



# **Report on Public Order and Internal Security in the Czech Republic in 2003**

(compared with 2002)

*A shortened version*

Prague 2004

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## TABLES AND DIAGRAMS

# 1. Introduction

**The Report on Public Order and Internal Security in the Czech Republic in 2003** (hereinafter referred to as the “Report”) was drawn up under the responsibility of the Ministry of the Interior (hereinafter referred to as the “MI”) and was compiled from documents provided by the Office of the Government of the Czech Republic, the Ministry of Justice (the “MJ”), the Ministry of Defence (the “MD”), the Ministry of Finance (the “MF”), the Ministry of Culture (the “MC”), the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs (the “MLSA”), the Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports (the “MEYS”), the Ministry of Industry and Trade (the “MIT”), the Ministry for Regional Development (the “MLD”), the Ministry of Informatics (the “Mol”), the Ministry of Transport (the “MT”), the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (the “MFA”), the Ministry of the Environment (the “ME”), the Ministry of Health (the “MH”), the Ministry of Agriculture (the “MA”), the Security Intelligence Service (the “SIS”), the National Security Authority (the “NSA”), the Supreme State Prosecutor’s Office (the “SSPO”), the Office for Foreign Relations and Information (the “OFRI”), the Industrial Property Office, the Personal Data Protection Office, and the Office for the Protection of Economic Competition.

**The principles of internal security policy are defined in the Security Strategy of the Czech Republic** approved by Government Resolution No. 1254 of 10 December 2003. The Security Strategy of the Czech Republic is a document reflecting the security interests and needs of the Czech Republic in the context of the developing environment of security. The Strategy can flexibly respond to substantial changes occurring in the security environment.

**The Report summarises problems and findings with the main aim of:**

- providing an overview of trends in crime and their dynamics, developments in individual types of crime, and the structures of delinquency and criminal offenders;
- providing an overview of developments in internal order and security;
- providing information on the activities of executive bodies in security policy, on drawing up strategies and legislative and non-legislative measures and enabling the use of information gathered to combat crime, in particular to prepare legislative decision making, strategic, and organisational objectives;
- identifying and highlighting those areas which public authorities need to devote special attention to.

**Thus the Report meets an informative function** and, in general, **its information comes from all ministries**, and it should help to systematically follow up individual steps taken in the field of internal security. Without being aware of the development of internal security, without knowing criminal trends, there would be the risk of purposeful and selective priorities being set up and therefore also of purposeful and incongruous measures being adopted, even if well-meant.

With several exceptions, the Report **does not deal with the evaluation of individual measures adopted** (without describing the whole context of such measures and their connections this could end up being unintelligible and too simplified), since these are mostly assessed in **separate reports, information and analyses**, although the Report does refer to such measures. However, it does not deal with the whole range of already functioning mechanisms.

As was stated in previous Reports **it is impossible to determine all factors influencing the dynamics of crime development** or factors causing crime as a whole. This cannot then be and is not the goal of the Report. Such factors are dealt with within multi-disciplinary criminal-law sciences (however even such sciences do not share a universal theory of crime), including views of crime from

the perspective of other scientific branches. Causes<sup>1</sup> can be explained in two ways: the first emphasises the importance of biological factors (the psychological structure of an offender and his/her genetic prerequisites are considered to be the most important), and the second emphasises social nature background environment: family, peers, media, education, and the influence of social, economic, and cultural conditions in a given society). Crime development is connected with the level of social control, which decreases as the density of inhabitants increases and is less in large conurbations.

The Report provides information on a number of issues and is quite extensive; therefore for the purpose of its clear arrangement there is **a brief summary of each respective issue** at the end of each **basic block** or chapter. The overall situation in public order is affected especially by street crime, the development of which is described in the Report in chapters “Crimes against Property” and “Violent Crimes”, and is also included in the Information on the Issues of Extremism and in the section dealing with crime prevention. The Conclusion of the Report formulates, on the basis of gathered findings, draft priorities for security policy in terms of public order and internal security for the next periods.

A special **Annex** to the Report is the “**Information on the Issue of Extremism in the Czech Republic in 2003**” (hereinafter referred to as the “Information on Extremism”), which is a follow up to the previous governmental Reports on the Issue of Extremism. Furthermore, the Annex contains **Tables and Diagrams**, referred to in the text of the Report.

The statistical data used is based on **criminal statistics** (unless a different source is indicated, for example the Ministry of Justice statistics). The official police criminal statistics system specifies individual types of crime according to aspects of criminal law as well as according to criminological aspects. Crimes are recorded in the criminal statistics on the basis of reports lodged by citizens or operative findings of the Czech police. The condition for their inclusion into records of crimes is the establishment of their criminal law classification. In general, the following principle is observed: a single criminal act is considered to be only one criminal activity even though there are factual indications that several crimes of the same type have been committed. The next principle which is adhered to is that single qualified body of a crime is usually reported as only one criminal offence even though several criminal offences of the same type were committed (the statistics report only the most serious one or the one with the strictest punishment). If several criminal acts of different types were committed then they are reported individually, i.e. as different crimes.

A criminal offence is considered to have been solved if a person has been officially accused of or charged with an offence, or if the case has been suspended pursuant to provisions of Section 159a (2) and (3) of the Code of Criminal Procedure. The item “Prosecuted and Investigated Persons” includes persons who have been officially charged with an offence, persons suspected to have committed an offence, or persons whose prosecution is not permissible (for example persons under 15 years of age, offenders who have died before being accused, persons exempted from the authority of penal proceedings bodies, persons whose prosecution is conditional upon the approval of the injured, persons who have already been lawfully sentenced for the same criminal offence or whose prosecution for the same crime was lawfully discontinued or terminated by a final and conclusive decision to transfer the cases), or unreasonable (for example if the punishment would be of no importance when compared with the punishment already or about to be imposed upon the person). The amount of damage included in police statistics is ascertained mainly from the information provided by aggrieved persons, by the relevant police body or investigator, by an authorised appraiser, by a sworn expert, or by an insurance company. When any investigation is commenced, the damage first ascertained is recorded. Provided that the criminal investigation has not been closed, the value of the damage caused is included for information only. The text also uses data concerning additional clear-up rate: this

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<sup>1</sup> See for example Novotný, O., Zapletal, J.: *Základy kriminologie* (Basis of Criminology, Prague: the Faculty of Law of Charles University, 1996; Kaiser, G.: *Kriminologie* (Criminology), Prague : C. H. Beck, 1994

concerns criminal offences which were solved in the given statistical year but however were detected (and as detected they were reported) in some of the previous statistical periods.<sup>2</sup>

Court statistics do not deal with offences or offenders whose cases have been suspended under Sec. 159 of the Code of Criminal Procedure prior to penal prosecution (for example because of the age of an offender, amnesty, or insanity), discontinued under Sec. 172 of the Code of Criminal Procedure (for example because the crime has not been proven to have been committed by the accused), or where the prosecution was recessed. A convicted person is a person against whom a judgement sentenced person is understood to be a person against whom criminal proceedings were brought to a close under Sec. 160 of the Code of Criminal Procedure in the year monitored.

The results of criminal statistics **are not directly comparable with those of the statistics of the Ministry of Justice**, which is responsible for the State Prosecutor's Office and court statistics. This is because of differences in time. In some cases there are differences of several years between the terminating of individual phases of the criminal prosecution of an actual case. Police statistics record individual cases at their inception, whilst the court statistics record them once they are closed. Furthermore, police statistics contain sections titled "Course and Results of Criminal Proceedings by State Prosecutors" and "Course and Results of Criminal Proceedings at Court".

Court statistics record the numbers of prosecuted persons and defendants whilst police statistics also record crimes where the offender is unknown, which allows for a wider view of criminality, especially when taking into account the traditionally low clear-up rate of crimes against property. To provide the most comprehensive picture of criminality, police statistics also include solved crimes which were committed by children who have not yet reached the age of liability for crime.

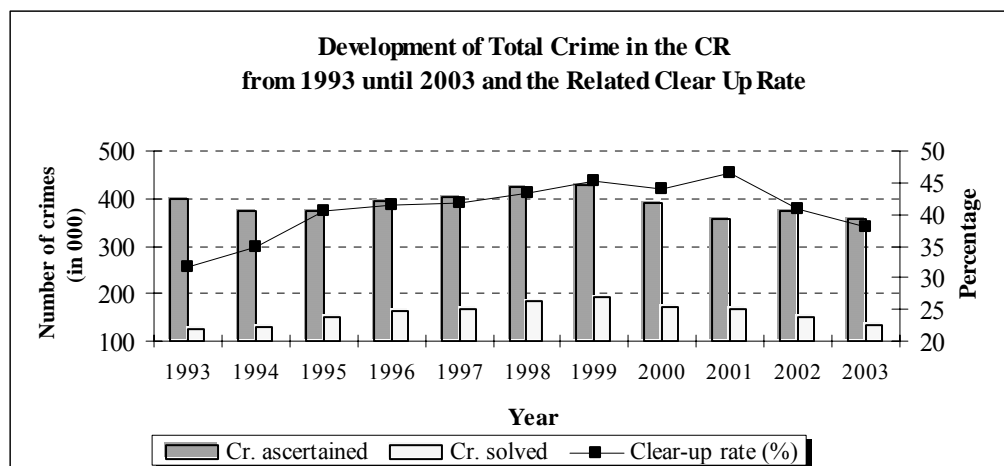
Criminal statistics provide an **official picture of crime** in society. They only reproduce a certain part of the actual extent of crime and **do not express so-called latent crime**. The range of crimes which are not recorded depends on the kind of crime and can change over time due to the influence of variable factors (for example insurance aspects, control/inspection activities, citizens' willingness to report crimes, the intensity of policing). **Police statistics do not cover and cannot cover differences in efforts made and resources and time used to solve recorded crimes**. In assessing crimes by offenders it is necessary to bear in mind that the data only refers to the proportion of crimes solved.

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<sup>2</sup> From a long-term perspective there has been a decline in the number of solved crimes and a considerable increase in additionally solved crimes. This situation concerns all types of criminal offences. It is possible that such situation has been affected by the amendment to the Rules of Criminal Procedure, namely Section 159 which newly lays down time limits for the verification of facts indicating that a crime has been committed. While, until the end of 2001, files for cases where the offender is unknown were terminated on the basis of the internal standards of the police within 30 days, now the law stipulates a period of two months (for cases under the jurisdiction of a single judge), of three months (for cases under the jurisdiction of the District Courts), or of six months (for cases under the jurisdiction of the Regional Courts).

## 2. Crime, Development in Individual Types of Crime, and Security Risks

### 2.1 Basic Data on Criminal Activities



#### Criminal statistics

- number of detected crimes in total: 357,740 (-3.9 %, -14,601 crimes)
- total number of detected crimes per 10,000 inhabitants of the CR: 351 (-12)
- number of persons prosecuted and investigated: 121,393 (-2.1 %, -2,571)
- number of crimes solved of total crimes: 135,581 (-10.5 %, -15,911)
- rate of crimes solved: 37.9 % (-2.8 %)<sup>3</sup>
- amount of damage ascertained: CZK 48,037,003,000 (+11.0 %, CZK +4,748,279), amount of damage recovered: CZK 1,317,606,000 (-45.0 %, CZK -1,076,383,000), i.e. 2.7 % of ascertained damage
- number of additionally solved crimes in total: 8,073 (+174.1 %, +5,128)

#### Court statistics

- number of persons accused: 78,733 (+2 %, +1,523)
- number of lawfully sentenced persons: 66,131 (+1.6 %, +1,032)
- number of crimes committed by sentenced persons: 87,180 (+0.8 %, +732)
- **In last three subsequent years the Czech police reported almost identical numbers of crimes detected. The reported number of crimes in 2003 was the lowest ever number of criminal offences since 1993.**<sup>4</sup>

\* In **summary pre-trial proceedings** units of the Czech police reported 18,587 offences (under Sec.179 c/1).

<sup>3</sup> For example the clear-up rate in Austria was 39.6 % (in 2002 it was 40.8 %).

<sup>4</sup> The Institution of Criminal Sciences of the Czech Police located in Prague is markedly involved in documenting of detected crimes and their solution in particular by expert's examinations which this Institute made more than 13,300. Moreover the number of requests for **genetic tests increased from 984 to 3,540**. Ballistic tests, fingerprint identification of persons, computer-related test represent other important are issues the Institute deals with

For example the Supreme State Prosecutor's Office issued a general instruction related to **supervising whether lawfulness in pre-trial proceedings is observed**. It lays down opinions on punishment and interpretation which should solve the procedure to be taken by state prosecutors in relation to records on initiation of prosecution.

\* The decline in the number of crimes ascertained was accompanied by a **decrease in the number of solved crimes** and by a decrease in the **clear-up rate** (the share of solved crimes in the total number of crimes detected). However in 2003 a further **8,073 additionally solved crimes** were reported (*in 2002 the Czech police reported 2,945 additionally solved criminal offences*).

\* The most considerable fluctuation in crime development was that of the number of **economic crimes** ascertained, which considerably decreased, and this reduction was accompanied, on one hand, by a substantial decrease in the number of recorded crimes of **credit fraud, tax, social security fee, health insurance fee and contributions for state employment policy evasion**, and, on the other hand, by quite a high number of criminal offences of **unauthorised possession of credit cards**, forgery or alteration of an official document; the number of **violent crimes has stagnated**, however **robberies** remain a problem since the number of robberies of financial institutions has increased. **Stagnation** in the number of **crimes against property (with the exception of considerable growth in the number of pickpockets and thefts of personal belongings, etc)** has continued, including stagnation of the recorded number of **burglaries of flats and car thefts as well as thefts from cars**.

\* **There was a quite substantial increase in damage ascertained, while damage recovered decreased.** *The amount of damage (both ascertained and recovered) is affected by several large cases, for example damage amounting to almost CZK 18 billion was reported respecting the Harvard case in 2003, whilst an amount of CZK 2 billion was recovered from one case – namely KTP Quantum - which was reported in 2002).*

*(For more details see Tables and Diagrams 1-3)*

## 2.1.1 Crime by Regions. Regional Variations

### Basic data on the CR in 2003:

Area in km<sup>2</sup>: 78,866

Number of inhabitants: 10,203,269

Density of population in the Czech Republic: 129 persons/ km<sup>2</sup>

Average unemployment rate: 7.8 %

(it is an average unemployment rate from the 1st until 4th quarter of 2003)

### Crime development with regard to Higher Territorial Self-Governing Units (Regions)

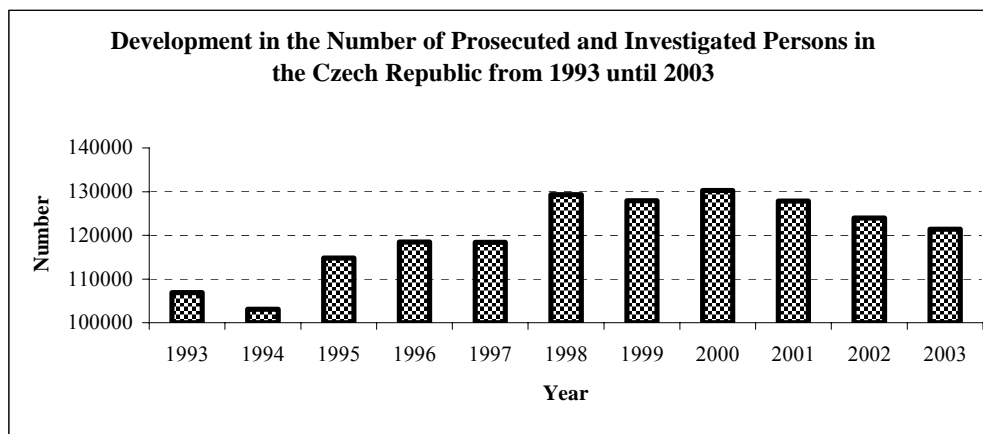
- **The sequence of the regions has not changed markedly.** The highest number of criminal offences is attributed to the capital city of Prague, followed at a distance by the Central Bohemian Region, the Moravian-Silesian Region and the South Moravian Region, while the Usti Region seems to be problematic as well. The Vysocina Region, the Karlovy Vary Region and the Pardubice Region display the lowest number of crimes.
- The sequence of regions taking into account crime **per 10 thousand inhabitants** is different. Prague is followed by the Usti, Liberec and Karlovy Vary Regions while the Vysocina, Zlin, and Pardubice Regions occupy the last places on the scale. The difference between sequences, according to whether an absolute number of crimes was used, or a calculation using crimes per 10,000 inhabitants, can be seen mainly in the Karlovy Vary Region (twelfth place in the number of all ascertained crimes, but fourth place when using a calculation per 10,000 inhabitants).
- \* The capital city of Prague shows the highest share, 28 %, in total crime.
  - \* A lack of policemen mainly on the streets of Prague remains a problem. Therefore **the system of District Directorates of the Prague Police Administration has been reorganised**. The original ten directorates have been reduced to the number of four and the aim of this restructuring was to reduce the number of managing jobs in favour of the performance of regular police duties, and to ensure that resources and funds are used more effectively.
  - \* *The crime rate in large conurbations is caused by a number of factors - a high population density, extensive housing estates, anonymity, a large number of shops and institutions along with a high concentration of potential criminal perpetrators, and so on.* Despite quite satisfactory development in reported crime (majority of selected crimes showed decline or stagnation), with the exception of violent crimes, Prague (unemployment rate – 4.2%) still displayed the highest number of selected types of criminal offences (murders, robberies, burglaries of flats, car thefts and thefts from cars, etc). *The Prague Conference “Role of Local Self-Government in Reducing and Preventing Crime in Europe” was devoted mainly to the exchange of experiences of local self-governments on how to prevent the kinds of crime from which all large European cities suffer.*
  - \* **The Central Bohemian Region** (unemployment rate – 5.2 %) – in 2<sup>nd</sup> place in terms of total crime, whilst in 5<sup>th</sup> place with respect to the number of crimes per 10,000 inhabitants - is characterised by the highest rate (comparable with Prague) of burglaries. Furthermore, it ranks among regions with a high number of murders, car thefts or a total number of crimes against property.
  - \* With regard to thefts, the most problematic region, after the capital city of Prague, is the **South Moravian Region** (unemployment rate – 8 %) and the **Moravian-Silesian Region** (unemployment rate – 7.5 %), which reports the highest rate of violent crimes and quite a high number of recorded crimes against property. While the South Moravian Region ranked among regions with the highest decline in reported car thefts (in absolute numbers), the Moravian-Silesian Region reports the highest growth in the same type of crime.
  - \* **The Usti Region** (unemployment rate – 13 %) is among those regions where the number of recorded crimes exceeded the amount of 30,000 criminal offences. The problem is **mainly violent crime** (robberies, murders) and **burglaries**.
  - \* The issue in question is the relationship between the development of crime and the unemployment rate. Comparisons of the number of detected crimes per 10,000 inhabitants and the unemployment rate



in 2003 does not yet confirm this relationship. For example, a higher unemployment rate and a lower crime rate is apparent in the Zlin Region (which has the highest unemployment rate of 17.7%). The same applies to the Olomouc Region, in contrast to Prague and the Central Bohemian Region where the unemployment rate was low but at the same time there was a high crime rate. A high crime rate alongside a high unemployment rate occur in the Usti Region. Unemployment is only one of many factors affecting the crime rate.

*(For more details see Tables and Diagrams No. 4-7, 42-65)*

## 2.1.2. Offenders



### I. Development and Characteristic Features

#### Criminal Statistics

- number of prosecuted and investigated persons: 121,393 (-2,571, -2.1 %),  
of whom:
- men (18 years and over): 95,422, i.e. 78.6 %
- women (18 years and over): 13,265, i.e. 10.9 %
- first-time offenders: 68,158, i.e. 56.1 %

#### Court Statistics

- number of sentenced persons: 66,131 (+1,032, +1.6 %)
- number of accused persons: 78,733 (+1,523, +2 %)

- The number of solved crimes decreased and at the same time **the number of offenders fell**.
  - \* The number of offenders aged 20-30, followed by the number of offenders aged 30 -60 (this category saw in 2002 quite a considerable growth) fell substantially while other age categories reported either a moderate decline or the number of offenders remaining almost unchanged (age category of 0-15 years of age); **taking into account the number of inhabitants falling in the relevant age groups the values have not changed markedly.**
  - \* A decrease in the number of offenders and a decline in the number of solved crimes is accompanied by a continuing **considerable increase in the number of repeat offenders (since 1993 the highest ever number) and an increasing number of crimes being committed by repeat offenders.**
  - \* With regard to the educational background of offenders the statistics have not changed substantially in comparison with previous years: the most markedly numerous group of offenders is formed by **offenders with a primary education and certificates of apprenticeship** (46.5 %; *an increase is reported only in this category - of 1 %*) and the category of offenders whose education has not been ascertained, or foreigners or children (15.2 %). The group of offenders who have completed their secondary education is not very large except for in economic crime (9 %). These groups are followed by a group with a markedly lower number of offenders – offenders who have graduated from universities (2.1 %) and offenders who have attended special schools and do not have any qualifications.

(For more details see Tables and Diagrams No. 10-12, 50)

**The courts of justice in the Czech Republic lawfully sentenced a total number of 66,131 persons.**

- \* **The structure of sentences imposed** did not display any larger fluctuations; the suspended prison sentence dominated – 35,676 persons, which accounts for 53.9 %; unconditional sentences of imprisonment – 9,797 persons, i.e. 14.8 %; and sentences of community service – 13,592, persons which accounts for 27.9 %.

\* In total **13,868 persons** served a sentence of imprisonment, of these 368 persons in open prisons (category D; of whom 26 women), 4,973 persons in prisons with supervision (category C; of whom 318 women), 7,312 persons in specially guarded prisons (category B; of whom 196 women) and 1,121 persons in top security prisons (category A; of whom 26 women), whilst 94 juvenile offenders were imprisoned in special departments of prisons or served their sentence in special jails for juveniles.

\* Despite partial positive results in the speed and smoothness of proceedings, inadequacies remain in dealing with older cases and taking into account newly monitored categories; faults are ascertained for example in failing to commence a trial within the period of time stipulated in Sec 181 (3) of the Rules of Criminal Procedure, which has been confirmed by the **findings of the Ministry of Justice's inspections**. Therefore the chairmen and vice-chairmen of district and regional courts pay **continuous attention to the speed and smoothness of proceedings relating to criminal matters**, namely focusing on limiting older and the oldest still open cases. It is necessary to continue making public be aware of the **reasons for delays in proceedings which have their roots in the inadequate activities of courts**, and to adopt measures aimed at improving the current situation, including taking action against those court employees who are responsible for non-activity or longer delays.

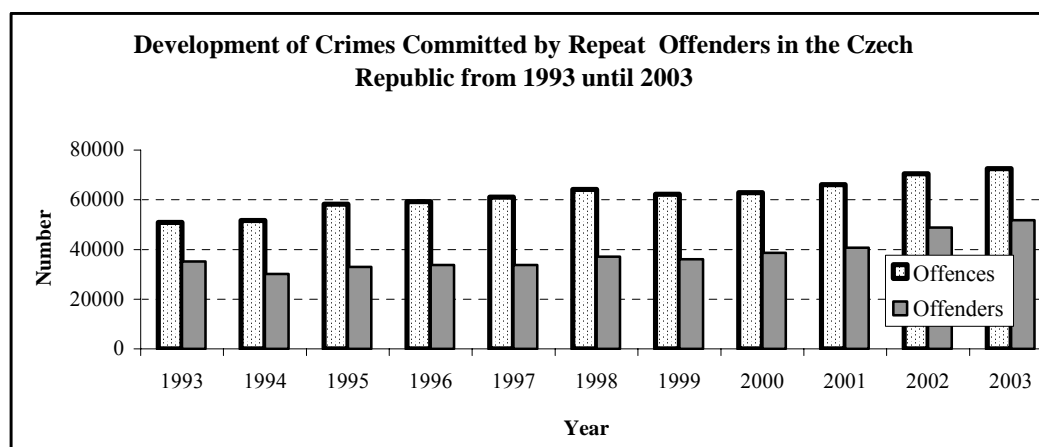
\* Centres of **Probationary and Mediation Service (PMS)** recorded in the Czech Republic in total 28,365 new cases. A considerably large proportion was formed by cases recorded within trial criminal proceedings (21,542), as compared with that of cases within pre-trial proceedings (6,823). Most cases concern **community service sentences** (15,439 cases, which account for 71.7 %; in 2002 – 66.9 %; in 2001 - 60.5 %) of the total number of cases registered within execution proceedings. *PMS co-operates in this field with municipal and city councils and further, in accordance with the amendment to the Rules of Criminal Procedure, with non-profit making or charitable organisations.* Probation was the most burdened part within the execution proceedings, i.e. the part ensuring supervision and control of imposed duties (4,670 cases, i.e. 21.7 %). PMS worked on 748 cases of convicts who were conditionally released on parole from the serving of sentences of imprisonment.

\* **59 prisons guards** were assaulted. 146 convicts (reported ones) abused psychotropic and narcotic substances. 20 prisoners in total escaped from unguarded premises, while from guarded prisons only one prisoner escaped. There were five mass protests of prisoners in which, in total, 221 convicts participated (of whom 35 persons were speakers of Russian). The number of **mobile phones found to be used by convicts** inside jails continued to increase, from 186 to 263.

## II. Measures Adopted

- With regard to criminal expertise the **system of fingerprint identification of persons** is considered to be one of standard methods when solving crime. The established national fingerprint information system EURODAC ČR on the basis of AFIS will in 2004 be linked to the supranational system of EURODAC. *Enforcing improved supervision in the field of personal data protection is a significant part of this system – both supervision by the Czech police and by the Office for Personal Data Protection.*
- In all **prisons** the range of **activities aimed at preventing criminal conduct** and systematic preparation of convicts for their release has been considerably extended.
  - \* **Amendments to Act on the Regulation of Imprisonment and Custody** (which shall come into force on 1 July 2004) assume, *inter alia*, the establishment of special departments for those who are about to leave prison. The prison will be obliged to offer to convicts the possibility for participation in various preventative programmes, for example intoxication and anti-alcohol protection treatment for convicted men has been commenced, the capacity of specialised departments for sexuological protection treatment has been extended, and facilities for immobile prisoners are about to be finished.
- Training activities, especially for educational workers who are in direct contact with prisoners, continued and the same applies to other specialised training programmes.

### 2.1.2.1 Crimes Committed by Repeat Offenders <sup>5</sup>



#### I. Development and Characteristic Features

##### Criminal Statistics

- number of repeat offenders: 51,835 (+63, +0.6 %)
- share of the total number of offenders: 42.7 % (+3.4 %)
- number of crimes committed by repeat offenders: 72,556 (+2,083, +3.0 %)

##### Court Statistics

number of repeat offenders sentenced: 10,476  
(+3,074 +6.3 %)

- Despite the decline in total number of offenders or prosecuted and investigated persons the **number of repeat offenders increased again and the same applies to their share in the structure of offenders and crimes committed.**

\* **This is the highest number of repeat offenders since 1993.** All basic categories of crimes committed by repeat offenders except for that of economic crime have increased their numbers. With regard to individual solved crimes, the number of violent crimes including murders and intentional injuries to health increased (however the growth was not so considerable as in 2002) and after a moderate decline in 2002 crimes against property committed by repeat offenders went up as well. **The share of repeat offenders in crimes against property is 64.9 % (+15.5 %) and in violent crimes 42.1 % (+8.4 %).**

(For more details see Tables and Diagrams No. 13)

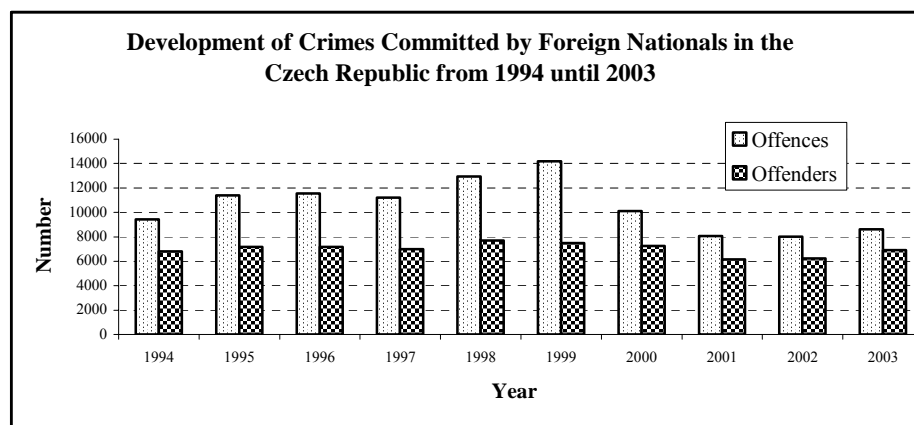
Of the total number of **sentenced persons, the courts designated 10,476 persons as being repeat offenders**, i.e. 15.9 %. They were most often sentenced for crimes against property – 5,185 persons which accounts for 49.5 %. 4,164 (i.e. 39.7 %) repeat offenders were sentenced to punishment without suspension, whilst 2,439 persons were sentenced to a suspended sentence.

#### II. Measures Adopted

- Measures arise from the **Prevention Crime Strategy for 2001-2003 and 2004-2007**. Considering this issue especially, aspects of preventing repeat crime should be highlighted in the preventative activities carried out by prisons. Programmes for preparing convicts to be released from prisons should be improved and the number of training courses as well as the number of jobs for released prisoners should be increased. Mainly analyses focusing on criminal policy should deal with the causes of the continuing growth in the number of repeat offenders. Such analyses ought to be followed up by adequate measures.

<sup>5</sup> In terms of police statistics, a repeat offender is the offender of an intentional criminal offence, who has in the past been sentenced for the same crime.

## 2.1.2.2 Crimes Committed by Foreign Nationals



### I. Development and Characteristic Features

#### Criminal Statistics

- number of foreigners prosecuted and investigated: 6,923 (+685, +11.0 %)
- share of offenders: 5.7 % (+0.7 %)
- number of crimes committed by foreigner nationals: 8,618 (+604, +7.5 %)

#### Court Statistics

foreign nationals sentenced: 3,676 (+287, +8.5 %)

- The proportion of foreign nationals who are criminal offenders among persons prosecuted in the Czech Republic has not changed markedly and has oscillated around 6% since 1993.
  - \* The number of solved crimes frustrating the execution of an official decision, crimes against property and intentional injury to health committed by foreign nationals increased, while the number of murders committed by foreign nationals fell. With respect to the proportion of prosecuted foreign nationals in the total of the number of persons prosecuted, a high proportion of foreign offenders remains, mainly in terms of solved cases of pickpocketing – 19.2 %, followed by frustrating the execution of an official decision – 17.9 %, murder – 12.9 %, and robbery – 10.5 %. ***Links between foreigners committing some types of crimes and international organised crime cannot be overlooked (see the chapter “Organised Crime”).***
  - \* Citizens of the Slovak Republic still dominate the statistics of prosecuted foreign nationals (a proportion of 31 % of the total number of prosecuted foreigners). Slovaks are followed by **citizens of Ukraine (who account for 24.7 %; this has been the highest share since 1996)**, and citizens of Vietnam, Poland, and Bulgaria.
  - \* With regard to crimes committed by foreigners, **Prague** has dominated for a long period of time. (31.3 %). Of the total number of foreign offenders **this share is almost three times higher compared with the other most affected regions** - the South Bohemian (10.1 %) and Moravian-Silesian (9.7 %) Regions. In terms of regional division of crimes committed by foreign nationals in the Czech Republic, a certain link can be seen between those areas most frequently used by foreigners for illegal migration through the Czech Republic, areas where there is a higher concentration of foreigners with residence permits, and regions displaying a high share of prosecuted foreign nationals. If we do not take into account the capital city of Prague, **39.5 % of foreign nationals were prosecuted in the borderlands while in the rest of the country only 29.3 % were prosecuted.**

\* Of the total number of prosecuted foreign nationals in the Czech Republic, 982 (-162 persons) foreigners had a visa for up to 90 days, 815 (+55 persons) foreigners had a visa for more than 90 days, and 844 (+9 persons) were permanent residents <sup>6</sup>. **27.7 % (in 2002, 22.9 %) of the total number of prosecuted foreigners were not authorised to reside in the Czech Republic at the beginning of prosecution.**

Most **persons sentenced** were citizens of Ukraine (1,053; in 2002, 882; and in 2001, 939 persons) and the Slovak Republic (1,013; in 2002, 923; and in 2001, 1,010 persons). Of the total number of sentenced foreigners, 213 (5.8 %; in 2002, 884 foreigners which accounted for 26.1 %) were sentenced without any suspension of a sentence, while 2,048 (55.7 %; in 2002, 1,171 foreign nationals, i.e. 34.6 %) foreign nationals received a suspended sentence.

*(For more details see Tables and Diagrams No. 14)*

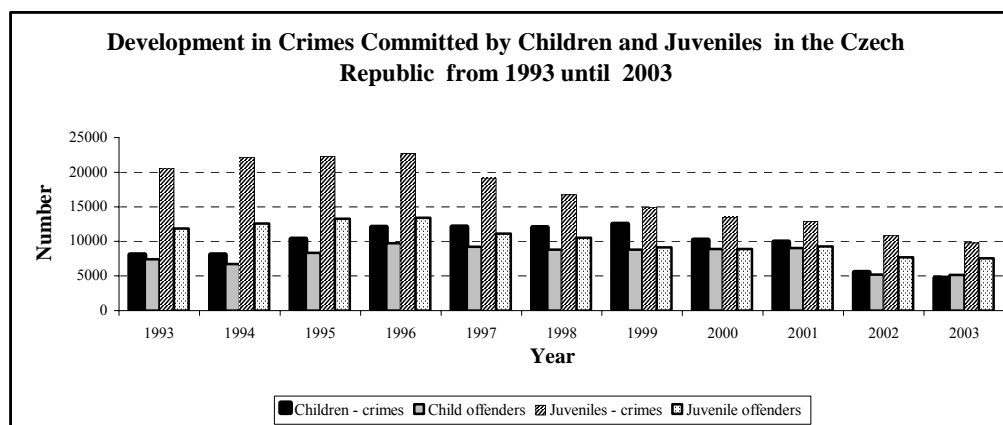
## **II. Measures Adopted**

- Adopted measures concerning criminal acts committed by foreign nationals are provided for in the chapters “**Offenders**”, “**Economic Crime**”, “**Illegal Migration**”, and “**Organised Crime**”.

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<sup>6</sup> As of 31 December 2003 there were officially 240,421 foreigners holding a long-term residence permit (+8,813, +3.8 %); of them 80,844 (+5,595, +7.4 %) were permanent residents and 159,577 (+3,218, +2.1 %) foreigners possessed a visa for more than 90 days.

### 2.1.2.3 Crimes Committed by Youth



#### I. Development and Characteristic Features

##### Criminal Statistics

- child offenders (under 15 years): 5,148 (-37, -0.7 %)
- number of crimes committed by children: 4,692 (-849 crimes, -15.3 %)
- juvenile offenders (15-18 years) 7,558 (-140, -1.8 %)
- number of crimes committed by juveniles: 9,779 (-1,122, -10.3 %)

##### Court Statistics

juveniles sentenced: 3,558  
(-390, -9.9 %)

- **The number of children and juveniles as part of the total number of offenders has decreased, and the number of solved crimes committed by this group of offenders has declined as well.**

\* The reported reduction is not as considerable as in 2002, when it exceeded 44 %; **the proportion of child and juvenile offenders has remained constant.**

\* In terms of the frequency of solved criminal offences, **crimes against property** prevailed, despite a decline; however in terms of the long-term their number was **substantially lower** than in previous years. For example in 1996-1999 this reached numbers (child offenders) exceeding 9,000 crimes, and in 2000-2001 it was higher than 7,000 crimes. With regard to juvenile offenders, the number of crimes committed by this category of offender fell for the first time since 1996 under 7,000 criminal acts. However this positive development does not concern violent crimes, for example the **increased number of robberies** committed both by children and juveniles is considered to be **negative (these are the highest numbers since 1996)**. **With respect to juvenile offenders, crimes of illicit production and possession of psychotropic substances and poisons remain a problem.**

\* The range of negative factors does not change and usually has a cumulative influence (poorly functioning families, gangs of peers, more delinquents **among unemployed young people**, truancy, as well as the use of alcohol and other addictive substances, the availability of erotic/pornographic TV/video programmes, and so on). Their behaviour is more often well thought out, including the advance preparation of alibis. According to the findings of the Supreme State Prosecutor's Office, crime by youth happens in groups, there are more delinquents among unemployed young people or among young people who do not prepare for any profession.

\* The Czech police recorded 1,640 more escapes of young delinquents from detention facilities for youth.

- When converted to offences per 10,000 children in the Czech Republic, 29.5 (in 2002 34; 2001 59.6) **crimes which were solved** had been committed by child offenders. When converted to offences per **10,000 juveniles** in the Czech Republic, 247.1 (in 2002 271; in 2001 320.9) crimes, which were **solved crimes**, had been committed by juvenile offenders.

- **Juvenile persons** were most frequently sentenced for crimes against property – 1,508 persons. 2,048 persons were given suspended sentences, whilst 213 persons were sentenced to custody without suspension.

*(For more details see Tables and Diagrams No. 15-16)*

## II. Measures Adopted

- Act No. 218/2003 Coll., **on the Liability of Youth for Illegal Acts and the Judicial System Concerning Youth** and on the Amendment to Some Other Acts (the Act on Judicial System Concerning Youth) came into force on 1 January 2004
  - \* This Act comprehensively regulates the manner in which the state, in co-operation with other entities, responds to more serious offences committed by minors – under 15 years of age – and juveniles. It contains provisions regulating conditions of liability of youth for unlawful acts stipulated in the Criminal Code and measures levied for such unlawful conduct, i.e. measures arising from substantial criminal law as well as measures resulting from procedural law regulating procedures and decision-making relating to the cases of youth, and it also contains provisions on exercising the relevant decision.
- A pilot project of the “**Prompt Intervention Centre**” (hereinafter referred to as “PIC”) was evaluated and the findings showed that activities did not meet the opportunities brought by this facility. Therefore the MI in co-operation with the MLSA and PIC initiated changes in the operations of the centre. As a result, a model of the system of Prompt Intervention was established and will be introduced in 2004 at a seminar organised for municipal representatives (municipalities with extended scope of powers). The PIC system should make the work carried out by entities involved in care for minors and juveniles offenders more efficient.
- **The Republic Committee for Crime Prevention (RCCP)** set up a working group to make an analysis of crimes committed by minors and juveniles sent to detention centres for young people. The aim is to draw up a report and draft measures to modify the current system. The working group will submit the report to the RCCP in 2004. The report and draft measures will become part of the government document “Evaluation of Adopted Legal Regulations Relating to the Systematic Approach Towards the Care of Delinquent Youth and Evaluation of Activities and Efficiency of the Prompt Intervention Centre Experimental Project” which will be submitted to the Government by the MI not later than 30 June 2004.
- PMS pays special attention to juvenile offenders and offenders of a similar age.
  - \* Of the total number of 28,365 new cases recorded by PMS, 7.9 % were recorded in relation to crimes committed by juvenile offenders. Act No. 218/2003 Coll., on the Liability of Youth for Illegal Acts and the Judicial System Concerning Youth specifies activities to be carried out by PMS in this field (a training targeted on this was held, and recommendations concerning co-operation between PMS and the bodies for social and legal protection of children and providers of resocialisation programmes were drawn up).
  - \* The national strategy for co-operation between PMS and Czech police bodies should contribute to improve mutual co-ordination and co-operation when carrying out activities of pre-trial and trial criminal proceedings.
  - \* PMS commenced co-operation with experts involved in creating standards for the provision of social services.
  - \* PMS implemented for example a pilot project of the probationary programme “Law for Everyday” (this will be closed in 2004). Its aim is to increase the legal awareness of juvenile offenders and to step up their ability to solve life situations in a socially and legally acceptable manner.
  - \* A range of seminars and training sessions was held within the Phare project in co-operation with the National Probationary Service of the United Kingdom.
- The Czech police continue to co-operate with some non-governmental organisations, in particular with Security Line, White Circle of Security, and the Strep (i.e. Potsherd) organisations.
- Crime prevention is contained in the majority of subjects taught at primary and secondary schools. The system of preventative education in schools and educational institutions is defined especially by the following documents of the **Ministry of Education, Youth, and Sports (MEYS)**:

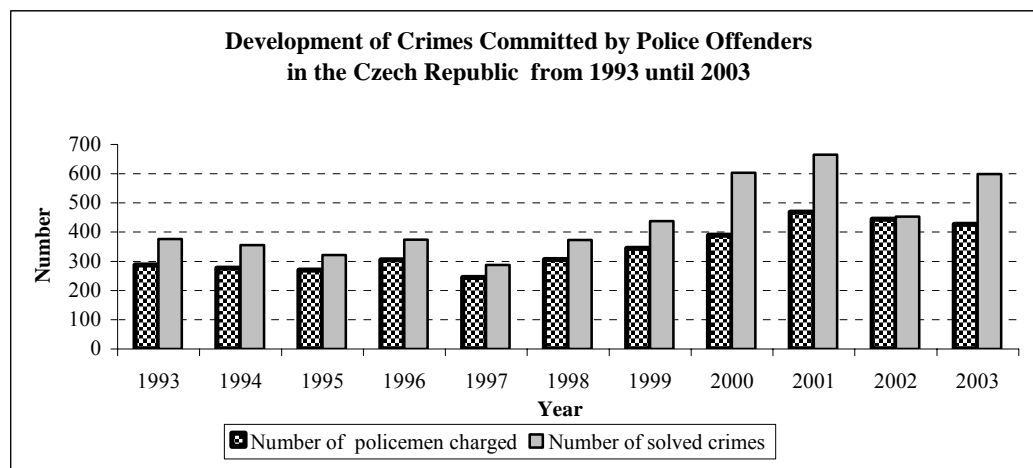


\* **The Strategy of Preventing Pathological Social Phenomena of Children and Youth, methodological instructions** to prevent and solve bullying among pupils in schools and on school premises (**to decrease bullying at school an irreplaceable role is played by a good and stable staff of teachers and other educational staff and significant support from parents**) and the instruction to proceed jointly when allowing pupils to leave schools and punishing truancy; **“National Curricula for Training Methodologists of Primary Prevention in Schools and School Facilities”**, and **“Information on Co-operation of Pre-School Facilities, Schools and School Facilities with the Czech Police when Preventing and Investigating Crimes Committed by Youth and Crimes against Youth ”**. On the basis of a “project aimed at creating and implementing a system of secondary prevention applicable in schools and educational facilities to influence individuals displaying behaviour disorders, risk groups of children and youth, and persons experimenting with narcotic and psychotropic substances”, the following documents have been drawn up: a **Manual of Primary and Secondary Prevention** carried out within the system of special schools followed by the Draft System of Secondary Prevention with Special Emphasis Placed on **Institutional Education**, i.e. education in detention facilities for protection education and preventative educational care; Methodology Aimed at Collecting and Analysis Risks Related to **Abuse of Narcotic Substances**; Basic Information on the Occurrence and Prevalence of Abuse of Narcotic Substances in the System of Special Schools; and Basic Information on Alternative Preventative Programmes Suitable for Application in the System of Special Schools. MEYS continued to implement minimal preventative programmes. Such programmes are determined for schools and educational facilities and focus mainly on the abuse of narcotic substances, xenophobia, racism, truancy, and so on.

- The priority for MEYS is a follow up to the strategy of prevention within the competencies of MEYS and regional preventative strategies, and further, the support of projects targeted at the work of educational institutions and educational-medical institutions and an emphasis to be put on inter-ministerial and international co-operation.
- **MEYS** will also in 2003 implement measures and support programmes aimed at preventing violence in schools and school facilities, develop and support **leisure activities for children, with a focus on risk groups, national minorities and ethnic groups**, continue the currently run programmes while placing an emphasis on preventing the abuse of drugs, and will stress the **damaging influence of alcohol and tobacco**. The Ministry will also continue programmes supporting the co-operation of schools with parents and the general public, and will participate in selected projects of other entities including the Czech police.
- MEYS proposes establishing, in co-operation with the Ministry of Health and the Ministry of the Interior, a special worksite for executing the protective institutional treatment of juvenile and young-adult aggressive offenders.

## 2.1.2.4 Crimes Committed by Members of the Czech Police, Czech Army, Employees of the Customs Administration, and Members and Civilian Staff of the Czech Prisoners' Service

### Crimes Committed by Members of the Czech Police



### I. Development and Characteristic Features

#### Criminal Statistics

- number of police-offenders: 427 (-17, -3.8 %)
- number of crimes: 599 (+146, +32.2 %)

#### Court Statistics

policemen sentenced: 94 (-6)

- The Minister of the Interior's Inspection has recorded every year since 1998 an increase in the number of prosecuted members of the Czech police as well as in the number of crimes committed by policemen. The **growth stopped** in 2002 and a moderate decline in the number of recorded crimes was reported in 2003. After a considerable reduction in 2002, **growth was recorded with respect to solved crimes**. *In 2002, 453 crimes were recorded, in 2000, 603 crimes, and in 2001, 665 crimes.*
  - \* State prosecutors commenced criminal prosecutions against 383 policemen, whilst 149 cases were closed by a motion to bring charges; in 189 cases the criminal prosecution has not yet been finished.
  - \* Among the total number of 599 solved crimes there are 86 offences which have not yet been decided upon by a relevant state prosecutor. In 513 cases criminal prosecution has been commenced, of which 178 cases have been closed by a motion to bring charges while 239 cases of criminal prosecution have not yet been terminated
  - \* 380 criminal offences (-84) were committed by policemen whilst on duty and 219 (-63) were committed whilst off duty.
  - \* In terms of **age composition the situation has changed**. The number of offenders in the age category under 30 years (from 36 % to 52 %) considerably increased, whereas the number of offenders in other age groups decreased; more than half of solved crimes (353 crimes) were committed by policemen **in service** less than 10 years.
  - \* As in previous years the **police on the beat** (46.6 %), **traffic police** (20.4 %), and **criminal police** (17.1 %) were the most frequent offenders of crimes.
  - \* The following crimes display the largest share in solved crimes committed by police: an **abuse of power by a public official** (33.7 %), **traffic criminal offences** (9.7 %), and **credit fraud** (8.5 %). Policemen also committed different crimes of corruption -15 (+11), namely bribery, and 17 (+13) crimes of unauthorised manipulation of personal data.

Of the total number of **sentenced members of the Czech police**, most were sentenced for a crime of abuse of power by a public official - **36 persons**.

*(For more details see Tables and Diagrams No. 18-19)*

## **II. Measures Adopted**

- In compliance with the **Ministerial Anti-Corruption Programme** approved by the Minister of the Interior in 2003 some tasks have been met:
  - \* In the framework of the **Inspection of the Minister of the Interior a special unit, with republic-wide competencies for combating corruption was established**. Moreover, inspections carried out at police schools in relation to enrolment procedures, including monitoring the enrolment process at the Police Academy of the Czech Republic, were more frequent. In co-operation with Transparency International (hereinafter referred to as "TI"), training programmes enforcing principles of personal integrity and ethics of the police work were incorporated into the syllabus of secondary police schools, and so forth.
- **To weaken the corrupt environment among Czech police members an option, proposed by the MI, to introduce cash-less payments** when collecting fines on the spot should be implemented. The pilot operations of payment terminals enabling cash-less payments should be commenced in 2005.
- The Czech police have implemented **detection of the abuse of narcotic and psychotropic substances** by applicants for work with the Czech Police and from 2004 this detection will be carried out at random also among Czech police members.
- The priority of **police education** is an emphasis to be put mainly on professional conduct, high qualifications, and ethical standards which society expects and requires from the police.
- PHARE "**Implementation of the Model of the European Foundation for Quality Management (EFQM) among the Czech Police**" is a management tool for determining strategic aims, planning, and the control of evaluation of efficiency of policing in compliance with citizens' and all stakeholders' needs.
- An emphasis is placed on **control activities** as necessary prevention against the illicit conduct of policemen.
  - \* *The Czech police handled 5,726 complaints concerning the activities of police squads and their members. Of these 5,099 were settled, 683 as being legitimate (the main reasons for legitimate complaints were negligence and low discipline followed by incorrect interpretation of legal regulations or insufficiencies in managing and controlling work), with 3,587 as being illegitimate. Police inspectors carried out 2,078 inspections, of these in 213 cases remedial measures were adopted, in 158 cases disciplinary measures were taken, and 24 cases resulted in other consequences of personal liability including 14 cases of personnel measures, nine cases which required systematic measures to be taken, and in one case damage claim proceedings were commenced.*
- Annual Reports on Corruption in the Czech Republic also deal with **police corruption**.

# Crimes Committed by Members of the Army of the Czech Republic

## I. Development and Characteristic Features

### Criminal Statistics

- number of cases with grounds for suspicion: 2,642 (-957 , - 26.6 %)

### Court Statistics

Czech Army members sentenced: 999 (-23)

- The **decline in the number of prosecuted members of the Czech Army** continued. This positive development relates mainly to the higher number of professional soldiers of the Czech Army.
  - \* From a long-term point of view, a decisive part of illegitimate conduct is carried out by (88 %) **national servicemen** (national servicemen – 1,479 persons), while 81 offenders (5 %) were professional soldiers.
  - \* Within summary pre-trial proceedings 91 cases were solved, which accounts for about 3.5 % of the total number of cases investigated.
  - \* Of the total number of investigated crimes committed by members of the armed forces, **military crimes** represented 74 % (73 % in 2002). When considering military crimes, **national servicemen** most often committed the criminal offences of **absence without leave and desertion (65 %; 68 % in 2002)**. Furthermore, the Military Police (MP) investigated 525 cases of suspicions that crimes against property had been committed, 60 economic crimes and **83** (113 in 2002) offences of violation of soldiers' rights and protected interests – in other words, **bullying**. This kind of unlawful conduct represents **about 3.1 %** of total crime committed by members of the Czech Army.
  - \* The MP investigated in Czech Army squads altogether **15 (+9)** cases of a suspected criminal offence of **unauthorised arming**. Of this number, **five cases** involved **more serious thefts** of weapons, army materials, and explosive agents (rifles, RPG75, and Sa 58). The reason was the same as in the previous year - in particular insufficient and too formal checking-up of the activities of relevant bodies, failures in record keeping, inconsistent inventory-taking, and inconsistent adherence to measures.
  - \* **In total 236 persons** (- 160 persons) were investigated by the MP for **crimes or misdemeanours relating to narcotics**. It was ascertained that **97 % of offenders** had used **soft drugs** (mainly the smoking of marijuana). **An assumption of increasing abuse of hard drugs has not been confirmed**. Psychotropic substances were possessed and used particularly by national servicemen; four professional soldiers were detected as having used such substances (sergeant-majors and warrant-officers).
  - \* The MP recorded 216 road accidents caused by drivers of army cars, with the total damage from this exceeding CZK 8.5 million. Furthermore, the MP investigated 1,096 misdemeanours, 263 of which related to traffic

Of the total number of **sentenced members of the Czech Army** the most frequent crimes were offences of **absence without leave** under Sec. 284 of the Criminal Code - 353 persons (39.4 %; 29.4 % in 2002, 24.3 % in 2001) and the crime of desertion under Sec. 282 of the Criminal Code - 116 persons (11.5 %; 11.1 % in 2002, and 6.9 % in 2001).

## II. Measures Adopted

- The MP pay attention to the **early detecting, preventing and investigating of** unlawful conduct (criminal acts and misdemeanours) and maintaining the achieved level of clear-up rate while putting an emphasis on adopting effective and professional measures necessary for efficient investigations and documenting crimes.
- In **solving and documenting** proven crimes against property and economic crimes the MP will closely **co-operate** and co-ordinate their activities with the relevant MI bodies or other ministerial inspection units and with specialised units of the Czech police. *After powers for acquiring assets and services within the Ministry of Defence are transferred it is assumed that gradually the relevant laws can be violated negligently or even intentionally.*
- The MP will continue to actively participate in the activities of the MD's **Council for Preventing and Eliminating Negative Phenomena** and in activities carried out by commissions established at different command levels. An emphasis will be placed on the mutual provision of information and on a single procedure for adopting measures.

- The prevention of **pathological social phenomena** within the Ministry of Defence will be implemented in co-operation with command bodies through measures arising from the “Concept and Programme of Prevention of Pathological Social Phenomena within the Ministry of Defence in the Period of 2000 – 2004”. Assignments resulting from the “National Strategy of Anti-Drug Policy for the Period of 2001-2004” are currently being met. The implemented programmes are evaluated on an ongoing basis and the conclusions of such evaluations are reflected in the activities of relevant Czech Army units. **A programme analysis will also be used to draw up new strategies under the conditions of the fully professional Czech Army.**
- Preventative actions aimed at **searching for drugs** using the police dogs of the military police will continue to decrease the number of cases of the holding and using of drugs within the Czech Army and to reduce the risks of a resultant negative impact on property and people’s health.
- **Primary prevention** was aimed mainly at national servicemen, pupils, students, and students of military colleges. Training was targeted also at professional groups and squads for international missions.
- Within the professional preparation of military drivers and their follow-up training preventative activities will further concentrate on drivers, professional soldiers – for example an analysis of the causes of traffic accidents – on demanding training and tests, and on the active use of all options enabled by current conditions of training and education of Czech Army members and staff of the MD.

## Crimes Committed by the Customs Administration Staff<sup>7</sup>

### I. Development and Characteristic Features

- **80 cases of reasonable suspicion of unlawful conduct by customs administration staff in relation to their service** (106 cases in 2002) were reported to the law enforcement bodies on the basis of internal audits.
  - \* 61 employees were found guilty (47 in 2002, 61 in 2001), particularly for the abuse of power by a public official (Sec. 158), bribe taking (Sec. 160), and evasion of taxes, fees and similar mandatory dues (Sec. 148).
  - \* In less serious cases disciplinary punishment was imposed (in accordance with the provisions of Sec 33 of Act No. 186/2002 Coll., on Service Relationship) - 93 reprimands, 72 written reprimands; and in 81 cases a decrease in salary; 18 customs officers were temporarily suspended from duty and 15 customs officers were dismissed.

**18 employees of Customs Administration were lawfully sentenced** in relation to breaching work and service duties (this number includes cases which were investigated by law enforcement bodies in previous years).

### II. Measures Adopted

- The **Action Plan for Customs Administration Integrity**, the aim of which is to maximally decrease threats of corrupt conduct of customs officers, has been adopted. As a follow up to this Plan an **Anticorruption Commission of the Customs Administration of the Czech Republic** has been set to submit recommendations aimed at combating corrupt conduct within the customs administration.
- An emphasis continues to be placed on prevention, including the basic levels of professional training of customs officers and civilian employees.
- Criminal offences committed by customs officers are regularly analysed and evaluated (mainly the causes of and conditions for corruption and serious crime). The results are presented to managers at

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<sup>7</sup> Elaborated on the basis of the document provided by the Ministry of Finance.

the meetings of the General Directorate of Customs Administration, and serious cases of corruption are disclosed in the Customs Administration Journal.

- Units of the General Directorate of Customs Administration continued their close co-operation with the Ministry of the Interior.

## Crimes Committed by Prisoners' Service Staff<sup>8</sup>

- Number of offenders who were members of the Prisoners' Service: 189 (-14, -6.9 %)
- Number of offenders who were Prisoners' Service civilian staff: 18 (-3)
- In accordance with the provisions of Sec. 159a (1) of the Code of Criminal Procedure, suspected cases of **an offence** being committed on duty or off-duty were **suspended** for 111 (-21) persons and pursuant to Sec. 159/1b a 171/1 of the Code of Criminal Procedure PS members were referred for **disciplinary proceedings**. Prosecution was halted for 3 (-15) PS members; 18 (+5) members were charged, and 11 (-10) PS members are still being investigated. In relation to criminal acts committed whilst on-duty, eight PS members were lawfully sentenced while seven PS members were sentenced for crimes committed off-duty.
- Criminal proceedings were commenced for 18 (-3) **civilian PS employees**, however seven (-3) of the proceedings were adjourned by the Czech police.

