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Graphs, tables and maps

I. REPORT ON THE ISSUE OF EXTREMISM IN THE CZECH REPUBLIC IN 2010

Introduction

The Report on the Issue of Extremism in the Czech Republic in 2010 (hereinafter referred to as “the Report”) is submitted under Government Resolution No. 320 of 3 May 2010 as an integral part of the Strategy for Combating Extremism. It is also a follow-up to previous Reports on the Issue of Extremism in the Czech Republic.¹ The Report was compiled by the Ministry of the Interior, however documents provided by representatives of the intelligence services, the Police of the Czech Republic and other governmental authorities have also contributed to the Report; namely the Ministry of Justice, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Ministry of Defence, the Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports, the Ministry of Culture, the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs, the Office of the Government of the Czech Republic, and the Supreme Public Prosecutor’s Office. Their most important activities relating to the issue of extremism or some aspects of it are set out in the second part, which deals with evaluation of the Strategy for Combating Extremism in 2010. Other activities carried out by the Ministry of the Interior and pertaining to the area of extremism prevention as well as activities implemented by the Ministry of Culture and the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs, the participation of these two ministries in tasks arising from the Strategy for Combating Extremism and their considerable contribution to preventing and combating forms of extremism, are all described in Annex 1.

Although there are links in the Czech Republic between the extremist scenes, in particular the right-wing extremist scene, and football hooligans, the issue of fan violence is tackled within the Ministry of the Interior as a separate subject. The phenomenon of spectators violence can be seen in a simplified way as a component of extremism.

The “Status Report on Spectators Violence, Impacts of the Strategy and Proposals for Further Measures” which brought about comprehensive evaluation of how the system for tackling the issue of spectator violence had functioned, was approved by the Czech Government on 1 December 2010 by their Resolution No. 860. The Report encompasses not only an evaluation of the actions taken but also a forecast of development in the upcoming period and related definitions of new tasks. In general, the activities to be carried out in the next period will be based on current trends and on better utilisation of adopted measures so that it will be possible to effectively respond to the development of the fan scene. An emphasis will be placed, on the one hand, on effective action against persons who use sports events only to facilitate unlawful acts, and on the other hand a positive and friendly approach towards unproblematic fans.²

Further, the Report does not deal with the issue of sects and pseudo-religious organisations since no activities of such organisations were reported in relation to security risks of penetration of governmental structures, the political or economic sphere, or danger to the democratic foundations of the state.

¹ The Ministry of the Interior has drawn up Reports on the Issue of Extremism in the Czech Republic since 1998. Thirteen such documents are available on the web pages of the Ministry of the Interior.

² See <http://www.mvcr.cz>, section O nás (About us), banner Kriminalita, divácké násilí. (Crime, spectators’ violence) There are available documents dealing with fan violence including the above-mentioned Report.

1.1 Definition of Terms

The concept of extremism, crimes having an extremist subtext/context, and other terms used in previous Reports are identical with the definitions of such terms as formulated in previous Reports dealing with the issue of extremism.³

The term “extremism” which differs between right-wing and left-wing extremism and as such has been interpreted thus far in the Ministry of the Interior’s Reports, is duly justified. This phenomenon has been and will be present in democratic society as has been proven by experience of traditional democracies.

However, the term “extremism” as it was defined in the last century can not cover some current or potential phenomena which can be seen in society or will be reflected in manifestations of hate in the future. It has been obvious for a long time that terms such as “crime having an extremist subtext”, “extremist criminal acts” and so forth are indefensible and substantially limited. The new century has brought with it a range of new aspects which should be dealt with in the future.

A question for a discussion is whether the Ministry of the Interior and the Police of the Czech Republic (hereinafter referred to as the “Czech police”), when evaluating criminal activities, should change terminology and adapt it so that it is not a pre-selective towards potential victims of conduct and crimes motivated by hate. **Terms such as “hate crimes”, “hate infractions/minor offences” and “incidents driven by hate” are undoubtedly more objective than currently used terms.** It cannot be excluded that group of persons or individuals may be assaulted on the basis of a number of hate-related motives which will not, however, be perceived as such within criminal law and therefore they will not be considered and sanctioned as criminal offences. The climate in society highlights as possible topics of confrontation:

- the young versus the old⁴
- the successful versus the unsuccessful
- the rich versus the poor
- the healthy versus the ill
- members of the LGBT community⁵ versus the straight community

Victims of hate crimes or incidents motivated by hate may be in the future (if it does is not already happening latently), elderly people, persons having different sexual orientation, homeless people, disabled people or socially excluded persons and other individuals or groups of persons who differ in a way.

³ The last of these was the Report on the Issues of Extremism in the Czech Republic in 2002 which was approved by Government Resolution No. 669 of 9 July 2003. See www.mvcr.cz (Banner “Boj proti EXTREMISMU“ = Combating EXTREMISM, section “Bezpečnostní hrozby“ = Security threats, sub-section “Výroční zprávy o extremismu“ = Annual Reports on Extremism). In this context it is possible to refer to the case law of courts relating to the interpretation of terms such as “movement”, in particular the opinion of the Criminal Chamber of the Supreme Court - Tpjn 302/2005 (No. 11/2007 Coll., Criminal Chamber decision), Resolutions of the Supreme Court 5 Tdo 79/2006, Supreme Court 5 Tdo 337/2002, Supreme Court 3 Tdo 1174/2004, and Resolution of the Regional Court in Brno, sp. Zn. 4 T 98/2009.

⁴ Jan Keller, a sociologist, notes this problem in his article “Is there going to be a clash of generations?” (see http://m.ihned.cz/c4-10005590-43454990-700000_ekodetail-chysta-se-stret-generaci). In this context it is possible to mention the Facebook blog „Their territory is Kaufland, their pace is deadly – pensioners” which is not free of manifestations of hate.

⁵ The term LGBT community (Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transsexual) is an internationally recognised term for community of lesbians, gays, bisexuals or transsexuals.

The opening of a discussion platform to introduce terms for criminal offences, infractions or incidents with “hate” as an attribute would contribute to more objective terminology.

Extremism in the Czech Republic in 2010

Brief Characteristics of the Extremist Scene

Right-Wing Extremism

The Neo-Nazi Scene

Situation in 2010

In 2010 the development of the neo-Nazi scene was marked by a number of measures adopted by security forces, several decisions made by courts detrimental to right-wing extremists and an overall society-wide campaign against right-wing extremism.

A certain portion of prosecuted activities relates to the “elites” of the neo-Nazi scene being substantially restricted in their activities, due to criminal proceedings, and their involvement in both in the Workers’ Party, later renamed to the Workers’ Party of Social Justice, and in neo-Nazi cells being terminated. Absence of leading personalities along with concerns about further repressive interventions has led to the dampening down of right-wing extremist activities.

At the same time some changes were seen in the structure of the neo-Nazi scene. It has become atomised and fragmented into small closed groupings. New groups were emerging though, but those were not centrally organised and concentrated their activities primarily on local topics and problems.

Thus the internet has become the foremost propagandist platform for the right-wing extremist scene and their activities in the environment of discussion forums and social networks, in particular Facebook, have been on the rise. These communication tools represented a very simple method that can be used by extremists to actively communicate and present their ideas. Virtual anonymity of the internet permits them to clearly and assertively express their racist, anti-Semitic or other intolerant ideas which can be otherwise expressed only in “undertones”.

In the context of social network usage, a relatively new phenomenon was recorded – creation of different discussion groups and forums concerning some sensitive social topics⁶ in which not only extremists but also other citizens were involved. As a matter of fact this was the way towards semi-covert popularisation of extremist views and gradual infiltration society with such ideas.

The crisis of the right-wing extremist scene was evidenced mainly by a considerable decline in the number of public events. Such events were essentially limited to traditional assemblies held to commemorate deceased fellows or to support imprisoned and prosecuted friends.

⁶ For example the arson attack in Vítkov or violent crimes of minor Romas.

Especially at the beginning of the year reviewed several “spontaneous” events were held and those focused on criticism of police measures against neo-Nazis. Supporters of ultra right-wing extremism continued to attend to their problematic coexistence with the Roma community, mainly in the context of attacks that had been committed by Romas against members of the majority population. Several events were organised to protest against crimes committed by Romas.

In the course of the year 2010 several demonstrations, with the participation of over one hundred people, were organised. The main events among these were the march to support “political prisoners” held on 24 April 2010 in Pilsen, a march in remembrance of Miloš Reha organised on 15 May 2010 in Most and Litvínov, a march in support of imprisoned Vlastimil Pechanec held on 27 July 2010 in Svitavy and the demonstration to stop “political trials” held in Prague on 23 October 2010; on the same day there was a march in Rakovník to remember Jan Stricka.

As regards musical performances of right-wing extremist bands there was a trend to organise concerts for Czech visitors abroad, mainly in borderland towns in Poland and Slovakia. Czech extremists also attended the concerts of foreign bands abroad, and organised small private celebrations where there was only reproduced music.

During 2010 ideological disunity was more and more apparent among right-wing extremists. It was affected by dissolution of the Workers’ Party and the following development of its successive organisation and discussion about further direction of the right-wing extremist scene. A sector of activists, mainly the younger ones, criticised its stagnation and pursued the opening-up of new elements such as graffiti, piercing or hip-hop music which they consider, together with the denial of the bequest of Hitler’s Third Empire (Reich) and tolerance of homosexuals, as necessary to attract new supporters from among young people and for overall revival. The older generation of neo-Nazis strictly resisted and denounced the penetration of new trends as being connected with an anarcho-autonomous environment and their introduction as a betrayal of the ideals of the right-wing movement.

The National Resistance

The National Resistance was most affected by the situation of the Czech neo-Nazi scene as it has been gradually losing its exclusive position. In 2010 it was almost functionless as the majority of its branches were inactive. The National Resistance was struggling with a number of difficulties, among which financial problems and sharp personal disputes were the most important. The situation of the National Resistance was reflected in its inability to organise large public assemblies. Declining activities were apparent also on web pages of this organisation. It was undoubtedly the consequence of criminal prosecutions of members of this organisation, who were dubbed Power and Lotta within the police actions, and therefore some members dispersed into other entities and a part of them became active in the Workers’ Party of Social Justice. Exponents of the National Resistance continued to be active within the German platform Nationaler Widerstand and maintained a steady contact with German cells and fellows.

The Autonomous Nationalists

When compared to the National Resistance the Autonomous Nationalists operated relatively freely in 2010. In the year reviewed they organised several marches and demonstrations and step by step they have become the main driving force of the right-wing extremist scene.

At the beginning of March 2010 the Autonomous Nationalists made a splash when they published on their website⁷ “Official Dissociation of the Autonomous Nationalists from the Workers’ Party (of Social Justice)”. In this statement they outlined a clear severance from further cooperation with this political party. A dominant reason for such a radical step of the Autonomous Nationalists was the attitude of the Workers’ Party towards police measures against neo-Nazis. For the Autonomous Nationalists it was unforgivable that the Party had not provided financial aid to detained activists although it had a lot of financial resources.

In May the Autonomous Nationalists were decentralised and they strengthened the autonomy of individual branches in the area of their presentation on the internet. The single republic-wide website (www.nacionaliste.com) of the Autonomous Nationalists was abolished and it was decided that each cell would have its own presentation on the internet.

The North-West cell of the Autonomous Nationalists, having its base in Ostrava and Karviná, was established in April 2010 and immediately was markedly active. Quite visible activities were carried out by cells of the Autonomous Nationalists in Kladno, the Pilsen Region, the area of the Ore Mountains, and Svitavy. In general, the Autonomous Nationalists concentrated on activating against the “System” and on anti-Roma topics. They also significantly supported “political prisoners” (P.O.W.). The Autonomous Nationalists were also very active in the “virtual environment”, they produced various stickers, leaflets and images on the topic of P.O.W., and they were active in the area of resistance against the “System”, i.e. the current state structures. Towards the end of the year some cells of the Autonomous Nationalists started to focus on more radical actions against left-wing extremists, in particular against the AFA organisation.

The Workers’ Party

Genesis

- The party was registered by the Ministry of the Interior on 20 December 2002 under the name **New Power**.
- The constitutive congress of the political party was held on 18 January 2003 and the name of the party was changed to the **Workers’ Party**.
- The Ministry of the Interior registered the change of name on 22 January 2003.
- On 24 November 2008 the Government of the Czech Republic decided by its Resolution No. 1506 to lodge a proposal with the Supreme Administrative Court to the Workers’ Party.
- On 5 December 2008 the proposal for dissolution of the Workers’ Party was filed with the Supreme Administrative Court.
- On 4 March 2009 the Supreme Administrative Court dismissed the proposal for dissolution of the Workers’ Party as unfounded.
- On 16 September 2009 the Czech Government adopted Resolution No. 1211 on the proposal of the Government to dissolve the Workers’ Party to be lodged with the Supreme Administrative Court.
- On 23 September 2009 the Supreme Administrative Court received the proposal of the Government to dissolve the Workers’ Party.
- On 30 September 2009 the Senate of the Supreme Administrative Court competent for proceedings relating to political parties deliberated on the proposal of the Government.
- On 17 November 2009 the Supreme Administrative Court received the opinion of

⁷ www.nacionaliste.com

the Workers' Party, of 11 November 2009, concerning the proposal for Party's dissolution under Sec. 15 (1) of Act No. 424/1991 Coll. on Association in Political Parties and Political Movements, as amended.

- Deliberations of the Supreme Administrative Court on dissolution of the Workers' Party were held from 11 to 14 January 2010.
- On 17 February 2010 the political party Workers' Party was dissolved by the judgement of the Supreme Administrative Court.
- On 15 March 2010 the Workers' Party filed an appeal against the judgement with the Constitutional Court of the Czech Republic
- On 9 April 2010 the Czech Government by its Resolution No.273 adopted its standpoint on the constitutional appeal filed by the Workers' Party and authorised the Prime Minister to defend it before the Constitutional Court.
- On 27 May 2010 by its resolution the 1st Senate of the Constitutional Court dismissed as **manifestly unfounded** the appeal of the Workers' Party against the judgement of the Supreme Administrative Court of 17 February 2010, which had decided on the Workers' Party dissolution.
- In October 2010 the Workers' Party lodged an action against the Czech Republic with the European Court of Human Rights in Strasbourg. According to the organisational secretary of the Workers' Party of Social Justice, the Workers' Party sought a verdict which would state that "*within the political process with regard to the Workers' Party the Czech Republic violated its right to a fair trial and furthermore, the right of freedom of assembly and association as well as the right of freedom of speech were violated*".⁸
- The Ministry of the Interior **deleted the Workers' Party from the register of political parties and movements on 1 November 2010.**

Chair persons

Jiří Štěpánek⁹ (December 2002 – May 2003)

Tomáš Vandas (31 May 2003 – until dissolution of the party)

Press

Dělnické listy (Workers' News)

Activities in 2010

Activities of the Workers' Party related at the beginning of 2010 to deliberations of the Supreme Administrative Court concerning dissolution of the party. For example, they organised a meeting of representatives of the Workers' Party from the whole of the Czech Republic (held in Prague on 9 January), an assembly of supporters of the Workers' Party held in Brno in front of the Supreme Administrative Court when the Court was in deliberation regarding its dissolution (11 – 14 January) and a similar assembly that was held on the day of the judgement of the Supreme Administrative Court (17 February).

After the Workers' Party was dissolved by the decision of the Supreme

⁸ See <http://www.mediafax.cz/politika/3110642-DeInicka-strana-za-luje-Cesko-u-Mezinarodniho-soudu-pro-lidska-prava-ve-Strasburku>. The source of this information is a statement of the press department of the Workers' Party of Social Justice for media.

⁹ A former chief of a regional civic association known as the Republican Youth – Bohemia, who established the political party New Power which was then renamed to the Workers', Party Martin Zbela then became the first vice-chairman of the party.

Administrative Court as adopted on 17 February 2010 which was then confirmed by the Constitutional Court in May, the Party's management together with some members of the Party joined the Workers' Party of Social Justice. This party had worked since the first attempt to dissolve the Workers' Party in 2008 as a "stand by entity".

As early as 20 February 2010 representatives of the Workers' Party announced that they would participate in elections and would continue their policy within the Workers' Party of Social Justice. Tomáš Vandas became an official election leader.

Workers' Party of Social Justice

Genesis

- On 21 January 2004 the Party of Citizens of the Czech Republic was registered.
- On 14 September 2005 the party was renamed the Democratic Party of Social Justice.
- On 10 November 2008 the party was renamed the Workers' Party of Social Justice

Chair persons

Jan Broj (24 July 2004 – 16 December 2006)

Hana Pavlíčková (16 December 2006 – 20 November 2010)

Tomáš Vandas (from 20 November 2010)

Press

Dělnické listy (Workers' News)

Activities of Workers' Party of Social Justice

The Workers' Party of Social Justice strove to avoid respective sanctions and adjusted its political programme in compliance with the judgement of the Supreme Administrative Court, and endeavoured to act as a moderate party. Its management began to be especially particular about the fact that the party is not publicly connected with neo-Nazis. This decision was reflected mainly in the number of persons who attended its public meetings and demonstrations, for example participation in May Day celebrations organised by the Workers' Party of Social Justice was the lowest over the recent years.

In the first half of 2010 the Workers' Party of Social Justice concentrated mainly on the parliamentary election. The party put together a list of candidates in all regions and intensively promoted party ideas among the general public. They organised dozens of meetings throughout the Czech Republic, however the interest of citizens was negligible. The election therefore was not successful for the party. They did not manage to follow the success of the Workers' Party in the election to the European Parliament in June 2009 and exceed the percentage limit necessary for receiving the contribution from the state budget. However, the final results were not quite as disappointing as the election showed that the Workers' Party of Social Justice had a relatively stable electorate.

Representatives of the Workers' Party of Social Justice concentrated on a pre-election campaign for the municipal elections. Issues relating to this campaign were discussed by representatives of local organisations of the Workers' Party of Social Justice coming from the whole of the Czech Republic. The meeting was held in Prague on 26 June 2010.

The party had an intensive pre-election campaign mainly in municipalities displaying high social tension and in socially excluding localities where the party expected

to get a number of seats in municipal assemblies of elected representatives. Nevertheless, the efforts made were not reflected in results. The party did not get a single seat with the exception of Nový Kramolín where, however, the party member was included as a candidate on a list of candidates from a different political party.¹⁰

In November 2010 there was a nation-wide congress of the Workers' Party of Social Justice where official management of the party was elected. Tomáš Vandas became a chairman of the party despite long-lasting dissatisfaction of some members and certain regional and local organisations of the Workers' Party of Social Justice with his management. Other positions were taken by Vandas' loyal fellows. Thus the new management does not considerably differ from the former management of the Workers' Party.

With regard to international activities the Workers' Party of Social Justice (as the Workers' Party) aimed at cooperating with the Nationaldemokratische Partei Deutschlands – NPD (Germany National Democratic Party).¹¹ This cooperation was reflected in mutual support and personal presence in events organised in the Czech Republic and in Germany.

*The latest information: On 3 April 2011 Tomáš Vandas, the chairman of the Workers' Party of Social Justice, and Udo Voigt, the chairman of the NPD, signed the official agreement between the parties – “Riesa Manifest”.*¹²

Election Results of the Workers' Party of Social Justice

▪ *The Chamber of Deputies of the Parliament of the Czech Republic*

The Workers' Party of Social Justice gained in the parliamentary election 1.14 % votes, i.e. 59,880 votes. In comparison with results which achieved the dissolved Workers' Party, the predecessor of the Workers' Party of Social Justice, in the election to the European Parliament in 2009 (1.07 %, 25,368 votes) it seems that in theory the new party improved the result by 0.07 %. However, almost double the number of votes gained in the parliamentary election related to the higher participation in the 2010 election to the Chamber of Deputies of the Parliament of the Czech Republic, and did not signify any important shift in the negligible position of the Workers' Party of Social Justice in the Czech political arena. Thus the election results of the Workers' Party of Social Justice must be seen in the context of three levels: regional, district and local (i.e. municipal).

Although the election results of the Workers' Party of Social Justice can be globally perceived as marginal it is not possible to minimise them completely. In some towns and mainly in villages the results showed that the party could be successful, at least partially,

¹⁰ For more information see “*Election results of the Workers' Party of Social Justice*”, pp. 8 – 12.

¹¹ Nationaldemokratische Partei Deutschlands – NPD was established in 1964, and the Federal Bureau for Constitution Protection includes it among extremist political entities. For more information on this party see <http://www.verfassungsschutz.de>. In 2010 the NPD concluded a merger agreement with the right-wing extremist party, The German People' Union – DVU. The name of the “new” entity is “NPD – Die Volksunion”.

¹² See <http://www.dsss.cz/dsss-a-npd-uzavrely-v-nemecke-riese-historicke-memorandum-o-spolupraci>. Downloaded on 3 April 2011. According to text published on the website of the Workers' Party of Social Justice the Czech party was represented by Tomáš Vandas (chairman), Jiří Štěpánek (executive vice-chairman) and Jiří Petřivalský (chairman of arbitrary committee); the German party was represented by Udo Voigt (chairman), Gerd Finkenwirth (representative for foreign affairs) and Katrin Köhler (member of the municipal board of Saxonian Kamenice). According to information published on the web pages of Workers' Party of Social Justice the documents is to understand as “*a turning point for further mutual cooperation*”. The document, *inter alia*, analyses problems such as “*restriction of freedom of speech, European integration and non-democratic institutions of the EU, cross-border cooperation of both parties, and so forth.*”

during municipal elections. There were localities where this party received more than 10 % of votes in the parliamentary election. The following towns and villages can be mentioned: Nové Sedlo – 10.30% (Sokolov district), Rovná – 12.82% (Sokolov district), Všehrdy – 14.83% (Chomutov district), Bělušice – 12.10% (Most district), Hvozdec – 23.63% (České Budějovice district), Vrcovice – 11.11% (Písek district) and Nový Kramolín – 12.71% (Domažlice district).

As regards the regional level, Map 1 demonstrates that most votes were given to this party in the Ústi Region (9,575, i.e. 2.61%). This region was followed by the Karlovy Vary Region (2,842, i.e. 2.18%), the Liberec Region (2,720, i.e. 1.27%), the Hradec Kralove Region (3,753, i.e. 1.29%), the Moravian-Silesian Region (7,586, i.e. 1.29%) and the Olomouc Region (3,913, i.e. 1.21%). In seven regions election results fluctuated between 0.7 and 1.2%. The party was least successful in Prague where it received 4,242 votes, i.e. 0.66%.

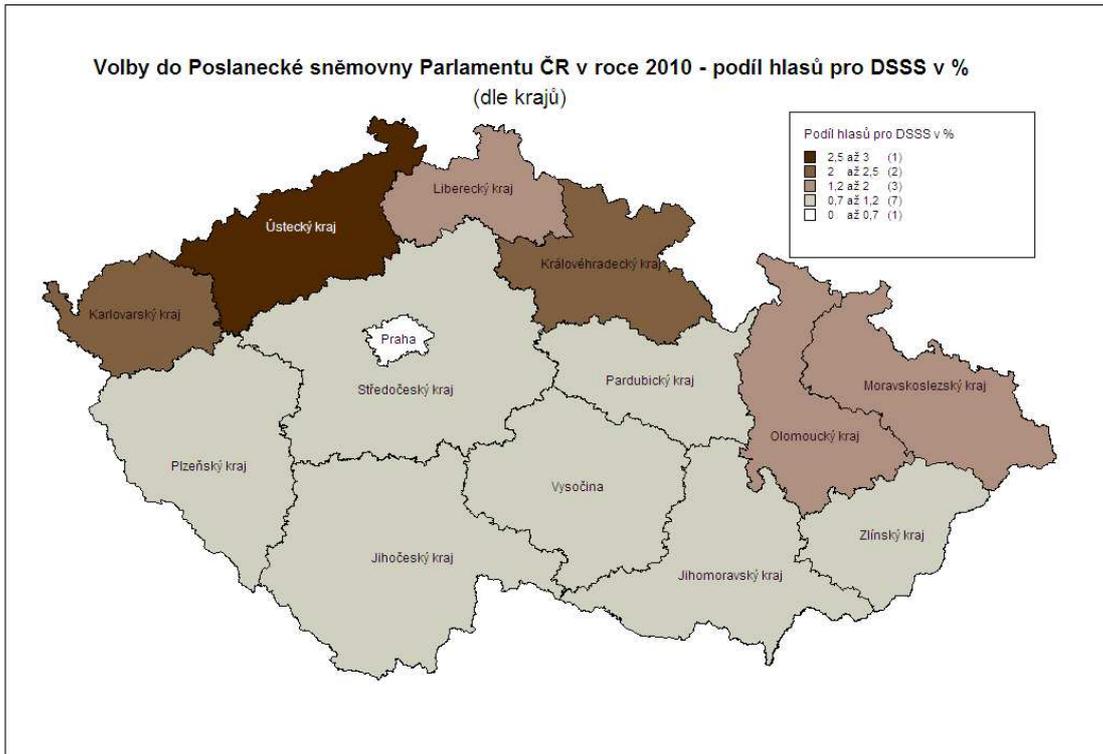
Map 2 shows election results of the Workers' Party of Social Justice according to districts. It clearly demonstrates that the party was least successful in the Central Bohemian Region, namely in the Benešov district (365, i.e. 0.14%) and in Zlín (512, i.e. 0.48%). On the other hand, the party was most successful in the Usti Region where it gained the following number of votes by district: **Most** (1,968, i.e. 3.97%) and **Teplice** (2,098, i.e. 3.69%). These were followed by the Louny district (1,061, i.e. 2.66%), the Chomutov district (1,194, 2.33%), the Děčín district (1,315, i.e. 2.24%) and the Ústí nad Labem district (1,074, i.e. 2.00%). The party was successful also in the Karlovy Vary Region where, taking all districts into account, it achieved the third best result overall in the **Sokolov district** (1,267, i.e. 3.31%). Thus in eleven districts the party gained 1.5% of votes.

In the light of the above-mentioned results the students' election held between 26 and 28 April 2010 cannot be omitted. In total 135 schools participated in it, of which 69 were secondary general schools, 68 secondary vocational schools (SVS) and seven apprentice centres.¹³ The Workers' Party of Social Justice gained in total 7.14% of votes. The party got the least votes at secondary general schools (2.71%), 8.46% of votes were from secondary vocational schools, while the highest number of votes came from apprentice centres – 11.10%. With regard to regions the Workers' Party of Social Justice received the most student votes in the Usti Region (11.2%), the Moravian Silesian region (7.6%), the Karlovy Vary Region (7%), and the Hradec Kralove Region (6.9%).

Map 1

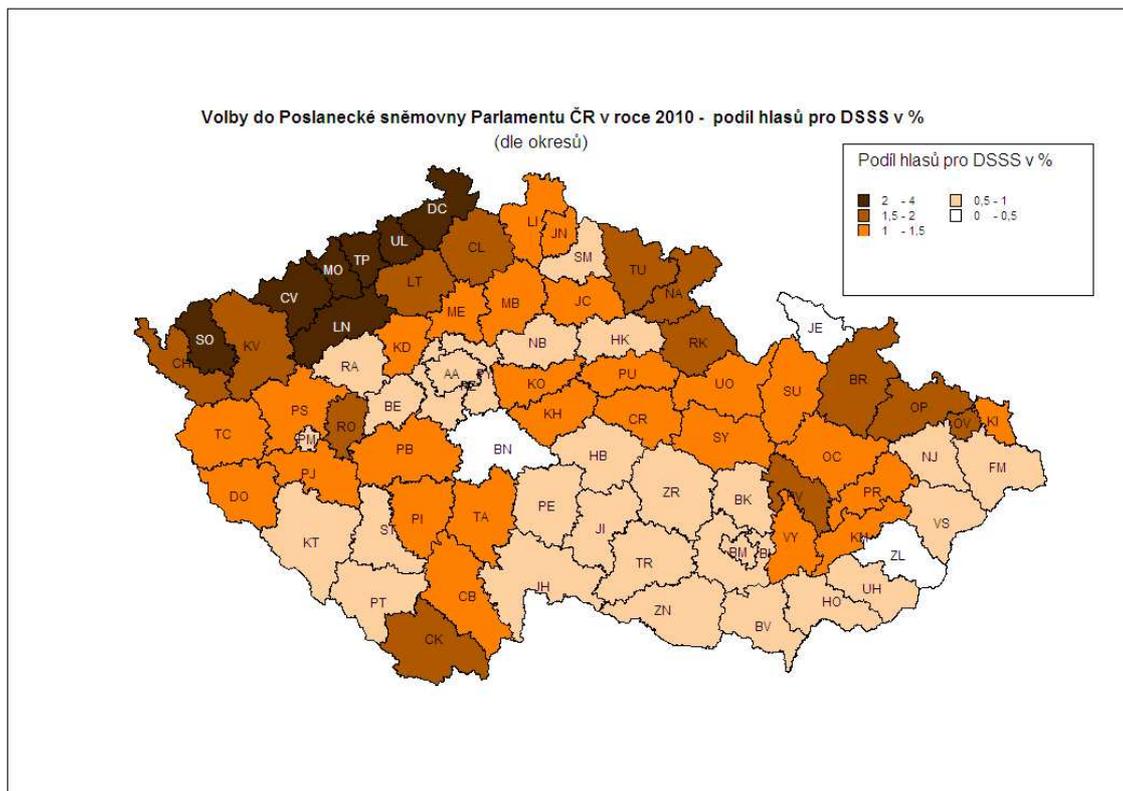
Election to the Chamber of Deputies of the Parliament of the Czech Republic in 2010 – the share of votes cast in favour of the Workers' Party of Social Justice (%).
(according to regions)

¹³ See <http://clovekvtsni.cz/download>. It was an informal event organised by the People in Need (non-governmental organisation) that also published the results.



Map 2

Election to the Chamber of Deputies of the Parliament of the Czech Republic in 2010 – the share of votes cast in favour of the Workers’ Party of Social Justice (%).
(according to districts)

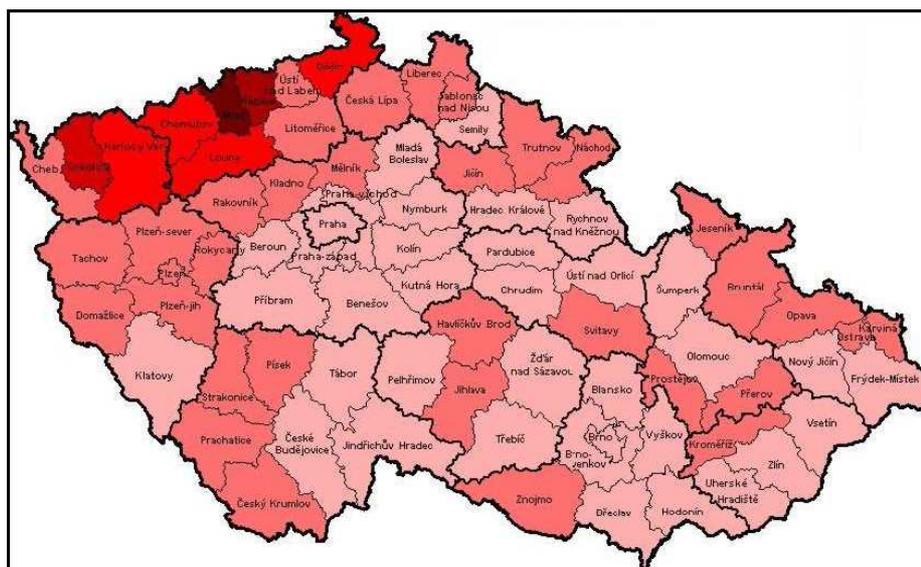


- *The Senate of the Czech Republic*

Tomáš Vandas, the chairman of the Workers' Party of Social Justice, was the only member of this party who participated in the election to the Senate. He stood for election in the Most election district which he deliberately chose because the Workers' Party of Social Justice had been relatively successful here in the election to the Chamber of Deputies. He failed and, with 1,744 votes (5.13%) did not proceed to the second round of the election. He received most votes in Litvínov – 570 (7.64%) and in Most – 720 (3.77%). He received more than 50 votes in Horní Jiřetín (52 – 5.28%), Lom (71 – 5.39%) and Meziboří (75 – 5.13%). Aside from Litvínov T. Vandas evaluated that he had positive gains also in Bečov – 8.93% (36 persons) and Obrnice – 9.12% (48 persons).

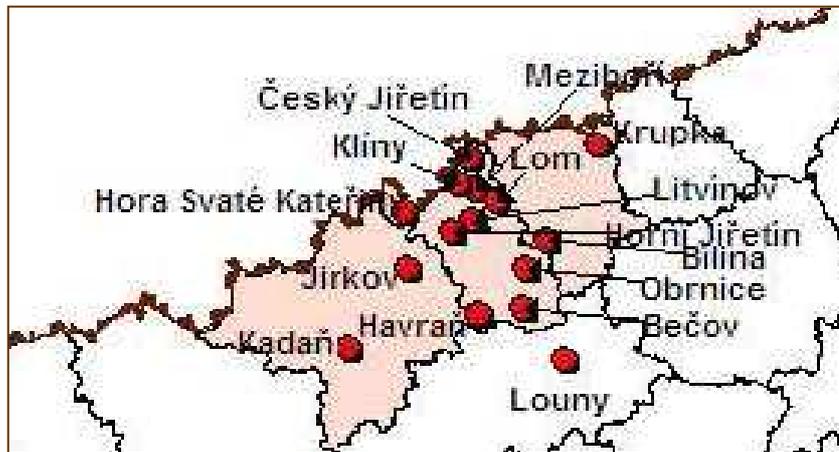
- *Municipal Election*

As Map 3 below demonstrates, the Workers' Party of Social Justice concentrated its candidates mainly in the **Ústí** Region (Bílina, Hrobčice, Chomutov, Louny, Mašťov, Varnsdorf, Kadaň, Litvínov, Neštémice, Černovice, Jirkov, Krupka, Most and Výsluní), the **Moravian-Silesian** Region (Bohumín, Frýdek - Místek, Chotěbuz, Kopřivnice, Mariánské Hory and Hulváky, Orlová, Ostrava - město, Ostrava - Jih, Ostrava - Vítkovice, Slezská Ostrava, Moravská Ostrava and Přívoz, Český Těšín, Havířov, Karviná, Krnov, Opava, Štramberk, and Ostrava-Poruba) and the **Karlovy Vary** Region (Habartov, Horní Slavkov, Chodov, Kaceřov, Karlovy Vary, Radošov, Nejdek, Sokolov, and Cheb). The party had several candidates also in the Pardubice Region (Čankovice, Polička, Hrochův Týnec, Lipovec, Chrudim, and Pardubice) and the South Bohemian Region (Tábor, Týn nad Vltavou, and České Budějovice). In other regions the party had candidates only in one town/city in all cases: the Hradec Kralove Region (Vrchlabí), the Liberec Region (Harachov), the Central Bohemian Region (Neratovice), the Vysočina Region (Bystřice pod Pernštejnem), the South Moravian Region (Brno), the Pilsen Region (Pilsen) and Prague.



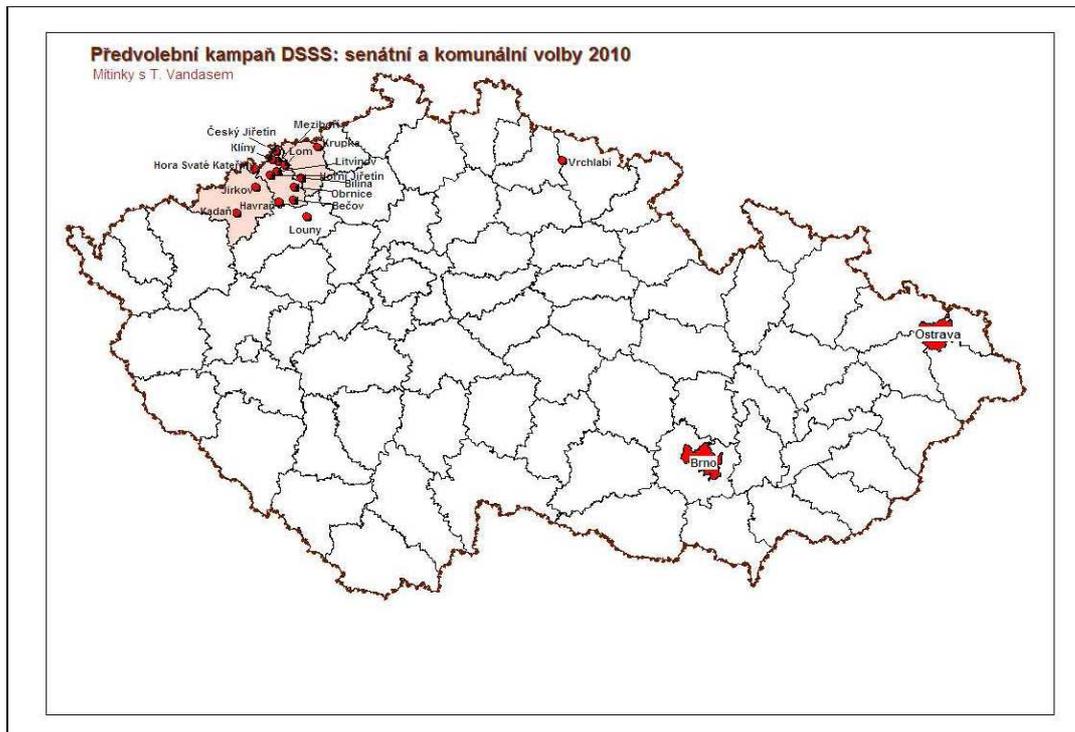
Map 4 shows the places where there were election rallies with Tomáš Vandas. The last of them was held on 9 October 2010. As the map indicates he targeted localities displaying social and economic problems and problems between Roma communities and the majority society. For example the Usti Region where there most of the party's rallies were held, had been dealing with the highest unemployment rates in the Czech Republic, which was 13.9% (as of 31 December 2010), and the problem of socially excluded communities.¹⁴

Map 4



The map-below:

The pre-election campaign of the Workers' Party of Social Justice, the Senate and municipal elections in 2010 (meetings with Tomáš Vandas)



¹⁴ See <http://www.ustinadlabem.czso.cz> (Basic indicators of unemployment according to regions of the Czech Republic as of 31 December 2010). The worst situation was, during almost all months of 2010, in five districts of the Usti Region, in addition to the Most Region these were districts of Děčín, Teplice, Ústí nad Labem and Chomutov. A high unemployment rate presented also in the Moravian-Silesian Region (12.36%) and the Karlovy Vary Region (11.39%) and in the South Moravian region where it was 10.87%).

Despite all its efforts the Workers' Party of Social Justice did not manage to affect "election competition" at the local level. The party gained its highest quota of votes in the Usti Region however the percentage share of their votes did not usually exceed 4% of all votes with the exception of some towns/villages: Černovice (8.73%), Výsluní (7.50%), Jirkov (4.33%) and Litvínov (4.23%). As regards the Moravian-Silesian Region the Workers' Party of Social Justice was quite successful only in Ostrava – Vítkovice - 4.43%; the party gained least votes in Frýdek – Místek (0.12%) and in Karviná – 0.09%. Obviously, the Workers' Party of Social Justice was not happy with such results as Tomáš Vandas stated on the party website.

In general and if the issue discussed is simplified it is possible to say that the number of supporters and electors from among citizens has decreased. However, it is not necessarily true. Voters who are supporters of the Workers' Party of Social Justice could decide to cast their votes in the municipal elections to candidates or political entities converging in some way with their views and who in particular have a chance to be successful in the elections. That is why an assumption to perceive election results of the Workers' Party of Social Justice as an automatic loss of supporters in certain localities would be too simplistic. It is therefore important to pay increased attention to this political entity.

The Workers' Youth

- On 3 March 2009 the Ministry of the Interior registered the civil association Workers' Youth as a youth organisation of the Workers' Party.
- On 21 March 2009 the Workers' Youth held the constitutive congress in Brno and elected their management.

Chair persons

Martin Zbela (21 March 2009 – 29 March 2010)

Erik Lamprecht (from 29 March 2010)

Press

Hlas mládeže (The Voice of Youth) (from 1 July 2009)

Activities in 2010

The Workers' Youth carried out their activities as a youth organisation of the Workers' Party of Social Justice. At the beginning of 2010, as a consequence of events concerning the Workers' Party, this youth association had to face the possibility that that it could be dissolved by the Ministry of the Interior.¹⁵ In order to prevent this the organisation modified its programme, upon the recommendation of the Ministry, and deleted some problematic items. As the Workers' Party of Social Justice had done, this youth organisation also strove to present itself as a conflict-free association. Activities of its members targeted exclusively two areas: organisation of their own sporting days, trips and cultural events, and support of activities carried out by the Workers' Party of Social Justice. Members of the Workers' Youth frequently took part in events organised by the Workers' Party of Social Justice and provided organisational services, or events were only "pageantry". Members of this organisation participated also in events held by other entities, such as the Autonomous Nationalists. They were actively involved in events organised to support the Workers' Party of Social Justice, mainly some promotional events

¹⁵ See sub-chapter 2.1.1.4 Application of State Power with Regard to the Right of Assembly, p.15.

or distribution of leaflets. As an example the action “School Courtyard” can be mentioned. Members of the Workers’ Youth distributed leaflets and recruited new members in front of basic and secondary school premises in Prague, Brno, Litvinov and Most. The Moravian oriented movement was activated through this organisation which has quite a strong position in Brno. The aim of the campaign “My Heart for Moravia” is to find support for the Workers’ Party of Social Justice on this area.

In January 2011 the 3rd Congress of the Workers’ Youth was held in Prague and delegates elected their board¹⁶ and adopted the below resolution.

Resolution of the 3rd Congress of the Workers’ Youth of 15 January 2011 held in Prague

1. *“The Workers’ Youth elected the following Board: chair - Erik Lamprecht, vice-chair Lucie Šlégrová, vice-chair Jakub Svoboda, secretary - Jiří Dudák, main treasurer - Barbora Vařáková, member of the Board - Jan Mrázek and member of the Board - David Kundla.*
2. *Membership fees shall be henceforth mandatory for all members without any exception, working or studying members. The amount of fees shall remain CZK 300 per year or CZK 150 per half a year.*
3. ***The Workers’ Youth as an association enforcing principles of a free society reprobates political trial in the name of the fight against alleged extremists, new class enemies. The Workers’ Youth perceives such trials as a pretext for further restriction of freedom and privacy of common people. We are calling on all citizens and associations across the political spectrum having a sense of justice to take the same standpoint”.***¹⁷

Ultra Right-Wing Groups

In 2010, as in previous years, the nationalistic scene, stagnated. It was missing a long-term strategy, a leader and an umbrella movement or an affiliated political party which could be successful in elections. There were only a few dozen really active persons. Moreover, these persons have usually among themselves sharp personal disputes and spiteful relationships which hinder cooperation a between individual groups.

Activities of all Czech nationalistic oriented entities were not, in terms of security, significant. None of the groups aroused public attention. Respective attempts to address citizens by means of public marches and leaflet campaigns failed. The same result was brought about by the October elections to municipal assemblies. Considerable strengthening of their influence at the Czech political scene cannot be expected in the future.

The National Party

The most visible nationalistic entity within recent years, the National Party, ceased its activities at the end of 2009 and the beginning of 2010. Several of its activities were intended to establish a new political party, however eventually they decided to take over the then barely-glowing torch of Czech Movement for National Unity. This organisation under new management followed up anti-Islamic rhetoric of the National Party and began to contest the construction of mosques and Islamic community centres in the Czech

¹⁶ Erik Lamprecht has remained chair, while Lucie Šlégrová has become the vice chair for Bohemia and Jakub Svoboda is the current vice chair for Moravia and Silesia.

¹⁷See <http://www.delnickamladez.cz> (“Workers’ Party’ s Congress: New faces in the Board and Condemnation of Political trials “). Downloaded on 19 January 2011.

Republic. At the end of 2010 its members ran a leaflet campaign against building of a mosque in Hradec Králové.

The National Unity

The National Unity continued their activities and in the course of 2010 the chair of this party was changed. With new management the party attempted to activate its members however their activities should be viewed as negligible.

2.1.1.3 2010: Trends at the Right-Wing Extremist Scene

- The main trend is ever-growing and increasingly comprehensible use of the internet environment, in particular of social networks to promote different entities, their objectives and ideology, sharing of video and audio recordings, and communication.
- On the one hand inclination towards decentralised structures and locally operating cells which showed activation.
- On the other hand, a certain inclination and efforts to unify the scene which would serve as a potential electorate and support for the Workers' Party of Social Justice.
- Accentuation of the topic of prosecuted “fellows”
- Accentuation of social topics, criticism of governmental reforms as well as of the Government and of the “system” as a whole.
- Dramatic decline in the number of concerts and music performances in the Czech Republic.
- Concerts organised by Czech entities in near border areas in neighbouring countries easily accessible for Czech audience (such concerts are more radical than those held in the Czech Republic).
- Speakers were very cautious in their public speeches.
- The trend of organising joint assemblies by different entities, in particular joint actions of the Autonomous Nationalists and the Workers' Party of Social Justice, continued.
- Connections and links with foreign organisation and entities having the same/similar ideology – participation of Czech right-wing extremists in the events held abroad.

