5	56	8		
XTC/MDMA (g)		0,8		0,7			0,2		1,48
4-MEC (g)			1						
2C-B (g)									
Adipex Retard (tbl.)									
Alprazolam (tbl.)									
Demetrin (tbl.)									
DHC (tbl.)									
Diazepam (tbl.)									
Fencyklidin (g)									4
Ketamin (g)	846								
Metandenon (tbl.)	39								
Neurol (tbl.)									
Oxazepam (tbl.)									
Oxycodon (tbl.)									
Ravata (tbl.)									
Rivotril (tbl.)									
Rohypnol (tbl.)									
Tramal/Tramadol (tbl.)	316				60				

substance	Plzeň	Prague	Central Bohemia	Ústí	Vysočina	Zlín	Customs Adm.	Minor offense	TOTAL
Amphetamine (g)		7,3					429,6	5,1	442,0
Amphetamine (tbl.)							1 886		1 886
Anabolics (phials)							45		45
Anabolics (g)							93		24 143
Anabolics (tbl.)						480	3 544		4 881
Braun – drug lab		2							2
Cannabis (g)	40 645,7	58 396,9	107 892,0	75 077,6	10 845,3	17 208,1	32 195,6	11 447,5	569 563,6
Cannabis - plants	6 727	9 021	3 276	25 605	2 800	1 250	2 702	503	77 685
Cannabis - growhouse	38	46	32	37	9	6	2	1	301
Hashish (g)	11,0	197,4					916,7	32,3	14 852,3
Heroin (g)		453,6	7,9				155 581,7	28,3	156 810,2
Heroin – drug lab		1							1
Opium Poppy (g)		19 484							19 484
Khat (g)							31 043,1		31 043,1
Cocaine (g)		296,9	0,1				2 031,1	12,1	5 405,7
Cocaine - leaves (g)							1 700		1 700
LSD (trip)		27					321	81	433
Magic mushrooms (g)	14,1	82,7				0,7	18,9		246,1
Methamphetamine (g)	2 430,2	5 634,2	2 092,4	2 357,6	235,3	148,5	8 992,6	426,9	50 237,7
Methamphetamine (l)									10
Methamphetamine - drug lab	10	17	28	40	9	8	0	0	272
Acatar (tbl.)							980		1 880
Apsefan (tbl.)							150		4 222
Cirrus (tbl.)	11 922	2 250	2 246				61 850		618 767
Clarinase Repetabs (tbl.)		70							70
Claritine Active (tbl.)					590		13 749		24 795
Chlorefedrin (g)									600
Efedrin (g)		0,1						32,8	13 554,9
Efedrin (tbl.)							2 355		2 355
Gripex (tbl.)									
Ibuprom (tbl.)									180
Modafen (tbl.)							72		420
Nurofen Stop grip (tbl.)			96				960		8 200
Pseudoefedrin (g)	334,2						175,6		11 645,1
Sudafed (tbl.)				577			11 035	84	27 181
Unspec. drugs cont. pseudoephedrine (tbl.)									6 152
Opium (g)		2,8					1,4		5
Opium – drug lab		1							1
Subutex (tbl.)	2	16						14	32
Subuxone (tbl.)		2						14,5	16,5
XTC/MDMA (tbl.)	1	496	29		2	53	458	112	1 338
XTC/MDMA (g)		10,4	30,5			3,4	27,7		75,2
4-MEC (g)		20							21
2C-B (g)		0,3							0,3
Adipex Retard (tbl.)	1 200	90 200					1 200		92 600
Alprazolam (tbl.)		12							12
Demetrin (tbl.)							100		100
DHC (tbl.)		15							15
Diazepam (tbl.)		158							158
Fencyklidin (g)									4
Ketamin (g)									846
Metandenon (tbl.)									39
Neurol (tbl.)		8							8
Oxazepam (tbl.)		20							20
Oxycodon (tbl.)		120							120
Ravata (tbl.)		5							5
Rivotril (tbl.)	24	321		2				245	592
Rohypnol (tbl.)		75							75
Tramal/Tramadol (tbl.)									376

Survey of prosecuted crimes
(according to particular sections of Criminal Code 40/2009 Coll.)