**The courts lawfully sentenced 15 PS members** (or former PS members) and four civilian employees.

### Summary of Chapter 2.1.2.

The decline in the number of offenders is accompanied by:

- A substantial **increase in the number of repeat offenders (this has been the highest number of repeat offenders since 1993)**. This is accompanied by not only a reduction in the number of offenders but also a decline in solved criminal acts. With the exception of economic crime all basic categories of criminal offences committed by repeat offender increased. The numbers of recorded crimes against property and violent crimes has reached a climax since 1996. *Analyses targeting criminal policy should deal with the causes, and such analyses ought to be followed up by adequate measures.*
- **The number of foreign offenders** as well as the number of solved crimes committed by foreign nationals **has grown**, in particular crimes against property and wilful injury to health. Of the total number of prosecuted foreigners, **27.7 % (22.9 % in 2002) were not, at the time their prosecution was commenced, authorised to reside in the Czech Republic.**
- The decline in the number of **child and juvenile offenders continued in 2002**; the number of solved crimes committed by this category of offenders decreased as well, however the decline was not as substantial as in 2002; their share of the total number of offenders was **constant**. This positive development (unless it is increased latency) was not seen in the number of **robberies, the number of which was the highest since 1996.**
- **The number of prosecuted members of the Czech police decreased whilst the number of crimes committed by Czech policemen increased** (abuse of power by public officials and bribery remained a problem). To weaken the corrupt environment among Czech police members an option, proposed by the MI, to introduce cash-less payments when collecting fines on the spot should be implemented. Police education is still a priority.
- There was a decline in the number of offenders who were Czech Army members, PS members and

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<sup>8</sup> Elaborated on the basis of the document provided by the Ministry of Justice.

SIS members; on the other hand the number of charged employees of customs administration increased. The total amount of illicit conduct of customs officers decreased in connection with offences committed whilst on-duty.

## 2.1.3 Victims of Crimes



### I. Information on Victims of Crimes

#### The numbers of victims of crime:

- men: 21,253 (+842)
  - women: 19,515 (+2,121)
  - groups of persons:<sup>9</sup> 2,164 (+71)
  - the number of persons within groups: 5,469 (+191)
  - total number of persons: 46,237 (+3,154)
- **Victims** of criminal offences are citizens who become the object of a direct attack by the offender of the crime committed. This may be an actual physical assault by an offender, or injury to property. Pursuant to legal provisions a victim is a natural person who has been, as a consequence of a criminal act, injured, or a person who survives a victim who died due to the crime committed as long as the deceased supported or was obliged to support the person in question.
  - Information and findings on **victims of crime** in the Czech Republic have not been very systematic. The police statistics are still the only statistics available containing certain data on victims of crime.
  - According to police findings there is a trend of attacking people living alone and senior citizens under the pretext of, for example, door-to-door sales, the provision of an assistance, and so forth. Attacks often result in murders.
  - According to criminal statistics **the number of victims has increased**; this growth concerns especially pickpockets and other thefts and generally corresponds to the growth in these types of crime.
    - \* The numbers of victims of pickpockets both men and women was on a rise, the number of male victims of murders increased as well, and the same applies to the number of female victims of robberies.

<sup>9</sup> The category “groups of persons” enables the determination of the total number of persons in a group, but it is not possible to differentiate the numbers of men and women. In the total numbers of male and female categories these persons are not included.



- \* Women are more often victims of crimes against human dignity, followed by dangerous threats and deprivation of personal freedom, whilst men are most commonly victims of violent crime. Most often both men and women become victims of pickpockets, wilful injury to health, robberies, dangerous threats, and extortion/blackmailing.
- \* According to the age of victims, persons in the age category 18 –30 years were the most frequent victims of robbery, wilful injury to health, and extortion; growth in the number of **female victims of robberies in the age category of over 61 years** was seen – an increase from **202 to 352**; persons aged 41 –60 years were the most frequent victims of murders and dangerous threats.
- With regard to crimes monitored in connection with **crimes against youth**, police statistics show a moderate decline (*growth was recorded within the category of juvenile persons whilst the category of children showed a decline*).
  - \* The number of child victims decreased to 2,558 (of whom - 1,214 girls; -266, -9.4 %); this category was most frequently victims of robberies), wilful injury to health, sexual abuse and ill-treatment; the number of juvenile victims increased to 2,287 (of whom 1,025 girls; +173, +8.2 %), they most often were victims of sexual abuse and rape. The increase of cases of battery of a person entrusted in another's care has not been confirmed, on the contrary a decline has been reported (the crime is probably more latent) of more than 50 criminal offences (*crime of sexual abuse of children and child pornography spread via the internet – see also Chapter “Crimes against Human Dignity”, Trafficking in Human Beings”).*
  - \* Crimes committed against young people can create, as was stated in previous reports, a background for the emergence of subsequent criminal activity. The consequence for the victim of such crime is mainly psychological and it substantially increases the risk of asocial behaviour.
- The high latency of **domestic violence** is given mainly by the nature of this type of crime which is committed within the family.
  - \* Domestic violence is generally defined as violence inside a family, which can take various concrete forms: psychological, physical, or sexual violence between a man and a woman (between a husband and a wife or between partners), or ill treatment and the neglect of one's children, or tormenting elderly people. Victims often suffer from a feeling of shame and being alone. The problem of domestic violence is world-wide. To decrease the occurrence of domestic violence is, according to the experiences of Western European countries, apart from a sound family environment and prevention, mainly zero tolerance from the side of general public.

(For more details see Tables and Diagrams No. 17, 20-21)

### Measures Adopted

- The amendment to the **Criminal Code introduces** new factual grounds of a crime under which it will be possible to **punish domestic violence more strictly**. The abuser (perpetrator) may be sentenced up to a term of eight years. *Thus the amendment recognises that domestic violence is a real problem.*
- A draft strategy for a co-ordinated and effective network for combating domestic violence is the first crucial step towards a systematic solution, across all possible areas, of the issue of domestic violence in the Czech Republic, and the first output of the inter-ministerial “Model of the Society-Wide Project to Create the Legal Framework and Methodological Procedures for Implementing **Interdisciplinary Teams Linking Health, Social, and Police Assistance in Detecting and Prosecuting Cases of Domestic Violence**”.
- In the framework of meeting Priorities and Approaches to Pursue the Equality of Men and Women. the **Campaign on Unacceptability of Domestic Violence** was organised.<sup>10</sup> Under the leadership of the government representative for human rights an ad hoc working group was established.<sup>11</sup>

<sup>10</sup> Government Resolution No. 486 of 15 May 2002 related to the Summary Report on Meeting Priorities and Approaches to Pursue the Equality of Men and Women in 2001.

<sup>11</sup> The Working Group consists of representatives of the MLSA, MI, MEYS and representatives of non-governmental organisations dealing with the issue of domestic violence – the foundation Open Society Fund

\* The strategy of the campaign was decided upon at the meetings of the Group. The strategy resulted from the amount of funds available (CZK 2 million) and the fact that eleven non-profit-making organisations from various regions of the Czech Republic dealing with the issue of domestic violence against women held similar campaigns in 2003.<sup>12</sup> It has been decided that the campaign will focus on young people aged 15 to 25 who should acquire basic facts on domestic violence and learn how to recognise its symptoms during its initial stage. At the same time they should be informed that a relationship in which one of the partners inclines to domestic violence is to be ended as soon as possible.

The public relations part of the campaign included information leaflets (placed in means of public transport across the whole republic), radio spots, advertisements in cinemas, banners, "boomerang" cards, a game on CDs enclosed in magazines on computer games, an information clip broadcast by a musical TV station, and a game on web-sites for computer games (web-site [www.domacinasili.cz](http://www.domacinasili.cz))

The MLSA paid for this campaign from its budget. The Government Representative for Human Rights then ensured that the campaign was implemented. The special web-site of the Office of the Government provides information on activities carried out in this field. With regard to the age of the target group a less traditional form was selected – an educational computer game. When playing it young people can get into a situation of domestic violence and learn how to react.

- Crime prevention pays attention to assistance to victims of domestic violence - in addition to the above-mentioned campaign discussions at "round tables" continued, **a bulletin "Behind the Closed Door II" was published, including an address book of all institutions, which can help victims of domestic violence.**
- The Ministry of Justice received altogether 94 **applications submitted by victims of crimes asking for financial aid.** The total amount provided was CZK 1,948,914.
  - \* The MJ shall provide financial aid within three months the submission of an application and the provision of all necessary documents, or shall justify the reasons why such financial aid cannot be provided. According to the findings of the relevant department any indemnification depends on a medical opinion in accordance with the Decree of the Ministry of Health No. 440/2001 Coll.; the problem is that victims are often not duly informed about the conditions under which they can apply for a financial aid.
- The **Probationary and Mediation Service** also works with victims of crimes. It is especially actively involved in criminal proceedings and provide information on possibilities for indemnification.
- The MI co-operated with the non-governmental organisation **White Circle of Security** (a range of other state administration bodies co-operate with this organisation – for example the MJ, the MLSA etc,) and the Czech Police Administration of the North Bohemian Region on a project titled **"How the Police Should Deal with victims of Crime"**. The aim of the course (attended by 28 policemen from the North Bohemian, East Bohemian and North Moravian Regions) was primarily to improve the skills of policemen when dealing with victims of crimes and to train in lecturing for this type of training.
- For other measures related to crime against youth (especially in relation to child prostitution) – see chapter "Crimes against Human Dignity" and "Trafficking in Human Beings".

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Prague, Gender Studies, Czech Women's Union, Rosa, Profem, Consultancy Service for Women in Need, White Circle of Security, Nesehnutí Brno.

<sup>12</sup> ROSA (a campaign co-ordinator), Acorus, Czech Women's Union, Magdalenium, A Bridge to Life, Nesehnutí Brno, Pansophie, Consultancy Service for Women in Need, Profem, Silesian Diacony – consultancy service ELPIS, and Women without Violence

## 2.1.4 Searches for Persons and Articles

- The Czech police announced **searches** for **29,229** (+4,207) persons, of which **80 %** were successfully closed, and in total 23,242 (+3,995) persons were found.
  - \* An increasing trend is typical for persons **for whom an arrest warrant had been issued** - 8,731 (+44) searches; 6,718 persons (+101) were apprehended which accounts for 76.9 % (+0.7 %), and/or persons who received a **document asking them to register in prison for the commencement of imprisonment** - 3,284 searches (+2,502), of whom the Czech police apprehended and delivered to prisons 2,334 (+2,149) persons which accounted for 71.1 % (+47.5 %). 1,531 (+372) cases were settled because of the unknown residence of the offender. In addition, searches were announced for 4,291 (-90) suspects of criminal offences. In such cases the relevant state prosecutor issued preliminary approval for their apprehension, of whom 2,840 (-263) persons (66.2 %; -4.6 %) were apprehended.
  - \* Searches for 475 (+347) persons who were to be brought to law enforcement bodies were launched, 380 (+344) accused persons were found (i.e. 80 %). Searches for **witnesses** were launched in 122 (+104) cases and 94 (+87) of them were found, which accounted for 77 %. 377 (+225) persons were sought for to be questioned by police bodies, of whom 307 (+252) persons were found (81.4 %).
  - \* Another common category was persons with an unknown residence. Searches were announced in 2,951 cases; of these, in 2,212 cases the persons (i.e. 75 %) were found.
  - \* **Missing persons** were sought for in 4,058 (-747) cases and 3,893 persons were found.
  - \* Furthermore, searches were announced for **163 (+121)** persons from facilities for the execution of protectional health treatment or protectional education, and of whom 154 (+133) persons were apprehended and returned to the institutions from which they had escaped.
  - \* Searches were announced for 21 **escaped prisoners** (19 apprehended).
  - \* **The escapes of children and juveniles** from detention educational facilities increased from 2,830 to 4,479. 4,107 children and juveniles were found and returned, which accounted for 91.7 %.
  - \* 34 (+27) missing Czech citizens were found through Interpol, whilst 20 (+3) missing foreigners were found in the Czech Republic.
- Further searches concentrated mainly on **stolen motor vehicles** - 9,905 (-1,084) were found, which means that **38 % of stolen motor vehicles were found**. 49 (-5) motor vehicles stolen or missing abroad were found via Interpol in the Czech Republic; while 142 (-77) motor vehicles stolen in the Czech Republic were found abroad.
- Further searches concern **stolen and lost weapons**, where the number of cases increased two times from 779 to 1,319; of these 1,270 had been stolen.

### Measures Adopted

- The objective of a newly established **Group of Target Searches** (established on 1 July 2003) is, in particular, to strengthen, both at national and international levels, measures concerning searches for offenders of especially serious criminal acts.
  - \* Members of this Group co-operate with police divers, workers of air services with thermo-vision, members of Fire Rescue Brigades, and the Integrated Rescue System. The Group is ready to provide, 24 hours a day, organisational and co-ordination assistance to other units during actions for rescuing the lives and saving the health of missing persons.
- In searching for missing people the Czech police co-operate with television stations and use the internet and there are special “searching” programmes on Radio Vnitro (the radio of the Ministry of the Interior).
- Searches for motor vehicles are enabled through **Permanent Automatic Information System LOOK**, which checks motor vehicles passing through monitored sections.

## 2.1.5 Misdemeanours<sup>13</sup>

### I. Development and Characteristic Features

- In total, the members of the **Public Order Police Service (Beat Service Police)** recorded 1,173,086 (+57,703) **misdemeanours** under Act No. 200/1990 Coll., on Misdemeanours, as amended; most misdemeanours related to **road safety and the smoothness of traffic** (71.4 %, +3.4 %, under Sec. 22 of the Act cited) and **misdemeanours against property** (14.2 %, -2.4 %, Sec. 50 of the Act cited), followed by **misdemeanours against public order and citizens' coexistence** and protection against alcohol and other addictions.

- \* With regard to **fine and penalty proceedings** the number of misdemeanours as well as amounts collected increased.

- \* Furthermore, the police on the beat reported or tabled (Sec. 58 (1) (3a) of the Act cited) in total 175,761 (-13,980) misdemeanours. They left in abeyance (Sec. 58 (3b) of the Act cited) a total of 141,011 (-16,987) misdemeanours, of which, in 129,914 (-13,466) cases, the offender was not detected.

*(For more details see Tables and Diagrams No. 8-9)*

- The **Administrative Service of the Police** solved misdemeanours
  - \* **committed by holders (natural persons) of firearm licences** – in total 5,497 (+506) misdemeanours. Of this number 2,079 (-451) were resolved by the issue of a fine, and the police penalised offenders by a total amount of CZK 815 400 (CZK –325,000). The rest of the 1,451 (-1,010) misdemeanours were reported as having been solved by the relevant administrative bodies. The most serious misdemeanours in the field have, in the long-term, constituted the insufficient securing of firearms and ammunition against thefts, losses, and abuse; the police have been solving 401 (-86) cases of 518 (-74) lost weapons.
  - \* In the field of protection from alcoholism and other types of addiction (pursuant to Sec. 30 (1) (j) of the Act cited), the administrative service of the police dealt with 956 (+195) misdemeanours, which were penalised by a total amount of CZK 730 000 (CZK +125 400).
- The **Railway Police Service** ascertained altogether 36,179 (-8,950) misdemeanours, of which 22,428 (-17,508) misdemeanours were solved in fine and penalty proceedings. In total this amounted to CZK 5.8 million (-CZK 11.3 million).
- The **Traffic Police** ascertained in total 1,003,701 (+168,998) misdemeanours committed by motor vehicle drivers and 25,672 (-758) traffic misdemeanours committed by others.
  - \* For such misdemeanours the police levied on-the-spot fines totalling CZK 390,8 million (CZK +58.2 million). The police settled 844,918 (+92,484) misdemeanours at the place of the misdemeanour, and 184,451 (+75,752) misdemeanours were reported to the relevant administrative bodies.
  - \* the largest group of misdemeanours was committed by motor vehicle drivers who exceeded the speed limit - 46 %; **8.5 % misdemeanours concerned incorrect parking, 5.5 % incorrect driving, and 4 % for not giving priority**, followed by misdemeanours concerning highway fees and not permitted overtaking; 2 % misdemeanours were solved in relation to the use of alcohol.
- The **Alien and Border Police Service** solved a total of 174,081 (-6,990) misdemeanours, of which 54,623 (+367) violated Act No. 326/1999 Coll. on Alien Residence in the Czech Republic, as amended, and imposed fines of CZK 36.7 (+7.4) million. 117,074 (+6,033) misdemeanours were solved in compliance with the Act on Misdemeanours, and fines amounting to CZK 42.37 (+3.62) million were imposed.

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<sup>13</sup> This chapter deals with misdemeanours solved by the police of the Czech Republic and the municipal police, who solved the majority of misdemeanours committed.

- The **municipal police**<sup>14</sup> solved altogether 1,770,810 misdemeanours and levied fines amounting to CZK 224,815,550. Of the total number of misdemeanours 1,374,860 were misdemeanours concerning traffic rules (830,132 were solved at the place of the misdemeanour, whilst 160,704 misdemeanours were reported to the relevant administrative bodies and 384,024 were solved by reproof) and the police imposed fines amounting to CZK 173,380,750.

## II. Measures Adopted

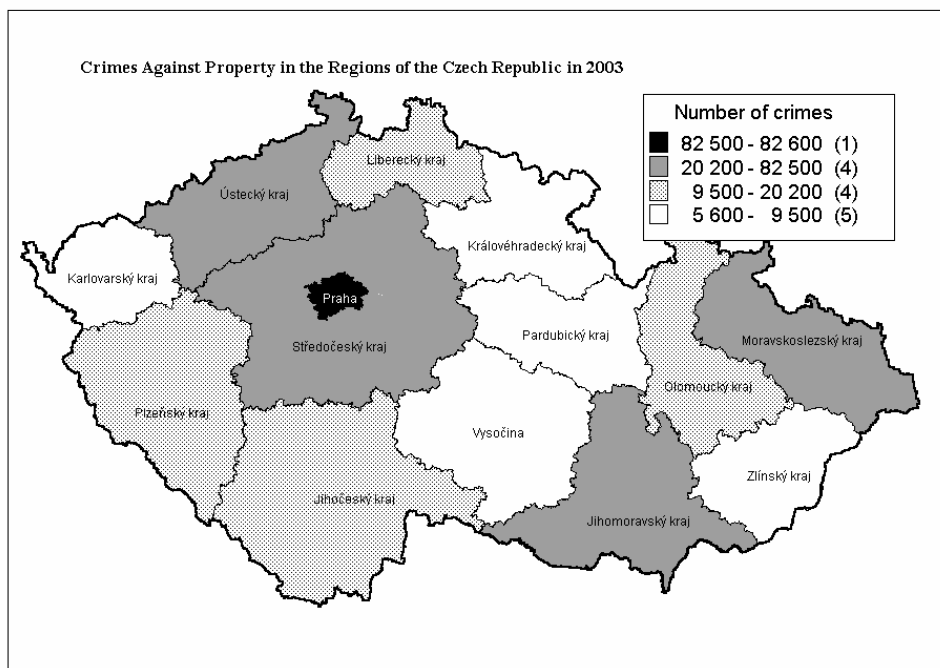
- **Draft Act on Liability for Misdemeanours and on the Misdemeanour Proceedings**
  - \* This Draft act was submitted to the Government at the beginning of 2004 and it stipulates the grounds for liability for a misdemeanour committed, and the types of sanctions and protective measures and how they are to be levied. It also regulates the procedure of administrative bodies when dealing with misdemeanours.
- On the basis of the need to eliminate cases where multiple unlawful conduct occurred and an offender has been repeatedly punished within misdemeanour proceedings and damage caused exceeded the limit specified for criminal liability or repeated misdemeanours resulted in committing violent crime, the MI commenced a professional discussion leading to the **introduction of repeat misdemeanours** once some misdemeanours are repeated, in particular misdemeanours against property and citizens' coexistence.
- Within the Phare project all basic units of the Public Order Police were gradually equipped with computers and the TIS 2000 information system which, *inter alia*, meant an increased number of detected misdemeanours.

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<sup>14</sup> The activities of the municipal police are regulated by Act No. 553/1991 Coll., on Municipal Police, as amended. For the first time we are publishing data concerning municipal police provided by the Collegium of Directors of Statutory Cities and the Capital City of Prague. The overview is not comprehensive, however the data includes the majority of information – the results of all statutory cities, all former district cities/towns and all units of municipal police with number of constables exceeding 20 (generally the data on municipal police having less than four constables is not complete). For more detailed data on the numbers of municipal police, the numbers of constables, etc, see Tables and Diagrams No. 9

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

### 2.2.1 Crimes against Property



### I. Development and Characteristic Features

#### Criminal Statistics

- number of crimes ascertained: 253,372 (-2,936 crimes, -1.1 %)
- number of persons investigated and prosecuted: 41,005 (-874, -2.1 %)
- number of crimes solved: 51,528 (-5,287 crimes., -9.3 %)
- clear-up rate: 20.3 % (-1.9 %)
- amount of damage caused: 11,210,028, 000 Kč (-1,652,666 ,000 Kč, -12.9 %)
- amount of damage ascertained CZK 113,774 ,000 (-15,329, -11.9 %)
- amount of damage recovered: 4,555 (+CZK1,888 ., +70.8 %)

#### Court Statistics

persons sentenced: 24,128 (-1,339, -5.3 %)  
(Sec. 247, 248, 250, 251 of the Criminal code)

- **The development in crimes against property did not see substantial changes, qualitative or quantitative. The number of ascertained crimes against property stagnated, and from a long-term point of view this was the lowest number of crimes ever recorded since 1993. At the same time the number of solved criminal acts decreased.** The reduction in the number of burglaries and moderate increase in thefts was projected in their share in crimes against property. **Burglaries** accounted for 27 % (-1.0 %) of crimes against property and thefts 66 % (+2.0 %).

- **The structure of offenders** committing crimes against property has not changed. **Such** offenders rank especially among repeat offenders and are interested in articles for their own need. Another group of offenders commits crimes largely “to order”.

### **The Situation with Regard to the Higher Territorial Self-governing Units**

- The highest number of crimes against property was recorded in the capital city of Prague, the share of which is 32.6 % (*burglaries of shops and flats and pickpocketing remain a problem since the amount of this type of crime recorded by the Czech Police is increasing. Development in the numbers of other crimes against property was not so dynamic*), followed by the Central Bohemian Region (11.5 %; *a dynamic growth in the number of burglaries of family houses was recorded*) and the South Moravian Region (9.3 %; *this increase was a result mainly of burglaries and thefts from cars; the number of car thefts decreased, which is positive*) together with the Moravian-Silesian Region (9.2 %; *there was a considerable growth in the amount of car thefts, while a positive development was recorded in burglaries of flats*). The lowest number of crimes of this type was recorded in regions where the number of crimes against property did not exceed eight thousand, such as in the Vysocina Region, the Zlin Region, the Karlovy Vary Region, and the Hradec Kralove Region.

### **Burglaries and Common Thefts; Crimes Against Movable Cultural Heritage**

- **A downward trend in the number of burglaries** (recorded continuously since 1994; *growth was recorded only in 2002*) **continued**; the recorded number of burglaries is **the second lowest number since 1993**. Generally, the situation has not changed. Burglaries show more and more **signs of organised crime** and are professionally planned. Decline related mainly to burglaries in particular of weekend houses, however **burglaries of family houses** remain a problem. **With regard to burglaries of flats the situation has not changed**.
- The number of recorded **common thefts stagnated** (this was the third lowest number from a long-term point of view) and accounted for 39 % of all crimes against property. **Thefts from cars dominated** (these substantially affect the feeling of citizens of being safe, and from a quantitative point of view this type of crime ranks among the most common). This type of crime is followed by car thefts accounting for more than 14.5 %. Such thefts are **organized** at a very good professional level (especially with respect to breaking security devices, altering codes of electronic managing systems, or modifying secondary identification signs) The problem is in legalising stolen vehicles. **Pickpocketing and thefts of personal belongings have increased considerably** (thefts from handbags, back-packs, and clothes put aside, or stealing from drunk persons).
- Negative development was recorded in **the field of cultural heritage crime** by way of a growth in the number of crimes committed in buildings or in the open air. Such offences are, to a large extent, **serial and well organised**, and damage to cultural heritage is generally difficult to calculate.
  - \* The forecast of the Czech police from the mid of 1990s has come true. The police had drawn attention to problems with the security of some facilities and predicted that perpetrators would focus on articles of arts placed in open space. A high number of stolen sandstone statues including decorations and funeral architecture has been recorded in the Central Bohemian Region, followed by East Bohemia and Moravia.
  - \* In solving such cases there are problems with records and photographs concerning objects of art. Property relations with respect some small religious buildings are not often solved (for example wayside columns, little chapels, etc.)
  - \* There is a sustained occurrence of forging articles of fine art. This situation is similar in other countries of Western Europe. According to the findings of the Czech police it is obvious that crime in the field of illegal archaeological excavations is not clearly mapped out, bringing minimal knowledge about actual groups of thieves.
  - \* The interest of the administrators of historical facilities in co-operating with the Czech police when assessing the efficiency of the current security of historical places is continuing to increase. Despite this, according to the findings of the Ministry of Culture, church premises are still in danger, and hundreds of churches and other religious premises are not protected.

(For more details see Tables and Diagrams No. 22-23, 48-49)

## II. Measures Adopted

- The amendment to Act No. 455/1991 Coll., on Trade Licences should **restrict trading in stolen goods in pawnshops**. Inspection bodies and the Czech police will be able, on the basis of customer identity, to find out who has sold stolen goods. Sanctions for pawnshop owners in the case that they do not observe the obligation of verifying the identity of customers have been considerably increased. A relevant Trade Licence Office will be able to levy a fine of up to CZK 1 million.
- The MC continued implementing the programme of the **Integrated System of the Protection of Cultural Heritage Movables** (ISO) which is divided into four parts:
  - \* 1. Subsidies amounting to CZK 38,103,000 were provided to secure facilities holding objects of cultural heritage (facilities in state, regional, municipal and church ownership. 2. Funds (CZK 6,806,000) were provided to continue recording and documenting articles owned by the Roman-Catholic Church which are at risk. Further subsidies were provided to the administrators of collections registered in the Central Register of Collections (maintained by the MC). 3. Funds (CZK 21,971,000) for the purchase of articles of extraordinary cultural value to be included in public collections owned by the Czech Republic, regions and municipalities registered in the Central Register of Collections. 4. Subsidies (CZK 23,245,000) for purchasing equipment for restoring, preserving and taxidermists' workshops.
- The MC **audited** activities (in eleven authorised organisations) resulting from Act No.71/1994 Coll., on the Sale and Export of Articles of Cultural Value, as amended.
  - \* The authorised organisations send to the MC all applications for issuing a certificate for objects from an open space exterior. Such certificates are distributed to the Czech police, the National Institution for Care of Historical Monuments and the Diocese Conservatory Centre of the Prague Archbishopric for the respective identification of stolen objects.
- Act No. 180/2003 Coll., amending Act No. 101/2001 Coll., on the Return of Cultural Objects Unlawfully Removed from the Czech Republic in compliance with the Directive of the European Parliament and Council No. 2001/38/EC of 5 June 2001 was adopted.
- The MC drew up a new draft act amending Act No.71/1994 Coll., on the Sale and Export of Articles of Cultural Value, as amended (*the Bill was approved by the Chamber of Deputies of the Czech Parliament and submitted to the Senate.*).
- Selected offices included in the System of Records of Articles of Arts (SEUD) were modernised by purchasing 64 digital cameras with high resolution and the capability to take static images.
- Central SEUD (C-SEUD) contains basic data for the needs of authorised policemen. Selected records are accessible on the internet - the MI's server.
- **The Permanent Automatic Information System LOOK** enables the checking of motor vehicles passing certain monitored sections (it contributes to decreasing car thefts and increasing better results in searching stolen motor vehicles).
- A new duty to submit a document on acquiring an **exchanged part of a motor vehicle** (i.e. a vehicle body or an engine) is incorporated into the amendment to Act No. 56/2001 Coll., on Operations of Motor Vehicles on Land Communications (*the draft amendment was approved and published under No. 103/2004 Coll., and will come into effect on 1 May 2004*). The MT clarified, in publishing a methodological instruction, the manner in which official numbers will be sunk and original VIN numbers will be renewed.
- The Czech Republic is currently an observer with respect to the system EUCARIS (one of the systems enabling international co-operation in exchanging information on stolen driving licences and motor vehicles).
- Members of the **International Organisation of Investigators of Car Theft and Interpol** organised a seminar (November 2003) with the aim of enabling experts from European countries to exchange information and experience **in combating car theft**. Two basic recommendations concerned verification of the origin of imported second-hand cars prior to their registration and the use of an information system which is being built under the active support of the EU (this should make the legalisation of stolen vehicles more difficult).
- Nowadays the MT is preparing brand new procedures for implementing control over registering of motor vehicles.



- A number of **preventative programmes** are aimed at increasing **citizens' feelings of being safe and their active participation** in protecting people (these are spread into smaller towns and villages). The MI and the Czech police's programme titled "**Safe Locality**" continued. This programme responds to adverse development mainly in crimes against property (see Crime Prevention). More and more towns want to prevent crime by using closed circuit television (CCTV).

Surveys on evaluating the efficiency of CCTV were carried out in the towns which had received, within the aforementioned Programmes, a subsidy from the state budget for municipal CCTV. Obtained results will be used for specifying minimal standards to assess the efficiency of municipal CCTV – until the end of 2004.

## Summary

**Crime against property** has not changed either from a qualitative or a quantitative point of view. It demonstrates signs of organised crime and, with regard to the numbers of crimes, **it has been at the same level for a long period of time** (except for more considerable growth in pickpocketing); **burglaries show the lowest values** since 1993.

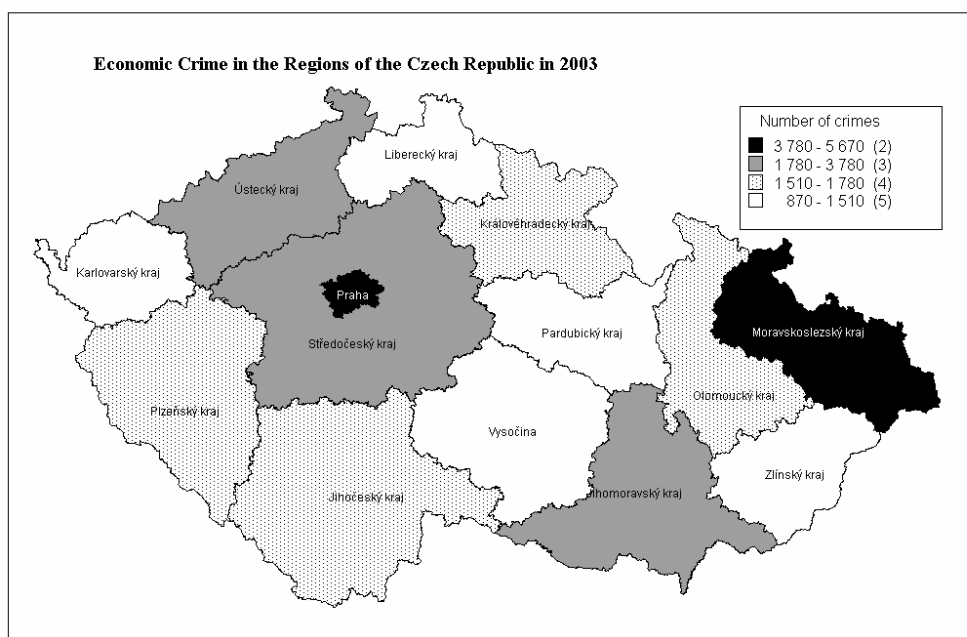
With respect to **citizens' feelings of being secure**, damage caused by crimes against property and in some areas also in terms of quantity, the following crimes against property have remained a problem, despite preventative measures adopted:

\* **burglaries of flats, houses, and weekend houses, car theft** (a several times higher number of car thefts is recorded in Prague than in other regions of the Czech Republic; the police **were not able to adopt adequate measures** especially with regard to insurance fraud or registering motor vehicles in cases where the owner has changed) ); **thefts from cars** (the most common criminal act), **and pickpocketing (a substantial growth has been recorded)**;

\* crimes relating to **movable cultural heritage**; this is serious not only with respect to the number of such crimes but especially with regard to damage caused in cultural heritage generally – such damage cannot even be calculated and it is impossible to recover it.

The situation should be improved by the **amendment to the Act on Trade Licences** which restricts trading in stolen goods in pawnshops. Legislative and control activities in the field of protection of movable cultural heritage are important. An irreplaceable role is played by preventative activities, and more towns are willing to prevent crime by implementing CCTV.

## 2.2.2 Economic Crime



### I. Development and Characteristic Features

#### Criminal Statistics

- number of crimes ascertained: 31,451  
(-8,762 crimes, - 21.8 %)
- share of total crime: 8.8 %
- number of persons prosecuted and investigated: 21,518  
(-2,980, -12.2 %)
- number of crimes solved: 22,803  
(-8,500 crimes, -27.2 %)
- clear-up rate: 72.5 % (-16.3 %)
- damage ascertained: 35,309,328,000  
(+CZK 6,291,797,000, + 21.7 %)
- damage recovered: CZK 1,041,389,000  
(CZK -1,179,698,000, -53.1 %)
- number of additionally solved crimes: 1,487  
(+1,447 crimes, +3617.5 %)

#### Court Statistics

persons sentenced: 1,506 (+54, +3.7 %)  
(Sec. 118 - 152 of the CC)

*(For more details see Tables and Diagrams No. 24-28, 46-47)*

- The number of detected **economic crimes** is the third lowest since **1996**.
  - \* The decline in recorded economic crime is, on one hand, accompanied by a considerable decrease in the recorded numbers of credit fraud and tax, social and health insurance fees and contributions to the state employment policy evasion; on the other hand, there has been a quite high increase in the number of recorded crimes of **unauthorised possession of debit/credit payment cards and forged and altered official documents**.
  - \* In terms of **the year when such crime started to be committed** 25 % of economic crimes were commenced directly in 2003 but 75 % of recorded crimes **started in past years** - almost 29 % in 2002, more than 20 % in 2001, 10 % in 2000, and 6 % even in 1999.

\* Major economic crimes are committed with great sophistication and it can be assumed that they are not committed only from the inside of entities (such as banks, saving associations and other entities) but more from the outside, i.e. such crimes will be committed by offenders specialised in a certain kind of banking or financial products.

\* In order to close pre-trial proceedings successfully, preconditions of very close co-operation and informal communication between the Czech police and the supervising state prosecutor have been created.

\* According to the **findings of the Supreme State Prosecutor's Office, investigations and examinations of serious economic crimes are demanding in terms of time and expertise**. Foreign legal aid is often needed and when a relevant agreement on such legal assistance is lacking the length of proceedings is extended and criminal proceedings become more expensive. In many cases unified legal provisions do not exist, which makes the evaluation of the legal liability of individual persons more difficult. Therefore it is necessary to pay attention to further extension of economic knowledge mainly with regard to special types of major economic and financial crime investigated by the High State Prosecutor's Offices or the Czech police. A negative element is the fact that it is very difficult to find an expert to elaborate special opinions, which are necessary with respect to the specific nature of such crimes and the approach of the courts of justice, which to a large extent require such opinions.

\* The fact that economic crime remains a major problem in the Czech Republic was shown in the results of the "World-wide Survey of Economic Crime in 2003" which was prepared by PricewaterhouseCoopers. According to this survey 27 % (in Central and Eastern Europe 37 %) of companies were, within the last two years, victims of fraudulent conduct. The causes are as follows: companies more often admit fraud, more efficient controlling systems are being implemented, and fraud is revealed more effectively. The majority of such cases were revealed by means of audits. The research recommends companies to analyse the real risks of economic crime, implement obligatory codes of conduct, and so forth. It is possible to cope with this type of crime effectively through the introduction of consistent controlling mechanisms.

- **Damage caused by economic crime ascertained by the Czech police increased, whilst damage recovered decreased.**

\* The trend of increased damage was reflected in the share of ascertained damage in total crime, which went up from 67 % to 74 %. This situation was **affected by several large cases**, for example in the Harvard cases the damage was reported in 2003 and it totalled CZK 18 billion. Of the total damage caused by economic crime (CZK 1,179,698,000) the Money Laundering and Criminal Proceeds Department recovered assets amounting to CZK 647 million (*this value cannot be compared to values of 2002 when the total amount of CZK 2.7 billion was recovered, since CZK 2.1 billion must be attributed to assets confiscated during the KTP Quantum case*).

\* The situation concerning **economic crime causing damage of 10 million and over** has changed. **Crimes resulting in high damage were successfully documented** (the crime started in previous years - 17 % of such crimes were commenced in 1999, 11 % in 2002, 10 % in 1998, and almost 9 % in 2001 and 1994). If in 2002 the Czech police recorded 357 economic crimes (clear-up rate of 48.5 %) each causing damage of CZK 10 million and over (the total damage caused was CZK 21 billion), then in 2003 they reported 181 crimes of this category with the total damage of more than CZK 31 billion, whilst **the clear-up rate considerably increased to 67.4 %**. *The fact that Czech police are able to document serious cases of economic crime is a result of their targeted specialisation (but also due to organisational changes) and especially a consequence of long-term and continuous training including international courses held in co-operation with members of specialised departments of the Supreme State Prosecutor's Office.*

### **The Situation with Regard to the Higher Territorial Self-governing Units**

- The highest number of economic criminal offences was recorded in Prague, followed by the Moravian-Silesian Region and the South Moravian Region, while the lowest number of such crimes was reported in the Vysocina Region. A decline in this type of crime is reported from all regions except for the Pilsen Region where the number recorded remained at the same level as in 2002.

### **Financial Crime**

- A development trend in terms of crimes and individual types of crime does not essentially differ from the past period.

- \* In particular, classical fraud, misappropriation of confidential information, crimes against currency, and unauthorised possession of credit/debit payment cards were detected in the banking sector and in the capital market.
- \* For the purpose of the unauthorised obtaining of banking products, offenders submit applications with the false identity of a client, forged confirmation of their income, forged or altered payment instruments, etc. The approach of banks and other entities operating in the field of finance towards providing their products and services is now far more prudent than it was in the past.
- \* The Czech police continued investigating cases of major economic crime, for example the bankruptcy of private investors, KTP Quantum, the crash of the IPB bank, and newly of the Union Bank in Ostrava.
- \* A common reason for those cases revealed by the police, as stated in previous reports as well, is **insufficient external as well as internal control of involved parties** which should, of course, function as the primary control and has not fulfilled its role for a long period of time (an example could be the Union Bank in Ostrava).

### Protection of Fiscal Interests of the State

- **The fiscal interests of the state are jeopardized by financial crime**, taking various different serious forms of criminal offences relating to a wide scope of criminal conduct concerning financial operations. Problems from previous years persist. The detection of crime in the field of financial interests of the state is extremely difficult. Crimes committed are highly sophisticated, are organised, and remain latent. The efficacy of punishment is still very low.
  - \* With regard to taxes no qualitative changes have occurred. In terms of the amount of damage caused by **tax evasion** (the damage does not relate only to the curtailment of taxes), there was fraud relating to the provision of subsidies and financial support, to winding up companies, bankruptcy and composition proceedings, and so forth. **The MF lodged 1,638 notifications of a suspicion that a tax crime had been committed the damage of which amounted to CZK 2,566 million.**
  - \* **Customs bodies** recorded in total 426 (+97) cases when they seized 47.6 (-10.7) million of **cigarettes without official labels**. Customs duty, VAT and excise tax evasion represent an amount exceeding CZK 66 million. Customs officers further seized 110.5 tones of **tobacco**, which represented customs duty and tax evasion amounting CZK 47.2 million. *It can be assumed that the amount of imported tobacco for illegal production of cigarettes will steadily increase.*
  - \* The most serious case which the customs administration is dealing with currently, is the import of fuels to the public customs warehouse from which fuels were, from 1997 to 2002, delivered without providing information to the relevant customs bodies. Tax evasion in this case exceeded the amount of CZK 2.7 billion. In other major cases were for example import of 560,492 kilos of **distilled liquor made of wine**, where tax evasion represented CZK 115 million. By illicitly taking 4,500 litres of alcoholic drinks out of the way of customs supervision, customs duty and tax evasion was about CZK 66,000 million.
  - \* Customs bodies in co-operation with the Czech police revealed an **illegal distillery** and confiscated 4,000 litres of 96 % ethyl alcohol.
  - \* The following **agricultural commodities** were the subject of investigations in co-operation with foreign customs officers: chicken meat, beef and pork, onion and cabbage. Investigations relating to the export of cattle exposed that false seals and invoices had been used. *In importing pork and beef from China breaches of regulations imposed by the State Veterinary Administration of the Czech Republic on the import of such meat were proven. The amount of illegally imported meat exceeded 116 tones and amounted to CZK 3.2 million.*
  - \* A typical violation of customs regulations is represented by **permitting imports of cars** on the basis of false, altered, or forged documents. An important role in revealing motor vehicles the value of which has been underestimated because of taxes to be paid is played by a follow up checks and international co-operation. Using this procedure the import of about 300 cars was proven. In those cases the customs duty and VAT was calculated and paid to the total amount of CZK 13.5 million. Furthermore, the import of more than 4,000 cars is being investigated. The assumed evasion of customs duties and VAT is about CZK 50 million.
  - \* Apart from standard forms of breaching regulations which lies in stating incorrect data in customs documents, cases of the **export of gold** subject to licence proceedings were ascertained, i.e. gold was exported without a relevant export permit. Customs bodies also examined some cases of excessive export of gold detected in the past. These are cases where there is a well-founded suspicion of

unauthorised deduction of VAT. Such cases are investigated together with relevant police units, state prosecutor's office and courts.

\* The Czech police received from the **Financial Analytical Office (FAO)** in total 114 (115 in 2002) notifications of a suspicion that a criminal act had been committed. **The amount was CZK 15 billion.** Notifications included **148 persons**, of whom 83 persons were Czech citizens (an amount of CZK 14.1 billion), followed by citizens of Vietnam (26 persons; CZK 178 million) and China (16 persons; CZK 15 million). The problem with documenting a criminal offence of making proceeds from criminal activities legal (money laundering) occurs especially in cases where funds are transferred through bank transactions to the Czech Republic from countries with which the Czech Republic had not entered into agreements on the exchange or provision of criminal legal information .

\* **The number of FAO's reports, from the banking sector as well as from other financial institutions**, on suspicious trade **increased**, after their reduction in previous years, to the number of **1,970** (1,917 in 2000, 1,750 in 2001 and 1,246 in 2002). *This fact was affected mainly by a more thorough verification of banking transactions, consistent supervision of the Czech National Bank, control of the system of internal principles of the FAO and, last but not least, the amendment to the Criminal Code. The amendment to the Criminal Code includes as new crimes hiding a thing due to negligence and the crime of legalisation of proceeds acquired from criminal activities(money laundering), which's not subject to a predicative criminal act.*

## II. Measures Adopted

- With regard to the need to increase efficiency in combating economic and financial crime, the **Unit for Combating Corruption and Financial Crime of the Criminal Police and Investigation Service Office** was established in 2003. It was set up by merging the Unit of Financial crime and the Protection of the State of the Criminal Police and Investigation Service Office of the Police Presidium of the Czech Republic and the Unit for Combating Corruption and Major Economic Crime of the Criminal Police and Investigation Service Office. A new **Department of Money Laundering and Criminal Proceeds** was established within the aforementioned unit. *This department confiscated in 2003 assets amounting to more than CZK 647 million.*
- In accordance with Government Resolution No. 391/2002 **25 officers of territorial tax collecting authorities** were assigned to work with joint teams of the MI and the MF in order to document and **confiscate proceeds arising from criminal activities**, to substitute damage caused by criminal activities, and to identify and collect taxes. A text modification of the relevant provision was incorporated into the new Tax Rules (the MF drew up a new Draft Act on Tax Rules which is to replace the current Act No. 337/1992 Coll., on Tax and Fee Administration). The adoption of this Act will enable the breaking of tax confidentiality and the relevant units of the Czech police will be able to access the necessary information arising from tax proceedings.
- Act No. 279/2003 Coll., on the Execution of Confiscated Assets and Articles in Criminal Proceedings, which came into force on 1 January 2004, should help in the field of executing and administrating confiscated assets. This act was drawn up by the MJ in co-operation with other ministries.
- The intention of establishing the **financial police**, as a specialised police unit, is to make the punishment of tax crimes more effective and to improve co-operation between the police and tax collecting offices. This special unit should come into existence on 1 July 2004.
  - \* The Financial Police established within the Ministry of the Interior will be set up as a unit with republic-wide competencies and it will have offices opened in all regions. It should be established using the labour force, jobs and funds of the MF, which will be released in conjunction with the termination of some activities previously carried out by customs administration. These activities will be ceased after the Czech Republic joins the EU. This unit will be established with the intention of making the punishment of tax crimes more effective and of improving co-operation between the police and tax collecting offices. Tax collecting offices and police bodies should exchange information. For this purpose a partial amendment of legal provisions lying in the extended authorisation of the financial police to access data from tax returns should be made. The option of sharing information was proposed by the MF in the framework of the above-mentioned draft Tax Rules. However, this legal regulation should come into force as late as on 1 January 2005. As the financial police should be established prior

to this date it will be necessary to change the current legal regulation, i.e. Act No. 337/1992 Coll., on Tax and Fee Administration.

- PHARE 2000 projects (focused also on combating economic crime) were completed, while Phare 2001 and 2002 projects continue.
- Policemen participated in a number of specialised international seminars. For example the following seminars: “Special Procedures and Methods Used in Investigating Financial Crime”, and “Money Laundering and Financial Investigating Techniques”.
- In order to provide **basic legal information** to foreigners and thus strengthen prevention against incorrect procedures especially in the field of trade licensing (*as of 31 December 2003 the MIT recorded 62,293, +1,761, trade licenses for foreign nationals*) and the protection of consumers, informative handbooks were drawn up by the MIT in several languages.
- **"Report on Results Achieved by the Team "USURY"** established by the Czech Police and the Working Group for Combating Usury Within Socially Excluded Roma Communities set up within the Czech Police of the North Moravian Police Administration was submitted to the Government (*it was approved by Government resolution No.218 of 10 March 2004*).

\* The Report was drawn up in relation to the large spread of usury within Roma communities and on the basis of Government Resolution No. 761 of 5 August 2002 concerning the Draft Action Programme To Eliminate Applications by Members of the Roma Community from the Czech Republic for Asylum in the EU Member States and in Norway. While in 2002 fifteen crimes of usury (Section 253 of the Criminal Code) were detected, in 2003 41 crimes of this type were ascertained. **Results achieved by the USURY team** were based on the successful implementation of the **pilot project "Assistant of the Czech Police for Combating Usury in Socially Excluded Roma Communities"**. A new position - a “police assistant” - was introduced within the Czech police, whose main task is to operate in a community as a representative of police interests and to inform members of the community about options which are offered through co-operation with the police regarding the issue of usury. This police assistant is supposed to **build a climate of confidence in police work, to protect victims and witnesses, to improve the provision of information to Roma community citizens on risks connected with usury, and to systematically support work among ethnic socially excluded communities.**

\* The Working Group of the Government Council for Roma Community Affairs for the Area of the Ministry of the Interior and the Police of the Czech Republic also deals with the issues of usury.

## Other Areas of Major Economic Crime

### Intellectual Property

- Crime in the field of intellectual property includes **industrial rights (rights to trademarks, patents, protected designations of origin or geographical origin, etc.), rights to business names and copyright**. The year monitored can be characterised by a statistical decline in the number of ascertained crimes of infringement of rights to a trademark and infringement of copyright.

\* Pirate CD and MC music recordings, clothes and shoes marked by protected trademarks without any authorisation cause high losses to the producers, shop owners who respect laws, and to copyright owners; moreover it also deceives consumers. Infringing the rights to **trademarks** means the unauthorised use of a trademark for marking goods which are sold, especially at market places. With regard to the **infringement of copyright**, this means especially the illicit production and distribution of pirate music and film media. Copyright is also breached by the unauthorised use of film and music works in public performance when the authors have not provided their agreement.

- Crimes relating to intellectual property (Sec. 150-152) are prosecuted by the Czech police more consistently and customs bodies have increased their activities in the borderlands. An important role is played by the Czech Trade Inspection which can seize forged products or solve some cases independently within administrative proceedings.

\* From a qualitative point of view the situation has not changed. This type of crime is committed mainly in market places and according to police findings the offenders are mainly foreign nationals. It is difficult to evidence the intentional conduct of the seller of forged goods. **Individual cases are**

solved by confiscating forged goods and through administrative proceedings carried out by the **Czech Trade Inspection**. The Czech Trade Inspection most frequently confiscates forged audio and video media (60.6 % of all confiscated products), textile goods and clothes (33.6 %), and shoes (2.2 %).

### Measures Adopted

- The inter-ministerial Commission for Combating Unlawful Conduct against Intellectual Property Rights established at the MIT continued its work.
  - \* It dealt with a proposal to **include the Czech Republic in the Watch List**. The Czech Republic has not been included in the Watch List in previous years in particular because it has created legislative and other conditions for adhering to the rights of intellectual property. (For example the participation of the Czech Republic in the internet contracts – WIPO – was evaluated positively. As a follow up the MC strived to consolidate the collective administration of copyright and property rights of other persons in order to apply the Copyright Act properly.)
  - \* The inter-ministerial information system is being developed within the Phare 2001 project titled **"Enforcing Intellectual Property Rights"**. At the same time, training for 550 civil servants from the Czech Republic was prepared within this project. Its aim is to ensure that information between state administrative bodies dealing with the protection of intellectual property is exchanged and to help in combating this type of crime, and thus increase legal certainty for intellectual property right owners.
  - \* The Report on the **Control of Use of Legal Software** within state administrative bodies was discussed by the Commission. The situation has generally improved and the Business Software Alliance associating companies as Apple, Autodesk, Adobe, Microsoft, Macromedia and some others has come to the same conclusion.
  - \* Furthermore, the Commission invited non-governmental organisations to co-operate and to incorporate this issue into the syllabus at schools; it also discussed the issue of market places and sale on market stalls.
- The MC is drawing up the **amendment to the Copyright Act** (September 2004) which shall clarify in particular provisions on the technical protection of works and protection of electronic information on right identification.
- **The Czech Trade Inspection** deals, *inter alia*, with **the protection of intellectual property and consumer's protection** against criminal offences and misdemeanours. Inspection results show that the situation in the field of intellectual property is far from being satisfactory.
  - \* In their inspections the staff concentrate mainly on adherence to conditions relating to health and sanitation safety and the safety of products and services, they check whether a consumer has not been cheated by false or incomplete data, and whether those persons checked observe their duties towards the state (for example proving the origin of goods, certification of products and authorisation for operating the business).
  - \* **The CTI carried out in total 1,407 targeted inspections** focused on adherence to industrial rights as well as copyright, mainly with regard to sale on market stalls (faults were ascertained in 95.4 % of cases); they confiscated 390,000 forged products, the value of which was CZK 353 million, and destroyed 559,000 products amounting to CZK 487 million. *Inspections of market places are carried out in co-operation with customs bodies and the Czech police.*
- A new act, currently being drawn up by the MI, concerns the protection of intellectual property. It stipulates **liability for providers of information society services**.
- The Working Group of the Council of the European Union (June 2003) started to discuss a draft directive on measures and procedures of enforcement of intellectual property rights, the aim of which is to harmonize resources and procedures for more efficient enforcement of intellectual property rights.
- A presentation at the International Fair of Information Technologies, Invex, held in Brno, was devoted to combating piracy and protecting copyright related to software, audio and video including criminal activities carried out via the internet. A range of other activities focused on software piracy, for example a contest for radio listeners, publications, and so on.

### Computer Crime

- Computer (IT) crime, encompassing **information technology and the internet**, is a specific form of crime. Its markedly increasing activity can be seen in the use of information technology (IT)

itself for committing criminal offences where IT is used as the tool for a crime, not as a target of attack. **The situation in the field of software piracy has remained similar to the situation in the previous period.**

- \* Computer crime concentrates especially on the unauthorised use and dissemination of computer programmes - pursuant to Sec. 152 (software piracy) and the damage or misuse of records on data carriers (Sec. 257a of the Cr. Code). Such offences are often, as mentioned in previous Reports, concealed in statistics, behind crimes of fraud in the financial and banking sector, embezzlement or tax offences where unauthorised access to a computer or computer programmes is a means of carrying out another offence.
- It is possible to build on and confirm foreign experience that the further trend of **IT** development and its forms of misuse will show growth.
  - \* **The situation has remained unchanged.** Quite a large part of mutual communication which used to take place through direct phone calls or via traditional mail has been transferred to electronic communication nowadays. The level of internet use in the Czech Republic is, however, in comparison with trends in other developed countries, lower, due to the current service infrastructure and quite high costs.
- It is clear, on the basis of an analysis of **software piracy**, that no considerable changes have occurred. The illegal production and distribution of software is not carried out through big businesses but is the work of individuals who, so that they are not quickly identified and so that the crimes committed by them are not solved, are gradually changing their activities to become more organised.
  - \* A recurring phenomenon is the use of software in more places than is stipulated in the licence agreement. A permanent problem (a legislative obstacle) remains the possibility of obtaining primary evidence in businesses. The downloading of illegal software from the internet and the utilisation of limited programme versions in combination with so-called “cracks” is on the rise.
- The area of **attacks against data** is affected by a very high level of latency and, in cases where an attack is discovered, by the unwillingness of the aggrieved to solve this problem through legal procedure.
  - \* Enhanced security measures taken by server administrators meant that **fundamental misuse of personal data through a computer attack was not recorded**. The Czech police actively search for attackers applying computer viruses. This conduct, of course, is technically complicated to evidence.
- **The abuse of electronic commerce** has increased. Cases of misuse of home banking were recorded (these were mainly cases of failure of a human factor).
  - \* The Czech police recorded a growth in misusing electronic purchases via the internet which was partially caused by failures in payment card verifications. With respect to internet sales, offenders rely mainly on the trustfulness of the aggrieved.
- The Czech police consider a key task to be the search for crimes on the internet in the field of **extremism and unlawful pornography** (*See the Annex to this Report “Information on the Issue of Extremism in the Czech Republic in 2003” and the Chapter “Trafficking in Human Beings”*).
- E-mail and SMS messages containing threats were on the rise (for example messages about placing bombs, physical violence and extortion).

### Measures Adopted

- Phare 2003 projects were commenced. One of the projects was **Combating Fraud and Computer Financial Crime**. Several specialised training courses for the Czech police were held within the framework of the PHARE programme. In January 2003 the Czech Republic officially joined the international network of contact places which are accessible 24 hours a day and which ensure



timely and efficient communication with foreign partners in the cases of supranational information crime. The MI drew up a document titled “Principles of the Protection of Strategic Information Systems in the Czech Republic”, which formulates the fundamental opinion of the Ministry related to the protection of strategically important information systems of the Czech Republic. At the same time it will serve as a basic document for discussions of representatives of the Ministry at inter-ministerial negotiations, which should lead to the establishment of a similar plan involving all ministries.