2.1.1.4 Application of State Power with Regard to the Right of Assembly in Relation to Right-Wing Extremist Entities

The Workers' Party

The deliberations on dissolution of the Workers' Party were held by the court from 11 to 14 January 2010. On 17 February 2010 the Workers' Party was dissolved by the decision of the Supreme Administrative Court.¹⁸ To this end it is important to state that the

¹⁸ For more information on the decision of the Supreme Administrative Court see the Strategy for Combating Extremisms in 2009. Part I: The Issue of Extremism in the Czech Republic in 2009 (sub-chapter 2.6.1.3 Significant Court Decisions. Judgements Issued by the Supreme Administrative Court). Ministry of the Interior of the Czech Republic, Security Policy Department, Prague 2010, p. 32 – 33.

dispute the Workers' Party versus the Czech Republic – the Ministry of the Interior was terminated on 31 March 2010. On that day the Prague Municipal Council adopted by a final and conclusive judgement relating to the action filed by the Workers' Party with regard to alleged unauthorised intervention upon its good reputation. Court's resolution file number.: 2 Cm 43/2007-25 of 26 February 2010.

The Workers' Party filed an appeal against the judgement of the Supreme Administrative Court to the Constitutional Court of the Czech Republic on 15 March 2010

On 27 May 2010 by its resolution the 1st Senate of the Constitutional Court of the Czech Republic dismissed as manifestly unfounded the appeal of the Workers' Party requesting abolishment of the judgement of the Supreme Administrative Court of 17 February 2010, reference number Pst 1/2009 – 348 that had decided on its dissolution.¹⁹ After the appeal to the Constitutional Court was rejected as unfounded, the Workers' Party filed an action against the Czech Republic with the Court of Human Rights in Strasbourg.²⁰

The Workers' Youth

The civic association Workers' Youth, which was at the end of 2009, on 30 December 2009, notified of unauthorised activities in relation to its programme, public speeches of its representatives and articles published on the website of the Workers' Youth.²¹ The Workers' Youth responded to the notification of the Ministry of the Interior on 3 February 2010 saying that they would express their opinion only on objections which could hinder the party's existence under the Act on Associations of Citizens.

After the judgment on dissolution of the Workers' Party, the presidium of the Workers' Youth published a statement in which the organisation dissociated itself from possible support of National Socialism of Hitler's Germany.²² Furthermore, the Workers' Youth changed their web presentation, from which the original logo and the original programme of the Workers' Youth were removed. The then chair - Martin Zbela - also advised by means of new internet presentation, of a shift in activities of the Workers' Youth. A new presidium was elected and new programme objectives were adopted. The application to be signed by each member was changed as well. By signing the application each member confirms the following statement: "*I condemn totalitarian ideologies of the 20th century, in particular Nazism and communism*". Due to the fact that after the call of the Ministry of the Interior the civic association Workers' Youth ceased the unlawful activities described in the call the association was not dissolved in 2010.

Although members of the Workers' Youth are still averse to minorities, celebrate assemblies held in Janov in 2008²³ and their links to the neo-Nazi scene still persist²⁴,

¹⁹ See <http://www.usoud.cz/clanek/3433>

²⁰ The Czech mass media provided information on this action on the basis of a press release issued by the Workers' Party. The text of the action filed by the Workers' Party was not published on the website of the Workers' Party of Social Justice.

²¹ For more information on reservations of the Ministry of the Interior on activities of the civic association Workers' Youth see the Strategy for Combating Extremisms in 2009. Part I: The Issue of Extremism in the Czech Republic in 2009 (sub-chapter 2.1.1 3 Application State Power with Regard to the Right of Assembly). Ministry of the Interior of the Czech Republic, Security Policy Department, Prague 2010, p. 2010, p.8 - 9.

²² Source: (http://www.delnickamladez.cz/zprava-18_2_10). Accessible on 18 March 2011.

²³ For example 17 November 2008 when there were clashes between the police and neo-Nazis who tried to get to the Roma locality, described on the website of the Workers' Youth as follows: "*For the last time, two years ago about two thousand of people assembled in t of Litvin, on the housing estate Janov, to express their*

there are no reasons to take legal measures against this civic association in accordance with Act No. 83/1990 Coll., on the Right of Association

Military History Club 4th SS – Panzergrenadier Division “SS – Polizei”, Military History Club Das Reich

In 2010 a proposal for registration the civic association - Military History Club 4th SS – Panzergrenadier Division “SS – Polizei” Čeložnice and a proposal for registration of the Military History Club Das Reich were submitted. In the both cases, the Ministry of the Interior came to the conclusion that according to the submitted articles of association the associations would be unlawful as their aim is to violate the Constitution and rule of law and therefore there are reasons for restriction of the right for assembly within the meaning of Sec. 4 (a) of Act No. 83/1990 Coll. on Assembly of Citizens. In this context intended names of the civic associations and proclaimed activities relating to presentation of military symbols of Waffën – SS forces were taken into account.

Left-Wing Extremism

Anarcho-autonomous Movement

The year 2010 did not differ very much from previous years and thus it was not exceptional. However when their activities are compared to those of the previous year a partial activation of the movement could be seen, but activities of individual activists stagnated.

There were efforts by left-wing radicals to revise the anti-authoritarian movement, to unify it and to reactivate it. Efforts to find new strategies and to mobilise topics which would be able to address the general public or an effort to “resurrect” anarchism as an ideological stream were carried out, more or less, at a theoretical level.

Organisation of public assemblies and demonstrations was dampened. As a matter of fact supporters of anti-authoritarian movement managed to organise in 2010 only two public events, both held on 1 May 2010. They were traditional celebrations of May Day: the anarchist march across Prague organised by the Czechoslovak Anarchist Federation (CSAF) which was closed by an open-air cultural festival held by the Antifascist Action (AFA/ANTIFA) on the Císarska louka in Prague.

Apart from the above-mentioned actions anarcho-autonomists, with regard to their potential to mobilize and an ability to organise different actions participated in events held by other left-wing entities. As representatives of the Marxist-Leninist scene also anarcho-autonomists were engaged in civic protests against cost-cutting measures adopted by the Government.

solidarity with people who used to have a precious bond established - a bond of national coexistence. However, they were attacked by the police of the state where money and greed make the main decisions. Nevertheless, that time they refuse to submit as used to be the usual way. That day the young and old, hand in hand, jointly made a stand for each other and showed the powerful that they should be scared.” Source: (http://www.delnickamladez.cz/17_-listopad--den-odporu). Accessible on 18 March 2011.

²⁴ For example Lucie Šlégrová known for her strong support of neo-Nazi movements has continued to be a vice chair. In the reportage from the sporting day organised by the Workers’ Youth, members are posing in front of the large flag of the National Socialism. One member of the Workers’ Youth can be seen in photographs wearing a T-shirts with the slogan: “Free Resistance”. Available at: (<http://www.delnickamladez.cz/sportovni-den-dm-cislo-dve>). Accessible on 18 March 2011.

Instead of organising public assemblies, supporters of this part of the left-wing spectrum concentrated in the past year on activities inside their movement such as various lectures, discussions, film projections, exhibitions, concerts, beneficial events and events in remembrance of some personalities. In order to present their ideas they used mainly the internet and different informative campaigns with leaflets.

One of the activities of the anti-authoritarian movement remains the fight against supporters of ultra right-wing groups. It consisted mainly in monitoring of activities of neo-Nazis and publishing gathered information on the website of the AFA/ANTIFA²⁵. In addition antifascists, as in previous years, continued with direct physical assaults against their ideological adversaries.

In the framework of their solidarity campaigns Czech anarcho-autonomists dealt with the situation of their foreign counterparts facing state repression. Mainly events in Greece piqued their interest. At the end of April 2010, persons with links to the left-wing extremist scene probably participated in the arson attack against the Greek embassy in Prague. This is evidenced mainly by the sign Giannis (with an anarcho-autonomist symbol “A in the circle” instead of only letter “A”) which was placed on the front of the embassy building. This sign referred to a Greek anarchist, Giannis Dimitrakis, who had been imprisoned.

The most significant entities of the Czech anarcho-autonomist scene in 2010 remained unregistered organisations, the **CSAF and AFA/ANTIFA**. Besides these groups there are in the Czech Republic a number of regional anarchist and antifascist autonomous groups, however, their activities were negligible in terms of the whole republic.

Marxist-Leninist Groups (Neo-Bolshevism, Trotskyism)

The Marxist – Leninist part of the left-wing spectrum did not display substantial changes in 2010 and its representatives did not carry out visible activities. Activities of individual groups were, however, affected by problems that have persisted for several years. The most important is their inability to address the wider spectrum of young people and a minimal membership base among this cohort and insufficient mobilising potential.

The **Union of Young Communists of Czechoslovakia** appeared to be the most significant entity. The Union presented itself as the only legitimate successor of the **Communist Union of Youth** although the latter organisation was legalised again in 2010²⁶.

Despite the fact that the Union of Young Communists of Czechoslovakia was the most active neo-Bolshevist group its activities must be considered as insignificant. With regard to its incapacity to organise actions members of this Union almost resigned from holding their own events. When they held some assemblies these did not arouse any interest among the general public. Therefore, as in previous years, they preferred internal, closed events or, and as was more usual, made use of actions organised by other domestic left-wing entities.

In conducting their propaganda campaigns they devoted their attention mainly to hot social topics: they criticised governmental reforms aimed at cost-cutting measures, the

²⁵ www.antifa.cz

²⁶ On 27 January 2010 the Prague Municipal Court overruled the decision of the Ministry of the Interior of the Czech Republic on dissolution of the Communist Union of Youth meaning that activities of this organisation were formally renewed. However, its members, apart from their presentation at the internet, were not active.

introduction of tuition fees at universities/colleges, or reduction in salaries of civil servants. They also expressed their disagreement with hosting an American anti-missile early warning system in the Czech Republic. At the beginning of the year reviewed they directed their attention to the issue of combating right-wing extremism.

The **New Anti-Capitalist Left-Wing** has become the most important representative of the Trotskyist scene.²⁷ This organisation was set up in 2009 as a result of efforts to unify the fragmented Trotskyist spectrum. It operates as a platform associating individuals on a personal basis. Thus their members could carry out activities within their original groups.

Activists of the New Anti-Capitalist Left-Wing decided, during the course of the year, to attempt to transform their group into a political party and in Spring they started to collect signatures necessary for registration. However, this effort proved to be somewhat ambitious as they have not managed to gather a sufficient number of signatures.

The events organised by the New Anti-Capitalist Left-Wing did not arouse any general public interest and therefore its members, as their neo-Bolshevist counterparts from the Union of Young Communists of Czechoslovakia, took part in public assemblies of other entities organised mainly as protests against cost-cutting measures of the Government. Their involvement in the project of the Czech Social Forum should be mentioned. This involvement enabled them to present their ideas in the collective of people where representatives of non-extremist groups prevailed having, at the same time, a decisive influence.

Activities of other Marxist-Leninist groups were not significant in 2010.

2.1.2.3 2010: Trends on the Left-Wing Extremist Scene

- This scene is divided into the following main types of entities:: anarchist, environmental, Marxist–Leninist organisations and radical anarcho-autonomist scene being a part of the Antifa international platform.
- The principal trend is ever-growing and versatile use of options provided by the internet environment, in particular by social networks, to promote various entities, their objectives and ideology, and to share video and audio recording and communicate.
- The leading role of the Czechoslovak Anarchist Federation – CSAF unifying different anarchist and anarcho-autonomist streams and sub-cultures has been apparent. This organisation is becoming an information gateway.
- Primarily anarcho-autonomous cells independent of the CSAF started to progressively come through.
- The Antifa tried to escalate their actions against ultra right-wing groups.
- Increased activities pertaining to the area of protection of animal welfare could be seen.
- Organisations also grasped social and economic topics, criticised the government and its restrictive measures including calls for participation in protest demonstrations against the Government.

²⁷ See <http://www.antikapitalista.cz>

- The entities in question also perceived events abroad and expressed their solidarity with foreign and international entities accompanied by money collections (organisation of different beneficial events and other actions).
- The trend of many initiatives held on the basis of an international platform without any relation to a particular country has remained unchanged. Such an international platform included organisation from anarchist groups and International Anarchist Federation through the ANTIFA initiative and Good Night White Pride to the radical Black Block.

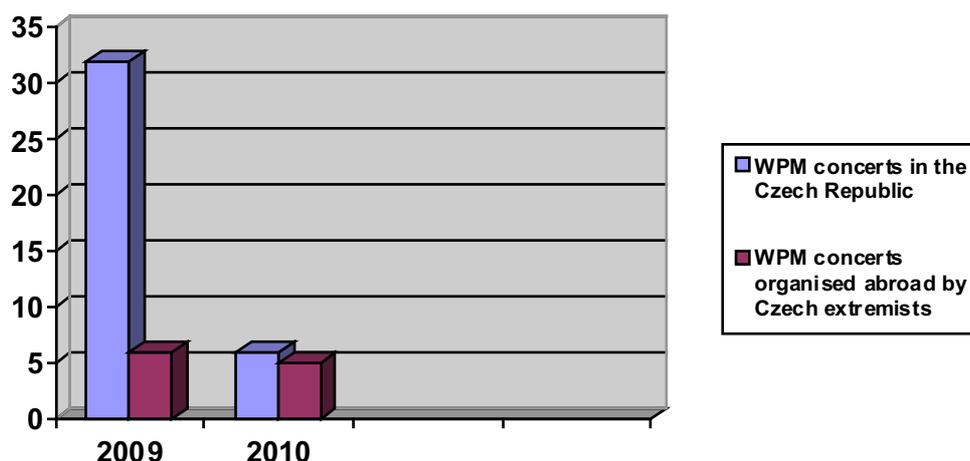
The Issue of Concerts of Right-Wing Extremist Bands and Right-Wing Extremist Demonstrations; Right-Wing Extremist Websites Accessible on the Internet

White Power Music Concerts

In 2010 only six concerts of White Power Music (hereinafter referred to as “WPM”) were recorded. Thus the downward trend visible in 2009 continued (2009 – 18 WPM concerts; 2008 – 34 WPM concerts). The National Resistance and the Autonomous Nationalists were principal organisers of such concerts. Contrary to 2009 this activity was not supported by a female branch of the National Resistance – Resistance Woman Unity (RWU). Prosecution of a group of organisers of right-wing extremist concerts (TS Power) and paralysing of activities carried out by RWU (TS Lotta) substantially contributed to a decline in the number of WPM concerts.

WPM concerts displayed a certain soft approach which was apparent not only in the lyrical content used by individual bands but also in their performance and the overall climate of concerts. Individual bands usually possess a variety of lyrical texts and they use at the domestic scene those which are publishable in the Czech Republic. The average attendance of the concerts fluctuated between 80 and 150 visitors. Concerts also served as distribution points for selling promotional materials (for example T-shirts, sweatshirts, buttons or stickers) or CDs of domestic as well as foreign WPM bands or for collecting money to support “political prisoners” – P.O.W (Prisoners of War). When the situation is compared with previous years, then with the need to be more cautious the attractiveness of such concerts has adequately decreased. The participation in such concerts was obviously affected by conspiracy measures, with only very few invited “guests” made aware of the concert. Well-secured venues for organising concerts were lacking, (meaning rooms which could be closed and would be sound-proof to prevent police monitoring) and this fact also negatively influenced the situation. Therefore there was an obvious trend that right-wing extremists attended concerts of bands which used to perform within the WPM scene (bands such as Randall Gruppe or Outrage),²⁸ or concerts of bands which in general were not part of the WPM scene (for example the Pilsen band Ortel or Orlik revival).

²⁸ Some concerts were held to support the right-wing extremist scene, for example the Brno concert of the Randall Gruppe to support P.O.W (Prisoners of War) or the concert of the same band organised in Veselí na Moravě and held after the march in remembrance of Stanislav Lovecký.



Persisting concerns regarding prosecution caused the trend seen in the previous year – organising WPM concerts abroad – to continue. The performance venues are selected in small or middle-sized municipalities which must be locations easily accessible to Czech visitors. Concerts are organised by Czech entities and for the Czech audience. If some foreign visitors are present then, as a rule, they are friends or participate on the basis of personal invitations. The fewer domestic visitors are present at these Czech-run events, the less attention local security forces pays to such concerts. Therefore organisers can afford more radical productions than in the Czech Republic. In 2010 five concerts were held abroad, namely in Slovakia (1), Poland (3) and in Germany (1). Organisers of those concerts were usually persons from cells of the National Resistance Silesia and the National Resistance Ore Mountains inviting Silesian Division and Fascist Aggressive bands²⁹. The number of people attending these concerts was between 50 and 100 persons.

Another trend to be mentioned was the organisation of joint transport to concerts abroad, by local organisations as events celebrating iconic persons of the movement (for example Ian Stuart Donaldson and Joe “Hammer” Rowen). These concerts usually show open propaganda and manifestations of current neo-Nazi organisations including reference to the Nazi era. Cases of arranging and coordinating transport to visit internationally “renowned” concerts held in Venetia, Italy, or in Hungary were recorded. A case where transport to a WPM concert held in the United Kingdom was reported. Repeat participation of Czech WPM bands abroad, namely in Hungary and Italy (the Pilsen band Conflict 88), in Deggendorf, Germany (the Legion S and the Right Klay) and in Poland (the Right Klay) was registered.

Demonstrations and Assemblies of Right-Wing Extremists

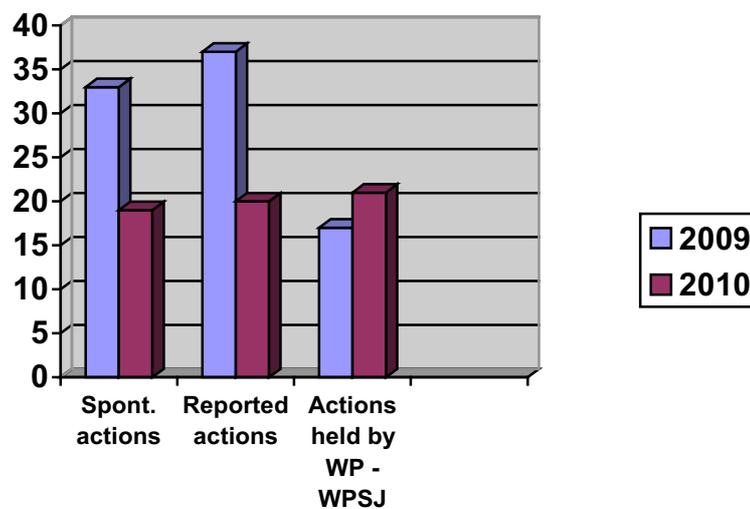
Assemblies of right-wing extremists remained in 2010 a main means through which they could enhance their visibility and gain the support of the general public. A total of 60 various assemblies were recorded in the year reviewed (76 in 2009). They were assemblies reported in advance (20), spontaneous actions (19) and actions relating to activities carried out by the Workers’ Party of Social Justice and the Workers’ Youth (21). As regards the Workers’ Party of Social Justice they organised predominantly pre-election meetings. There were many of these but due to minimal interest from the side of citizens they were absolutely insignificant. In addition there were inciting actions held by the Workers’ Party

²⁹ The names of these bands clearly indicate their professed ideology.

of Social Justice (for example patrols of the Workers’ Party of Social Justice in Prague – Smíchov, “sightseeing” of the Most housing estate - Chánov).

Participation of persons coming from the Czech Republic was further documented in 20 demonstrations and public events held abroad. Czechs mainly attended events held in Germany where Czech right-wing extremists have quite numerous and close links to local organisations of the National Resistance (National Widerstand), the Autonomous Nationalism (Autonom Nationalist) or just the national-social movement in general which is a basis for relationships between the Workers’ Party of Social Justice and NPD (Nationaldemokratische Partei Deutschlands). Representatives of the NPD participated in events organised by the Workers’ Party of Social Justice and vice versa. An example was the meeting of the Workers’ Party of Social Justice held on 28 October 2010 under the name the National Unity Day where a delegate of NPD, Katrin Köhler, was a speaker.

In 2010, in contrast to 2009, the actions were, with some exceptions, conflict-free. There were only individual skirmishes with the police. Public assemblies of right-wing extremists were, again with several exceptions, duly reported in advance. The organisers were supporters who did not have direct links to the core of a local organisation or the scene in general. However, spontaneous demonstrations were also registered. In the majority of cases these were held to protest against prosecutions of fellow extremists and to support “political prisoners”. The most important spontaneous event was the protest against the march of homosexuals in Brno, Queerparade, on 26 June 2010. About 200 right-wing extremists participated in this protest demonstrations.



Furthermore, there were demonstrations and rallies coordinated via the internet, in particular through social networks. One example was an event organised on 17 November in Litvinov – Janov to remember the clash between supporters of the Workers’ Party and Autonomous Nationalists with the Czech police. This demonstration was reported by locals who provided their services as organisers and was used as a political meeting of the Workers’ Party of Social Justice which, in addition to local issues concerning coexistence with Romas, mentioned also prosecution of prisoners of war and criticised the Government.

The most active entities organising public assemblies were the Workers’ Party of Social Justice, the Workers’ Youth and the Autonomous Nationalists whose local cells held protest rallies and events to remember some members or other “important” persons. However, they organised also spontaneous demonstrations; for example actions in Svitavy,

Pilsen and Ostrava (17 November 2010) or demonstrations against political trials, organised by Prague and Kladno autonomous nationalists and members of the National Resistance on 23 October 2010 (attendance of about 250 up to 350) can be mentioned.

Finally it must be stated that participation in events exceeding 200 persons was exceptional. Usually there were between 100 and 120 people. Such low participation was also a knock-on effect of concerns about police interventions and possible prosecution strengthened by visible pressure exerting by public authorities and media coverage of some cases which detailed the prosecution of persons who had promoted forbidden movements during demonstrations. It can be evidenced by the fact that no events were reported by an organiser who was a direct member of any cell of the National Resistance.

2.2.3 Other Events Held by Right-wing Extremists

In addition to public events and assemblies ultra right-wing entities organised actions without public presence or even specifically private events. These were different meetings, congresses or birthday parties as well as other celebrations of other, strictly private events and sporting events. In total 55 events of this type were recorded in the Czech Republic and Czech extremists participated in three similar actions in Germany.

With regard to the opinion of the Czech police any information received on the organisation of summer camps and other similar actions or on participation in different paintball or airsoft battles can be perceived as information relating to risky situations. Such activities serve in particular for improving different techniques, tactics and procedures for fighting. “Boot camps” that primarily target fighting preparation are not exceptional either. Supporters of the right-wing extremist scene are known to be often deeply interested in military artefacts, and to value a cult of discipline, military honour and group power. Part of the membership base is involved in military history associations and clubs, in particular in those focused on the history of the Second World War and the German army. To this end they can possess weapons and ammunition from that time, obtained through active searching using detectors and digging.³⁰

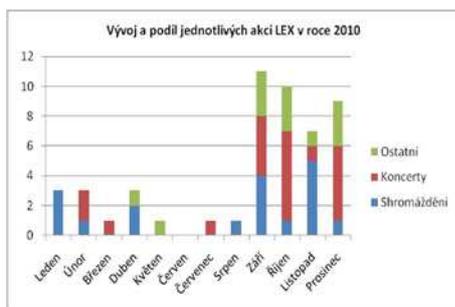
Activities of Left-Wing Extremists

Assemblies and Public Actions

Diagram below

Development and share of individual actions held by left-wing extremist in 2010.

Other
Concerts
Assemblies



In 2010 a total of ten quite important public assemblies were recorded. They were for example a demonstration against racism organised by the AFA and CSAF in February 2010, two short-term symbolic blockades of the border in Mikulov the aim of which was to highlight an environmental movement and in particular 13 Austrian activists prosecuted and charged with terrorism for having illegally entered a

³⁰ Nevertheless it is important to say that the aforementioned activities of right-wing extremists cannot be generally and unambiguously seen as part of an extremist movement per se. For some participants such activities do not represent another radicalisation element but, as for a lot of persons from among mainstream society taking part in comparable leisure activities, it is a way of relaxing.

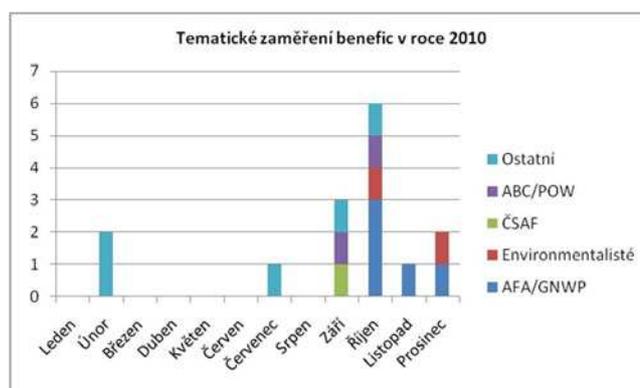
pharmaceutical laboratory and destroyed its equipment. Another action was held in December 2010 and it was a protest in front of the building of the Belarus embassy against detention of Belarus anarchists. According to the information provided by the Czech police such demonstrations were usually attended by 20 or 25 persons.

2.3.2 Ticket Nights and Concerts

In 2010 only fourteen concerts, ticket nights worth mentioning were recorded. These events supported topics such as Anarchist Black Cross (ABC) – support to imprisoned anarchists, propagated animal welfare or a vegan way of life and so forth. Concerts often related to growing activities of environmental movements. In six cases these were concerts to support the AFA/ANTIFA. The average attendance of such concerts was between 90 and 120 visitors. However, concerts attended by more people were reported as well, for example Active Punx or Fluff Fest held in Rokycany. Performances of foreign bands increase interest in these concerts. As concerts of right-wing extremist, also left-wing concerts have been used to disseminate and sell materials being traditional for this scene and promoting its ideology and aims.

Diagram below: Ticket Night Topics in 2010

- Other
- AB/PW
- CSAF
- Environmentalists
- AFA/GNWP



2.3.3 Other Events

Events organised by AFA/ANTIFA rank among quite important actions. Certainly radical and locally operation groups organise different preparatory and training camps or seminars, the purpose of which is both physical and tactical preparation for various activities, starting from disturbance of right-wing extremist actions, through provocations during their own left-wing events to preparation for an attack on individuals supporting right-wing extremists.

The Issue of the Internet

Internet and the Virtual Environment

The internet, as a progressive means, has been used by both the right-wing and left-wing extremist scenes.

Ultra right-wing entities use the internet to propagate their own opinions, ideology, objectives and the movement as a whole. It serves for their communication as well as for coordination, as the aim of the majority of websites managed by the right-wing extremist scene is to have mobilising and activating elements. Topics are decided on according to the focus of individual organisations or movements. Individual users often have the subjective feeling of being anonymous which is in some case true thanks to well secured servers. Thus it is possible to share video and audio recordings which frequently symbolise or promote forbidden movements. Servers and providers placed abroad are often used, mainly those in countries with quite benevolent laws in relation to the content of web pages (for example the USA or Sweden).

Communication is facilitated mainly through communication services such ICQ, Jabber, Skype, W Live or-email messages. Utilisation of real time, easily accessible and at the same time cheap or even free communication enhances coordination and organisation potential of the scene. When evidence of criminal activities is being gathered these communicators serve as one of the forms of proof. Virtual social networks, especially servers on the basis of Facebook, are frequently used. They enable users to not only contact “friends” with whom they can have individual and/or collective real time communication but they can mutually share/exchange video or audio recordings. Quite a specific element is for example a possibility to organise different actions where it is possible through social networks to mobilize users to personally participate.

For some entities and individuals operating within the **left-wing extremist scene** the internet environment represents the overwhelmingly predominant or main means for their activities and conducts. Of course it strengthens also the position of main entities of this scene, in particular that of the CSAF.

Blogs as well as information and publication sources are quite often used within this scene. Left-wing extremists predominantly concentrate on distribution of information on their aims for the purpose of promoting their movement. It is natural that some radical entities publish calls for the revolutionary change of the present system. Information portals and blogs, for example Jaime, are interconnected, whereby they have links to international platforms of domestic movements. In order to have a large spectrum of activities virtual social networks, in particular Facebook, are used. They serve to propagate or distribute materials necessary for maintaining contacts and communication.

Right-Wing Extremist Web Pages

The year 2010 brought about certain changes in presenting views and opinions on websites of right-wing extremist entities. This applied mostly to the Workers’ Party or its successor – the Workers’ Party of Social Justice and the Workers’ Youth. This was into a certain extent applicable also to the National Resistance and the Autonomous Nationalists.

As in 2009 these entities, each by its own manner, presented themselves as fighters against the “system” and at the same time as victims. The Czech police force was portrayed as “ideological-police” and as such not apolitical, not protecting the safety of citizens and working on political orders. No ideological cliché of right-wing extremists edged away.

As regards the website of the **National Resistance** it could be seen that they are not so active as they used to be in previous years. However, they have not lost their voice. The pages delivered information about domestic as well as foreign events, commentaries and articles full of xenophobia were not lacking. For example in January 2010 there were

commentaries describing events in France (*“France in Flames Again”*) or authors criticised attitudes of the USA to the Goldstein UN Report on Gaza (*“Double Attack against International Humanitarian Right”*). In February they paid attention to the trial of John Demjanuk (*“Persecution of John Demjanuk by Holocaust Liars”*). At the beginning of March the report on the release of E. Zündel, one of the icons denying the holocaust, was published. The visit of Norman G. Finkelstein, the author of the book *The Holocaust Industry*, was very important for right-wing extremists. The website of the National Resistance posted information on his presentation in the Czech Republic well in advance. The anniversary of the death of Karel Kryl was used as well. Karel Kryl was described as the first martyr of the 4th Revolt.³¹

An unprecedented event for the neo-Nazi scene was a march organised to remember the 65th anniversary of bombing of Dresden. Every year this event bears the signs of national celebration. The website of the National Resistance paid great attention to it (reports, video recordings).

Furthermore, ongoing attention was devoted to foreign events, mainly those organised in Slovakia. In January 2010 web pages provided information on the action held by Slovak right-wing extremists in Levice (*“Against Inability of the Slovak Police to Protect Honest People”*), in February they posted information on an event – *“The March for Nation”* held in Bratislava on 14 March 2010. It was an event to celebrate the independent Slovak state established in 1939 on the ruins of the Czechoslovak Republic. As regards domestic actions, there was for example in January a police intervention during which members of the right-wing extremist centre were apprehended. Such actions included, *inter alia*, the *“March against Restriction of Speech, Ideas and Opinions”* held in Neratovice. The anti-Roma and anti-migrant ideas were not missing. As an example the article *“Pogrom committed by Gypsies against Czech Citizens in Kyselovice”* (17 March 2010) can be mentioned. The article pointed out Roma crime. At the same time anti-Israel attitudes were presented.

With respect to other activities of the extremist scene, websites provided information on the assembly of the Workers’ Party of Social Justice held on 1 May 2010 at namesti Jiriho z Podebrad (the square of George of Podebrady). The *“March for Dead Friends”* traditionally organised in Litvínov on the occasion of the 11th anniversary of murder of Miloš Reha was mentioned. The report was brief and was supplemented by photographs from the 3rd Sachsentag JN, held in Dresden on 5 June 2010 where a representative of Czech neo-Nazis had his presentation. He called for *“strengthening German – Czech friendship and supporting a joined struggle against the system”*. Another report concerned for example the *“Anti - Queer Parade”* in Brno (26 June 2010).

On 12 May 2010 the report on activities of the Götteborg Nationalister Fria - GNF (Free Nationalists, Götteborg, Sweden,) which launched the campaign to support Patrik Vondrák, of the Czech “political prisoners” was published.³²

There were a lot of links to websites whose content conforms with the ideological background of the National Resistance (The National Press Agency, Altermedia, Zvědavce

³¹ Some right-wing extremist entities pretend to be part of the so-called 4th Revolt and they use Karel Kryl as a symbol of their “revolt” in relation to his critical attitudes towards the after-November development.

³² Swedish nationalist allegedly *“in the course of the campaign organised financial collections to be used for legal assistance to imprisoned Czech activists and through their website <http://solidaritet.friagbg.se> they note violations of human rights in the Czech Republic. The GFN campaign is another initiative if European nationalists assisting all nationalists who are prosecuted in their home counties for their views and ideas. As of today the GFN project was supported by many activists from Germany, Poland, Hungary and Russia who showed their solidarity with their prosecuted friends from the Czech Republic”*.

(Riberneck) and some others). Thus readers of web pages could draw information of different validity from secondary sources. As an example the Independent Press Agency–NTA can be mentioned as this agency brought about, in the context of the Greek crisis, on 9 March 2010 the news that “*the EU intends to send to Greece a rapid response unit*”.³³.

The website of the Czech-Canadian, Vladimír Stwora, www.Zvedavec.org appeared to be the most productive. There is a wide range of articles primarily relating to the superpower policy, the Middle East conflict, Israel and all possible problematic points of the world policy, and so on. Since the beginning of 2010 some articles have been available only on payment, indicating that after a certain period of time they will be provided for free.

The information portal of the **Autonomous Nationalists** concentrated on criticism of the state, the Czech police and their interventions which are seen as police despotism. The website informed on concrete cases: “*On Tuesday, 23 March 2010, there was a police roundup in West Bohemia which put our totalitarian regime into a new light. The roundup was against persons who, on the discussion forum Hooligans.cz which allegedly closely relates to the neo-Nazi scene, allegedly actively admired Nazi ideas and professed religious hatred. What’s great about it, none of the persons were really registered on the forum. You can read below the paragraph which opens a new wave of censorship. However, the accusations don’t end there. The persons concerned were videotaped by the police when they were posting stickers of the Autonomous Nationalists – “Against reckless capitalism – Nacionaliste.com”, “STRUGGLE – nacionaliste.com” and some others. Also thanks to phone tapping it was detected that they had distributed leaflets in the city which were downloaded from the pages of Autonomous Nationalists; and last but not least they had hung a slogan banner which read: “Freedom for Nationalists”, www.nacionaliste.com“. By all this they allegedly supported a movement which provably attempts to suppress human rights and freedoms. So if we summarise it according to the criminal police the Autonomous Nationalists are a movement which tries to suppress human rights and freedoms. In the face of this, this all our propagation, either by means of leaflets or stickers, is punishable. And again we must stress that the Autonomous Nationalists have neither been outlawed nor have any of their events been cancelled”.*

The most serious document published on their web pages was the “**Official disavowing of the Autonomous Nationalists from the Workers’ Party (of Social Justice)**” containing extensive criticism of this party and its practice from the point of view of the Autonomous Nationalists. They pointed out here, *inter alia*, ignorance, disloyalty and inability to cooperate.

³³ The European Gendarmerie Force – EGF was referred to. Its members are France, Italy, the Netherlands, Portugal and Spain. In December 2008 Romania joined this organisation. Poland has become a partner. Currently the chief commanding officers of the EGF is a Portuguese, colonel Jorge Esteves. See <http://www.eurogendfor.org>. The published text dramatically states: “*In silence deployment of one secret pilot EU group is being prepared. This group is designated for liquidation of any riots. This secret EU unit is entitled EUROGENDFOR –EGF and its seat is in the north of Italy, and currently it is about to leave for Greece, where its first large-scale intervention against the population of one EU country will occur. Commanders of this unit have their seat in Vicenze, Italy and the specialised EU unit has 3,000 men. This unit was named EGF as instructed by the former French Minister of Defence, Ms. Alliot-Marie, due to more and more numerous French distempers in migrant localities. This paramilitary group, in cooperation with European soldiers, is to restore public order in parts of Europe where unrest exists. Its task will be to work as a police group and liquidate all defensive posts. More and more countries are joining the EGF, and the EGF is nothing other than a paramilitary police that will be deployed in crisis situations instead of armies in order to prevent any situation where the army refuses to shoot citizens of the country concerned”.*

The **Information Portal of Free Youth** is also worth mentioning. As regards the topics, this portal did not differ from those described above. It provided information for example on the funeral march for Daniel Hejdánek (Pardubice) and Jan Strička (Příbram). It also delivered information on the demonstration held on 17 November to stop political trials in the Czech Republic; the report reads: “*17 November and Velvet Murderers*”. A report on the speech of Katrin Köhler, an NPD member can also be found here. This web initiative is, according to the Czech police, negligible. Authors of these web pages depicted social topic also, mainly by use of different slogans.

The information portal of the **Free Youth** published an article entitled “Close your eyes, I’m leaving ...” The article evaluated significance and benefits of the central portal Nacionaliste. com. from its establishment until today. As this portal was cancelled, the article reads: “*In a situation where several dozen independent groups operate in the Czech Republic, and it does not matter whether they are headed by the Autonomous Nationalists or not, the existence of the web is useless. An activist impulse which was delivered by the portal NACIONALISTE.COM is no longer needed. However, it does not mean the end of autonomous nationalism, but a return to its original form*”. At the same time the article noted that the profile of the Autonomous Nationalist on the Facebook social network will not be shut down.

From among internet sites, the site of the Autonomous Nationalists **www.Revolta.info** can be mentioned. This site focuses on the criticism of the “system”. Articles, reports, information on events held abroad by ideologically close organisations are published here. In 2010 there were for example articles relating to the release of P. Vondrák and M. Dupová from prison, but also about the crisis in the health care system. As regards events abroad readers could find articles about the march of independence in Warsaw held by Młodzież Wszechpolska (pan-Polish Youth) or about events in Moscow entitled “*Demonstration of Russians against the crime of Caucasian immigrants*”.

The website of the civic association **Ingenuus** should be marginally mentioned. This association declared as its aim as such: “*to help people or right-wing extremists persecuted by the “system” and provide them with legal assistance*”. This association works under the auspices of Filip Vávra. Individual cases of alleged police violence were presented on this site (“*State violence in Lovosice*”; “*Two criminal complaints against the Unit for Combating Organised Crime*”; “*An action lodged due to the dispersed demonstration*”). Internet postings of the civic association Ingenuus have not been updated since 6 May 2010.

The Workers’ Party continued in 2010 to criticise the “system” which was denoted as corrupt. The party informed, on an ongoing basis and with sufficient speed, on its activities.

After the decision adopted by the Supreme Administrative Court on the dissolution of this party, the party published articles such as “*The walk across the communist orchard after 1989*”, “*Information on the hoplite intervention in front of the building of the Administrative Court*”, “*The recipe for Workers’ Party 2 has been already written by the Flemish Martin Zbela says*”, “*Tomáš Vandas: It is impossible to delete the Workers’ Party*”. Visitors to these web pages could watch VIDEO: “*The speech of Tomáš Vandas after the Workers’ Party was banned or the Opinion of the Workers’ Party on the verdict of the Supreme Administrative Court*”.

After the judgment on dissolution of the Workers’ Party the website of this party was dampened and the last posting was made on 22 February 2010.

The web pages of the **Workers' Party of Social Justice** have seen some changes, when compared with original website of the Workers' Party, especially with regard to articulation so that they are not open to impugnation. The era which has followed November 17 1989 is described in published articles as a period distinguished by corruption, stealing and clientelism. The Workers' Party of Social Justice is to be the entity which will rid society of these nuisances. Contributions concentrated on preparation of the pre-election campaign, programme strategies and so forth. Presentations of the **Workers' Youth** saw also some changes. It was obvious that the main effort was to give state authorities no reason to dissolve this civic association. The association notified on its web pages the change of their programme, where they newly "*directly specify their activities*". Both the Workers' Party of Social Justice and the Workers' Youth have published their own periodical press available in an electronic form, namely **Workers' Press** and **Voice of Youth**. The web pages bear witness to the identical orientation of the successor - the Workers' Party of Social Justice DSSS and the dissolved Workers' Party: populism, anti-immigrant, rejection of homosexuality and so forth.

Moreover, since April 2010 the party has concentrated on the pre-election campaign and its web pages conformed to this aim. Ideological stereotypes have remained unchanged. Attention was paid to different opinions and speeches of Tomáš Vandas. In the context of the dissolution of the Workers' Party for example the interview which T. Vandas provided to the Bulletin of the Centre for Human Rights and Democracy published by the International Political Institute of Masaryk University in Brno was published under the name "*This regime can easily get rid of opposing opinions*" (6 April 2010).

Information on pre-election meetings of the party and "efforts" of individual municipal councils not to permit them in their municipalities was published on an ongoing basis. The organisation of the meeting in Tabor, which was held under the decision of the Regional Court in České Budějovice, was marked as a victory. The website pointed out prohibition of meetings of the Workers' Party of Social Justice in Kladno where allegedly the municipal council was to block the city only for the Civic Democratic Party (ODS). The parliamentary election was for the Workers' Party of Social Justice an obvious priority. The election campaign was to be supported by an assembly held on 1 May 2010 at náměstí Jiřího z Poděbrad (George of Poděbrady Square). The chair of the party and other leaders made their speeches there. The alleged examination of demonstration participants by the police was considered by the Workers' Party of Social Justice to be scandalous.

The party coped with its election results (1.14%) and took it to be positive. It also announced its participation in the autumn municipal and Senate elections.

However, the civic association Workers' Youth perceived the result differently. Its chairman, Erik Lamprecht, in his article "*Hindsight of Elections*" of 4 June 2010 evaluated the election results of the Workers' Party of Social Justice as a failure. The aim was to obtain 1.5 % of votes and to get a state budget contribution necessary for further work of the party. However he does not see the fault as only on the side of the Workers' Party of Social Justice, but says the failure was caused by the "*general simplicity of a society managed by the system*".

As regards poor results in the election the Workers' Party of Social Justice was interested in election results in two countries, Hungary and the Netherlands. They did not avow their sympathies to the Jobbik and to Geert Wilders and his PVV. The Workers' Party of Social Justice published on its website for example the translation of the Gábor Vona's speech presented closely before the Hungarian election on the congress of the

Italian nationalistic party Fiamma Tricolore in Rome, and congratulations to Gábor Vona after his election success. The web pages also informed on the PVV and appreciated its motto *“More Freedom, Less Islam”*. To this effect the party reminded that Geert Wilders was to have had a public presentation in the Czech Republic but it had not been permitted. Congratulations of the Workers’ Party of Social Justice on the election victory of the PVV (3rd place) were sent to the Netherlands.

The part also informed on its web pages on some specific cases conforming to its ideological attitudes, such as *“Lysec: the state is not able to play its role, people are welcoming the Workers’ Party of Social Justice”* (19 April 2010); *“Tomáš Vandas will visit Lysec. He is interested in the local case”* (21 April 2010); *“Pecina spits upon the inhabitants of Libuš. The Workers’ Party of Social Justice is calling for a meeting in this area”* (22 April 2010); *“If the Ministry of the Interior does not terminate watches of the Public Affairs Party the protective patrols will be renewed “* (4 May 2010); *“Vandas: The Ministry of the Interior keeps silent with regard to patrols of the Public Affairs. Therefore I am renewing Workers’ Party’s brigades”* (8 May 2010); *“DL: Langer’s words and double law”* (4 June 2010), *„Vandas boomed in Libuš against the Vietnamese“* (12 May 2010) and so forth. Other published contributions served to victimise the party and its members who are *“usurped”* by the state power, continual attacks by media, accused of neo-Nazism and extremism, and also by judicial repression against party leaders and national activists (for example indictment against four leaders of the Workers’ Party of Social Justice because of their political speeches, their sentencing by a court order and their appeals against the verdict; custody of Patrik Vondrák).

As regards particular cases, these highlighted for example an alleged attack by a group of Romas against the female chair of the local organisation of the Workers’ Party of Social Justice and her husband in Krupka where both were candidates in the election. Further the party published details on an attack against Patrik (13 years old) by two Roma adolescents³⁴ during which Patrik suffered very serious injuries and last but not least the party commented on the situation in Ředhošť (Litoměřice district) where local Romas allegedly assaulted a group of members of the majority society, which was followed by a mass brawl. A common denominator of all three aforementioned cases was to point out the practice of weighting on uneven scales, a certain loose approach of the police when investigating the cases where a member of the majority society has been assaulted and the silence of the media. The party strove to use the described cases ideologically. And of course notoriety known from all “performances” of this political entity could be seen. For example *“the content of democracy in the Czech Republic is corruption and thefts”* and some other similar statements.