region	283	284	285	286	287	288
South Bohemia	203	45	18	9	4	0
South Moravia	228	41	25	10	6	1
Karlovy Vary	142	19	6	0	0	0
Hradec Králové	153	17	4	16	2	0
Liberec	164	38	9	10	2	0
Moravia - Silesia	331	28	30	7	3	0
Olomouc	222	15	12	3	2	0
Pardubice	111	20	15	3	0	0
Plzeň	129	58	24	8	5	1
Prague	749	157	24	13	7	15
Central Bohemia	413	72	21	16	5	0
Ústí	399	49	30	13	5	0
Vysočina	126	8	6	3	4	0
Zlín	67	18	3	5	3	1
NDH	150	1	0	0	0	4
TOTAL	3 587	586	227	116	48	22

National Drug Headquarters
Serious General Crime Division
Organized Crime Detection Unit

unit	No. of cases	offenders	unknown off.	sex	number	nationality	number
NDH	48	147	0	males	134	Bulgaria	11
OCDU	0	0	0	females	19	Czech Republic	77
the others	6	6	0			Italy	1
TOTAL	54	153	0	cooperation with PCR/CA			
				No. of cases	9	Latvia	1
Customs Adm.	0	0	0	offenders	34	Macedonia	1
						Mongolia	1
						Germany	1
				adults	153	Nigeria	2
				juveniles	0	The Netherlands	1
				minors	0	Turkey	3
						Ukraine	4
						USA	1
						Vietnam	49
				§			
				283	150		
				284	1		
				285	0		
				288	4		
NPS	seized						
	ofences	Customs	TOTAL				
Anabolics (tbl.)	24 050	0	24 050				
Anabolics (phials)	654	0	654				
Cannabis (g)	25 731,1	0	25 731,1				
Cannabis - plants	667	0	667				
Growhouse	6	0	6				
Heroin (g)	248,8	155 526	155 774,8				
Khat (g)	0	31 043,1	31 043,1				
Ketamin (g)	846	0	846				
Cocaine (g)	2 887,7	0	2 887,7				
Methamphetamin (g)	16 477,7	0	16 477,7				
Methamphetamin (l)	10	0	10				
Drug lab	9	0	9				
Cirrus (tbl.)	515 588	0	515 588				
Chlorefedrin (g)	600	0	600				
Pseudoefedrin (g)	10 500	0	10 500				
Sudafed (tbl.)	4 156	0	4 156				
Metandenon (tbl.)	39	0	39				
Tramal/Tramadol (tbl.)	316	0	316				
XTC (tbl.)	18	0	18				

SOUTH BOHEMIAN REGION (statistical data on drug crime)

district	No. of cases	offenders	unknown off.
České Budějovice	60	61	1
Český Krumlov	13	15	0
Jindřichův Hradec	20	25	0
Písek	30	34	0
Prachatice	17	19	0
Strakonice	13	33	1
Tábor	30	48	0
Regional Directorate	3	6	0
TOTAL	186	241	2

sex	number
males	207
females	45

	number
adults	243
juveniles	8
minors	1

cooperation with PCR/CA	
No. of cases	1
offenders	1

nationality	number
Czech Republic	234
Austria	4
Slovakia	8
Turkey	1
Ukraine	1
Vietnam	4

§	number
283	203
284	45
285	18
286	9
287	4
288	0

Customs Adm.	13	11	5
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NPS	seized		
	ofences	Customs	TOTAL
Amphetamine (g)	0	0,5	0,5
Cannabis (g)	59 147	422,8	59 569,8
Cannabis - plants	1 111	0	1 111
growhouse	18	0	18
Magic mushrooms (g)	2,3	0	2,3
Methamphetamine (g)	34,2	26,4	60,6
drug lab	10	0	10
Cirrus (tbl.)	0	8 216	8 216
Claritine Active (tbl.)	2 500	0	2 500
Efedrin (g)	720	0	720
Nurofen (tbl.)	192	0	192
Sudafed (tbl.)	0	84	84
XTC (g)	0,8	0	0,8
XTC (tbl.)	76	0	76