- Policemen participated in a number of other professional **international seminars**, the topic of which was for instance Combating Information and Communication Crime.
- The MI in co-operation with the Czech police has striven for a long time to improve conditions for the further development of structures directly involved in combating **IT crime**. They in particular endeavoured to strengthen the staff and financing of such specialised units of the Czech police and to step up their professional approach. The IT issue has been incorporated into the curricula of the Police Academy.
- Co-operation between the Czech police and the Institution of Criminal Science in Prague continued in the way of collecting evidence on the presence of illegal software in computers directly on the spot without seizing hardware. *Preliminary results may be assessed within 24 hours.*

## Environmental Crime

- **Environmental crime** has not seen any change, it remains **latent and dangerous**. It requires a special approach by all state administration units, in particular by the Czech police, the Czech Inspection for the Environment (CIE), the State Fund of the Environment, the ME, and the General Directorate of Customs.
  - \* Environmental crime is characterised by crimes relating for example to the transit and import of waste (this is a highly latent activity; we are both a target and a transit country, false documents are used, loads are declared to be less defective, and the reason for imports is justified by the secondary use of waste); illicit trade in endangered **species of animals and plants** (a high level of illicit transactions - this ranks among the most profitable illegal activities); crime committed against forests, i.e. illegal production of timber: direct damage represents only a fragment of real ecological damage (*in the period of 1996-2002, 2,302 hectares forests were cut in contradiction with law and 635,000 m<sup>3</sup> of wood was illegally logged; illegal logging culminated in 1999, and since 2000 this illegal activity is steadily on a decline*); air and water pollution; the unauthorised production and possession of radioactive material; defective food which endangers health; animal torture; poaching (*predominantly an organised crime*); breakdowns and operational failures; and looting localities with an abundance of precious stones and semi-precious stones.
  - \* Crimes detected in the field of illegal logging of wood were solved within hearing of an administrative infraction. The illegal logging of wood links to other economic crime. The findings acquired by the Czech police indicate that in many cases income was concealed and tax evaded.

## Measures Adopted

- The basic steps for combating environmental crime were defined in the strategy of the MI drawn up in 2002 and titled “**Combating Environmental Crime**”.
  - \* Police specialists were assigned, at District Directorates of the Czech Police and Regional Czech Police Administrations, to deal with the issue of environmental crime. More policemen now operate within the Group for the Protection of Intangible Rights and Transport. The **Framework Agreement on Co-operation between the Czech Police and the Czech Inspection of the Environment** (in compliance with this Agreement the CIE completes their inducements for criminal prosecution by expert opinions) was entered into. Contact with responsible officers of the Czech Inspection of the Environment, with Departments of the Environment of regional councils and municipalities executing the powers of state administration is, on an ongoing basis, established with individual district and regional units of the Czech police. With regard to the professional training of members of the Czech police, basic professional preparation was updated and lessons dealing with the issue of environmental crime were incorporated, and the final competencies of a policeman (one who participated in the training in question) dealing with the protection of the environment were formulated.
- Arrangements at the European level are important and often binding on the Czech Republic; for example Council Framework Decision 2003/80/JHA of 27 January 2003 on the protection of the

environment through criminal law. Pursuant to this Decision both natural persons and legal persons should be liable for crimes and misdemeanours against the environment and the Decision defines suitable and deterrent punishments and so forth.

- The following resulted in a decrease in the incidence and scope of **illegal logging and its impact on the environment**:
  - \* meeting **legislative measures** (for example the adoption of so called small amendments of the Act on Forests, the Act on Guards and the amendment to the Criminal Code), **non-legislative measures** (for example in 2003 the publication of a methodological instruction of the ME in order to regulate those activities to be carried out by the CIE to determine the amount of ecological damage caused to forest ecosystems – damage to the functions of forests caused by the violation of regulations on the protection of forests as part of the environment and **organisational measures** (methodological management of the CIE, co-ordination of the activities of state administrative bodies involved in the forest protection with the CIE and the Czech police) – "**Report on the Results of the Supreme State Supervision in Forests and Draft Measures**" approved by the Government contains a more detailed analysis.
- With regard to plundering localities where there is a high occurrence of **semi-precious stones and precious stones**, close co-operation with the Czech police was agreed in the area with a high occurrence of moldavite (South Bohemia). This co-operation lies mainly in more frequent checks of endangered localities. An amendment to Decree No. 252/2002 Coll. implementing some provisions of the Customs Act was adopted to make imports of this commodity stricter.
- **The ME drew up tens of draft acts** and Government Regulations for protecting the environment, including implementing decrees (for example Decree No. 332/2003 Coll., on the Conditions of Import and Export of Endangered Species of Wild Animals and Plants, as amended; Government Regulation No.368/2003 Coll., on the Integrated Register of Pollution; and the **Draft Act on Assessing and Reducing Noise in the Environment** has been drawn up, by the MA in co-operation with the ME).
- Universities and colleges participated in meeting the Action Programme of Environmental Education, Training and Culture. On the basis of MEYS's recommendation, relevant universities are including corresponding specialised topics in their programmes for doctorate studies. These topics deal with general knowledge about the environment. The Pedagogical Faculty of Charles University elaborated and published "The Minimal General Basic Knowledge on the Environment", which was recommended to be a study material at all universities and faculties which prepare future teachers.

### Crime in the Field of Telecommunications and Postal Services

- Crime in the field of **postal services and telecommunications** was influenced by new protective elements introduced on postal slips of B type with the aim of restricting their forgery, and thus eliminating fraudulent withdrawals. With regard to the area of **telecommunications**, no substantial changes have occurred.
  - \* Problems connected with the illicit production and use of "endless" telephone cards was removed. Criminal offences committed by some employees of switchboards were limited by a gradual switch to digital switchboards. **Stealing from public telephones** remains a problem (and also means that the equipment is damaged).

### Summary

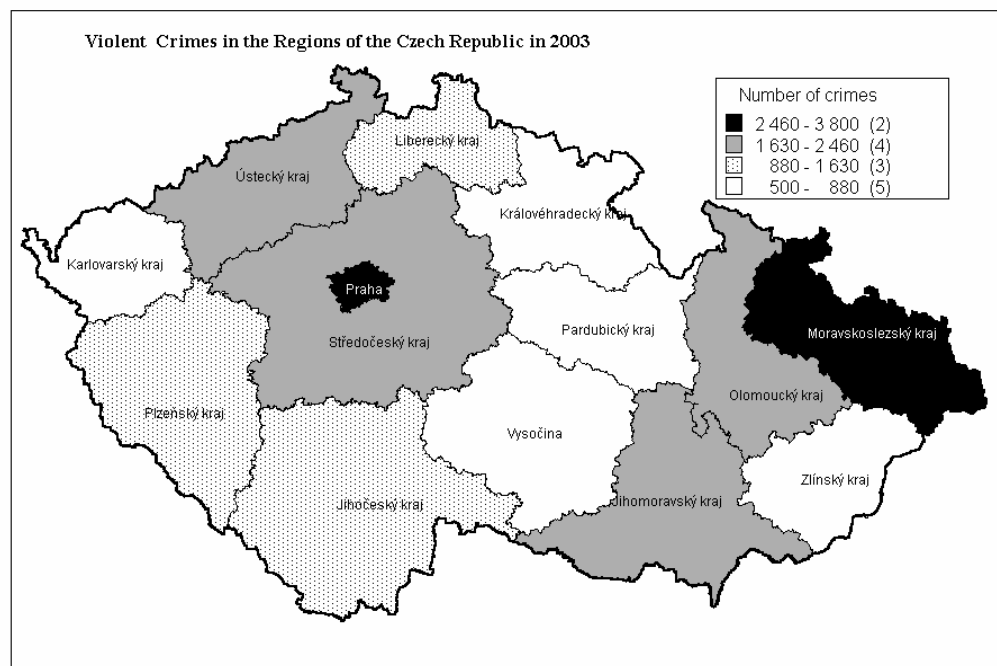
The number of economic crimes ascertained saw a decline, thus achieving its third lowest number since 1996. From a long-term point of view the data varies from about 25,000 economic crimes a year (in 1996) to almost 43,000 in 1999. Major economic crimes cannot be assessed by using quantitative data, qualitative evaluation is, however, important. Their seriousness lies in their links to other forms of organised crime and corruption.

- The growth in **damage ascertained** was **affected by several large cases**, for example the damage caused in the Harvard case was calculated as late as in 2003, and amounted to CZK 18 billion.

The decline in **damage recovered** cannot be compared with 2002; from the recovered amount of CZK 27 billion the amount of CZK 2.1 billion must be attributed to assets seized in just one case - KTP Quantum. The Czech police are successful in **documenting serious economic crimes**, and it is a result of targeted specialisation (related also to organisational changes) and especially a consequence of long-term and continuous training including international courses held in co-operation with members of specialised departments of the Supreme State Prosecutor's Office.

- The number of recorded criminal offences of **unauthorised possession of credit/debit cards** considerably **increased** (a quantitative growth was recorded also in 2002).
- **The higher number of detected cases of usury**, from 15 to 41 criminal acts, is positive with respect to more intensive work by the Czech police.
- With regard to creating legislative as well as other conditions necessary for observing intellectual property rights (for example the participation of the Czech Republic in the internet agreement WIPO was evaluated positively), **the Czech Republic was not included in the Watch List** for the third subsequent year - i.e. it was not in the list of countries with insufficient protection of intellectual property.
- Further training of officers working at specialised departments of the High Prosecutor's Office is necessary in order to successfully analyse major economic crime and to evaluate evidence obtained.
- Establishment of the **financial police** should bring about more efficient punishment of tax offences. It is possible to presume a significant **move ahead in confiscating assets in criminal proceedings** (the Act came into force in January 2004). A new Money Laundering Department was set up to confiscate proceeds resulting from criminal activities .

## 2.2.3 Violent Crimes



### I. Development and Characteristic Features

#### Criminal Statistics

- number of crimes ascertained: 22.358
- (- 1.197 crimes, - 5.1 %)
- number of persons prosecuted and investigated: 17.314 (-42, -0.2 %)
- number of crimes solved: 16.396 (-1.060 crimes, -6.1 %)
- clear-up rate: 73.3 %
- number of murders ascertained: 232 crimes (- 2 crimes)
- number of additionally solved crimes: 738 (+572 crimes, +344.6 %)

#### Court Statistics

persons sentenced: 3.065 (+197, +6.9 %)  
(Sec. 221, 222 a 225 of the Criminal Code)

- **The number of violent crimes ascertained decreased and from a long-term point of view the average number remains the same.** The decline was accompanied by a decreased number of solved crimes. The number of detected murders and robberies stagnated whilst the number of **recorded robberies in financial institutions and aggressive attacks on medical workers** increased. As for other violent criminal offences, a more favourable situation was reported in terms of crimes of dangerous threats, extortion and wilful bodily injuries.
- **The characteristics of offenders of violent crime has remained unchanged.** They are predominantly repeat offenders who account for 36.8 % of all violent crime; the share of foreign nationals is 6.3 % (12.3 % of the total number of murders are committed by foreigners); the proportion of children is 5.9 %; and juvenile offenders account for 7 % (juvenile offenders committed five murders, children were not involved in any of these murders).
  - \* The number of violent crimes ascertained remains influenced by recurring factors –the good organisation of such crimes, the abuse of alcohol and drugs, and relapse into such crime, as well as the

use of weapons. The aggression and brutality of offenders has increased, and a specialisation in certain violent crimes can be seen – murders, mugging, and extortion (*see the chapter titled “Organised Crime – Activities of Criminal Organisations Including Violent Crimes”*).

### Development of Crime with Regard to the Higher Territorial Self-Governing Units

- *The highest number of criminal offences was recorded in the Moravian-Silesian Region, followed by Prague, and the Usti Region. On the other hand, the lowest number of crimes, i.e. regions where the number of violent crimes ascertained did not exceed the limit of 800 crimes, is typical for the Vysocina, Pardubice and Hradec Kralove Regions. Prague reports a several-fold higher number of recorded robberies in comparison with other regions of the Czech Republic.*

### Murders, Attempted Murders, and Robberies

- **The number of murders and attempted murders ascertained** remained unchanged. From a long-point of view this means that it was **the lowest number since 1995**.
  - \* 209 persons were prosecuted, of whom 26 were women and six were juvenile persons (who committed five murders); the number of victims reached 211, of whom 79 were women. The situation is similar to that of previous years - professional preparation, the motive of robbery, liquidation of possible witnesses, insolvency of entrepreneurs, getting rid of a competitor, brutality, and devastation of victims, are all typical features of current murders. The majority of murders and attempted murders were committed with the use of weapons (*154 murders, of which 42 were committed with the use of firearms*).
  - \* Presently, the Police Presidium controls some selected **suspicious deaths**, which were closed by the Czech police as suicides. In total there are 552 cases and 318 of these have been examined (as of 20 February 2004). Of this number 11 cases were transferred for new procedural investigations to the Criminal Police and Investigation Service Office of the Police Presidium of the Czech Republic. These 11 cases showed that the final decision had been issued, at the least, too early, and not all methods and means which would have excluded the participation of another person in the death, had been used. The examinations continue.
- The number of **robberies** was almost the same as in the previous year, however this stagnation was accompanied by a moderate decline in the number of solved robberies. The share of robberies in the total number of violent crimes detected was 24.3 %, which is the highest since 1996. This trend corresponds with the increased number of robbery offenders.
  - \* Street robberies remain a problem; **the number of bank robberies increased markedly** (from 34 crimes to 65 crimes). There was an increased number of robberies of shops which are open 24 hours a day, and robberies of lorry drivers. The situation has remained unchanged – professional preparation, the collection of debts, and brutality.
  - \* With regard to **robberies of post offices**, growth was seen – from 39 robberies to 68 crimes. On the other hand burglaries of post offices decreased from 35 to 21 cases, and robberies of postmen remained constant (12 cases). In total the Czech Postal Service (hereinafter referred to as “CPS”) recorded 105 (+18) cases of crimes against persons and property of the CPS.
- The MH reports a higher number of **attacks against medical personnel**, in particular assaults of crews of health emergency service in the situations when they rescue lives and protect health of people are alarming.
- The Czech police recorded in total 3,762 (+28) ascertained **crimes with a weapon**, of these 814 (-82) crimes were committed using a firearm the holding of which is subject to the Act on Weapons, and 170 crimes fell into a category where an assessment of the weapon was impossible. 69 crimes were committed using explosives which are subject to the Act on Mining. A weapon of A category (prohibited) was used in 37 cases, a weapon of B category (subject to the permit) was used in 676 cases, a weapon of C category (subject to registration) was used in 41 cases and a weapon of D category (regulated otherwise) was used in 60 cases. In total 2,683 crimes (of these 100 crimes were transferred from previous periods) were solved. Of this number 421 crimes were committed with the use of a firearm. Of the solved criminal offences a firearm, subject to the Act on Weapons, was used in 325 cases, in which 176 crimes were committed using an illegally held firearm and 149 were committed using a legally held firearm. 96

crimes fell into a category where assessment is impossible. In total 397 (-49) persons were prosecuted for crimes committed with the use of a firearm. 94 (-4) persons were prosecuted for crimes committed with the use of a legally held firearm of A, B, or C category. 59 (-38) prosecuted persons legally held a firearm of D category. 149 (-30) persons were prosecuted for crimes committed by use of an illegally held firearm of A, B, or C category, while two (-14) prosecuted persons held illegally a firearm of D category. 93 persons were prosecuted for a crime committed by use of a firearm where assessment was impossible.

Legal holders of firearm licenses used in 17 cases a firearm for their self-defence. The Czech police worked on 609 (-29) criminal offences of unauthorised arming.

\* As of 31 December 2003 the Czech police registered in total 310,085 (-116) holders of legally issued firearm licenses, of whom 1,697 (-93) were foreign nationals, 73,368 collectors of weapons and ammunition, 121,922 sport shooters, 135,149 hunters, 65,876 firearm license holders who need a firearm for their profession, and 227,583 firearm holders who possess a weapon to protect health, life, and property.

\* In the Czech Republic 401 (-86) cases of stolen firearms were recorded, whilst in total 518 (-74) weapons were stolen.

**173 (-11) persons** were lawfully sentenced for the crime of **unauthorised arming** (Sec. 185 of the Cr. Code).

- The Czech police recorded in total 32 (+4) cases connected with the detection of **booby traps** and 231 (+96) cases of detection of explosives and pyrotechnical objects (for technical or entertainment purposes); there were 44 (-6) explosions of booby traps, ammunition and other pyrotechnical articles, in which 98 (+70) were injured and three were killed.
- **The Czech police recorded in total 863 (+128, +17,4 %) fires<sup>15</sup>.** A decisive reason for fires was the negligent conduct of people (unprofessional conduct, children playing with matches, safety regulations not adhered to, etc.) and technical failures. Arson was connected, as in the previous year, with insurance fraud, especially with regard to the premises of businesses. Findings showing links to other crimes were ascertained (extortion, tax evasion, etc.).

Of the total number of **sentenced persons**, **173 (+21)** persons were sentenced for **murder** (Sec. 219) and **1,587 (+146)** were sentenced for **robbery** (Sec. 234).

*(For more details see Tables and Diagrams No. 31-33, 44-45)*

## II. Measures Adopted

- The Czech police co-operate with security guards of the banking sector associated in the Banking Association of the Czech Republic, due in particular to more numerous cases of bank robberies. *However, police suggestions based on police findings, have not been accepted since the measures proposed are very costly.*
- A range of preventative programmes focused, on an ongoing basis, on increasing the feelings of citizens of being safe and on their active participation in protecting people (see chapter “Crime Prevention”).
- **Strengthening protection of the staff and the property of the Czech Postal Services** continued. The increased number of post office robberies was caused, *inter alia*, by a series of robberies of small village post offices. A central **control unit** was put into operation (at the end of 2003 more than 470 premises were reconnected and 130 premises falling into the category of small post offices were newly connected); more than 7,200 portable time vaults were installed, and technical options for the sending of an emergency signal by the post office being robbed were extended. The

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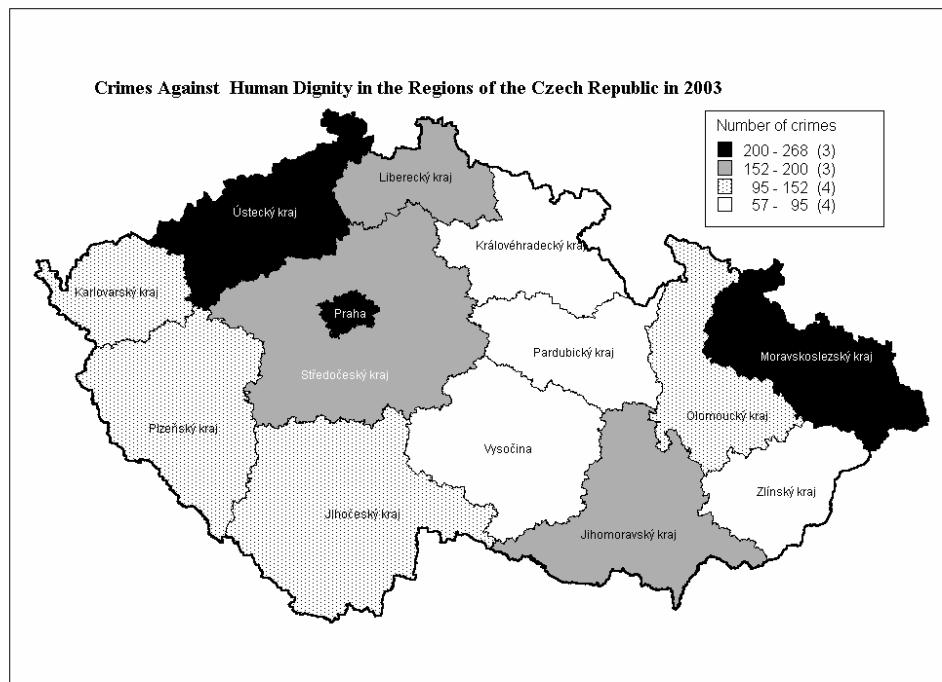
<sup>15</sup> The Czech police statistics recording system records only those fires which are proven to be crimes (this concerns fires reported to the police, or where “well-founded suspicion” that a crime has been committed is ascertained), which is the reason for discrepancy with data from the Fire Brigades, who record all fires.

document titled “Global Security Policy of the Czech Postal Service” was published and more than one thousand postal premises were equipped with an electronic security system. A range of measures will be effective in the next period, in particular extension of the Supervision Centre of the Czech Postal Service (the system for monitoring cars transporting cash, connecting other premises, and so forth). An emphasis will be put on such security elements which prevent robberies since there is a high risk for offenders to be captured and they are also difficult to disconnect.

- **Summary**

- **The number of ascertained violent crimes has moderately decreased, from a long-term point of view the average amount has remained unchanged.** The situation has not changed qualitatively – for example professional preparation, brutality.
- The highest number of criminal offences was recorded in the Moravian-Silesian Region, followed by Prague and the Usti Region
- **The number of murders and robberies detected stagnated** (the numbers are for the second subsequent year about 5,500 crimes), **however the number of recorded bank robberies increased.** These criminal acts cause a bad feeling of being endangered.
- **Crimes committed with the use of weapons** stagnated, and the number of crimes committed with the use of a firearm **showed a decline.**

## 2.2.4 Crimes against Human Dignity



### I. Development and Characteristic Features

#### Criminal Statistics

- number of crimes ascertained: 1,898  
(-148 crimes, - 7.2 %)
- number of prosecuted and investigated persons: 1,391 (-63)
- number of crimes solved: 1,591  
(-125 crimes, -7.3 %)
- clear-up rate: 83.8 % (0 %)
- number of additionally solved crimes: 46  
(+31 crimes, +206.7 %)

#### Court Statistics

persons sentenced: 560 (+45 crimes, +8.7 %)  
(Sec. 241 - 245 of the Criminal Code)

- **For a long period of time the levels of crimes of a moral nature have oscillated (except for in 1998) at around 2,000 crimes per year.**

\* A high latency rate is typical for this kind of crime; reasons for this may be different - concerns about reporting these crimes, a feeling of shame, and a fear of being dishonoured or despised are among the most frequent reasons.

\* The situation in the field of crimes against human dignity has not changed profoundly - it is mostly spread in cities with a large concentration of the population (Prague, Brno, Ostrava, Pilsen), where mainly cases of rape, sexual abuse, and procuring were recorded. Locations with concentrated prostitution in the borderlands are heavily affected by procuring. A steady problem connected with crimes against human dignity is procuring, which directly relates to a number of other crimes, in particular trade in women, restriction of personal freedom, extortion, but also thefts and other kinds of criminal activity which show signs of organised crime. Prostitution is also linked to crimes against property (tax evasion), the spread of venereal diseases, and endangering morale (the production and distribution of pornographic materials) – *see also the Chapter “Trafficking in Human Beings”*.



\* With regard to this type of crime, criminal offences committed via the internet concern mainly the spreading of all forms of pornography with a high share of child pornography - *see also the Chapter "Trafficking in Human Beings"*

(For more details see Tables and Diagrams No. 34)

**394** persons were **lawfully sentenced** for crimes of **sexual abuse** (Sec. 242 of the Criminal Code) and **158** persons for **rape** (Sec. 241 of the Criminal Code.).

## II. Measures Adopted

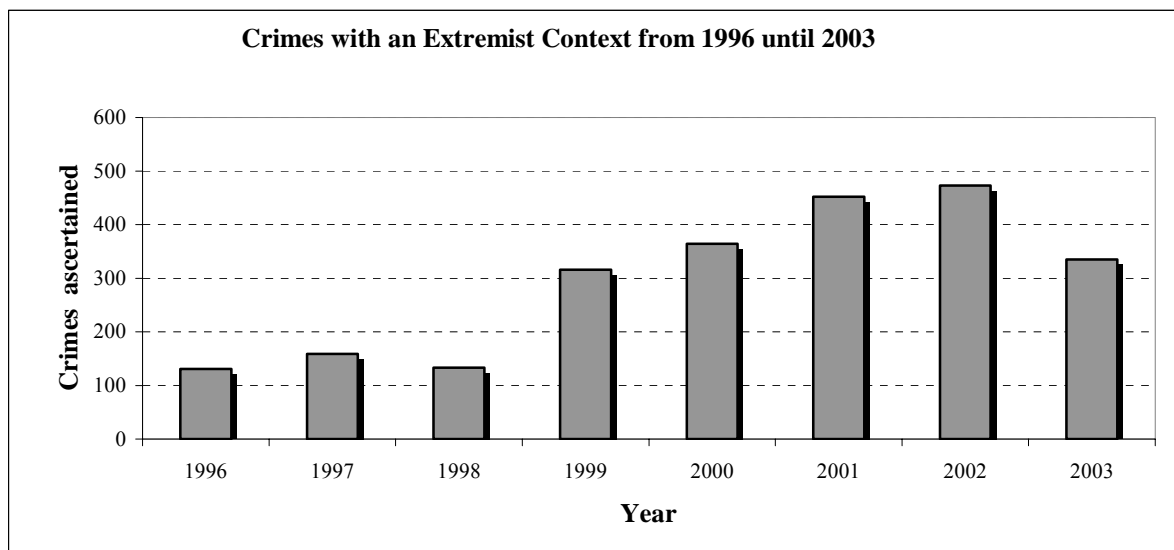
- Co-operation with Germany continued within the Trilateral Working Group for solving criminality in the borderlands, in particular in the Karlovy Vary Region.
  - \* A seminar the aim of which was to map the situation and draft measures to decrease "demand" and "supply" of sexual services was held. The MI together with the Municipal Council in Cheb drew up a leaflet focusing on clients of prostitutes, noting that the Cheb Decree prohibits the use and provision of sexual services in public places. Further discussions focused on assigning liaisons on both sides of the border whose task will be to monitor, assess, and initiate investigations of crimes against human dignity. Co-operation with non-profit-making organisations was stressed.
- In co-operation with the British embassy a seminar was organised which focused on special software enabling the search and identification of those who spread child pornography via the internet (the British party supplied the Czech police with a computer and special software with an unlimited number of licenses for its use).
- One of the priorities of the MI is the efficient solution of **prostitution**. Currently, the principal task is to draw up an Act on regulating prostitution.
- *Other related issues are contained in the Chapter **Trafficking in Human Beings**.*

## Summary

The situation in **crimes against human dignity** has not changed, its latency is typical.

- A steady problem is the **procuring** and dissemination of **pornography, in particular child pornography**, via the internet.
- The main priority is **legal regulation of prostitution**.

## 2.2.5 Crimes with an Extremist Context



### I. Development and Characteristic Features

- number of racial crimes or crimes with other extremist context: 335 (-29.2%, -138)
- number of crimes solved: 265 (-29.1%, -109)
- clear-up rate: 79.1 % (0 %)
- number of persons prosecuted and investigated: (-30.8 %, -149)

### Court Statistics

- sentenced persons: 158 (-36)
- **From a quantitative point of view this kind of crime is not very extensive, however its impact upon the integrity of society is not negligible.** The number of offenders as well as the number of crimes they committed decreased.
- **A detailed “picture” of extremism is described in the "Information on the Issue of Extremism in the Czech Republic in 2003 " which is Annex No. 1 to this Report. The Information is a continuous follow up to previous governmental Reports on the Issue of Extremism.**

## 2.2.6 Terrorism

- The current situation in the Czech Republic is, in terms of **manifestations of terrorist activities**, peaceful, as it is in other central European countries: **no open manifestations of terrorism** occurred here in 2003. The Czech Republic itself did not become the stage for any action which could be termed “a classic terrorist attack”.
- There are some factual indications showing **the presence on the territory of the Czech Republic of contact persons** from some foreign terrorist groups. These persons repeatedly transit through the Czech territory; an interest in purchasing weapons or technology on the side of persons suspected of co-operation with terrorist organisations was detected and there were also efforts to establish branches of foreign non-governmental organisations suspected of supporting terrorism.
  - \* Although **no classic terrorist action has been reported** in the Czech Republic since 1989 the general public have been disturbed by several events, **such as a recent (March - June 2003) wave of blackmailers requiring from the state huge amounts of money (these were not terrorist acts but crimes of extortion using methods marked by the media as terrorist)**.
  - \* A potential danger is represented by terrorist acts organised by foreign entities as a response to international developments. Growing concerns of terrorist attacks bring frequent cancellation of flights.
  - \* The establishment of Islamic centres may be a risk factor in the future – for example some Islamic centres in Western Europe serve as a hiding place for persons who are being pursued, or as warehouses of weapons, and so forth. The Muslim community in the Czech Republic is not very large, the low number of mosques and Islamic houses of prayer corresponds to the number of religious Muslims. On the basis of the experiences of other European countries it can be assumed that Muslim immigration supported by the Czech Republic’s accession to the EU may cause tensions and the establishment of radical Islamic centres. The Islamic community in the Czech Republic is nowadays more and more intensively financially supported from some countries where Islam is a state religion. Some Arab and Muslim students incline to radicalism, a significant role being played by the Palestinian Club. There is a risk that some members of this Club may maintain links with terrorist organisations (HAMAS, AL FATAH and HIZBALLAH). Asylum seekers coming from risk regions, such as some citizens of Morocco, Algeria or Palestinians from the occupied territories, Lebanon and other countries of the Middle East, represent a certain risk.
  - \* The building of Radio Free Europe (RFE/RL) was assessed as a high risk factor. The premises of the embassies of some countries (such as the USA, the United Kingdom, or Israel), airports and air traffic (in the course of 2003 some flights were cancelled and some delayed due to stricter security measures adopted), but also so-called “soft targets”, i.e. those that are not guarded, characterised by a concentration of people (the Prague metro, hypermarkets, and large cultural and sporting events – for example the Ice Hockey World Championship which will be held in Prague in 2004) could become potential targets for possible attacks. Attacks against other infrastructure targets cannot be excluded either (*The security forces permanently evaluate the aforementioned security risks*).
  - \* *For other related information – see the Annex "Information on the Issue of Terrorism in the Czech Republic in 2003".*

## Measures Adopted

- A harmonisation of legal regulations of the Czech Republic with the requirements and practice of the UN and EU in the field of “sanction legislative measures” is being prepared. It is necessary to ensure that there is compliance of the Czech national legal framework with commitments arising from the UN Convention on Combating the Financing of Terrorism so that it will be possible to ratify this Convention.
  - \* Meeting the commitment in question is covered in the amendment to Act No. 61/1996 Coll., on Some Measures against Legalising the Proceeds of Criminal Activities and on the Amendment to Some Other Related Acts, amended and consolidated version, and the adoption of the Act on Criminal Liability of Legal Persons. The Draft Criminal Code newly regulates, within the crime “Terrorist Attack”, the issue of financing terrorism. It is assumed that the Act shall come into force on 1 January 2005.
- Representatives of competent state institutions participate in the **Czech Republic’s accession to some international instruments** devoted to the issue of terrorism; they assess domestic and international agreements concerning terrorism, and actively participate in international conferences

devoted to the issue of terrorism. A **monitoring mission of experts from the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank** paid attention to some problematic aspects. This mission focused on combating money laundering and the financing of terrorism and visited the Czech Republic from 26 May until 6 June 2003.

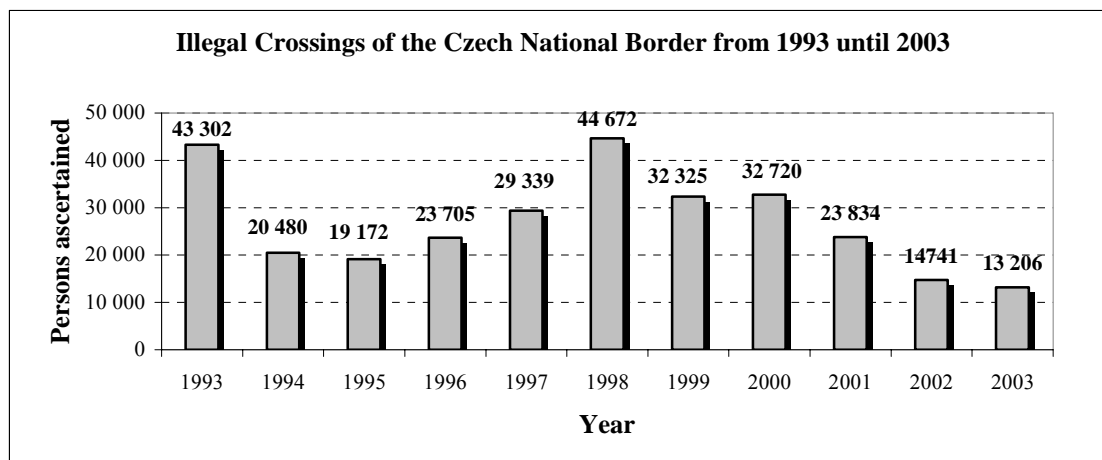
- In combating the **financing of terrorism** representatives of engaged institutions are involved in activities carried out by working group titled Clearing House (the MF – the Financial Analytical Department, the MI and the Police Presidium of the Czech Republic, the MFA, the MJ, the Czech National Bank, and the SIS).
  - \* Meeting commitments arising from the International Convention on Combating the Financing of Terrorism should be ensured through legislative measures, in particular “The Proposal to Adopt General Criminal Liability of Legal Persons” (which is part of a recodification of substantial criminal law which is under preparation and should come into force on 1 January 2005), and the amendment to Act No. 61/1996 Coll., on Some Measures against Legalising the Proceeds of Criminal Activities and on the Amendment to Some Other Related Acts.
- The MH drew up the "System of the Protection of the Citizens of the Czech Republic against Highly Dangerous and Risky Biological Agents and Toxic Substances in the Institutions under the Responsibility of the Ministry of Health" (approved by the Government in June 2003).
- In the course of 2003 the Government Regulation on Strengthening the Czech Police with the use of Resources of the Czech Army remained valid for the purpose of **ensuring the protection of some selected localities**.
  - \* In this context it is necessary to mention that a number of steps taken by the Czech Republic in combating terrorism were carried out in close co-operation with the countries of the Euro-American Area (the USA, NATO, Member States and candidate countries of the EU, etc.). A range of other measures were adopted. For example Cesky Telecom, a.s. took organisational and technical measures to ensure the secure operation of the public telecommunication network and in co-operation with the MI, the Czech police and the Czech Army **strategic telecommunication premises which hold technology for due functioning of the communication infrastructure of the state were guarded**
- In relation to events after 11 September 2001 in the USA and the developments in the Middle East the MI deals with the **security of Jewish premises** and their environs in the Czech Republic, especially in Prague.
  - \* Representatives of the MI, the Czech police, the Prague Municipal Council and Jewish institutions mapped possible threats and risks in given localities and proposed a set of measures on how to secure the main historical centre of Prague (where the most important and the most visited Jewish memorials and premises are concentrated) and other Jewish facilities in Prague. In the course of 2003 the guarding activities of the Czech police were considerably strengthened in the areas in question, new closed circuit television systems of the Prague Camera System were installed and a number of security traffic measures were adopted. Higher attention will be paid to this issue in the upcoming period.
- The following activities were carried out in the field of **security of civil air operations**:
  - \* Commissionaires of the European Conference for Civil Aviation carried out a security audit at the airport Prague Ruzyně and an “Action Plan on Removing Insufficiencies Detected” was drawn up.
  - \* The State Security Council discussed the **National Security Programme for Protecting Civil Aviation of the Czech Republic against Unlawful Acts**.
  - \* The National **Programme for Security Training in Civil Aviation** was amended and the national Programme For Quality Management in Security Measures was newly published. These documents contain EU Regulations relating to security of civil air operations.
  - \* The Institution for Professional Technical Detection of Causes of Air Accidents commenced its activities.
  - \* The Security Intelligence Service in co-operation with intelligence services of democratic countries adopt and update, on an ongoing basis, necessary measures concerning operations at Czech airports. **Air Training Centres** and selected persons of a risk origin having links to air training were examined.
  - \* Czech Airlines and the MI entered into a Memorandum of Understanding for Security Guards on the Boards of Airplanes.
  - \* The Czech police participated (June 2003) in protecting a secured flight of Czech Airlines from Prague to London since a possible threat of a terrorist attack existed.

- In order to take and make more efficient measures which could limit the danger of terrorist attacks in the Czech Republic, it is necessary to analyse legislative conditions of intelligence services for meeting assignments in combating international terrorism. In particular it is necessary to assess whether the purpose, scope and focus of legislative competencies of intelligence services create prerequisites necessary for their activities and whether such competencies correspond to the powers of intelligence services of other countries, especially the EU Member States. The co-operation of intelligence services and exchange of obtained information are an important precondition for preventing terrorism.
- The Office for the Protection of Personal Data notes the necessity to adopt such measures which will not violate fundamental democratic values including the right to privacy and the related right to **protection of personal data**. The term "**security culture**" is defined in the **OECD Rules for the Security of Information Systems**.
- Currently the MI is drawing up the **National Action Plan on Combating Terrorism (an updated version for 2004)** which follows up the National Action Plan on Combating Terrorism approved by Government Resolution No. 361 of 14 April 2003. This comprehensive document describes the present level of antiterrorist measures adopted in the Czech Republic (mainly measures of a foreign and political nature, military, logistics, legislative, organisational and analytical measures). **The updated document will be submitted to the government at end of April 2004 the latest.**

## Summary

- The current situation in the Czech Republic was, in terms of **manifestations of terrorism**, peaceful; **no classic terrorist action** has been reported in the Czech Republic (as for the activities of blackmailers, these were not terrorist acts but crimes of extortion using methods marked by the media as terrorist)
- A potential danger is represented by terrorist acts organised by foreign entities as a response to international developments; therefore some measures are being taken to secure especially some selected localities including security traffic measures and measures aimed at protecting Jewish premises.
- Combating the financing of terrorism is one of the priority areas and it is actively met by all stakeholders such the Working Group Clearing House.
- A harmonisation of legal regulations of the Czech Republic with commitments arising from the UN Convention on Combating Terrorism Financing is necessary so that it will be possible to ratify this Convention - *see Measures Adopted*.
- **More detailed information about the level of antiterrorist measures adopted in the Czech Republic and about other steps in preparation, including international co-operation, is contained in the document titled the "National Action Plan on Combating Terrorism" (an updated version for 2004).**

## 2.2.7 Illegal Migration



### I. Development and Characteristic Features

#### Criminal Statistics

- total number of illegal crossings of the national border: 13,206 (-1.535, -10.4 %)
- number of illegal departures from the Czech Republic: 9,406 (+174, +1.8 %)
- persons prosecuted and investigated: (Sec.171a,b,c of the Criminal Code) 212 (+27, + 14.6 %)

#### Court Statistics

persons sentenced: (Sec. 171a of the Criminal Code)  
100 (-36, -1 %)

(Fro more detail see Tables and Diagrams No. 35)

#### Illegal Migration Across the Czech National Border

- The total number of illegal border crossings ascertained decreased by 10.4 %.**
  - \* Of the total number of persons who illegally crossed the Czech national border or who attempted to do so, 84.2 % were foreign nationals (11,125 persons) and 2,081 were Czech citizens, which accounts for 15.8 %.
  - \* Of the total number of foreigners ascertained as illegally crossing the Czech national border, 8,847, i.e. 79.5 % (-4.1 %) came from countries with a visa obligation.
  - \* Of the total number of persons ascertained as illegally crossing the Czech national border, 71.2 %, i.e. 9,406 (+ 174), crossed the border in a direction leaving the Czech Republic and 28.8 %, i.e. 3,800 (-1,709), crossed the national border to the Czech Republic.
  - \* The highest number of persons detected whilst attempting to cross the national border were caught at the border between the Czech Republic and Austria (36.9 %, i.e. 4,876 persons), followed by the borders with Germany SRN (25.5 %, i.e. 3,371 persons), Poland (22.3 %, i.e. 2,950 persons), and Slovakia (8.7 %, i.e. 1,145 persons).
  - \* The most considerable reduction in the number of illegal crossings detected was seen at the border between the Czech Republic and Slovakia (-39.2 %). The number of illegal crossings considerably decreased also at the borders with Germany (- 31.8 %) and Poland (- 13.5 %). Contrary to this, the most substantial growth in illegal crossings ascertained was seen at the border with Austria (+40.8 %). A 6.3 % increase in illegal crossings at Czech airports should be mentioned.
  - \* By nationality, the citizens of Russia dominated in number (2,912 persons), followed by those of China (2,152), Ukraine (575 persons), Vietnam (550 persons), Georgia (546 persons), India (442 persons), and Moldova (393 persons).
  - \* The number of citizens of Armenia decreased markedly (-89.8 %, -722 persons), and the same applies to citizens of India (-62.9 %, -748), Moldova (-55.1 %, -482), Iraq (-53.9 %, -123), Vietnam (-48.8 %, -524), and Georgia (-39 %, -349). The most considerable growth must be attributed to the citizens of Russia (+ 691.3 %, +2,544 persons).

\* At the beginning of 2003 an increasing number of cases of asylum seekers at the transit of the Ruzyně airport being Palestinians holding Lebanese passports was recorded.

- Illegal migrants often use services provided by **criminal groups conveying illegal migrants** and often use invalid or forged travel documents or are smuggled hidden somewhere in their mode of transport. These groups of traffickers are well-organised and they have the whole journey of the migrants, from the country of origin to the target country, under control.
  - \* 16.2 % i.e. 2,136 (-14.2 %, -353) of the total number of persons detected were assisted when crossing the Czech national border by another person. 4.4 %, i.e. 580 persons (+19.6 %, +95) apprehended while crossing the national border had invalid or forged passports. The number of repeat attempts to cross the border illegally decreased as well (-15.7 %, -284). 312 persons (-25.2 %) were smuggled hidden somewhere in the means of transport.
- **Asylum proceedings** continue to be abused by illegal migrants. The proportion of asylum seekers in the total number of foreign nationals detected whilst illegally crossing the Czech national border increased by 68.8 % (+1,422 persons).
  - \* The proportion of asylum seekers in the total number of foreign nationals detected whilst illegally crossing the Czech national border increased from 16.4 % to **31.4 %**.
  - \* 11,396 (+34.3 %) persons sought asylum in the Czech Republic.
  - \* This increase is directly connected with the **growth in the number of asylum seekers from the Russian Federation** who account for 42.6 % of all asylum seekers in the Czech Republic (+672.5 %). Of the total number of asylum seekers from the Russian Federation, (4,851 persons) **93.1 %** (4,851 persons), **i.e. 4,515 persons claim to be citizens of Chechnya**.
  - \* Russian asylum seekers were followed by citizens of **Ukraine (17.9 %)**, **Slovakia (9.3 %)**, China (7.5 %), and Vietnam (5 %).

#### **Illegal Migration – Breach of Residency Rules**

- The number of persons who violated residency rules in the Czech Republic increased. The Czech police detected in total 21,350 (+9.1 %, +1,777) persons. Of this number, 59 % foreign nationals were detected by the Czech police in the Czech Republic during police actions or they came to the relevant police unit themselves (10.3 %), whilst 41 % persons were revealed to have just about to leave the Czech Republic.
  - \* 79.7 % of the total number of detected persons were citizens of Ukraine, followed by citizens of Belarus (3.6 %) and Vietnam (2.7 %).
  - \* False (altered) documents confirming that a required financial amount has been deposited and/or insurance covered are frequently used by companies when legalising residence and employing foreign nationals. The SIS confirmed findings on the group of citizens of Ukraine who produced false documents.
  - \* The illegal residency of foreigners is usually accompanied by other unlawful activities such as performing jobs without a relevant job permit, the thwarting of the task of a public official (when they do not leave the country after they have received a decision on being administratively banished) or crimes against property. Tourist visas are often abused by foreigners to work in the Czech Republic. The Czech Republic is becoming a target country for such persons.
- A lawful and executable decision on **administrative banishment** affected 14,176 foreigners (+1,476).
  - \* Of the total number of issued decisions, most were issued to citizens of Ukraine (63 %; predominantly because their residence exceed the permitted time limit for residency or validity of the visa), followed at a far distance by citizens of China (1,452 persons; due to illegal border crossing to the Czech Republic and residence in the Czech Republic without a valid passport).
- On the basis of a lawful and executable decision on administrative banishment, 593 (-888 persons, -60 %) foreign nationals were deported, of whom there were 343 citizens of Ukraine followed at a far distance by citizens of Moldova (67 persons).
- Courts in criminal proceedings pronounced 1,993 sentences of banishment (mostly to citizens of Ukraine, - 808 persons – and Slovakia - 332 persons).

**100 persons were lawfully sentenced for crossing the national border illegally** under Sec. 171a of the Criminal Code, and four persons sentenced pursuant to Sec. 171a (c).

*The 2003 Status Report on Migration in the Czech Republic, which is regularly submitted to the Government by the Minister of the Interior, describes migration issues in full detail (it is available on the web-sites of the Ministry of the Interior in the documents section – [www.mvcr.cz](http://www.mvcr.cz).)*

## **II. Measures Adopted**

- **Act No. 221/2003 Coll., on the Temporary Protection of Foreigners**

- \* This Act has been drawn up on the basis of the Council Directive No. 2001/55/EC on minimum standards for giving temporary protection in the event of a mass influx of displaced persons, and on measures promoting a balance of efforts between Member States in receiving such persons and bearing the consequences thereof. In accordance with this Directive, "displaced persons means third-country nationals or stateless persons who have had to leave their country or region of origin, or have been evacuated, in particular in response to an appeal by international organisations, and are unable to return in safe and durable conditions because of the situation prevailing in that country". The Council may decide by qualified majority, on a proposal made by the Commission, on whether such a mass influx of displaced persons is taking place. Temporary protection will be implemented in the Member States in compliance with the provisions of this Directive by the Council Decision.

- \* The objectives of a new national legal regulation on providing temporary protection in compliance with the aforementioned Directive are as follows:

- \* to link the temporary protection granted by the Czech Republic to the relevant Council Decision;

- \* to further harmonise legal regulations with the Directive, in particular to lay down reasons for exclusion from temporary protection and to define the right to family unification for a wider group of persons than was enabled by the current legal regulations (the Act on Alien Residence);

- \* to separate the issue of displaced people from general standards for migrants.

- **Act No. 222/2003 Coll., amending Act No. 326/1999 Coll., on Residence on Aliens in the Czech Republic and on the Amendment to Some Other related Acts, as amended**

- \* In compliance with Act 221/2003 Coll. the Act omits those provisions regulating the issue of temporary protection.

- \* Recommendations arising from the final report on the "Visa Model" of the Phare Programme "Horizontal" have been incorporated in the amendment in order to harmonise this national legal provision with EU/Schengen regulations. In particular replacement of the current exit visa and also of the visa for the purpose of taking over the residency permit was recommended. In addition, this amendment clarifies, in compliance with Schengen regulations, the conditions for the extension of short-term visas as well as reasons for extraordinary granting of visas at border crossing points.

- \* It also alters the rules for temporary residence of foreign nationals in the Czech Republic. The current rules for such residence, on the basis of long-term visas, shall be changed so that a foreigner will be able to stay in the Czech Republic only for the period of one year if he/she possesses a long-term visa – longer residency shall be solved by permits for long-term residence (provided that the conditions under which the foreigner had been granted the visa persist). A foreigner may apply for long-term residency in the Czech Republic prior to when his/her visa expires. Current residence of foreigners for the purpose of a tolerated residence shall not be solved as a separate legal institute. Such residence shall be solved as residence for over 90 days and as a temporary long-term residence of a foreigner with a specific purpose of stay which will be defined as "a tolerated a residence in the country".

- \* This amendment, which came into force on 31 July 2003, enables a foreign national to apply for a permanent residency permit while they stay in the Czech Republic, namely in special cases after asylum proceedings have been closed (the newly incorporated provisions of Sec. 69a and Sec. 69b).

- **Decree No. 45/2003 amending Decree No. 86/2000 Coll. (as of 17 February 2003), laying down those states the citizens of which may stay in the transit of an international airport of the Czech Republic on the basis of a visa granted at the airport.**

- \* The objective of this amendment is to harmonise the content of the above-mentioned Decree with the Schengen *acquis*. A substantial change is the fact that not only citizens of countries listed in the Decrees will be subject to airport visa, but foreign nationals who have been issued a passport in one of the countries listed in the Decree will have to apply for such visa as well. At the same time the list of foreigners who are not subject to airport visa has been clarified.



- \* The Decree has extended the current number of countries the citizens of which may stay in the airport transit only on the basis of airport visa with the addition of Lebanon. This is a response to the increasing number of cases when in the transit of the Ruzyně airport Palestinians possessing Lebanese passports sought asylum.
- **Draft Amendment to Act No. 326/1999 Coll., for the purpose of harmonising the Act with the following EC legal provisions:**
  - \* Council Decision of 30 November 1994 on a joint action adopted by the Council on the basis of Article K.3 (2) (b) of the Treaty on European Union concerning travel facilities for school pupils from third countries resident in a Member State (94/795/JHA).
  - \* Decision of the Representatives of the Governments of the Member States, meeting within the Council of 25 June 1996 on the establishment of an emergency travel document (96/409/CSFP).
- **Draft Amendment to Act No. 325/1999 Coll., on Asylum and on the Amendment to Act No. 283/1991 Coll., on the Police of the Czech Republic, as amended (the Act on Asylum)**
  - \* This is a small amendment which came into effect on 31 July 2003, and was enforced by practical application
- Sustained attention is paid to **concluding readmission agreements** with relevant states.
- **Principles of the Government Policy in the field of Foreigners' Migration and Further Procedures for Implementing the Strategy in 2003**
  - \* These principles were approved by Government Resolution No. 55 of 13 January 2003 and relate to the "Strategy of Integration of Foreigners in the Czech Republic and Further Development of this Strategy after the Czech Republic's Accession to the EU". The objective of this Strategy is to harmonise the position of foreigners legally and for a long time residing in the Czech Republic with the legal position of Czech citizens. It also defines the systematic protection of foreigners and their access to fundamental human rights and freedoms (including political, economic, social, and cultural rights) in the Czech Republic. Within the framework of this Strategy several projects focusing on eliminating racism and xenophobia were commenced - such as the prevention of disturbing public order and internal security. Security aspects of foreigner integration are monitored as well. A number of ministries and other institutions are engaged in meeting assignments arising from the integration of foreign nationals. *For example the MEYS is responsible for the education of foreigners in the Czech Republic and in addition to primary and secondary education it organises free courses for people who have been granted asylum and organises leisure activities.*
- The MI has drawn up the **Action Plan on Combating Illegal Migration**
  - \* The principal objective of the Action Plan is to find and implement such measures as would maximally decrease illegal migration in the Czech Republic and encourage foreigners to arrive in the Czech Republic legally since it will be more beneficial for them.
- The MLSA is implementing a pilot project **Active Selection of Qualified Foreigner Workers**
  - \* The aim of this project is to bring foreign experts to the Czech Republic with their families. It is being implemented in co-operation with the MI and the MFA. Its implementation was commenced on 28 July 2003 in the Czech Republic while in target countries it was launched on 1 September 2003 – i.e. in Bulgaria, Croatia, and Kazakhstan. From 1 October it will be extended to Belarus and Moldova. So far 149 people have been accepted to this project, of them 125 from Bulgaria, 19 from Kazakhstan, and five from Croatia.
- **Report on the Preparedness of the Czech Republic to Take Over the Schengen Acquis**
  - \* The Government took note of this Report by its Resolution No. 544 of 4 June 2003. The Government at the same time approved the 2003 Schengen Action Plan of the Czech Republic and the Strategy of the Czech Republic for Involvement in Schengen Co-operation. Furthermore, it determined that the State Printing House for Tokens of Value such as stamps, labels...) would be the responsible body for printing documents which the Czech Republic was going to issue after it joined the EU. The Government took note of the subsequent periodic Report by its Resolution No. 77 of 21 January 2004. By this Resolution the Government requires the First Prime Minister Deputy and Minister of the Interior to establish an inter-ministerial working group which will be authorised to organise and implement monitoring missions in the Czech Republic concerning final preparations for the involvement of the Czech Republic in Schengen co-operation.
  - \* *In 2003 the connection of individual embassies of the Czech Republic in the project titled "Modernisation of the Visa Process /Foreigner Recording was finished. Security screening of a visa applicant is not carried out by the embassy but it is done with the help of Czech police databases. The*

*Information System for examining visa applicants installed at embassies is a basis for a future “National Schengen Information System” through which the Czech Republic will be connected to the “Schengen Information System”.*

*\* Enforcement of better supervision of protecting personal data by the Czech Police as well as by the Office for the Protection of Personal Data represents an important part in creating the National Schengen Information System (it is also preparation for co-operation within the framework of Europol and fingerprint identification system - Eurodac).*

- The objective of negotiations with all neighbouring countries towards **implementing the intention to introduce joint clearing of persons and transport** at the common borders was to launch border clearing jointly with the relevant bodies of neighbouring states on border crossing points on 1 May 2004. Such joint clearing should meet the conditions of joint execution of service – those who are crossing the border should stop only once.
- A so-called expert meeting of representatives of the Czech MI and the Ministry of the Interior of Slovakia was held. It focused on adapting bilateral agreements in relation to full **involvement of both states in Schengen co-operation**. This meeting resulted in establishing a **joint strategy** on this issue.
- There were negotiations dealing with the **agreement on the regime between the Czech Republic and Slovakia**. Simultaneously with this agreement implementing arrangements will be prepared so that all contractual documents can be submitted for the process of approval in both states.
- Activities carried out within the **Phare** programme focused on preparing the Czech Republic for its involvement in the Schengen co-operation
  - \* The Phare 2002 project was launched: “Schengen Action Plan” and “Schengen Information system – 2<sup>nd</sup> Phase”. This programme is a follow up to the successfully completed project Phare 1999, which considerably helped to establish a team of experts and moreover helped to equip the Czech police with needed technology.
- The Czech Republic which **currently chairs the V4 Group** considers the issue of Schengen to be the priority of its Presidency.
  - \* The meeting of the Interior Ministers of the V4 countries adopted a common declaration in which the Ministers agreed on examining modalities, options, and conditions for submitting a joint application. The Working Group of V4 countries is currently comparing the compatibility of Schengen Action Plans of the V4 countries.
- Preparation work for building up the **Alien Information System** (hereinafter referred to as “AIS”) continued. This system enables the checking of the validity of a travel document and at the same time its comparison in the electronic catalogue of travel documents (valid or invalid).
  - \* In this, its 3<sup>rd</sup> phase, a basic part of the information system has been completed. The aim of the 3<sup>rd</sup> phase is to install complex software and convert and integrate the current data of the Alien and Border Police which should be followed by extending application to user republic-wide worksites. The AIS is connected to selected information systems of the Czech police and the MI. Testing work has been completed and the system operates across the republic.
- “Working Group of the Government Council for Roma Community Affairs – for the Issues of the Ministry of the Interior and the Czech Police” deals with the issue of Roma migration abroad and the immigration of Slovak Romas to the Czech Republic.
- The Inter-governmental Commission for Combating **Illegal Employment of Foreigners** continued its work. (*A Report on their activities was submitted to the Government in May 2003.*)
- The MLSA co-operated with the MIT and the MJ and focused on the problem of **foreigners trying to avoid labour market regulation**. Foreign nationals establish business companies and co-operatives or acquire trade licences. Proposals to amend relevant legal provisions were made. In particular the Act on Trade Licences should be amended. The aim of this amendment is to examine whether it is necessary for a foreigner to open their trade and to assess whether such a business can threaten the security of the state (*The Draft Amendment was drawn up in the form of a deputies’ motion to amend the original proposal*).
- The MLSA in co-operation with representatives of the MI and MF discussed co-operation between individual auditing units (the Ministry contacted the Directorates of Tax Collecting Authorities, Inspectorates of Safety at Work, Trade Licensing Offices, Customs Directorates, units of the Czech Trade Inspection at the level of regions, and Regional Directorates of the Alien and Border Police)

in order to enhance the efficiency of audits aimed at illegal employment of foreigners. Audits were carried out from July to September 2003.

### **Summary**

When compared with 2002, the number of **illegal national border crossings detected in the Czech Republic** decreased in 2003 (71.2 % of illegal crossings from the Czech Republic and 28.8 % to the Czech Republic).

Citizens of Russia and China dominated in number with respect to illegal migration across the national border of the Czech Republic.

**The proportion of asylum seekers in the total number of foreigners detected whilst illegally crossing the Czech national border increased considerably.** This growth related to a marked increase in asylum seekers from the Russian Federation or persons claiming to be of Chechnyan nationality.

The number of foreign nationals detected breaching the residency rules in the Czech Republic moderately increased in comparison with the same period of 2002.