When the Workers’ Party of Social Justice began to prepare for the election campaign to the municipal elections it exaggerated its “points” obtained in the election to the Chamber of Deputies in individual municipalities. They indicated that its time had come. It was critical towards steps of the Government which denominates as “asocial” (*“Fees as a punishment”*; *“Old age pensions? Cancel...”*; *“Social benefits must be fought for!”* and so on). With respect to court trials the party [commented on](#) the trial of Vondrák and Dupova (*“Vandas will come to the court to support Vondrák and company”*; *“The trial for stickers on lamp-posts was commenced. Here are the facts”*; *Tomáš Vandas: Observations from the “democratic” trial with Patrik Vondrák*”). *“The photo-report from*

³⁴ The case of Patrik was published on website of the Workers’ Party of Social Justice quite late, on 21 May 2010, while website of the National Resistance posted similar information on 11 May 2010. It can be assumed that the Workers’ Party of Social Justice waited to be sure that it could not be connected with the National Resistance.

the action held to support Vlastimil Pechanec” is worth mentioning. This meeting was held in Svitavy and was attended by members of the Workers’ Party of Social Justice and the Workers’ Youth. Moreover, Lucie Šlégrová interviewed the imprisoned Pechanec in advance. In August the majority of articles concentrated on the upcoming municipal elections. Articles delivered information on submitting a list of candidates, on the campaign of Tomas Vandas who was candidate to the Senate and election plans of the Workers’ Party of Social Justice for localities where the party had submitted its list of candidates. They started to introduce individual election leaders and so forth. The Workers’ Party of Social Justice expressed its agreement with deportations of Romas from France (*“Vandas for Facebook: Let’s deport illegal immigrants”*). In September, when absolutely all activities were aimed only towards municipal elections³⁵ the party welcomed the establishment of the “Club of Friends of the Workers’ Party of Social Justice” in Austria.³⁶

Towards the end of 2010 the Workers’ Party of Social Justice primarily informed on its web pages about its internal affairs. Results of the Senate election and, in particular, of the municipal elections, were evaluated as a failure (see statement of Tomáš Vandas to the Senate and municipal elections of 16 and 17 October 2010). Such information was followed by brief information on the republic-wide meeting held in Prague on 23 October 2010 which was attended by representatives of local and regional organisations. The meeting concluded that the Workers’ Party of Social Justice would continue striving to get into official political life and would prepare for the regional election in 2012. This was confirmed by the 4th Congress of the Workers’ Party of Social Justice held on 20 November 2010 in Prague. Tomáš Vandas was again elected chairman, Jiří Štěpánek became executive vice-chairman, whilst Martin Zbela, Petr Kotáb and Simona Skoumalová were elected as vice-chairs. They informed their fellow members and supporters on five point resolution of the Congress where they accused the state of political trials which *“can be witnessed by the arrest and sentencing of people for having presented inconvenient political opinions”* and contemporary *“witch hunting”*. Furthermore they stated that the text of the last, fifth, point of the resolution is aimed against totalitarian regimes of the 20th century: *„The Workers’ Party of Social Justice condemns all totalitarian regimes such as communism and Nazism”*. This proclamation should be allegedly signed by all applicants for party membership from February 2010.³⁷ To this end it is important to say that among the guests was also Katrin Köhler, a member of the NPD, a German political party that has been included by German security forces among extremist entities.

³⁵ Within its promises to voters the party published for example *“Election Decalogue of the Workers’ Party of Social Justice for Prague”*.

³⁶ The Club of friends of the Workers’ Party of Social Justice (Freundes Verein – DSSS, FV - DSSS), was registered in September in Schönberg, a town near Innsbruck, Austria. The club is headed by a Czech-Austrian, Mag. Jiří Novotný. The aims of the Club are encompassed in the Programme Statement: *“Our aim is to build awareness of coexistence between citizens – co-patriots, to overcome the anonymity of a foreign environment and to create space for application of individual positive qualities of all stakeholders towards the general political benefit. We especially rest on organising leisure activities for young people as well as seniors”*. FV DSSS denies any connection with ideas of fascism or Nazis m: *“The Workers’ Party of Social Justice received such synonyms from governing political parties recruited from the communist garbage in the Czech Republic. These regretful tendencies to label the Workers’ Party of Social Justice like that are based on fear of ever-growing popularity within the general public”*. Tomáš Vandas welcomed the establishment of the Club.

³⁷ See http://www.dsss.cz/sjezd-dsss-odsoudil-nacis-mus-a-komunis-mus_-pozaduje-zastaveni

Other texts were, as usual, aimed at criticism of political establishment, governmental reforms³⁸ or the police that in the view of this party are not apolitical and work for political orders. They also criticised procedures of courts. Large attention was paid to extremists remanded to pre-trial custody who were described as “victims of the regime” whilst the largest attention was devoted to Patrik Vondrák and Michaela Dupova until they were released on bail. In the context of this case the Workers’ Party of Social Justice focused on the judge and tried to review her previous membership in the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia. The resolution by which the judge excluded herself from this trial and the text of the letter of the K213 organisation that provided social guarantee for both of the accused, were published in January 2011 at www.odpor.org³⁹. The trial of representatives of the former Workers’ Party based on their May Day speeches and related verdicts received comments: “*Vandas and company sentenced. Le Pen set free*” (3 December 2010). If we ignore other commented activities such as “*Commemorating March for Janov*” (taken in Litvínov), information on the situation in Nový Bydžov, news on activities of the Workers’ Youth, opinion on the judgement in the Bedřiška case of 11 December 2010 (*Bedřiška case did not fit into propaganda. Therefore only conditional sentences*) or misinterpretation of results of STEM sociological survey (“*The survey confirming correctness of our policy*”) of 10 December 2010 we should mention two distorting reports on the engagement of Tomáš Vandas at the University of Economics which were to provide esteem to his person: “*Vandas debated with students of the University of Economics directly on the premises of the university*” (9 December 2010) and “*The second attempt to discuss with students without hoplites*” (12 December 2010). It was a managed discussion held within a selected forum of students of political science, the aim of which was to broaden theoretical knowledge of students on the basis of information delivered from practice – in other words, to gain knowledge through first-hand contact with a person from the extremist environment. The chair of the Workers’ Party of Social Justice was not present when the seminar was evaluated.

The web pages of the Workers’ Youth did not differ in fundamental topics to the “parent” Workers’ Party of Social Justice. the Voice of Youth was accessible here and the most important activities were mentioned. In December 2010 the Workers’ Youth informed on the “victory” concerning an action lodged against the Brno Municipal Council with regard to the May Day march reported by the Workers’ Youth for 2011. The Regional Court in Brno by its judgement of 6 December 2010 dismissed the decision adopted by the Municipal Council of Brno – střed (centre).

In the course of 2010 the websites of the Workers’ Party of Social Justice and the Workers’ Youth were updated on an ongoing basis. The website of the National Resistance was not updated so frequently and the same applies to the Information Portal of the Free Youth. Continuing links among the aforementioned entities (namely the Workers’ Party of Social Justice, the Workers’ Youth and the National Resistance) were also reflected in identical reports/news which were published on the web pages of the Workers’ Party of

³⁸ The following articles can be mentioned: “*Communists are protected by the state despite laws*” (11 October 2010); “*The Government of experts? The gang of thieves.*” (16 November 2010), “*Lovers of truth in action*” (30 November 2010), “*Protests of employees are legitimate*” (8 December 2010), “*Funeral parlours from hospitals?*” (28. December 2010) and similar articles.

³⁹ On 10 January 2011 Patrik Vondrák, released from custody, could express himself in the article entitled “*Victims of communism expressed their support when I was in prison*” Patrik Vondrák says in this exclusive interview”; further an interview with Patrik Vondrák taken from the information centre Radical Boys was published: “*An interview with the “sticker” terrorist Patrik Vondrák*” (11 January 2011).

Social Justice and then published on the web pages of the National Resistance (odpor.org) or vice versa with reference to the original source.⁴⁰

In 2010 the Workers' Party of Social Justice was the most visible entity on the internet, followed by the Workers' Youth. The website of the National Resistance and the Information Portal of the Free Youth were less active. Pages of the marginal civic association Patriotic front did not deliver current information.

Crimes Having an Extremist Context in 2010

When evaluating criminal activities displaying an extremist context it is important to consider **long-term trends**. These are visible mainly in the share of this type of crime in the total recorded crime, composition of committed offences, the number of offence of this type in individual regions and in stratification of detected offenders in terms of sex, age and education as basic indicators.

In the course of 15 years during which this type of crime has been monitored, crime with an extremist context represented only a **low share of the total number of detected crime and accounted maximally for 0.1 %**.

With regard to the composition of offences **crimes under Sections 260, 261, 261a of Act 140/1961 Coll. the equivalents of which have been, from 1 January 2010, Sections 403, 404, and 405 of Act No. 40/2009 Coll. (the Criminal Code) substantially prevailed and are still prevailing**

When a long-term period of time is taken into account (1996 – 2009) the following regions were mostly affected by this type of crime: **the North Moravian, South Moravian and North Bohemian regions followed by the capital city - Prague**.⁴¹ It is given by a number of specificities of these regions including socio-economic factors. This trend, as demonstrated by statistical data of 2010, continues.

Generally, offenders of these criminal activities remained unchanged. It is typical that there are among them persons from the majority society venting their xenophobic attitudes mainly against Romas and these persons do not have any apparent links with any right-wing extremist entities. When committing such offences, as a rule, one quarter of perpetrators are under the influence of alcohol. Men considerably prevail whereas the share of women is negligible. Further it can be said that every year first time offenders overwhelm repeat offenders.

The structure of offenders as regards their educational level did not change either. Offenders having only a basic education and an apprenticeship certificate prevailed. The composition of offenders in terms of their age has not displayed for a long period of time any visible changes either – **persons between 21 and 39 years prevailed** (usually about 50 and more percent). These are persons who have already finished their education and are “anchored” in society and in general therefore it cannot be expected the they will voluntarily change their ideological stereotypes or their conduct/behaviour. In order to affect this trend training activities and campaigns aimed at lower age categories appear to be important so that younger people later will not find themselves among offenders of the above-mentioned age category.

⁴⁰For example an interview with Katrin Köhler (NPD) published on 12 January 2011 on the website of the Workers' Youth and later, on 14 January 2011 published by the National Resistance with references to the source of the interview.

⁴¹ Further the Central Bohemian Region could be mentioned.

The share of foreign national offenders in the crime monitored does not represent an important figure.

The statistical data relating to victims of crimes having an extremist context is not gathered in compliance with Czech law.

Despite aforementioned long-term trends relating to criminal activities with an extremist subtext it is constantly important to take into account the fact that this type of crime highly latent and that the majority of victims come from Roma communities. Therefore this crime has great attention paid to it. Contrary to some other EU Member States there is no non-governmental organisation in the Czech Republic which would collect their own data and maintain statistical records of cases which would be valuable and provide relevant information on this crime committed in the “grey zone of latency”.

In terms of the above-mentioned long-term trends the year 2010 did not substantially differ from previous years.

The Situation in the Czech Republic and in Individual Regions⁴²

Overall Situation

Of the total number of 313,387 criminal offences detected in the Czech Republic, 252 registered crimes had an extremist context, which accounted for **0.08 % of the total number of criminal offences** (0.08 % in the same period of 2009).

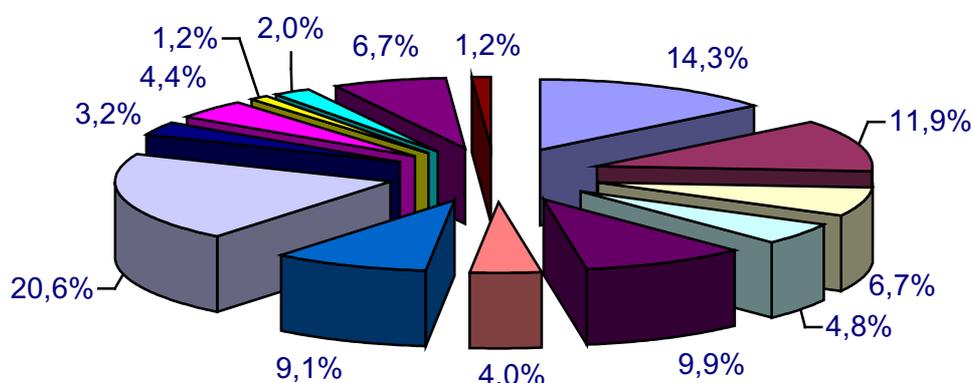
In 2010

- A moderate downward trend in the number of detected crimes having an extremist context was recorded and the decline was 4.9% (-13 crimes; 265 crimes in 2009). Thus an upward trend in the number of detected crimes having an extremist context that was registered in 2009 (a rise of about 22%) and in 2008 (a rise of about 10.7%) came to an end.⁴³
- 168 criminal offences were solved which is 66.7% (186 crimes in 2009 which accounted for 70.2%).
- 231 persons (-62 persons, 293 persons in 2009) were prosecuted for having committed the aforementioned crime.

⁴²A basic breakdown of police statistical records (Statistical Crime Recording System of the Police of the Czech Republic) – seven regions and the capital city of Prague - in compliance with Act No. 36/1960 Coll. on Territorial Division of the State, as amended. From 1 January 2010 the breakdown of police statistical records is identical with the administrative division of the Czech Republic – 14 regions.

⁴³ In 2008, growth in the number of detected crimes having an extremist context was recorded – an increase by 21 criminal offences (+ 10.7 percent; 217 crimes - 2008, 196 crimes – 2007). A decline in this type of criminal offence was recorded for the last time in 2007, when it accounted for 21 percent (when compared with 2006).

Criminal offences with an extremist subtext committed from 1 January to 31 December 2010
10



Prague	Central Bohemia	South Bohemia	Pilsen
Usti	Hradec Kralove	South Moravia	Moravia-Silesia
Olomouc	Zlin	Vysocina	Pardubice
Liberec	Karlovy Vary		

The total number of crimes having an extremist context recorded in the Czech Republic between 2006 and 2010

(according to the Statistical Recording System of Crime of the Police Presidium of the Czech Republic)

YEAR	Number of crimes recorded	Share of total crime (percent)	Number of crimes solved	Number of persons prosecuted
2006	248	0.07	196	242
2007	196	0.05	119	181
2008	217	0.06	126	195
2009	265	0.08	186	293
2010	252	0.08	168	231

REGIONS ⁴⁴			
	Crimes recorded	Crimes solved/ Clearance rate (%)	Number of offenders/ % of the total number
Prague	36	15 / 41.7 %	19 / 8.2 %

⁴⁴ Statistical figures concerning 2010 and 2009 are not comparable. The organisational structure of the Police of the Czech Republic changed on 1 January 2010. The Czech police were originally divided into eight regional administrations and now there are 14 units which fully correspond to the administration division of the Czech Republic.

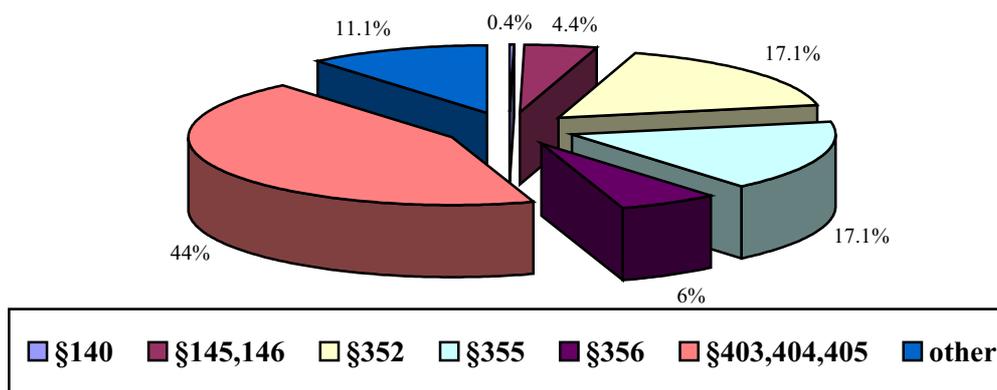
Central Bohemian Region	30	21 / 70.0 %	28 / 12.1 %
South Bohemian Region	17	16 / 94.1 %	21 / 9.1 %
Pilsen Region	12	7 / 58.3 %	13 / 5.6 %
Usti region	25	21 / 84.0 %	31 / 13.4 %
Hradec Kralove Region	10	8 / 80.0 %	10 / 4.3 %
South Moravian Region	23	12 / 52.2 %	17 / 7.4 %
Moravian-Silesian Region	52	30 / 57.7 %	40 / 17.3 %
Olomouc Region	8	6 / 75.0 %	11 / 4.8 %
Zlín Region	11	10 / 90.9 %	10 / 4.3 %
Vysocina Region	3	1 / 33.3 %	4 / 1.7 %
Pardubice Region	5	4 / 80.0 %	4 / 1.7 %
Liberec Region	17	15 / 88.2 %	20 / 8.7 %
Karlovy Vary Region	3	2 / 66.7 %	3 / 1.3 %
CZECH REPUBLIC	252	168 / 66.7 %	231 / 100 %

- Most such crimes were committed in the Moravian-Silesian Region 20.6 % (52 offences) followed by Prague 14.3% (36 offences) and the Central Bohemian Region 11.9% (30 offences). These regions were further followed by the Usti Region – 9.9% (25 offences), the South Moravian Region – 9.1% (23 offences), the South Bohemian Region – 6.7% (17 offences) and the Liberec Region – 6.7% (17 offences).
- The lowest number of such criminal offences was registered in the Karlovy Vary Pardubice and Vysocina Regions.

Composition of Criminal Offences

In 2010, as compared with 2009 as well as with previous years, no substantial changes were recorded in the composition of crimes having an extremist context, the following criminal offences prevailed:

- **criminal offences under Sec. 403** (establishment, support and propagation of movements aimed at suppressing human rights and freedoms), **Sec. 404** (manifestation of affiliation towards movements aimed at suppressing human rights and freedoms), **Sec. 405** (denying, doubting, approving and justifying genocide) of Act 40/2009 Coll., the Criminal Code, these offences correspond with crimes under Sections 260, 261, 261a of the Criminal Code No. 140/1961 Coll.; of the total number of crimes having an extremist context recorded in 2010 these criminal offences accounted for **44% (111 offences)**. Approximately 73% of them were solved (81 offences). **105 persons (i.e. 45.5%** of the total number of persons prosecuted for crimes with an extremist context) were prosecuted. In the same time period in 2009, such crimes accounted for 63.4% (168 offences) of which 122 cases were solved (72.6%) and 194 persons were prosecuted.



- The share of crimes under Sec. **355** (defamation of a nation, ethnic group, race or any other group of persons) of Criminal Code 40/2009 Coll., (which corresponds with crimes under Sec. 198 of Criminal Code 140/1961 Coll.) was considerably lower – **43 (17.1%)**; of these 79.1% criminal offences were solved. 47 persons were prosecuted for them. (In 2009 this crime accounted for 9.4% - 25 criminal offences).
- The share of **crimes** under **Sec. 352** (violence against a group of people and against an individual) of Criminal Code No. 40/2009 Coll.,(which is an equivalent of Sec. 196 of Criminal Code No. 140/1961 Coll.) was also **17.1% (43 offences)** of which 29 offences were solved which accounted for 67.4%. 37 persons were prosecuted for them. (In 2009 this crime accounted for 8.7% (23 criminal offences).
- According to the Statistical Crime Recording System⁴⁵ **15 criminal offences under 356** (incitement of hatred against a group of people or restriction of their rights and freedoms) of Criminal Code 40/2009 Coll., (which is an equivalent of Sec. 198a of Criminal Code No. 140/1961 Coll.) were recorded during the statistical period from January to December 2010. **7 persons** were prosecuted for such offences. A further **11 crimes pursuant to Sections 145 and 146** (intentional bodily injury) of Criminal Code No. 40/2009 Coll. (which is an equivalent of Sections 221 and 222 of Criminal Code No. 140/1961 Coll.) were recoded. **11 persons** were prosecuted. One **homicide attempt** was committed **under Sec. 140** of Criminal Code 40/2009 Coll., (which is an equivalent of Sec. 219g of Criminal Code No. 140/1961 Coll.
- No terrorist activities occurred in connection with extremism.

An overview of extremist crimes involving attacks on a nation, nationality or race or on members thereof, and crimes committed in relation to the incitement of national or racial hatred – total numbers between 2007 and 2010 (according to the constituent elements of the crime)

(dle Evidenčně statistického systému kriminality Policejního prezidia ČR – ESKK)

Year/§	196 (2)/ 352 (2)	198/ 355	198a/ 356	219 (2g)/ 140 (2g)	221 (2b)/ 146 (2e)	222 (2b)/ 145 (2f)	235 (2f)/ 175 (2f)	257 (2b)/ 228 (2b)	260/ 403	261/ 404	261a/ 405
2007	18	28	13	1	7	4	0	2	47	63	2
2008	25	41	11	1	4	2	2	1	42	68	1
2009	23	25	16	1	2	2	1	6	92	72	4
2010	43	43	15	1	9	1	0	2	35	74	3

⁴⁵ The Statistical Crime Recording System of the Police Presidium of the Police of the Czech Republic.

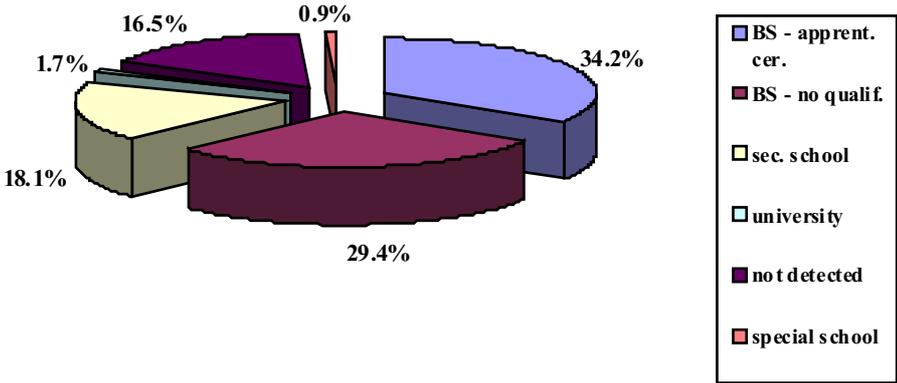
NOTE: The data for 2010 includes criminal offences under Criminal Code No. 40/2009 Coll. (See Section behind the slash (/) as well as under the original Criminal Code No. 141/1961 Coll.

With regard to the closure of criminal procedures relating to police investigations of crimes having a racist or other extremist context and investigations of their perpetrators, the submission of an indictment was the most common under 166 (3) – 105 offenders (45.5%) and Sec. 179c of the Code of Criminal Procedure (within summary pre-trial proceedings) – 53 offenders (23%). 42 offenders (18.2%) are still being investigated and the prosecution of five offenders (2.2%) was suspended under Sec. 159a (2) and Sec. 159a (3) of the Code of Criminal Procedure. The prosecution of three offenders (1.3%) was conditionally discontinued pursuant to Sec. 307 and Sec. 309 of the Code of Criminal Procedure. Eight offenders (3.5%) were prosecuted within proceedings for juvenile offenders under Sec. 166 (3). In seven cases (3.0%) a proposal to commence proceedings before the Court for Youth, under Act No. 218/2003 was filed. In the case of four offenders (1.3%) the public prosecutor filed a proposal within summary pre-trial proceedings, for conditional suspension pursuant to Section 179 g (1) of the Code of Criminal Procedure. Three offenders – foreign nationals (1.3%) were extradited to their countries of origin to be prosecuted there.

Offenders

In 2010 the composition of offenders of crimes having an extremist context was the same as in 2009 and in previous years. Offenders of the above-mentioned crimes were both activists and supporters of extremist movements as well as citizens of mainstream society who do not have any apparent links with any right-wing extremist movements, however in exceptional cases such crimes were also committed by persons of Roma ethnicity

The structure of offenders as regards their educational level did not change either. Offenders having only a basic education and an apprenticeship certificate prevailed – 79



persons (34.2%) and they were followed by offenders having a basic education and no qualification – 68 persons (29.4%). There was a decrease in the number of offenders having secondary education by 17.7% (2010: 42 persons; 2009: 51 persons) and those having tertiary education by 80% (2010: 4 persons; 2009: 20 persons).⁴⁶ There were 36

⁴⁶ Under Act No. 561/2004 Coll., on Pre-school, Basic, Secondary, Tertiary Professional and Other Education (the Education Act) the following terminology applies: those who completed basic school and then received an apprenticeship certificate are equal to those who completed secondary school and at the same time received an apprenticeship certificate,

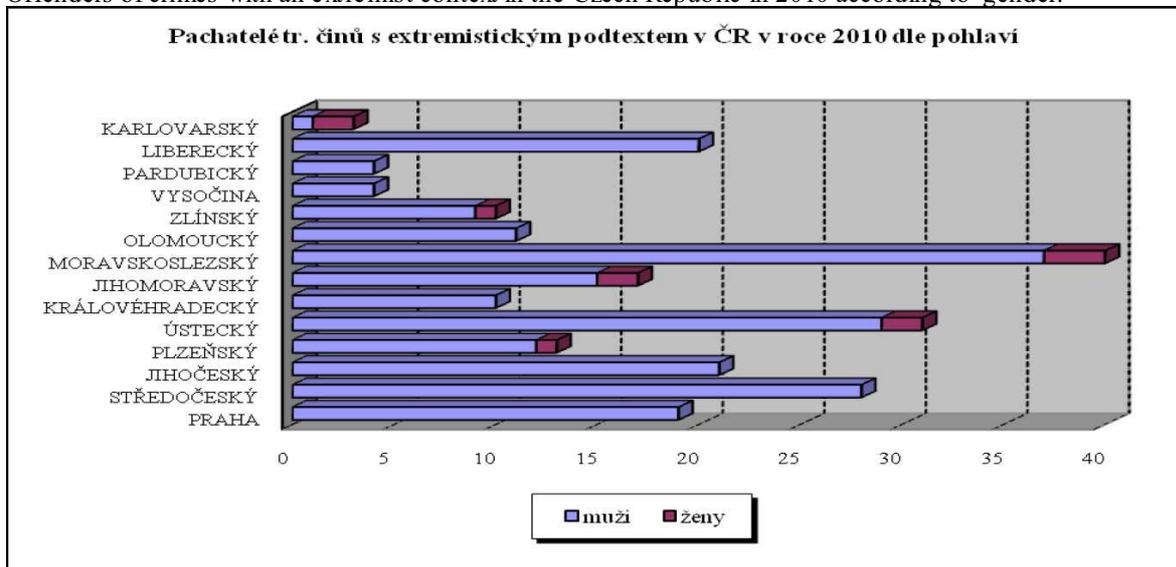
(16.5%) offenders, children and foreign nationals, whose educational level was not recorded. Among offenders there were two who had not completed basic school (0.9%).

The composition of offenders in terms of their age did not display any visible changes either. In 2010, as in 2009, offenders of the **21 - 29 years age category** prevailed (69, i.e. 29.9%), **30 – 39 years age category** (63 i.e. 27.3%), 18 – 20 years (36, i.e.15.6%), 15 – 17 years (21, i.e. 9.1%) and 40 – 49 years (24, i.e. 10.4%). The lowest number of offenders fell into the categories of under 15 years of age (8, i.e.3.5%), 50 - 59 years (5, i.e. 2.16 %) and over 60 years (5, i.e. 2.16 %).

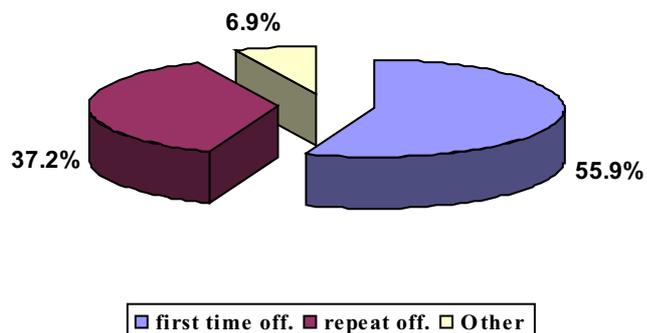
As regards gender of offenders, male offenders prevailed (220, i.e. 95.2 %), whilst there were only 11 female offenders (i.e. 4.8 %), as demonstrated by the below diagram.

Fig. below:

Offenders of crimes with an extremist context in the Czech Republic in 2010 according to gender.



There were 129 (55.8%) first time offenders and 86 (37.2%) repeat offenders.

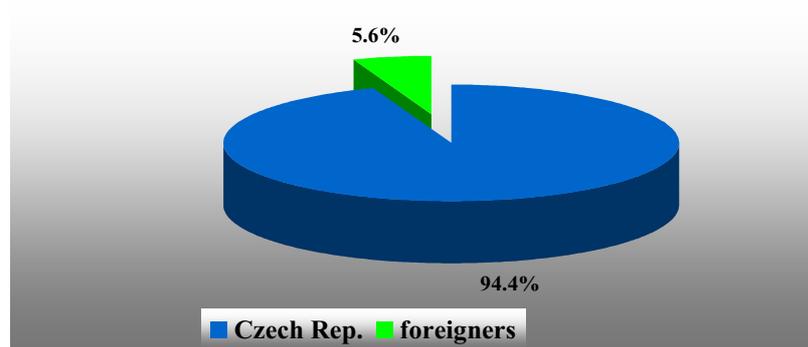


and offenders with secondary education are offenders who completed secondary education by passing a school-leaving examination (see Sec. 58 of the Act cited - 561/2004).

57 persons, i.e. 24.7% of the total number of offenders, committed extremist crimes under the influence of alcohol.

There were 13, i.e. 5.6% foreign offenders. These were citizens of Slovakia (9), Poland (2) and Germany (2).

Proportion of foreign nationals in recorded criminal activities with an extremist context in 2010



Crimes with an Extremist Context Committed by Police Officers⁴⁷

In 2010 increased attention was again paid to criminal offences having an extremist context committed by police officers. In 2010 The Inspectorate of the Police of the Czech Republic investigated in total eight cases demonstrating that crimes having an extremist context had been committed by police officers. Two of these eight investigated cases were suspended within the meaning of Sec. 159a (1) of the Code of Criminal Procedure and in one case disciplinary action was taken under Sec. 159a (1) (b) of the Code of Criminal Procedure. In two cases motions for initiating prosecution were filed and in one case an indictment was lodged. As regards the remaining cases these were discontinued by the Inspectorate of the Police of the Czech Republic. In total ten officers of the Czech police were investigated. The most frequent crimes investigated were as follows: violence against a group of people or an individual under the provision of Sec. 196 of the Criminal Code, defamation of a nation, ethnic group, race or conviction pursuant to Sec. 198 of the Criminal Code, support and propagation of movements aimed at suppressing human rights and freedoms under Sec. 260 of the Criminal Code and under Sec. 261 or under Sec. 261a of the Criminal Code. These offences were examined and investigated in accordance with Act No. 140/1961 Coll., the Criminal Code.

The majority of cases investigated and closed in 2010 were detected in 2009.

- From the end of 2009, i.e. from 29 December 2009 a police officer, serving for the Regional Police Headquarters of the Moravian-Silesian Region, unit for external service in Jičín where he worked as a chief inspector of the district unit of the Czech police in Odry, had been under investigation. The

⁴⁷ The Inspectorate of the Police of the Czech Republic (formerly Inspection of the Minister of the Interior) is involved in investigating crimes committed by police officers. However, behaviour of a police officer which has an extremist subtext does not always lead to the committing of a crime that is investigated by the Inspectorate of the Police of the Czech Republic.

police officer, together with civilians, at about 9 p.m. on 4 December 2009 in Slunečná street in front of the house No. 172/1 intentionally disturbed the coexistence of citizens by throwing small stones onto a house concerned occupied by other people, however habitants were not injured and their property damaged and none of the residents was endangered. On 29 December 2009 acts of criminal proceedings were commenced as there was a suspicion that a crime of violence against a group of people and an individual had been committed under Sec. 196 (2) of the Criminal Code (Act No. 140/1961 Coll., effective until 31 December 2009). After investigations the case was referred on 16 April 2010 for disciplinary punishment within the meaning of Sec.159a (1) (b) of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

- On the basis of e-mail correspondence on 5 March 2010 from midolezal@volny.cz which referred to a video recording lasting for 2:53 minutes entitled “Langer’s police – what a gypsy can afford to do”. The video recording is divided in two parts labelled “Romas drove out radicals from Janov” - Part I and “Romas drove out radicals from Janov” - Part II. Officers of the Inspectorate of the Police of the Czech Republic detected that the video in question was recorded during the intervention taken in Janov on 4 October 2008. This intervention was investigated by officers of the Internal Control Department of the North Bohemian Administration of the Czech police under reference number PSU-688/ČJ-2008-01-TC. All written documents regarding the case were collectively filed under the reference number KRPU-18-313/ČJ-2009-040901-T. As a follow-up, officers of the Inspectorate of the Police of the Czech Republic documented the Janov case themselves. Their documents were filed under the reference numbers IN-208/06-ČJ-2008, IN-216/06-ČJ-2008, IN-228/06-ČJ-2008, IN-237/06-ČJ-2008, and IN-248/06-ČJ-2008. All relevant documents were delivered for further investigations to the Regional Police Headquarters of the Usti Region and the copies of such documents have since been destroyed. The complainant has been informed on the entire procedure.
- A police officer serving for the Territorial Directorate of the Alien Police Service in České Budějovice was suspected of crimes of hooliganism under the provisions of Sec. 202 (1) of the Criminal Code, defamation of a nation, ethnic group, race or conviction pursuant to Sec. 198 (2) of the Criminal Code and violence against a group of people or an individual pursuant to Sec. 196 (2) of the Criminal Code, which he had allegedly committed on 20 November 2009 in Prachatic. At this time it is alleged that he and physically assaulted another person simultaneously shouting “black pigs, black gobs, black mug, I’ll kill you” and he was allegedly to attack other persons. On 2 March 2010 criminal proceedings were initiated under the provisions of Sec. 158 (3) of the Code of Criminal Procedure. On 22 March 2010 the proposal to commence prosecution of the police officer concerned as well as of other persons was delivered to the Public Prosecutor’s Office in České Budějovice and filed under reference number SZN 610/2010. Prosecution was commenced on 23 March 2010 using the procedure pursuant to Sec. 160 (1) of the Code of Criminal Procedure and on 16 August 2010 the Regional Public Prosecutor’s Office in České Budějovice lodged an indictment under reference number KZV 16/2010 in compliance with the provisions of Sec. 176 (1) of the Code of Criminal Procedure.
- A police officer serving for the Regional Police Headquarters, the territorial department for external service, district department of the Czech police in České Budějovice was suspected of having committed a crime of support and propagation of movements aimed at suppressing human rights and freedoms under Sec. 260 of the Criminal Code No. 140/1961 effective until 31 December 2009. He had allegedly committed this offence on 1 January 2010, although the time and crime scene were not precisely detected. He and other persons allegedly used greeting “Heil Hitler” accompanied by the right arm raised and hand and palm outspread which was the salute used by the Nazi movement from 1925. The police officer used this salute wearing a field cap in colours of fascist Germany decorated with the badge in the form of human skull (Totenkopf) as used by SS units. The sign of Totenkopf was placed over the circle sample of colours of the German flag, i.e. the black-red-golden tricolour. Using these signs the suspect professed affiliation with the German symbols. On 13 April 2010 initial steps of criminal proceedings were taken under the provisions of Sec. 158 (3) of the Code of Criminal Procedure and on 30 November 2010 the proposal to commence prosecution of the police officer concerned was delivered to the District Public Prosecutor’s Office in České Budějovice and filed under reference number SZN 613/2010. A motion to indict was subsequently lodged under Sec. 60 (1) of the Code of Criminal Procedure. Prosecution has not been initiated yet.
- A police officers assigned to work as an instructor of the Traffic Inspectorate of the district directorate of the Czech police in Prague 1 was investigated as he was suspected of having committed a crime of support and propagation of movements aimed at suppressing human rights

and freedoms under Sec. 261 of the Criminal Code which he had allegedly committed in 2009 (the time and date were not precisely ascertained), when he used the greeting “Heil Hitler” in the restaurant U majora Zemana on Krakovska street in, Prague 1 where a further 15 persons were present. In the same year, the time was not ascertained, he marched into the cloakroom of the district directorate of the Czech police of Prague I in Krakovska street in Prague 1 simultaneously shouting slogans like “Ein Volk, Ein Reich, Ein Führer.” On 16 March 2010 criminal proceedings were initiated under the provisions of Sec. 158 (3) of the Code of Criminal Procedure and on 27 April 2010 the case was suspended under the provisions of Sec. 159a (1) of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

- A police officer assigned to serve in a Special Riot Unit of the Regional Police Headquarters of the South Moravian Region was investigated under suspicion of having committed a crime of support and propagation of movements aimed at suppressing human rights and freedoms under Sec. 261 of the Criminal Code He had allegedly committed the crime on 25 August 2007 in Holešov during an action organised by right-wing extremists, namely the Movement of National Corporatism, then on 7 March 2009 during the action of right-wing extremists held in Hodonín and finally on 4 April 2009 in Přerov again during the assembly of right-wing extremists – the march of activists of the Workers’ Party PEX against racism. He publicly demonstrated his support for a movement provably aiming at suppressing human rights and freedoms by his personal participation in the above assemblies. On 9 April 2010 acts of criminal proceedings were initiated under the provisions of Sec. 158 (3) of the Code of Criminal Procedure and on 15 July 2010 the case was suspended under the provisions of Sec. 159a (1) of the Code of Criminal Procedure.
- The information that among police officers serving for the District Department Brno – Výstaviště there was between 2003 and 2006 a group of police officers denying crimes of Nazis against humanity and supporting and propagating Nazism and neo-Nazism was investigated. The given police officers were assigned, in the time when the information was delivered, to work at other police units/departments of the Czech police. However they continued, at least via e-mail correspondence to allegedly commit criminal activities relating to the provisions of Sec.260, Sec. 261 or Sec. 261a of the Criminal Code. Through evaluation of investigations, in particular results of operative investigations, no facts were detected which would require any procedure to be commenced under the provisions of Sec. 158 (3) of the Code of Criminal Procedure with regard to a suspicion that criminal offences stipulated formerly in the special part of the Criminal Code or a new Criminal Code, which came into force on 1 January 2010. At the same time neither conduct displaying signs of a disciplinary misdemeanour nor any other infractions committed by officers of the Czech police were detected. The same applies to any offences or minor offences committed by any employee of the Czech police or civilian staff of the Czech police. On the basis of aforementioned facts the case was put aside (ad acta) for future use, if applicable, on 29 January 2010.

With regard to activities of the Inspectorate of the Czech police relating to criminal offences displaying signs of extremist conduct of the officers of the Czech police it can be said that all cases are expeditiously and thoroughly investigated. Cases are according to results of investigations (from suspension to delivery to the relevant public prosecutor) closed within the shortest possible time limit.

Crimes with an Extremist Context Committed by Members of the Army of the Czech Republic

In 2010 the Military Police investigated in total **19 cases** where there was a suspicion of crimes having an extremist context. In total there were **eighteen suspects, active soldiers of the Czech army**. Of the totals number of cases eight cases were reported and investigated by the military police, two cases were transferred to the military intelligence, one case was transferred to the Czech police, one case was detected by means of anonymous information and six cases were reported by military commanders actively cooperating with the military police.

In five cases criminal proceedings were commenced due to a suspicion that a criminal offence had been committed. Of this number in four cases is was a suspicion of an

infraction in the form of a manifestation of sympathy for movements aimed at suppressing human rights and freedoms pursuant to the provisions of Sec. 404 of the Criminal Code; suspects had tattoos on their bodies showing different symbols of the German army from the Second World War or motifs of Viking or Ancient German mythology which, according to expert opinion, were signs used in the current neo-Nazi scene. In the last cases there was a suspicion of the infraction of establishment, support and propagation of a movement aimed at suppressing rights and freedoms of people under the provisions of Sec. 403 (1) of the Criminal Code. A suspect was to participate in events organised by supporters of right-wing extremism and was to actively perform music with a band producing songs with extremist lyrics. Of the described cases, one was transferred, after the unlawful conduct had been proven, to the relevant Czech police body which took all necessary measures to initiate prosecution. One case was transferred to the Czech police to complete investigations as these exceed power of the military police (the soldier left the army) and the remaining three cases were submitted, after accomplishment of summary pre-trial proceedings, to the supervising public prosecutors who lodged motions with the relevant courts for sanctions .

A further fourteen cases were examined within police files as findings within Act No. 124/1992 Coll., on the Military Police. These offences concerned tattoos of prohibited symbols or images and propagation and manifestations of sympathy for movements aimed at suppressing rights and freedoms of people. In ten cases these suspicions were not confirmed and the remaining four cases are still under investigation and it is assumed that with regard to two of them acts of criminal proceedings will be commenced.

All mentioned cases have been investigated by the Military police in cooperation with the Unit for combating Organised Crime of the Czech police and relevant information is provided to the Military Intelligence Service. Commanding bodies of the army are informed on all investigation findings, to enable them to adopt their own decision with regard to staffing and to implement further preventive measures.

In 2010 the Military Police did not record any findings or activities within the Ministry of Defence that related to racism, anti-Semitism, xenophobia, Islamophobia or abuse of the internet for spreading extremist ideologies supporting hate and intolerance.

Judicial Statistical Records

The 2010 statistical data 2010 was affected by a change of legal regulations due to the fact that the new Criminal Code No. 40/2009 Coll. came into effect on 1 January 2010. This new Criminal Code repealed Act No. 140/1961 Coll. This re-codification brought about different numbers of Sections dealing with those infractions having a racial context, different numbers of constituent elements of individual criminal offences (however the names were modified only minimally and as regards definitions of individual criminal offences, their basic constituent elements saw only negligible amendments), and changes of some aspects concerned mainly with qualifying constituent elements of crime, meaning two paragraphs of relevant sections. As an example, the comparison can be made between Section 260 of the old Criminal Code and Sec. 403 of the new Criminal Code; Sec. 198 of the old Criminal Code and Sec. 355 of the new Criminal Code; Sec. 196 of the old Criminal Code Sec. 352 of the new Criminal Code and Sec. 202 of the old Criminal Code and Sec. 358 of the new Criminal Code as the most frequent infractions having a racial content.

In 2010 courts of the Czech Republic sentenced by final and conclusive judgement a total of 69,953 persons (2009: 73,752 persons), which, when these figures are compared

to those of 2009, signifies a decrease by 3,799 persons, i.e. about by 5.2%. This number, **in total 96 were sentenced for 288 crimes with an extremist or racist context**. This number accounts for only 0.14% percent of the total number of lawfully sentenced persons. In comparison with 2009 a decline was seen in the number of persons lawfully sentenced for a crime having a racist context, since in the previous year 103 persons were sentenced (in 2008 – 97 persons; in 2007 – 72 persons). As a result **the share of this type of crimes remained**, as in previous years, **very low**.

The number of committed criminal offences with a racist context increased (from 257 offences in 2009 to 288 offences in 2010). The growth in the number of crimes with an extremist subtext in the last year can be, according to the opinion of judicial authorities, accidental. It depends on characteristic features and the conduct (or its frequency) of offenders. Although it is a relatively small set of data on the basis of which it is difficult to determine a development trend, it can be said that the number of offenders who commit more infractions has been on the rise, which on the other hand means that the number of sentenced person does not substantially change and fluctuates around 100 persons.

The overall 2010 statistical data is made up predominantly by those of persons sentenced in 2009 with the judgement becoming final and conclusive in 2010. The obvious minority is created by persons sentenced in 2010 when their judgments became final and conclusive in the same year.

The fact that re-codification has not brought about essential changes in basic constituent elements of offences with a racist context allows comparison of data indicating the number of sentenced persons under the old and new Criminal Codes reported in 2010 with the date of the previous year –see the table below.

Offenders were most often sentenced for the following criminal offences:

- under Sections 260 and 261 of the Criminal Code or under Sections 403 and 404 of the new Criminal Code (support and propagation of movements aimed at suppressing human rights and freedoms) in total 56 persons (+ 16; in 2009: 40 persons) were sentenced;
- under Sec. 202 of the Criminal Code or under Sec. 358 of the new Criminal Code (hooliganism with the racist context), in total 41 persons (-19; 2009: 60 persons) were sentenced;
- under Sec. 198 of the Criminal Code or under Sections 355 and 356 of the new Criminal Code (defamation of a nation, ethnic group, race or conviction) – 21 persons, +1 were sentenced;
- under Sec. 196 of the Criminal Code or under Sec. 352 of the new Criminal Code (violence against a group of people or an individual) – 17 persons, -13 were sentenced.

For the aforementioned criminal offences, seven persons received unconditional sentences of imprisonment which accounts for 7.3% of lawfully sentenced persons. Of these persons sentenced for crimes with a racist subtext six were marked as repeat offenders. Upon four offenders who received unconditional sentences of imprisonment the courts imposed a sentence of one year, and three offenders received sentences between one year and five years. In 2010 in total 67 persons, i.e. 69.8% of the persons sentenced for this type of crime received suspended sentences.

When compared to the previous year, the proportion of those who received a punishment of community service decreased. In 2010 courts imposed this alternative

punishment in 16 cases (16.7%), while in 2009 in total 29 offenders received this type of sentence, which accounted for 28.2%.

Of the total number of **sentenced persons 50 persons (52.1%) were first-time offenders**. Only eight juvenile persons were sentenced, which is 8.3% of the total number of persons sentenced for a racially motivated criminal offence among the sentenced persons there were six women (6.3%).