NPS	price/gram	most frequent occurrence
	street sale	street sale
Cannabis	50 - 200 Kč	200 Kč
Hashish	-	-
Ecstasy	-	-
Heroin	-	-
Cocaine	-	-
LSD	-	-
Methamphetamine	1000 - 5000 Kč	1 500 Kč
Subutex 8 mg	-	-

SOUTH MORAVIAN REGION (statistical data on drug crime)

district	No. of cases	offenders	unknown off.
Blansko	20	23	0
Brno - město	58	68	1
Brno - venkov	12	15	0
Břeclav	32	46	0
Hodonín	46	72	1
Vyškov	27	25	3
Znojmo	29	34	0
Regional Directorate	0	0	0
TOTAL	224	283	5

sex	number
males	238
females	51

	number
adults	284
juveniles	5
minors	0

cooperation with PCR/CA	
No. of cases	1
offenders	4

Customs Adm.	5	6	0
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NPS	seized		
	ofences	Customs	TOTAL
Anabolics (tbl., phials)	203	0	203
Cannabis (g)	63 281,56	8,55	63 290,11
Cannabis - plants	2 923	0	2 923
growhouse	14	0	14
Heroin (g)	447	0	447
Cocaine (g)	100	0	100
Methamphetamine (g)	264,044	2 997,5	3 261,6
drug lab	43	0	43

§	number
283	228
284	41
285	25
286	10
287	6
288	1

NPS	price/gram	most frequent occurrence
	street sale	street sale
Cannabis	100 - 500 CZK	100 CZK
Hashish	-	-
Ecstasy	-	-
Heroin	1 200 CZK	-
Cocaine	-	-
LSD	-	-
Methamphetamine	1000 - 2000 CZK	2 000 CZK
Subutex 8 mg	-	-

NPS	price/gram	most frequent occurrence
	street sale	street sale
Cannabis	100 - 500 CZK	100 CZK
Hashish	-	-
Ecstasy	-	-
Heroin	1 200 CZK	-
Cocaine	-	-
LSD	-	-
Methamphetamine	1000 - 2000 CZK	2 000 CZK
Subutex 8 mg	-	-

KARLOVY VARY REGION (statistical data on drug crime)

district	No. of cases	offenders	unknown off.	sex	number	adults	155
Cheb	23	43	0	males	124	juveniles	1
Karlovy Vary	51	53	0	females	34	minors	2
Sokolov	25	29	0				
Regional Directorate	19	24	0				
TOTAL	118	149	0				

cooperation with PCR/CA			nationality	
No. of cases	0		Czech republic	122
offenders	0		Germany	7
			Slovakia	1
			Ukraine	1
			Vietnam	27

NPS	seized			§	number
	ofences	Customs	TOTAL		
Cannabis (g)	13 671,46	137,5	13 808,96	283	142
Cannabis - plants	2 597	0	2 597	284	19
growhouse	6	0	6	285	6
Hashish(g)	0	0,23	0,23	286	0
Heroin (g)	2,9	0	2,9	287	0
Methamphetamine (g)	8 429,94	67,6	8 497,54	288	0
drug lab	4	0	4		
Cirrus (tbl.)	7 712	0	7 712		
XTC (g)	0,7	0	0,7		

NPS	price/gram	most frequent occurrence
	street sale	street sale
Cannabis	150 - 200 CZK	200 CZK
Hashish	-	-
Ecstasy	-	-
Heroin	1 000 CZK	-
Cocaine	-	-
LSD	-	-
Methamphetamine	400 - 1500 CZK	1 000 CZK
Subutex 8 mg	-	-

HRADEC KRÁLOVÉ REGION (statistical data on drug crime)

district	No. of cases	offenders	unknown off.	adults	173	sex	number
Hradec Králové	22	25	0	juveniles	7	males	148
Jičín	20	22	1	minors	4	females	36
Náchod	54	59	0				
Rychnov nad Kněžnou	5	7	0				
Trutnov	22	32	0				
Regional Directorate	1	4	0				
TOTAL	124	149	1				

cooperation with PCR/CA			nationality	
No. of cases	3		Czech Republic	176
offenders	7		Georgia	1
			Poland	4
			Syrie	3