## 2.2.8 Corruption

It is related in particular to the following crimes: Sec. 160 - bribe-taking; Sec. 161 – bribe-giving; Sec. 162 indirect bribery; and Sec. 163 of the Criminal Code as a special provision on effective repentance. The decisive and principal danger of corruption lies undoubtedly in the area of state administration, in its wider sense, including legislative and judicial powers, and involves particularly crimes of abuse of power by a public official (*Sec. 158; for example bribe-giving as one form of corruptive conduct can be successfully solved in accordance with provisions stipulated in Sec.158 (3) of the Code of CP only in exceptional cases of personal courage and the voluntary co-operation of one of the parties*), and thwarting a task through the negligence of a public official (*Sec. 159*). Among criminal offences showing signs of corrupt conduct, the following crimes can be included: violation of statutory provisions on the disposal of goods and technology liable to control procedure (Sec. 124a), breaches of duties in bankruptcy and composition proceedings (Sec. 126), breaches of duty to administer another's property under Sec. 255, misuse of information in business relations under Sec. 128, fraudulent manipulation of public tenders and public auctions under Sections 128a -128c of the Criminal Code, and some other criminal offences.

### I. Development and Characteristic Features

#### Criminal statistics<sup>16</sup>

- The number of detected crimes of bribery: (Sections 160-161) - 155 (-16, -4%)
- The number of solved crimes of bribery: - 150 (-3, -2%)
- The number of detected crimes of an abuse of power by a public official: (Sec. 158) - 384 (+8,+2.1%)
- The number of solved crimes of an abuse of power by a public official: - 335 (-66, -24.5%)
- The number of detected crimes of the thwarting of a task due to the negligence of a public official (Sec. 159) - 23 (-10,-30.3%)
- The number of solved crimes of the thwarting of a task due to the negligence of a public official: - 23 (-8, -25.8%)
- With regard to some quantitative indicators, some cases saw a certain rise (for example crimes pursuant to Sec. 158); on the other hand some criminal offences stagnated or even declined (for example crimes pursuant to Sections 159, 160, 161, and 162). More persons were charged with and subsequently sentenced for a crime of the thwarting of a task due to the negligence of a public official (Sec. 159). With regard to the motives of offenders committing crimes of corruption, no substantial changes have been seen in comparison with previous years. The impact of the measures adopted will show its effects after a certain period of time.
  - \* Analyses carried out by police experts show that all forms of corrupt conduct, in particular crimes committed by employees of the public sector having links to business entities in public procurement and awarding public contracts, remain a problem. According to police statistics **crimes committed by managing officers and in the field of administration** increased (e.g. the number of crimes of an abuse of power by a public official increased from 39 crimes to 63 crimes). This growth is connected mainly with customs officers (from 17 crimes to 41 crimes) and court officers (from 1 to 6 criminal offences)
  - \* It is still very difficult to document organised corruption, especially when one of the involved entities will not co-operate. Further it is typical that prosecution is more likely to be carried out for crimes resulting from bribery (e.g. abuse of power by a public official), where it is easier to gather evidence.
  - \* The willingness of citizens to openly and not in an anonymous way report such cases registered at the end of 2002 was not apparent in the course of 2003.

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<sup>16</sup> These are statistical records of all criminal acts which may demonstrate elements of corrupt conduct. Not all criminal offences under Section 158 and 195 are of a corrupt nature. The police statistics do not differentiate as to whether it was or was not corruption.

- \* A common feature of cases which are revealed is the fact that the majority of them are relatively less serious cases. A high rate of corruption latency can be assumed.

## II. Measures Adopted

- Government Resolution No. 473/2003 required the Minister of the Interior to **co-ordinate preparation of anticorruption measures in the Czech Republic** at a government level. For this purpose the Co-ordination Group for Combating Corruption was established under the responsibility of the MI (its second meeting was held in February 2004) with the aim of defining the priorities of governmental anticorruption policy and ministerial anticorruption measures.
- Further, the Minister of the Interior initiated the establishment of the Sub-committee for the Issue of Corruption operating within the Committee for Defence and Security of the Chamber of Deputies of the Parliament of the Czech Republic (set up on 1 October 2003). Its purpose is to create a platform for discussing further approaches to combating corruption.
- The project of the “Anticorruption Coalition for the Czech Republic” transformed into a series of both formal and informal meetings of members of the public sector, representatives of non-governmental organisations, private entities and universities. Several workshops with non-governmental organisations, for example in co-operation with Transparency International (TI), were successfully organised including a seminar focusing on bribery in the private sector, and a seminar titled “A Black List of Companies – Possible Anticorruption Measures in Public Procurement”, attended by foreign experts. The MI co-operated with other bodies in organising the OCED Conference the subject of which was conflict of interests – this was held in the framework of the Stability Pact.
- One of the priority tasks was also to create legislative conditions for preventing corruption within state administration. Thus the MI drew up the “**Analysis of Possibilities for Using the Integrity Test** in the Situation of the Czech Republic and the Proposal of the Manner and Conditions for Its Use”, part of which is a proposal of anticorruption measures necessary for control of property and pretended offers of a bribe. The Government took note of this document in October 2003 and by its Resolution No. 1032 the Government assigned the Minister of the Interior, in co-operation with the Minister of Justice, the task of developing and submitting to the Government, by 30 June 2004 at the latest, a draft legal intention and draft amendments to the relevant legal regulations on the basis of which the institute of property review and pretended bribe offering would be defined. The purpose of this is to increase the efficiency of measures aimed at suppressing corrupt conduct.
- The introduction of cashless payment of fines, suggested by the MI, is to decrease the number of fines paid using cash on the spot and to weaken a potentially corrupt environment in preventing cases of bribery. The Czech police should start pilot operations of terminals enabling cashless payments of fines in 2005.
- The Czech Republic is **active at the international level**.
  - \* The Czech Republic is involved in the work of the Ad-hoc Committee for negotiating the UN Convention against Corruption. The text of the Convention was approved by the UN General Assembly in November 2003. The MJ is responsible for the accession of the Czech Republic to this Convention.
  - \* The Czech Republic ratified the Civil Law Convention against Corruption on 24 September 2003. The Convention is the first international legal instrument to lay down standards relating to civil law and corruption. Contracting parties are obliged to incorporate into national legal frameworks effective claims for damage caused by corrupt conduct. States are obliged to effectively co-operate at the international level with respect to providing testimonies, documents, recognising foreign judgements, and so forth.
  - \* A range of recommendations arising from the evaluating mission of experts of the Council of Europe have been incorporated into the Programme for Combating Corruption.
  - \* The Ministry of the Interior is active within the Groups of States Against Corruption (GRECO), of which the Czech Republic became a regular member on 8 February 2002.
- The Minister of the Interior approved the **Internal Anticorruption Programme of the Ministry of the Interior**.

- \* On the basis of this Programme the Code of Conduct of civil servants was published, and the draft Internal Management Act to carry out anticorruption measures in public procurement. A unit with republic-wide competencies for combating corruption was set up within the Inspection of the Minister of the Interior. The frequency of inspections at police schools in order to monitor enrolment processes, including the enrolment process at the Police Academy of the Czech Republic increased. In co-operation with Transparency International the Ministry of the Interior developed the Project on Incorporating Principles of Integrity and Ethics of Policing into the Syllabus of Secondary Police Schools.
- The aim of the establishment of the Unit for Combating Corruption and Financial Crime of the Criminal Police and Investigation Service Office was to set up a specialised and flexible police unit for combating corruption and major economic and financial crime.
- **The Updated Report on Corruption in 2003** including an evaluation of assignments and draft measures was submitted to the Government in April 2004; *subsequently it will be disclosed on the web-sites of the MI.*
  - \* The Report, *inter alia*, contains information on inspection activities of institutions concerned, for example audits of the MFA showed that the Act on Public Procurement was violated (the Act was actually violated in 11 tenders). The MIT focused its attention, apart from other things, on allocating, drawing and using funds from the state budget, including funds from the EU, public procurement procedures and granting licences. The MF - namely the General Directorate of Customs - updated the "Action Plan of Customs Administration Integrity" and as a follow up to this Plan the Anticorruption Commission of Customs Administration was established (see also Chapter "Crimes Committed by Customs Officers). The Office for the Protection of Economic Competition concentrated on inspection activities within the scope of its competencies (the protection and promotion of economic competition, supervision of public procurement and supervision of public subsidies provided).
  - \* New tasks focused mainly on education, the issue of public procurement (drawing up legal regulations relating to the awarding of public contracts), and the issue of bankruptcy and composition proceedings (for example the issue of a bankruptcy trustee).
- The MI's web-sites contain a section titled "Combating Corruption". People can find here the Government Programme for Combating Corruption, Reports on Corruption in the Czech Republic, anticorruption agreements, information on anticorruption activities abroad, and so forth. Information on the issue of corruption are published by means of press releases by the Information Service of the Ministry of the Interior".

(For more details see Tables and Diagrams No. 29-30)

## Summary

- With regard to the corrupt motives of offenders of this kind of crime **there have not been any substantial changes** in comparison with previous years. The situation has not improved. **Public procurement and awarding public contracts remain a problem.** According to police statistics, **crimes committed by managing officers and in the field of administration** increased (for example the number of crimes of abuse of power by a public official increased from 39 crimes to 63 crimes). This growth is mainly connected with customs officers (from 17 crimes to 41 crimes) and court officers (from 1 to 6 criminal offences). The number of detected crimes of bribery committed by members of the Czech police increased as well (from 4 crimes to 15 crimes).
- Thus the activities carried out in this area are important. They are described in the Report on Corruption in the Czech Republic in 2003. The most important activities include: meetings of the **Co-ordination Group for Combating Corruption**, which co-ordinates anticorruption policies of the Government, the establishment of the **Sub-committee for the Issue of Corruption** operating within the Committee for Defence and Security of the Chamber of Deputies of the Parliament of the Czech Republic, a draft legal intention and draft amendments to the relevant legal regulations on the basis of which **the institute of property reviews and pretended bribe offering** would be defined, a suggested option of cashless payments of fines which are to be paid on the spot, and the establishment of a unit for combating corruption set up within the Inspection of the Minister of the

Interior. Important activities are carried out in co-operation with Transparency International **State authorities, media and the private sector must intensively participate in decreasing the level of corruption.**

- The Czech Republic is also active at the international level and is involved in the work of the Ad-hoc Committee for Negotiating the UN Convention against Corruption, has ratified the Civil Law Convention against Corruption, and has become a regular member of the Group of States against Corruption (GRECO).

## 2.2.9 Organised Crime

**Organised crime represents a universal security risk.** Organised criminal activities are more and more in evidence as a particularly complex form of committing crime, overlapping with other areas of serious crime and many areas of social life. **Organised crime is distinguished by its military structure, total hierarchy and absence of conscience.** The members of organised criminal groups use any means to achieve their objectives, including brutal ones.

**Criminal organisations** usually operate in many European as well as overseas countries, **with multiple criminal activities** (murder, extortion, robbery, fraud, and so on represent for them the means of achieving their primary targets). They do not specialise in one type of crime, but **in anything leading to profit and the acquisition of influence.** Therefore the approach of the state must be systematic and continuous, with the combating of corruption and financial crime as the principal means leading to the **confiscation of proceeds from crimes** (the threat of losing such profits may be more effective than the threat of loss of freedom).

- Monitored criminal organisations are directly linked to foreign countries and their activities on the Czech territory copy trends typical for international organised crime. In view of the Czech Republic's accession to the EU, increasing interest from criminal organisations was registered as a means of penetrating Western Europe via the Czech Republic. According to the **Report** (from December 2003) **of the European Police Office** (Europol), criminal organisations will use new EU Member States as their base for drug smuggling, trafficking in human beings and money laundering.

\* Criminal organisations operating in the Czech Republic are based on national or ethnic principles (co-operation among individual structures regardless of their nationality or ethnic principles was reported), each organisation having a different form with regard to the number of members, hierarchical division, spheres of interest (however, these change them time from time and they are able to change commodities very rapidly) and ways in which they commit their criminal acts. Their activities relate mainly to organising illegal migration and smuggling people; motor vehicle theft; organising trafficking in human beings, including organised prostitution; forging credit/debit payment cards, goods, and/or documents; selling and purchasing stolen articles, collecting debts to the order; racketeering; trading in weapons and narcotic substances; fraud; and other criminal acts. Subsequent efforts to make their proceeds legal cannot be omitted. Huge financial amounts available to them enable these organisations, *inter alia*, to use advanced technologies - an example can be coded email messages. Thus their activities are difficult to monitor. The above-mentioned organised crimes are "supported" by murders or injuries to health, extortion, threats or kidnaps.

\* According to Europol<sup>17</sup>, the combating of organised crime is frustrated by an increasing number of influential criminal groups which are more and more sophisticated and their mutual links not very visible.

**Individual forms of organised crime are described in separate chapters or are included in various kinds of crime (for example the following chapters: "Corruption", "Crime against Property" - car thefts, and crimes in the field of cultural heritage; and "Economic Crime" - serious economic crime, intellectual property, environmental crime, misuse of information technologies and attacks against information systems).**

**The following criminal organisations currently operate in the Czech Republic:**

- **Russian speaking organisations**

\* These rank among **the most active**; although their influence has been newly divided, the changes made are not of an essential nature and do not affect the general characteristic features (professionalism,

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<sup>17</sup> The Czech Republic will become a regular member of Europol three months after depositing the accession document (the earliest possible date is 1 September 2004).



supranational character, huge financial amounts and so on); they are among the most systematic and their long-term illegal activities have been carried out under the coverage of legal entities.

- \* They are predominantly organised into criminal structures or “brigades”. The “brigades” are based on a leadership principle.

- \* According to the findings of the Czech police they use the Czech Republic as a hiding place for offenders of criminal acts elsewhere.

- \* Their **criminal activities have not changed**; they vary and include mainly violent crimes - racketeering - "KRISCHA" (criminals require regular payments for protection, threatening entrepreneurs with violence or even murder) and they extort prostitutes from the former Soviet Union. "Krischa" (i.e. racketeering) brings to extorted entrepreneurs a certain spectrum of “services”, from the protection of property to the collection of bad debts. Other crimes are: illicit trading in weapons, trade in narcotic drugs, the laundering of profits gained through crime (carried out through fictitious companies), procurement, organised conveyance of people, motor vehicle theft, and others. Ukrainian, Russian, and Chechnyan organised criminal groups are notably involved in violent crimes, which are very brutal with the destruction of their victims. They particularly use firearms; the number of serial robberies has increased as well.

- \* On the basis of operative information their share in purchasing real estate, land and industrial companies is on the rise whilst invested funds do not always come from legal activities. By legalising their earnings they try to substantially step up their positions in legal business undertakings and to spread their influence, including their efforts to control some media.

- \* **Activities carried out by the so-called Rostov Brigade are increasing**; its activity in the Czech Republic was damped after 1998. Ukrainian criminal organisations have remained the most active; mainly the "Lvovska (Lvov) Brigade", followed by the Mukatchev (its influence in Ukraine has increased), Uzhorod, Kiev, and Luhanska Brigades. Among Russian criminal organisations, the most active are: the Solncevskaja, St. Petersburg, Chechnya, Dagestan, Armenian, and Yekaterinburg Brigades.

- \* Russian speaking organisations have contact with similar structures in Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, and the USA.

- Organisations coming from **former Yugoslavia, Bulgaria, Albania, and Italy**

- \* In the year monitored a growth mainly on the side of **Bulgarian criminal organisations** was seen in connection with **trafficking in women** and organised prostitution. Crimes focusing on car theft and organised pickpocketing of foreign tourists continue. Criminal organisations from **former Yugoslavia** concentrate mainly on **trade in drugs** (in particular Albanians from Kosovo who also focus on thefts from cars and robbing people who carry sales to banks), the organised conveyance of people, violent crimes, extortion and the smuggling of gold to jeweller's shops. Especially Albanians from Kosovo often merge with Russian speaking criminal organisations.

- \* The activities of **Italian criminal organisations** have remained unchanged and are highly latent, so far focusing on buying up real estate in Prague as one possibility for money laundering.

- Organisations from **Southeast Asia**

- \* **Chinese and Vietnamese groups** are the most active, and display close coherence along with brutality.

- \* Chinese criminal organisations are organised into groups with respect to their place of origin in China and the types of crime they are involved in. Criminal offences committed by these organisations have not changed: they are involved in trade in “trademark” goods; some shops and restaurants are established for Chinese organised crime; furthermore they deal with organising illegal migration and the crimes committed by these organisations display a high brutality.

- \* The activities of Vietnamese criminal groups have slightly changed, especially with respect to relationships among individual “competing” groups. Their criminal activities are connected mainly with large market places; they have close contact with Vietnamese criminal organisations operating in neighbouring countries. Law enforcement agencies were able to paralyse middle links involved in dealing in drugs. Facilitators organising illegal migration were apprehended. These criminal structures display high brutality. Their co-operation with criminal groups from the countries of the former USSR continued especially in protecting their own people and property and “settling accounts” inside their community.

- Organisations from **Arab countries**

- \* The situation is similar to that of recent years. As these groups do not set up classical criminal organisations they associate persons who have lived in the Czech Republic for a longer period of time, or are Czech citizens now.
  - \* They concentrate especially on illegal migration followed by drug smuggling, trade in weapons, and financial fraud.
  - \* The principal persons managing the criminal activities are persons who have lived for a long time in the Czech Republic, which allows for a good knowledge of the local environment.
- **Organised crimes of a violent nature.** *(This area is also described in the section dealing with organised criminal groups and in the chapter titled “Violent Crimes”)*
    - \* No essential changes have occurred in crimes of a **violent nature**, from the point of view of their quantity and quality. Murders or attempted murders are carried out to order, the number of missing persons – entrepreneurs is on the rise; extortion and racketeering represent one of the basic types of crimes committed by organised criminal groups. The aggrieved mostly do not report these crimes.
    - \* Specific and dangerous criminal activities relate to the use of booby traps and explosives often with the aim of covering up a criminal offence itself, or relate to the collection of bad debts; booby traps installed in public places or publicly accessible places remain a problem.
    - \* Offenders are becoming “more professional” and the organisation of violent crimes is elaborate, whilst the aggression and brutality of offenders remain very high.

### Measures Adopted

- One of the assignments imposed on the basis of the “Updated Strategy on Combating Organised Crime” of October 2003 is to create, on an ongoing basis, legislative and organisational **conditions for confiscating proceeds from criminal acts**. The Minister of the Interior is accountable for this assignment along with the Minister of Justice, the Minister of Finance and the SIS Director.
  - \* The team called “Vynosy” (‘Proceeds’) was set up in mid-2001, whose main task was to search for illegally acquired assets. In 2002 the team “Vynosy” was transformed into a proper department of the Section for Revealing Corruption and Major Economic Crime of the Service of Criminal and Investigation Police. In 2003 this unit was strengthened and it became a regular department of the newly established **Unit for Combating Corruption and Financial Crime** and a new **Department of Money Laundering and Criminal Proceeds** was set up. *(Assets amounting to CZK 647 million was confiscated thanks to investigations carried out by the Department of Money Laundering and Criminal Proceeds)*. One of the prerequisites for establishing this specialised department was to obtain actual, practical findings on legislative and organisational barriers preventing the due execution of searching, seizing and confiscating proceeds of criminal activities. These findings were incorporated into the draft legislative amendments and organisational changes. In January 2004 **Act No. 279/2003 Coll., on Execution of Seizing Assets and Articles within Criminal Proceedings** was drawn up by the MJ in co-operation with other ministries, in particular the MI. The **MF assigned a certain number of tax collecting officers to co-operate with police units** dealing with the search for proceeds from criminal activities.
  - \* The new Tax Rules (the **MF drew up a new Draft Act on Tax Rules** which is to replace the current Act 337/1992 Coll., on Tax and Fee Administration) contain a new wording for the relevant provision which will enable specialised police units to break confidentiality related to tax returns and tax proceedings as a whole.
- The MI believes that in combating the most serious forms of organised crime it is necessary to use new institutes, which have been already tried and tested in other countries and are able to contribute to combating this type of crime. Currently the Czech legal order lacks an institute which would sufficiently motivate members of criminal conspiracies or organised groups to leave such organisations and start co-operating with penal proceeding bodies. Therefore the MI initiated the establishment of “**the institute of a material (crown) witness**”. This institute could to a large extent contribute to breaking criminal structures to expose their criminal activities. Different international organisations expressed their support for such new approaches towards combating organised crime. The European Union dealt with this issue in *Resolution of the Council of the EU No. 497Y0111(01) of 20 December 1996 on individuals who co-operate in judicial proceedings when combating international organised crime*. The *UN Convention against Supranational Organised Crime*, concluded in December 2000 in Palermo, invites contracting parties to support

persons who have committed serious crime and are now willing to provide important information. These are the reasons why the MI initiated a draft legal regulation on the institute of a material witness and in its preparation it is co-operating with the MJ. The final version drawn up by the MI was sent to the MJ which added a draft amendment to the recodification of substantial criminal law which should come into force on 1 January 2005.

- Policemen participated in a number of **professional international seminars**, for example “The External Borders of the EU as an Infrastructure of Organised Crime”, “Organised Crime – Hidden Investigations”, “Serious Bank and Financial Institution Organised Robberies” and so forth.
- Information on **measures against other forms of crime** related to the issue of organised crime is provided, as was stated in the introductory part to this Chapter, in **other chapters herein** - namely these are chapters describing **crimes against property, economic crime, terrorism, illegal migration, corruption, or subchapters of organised crime (in particular the section concerning trafficking in human beings, trade in drugs, and illegal trade in weapons).**

## 2.2.9.1 Illicit Drug Dealing

### I. Development and Characteristic Features

#### The Number of Crimes Ascertained:

- unauthorised production and possession of psychotropic substances and poisons: 3,393 (-467 crimes, -12.1 %)
- spreading addiction: 367 (-103 crimes, -21.9 %)

#### The Number of Crimes Solved:

- unauthorised production and possession of psychotropic substances and poisons: 3,189 (-424 crimes, -11.7 %); of which by children: 107 (-48 crimes, -31 %) and by juveniles: 358 (-10 crimes., -2.7 %)
- spreading addiction: 367 (-79 crimes, -17.7 %); of which by children: 56 (-14 crimes, -20 %), and by juveniles: 88 (-28 crimes, -24 %)

#### The Number of Prosecuted Offenders:

- unauthorised production and possession of psychotropic substances and poisons: 2,185 persons (+130, + 6.3 %); of whom children: 73 (-8, -11 %); juveniles 289 (+1, +0,3 %)
- spreading addiction: 110 persons (-39, -26.2 %); of whom– children: 24 (-13, -35.1 %); juveniles: 40 (-1, -2.4 %)

#### The Number of Sentenced Persons:

- 1,255 persons (+87) under Sec. 187-188 of the Criminal Code on unauthorised production and possession of psychotropic substances and poisons
- 49 (+1 person); under Sec. 188a f the Criminal Code on spreading addiction

*(For more details see Tables and Diagrams No.. 36)*

The situation in the area of **illicit trade in and the distribution of narcotic and psychotropic substances** (hereinafter “NPS”) in the Czech Republic is characterised by the following fundamental factors:

- **Drugs are available** more or less without any problems on the whole territory of the Czech Republic, and the availability of such drugs has spread to smaller towns and villages.
- The trend of a larger number of small deliveries (particularly of heroin and cocaine) continues. The aim is to decrease the risk of being exposed and reduce financial losses when a delivery is seized; the import of drugs by foreign nationals across the border between the Czech Republic and Slovakia is on the rise.

**Conspiratorial measures** taken by the producers, mainly of pervitine, and distributors of NPS have extended (laboratories are to be found at various locations from flats to isolated places); chains of dealers are being created, and sale is executed via mobile phones and “dead boxes” as well as various hideouts which are used.

- According to the findings of the Czech police the consumption of pervitin and especially of marijuana and **ecstasy** tablets continued.
- Asian criminal groups are more and more involved in the street sale of drugs, where citizens of Vietnam dominate (they sell drugs with other commodities and use market places in the borderlands). Some members of the Roma community are involved as well.
- The criminal offences related to this issue are highly latent. This is given by the fact that usually there is no person who would subjectively feel themselves to be a victim of a crime - the differences between “victims” and perpetrators are often wiped out.
- Those entities involved continue to discuss the issue of testing synthetic drugs – ecstasy – at dance parties. *The Czech Republic was reproached for testing synthetic drugs at dance parties. This reproach appeared in the 2003 Annual Report of the INCB (the International Narcotic Control Board). It should be stated that the MI absolutely disagreed with the proposal for testing synthetic drugs at dance parties.* With regard to public discussions about the harmfulness of drugs the MEYS essentially disagrees with opinions on the relatively low harmfulness of marijuana.
- With regard to criminal organisations and individual drugs:
  - \* The dominant group of organisers involved in the illicit trade in **heroin** in the Czech Republic consists of Albanians from Kosovo; they use the same courier routes and are linked to persons from Bulgaria, Croatia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Albania, and Turkey; a direct link between Arab and Vietnamese criminal organisations has been developed for heroin distribution; citizens of the EU are increasingly used as couriers.
  - \* The trend in shipments of **cocaine** has changed from that of large consignments, for example within commercial shipments, towards larger numbers of smaller deliveries particularly from South America; it is also imported from the Netherlands Antiles.
  - \* Arabic criminal organisations had been until 2001 involved in importing **hashish**; compared to previous years their involvement in street sale has decreased, one of the reasons being the fact that in 2002 a significant number of offenders was apprehended; West African criminal networks mainly organise transport via couriers.
  - \* Pervitine has remained one of the most popular drugs among Czech drug addicts and its price has gone up. The situation has remained unchanged - an increased production of methamphetamine made from medicines was recorded – producers used in particular SOLUTAN, MODAFEN, and PARALEN PLUS. Ukrainian and Yugoslavian criminal groups are engaged in trading pervitine, along with Czech criminal organisations. The sale of methamphetamine continued in Germany where its demand has increased. It is delivered in its pure white crystal form under the name CRYSTAL.
  - \* A growth in the consumption and in the number of consumers of **ecstasy** has continued.

## II. Measures Adopted:

- The fundamental aim of **the Action Plan of the MI and the Czech Police 2001-2004** to implement **the National Anti-Drug Policy Strategy for 2001-2004** (approved by the Minister of the Interior in June 2003) is to enhance the efficiency and capacity of the Czech police for action in combating organised crime in the Czech Republic as well as at the international level, and to integrate pro-active approaches of policing in activities carried out by relevant police units. **The priority is to strengthen repressive tools with the aim of decreasing the availability of drugs and in particular of restricting the availability of drugs, particularly among children and young people.** Special attention is paid to the professional training and further education of policemen, to financial issues and the prevention of abuse of drugs among policemen.
- With respect to implementation of the National Anti-Drug Policy Strategy for 2001-2004, a **joint analytical office commenced its activities within the structure of the General directorate of Customs and the National Anti-Drug Headquarters** of the Czech police. It is involved in suppressing the supply of drugs.
- **“Working Group of the Government Council for Roma Community Affairs - the Ministry of the Interior and the Police of the Czech Republic”** deals with the issue of drugs in Roma communities.
- The Supreme State Prosecutor’s Office drew up a special report containing an analysis of current criminal-legal practice in the area of criminal drug offences, including their punishment, according to the kind and amount of NPS. This report became one basis for developing a new strategy for anti-drug policy for 2005-2009.

- The current National Anti-Drug Policy Strategy for 2001-2004 will terminate on 31 December 2004. At the moment work on the **National Anti-Drug Policy Strategy for 2005-2009** is being carried out. Its main priorities are as follows: combating organised crime engaging in illicit dealing in drugs, and preventing and reducing potential health and social risks and impacts relating to drug abuse. *This strategy should be submitted to the Government during the first half of 2004.*
- Target actions taken by the Czech police and customs bodies are aimed against illicit trading in drugs (for example the action titled MEZEK helped to dismantle the network of producers, middlemen and distributors; within the BRAUN action a group producing and distributing pervitin and braun was detected). **Customs bodies** themselves seized, in 297 cases (208 of which concerned marijuana smuggling) almost 74 kg narcotic substances or precursors, 3,000 tablets of amphetamine, 1,100 tablets of ephedrine, and nearly 14,000 tablets of anabolic steroids.

### 2.2.9.2 Illicit Trafficking in Human Beings

The different forms of trafficking in human beings are prosecuted in accordance with a range of provisions of the Criminal Code, in particular as crimes of trafficking in people for the purpose of sexual intercourse (under Sec. 246) and procuring (Sec. 204), and further as crimes of trafficking in children, limitation or deprivation of personal freedom, abduction to a foreign country, or the endangerment of morals. **An amendment to the Criminal Code** (currently being discussed by the Chamber of Deputies) incorporates into the Czech legal framework the decision of the Council of Europe, proposes new factual grounds for a crime of trafficking in human beings under Section 233a, and thus responds to a strengthened role for criminal legal repression in combating trade in people **for the purpose of sexual abuse, slavery, or slavery suffices and forced labour at the international level** (*Council Framework Decision on combating trafficking in human beings*). **Recodification of the Criminal Code, currently under preparation, will become an important alteration of criminal legislation in relation to trafficking in human beings.** It, for example, modifies the current wording of Section 205 "The Endangerment of Morals" so that it will prosecute the mere possession of child pornography (in the recodified Criminal Code this crime will be stipulated in Sec. 168 "Spreading and Possessing Pornography", and Section 246 "Trafficking in Human Beings for the Purpose of Sexual Intercourse" so that these provisions will also prosecute trafficking in human beings in the Czech Republic and will also cover other forms of trafficking in human beings (in the recodified Criminal Code this will be stipulated in Sec. 146 "Trafficking in Human Beings").

- The situation of **trafficking in women** remains serious. From an international point of view the Czech Republic has become a target country, the country of origin, and is a transit country as well. A great part of domestically organised prostitution falls within the area of trafficking in human beings.
  - \* The situation has not changed markedly. With regard to trafficking in women in the Czech Republic they are mainly from Ukraine, Russia, Belarus, Moldavia, Lithuania, Romania, Bulgaria, and Slovakia, although women from China and Vietnam were numerous as well. In general, zero co-operation with the Czech police is typical for these groups. These women are worried for the security of their relatives and are apprehensive that in the country of their origin there might be spread information about the activities they are made to do. As for trafficking in Czech women abroad they are, according to the findings of the Czech police, transported mainly to the EU Member States, but also to Japan and Mexico.
- **Trading in children** is a highly latent crime where the offenders are predominantly foreign nationals.
  - \* During the course of 2003 the media frequently discussed the topic of **child pornography**, mainly in relation to a publication issued by a German branch of the UNICEF, which was developed on the basis of findings of the German non-governmental organisation KARO. Although in the Czech Republic as well as in other countries child pornography occurs, it is not organised and is not of a mass nature. The Czech Republic, in agreement with the Federal Ministry of the Interior of Germany, considers this publication to be exaggerative and not corresponding with the reality. Such information was not confirmed by any other organisation or institution (for example by the Saxon and Bavarian police, agencies for social and legal protection of children, health facilities or any number of non-governmental organisations). Every year the Czech police investigate a few cases of child prostitution; offers of sexual intercourse with children are often made to interested individuals by adults whose intent is to lure such persons into their flats and rob them. The offenders of such thefts correctly assume that a robbed individual who wanted a sexual intercourse with a child in the majority of cases will not contact the Czech police since the aggrieved will mostly be a foreign national who is afraid of the Czech police transporting them to their country of origin for further prosecution. The Czech police organised several successful actions against such criminal activities.
  - \* The situation in **child pornography, spread particularly on the internet**, has not changed markedly. Identifying an offender – a trader in child pornography – is very difficult. The sentence for such criminal offences does not correspond with the social danger it brings. In accordance with the amended Criminal Code distributors of child pornography may be sentenced for a term of imprisonment of a maximum of three years or can be fined.

\* The Czech police are solving the occurrence of **child pornography** and bestiality (zoophilia) mainly on domestic internet servers. Data was obtained by browsing on the internet and the police were notified by domestic as well as foreign users and via Interpol, most often from Wiesbaden and London. The fact that the conditions for using some servers were made stricter should be evaluated positively.

- **Trafficking in human beings for the purpose of forced (slave) labour** remains a problem since there is not enough information available. A part of foreigners illegally employed in the Czech republic usually become victims of this type of crime. They are forced to work in unbearable conditions and receive a minimal salary. The MI and the MJ are drawing up, on the basis of Government Resolution No.849/2003, an Analysis of Trafficking in Human Beings for the Purpose of Forced Labour, including draft measures.
- With regard to criminal offences connected with **trading in human organs** the Czech police is verifying some findings indicating that criminal prosecution against certain persons could be commenced.

**Five persons were lawfully sentenced** for a crime of trafficking in women (under Sec. 246 of the Criminal Code).

### Measures Adopted

- **“The National Strategy on Combating Trafficking in Human Beings** for the Purpose of Sexual Exploitation in the Czech Republic” (approved by Government Resolution No. 849 of 3 September 2003) responds to the current situation of trafficking in human beings in the Czech Republic as well as to a range of international initiatives and commitments which the Czech Republic has taken on or which arise from its membership of international organisations.
  - \* The objective of this Strategy is to analyse available information on the issue of trafficking in human beings in the Czech Republic, to evaluate legislative and administrative conditions for criminal punishment of the perpetrators of this type of crime, and to solve the position of the victim and propose effective measures to improve the situation, which should focus on prevention and provision of information to potential victims, and on repression, but particularly, in compliance with the aforementioned international documents, the Strategy pays attention to the position of the victim of trafficking in women and suggests a model of care for such victims. The systematic Czech Republic care of victims of trafficking in people has missed so far. The proposed model takes into account protection and assistance for victims as well as interests of law enforcement agencies. The document also proposes necessary mechanisms for co-ordinating activities of the Government against trafficking in people for the purpose of sexual abuse.
- One of the priorities of the MI is the effective solution of **prostitution**.
  - \* At present the principal task is preparation of the Act on the Regulation of Prostitution. This assignment was not included in the Plan of Legislative Work of the Government for 2003, nevertheless with respect to the critical situation in this area it is not possible to postpone the solution. The Government Resolution which should approve the draft legal intent of this act is an assignment for the Minister of the Interior to draw up and submit to the Government the Draft Act of this legal regulation.
- **Act No. 218/2003 Coll., on Judiciary for Youth** introduces into the Criminal Code a new crime in the provisions of Sec. 217a, "Soliciting to Sexual Intercourse".
  - \* A person who offers, promises or provides to a child for sexual intercourse, sexual self-appeasement, denudation or other comparable conduct for the purpose of sexual satisfaction a payment and/or other benefit or favour shall commit a crime. The punishability of commercial sexual abuse of persons under 15 – 18 years of age is being newly introduced. The Act came into force on 1 January 2004.
- The MI is drawing up a "Report on Meeting tasks Arising from the **National Plan against the Commercial Sexual Abuse of Children**", including its update for the next period.
  - \* Currently the tasks focus on target groups, prevention and detection of child pornography on the internet, and prevention of commercial sexual exploitation of minor asylum seekers in the Czech republic who are not accompanied by an adult. They concentrate on individuals having private accommodation in the Czech Republic or who left asylum facilities (an assessment and update will be submitted to the Government not later than by the end of June 2004).

- The MI, in co-operation with the Office of the Government, the Municipal Council in Cheb and the District Directorate of the Czech police in Cheb prepared a **framework intention of the project of an assistant of the police** which would allow the Czech police not only a more effective solution of the issue of child prostitution, but also of other **risk areas** which cannot be separated from the topic of child prostitution, such as procuring, drugs, and gambling which substantially affect the Roma community living in the Czech – German borderlands. A Roma police assistant in Cheb should concentrate mainly on creating positive contact between the Czech police and the Roma community and on subsequent solving of the issue of (child) prostitution or other criminal factors, and risky and pathological phenomena connected with the life of the Roma community in Cheb.
- Representatives of the Czech Republic continue to implement the Project on Preventing, Restricting and Punishing Trafficking in Human Beings, Particularly in Women and Children, which is a part of the “Global Programme on Combating Trafficking in Human Beings”.
  - \* The project was launched in November 2002 and will last for 18 months. So far the international conference “Proactive Approach of the Police towards Revealing and Investigating Cases of Trafficking in Human Beings” has been held; the model of support and protection of victims/witnesses, which is experimentally tested, has been created; a legal analysis has been developed, and a round table devoted to harmonisation of the Czech legal system with the UN Protocol has been organised, and so forth.
- The MI drew up the Proposal for Ratifying the Protocol on Preventing, Suppressing, and Punishing Trafficking in Human Beings, in particular in Women and Children supplementing the UN Convention against Supranational Organised Crime. This Proposal will be in the near future submitted to the Government for its approval (currently it has been submitted for comments from ministries).
- The Supreme State Prosecutor’s Office developed the **Special Report on Findings on Criminal Activities Relating to Child Prostitution**.
- The Report showed that the ascertained findings did not indicate that child prostitution and commercial sexual abuse of children were a mass phenomenon in the Czech Republic, even in the borderlands it is not a major problem. It is, however, a very serious crime which is limited in the number of offences.
- It is assumed that the project **“Strengthening the Fight against Trafficking in Human Beings”** will be commenced in May 2004. Its objective is to step up the fight itself and also preventative measures against trafficking in people and organised prostitution, whilst a technical part of the Project includes deliveries of equipment for the competent Czech police units.
- The republic-wide action **“FANTINE”** concentrated on searching for victims, in particular victims of trafficking in human beings. 435 night clubs were inspected, 3,927 persons (1,858 prostitutes, 1,386 foreign nationals) were checked, and criminal prosecutions relating to trafficking in human beings and organised prostitution were commenced against 23 persons (of them against 9 foreigners).
- The MI closely co-operates with non-governmental organisations, especially with La Strada, Charity and IOM, which are also involved in the pilot programme “Model of Assisting and Helping Victims of Trafficking in Human Beings for the Purpose of Sexual Exploitation”.
- Policemen participated in a number of **professional international seminars** focusing on the issue of trafficking in human beings.



### 2.2.9.3 Illicit Trade in Weapons, Explosives, and Radioactive Material

- The situation **relating to illegal trade in weapons and explosives** remains almost identical to that of previous years – interest in the illegal sale and purchase of explosives, weapons, and ammunition remains.
  - \* Trade in weapons and military material is **subject to international control rules** which the Czech Republic is a member of. Risks of trading in weapons and military material arise especially from their possible misuse in war conflicts and their misuse by groups of organised crime or terrorists.
  - \* A risk may be **attempts to breach legal regulation on foreign trade with military material** and an effort to sell such material to regions subject to embargoes or to sell larger amounts than the amounts permitted by a licence. Another risk is the relatively easy access to this material (for example former military spaces). Licences based on contractual relations enable the execution of a sale or import from the Czech Republic of a given amount of goods. Customs bodies carry out check ups on exported goods and compare the amounts with the amount of goods included in licences – these point out errors in documents needed for customs proceedings (import and export licences are often missing, or a licence is invalid, or the companies try to avoid duties arising from their licences).
  - \* Some Czech entities were preparing trade with the option of **re-export** to risk countries (the export of large amounts of military material to the Democratic Republic of Congo did not occur). A specific issue is **internal trade in military material in the Czech Republic**. Some cases of illicit foreign trade in military material were recorded repeatedly. Some entities in the Czech Republic discretely traded military material without proving any eligibility for such activities.
  - \* Explosives are stolen from companies where they are produced or destroyed, or from companies distributing weapons and explosives to retail networks, or from persons dealing with pyrotechnical work.
  - \* According to the findings of the Czech police, illicit trading in complete weapons, military materials and explosives remains a problem. Offenders try to enter into close contact with public administrative bodies with the aim of obtaining permits contrary to legal regulations. The involved parties are very careful, a high latency can be assumed.
  - \* Organised groups represent a danger since they acquire this material by committing other forms of criminal acts. The same applies to trading in explosives.
- The situation in the Czech Republic regarding **illicit trade in radioactive materials** is also the same as in previous years:
  - \* Most of these materials come from the former Soviet Union; networks of covering companies are used for this purpose. However, according to the findings of the Czech police, no trade occurred within the Czech Republic.
  - \* Apart from classic radioactive materials, ionising radiation sources are also offered on the illegal market.

**173 persons were lawfully sentenced** under Sec. 185 of the Criminal Code – unauthorised arming

#### Measures Adopted

- In combating **illicit trade in weapons** and radioactive material the MI puts an emphasis on inter-ministerial and international co-operation, in particular with neighbouring countries, often in the form of co-operation on the border; information is also exchanged (the USA, the United Kingdom, France, Switzerland, Italy and some others)
  - \* Good and standard co-operation with all involved entities continued – especially with the Supreme Mining Office, the State Office for Nuclear Protection, the State Office for Radiation Protection, the State Disposal Site for Radioactive Waste, the Czech Scientific Nuclear Base, the SIS, the MD, and the General Directorate of Customs. Co-operation was carried out on the basis of expert discussion or in the form of actual actions. A range of training activities and foreign courses for members of the Czech police are aimed at the issue of illicit trade in weapons and radioactive materials.
- The control of **exports and imports of goods and technology** having a double use is currently regulated by Act No. 21/1997 Coll., as amended by Act No. 204/2002 Coll.

\* This legal regulation is fully compatible with EU legislation, in particular with Council Regulation No. 1334/2000. Taking into account the fact that this Regulation will be directly applicable in the Czech Republic after the Czech Republic's accession to the EU then the national legal provisions are only of an implementing nature and are to contain only those measures for which Member States are only authorised or obliged to implement. Thus **the amendment to this Act is being drawn up.**

- Act No. 38/1994 Coll., on Foreign Trade in Military Material will be amended. In cases approved by Government Resolution the state will be, through the MD or the MI, directly involved in such trade.
- With regard to ensuring compatibility with EU Law, Act No. 62/2000 Coll., on Some Measures for Exports and imports Products and on License Proceedings will be repealed. The granting of so called "security" licenses will be regulated by a new act.
- The MIT co-operate with the MD in drawing up, on the basis of Government Resolution No. 915 of 17 September 2003 a **draft legal intent on military material management** in the Czech Republic.
- In order to improve control mechanisms in the area in question the Supreme Mining Office carries out security screening of eligibility of certain persons, defined by law (Act No. 38/1994 Coll., on Foreign Trade in Military Material). In 2003 the SMO received and settled 284 applications.
- An emphasis is placed on international co-operation, mainly with neighbouring countries, often in the form of co-operation on the border (*for example the Czech police in co-operation with Customs Administration and Hungarian colleagues apprehended an organised group of offenders*). Information is also exchanged with some countries (e.g. the USA, the United Kingdom, France, Switzerland, Italy, and some others)
- Customs administration investigated 25 cases (+100%).
  - \* In solving such cases, *inter alia*, seven short firearms, 3,849 various bullets, three grenades, 22 machine guns, 18 rifles and carbines and 33 pieces of other military material were seized. A number of cases occurred where hand firearms or their spare parts were sent via regular postal services. Within border customs checks altogether six cases were investigated. The largest seized shipment on the border crossing point contained 2,528 pieces of various ammunition, three grenades, 11 machine guns and one short firearm. According to the findings of customs administration a rising trend can be expected. It is being confirmed that Czech companies are trading in such goods within international trading chains.

## 2.2.9.4 Forgery

- The issue of forged money was determined by the **euro currency** (growth by 74 %), and for the first time after many years the number of counterfeit US dollars decreased, **whilst the total number of seized counterfeit bank notes considerably increased.**
  - \* Bank notes of a nominal value of 50 and 100 euro displayed the highest share in seized counterfeit euro notes (438)
  - \* As regards the Czech currency (5,437 bank notes seized), mainly counterfeits of the nominal values of CZK 100 were a problem – mainly in the sales ( gambling machine operators. The occurrence of counterfeit bank notes of the nominal values of CZK 1,000 and 5,000 was revealed in sales of business companies.
  - \* Forged cheques, notes, duty stamps, highway stamps and postal stamps, and credit/debit cards (most frequently VISA) continued. According to the findings of the Czech police the number of forged payment cards which are imported predominantly in foreign countries and in the Czech Republic are used for payments for consumer goods, is on the rise.
  - \* On the basis of gathered information, further growth in counterfeit currencies can be assumed; until the transfer to the euro the increase will probably affect mainly the Czech currency.

111 (+8) persons were **lawfully sentenced for counterfeiting and altering money** (Sec. 140-142 of the Criminal Code.)

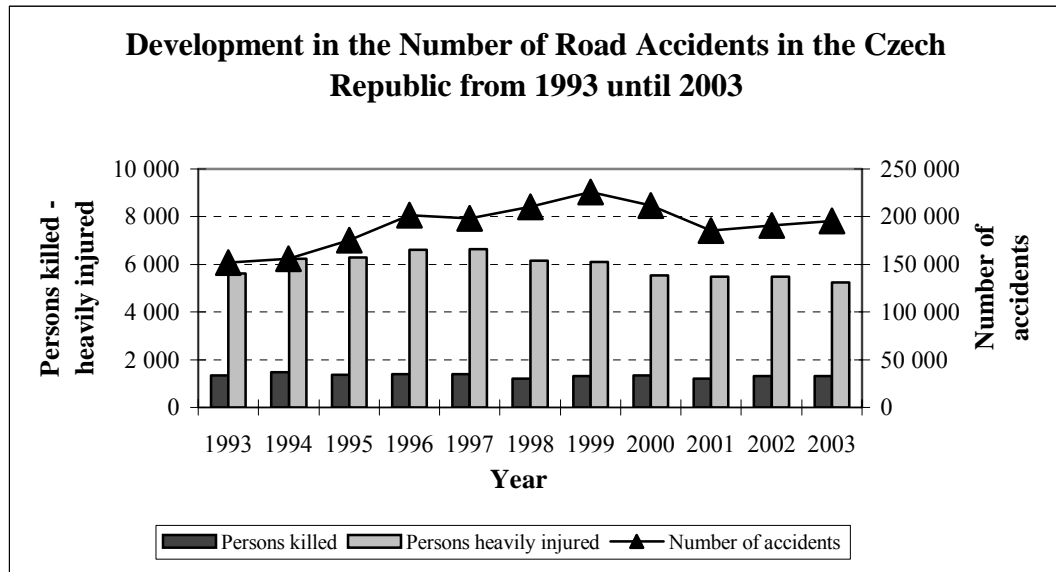
### Measures Adopted

- The Analytical and Technical Group of the Forgery Department is being furnished by special technical equipment (Phare and Schengen Projects).
- Other preventative activities continue, in particular consultations with the Czech National Bank, the STC and the General Directorate of Post Services as to protective elements of their products, and training and lectures for the personnel of other police units.
- The Czech police operate an information system named “Counterfeit Banknotes”.
- Good co-operation at the international level continued.

### Summary of Chapter 2.2.9

- **No substantial changes have occurred** in organised crime, the exception is a **growth in counterfeit bank notes** (mainly euro and Czech currency). Activities carried out by criminal organisations on our territory are and will be based on trends of international crime. Due to the Czech Republic’s accession to the EU, criminal organisations have shown a continued interest in penetrating Western Europe through the Czech Republic.
- **Russian speaking** criminal organisations **have remained dominant.** They are very professional, and their nature is supranational, they also possess huge financial amounts. Their activities are usually covered over by legal entities.
- The activities of criminal organisations are multicriminal and very serious (especially corruption, illicit dealing in drugs, trafficking in human beings, illegal migration, illicit trade in weapons, forgery, and serious economic crime including crime in the field of intellectual property and the environment) while their co-operation with terrorist and extremist organisations cannot be excluded. They are accompanied by brutal manifestations of violence.
- As a priority in combating organised crime it is necessary to implement some institutes, tried and tested in other countries, which are able to contribute to combating the most serious forms of organised crime. The **confiscation of proceeds of criminal activities and the introduction of so-called “material (crown) witness”** should largely contribute to the dismantling of criminal structures and to detecting their criminal activities. The priority of the MI is legal regulation of prostitution.

## 2.2.10 Road Safety



- The number of road accidents: 195,851 (+5,133, +2.7 %)
- Consequences of road accidents:
  - \* Persons killed: 1,319 (+5, +0.4 %)
  - \* Persons with heavy injuries: 5,253 (-239, -4.4 %)
  - \* Persons with light injuries: 30,312 (+1,299, +4.5 %)
  - \* Material damage caused: CZK 9.33 billion (CZK +443.1 million, +5.0 %)
- **The increase in the number of road accidents (+2.7 %)** was accompanied by higher numbers of persons killed and people who suffered light injuries and also people with heavy injuries; the estimated material damage increased as well.
  - \* **Within the last ten years the number of people killed was the fourth lowest, the number of people with heavy injuries was the lowest, and the number of people who received light injuries reached the third highest value. The number of road accidents corresponded with the average.**
  - \* **The development of consequences (until July 2003) was very adverse; the number of people killed was higher by 81 persons (in comparison with the same period of the previous year).** This Trend was reversed by more intensive work of the Czech police but also by target discussions about this problem in mass media. *During the action titled Krystof, in total 170,840 traffic offences were ascertained, alcohol use was detected in 1,253 cases (of these in Krystof II in 301 cases; a reduction in the number of these offences was also recorded during a standard road check held on 25 February 2004 during which 41 cases of the consumption of alcoholic drinks were detected). Taking into account that the growth in the number of people killed in car accidents was by the end of July 81 persons, after the Krystof I action (29 September -3 October) this increase declined to 53 cases and by the end of November (Krystof II; 4 – 6 November) the growth was 26 persons. In the course of the year monitored it decreased to five persons. When comparing this with road accident rates in previous years these actions positively impacted the reduced road accident rate by about 10 %.*
  - \* Of the total number of **persons killed, 36 (- 8) were children**, of whom 17 children were “co-drivers”, 18 were children - pedestrians , and one child was a cyclist.
  - \* The number of accidents where **the offenders left the place of the accident has remained at the same level, the number of such accidents is however still high (17,641).**
  - \* In terms of **those who caused accidents**, the situation is similar to that of previous years - most traffic accidents were caused by drivers, and the largest share of persons killed in accidents were killed in accidents caused by car drivers (a growth was registered). Pedestrians caused 1,937,192 road accidents. Bad driving and excessive speed, displaying a considerable increase, remain a problem.
  - \* **Bad driving** remains the main **cause** of accidents – especially in terms of not enough attention paid to driving, not keeping a safe distance between motor vehicles, followed by not adapting the speed to

the condition of the road and so on; **the number of persons killed increased** in accidents caused by driving in the opposite direction (+24 persons), by not paying enough attention paid to driving (+19), and by not managing to drive the car (+18); negative development of the number of persons killed was recorded in terms of road accidents caused by bus drivers (+29 persons) and car drivers (+27).

\* **The share of 'road rage' in the number of road accidents was 15.2 %, in the number of persons killed this reached 42.2 %; bad driving accounts for 64.6 % of the total number of road accidents and 37.8 % of persons killed.**

\* The number of road accidents occurring under **the influence of alcohol** was lower (-5 %) and the same applied to the consequences of such accidents (the number of persons killed decreased by 25 persons and the number of persons injured declined by 498 persons).

\* The most tragic day was Saturday 8 March 2003, when 20 persons were killed in road accidents (one of the most tragic days in the history of Czech statistics of car accidents).

\* Since the number of persons killed and injured has not changed substantially, the adverse position of the Czech Republic within Europe remains the same.

\* **For further information see the chapter "Misdemeanours", in particular the part concerning the Traffic Police.**

- The issue of traffic safety should be assessed in the whole context – the condition and level of roads, the condition of motor vehicles, and participants in traffic.
  - \* Especially with regard to participants in traffic the Czech police play an irreplaceable role which might, by its both preventative and repressive measures, affect the conduct of participants in traffic; however the police are not the only body who can **solve the situation - the whole society must be involved.**

*(For more details see Tables and Diagrams No. 37-40)*

**6,888 (+372)** persons were lawfully sentenced for **criminal offences committed causing traffic accidents** (Sec. 201, 201a, 223, 224, 180, and 208 of the Criminal Code). The highest number of persons (**1,662**) was sentenced for **crimes of injury to health** (severe injury to health, Sec. 224 of the Criminal Code) and **1,384 persons** were sentenced for **the crime of endangering others under the influence of an addictive substance** (Sec. 201 of the Criminal Code).

### Measures Adopted

- The Ministry of Transport T and representatives of other ministries, in particular the Ministry of the Interior, co-operated in drawing up the **National Strategy on Traffic Safety** (*the MT submitted this Strategy at the meeting of the Government on 28 April 2004*) as well as the amendment to **Act No. 361/2000 Coll., on Road Traffic** as amended. *It was passed by the first reading in Parliament, and should come into effect in 2004.*
  - \* The reason for the above-mentioned activities is, besides **a comprehensive system of solving** this issue (introduction of a **point system, exclusive reasons for preventing a driver from driving and seizing a driving license, increasing fines and their enforceability**) and general improvement of the situation in the field of traffic safety, especially efforts to reduce the number of traffic accidents in the Czech Republic and marked decrease of lethal consequences of traffic accidents. In this context first aid has been incorporated into curricula at primary schools.
  - \* Furthermore, the aforementioned Act regulates types and samples of driving licenses in the Czech Republic and the period of their validity.
- With respect to a high, and still increasing, number of road accidents and the negative development of their consequences and increasing aggression of drivers, and in particular, to attempt to **increase traffic safety**, the MI is drawing up a **"Ministerial Action Plan of Safe and Smooth Road Traffic"**, which follows up the above-mentioned National Strategy of Traffic Safety. It is based on long-term and regular supervision of traffic and targets small-scale actions focusing on road safety.
- The Supreme State Prosecutor's Office drew up the Special Report containing an **evaluation of punishment for criminal offences committed within road traffic** which resulted in heavy injuries and/or death.

- The Czech police paid attention mainly to pedestrian crossings (The Police President declared the year 2003 Year of the Protection of Pedestrians and Cyclists).
- The third year of the event titled "Apple or Lemon" continued. Policemen at this event co-operate with children and the whole event is aimed at road traffic safety.
- Almost 363,000 children were trained in road safety programmes (a programme for beginner cyclists, skilful riding, technical skills, first aid, etc.), however a new concept is being prepared. Traffic competitions for cyclists and competitions of traffic education were organised at schools. More than 1,300 interested people participated in courses of safe driving on slippery foil. Co-operation with the mass media continued within the INFO-service of the road safety programme. Radio and TV programmes concentrated on road safety, and there were events held which focused on the provision of better information for drivers and so forth.

## Summary

- **Road safety** has remained at a very low level and thus the Czech Republic ranks among states with the highest number of traffic accidents and most particularly among states with a high number of people killed on the roads. **The increased number of road accidents was accompanied by an increased number of persons killed.**
- The growth **was not considerable**, but development during the year was very negative. This **trend was reversed** by more intensive work of the Czech police but also by target discussions about this problem in themes media, thus the situation remained at the level of 2002.
- With regard to the above-stated adverse situation, activities of competent ministries focused on a comprehensive system of **solving the problem – the amendment to the Act on Road Traffic and development of the National Strategy of Traffic Safety** - see *Measures Adopted*.

## 2.2.11 Crimes Committed on Railways

### Development and Characteristic Features

- number of crimes ascertained: 3,203  
(+0.8 %, +26)
- number of crimes solved: 946  
(-6 %, -61)
- clear-up rate: 29.5 % (-2.2 %)
- **Crimes committed on railways** account for less than 1 % of total crime. Organised groups are frequently involved in this type of crime. Offenders are both Czech citizens and foreign nationals.
  - \* Crimes against property represent the greatest part of criminal acts detected on railways (64.7 %). The situation in the field of theft of shipments transported on railways remains negative especially with regard to damage ascertained.
  - \* In total 587 (-91) persons came to harm as a result of thefts on trains, of them 134 (+11) were foreigners who were mainly citizens of Slovakia, Great Britain, Germany and the USA. These are mainly people who only travel through the Czech Republic and report the crime in their home country, which is the final destination of the train. Therefore it can be assumed that the real number of crimes committed is much higher. The danger of this crime lies mainly in its good organisation and the difficulty and demanding nature of solving such crimes.
  - \* Higher attention continues to be paid to the transport of fans to the certain football matches. Higher attention continues to be paid to the transport of nuclear fuel, weapons, ammunition and so on. (The Czech police protected in total 342 such transportations.)
  - \* According to the MT, robberies on trains occurred. There were also cases endangering the safety of rail transport such as stones and other objects being thrown onto running trains and obstacles placed on the tracks.