Criminal offence	Section of the Cr. code	Number of persons 2009	Number of persons 2010 (Act No. 140/1961)	Section of the Cr. Code	Number of persons 2010(Criminal Code 40/2009)	TOTAL 2010
Support and propagation of movements aimed at suppressing human rights and freedoms	Sec. 260, Sec. 261	40	41	Sec. 403, Sec. 404	15	56
Defamation of a nation, ethnic group, race or conviction	Sec. 198	20	15	Sec. 355, Sec. 356	6	21
Violence against a group of people or an individual	Sec. 196	30	14	Sec. 352	3	17
Hooliganism	Sec. 202	60	28	Sec. 358	13	41
Injury to health	Sec. 221	7	2	Sec. 146	0	2
Assault against a public official	Sec. 155	2	4	Sec. 325	2	6
Extortion	Sec. 235	1	0	Sec. 175	0	0
“Dangerous threats”	Sec. 197a	4	0	Sec. 353	0	0
Inciting hatred against a group of persons or restricting their rights and freedoms	Sec. 198a	1	8	Sec. 356	0	8
Heavy bodily injury	Sec. 222	4	1	Sec. 145	0	1
Theft	Sec. 247	2	0	Sec. 205	1	1
Assault against a public official	Sec. 156	0	1		0	1
Frustration of the execution of an official decision or restraining order	Sec. 171	1	2		0	2
Endangerment under the influence of an addictive substance	Sec. 201	1	1	Sec. 274	1	2
Endangering the education of youth	Sec. 217	0	1		0	1
Violation of home freedom	Sec. 238	2	2	Sec. 178	1	3
Support and propagation of movements aimed at suppressing human rights and freedoms	Sec. 261a	3	5			5
Damaging another’ property				Sec. 228	1	1
Unauthorised arming				Sec. 279	1	1
Unauthorised production and treatment of narcotic, and psychotropic substances and poisons				Sec. 283	1	1
Threats aiming to force a change of any decision				Sec. 326	2	2

Probation and Mediation Service of the Czech Republic (PMS)

Cases Recorded by the PMS Pertaining to the Area of Extremism Related Crimes

Development and Characteristic Features

As the overview shows, of the total number of cases being solved by Probation and Mediation Centres (PMS) since the establishment of this service in 2001, it is clear that the share of PMS cases relating to extremist crimes has been, for a long period of time, very low. This was shown also in 2009 – see the table below.⁴⁸ Preliminary results show about 25,500 newly recorded cases. The statistical module will monitor cases of extremism according to the old legal regulation, recording the number of files which contain at least one of the following sections of the old Criminal Code: 196, 198, 198a, 260, 261, and 261a and at least one of the following Sections of the new Criminal Code: 352, 355, 356, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, and 405, or a type of extremism. The data of this module must be analysed. It can be assumed that such cases will not exceed 0.3%.

Numbers of cases recorded by PMS in individual judicial regions from 2007 to 2010

Judicial regions	2007 total number of cases	of which, those having a racists context	2008 total number of cases	of which, those having a racists context	2009 total number of cases	of which, those having a racists context	2010 total number of cases	of which, those having a racists context
Prague	2,128	3 (0.1%)	1,792	2 (0.1%)	1,873	6 (0.3%)	1,843	**
Central Bohemian Region	2,687	3 (0.1%)	2,685	6 (0.2%)	2,740	9 (0.3%)	2,988	**
South Bohemian Region	2,279	3 (0.1%)	1,915	2 (0.1%)	1,998	3 (0.2%)	1,896	**
West Bohemian Region	2,961	7 (0.2%)	2,724	1 (0.04%)	2,680	2 (0.1%)	2,919	**
North Bohemian Region	4,775	9 (0.2%)	4,566	1 (0.02%)	4,414	9 (0.2%)	3,703	**
East Bohemian Region	2,764	5 (0.2%)	2,371	6 (0.3%)	2,671	4 (0.1%)	2,972	**
South Moravian Region	5,006	12 (0.2%)	4,711	8 (0.2%)	4,464	3 (0.1%)	4,213	**
North Moravian Region	5,048	13 (0.3%)	4,701	13 (0.3%)	5,011	20 (0.4%)	4,978	**
Total – Czech Republic	27,648	55 (0.2%)	25,465	39 (0.2%)	25,851	40 (0.2%)	25,512	**

Source: PMS

⁴⁸ In 2002 the PMS worked on solving 69 cases (i.e. 0.4 percent of the total number of newly recorded cases); in 2003 they dealt with or solved 102 cases (i.e. 0.4 percent); in 2004 they dealt with in total 87 cases (i.e. 0.3 percent); in 2005 the percentage of such cases hovered around 0.3 percent, i.e. in total 79; in 2006 there were 46 newly recorded cases (i.e. 0.2 percent); in 2007 PMS registered 55 cases, i.e. 0.2 percent of all criminal offences; and in 2008, 39 cases (i.e. 0.2 percent).

Measures Adopted by PMS of the Czech Republic

The PMS Directorate in compliance with tasks encompassed in the 2010 plan monitored, on an ongoing basis, the situation in the area of probation and mediation services provided in cases of criminal offences motivated by extremism, including the use of alternative procedures and punishment for offenders of crimes concerned.

Interim information provided by probation service officers and assistants shows that PMS staff work with offenders and victims of extremist crimes during pre-trial proceedings (most frequently within the drawing up of a report before a decision is taken or where custody is replaced by supervision), and following the trial, if punishment through community service or supervision is imposed. In the case of juvenile offenders, PMS staff work with them under so-called educational measures.

At the present time there is no specialised programme for the perpetrators of racially motivated criminal acts within the re-socialisation programme, either for adult offenders or juvenile offenders. None of the programmes focuses on changing the behaviour of offenders who have committed a crime or minor offence relating to extremist manifestations. The majority of available programmes consider this type of criminal activity to be counter-indicative for the inclusion of an offender in the programme. Only some of the programmes built on a cognitive behavioural approach strive to bring about changes in delinquent behaviour of an offender.

One example of a probation programme which proved to be motivating is a “Training Programme for Juvenile Offenders”. This probation programme for juveniles acquired accreditation also in 2010 and is included in the list of accredited probation programmes for juveniles managed by the Ministry of Justice. The programme works on the basis of cognitive-behavioural methodology that includes working with juveniles in a group where different methods are used such as managed discussions; provision of new information; direct activities of clients; written statements of clients; and training of new strategies of behaviour. The Programme is supplemented by individual work with juveniles. Similarly the programme *A Right for Every Day* is also based on group work during which interactive instruction is used. The methods support effective instruction strategies and at the same time they develop social skills, effective communication, conflict resolution skills and abilities to cooperate with other within one group. Lessons focus on family, civil, labour and criminal law.

Within its activities, the PMS was striving in 2010 to extend alternative manners of work with members of the Roma ethnic minority by way of an extension of the service known as *mentor*. This service is developed in cooperation with the Association for Probation and Medication.

The service lies with individual work of a trained person, or “mentor”, with a sentenced person who is of Roma origin and has been handed an alternative sentence of community service or supervision within the conditional sentence (*or conditional release from prison*). A trained mentor through individual personal contact motivates the client to take his/her responsibility and to find solutions to the situation. The mentor enhances working skills/habits of the client, develops his/her social as well as communication skills for conflict resolution, and endeavours to improve relationships between the client and his/her near environment. Any mentor is obliged, prior to his/her work with clients, to complete a training course with a time allotment of 100 lessons and during the work with clients each mentor is under supervision. This service has appeared to be an effective means for cooperation between probation officers and assistant for work with Roma offenders. The Programme *Mentor* was also included among accredited probation

programmes for juveniles. The service *mentor* is also provided within other activities, for example reintegration projects of the Association for Probation and Medication (*Life after Prison, Reintegration Programme Plus*).

In 2010 approximately fifty Roma mentors were active. They cooperated with 16 centres of PMS In the South Bohemian, Hradec Kralove, Pardubice, Central Bohemian and Usti Regions. Ten new mentors were trained and these started to cooperate with PMS centres Děčín and Rumburk. As of 31 December 2010 mentors worked with 242 clients and the success rate of their interventions was 60 %.

The effectiveness of educational and social interventions aimed at preventing the repetition of crimes relating to extremist manifestations, mainly with regard to juvenile offenders, persons who are close to juvenile age, or young adults is, according to available foreign experience, considerably affected by close cooperation between the police, public prosecutors, courts, probation workers and providers of social and other services. One of the possible ways of finding a solution is to implement specific projects within which the given locality is monitored from the point of view of prevailing types of crime relating to extremist manifestations and the type of offenders who commit the crimes concerned. On the basis of gathered results a strategy could be selected for the possible solution of crime in the given locality. In the case of juvenile offenders it is possible to adopt this procedure within already existing “**Teams for Juveniles**”. These teams have been developed by the PMS in cooperation with the Ministry of the Interior, namely with the Crime Prevention Department, since 2005

New alternative sanctions – ban from entering sports, cultural and other social events and the sanction of house arrest. Implementation of the sanction of prohibition to enter sports, cultural and other social events requires close cooperation between the PMS and Czech police and organisers of events. In 2010 a methodological procedure developed for probation officers and assistants in the context of this sanction was pilot tested with an emphasis put on close cooperation between PMS and Czech police bodies, public prosecutors, and judges. This cooperation is perceived by the PMS as a prerequisite for well-functioning execution of this new criminal law sanction. Although we can assume that a larger portion of those sentenced to this type of sanction will be formed by offenders of violent crimes and hooliganism committed during sports events (*most often football matches*) the legislator in the provisions of Sec. 77 Criminal Code No. 40/2009 Coll. took into account also an option to impose this sanction also in relation to “cultural and other social events”. Thus it can be judged that this sanction could be applied to offenders of any criminal acts committed during events that display conduct including extremist manifestations. **This sanction was sporadically applied in 2010, the PMS registered in total ten cases**, however in 2011 more frequent sanctions of this type can be expected.

With regard to the low number of cases relating to extremist behaviour and dealt with by the PMS, the PMS did not organise activities aimed at this specific topic in the course of 2010.

Statistical Records of the Supreme Public Prosecutor’s Office⁴⁹

As regards criminal offences committed with racist, national or other hate-related motives, relevant data is included in the table below..

⁴⁹ **Statistics of the Supreme State Prosecutor’s Office as well as court statistics differ from police statistics with respect to the time period within which a crime is reported.** The time when the crime was committed is not the decisive factor, but rather the time when the State Prosecutor prepares the criminal charge, or decides to drop charges, and so forth.

Table 1: Criminal offences committed between 2007 and 2010 with racist, national or other hate-related motives

Crimes motivated by racial or similar hatred	Total number of persons prosecuted	Total number of persons charged
2007	204 (+36 SPCP)	197 (+36 SPCP)*
2008	215 (+41 SPCP)	198(+40 SPCP)
2009	188 (+ 34 SPCP)	177 (+ 32 SPCP)
2010 ⁵⁰	225 (+63 SPCP)	213 (+58 SPCP)

**Table 2:
The total number of persons prosecuted, charged and sentenced in the Czech Republic between 2007 and 2010**

Year	Prosecuted	Charged	Sentenced	SPCP
2007	78,545	67,186	75,728	35,268
2008	73,722	63,078	75,761	36,685
2009	57,514	49,459	73,787	55,701
2010	49,088	42,933	–	52, 238

*SPCP = Summary pre-trial criminal proceedings

Table 2 enables the comparison of monitored values contained in Table 1, in terms of the total number of persons prosecuted or charged and persons involved in summary pre-trial proceedings, as well as persons against whom a motion for punishment was lodged, for the years 2007 and 2010.

Overall statistical data for 2010, when compared with that of 2009, signals a growth in the number of prosecuted persons (+about 16%: 225 persons; 2009 - 194) as well as in the number of charged persons (+ about 16.4%: 213 persons; 2009 – 183 persons). The share in the total number of prosecuted and charged persons remained very low with regard to this type of crime – in 2010 it accounted for 0.5% (0.3% in 2009).

As the table below demonstrates, the highest increase was recorded with respect to offences pursuant to Sec. 196/2,3 of the old Criminal Code (Sec. 352/2,3 of the Criminal Code), Sec. 198 of the old Criminal Code (Sec. 355 of the Criminal Code) and Sec. 260 of the old Criminal Code (Sec. 403 of the Criminal Code). On the other hand the most considerable decline was seen with respect to crimes under Sec. 221/2b of the old Criminal Code (Sec. 146/2e of the Criminal Code), Sec. 222/2b of the Criminal Code (Sec. 145/2f of the Criminal Code), Sec.261 of the old Criminal Code (Sec. 404 of the Criminal Code) and Sec. 261a of the old Criminal Code (Sec. 405 of the Criminal Code).⁵¹

⁵⁰ This is preliminary statistical data as of 31 March 2011.

⁵¹ See Tables: table. 5: Overview of persons prosecuted for and charged with criminal offences committed on a racial, national or other hate-related basis between 1989 and 2010 (Source: the Supreme Public Prosecutor's Office, Brno).

Numbers of prosecuted and charged persons between 2008 and 2010										
Czech Rep.	Sec. 196/2 of the old CC		Sec. 196/3 of the old CC		Sec. 198 of the old CC		Sec. 198a of the old CC		Sec. 219/2g of the old CC	
	Sec. 352/2 of the CC		Sec. 352/3 of the CC		Sec. 355 of the CC		Sec. 356 of the CC		Sec. 140/3g of the CC	
	prosecuted	charged	prosecuted	charged	prosecuted	charged	prosecuted	charged	prosecuted	charged
2008	31	30	0	0	36	35	7	7	1	1
2009	33	32	6	6	19	19	7	4	0	0
2010	46	44	40	37	39	38	6	4	0	0
Czech Rep.	Sec. 222/2b of the old CC		Sec. 235/2f of the old CC		Sec. 257/2b of the old CC		Sec. 260 of the old CC		Sec. 261 of the old CC	
	Sec. 145/2f of the CC		Sec. 175/2f of the CC		Sec. 228/3b of the CC		Sec. 403 of the CC		Sec. 404 of the CC	
	prosecuted	charged	prosecuted	charged	prosecuted	charged	prosecuted	charged	prosecuted	charged
2008	9	9	0	0	2	2	29	29	72	61
2009	21	21	0	0	1	1	25	24	66	60
2010	1	1	1	0	1	1	39	38	43	41

When working on cases with a racist subtext in 2010 public prosecutors' offices followed **article 73 of the General Instruction of the Chief Public Prosecutor No. 8/9009 on criminal proceedings**. This instruction came into effect on 1 January 2010. It fully responds to the fact that the new Criminal Code No. 41/2009 Coll. came into effect on 1 January 2010 followed by a related amendment No. 41/2009 Coll. to the Code of Criminal Procedure. Despite a very low percentage share of this type of criminal offence in the total number of criminal acts, procedures used by public prosecutors in these cases are considered to be a priority.

The **Analysis of Main Priorities of Public Prosecutor's Offices for 2010** drawn up by the Supreme Public Prosecutor's Office for the first half of 2010 dealt also with extremism. Reports of Regional Public Prosecutor's Offices showed that crimes motivated by extremism were diversified and therefore it is too difficult to come to general conclusions. The only thing which can be stated, according to the Supreme Public Prosecutor's Office, is that **in the vast majority there were no extremist manifestations which would display signs of organisation or that they would veer away from the nature of currently occurring single cases. Cases of so-called political extremisms or spectator violence** were also very rare. To this end it is possible to mention a particular criminal case of the District Public Prosecutor's Office in Kladno investigated on suspicion of the infraction of violence against a group of people or an individual pursuant to Sec. 352 (2) of the Criminal Code.⁵²

As regard mass actions with high numbers of either right-wing or any other extremists, a very sensitive point is to assess interest in immediate prevention of criminal offences committed, against the interests of law enforcement authorities not to intervene during the action. Law enforcement authorities, in the given moment either the police or a present public prosecutor, often face the situation when they must assess whether the

⁵² This offence was to be committed by an unknown offender when on 4 May 2010 in the afternoon at Sitna square in Kladno during the pre-election meeting of the Czech Social Democratic Party threw a half litre jug full of liquid and frankfurters into the space in front of the tribune which was not accessible for the public. M.S., a member of the organisational team of the Czech Social Democratic Party was there, together with other persons. The thrown object bounced off the umbrella, M.S was holding, fell on the ground where the jug broke, thus no person was injured.

respective immediate intervention against an individual will not initiate a wave of more serious and more extensive criminal activities.

Another visible sign of criminal behaviour of extremist consists in, simply saying, the fact that acts stipulated in criminal law as criminal offences are perceived by extremists as an ideological struggle against the “System” within which it is possible to use certain illegal means. This fight and its methods are placed above law, therefore any self-reflection or doubts about correctness of the assessed conduct are usually absent and any criminal proceedings or sanctions, in many cases, lead neither to correction nor to prevention. At the same time supporters of extremist movements demonstrate, within the framework of this fight, strong coexistence and an ability to secure and finance for their supporters very active court defence which sometimes verges on obstruction.

The following cases included in reports of Regional Public Prosecutor’s Offices can be mentioned :

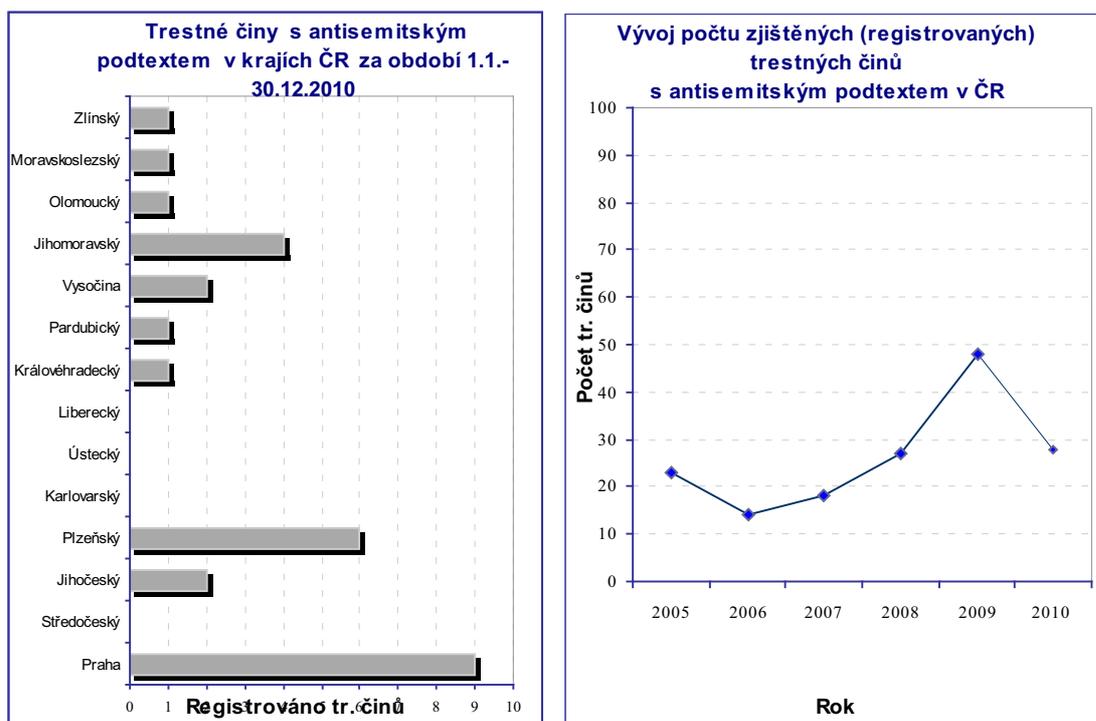
- The Regional Public Prosecutor’s Office in Pilsen recorded several cases where monitored criminal activities were committed via the internet. This way surpasses “typical” forms of this type of crime. Further cases occurred for example in the area under the competence of the Regional Public Prosecutor’s Office in Ostrava.
- The most extensive case, which can be marked as a republic-wide case, is undoubtedly the case where prosecution has been initiated and this prosecution is being supervised by a public prosecutor from the District Public Prosecutor’s Office Brno-venkov:
 - A group of ten offenders along with other as-yet unknown persons was involved in organisation, participated in gathering people and finance for organising the concert of White Power Music knowing that during the concert, where they were also present, the singers as well as other persons would spread ideas of neo-Nazism, extreme nationalism, racism, xenophobia and would call for violence against people having a different skin colour, faith or political conviction, they would glamorise and propagate neo-Nazi movements such as the National Resistance (denominated in their songs as Resistance), the Free Resistance, the Free Youth and others, their cells/branches and leaders.
 - The accused organised throughout the Czech Republic at least 15 concerts with the same objectives and in advance agreed on the division of assignments; concerts were attended by quite a large audience of 100 - 500 persons). Sale of clothes with right-wing extremist slogans, CDs and DVDs with extremist music/songs and other objects propagating ideas of the aforementioned movements was organised during the concerts.
- Among the cases monitored by the Supreme Public Prosecutor’s Office the following cases can be mentioned:
 - arson against a Roma family in Vítkov;
 - throwing a burning bottle into the house of a Roma family in Bedřiška (outskirts of Ostrava);
 - the case of propagating stickers of the National Resistance (main trial was suspended for an indefinite period).

Criminal Activities with an Anti-Semitic Subtext⁵³

From 1 January to 31 December 2010 in total 28 criminal offences with an anti-Semitic subtext were registered which signifies, when this number is compared with 2009, **a fall of about 41.7%** (in 2009 – 28 criminal offences).

When the total number of criminal offences having an extremist context is taken into the account the criminal activities concerned accounted for **11.1%**. As regards the composition of criminal activities with an anti-Semitic subtext, no substantial changes occurred – as in previous years **criminal offences pursuant to Sec. 404 (Sec. 261) of the Criminal Code** (the crime of supporting and propagating a movement suppressing human rights and freedoms) prevailed. Their proportion in recorded crimes with an anti-Semitic subtext accounted for 50% (14 offences).

Most such criminal offences, as illustrated by the diagram below (the left figure) “Criminal offences with an anti-Semitic subtext committed in the regions of the Czech Republic”, were recorded in **Prague** (9 offences) and in the **Pilsen Region** (6 crimes). The development trend concerning this type of crime is shown in the diagram below (the right figure) “Development in the number of criminal offences with an anti-Semitic subtext in the Czech Republic”, and shows a downward trend.



The Most Serious Cases

- On 14 March 2010 an arson attack was reported in Ostrava, in the “Bedřiška” settlement. A frangible grenade (bottle) containing a flammable liquid was thrown through the window into a child bedroom where a thirteen-year-old girl was

⁵³As a non-standard statistical output the Police Presidium has processed since 2005 statistical records relating to detected criminal offences having an anti-Semitic subtext. This enables the monitoring of this type of crime for a longer period of time.

sleeping. The frangible grenade did not break and therefore the chemical substance did not start to burn. A piece of the carpet caught fire from the snuff, but the girl who had been woken by the sound of smashing glass managed to put it out. This attack against the Roma family was investigated as an attempted homicide. On 21 April 2010 the Czech police detained a woman, her partner and brother and her two sons. Later only the woman and her son were charged with an arson attack and they were remanded into custody by the Ostrava court. Both of them were inhabitants of “Bedřiška” settlement and were members of the majority society.

- On 29 April 2010 a minor, P.D. (1997), who was walking along the railway towards Usti nad Labem, was mugged in Krupka, the Teplice District. On his way he was stopped by two Roma boys aged 14 and 17 years, who wanted his money. When the minor refused to give them money he was beaten, kicked in the face and was told that they would trash him because he was “white”. He was whipped with a belt on the whole of his body and finally he was thrown into the brook running along the railway. The injured minor P.D., despite his injuries crept to the Bohosudy railway station from where he was taken to hospital. The injured was admitted to the hospital with a diagnosis of a ruptured kidney surgeon compared this assault to “a lynching” On 1 May 2010 prosecution of T. B., a juvenile, was initiated for criminal acts of inflicting serious bodily injuries under Sec. 145 (1) and (2) (c) and (f) of the Criminal Code and robbery under Sec. 173 (1) of the Criminal Code. The younger of the two Roma attackers, who had not been 15 at the time of the assault, could not be prosecuted and was placed in a youth detention centre. The Regional Court of Ústí nad Labem found the older of the offenders, T.B., guilty of sexual abuse, rape, robbery, extortion and attempted homicide committed with a co-offender and sentenced him for term of 10 years of imprisonment, with the attack marked as racist. Both the attacker and the public prosecutor appealed against the judgement of the court of the first instance. The reason was that the Regional Court came to the conclusion that the offender had committed an attempted homicide despite the fact that the public prosecutor had not charged him with such an offence. **The High Court in Prague on 17 March 2011 decreased the sentence for T.B. to the term of five years of imprisonment**, since it did not agree with the legal classification of “attempted homicide”, however the **High Court confirmed the racist motive of the crime.**⁵⁴
- On 29 April 2010 at about 12:11a.m. E.B. reported to telephone line 112 a fire on the premises of the Greek embassy in Prague where unknown offenders had at about 12:10a.m. started the said fire, probably using an frangible grenade (a plastic bottle) in the main entrance doorway to the building of the Greek embassy, which

⁵⁴ The attack called for a reaction of the neo-Nazi scene whose members responded to it by an internet campaign (sending mass mail messages, Facebook discussions and groups), and the attack was compared, to a great extent, with the attack in Vítkov. Not only right-wing extremists, but also the general public expressed astonishment that in the two “similar” cases sanctions substantially differed. However, it is necessary to point out that such an interpretation is misleading. The offences did not display the same constituent elements and circumstances of the cases cannot be compared. The fact that the right-wing extremist intend to further make use of the case of Patrik can be evidenced by organisation of the “*March for Patrik, against racist violence*” which is to be held on 9 April 2011 in Krupka u Teplic and will be “directed” by the Workers’ Party of Social Justice and the Workers’ Youth. Its motto is: “*We are rejecting the weighting on uneven scales, we request equality before law and justice punishment for all without any difference with regard to skin colour*”. See <http://www.radnice-litvinov.cz/28320113>, <http://www.radnice-litvinov.cz/30320112>

damaged the door. Then the unknown offender painted signs in white that read “GIANNIS” on two sides of the building. The signs were 0.5 metre tall. The damage caused was approximately CZK 10,000.

The case is filed as follows: Prague I, SKPV I. OOK under reference number.: ORI-5079/TČ – 2010 - 001170 pursuant to sec.358/1, sec.- 178/1, Sec. 228/1,2 of the Criminal Code; on 29 April 2010 initial acts of criminal proceedings were commenced under Sec. 158/3 of the Code of Criminal Procedure; on 8 July 2010 the case was suspended in accordance with Sec. 159a/5 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

- On 24 August 2010 M.P. (1995), J.H. (1986) and N.B. (1991), all of them juveniles, along with M.P. (1995), a minor, after having met in the afternoon on benches situated near the Botič brook, in Adamovská street in Prague 4, made an agreement to beat the homeless people living in the hut in the forested part of Bohdalec (the Bohdalec forest, Prague– Vršovice). For this purpose M.P. took a telescopic truncheon, J.H. an iron concave rod and they left all together for the forest park. On the same day, i.e. 24 August 2010, between 9:00 p.m. and 10:00 p.m. M.P., J.H. and the minor, M.P., came to the hut and started to shout threats at those dwelling therein to kill them and to burn the hut, and began to throw stones. Then they opened the hut door and despite seeing that there were two persons, the injured, M.Z. (1963) and M.G. (1957) they set fire to the hut with the intention of killing the dwellers present. M.P. took a shovel and started to throw flaming coals from the nearby fire onto one of the injured and one of the offenders, who has not been identified yet, set fire, using a lighter, to a plastic sheet hanging on the hut window. J.H. began to break furniture in the hut and they continued to throw flaming coal onto the hut. Further using a lighter and a bottle with petrol they started to set fire to all equipment in the hut. M.Z. managed to leave the burning hut however, M. P., the minor, chased him and beat him with a wooden stick, hitting him at least once on the head after which M.Z. fell on the ground and pretended to lose consciousness as he was concerned for his life. The second injured, M.G., hid from the assaulters in the cellar of the hut, however all the accused knew this as they were throwing red hot ashes to the cellar. When the hut was in full fire, the injured, M. Z., tried to help the second injured, however he was prevented from doing that by the accused and as a consequence, M.G. died at the crime scene. The immediate cause of death was poisoning by carbon monoxide. N.B. was watching the acts of M.P., the minor, and J.H. standing very near, the distance was only several metres, however, he did not attempt to prevent them from committing the above described offences, although he could have done so.

The case is filed as follows: Prague město (downtown), the 3rd Department of District Directorate of Prague under reference number:KRPA-1388/TČ-2010-000073; on 25 August 2010 initial acts of criminal proceedings were commenced under Sec. 158/3 of the Code of Criminal Procedure; on 4 November. 2010 prosecution was initiated under Sec. 160/1 of the Code of Criminal Procedure

- As regards the attack against a Roma dwelling in Vítkov on 19 April 2009, which was the most serious case of 2009, the Regional Court in Ostrava delivered verdicts on 20 October 2010. Offenders received exceptional sentences between 20 and 22 years of imprisonment. The court classified their conduct as attempted multiple racially motivated homicide as their aim had been to murder residents of the given house, which was proven by evidence of their careful planning of the attack. The

racist motive was derived, *inter alia*, from the fact that attackers are supporters of right-wing extremists. David Vaculík, Jaromír Lukeš, and Ivo Müller received a sentence of imprisonment for a term of 22 years to be served in the prison with surveillance (they had been planned the act together), Václav Cojocarú was sentenced for 20 years in the prison with a higher level of prison security. They are obliged to pay together damages to the family as well as to the health insurance company amounting to CZK more than 7 million and to one victim, Natália S. who was burnt in the attack, the amount of CZK 9.5 million.

The convicts lodged an appeal against the sentences with the High Court in Olomouc. This court on 18 March 2011 confirmed the legal classification of the Regional Court in Ostrava as attempted multiple racially motivated homicide and damage to another's property. However, at the same time the court decreased the sentenced imposed on Ivo Müller from 22 years to 20 years of imprisonment. The remaining three extremists had confirmed exceptional sentences imposed by the Regional Court in Ostrava. The convicted requested in their appeals the change of legal classification to general endangerment and stated that the perpetrators had not known that the house had been occupied. According to their explanation their aim was not murder. According to the High Court in Olomouc evidence gathering had been done correctly and evidence had been duly evaluated. Thus it was proven that the act of the convicts had been motivated by their ideology and a spiteful attitude towards the Roma minority.

Security Risks

The development of the right-wing extremist scene, or neo-Nazi spectrum, in 2010 confirmed the validity of the security risk specified in 2009. The Workers' Party of Social Justice, a succession entity of the Workers' Party, continued its efforts to gain dominance on the Czech right-wing extremist scene. Both the Workers' Party of Social Justice and its youth branch, the Workers' Youth, sought inspiration at the German NPD. Its long-term, actually rather mid-term, aim is to address the general public and win recognition within the official political structures. To do so the party can use, as the NPD, a radicalisation potential of informal groupings operating within the extremist scene. It can be also expected that the risk of physical clashes between right-wing and left-wing extremists will persist.

The following can be assumed:

- an effort to be involved in politics will be made, as election results of the party demonstrated that orientation towards problematic areas can bring about votes, as in other EU Member States;
- utilisation of minority problems (Romans, migrants) and the opening of society-related topics will continue and will be connected with criticism of the governmental establishment, implemented reforms and restrictions, i.e. rhetoric applied in the course of 2010.

The following are perceived to be the main security risks:

- abuse of the economic and social situation along with anti-Roma and anti-migrant "policy" in order to increase the acceptance of extremists by the majority society;

- anti-governmental or “anti-system” rhetoric if impacts of the economic crisis on population, mainly on middle class, deepen;
- the phenomenon of “anti-gypsy attitudes” in the Czech society;
- position of ultra right-wing structures in EU Member States.

As regards the anarcho-autonomist scene the growth in the number of anarchist groups based on the same or similar principles of anarchist ideology as well as the growth in environmental groups or movements in the future must be taken into consideration. Also in this environment an important role will be played by the development and impacts of the economic crisis on people residing in the Czech Republic, criticism of governmental establishment and implemented reforms (*“We will knock down reforms only by our struggle. Against tuition fees. Against forcing out homeless people. ...”*).⁵⁵ Without any question, these structures will integrate in a range of different initiatives responding to the current situation at the political scene as well as in the socio-economic area.

To this end, the following must be taken into account:

- the conduct, performance and direction of this spectrum of the extremist scene show a “fluctuating” aggressive tendency; violent manifestations are not regular, clashes with supporters of other ideological movements and with members of security forces cannot be excluded.
- The principal risk lies with:
 - their involvement in official protests and strikes with the aim to create unrest and force confrontation (an example of this style can be actions organised by these structures of the ultra left-wing scene in Greece, Germany and also in the United Kingdom);
 - a possibility of an attack against “anything” as occurred in the attack against the Greek embassy.

Surveys Relating to Extremism

Mapping out attitudes of the general public of the Czech Republic towards right-wing extremist, racist and xenophobic ideas and

⁵⁵ See <http://www.csaf.cz>: for example. Anarchist revue Existence No. 4/2010 and No. 1/2011. In this context it should be stated that according to some professional studies left-extremism could, in the near future, strengthen its position in Europe as a result of dissatisfaction of the general public with the continuing economic crisis and impacts of restrictive measures adopted by governments of European countries. With regard to the role of the European Union a stronger ultra left-wing resistance against the current institution of European integration than so far existed, could occur. Left-wing extremists will profile in Europe in movements organising strikes, in reviving student movements and other protests. In this framework they will also participate in militant manifestations, including mass militant demonstrations and sabotages. **The Czech Republic as part of the European area cannot avoid, under these circumstance, being affected by some threats relating to left-wing extremism whilst the following should be mentioned as the most serious:**

- infiltration of broad protesting left-wing structures (including some groups connected with the common interest, media and think-tank initiatives) the aim of which will open confrontation and often also violent policy against opponents (they do not need to be directly involved in violence and can merely initiate it in the context of “diversity of tactics”);
- extending targets of militant antifascism to include conservative and right-wing populist publicly active persons including “pro-system” scientists and journalists who, according to ultra left-wing antifascists make light of threat of fascism and racism.

their disseminators with regard to integration of minorities and foreign nationals

The project was approved by the Minister of the Interior on 29 October 2009 (reference number MV-63343/VO-1-2009) within the framework of the programme “Security Survey for the Needs of the State between 2010 to 2015“ (BV II/1 – VZ). The request for a survey describing the economic crisis and related negative phenomena including the fact that the support for extremism had been on the rise was submitted the Security Policy Department to the Minister of the Interior within identification of needs of state administration.

For the purpose of mapping out the situation showing how many supporters, extremists can have, where they are coming from and against what they are fighting, a call for proposals, within a small-scale public contract, was published. This survey was called “Mapping out attitudes of the general public of the Czech Republic towards right-wing extremist, racist and xenophobic ideas and their disseminators with regard to integration of minorities and foreign nationals”. The aim of this public contract was to improve protection of the population on the basis of new procedures and mechanisms, to achieve appropriate provision of information to citizens on motives of possible behaviour and attitudes of supporters of extremist movements. Another aim was to collect data and recommendations for solving problems on the basis of which extremists are gaining political points.

The Ministry of the Interior of the Czech Republic allocated CZK 1,250,000 for the project. The public contract was awarded to STEM, s.r.o. This company implemented the project for CZK 1,000,000. The project was carried out from 1 April 2010 to 31 December 2010. Solutions to the issue described above was divided into five phases, with an evaluation of the whole project made within the fifth phase.

Sociologists divided the survey into four phases:

- In-depth interviews with experts.
- Analyses of the content of the web pages of ultra right-wing extremist groups.
- Discussion groups (four groups – in total 40 respondents; composition: supporters of radical solutions and voters for the Workers’ Party of Social Justice).
- Questionnaire survey (a representative survey among the Czech population, 2,056 respondents older than 15 years, personal standardised interviews, probable selection with a return rate of 58%; the dates of collection: 17 September -15 October 2010).

On the basis of interviews with experts (police officers, academics, representatives of the non-governmental sector) sociologists defined the terms “radicalism”, “extremism”, “right-wing extremism” and “left-wing extremism”⁵⁶. They studied the issue further through an analysis of selected websites (www.odpor.org, www.svobodnamladez.org, www.nacionaliste.com, www.delnickamladez.cz, www.dsss.cz, forum.hooligans.cz, www.delnickelisty.cz) monitored during March and April 2010 with regard to their main focus and interpretation of texts⁵⁷. According to their findings authors of these texts demonstrated their negative attitudes mostly against Romas followed by Jews, and only rarely commented on Asians and Africans. Articles concentrated also on topics other than national and ethnical minorities – homeless people, homosexuals, drug addicts, disabled people and so on. Both immigrants and Romas were perceived as “inorganic” elements.

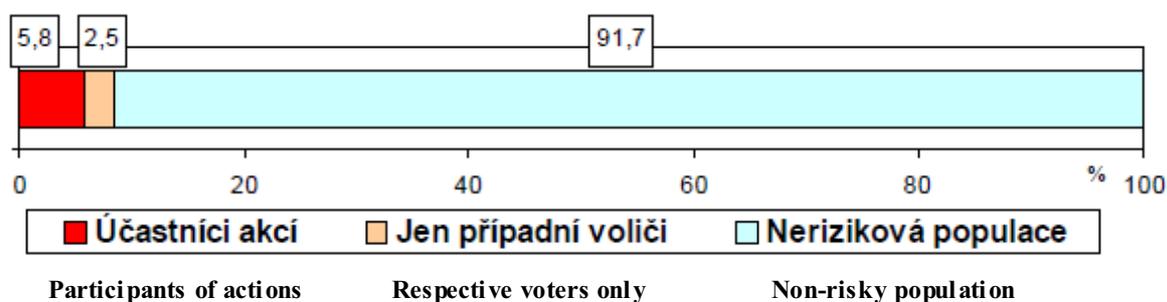
⁵⁶ The full text is to be found in the final report of the survey.

⁵⁷ For more details see the Annex: “The Analytical Report of the Initial Phase of the Survey”.

Newcomers and foreigners were attributed with the following features: uncultivated behaviour, inadaptability, slighting of the standards of the majority society, social parasitism, and inclining towards criminal conduct. There are also some not so visible topics such as mutual inequality of ethnicities, nations and cultures, national socialism, national coexistence and solidarity, collective identity, individualism, single rules and single order, multiculturalism, capitalism, Europeanism and the European Union. Sociologists recognised in the texts strong feelings of desperation and frustration. Further they talk about the mechanism of projection when authors project their own, negatively perceived characteristics onto someone else.

An agreement with ideas of right-wing extremism was “put into operations” through the following phenomena: authoritarian approach, nationalism, racism, rancour against foreigners, anti-Semitism, anti-Gypsy attitudes, homophobia, and collectivism, the will to actively support through provision of votes in elections, participation in peaceful demonstration/march, help with organising actions and distributions of leaflets.

Risky Groups



In the Czech Republic there are **5.8%** (*participants of actions*) of people who profess typical for right-wing extremism and are at the same time willing to support the party offering radical solutions both by membership and by participation in demonstrations/marches or in different events the aim of which is **to force order**. There are in the Czech Republic **2.5%** of those who share ultra right-wing ideas and support parties offering peremptory solutions, however they willing to support them only by their votes (*respective voters only*). **In total in the Czech population approximately 8% of people could be, to different extents, considered as risky with the most risky being “participants of actions”.** The rest is **non-risky population (91.7%)**.

“Respective voters only” can be characterised as follows:

- They perceive the current social and political system as transparent and just.
- They have been experiencing for a long time the feeling that they have been restricted by problem groups of people.
- They are afraid of supporting any extremist movements publicly as they are afraid of revenge and retaliation.
- They are frequently introverts (they do not seek public performance).
- With regard to extremisms this segment is passive and latent.

“Participants of actions” can be characterised as follows:

- They perceive the current political system as unintelligible and unjust.
- They are frustrated with respect to their jobs, family life and finance.

- They are more often men having low education (no school-leaving examination) who are in many cases unemployed. They feel restricted by problem groups (thefts, assaults).
- There are people among them who participated in events held in problematic localities.
- Choleric temperament – mental instability and dependency on a group.
- They accentuate perceived Roma problems where state authorities fail and relevant forces are scared to intervene.
- They represent the most risky segment in terms of extremism.

Sources of Openness towards Right-Wing Extremism

According to sociologists support for ultra right-wing extremism relates to:

- macro-social phenomena (unemployment, foreign policy of the state etc.);
- micro-social phenomena (personal experience, experience, social status, etc.);
- individual personal features (temperament, perception of the environment, etc.).

Researchers put forward several hypotheses and seek to answer or validate them. The list of the most important ones is below:

- Cultural anchoring – affinity relates to the need of a solid reference framework. Educated people are less exposed to risks of modernisation and unemployment, are better “equipped” to understand standards of a political system.
- Age – people of all age categories similarly agree with ideas of right-wing extremisms. At the age of between 15 and 29 they are more willing to provide support. Young people are probably willing to support radical parties and movement despite the fact they do not maintain their ideology (revolt, entertainment, gangs, etc.).
- Negative personal experience– risky groups declare the feeling of being restricted and disturbed by problem groups, in particular by Romas.
- Perception of social problems (economic uncertainty, social inequality, social concerns – crime, immigration) – direct causalities can be seen (unemployment, dissatisfaction, income, property, standard of living, the feeling of an unjust social system, experience with and concerns about crime committed by problem groups).
- Economic deprivation and personal emptiness – mainly subjective deprivation occurred (when an income is taken into account risky groups did not differ from the whole society), personal emptiness seems to be a considerable reason (dissatisfaction with employment, personal life, impossibility to demonstrate abilities and develop interests).
- Anomie and frustration with policies - participants in actions complained about the absence of rules and order, they frequently called for the rule of an iron fist (ideally one person), they perceived the state as a weak institution (i.e., that the police and other authorities are afraid of taking actions).

The survey has also brought about findings on embedding of right-wing extremism on the right-left scale of political orientation. According to sociologists both right-wing and left-wing extremism can be characterised by orientation towards solidarity. Whereas left-wing extremism enforces solidarity among all people, right-wing extremism limits its solidarity only to selected groups of people (according to their ethnicity, sexual orientation, nationality and so forth). When the term “extremism” is used, therefore, researchers therefore recommend clarifying it as “unselective” (left-wing) and “selective” (right-wing).

Groups at Risk

Researchers measured the level of social distance between individual groups of inhabitants of the Republic, which were defined through studies of open sources, interviews with experts and group interviews:

- As regards the examined groups the mainstream Czechs marked as the **nearest group Slovaks and disabled people**. Openness to personal contacts was declared by Czechs with respect to Germans and Jews.
- Mainstream Czech feels a certain barrier between them and *homosexuals, black people, Ukrainians Vietnamese, immigrants, foreign labourers, homeless people and prostitutes*. However, still the majority of mainstream Czechs consider this group to **be equal to them**.
- Towards other groups the majority of mainstream Czechs declare a **predominantly averse attitude**. The majority of people express repugnance towards members of groups such as *Muslims, Romas, anarchists and skinheads – they do not want to live with them in one territory*. These groups can be perceived as unwelcome and therefore also endangered.
- **Clear aversion** is focused against *drug addicts*. The majority of our inhabitants hold opinions on the outer extreme of the scale – “*I’d withdraw them from the Czech Republic*”.

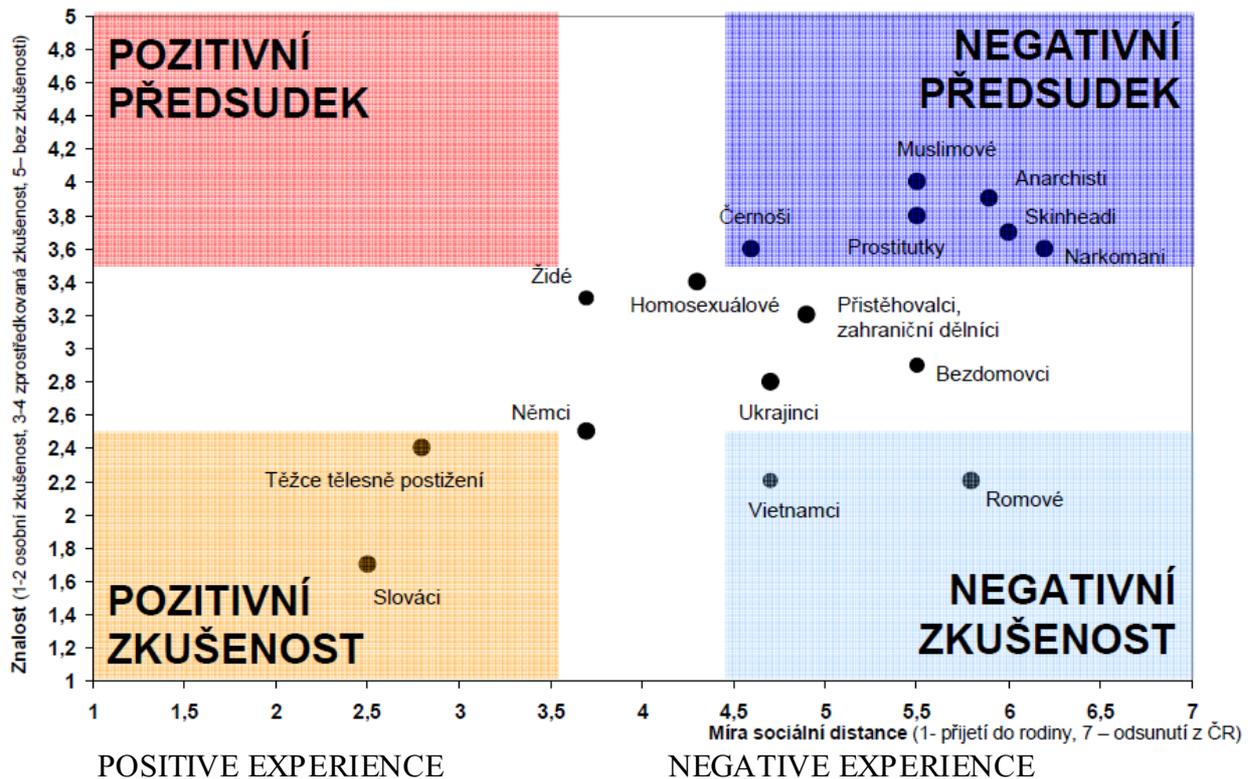
The rate of personal experience was measured

- The majority of Czechs have **personal experience** with *Slovaks, Romas, Vietnamese, disabled people, and Germans*.
- Occasional *personal experience* combined with **experience intermediated by close relatives/friends** relates mainly to *Ukrainians, homeless people, immigrants, Jews and homosexuals*.
- Experience of the vast majority of Czech nationals with the remaining minorities are based mainly on **information from media or they do not have any information on them**.
- Absence of information or reflection of media news relates predominantly to *black people, drug addicts, skinheads, prostitutes, anarchists and Muslims*.