NPS	seized			§	number
	ofences	Customs	TOTAL		
Cannabis (g)	9 376,7	758,2	10 134,9	283	153
Cannabis - plants	1 384	0	1 384	284	17
growhouse	8	0	8	285	4
Hashish (g)	0	1,79	1,79	286	16
Magic mushrooms (g)	3,1	0	3,1	287	2
Methamphetamine (g)	43,9	0	43,9	288	0
drug lab	14	0	14		

Acatar (tbl.)	0	980	980
Apselan (tbl.)	0	150	150
Cirrus (tbl.)	1 428	112	1 540
Claritine Active (tbl.)	552	3 430	3 982
Pseudoefedrin (g)	118,4	21,4	139,8
Sudafed (tbl.)	924	702	1 626
Unspecified drugs containing pseudoephedrine (tbl.)	0	3 512	3 512
Opium (g)	0,843	0	0,843
Tramal/Tramadol (tbl.)	60	0	60
XTC (tbl.)	5	0	5

NPS	price/gram	most frequent occurrence
	street sale	street sale
Cannabis	50 - 250 CZK	90 - 100 CZK
Hashish	-	-
Ecstasy	-	-
Heroin	-	-
Cocaine	-	-
LSD	-	-
Methamphetamine	800 - 5000 CZK	2 000 CZK
Subutex 8 mg	-	-
Tramal/tramadol (tbl.)	200 CZK	200 CZK

LIBEREC REGION (statistical data on drug crime)

district	No. of cases	offenders	unknown off.	sex	number	adults	juveniles	minors
Česká Lípa	60	68	1	males	176	194	9	1
Jablonec nad Nisou	10	32	5	females	28			
Liberec	33	34	0					
Semily	16	23						
Regional Directorate	7	19	0					
TOTAL	126	176	6					
				cooperation with PCR/CA				
				No. of cases	0			
Customs Adm.	25	28	1	offenders	0			

NPS	seized			§	number	NPS	price/gram	most frequent occurrence
	ofences	Customs	TOTAL					
Cannabis (g)	5 688,47	2 250,53	7 939,0	283	164	Cannabis	100 - 200 CZK	200 CZK
Cannabis - plants	4 750	2 300	7 050	284	38	Hashish	-	-
growhouse	12	0	12	285	9	Ecstasy	200 CZK	200 CZK
LSD (trip)	4	4	8	286	10	Heroin	-	-
Magic mushrooms (g)	70	0	70	287	2	Cocaine	-	-
Methamphetamine (g)	1 250,7	8,24	1 258,9	288	0	LSD	-	-
drug lab	22	0	22			Methamphetamine	1000 - 1500 CZK	1 000 CZK
Acatar (tbl.)	588	0	588			Subutex 8 mg	-	-
Cirrus (tbl.)	7 936	6 064	14 000					
Claritine Active (tbl.)	630	1 449	2 079					
Efedrin (g)	12 802	0	12 802					
Nurofen (tbl.)	240	0	240					
Sudafed (tbl.)	0	1 524	1 524					
XTC (tbl.)	56	33	89					
XTC (g)	0	2,38	2,38					

MORAVIAN - SILESIA REGION (statistical data on drug crime)

district	No. of cases	offenders	unknown off.	sex	district	nationality	
Bruntál	63	66	0	males	322	Bulgaria	4
Frýdek Místek	60	68	0	females	62	Czech Republic	361
Karviná	49	67	0			Croatia	1
Nový Jičín	30	36	0	adults	370	Poland	10
Opava	37	43	0	juveniles	11	Slovakia	1
Ostrava	66	86	2	minors	3	Vietnam	7
Regional Directorate	8	9	0				
TOTAL	313	375	2				
				cooperation with PCR/CA		§	number
				No. of cases	0	283	331
Customs Adm.	6	9	0	offenders	0	284	28
						285	30
						286	7
						287	3
						288	0