- **Railway accidents** represent a specific area. **28** (-14) railway accidents were **solved** as criminal offences. The damage caused by those cases was valued at CTZK 11.6 million (-CZK 3.5 million) and there were 30 (-10) accidents where trains collided with road vehicles. The damage here amounted to CZK 41.413 million (+CZK 34.860 million). Cases of various objects being thrown onto running trains and obstacles placed on the tracks are very dangerous

## **II. Measures Adopted**

- The Czech police co-operate in combating crime in rail transport with Czech Rail (Ceske drahy) and the Administration of Rail Transport. Attention is paid to prevention against robberies of passengers on trains and against theft of shipments.
- The security situation of rail transport is regularly discussed at the international level. The Czech police are a member of the international Organisation of the European Railway Police and Railway Companies - COLPOFER. The MT will annually assess co-operation within international and inter-ministerial commissions which concentrate on the protection and safety of passengers on domestic and international railway transport. *The Slovak party requested, in connection with the NATO Meeting in Bratislava (25 May –1 June 2004), co-operation in increased protection of railways.*
- Within the Phare project all basic units of the Railway Police Service were equipped with computers and the information system TIS 2000. Thus simplified administrative work extended the execution of police work itself.

## 2.2.12 Protection of Classified Information

### I. Development and Characteristic Features

- In the area of classified information, under Act No. 148/1998 Coll., on the Protection of Classified Information and on the Amendment to Some Related Acts, as amended, there was in 2003 a slight decline in criminal offences of breaching the protection of classified information.
  - \* **The National Security Authority** (the NSA) reported **20 cases of unauthorised use of classified information** (18 cases less than in 2002). In the majority of such cases NSA Decree No. 244/1998 Coll., on Details of Establishing and Indicating the Degree of Secrecy and on Procedures in Creating, Filing, Transferring, Transporting, Lending, Archiving, and Otherwise Manipulating and Destroying Classified Documents, as amended, was breached.
  - \* The NSA in compliance with provisions of Sec. 71 of the Act commenced in nine cases administrative proceedings for imposing a fine on natural persons for breaching duties stipulated by the law, but in six cases such proceedings were discontinued, since the reason for the proceedings had ceased to exist, and in three cases a fine was levied. No administrative proceedings for imposing a fine on a legal person were commenced in 2003.

### II. Measures Adopted

- Amendment to the Act implemented through Act No. 436/2003 Coll., amending Act No. 555/1992 Coll., on Prisoner's Service and Court Guards of the Czech Republic, as amended, prolonged the validity of the Act until 30 June 2004, since Act No. 310/2002 Coll. limited the validity by 31 December 2003.
- Government Regulation No. 246/1998 Coll. has been amended. This Regulation lays down the list of classified information, as amended. This amendment adds to the list of classified information data which is under the competence of the State Office for Nuclear Safety (biological agents and toxic substances) and under the competency of the NSA (qualification/eligibility to work with classified information).
- Government Regulation No. 385/2003 Coll., laying down sensitive activities of the Guards of Prague Castle (the Presidential Guards), determines that implementation of external guarding and supervising those premises which are a permanent or temporary residence of the President of the Republic and his guests by soldiers of the Prague Castle Guard is a sensitive activity, the abuse of which could jeopardize the security of the state or any other important interest of the state, thus such persons must be holders of a certificate of eligibility (for natural persons) issued after the conditions stipulated by the Act on the National Security Authority are met.
- NSA Decree No. 244/1998 Coll., on Details of Establishing and Indicating the Degree of Secrecy and on Procedures in Creating, Filing, Transferring, Transporting, Lending, Archiving, and Otherwise Manipulating and Destroying Classified Documents, was repealed as of 16 May 2003 and was replaced by NSA Decree No. 137/2003 Coll., on Details of Establishing and Indicating the Degree of Secrecy and on Ensuring Administrative Security. The new Decree mainly simplifies the management of classified documents within the secrecy degree "Specified".
- The work on drafting a **brand new legal regulation on the protection of classified information** in compliance with Act No. 310/2002 Coll., which limits the validity of Act No. 148/1998 Coll., will not come into force until 30 June 2004.
- The NSA closely co-operates with entities participating in security screenings, namely intelligence services, the SIS, the Office for Foreign Contact and Information, the Military Intelligence Agency and relevant units of the MI and of the Police Presidium. In close co-operation with intelligence services mechanisms and procedures for the purposes of repeat security screening of natural persons of the third and fourth degree were completed.



## 2.2.13 Communist Crime Investigation

The situation for the Office of Documentation and Investigation of the Crimes of Communism (hereinafter “the ODICC”) was determined in 2003 especially by closing criminal cases where criminal prosecution commenced in previous years. With respect to this co-operation with the relevant state prosecutor’s office was intensified, namely with the Supreme State Prosecutor’s. At the same time co-operation with similar authorities abroad was extended, especially in Poland - the Institute of Memory of the Nation – and in the Federal republic of Germany – the Office of the Federal Representative for STASI Documents (from the former German Democratic Republic).

- The ODICC prosecuted in total **92 cases**, nine of which had been transferred to 2003 from previous years; prosecution was commenced in seven new cases; seven files were closed; and nine remain open. The average period of investigation of a criminal case is 44 months (32.2 months in 2002 and , 24.6 months in 2001).

\* During the existence of the ODICC in total **179 charged persons were prosecuted**, the unfinished prosecution of 20 charged persons was transferred to 2003, prosecution was commenced against eight charged persons, prosecution against 16 was terminated, and prosecution against 12 charged persons has not yet been finished. The number of issued decisions relating to charged persons (total/year 2002) are as follows: discontinued under Sec. 172/1a of the Rules of CP - 5 persons/0; discontinued under Sec. 172/1b of the Rules of CP - 24/0; discontinued under Sec. 172/1c of the Rules of CP - 23/0; discontinued under Sec. 172/1d of the Rules of CP - 15/0; discontinued under Sec. 172/1e of the Rules of CP - 1/0, suspended under Sec. 173/1 of the Code of CP - 7/0; **motions for bringing charges - 107/10** (including repeat motions for bringing charges - 180/11); **charged with a relevant crime - 85/5** (including repeat indictments - 107/6) **and lawfully sentenced by courts - 58/15** (eight persons received sentences of imprisonment, whilst nine persons received conditional sentences; 16 persons were released from their charges of a crime; and criminal prosecution was discontinued (most frequently the reason was statutory barring of actions by time) in 25 cases). Persons were charged particularly with crimes of abuse of power by a public official, treason, severe injury to health, breaching the duties of a public official, murder, sabotage, extortion, deprivation of personal freedom, injury to health, oppression, breaching the duties of guard service, and so forth.

\* In total 1,241 cases were examined in 2003, 149 new cases were recorded, 83 cases were closed, and thus 133 cases remain open; the average period of examination was 44 months.

- **The Unit of Documentation** concentrates mainly on facts relating to the unlawfulness of the communist regime and resistance against it.

\* For example the collection “Securitas Imperii No. 910” was devoted to the issue of the relationship of the Czechoslovak communist regime to the internal enemy. A publication titled “The State Security Service and Judicial System – the Tools of Class Struggle in the Babice Action”, “An Overview of Files and Documents of Internal Intelligence of the State Security Service in 1989” and “The Czechoslovak Justice in 1948-1953 in Documents - Volume I” in the editorial series Sešity (No. 6,7 and 8/1), in the edition Svědectví (Testimony), a study titled “Kidnapping of Czechoslovak Citizens to the Soviet Union in 1945-1955” by V. Bystrov, and a publication “Military Defence Intelligence in the Struggle for Political Power in 1945-1950” by Fr. Hanzlik. *All publications issued by the ODICC are preferentially sent to public libraries, secondary schools and universities, institutions and state organisations.*

\* Lectures continued with the topic focusing on the issue of coping with the communist past for example at the Pedagogical Faculty of the University of J. E. Purkyne in Usti nad. Labem, the Faculty of Humanity Studies of Pardubice University, the University of Economics, the Post-Secondary School in Breznice, and so forth. Teachers of secondary schools in co-operation with pedagogical centres were involved in lecturing as well. The ODICC also participated in the exhibition “Czech and Slovak Exiles in the 20<sup>th</sup> Century” (Prague, the Museum of the Police of the Czech Republic. This exhibition will be eventually displayed in Berlin, Moscow, Strasbourg, London and Paris).

\* In total 220 cases were documented in 2003, while 16 new cases were opened; 19 cases were closed however and as of 31 December 2003 eighty files still remained open.

- **The ODICC** discloses its information **on web-sites** (in six languages: the Office managed to extend the web-sites to Hungarian and French languages) **and concentrates on international co-operation**. Its participation in the conference held in Warsaw was important. The topic was "Participation of the Polish People's Republic in Occupation of Czechoslovakia in 1969". Business trips were organised for example to Germany and Slovakia, and co-operation with the USA and France is at a very good level. The ODICC had 250 interviews for mass media, domestic and foreign. A promoting material presenting activities of the Office was published.

### 3. Conclusion

This Report was drawn up on the basis of the findings of all ministries and relevant institutions and in particular of the data of the MI and the Czech police, as the main parties responsible for public order and internal security.

The 2003 Report was drawn up in comparison to 2002, although **the data concerning the development was given in the connexion with data from longer periods of time**. This approach enables a more precise description of the situation. An important part of the Report is information on measures which have been adopted to maximally decrease the impact of crime development and related issues. **It is just the long-term view which enables the provision of information on the situation and to what extent the measures adopted impacted the development of public order and internal security. It further informs, on the basis of the disclosed data, what basic or additional measures have been adopted by relevant ministries and institutions.**

The following trends were typical for the security situation, or the situation in the field of public order and internal security in the Czech Republic in 2003: **no considerable, mainly, quantitative change in the development of total crime occurred** compared with 2002. **Neither was the situation substantially changed from the point of view of qualitative changes, which means that the problem areas defined in the previous period have remained unchanged. The impact of the implemented measures will probably be seen within an adequate period of time.**

In some cases of long-term measures and targeted operative measures, **certain success was recorded** ("traditional forms of crime, from a quantitative point of view, remain, in the third subsequent year, at the same level with the exception of crimes committed by repeat offenders). An adverse development of road accident rates reported in 2002 (especially numbers of lethal consequences of car accidents) was stopped and maintained at the level of 2002. Activities aimed at combating corruption increased; the police were successful in detecting serious economic crimes; and the first positive results were seen in the relationship between the Czech police and national and ethnic minorities. The MJ paid constant attention to the speed and smoothness of settling criminal cases and focused mainly on limiting the number of "old" open cases.

#### Quantitative Development of Crime. Offenders

From a **long-term point of view there was a certain positive development** in the number of crimes registered by the Czech Police. The number of reported crimes reached its climax in 1999 (until that year, since 1994 in each subsequent year a higher number of crimes was recorded; with respect to the dynamics of crime the most difficult were years 1990-1993, after that the differences between individual years became narrower). **Since 1999 the number of recorded criminal acts has gradually decreased. Despite a certain optimism about crime development within recent years it has not been possible to unambiguously assess whether it is an upcoming trend. Development since 2001 has indicated stagnation rather than decrease, which was confirmed by the number of crimes recorded by the Czech police in 2003.** In 2003 the numbers of registered crimes of basic criminal activities such as economic crime, violent crime, crimes against human dignity, as well as crimes against property, decreased. Crime stagnation was seen also when taking into account the

number of crimes per 10,000 inhabitants – from 363 to 351. The numbers of crimes in 2003 (taking into account total crime) were the lowest since 1993, while the lowest number of crimes - 349 crimes – per 10 thousand inhabitants was recorded in 2001.

**The decline in the number of crimes ascertained** was accompanied by a **decrease in the number of solved crimes** and by a decrease in the **clear-up rate** (i.e. the share of solved crimes in the total number of crimes detected). The number of solved crimes does not include the data on the numbers of additionally solved criminal acts (i.e. crimes from previous periods). Therefore it is necessary to perceive the data on the reduction in the number of solved crimes in the context of an **increasing number of additionally solved criminal acts** - **8,073 additionally** solved crimes were reported in 2003; *in 2002 the Czech police recorded 2,945 of these.*

With regard to the most considerable fluctuation in crime development, the number of **economic crimes** detected **substantially decreased**. This reduction is, on one hand, accompanied by a considerable decrease of recorded crimes of **credit fraud and tax, social and health insurance fees and contributions to the state policy of employment evasion**, on the other hand, by a **quite high increase in the number of crimes of unauthorised possession of debit/credit card and forging and altering an public document**. The number of **violent crimes** detected has **stagnated**. The **development concerning robberies has been negative**. For the second subsequent year the numbers of such crimes have been about 5,500 a year. From a long-term point of view their share in the total number of violent crimes detected was 24.3 %, which means it was the highest since 1996. This trend corresponds to the growth in the numbers of offenders committing robberies. The number of bank robberies was on the rise as well. Quiet substantially the number of counterfeit bank notes, primarily of euro currency, increased. **Stagnation** in the number of **crimes against property detected (except for pickpocketing and other thefts of personal belongings** - thefts from handbags and luggage put aside - **where the increase was considerable**) including stagnation of the recorded number of **burglaries or car thefts as well as thefts from cars** (however the numbers of such crimes are still very high) has continued. The number of **burglaries of weekend houses and cottages** substantially decreased.

**Damage ascertained increased whilst damage recovered decreased.** *The amount of damage (both ascertained and recovered) was affected by several large cases, for example damage amounting to almost CZK 18 billion was reported in the Harvard case in 2003, whilst an amount of CZK 2 billion recovered from the KTP Quantum case was reported in 2002.*

An increased number of repeat offenders and of crimes committed by repeat offenders was reported (**it was the highest number reported since 1993**) despite a decreased number of offenders and despite reduction in the number of solved criminal offences. With the exception of economic crime all basic categories of criminal offences committed by repeat offenders were on the rise. **The numbers of recorded crimes against property and violent crimes where the perpetrator was a repeat offender reached the highest values since 1996.** *Analyses focusing on criminal policy should deal with the cases of such trend, and the analysis should be followed up by adequate measures.*

**Decline in the number of child and juvenile offenders** continued. On the other hand the number of solved crimes committed by this group of offenders decreased and the reduction was not as considerable as in 2002. The share of these offenders in the total number of perpetrators is constant. This **positive development (unless it is caused by higher latency) was not seen with respect to violent crimes or robberies.** **The number of robberies committed by children and juvenile offenders was the highest since 1996.** The Republic Committee for Crime Prevention (the RCfCP) established a working group in order to **analyse crimes committed by minors and juveniles placed in detention centres for institutional and protective education.** Its task is to draw up a report and suggest measures to change the current system. The working group will submit its report to the RCfCP in 2004.

**Domestic violence** is a problem since it displays a high latency. According to the experience of Western countries, society-wide zero tolerance is very important, as well as support of a sound

family environment and prevention. The amendment to the **Criminal Code introduces** new factual grounds of a crime under which it will be possible to **punish domestic violence more strictly**. Abusers (perpetrators) may be sentenced up to a term of eight years. Thus the amendment recognises that domestic violence is a real problem. The governmental **campaign on the unacceptability of domestic violence** is positive. It was organised in co-operation with relevant governmental as well as non-governmental organisations.

Recorded crimes are influenced by a range of variable factors, for example whether criminal offences are reported by citizens; they also depend on better detection and more consistent registration of detected criminal activities, on the level of inspections, and an aspect of insurance plays a certain role as well. Police statistics do not cover and cannot cover all aspects of policing (*inter alia*, increasing numbers of searches for missing persons) such as for example the differences in effort made and resources and time used in solving recorded crimes. Neither do they cover the psychological demand of police work (in 2003, thirteen policemen committed suicide and one policeman attempted to commit suicide; while in 1999 five suicides of policemen were recorded, in 2000 thirteen policemen committed suicide, in 2001 twelve suicides, and finally in 2002 eight suicides by policemen were reported).

### **Serious Crimes: Policy in the Field of Public Order and Internal Security**

The crime rate cannot be evaluated only by using quantitative data: qualitative assessment is equally important. Economic crime, corruption or crimes with an extremist or racist context, crimes related to cultural movable heritage, crimes concerning intellectual property, and others do not display a very high frequency. Their seriousness lies especially in their links to other forms of organised crime – money laundering, fraudulent conduct, trafficking in human beings, violent crimes, and so forth. Their high danger to society is out of any discussion.

With regard to **the feeling of citizens of being safe** and damage caused by them these types of crime remain a problem even from the point of view of their quantitative occurrence. In spite of adopted preventative measures **burglaries of family houses and flats, car thefts** (Prague displayed a several times higher number of these types of criminal offences than other regions of the Czech Republic) **thefts from cars** (in terms of quantity this is one of the most frequent crimes), **pickpocketing (a considerable growth was recorded)** still display high numbers. Violent crimes remain a problem (despite all measures taken it has not been possible to decrease the recorded number of robberies, mainly the capital city of Prague saw a very high number of robberies, however taking into account the long-term occurrence of these types of crime the number did not exceed an average value. The gravity of crimes against **cultural movable heritage** does not lie only in the number of crimes recorded but especially in damage caused to cultural heritage in general. Such damage is uncountable and irreversible. The amendment to the Act on Trade Licences should improve the situation since it restricts trade in stolen articles in pawnshops. Legislative and inspection activities in the field of protection of movable cultural heritage are important. Preventative activities play an irreplaceable role and there are more and more cities/towns which want to prevent crime by installing closed circuit television. (Surveys on evaluating the efficiency of CCTV were carried out in the towns which had received, within the aforementioned Programmes, a subsidy from the state budget for municipal CCTV. Obtained results will be used for specifying minimal standards to assess the efficiency of municipal CCTV – until the end of 2004). **Adopting adequate measures against car theft has not been successful so far** (especially in connection with insurance fraud or motor vehicle registration where the owner is to be changed). **Measures adopted to combat on the street crime** (in particular pickpocketing and other similar theft of personal belongings – handbags, clothes put aside – increased considerably when compared to car thefts or mugging) **have not yet shown any positive effects**. Solution of the situation, mainly in the capital city of Prague (the number of crimes related to on the street crime is several fold higher than in other regions) should be supported by reorganisation of the **system of District Directorates of the Prague Police Administration**. However, in this context it is necessary to mention that the crime rate in large conurbations is caused by a number of

factors - a high population density, extensive housing estates, anonymity, and a large number of shops and institutions along with a high concentration of potential criminal perpetrators.

A potential danger is represented by terrorist acts organised by foreign entities as a response to international developments; therefore some measures have been taken to secure especially some selected localities including security traffic measures and measures aimed at protecting Jewish premises. The current situation in the Czech Republic was, in terms of **manifestations of terrorism**, peaceful; **no classic terrorist action** has been reported in the Czech Republic (as for the activities of blackmailers, these were not terrorist acts but crimes of extortion using methods marked by the media as terrorist). The problem of the **financing of terrorist activities** or any other form of their support is currently considered to be very serious. It is necessary to ensure that there is compliance of the Czech national legal framework with commitments arising from the UN Convention on Combating the Financing of Terrorism. Meeting the commitment in question is covered in the amendment to Act No. 61/1996 Coll., on Some Measures against Legalising the Proceeds of Criminal Activities and on the Amendment to Some Other Related Acts.

**A decline in the number of ascertained illegal border crossings across the Czech national border** was recorded. The highest number of persons detected whilst attempting to cross the national border were citizens of Russia and China. **Asylum proceedings continue to be abused by illegal migrants and it is a problem. The proportion of asylum seekers in the total number of foreign nationals detected whilst illegally crossing the Czech national border increased markedly.** This growth related to a considerable increase of asylum seekers from the Russian Federation or persons claiming to be of Chechnyan nationality. The inter-ministerial commission for combating illegal employment of foreigners continued their work (the Report on Activities Carried out by this Commission was submitted to the Government in May 2003). The MLSA co-operated with the MIT and the MJ and focused on the problem of **foreigners trying to avoid labour market regulation**. Foreign nationals established business companies and co-operatives or acquired trade licences. Proposals to amend relevant legal provisions were made. In particular the Act on Trade Licences should be amended. The aim of this amendment is to examine whether it is necessary to permit a foreigner to set up a trade in question and whether such business can be a possible threat to the state.

**No substantial changes have occurred** in organised crime, the situation is similar to that of previous years. The exception is a **growth in counterfeit bank notes** (mainly euro and Czech currency). With regard to corrupt motives **there have not been**, when compared with previous periods, **substantial changes**. The situation is not improving, **public procurement and municipal contracts remain a problem**.

The Government continued in its activities aimed **against corruption**. In 2003 the Minister of the Interior became, at the governmental level, a co-ordinator of the Group for Combating Corruption the aim of which is to define priorities of governmental anticorruption policy and ministerial anticorruption measures. **Several workshops with non-governmental organisations**, for example with Transparency International, were successfully organised, including the seminar titled "The Black List of Companies – Possible Anticorruption Measures in Public Procurement", attended by foreign experts. The MI drew up the "**Analysis of Possibilities to Use the Integrity Test** in the Situation of the Czech Republic and the Proposal of the Manner and Conditions for Its Use", part of which is the **proposal of anticorruption measures necessary for the control of property and pretended offer of a bribe**. In June 2004 the MJ in co-operation with the MI will submit to the Government a draft legal intention and draft amendments to relevant legal regulations on the basis of which the institute of property reviews and pretended bribe offering would be defined. The introduction of **cashless payment of fines**, suggested by the MI, is to decrease the number of fines paid using cash on the spot and **to weaken a potentially corrupt environment among the Czech police**.

The numbers of reports on **suspicious trade, from the banking sector as well as from other financial institutions, increased**. This fact is affected mainly by more thorough verification of banking transactions, consistent supervision of the Czech National Bank, control of the system of internal principles of the FAO and, last but not least, amendment of the Criminal Code. The amendment to the Criminal Code includes hiding a thing due to negligence and the crime of legalisation of proceeds acquired from criminal activities has been newly introduced, and is not subject to a predicative criminal act.

The fact that Czech police **are able to document serious cases of economic crime** is a result of their targeted specialisation (also with regard to organisational changes) and especially a consequence of long-term and continuous training including international courses held in co-operation with members of specialised departments of the Supreme State Prosecutor's Office. If in 2002 the Czech police recorded 357 economic crimes (each causing damage of CZK 10 million and over), while the total damage caused was CZK 21 billion, then in 2003 they reported 181 crimes of this category (however many of these crimes were committed or started to be committed in previous years), with the total damage of more than CZK 31 billion, whilst **the clear-up rate considerably increased from 48.5 % to 67.4 %**.

Establishment of the **financial police**, as a specialised police unit, was led by an intention to make punishment of tax crimes more effective and to enhance co-operation between the police and Tax Collecting Authorities. This specialised unit should be set up by 1 July 2004.

With regard to creating legislative as well as other conditions necessary for observing intellectual property rights (for example the participation of the Czech Republic in the internet agreement - WIPO – was evaluated positively) **the Czech Republic was not included in the Watch List** for the third subsequent year - i.e. in the list of countries with insufficient protection of intellectual property.

Criminal organisations are directly linked to foreign countries and their activities on the Czech territory copy trends typical of international organised crime. In view of the Czech Republic's accession to the EU, increasing interest from criminal organisations was registered as a means of penetrating Western Europe via the Czech Republic. According to the **Report** (of December 2003) **of the European Police Office** (Europol) criminal organisations will use new EU Member States as their bases for drug smuggling, trafficking in human beings and money laundering.

One of the tasks assigned on the basis of the "Updated Strategy on Combating Organised Crime" from October 2000 is, on an ongoing basis, to create legislative and organisational **conditions for confiscating proceeds for crimes**. The Minister of the Interior in co-operation with the Minister of Justice, the Minister of Finance and the director of the SIS are primarily responsible for this assignment. **25 officers of territorial tax collecting authorities** were assigned to work in joint teams of the MI and the MF in order to document and **confiscate proceeds arising from criminal activities**, to substitute damage caused by criminal activities, and to identify and collect taxes. A text modification of the relevant provision was incorporated into the new Tax Rules (the MF drew up a new Draft Act on Tax Rules which is to replace the current Act No. 337/1992 Coll., on Tax and Fee Administration). After this Act is adopted the breaking of tax confidentiality will be enabled and the relevant units of the Czech police will be able to access the necessary information arising from tax proceedings. In 2003 a new **Department of Money Laundering and Criminal Proceeds** was established within the Service of Criminal and Investigation Police. One of the prerequisites for establishing this specialised department was to obtain actual, practical findings on legislative and organisational barriers preventing the due execution of searching, seizing and confiscating proceeds of criminal activities. These findings were incorporated into the draft legislative amendments and organisational changes. In January 2004 Act No. 279/2003 Coll., on Execution of Seizing Assets and Articles within Criminal Proceedings was drawn up by the MJ in co-operation with other ministries, in particular the MI, the **MF**.

The Government considers it to be necessary, in combating the most serious forms of organised crime, to use new institutes, which have been already tried and tested in other countries and are able to contribute to combating this type of crime. Currently the Czech legal order lacks an institute which would sufficiently motivate members of criminal conspiracies or organised groups to leave such organisations and start co-operating with penal proceeding bodies. Therefore the MI initiated the establishment of “**the institute of a material (crown) witness**”. This institute could to a large extent contribute to breaking criminal structures to expose their criminal activities.

The MI also bears in mind other forms of organised crime. The main priority of the Ministry is an efficient **solution of prostitution**. The Ministry is currently preparing a legal regulation which is to bring about positive legal regulation of prostitution while an important role will be played by self-governing bodies. The proposal is in the form of a legal intention and the Draft Act is being drawn up. “The National Strategy on **Combating Trafficking in Human Beings** for the Purpose of Sexual Exploitation in the Czech Republic” responds to the current situation of trafficking in human beings in the Czech Republic as well as to a range of international initiatives and commitments which the Czech Republic has taken on or which arise from its membership of international organisations. The objective of this Strategy is to analyse available information on the issue of trafficking in human beings in the Czech Republic, to evaluate legislative and administrative conditions for criminal punishment of the perpetrators of this type of crime, and to solve the position of the victim and propose effective measures to improve the situation. The MI is drawing up a “Report on Meeting Tasks Arising from the **National Plan against Commercial Sexual Abuse of Children**”, including its update for the next period. Trafficking in human beings for the purpose of forced labour remains a problem, since there is not enough information available on this issue. Therefore the MI and the MJ are drawing up, on the basis of Government Resolution No.849/2003, an Analysis of Trafficking in Human Beings for the Purpose of Forced Labour, including draft measures.

With regard to the adverse situation of road safety activities, the MT in co-operation with other competent ministries concentrated on **a comprehensive system of solving** this issue – the amendment to the Act on Road Traffic and development of the National Strategy of Traffic Safety. The reason is, besides **a comprehensive system of solving** this issue (introduction of a **point system, exclusive reasons for preventing a driver from driving and seizing a driving license, increasing fines and their enforceability**) and general improvement of the situation in the field of traffic safety, especially an effort to reduce the number of traffic accidents in the Czech Republic and bring about a marked decrease of the lethal consequences of traffic accidents. The National Strategy of Traffic Safety follows up the “Ministerial Action Plan of Safe and Smooth Road Traffic”.

As a response to efforts that police should meet demands placed on contemporary European security forces and cope with any manifestations of xenophobia and low professionalism, the MI proposed basic mechanisms of **efficient policing of the Czech police in their relation to minority communities** which are contained in the “**National Strategy for the Work of the Czech Police in Relation to Ethnic and National Minorities**”.

The first positive results in this field were seen in exposing usury. While in 2002 fifteen crimes of usury (Section 253 of the Criminal Code) were detected, in 2003 41 crimes of this type were ascertained. **Results achieved by the USURY team** were based on the successful implementation of the **pilot project “Assistant of the Czech Police for Combating Usury in Socially Excluded Roma Communities”**. A police assistant was supposed to **build a climate of confidence in police work, to protect victims and witnesses, to improve the provision of information to Roma community citizens on the risks connected with usury, and to systematically support work among ethnic socially excluded communities. Introduction of the office of the “police assistant” should also help to more efficiently solve other problematic issues**. The MI in co-operation with the Office of the Government, the Municipal Council in Cheb and the District Directorate of the Czech police in Cheb prepared a **framework intention of the project of an assistant of the police** who would allow

the Czech police not only more effective solution of the issue of child prostitution, but also of other **risk areas** which cannot be separated from the topic of child prostitution such as procuring, drugs, gambling and so forth. A Roma police assistant in Cheb should concentrate mainly on creating positive contact between the Czech police and the Roma community.

Since 1999 the number of recorded criminal acts has gradually decreased. Despite certain optimism about crime development within recent years it is not possible to unambiguously assess whether it is an upcoming trend. The situation has remained unchanged for the third subsequent year and it has not considerably changed in terms of either quantity or quality. Therefore on the basis of such findings it is possible to suggest that the priorities of the security policy with regard to public order and internal security remain for the next period unchanged: **Terrorism. Extremism. Major economic crime (fraud, tax evasion, money laundering), crime against intellectual property). Corruption. Illegal migration. Crime by criminal organisations (including trafficking in human beings, illicit conduct related to narcotic and psychotropic substance, illegal trade in weapons, and forgery). Crime committed by youth. Robberies. Burglaries, car thefts and thefts from cars. Breaches of safety rules of road traffic.**



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## **MAPS**

CRIME IN THE REGIONS (HIGHER TERRITORIAL SELF-GOVERNING UNITS) OF THE CZECH REPUBLIC	4-7
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## Total Crime in the Czech Republic

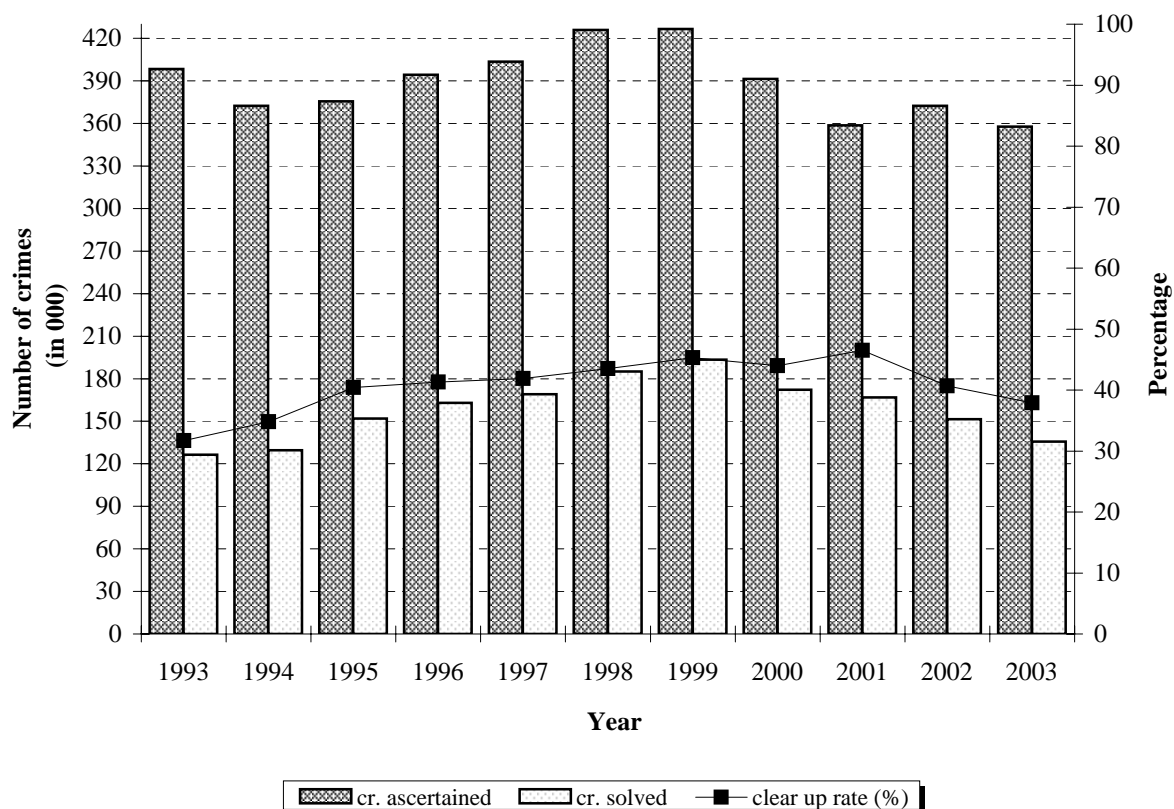
Year	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Acts commenced in cr. proceedings	not monitored					414 326	377 301
<b>Crime</b>							
<b>ascertained *</b>	<b>403 654</b>	<b>425 930</b>	<b>426 626</b>	<b>391 469</b>	<b>358 577</b>	<b>372 341</b>	<b>357 740</b>
cleared up	169 177	185 093	193 354	172 245	166 827	151 492	135 581
clear-up rate %	41,9	43,5	45,3	44,0	46,5	40,7	37,9
closed as a cr. offence **	379 441	402 109	402 402	369 426	340 788	336 425	328 483
i.e. % share from cr. Ascertained	94	94,4	94,3	94,4	95,1	90,3	91,8

Note:

\* It is a number of offences, where criminal legal classification has been determined and proceedings continue, examination is being carried out or it has been closed

\*\* A category "closed as a criminal offence" means that the examination carried out by the Czech police confirmed that a crime was committed. It represents a sub-category of crime as it is documented in the table.

**Development of Total Crime in the CR  
from 1993 until 2003**



Development in the Number of Crimes Detected and Solved in the Czech Republic in 2002 and in 2003 and the Comparison of These Two Years								
Code	Section of the Criminal Code	Název	2 002		2 003		Change ascertained	
			Detected	Solved	Detected	Solved	fact.	%
101	/Sec. 219/	Murders and robberies	37	33	53	46	16	43,2
102	/Sec. 219/	Sexual murders	5	5	3	3	-2	-40,0
103	/Sec. 219/	Murders motivated by personal relations	112	108	106	105	-6	-5,4
104	/Sec. 219/	Ordered murders	3	2	6	3	3	100,0
105	/Sec. 220/	Murders of a new-born infant by mother	1	1	3	1	2	200,0
106	/Sec. 219/	Other murders	76	61	61	41	-15	-19,7
<b>101-106</b>		<b>Total murders</b>	<b>234</b>	<b>210</b>	<b>232</b>	<b>199</b>	<b>-2</b>	<b>-0,9</b>
111	/Sec. 227/	Unauthorised abortion-Sec.227	2	0	0	0	-2	-100,0
112	/Sec. 228/	Unauthorised abortion-Sec.228	0	0	0	0	0	-
121	/Sec. 212/	Abandonment of a child	16	10	9	7	-7	-43,8
122	/Sec. 216/	Abduction	23	17	14	14	-9	-39,1
131	/Sec. 234/	Robberies	5 434	2 450	5 443	2 303	9	0,2
132	/Sec. 234/	Robberies in financial institutions	34	14	65	31	31	91,2
141	/Sections 153, 154/1, 155, 156/1,2/	Attacks on a state organ - apart from policemen	104	94	124	116	20	19,2
142	/Sections 153, 154/1, 155, 156/1,2/	Attacks on a state organ - policemen	703	685	716	700	13	1,8
143	/Sections 153, 154/1, 155, 156/1,2/	Attacks on a state organ - municipal policemen	249	233	267	255	18	7,2
151	/Sections 221, 222/	Wilful injury to health	7 321	6 034	6 853	5 694	-468	-6,4
161	/Sec. 225/	Brawling	29	25	14	13	-15	-51,7
171	/Sec. 196/	Violence against a group of citizens or an individual	161	132	126	111	-35	-21,7
172	/Sec. 234a/	Hostage taking	5	5	4	4	-1	-20,0
173	/Sec. 197a/	Dangerous threats	2 770	2 550	2 552	2 352	-218	-7,9
181	/Sec. 235/	Extortion	2 093	1 720	1 835	1 500	-258	-12,3
182	/Sections 231, 232/	Restriction and deprivation of personal freedom	569	421	521	401	-48	-8,4
183	/Sec. 238/	Violation of domestic freedom	2 568	1 820	2 604	1 806	-36	-1,4
184	/Sec. 249a	Unauthorised violation of another's right to a house, flat ....	978	820	809	730	-169	-17,3
185	/Sec. 215/	Cruelty to a charge	194	167	137	130	-57	-29,4
187	/Sec. 236/	Restriction of the freedom of religious worship	1	1	0	0	-1	-100,0
188	/Sec. 237/	Oppression	50	42	29	26	-21	-42,0
189	/Sec. 238a/	Violation of freedom of association and assembly	0	0	0	0	0	-
190	/Sec. 230, 233,/	Other violent crimes	17	6	4	4	-13	-76,5
<b>101-190</b>		<b>Total violent crimes</b>	<b>23 555</b>	<b>17 456</b>	<b>22 358</b>	<b>16 396</b>	<b>-1197</b>	<b>-5,1</b>
201	/Sec. 241/	Rape	653	503	646	494	-7	-1,1
211	/Sections 242/2, 243/	Sexual abuse against persons in offender's charge*	117	108	111	107	-6	-5,1
212	/Sec. 242/	Other sexual abuse*	894	803	778	694	-116	-13,0
213	/Sections 242/2, 243/	Commercial. sex. abuse against persons in offender's charge*	1	0	1	1	0	0,0
214	/Sections 242/1,3,4/	Other commercial sex. abuse	7	7	4	2	-3	-42,9
231	/Sec. 202/	Other sexual deviations	169	136	205	161	36	21,3
241	/Sec. 205/	Endangering public morals	51	27	26	12	-25	-49,0
251	/Sec. 226/	Exposing another to the danger of venereal diseases	2	2	1	1	-1	-50,0
252	/Sections 221, 222/	Injury to health through ven. disease	5	5	2	2	-3	-60,0
253	/Sections 223, 224/	Injury to health through negligence (ven. disease)	2	2	0	0	-2	-100,0
271	/Sec. 204/	Procuring	116	101	101	96	-15	-12,9
280	/Sec. 245/	Incest	7	7	11	11	4	57,1
281	/Sec. 246/	Trafficking in women	15	10	10	9	-5	-33,3
290	/Sec. 210/	Other crimes against human dignity	7	5	2	1	-5	-71,4
<b>201-290</b>		<b>Total crimes against human dignity</b>	<b>2 046</b>	<b>1 716</b>	<b>1 898</b>	<b>1 591</b>	<b>-148</b>	<b>-7,2</b>
311	/Sec. 247/	Burglaries - shops	5 700	1 570	5 307	1 365	-393	-6,9
312	/Sec. 247/	Burglaries - shop windows	763	179	744	155	-19	-2,5
321	/Sec. 247/	Burglaries - pubs and restaurants	3 896	1 076	3 232	896	-664	-17,0
322	/Sec. 247/	Burglaries -accommodation facilities	604	124	754	151	150	24,8
323	/Sec. 247/	Burglaries -stalls in the street	1 918	654	1 751	658	-167	-8,7
324	/Sec. 247/	Burglaries - canteens	224	51	192	68	-32	-14,3
331	/Sec. 247/	Burglaries - museums, galleries - not Sec. 332	236	47	197	48	-39	-16,5
332	/Sec. 247/	Burglaries - cultural facilities - not Sec. 331	225	38	210	60	-15	-6,7
341	/Sec. 247/	Burglaries - vaults, safety boxes	261	81	190	39	-71	-27,2
350	/Sec. 247/	Burglaries - IT centres	68	12	70	10	2	2,9
351	/Sec. 247/	Burglaries - schools	1 050	274	1 011	288	-39	-3,7
371	/Sections 247, 238/	Burglaries - flats*	6 592	1 662	6 565	1 408	-27	-0,4
372	/Sections 247, 238/	Burglaries - private weekend houses	11 426	3 263	10 128	2 842	-1298	-11,4
373	/Sections 247, 238/	Burglaries - family houses	5 341	1 306	5 599	1 307	258	4,8
390	/Sections 247, 238/	Burglaries - other premises	33 736	5 878	32 951	5 541	-785	-2,3
<b>311-390</b>		<b>Total burglaries</b>	<b>72 040</b>	<b>16 215</b>	<b>68 901</b>	<b>14 836</b>	<b>-3139</b>	<b>-4,4</b>

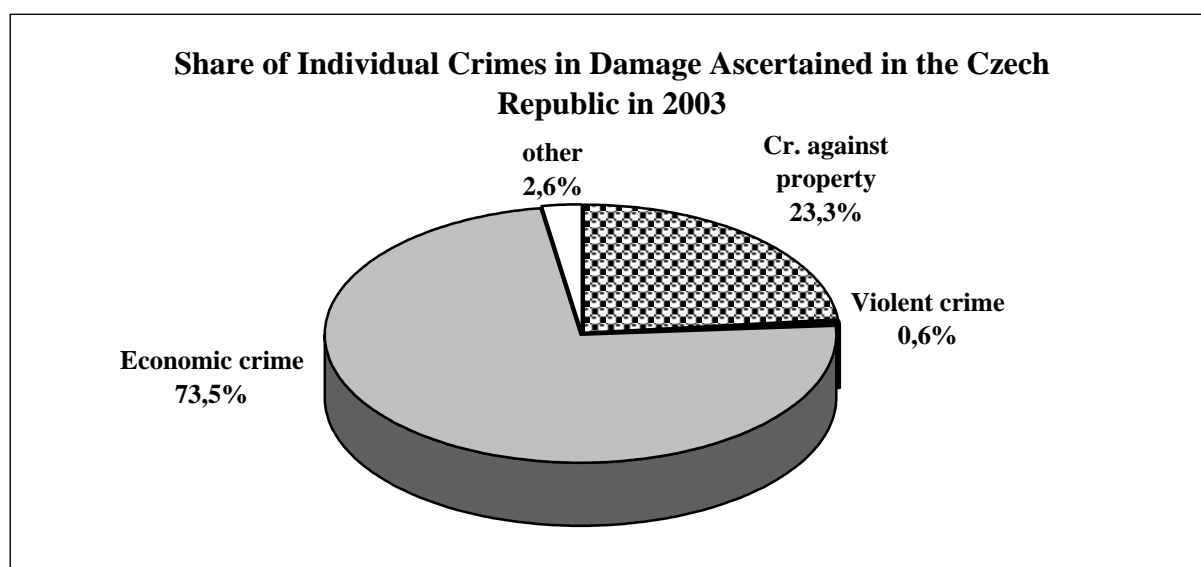
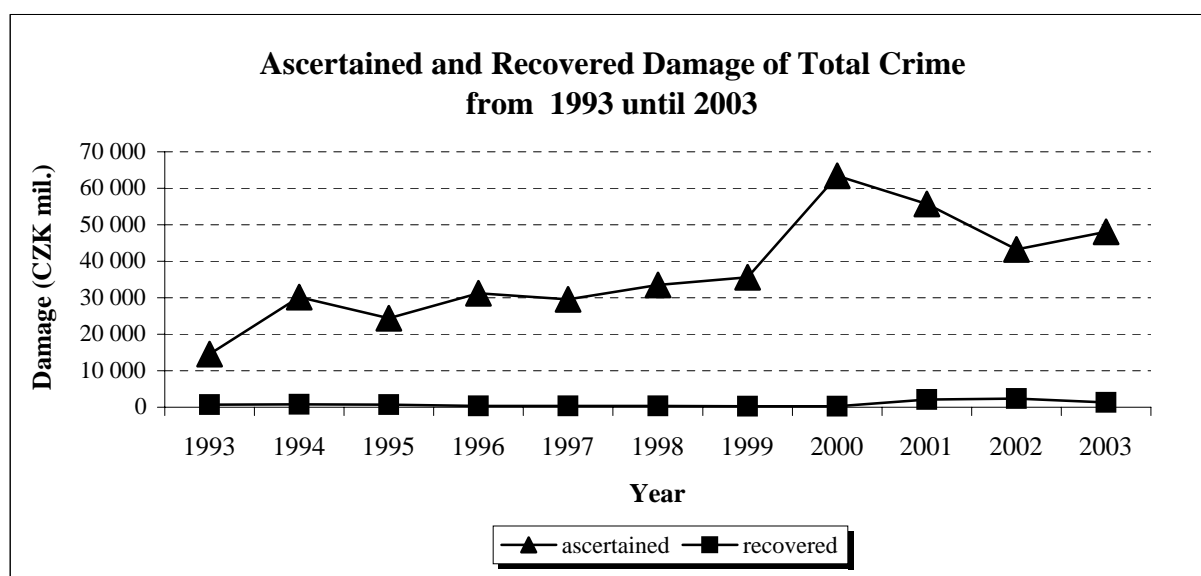
Key:

It is not possible to compare the data with the code marked with an asterisk \*) because there have been amendments to the Sections of the Criminal Code

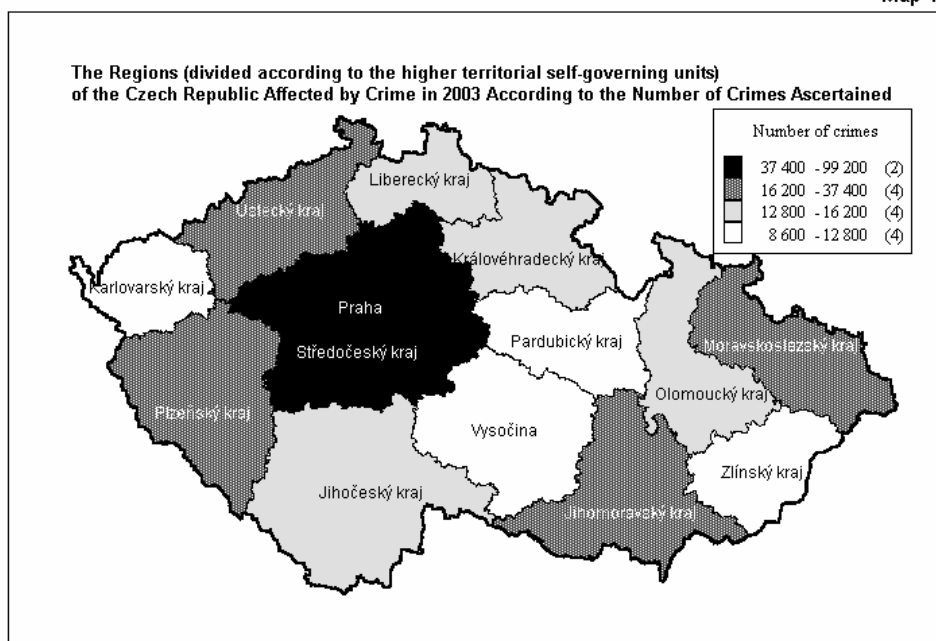
Code	Section of the Criminal Code	Name of the Section	2 002		2 003		Change	
			Ascertain.	learned up	Ascertain.	learned up	Ascertain.	%
411	/Sec. 247/	Pickpockets	12 064	1 190	13 928	1 264	1864	15,5
412	/Sec. 247/	Thefts - while having sexual intercourse	18	12	7	4	-11	-61,1
413	/Sec. 247/	Other thefts (to acquire things from persons)	5 364	795	7 615	986	2251	42,0
421	/Sec. 247/	Thefts between employees	470	110	383	98	-87	-18,5
431	/Sections 247, 249/	Car thefts	24 977	3 703	24 174	3 565	-803	-3,2
432	/Sections 247, 249/	Motorcycle thefts	1 166	427	1 157	400	-9	-0,8
433	/Sec. 247/	Thefts from cars	66 941	7 083	65 877	6 582	-1064	-1,6
434	/Sec. 247/	Thefts of motor vehicle (spare) parts	6 303	935	6 336	791	33	0,5
435	/Sections 247, 249/	Bicycle thefts	6 848	1 377	6 605	1 257	-243	-3,5
441	/Sec. 247/	Domestic animal thefts	264	71	232	46	-32	-12,1
451	/Sec. 247/	Thefts in flats	5 601	2 897	5 268	2 523	-333	-5,9
461	/Sec. 247/	Thefts at railway stations	270	95	214	64	-56	-20,7
462	/Sec. 247/	Thefts in means of public transport	320	12	426	31	106	33,1
471	/Sec. 247/	Thefts in antique shops	275	41	313	60	38	13,8
480	/Sec. 247/	Thefts in other premises	25 005	9 914	25 742	9 375	737	2,9
490	/Sec. 247/	Other thefts	8 745	2 654	8 377	2 100	-368	-4,2
<b>411-490</b>		<b>Total common thefts</b>	<b>164 631</b>	<b>31 316</b>	<b>166 654</b>	<b>29 146</b>	<b>2023</b>	<b>1,2</b>
511	/Sec. 250/	Fraud	7 787	5 481	6 093	4 362	-1694	-21,8
521	/Sec. 248/	Embezzlement	2 103	1 693	1 472	1 254	-631	-30,0
530	/Sec. 249/	Unauthorised used of another's person's things	625	311	423	187	-202	-32,3
588	/Sec. 254/	Concealment of some things (issues)	410	179	455	183	45	11,0
589	/Sec. 257/	Damaging another's property	8 712	1 620	9 374	1 560	662	7,6
590	/Sec. 178a/	Other crimes against property	0	0	0	0	0	-
<b>311-590</b>		<b>Total crimes against property</b>	<b>256 308</b>	<b>56 815</b>	<b>253 372</b>	<b>51 528</b>	<b>-2936</b>	<b>-1,1</b>
611	/Sec. 202, 202a/	Hooliganism	3 457	3 047	3 146	2 843	-311	-9,0
612	/Sec. 202/	Fans' violence at sports events	45	39	50	46	5	11,1
613	/Sec. 257b/	Spray painting	2 103	911	2 747	1 175	644	30,6
630	/Sec. 218a/	Supplying anabolic substances to juveniles	0	0	0	0	-	-
631	/Sec. 205, 217/	Endangering the morality of juveniles	748	712	660	639	-88	-11,8
632	/Sec.218/	Supplying alcoholic beverages to juveniles	84	78	64	58	-20	-23,8
633	/Sec. 216a/	Trafficking in children	1	1	1	1	0	0,0
634	/Sections 171a, 171b, 171c/	Illegal crossing the national border	124	101	146	120	22	17,7
635	/Sec. 187/	Unauthorised production and possession of narcotic and psychotropic substances and poisons	3 359	3 150	2 818	2 652	-541	-16,1
636	/Sec. 188a/	Spreading of addiction	470	446	367	356	-103	-21,9
637	/Sec. 158/	Abuse of power by a public official	258	203	268	220	10	3,9
639	/Sec. 178/	Unauthorised disposal of personal data	14	5	54	26	40	285,7
640	/Sec. 159/	Thwarting of a task by public official's negligence	15	13	18	18	3	20,0
641	/Sec. 187a/	Unauthorised production and possession of narcotic and psychotropic substances and poisons - personal use	285	257	312	291	27	9,5
642	/Sec. 188/	Unauthorised production and possession of narcotic and psychotropic substances and poisons - for sale	216	206	263	246	47	21,8
651	/Sections 179, 180, 257/	Fires	735	178	863	201	128	17,4
652	/Sections 179, 180, 257/	Explosions	31	16	24	8	-7	-22,6
662	/Sec. 185/	Unauthorised arming	638	560	609	570	-29	-4,5
663	/Sec. 171/	Frustrating the execution of an official decision	8 503	8 199	9 642	9 496	1139	13,4
664	/Sections 251,252/	Concealment of the origin of a thing obtained through crime*	1 278	1 246	1 131	1 107	-147	-11,5
<b>611-664</b>		<b>Total other crimes</b>	<b>22 364</b>	<b>19 368</b>	<b>23 183</b>	<b>20 073</b>	<b>819</b>	<b>3,7</b>
721	/Sec. 166/	Assistance to an offender	20	18	12	12	-8	-40,0
730	/Sections 179, 201, 201a, 257/	Veškeré nehody ... - úmyslné (N)			9	8	-	-
731	/Sections 180, 184, 201/d, 201a,	Road accidents	7 549	6 183	6 400	5 458	-1149	-15,2
732	/Sections 180, 184, 201/d, 201a,	Air accidents	14	10	12	10	-2	-14,3
733	/Sections 180, 184, 201/d, 201a,	Water transport accidents	2	1	1	1	-1	-50,0
741	/Sections 180, 184, 201/d, 201a,	Railway accidents	42	31	33	25	-9	-21,4
742	/Sections 180, 184, 201/d, 201a,	Combined accidents - road and railway	40	37	49	47	9	22,5
750	/Sections 223, 224, 201/	Injury to health through negligence - injuries at work	123	90	113	89	-10	-8,1
751	/Sections 223, 224, 201/	Injury to health through negligence - other	366	200	285	204	-81	-22,1
762	/Sec. 256/	Frauding a creditor, giving advantage to a creditor	31	19	80	79	49	158,1
763	/Sec. 256a/	Giving advantage to a particular creditor	12	5	5	4	-7	-58,3
771	/Sections 201, 201a/	Endangering others under the influence of an addictive	710	680	665	654	-45	-6,3
772	/Sec. 213/	Evasion of alimony payments	12 558	12 549	12 671	12 667	113	0,9
781	/Sec. 180a/	Endangering the safety of an aircraft or civil vessel	0	0	0	0	0	-
782	/Sec. 180b/	Providing false information	0	0	1	0	1	-
783	/Sec. 180c/	Unlawful taking of an aircraft abroad	0	0	0	0	0	-
784	/Sec. 203/	Torture of animals	66	55	54	40	-12	-18,2
785	/Sec. 199/	Spreading alarming news	527	178	686	243	159	30,2
786	/Sections 163a/	Participation in a criminal conspiracy	16	12	14	9	-2	-12,5
787	/Sec. 198/	Defamation of nation, race or conviction	105	92	71	53	-34	-32,4
788	/Sec. 198a/	Incitement of national and racial hatred	18	6	11	6	-7	-38,9
789	/Sections 260, 261, 261a/	Support and propagation of movements aimed at suppressing of human rights and freedoms	218	171	177	148	-41	-18,8
790	/Sections 154/2, 164, 165, 167, 168,	Other similar crimes*	2 911	2 050	2 106	1 436	-805	-27,7
<b>721-790</b>		<b>Total other crimes</b>	<b>25 328</b>	<b>22 387</b>	<b>23 455</b>	<b>21 193</b>	<b>-1873</b>	<b>-7,4</b>