Through interconnection of the ratios of personal experience and social distance it is possible to plot four-pole graph – perception of minorities: the rate of prejudice and evaluation of minorities

POSITIVE PREJUDICE

NEGATIVE PREJUDICE



Positive experience can be seen especially with respect to Slovaks and disabled people, negative experience relates predominantly to Romas and the Vietnamese, **negative prejudice relates to anarchists, Muslims, skinheads, drug addicts and prostitutes**, the closest place to the quadrant of “positive prejudice” is occupied by Jews.

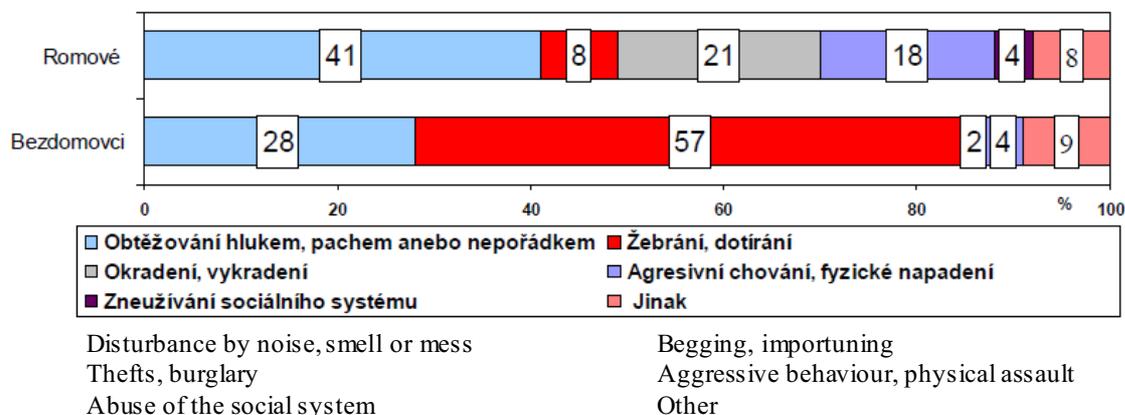
Perception of minorities by risky groups (participants of actions and respective voters only)

POSITIVE PREJUDICE

NEGATIVE PREJUDICE

If you are restricted and disturbed, what mostly causes your life to be unpleasant?
classified according to *If you are restricted and disturbed, what kinds of people cause that?*

„Pokud jste omezováni a obtěžováni, čím Vám tyto lidé znepríjemňují život nejvíce?“ tříděno podle „Pokud jste omezováni a obtěžováni, o jaké skupiny lidí jde?“



Respondents pointed out that the state welfare system supports problematic behaviour of Romas (34%), that the problem groups do not face any serious punishment (21%), just under one fifth of respondents (19%) stated that they fear revenge and retaliation, 18% talked about the fear of police and civil servants. “Participants of actions” mentioned fear of the police and other authorities more often than others (31%), “respective voters only” frequently stated fear of revenge and retaliation (29%).

Risky Localities

Tables of occurrence of opinions typical for the ultra right-wing scene and of openness towards support of a party suggesting radical measures according to regions.

Findings

Occurrence of opinions typical for the ultra right-wing scene *(the more marked colour the higher occurrence)* Openness towards support of a party suggesting radical measures *(values higher than 1.9 are significant)*

Region	Average score	Active participants	Residual values Resp. voters only
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Zjištění

Výskyt názorů charakteristických pro ultrapravicí (s výrazností barvy se zvyšuje intenzita výskytu)

Kraj	Průměrný skór
Praha	37,5
Středočeský	36,6
Jihočeský	38,8
Plzeňský	38,0
Karlovarský	34,4
Ústecký	38,0
Liberecký	37,0
Královehradecký	36,6
Pardubický	37,0
Vysočina	38,3
Jihomoravský	38,2
Olomoucký	37,4
Zlínský	37,8
Moravskoslezský	38,5
Celá ČR	37,6

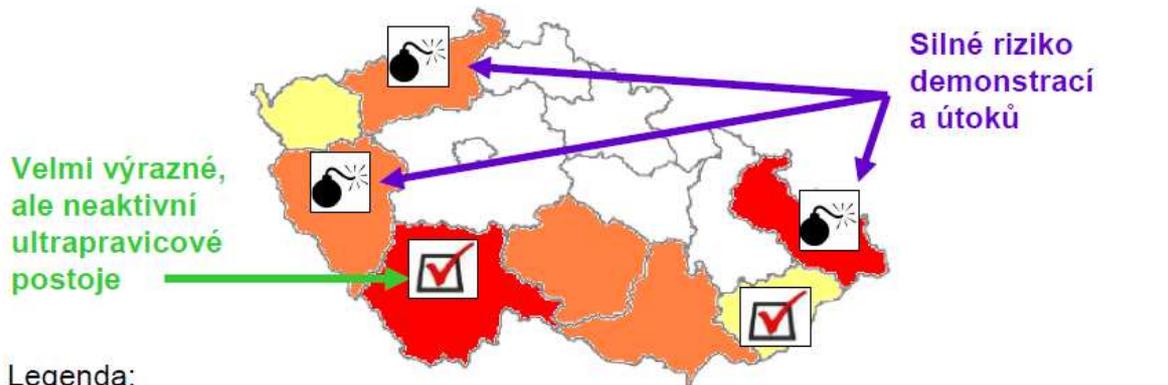
Otevřenost k podpoře strany navrhuující radikální opatření (hodnoty vyšší než 1,9 jsou významné)

	Reziduální hodnoty	
	I aktivní účastí	Jen volebním hlasem
Praha	-2,2	0,0
Středočeský	0,3	-4,1
Jihočeský	1,6	2,4
Plzeňský	3,1	-1,6
Karlovarský	-1,1	-1,5
Ústecký	5,1	-1,7
Liberecký	-0,6	1,6
Královehradecký	-3,4	2,1
Pardubický	-1,9	1,9
Vysočina	0,5	-1,4
Jihomoravský	-0,4	0,0
Olomoucký	-0,8	0,2
Zlínský	-3,8	4,0
Moravskoslezský	2,2	-0,4

Map demonstrating sympathy to right-wing extremism according to regions

Strong risk of demonstrations and attacks

Marked but inactive ultra right-wing attitudes



Legenda:

Jednotlivé ideje pravicového extremismu se mezi lidmi vyskytují (v porovnání se zbylými kraji):

- Často
- Velmi často
- Nadměrně

Ochota podpořit stranu s radikálními názory:

- Jen volebním hlasem
- I aktivní účastí na akcích

Key:

Individual ideas of right-wing extremism occur among people (comparison with remaining regions)

- Often
- Very often
- Excessively

Willingness to support a party with radical opinions:

- Only voters
- Active participants in actions

Development prognosis

In this part sociologists based their conclusions on estimates of experts and opinions of the general public.

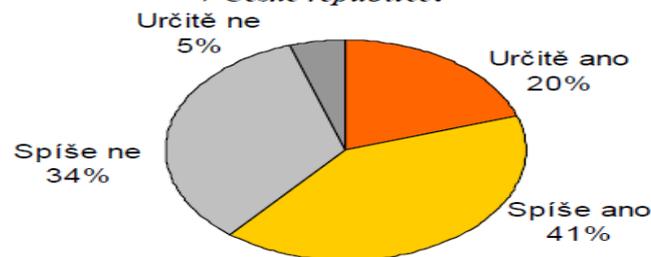
According to experts we do not face any damage at the institutional level or disturbance of democracy. Ultra right-wing parties and movements have tens of thousands of supporters which is not enough for their representatives to get into Parliament. However, there is a threat at the level of regional policy. The danger of attacks by extremists against national and other minorities are of a local and individual nature. Activities of the new government (Prime Minister Nečas) will play an important role in solving social problems (the economic crisis, unemployment, migration policy).

The general public perceives extremism with worried concern. Just under half of respondents perceive present activities of extremist organisations as a considerable problem (48%). Three fifths of people (61%) evaluate activities of extremist organisations as a serious danger for democracy in the Czech Republic in the future. Therefore it is clear that regardless of the current impact of extremist organisations, it will be necessary to pay increased attention to this issue in the future.

Do you perceive activities of extremist organisations as a danger for democracy in the Czech Republic in the future?

5 % Certainly not
 20% Certainly yes
 34 % Probably not
 41% Probably yes

"Vnímáte do budoucna působení extrémistických organizací jako vážné nebezpečí pro demokracii v České republice?"



Proposals of Sociologists to Solve the Issue in Question

According to sociologists it would be appropriate due to operative as well as practical reasons to separate manifestations of anti-Gypsy attitudes (shared by a large portion of the population) from manifestations of xenophobia, racism as well as neo-Nazism (shared by a small portion of the population) and to formulate strategies for their resolution separately. The Roma issue represents, in their opinion, a core of the problem. Manifestations of intolerance from the side of the majority population cannot be underestimated, and manifestations of inadaptability and abuse of the system from the side of the minority cannot be underestimated either. It is important to think over whether the approaches used to date have not been superficial and quite often evasive of the problem.

Extremism must be weakened according to the points below:

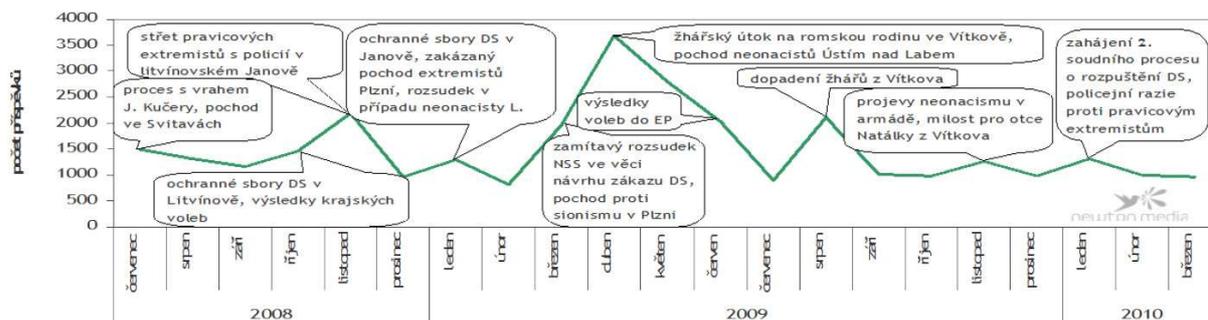
- Effective communication with the general public.
- Consistent and equal application of law for all relevant groups
- Demanding social work in Roma communities and efforts to de-concentrate excluded localities
- Unambiguous and resolved approach of state authorities against extremist groups and manifestations of extremism.

Image of Right-Wing Extremism in Czech Media⁵⁸

The document developed by Newton Media represents a unique contribution to the fight against extremism. The Newton Media developed a media analysis of the image of right-wing extremism in Czech media. From 1 July 2008 to 31 December 2009 and then from 1 January to 31 March 2010 more than 31,000 relevant media outputs were monitored. The analysis was supported by the Open Society Fund Prague foundation and monitored, *inter alia*, media descriptions of marches and demonstrations of ultra right-wing extremists and campaigns of extreme right-wing parties before the election to the European Parliament and before regional elections.

Evaluation of right-wing extremisms during the aforementioned period changed in line with how the content of media outputs changed. During the first eight months especially the actions of extremists were covered; after that news on the arson attack in Vítkov prevailed alongside reports on efforts of the state to combat right-wing extremism.

Development in media coverage – main events



The clash of right-wing extremist with the police in Janov – Litvinov

Trial for murder of J. Kučera, the march in Svitavy

Protective brigades of the Workers‘ Party in Litvinov, results of the regional election

Protective brigades of the Workers‘ Party in Janov, prohibited march of extremists in Pilsen, judgment on the case of neo-Nazi L.

Results of the election to the European Parliament

The Supreme Administrative Court dismissal of the proposal to forbid the Workers‘ Party, the march in Pilsen

An arson attack against the Roma family in Vítkov, the march of neo-Nazis in Ústí nad Labem

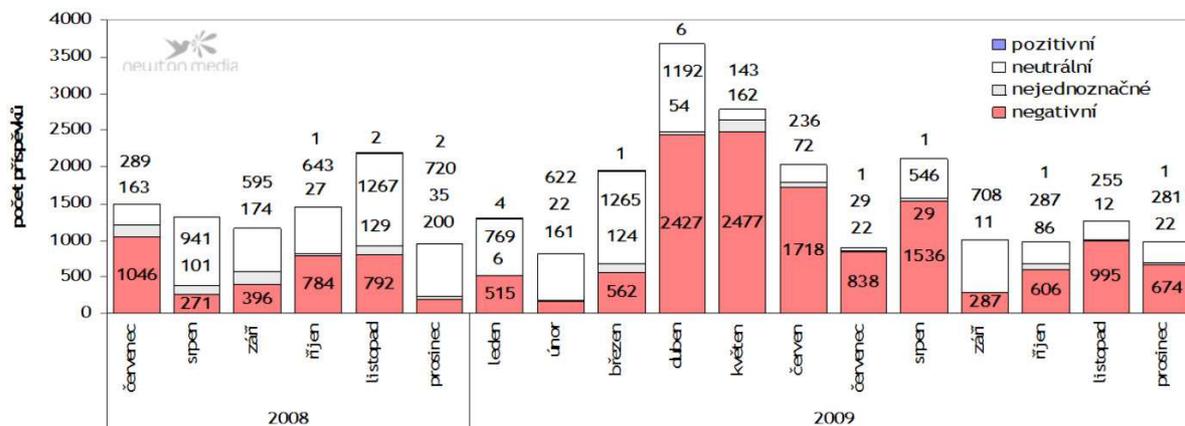
Arsonists from Vítkov detained.

Manifestations of neo-Nazism in the army; pardon for the father of Nataalka from Vítkov.

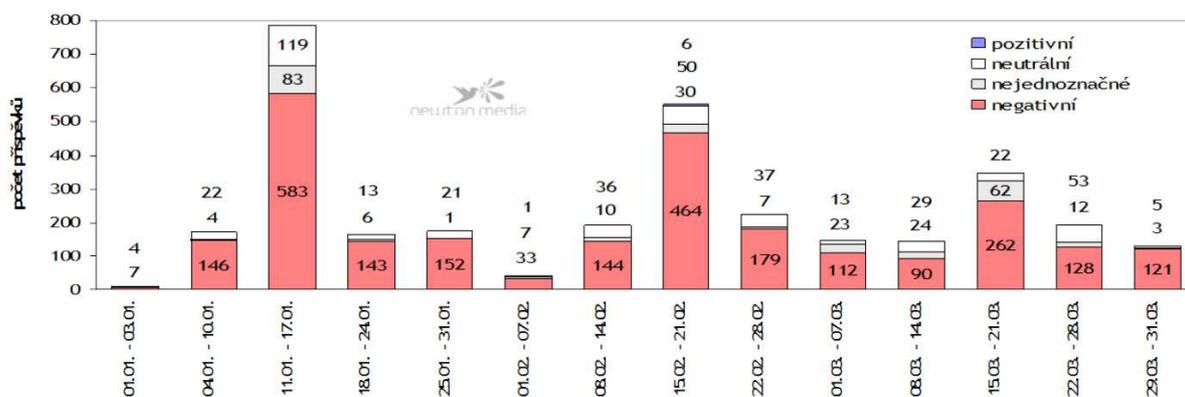
Commencement of the 2nd court proceedings on the dissolution of the Workers‘ Party; police round up against right-wing extremists

⁵⁸ Information is drawn from the final report of the Newton Media “Image of right-wing extremisms in Czech media”. The Security Policy Department of the Ministry of the Interior of the Czech Republic thanks Newton Media for their helpfulness and permission to publish results of their research in this Report.

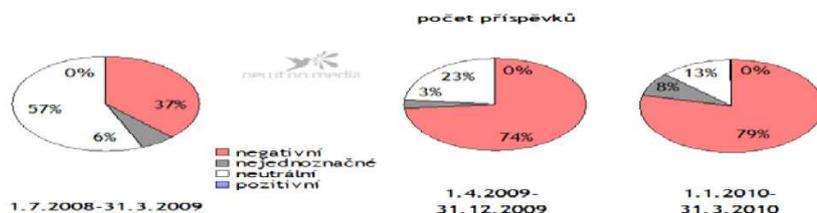
Development in media coverage according to evaluation from 1 July 2008 to 31 December 2009



Development in media coverage according to evaluation from 1 January 2010 to 31 March 2010

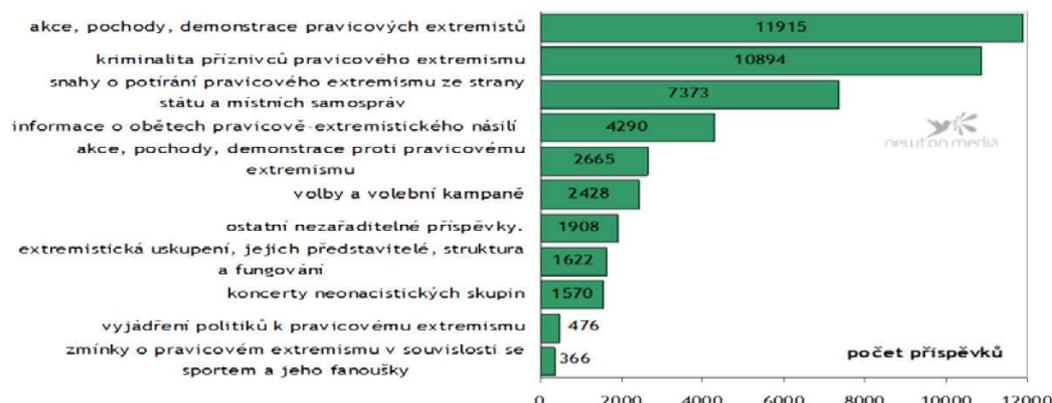


number of contributions



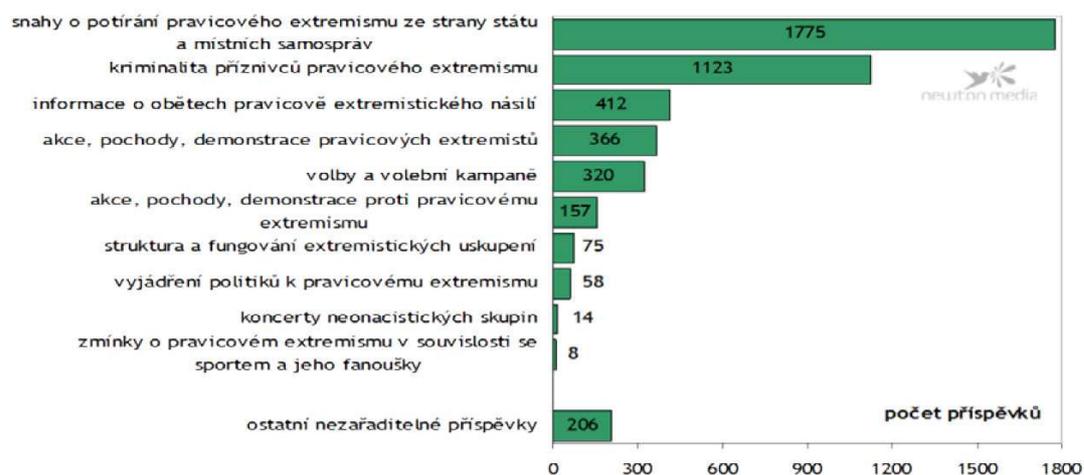
The above graphs demonstrate that during the year 2009 and in the first quarters of 2010 the nature of news substantially shifted from neutral descriptions to negative news. There were two key turning points causing the shift from predominantly neutral news on extremist events attractive to the media (marches, demonstrations) to negative information: first, it was the arson attack in Vítkov (with an attempt to murder a little girl, the line in the sand for people's tolerance was crossed) and second there were efforts of the state to combat right-wing extremism. Whilst in the second half of 2008 and in 2009 contributions providing information on events of right-wing extremists prevailed, in 2010 these were news on efforts made by the state and local authorities to combat right-wing extremism.

Structure of topics in media from 1 July 2008 to 31 December 2009



- actions, marches, demonstrations of right-wing extremists
- crimes committed by supporters of right-wing extremism
- efforts of the state and local authorities to combat right-wing extremism
- information on victims of right-wing extremist violence
- actions, marches, demonstrations against right-wing extremism
- elections and election campaigns
- other contributions (difficult to classify)
- extremist associations and their leaders, structure and functions
- concerts of neo-Nazi bands
- statements of politicians on right-wing extremism
- information on right-wing extremism in relation to sports and their fans

Structure of topics in media from 1 January 2010 to 31 March 2010

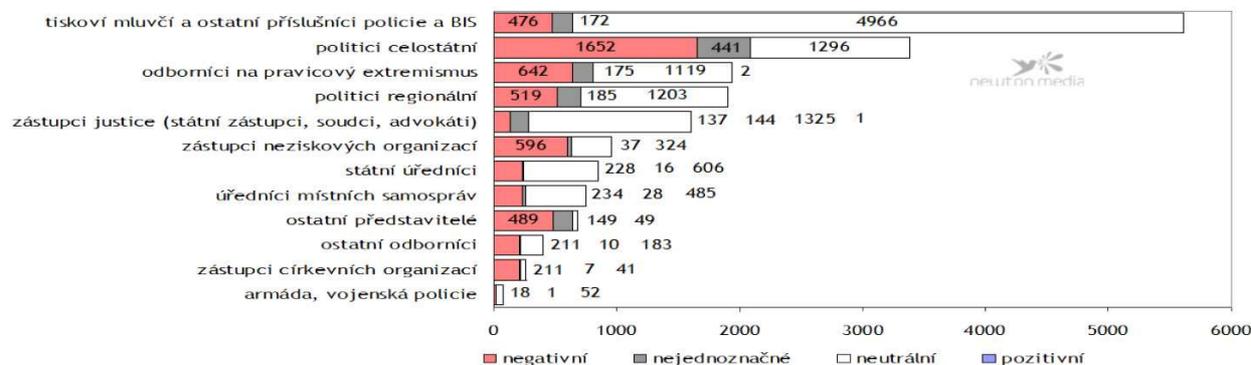


efforts of the state and local authorities to combat right-wing extremism
 crimes committed by supporters of right-wing extremism
 information of victims of right-wing extremist violence
 actions, marches, demonstrations of right-wing extremists
 elections and election campaigns
 actions, marches, demonstrations against right-wing extremism
 structure and functioning of extremist associations
 statements of politicians on right-wing extremism
 concerts of neo-Nazi bands
 information on right-wing extremism in relation to sports and their fans
 other contributions (difficult to classify)

The most frequently mentioned event of the whole monitored period was the arson attack in Vítkov, followed by the case of dissolution of the Workers' Party and then by Janov unrest in November 2008.

Proclamations of so called "talking heads" (representatives presenting themselves in media) substantially contributed to the new image within the media. Researchers believe that statements of politicians condemning the arson attack in Vítkov played an important role. The following graphs demonstrate what the attitude of other relevant persons was.

Statements on right-wing extremism from 1 July 2008 to 31 December 2009



press speakers and other police and Security Intelligence Service officers

central government politicians
 experts dealing with right-wing extremism
 regional politicians
 representatives of justice (public prosecutors, judges, barristers)
 representatives of NGOs
 civil servants
 officials working for self-government
 other political/state representatives
 other experts
 representatives of churches
 army, the military police

Statements on right-wing extremism from 1 July 2008 to 31 December 2009



representatives of justice (public prosecutors, judges, barristers)
 press speakers and other police and Security Intelligence Service officers
 representatives of NGOs
 central government politicians
 experts dealing with right-wing extremism
 other political/state representatives
 regional politicians
 other experts (for example experts involved in political sciences, sociologists, psychologists)
 civil servants
 officials working for self-government
 representatives of churches

These graphs bring about several interesting findings. First these are figures describing occurrences of negative and neutral tones in statements of representatives of security (and not only of security) forces during the first period. Neutral contributions unambiguously prevailed. If the statements of “talking heads” sound neutral, an activist approach of media cannot be expected. The second graph shows an interesting prevalence of contributions given by representatives of justice (relates to the dissolution of the Workers’ Party) and a high rate of negative evaluations given by them. Therefore it can be derived that they took their role in the media more assertively (or more offensively) than for example representatives of the Czech police in the previous evaluated period. So it is possible to express a hypothesis that representatives of justice managed by their “value added” comments, to arouse increased interest among journalists. Sociologists from the Newton Media further state that: “responses to the verdict on dissolution of the Workers’

Party were almost exclusively consonant.” Media “stiffened up” and more often used expressions such as “xenophobic”, “racists”, “calling for violence” or “following up ideology of national socialism” when talking about the Workers’ Party.

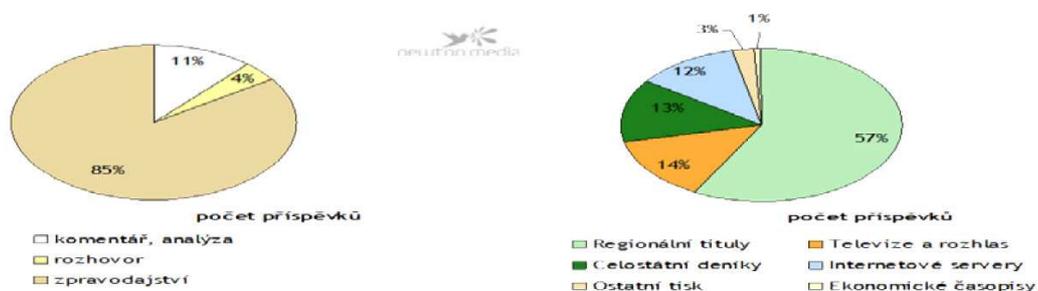
The statistical records on the number of statements given by particular “talking heads” are valuable. In the second monitored period one particular police officer attracted the interest of media and of university experts as well as representatives of NGOs. Ostrava police specialist, Rostislav Chobola, occupied the third position among experts on extremism, behind Miroslav Mareš and Michal Mazel (especially in relation to the case of prohibition of the Worker’s Party).

According to the aforementioned analysis, the media performance of some politicians (mainly of Ministers of the Interior, Mr. Pecina and Mr. Langer,) and representatives of NGOs which negatively commented on manifestations of right-wing extremism, received a wide public acceptance. In addition to the focus on ministers Pecina and Langer media reflection of statements of regional politician are worth mentioning. During the second monitored period the Senator and Mayor of Ostrava-Mariánské Hory, Ms. Liana Janáčková was often cited (in the case of the arson attack in Bedřiška settlement she stated it had not been an attack with a racist subtext; in the past Ms. Janáčková had commented about Romas living in the area concerned that they should be closed behind barbed wire). Then there statements of politicians having problems with extremism in the area under their competence (either there were extremist actions taking place, or authorities were not permitting them).

Apart from traditionally cited representatives of NGOs (in particular Klára Kalibová and Ondřej Cakl) activities of the Usti initiative “We do not want neo-Nazis in Ústí” drew attention of mass media.

The marginal National Party managed during the years 2008 and 2009 - mainly thanks to pre-election racially “tuned” spots and the quasi-professional publication of Jiří Gaudin’s “Final solution of the Gypsy Issue” - to gain a quite high level of publicity. Despite this, during the entire monitored period the party did not reach the level of publicity of the Workers’ Party.

Contributions according to the type of media:

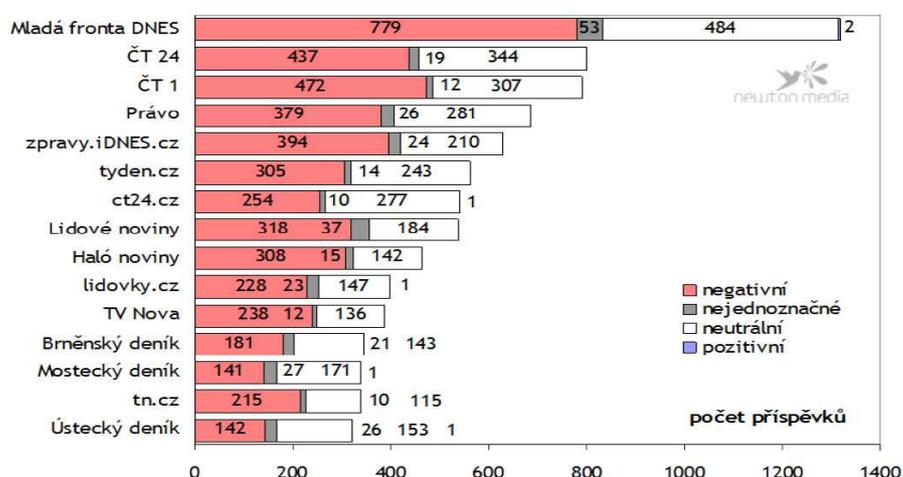


Commentary, analysis	Regional press	Television and radio
Interviews	Republic-wide daily press	Internet server
News	Other press	Economic journals

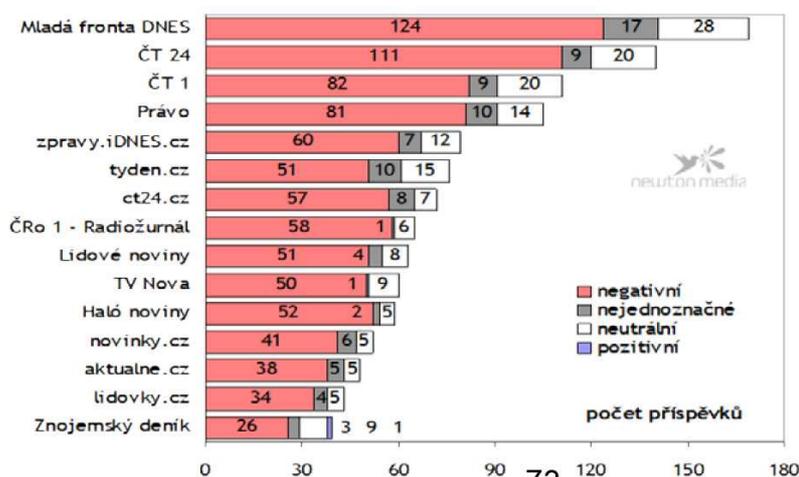
The above pie graph (ratio of commentaries, interviews and news) shows that news dominated.

Another important finding resulting from the analysis is the fact that more than half of the outputs concerning right-wing extremism were published by regional media.

Media most often publishing information on right-wing extremism between 1 July 2008 and 31 December 2009:

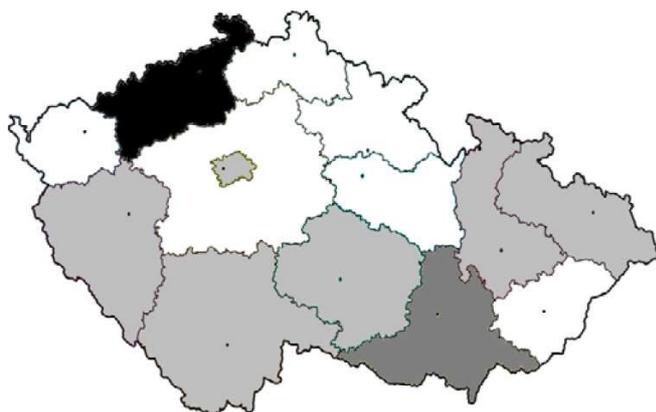


Media most often publishing information on right-wing extremism between 1 January 2010 and 31 March 2010:



Mladá fronta Dnes (daily press), followed by the Czech Television and Právo (daily press) were the media which most frequently informed on extremism.

The topic of right-wing extremism in regional media according to regions from 1 July 2008 to 31 March.2010



Ústecký	985
Jihomoravský	614
Vysočina	477
Plzeňský	455
Moravskoslezský	447
Olomoucký	397
Jihočeský	382
Praha	327
Středočeský	289
Zlínský	285
Karlovarský	275
Královéhradecký	271
Pardubický	243
Liberecký	213

□ 0-300 □ 301-500 ■ 501-700 ■ 701 a více článků

The graph depicting regional media coverage (the table contains original contributions in regional press and radio) unambiguously demonstrates that actions relating to extremism are attractive to local journalists. Thus it can be stated that right-wing extremism received a media response mainly in those regions where the largest events such as marches or demonstrations were held (the Usti Region, the Pilsen Region, and the Brno Region and so on).

Law and Extremism

Administrative (Public) Law

Association in Political Parties and Movement; Civic Associations

Dissolution of the Workers' Party by the Supreme Administrative Court

On 17 February 2010 the Supreme Administrative Court made a decision to dissolve the Workers' Party (judgement reference number NSS [Pst 1/2009 – 348](#)). The Administrative Court maintained that activities of the Workers' Party had been unlawful. The real programme of the Workers' Party and speeches of its representatives and members who could present their ideas at assemblies organised by the Workers' Party and in the party's press, focused on inciting racial, ethnical and social intolerance and as a result on restricting the human rights and freedoms of some inhabitants of the Czech Republic. The Workers' Party intended to suppress the equality of citizens, in particular on the basis of nationality and sexual orientation. Furthermore, the Workers' Party, according

to the Supreme Administrative Court, follows German national socialism with similarities in the party's programme and the symbol used, whilst the national socialism is a totalitarian ideology incompatible with democracy and fundamental human rights and freedoms. The Workers' Party also has close relations with almost all significant neo-Nazi movements in the Czech Republic and establishes a political platform for legitimising their philosophy of the world. It provides space to their foremost members in party structures and in election lists of candidates. The Workers' Party does not forgo violence when enforcing its goals; in fact this is often a means for achieving its aims. It approves violence and celebrates violence committed by its members and supporters. An important part of the ideology of the Workers' Party has been and remains today, is the so called "battle for Janov" (17 November 2008) which is considered to be the beginning of its fights against the "system" or its "revolution". Fighters from Janov are celebrated as heroes and there have been attempts to repeat this action. The Workers' Party also unlawfully tried to replace the activities of state and local bodies and public order forces. Some of the problems highlighted by the Workers' Party have a reasonable base and their radical denotation and criticism are essentially admissible and protected by the freedom of speech. However, the criticism of the Workers' Party was not only verbal in its attacks. This party started to use totalitarian ideology and in particular it instigated violence and even used violence. Such unlawful activities could be unambiguously attributed to the Workers' Party.

Speeches of top leaders of the Workers' Party developed indications in its programme and speeches of its members followed up and were in compliance with the speeches of leaders of the Workers' Party. Opinions of non-members, supporters of the party stated during assemblies and published in the party's press were based on the same ideas. Moreover, the Workers' Party reached a degree of success where it could present an acute risk for democracy albeit only at regional, not republic-wide, level. The Workers' Party is able through related neo-Nazi movements to motivate not only negligible forces toward violence against some endangered groups of inhabitants. The Workers' Party currently represents a monopoly of and a highly organised political platform for all important right-wing extremist entities operating in the Czech Republic. It represents an overlapping of policy and violence, which is forbidden, through the above-mentioned high level of organisation. To a large extent the Workers' Party has become a vehicle for implementing the political goals of right-wing extremist groups.

Further the Supreme Administrative Court concluded that in spite of the necessity to bear in mind proportionality of sanctions, suspension activities of the Workers' Party was not enough and that it was necessary to dissolve it. At the same time the Supreme Administrative Court said that mere sanctions imposed on individual members and/or supporters of the Workers' Party would not be effective due to the nature and characteristic features of activities criticised by the Court. The Supreme Administrative Court also considered whether it made any sense to dissolve the Workers' Party in the situation where its members and their opinions would not leave the public space and could continue under a different political entity. The Supreme Administrative Court however concluded that was necessary to unambiguously label values represented by the Workers' Party and mark them as incompatible with the values encompassed in the Czech legal framework. Thus dissolution of the Workers' Party set boundaries for behaviour of other entities, including any entity in which former members of the Workers' Party would be involved. The Supreme Administrative Court in its decision weighted freedom of speech and assembly against social peace within the democratic rule of law represented by the rule of

majority and protection of fundamental human rights and freedom. The Supreme Administrative Court stated that the Workers' Party, due to its aims, abused law within the meaning of Article 17 of the European Convention for the Protection of Fundamental Human Rights and Freedoms. The Supreme Administrative Court noted that the will of the majority representing arbitrary behaviour towards the minority would finally turn against all. The Supreme Administrative Court also concluded that rectification of the Workers' Party was impossible with regard to the nature of its unlawfulness and attempts would only lead to denial of the grounds of its existence.

Right to Assemble

Decision of the Supreme Administrative Court– dissolution of the assembly on 1 May 2007 in Brno

An assembly held on 1 May 2007 in Brno was dissolved by a representative of the Municipal Council and this dissolution was then confirmed by the Regional Court. However, the Supreme Administrative Court⁵⁹ in its verdict stated that although the assembly had been dissolved in compliance with the Act on Assembly of Citizens during the assembly there had not been calls within the meaning of the Act on Assembly of Citizens. As regards point 34, calls for incitement of hate, the Court stated: "*The Supreme Administrative Court believes that **the term 'call' must be interpreted as a manifestation inciting to certain** behaviour, in this case incitement to deny or restrict the right of persons on the basis of their personal characteristics. Merely scanning the slogan National Resistance cannot be considered to be such a call - even in the light of the expert opinion of Dr. M.M. and conclusions of the Ministry of the Interior on the neo-Nazi nature of this movement – since it does not instigate people to act in a certain way*". However, during the assembly criminal activities were committed in such a scope that it was not possible to apprehend only individual offenders and thus the assembly was dissolved.

Legal Opinions of the Ministry of the Interior of the Czech Republic⁶⁰

In the context of law of assembly the Security Policy Department published an opinion on some issues stipulated by Act No. 84/1990 Coll., on the Right for Assembly, as amended (hereinafter referred to as the "Assembly Act"). The opinion stressed mainly procedure and conditions for dissolution of any assembly. An emphasis was also placed on listing the reasons for dissolution and the fact that any assembly cannot be dissolved only because it was not reported in advance. The opinion further deals with expression of different opinions and disturbance of an assembly. The aim of the Assembly Act is not to protect an assembly from manifestations which do not disturb the assembly, are only opinions from different viewpoints and as such are under protection of constitutional standards. Contrary to this an assembly is to serve for the exchange of opinions, information and views which would not be possible if supporters as well as opponents of certain ideas could not meet at one place. If an individual or a group of persons only stands at the place where there is an assembly and he/she holds a banner with signs expressing disagreement with the reported assembly and discusses with others, however he/she does not substantially disturb the assembly, it cannot be evaluated as an infraction of unauthorised penetration of the assembly (Sec. 14 (2) (e) of the Assembly Act) or as an

⁵⁹ The Supreme Administrative Court, 25 February 2010, reference number 5 As 25/2009 – 83.

⁶⁰ The full texts of opinions of the Security Policy Department are available at www.mvcr.cz, banner "bezpečnost a prevence" (Security and Prevention).

infraction of disturbance of the exercise of right for assembly (Sec.14 (2) (f) of the Assembly Act). On the other hand the expression of opposing opinions is fully protected within the implementation of the freedom of speech, meaning that it is an implementation of constitutional law. If an individual or a group of individuals merely stands near the place of the assembly, this is a legitimate expression of a different opinion which is a cornerstone of democracy.

Further the Ministry of the Interior dealt with the **prohibition to cover the face during the assembly**. Act No. 84/1990 Coll., on the Right of Assembly stipulates in the provisions of Sec. 7 (4) that participants of any assembly are forbidden to cover their faces in a manner which would make it difficult or impossible to identify them. Anyone who is in breach of these provisions commits an infraction (Sec. 14(2), (d)) In order to interpret the provisions of the Assembly Act so that the interpretation conforms to the Constitution the whole legal regulation must be seen in the context of the Czech legal framework. Both the provisions of Sec. 7 and the provisions of Sec. 14 of the Assembly Act must be applied with due regard to Article 4 (4) of the Charter of Fundamental Human Rights and Freedoms (hereinafter referred to as the “Charter”) which states “the provisions on the limits of the fundamental rights and freedoms shall be respected. Such limits may not be used for other purposes than those for which they were instituted”. At the same it is important to state the general definition of an infraction/minor offence encompassed in the Act on Minor Offences. Sec. 2 of the said Act lays down that “a minor offence is conduct violating or endangering the interest of the society and is expressly stipulated as such in this or any other act”. In order to assess any conduct as unlawful and to mark it as a minor offence on the condition that it violates or endangers the interest of the society must be fulfilled and at the same time, under the Charter, the given intervention must not go against the purpose of the legal regulation (for more information see below).

Prohibition of the Assembly of the Workers’ Youth

The City Council of Brno střed and the Municipal Council of the City of Brno forbade in November 2010 the assembly which had been reported to be held on 1 May 2011 in Brno. One of the associations organising this assembly was the civic association Workers’ Youth⁶¹ whilst the second assembly was reported by its chair Erik Lamprecht⁶². In the both cases the purpose of the assembly was “Celebration of the May Day”. Justification of both decision are almost identical. Due to concerns that the real purpose differed from the declared purpose, i.e. the real purpose could be incitement of hatred and intolerance towards citizens on the grounds of their race, origin and social status and violations of the Constitution and laws the Council decided to forbid the assembly. In its grounds for the decision the Council stated: *“According to the programme of the association expressed mainly in the promise of any member of the Workers’ Youth it is obvious that members profess ideas of cultural revolution in the form of a national socialist revolution (...). At the time of its establishment the Workers’ Youth professed ideas of national socialism.(...). Therefore the administrative authority considers that*

⁶¹ The decision of the City Council of Brno střed (centre) of 23 November 2010, file number SHR011000135, available at: (http://www.stred.brno.cz/uploads/soubory/uredni_deska/shromazdeni_oslava_svatku_prace.pdf). Accessible on 30 December 2010.

⁶² The decision of the Municipal Council of Brno, the Internal Affairs Department, of 23 November 2010, file number 3220/OVV/MMB/0427410/2010. The full text of the decision is available at: (http://www.stred.brno.cz/uploads/soubory/uredni_deska/mmb_oslava_svatku_prace.pdf). Accessible on 30 December 2010.

prohibition of the assembly is duly justified by a description of the organiser of the assembly. (...) The Workers' Youth as an organiser does not provide any guarantee that the purpose of the assembly will not be abused for denying or restricting personal, political or any other rights of citizens on the grounds of their nationality, gender, race, origin, political and other conviction, religious faith and social status or for incitement of hatred and intolerance due to the above reasons. Concerns that the assembly will be abused are supported mainly by the planned route of the assembly." Furthermore, the Council argued with regard to restriction of transport and delivery of supplies as well as danger to the health of participants.

Both of the above mentioned decisions were cancelled by the Regional Court in Brno.⁶³ The City Council of Brno –střed lodged on 6 December 2010 a cassation complaint with the Supreme Administrative Court, however the Supreme Administrative Court issued a decision identical to that of the Regional Court.

In justification of its judgement the Supreme Administrative Court stated that inactivity of administrative authorities and tolerance towards manifestations of extremism could lead to endangering of rights of, in particular, minorities and escalation of violence in society. On the other hand there is the concern of activities of the state represented by administrative authorities which would, despite unlawfulness, combat manifestations which the state considers to be harmful. Further the Supreme Administrative Court concluded that the discussion on the scope of human rights can only with difficulties deny restriction of legal bodies arising from Article 2 (3) of the Constitution or Article 2 (2) of the Charter.

Criminal Law

Resolution of the Supreme Court of 9 June 2010, file number 11 Tdo 109/2010

The Supreme Court expressed its opinion on distinguishing criminal offences of public support for movements and denying, doubting and approving genocide. During the assembly held on the occasion of May Day (1 May 2009) in Brno organised by the Workers' Party three participants were dressed in sweatshirts with signs "Eighty-eight" and digits 88. These participants were then sentenced by the City Court in Brno⁶⁴ for a crime of support and propagation of movements aimed at suppressing human rights and freedoms under Sec. 261a of the Criminal Code although the persons were charged with a crime in accordance with Sec. 260 of the Criminal Code. The public prosecutor filed an appeal against this verdict and objected against the decision of the first instance court that the court had not taken into account the legal classification pursuant to Sec. 261 of the Criminal Code. The second instance court⁶⁵ however identified itself with the decision of the first instance court, including classification of the offences under Sec. 261a. The appeal court stressed that the accused supported the movement which no longer exists although followers remain. The slogan Heil Hitler is one slogan by which everybody who uses it identifies him/herself not only with the symbol or the "storming" slogan but directly with the person of Adolf Hitler as an embodiment of the total ideology of the movement and the social system in Germany from 1923 until 1945. Every such greeting must be understood as a celebration of the leader concerned and support for his ideas, speeches and slogans. All the accused committed such acts as anybody who is aware of the meaning of the

⁶³ The judgement of the Regional Court in Brno of 6 December 2010, file number 29 A 125/2010-25 and the judgement of the same court of 8 December 2010, file number 30 A 129/2010-21.