NPS	seized		
	ofences	Customs	TOTAL
Cannabis (g)	14 884,14	1 853,99	16 738,13
Cannabis - plants	6 314	0	6 314
growhouse	41	0	41
Heroin (g)	40	0	40
Magic mushrooms (g)	11,5	0	11,5
Methamphetamine (g)	1 117,92	0	1 117,92
drug lab	35	0	35
Claritine Active (tbl.)	680	0	680
Pseudoefedrin (g)	455	0	455
Sudafed (tbl.)	223	3 135	3 358
XTC (tbl.)	8	0	8
XTC (g)	0,2	0	0,2

NPS	price/gram	most frequent occurrence
Cannabis	100 - 500 CZK	200 CZK
Hashish	-	-
Fentanyl	200 - 400 CZK	-
Heroin	1 000 CZK	-
Cocaine	-	-
LSD	-	-
Methamphetamine	400 - 3000 CZK	-
Rivotril (tbl.)	100 CZK	-

OLOMOUC REGION (statistical data on drug crime)

district	No. of cases	offenders	unknown off.	nationality	sex	number
Jesenik	37	46	0	Bulgaria	males	214
Olomouc	36	42	1	Czech republic	females	33
Prostějov	22	25	0	Georgia		
Přerov	39	47	0	Vietnam	adults	239
Šumperk	56	62	3		juveniles	7
Regional Directorate	1	2	0		minors	1
TOTAL	191	224	4			

cooperation with PCR/CA				§	number
Customs Adm.	21	23	0	283	222
				284	15
				285	12
				286	3
				287	2
				288	0

NPS	seized		
	ofences	Customs	TOTAL
Amfetamin (g)	0	2	2
Cannabis (g)	6 615,7	159,5	6 775,2
Cannabis - plants	5 551	0	5 551
growhouse	21	0	21
Hashish (g)	8,9	4,9	13,8
Cocaine(g)	40,5	0	40,5
Magic mushrooms (g)	15	0	15
Methamphetamine (g)	216,8	1 296,8	1 513,6
drug lab	16	0	16
Cirrus (tbl.)	5 773	9 394	15 167
Claritine Active (tbl.)	1 800	310	2 110
Nurofen (tbl.)	264	432	696
Sudafed (tbl.)	6 846	946	7 792
Unspecified drugs containing pseudoephedrine (tbl.)	2 040	600	2 640

NPS	price/gram	most frequent occurrence
	street sale	street sale
Cannabis	100 - 250 CZK	200 CZK
Hashish	-	-
Ecstasy	-	-
Heroin	-	-
Cocaine	2 000 CZK	-
LSD	-	-
Methamphetamine	300 - 1700 CZK	1 700 CZK
Subutex 8 mg	-	-

PARDUBICE REGION (statistical data on drug crime)

district	No. of cases	offenders	unknown off.	adults	sex	number
Chrudim	18	19	0	juveniles	males	119
Pardubice	32	35	0	minors	females	23
Svitavy	12	12	0			
Ústí nad Orlicí	22	25	0			
Regional Directorate	2	2	1			
TOTAL	86	93	1			

cooperation with PCR/CA				§	number
Customs Adm.	43	49	1	283	111
				284	20
				285	15
				286	3
				287	0
				288	0

NPS	seized		
	ofences	Customs	TOTAL
Cannabis (g)	17 458,87	5 884,9	23 343,8
Cannabis - plants	504	45	549
growhouse	4	0	4
Fencyklidin (g)	4	0	4
Hashish (g)	13 686	0	13 686
Cocaine (g)	37,3	0	37,3
Magic mushrooms (g)	27,8	0	27,8
Methamphetamine (g)	84,8	1,1	85,9
drug lab	7	0	7
Cirrus (tbl.)	1 762	10 142	11 904
Claritine Active (tbl.)	3 594	8 560	12 154
Ibuprom (tbl.)	168	0	168
Modafen (tbl.)	60	72	132
Nurofen (tbl.)	156	96	252
Pseudoefedrin (g)	48,96	115,3	164,3
Sudafed (tbl.)	3 216	4 644	7 860
XTC (g)	1,48	0	1,48

NPS	price/gram	most frequent occurrence
	street sale	street sale
Cannabis	80 - 250 CZK	100 - 200 CZK
Hashish	-	-
Ecstasy	450 - 500 CZK	-
Heroin	-	-
Cocaine	2 500 CZK	-
LSD	-	-
Methamphetamine	1000 - 3000 CZK	1 500 CZK
Subutex 8 mg	-	-