Code	Section of the Criminal Code	Name of the Section	2 002		2 003		Change	
			Ascert.	Cleared up	Ascer.	Cleared up	Ascertained fact.	%
801	/Sec. 149/	Unfair competition	38	13	12	6	-26	-68,4
803	/Sec. 118/	Unauthorised business activity	229	193	147	134	-82	-35,8
806	/Sec. 121/	Activity detrimental to a customer	21	14	8	7	-13	-61,9
807	/Sec. 124/	Smuggling and curtailment of customs duty	16	13	8	7	-8	-50,0
808	/Sec. 125/	Misinterpretation of data relating to economic results and assets	348	284	380	354	32	9,2
809	/Sec. 127/	Breaches of mandatory rules in economic relations	23	9	16	15	-7	-30,4
		Breaches of duties in bankruptcy and composition proceedings						
810	/Sec. 126/		387	290	311	271	-76	-19,6
811	/Sec. 255/	Breaches of duty to administer another's property	514	397	208	171	-306	-59,5
812	/Sec. 247/	Theft	641	556	593	553	-48	-7,5
813	/Sec. 249/	Unauthorised use of another's person's thing	29	19	17	10	-12	-41,4
814	/Sec. 257/	Damaging another's property	26	12	19	8	-7	-26,9
815	/Sec. 250/	Frauds relating to social and health insurance	602	558	551	520	-51	-8,5
816	/Sec. 140/	Protection of currency	1 868	324	1 915	114	47	2,5
817	/Sections 145, 145a/	Counterfeiting and altering stamps and duty stamps	11	5	11	2	0	0,0
819	/Sec. 148/	Curtailment of taxes	1 271	947	693	626	-578	-45,5
820	/Sec. 158/	Abuse of power by a public official	118	66	116	104	-2	-1,7
821	/Sec. 160/	Bribery	48	38	49	42	1	2,1
822	/Sec. 256/	Frauding a creditor, machinations in bankruptcy and composition proceedings	462	332	225	191	-237	-51,3
823	/Sec. 176/	Forging and altering a public document	811	687	936	776	125	15,4
824	/Sec. 176a/	Unauthorised making and keeping the state seal and an official stamp	12	6	16	7	4	33,3
825	/Sections 193, 194/	Endangering public health through defective foodstuffs	5	4	4	2	-1	-20,0
826	/Sec. 129/	Issue of a false confirmation	0	0	0	0	0	-
827	/Sec. 249/	Unauthorised use of a motor vehicle	110	74	68	60	-42	-38,2
828	/Sections 239/2, 240/2/	Violation of the privacy of transmitted messages	20	19	76	73	56	280,0
829	/Sec. 248/	Embezzlement	5 892	5 102	3 753	3 484	-2 139	-36,3
830	/Sec. 250/	Fraud	11 946	9 976	7 037	6 258	-4 909	-41,1
831	/Sections 128a, 128b, 128c/	Fraudulent manipulation of public tenders and auctions	12	2	9	5	-3	-25,0
832	/Sections 124a, 124b, 124c/	Violation of statutory provisions on the disposal of goods and	1	1	0	0	-1	-100,0
833	/Sec. 128/	Misuse of information in business relations	103	48	52	31	-51	-49,5
834	/Sec. 118a/	Unlicensed operation of a lottery	15	13	5	4	-10	-66,7
835	/Sec. 148a/	Breaches of rules on identification of goods by labels	41	37	50	47	9	22,0
836	/Sec. 178/	Unauthorised disposal of personal data	98	95	13	10	-85	-86,7
837	/Sections 141, 142, 144/	Other crimes against currency	119	29	66	10	-53	-44,5
838	/Sec. 249b/	Unauthorised possession of a payment card	2 321	765	5 310	1 148	2 989	128,8
839	/Sections 124d, 124e, 124f/	Violation of statutory provisions on foreign trade in military material	6	2	3	2	-3	-
840	/Sections 247, 248, 250/	Pilferage of transported goods - railways	127	18	138	16	11	8,7
841	/Sections 247, 248, 250/	Pilferage of mailed parcels	28	24	16	9	-12	-42,9
842	/Sections 247, 248, 250/	Pilferage of transported goods - road transport	47	5	31	3	-16	-34,0
843	/Sections 247, 248, 250/	Pilferage of transported goods - air transport	6	0	18	0	12	200,0
844	/Sections 247, 248, 250/	Pilferage of transported goods - water transport	1	0	0	0	-1	-
845	/Sec. 159/	Thwarting of a task by a public official's negligence	18	18	5	5	-13	-72,2
846	/Sec. 161/	Bribery - bribe giving	116	109	102	101	-14	-12,1
847	/Sec. 162/	Indirect bribery	7	6	4	4	-3	-42,9
848	/Sec. 256a/	Giving advantage to a particular creditor	263	167	228	210	-35	-13,3
849	/Sec. 256b/	Machinations in bankruptcy and composition proceedings	2	0	1	0	-1	-50,0
850	/Sec. 181a, 181c, 181e, 181f, 181h/	Endangering the environment	78	58	35	23	-43	-55,1
851	/Sec. 181b, 181c, 181e, 181g, 181h/	Endangering the environment through negligence	47	22	16	10	-31	-66,0
852	/Sec. 256c/	Heavy indebtedness	22	17	31	31	9	40,9
855	/Sec. 186/	Unauthorised production of radioactive material	3	0	2	1	-1	-33,3
860	/Sections 251, 252/	Participation*	99	97	62	57	-37	-37,4
861	/Sec. 150/	Infringements of a trademark	325	293	257	231	-68	-20,9
862	/Sec. 151/	Infringements of industrial rights	16	11	7	5	-9	-56,3
863	/Sec. 152/	Infringements of copyright	975	909	485	459	-490	-50,3
		Concealment of the origin of money obtained through crime (money laundering)						
864	/Sec. 252a/		80	74	27	24	-53	-66,3
865	/Sec. 257a/	Damaging or misusing a data carrier record	27	8	33	5	6	22,2
866	/Sec. 250c/	Operation of fraudulent games and wagers	5	5	25	23	20	400,0
870	/Sections 180, 181b, 184/	Havária a provoz. poruchy ... - z nedbalosti *	48	33	51	42	3	6,3
871	/Sections 179, 181a, 182, 257/	Break-downs and operational failures			4	0	4	
880	/Sec. 250a/	Insurance fraud	634	540	617	577	-17	-2,7
881	/Sec. 250b/	Credit fraud	5 056	4 362	4 131	3 672	-925	-18,3
885	/Sec. 148b/	Non-compliance with reporting duty in tax procedures	2	1	1	1	-1	-50,0
886	/Sec. 147/	Curtailment of taxes, fees, and similar mandatory dues	3 278	2 965	1 762	1 667	-1 516	-46,2
890	/Sections 171, 189, 190, 194a etc./	Other economic crimes	739	631	685	575	-54	-7,3
<b>801-890</b>		<b>Total economic crimes</b>	<b>40 213</b>	<b>31 303</b>	<b>31 451</b>	<b>22 803</b>	<b>-8 762</b>	<b>-21,8</b>
901	/Sections 266-295/	Military crimes	2 520	2 443	2 022	1 996	-498	-19,8
902	/Sections 91-101, 104-115/	Crimes against the republic	7	4	1	1	-6	-85,7
<b>101-665</b>		<b>Total common crimes:</b>	<b>304 273</b>	<b>95 355</b>	<b>300 811</b>	<b>89 588</b>	<b>-3 462</b>	<b>-1,1</b>
<b>101-902</b>		<b>TOTAL CRIMES:</b>	<b>372 341</b>	<b>151 492</b>	<b>357 740</b>	<b>135 581</b>	<b>-14 601</b>	<b>-3,9</b>

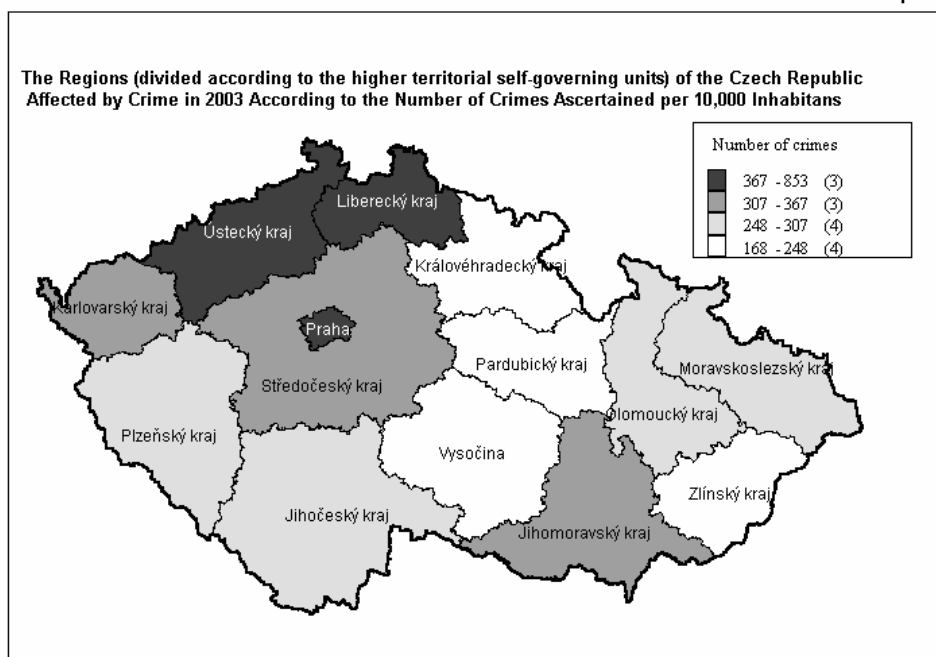
Development in the Ascertained and Recovered Damage Caused by Total Crime in the CR from 1993 until 2003		
Year	Damage in CZK million	
	ascertained	recovered
1993	14 595	697
1994	30 133	803
1995	24 409	681
1996	31 190	347
1997	29 604	363
1998	33 475	317
1999	35 653	267
2000	63 409	249
2001	55 741	2 118
2002	43 289	2 394
2003	48 037	1 318



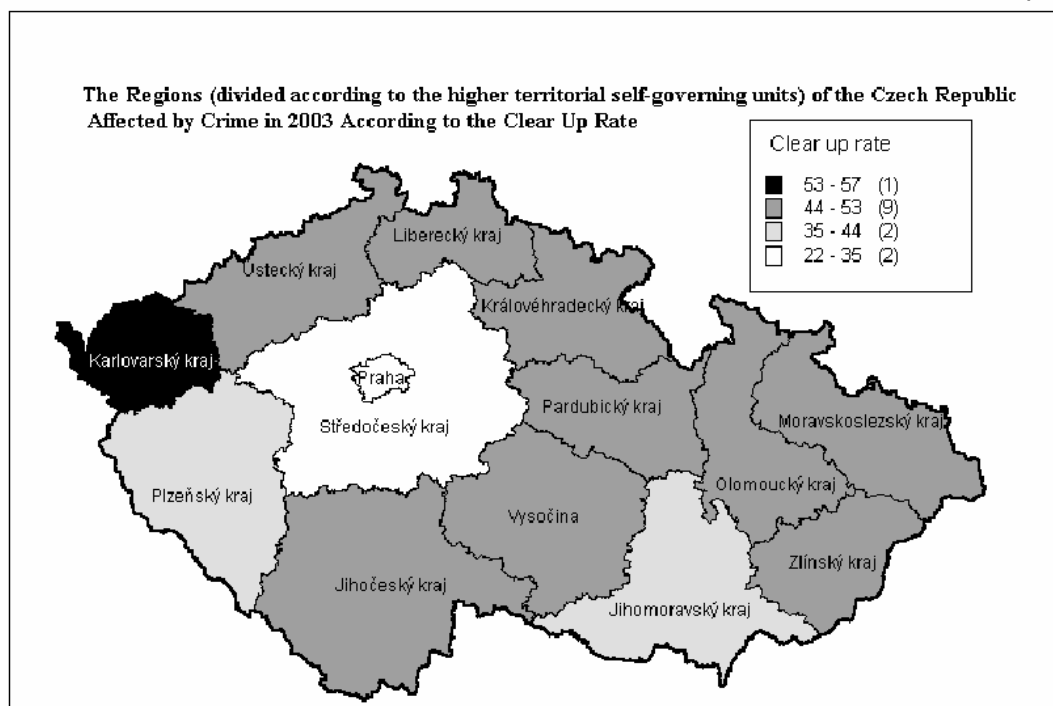
Map 4



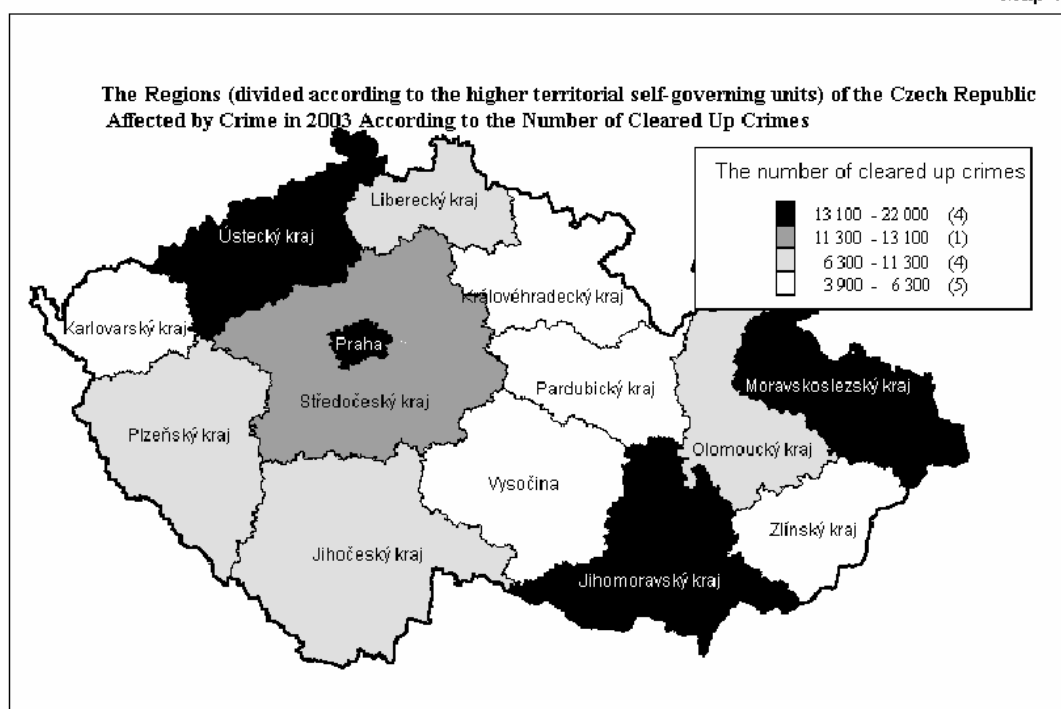
Map 5



Map 6



Map 7





### Misdemeanours Recorded by the Czech Police from 2000 until 2003

The Title of the Relevant Czech Police Service	Year			
	2000	2001	2002	2003
<b>Public Order Police Service</b>				
Total number misdemeanours	1 089 490	1 090 157	1 115 383	1 173 086
of them in the following areas:				
road safety and smoothness	780 618	789 858	758 943	838 064
misdemeanours against property (§ 50)	129 952	129 963	185 163	166 874
public order (§ 47-49)	136 510	127 936	126 776	114 622
alcoholism and other types of addiction (Sec. 30)	18 846	22 115	24 259	30 765
<b>Administration Activity Police Service</b>				
of them in the following areas:				
firearm licences	1410	1973	4 991	5 497
protection against alcoholism and other types of addiction (Sec. 30)	762	804	761	956
<b>Railway Police Service</b>				
Total number	20 630	42 051	45 129	36 179
<b>Traffic Police Service</b>				
misdemeanours committed by motor vehicle drivers	967 944	1 005 851	834 703	1 003 701
misdemeanours committed by other participants of road traffic	29 263	32 261	26 430	25 672
<b>Immigration and Border Police Service</b>				
Total number	163 044	183 398	167 091	174 081
of them in the following areas:				
- under Act No. 326/1999 Coll. on Aliens' Residence in the Czech Republic	57 595	53 278	54 256	54 623
- under the Act on Misdemeanours	102 986	127 912	111 041	117 074

## Results of Municipal Police in the Czech Republic in 2003

	Total - Czech. Rep.
The number of inhabitants of towns having the Municipal Po	6 173 764
<b>The number of Municipal Police units republic-wide</b>	<b>310</b>
The Number of Mun. Police units which provided information	228
Number of constables of all MP units	6 900
Total number of employees	7 391
The number of MP constables who provided information	6 555
Of them an estimation of constables who participate in result	5 698
<b>The number of minor offences solved within the traffic</b>	<b>1 374 860</b>
Of them solved by fines on spot	830 132
Of them transferred to an administrative body	160 704
Of them solved by a reproof	384 024
Fines levied (in CZK)	CZK 173380750
<b>Number of minor offences - other</b>	<b>395 950</b>
Of them solved by fines on spot	184 446
Of them delegated to an administrative body	45 514
Of them solved by a reproof	165 990
Fines levied (in CZK)	CZK 51434800
<b>The total number of minor offences solved</b>	<b>1 770 810</b>
<b>Total amount of fines levied (in CZK)</b>	<b>CZK 224815550</b>
Offenders apprehended	5 583
Missing and wanted persons apprehended	1 939
Lost and stolen vehicles found	706
Persons brought to the MP under Sec.13 (1) and (2) of the Act on the Municipal Police	8 169
Persons brought to the MP under Sec.13 (3)	1 493
Animals caught	16 798

Note: \* Pursuant to Act No.. 553/1991 Coll., as amended.

The data was provided by the Collegium of Directors of statutory cities and the capital city of Prague .

Although the overview is not comprehensive, the data include a substantial part.

There are results of all statutory cities, all former district cities

and all Municipal Police units with the number of constables over 20 persons. The most of of the data on the Municipal Police units having less than four constables is not complete.

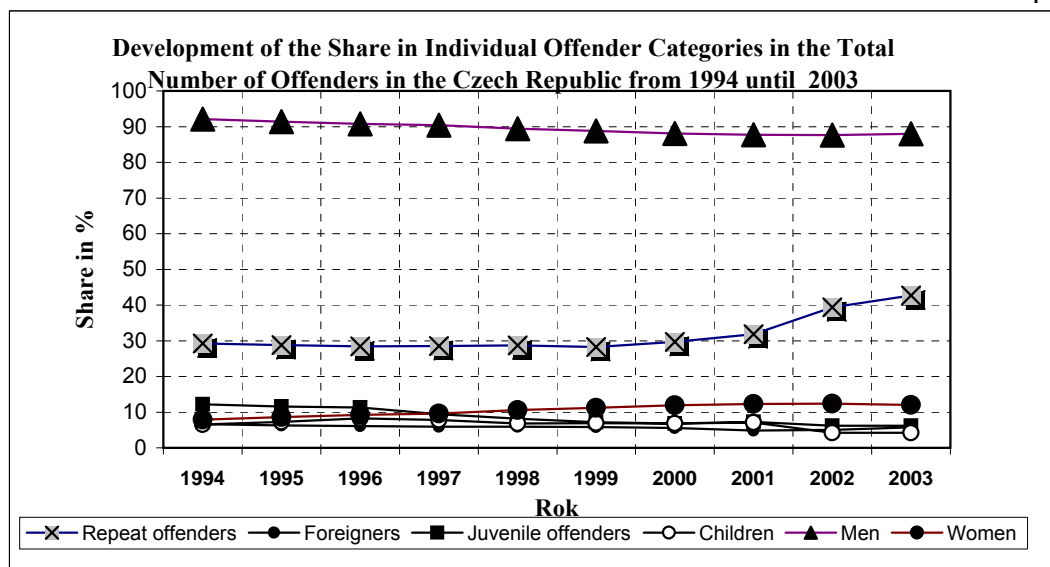
## Criminal Offenders

Development in the Number of Offenders of Total Crime in the Czech Republic in 1993 - 2003													
Year	Offenders												
	Total offenders	Men	It accounts for (%)	Women	It accounts for (%)	Repeated offenders	It accounts for (%)	Children	It accounts for (%)	Juvenile offenders	It accounts for (%)	Foreign nationals	It accounts for (%)
1993	106 874	98 037	91,7	8 837	8,3	35 213	32,9	7 425	6,9	11 891	11,1	2 213	2,1
1994	103 094	94 969	92,1	8 125	7,9	30 179	29,3	8 353	8,1	12 547	12,2	6 801	6,6
1995	114 791	104 953	91,4	9 838	8,6	33 035	28,8	8 342	7,3	13 269	11,6	7 167	6,2
1996	118 456	107 480	90,7	10 976	9,3	33 727	28,5	9 747	8,2	13 392	11,3	7 181	6,1
1997	118 395	106 997	90,4	11 398	9,6	33 732	28,5	9 217	7,8	11 125	9,4	6 981	5,9
1998	129 271	115 609	89,4	13 662	10,6	37 095	28,7	8 824	6,8	10 549	8,2	7 698	6,0
1999	127 887	113 589	88,8	14 298	11,2	36 096	28,2	8 832	6,9	9 146	7,2	7 491	5,9
2000	130 234	114 751	88,1	15 483	11,9	38 664	29,7	8 899	6,8	8 905	6,8	7 261	5,6
2001	127 856	112 141	87,7	15 715	12,3	40 736	31,9	9 032	7,1	9 273	7,3	6 166	4,8
2002	123 964	108 572	87,6	15 392	12,4	48 764	39,3	5 185	4,2	7 698	6,2	6 238	5,0
2003	121 393	106 816	88,0	14 577	12,0	51 838	42,7	5 148	4,2	7 558	6,2	6 923	5,7

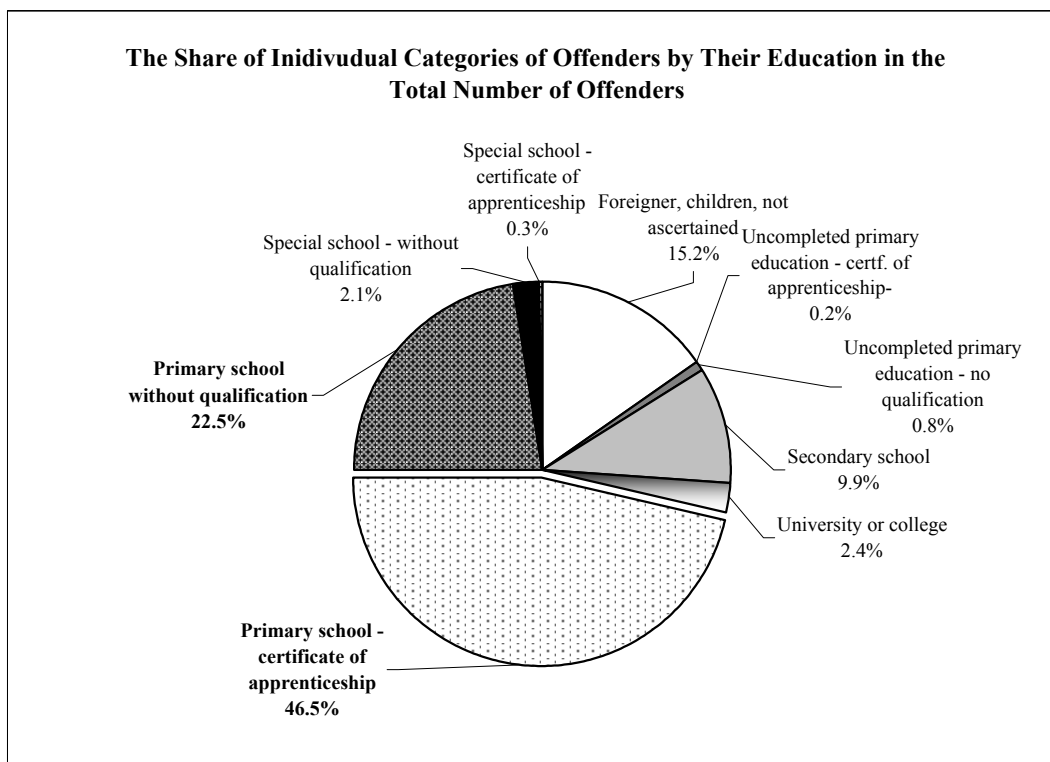
Comparisons of Changes in the Number of Offenders Between Individual Years (%) in the Czech Republic from 1993 until 2003													
Year	Change												
	Total offenders	Men	Perc. share	Women	Perc. share	Repeat offenders	Perc. share	Children	Perc. share	Juvenile offenders	Perc. share	Foreign nationals	Perc. share
1993	15,4	-	-	-	-	5,2	-3,2	10,0	-0,3	7,5	-0,8	4,3	-0,2
1994	-3,5	-3,1	0,4	-8,1	-0,4	-14,3	-3,7	12,5	1,2	5,5	1,0	207,3	4,5
1995	11,3	10,5	-0,7	21,1	0,7	9,5	-0,5	-0,1	-0,8	5,8	-0,6	5,4	-0,4
1996	3,2	2,4	-0,7	11,6	0,7	2,1	-0,3	16,8	1,0	0,9	-0,3	0,2	-0,2
1997	-0,1	-0,4	-0,4	3,8	0,4	0,0	0,0	-5,4	-0,4	-16,9	-1,9	-2,8	-0,2
1998	9,2	8,0	-0,9	19,9	0,9	10,0	0,2	-4,3	-1,0	-5,2	-1,2	10,3	0,1
1999	-1,1	-1,7	-0,6	4,7	0,6	-2,7	-0,5	0,1	0,1	-13,3	-1,0	-2,7	-0,1
2000	1,8	1,0	-0,7	8,3	0,7	7,1	1,5	0,8	-0,1	-2,6	-0,3	-3,1	-0,3
2001	-1,8	-2,3	-0,4	1,5	0,4	5,4	2,2	1,5	0,2	4,1	0,4	-15,1	-0,8
2002	-3,0	-3,2	-0,1	-2,1	0,1	19,7	7,5	-42,6	-2,9	-17,0	-1,0	1,2	0,2
2003	-2,1	-1,6	0,4	-5,3	-0,4	6,3	3,4	-0,7	0,1	-1,8	0,0	11,0	0,7

Development in the Number of Persons Charged and Sentenced in the Czech Republic in 1995 - 2003									
Year	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Persons charged	84 066	85 347	84 066	73 905	84 973	86 071	84 855	77 210	78 733
Persons sentenced	54 957	57 974	59 777	54 083	62 594	63 211	60 182	65 099	66 131

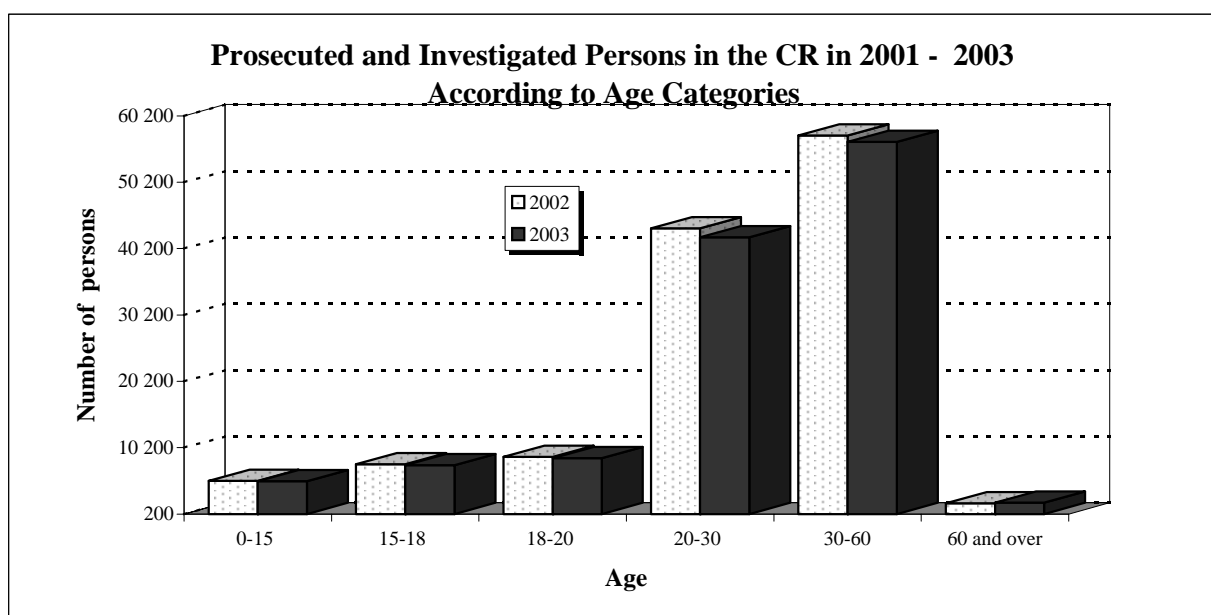
Source: MJ



	Repeat offenders	Foreigners	Juvenile offenders	Children	Men	Women
1994	29,3	6,6	12,2	6,5	92,1	7,9
1995	28,8	6,2	11,6	7,3	91,4	8,6
1996	28,5	6,1	11,3	8,2	90,7	9,3
1997	28,5	5,9	9,4	7,8	90,4	9,6
1998	28,7	6,0	8,2	6,8	89,4	10,6
1999	28,2	5,9	7,2	6,9	88,8	11,2
2000	29,7	5,6	6,8	6,8	88,1	11,9
2001	31,9	4,8	7,3	7,1	87,7	12,3
2002	39,3	5,0	6,2	4,2	87,6	12,4
2003	42,7	5,7	6,2	4,2	88,0	12,0



Development in the Share of Prosecuted and Investigated Persons in Population According to Given Age Categories in the Czech Rep. in 2001 - 2003						
Prosec. and invest. persons	Age/years					
	0-15	15-18	18-20	20-30	30-60	60 and over
<b>Year 2001</b>						
Number	9 032	9 273	9 490	43 054	55 139	1 868
Percentage of total offenders	7,06	7,25	7,42	33,67	43,13	1,46
Percentage of total population in a relevant age category	0,54	2,30	3,39	2,51	1,28	0,10
Number of inhab. as of 1 Jan. 2001	1 664 434	402 411	279 922	1 714 681	4 304 961	1 895 219
<b>Year 2002</b>						
Number	5 185	7 698	8 804	43 241	57 232	1 804
Percentage of total offenders	4,18	6,21	7,10	34,88	46,17	1,46
Percentage of total population in a relevant age category	0,32	1,92	3,19	2,52	1,32	0,09
Number of inhab. as of 1 Jan. 2002	1 631 771	401 534	276 236	1 716 550	4 331 178	1 912 457
<b>Year 2003</b>						
Number	5 148	7 558	8 595	41 895	56 278	1 919
Percentage of total offenders	4,24	6,23	7,08	34,51	46,36	1,58
Percentage of total population in a relevant age category	0,32	1,91	3,19	2,49	1,30	0,10
Number of inhab. as of 1 Jan. 2003	1 589 766	395 721	269 561	1 680 251	4 335 772	1 932 198



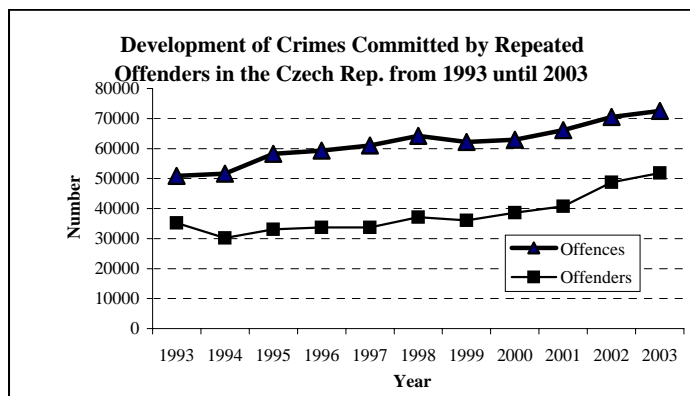
## Crimes Committed by Repeat Offenders

Crimes committed

by repeat offenders in 2003

Cr. ascertained: 72 556

Which is of the total number  
of cleared up crimes: 50,51



Development in the Number of Crimes Committed by Repeat Offenders according to Individual Crimes in the Czech Rep.								
Year	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
<b>Types of criminal offences</b>								
<b>Total murders:</b>	75	99	98	66	70	60	85	89
Robberies	934	873	833	837	799	857	1 258	1 228
Wilful injury to health	1 826	1 805	1 867	1 635	1 693	1 804	2 113	2 267
Dangerous threats	672	735	769	761	759	869	974	939
<b>Violent crimes</b>	<b>5 990</b>	<b>5 841</b>	<b>5 766</b>	<b>5 369</b>	<b>5 310</b>	<b>5 730</b>	<b>6 875</b>	<b>7 217</b>
<b>Crimes against human dignity</b>	<b>653</b>	<b>584</b>	<b>720</b>	<b>588</b>	<b>508</b>	<b>567</b>	<b>630</b>	<b>637</b>
Burglaries of private weekend houses	4 015	3 581	3 589	3 014	2 981	2 496	2 268	2 266
<b>Burglaries:</b>	<b>14 318</b>	<b>13 324</b>	<b>12 649</b>	<b>11 615</b>	<b>10 804</b>	<b>10 732</b>	<b>11 072</b>	<b>11 432</b>
Car thefts	2 101	2 253	2 005	1 603	1 567	1 760	2 038	2 315
Thefts from cars	3 588	3 446	3 874	3 873	3 933	3 797	4 600	5 049
<b>Common thefts:</b>	<b>15 931</b>	<b>16 450</b>	<b>17 773</b>	<b>16 743</b>	<b>18 265</b>	<b>19 919</b>	<b>20 195</b>	<b>20 940</b>
<b>Crimes against property:</b>	<b>35 446</b>	<b>34 714</b>	<b>35 733</b>	<b>33 994</b>	<b>35 496</b>	<b>36 091</b>	<b>35 288</b>	<b>36 401</b>
Hooliganism	911	929	1 065	950	976	1 082	1 295	1 423
Unauth. prod. and distr. of psych. subs.	506	659	1 533	2 118	1 022	1 432	1 173	1 485
Evasion of alimony payments	4 084	4 479	5 258	5 385	5 242	5 474	6 712	7 242
Embezzlement	1 176	1 458	1 357	1 401	1 491	1 572	1 431	1 231
Fraud	3 399	4 470	4 227	3 480	3 949	3 288	3 887	2 922
Copyright infringement	*	97	280	401	228	1 226	94	46
<b>Economic crimes - total:</b>	<b>6 005</b>	<b>7 779</b>	<b>7 378</b>	<b>7 090</b>	<b>7 723</b>	<b>9 118</b>	<b>10 008</b>	<b>8 549</b>
<b>TOTAL CRIMES</b>	<b>59 289</b>	<b>61 012</b>	<b>64 217</b>	<b>62 216</b>	<b>62 919</b>	<b>66 096</b>	<b>70 473</b>	<b>72 556</b>

Key: \* not recorded separately

Development in the Number of Prosecuted Repeat Offenders in the CR and Their Share in Total Prosecuted Persons According to Selected Types of Crime*								
Year	2000	%	2001	%	2002	%	2003	%
<b>Types of criminal offences</b>								
<b>Total murders:</b>	68	26,0	64	27,8	91	38,6	84	40,2
Wilful injury to health	1 536	23,8	1 624	25,7	1 954	31,5	2 163	34,8
<b>Violent crimes</b>	<b>4 393</b>	<b>25,8</b>	<b>4 662</b>	<b>27,8</b>	<b>5 855</b>	<b>33,7</b>	<b>6 371</b>	<b>36,8</b>
<b>Crimes against human dignity</b>	<b>379</b>	<b>26,8</b>	<b>403</b>	<b>28,6</b>	<b>486</b>	<b>33,4</b>	<b>474</b>	<b>34,1</b>
Burglaries of private weekend houses	813	40,4	755	44,4	826	51,1	876	53,6
<b>Burglaries:</b>	<b>4 712</b>	<b>36,2</b>	<b>4 460</b>	<b>37,9</b>	<b>5 375</b>	<b>46,5</b>	<b>5 759</b>	<b>49,7</b>
Thefts from cars	1 381	37,5	1 287	40,7	1 786	52,3	1 804	57,8
<b>Common thefts:</b>	<b>10 333</b>	<b>36,9</b>	<b>11 657</b>	<b>39,3</b>	<b>13 096</b>	<b>54,7</b>	<b>13 622</b>	<b>57,9</b>
<b>Crimes against property:</b>	<b>18 204</b>	<b>34,8</b>	<b>19 122</b>	<b>36,6</b>	<b>20 690</b>	<b>49,4</b>	<b>21 716</b>	<b>53,0</b>
Fraud	2 686	29,2	2 240	29,3	2 659	34,8	2 299	38,4
<b>Total economic crimes:</b>	<b>5 072</b>	<b>21,8</b>	<b>5 555</b>	<b>24,6</b>	<b>7 234</b>	<b>29,5</b>	<b>6 783</b>	<b>31,5</b>
<b>TOTAL CRIMES</b>	<b>38 664</b>	<b>29,7</b>	<b>40 736</b>	<b>31,9</b>	<b>48 764</b>	<b>39,3</b>	<b>51 838</b>	<b>42,7</b>

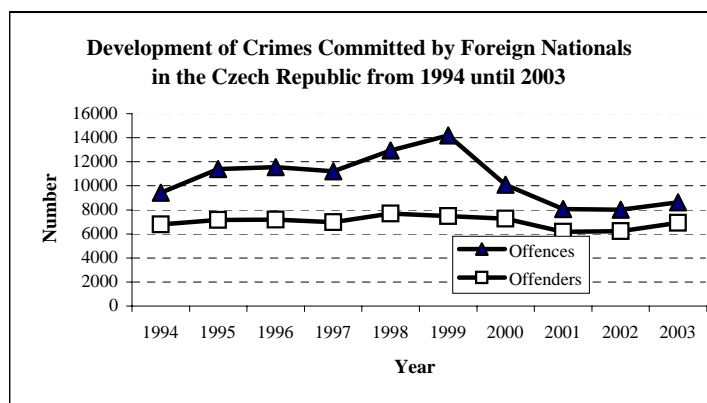
\* Note: The share relates to the total number of prosecuted persons exclusively within a certain type of crime

## Crimes Committed by Foreign Nationals

Crimes committed by foreign nationals in 2003

Cr. ascertained: 8 618

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



Development of the Number of Crimes Committed by Foreign Nationals According to Individual Types of Criminal Offences								
Year	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
<b>Types of criminal offences</b>								
Total murders:	40	26	57	57	44	37	39	24
Roberries	247	327	307	302	276	238	341	285
Wilful injury to health	280	287	277	273	238	209	265	288
<b>Violent crimes</b>	<b>1 228</b>	<b>1 212</b>	<b>1 363</b>	<b>1 303</b>	<b>1 098</b>	<b>939</b>	<b>1 177</b>	<b>1 093</b>
Crimes against human dignity	165	137	168	110	116	116	128	103
<b>Burglaries:</b>	<b>1 714</b>	<b>1 468</b>	<b>1 377</b>	<b>1 178</b>	<b>884</b>	<b>686</b>	<b>707</b>	<b>706</b>
<b>Common thefts:</b>	<b>2 296</b>	<b>1 964</b>	<b>1 934</b>	<b>1 779</b>	<b>1 778</b>	<b>1 454</b>	<b>1 277</b>	<b>1 319</b>
Pickpockets	397	207	171	230	301	142	160	191
<b>Crimes against property</b>	<b>5 953</b>	<b>5 580</b>	<b>5 277</b>	<b>5 366</b>	<b>3 568</b>	<b>2 677</b>	<b>2 346</b>	<b>2 742</b>
Frustrating execution of an official decision	582	874	1 276	1 271	1 292	1 032	1 219	1 678
<b>Total economic crimes</b>	<b>2 071</b>	<b>1 715</b>	<b>3 195</b>	<b>3 663</b>	<b>2 535</b>	<b>1 896</b>	<b>1 644</b>	<b>1 545</b>
<b>TOTAL CRIMES</b>	<b>11 544</b>	<b>11 200</b>	<b>12 935</b>	<b>14 192</b>	<b>10 098</b>	<b>8 073</b>	<b>8 014</b>	<b>8 618</b>

Development of the Num. of Crimes Committed by Foreign Nationals and Their Share of the Num. of Total Prosecuted Persons by Selected Types of Crime*								
Year	2000	%	2001	%	2002	%	2003	%
<b>Types of criminal offences</b>								
Total murders:	51	19,5	40	17,4	42	17,8	27	12,9
Roberries	297	12,9	235	10,8	361	11,9	331	10,5
Wilful injury to health	232	3,6	192	3,0	271	4,4	301	4,8
<b>Violent crimes</b>	<b>1 042</b>	<b>6,1</b>	<b>852</b>	<b>5,1</b>	<b>1 125</b>	<b>6,5</b>	<b>1 095</b>	<b>6,3</b>
Crimes againts human dignity	103	7,3	104	7,4	99	6,8	88	6,3
<b>Burglaries:</b>	<b>482</b>	<b>3,7</b>	<b>338</b>	<b>2,9</b>	<b>385</b>	<b>3,3</b>	<b>373</b>	<b>3,2</b>
<b>Common thefts:</b>	<b>187</b>	<b>21,8</b>	<b>139</b>	<b>15,4</b>	<b>154</b>	<b>14,8</b>	<b>232</b>	<b>19,2</b>
Pickpockets	1 303	4,7	1 216	2,3	993	2,4	1 120	4,8
<b>Crimes against property</b>	<b>2 232</b>	<b>4,3</b>	<b>1 950</b>	<b>3,7</b>	<b>1 634</b>	<b>3,9</b>	<b>1 799</b>	<b>4,4</b>
Frustrating execution of an official decision	1 127	19,0	896	17,5	1 100	15,3	1 515	17,9
<b>Total economic crimes</b>	<b>1 622</b>	<b>7,0</b>	<b>1 190</b>	<b>5,3</b>	<b>1 082</b>	<b>4,4</b>	<b>1 187</b>	<b>5,5</b>
<b>TOTAL CRIMES</b>	<b>7 261</b>	<b>5,6</b>	<b>6 166</b>	<b>4,8</b>	<b>6 238</b>	<b>5,0</b>	<b>6 923</b>	<b>5,7</b>

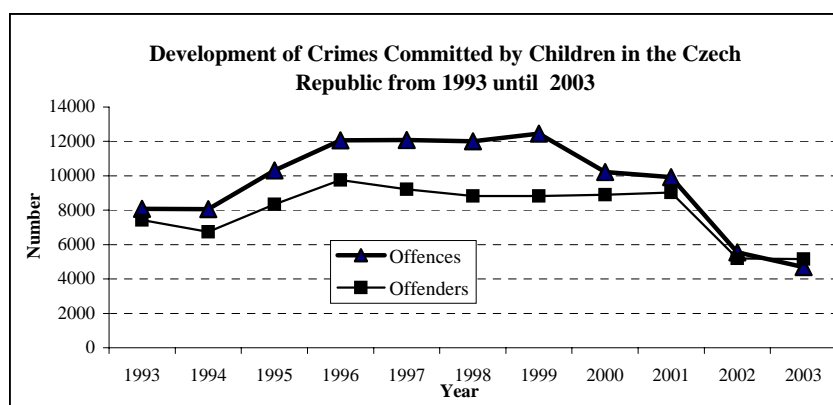
\* Note: The share relates to the total number of prosecuted persons exclusively within a certain type of crime

## Crimes Committed by Children (under 15 years of age)

Crimes committed by children in 2003

Cr. ascertained: 4 692

Which is of the total number of cleared  
up crimes: 3,27%



Development in the Number of Crimes Committed by Children According to Selected Types of Criminal Offences								
Year	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
<b>Types of criminal offences</b>								
<b>Total murders:</b>	1	3	2	4	0	3	0	0
Robberies	266	250	217	224	201	245	251	315
Wilful injury to health	246	278	270	341	264	283	231	221
Extortion	386	386	456	512	340	399	258	169
<b>Violent crimes</b>	<b>1 334</b>	<b>1 339</b>	<b>1 276</b>	<b>1 486</b>	<b>1 083</b>	<b>1 285</b>	<b>982</b>	<b>873</b>
<b>Crimes against human dignity</b>	<b>138</b>	<b>149</b>	<b>133</b>	<b>168</b>	<b>171</b>	<b>141</b>	<b>119</b>	<b>120</b>
Burglaries of flats	354	311	263	394	203	153	99	64
<b>Burglaries :</b>	<b>3 011</b>	<b>2 847</b>	<b>2 588</b>	<b>2 525</b>	<b>2 178</b>	<b>1 871</b>	<b>1 163</b>	<b>1 027</b>
Thefts from cars	2 206	2 821	2 567	2 570	1 696	1 338	816	340
Thefts of bicycles	466	421	339	407	272	281	73	66
<b>Common thefts:</b>	<b>5 541</b>	<b>5 739</b>	<b>5 699</b>	<b>5 744</b>	<b>4 624</b>	<b>4 310</b>	<b>2 005</b>	<b>1 468</b>
<b>Crimes against property:</b>	<b>9 207</b>	<b>9 320</b>	<b>9 312</b>	<b>9 409</b>	<b>7 762</b>	<b>7 214</b>	<b>3 419</b>	<b>2 731</b>
Hooliganism	265	160	206	226	276	306	166	140
Unauthor. prod. and distr. of psych. subs. and	28	58	193	428	149	150	155	107
Spreading addiction	66	60	127	134	122	102	70	56
<b>TOTAL CRIMES</b>	<b>12 059</b>	<b>12 086</b>	<b>11 999</b>	<b>12 464</b>	<b>10 216</b>	<b>9 926</b>	<b>5 541</b>	<b>4 692</b>

Development in the Number of Investigated Children in the CR and Their Share in the Number of Total Prosecuted Persons According to Selected Types of Crimes*								
Year	2000	%	2001	%	2002	%	2003	%
<b>Types of criminal offences</b>								
<b>Total murders:</b>	0	0,0	2	0,9	0	0,0	0	0,0
Wilful injury to health	276	4,3	276	4,4	250	4,0	242	3,9
<b>Violent crimes</b>	<b>1 143</b>	<b>6,7</b>	<b>1 218</b>	<b>7,3</b>	<b>1 024</b>	<b>5,9</b>	<b>1 014</b>	<b>5,9</b>
<b>Crimes against human dignity</b>	<b>117</b>	<b>8,3</b>	<b>134</b>	<b>9,5</b>	<b>112</b>	<b>7,7</b>	<b>115</b>	<b>8,3</b>
Burglaries of flats	177	14,0	133	12,8	90	8,6	74	6,8
<b>Burglaries :</b>	<b>2 596</b>	<b>19,9</b>	<b>2 148</b>	<b>18,2</b>	<b>1 286</b>	<b>11,1</b>	<b>1 370</b>	<b>11,8</b>
Thefts from cars	524	14,2	397	12,6	274	8,0	207	6,6
<b>Common thefts:</b>	<b>2 954</b>	<b>10,6</b>	<b>3 060</b>	<b>10,3</b>	<b>1 377</b>	<b>5,7</b>	<b>1 316</b>	<b>5,6</b>
<b>Crimes against property:</b>	<b>6 699</b>	<b>12,8</b>	<b>6 517</b>	<b>12,5</b>	<b>3 074</b>	<b>7,3</b>	<b>3 083</b>	<b>7,5</b>
Hooliganism	266	7,3	356	9,9	205	5,8	163	4,6
Unauthor. prod. and distr. of psych. subs. and	69	4,2	93	5,3	85	4,1	73	3,3
<b>TOTAL CRIMES</b>	<b>8 899</b>	<b>6,8</b>	<b>9 032</b>	<b>7,1</b>	<b>5 185</b>	<b>4,2</b>	<b>5 148</b>	<b>4,2</b>

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



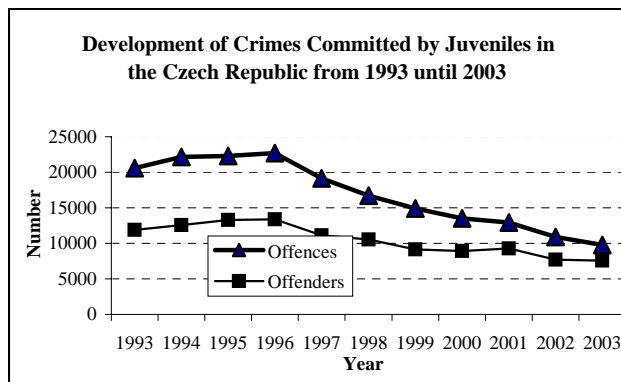
## Crimes Committed by Juveniles Offenders (from 15 to 18 years of age)

Crimes committed by juveniles in 2003

Cr. ascertained: 9 779

Which is of the total number

of cleared up crimes: 6,81%



Development in the Number of Crimes Committed by Juveniles According to Individual Types of Criminal Offences								
Year	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Types of criminal offences								
Total murders:	9	8	16	6	5	8	5	5
Roberries	503	512	362	367	366	361	480	538
Wilful injury to health	498	416	377	334	350	344	313	337
Extortion	234	252	272	278	183	173	197	147
Violent crimes	1 640	1 497	1 334	1 233	1 111	1 141	1 241	1 235
Crimes against human dignity	350	193	221	196	204	181	229	194
Burglaries of private weekend houses	960	900	741	532	534	428	425	327
Burglaries:	6 096	5 105	4 111	3 534	3 024	2 822	2 749	2 323
Car thefts	1 646	1 601	1 212	1 025	821	809	758	731
Thefts from cars	4 336	3 076	2 754	2 187	1 738	1 259	1 117	850
Common thefts:	10 745	8 946	7 955	6 999	6 157	5 923	4 206	3 620
Crimes against property:	17 703	14 992	13 165	11 450	10 260	9 650	7 294	6 229
Hooliganism	357	316	296	293	286	279	213	207
Unauthor. prod. and distr. of psych. subs. and	179	440	320	455	488	78	368	358
Spreading addiction	91	95	206	237	164	333	116	88
TOTAL CRIMES	22 719	19 139	16 730	14 920	13 507	12 913	10 901	9 779

Development in the Num. of Prosecuted and Investigated Juvenile Persons in the CR and Their Share of the Num. of Total Prosecuted Persons According to Selected Types of Cr.*									
	Year	2000	%	2001	%	2002	%	2003	%
Types of criminal offences									
Total murders:		5	1,9	7	3,0	7	3,0	6	2,9
Roberries		341	14,8	349	16,0	498	16,4	541	17,2
Wilful injury to health		330	5,1	339	5,4	307	5,0	348	5,6
Violent crimes		989	5,8	1 035	6,2	1 157	6,7	1 215	7,0
Crimes against human dignity		189	13,4	146	10,4	194	13,3	190	13,7
Burglaries of private weekend houses		270	13,4	212	12,5	211	13,1	196	12,0
Burglaries:		1 962	15,1	1 831	15,5	1 752	15,2	1 664	14,4
Thefts from cars		579	15,7	472	14,9	416	12,2	352	11,3
Common thefts:		3 764	13,4	4 062	13,7	2 677	11,2	2 510	10,7
Crimes against property:		6 499	12,4	6 678	12,8	4 703	11,2	4 456	10,9
Hooliganism		282	7,7	263	7,3	219	6,2	206	5,8
Unauthor. prod. and distr. of psych. subs. and		199	12,2	177	10,0	288	14,0	289	13,2
TOTAL CRIMES		8 905	6,8	9 273	7,3	7 698	6,2	7 558	6,2

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

## Youth affected by crimes

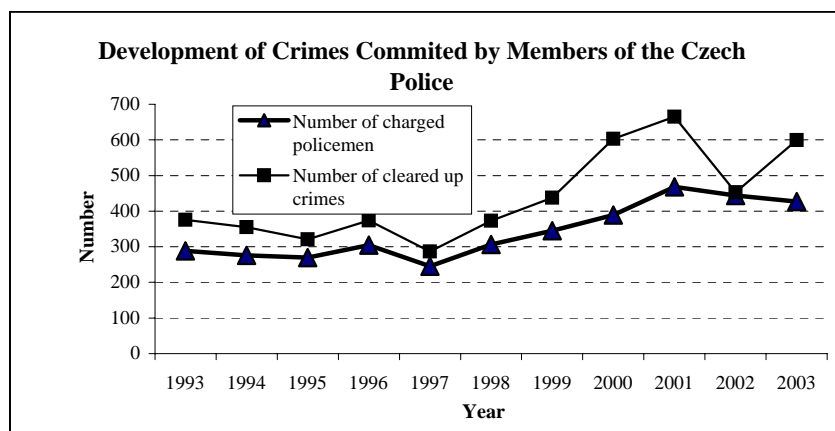
Code	Type	Year	
		2002	2003
102	Sexual murders	3	-
103	Murders motivated by personal relations	7	2
104	Ordered murders	1	-
105	Murders of a new-born infant by mother	1	3
106	Other murders	9	5
121	Abandonment of a child	14	8
122	Abduction	22	14
131	Robberies	960	897
151	Wilful injury to health	604	648
172	Hostage taking	2	-
173	Dangerous threats	154	113
181	Extortion	547	366
182	Restriction and deprivation of personal freedom	186	125
185	Cruelty to a charge	188	130
<b>101-190</b>	<b>Total violent crimes</b>	<b>2 717</b>	<b>2 321</b>
201	Rape	169	165
211	Sexual abuse against persons in offender's charge	111	110
212	Other sexual abuse	885	771
213	Commercial. sex. abuse against persons in offender's charge	1	1
214	Other commercial sex. abuse	7	4
231	Other sexual deviations	-	15
241	Endangering public morals	-	3
251	Exposing another to the danger of venereal diseases	1	1
252	Injury to health through ven. disease	1	1
271	Procuring	-	15
281	Trafficking in women	2	1
<b>201-290</b>	<b>Total crimes against human dignity</b>	<b>1 177</b>	<b>1 087</b>
411	Pickpockets	807	981
412	Thefts - while having sexual intercourse	3	-
413	Other thefts (to acquire things from persons)	542	628
<b>411-490</b>	<b>Total common thefts</b>	<b>1 352</b>	<b>1 609</b>
631	Endangering the morality of juveniles	7	81
<b>101-902</b>	<b>TOTAL CRIMES:</b>	<b>5 372</b>	<b>5 207</b>

## Crimes Committed by Policemen

Crimes committed by policemen in 2003

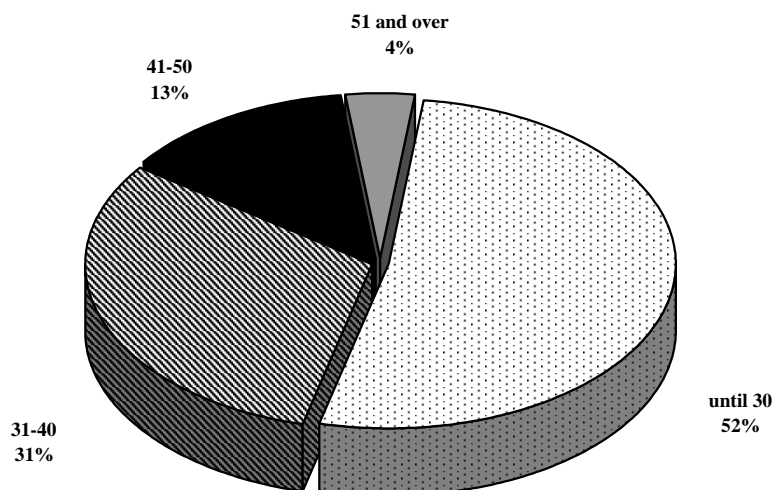
number fo crimes: 599

Which is of the total number  
of cleared up crimes: 0,4 %



Development of Crimes Committed by Members of the Czech Police	
	Year
	1993 1994 1995 1996 1997 1998 1999 2000 2001 2002 2003
Number of charged policemen	288 276 270 305 245 306 345 389 468 444 427
Changes within the years - %	6,0 -4,2 -2,2 13,0 -19,7 24,9 12,7 12,8 20,3 -5,1 -3,8
Number of crimes cleared up	376 355 321 374 287 373 438 603 665 453 599
Changes within the years -%	9,0 -5,6 -9,6 16,5 -23,3 30,0 17,4 37,7 10,3 -31,9 32,2
Number of crimes / 1,000 policemen	8,6 7,6 7,1 8,5 6,4 8,3 9,7 13,1 14,5 9,8 8,9