⁶⁴ The judgement of the Municipal Court in Brno of 10 June 2009, file number 3 T 120/2009.

⁶⁵ The resolution of the Regional Court in Brno of 14 October 2009, file number 5 To 481/2009.

symbol and wears a Nazi greeting visibly on their clothes, either directly or in symbolic form which can be easily deciphered professes affiliation with the personality of the leader in question and expresses an agreement with him.

Judgement of the Municipal Court in Brno in the case of speeches of representatives of the Workers' Party during the manifestation held on 1 May 2009

On 11 November 2010 the Municipal Court in v Brno⁶⁶ delivered the decision in the case of speeches of representatives of the Workers' Party during their May Day assembly held in Brno in 2009. In its judgement the Court stated „...*The Workers' Party and the Free Youth of Brno were organisations which represented activities of the Czech neo-Nazi movement demonstrating signs of the movement i.e. coordination of decentralised cells striving for cooperation with international neo-Nazi movement where it is necessary to unambiguously connect neo-Nazism with historical national socialism...*”. An appeal has been lodged against the above judgement hence the judgement is not final and conclusive.⁶⁷

Situation in Europe 2010⁶⁸

After the election to the European Parliament in 2009 in a number of countries there were parliamentary election in 2010 followed, in many countries, by municipal elections. Therefore the year 2010 was significant and showed how right-wing extremist entities were able to get electorates and to pursue them themselves.

The trend seen after the election to the European Parliament in 2009 when nationalistic and ultra right-wing entities were catapulted to the European Parliament continued.

In **Hungary** the extremist movement **JOBBIK – Magyarországért Mozgalom** (the Movement for Better Hungary) headed by Gábor Vona became the third strongest political party when they obtained 16.67% of voters and 47 seats. The Fidesz – Magyar Polgári Szövetség (the Hungarian Civic Union) became the unmatched winner of the election and took more than two thirds of the seats in Parliament.

The BNP – British National Party absolutely failed in the election held in the **United Kingdom** on 6 May 2010 when obtained only 1.9% all votes cast. Its chairperson, Nick Griffin, who is a member of the European Parliament faced criticism in relation to the election result. He has therefore promised to step down from office in 2014.

The elections to the Chambers of Deputies in the **Czech Republic** (28 – 29 April 2010) and in **Slovakia** (12 June 2010) were not very successful, when taking overall results in to account, for right-wing extremist entities: **the Workers' Party of Social Justice** got in total 1.4% of votes, **the Slovak National Party** an atypical 5.07% of votes and the **People's Party – Our Slovakia** only 1.33% of votes.

In the **Netherlands** the **PVV – Partij voor de Vrijheid** (the Party for Freedom), anti-Islamic party of Geert Wilders, with its motto “More Freedom, Less Islam” became the

⁶⁶ The judgement of the Municipal Court in Brno of 18 November 2010, reference number 92 T 572010 (not yet final and conclusive).

⁶⁷ The Regional Court in Brno dismissed the judgement of the Municipal Court in Brno of 18 November 2010. The main trial regarding the given case will be held on 10 May 2011.

⁶⁸ This Chapter is based on the information gathered by the Office for Foreign Relations and Information as well as in information from open sources.

third strongest party in the election. It obtained in the election held on 9 June 2010 in total of 15.5% of votes meaning that almost one fifth of voting Dutch backed this party. Domestic press describes Geert Wilders as the real winner of the election. According to Dutch analysts Wilders lost his victory only due to the Greek crisis which he had ignored in his campaign, concentrating only on the problem of immigration and Islamic threats.

The election marathon was completed in 2010 by the early election in **Belgium** held on 13 June 2010. The separatist **VB – Vlaams Belang** party (the Flemish Interest) lost some points when its results are compared to those in the 2007 election and obtained 7.78% of votes and 12 seats (in 2007 – 11.99% of votes, 17 seats). The N – VA (the New Flemish Coalition) headed by Bart de Wever achieved a convinced victory in the northern part in Belgium.

The success of ultra right-wing parties was completed in Autumn by the election to the Swedish Parliament which was held on 19 November 2010. The ultra right-wing political party **Sverige Demokraterna** (the Swedish Democrats) was surprisingly successful. It got 20 seats and for the first time in history it got to the Chamber of Deputies of the Swedish Parliament. Despite this victory the Swedish Democrats do not have any coalition potential. A minority government was established in Sweden.

The British BNP, the Czech Workers' Party of Social Justice and the Slovak People's Party – Our Slovakia failed in the elections. The Hungarian JOBBIK, the Slovak National Party, the Belgian VB and the Swedish Democrats have been without coalition potential and have reached the periphery of mainstream policy. Moreover, the JOBBIK was not very successful in the municipal election held on 3 October 2010 either.

The situation in Europe can be also described through regional and district elections in Vienna, the capital of Austria. These elections became a triumph of the chairman of the right-wing populist party - the Freedom Party of Austria - Heinz – Christian Strache who became the second strongest party and received 28 seats (social democrats for whom Vienna had been a “fortress” for a long time got 49 seats). The Freedom Party of Austria as one among only four political parties who will be represented in the Vienna Parliament, saw an increase in the number of votes. This success was caused by the change of tactics, mainly with regard to the immigrant policy. As immigrants are strongly represented in Vienna this party ceased to reject integration of immigrants as a whole in the Austrian society. The party started to divide immigrants into categories: useful and useless.

The climate of the global economic crisis creates, according to some experts, *inter alia*, “a breeding ground” for the renaissance of nationalism in its different forms and can open up space for ideologies endangering democracy in general. To what extent the above mentioned election results of ultra right-wing political parties are significant and whether this can be considered to be a certain trend which may or may not become more visible is preliminary at the moment. However, it is important to take into account that the trend of the increased influence of nationalists and right-wing populists can be seen in other European countries. For example in France, in the regional election held in March, Le Pen's Front Nationale was successful, and in Italy, the Lega Nord achieved good results in the regional election.



Results of ultra-right-wing parties in the parliamentary elections in 2010.

Summary

The issue of extremism ranked among significant priorities of the Czech Government and the Ministry of the Interior in 2010. The right-wing extremist scene continued to have great attention directed towards it although it was affected by hard and successful interventions of the police. The pressure of police forces, dissolution of the Workers' Party and finally the verdict over the arsonists from Vitkov caused its destabilisation and schismatised the neo-Nazi movement. It was seen in the decline in the number of actions and concerts and in the lower rate of participation in such events. To a certain extent it is possible to talk about the scene being paralysed.

In 2010 there were in the right-wing extremist scene in the Czech Republic mainly unregistered groupings, civic associations and political parties. These were as follows: the National Resistance, the Autonomous Nationalists, marginal civic associations the Patriotic Front and youth association of the Workers' Party and later of the Workers' Party of Social Justice - Workers' Youth (WY). There were also registered political parties - the National Unity, the National Party and the Workers' Party and its successor the Workers' Party of Social Justice. The Autonomous Nationalists, the Workers' Party and mainly the Workers' Party of Social Justice, which was joined by almost all members of the Workers' Party and the Workers' Youth, ranked among the most active entities.

In 2010 the Workers' Party of Social Justice strove not to give any visible reason for being accused of links to and cooperation with the domestic neo-Nazi scene⁶⁹, however its contacts with the German NPD continued. The results of parliamentary, senate and municipal elections with the participation of the Workers' Party of Social Justice did not bring about the anticipated effect – the party did not obtain a contribution from the state. However, it does not mean that the party will not use social and economic problems to its advantage and further, as foreign political parties of its type the Workers' Party of Social Justice will attempt to become part of the electorate.

It is important to very briefly mention also the left-wing extremist scene, mainly its anarcho-autonomous section. Left-wing extremists also actively grasped socio-economic topics, including criticism of governmental restrictions. This scene bears an aggressive potential and it is necessary to consider, as well as in other EU Member States, and can try to call clashes with security forces within respective protests assemblies and strikes.

Of the total number of registered crimes in the Czech Republic in 2010 criminal offences having an extremist context accounted for 0.08%. The number of recorded crimes with an extremist context decreased by approximately 4.9% (in 2010: 252 offences;

⁶⁹ Despite essential objections of the neo-Nazi scene against the Workers' Party of Social Justice and its management, top leaders of all groups of the neo-Nazi movement realise that for a renewal of the paralysed scene it is necessary to co-operate so that the scene starts again to act uniformly. In spite of existing disputes it is not apparent that critics of the Workers' Party of Social Justice have made any attempts to establish their own political party. Some autonomous nationalists have continued to have close links with the Workers' Party of Social Justice and after the police round ups there was a certain distrust of people from "outside" which has strengthened the maintenance of long-term "well-established" relations. At the same time both groups have common topics such as support of prisoners of war and an emphasis put on "political trials" and relating calls for freedom. It is also obvious that the youth organisation of the Workers' Party of Social Justice, the Workers' Youth, in order to shed the extremist label, follows the same path as the Autonomous Nationalists (events for young people, cleaning public places, an emphasis on patriotism and so on). It can be assumed that gradually the unity of the neo-Nazi movement under the ideology of the Autonomous Nationalists will be renewed and this also applies to their symbiotic relation with the "revived" Workers' Party of Social Justice.

in 2009: 265 offences). The number of persons prosecuted dropped as well (in 2010 - 231 persons; in 2009 - 293 persons). The highest number of crimes of this type was reported in the North Moravian Region, in Prague and in the Central Bohemian Region.

The percentage of criminal offences with an anti-Semitic subtext within the total of extremist crimes was about 11.1%. When these figures are compared with those of 2009 there was a decrease of 41.7% (in 2010 – 28 offences; in 2009 – 48 offences).

In 2010, as compared with 2009 as well as with previous years, no substantial changes were recorded in the composition of crimes having an extremist context. Crimes under Sections 260, 261, and 261a of the Criminal Code (or under Sections 403, 404, and 405 of the Criminal Code No. 40/2009 Coll.) continued to considerably prevail.

When evaluating crime having an extremist context it is necessary to take into account the fact that this cannot be connected exclusively with extremist organisations. Such criminal offences are also committed by persons who do not have any apparent links with any right-wing extremist movements but who do, however, profess xenophobic attitudes and might be passive supporters.

Crimes having an extremist context were predominantly committed by offenders between 21 and 39 years; persons with basic education prevail.

As in previous years, data on victims of crimes having an extremist context was not collected and evaluated which is in compliance with Czech law.

With regard to the long term trend of criminal activities with an extremist subtext the year 2010 did not substantially differ from previous years.

Although extremist crimes add up to very low numbers, their occurrence should not be underestimated.

When considering the aforementioned facts it is obvious that crimes committed on the basis of hateful attitudes will require increased attention from law enforcement authorities. Victims may be people with different sexual orientation, elderly people, disabled people, homeless and otherwise excluded groups of inhabitants.

The social and economic tension, continuing restrictions and a possible decline in the standard of living of some groups of inhabitants can lead to the projection of newly formulated of xenophobic attitudes in society which will be finally abused by right-wing extremist entities.

As it has been said many times, extremism in any form represents a potential threat to democracy. A decisive factor for combating this phenomenon is the clearly declared political determination at all management levels of the state, and effective preventive mechanisms which will result from analyses of concrete causes and chains of events that enable these phenomena to penetrate into the broader tiers of society.

In the light of the aforementioned context it is important to stress the described survey of STEM requested by the Ministry of the Interior and whose conclusions should become the basis for the next research and, in particular, for formulation of effective measures in this area.

II. EVALUATION OF THE POLICY FOR COMBATING EXTREMISM IN 2010

(Beige frames describe assigned tasks, while white frames include how they are being met)

1. Communication against Demagogy

1.1. Open and Responsible Provision of Information and PR

- Existing information and analytical documents published on the web sites must be regularly updated and supplemented.
- The Security Intelligence Service will publish a quarterly analytical report on the development at the extremist scene.

Responsible party: *The Ministry of the Interior and the Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports, the Office of the Government of the Czech Republic*

Interim deadline: *30th June*

2010

The method of meeting the task:

Ministry of the Interior

The website of the Ministry of the Interior (<http://www.mvcr.cz/clanek/bezpecnostni-hrozby-337414.aspx?q=Y2hudW09NA%3d%3d>) is regularly updated and new opinions, analyses, survey/research reports, information relating to the right of assembly are published. The Reports of the Security Intelligence Service and the Security Policy Department of the Ministry of the Interior on the issue concerned are published on the website of the Police of the Czech Republic (<http://www.policie.cz/clanek/prevence-informace-o-extremismu-extremismus.aspx>).

- **It is necessary to consistently distinguish who extremists are and to denominate them precisely.** Generalisation (for example, use of the term “radicals”) could be misleading for the general public.
- In the case of large demonstrations requiring police intervention it is important to provide information to the public and mass media on the development of any given situation on an ongoing basis, responsibly, and completely. **It is necessary to correct misinformation.**
- A range of action is taken against extremism. It is necessary to provide information about this and to concentrate on **presenting preventive and informative events, and the results of professional conferences and seminars which may be published.**

Responsible party: *Ministry of the Interior and other state authorities concerned, in particular the Office of the Government of the Czech Republic*

Deadline: *on an ongoing basis*

The method of meeting the task:

Ministry of the Interior

With regard to media training of police officers the following measures have been adopted: police officers who are commanders when security measures are used, have to undergo a communication training course and police PR officers are also trained in the area of extremism. They have guidelines on how to provide information on extremist events. Special media training is provided also to members of the anti-conflict team.

In 2010 officers of the Press and PR Department of the Ministry of the Interior answered, on an ongoing basis, the questions of journalists and citizens concerning topical events pertaining to the area of extremism, migration and asylum policy and other issues relating to the fight against xenophobia. Questions related mainly to extremist assemblies, information on the Assembly Act, and related problems regarding registration of political parties and movements or civic associations. Frequently asked questions concerned also spectator violence, dissolution of the Workers' Party, the amendment to the Act on the Residence of Foreign Nationals, and operations of the Task Force Group.

In the course of 2010 press conferences were held and press releases issued responding to given events concerning extremism. At the beginning of December 2010 a press conference was held with the aim of presenting results of the sociological survey "Mapping out attitudes of the general public of the Czech Republic towards right-wing extremist, racist and xenophobic ideas and their disseminators with regard to integration of minorities and foreign nationals", which was processed by the STEM company on the basis of the request of the Ministry of the Interior. (The final report is available at: <http://www.mvcr.cz/clanek/bezpecnostni-hrozby-337414.aspx?q=Y2hudW09NA%3d%3d>).⁷⁰

Office of the Government of the Czech Republic

⁷⁰ Media policy is also describe in the document "Image of Right-Wing Extremism in Czech Media" developed by Newton Media. The document represents a unique contribution to the fight against extremism. Newton Media developed a media analysis of the image of right-wing extremism in Czech media. From 1 July 2008 to 31 December 2009 and then from 1 January to 31 March 2010 more than 31, 000 relevant media outputs were monitored. Evaluation of right-wing extremisms during the aforementioned period changed in line with the way the content of media outputs changed. During the first eight months especially the actions of extremists were covered, after that news on the arson attack in Vítkov prevailed alongside reports on efforts of the state to combat right-wing extremism. **The statistical data demonstrates that during the year 2009 and in the first quarter of 2010 the nature of news substantially shifted from neutral descriptions to negative news.** There were two key turning points causing the shift from predominantly neutral news, on extremist events attractive to the media (marches, demonstrations) to negative information: first, it was an arson attack in Vítkov (with an attempt to murder a little girl, the line in the sand for people's tolerance was crossed) and second there were efforts of the state to combat right-wing extremism. Whilst in the second half of 2008 and in 2009 contributions providing information on events of right-wing extremists prevailed, in 2010 these were news on efforts made by the state and local authorities to combat right-wing extremism. According to the results of the sociological survey "Mapping out attitudes of the general public of the Czech Republic towards right-wing extremist, racist and xenophobic ideas and their disseminators with regard to integration of minorities and foreign nationals" which was processed in 2010 for the Ministry of the Interior by the STEM company **57% citizens evaluate the work of state administration bodies in the area of combating extremism as consistent and thorough.** A hypothesis can be expressed that media news and evaluation of work of state administration bodies changed due to an active and more offensive media policy. For more information on the both surveys see the "The Issue of Extremism in the Czech Republic in 2010".

The documents on the extremist scene can be found at www.vlada.cz. They are published in the section devoted to areas falling under the competence of the Government Commissionaire for Human Rights⁷¹. Here it is possible to find topical information and statements of the Commissionaire (the title was later changed to Director of the Human Rights Section) on specific cases (for example the trial of the perpetrators of the arson attack in Vítkov).

The Agency for Social Inclusion in Roma Localities presents information on current projects in the section labelled “Aktuality ASZ” (Topical Information of the Agency), while the most interesting ones are included in the section “Příklady dobré praxe (Good Practice Examples)”⁷².

The web pages of the Government Commissionaire for Human Rights are regularly updated and supplemented by information on activities of advisory bodies to the Government. As regards extremism the following websites should be considered: the websites of the Government Council for Human Rights, and the Government Council for Roma Affairs. In addition the general public are informed on monitoring reports and analytical reports pertaining to the area of human rights and prevention of extremism that have been approved by the Government or that have been issued by international monitoring organisations. Topical information on extremist events held in localities under the competence of the Agency for Social Inclusion in Roma Localities, which is one of the departments in the Office of the Government of the Czech Republic, is published at www.socialni-zaclenovani.cz.

Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports

The methodological Portal www.rvp.cz is an important information, guidance and communication source in the area of prevention against extremist and racist attitudes. The portal www.rvp.cz is administered by the Pedagogical Research Institute in Prague in cooperation with the National Institute on Vocational and Technical Education, which is an organisation directly managed by the MEYS. The project is co-financed by the European Social Fund and the budget of the Czech Republic, its main aim being to systematically support teachers during implementation of education reform. Texts published at this portal relate for example to racism, xenophobia, multicultural society and so forth.

Both www.rvp.cz and other web portals of the Ministry of Education (for example www.msmt.cz, www.vuppraha.cz, www.nuov.cz, and www.edu.cz) support on an ongoing basis various media activities pertaining to the area of prevention of racist, xenophobic and extremist attitudes, education towards tolerance, and respect for human rights.

A new digital portfolio (digifolio) has been established at www.rvp.cz, concentrating on basic texts and information on inclusive education: <http://digifolio.rvp.cz/view/view.php?id=2477>.

- The Czech police will ensure that documents on extremism and the role of the Czech police in the fight against it are available on the internet and were understandable for children and youth. It is a task addressed primarily towards the Preventive Information Department of the Police Presidium of the Czech Republic.

⁷¹ <http://www.vlada.cz/cz/ppov/zmocnenec-vlady-pro-lidska-prava/zmocnenec-15656/>

⁷² Např. <http://www.socialni-zaclenovani.cz/prerov-nechce-neonacisty>

- The Czech police will continue to send trainers from among officers working in Preventive Information Departments to educational and informational seminars.

Responsible party: Ministry of the Interior.

Interim deadline: 30 June 2010.

The method of meeting the task:

The website of the Czech police (www.policie.cz) contains, in the section “Prevention”, links to “information on extremism” where there is data providing information on this issue including links to expert pages dealing with this problem. This information mainly targets adults.

Trainers from among police officers participated in seminars for teachers organised within the project “Threats of Neo-Nazism”. A number of police officers also worked as lecturers at schools (for example representatives of the anti-conflict team and criminal police specialists who deal specifically with extremism).

1.2. Internet without Hate Propaganda

- In combating illegal and undesirable content placed on servers in third countries it is necessary to consistently utilise available legal regulations and/or **legal assistance from abroad**.

Responsible party. Ministry of the Interior

Interim deadline: 31st December 2010.

The method of meeting the task:

The most serious problem is placement of illegal content on websites in the USA where, in accordance with the First Amendment to the American constitution, US authorities do not provide data on providers of such websites. The meeting of the “Working Group for Combating Extremism of V4 Countries and Austria” showed that other European countries were also dealing with the same or similar problems and that cooperation would not improve in the future⁷³. The only alternative solution is therefore simplification and acceleration of communication with the general public (the police internet helpline) and communication with internet providers (platform according to German Jugendschutz or British Internet Watch Foundation).

- It is necessary to implement a police hotline for reporting illegal and undesirable content on internet pages in compliance with a project developed by the Police Presidium in cooperation with the Ministry of the Interior.

Responsible party. Ministry of the Interior

Interim deadline: 30th June 2010.

The method of meeting the task:

⁷³ The Czech Republic also opened this topic at the level of the European Union, for example within the CYBER conference and at meetings with FBI experts. Nevertheless opinions of American authorities have remained unchanged.

As regards combating illegal and undesirable content on internet websites, the Office of the Criminal Police and Investigation Service of the Police Presidium of the Czech Republic promised at the meeting of the Task Force to establish a police internet hotline on extremism. However, the line has not yet been established. The Cyber Crime Department of the Office of Criminal Police and Investigation Service of the Police Presidium of the Czech Republic was delegated to operate the hotline. At the end of 2010 the General Crime Department of the Office of Criminal Police and Investigation Service and the Unit for Combating Organised Crime of the Office of Criminal Police and Investigation Service underwent important organisational changes, which was the reason why the hotline has not yet been put into operation.⁷⁴

- It is necessary for the Ministry of the Interior and the Czech police to negotiate with internet providers on possible blocking of extremist websites whose content violates the law. The Ministry of the Interior and the Czech police must assist internet providers when searching for such web pages and proving their unlawful content.

Responsible party. Ministry of the Interior

Interim deadline: 31st December 2010.

The method of meeting the task:

The Security Policy Department of the Ministry of the Interior, in cooperation with relevant units of the Criminal Police and Investigation Service, prepared a concept for communication with internet providers inspired by the German platform Jugendschutz and the British platform Internet Watch Foundation. There were negotiations with one non-governmental organisation which could be involved in the project. Supportive analytical documents have been drafted.⁷⁵

2. Using Knowledge to Fight against Totalitarians

2.1. Education of Teachers

- It is necessary to implement further education of teachers in the field of education against extremism, racism and xenophobia through organisations directly managed by the Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports. The National Institute of Further Education will hold seminars with the aim of meeting the following points: 1) professional insight into the topic (information based on framework education programmes); 2) to establish teachers' competences (development of critical thinking, media training, removal of negative stereotypes, solving particular model situations during class instruction, skills for work with groups and group dynamics, self-knowledge and self-acceptance, and development of the ability to resist manipulation and to cooperatively solve conflicts); 3) using results of the Analysis of Education and

⁷⁴ The fact that the issue of extremism was transferred to the Office of the Criminal Police and Investigation Service to the Unit for Combating Organised Crime is considered to be the most significant change.

⁷⁵ The concept is based on the following assumptions: 1) A renowned entity composed of state administration specialists, NGOs and representatives of universities and research centres will prepare a blacklist of neo-Nazi websites, the content of which contradicts Czech laws; 2) the Ministry of the Interior in cooperation with the Czech police will provide information on such sites including supportive documents; 3) the NGO will negotiate with large internet providers for the blocking of access to such sites.

Support of Teachers of Basic and Secondary Schools (the results should be used when teaching topics such as extremism, racism, xenophobia, tolerance and human rights) - project manager: the Centre of Applied Anthropology and Field Research (CAAT) within the Faculty of Arts of West Bohemian University in Pilsen; and 4) using examples of good practice.

- It is necessary to support professional discussion as well as further education of teachers by means of organising seminars and conferences. Results will be presented to the general public (laypersons) at least via the internet.
- The Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports will complete the amendment to the Guidelines against Violence, Xenophobia and Racism.

In compliance with a prepared update to the Guidelines against Violence, Xenophobia and Racism it is important for head teachers to designate one teacher who will systematically devote his/her work to this area so that he/she may be consulted on the subject by other teachers, and will be able to solve breaches of discipline concerning phenomenon such as extremism, racism, anti-Semitism, and so forth. This teacher should have better possibilities for further education as well as an option to obtain available literature on the issue, DVDs, documentary film and so on. It is also important to organise discussions on the issue concerned with representatives of NGOs who have been focusing their attention on this phenomenon for a long time.

- The task of the MEYS is to recommend that head teachers allow teachers involved in this issue to obtain professional qualifications and facilitate access to further education. The MEYS in cooperation with the National Pedagogical Library (the Institute for Information in Education) will publish a list of technical publications and articles concerning the issue in question.
- Examples of good practice (available on ww.rvp.cz and on the website of the MEYS), press releases and brief descriptions of projects supported by subsidy programmes will be published on an ongoing basis.
- A comparative study of inclusive approaches in certain countries will be developed. The main objective of the study will be to compare inclusive mechanisms in individual countries and their introduction and application. Obtained information will become a basis for priority topics of guidance, support and the further development of multicultural education.

Responsible party: Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports

Deadline: on an ongoing basis

The method of meeting the task:

Ministry of Education Youth and Sports

A number of projects for further education of teachers were subsidised within the grant programme “Support of Education in National Minority Languages and Multicultural Education” and by European structural funds. The MEYS accredited many seminars and their list is available on the MEYS website (<http://www.msmt.cz/vzdelavani/programy-na-podporu-vzdelavani-v-jazycich-narodnostnich-mensin-a-multikulturalni-vychovy>).

The MEYS in cooperation with the Museum of J. A. Komensky in Prague prepared the seminar “How to Deal with Extremism at Schools – part II” held on 15 June 2010 in the premises of the Pedagogical Museum of J. A. Komensky which is an organisation directly managed by the MEYS. The seminar was divided into two blocks. The first block dealt with “Extremism Outside of School” and paid attention to phenomena which occur outside of the school environment but which can strongly affect young people. The project of anti-conflict teams of the Czech police as a contribution to cooperation between public authorities and schools was introduced. Another block was developed by pedagogical experts and dealt mainly with activities in schools. At the end of the seminar the project of the Asi – milování organisation “Threats of Neo-Nazism” and the project of the Czech Helsinki Committee – “Professional training of coordinators of school methodologists and school methodologists in prevention from neo-Nazism and right-wing extremism” were presented. Both projects were supported through the 2009 MEYS grant programme “Support of Education in National Minority Languages and Multicultural Education”. The seminar was designated for teachers of basic and secondary schools, students of pedagogical faculties. All participants received relevant professional documents.

Further education of teachers is implemented also by the National Institute of Further Education, which is an organisation directly managed by the MEYS. The list of seminars and other forms of further education is published at www.msmt.cz and www.nidv.cz.

On the basis of evaluation of already implemented programmes and requirements of teachers, the programme “Extremism in School Instruction” was developed and accredited at the end of 2010 as the programme to be rolled out across the whole republic. The aim of the programme is to provide participants with basic terminology concerning political extremism, organisations and their activities. It briefly mentions the situation abroad and compares the Czech Republic with foreign countries. The lecture will also deal with theoretical aspects as well as particular findings on the Czech extremist scene. Last but not least the seminar will open discussion on inclusion of the topic of extremism into the Framework Education Programmes in basic and secondary schools. Illustrative films relating to the given issue and video recordings from the work of the anti-conflict team of the Czech police will be shown during the seminar. The seminar should be held in March 2011.

In 2010 the programme “Prevention of Risky Behaviour” was developed and accredited. This programme will be offered to teachers. It reflects frequent manifestations of anti-social behaviour which can be seen in schools as bullying, aggression, truancy, abuse of addictive substances, food-related disorders, and others. It aims for the development of social skills, prevention of anti-social behaviour among pupils and improvement of the social climate in schools. The programme is divided into individual coherent lessons. Each lesson of the preventive programme includes: expected goals, the “script” of the lesson and methods of instruction, working sheets and how to work with them, how to perceive and support a good school climate. The programme can be used for a wide spectrum of pupils at the lower secondary level of basic schools who can display large gaps between cultural, social and ethnical background. Detailed methodological instructions and working sheets can be used separately and can be immediately used for instruction of pupils. They are suitable as a source of inspiration for other teachers in the given school.

The National Institute for Vocational and Technical Education, an organisation subordinate to the MEYS, is also involved in further education of teachers. The programme is always, at least partially, aimed at multiculturalism (intercultural education), extremism in 20th century and at present, foreign nationals in the Czech Republic, and so forth. As an example the Summer School of History (organised in cooperation with the Pedagogical faculty of Charles University) having a tradition of over 20 years, can be mentioned. It is designated for teachers of history and other social sciences taught at basic and secondary schools. After each summer school a memorial volume is published. .

The Research Pedagogical Institute worked on solving the project, "Instruction towards Diversity as a Part of Multicultural Education and Training". The aim of the three-year project is to contribute to elimination of xenophobia and removal of barriers between the majority society and minorities by means of newly developed training instruments which will enable pupils of basic and secondary schools to learn basic principles of correct relation to minorities and mutual communication, and to apply them at school as well as in everyday life.

The project will provide teachers with guidance in introducing instruction towards diversity as part of multicultural education and prevention of xenophobia within subjects such as "A human being and his/her world", "A human being and society" and "Basis of civic education". The project focuses on collection, collation and transformation of information into tool sets which allow teaching of interpersonal relations with minorities.

Through creating teaching texts relating to the issue of minorities in our society the instruction towards diversity as part of multicultural education and prevention of xenophobia and extremist attitudes is supported. In 2010 texts of individual projects areas such as national minorities, disabled people and diversity in society were developed. After that they were pilot tested in some schools and two special seminars were held. The first seminar, attended also by the authors of the texts, was held in Olomouc where there were about 20 participants. The second seminar was also in Olomouc and was attended by teachers from pilot schools, the authors of the texts, representatives of the National Council of Disabled People and the Centre for Visualisation and Interactive Teaching and representatives of the Pedagogical Research Institute. In total there were 40 participants. Newsletters with information on the project are published at the Methodological Portal www.rvp.cz.

The National Institute of Children and Youth organised in October 2010, in the framework of the individual project, "Key for life – Development of key competences in informal education and education towards development of interests", a training course for staff of school facilities developing interests of children and youth and staff working with children and youth in NGOs. The course was called "The introduction to extremism". The aim of the seminar was to deliver basic information on extremism to participants and to explain basic terms: division of extremism, sub-cultural movements, basic information on spectator violence, religious extremism, eco-terrorism, to provide them with information on relevant journals/magazines, to explain symbols and to teach participants how to recognise manifestations of extremism and how to tackle them. The training course will be repeated also in the next year.

Within the training of cross-cutting topics in 2010 (in this case "Multiculturalism") an education programme for regional coordinators and the programme for staff of school

facilities developing interests of children and youth and staff working with children and youth in NGOs, were developed and pilot tested. As of 31 December 2010 more than 80 participants from the whole Czech Republic were trained (the time allotment is 64 hours). The content of the accredited course is aimed at creating positive cultural and ethnical identity, perceiving diversified cultural reality and overcoming gender and age stereotypes. The course discussed also the issue of relationships between minorities and majorities and possibilities of coexistence of different ethnicities.

Office of the Government of the Czech Republic

The Agency for Social Inclusion in Roma Localities prepares and implements, within local partnerships in individual localities, projects aimed at educating teachers in the field of extremism prevention. One of them was for example the project “WHY – stories talking about people” which is implemented in the Olomouc Region by the association Kappa Help⁷⁶.

Aims of the project are as follows: a) development of teaching texts for multicultural education, b) implementation of educational activities of teachers involved in multicultural education, c) elimination of prejudices by means of development and implementation of innovated multicultural education activities for children and youth in schools and school facilities. The project activities will be pilot tested in about twelve schools in the district of Přerov, and subsequently in about 20 schools of the Olomouc Region through these training courses teachers can broaden their knowledge about the basic intellectual stream of multiculturalism and its basis, and they receive information on multicultural education in the Czech Republic and options to implement multicultural education in their schools. They will become familiar with modern principles and methods of inclusive education, teaching concepts for instruction of human rights or possibilities for working with the phenomenon of religion in their teaching practice.

Pupils and students will have delivered to them, by means of workshops, relevant information on racism and xenophobia in the Czech Republic and they will be able to discuss such issues with people who have been involved in this area for a long time. They will learn about the ultra right-wing scene in the Czech Republic and will become familiar with symbols, subcultures, history and propaganda of right-wing extremists. They will learn how to differentiate between racial generalization and a concrete individual of a different ethnic origin. They will learn history and specificities of Romas and they will get information on life in the Roma localities in the Olomouc Region.

The first target group consists of pupils and students of basic and secondary schools of the Olomouc Region. Workshops will be piloted in the district of Přerov where the issue of racism and xenophobia are most apparent (four defined localities according to the map of socially excluded Roma localities included in the “Gabal Report” published at www.gac.cz) and then in four other former districts of the Olomouc Region.

In 2010 guideline for teachers was drafted and workshops for teachers were held which will be followed in 2011 by workshops for students.

⁷⁶ <http://kappa-proc.cz/>

2.2. Education of Children

- Projects of basic and secondary schools as well as of higher education institutions, private non-profit making and other organisations aimed at multicultural education, intercultural education, and prevention of racism, xenophobia and extremist attitudes will be supported. These projects can be subsidised by MEYS subsidy programmes - for example the programme “Support of Education in Languages of National Minorities and Multicultural Education, Support of Foreigners’ Integration, and Support of Socially Excluded Groups.
- The history and culture of minorities living in the Czech Republic will be more extensively incorporated in framework education programmes.
- Proposals for values and attitudes (not recommendations) will be prepared for schools, namely the values and attitudes pupils should attain, for example when completing basic education. The outcome of this task will be systematic guidance for teaching and evaluating attitudes which will be developed within cross-reference topics in basic schools and secondary general schools. A systematic concept of multicultural education for basic and secondary general education will be drawn up as a part of a long-term systematic ministerial task – “Expected Model Outputs Concerning Cross-Reference Topics” (among them also multicultural education). Examples of good practice from other countries will be available.
- Other ministries are obliged to assist the MEYS in preparing educational/training and cultural activities for example by means of relevant supporting documents, providing trainers for courses and seminars, or by consultation.
- The Czech police will train staff working for Preventive Information Groups (to be done by the Office of the Criminal Police and Investigation Service of the Police Presidium) so that officers of crime prevention may later work as trainers and lecturers. The Preventive Information Department will draw up a manual which will encompass information to be provided by police officers to children and youth, and describe ways in which to provide such information and how to conduct discussions. This manual will be available on the police intranet for all police officers who are expected to work as lecturers at schools.

Responsible party: Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports

Deadline: on an ongoing basis

The method of meeting the task:

Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports

Education in Schools and School Facilities

Multicultural education, education for respect of human rights and education against extremism, racism and intolerance is an integral part of framework education programmes (hereinafter referred to as the “FEP”) for basic and secondary education and as such it is incorporated, within curriculum reform, in individual school education programmes (hereinafter referred to as the “SEP”). The FEP lays down mainly specific aims, forms, length and compulsory educational content and binding for development of SRPs (for more information on FEPs see Strategy for Combating Extremism in 2009).

The programmes of all fields of education within vocational education and training (categories M, L, H, and E)⁷⁷ encompass key competences, cross-cutting topics and own curricular frameworks. The issues of extremism and minorities are included in the section “Social Sciences” of the relevant FEP in categories M, L and H and in the section “Basis of Civic Education” in category E. These are aimed at education towards humanity and democracy, which means also against extremism. Vocational education builds on four Delors Pillars⁷⁸ of Education for the 21st century.

In June 2010 Government Resolution No. 211/2010 Coll., on the education branches in basic, secondary and tertiary professional education was published. In 2010 the FEP for one and two-year practical school was completed and approved. In August 2010 a DVD was distributed to practical schools that will draw up their own SEPs, which will be used for teaching in 2012. The FEPs of these schools do not contain “Multicultural Education” as a separate cross-cutting topic however topics relating to multicultural education are included in the FEP for one-year practical schools in the cross-cutting topic “Personal and Social Development” and in the FEP for two-year practical schools in the cross-cutting topic “Personal and Social Development” in the segment entitled “Human Relations and Ethnic Origin”.

In 2010 a legislative phase for amending the area of education programmes enshrined in the Education Act was completed. The number of original branches of education was reduced and transformed to newly conceived, comprehensive fields of education.

All published FEPs for basic and secondary education accentuate the issue of extremism, racism, tolerance and human rights in a manner appropriate for the age of pupils from different aspects and in different areas and cross-cutting topics. The development of key competences of pupils is supported by generally shared ideas which contribute to education, the happy and successful life of an individual and to strengthening of civil society functions. One of the key competencies is the civil competence where pupils are taught to respect the convictions of other people and to realise their duty to stand against physical as well as psychological violence.

All FEPs for secondary general schools (gymnazium) and secondary technical and vocational schools contain a cross-cutting topic “A Citizen in the Democratic Society” where the issue of combating extremism and xenophobia is incorporated. In the process of education and training pupils should form through this cross-cutting topic their moral opinions, they should learn how to resist manipulation of ideas, how to critically accept media information and how to seek compromises.

⁷⁷ L and M categories denotes fields of education providing secondary education completed by the school-leaving examination. Categories E and H are used for secondary education completed by an apprentice certificate.

⁷⁸ In 1993 four “Delors Pillars” of education were formulated by UNESCO, namely by the international commission “Education for 21st Century”. These pillars are a basis for the development of the learning society in the global world putting an emphasis on the development of an individual: 1) *learning to know*, which means to acquire tools for understanding the world around and to develop skills necessary for learning ; 2) *learning to do*, which means to learn how creatively influence people’s living (natural and social) environment; 3) *learning to be*, which means to understand one’s own personality and how it is formed in compliance with generally accepted ethical values ; 4) *learning to live together*, it means to know how to cooperate with other people and be able to participate in the life of the society.

Thematic mottos of this cross-cutting topic relating to extremism and its prevention:

- personality and its development (pupils are at the time of their attendance of secondary technical and vocational schools experiencing adolescence and are trying to find their identity; schools should help them form that identity so that it is in harmony with social interests and needs);
- communication, conflict settlement;
- systemic selection of modern history (cultivation of historical awareness);
- state, political system, policy (political education);
- mass media (building media literacy of pupils/students);
- morals, freedom, responsibility, critical tolerance, solidarity (ethical education),
- cultivation of legal awareness.

History and culture of minorities living in the Czech Republic will be included in the extended FEPs within what will be known as cyclical revisions of FEPs.

When the Strategy for Combating Extremism is taken into account the education areas included in the FEP for secondary education “A Human Being and the Society” (the FEP for secondary general schools) and “Education of Social Awareness” (FEPs for lyceum and vocational education) seem to be important. These frameworks are of exceptional importance with regard to prevention of extremist attitudes and conduct since they are the basis for the concept of history taught in schools and education towards democratic citizenships included in SEPs. They cultivate historical awareness of pupils and prepare them for active and responsible life in a democratic society. Pupils are taught, *inter alia*, to respect through their own identity the identity of other people and to consider other people to be as valuable as they are themselves, to get rid of prejudices and one-sided behaviour, intolerance, racism, ethnical and religious intolerance.

In teaching history an emphasis is put on modern history, mainly history of the 20th century where there are lessons on fascism, Nazism, the Second World War, Nazi racism and other persecution, on the revolt against Nazism, on the holocaust and genocide of Romas. Topics for democratic citizenship contain the following areas: political radicalism and extremism, the current Czech extremist scene and its symbols, youth and extremism.

Schools are recommended to include in their SEPs another important cross-cutting topic which “Multicultural Education”. There is reference to comprehensive information on Romas and Jews which can be acquired at special seminars such as “How to Teach the Holocaust” and within a documentary project for pupils “Lost neighbours” (Organised by the Training Department of the Terezín Memorial and the cultural centre of the Jewish Museum in Prague). At the same time publications written by those who deny the holocaust are pointed out. In lessons of history it is also necessary to stress the topic of German-Czech relations, including objective information on displacement of Sudeten Germans, and to provide information on culture, languages and everyday life of other nationalities and ethnic groups living in the Czech Republic. Pupils should also receive information on present extremist groups of young people (anti-Semitism, Islamophobia, neo-Nazism, Right-wing and left-wing extremism).

The Pedagogical Research Institute processed the “Analysis of Framework Education Programme for Basic Education in Prevention of Risky Behaviour”. All sections

of this programme were analysed – aims of basic education, key competences, fields of education, and cross-cutting topics. The analysis focused on the content and terminology of individual forms of risky behaviour including racist, xenophobic and extremist attitudes. The documents are available at the Pedagogical Research Institute.

The issue of multicultural education was tackled in 2010 as part of the long-term systematic task of the MEYS focusing on methodological support for instruction of cross-cutting topics (among them also the area of Multicultural Education).

Recommended, expected outputs for all thematic areas of the cross-cutting topic “Multicultural Education” for both levels of basic schools and for secondary general schools were processed and concretised within this task. Recommended outputs focus on development of attitudes and values and are based on the innovated “Strategy for Development of Multicultural Education” adopted in the last year. They take into account an intercultural approach. Individual cross-cutting topics effectively overlap at the level of recommended outputs (overlaps mainly occur between Multicultural Education, Education towards a Democratic Citizen and Education towards European and Global Affairs). Recommended outputs were verified in some basic schools and secondary general schools and teachers received guidance to certain teaching situations through which recommended outputs can be achieved. Guidelines are gradually supplemented and published at the Methodological Portal www.rvp.cz. In 2010 a questionnaire survey was held within this task. The survey dealt especially with approaches of teachers to cross-cutting topics (this means also Multicultural Education) and issues relating to their instruction. Results of the questionnaire survey will be published at www.vuppraha.cz and www.rvp.cz. A digital portfolio (digifolio) was established where basic texts and information relating to inclusive education are collected - see <http://digifolio.rvp.cz/view/view.php?id=2477>.

The Pedagogical Research Institute works on a comparative study of inclusive approaches in selected foreign countries. In 2010 the study “Concept of Cross-cutting Topics” was drawn up and documents on the system of education and curricula were gathered. Such documents are used as the basis for further collection of information for an analysis of inclusive approaches.

Prevention of Risky Behaviour

In November 2010 “Methodological recommendation on prevention of risky behaviour” was published. This document replaces the “Methodological instruction of the Minister of Education, Youth and Sports on prevention of socio-pathological phenomena of children and youth”. One of the chapters of the Methodological Recommendation is the chapter of “Extremism, racism xenophobia and anti-Semitism”. An important section of the Methodological Recommendation is the guidelines for schools “What to do when...” which encompasses recommendations given to head teachers and school methodologists for prevention, describing how to behave if risky behaviour occurs at schools. It describes all risk factors as well as other factors, the network of partners and the legislative framework. It is important to know when, to whom and how to provide information and the section “possibilities and limits within teachers’ work” is equally important.

The Action Plan for the Strategy of Prevention of Risky Behaviour among Children and Youth which is being prepared by the Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports will be completed in 2011.

Financial Support of the MEYS

Every year there are grant programmes of the MEYS for supporting education in languages of national minorities and multicultural education. The following activities are supported within Module B “Multicultural Education Support”:

- Educational activities, including out-of-school and leisure activities for children and youth, members of national minorities, as part of the wider projects aimed at education.
- Development, implementation and verification of education programmes and teaching texts for children and youth and for their teachers which should strengthen the sense of common human coexistence, education towards democratic citizenship, recognition of history and culture of other nations, mutual tolerance and respect for the different identities of other people, support the development of positive perceptions of national diversities in society, but also the fight against racial and national intolerance, racism, anti-Semitism, xenophobia and extremism; including integration and multicultural projects.
- Quantitative and qualitative research and analyses, sociological and statistical surveys aimed at education of children and youth from among national minorities and ethnic groups living in the Czech Republic and at multicultural education of children and youth.

In 2010 a total of 52 projects were supported within this module in the amount of CZK 15 million. Press releases, including the amount of the given subsidy and all contacts for project managers were published on the MEYS website. Among those projects supported there are a lot of examples of good practice and organisations can find inspiration for mutual cooperation.

The Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports annually publishes calls for proposals within the “Programmes for support of activities in the area of prevention of risky behaviour of children and youth”. In 2010 the projects for the area of crime, where one of the priorities is extremism, were supported with the total amount of CZK 10,427,000. The awards of public contracts are published at www.msmt.cz in the section “Sociální programy” (Social Programmes), banner “Prevence rizikového chování” (Prevention of Risky Behaviour).

Other examples of good practice can be found among currently implemented projects supported by the state budget and the European Social Fund – “Operational Programme Education for Competitiveness”.

Examples of good practice

Some projects implemented in 2010:

- *Training programmes implemented by People in Need (NGO): the basic idea of the programme “One World in Schools” is to utilise the potential of documentary films and other audio and video recordings in education and training; documentary films*

deliver information on the problems of the current world. Every November the People in Need organises an annual cycle of lectures “Stories of Injustice” which includes activities relating to modern Czechoslovak history, describing for example targeted persecution of whole social groups by the communist regime. The project is subsidised by the grant programme of the MEYS aimed at supporting education in languages of national minorities and multicultural education.