PLZEŇ REGION (statistical data on drug crime)

region	No. of cases	offenders	Unknown offenders
Domažlice	18	18	4
Klatovy	17	21	0
Plzeň - město	52	59	1
Plzeň - venkov - jih	13	14	0
Plzeň - venkov - sever	29	35	0
Rokycany	14	13	1
Tachov	14	18	0
Regional Directorate	2	5	0
TOTAL	159	183	6

Customs Adm.	18	15	4
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OPL	seized		
	ofences	Customs	TOTAL
Amphetamine (g)	0	0,5	0,5
Cannabis (g)	40 645,7	3 624,5	44 270,2
Cannabis - plants)	6 727	0	6 727
growhouse	38	1	39
Hashish (g)	11	0,25	11,3
Magic mushrooms (g)	14,1	0	14,1
Methamphetamine(g)	2 430,2	109,6	2 539,8
drug lab	10	0	10
Cirrus (tbl.)	11 922	0	11 922
Pseudoefedrin (g)	334,2	0	334,2
Adipex Retard (tbl.)	1 200	0	1 200
Rivotril (tbl.)	24	0	24
Subutex (tbl.)	2	0	2
XTC (g)	0	0,5	0,5
XTC (tbl.)	1	0	1

sex	number
males	165
females	33
adults	197
juveniles	0
minors	1

cooperation with PCR/CA	
No. of cases	0
offenders	0

nationality	number
Bulgaria	1
Czech republic	165
Germany	8
Austria	1
Slovenia	6
Switzerland	1
Ukraine	2
Vietnam	14

§	number
283	129
284	58
285	24
286	8
287	5
288	1

NPS	price/gram	most frequent occurrence
	street sale	street sale
Cannabis	90 - 200 CZK	200 CZK
Hashish	-	-
Ecstasy	-	-
Fentanyl	1 200 CZK	-
Heroin	-	-
Cocaine	-	-
LSD	-	-
Methamphetamin	500 - 2000 CZK	1 000 CZK
Subutex 8 mg/tbl.	300 CZK	-

CAPITAL OF PRAGUE (statistical data on drug crime)

district	No. of cases	offenders	unknown off.
Prague I	168	190	3
Prague II	80	86	1
Prague III	81	90	3
Prague IV	69	84	2
Regional Directorate	25	53	0
TOTAL	423	503	9

Customs Adm.	427	11	417
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§	number
283	749
284	157
285	24
286	13
287	7
288	15

sex	number
males	448
females	66

cooperation with PCR/CA	
No. of cases	0
offenders	0

adults	508
juveniles	6
minors	0

nationality	number
Algeria	4
Australia	1
Barma	1
Belgium	1
Belorussia	2
Bosna and Herzegovina	1
Bulgaria	5
Czech Republic	365
Egypt	1
France	1
Ghana	1
Israel	1
Kosovo	1
Mali	1
Marocco	1
Germany	3
Nigeria	28
Poland	2
Russian Fed.	7
Slovakia	16
Slovenia	1
Serbia	1
Sudan	1
Syria	2
Tunisia	2
Ukraine	9
USA	2
Uzbekistan	1
Great Britain	2
Vietnam	50