**Share of Chared Policemen  
According to Given Age Categories in the Czech Republic in 2003**



### Legal Classification of Crimes Committed by Policemen from 1993 until 2003

CRIMINAL OFFENCE	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	v%
Crimes against the republic Sec. 91-115	1	0	0	1	0	4	0	0	0	2	1	0,44
Unauthorised business activity Sec. 118	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	1	0	0,22
Violation of statutory provisions on the circ. of goods in relations with foreign countries Sec. 124	3	0	0	2	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
Breaches of mandatory rules in economic relations Sec. 127	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Crimes against currency Sec. 140-144	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	1	0	0	1	0
Endangering of foreign exchange economy Sec. 146	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Curtailment of taxes, fees and similar mandatory dues Sec. 148	1	3	1	6	0	2	1	1	3	1	0	0,22
Breaches of rules on identification of goods by stamps Sec. 148a	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Infringement of copyright Sec. 152	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
attacks on a state organ - policeman. Sec. 153, 154/1, 155, 156/1,2	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	3	1	1	0,22
Assaults on public officials Sec. 155, 156	2	0	0	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Abuse of power by a public official Sec. 158</b>	<b>168</b>	<b>137</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>140</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>166</b>	<b>237</b>	<b>244</b>	<b>176</b>	<b>202</b>	<b>38,85</b>
Thwarting of a task by public official's negligence Sec. 159	1	4	0	0	0	0	5	7	11	12	19	2,65
Bribery Sec. 160 – 162	9	10	7	10	11	10	10	14	14	4	15	0,88
Participation in criminal conspiracy Sec. 160a	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	1	0
Assistance to an offender Sec. 166	0	0	1	2	0	1	0	0	3	0	1	0
Frustrating execution of an official decision Sec. 171	1	2	2	1	2	1	0	3	5	3	4	0,66
Illegal crossing of the national border Sec. 171a	0	0	1	1	0	1	3	0	0	0	3	0
Endanger the service secret Sec. 173	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
False accusation of another person Sec. 174	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Perjury Sec. 175	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
Forging and altering a public document Sec. 176	3	4	1	1	4	1	1	3	1	6	3	1,32
Unauthorised disposal of personal data Sec. 178	0	0	0	1	0	1	2	0	7	4	17	0,88
Explosions Sec. 179, 180, 257	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Unauthorised arming Sec. 185	4	4	9	1	3	1	3	7	4	3	5	0,66
Unauth. prod. and possession of nar. and psychotr. subs. and poisons Sec. 187	0	0	1	0	0	11	1	26	10	3	7	0,66
Unauth. prod. and possession of nar. and psychotr. subs. and poisons Sec. 187a	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	0
Spreading addiction Sec. 188a	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0,22
Violence against a group people or an individual Sec. 196	5	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	0
Dangerous threats Sec. 197a	0	1	2	5	6	4	5	3	5	5	3	1,1
Incitement of national and racial hatred Sec. 198	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	2	0	0,44
Incitement of national and racial hatred Sec. 198a	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Endangering under the influence of an addictive substance, drunkenness Sec. 201, 201a	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	3	0	0	3	0
Hooliganism Sec. 202	8	4	8	9	5	8	14	13	17	10	14	2,2
Procuring Sec. 204	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Failing to provide assistance Sec. 208	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0
Evasion of alimony payments Sec. 213	1	2	0	1	1	1	1	2	4	2	0	0,44
Endangering the morale of youth Sec. 217	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
Murder Sec. 219	0	1	2	1	1	0	0	0	2	1	4	0,22
Injury to health (wilful) Sec. 221, 222	27	10	16	25	16	32	17	39	33	16	26	3,53
Injury to health (negligence) Sec. 223, 224, 201, 201a	0	4	4	3	3	6	3	1	6	3	2	0,66
Brawling Sec. 225	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Restriction of personal freedom Sec. 231, 232	3	0	0	2	1	3	1	2	1	1	2	0,22
Robbery Sec. 234	1	4	0	0	1	0	1	4	4	0	3	0
Extortion Sec. 235	7	11	8	1	7	11	7	9	4	13	10	2,87
Violation of domestic freedom Sec. 238, 249a	8	2	4	3	3	6	6	3	4	7	17	1,55
Other violent crimes Sec. 215, 230, 233, 236, 237, 238a,202	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	2	2	0,44
Rape Sec. 241	0	0	2	2	0	1	2	0	3	2	1	0,44
Sexual abuse Sec. 242	1	1	2	3	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	0,22
Theft Sec. 247, 238	25	40	28	22	16	31	20	22	21	16	9	3,53
Embezzlement Sec. 248	6	8	9	10	7	14	10	15	13	9	6	1,97
Unauthorised use of another person's thing Sec. 249	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	1	0	0,22
Unauth. viol. of another's right to a house, flat or non-res. premises. Sec. 249a	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	2	0	0	0
Unauthorised possession of a payment card Sec. 249b	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	1	0	0	2	0
Fraud Sec. 250.	26	15	34	25	36	26	44	50	35	19	45	4,19
<b>Insurance fraud Sec. 250a</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>10,38</b>
Credit fraud Sec.250b	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	3	7	0,66
Accessoryship Sec. 251, 251a, 252	10	8	12	5	5	2	14	4	6	5	9	1,1
Concealment of a thing Sec. 254	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	2	0
Breaches of the duty to administer another's property Sec. 255	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0
Other crimes against property Sec. 249, 254, 257, 257a	2	5	5	5	2	3	2	1	3	2	2	0,44
<b>Crimes related to traffic Sec. 179, 180, 184, 201, 223, 224, 257</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>9,27</b>
Support and propag. of movements aimed at suppres. hum. rights and Military crimes Sec. 273 - 295	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Other crimes Sec. 249, 254, 257, 257a	29	19	23	12	9	12	12	18	18	16	27	3,53
	0	0	6	10	11	10	6	14	14	11	7	2,43
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>376</b>	<b>355</b>	<b>321</b>	<b>374</b>	<b>287</b>	<b>373</b>	<b>438</b>	<b>603</b>	<b>665</b>	<b>453</b>	<b>599</b>	<b>100</b>

## Victims of Crimes

Development in the Number of Victims of Crimes										
Year	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	
Men	18 349	19 238	19 304	18 928	19 214	19 256	18 845	20 411	21 253	
Women	16 930	18 226	15 605	16 410	16 103	16 253	16 207	17 394	19 515	
Men and women	35 279	37 464	34 909	35 338	35 317	35 509	35 052	37 805	40 768	
Groups (number of groups)	3 199	3 065	3 020	2 112	2 132	2 207	2 076	2 093	2 164	
Groups (number of persons in groups)	7 654	7 296	7 154	4 972	5 105	5 491	5 260	5 278	5 469	
Total number of persons	42 933	44 760	42 063	40 310	40 422	41 000	40 312	43 083	46 237	

Victims of Crimes in the Czech Republic by Types of Criminal Offences from 2001 until 2003									
Code	Type of a criminal offence	2001		2002		2003		change	
		men	women	men	women	men	women	men	women
101	Robberies with murders	17	8	23	11	33	19	10	8
102	Sexual murders	1	0	2	3	1	1	-1	-2
103	Murders motivated by personal relations	64	45	55	48	49	43	-6	-5
104	Murders to order	2	0	1	2	3	2	2	0
105	Murder of a new born infant by its mother	0	1	0	1	1	2	1	1
106	Other murders	53	17	43	25	45	12	2	-13
101-106	<b>Total murders:</b>	<b>137</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>124</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>132</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>-11</b>
121	Abandonment of a child	7	7	8	6	3	2	-5	-4
122	Abduction	11	4	12	10	7	6	-5	-4
131	Robberies	2674	1329	3296	1758	3156	1944	-140	186
132	Robberies in fin. institutions	8	29	8	17	4	46	-4	29
141	Assaults on public officials- exc. for policemen	64	14	76	10	86	23	10	13
142	Assaults on public officials. - policeman	430	18	426	18	448	13	22	-5
143	Assaults on public officials. - munic. pol.	165	3	176	7	156	5	-20	-2
151	Wilful injury to health	4408	2343	4706	2269	4527	1975	-179	-294
172	Hostage taking	0	4	2	3	3	0	1	-3
173	Dangerous threats	845	1891	857	1565	764	1460	-93	-105
181	Extortion	1165	578	1297	609	1115	521	-182	-88
182	Restriction of personal freedom	239	442	175	362	126	369	-49	7
185	Cruelty to a charge	47	56	97	53	53	52	-44	-1
187	Restriction of the freedom of religious worship	0	1	1	0	0	0	-1	0
188	Oppressions	34	19	25	15	13	13	-12	-2
190	Other violent crimes	3	3	8	8	1	3	-7	-5
101-190	<b>Total crimes of violence</b>	<b>10 237</b>	<b>6 812</b>	<b>11 294</b>	<b>6 802</b>	<b>10 594</b>	<b>6 511</b>	<b>-700</b>	<b>-291</b>
201	Rape	18	542	45	606	32	611	-13	5
211	Sexual abuse to a charge	11	85	17	94	24	82	7	-12
212	Sexual abuse - other	147	606	123	718	114	632	-9	-86
214	Commercial sex. abuse - other	0	2	2	4	3	1	1	-3
252	Injury to health by a ven. disease	4	2	3	1	2	0	-1	-1
253	Exposing another to the danger of ven. dis. by negl	0	1	1	0	0	0	-1	0
281	Trafficking in women	0	15	0	1	1	2	1	1
290	Other crimes against human dignity	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
201-290	<b>Total moral crimes</b>	<b>180</b>	<b>1253</b>	<b>192</b>	<b>1425</b>	<b>182</b>	<b>1361</b>	<b>-10</b>	<b>-64</b>
411	Pickpockets	5610	5102	6027	5872	6902	6835	<b>875</b>	<b>963</b>

Victims of Crimes in the Czech Republic According to Their Age and the Kind of a Criminal Offence in 2002 and 2003						
Code	Type of a criminal offence	Age of a victim*	2002		2003	
			Men	Women	Men	Women
101	Robberies with murders		23	11	33	19
		not ascertained	-	-	-	-
		0-14 years of age	-	-	-	-
		15-17 years of age	-	-	-	-
		18-30 years of age	5	1	4	5
		31-40 years of age	6	1	9	2
		41-60 years of age	8	2	11	1
		61 and over	4	7	9	11
103	Murders motivated by pers. relations		55	48	49	43
		not ascertained	-	-	-	-
		0-14 years of age	-	5	1	-
		15-17 years of age	-	-	-	-
		18-30 years of age	13	6	10	9
		31-40 years of age	11	12	12	14
		41-60 years of age	28	21	24	15
		61 and over	3	4	2	5
106	Other murders		43	24	45	12
		not ascertained	1	1	2	2
		0-14 years of age	2	4	2	2
		15-17 years of age	1	2	-	1
		18-30 years of age	12	3	12	2
		31-40 years of age	12	5	10	1
		41-60 years of age	11	5	16	3
		61 and over	4	5	3	1
131	Robberies with murders		3 296	1 758	3 156	1 944
		not ascertained	11	8	3	6
		0-14 years of age	389	60	335	52
		15-17 years of age	336	58	330	76
		18-30 years of age	1 163	600	1 086	593
		31-40 years of age	504	261	492	268
		41-60 years of age	694	493	708	597
		61 and over	199	278	202	352
142	Assaults on public officials- policemen		426	18	448	13
		not ascertained	20	2	15	-
		0-14 years of age	-	-	-	-
		15-17 years of age	-	-	-	-
		18-30 years of age	273	13	277	9
		31-40 years of age	98	2	111	3
		41-60 years of age	34	-	43	1
		61 aand over	1	1	2	-
151	Wilful injury to health		4 706	2 269	4 527	1 975
		not ascertained	11	-	4	-
		0-14 years of age	227	78	229	73
		15-17 years of age	203	59	255	57
		18-30 years of age	1 856	664	1 825	564
		31-40 years of age	884	646	871	531
		41-60 years of age	1 294	686	1 135	633
		61 and over	231	136	208	117
173	Dangerous threats		857	1 565	764	1 460
		not ascertained	7	2	2	2
		0-14 years of age	51	13	31	13
		15-17 years of age	24	22	25	18
		18-30 years of age	250	400	224	387
		31-40 years of age	152	475	138	418
		41-60 years of age	314	541	271	525
		61 and over	59	112	73	97

Code	Type of a criminal offence	Age of a victim*	2002		2003	
			muži	ženy	muži	ženy
181	Extortion		1 297	609	1 115	521
		not ascertained	3	3	4	2
		0-14 years of age	251	58	146	52
		15-17 years of age	113	57	91	30
		18-30 years of age	442	200	377	192
		31-40 years of age	216	142	225	109
		41-60 years of age	252	117	236	109
		61 and over	20	32	36	27
185	Cruelty to a charge		97	53	53	52
		not ascertained	-	-	-	-
		0-14 years of age	89	42	48	41
		15-17 years of age	7	7	2	8
		18-30 years of age	1	2	-	2
		31-40 years of age	-	-	-	-
		41-60 years of age	-	-	2	-
		61 and over	-	2	1	1
201	Rape		45	606	32	611
		not ascertained	-	1	1	-
		0-14 years of age	6	76	7	62
		15-17 years of age	6	80	4	90
		18-30 years of age	22	260	14	264
		31-40 years of age	9	110	5	100
		41-60 years of age	2	67	1	81
		61 and over	-	12	-	14
211	Sexual abuse to a charge		17	94	24	82
		not ascertained	-	-	-	-
		0-14 years of age	12	67	20	66
		15-17 years of age	5	22	4	15
		18-30 years of age	-	4	-	1
		31-40 years of age	-	1	-	-
		41-60 years of age	-	-	-	-
		61 and over	-	-	-	-
212	Sexual abuse - other		123	718	114	632
		not ascertained	-	1	-	1
		0-14 years of age	118	661	109	609
		15-17 years of age	2	52	4	18
		18-30 years of age	2	4	1	4
		31-40 years of age	1	-	-	-
		41-60 years of age	-	-	-	-
		61 and over	-	-	-	-
411	Pickpockets		6 027	5 872	6 902	6 835
		not ascertained	15	24	7	8
		0-14 years of age	102	50	114	56
		15-17 years of age	298	346	344	454
		18-30 years of age	2 007	1 875	2 233	2 164
		31-40 years of age	863	852	1 040	995
		41-60 years of age	1 892	1 957	2 117	2 220
		61 and over	850	768	1 047	938

\* Note: Age ranges are specified such a manner that the upper limit is contained in the range (for example 0-14 means the age up to 15 years of age).

## Crimes Against Property in the Czech Republic

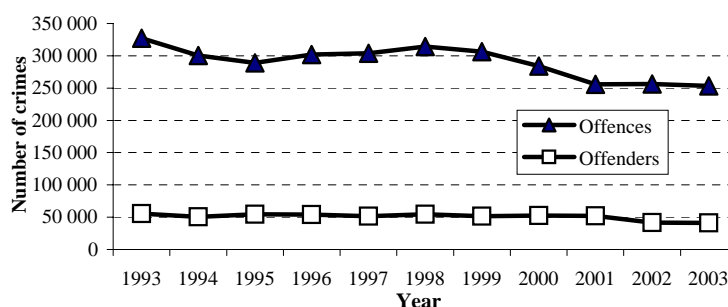
### Crimes against property in 2003

Cr. ascertained: 253 372

Cleared up crimes: 51 528

Which accounts for: 20,3%

Development of Crimes Against Property in the Czech Rep. from 1993 until 2003



Development of Crimes Against Property in the Czech Republic According to Individual Types of Crime

Year	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
<b>Types of criminal offences</b>								
Burglaries of shops	6 867	6 691	6 649	5 972	4 920	4 127	5 700	5 307
Burglaries of rest. and canteens*	6 277	5 506	4 634	4 448	3 565	2 891	3 896	3 232
Burglaries of company canteens					168	167	224	192
Burglaries of flats**	13 538	13 068	12 752	12 445	7 077	6 010	6 592	6 565
Burglaries of weekend houses	17 912	16 982	16 532	14 785	12 519	10 510	11 426	10 128
Burglaries of family houses					4 217	4 580	5 341	5 599
<b>Total burglaries:</b>	<b>98 472</b>	<b>94 603</b>	<b>92 029</b>	<b>85 631</b>	<b>74 231</b>	<b>63 167</b>	<b>72 040</b>	<b>68 901</b>
Pickpockets	14 077	10 791	10 354	10 234	11 465	10 854	12 064	13 928
Car thefts	27 517	29 422	27 889	27 092	23 839	22 139	24 977	24 174
Thefts from cars	58 808	64 515	70 194	67 060	62 005	53 472	66 941	65 877
Bicycle thefts	18 597	17 249	17 086	14 467	13 040	8 895	6 848	6 605
<b>Total common thefts:</b>	<b>175 925</b>	<b>181 209</b>	<b>189 926</b>	<b>184 341</b>	<b>178 964</b>	<b>164 638</b>	<b>164 631</b>	<b>166 654</b>
Fraud	12 011	11 472	13 761	16 528	11 090	9 463	7 787	6 093
Embezzlement	3 222	2 982	3 219	3 242	3 022	3 486	2 103	1 472
<b>Total crimes against property</b>	<b>301 727</b>	<b>304 039</b>	<b>314 249</b>	<b>306 351</b>	<b>284 295</b>	<b>255 897</b>	<b>256 308</b>	<b>253 372</b>

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

Year	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
<b>Types of criminal offences</b>								
Burglaries of shops	2 131	1 859	1 734	1 443	1 224	989	1 203	1 123
Burglaries of rest. and canteens*	1 674	1 471	1 161	978	824	640	806	695
Burglaries of company canteens					49	50	31	53
Burglaries of flats**	2 979	2 622	2 503	2 163	1 268	1 043	1 046	1 093
Burglaries of family houses	2 673	2 386	2 366	2 071	2 011	1 702	1 615	1 633
Burglaries of weekend houses					860	1 045	1 037	1 030
<b>Total burglaries:</b>	<b>18 617</b>	<b>16 797</b>	<b>15 865</b>	<b>14 021</b>	<b>13 024</b>	<b>11 778</b>	<b>11 556</b>	<b>11 584</b>
Pickpockets	983	761	750	772	858	901	1 038	1 206
Car thefts	4 411	4 357	4 042	3 369	3 137	3 112	3 312	3 303
Thefts from cars	4 674	4 364	4 593	4 332	3 682	3 160	3 412	3 123
Bicycle thefts	2 008	1 842	1 709	1 642	1 517	1 241	733	755
<b>Total common thefts</b>	<b>28 162</b>	<b>27 113</b>	<b>29 172</b>	<b>26 863</b>	<b>27 999</b>	<b>29 690</b>	<b>23 955</b>	<b>23 519</b>
Fraud	2 667	2 748	3 490	3 959	4 402	3 894	3 044	2 748
Embezzlement	1 276	1 445	1 755	1 831	2 006	1 975	1 253	1 110
<b>Total crimes against property</b>	<b>53 874</b>	<b>51 488</b>	<b>54 627</b>	<b>51 560</b>	<b>52 382</b>	<b>52 255</b>	<b>41 879</b>	<b>41 005</b>

Note:

\*Burglaries of restaurants and canteens, company canteens, etc. were in 2000 broken down as follows:

- burglaries of restaurants and pubs
- burglaries of canteens, company canteens and similar facilities

\*\* Burglaries of flats were broken down in 2000 as follows::

- burglaries of flats located in the block of flats
- burglaries of family houses



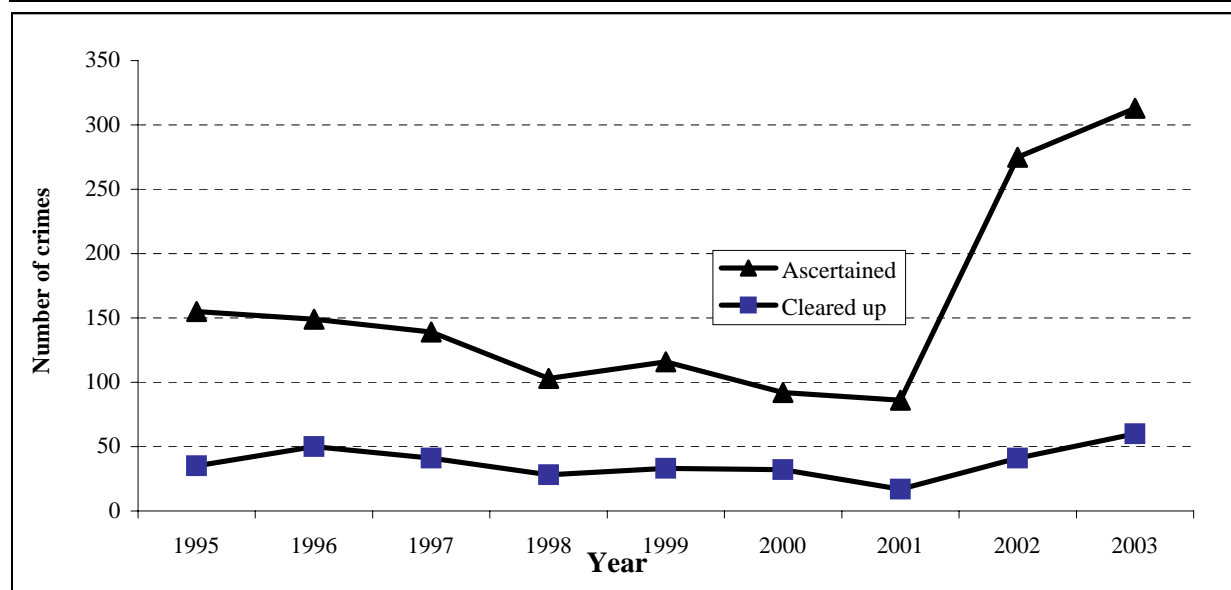
## Crimes against Cultural Movable Heritage

### Burglaries to Facilities Holding Antiquities and Articles of Art

Year	Ascertained	Cleared-up	%	Prosecuted, investigated persons		Damage CZK 000)	
				Total	Repeat Offenders	Total	Ascertained
1995	439	114	25,97	104	53	51720	637
1996	382	91	23,82	102	49	31762	841
1997	346	59	17,05	72	41	36566	271
1998	383	64	16,71	64	30	33198	892
1999	479	180	37,58	88	39	46346	2616
2000	328	95	28,96	73	33	41534	2675
2001	201	65	32,34	54	30	30 537	875
2002	236	47	19,92	54	34	35 527	629
2003	197	48	24,37	54	40	32 157	396

### Thefts in Facilities, includign Exterior and open-air-space Holding Antiquities and Articles of Art

Year	Ascertained	Cleared-up	%	Prosecuted, investigated persons		Damage CZK 000)	
				Total	Repeat Offenders	Total	Ascertained
1995	155	35	22,58	28	8	6241	167
1996	149	50	33,56	26	8	8152	128
1997	139	41	29,50	40	8	38107	28112
1998	103	28	27,18	25	14	9887	299
1999	116	33	28,45	28	16	19752	533
2000	92	32	34,78	24	12	5350	185
2001	86	17	19,77	21	8	42 616	514
2002	275	41	14,91	47	25	47 391	549
2003	313	60	19,17	54	33	22 049	296



## Economic Crime in the Czech Republic

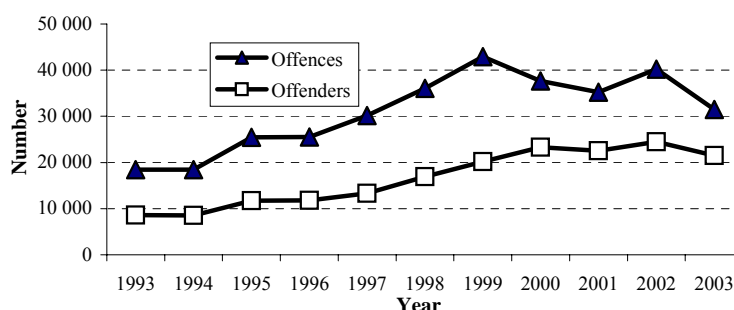
### Economic crime in 2003

Cr. ascertained: 31 451

Cleared up crimes: 22 803

Which accounts for: 72,5%

Development of Economic Crimes in the Czech Republic from 1993 until 2003



Development of Economic Crimes in the Czech Republic  
According to the Selected Types of Crime

Year	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
<b>Types of criminal offences</b>								
Breaches of the duty to administer another's property	279	402	670	835	654	858	514	208
Tax curtailment	772	911	1 308	1 361	1 133	1 074	1 271	693
Forging and altering of official documents	1 182	1 191	1 295	1 142	1 213	1 040	811	936
Embezzlement	5 165	6 675	7 160	7 035	6 248	5 899	5 892	3 753
Fraud	11 379	13 357	13 890	16 861	14 526	11 742	11 946	7 037
Infringement of rights relating to trademarks*	-	511	993	1 801	1 048	472	325	257
Infringement of copyright*	-	650	1 656	2 520	847	1 750	975	485
<b>Total economic crimes:</b>	<b>25 539</b>	<b>30 156</b>	<b>36 031</b>	<b>42 907</b>	<b>37 632</b>	<b>35 262</b>	<b>40 213</b>	<b>31 451</b>

Development in the Number of Offenders of Economic Crime in the Czech Republic  
According to the Selected Types of Crime

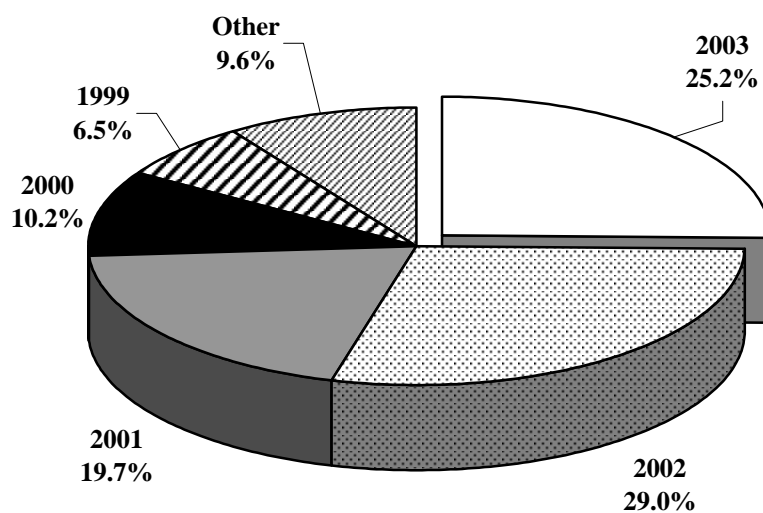
Year	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
<b>Types of criminal offences</b>								
Breaches of the duty to administer another's property	128	243	490	478	395	483	329	187
Tax curtailment	407	456	675	841	740	669	730	615
Forging and altering of official documents	701	723	884	725	900	711	525	587
Embezzlement	2 746	3 250	3 559	4 106	4 235	4 194	3 843	3 160
Fraud	4 310	4 742	5 601	7 686	9 201	7 634	7 647	5 992
Infringement of rights relating to trademarks*	-	365	606	858	700	358	254	250
Infringement of copyright*	-	251	436	385	390	298	285	319
<b>Total economic crimes:</b>	<b>11 762</b>	<b>13 287</b>	<b>16 887</b>	<b>20 151</b>	<b>23 295</b>	<b>22 543</b>	<b>24 498</b>	<b>21 518</b>

Note:

\* Reported as a separate type of a criminal offence since 1997.

Economic Crimes Solved in 2003 Divided according to the Year When a Crime Started		
The year of commencement	Number of crimes	% of total
2003	6 120	25,20
2002	7 042	28,99
2001	4 774	19,65
2000	2 466	10,15
1999	1 568	6,46
Other	2 320	9,55
<b>Total</b>	<b>24 290</b>	<b>100,00</b>

**Economic Crimes Solved in 2003**  
**Divided according to the Year When a Crime Started**



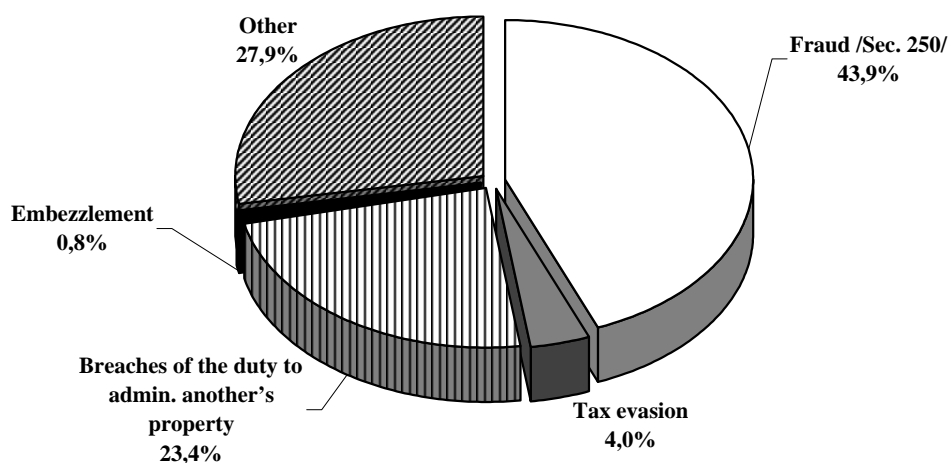
100% = 24,290 crimes

<b>Economic Crime (EC) in the Czech Republic in 2003</b>							
<b>The shares of individual types of crimes in damage claims caused by total EC, in the total number of EC offences ascertained and total persons prosecuted for committing EC</b>							
TSK	The name of an offence	Ascertained		Damage		Persons prosec. and invest.	
		No. of crimes	percentage share	in CZK ,000	percentage share	number	percentage share
830	Fraud	7 037	22,37	17 083 838	<b>48,38</b>	5 992	27,85
811	Breaches of the duty to administer another's property	208	0,66	8 468 381	<b>23,98</b>	187	0,87
833	Misuse of information in business relations	52	0,17	3 964 582	<b>11,23</b>	47	0,22
819	Tax curtailment	693	2,20	1 870 353	<b>5,30</b>	615	2,86
829	Embezzlement	3 753	11,93	1 015 912	<b>2,88</b>	3 160	14,69
822	Defrauding a creditor	225	0,72	629 662	<b>1,78</b>	190	0,88
881	Credit fraud	4 131	13,13	573 397	<b>1,62</b>	4 224	19,63
886	Failure to transfer taxes, statutory social and health insurance contribution	1 762	5,60	430 641	<b>1,22</b>	1 064	4,94
864	Concealment of the origin of an article	27	0,09	172 097	<b>0,49</b>	7	0,03
810	Breaches of duties in bankruptcy and composition proceedings	311	0,99	167 998	<b>0,48</b>	226	1,05
848	Giving advantage to a particular creditor	228	0,72	143 261	<b>0,41</b>	87	0,40
880	Insurance fraud	617	1,96	121 376	<b>0,34</b>	822	3,82
808	Misinterpretation of data relating to economic results and assets	380	1,21	108 426	<b>0,31</b>	237	1,10
809	Breaches of mandatory rules in economic relations	16	0,05	99 328	<b>0,28</b>	31	0,14
812	Theft	593	1,89	90 960	<b>0,26</b>	655	3,04
820	Abuse of a power by a public official	116	0,37	59 164	<b>0,17</b>	100	0,46
850	Wilful endangering the environment	35	0,11	51 309	<b>0,15</b>	29	0,13
803	Unauthorised business operations	147	0,47	42 200	<b>0,12</b>	111	0,52
870	Break downs and operational failures	51	0,16	39 994	<b>0,11</b>	50	0,23
838	Unauthorised use of a payment card	5 310	16,88	26 745	<b>0,08</b>	799	3,71
816	Currency protection	1 915	6,09	22 250	<b>0,06</b>	114	0,53
814	Damage of another person's thing	19	0,06	19 132	<b>0,05</b>	6	0,03
863	Infringement of copyright	485	1,54	15 951	<b>0,05</b>	319	1,48
815	Frauds relating to social and health insurance	551	1,75	14 157	<b>0,04</b>	550	2,56
801	Crimes breaching rules on unfair competition	12	0,04	10 015	<b>0,03</b>	9	0,04
846	Bribery - bribe giving	102	0,32	9 325	<b>0,03</b>	79	0,37
813	Unauthorised use of another person's thing	17	0,05	8 717	<b>0,02</b>	8	0,04
835	Breaches of rules on identification of goods by labels	50	0,16	7 370	<b>0,02</b>	37	0,17
890	Other economic crimes	685	2,18	7 101	<b>0,02</b>	632	2,94
827	Unauthorised use of a motor vehicle	68	0,22	6 331	<b>0,02</b>	57	0,26
840	Thefts of transported goods - railways	138	0,44	6 219	<b>0,02</b>	21	0,10
852	Indebtedness	31	0,10	5 585	<b>0,02</b>	5	0,02
842	Thefts of transported goods - roads	31	0,10	4 590	<b>0,01</b>	3	0,01
861	Infringements of rights relating to trademarks	257	0,82	4 096	<b>0,01</b>	250	1,16
851	Negligent endangering the environment	16	0,05	2 022	<b>0,01</b>	12	0,06
807	Smuggling and customs duty evasion	8	0,03	1 524	<b>0,00</b>	6	0,03
849	Machin. in bankr. and compos. proceedings	1	0,00	1 500	<b>0,00</b>	0	0,00
843	Thefts of transported goods - air	18	0,06	1 264	<b>0,00</b>	0	0,00
806	Damaging consumers	8	0,03	585	<b>0,00</b>	8	0,04
823	Forging and altering a public document	936	2,98	519	<b>0,00</b>	587	2,73
865	Damaging or misusing a data carrier record.	33	0,10	418	<b>0,00</b>	4	0,02
817	Counterfeiting stamps and duty stamps	11	0,03	385	<b>0,00</b>	2	0,01
841	Thefts of transported goods - mail	16	0,05	332	<b>0,00</b>	7	0,03
885	Non-compliance with reporting duty in tax procedures	1	0,00	202	<b>0,00</b>	1	0,00
837	Other crimes against currency	66	0,21	75	<b>0,00</b>	10	0,05
866	Operation of fraudulent games and wagers.	25	0,08	30	<b>0,00</b>	32	0,15
834	Unauthorised operations of lotteries	5	0,02	4	<b>0,00</b>	4	0,02
825	Endangering public health through defective foodstuffs.	4	0,01	3	<b>0,00</b>	3	0,01
821	Bribery - bribe taking	49	0,16	0	<b>0,00</b>	22	0,10
824	Unauthorised making and keeping the state seal and an official stamp.	16	0,05	0	<b>0,00</b>	4	0,02
826	Issue of a false confirmation	0	0,00	0	<b>0,00</b>	0	0,00
828	Violation of the privacy of shipments	76	0,24	0	<b>0,00</b>	8	0,04
831	Machinations in tenders and auctions	9	0,03	0	<b>0,00</b>	6	0,03
832	Violation of rules to hold a weapon	0	0,00	0	<b>0,00</b>	0	0,00
836	Unauthorised disposal of personal data	13	0,04	0	<b>0,00</b>	4	0,02
839	Violation of statutory provisions on foreign trade in military material	3	0,01	0	<b>0,00</b>	7	0,03
844	Thefts of transported goods - ships	0	0,00	0	<b>0,00</b>	0	0,00
845	Thwarting a task by public official's negligence	5	0,02	0	<b>0,00</b>	5	0,02
847	Bribery - indirect	4	0,01	0	<b>0,00</b>	3	0,01
855	Unauth. production of radioactive material	2	0,01	0	<b>0,00</b>	2	0,01
860	Accessoryship	62	0,20	0	<b>0,00</b>	52	0,24
862	Infringement of industrial rights	7	0,02	0	<b>0,00</b>	6	0,03
<b>801-890</b>	<b>Total economic crimes</b>	<b>31 451</b>	<b>100,00</b>	<b>35 309 328</b>	<b>100,00</b>	<b>21 518</b>	<b>100,00</b>

**The Numbers of EC Offences Detected in the Czech Republic  
with Damage Claims Amounting CZK 10 Million and over  
from 1 January until 31 December 2003**

Code	Type of a criminal offence	Ascer.	Cleared up	Damage CZK ,000	share in damages EC -total in %
801	Unauthorised business activity /Sec. 118/	1	1	10 000	0,03
803	Damaging a consumer /Sec. 121/	1	0	20 458	0,06
808	Misinterpretation of data relating to economic results and assets /Sec. 125/	3	2	53 358	0,15
809	Violation of binding business rules /Sec.127/	2	2	95 000	0,27
810	Machin. in bankr. and compos. proceedings	2	2	115 269	0,33
811	Breaches of the duty to admin.another's property /Sec. 255/	23	15	8 337 690	23,61
812	Theft /Sec. 247/	2	2	26 236	0,07
814	Damage to another person's thing /Sec. 257/	1	0	17 319	0,05
819	Tax evasion /Sec. 148/	24	17	1 426 477	4,04
820	Abuse of a power by a public official /Sec. 158/	1	1	49 999	0,14
822	Defrauding a creditor /Sec. 256/	8	6	461 717	1,31
829	Embezzlement /Sec. 248/	14	9	288 766	0,82
830	Fraud /Sec. 250/	71	44	15 611 027	44,21
833	Misuse of information in business relations /Sec. 128/	12	7	3 927 379	11,12
848	Giving advantage to a particular creditor /Sec. 256a/	4	3	80 632	0,23
850	Wilful endangering of the environment /Sec. 181a/	3	3	42 000	0,12
864	Concealment of the origin of an article (money laundering) /Sec. 252a/	1	1	172 097	0,49
870	Break downs and operational failures	1	1	32 847	0,09
880	Insurance fraud /Sec. 250 a/	2	2	42 329	0,12
881	Credit fraud /Sec.250b/	3	3	348 181	0,99
886	Failure to transfer taxes, statutory soc., health.../Sec. 147/	2	1	28 928	0,08
<b>Total damage over CZK 10 million</b>		<b>181</b>	<b>122</b>	<b>31 187 710</b>	<b>88,33</b>

**The Share of Individual Types of Economic Criminal Offences in the  
Damage Ascertained in the Czech Rep. in 2003**



The Number of Ascertained and Solved Economic Crimes in the Czech Republic										
from 1 Jan 2002 to 31 Dec. 2002 and from 1 Jan 2003 to 31 Dec 2003										
and comparison of both years										
Code	The name of an offence	2 002				2 003				Change
		Ascer.	Cleared up	Det. rate	Persons prosec. and invest.	Ascer.	Cleared up	Det. rate	Persons prosec. and invest.	Ascertained
				%				%		Factual %
801	Crimes breaching rules on unfair competition	38	13	34,2	15	12	6	50,0	9	-26 -68,4
803	Unauthorised business	229	193	84,3	132	147	134	91,2	111	-82 -35,8
806	Activity detrimental to a customer	21	14	66,7	10	8	7	87,5	8	-13 -61,9
807	Smuggling and customs duty evasion	16	13	81,3	19	8	7	87,5	6	-8 -50,0
808	Misinterpretation of data relating to economic results and assets	348	284	81,6	186	380	354	93,2	237	32 9,2
809	Breaches of mandatory rules in economic relations	23	9	39,1	9	16	15	93,8	31	-7 -30,4
810	Breaches of duties in bankruptcy and composition proceedings	387	290	74,9	235	311	271	87,1	226	-76 -19,6
811	Breaches of the duty to administer another's property	514	397	77,2	329	208	171	82,2	187	-306 -59,5
812	Larceny/theft	641	556	86,7	586	593	553	93,3	655	-48 -7,5
813	Unauthorised use of another person's thing	29	19	65,5	14	17	10	58,8	8	-12 -41,4
814	Damage of another person's thing, damage of recording	26	12	46,2	9	19	8	42,1	6	-7 -26,9
815	Frauds relating to social and health insurance.	602	558	92,7	551	551	520	94,4	550	-51 -8,5
816	Counterfeiting and altering money	1 868	324	17,3	168	1 915	114	6,0	114	47 2,5
817	Counterfeiting stamps and duty stamps	11	5	45,5	4	11	2	18,2	2	0 0,0
819	Tax evasion	1 271	947	74,5	730	693	626	90,3	615	-578 -45,5
820	Abuse of power by a pub. official	118	66	55,9	51	116	104	89,7	100	-2 -1,7
821	Bribery	48	38	79,2	37	49	42	85,7	22	1 2,1
822	Defrauding a creditor	462	332	71,9	250	225	191	84,9	190	-237 -51,3
823	Forging and altering a public document	811	687	84,7	525	936	776	82,9	587	125 15,4
824	Unauthorised making and keeping the state seal ...	12	6	50,0	0	16	7	43,8	4	4 33,3
825	Endangering public health through defective foodstuffs.	5	4	80,0	3	4	2	50,0	3	-1 -20,0
826	Issue of a false confirmation	0	0	-	0	0	0	-	0	0 -
827	Unauthorised use of a motor vehicle.	110	74	67,3	66	68	60	88,2	57	-42 -38,2
828	Violation of the privacy of transmitted messages	20	19	95,0	8	76	73	96,1	8	56 280,0
829	Embezzlement	5 892	5 102	86,6	3 843	3 753	3 484	92,8	3 160	-2139 -36,3
830	Fraud	11 946	9 976	83,5	7 647	7 037	6 258	88,9	5 992	-4909 -41,1
831	Fraudulent manipulation of public tenders and public auctions	12	2	16,7	2	9	5	55,6	6	-3 -25,0
832	Violation of rules to hold a weapon	1	1	100,0	0	0	0	-	0	-1 -100,0
833	Misuse of information in business relations	103	48	46,6	58	52	31	59,6	47	-51 -49,5
834	Operation of fraudulent games and wagers.	15	13	86,7	13	5	4	80,0	4	-10 -66,7
835	Breaches of rules on identification of goods by stamps	41	37	90,2	33	50	47	94,0	37	9 22,0
836	Unauthorised disposal of personal data	98	95	96,9	13	13	10	76,9	4	-85 -86,7
837	Other crimes against currency	119	29	24,4	8	66	10	15,2	10	-53 -44,5
838	Unauthorised use of a payment card	2 321	765	33,0	453	5 310	1 148	21,6	799	2989 128,8
839	Violation of statutory provisions on foreign trade in military mat.	6	2	-	1	3	2	66,7	7	-3 -50,0
840	Thefts of transported goods - railways.	127	18	14,2	24	138	16	11,6	21	11 8,7
841	Pilferage of mailed parcels	28	24	85,7	19	16	9	56,3	7	-12 -42,9
842	Theft of transported goods- road transport	47	5	10,6	7	31	3	9,7	3	-16 -34,0
843	Theft of transported goods- air transport	6	0	0,0	0	18	0	0,0	0	12 200,0
844	Theft of transported goods - ships	1	0	-	0	0	0	-	0	-1 -100,0
845	Thwarting of a task by public official's negligence	18	18	100,0	12	5	5	100,0	5	-13 -72,2
846	Bribery - bribe-giving	116	109	94,0	81	102	101	99,0	79	-14 -12,1
847	Bribery - indirect	7	6	85,7	6	4	4	100,0	3	-3 -42,9
848	Giving advantage to a particular creditor	263	167	63,5	117	228	210	92,1	87	-35 -13,3
849	Machin. in bankr. and compos. proceedings	2	0	-	0	1	0	0,0	0	-1 -50,0
850	Intentional endangerment to the environment	78	58	74,4	62	35	23	65,7	29	-43 -55,1
851	Endangering the environment - by negligence	47	22	46,8	32	16	10	62,5	12	-31 -66,0
852	Indebtedness	22	17	77,3	10	31	31	100,0	5	9 40,9
855	Unauth. production of radioactive material	3	0	-	0	2	1	50,0	2	-1 -33,3
860	Participation*	99	97	98,0	74	62	57	91,9	52	-37 -37,4
861	Infringements of rights relating to trademarks	325	293	90,2	254	257	231	89,9	250	-68 -20,9
862	Infringement of industrial rights	16	11	68,8	8	7	5	71,4	6	-9 -56,3
863	Infringement of copyright	975	909	93,2	285	485	459	94,6	319	-490 -50,3
864	Concealment of an article	80	74	92,5	16	27	24	88,9	7	-53 -66,3
865	Damaging or misusing a data carrier record.	27	8	29,6	7	33	5	15,2	4	6 22,2
866	Operations of fraudulent games and wagers	5	5	100,0	7	25	23	92,0	32	20 400,0
870	Breakdowns and operational failures	48	33	68,8	42	51	42	82,4	50	3 6,3
880	Insurance fraud	634	540	85,2	638	617	577	93,5	822	-17 -2,7
881	Credit fraud	5 056	4 362	86,3	4645	4 131	3 672	88,9	4224	-925 -18,3
885	Non-compliance with reporting duty in tax procedures.	2	1	50,0	1	1	1	100,0	1	-1 -50,0
886	Failure to transfer taxes, stat. social and health insurance contrib.	3 278	2 965	90,5	1 446	1 762	1 667	94,6	1 064	-1516 -46,2
890	Other economic crime	739	631	85,4	697	685	575	83,9	632	-54 -7,3
801-890	Total economic crime	40 213	31 303	77,8	24 498	31 451	22 803	72,5	21 518	-8 762 -21,8
101-902	TOTAL CRIME:	372 341	151 492	40,7	123 964	357 740	135 581	37,9	121 393	-14 601 -3,9
DAMAGES (CZK ,000)		Year 2002				Year 2003				Change
801-890	Damage - total econ. crimes:	29 017 531				35 309 328				6 291 797
101-902	Damage - total crime	43 288 724				48 037 003				4 748 279

Key:

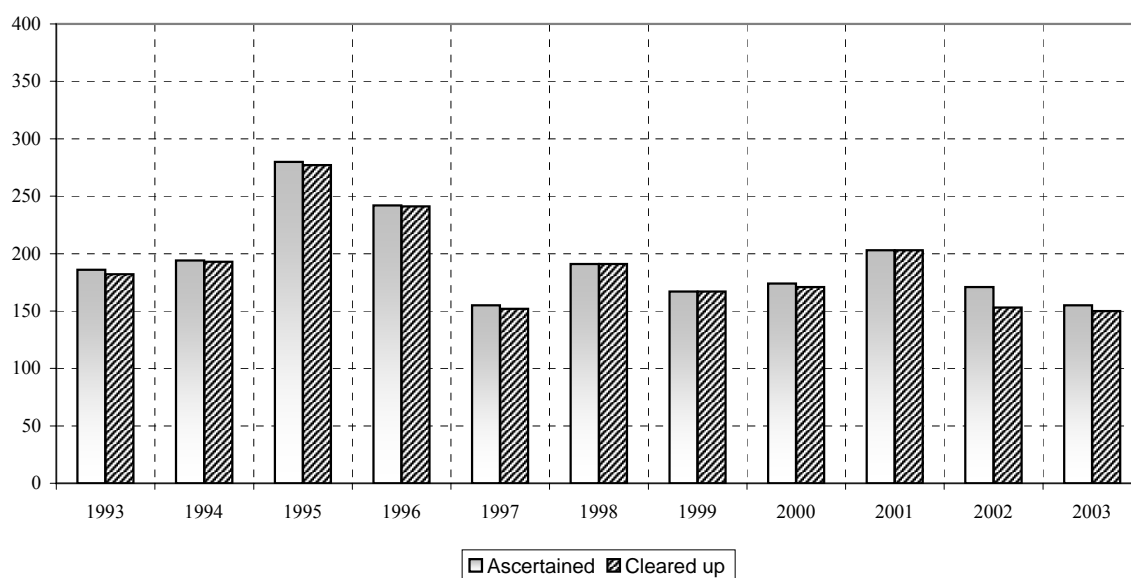
It is not possible to compare the data which are marked by \* since the composition of the Sections of the Criminal Code representing a relevant code has changed.

## Corruption

### The Number of Ascertained Crimes Related to Bribery Committed in the Czech Republic from 1993 until 2003

Year	Sec. 158 Abuse of power by a public official		Sec. 159 Thwarting a task by public official's negl.		Sec. 160 Bribe-taking		Sec.161 Bribe-giving		Sec. 162 Indirect bribery		Total bribery	
	ascer.	cleared	ascer.	cleared	ascer.	cleared	ascer.	cleared	ascer.	cleared	ascer.	cleared
1993	189	144	5	4	52	52	127	123	7	7	186	182
1994	321	299	21	20	54	53	138	138	2	2	194	193
1995	370	355	7	7	77	77	200	197	3	3	280	277
1996	334	325	23	23	51	50	185	185	6	6	242	241
1997	356	354	16	16	40	39	107	105	8	8	155	152
1998	365	346	16	15	49	50	138	137	4	4	191	191
1999	403	384	19	16	55	55	109	109	3	3	167	167
2000	367	350	18	18	38	37	133	131	3	3	174	171
2001	390	381	18	18	28	28	171	171	4	4	203	203
2002	376	269	33	31	48	38	116	109	7	6	171	153
2003	384	335	23	23	49	43	102	103	4	4	155	150

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



Note:

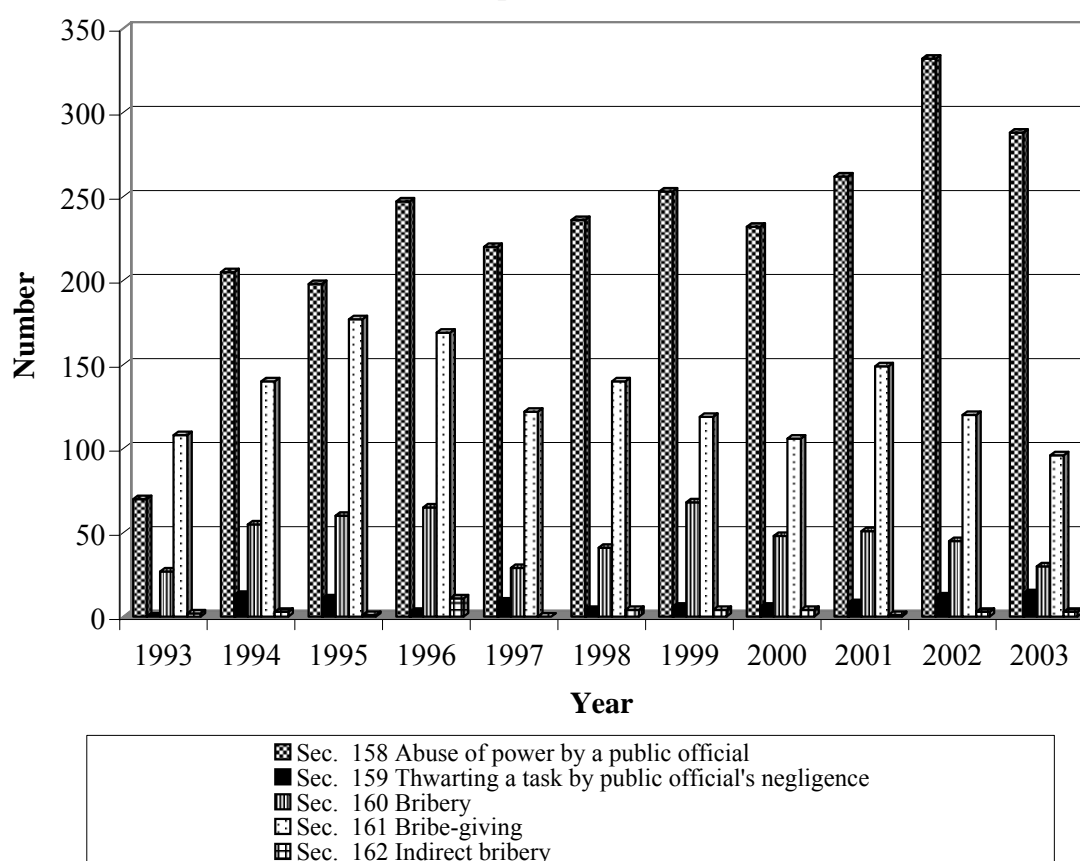
The term "a crime" must be understood in the police statistics as "an ascertained fact indicating that a crime has been committed".

The item "cleared up" shows numbers of criminal offences solved in the respective year including offences reported in previous years. It is so-called additional detection. Therefore, there is not an error in the table if in some cases the number of cleared up crimes is higher than the number of crimes (offences) ascertained.

**Punishment of Corruption in the Czech Republic from 1993 until 2003**  
**Overview of the Num. of Charged and Sentenced Persons According**  
**to Selected Sections of the Crim. Code**

Year	Sec. 158		Sec. 159		sec. 160		Sec. 161		Sec. 162	
	Charged	Sentenced	Charged	Sentenced	Charged	Sentenced	Charged	Sentenced	Charged	Sentenced
<b>1993</b>	70	18	0	0	27	6	108	47	2	0
<b>1994</b>	205	86	13	2	55	18	140	68	3	3
<b>1995</b>	198	78	11	0	60	23	177	88	1	1
<b>1996</b>	247	79	3	0	65	24	169	111	11	2
<b>1997</b>	220	69	9	3	29	34	122	98	0	1
<b>1998</b>	236	100	4	4	41	20	140	88	4	1
<b>1999</b>	253	85	6	9	68	19	119	88	4	3
<b>2000</b>	232	100	6	3	48	49	106	68	4	1
<b>2001</b>	262	99	8	1	51	28	149	83	1	3
<b>2002</b>	332	104	12	6	45	26	120	108	3	3
<b>2003</b>	288	110	14	11	30	20	96	53	3	2

**Development in the Number of Persons Charged under Sec. 158 - 162 of the**  
**CC in the Czech Republic from 1993 until 2003**



Source: Ministry of Justice



## Violent Crimes in the Czech Republic

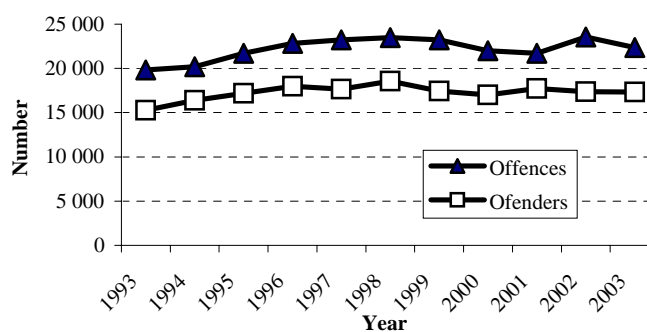
### Violent crimes in 2003

Cr. ascertained: 22 358

Cr. cleared up: 16 396

Which accounts for: 73,3 %

Development of Violent Crimes in the Czech Rep. from 1993 until 2003



### Development of Violent Crimes in the Czech Rep. According to Indiv. Types of Crime

Year	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
<b>Types of criminal offences</b>								
Total murders:	267	291	313	265	279	234	234	232
Robberies	4 281	4 751	4 306	4 817	4 644	4 321	5 434	5 443
Robberies in financial institutions*					55	51	34	65
Wilful injury to health	7 787	7 654	7 943	7 390	7 194	7 065	7 321	6 853
Dangerous threats	2 214	2 344	2 711	2 730	2 878	3 124	2 770	2 552
Extortion	2 240	2 255	2 519	2 554	1 979	1 908	2 093	1 835
<b>Total violent crimes</b>	<b>22 825</b>	<b>23 223</b>	<b>23 464</b>	<b>23 228</b>	<b>21 996</b>	<b>21 709</b>	<b>23 555</b>	<b>22 358</b>

### Development in Offenders of Violent Crimes in the Czech Republic According to Individual types of Crime

Year	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
<b>Types of criminal offences</b>								
Total murders:	259	274	307	273	262	230	236	209
Robberies	2 598	2 576	2 400	2 441	2 298	2 177	3 037	3 140
Robberies in financial institutions*					17	21	11	29
Wilful injury to health	6 744	6 612	7 054	6 496	6 445	6 310	6 201	6 222
Dangerous threats	1 685	1 788	2 080	2 091	2 261	2 483	2 087	2 010
Extortion	1 607	1 620	1 798	1 728	1 499	1 447	1 529	1 411
<b>Total violent crimes</b>	<b>17 964</b>	<b>17 662</b>	<b>18 546</b>	<b>17 444</b>	<b>17 003</b>	<b>16 790</b>	<b>17 356</b>	<b>17 314</b>

Note.

\* Reported as a separate type of a criminal offence since 2000.

## Armed crimes

The share of the number of armed crimes of total crime in the Czech Rep. and its comparison within the years (%).*	Rok	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Share (%)		1,07	0,82	0,85	0,86	0,86	0,90	0,97	0,94	1,00	1,05
Change (%)		-	-0,25	0,03	0,01	0,00	0,04	0,07	-0,03	0,06	0,05
Development in the number of total armed crimes in the Czech Rep.		3 980	3 072	3 337	3 487	3 655	3 844	3 491	3 368	3 734	3 762

Note: \* of ascertained



Armed Crimes in the Czech Republic in 2003 - Total Crimes					
Type of possession of a weapon	Total cr. ascertained - 3762crimes			Total cr. cleared up <sup>1)</sup> 2683	
	of them - cr. committed by using firearms or explosives <sup>2)</sup>	which accounts for (%) - of total armed crimes ascertained	which accounts for (%) - of crimes committed by firearms	of them by a firearm <sup>3)</sup>	which accounts for (%) - of solved crimes committed by a firearm
	1053	28,0	100	421	100,0
by illegally held weapons subject to registration ( A, B, or C category)	224	6,0	22,8	172	40,9
by illegally held weapons which are not subject to registration (D category)	4	0,1	0,4	4	1,0
<b>by illegally held weapons - total</b>	<b>228</b>	<b>6,1</b>	<b>23,2</b>	<b>176</b>	<b>41,8</b>
by legally held weapons subject to registration (A, B, or C category)	93	2,5	9,5	92	21,9
by legally held weapons which are not subject to registration (D category)	57	1,5	5,4	57	13,5
<b>by legally held weapons - total</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>4,0</b>	<b>14,2</b>	<b>149</b>	<b>35,4</b>

## Key:

1) Including crimes solved additionally.