- *The conference “Cyber-bullying and Protection of Personal Data or How Far Things Can Go on the Internet” held in May 2010 in the Senate of the Parliament of the Czech Republic under the auspices of the Committee for Education, Culture, Human Rights and Petitions and the Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports.*
- *Every year the Lidice Memorial in cooperation with the National Institute of Vocational and Technical Education organises further education of teachers and held the 6th international internet competition for children and youth “Lidice for the 21st century”. The project is supported by the MEYS programme supporting education in languages of national minorities and multicultural education.*
- *The Terezín Initiative launched a project of financial support of Czech schools in 1999. The project has been successful and annually brings to the Terezin Memorial about 2,400 pupils and students which is the maximum annual capacity of the seminars. It means that in total 25,000 young people have attended the seminars since the initiative was launched. The project is supported by the MEYS programme supporting education in languages of national minorities and multicultural education.*
- *The project “Threats of Neo-Nazism – an Opportunity of Democracy” carried out by the Asi-milovaní association was launched in 2009 and continued in 2010. The Ministry of the Interior is also involved in this project. The project is supported by the MEYS programme supporting education in languages of national minorities and multicultural education.*

Evaluation of Education in Schools

Schools are evaluated by the Czech School Inspectorate. In 2010 thematic inspections continued. These were focused on evaluation of pupils’ and students’ achievement in the area of prevention of racist, xenophobic and extremist attitudes, education towards tolerance and respect for human rights. This education results from framework education programmes. The Czech School Inspectorate did not receive any complaints in 2010 which would have been primarily related to extremism.

Ministry of the Interior

Officers from PR departments (offices for preventive information) at all organisational levels were trained in the area of extremism within a guidance course held from 3 – 5 May 2010. Presentation of specialists involved in combating extremism within the Office of the Criminal Police and Investigation Service of the Police Presidium is available on the intranet pages of the PR Department of the Office of the Police President - banner “IMZ 2010”. The presentation provides sufficient information which can be used by prevention officers when they lecture in schools. This information was provided to all participants of the above seminar, who in turn informed all other relevant officers.

The PR Department of the Office of the Police President obtained an amount of CZK 1.5 million from the Programme of the Ministry of the Interior for Crime Prevention in 2011, to implement a republic-wide preventive project of the Czech police. The aim of the project is to create a single crime prevention project designated for education of

children and youth. One of the topics to be included in the project is the topic of extremism and spectator violence. An integral part of the project will be recommended methodology for work with documents which will be developed, didactical aids and video recordings. This project will also help to establish the system of training of police officers and/or civilian staff of the police, who will subsequently work as trainers. Outputs of the project will be available on the intranet pages.

The working group "Prevention" responsible for implementing the project was established by the order of the Police President No. 90/2010.

In 2010 the preventive and informative project of the Czech police, the Regional Police Headquarters of Prague and the civic association Imperative was launched. It is called "Extremism; and What About The Law?" and is aimed at training lecturers dealing with extremism. Once it is evaluated it will be decided whether it will be used in other regions of the Czech Republic.

A number of police officers were engaged in lectures held in schools and other institution (schools, advisors for education, and bodies of social and legal protection of children). Police officers worked as trainers for teachers. To this end it is important to underline the activities of police officers within anti-conflict teams. Specialists of the Criminal Police and Investigation Service also participated in drafting preventive programmes, attended workshops and seminars and were involved in development of relevant guidelines.

From April to November 2010 under the requirement of the Ministry of the Interior the civic association Organisation for Assistance to Refugees implemented the project "Prevention of Extremism in Relation to Foreign Nationals Residing in the Czech Republic, Racism and Xenophobia in Basic Schools". The target group consisted of pupils of the final grades of basic schools and first grades of secondary schools in the districts of Blansko, Pilsen, Ústí nad Labem, Prague 12 and Prague 14.

In February 2010 the Press and PR Department organised the 7th round of the contest for children "The World through Children's Eyes". This project is traditionally a preventative, educational program aimed at children from 5 to 16 years of age. (The children were from basic schools, kindergartens, children's homes, specialised schools and children's clubs but individuals also participated). The objective is prevention of socio-pathological phenomena and enhanced provision of information pertaining to different areas, taught and developed through the creativity of children. The topic for the lower level of basic schools (the elementary level) was: "The World around Us or Tolerance to Others", and for the lower secondary level it was: "Extremism – Organised Intolerance". Children sent to the competition works in the following categories: fine arts, literature, audio and video recordings, 3D and ICT.

In 2010 the Centres for Support of Foreign Nationals Integration, established by the Refugee facility Administration of the Ministry of the Interior (operating in the South Bohemian, Karlovy Vary, Liberec, Moravian-Silesian, Pardubice, Pilsen, Olomouc and

Zlín Regions) carried out a events aimed at training of pupils of basic schools and students of secondary schools in the field of intercultural education⁷⁹.

3. Single Anti-extremist Platform

3.1. Coordination Agreements

- The Czech police are obliged to continue with concluding coordination agreements pursuant to Act No. 273/2008 Coll. on the Police of the Czech Republic. The Police Presidium will regularly, once every three months, send to the Ministry of the Interior a document containing information on newly concluded coordination agreements, on difficulties regarding the conclusion of such agreements, and on examples of good practice.

Responsible party: Ministry of the Interior

Deadline: 30th June 2010

The method of meeting the task:

Within the last two years the Czech police have concluded a total of 2,080 coordination agreements (2009 – 1,778 agreements, 2010 – 302 agreements). The data on the number of agreements are sent to the Ministry of the Interior of the Czech Republic.

In a number of cases it was clear that coordination agreements are considered by the police as formal. These served as an indicator of meeting the principle of community policing. It is apparent that to order the police to enter into coordination agreements is not suitable and the same applies to evaluation of such agreements. If there is no personal communication between a particular police officer and a particular representative of a town or a village, even a well formulated agreement makes no sense. The solution could be sharing of good practice – not only well-written coordination agreements, but also exchanges of experience arising from the implementation of such agreements. It is recommended that annual plans be drafted covering certain areas of cooperation and specific goals which are to be achieved. These plans should be updated every year. As regards coordination agreements the “Strategy for Combating Extremism” refers to “Evaluation of Czech Police Reform”.

The Czech police have made progress in the area of extremism in a range of towns and villages. Cooperation between police officers and municipal officials who know and help each other is the key to success. Mainly Prague, Pilsen and Svitavy were doing well in this area. It was also seen that police officers did not attempt to make light of extremist events but approached them actively, devised innovative proposals in order to manage such actions and prepared for them well in advance.

⁷⁹ Teachers of the Pilsen Region were trained in the course “How to Teach Children - Foreign Nationals the Czech Language”, in the Zlín, South Bohemian and Olomouc regions there were lectures for basic schools and secondary schools held within the cycle “Fairy-tale of a Third Country”. In the Zlín Region interactive debates “Foreigners and Us” were organised. In Ostrava, Holic and Pilsen there were other activities aiming at integration of foreign nationals (lectures, discussions, workshops, sports matches). In the Pilsen Region cultural event were organised in cooperation with the Municipal Council of Pilsen, the Regional Authority, People in Need (NGO) and the alien police.

With regard to extremist actions police specialists involved in extremism cooperate in a number of localities with municipal and local authorities, the municipal police, NGOs, Roma advisors, sporting clubs (in particular football and ice-hockey clubs) and other persons or institutions. Extremism specialists are also regular members of the working group of the liaisons for national minorities.

Joint activities of the Agency for Social Inclusion, the Czech Police and Other Entities

The Agency for Social Inclusion initiates in individual localities the establishment of local partnerships where all entities involved in the process of social inclusion are invited. Such partnerships consist of representatives of towns/villages, NGOs, the police, schools, pedagogical and psychological advisory centres and labour offices. A number of partnerships tackle also the issue of extremism. Czech police officers are members of local partnerships in the following localities: Břeclav, Holešov, Cheb, Most, Slezská Ostrava, Ústí nad Labem, Litvínov, Bílina, Bruntál, Havířov, Jáchymov, Jirkov, Kutná Hora, Obrnice, Teplá a Toužim, Trmice and Chomutov. Working groups which pay attention, within local partnerships, to the issue of security and prevention of socio-pathological phenomenon, were established in Bílina, Břeclav, Havířov, Cheb, Chomutov, Jáchymov, Jirkov, Kutná Hora, Most, Ornice, Teplá, Toužim, Trmice and in the area of Šluknov.

In 2010 the Agency and its partners from different localities worked on projects concerning the issue of security and extremism. In addition to the project Why (stories talking about people) there was an important event in Přerov - Tour de dvůr - coordinated by the Regional Police Headquarters of the Olomouc Region. Tour de dvůr focuses on truancy, petty crime and the fear of manifestations of extremism. The joint working group is composed of police officers, NGOs (People in Need, Kappa-Help or Salvation Army), representatives of the city (the Social and Health Service Department of the municipal authority of Přerov) and the municipal police. The Regional Police Headquarters of the Olomouc Region is the coordinator. The project focuses on certain parts of Přerov which are inhabited by many Romas. The project covers Husova, Škodova, Kojetínska, Jižní Čtvrť, and Denisova streets and the square of F. Rasch. The working group meets once a month directly in excluded localities where its members can tackle the problems comprehensively and promptly and can win the trust of people residing in these localities. The project involves also schools and in cooperation with them staff of the department Social and Legal Protection of Children can effectively tackle for example problems of truancy. An agreement was negotiated also by the consultant of the Agency for Social Inclusion and the head of the Social Affairs Department of the Regional Authority of the Olomouc Region. This situation is very rare in the Czech Republic.

3.2. Towns and Villages

- The Ministry of the Interior will continue to organise a consultation day for those who process issues of public assemblies at the regional level.
- The Institute for Local Administration will continue to organise training courses concerning extremism in relation to the right to assemble.
- Information on issues of the right to assemble and coordination agreements will be published and/or supplemented on the Ministry of the Interior's web pages.

Responsible party: Ministry of the Interior

Deadline: 30th June 2010

The method of meeting the task:

The General Administration Department and the Security Policy Department of the Ministry of the Interior organised a consultation day on 8 June 2010 on minor offences for those who are involved in dealing with this issue. Representatives of Regional Authorities received explanations of the problems relating to dissolution of assemblies and other issues concerning the right to assemble. All these problems were summarised in the opinion presented by the Security Policy Department. The minutes from the consultation day were distributed through Regional Authorities to all municipalities obliged to deal with minor offences.

Training courses offered by the Institute of Local Administration are supported by trainers from the Ministry of the Interior.

The following information is published and updated, if applicable, on the website of the Ministry of the Interior, section “Extremismus” sub-section “Shromažďování a koordinační dohody” (Assembling and coordination agreements): general information on the right to assemble and coordination agreements, sample texts on how to dissolve an assembly in compliance with Sec. 12 of the Assembly Act, case law related to the area in question, decisions adopted by authorities, analyses and commentaries, and some other documents. Moreover, officials of the Ministry of the Interior provide, if necessary, ad hoc consultations to public officials working for municipalities.

3.3 Elimination of Radicalisation

- The Ministry of the Interior will develop a document analysing some foreign programmes focused on the restriction/elimination of radicalisation. This document will be distributed to other ministries, NGOs, academics and any other persons interested in the issue in question.

Responsible party: *Ministry of the Interior*

Deadline: *30th June 2010*

The method of meeting the task:

The Security Policy Department of the Ministry of the Interior developed a document mapping out and analysing domestic as well as international anti-extremist activities. The document provides also very specific recommendations. The document was distributed for comments from internal departments of the Ministry and was then forwarded to members of Task Force C (NGOs, university experts, representatives of the Office of the Government, officials of the Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports). The document will be supplemented by further relevant facts (research reports, conference reports, information on new projects) and it will become supportive material for the Catalogue of Preventive Measures (for more information see the Policy for Combating Extremisms in 2011).

4. Expertise and Immunity

4.1. Police Training

- It is necessary for training programmes (prepared or launched in 2009) for commanders responsible for security measures and for police specialists to be completed.
- It is necessary to continue instruction training concerning the issue of extremism and directly relating to specific police positions.
- It is necessary to continue training activities for members of anti-conflict teams, including nationwide instruction and guidance.

The Police Presidium will create the necessary conditions for the aforementioned training courses both in terms of organisation and relevant trainers.

Responsible party: Ministry of the Interior

Deadline: 30th June 2010

The method of meeting the task:

When meeting the Policy for Combating Extremisms the Training Department of the Human Resources Directorate of the Police Presidium is responsible for training two target groups of police officers dealing with the fight against extremism:

Specialists of the Criminal Police and Investigation Service for combating extremism are trained in the course P 2/0216. This training course consists of three modules:

- P2/0216-1 extremism and law – after the initial failure of this course at the Police Academy of the Czech Republic, seated in Prague, this course will be taught at the Police College of the Ministry of the Interior (hereinafter referred to as the “Police College”) in Brno. The pilot course will be tested on 2 – 6 June 2011. In particular external specialists for combating extremism are involved in the development of this course. If the course is accepted, the dates for its further implementation in 2010 will be published.
- P2/0216-2 operative and investigative activities in the environment of extremist groups using an informant – this module is taught at the Police College in Pardubice. In 2010 this course was completed by 38 specialists of the Criminal Police and Investigation Service and in 2011 (as of 20 April) a further 28 police officers completed the course. Therefore this module will continue also in 2011.
- P2/0216-3 – making, processing and archiving of digital image data - this module is implemented in the training facility in Prague-Ruzyně. In 2010 there were four rounds of this course and 30 officers were trained, in 2011 (as of 20 April) a further 17 police officers completed this course. Therefore this module will continue also in 2011.

The course marked as P2/0203 is a specialised course for commanders responsible for security measures taken to combat extremism and terrorism and it is made up of three

modules. The course is designated for higher ranked officers of the Czech police⁸⁰. The course has been already accomplished by 262 officers of the Czech police; of them, in 2010, the course was attended by 125 commanders and in 2011 (as of 20 April) it was completed by a further 35 commanders of the Czech police. Due to the fact that the course has already met its purpose it will not be held as frequently in the second half of 2011. Representatives of NGOs and the Agency for Social Inclusion worked as trainers⁸¹.

The Office of the Criminal Police and Investigation Service organised job oriented methodological training for specialists dealing with the issue of extremism and heads of working groups for combating extremism from individual Regional Police Headquarters of the Czech police. This ran from 28 – 30 June 2010. Forensic court experts for the area of extremism who have dealt with expert evidencing and are aware of the extremist scene worked as trainers. Another trainer was a public prosecutor who focused her lecture on the comprehensive analysis of constituent elements of crimes concerning extremism, including relevant case law.

On 13 and 14 January 2011 another job oriented methodological training was run for specialists involved in the issue of extremism and heads of working groups for combating extremism from individual Regional Police Headquarters of the Czech police. This course was held in the context of the transfer of these activities to the responsibility of the Unit for Combating Organised Crime of the Office of the Criminal Police and Investigation Service, namely the Department of Methodology, Prevention and International Cooperation.

In total five one-week basic specialised training courses were organised for new members of anti-conflict teams. The course was held at Police College in Brno. These courses are taught by fully qualified trainers from the Police Presidium of the Czech Republic, namely members of the Unit for Combating Organised Crime, but there were also psychologists, instructors of riot police and some others who delivered lectures.

In cooperation with the Human Resources Directorate of the Police Presidium and the Police College in Brno the “Course for further professional training of anti-conflict team members “ was developed, to be instructed in 2011. However, the condition for participating in this course is a former accomplishment of basic specialised training course and at least two years’ work for the anti-conflict team. The content of the course focuses on an analysis of real cases solved by anti-conflict teams and simulation of model situations. As in the case of basic courses a multidisciplinary team of trainers composed of psychologists, instructors of riot police units, experts from the Security Policy Department of the Ministry of the Interior will be involved.

A job oriented methodological training course for all members of anti-conflict teams (from all regions of the Czech Republic) was not held in 2010 due to cost saving measures. Its implementation is planned for Autumn 2011.

⁸⁰ They are commanders who must be reached in the event of a security action, in other words they are the police officers who are authorised to give commands with security actions taken in the case of extremist assemblies and other similar events.

⁸¹ The content of training for anti-conflict teams is as follows: presentation of the role of anti-conflict teams, a brief introduction to social exclusion and social pathology and related impacts of extremism on those who are socially excluded, possibilities for cooperation between anti-conflict teams and the Czech police during right-wing extremist events held in socially excluded localities.

An exercise of riot police units - “Urban Violence 2010” - aimed at their mutual cooperation, was held on 24 May 2010 under the competence of the Riot Police Directorate. In addition to the fact that all prescribed aims were successfully met, video recordings for follow up analyses and exercises of police officers in police training facilities were made.

- Relevant entities working within the Ministry of the Interior, the Czech police and the Police Academy will develop a document encompassing the following: 1) a list of basic knowledge on extremists to be attained by a police officer who has completed Basic Preparation of Police Officers; and 2) an analysis describing the way in which such knowledge will be delivered/attained.

Responsible party: Ministry of the Interior

Deadline: 30th June 2010

The method of meeting the task:

The Training and Police School Administration Department of the Ministry of the Interior and the Training Department of the Human Resources Directorate of the Police Presidium in cooperation with Police Colleges and Secondary Police Schools, have drawn up an extensive and detailed analysis of training in the area of extremism not only within basic specialised preparation but also at higher levels of police education and training. With regard to the limited number of hours allotted to basic specialised preparation the Riot Police Directorate has offered an alternative solution. Under this solution there would be training activities for already employed police officers involved, *inter alia*, in extremism:

- A profile of a police officer who has completed the “qualification training course for riot police included in the 5th and higher tariff salary classes to supplement their education” was created. A pilot qualification course was developed by the Police college in Brno and the Police College and Secondary Police School in Holešov in the form of combined studies (four two-week intensive courses). After evaluation of the pilot course which was completed by 15 February 2011 the “School Education Programme” will be adjusted accordingly. The course will be launched during the first half of 2011.
- A profile of a police officer who has completed the “qualification training course for heads and their deputies of executive units of the riot police” was created. Topics of the qualification course are aimed at strengthening those professional skills necessary for members of the riot police. A pilot qualification course was held from 7 February to 25 February 2011 at the Police College in Brno in the form of daily studies and with participation of external experts as lecturers. After evaluation of the pilot course the “School Education Programme” will be adjusted accordingly, if applicable. It is assumed that the course will be commenced in the first half of 2011.

- The Police Academy will inform the Ministry of the Interior on how extremism will be taught in this education institution.

Responsible party: Ministry of the Interior

Deadline: 30th June 2010

The method of meeting the task:

Until now extremism has been taught in the Police Academy of the Czech Republic as a topic within social sciences. The separate subject “Extremism” was accredited at the Faculty of Security Law of the Police Academy within these study branches: “Security Law Studies” (B60 daily and combined forms of studies) and “Police Activities” (862 daily and combined forms of studies). This new accreditation came into effect on 2 June 2010 and is valid until 31 May 2014. As regards the study branch No. 860 (daily studies) the time allotment is 28 hours of lectures and 14 hours of seminars in one semester. The studies are completed by an examination. If a combined form of studies within study branch 860 is taken into account the time allotment is six hours of lectures. The studies are completed by an examination. The time allotment for study branch 862 (both forms of studies) is the same as for study branch 860.

The objective of instruction of this subject at the Faculty of Security Law is to provide students with a comprehensive image on phenomenology, aetiology and examination of extremist crime. An equally important aim of the instruction is a detailed analysis of legal aspects of protection from extremism. With respect to lifelong learning of police officers which is implemented in compliance with Sec. 60 of Act No. 111/1998 Coll. on Higher Education Institutions, as amended, the issue of extremism will be incorporated in the list of lifelong learning courses.

4.2. Training of Judicial Officers

- The Judicial Academy will organise training courses for judicial officials, developed in cooperation with the Ministry of the Interior.

Responsible party: Ministry of Justice along with Ministry of the Interior

Deadline: 30th June 2010

The method of meeting the task:

Judicial Academy

In 2010 the Judicial Academy organised three seminars explicitly devoted to the issue of extremism (presentations and other information arising from these seminars are available in the electronic form). There were also eight seminars which related to the topic of extremism only marginally. The seminar “Legal Aspects of the Fight against Militant and Terrorist Manifestations of Extremism in the European Context” paid attention also to Islamic radicalism and financing of extremist groups.

The seminar “Combating Extremism” for 25 participants was held on 21 and 22 April 2010 in Kroměříž. Trainers were representatives of the Unit for Combating Organised Crime, the Supreme Public Prosecutor’s Office, research and university experts and staff of the Judicial Academy who also work for the Office of the Government Commissioner for representing the Czech Republic before the European Court on Human Rights. The seminar focused on methods of police investigations and questioning, constituent elements of criminal offences relating to extremism, verbal offences, guidelines for combating extremism designed for the work of public prosecutors, activities of forensic experts and case-law of the European Court on Human Rights.

A two-day seminar where there were domestic and foreign participants and trainers entitled “Legal Aspects of the Fight against Militant and Terrorist Manifestations of

Extremism in the European Context” was held on 31 May and 1 June 2010 in Kroměříž. It was attended by total of 52 participants from the Czech Republic, Slovakia, Poland and Hungary whilst lecturers came from Czech Republic, Germany and Slovakia. The seminar was organised in cooperation with the Ministry of the Interior of the Czech Republic. Individual extremist scenes were presented, specific cases and criminal trends analysed, deployment and use of operative and investigative means as well as methods of investigations and evidence gathering were mentioned. However, other issues were also discussed, for example prohibition of political parties, dissolution of different clubs, relations between intelligence service and the police, use of informants, financing of extremist groups, making use of the internet, activities of forensic experts, the issue of the right to assemble, the right petition and so on.

The topic of a one-day seminar held on 11 October 2010 was “Criminal Offences relating to Extremism”. This seminar was organised in cooperation with the Security Policy Department of the Ministry of the Interior for 48 participants from the Regional Public Prosecutor’s Office in Ostrava and representatives from the Regional Police Headquarters of the Moravian-Silesian, Olomouc and Zlin Regions. The seminar, aimed at information of the neo-Nazi scene of these respective regions and current trends, extremist criminal offences in relation to the new Criminal Code and relevant criminal procedures, the latest case law and unifying opinions of the Criminal Senate of the Supreme Court of the Czech Republic, forensic experts’ opinions and so on.

The fight against extremism relates to a range of other training topics in the field of criminal justice which were mentioned during seminars held by the Judicial Academy in 2010: organised crime in the Czech Republic, police steps at the crime scene, cyber crime, the new Criminal Code, questioning of alleged offenders, pre-trial proceedings, criminal activities relating to abuse of narcotic and psychotropic substances, criminal offences committed by youth, and sanctioning and sentencing.

4.3. Meeting the Police Policy for Combating Crime

- In order to ensure that the Policy is met, the extraordinary measure “Extremism” of the Director of the Office of the Criminal Police and Investigation Service of the Police Presidium will be implemented. If one of the tasks of this extraordinary measure cannot be met the Ministry of the Interior will be informed (by the Police Presidium) accordingly without any delay.
- The database of expert opinions, professional statements, judgments and decisions available on the intranet of the Czech police will be regularly updated.

Responsible party: *Ministry of the Interior*

Deadline: *on an ongoing basis*

The method of meeting the task:

The extraordinary measure “Extremism” was met in 2010 in the vast majority of cases. If there were any problems these were solved and the Police Presidium provided relevant information to the Ministry of the Interior. For the purpose of satisfying tasks resulting from the Policy on Combating Extremism, the extraordinary measure “Extremism” was announced on 15 December 2010. This measure is based on and at the same time is a follow-up to the previous extraordinary measure “Extremism”. The reason for this measure was primarily an amendment to the Binding Instruction of the Police

President No. 94/2010 on activities in the field of extremism which was amended by Binding Instruction No. 161/2010 on activities in the field of extremism, sects and spectator violence.

A database of the aforementioned documents has been established and is supplemented and updated on an ongoing basis.

- The guidelines for investigation of extremist criminal activities will be completed.
- The Police Presidium (the Command and Control Centre) in cooperation with the Office of the Criminal Police and Investigation Service will ensure that an information system (encompassing findings and their analysis) on extremist crimes will be functional. The data included in the system will be shared by all specialists of the Criminal Police and Investigation Service and will, at the same time, enable systematic checks of applicants for jobs with security corps.

Responsible party: Ministry of the Interior

Deadline: 31 May 2010

The method of meeting the task:

Guidelines for investigation of extremist criminal activities were submitted from comments from the Extremist and Terrorism Department of the Unit for Combating Organised Crime of the Criminal Police and Investigation Service, and are updated accordingly.

Police officers of the Criminal Police and Investigation Service are currently using the original information system. It is a unique information system based on gathered findings which contains information on persons from among extremists and is designated mainly for operative police officers. In 2010 it was decided, on the basis of recommendations given by the Command and Control Centre of the Police Presidium, to implement a gradual withdrawal of this system and the systems should have been terminated on 31 December 2010. After this date information on extremists were to be entered in a different system which should have been launched as a central information system. However this new system is designated primarily for the work of analysts and was taken over from the Security Intelligence Service. As such it does not fully cover the police work. Due to extensive and complicated analytical platforms it is not determined for a wide range of users. Therefore the originally planned termination of this system was re-evaluated. Specialists focusing on extremism continue to input relevant information into the current information system.

On the basis of conclusions adopted after the job oriented methodological training for specialists dealing with the issue of extremism, held on 13 and 14 January 2011, it was stated that it was absolutely important to maintain the current information system, to innovate it and at the same time to create new applications which would enable all specialists to share the latest information in an electronic form. On the basis of a task assigned by the consultancy meeting organised by the Police President held on 16 and 17 February 2010, an opinion on the development and utilisation of both information systems was drawn up. It was decided that the systems were not competitive with each other and thus both would have to be upgraded and developed. It is also important to ensure interconnection of both of these information systems.

In February 2011 the work on the upgrade of the original information system was launched with the participation of IT professionals from the IT Strategy and Development Department of the Police Presidium of the Czech Republic and Regional Police Headquarters of the Czech police.

4.4. Systemic and General Prevention of Infiltration by Extremists

- The police will continue checking new applicants using the system established in 2009.

Responsible party: *Ministry of the Interior*

Deadline: *on an ongoing basis*

The method of meeting the task:

Checks of applicants for work within the Czech police have been carried out without any problems. The Czech police were the first security forces to apply this measure. In 2010 checks of applicants for work within the Police of the Czech Republic were carried out by the Office of the Criminal Police and Investigation Service of the Police Presidium. From 1 January 2011 such checks have been made specifically by police officers of the Office of the Criminal Police and Investigation Service who are members of working groups for combating extremism operating within the Regional Police Headquarters of individual regions.

- The Ministry of Defence will continue checking new applicants using police databases. Further it will continue to implement measures adopted in the area of HR and prevention.

Responsible party: *Ministry of Defence in cooperation with the Ministry of the Interior*

Deadline: *on an ongoing basis*

The method of meeting the task:

Information of the Ministry of Defence

In 2010 the Ministry of Defence continued in its preventive and training activities focusing on pathological social phenomena including extremism. These training activities were implemented also outside the Czech Republic among soldiers of the Czech army involved in international missions. Signing a statutory declaration during recruitment interviews (or when joining the Army of the Czech Republic and when extending the service of professional soldiers) seems to be beneficial as it regards not supporting or publicly showing a liking for movements that suppress the rights and freedoms of people or profess national or racial hatred. Furthermore, cooperation between the Military Police, the Military Intelligence Service and the Czech police continued. Finally, preventive measures against the abuse of material and weapons (safe storage of sensitive material, setting rules for treating and using such material, and checks by commanders and the Military Police) have been thoroughly implemented.

The Ministry of Defence also adopted measures to amend its external and internal legal regulations.⁸²

In order to ensure a single procedure when implementing measures to prevent undesirable phenomena within the scope of competence of the Ministry of Defence the Minister of Defence approved Order No. 53/2010 on 16 September 2010, published in the Official Journal of the Ministry of Defence. The Order includes, as one of its priorities, prevention of support and propagation of movements aimed at suppressing human rights and freedoms (i.e. prevention of extremism).

Thus in 2010 manifestations of extremism ranked among the priorities of the Ministry of Defence's prevention measures. Preventative activities focused mainly on training, provision of information, publications on the issue in question and inspection activities.

Prevention of extremist manifestations was regularly discussed at meetings of the Ministerial Commission for the Prevention of Socially Undesirable Phenomena. A representative of the Military Intelligence and a representative of the Joint Operation

⁸² On 20 May 2010 Act No. 147/2010 Coll. amending Act No. 221/1999 Coll., on Professional Soldiers, as amended (hereinafter referred to as "Act No. 221/1999 Coll.") came into effect. This amendment of Act No. 221/1999 Coll. amended the provisions of Sec. 19 (1) (i) and the newly-added letter m) in this Section stipulating that supporting, propagating or otherwise promoting an extremist movement which provably suppresses human rights and freedoms or professes national, religious or racial hatred or hate against another group of persons (hereinafter referred to as "extremist movement") is grounds for dismissal from the army. In accordance with the provisions of Act 221/1999 Coll. before the aforementioned amendment a soldier dismissed from the army for supporting, propagating or otherwise promoting an extremist movement could claim a service retirement payment of the half of the amount. As a follow-up to this amendment the provisions of Sec. 148 (8) were amended, meaning that a soldier dismissed from the army for supporting, propagating or otherwise promoting an extremist movement pursuant to Sec. 19 (1) (m) of Act No. 221/1999 Coll. cannot claim the service retirement payment. Despite the aforementioned facts it is important to bear in mind that a public manifestation of support for extremist movements is a criminal offence under Sec. 404 of Act No. 40/2009 Coll., the Criminal Code. However, the above-mentioned amendment to Act No. 221/1999 Coll. explicitly emphasises the inadmissibility of such criminal conduct in the case of an applicant to or a soldier of the army. When executing the provisions of Sec. 21 of Act No. 221/1999 Coll. on reducing military ranks and in compliance with the Tasks Assigned by the Minister of Defence No. 504/2010-1140 to remove procedural, substantive law and formal deficiencies of proposals for decisions to be adopted by the Minister of Defence on reducing military ranks, the Human Resources Section of the Ministry of Defence submitted a proposal of an internal regulation which should comprehensively solve the procedure of service bodies when they decide to remove /reduce a military rank and when they are performing duties relating to the service of soldiers which are subject to the Code of Administrative procedures. As a follow-up to the previous proposal the Human Resources Section of the Ministry of Defence proposes the withdrawal of decision-making competency on military rank reductions, from the advisory body of the Minister of Defence – the Human Resources Board. The legal status of civil employees differs entirely from the position of professional soldiers. Civil employees are not restricted in their civil rights. Nevertheless, the group of employees defined in Sec. 303 (1) of Act No. 262/2006 Coll., the Labour Code, as amended (hereinafter referred to as "the Labour Code"), a section that applies also to employees of the armed forces of the Czech Republic, has specific obligations arising from the special status of state authorities and these focus on their impartiality and integrity when executing duties of state administration. The obligation to refrain from the aforementioned criminal behaviour however is not, contrary to the situation of professional soldiers, explicitly stipulated. The Code of Ethics of Civil Servants is binding both for professional soldiers and for all other civil servants (Czech Government Resolution No. 270 of 21 March 2001). The said Code of Ethics includes the duties of those employees and soldiers who, within their jobs, execute the obligations and responsibilities of public administration or at least participate in such execution. In relation to political and public activities (Article 4 of the Code of Ethics), point 2 reads as follows: "*An employee shall not perform such political or public activities that could impinge upon the trust that citizens have in his/her ability to execute service duties impartially*".

Centre of the Ministry of Defence were newly included among the members of the Ministerial Commission for the Prevention of Socially Undesirable Phenomena. In February 2010 preventative measures pertaining to the area of extremism implemented in the previous year were evaluated. In June 2010 preventative activities which were to be fulfilled in the first half of 2010 were evaluated. On the basis of analysis of the current situation and implemented preventative measures, the Ministerial Commission, adopted preventative measures for 2011 and the prevention of manifestations of extremism was again included among the main priorities.

The aim of preventative activities implemented in 2010 was to avoid manifestations of extremism (a long-term prospect) and to eliminate their possible occurrence within the Ministry of Defence. Prevention was based especially on provision of sufficient information to employees/soldiers of the Ministry of Defence on existence of current extremism in the Czech Republic; definition of extremism and its relation to the army; uncovering extremism; legal liability; duties of other soldiers and in particular of commanders, provided that they encounter manifestations of extremism and legal consequences when they fail to meet such duties.

A number of training activities were held⁸³. Publications on extremism were published⁸⁴. In periodical press published by the Ministry of Defence (A-Report journal and Listy UO), articles focusing on extremism were published. From April to June 2010 the University of Defence Brno carried out a sociological survey of the opinions of professional soldiers on right-wing extremism. Data was collected among 470 professional soldiers and conclusions derived from this survey were used by the Ministerial Commission for setting the priorities of prevention of undesirable phenomena for 2011. Commanding and relevant inspection bodies (for example the Military Police, Military Intelligence, and Inspectorate of the Minister of Defence) carried out checks and inspections with the aim to uncover respective manifestations of extremism or supporters of extremism (for example checks of military equipment with the focus on signs and symbols which are not permitted; checks of premises, ICT, military tools and so on)

Information provided by the Military Intelligence

Competences of the Military Intelligence in the area of combating extremism cover mainly searching for and documenting intentions and activities of persons who display extremist attitudes or their links to extremist organisations or movements in the Czech

⁸³ The seminar for the main representatives of the Ministry of Defence, members of the Military Police, chairpersons of commissions for prevention of undesirable phenomena and advisors for prevention, for members of the psychological service, commanders of brigades (including commanders of units directly subordinate to commanders of brigades) and the lowest-ranked commanders of troops and teams, for the commanders and students of the University of Defence, commanders, teachers and students of Police (Special) Colleges of the Ministry of Defence, was organised. For soldiers selected for service in international missions and operation, training activities relating to extremism were organised. Such seminars were prepared with the assistance of the Military Police. The training of soldiers and civil employees of the Ministry of Defence in the area of undesirable social phenomena, including manifestations of extremism, continued. 38 lectures designated for 29 military units and facilities were organised at a central level. A visit to the concentration camp in Auswitz was organised for students of the Police Colleges of the Ministry of Defence and for young members of "supportive forces" within preventive measures. Command of military exercises – the Military Academy - included the issue of extremism to training courses which were specially organised for commanders of troops. The Military Police trained about 4,000 persons from among their members and related military units under the responsibility of the Military Police, in the field of extremism.

⁸⁴ The brochure has 60 pages and is expected to be published during the first half of 2011.

Republic and manifestations of extremism, racism and xenophobia among professional soldiers and other staff working for the Ministry of Defence and the Czech army.

Although holders of extremist ideals still show interest in serving in the Army of the Czech Republic in 2010 no case of inclination to the extremist environment among newly admitted professional soldiers cases was reported. This result was affected by two factors. In the past year recruitment of new soldiers of the Czech army was terminated due to cost saving measures. And legislative and organisational measures adopted in previous years (such as statutory declaration and amendments to Act No. 221/1999 Coll. on Professional Soldiers, as amended) were used for hiring new soldiers.

All newly hired professional soldiers have a probation period during which they are examined for their possible membership in extremist groups and movements or for showing their support for such groups or movements. If such manifestations and/or links are detected a soldier is dismissed during his/her probation period.

The period during which there was a dramatic decline in the number of hired professional soldiers was used for verification of previously gathered findings.

In the course of the last five years the Military Intelligence has identified in total 135 soldiers of the Czech army as members or supporters of extremist movements. The intensity of their links to the extremist environment ranges from passive participation in one or several concerts of extremist music bands, through participation in different public events of extremist groups or movements, to active participation in the preparation and organisation of such events. Of the stated number of 135 soldiers, 50 professional soldiers were dismissed. In 2011 this process will continue.

During the year 2010 several cases of soldiers of the Czech army who inclined towards right-wing extremist movements were detected and investigated. Some soldiers have links to leading persons of right-wing extremism and some soldiers have participated in events organised by extremists (assemblies, marches and so forth).

As in previous years high ranked officers of the Czech army responsible for adopting relevant measures were informed.

Adoption of the amendment to Act No. 221/1999 Coll. on Professional Soldiers, as amended has brought about an important change in activities carried out by professional soldiers – right-wing extremists. With several exceptions all supporters of right-wing extremists terminated their activities when on duty and carried them out exclusively off army premises. A new phenomenon is the efforts of these persons to conceal their membership in the army, within the environment of right-wing extremists. This phenomenon was evaluated, when compared with previous years, as a new one with regard to the fact that in the past such persons declared their membership in the army in the hopes of achieving more credit in the extremist environment on the basis that they possessed military skills and knowledge of the environment within the competence of the Ministry of Defence. A principal reason for concealment of support for extremism at the workplace and of their army membership in the extremist environment was the fear that they would lose their jobs in the context of a radical procedure of the management of the Ministry of Defence against soldiers whose extremist activities were clearly proven.

In the second half of 2011 recruitment and hiring of new professional soldiers of the Czech army will be renewed. To this end the growth in the interest of supporters of right-wing extremism in serving in the Czech army can be expected. Therefore exceptional

attention will be paid to checks of newly hired professional soldiers in terms of their possible links to the extremist environment.

The Military Intelligence has long paid attention to the issue of extremism. With regard to the aforementioned reasons the Military Intelligence was assigned the tasks in compliance with government priorities. When working on such priorities the Military Intelligence concentrated on concrete extremist manifestations of staff of the Ministry of Defence and focused on:

- contacts and creation of links to extremist movements operating in the Czech Republic and/or abroad;
- participation in extremist activities,
- foreigners operating for a long period of time in the Czech Republic and having some links to the Ministry of Defence (studies, secondment, training courses) who originate from risky countries.

Due to the fact that the approach of supporters or members of left-wing extremist groups to the military service is principally reserved, the Military Intelligence has not recorded within the Ministry of Defence and the Czech army any manifestation of purely left-wing extremism and the same applies to manifestations of religious extremism.

- The system of checking applicants for jobs with the Customs Administration of the Czech Republic using police databases will begin to function. The system was pre-negotiated in 2009 within the Task Force. It will further continue with implementing measures adopted in the area of HR and prevention.

Responsible party: Ministry of Finance in cooperation with the Ministry of the Interior

Deadline: 31st May 2010

The method of meeting the task:

The Personnel Department of the General Directorate of Customs of the Czech Republic drew up “The Procedures to Prevent Infiltration of the Customs Administration of the Czech Republic by Extremists” issued as an internal management regulation. This instruction distinguishes two groups of persons who are covered by this document: a) persons who apply for work within the Customs Administration of the Czech Republic (applicants) and b) persons who already work for the Customs Administration of the Czech Republic (employees). The standard selection procedure for applicants has been extended by a set of questions to be asked during the interview; special psycho-diagnostic and personnel-diagnostic instruments for detecting personal and professional eligibility and qualifications of applicants, and checks in the databases maintained by the Czech police.

As regards civilian employees, the procedure of identification of persons with an extremist potential has been established to be used in cases where there is an assumption that the given employee is involved in extremism and in the cases where there is relevant information/complaint from citizens or cooperating organisations.

The outcome of the process of identification was that all the aforementioned procedures have become integral part of hiring new staff and of work with current employees. Using diagnostic instruments one applicant was identified, an active member of Sparta Prague hooligans who, as a result, did not receive a job contract. In one case the Customs Administration was advised of suspicion of extremism and racism in the case of

one customs officer. At the time of alert the customs officer concerned had not yet been working for the customs office for a year. Five preventative checks in the database of the Czech police were negative.

With regard to the fact that the year 2010 can be characterised as a year of low numbers of newly hired employees of the Customs Administration of the Czech Republic, the results of identification of persons having an extremist potential seem to be adequate.

The racist and xenophobic potential of staff of the Customs Administration of the Czech Republic has been monitored during regular training events. Curricula of the “Basic Customs Training” lasting for four months which represents the initial training of customs officers, includes a block called “Communication with Minorities”. Almost the same applies to cyclical training of customs officers – members of mobile supervision. In these training courses the potential is not only monitored but the main education aim is to decrease possible tension between the majority society and minorities.

- The system of checking applicants for jobs with the Prison Service of the Czech Republic by using police databases will begin to function. The system was pre-negotiated in 2009 within the Task Force.

Responsible party: Ministry of Justice along with Ministry of the Interior

Deadline: 31st May 2010

The method of meeting the task:

In the context of the current problem of growing extremism and racism in society the Prison Service of the Czech Republic (hereinafter referred to as the “Prison Service”) has adopted preventative measures aiming at broadening knowledge of extremism and decreasing risks of infiltration of extremism among employees of the Prison Service

The issue of extremism and assignments arising from the strategy on combating extremism have become an integral part of the 2010 Plan of Service and Professional Preparation of Prison Officers and Civilian Employees of the General Directorate of the Prison Service of the Czech Republic”. Within the framework of this preparation, employees of the General Directorate were trained in the given issue in three blocks of lectures.

The Training Institute of the Prison Service of the Czech Republic included topics relating to extremism and the fight against it in the content of basic preparation which must be completed by all newly hired and repeatedly hired customs officers and civilian employees. This professional preparation is a basic qualification requirement or further professional development requirement for performance of the service of customs officers or work carried out by civilian staff. Extremism is incorporated in basic preparation of A type, with a time allotment of two hours. (This course is designated for prison officers and is taught within a subject called Professional Ethics). However, the topic is included also in the professional preparation of B2 Type (designated for civilian employees who are in direct contact with prisoners), where the issue of extremism is incorporated in the subject “Sociology”.

Furthermore, for the purpose of meeting the task “To prevent infiltration of extremism through systematic and thorough work of HR specialist when hiring new

applicants” the Personnel Department of the General Directorate has developed internal rules which regulate some details of the recruitment interviews.

According to newly adopted measures, applicants for jobs within the Prison Service are obliged to submit, apart from other documents, a statutory declaration. In signing the declaration the applicant declares that he/she “does not support, propagate or otherwise promote movements which provably support the suppression human rights and freedoms or profess national, religious or racial hatred against a group of people”.

The content of the above-mentioned rules will be incorporated in a new internal regulation of the General Manager of the Prison Service of the Czech Republic, the purpose of which is to comprehensively regulate recruitment and hiring procedures for applicants seeking jobs as civil staff with the Prison Service of the Czech Republic.

The same procedure applies to persons applying to serve as prison officers. The truthfulness of their statement is verified by the Prison Service by procedures pursuant to the provisions of Sec. 16 (2) of Act No. 361/2003 Coll. which authorises security forces to request an extract from records kept by the Ministry of the Interior.

Simultaneously with the above steps, the aim of which is, through systematic work of HR specialists when hiring new applicants, to prevent infiltration by extremism and people who are oriented towards extremism, psychologists are used to assess the personal capability of applicants seeking jobs with the Prison Service both as prison officers and civilian staff.

In the context of adopted measures the Personnel Department is currently considering an option to specify that after a lapse of a certain period (for example after every five years of service or employment) prison officers as well as employees of the Prison Service would again sign the statutory declaration stating that they do not support, propagate or otherwise promote an extremist movement.

Authorised bodies of the Prison Service working either under the Audit Department of the General Directorate of the Prison Service and/or units or independent sub-units of prevention and those that deal with complaints of prisons and custody prisons monitor certain persons in prisons. They closely cooperate with relevant units of the Czech police and deliver findings or detected cases of unlawful conduct including respective manifestations of any type of extremism or propagation and support of similar movements and groups.

Persons serving a sentence of imprisonment for criminal offences related to the extremist scene, prisoners sentenced for extremist or terrorist acts motivated by political or religious hate (left-wing, right-wing, nationalistic and Islamic) but also other prisoners who are known to incline towards this kind of movement are constantly monitored.

In 2009 and 2010 cooperation with the Czech police deepened. Specifically, the Prison service collaborates with the Department of Terrorism and Extremism of the Unit for Combating Organised Crime. In 2010, as in 2009, this Department organised a lecture whose topic was extremism. This lecture was held within the nation-wide meeting of heads of units and independent sub-units of prevention and complaints. The Prison Service will continue to pay increased attention to extremism.

The guidelines describing extremist symbols and a document drawn up by the Unit for Combating Organised Crime entitled “Radicalisation and Recruitment” where indicators of radicalisation are described, was distributed to all prisons and custody prisons.

Convicts who are serving a sentence of imprisonment for racially motivated criminal acts are not, in any way, excluded from the collective of other prisoners or isolated in only a certain prison or a certain section of a prison. They have a standard programme of treatment under the Act on Serving Sentences of Imprisonment. Activities of this programme are selected from among typical offers of activities for all prisoners. If some of them express an interest to be included in a specialised section of the prison then work with them can be more intensive and systematic.

The issue of right-wing extremism in prison facilities can be displayed by attempts to distribute unlawful press or literature. The Prison Service monitors whether Sec. 28 (3) (c) of the Act on Serving Sentences of Imprisonment (which forbids prisoners to possess and disseminate press or documents propagating national, ethnical, racial, religious or social hatred, fascism and similar movements aimed at suppressing human rights and freedoms, violence and rudeness) has been properly adhered to.

Neo-Nazis are quite active in this area and thus there were legislative disapprovals regarding press which is regularly and legally published and is sent to prisoners or suspects detained in custody prisons, but whose content is unacceptable in this case as it propagates the aforementioned hatred. Prisons review similar cases individually in cooperation with public prosecutors who supervise how legal regulations are adhered to in prisons and custody prisons. The problems seem to be a heterogeneous approach and interpretation in general and complicated assessment of the nature of problematic press.