NPS	seized		
	ofences	Customs	TOTAL
Amphetamine (g)	7,3	423,9	431,2
Amphetamine(tbl.)	0	1 886	1 886
Anabolics (phials)	0	45	45
Anabolics (g)	0	93	93
Anabolics (tbl.)	0	3 544	3 544
Braun – drug lab	2	0	2
Cannabis (g)	58 396,9	6 166,6	64 563,5
Cannabis - plants	9 021	6	9 027
Growhouse	46	0	46
Hashish (g)	197,4	910	1 106,9
Heroin (g)	453,6	55,7	509,3
Heroin – drug lab	1	0	1
Poppy (g)	19 483,5	0	19 483,5
Cocaine (g)	296,9	2 030	2 326,9
Cocaine - leaves	0	1 700	1 700
LSD (trip)	27	311	338
Magic mushrooms (g)	82,7	12	95,1
Methamphetamine (g)	5 634,2	3 813	9 446,9
Metamfetamin – drug lab	17	0	17
Cirrus (tbl.)	2 250	0	2 250
Clarinase Repetabs (tbl.)	70	0	70
Efedrin (g)	0,1	0	0,1
Efedrin (tbl.)	0	2 350	2 350
2C-B (g)	0,27	0	0,27
4-MEC (tbl.)	20	0	20
Adipex Retard (tbl.)	90 200	1 200	91 400
Alprazolam (tbl.)	12	0	12
Demetrin (tbl.)	0	100	100
DHC (tbl.)	15	0	15
Diazepam (tbl.)	158	0	158
Ketamin (g)	0	0	0
Neuro (tbl.)	8	0	8
Opium (g)	2,8	1,4	4,2
Opium – drug lab	1	0	1
Oxazepam (tbl.)	20	0	20
Oxycodon (tbl.)	120	0	120
Ravata (tbl.)	4,75	0	4,75
Rivotril (tbl.)	321	0	321
Rohypnol (tbl.)	75	0	75
Subutex (tbl.)	16	1	17
Subuxone (tbl.)	2	0	2
XTC (g)	10,4	23,8	34
XTC (tbl.)	496	415	911

NPS	price/gram	most frequent occurrence
	street sale	street sale
Cannabis	50 - 500 CZK	200 CZK
Hashish	-	-
Ecstasy (tbl.)	150 - 200 CZK	200 CZK
Heroin	1000 - 1200 CZK	1 000 CZK
Cocaine	1000 - 3000 CZK	2 000 CZK
LSD	100 - 150 CZK	-
Methamphetamine	500 - 2500 CZK	1 000 CZK
Rivotril (tbl.)	10 CZK	-
Subuxone (tbl.)	200 CZK	200 CZK
Subutex 8 mg (tbl.)	200 - 600 CZK	200 CZK

CENTRAL BOHEMIAN REGION (statistical data on drug crime)

district	No. of cases	offenders	unknown off.
Benešov	20	26	2
Beroun	45	50	0
Kladno	41	48	0
Kolín	30	40	0
Kutná Hora	6	15	0
Mělník	31	46	0
Mladá Boleslav	59	59	0
Nymburk	30	33	2
Praha venkov - jih	15	23	1
Praha venkov - východ	39	47	0
Praha venkov - západ	23	35	0
Příbram	24	37	2
Rakovník	15	24	0
Regional Directorate	5	24	0
TOTAL	383	507	7

sex	number	adults	489
muži	424	juveniles	19
ženy	85	minors	1

nationality		§	number
Bulgaria	2	283	413
Czech Republic	481	284	72
Poland	1	285	21
Slovenia	3	286	16
Ukraine	2	287	5
Vietnam	20	288	0

NPS	seized		
	ofences	Customs	TOTAL
Cannabis (g)	107 892,0	20,1	107 912,1
Cannabis - plants	3 276	0	3 276
growhouse	32	0	32
Heroin (g)	7,9	0	7,9
Cocaine (g)	0,1	0	0,1
LSD (trip)	0	10	10
Methamphetamine (g)	2 092,4	0	2 092,4
drug lab	28	0	28
Cirrus (tbl.)	2 246	0	2 246
Nurofen (tbl.)	96	0	96
XTC (tbl.)	29	0	29

cooperation with PCR/CA	
No. of cases	1
offenders	1

NPS	price/gram	most frequent occurrence
	street sale	street sale
Cannabis	100 - 250 CZK	200 CZK
Hashish	-	-
Ecstasy	130 - 200 CZK	-
Heroin	-	-
Cocaine	-	-
LSD	-	-
Methamphetamine	500 - 5000 CZK	1 000 CZK
Subutex 8 mg	-	-

ÚSTÍ REGION

(statistical data on drug crime)

district	No. of cases	offenders	unknown off.	sex	number	nationality	
Děčín	77	99	3	males	403	Czech republic	400
Chomutov	48	59	2	females	58	Croatia	1
Litoměřice	38	47	3			Hungary	1
Louny	22	31	2	adults	446	Mongolia	1
Most	71	75	0	juveniles	13	Germany	7
Teplice	74	78	0	minors	2	Poland	1
Ústí nad Labem	40	50	0			Slovakia	2
Regional Directorate	3	10	0			Vietnam	48
TOTAL	373	449	10				

				Cooperation with PCR/CA		§	number
Customs Adm.	14	12	2	No. of cases	2	283	399
				offenders	8	284	49

NPS	seized		
	ofences	Customs	TOTAL
Amphetamine(g)	0	2,7	2,7
Cannabis (g)	75 077,6	672,9	75 750,5
Cannabis - plants	25 605	351	25 956
growhouse	37	1	38
Cocaine(g)	0	1,1	1,1
Methamphetamine (g)	2 357,6	672,7	3 030,3
Drug lab	40	0	40
Efedrin (tbl.)	0	5	5
Pseudoefedrin (g)	0	38,86	38,86
Sudafed (tbl.)	577	0	577
Rivotril (tbl.)	2	0	2

NPS	price/gram	most frequent occurrence
	street sale	street sale
Cannabis	100 - 250 CZK	200 CZK
Hashish	-	-
Ecstasy	-	-
Heroin	-	-
Cocaine	-	-
LSD	-	-
Methamphetamine	700 - 2000 CZK	1 000 CZK
Subutex 8 mg	-	-

VYSOČINA REGION

(statistical data on drug crime)

district	No. of cases	offenders	unknown off.	sex	number	adults	juveniles	minors	nationality	
Havlíčkův Brod	31	32	0	muži	111	130	9	2		
Jihlava	28	32	0	ženy	30					
Pelhřimov	39	40	0							
Třebíč	13	14	0							
Žďár nad Sázavou	20	21	0							
TOTAL	131	139	0							

				cooperation with PCR/CA	
Customs Adm.	2	2	0	No. of cases	0
				offenders	0

NPS	seized			§	number
	ofences	Customs	TOTAL	283	126
Cannabis (g)	10 845,3	7,2	10 852,5	284	8
Cannabis - plants	2 800	0	2 800	285	6
growhouse	9	0	9	286	3
Methamphetamine (g)	235,3	0	235,3	287	4
drug lab	9	0	9	288	0
Claritine Active (tbl.)	590	0	590		
XTC (tbl.)	2	0	2		

NPS	price/gram	most frequent occurrence
	street sale	street sale
Amphetamine(g)	-	-
Cannabis	100 - 400 CZK	200 CZK
Hashish	-	-
Ecstasy	-	-
Heroin	-	-
Cocaine	-	-
LSD	-	-
Methamphetamine	1000 - 2000 CZK	1 000 CZK
Subutex 8 mg	-	-

ZLÍN REGION

(statistical data on drug crime)

district	No. of cases	offenders	unknown off.
Kroměříž	1	1	0
Uherské Hradiště	1	1	0
Vsetín	15	18	0
Zlín	55	62	1
TOTAL	72	82	1

Customs Adm.	11	12	0
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NPS	seized		
	ofences	Customs	TOTAL
Anabolics (tbl., phials)	480	0	480
Cannabis (g)	17 208,1	228,3	17 436,4
Cannabis - plants	1 250	0	1 250
growhouse	6	0	6
LSD (trip)	0	1	1
Magic mushrooms (g)	0,7	6,5	7,2
Methamphetamine (g)	148,5	0	148,5
drug lab	8	0	8
XTC (tbl.)	53	10	63
XTC (g)	3,4	1	4,4

adults	89
juveniles	5
minors	0

cooperation with PCR/CA	
No. of cases	0
offenders	0

sex	number
males	86
females	8

NPS	price/gram	most frequent occurrence
	street sale	street sale
Cannabis	200 CZK	-
Hashish	-	-
Ecstasy	-	-
Heroin	-	-
Cocaine	-	-
LSD	-	-
Methamphetamine	1000 - 1500 CZK	-
Subutex 8 mg	-	-

nationality	number
Czech Republic	88
Slovakia	6

§	number
283	67
284	18
285	3
286	5
287	3
288	1