Training and provision of relevant information to selected employees of prisons and custody prisons and relevant staff of the General Directorate of the Prison Service is decisive for recognising and distinguishing such negative phenomena. In order to prevent inclinations towards extremism and terrorism in prisons it is necessary, as in previous years, to hold lectures for middle management in the Training Institute of the Prison Service of the Czech Republic.

It can be assumed that consistent action of state authorities against extremism, racism, anti-Semitism, xenophobia and so on can bring about a growth in the number of persons to be sentenced for criminal offences relating to pathological phenomena. In 2011 the Prison Service will continue, within its scope of competence, in monitoring such phenomena and activities among prisoners and those accused, and will cooperate with relevant bodies of the Czech Republic.

- The system of checking applicants for jobs at the Fire and Rescue Service of the Czech Republic using police databases prior to the selection of managers and prior to taking on new applicants who will be involved in the handling of dangerous substances will be launched. The system was pre-negotiated in 2009 within the Task Force.

Responsible party: Ministry of the Interior

Deadline: 31 May 2010

The method of meeting the task:

Checks carried out within the Fire and Rescue Service of the Czech Republic were commenced from 1 January 2011 and are newly performed by police officers of the

Criminal Police and Investigation Service included in working groups for combating extremism at Regional Police Headquarters.

- The Ministry of the Interior will address selected municipalities through the Board of Municipal Police Directors of statutory cities and the capital city of Prague with an offer to check new applicants for positions of constables by means of police databases.

Responsible party: Ministry of the Interior

Deadline: 31 May 2010

The method of meeting the task:

An analytical document mapping out options for checks of applicants for constabulary positions in police databases was developed. The issue was discussed with some representatives of the Board of Municipal Police Directors of statutory cities and Prague, with director of the Prague Municipal Police as well as with representatives of the Criminal Police and Investigation Service. The Ministry of the Interior of the Czech Republic and the Regional Police Headquarters of Prague agreed with the Prague Municipal Police on pilot testing of the project of assistance provided by the Czech police to the Prague Municipal Police when preventing infiltration of extremists among municipal constables. The project will be pilot tested in 2011 and will be subsequently evaluated. If it is proven to be effective it will be offered to other towns and villages with municipal police.

5. To Proceed Effectively and Fairly against Violence

5.1. Public Order and Riot Police

- The Czech police will endeavour to use-low profile policing and a 3D strategy when managing extremist events. This involves mainly the effective and safe utilisation of Anti-Conflict Teams. Members of Anti-Conflict Teams will be appropriately trained and a pan-European meeting concerning new trends in police work will be called.

Responsible party: Ministry of the Interior

Deadline: on an ongoing basis

The method of meeting the task:

The Directorate of the Public Order/Riot Police of the Police Presidium present the above-mentioned strategies for implementation of security measures in the framework of training programmes for commanders responsible for security measures, to members of anti-conflict teams (see chapter on education and training) and such strategies are also applied when officers of the Directorate of the Public Order/Riot Police provide guidance to individual Regional Police Headquarters.

The international workshop “Low Profile Policing – Utilisation of Anti-conflict Teams”⁸⁵ was held between 12 and 14 April 2010 in Spiritka. It was organised by the

⁸⁵ The concept of “low profile policing” closely relates to the “3D strategy”. Both new police trends consist, when the whole concept is simplified, of two levels: 1) they attempt to prevent escalation of violence to the

Directorate of the Public Order/Riot Police of the Police Presidium, the Security Policy Department of the Ministry of the Interior, and the Office of the Criminal Police and Investigation Service of the Police Presidium. The workshop was held under the auspices of the Minister of the Interior and the Police President. It was attended by 80 participants from eight countries (the Czech Republic, Germany, Austria, Hungary, Slovakia, France, Spain and Poland). Apart from other speakers, a presentation was given also by the First deputy of the Minister of the Interior and Ombudsman, JUDr. Otakar Motejl.

The workshop had two principal aims: 1) to obtain information from German colleges and 2) to share such experience with colleagues from other European countries which do not use new police trends including anti-conflict teams. According to foreign participants the Czech Republic had made progress during the four years of existence of its anti-conflict teams. Czech anti-conflict teams are well-established now, are regularly deployed and their results are good. Thanks to anti-conflict teams the Czech Republic has won the respect of mainly German colleagues who had been using the principle of “low profile” for an incomparably longer period of time (from 1960s).

- The Czech police will ensure that the newly established Special Riot Police Corps are successfully promoted.

Responsible party: *Ministry of the Interior*

Deadline: *30th June 2010*

The method of meeting the task:

After the strategy was drawn up and approved by the Police President the special riot police unit of the Regional Police Headquarters of the Moravian-Silesian Region was established on 1 January 2011. It consists of police officers. The special riot police unit has standard equipment for elimination of any risks that public order may be disturbed by large numbers of people, but also for suppressing spectator violence, for elimination of events displaying signs of extremism and so on. As regards some specially adjusted equipment a special commanding vehicle, a mobile contact and coordination centre and a mobile monitoring centre can be named. In cooperation with the Regional Authority the special riot police unit purchased the equipment necessary for interventions during natural and man-made disasters and mass accidents. After the special riot police unit of the Regional Police Headquarters of the Moravian-Silesian Region was established the number of these units increased to three.

maximum extent (in this phase activities of the riot police are based on monitoring by patrols and negotiations of anti-conflict teams. Armed riot police units are not in visual contact with the general public in this phase. 2) In the case of a burst of violence they promptly and dynamically intervene against the originators of the violence. (In these situations the principle “Get in and Back” is used meaning that police officers apprehend a concrete violator and immediately leave the place of intervention.

“Low profile policing” means that the police are in public places in such numbers and with such equipment that their presence does not arouse negative emotions and their preparedness for a clash (intervention) is not visible. On the other hand “Hard Profile” means typical deployment of riot police units where police officers are equipped with helmets, balaclavas and heavy equipment.

“3D” means three words: “Discussion”, “De-escalation” and “Determination”.

5.2. Communication with Court Forensic experts

- The Czech police will develop a manual describing the correct requirements for cooperation with experts on extremism. The manual will be distributed during training courses for specialists in extremism and will be placed on the police intranet.

Responsible party: *Ministry of the Interior*

Deadline: *30th May 2010*

The method of meeting the task:

The manual was developed and forms part of the aforementioned Guidelines for Investigating Extremist criminal offences.

- In the majority of cases the police will use the services of specialists during extremist assemblies to accurately assess the situation. Experts and consultants will be used only in complicated cases.

Responsible party: *Ministry of the Interior*

Deadline: *on an ongoing basis*

The method of meeting the task:

Police specialists for combating extremism are primarily assigned to steering the staff coordinating deployment of forces and resources. Forensic experts are used only exceptionally, in very complex cases and after the previous agreement.

III. 2011 Policy for Combating Extremism

Introduction

Authors of the third Policy for Combating Extremism faced the request to evaluate effectiveness of the procedure when the document was annually evaluated and updated. A number of measures had a direct or indirect impact on the extremist scene and therefore it was decided to maintain the current direction, meaning the main three pillars of the Policy. At the same time it was decided to maintain the current format of evaluation. The scene has been dynamically changing and so have the conditions of state administration. It is necessary to find adequate and flexible responses to development in the area of extremism. When updating the policy the trend will be to include maximally specific, targeted, reasonable and feasible tasks.

One of the security priorities laid down in the Government Statement is prevention of extremism. It is a long-term, overarching task which requires the cooperation of several entities from both public and non-governmental sectors. It is important to be familiar with the issue concerned, to have qualified personnel and last but not least, also funds. It is necessary to focus on purely anti-extremist prevention not only on prevention of phenomena which contribute to spreading of the problem (for example to tackle problems of socially excluded localities). The Ministry of the Interior, as a responsible party for combating extremism, has adopted certain measures (a sociological survey of how extremism is perceived, gathering domestic and foreign examples of good practice, formulating possible procedures) which will result in 2011 in the “Catalogue of Anti-extremist Preventive Measures” on the basis of which assignments with concrete deadlines and parties who will be responsible for meeting them will be formulated and included in the next Policy for Combating Extremism. The Czech Republic is lagging behind some countries (such as Germany, the Netherlands, and the United Kingdom) in the area of prevention, of extremism and elimination of radicalisation.

1. Using Communication against Demagogy

1.1. Open and Responsible Provision of Information and Public Relations

- Current informative and analytical documents published on websites must be updated and supplemented on a regular basis, and moreover they must be easily accessible. In the case of the Ministry of the Interior and the Czech police such information must deliver added value arising from the nature of activities of security forces. The documents published at the website of the Ministry of the Interior will also include analyses. The Security Intelligence Service will continue to provide a quarterly report on the scene. The Security Policy Department will also publish regular reports. The aim is to provide the general public with correct, timely and sufficient information on

development on the scene and on measures adopted by state administration to be taken against it. It is necessary to concentrate mainly on preventive measures.

- Proven officials, who communicate with representatives of media, are obliged to contact journalists and provide them with information with added value. If they inform on extremist aggression they must select an offensive approach taking into account or forecasting possible impacts of such violent acts. The principle of zero tolerance must be upheld towards violent acts committed by extremists.

Responsible party: Ministry of the Interior and the Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports, the Office of the Government of the Czech Republic

Deadline: on an ongoing basis

1.2. Internet without Hate Propaganda

- The police internet Helpline for reporting illegal and undesirable content will be established for the general public according to the design prepared by the Cyber Crime Department of the Office of the Criminal Police and the Security Policy Department of the Ministry of the Interior.
- Cooperation with a non-governmental entity for communication with internet providers for illegal extremist content hosted by servers of third countries will be commenced. Cooperation will function according to the proposal of the Security Policy Department approved by relevant police units. This cooperation will be based on the German platform Jugendschutz or the British Internet Watch Foundation. The Ministry of the Interior will also cooperate, if necessary, with the Department of Postal Services and Information Society Services of the Ministry of Industry and Trade.

Responsible party: Ministry of the Interior, the Police of the Czech Republic and in the case of the second task (communication with internet providers) the Ministry of Industry and Trade.

Deadline: 31st December 2011

1.3. Anti-extremist Campaign

- Human Resources Section of the Office of the Government of the Czech Republic will prepare a four-year project including an information campaign, follow-up projects and other activities devoted to the topics of “equal opportunities” and “extremism/hate violence”. A part of the project aimed at manifestations of extremism should meet several tasks concerning the media image of extremism. The Project should include also a regional training which would support meeting of tasks relating to education. The Ministry of the Interior or the Police of the Czech Republic will cooperate with the Office of the Government, if applicable.

Responsible party: Office of the Government of the Czech Republic.

Deadline: 31st December 2011.

2. Using Knowledge to Fight against Totalitarians

2.1. Education of Teacher and Children

- The Action Plan of the Strategy for Prevention of Risky Behaviour of Children and Youth, which is being implemented in the scope of competences of the Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports, will be finalised.
- A professional discussion between experts involved in didactics and methodology of education and experts for extremism will focus predominantly on the formulation of main specific principles for this area of education which should respect training projects aimed at the area of multicultural (intercultural) education and extremism.
- Seminars of further education of teachers will aim not only at delivering factual information on extremism but also at acquisition of competences necessary for instruction of this topic. At the same time example of good practice will be promoted.
- Comparative studies of inclusive approaches in selected countries will be developed; results will be incorporated, on an ongoing basis, in conceptual documents and seminars of further education of teachers.
- Instruction emphasising advantages of coexistence of different cultural groups will be methodologically supported (in the framework of other cross-cutting topics specified by Framework Education Programmes).

Responsible party: Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports

Deadline: 31st December 2011

- The Ministry of the Interior and the Police of the Czech Republic will provide comprehensive assistance and support the implementation of current preventive training projects. For example, support will be provided to projects such as “Extremism” – And What About The Law?” and “Threats of Neo-Nazism”.
- Officers of the Department of Methodology, Prevention and International Cooperation of the Unit for Combating Organised Crime of the Criminal Police and Investigation Service will organise lectures for officials of Prevention and Information Groups within job oriented trainings. Documents usable as supportive information for all police officers who will work as trainers at schools will be available on the police intranet.
- Centres for Supporting Integration of Foreign Nationals established by the Refugee Facility Administration of the Ministry of the Interior will implement lectures held in basic and secondary schools, the aim of which will be to familiarize pupils and students with the topic of foreigner integration.

Responsible party: Ministry of the Interior and the Police of the Czech Republic

Deadline: 31st December 2011, after that on an ongoing basis

3. Single Anti-extremist Platform

3.1. Prevention

- The Ministry of the Interior will monitor anti-extremist preventive measures both in the Czech Republic and abroad. This document contains an analysis of applicability for the present time and the current conditions. Information on prevention will be forwarded to other ministries, NGOs and to universities and research centres. The Ministry of the

Interior and the Czech police will provide assistance and support for the above-mentioned entities within preventive projects.

- The Ministry of the Interior will compile the “Catalogue of Preventive Measures” containing concrete recommendations for implementation of specific projects. The Catalogue will be submitted for comments from other ministries and after that it will become a pattern for tasks and their deadlines encompassed in the “2011 Policy for Combating Extremism”⁸⁶.

Responsible party: *Ministry of the Interior and the Police of the Czech Republic*

Deadline: *31st December 2011*

3.2. Towns and Villages

- The Ministry of the Interior will continue to organise a consultation day for those who process issues of public assemblies at the regional level.
- The Institute for Local Administration will continue to organise training courses concerning extremism in relation to the right to assemble.
- Information on issues of the right to assemble and coordination agreements will be published and/or supplemented, on an ongoing basis, on the Ministry of the Interior’s website.

Responsible party: *Ministry of the Interior*

Deadline: *30th June 2011, after that on an ongoing basis*

- The Agency for Social Inclusion in Roma Localities will forward a half year analytical report on security risks in socially excluded localities to the Ministry of the Interior. The reports will, in particular, encompass information which could potentially be abused by right-wing extremists in the process of organising protest and hate actions directly in the given localities or for inciting negative attitudes towards the Roma minority among the majority society. A particular form of the report and its utilisation by the Ministry of the Interior will be discussed at a personal meeting of both parties. It will be also decided how the report will be used by the Czech police in municipalities where there are socially excluded localities and which are potentially endangered by protest events organised by right-wing extremists.

Responsible party: *Office of the Government of the Czech Republic*

Deadline: *on an ongoing basis*

4. Expertise and Immunity

4.1. Training of Police Officers

It is necessary to continue the organisation of:

- training courses for commanders responsible for security measures;

⁸⁶ The 2011 Policy for Combating Extremism will contain such measures from the catalogue of Preventive Measures which can be implemented in the near future.

- training courses for specialists of the Criminal Police and investigation Service (all three modules⁸⁷);
- training activities for members of anti-conflict teams, including nationwide job oriented instruction and guidance.

The Police Presidium will create the necessary conditions for the aforementioned training courses both in terms of organisation and relevant trainers.

Responsible party: Police of the Czech Republic

Deadline: 31st December 2011, after that on an ongoing basis

4.2. Training of Judicial Officials

- The Judicial Academy will continue to organise training courses relating to extremism in terms of criminal law and administrative (public) law for judges in administrative courts.
- The Judicial Academy will organise training courses for public prosecutors specialised in individual regions at the area of extremism.
- *Responsible party: Ministry of Justice*
- *Deadline: 30th June 2011, after that on an ongoing basis*

4.3. Meeting the Strategy of the Police of the Czech Republic for Combating Extremism

- It is necessary to meet, in the course of the whole year, the extraordinary measure “Extremism 2011”. The Strategy of the Police of the Czech Republic for Combating Extremism will be updated. If one of the tasks of this extraordinary measure cannot be met the Ministry of the Interior will be informed accordingly without delay by the Unit for Combating Organised Crime of the Criminal Police, and Investigation Service of the Police Presidium will be implemented.
- The database of expert opinions, professional statements, judgments and decisions available on the intranet of the Czech police will be regularly updated.
- *Responsible party: Police of the Czech Republic*
- *Deadline: on an ongoing basis*

- The current information system **based on gathered findings (designated mainly for operative police officers)** will be maintained and **substantially** upgraded in order to be more user-friendly especially with regard to information on extremism and spectator violence. The system will be extended to include an application that encompasses information on extremist events. This application will be accessible to other police units.
- The analytical information system will be **developed** in individual Regional Police Headquarters of the Police of the Czech Republic **and the central storage capability of objects** will be established for the purpose of analytical processing of information concerning extremism.

Responsible party: Police of the Czech Republic

Deadline: 31st December 2011

⁸⁷ Extremism and Law, Making, Processing and Archiving Digital Image Data, Operative and Investigation Activities in the Environment of Extremist Groups through Use of an Informant.

4.4. Systemic and General Prevention of Infiltration by Extremists

- The police will continue to check new applicants. Checks will be carried out at the level of regions (by regional specialists in extremism).
- The police will continue checking applicants for work with Fire and Rescue Service of the Czech Republic. Checks will be carried out at the level of regions (by regional specialists in extremism).

Responsible party: *Police of the Czech Republic*

Deadline: *on an ongoing basis*

- The Ministry of Defence will continue to check new applicants using police databases. Further it will continue to implement measures adopted in the area of HR and prevention. In particular the following tasks will be met: a) according to the needs of military units and military facilities to complete the training of employees (professional soldiers and civilian staff) who have not been trained yet in the given issue; b) to train new professional soldiers after they join basic training (the task will be implemented by members of the Military Police) in the given issue; c) to continue professional training of officers of the Military Police; d) to publish documents relating to extremism on the intranet in order to prevent undesirable phenomena; e) to pay attention to hiring of applicants for service as professional soldiers.

Responsible party: *Ministry of Defence in cooperation with the Police of the Czech Republic*

Deadline: *on an ongoing basis*

- The Prison Service of the Czech Republic will continue to check candidates who apply for work in the police databases. Further the Prison Service will continue HR, preventive and training activities against extremism.

Responsible party: *Ministry of Justice in cooperation with the Police of the Czech Republic*

Deadline: *on an ongoing basis*

- The Customs Administration of the Czech Republic will continue to check candidates who apply for work in the police databases. Further the Prison Service will continue HR, preventive and training activities against extremism.

Responsible party: *Ministry of Finance in cooperation with the Police of the Czech Republic*

Deadline: *on an ongoing basis.*

- The pilot project of cooperation between the Regional Police headquarters of Prague and the Municipal Police of Prague will be launched and evaluated. Within the framework of this project the Czech police will assist in preventing infiltration of extremists among the municipal police. If the project proves to be successful it will be offered to other municipalities which have established a municipal police force.

Responsible party: *Ministry of the Interior and the Police of the Czech Republic*

Deadline: *31st December 2011*

5. To Proceed Effectively and Fairly against Violence

5.1. Security Measures to Be Taken during Extremist Events

- The Police Presidium will ensure preparation and establishment of a supportive team of specialists from among the Operational Department of the Riot Police and other police units with the view to continually and affectively evaluate the security measures implemented in the Czech Republic, *inter alia*, in the context of manifestations of extremism and mass disturbances of public order and endangerment of life and health. The Police Presidium will create conditions for the team so that it is able to meet its tasks when monitoring the security situation in the Czech Republic (information gathering), preparing specific security measures, their implementation and evaluation.

Responsible party: Police of the Czech Republic

Deadline: 31st December 2011

- The Police of the Czech Republic will use methods of “low profile policing“ and 3D strategy⁸⁸ within interventions against extremist events. This means that the Czech Police will use anti-conflict teams effectively and safely.

Responsible party: Police of the Czech Republic

Deadline: on an ongoing basis

Hate Crime Victims

After the Act on Crime Victims, which is being drafted by the Ministry of Justice, is adopted the Ministry of the Interior intends to prepare a conceptual document which would help to apply this Act within the Ministry of the Interior. This document will pay attention to all crime victims, meaning also victims of hate crimes. The 2011 Policy for Combating Extremism makes references to the document “Police Reform Analysis”, which has been submitted for comments from departments of the Ministry of the Interior and will be finalised by no later than the of May 2011.

⁸⁸ Low profile policing (LPP) is a strategy of minimal presentation of police forces. LPP does not evoke negative emotions, and does not declare preparedness and expectation of a clash. In the near vicinity of the event there are police officers in classic uniforms and members of anti-conflict teams. Riot police units are not within visual contact of the general public however they prepared for an intervention. Principles of LLP are followed up by the 3D strategy which takes into account three degrees of solution to potentially dangerous situations: Discussion, De-escalation, and Determination.

Other Activities Taken by the Ministry of the Interior in the Area of Prevention of Extremism. The Ministry of Culture and the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs: Activities aimed at Combating Extremism

The Strategy for Combating Extremism for 2009 was approved by Resolution No. 320 of 3 May 2010. The second part of the Strategy (the Policy for Combating Extremism) encompasses the tasks for individual ministries for 2010. These extensive assignments were met by: the Ministry of the Interior;¹ the Ministry of Defence; the Ministry of Justice; the Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports; the Ministry of Industry and Trade; the Ministry of Finance; and the government Commissionaire for Human Rights.

Evaluation of the 2010 Policy for Combating Extremism deals with activities of individual ministries and describes how task pertaining to the area of extremism were fulfilled. Further important activities relating to extremism are developed within the Ministry of the Interior independent of the Policy for Combating Extremism, by the Crime Prevention Department. The Ministry of Culture and the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs are not involved in the Policy for Combating Extremism. However, these two ministries also participate in combating extremism, at the level of prevention and training. This Annex therefore deals with activities of the Crime Prevention Department of the Ministry of the Interior and activities of the latter two ministries.

1. Other Activities of the Ministry of the Interior: the Crime Prevention Department

1.1 Crime Prevention Programme

The Ministry of the Interior is responsible for the activities of an inter-governmental body - the National Committee for Crime Prevention - that has amongst its principal tasks the implementation of a programme involving cities with the highest crime rates and the culmination of other pathological social phenomena. The essential conceptual document for the prevention policy of the state in the field of crime is the '**Crime Prevention Strategy for 2008 - 2001**' (hereinafter referred to as the 'Strategy'), as approved by Government Resolution No. 1150 of 15 October 2007.

The Strategy priorities are as follows:

- victims of crimes motivated by racial, nationalist or religious hatred;
- high-risk individuals who could become potential offenders or victims (socially excluded individuals and groups; foreign nationals, members of national and ethnic minorities; inhabitants residing in socially excluded localities);

¹ The Ministry of the Interior has been responsible for the largest portion of measures either as a direct responsible party or as a co-responsible party and the Ministry was active beyond the assignments encompassed in the Policy. See Evaluation of the 2010 Policy for Combating Extremism.

- criminal offences and delinquent conduct related to radicalisation of sports spectator violence; crimes motivated by racial, nationalist or religious hatred, and unlawful conduct in socially excluded localities.

In the framework of the Strategy the system of prevention has newly been divided into three levels: republic, regional, and local. Strategies for Crime Prevention from 2009 to 2011 were drawn up at regional and local (municipal) levels. The following priorities are among many others included in regional and local Strategies: prevention of racism and xenophobia, inclusion of socially and otherwise excluded people, and combating extremism. Since the priorities of individual Strategies are met each year the Crime Prevention Programme consists of individual, specific projects aimed at crime prevention.

The objective of such projects is to affect deep-rooted discriminatory and xenophobic stereotypes, to eliminate or at least to mitigate the social exclusion which results from these and support coexistence of majority groups alongside ethnical and national minorities, and to decrease the motives for certain extremist attitudes and manifestations. **In 2010 in total ten preventive projects were supported and these were subsidised in the amount of CZK 659,000.**

1.2 Crime-Prevention and Indoctrination of Law in Socially Excluded Localities

Although the Ministry of the Interior separates the issue of socially excluded localities and extremism, it does at the same time seek ways in which to offer a positive alternative to objectively existing problems of integration and social exclusion and to remove issues used by neo-Nazis and ultra right-wing nationalists as the key propaganda themes. Similar principles can be found for example in the German Strategy for Combating Right-Wing Extremism, and in the document of the Ministry of the Interior “Elimination of Extremist Radicalisation”.

One specific programme that increases safety in socially excluded localities, functioning as a form of prevention against extremism and motivating citizens towards solving their problems is the **Crime and Extremism Prevention Programme – ÚSVIT (sunrise)**. The programme was pilot tested in 2009 in Most (Chanov locality) and in 2010 it was implemented in other localities: Most, Litvínov, Děčín, Obrnice, Trmice, Kladno, Ostrava, Karviná, Havířov, and Orlová. The programme supported 40 projects in the amount of CZK 9,235,000. **The Ministry of the Interior is methodologically guiding the programme and provides tried and tested types of preventive projects to local authorities in socially excluded localities, which can be duly combined and supplemented according to local problems and needs.** The following projects are the most frequent:

- **crime prevention assistant** (an assistant of the municipal police in the area of maintaining public order, sourced from among long-term unemployed people and inhabitants of socially excluded localities who can find jobs only with difficulties);
- **Roma mentor** (a social worker helping execute alternative corrective measures of community service as imposed by the court, and doing his/her best so that this alternative sanction is not transmuted to a sentence of imprisonment);
- **prevention of indebtedness** and training in financial literacy;
- **training of constables of the municipal police and officers of the Police of the Czech Republic** in the area of duties to be served in socially excluded localities and in different ethnic communities ;

- **non-traditional manners and methods of training and integration within school education**, with the goal of making school instruction more attractive, of motivating children and parents towards school attendance and increasing the perception of education as a prestigious asset among people of low education;
- **alternative and non-pathological provision of leisure activities for children and youth**;
- **sociological survey of the perception of safety** among inhabitants of socially excluded localities, their opinion on methods for improving the situation and their willingness to be involved in preventative measures;
- **technical measures** enhancing safety of inhabitants of socially excluded localities – camera monitoring systems, security doors, bars and so on in the common areas of blocks of buildings.

The Crime Prevention Department of the Ministry of the Interior organised in cooperation with experts from responsible parties, within the **Crime and Extremism Prevention Programme – ÚSVIT (sunrise)**, two training courses for officials from ten towns who deal with socially excluded persons.

The first is to improve a successful project “**Crime Prevention Assistant**” aimed at increasing safety, preventing unlawful conduct and indoctrinating law in socially excluded localities. Alongside the municipal police of Ostrava, the municipal police of Děčín and a team of specialised trainers the Crime Prevention Department prepared a pilot training course for all 34 active assistants. The objective of the pilot training course was to acquire basic information on proactive influencing of public order and on solving problems that exist within socially excluded localities. The training course was interactive and taught through experience whilst highlighting the role of a facilitators and creating a space for expressing opinion of participants.

The second training event organised by the Crime Prevention Department for towns implementing the USVIT Programme was a one day interactive course aimed at increasing financial literacy and debt prevention. The training course was designated for social workers of local authorities or workers of NGOs, constables of the municipal police and officers of the Czech police. In November and December 2010 there were five rounds of this course held in Bohemia (three were carried out in Ústí nad Labem) and in Moravia (two in Havířov). The courses were prepared for 50 participants. The success rate of the course was evidenced by a test.

The ÚSVIT Programme is implemented on the basis of long-term experience of the Ministry of the Interior with the Crime Prevention Programme at the Local Level. Both programmes have a lot of common elements. After an annual evaluation it is possible to describe the effects of the ÚSVIT Programme as follows:

- enhancement of safety and public order in socially excluded localities;
- reduction of socially undesirable phenomena, including in particular crimes committed by children and juveniles;
- involvement of persons from socially excluded environment in tackling the situation in the given community/locality;
- extension of social activities and new/alternative forms of education.

2. The Ministry of Culture

The role of the Ministry of Culture is especially significant with regard to preventive actions. In a wider meaning all cultural activities implemented with the support of the Ministry of Culture can be understood as prevention of the above-defined negative phenomena. Through subsidy programmes the Ministry of Culture supported some cultural events and activities, the aim of which was to cultivate society, particularly by recognising the cultures of different nationalities and ethnic groups coming from other countries, including countries outside Europe. An integral part of such cultivation is education towards ethnic and religious tolerance. Specialized museums, galleries and memorials (such as the Jewish Museum in Prague, the Museum of Roma Culture, the Terezin Memorial, and the Lidice Memorial) broaden such education using other supportive activities such as various seminars, lectures and discussions with those who remember the events; this not only documents manifestations of racism and ethnic intolerance in recent times but also reminds us about and warns against such dangers.

2.1 Churches and Religious Societies

In 2010 the Ministry of Culture, as an authority for registering churches as well as religious societies and associations of churches and religious societies and for maintaining the register of religious legal entities, did not report any problems with extremist or racist manifestations coming from registered or recorded entities or their representatives.

In 2010 the church Slovo života (“The Word of Life”) was registered. During the course of registration it was ascertained that the submitted proposals had met all requirements prescribed by the relevant law on extremist, xenophobic, racist or other similarly dangerous manifestations of societies applying for registration. Therefore the Minister of Culture issued a decision registering the Church “The Word of Life” as a legal person carrying out activities in the Czech Republic.

In 2010 the church Církev husitská (“Husite Church”) filed an application for registration, but at the end 2010 administrative proceedings concerning this matter had not been closed. The Ministry of Culture, within its registration administrative proceedings, collects information on respective extremist, xenophobic, racist and other dangerous manifestations of groups applying for registration.

The Ministry of Culture does not monitor the activities of unregistered religious groups. However, it is obliged to respond to all information that demonstrates that such churches or religious societies are carrying out dangerous, unlawful activities by ordering them to discontinue such activities. If the respective church or religious society continues in such activities, the Ministry of Culture shall commence proceedings for termination its registration.

2.2 Media and Audiovisual Area

With regard to the scope of competence of the Ministry of Culture the year 2010 saw no legislative changes in the Czech Republic pertaining to the media and audiovisual area in terms of solutions to extremism.

Within a grant Programme for Supporting the Dissemination and Reception of Information in the Languages of National Minorities, the Ministry of Culture financially supports the publishing of periodicals and radio and television broadcasting in languages of

national minorities or providing information about such minorities. This form of state subsidy can be considered as prevention against the occurrence of respective extremist attitudes resulting from opinions and feelings that national minorities have limited options for development of their own languages and that they are under pressure to assimilate into mainstream society.

In 2010 in total 37 projects were supported within the Programme for Supporting the Dissemination and Reception of Information in the Languages of National Minorities. The total amount of allocated subsidies totalled CZK 27,814,145.

As regards media and cinematography, grants - mainly grants to support film festivals in 2010 - are not explicitly aimed at projects dealing with extremism. However a number of festivals showed films or radio programmes dealing with the topic in question. These included, for example, the festival FAMUfest, the international One World Festival of documentary films, and the international documentary festival in Jihlava.

2.3 Regional Culture and Culture of Different Nationalities

The Ministry of Culture supports, by means of subsidised programmes, some cultural events and activities with the aim of cultivating society in particular through the recognition of cultures of different nationalities and ethnic groups.

Members of national minorities living in the Czech Republic obtain finance through public procurement for subsidies. Thus they can finance the development of their culture and cultural activities. A special grant programme is determined to support the integration of foreign nationals living in the Czech Republic and another one to support the integration of Roma community members.

Projects regarding Czech citizens of Bulgarian, Croatian, Hungarian, German, Polish, Roma, Russian, Greek, Slovakian, Serbian, and Ukrainian nationalities as well as projects concerning Jewish culture are supported in the framework of the programme on the support of cultural activities of national minorities living in the Czech Republic. Subsidies are also provided for cultural multi-ethnic events contributing to the mutual recognition of different national cultures and preventing xenophobic phenomena. In 2010 this programme supported in total 80 projects, and subsidies for their implementation totalled CZK 8,645,000.

The promotion of integration of the Roma community is very important for the development of ethnic culture but also for the education of a multicultural society towards eliminating prejudice, racism and xenophobic attitudes. Every year the Ministry of Culture invites applicants to participate in a programme aimed at members of the Roma community. Projects subsidised within this programme can focus on artistic, cultural, educational and other suchlike activities, studies of Roma culture and traditions, documentary and editorial activities, development and distribution of valuable films contributing to the integration of the Roma community, and multi-ethnic cultural events. In 2010 this programme supported 25 projects with subsidies amounting to CZK 1,462,000.

2.4 Arts and Libraries

Activities involving art and libraries supported by the Ministry of Culture, namely by its Department of Arts and Libraries, did not explicitly relate to the issue of extremism. Activities contributing to human integrity, to cultural dialogue, and to the mutual recognition of distinguished cultures, are supported. From wider sense of view this description covers all supported activities. The Ministry of Culture provides funds to organise cultural events which could help to decrease negative social phenomena not only through specific grant

programmes (such as the support of members of national minorities, the support for, dissemination of and receiving of information in languages of national minorities, support for the integration of foreigners, and support for Roma communities), but also through the award of grants specifically focusing on support for professional art.

The following multiethnic events were for example supported in 2010: Colours of Ostrava, RESPECT World Music Festival, Valašský špalíček, Music Festival ETNO Brno. As with every year, in 2010 a grant programme “Library of the 21st Century” was again designed for libraries registered under Act No. 257/2001 Coll. One of the objects of support through this grant is to promote work with national minorities and the integration of foreign nationals.

Funds are provided to applicants, meaning libraries are registered under the aforementioned Act No. 257/2001 Coll. and civic associations under Act No. 83/1990 Coll. (the purpose of which is to provide librarian services and information activities or support thereof) to enable them to organise discussions and exhibitions with the aim of recognising different cultures and purchasing books for national minorities. In 2010 altogether eight thematic projects were supported through the “Library of the 21st Century” programme – discussions aiming to make other cultures familiar, and to activate of library funds for national minorities with further funds to be used for projects supporting readers and reading which should contribute to cultivation of people’s personalities The total amount of subsidies was CZK 76,000.

2.5 Protection of Movable Cultural Heritage, Museums and Galleries

A range of museums and galleries of the Czech Republic included in their programmes education and training towards ethnic and religious tolerance with the aim of eliminating a number of negative social phenomena (such as racism and xenophobia) relating to extremism.

This issue was regularly dealt with by the following organisations receiving contributions from the state budget: the Museum of Roma Culture, the Terezin Memorial, the National Museum – the Naprstek Museum of Asian, African, and American Culture, the National Gallery – Collection of Non-European Art, the Lidice Memorial which since 2009 has also managed the Memorial in Lety, and the Jewish Museum in Prague, as well as associations of legal entities whose founders are the Ministry of Culture and the Federation of Jewish Communities in the Czech Republic.

The Terezin Memorial, within the meaning of the Resolution of the Government of the Czech Republic:

- No. 797 of 28 July 1999 which assigns to the Minister of Culture, *inter alia*, the following tasks:
 - a) to support research of the holocaust undertaken by experts from museums, galleries and other cultural institutions and facilities;
 - b) to support training in the area of the holocaust to be held by museums, galleries and other cultural organisations for the general public, in particular for youth;
- No. 345 of 3 April 2002 relating to the proposal for Czech Republic to join the Task Force for International Cooperation on Holocaust Education, Remembrance, and Research requiring the Minister of Culture to meet the tasks arising from the Czech

Republic's membership in the Task Force and to establish a facility specially designated for education in this area (the Terezin Memorial – the Meeting Centre).

A similar facility was established also in the Jewish Museum in Prague - the Education and Cultural Centre.

The Most Important Events in 2010:

The Terezin Memorial

Organises a cycle of one-day and multi-day seminars for teachers (from the Czech Republic as well as from abroad) focusing on the history of holocaust, anti-Semitism, racism, dangers of Nazi ideology, its manifestations and intolerance within society, both in the past and in the present: for example “How to Teach about the Holocaust” and “Holocaust in Education”. Further, the Terezin Memorial organised cycles of lectures, seminars, workshops and contests for children and youth, for example “Testimony of Witnesses”. On the basis of a multi-year international project the publication was put out in 2010. This publication was a guideline for teachers of basic and secondary schools entitled “Ghetto Terezín, Holocaust and Present Days”. The guidelines contain twelve guidance models (model teaching hours) built upon short thematic video segments on the enclosed DVD with testimonials of witnesses talking about persecution of Jewish population during the Protectorate of Bohemia and Moravia, with an emphasis put on the existence of the Terezin ghetto. A new project of the Terezin Memorial launched in 2010 under the name “A Pupil during the Protectorate of Bohemia and Moravia” is based on the idea that it is necessary to provide the youngest generations with information on the reality of the Nazi totalitarian regime using an example that pupils can understand - the school environment. The objective of the project is to show today's pupils and students how the Nazi regime persecuted pupils and students of the same age in the period of the Protectorate of Bohemia and Moravia and how today's youth could be persecuted in a totalitarian regime.

Lidice Memorial

As an accredited training institution, every year since 2006 it has organised a number of training events and accredited specialised seminars held within the scope of further education of teachers. The seminars related to the history of Lidice and Lezaky and in general the issue of totalitarian regimes. Specialised seminars devoted to the German occupation, persecution and the Czechoslovak revolt are designated for teachers of history, civic education or other humanities. Experts from the Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports, the Military Historic Institute, higher education institutions and other educational organisations were invited to participate in such seminars. Seminars are accredited by the Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports and were supported by the 2010 Programme for Supporting Education in the Languages of National Minorities and Multicultural Education: for example “There Were Not only Lidice”, “What Is Fascism and Nazism” and some others.

The Lidice Memorial made efforts in the past period (2009 – 2010) to include the cultural memorial of Lety into the structure of the Lidice Memorial (these efforts were completed by Government Resolution No. 589 of 4 May 2009 when the care for the former concentration camp in Lety u Písku was transferred to the competence of the Lidice Memorial, an organisation receiving contributions from the state budget). This Resolution was adopted also with the aim of creating dignified conditions in order to ensure the memory of victims of the Holocaust at the place of the former concentration camps in Lety u Písku and Hodonín u Kunštátu. On 18 June 2010 there was grand opening of a newly reconstructed memorial of

Lety u Písku as a dignified place where two replicas of original camp quarters were established to serve as place for a permanent exhibition. A nature trail administered by the Information Centre having the seat in the building of the Municipal Authority of Lety was set up. All roads and paths to the memorial were reconstructed and traffic and information signs were installed.

Jewish Museum in Prague

As of 2010 ten years have passed from the time when literal and documentary project “Lost Neighbours” was launched. This project was developed specifically for children and young people (between 12 and 18 years) in order to search for their neighbours who had disappeared from their neighbourhood during the Second World War. Dozens of schools and hundreds of pupils in the Czech Republic and abroad have been involved in the project. Exhibitions inspired by the project “Lost Neighbours” have been simultaneously organised in many places. The exhibition could be seen for example in Italy, Germany, the United Kingdom, the USA, and in Canada. (In 2008 it was awarded, within the programme Europe for Citizens, a prize of the European Commission – Golden Star of Active European Citizenship.)

Since 1996 the Education and Cultural Centre has functioned under the competences of the Jewish Museum. It was included, by the decision of the Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports of 22 July 1997, in the system of education and training facilities for further education of teachers. The Centre organises seminars for teachers “History of Jews including topics such as Traditions and Customs of Jews, Holocaust/Shoa, Anti-Semitism, Israel and Presence, and some others.

The following exhibitions and displays can be seen: “Not to Lose Faith in a Man”, “Lost Neighbours”, “Honour to the Child Victims of the Holocaust”; “Anna Frank – bequest for the presence”. The museum newly launched the project “neZnámi” (unKnown) with the aim to identify members and employees of the Jewish Community in Prague in photographs from 1942 to 1945. The following ranked also among important exhibitions held by the Jewish Museum: “Since that time I have believed in destiny...” (Transports of Protectorate Jews to Belarus between 1941 and 1942), “Tell a story to your son...” or “Let God Him Grow”.

Museum of Roma Culture in Brno

The Museum of Roma Culture, the activities of which, as an organisation partially funded from the state budget, have been supported since 1 January 2005, presented in 2010 a new permanent exhibition “The Story of Romas” and a range of interesting display projects such as “Once upon a time... Kaj sas, kaj nasa, guleja, bychtaleja ...The World of Roma Fairy-tales”, “Canvasses for Big Black Eyes” (selection of the works of Mila Dolezalova), and “Wedding Rituals of India”. In addition the museum offers to other domestic and foreign institutions mobile exhibitions presenting Roma themes, for example the exhibition about the Museum of Roma Culture called “Wonderful Time...?” (including images showing the life of Romas from the first half of the 19th century to the beginning of the Second World War), “Crafts of Our Ancestors/ Sıkhıard’ı but’ı – somnakuııı but’ı”, “What Are You Wearing?! / S’oda pre tute?!“, “The World through the Roma Eyes/ E luma romane jakhenca“ and many others. However, the museum organised in 2010 some other events also, such as lectures for the public held in the framework of the cycle “Who Are Romas?”, different thematic workshops for parents and their children, a seminar on the Roma language, training programmes describing the Roma holocaust and some other activities aiming at culture and

history of the Roma ethnicity. Since 2010 the Museum of Roma Culture along with the Jewish Museum in Prague has become a partner of the project implemented by the Department for the Study of Religions of Masaryk University in Brno. The principal objective of the project is to train teachers of basic and secondary schools in the field of multicultural education. The project output would be, *inter alia*, a cycle of seminars for teachers, consultancy web pages, hard copy as well as electronic documents containing proposals for specific teaching activities.

Education against different forms of extremism can also include information on culture, history and presence of nations and ethnicities of other countries, mainly countries outside Europe. In 2010 some museums and galleries prepared a range of exhibitions, lectures and other events relating to the topic in question. For example:

- Gallery of Fine Arts in Cheb – exhibitions “The Sun of the Orient” and “Weapons of the Orient”
- Moravian Museum in Brno – exhibitions “An Arabian Woman” and “People and Their World”
- Moravian Museum in Brno, Anthropos pavilion – exhibition “Rock Art and the Life of Travellers of Central Asia in Photographs”
- Museum of Brno – exhibition “Gold of the Inkas – 1000 Years of Curse”
- Museum of Vysočina in Jihlava – exhibition “Venezuela – the Colourful World of the Tropics”
- National Museum in Prague - exhibitions “In the shade of a Jaguar” “Geisha and a Samurai”
- Territorial Museum of Prague – východ (east) in Brandýs nad Labem – exhibition “New Zealand – the Life on the Islands”

3. Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs

In compliance with Government Resolution No. 1150 of 15 October 2007 concerning the Crime Prevention Strategy for 2008 - 2011 Government Resolution No. 1506 of 24 November 2008 representatives of the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs participate in meetings of the Working Group on extremism and the National Committee for Crime Prevention of the Ministry of the Interior, and are involved in the development of the 2010 Report on Meeting Tasks Arising from the Crime Prevention Strategy for 2008 - 2011 2010 and Tasks Scheduled for 2011” (submitted by the Ministry of the Interior to the Government).

The Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs (MLSA) subsidises social prevention services from the state budget and is responsible for drawing on resources from the European Social Fund – Operational Programme Human Resources and Employment and Integrated Operational Programme in the 2007-2013 programming period. These services are aimed at persons endangered by social exclusion or persons already socially excluded, and at integration of these, including socially excluded localities that tend to become frequent targets of extremist rallies.

In 2010 social prevention services were allocated from the state budget of the Czech Republic to a total of CZK **760,320,913** of which:

- services for persons endangered by addiction, addicts were allocated CZK **58,316,100**; from the state budget (these were the following social services: therapeutic communities, contact centres and services of a follow up care).
- Services for homeless people, endangered by social exclusion and persons socially excluded were allocated CZK **304,866,370**; from the state budget (these were the following social services: asylum/sheltered houses, half-way houses, common lodging houses, field/street programmes /CZK 76,495,600/, low threshold centres, low threshold facilities for children and youth).
- Activation services for families with children were subsidised from the state budget in the amount of CZK **40,252,053**.

Using Resources of the European Social Funds, the Operational Programme of Human resources and Employment and the Integrated Operational Programme for 2007-2013 in order to support activities aiming at increasing the availability of social services

- OP Human Resources and Employment – area of support 3.2 – Support of social integration of members of Roma localities
- Integrated Operational Programme – area of support 3.1. – Social integration services aimed at socially excluded Roma localities/communities

Area of support 3.1 (Social integration services aimed at socially excluded Roma localities/communities)

Global grant – support of social integration

Current total allocation – CZK 644,590,778

- **Call No. 21** – the amount of the call for proposals – CZK 129,000,000; 26 projects approved to be supported in the amount of CZK 128,413,587 and, as of 10 November 2010, in total CZK 67,334,582,32 was paid.

- **Call No. 43** – the amount of the call for proposals – CZK 129,000,000; 26 projects approved to be supported by the amount of CZK 120,063,430 and, as of 10 November 2010, in total CZK 28 641 795,-Kč.

Global grant – social economy

Current total allocation – CZK 248,801,971.

- **Call No. 30** – 19 projects worth CZK 60,349,064 were approved and as of 10 November 2010 in total CZK 15,066,055 was paid.

The total amount of global grants in the area of support 3.1 – total amount of funds allocated within calls for proposals was CZK 506,801,971. Projects worth CZK 308,826,061 were approved and, as of 10 November 2010, in total CZK 111,042,432 was paid.

Area of support 3.2 (Support of social integration of members of Roma localities)

Global grant – support of social integration of members of Roma localities

Current total allocation – CZK 477,474 000.

- **Call No. 19** – projects worth CZK 330,514,312 were approved and as of 10 November 2010 in total CZK 111,570,933 was paid.