2) 814 offences were committed using a firearm subject to registration under Act No. 119/2002 Coll. on Weapons., as amended. 170 crimes were committed by an unknown firearm.

69 crimes were committed using explosives subject to the Mining Act

Detected crimes committed by an illegally or illegally possessed firearm are reported as summarised including crimes committed by explosives.

3) Only the category of solved crimes includes crimes committed by (il)legally possessed firearms excluding explosives.

The sum of solved crimes committed by a firearm includes crimes committed by an unknown firearm.

Note: The majority (total crimes detected -2,709 criminal offences which accounts for 72 %) of armed crimes have been committed by other kinds of weapons, outside the categories legal or illegal. They are "cold steel" (742 crimes), "other" weapons (134 crimes, i.e. el. paralysers, gas, liquid), weapons used only for threats (109 crimes) and in particular other objects (1,724 crimes) for example vehicle, axe, and so forth.

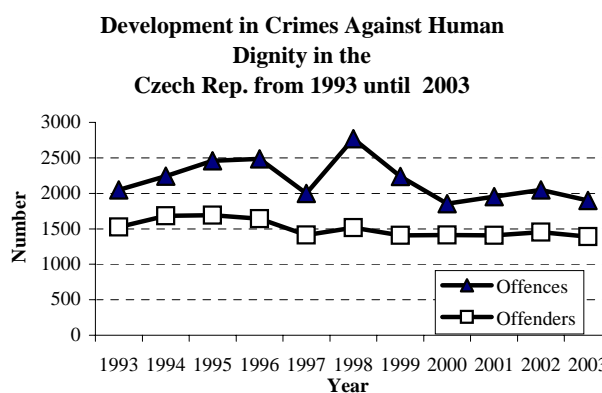
## Crimes Against Human Dignity in the Czech Republic

Crimes against human dignity  
in 2003

Cr. ascertained: 1 898

Cr. cleared up: 1 591

Which accounts for: 83.8 %



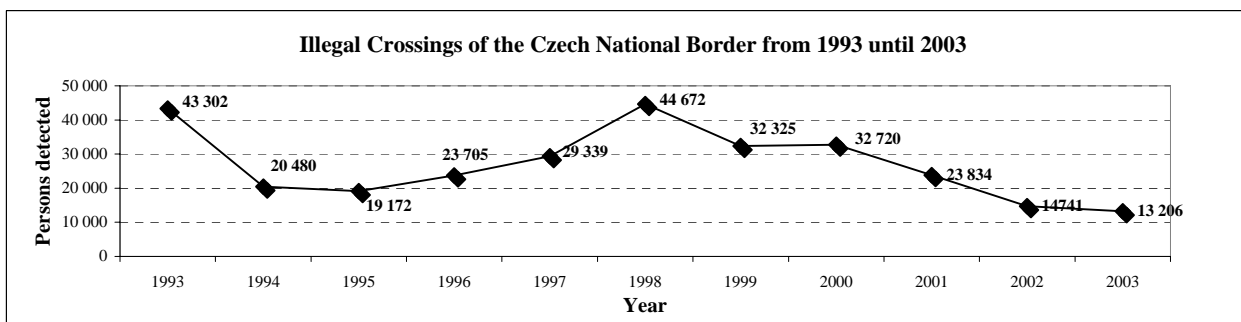
Development in Crimes Against Human Dignity in the Czech Republic According to Individual Types of Crime									
	Year	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Types of criminal offences									
Rape		678	655	675	634	500	562	653	646
Sexual abuse to a charge		278	224	477	196	141	101	117	111
Other sexual abuse		1 038	768	927	915	799	812	894	778
Procuring		157	120	353	247	130	150	116	101
Total crimes against human dignity		2 484	2 000	2 771	2 239	1 856	1 955	2 046	1 898

Development in Offenders of Crimes Against Human Dignity in the Czech Republic According to Individual Types of Crime									
	Year	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Types of criminal offences									
Rape		488	436	474	427	360	407	422	417
Sexual abuse to a charge		180	152	164	116	91	75	74	78
Other sexual abuse		621	553	536	591	610	608	678	622
Procuring		193	125	135	122	163	133	107	103
Total crimes against human dignity		1 643	1 414	1 514	1 406	1 414	1 408	1 454	1 391

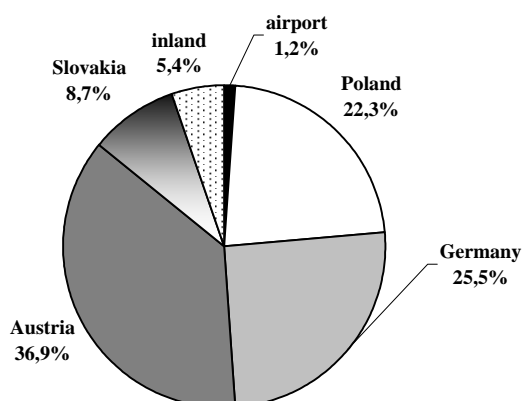
## Illegal Migration

	Year										
	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
<b>Persons detected on the border</b>	43 302	20 480	19 172	23 705	29 339	44 672	32 325	32 720	23 834	14 741	13 206
direction from the Czech Rep.	41 327	17 030	15 374	18 680	22 011	37 142	26 951	27 586	16 978	9 232	9 406
direction to the Czech Rep.	1 975	3 450	3 798	5 025	7 328	7 530	5 374	5 134	6 856	5 509	3 800
<b>Breaches of residency rules</b>	not monitored						11970*	22 355	18 309	19 573	21 350

Note: \*June - December 1999



**The Share of Individual Sections of the National Border in the Total Number of Detected Illegal Crossings of the National Border in 2003**



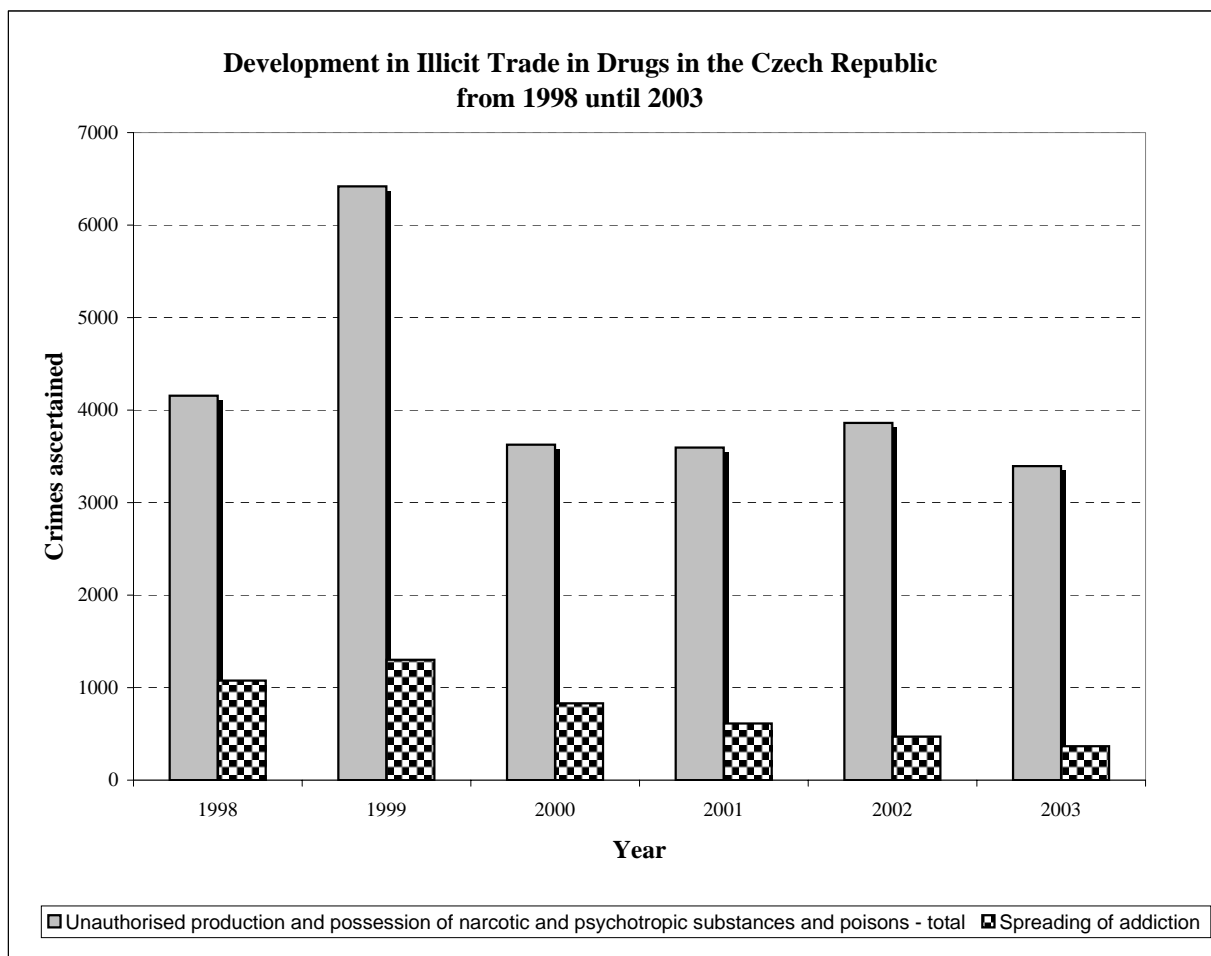
Number of aliens possessing a residence permit											
	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
<b>Visa for the residence over 90 days</b>	46 070	71 230	120 060	152 767	153 516	155 836	162 108	134 060	140 978	156 359	159 577
<b>Permanent residence</b>	31 072	32 468	38 557	45 837	56 281	63 919	66 754	66 891	69 816	75 249	80 844
<b>Total</b>	77 668	104 343	159 207	199 152	210 311	220 187	228 862	200 951	210 794	231 608	240 421

Asylum seekers in the Czech Republic											
	Year										
	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Asylum seekers in the Czech Republic	2207	1187	1417	2211	2109	4086	7220	8788	18082	8480	11 396
Asylum granted	250	116	59	162	96	78	80	134	83	98	208
% of asylum granted compared to the number of asylum seekers	11,3	9,8	4,2	7,3	4,6	1,9	1,1	1,5	0,5	1,2	1,8
Asylum seekers detected by border protection authorities when trying to cross the NB illegally	not monitored				403	490	3204	2805	5056	2067	3489

## Illicit Trade in Drugs

Development in illicit Trade in Drugs in the CR from 1998 until 2003								
Sec. of CC	Title of the Section	Year						perc. Change
		1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	
<b>187</b>	Unauthor.prod. and possession of narcotic and psychotropic substances and poisons	4056	6100	3292	3198	3359	2818	-16,11
<b>187a *</b>	Unauth. prod. and possession of narc. and psychot. subst. and poisons - for	-	228	212	241	285	312	9,47
<b>188</b>	Unauth.prod.and possession of narc. and psychot. subst.s and poisons - an object determined for unauth. prod.	101	90	122	157	216	263	21,76
	<b>Unauthorised production and possession of narcotic and psychotropic substances and poisons - total</b>	<b>4157</b>	<b>6418</b>	<b>3626</b>	<b>3596</b>	<b>3860</b>	<b>3393</b>	<b>-12,10</b>
<b>188a</b>	<b>Spreading of addiction</b>	<b>1077</b>	<b>1302</b>	<b>832</b>	<b>613</b>	<b>470</b>	<b>367</b>	<b>-21,91</b>

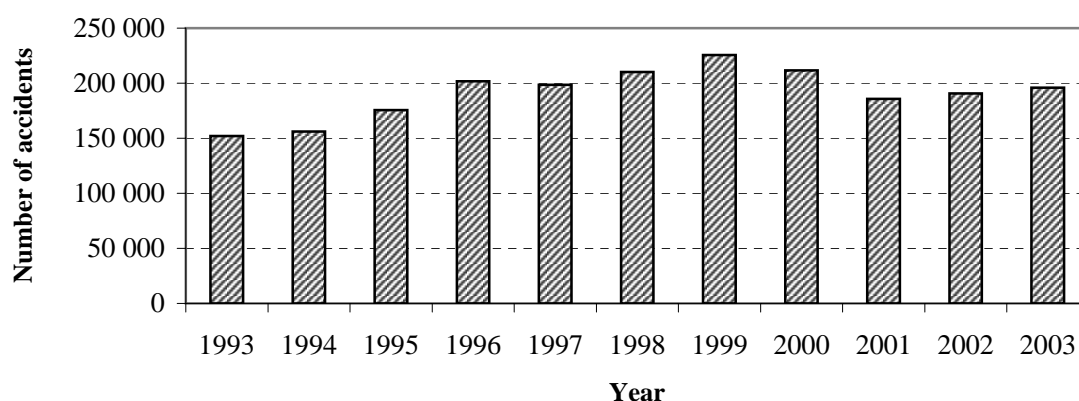
Key: \* Sec. 187a introduced in 1999



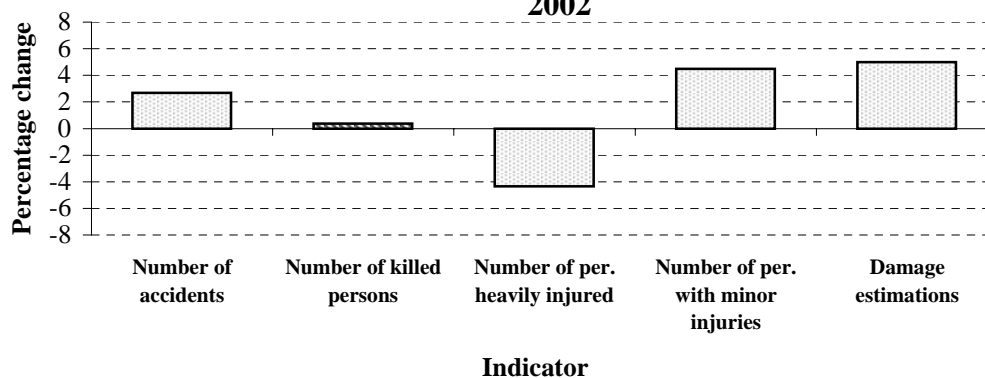
## Road Accidents

<b>Year</b>	<b>No. of road accid.</b>	<b>Persons killed</b>	<b>Persons heavily injured</b>	<b>Persons with minor injuries</b>	<b>Material damage in CZK million</b>
1993	152 157	1 355	5 629	26 821	2 988,3
1994	156 242	1 473	6 232	29 590	4 262,9
1995	175 520	1 384	6 298	30 866	4 877,2
1996	201 697	1 386	6 621	31 296	6 054,4
1997	198 431	1 411	6 632	30 155	5 981,6
1998	210 138	1 204	6 152	29 225	6 834,0
1999	225 690	1 322	6 093	28 747	7 148,8
2000	211 516	1 336	5 525	27 063	7 095,8
2001	185 664	1 219	5 493	28 297	8 243,9
2002	190 718	1 314	5 492	29 013	8 891,2
2003	195 851	1 319	5 253	30 312	9 334,3

**Development in the Number of Road Accidents in the Czech Republic from 1993 until 2003**



**Percentage Changes of Basic Indicators Concerning Road Accidents in the Czech Republic in 2003 in Comparison with 2002**



## Overview of Road Accidents in the Czech Republic in 2002 and 2003 according to Causes and Consequences

Caused by / consequences	Year	2002	2003	Difference
<b>by a motor vehicle driver</b>				
Number of accidents		174 797	<b>180 527</b>	<b>5 730</b>
People killed		1 159	<b>1 176</b>	<b>17</b>
People heavily injured		4 636	<b>4 451</b>	<b>-185</b>
People with light injuries		24 752	<b>26 110</b>	<b>1 358</b>
<b>by a other vehicle driver</b>				
Number of accidents		2 978	3 037	<b>59</b>
People killed		68	65	<b>-3</b>
People heavily injured		422	424	<b>2</b>
People with light injuries		2 105	2 156	<b>51</b>
<b>by a pedestrian</b>				
Number of accidents		2 192	1 937	<b>-255</b>
People killed		61	60	<b>-1</b>
People heavily injured		370	310	<b>-60</b>
People with light injuries		1 665	1 524	<b>-141</b>
<b>by game, domestic animals</b>				
Number of accidents		7 320	7 526	<b>206</b>
People killed		2	0	<b>-2</b>
People heavily injured		14	18	<b>4</b>
People with light injuries		119	135	<b>16</b>
<b>by other participant of traffic</b>				
Number of accidents		232	253	<b>21</b>
People killed		1	0	<b>-1</b>
People heavily injured		4	10	<b>6</b>
People with light injuries		56	65	<b>9</b>
<b>by defects on the road</b>				
Number of accidents		666	487	<b>-179</b>
People killed		0	0	<b>0</b>
People heavily injured		2	0	<b>-2</b>
People with light injuries		29	34	<b>5</b>
<b>by technical breakdown</b>				
Number of accidents		1 728	1 414	<b>-314</b>
People killed		12	5	<b>-7</b>
People heavily injured		33	32	<b>-1</b>
People with light injuries		199	201	<b>2</b>
<b>by other causes</b>				
Number of accidents		805	670	<b>-135</b>
People killed		11	13	<b>2</b>
People heavily injured		11	8	<b>-3</b>
People with light injuries		88	87	<b>-1</b>



### Overview of Accidents according to Their Principal Causes and Consequences in the Czech Republic and in the Regions in 2003

	CR	Prague	CB	SB	WB	NB	EB	SM	SM
<b>Inadequate speed</b>									
Number of accidents	27 499	2 473	4 485	2 348	2 663	3 764	3 531	3 554	4 681
Number of acc. where people were killed	454	20	74	33	44	54	65	87	77
Number of acc. where people were heavily injured	1 342	61	256	120	107	170	205	220	203
Number of acc. where people received light injuries	5 349	448	819	443	575	674	704	881	805
Number of acc. with material damage	20 354	1 944	3 336	1 752	1 937	2 866	2 557	2 366	3 596
Killed people	496	22	83	35	45	60	72	93	86
Heavy injuries	1 754	75	325	151	146	225	268	301	263
Light injuries	8 406	595	1 297	694	929	1 041	1 169	1 421	1 260
Damage	19 508 371	2 040 426	3 433 808	1 755 077	2 093 018	2 244 887	2 414 265	2 670 223	2 856 667
<b>Incorrect overtaking</b>									
Number of accidents	4 297	299	722	338	484	498	662	656	638
Number of acc. where people were killed	58	0	14	8	8	5	8	7	8
Number of acc. where people were heavily injured	182	5	38	10	16	16	39	28	30
Number of acc. where people received light injuries	761	55	122	51	96	78	113	139	107
Number of acc. with material damage	3 296	239	548	269	364	399	502	482	493
Killed people	74	0	18	9	16	7	8	7	9
Heavy injuries	278	7	57	19	22	26	56	48	43
Light injuries	1 224	69	206	84	148	128	168	244	177
Damage	2 812 773	201 672	545 664	202 924	316 432	310 637	425 695	440 853	368 896
<b>Not giving priority</b>									
Number of accidents	32 043	9 588	3 112	1 929	2 699	2 911	2 926	4 594	4 284
Number of acc. where people were killed	138	16	23	9	8	15	22	24	21
Number of acc. where people were heavily injured	853	167	109	73	52	84	101	124	143
Number of acc. where people received light injuries	4 971	1 112	516	332	383	452	600	834	742
Number of acc. with material damage	26 081	8 293	2 464	1 515	2 256	2 360	2 203	3 612	3 378
Killed people	161	17	26	11	9	15	27	31	25
Heavy injuries	1 005	183	140	87	57	102	127	139	170
Light injuries	7 186	1 482	797	488	564	685	826	1 252	1 092
Damage	19 129 026	6 012 688	2 120 099	1 462 349	1 582 538	1 490 362	1 541 946	2 623 076	2 295 968
<b>Incorrect driving</b>									
Number of accidents	116 688	22 270	14 787	8 214	11 253	12 385	11 370	18 799	17 610
Number of acc. where people were killed	379	12	55	40	44	39	48	87	54
Number of acc. where people were heavily injured	1 143	79	217	126	124	106	152	204	135
Number of acc. where people received light injuries	6 898	759	963	611	683	660	776	1 365	1 081
Number of acc. with material damage	108 268	21 420	13 552	7 437	10 402	11 580	10 394	17 143	16 340
Killed people	445	13	61	63	53	44	55	98	58
Heavy injuries	1 414	87	264	187	157	120	180	263	156
Light injuries	9 294	929	1 364	819	937	855	1 073	1 914	1 403
Damage	47 948 823	10 197 787	7 268 357	3 516 341	4 473 087	4 135 973	4 545 859	7 941 665	5 869 754

## Overview of Accidents under the Influence of Alcohol

	CR	Prague	CB	SB	WB	NB	EB	SM	SM
<b>Accidents caused by persons under the influence of alcohol:</b>									
Number of accidents	9076	988	1206	766	839	1153	1075	1464	1585
Number of acc. where	97	1	22	3	7	15	13	22	14
Number of acc. where	593	45	98	72	39	70	69	106	94
Number of acc. where	2714	218	378	245	253	312	329	510	469
Number of acc. with m	5672	724	708	446	540	756	664	826	1008
Killed people	111	1	26	4	9	16	14	25	16
Heavy injuries	726	53	116	85	52	93	86	136	105
Light injuries	3860	295	561	351	354	467	474	728	630
Damage	4421006	812014	634015	412132	365415	469216	414031	680722	633461

### of them caused by a motor vehicle driver under the influence of alcohol:

Number of accidents	8187	925	1131	712	785	1082	958	1238	1356
Number of acc. where	84	1	18	3	5	13	12	21	11
Number of acc. where	461	29	91	61	31	61	54	67	67
Number of acc. where	2065	174	324	205	212	261	241	348	300
Number of acc. with m	5577	721	698	443	537	747	651	802	978
Killed people	98	1	22	4	7	14	13	24	13
Heavy injuries	592	37	109	74	44	83	71	96	78
Light injuries	3174	250	506	307	310	414	377	554	456
Damage	4358693	804419	629410	407707	361001	464933	404876	668266	618081

### of them caused by a pedestrian under the influence of alcohol:

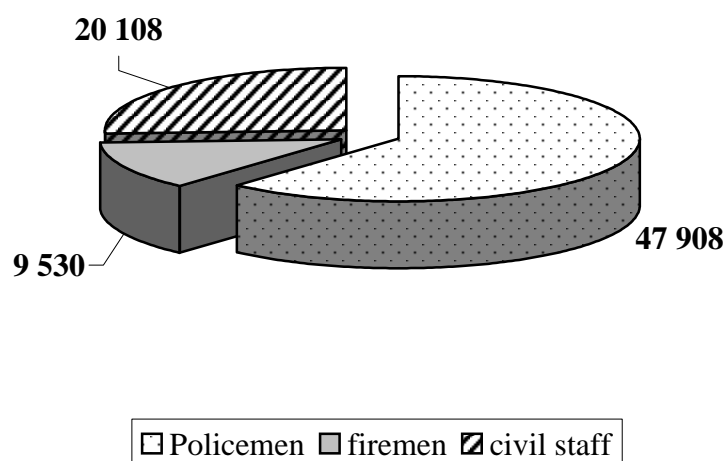
Number of accidents	252	56	21	13	18	22	20	56	46
Number of acc. where	5	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	1
Number of acc. where	54	15	3	4	4	4	5	11	8
Number of acc. where	167	41	14	9	12	17	7	37	30
Number of acc. with m	26	0	3	0	1	0	7	8	7
Killed people	5	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	1
Heavy injuries	55	15	3	4	4	4	5	12	8
Light injuries	174	42	14	11	13	17	8	38	31
Damage	26775	6705	1365	1411	3095	1780	3660	4365	4394

## Human Resources

### The Number of Policemen and Civil Staff Working at the Ministry of the Interior and the Police of the Czech Republic

	2001	2002	2003	year-to-year change
Policemen, firemen, and civil staff - total	72 968	75 823	77 546	1 723
<i>of them: at the police</i>	56 344	57 319	58 932	1 613
<i>at the Ministry</i>	3 454	3 104	3 567	463

### The Number of Policemen, Civil Staff and Firemen Working at the MI and the Czech Police in 2003



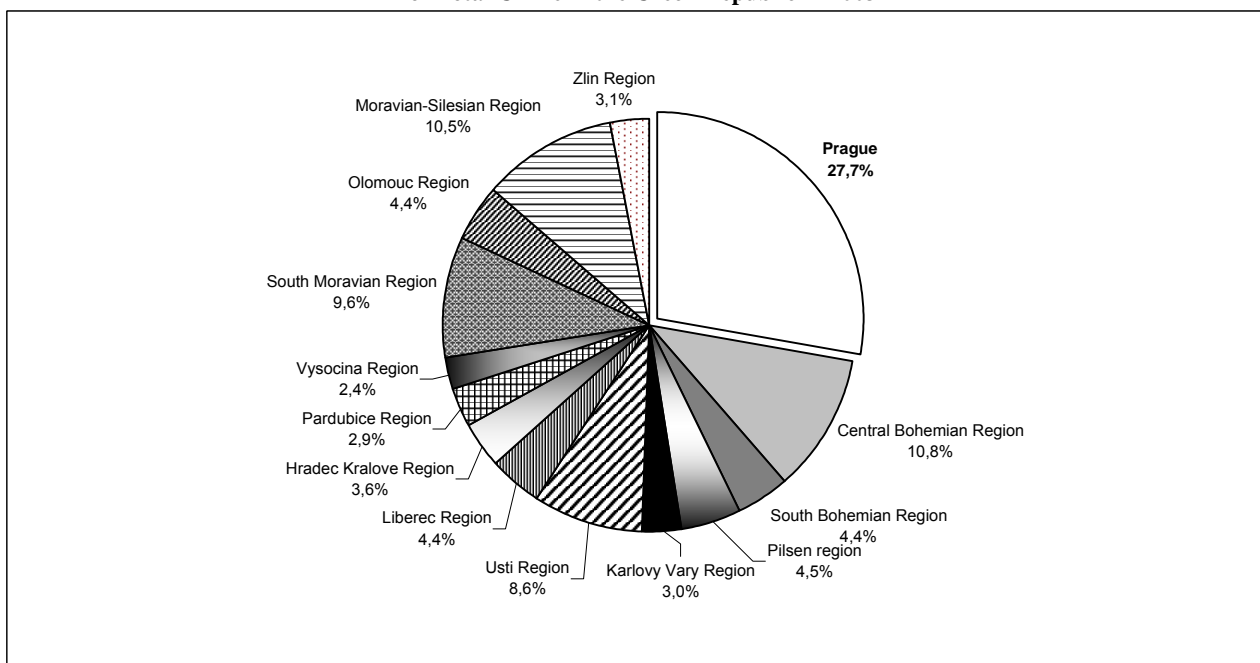
### The Number of Employees Working Within the MI

	2001	2002	2003	year-to-year change
Policemen	45 779	46 770	47 908	1 138
Firemen	8442	9421	9530	109
Employees (having job agreements)	18 747	19 632	20 108	476
<b>Total</b>	<b>72 968</b>	<b>75 823</b>	<b>77 546</b>	<b>1 723</b>

Total Crime in the Regions (higher territorial self-governing units) of the Czech Republic in 2002 and 2003 and Comparison of These Two Years										
Region	2002				2003				Change	
	Crimes ascertained	Crimes solved	Crime/ 10, 000 inhab.	Clear-up rate %	Crimes ascertained	Crimes solved	Crime/ 10, 000 inhab.	Clear-up rate %	Crimes ascertained	%
Prague	102 873	26 335	879	25,6	99 119	21 949	853	22,1	-3 754	-3,6
Central Bohemian Region	42 149	13 826	373	32,8	38 567	11 313	342	29,3	-3 582	-8,5
South Bohemian Region	16 304	8 707	259	53,4	15 837	7 652	253	48,3	-467	-2,9
Pilsen region	16 076	7 021	291	43,7	16 236	6 931	296	42,7	160	1
Karlovy Vary Region	11 154	6 061	364	54,3	10 609	5 977	349	56,3	-545	-4,9
Usti Region	31 492	16 762	381	53,2	30 934	16 121	377	52,1	-558	-1,8
Liberec Region	16 422	7 400	382	45,1	15 667	6 901	367	44,0	-755	-4,6
Hradec Kralove Region	13 345	6 802	241	51,0	12 822	6 267	234	48,9	-523	-3,9
Pardubice Region	11 285	5 366	222	47,5	10 540	4 654	208	44,2	-745	-6,6
Vysocina Region	8 971	4 254	172	47,4	8 693	3 982	168	45,8	-278	-3,1
South Moravian Region	35 496	14 305	314	40,3	34 463	13 142	307	38,1	-1 033	-2,9
Olomouc Region	16 535	8 919	258	53,9	15 822	7 694	248	48,6	-713	-4,3
Moravian-Silesian Region	37 732	19 574	296	51,9	37 391	17 596	296	47,1	-341	-0,9
Zlin Region	12 507	6 160	210	49,3	11 040	5 402	186	48,9	-1 467	-12
<b>Czech Republic</b>	<b>372 341</b>	<b>151 492</b>	<b>363</b>	<b>40,7</b>	<b>357 740</b>	<b>135 581</b>	<b>351</b>	<b>37,9</b>	<b>-14601</b>	<b>-3,9</b>

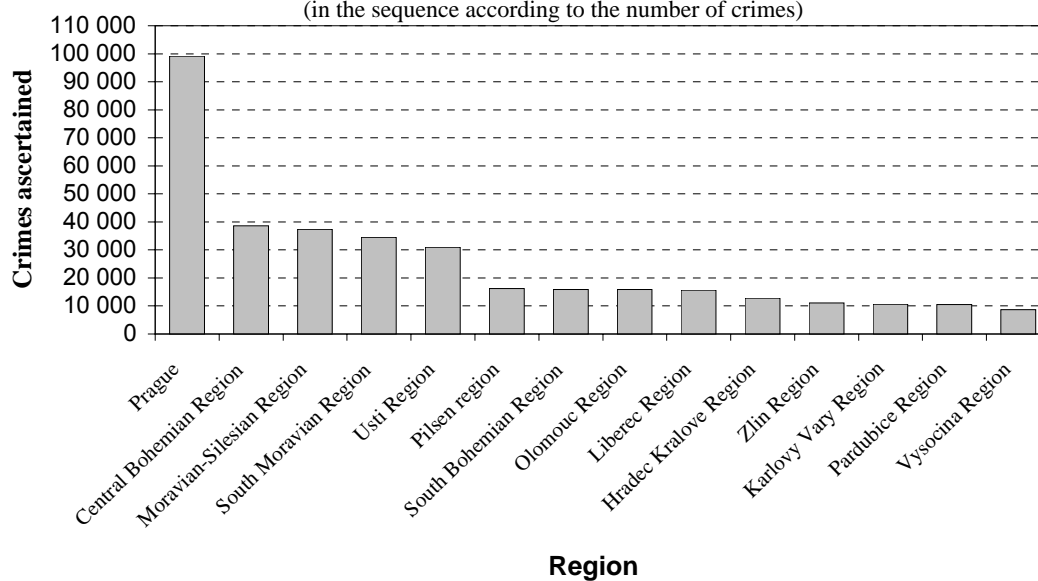
Note: \* in accordance with Act No. 347/1997 on Higher Territorial Units (i.e. newly established regions) and Act No. 176/2001.

**Shares of Individual Regions  
of Total Crime in the Czech Republic in 2003**



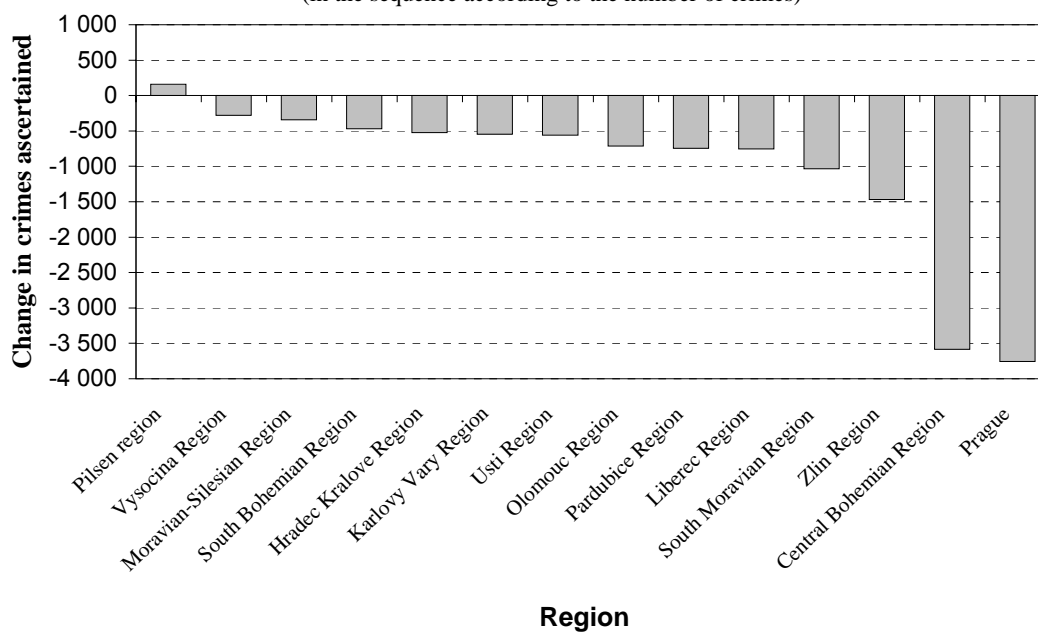
### Total Crime - Number of Crimes Ascertained in the Czech Republic in 2003

(in the sequence according to the number of crimes)



### Change in the Number of Total Crimes in 2003 in Comparison with 2002

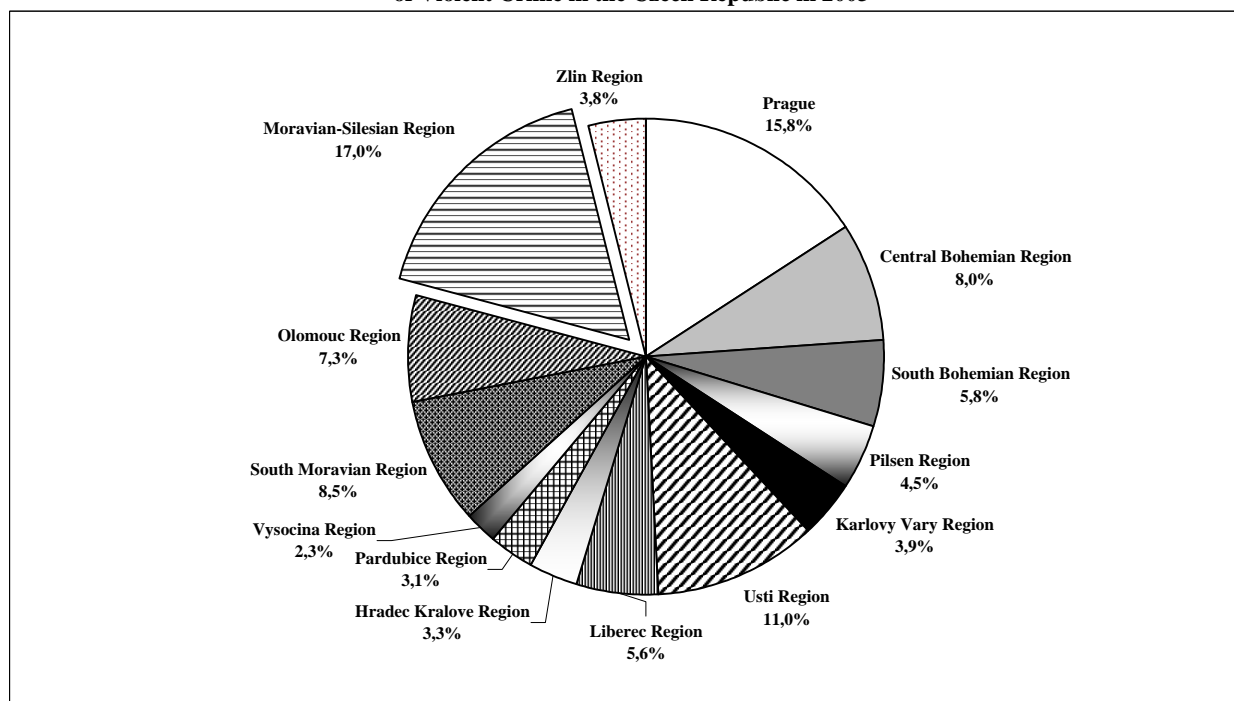
(in the sequence according to the number of crimes)



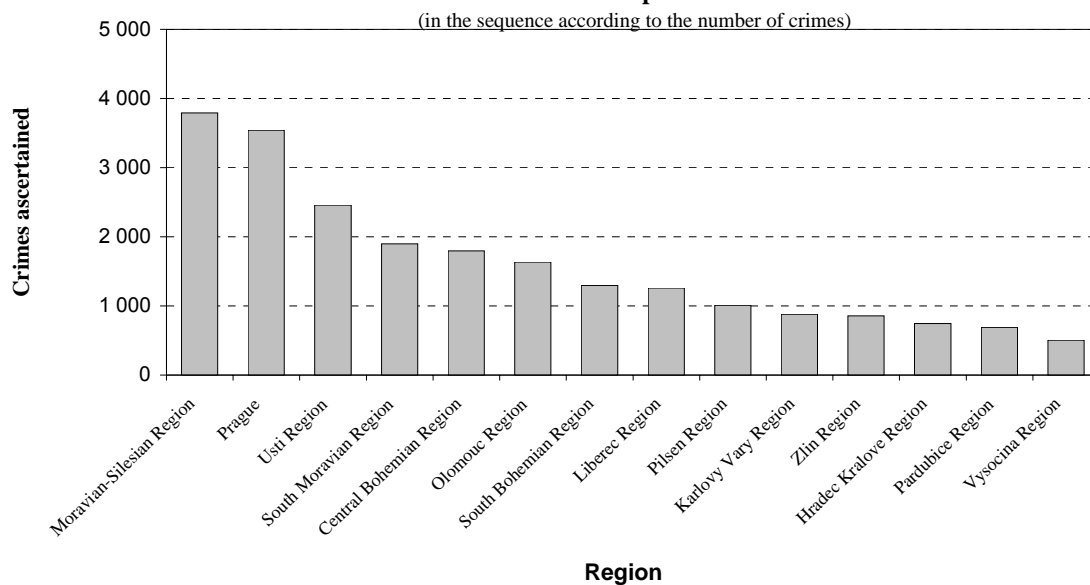
Violent Crimes in the Regions (higher territorial self-governing units*) of the Czech Republic in 2002 and 2003 and Comparison of These Two Years										
Region	2002				2003				Change	
	Crimes ascertained	Crimes solved	Crime/ 10, 000 inhab.	Clear-up rate %	Crimes ascertained	Crimes solved	Crime/ 10, 000 inhab.	Clear-up rate %	Crimes ascertained	%
Prague	3 625	1 992	31	55,0	3 541	1 807	30	51,0	-84	-2,3
Central Bohemian Region	2 122	1 390	19	65,5	1 796	1 193	16	66,4	-326	-15,4
South Bohemian Region	1 346	1 168	21	86,8	1 298	1 124	21	86,6	-48	-3,6
Pilsen Region	957	735	17	76,8	1 009	778	18	77,1	52	5,4
Karlovy Vary Region	963	799	31	83,0	879	732	29	83,3	-84	-8,7
Usti Region	2 272	1 711	28	75,3	2 457	1 902	30	77,4	185	8,1
Liberec Region	1 277	963	30	75,4	1 257	977	29	77,7	-20	-1,6
Hradec Kralove Region	890	696	16	78,2	746	579	14	77,6	-144	-16,2
Pardubice Region	727	577	14	79,4	692	562	14	81,2	-35	-4,8
Vysocina Region	542	440	10	81,2	505	401	10	79,4	-37	-6,8
South Moravian Region	2 200	1 566	19	71,2	1 898	1 424	17	75,0	-302	-13,7
Olomouc Region	1 767	1 479	28	83,7	1 632	1 341	26	82,2	-135	-7,6
Moravian-Silesian Region	4 011	3 291	31	82,0	3 791	2 930	30	77,3	-220	-5,5
Zlin Region	856	649	14	75,8	857	646	14	75,4	1	0,1
<b>Czech Republic</b>	<b>23 555</b>	<b>17 456</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>74,1</b>	<b>22 358</b>	<b>16 396</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>73,3</b>	<b>-1197</b>	<b>-5,1</b>

Note: \* in accordance with Act No. 347/1997 on Higher Territorial Units (i.e. newly established regions) and Act No. 176/2003.

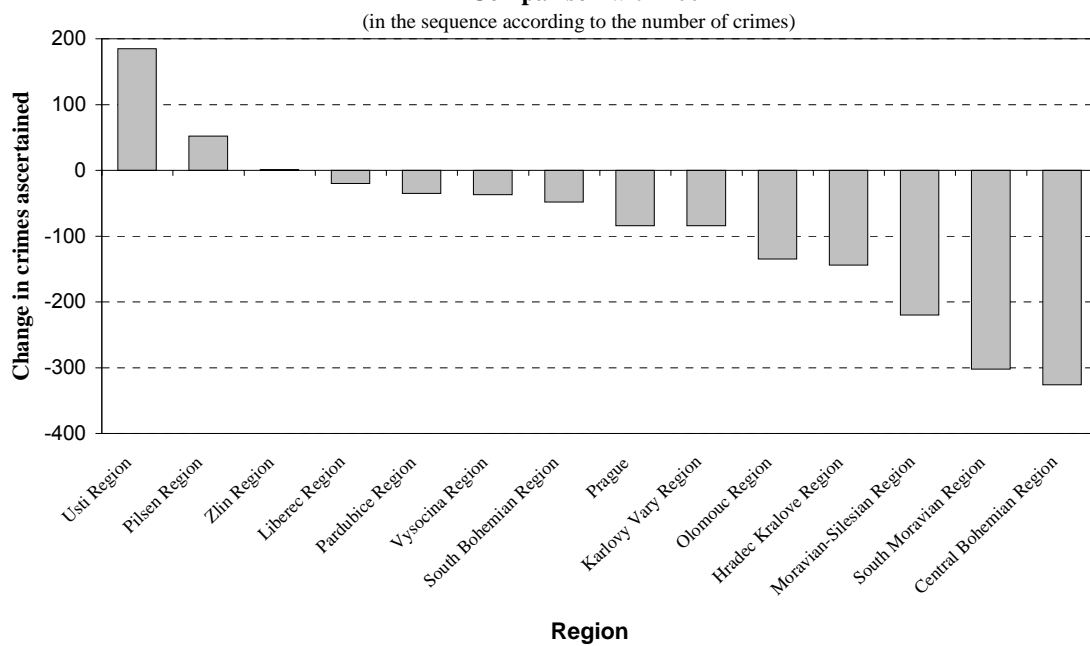
Shares of Individual Regions (higher territorial self-governing units)  
of Violent Crime in the Czech Republic in 2003



### Violent Crime - Number of Crimes Ascertained in the Regions of the Czech Republic in 2003



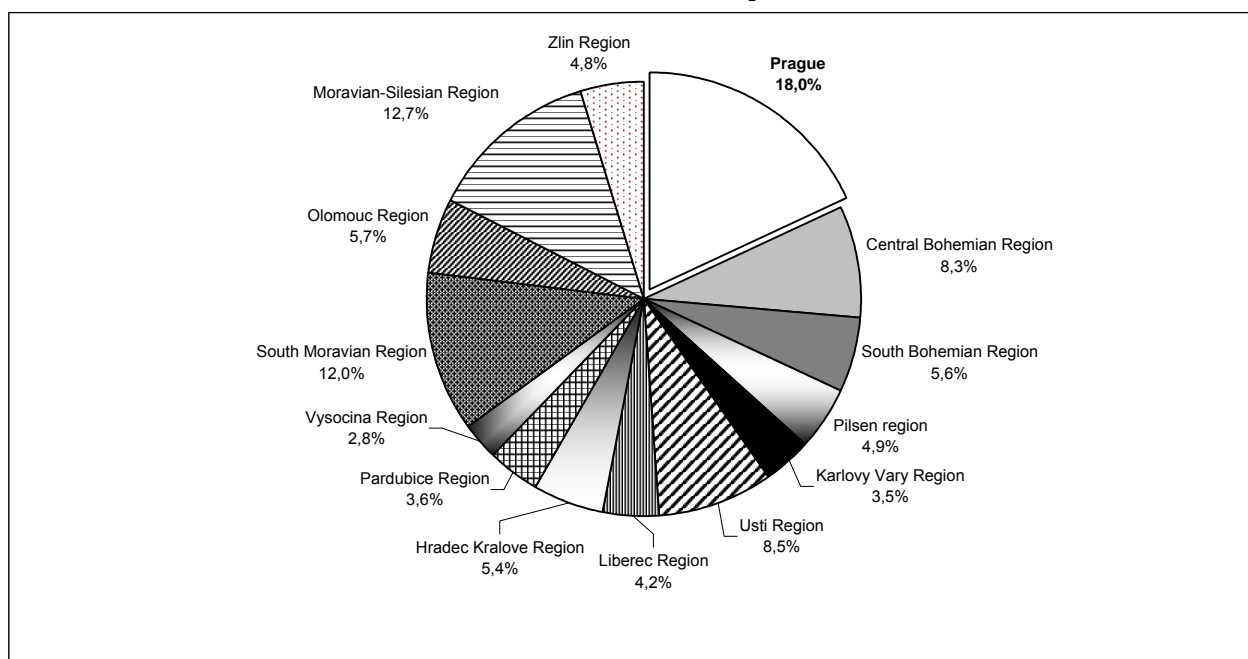
### Change in the Number of Violent Crimes in 2003 in Comparison with 2002



Economic Crimes in the Regions (higher territorial self-governing units*) of the Czech Republic in 2002 and 2003 and Comparison of These Two Years										
Region	2002				2003				Change	
	Crimes ascertained	Crimes solved	Crime/ 10, 000 inhab.	Clear-up rate %	Crimes ascertained	Crimes solved	Crime/ 10, 000 inhab.	Clear-up rate %	Crimes ascertained	%
Prague	7 522	6 407	64	85,2	5 661	4 339	49	76,6	-1 861	-24,7
Central Bohemian Region	3 644	2 846	32	78,1	2 609	1 870	23	71,7	-1 035	-28,4
South Bohemian Region	1 959	1 590	31	81,2	1 762	1 381	28	78,4	-197	-10,1
Pilsen region	1 524	1 226	28	80,4	1 541	1 147	28	74,4	17	1,1
Karlovy Vary Region	1 360	1 076	44	79,1	1 104	902	36	81,7	-256	-18,8
Usti Region	3 948	3 190	48	80,8	2 674	2 152	33	80,5	-1 274	-32,3
Liberec Region	1 916	1 417	45	74,0	1 333	996	31	74,7	-583	-30,4
Hradec Kralove Region	1 976	1 487	36	75,3	1 698	1 238	31	72,9	-278	-14,1
Pardubice Region	1 666	1 119	33	67,2	1 147	663	23	57,8	-519	-31,2
Vysocina Region	1 208	910	23	75,3	877	665	17	75,8	-331	-27,4
South Moravian Region	4 887	3 432	43	70,2	3 778	2 656	34	70,3	-1 109	-22,7
Olomouc Region	2 029	1 615	32	79,6	1 777	1 262	28	71,0	-252	-12,4
Moravian-Silesian Region	4 715	3 611	37	76,6	3 984	2 423	32	60,8	-731	-15,5
Zlin Region	1 859	1 377	31	74,1	1 506	1 109	25	73,6	-353	-19,0
<b>Czech Republic</b>	<b>40 213</b>	<b>31 303</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>77,8</b>	<b>31 451</b>	<b>22 803</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>72,5</b>	<b>-8 762</b>	<b>-21,8</b>

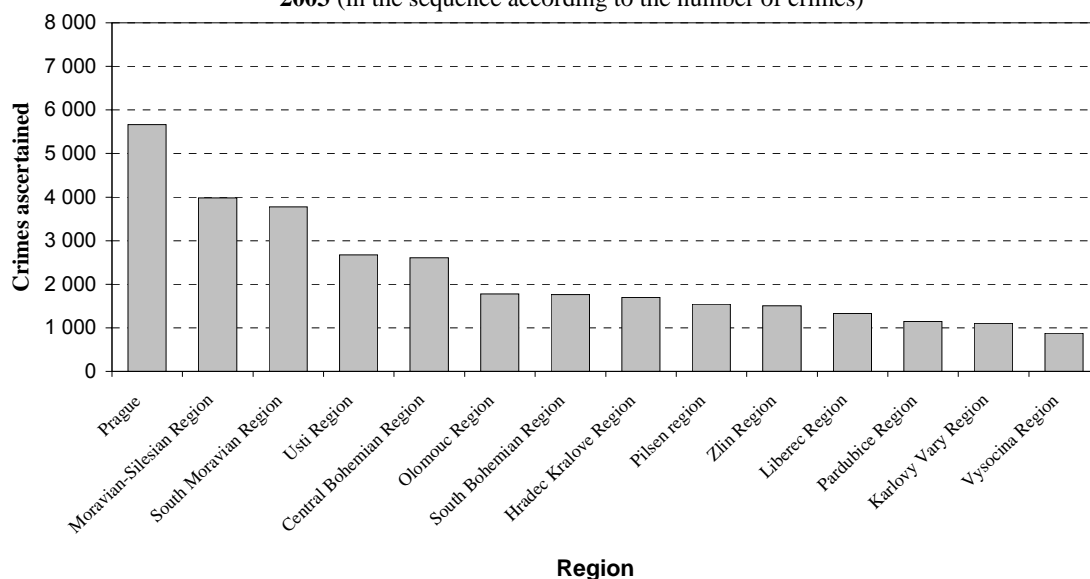
Note: \* in accordance with Act No. 347/1997 on Higher Territorial Units (i.e. newly established regions) and Act No. 176/2001.

**Shares of Individual Regions  
of Economic Crime in the Czech Republic in 2003**

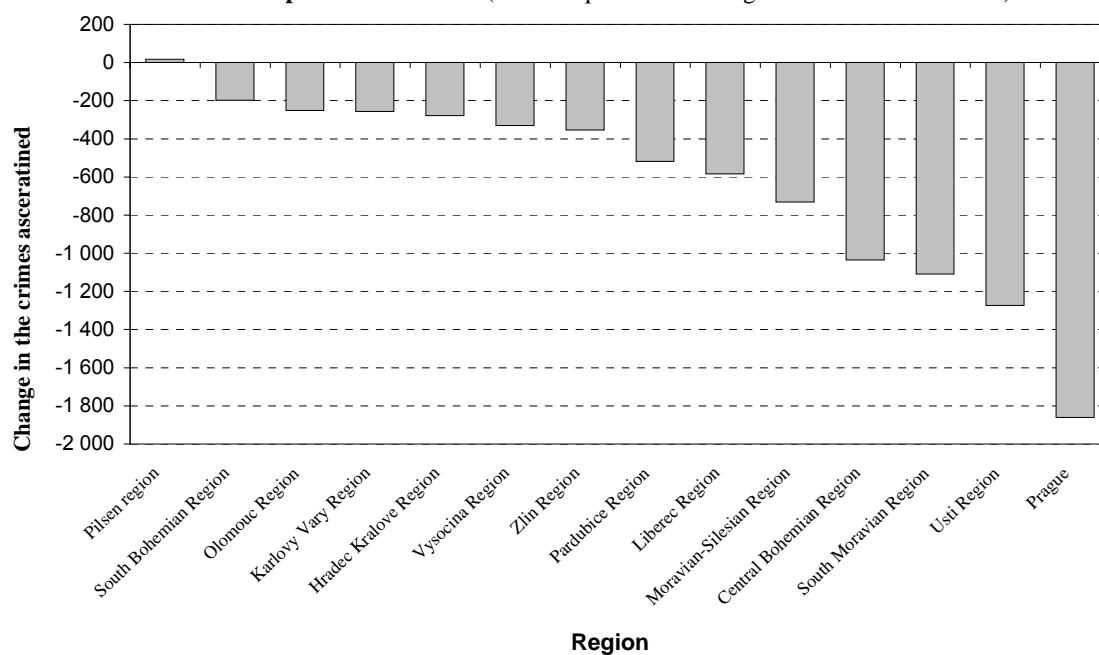




**Economic Crime - Number of Crimes Ascertained in the Regions of the Czech Republic in 2003** (in the sequence according to the number of crimes)



**Change in the Number of Violent Crime in 2003 in Comparison with 2002** (in the sequence according to the number of crimes)

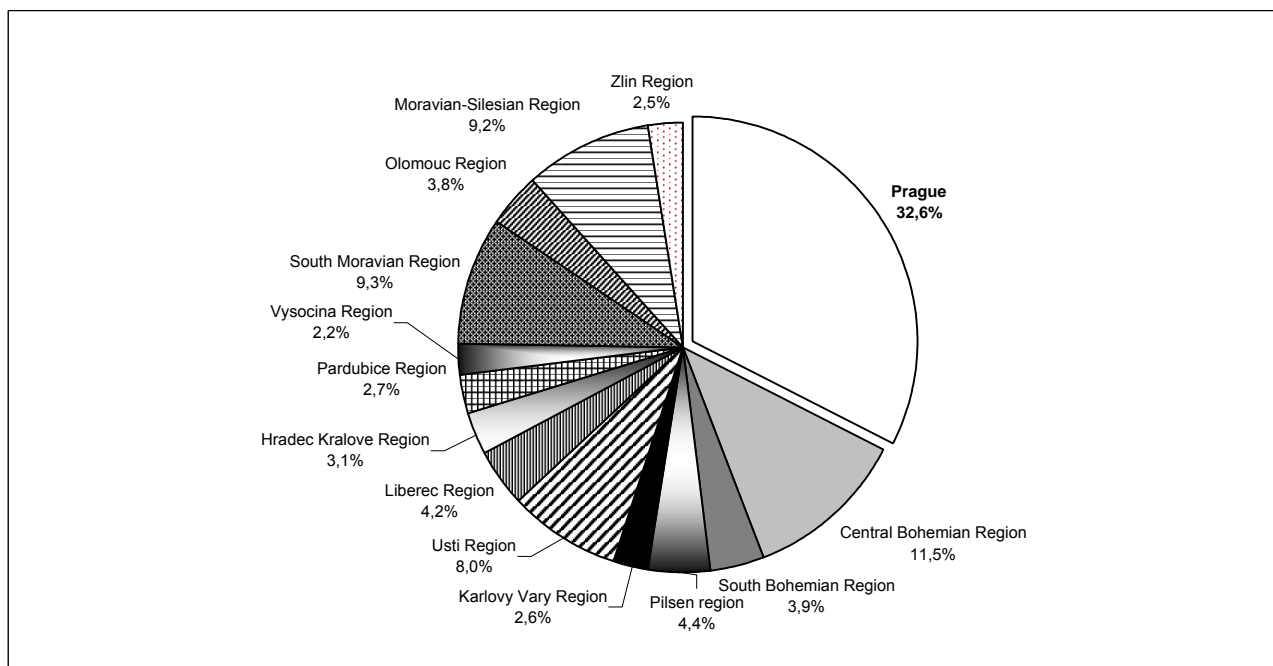


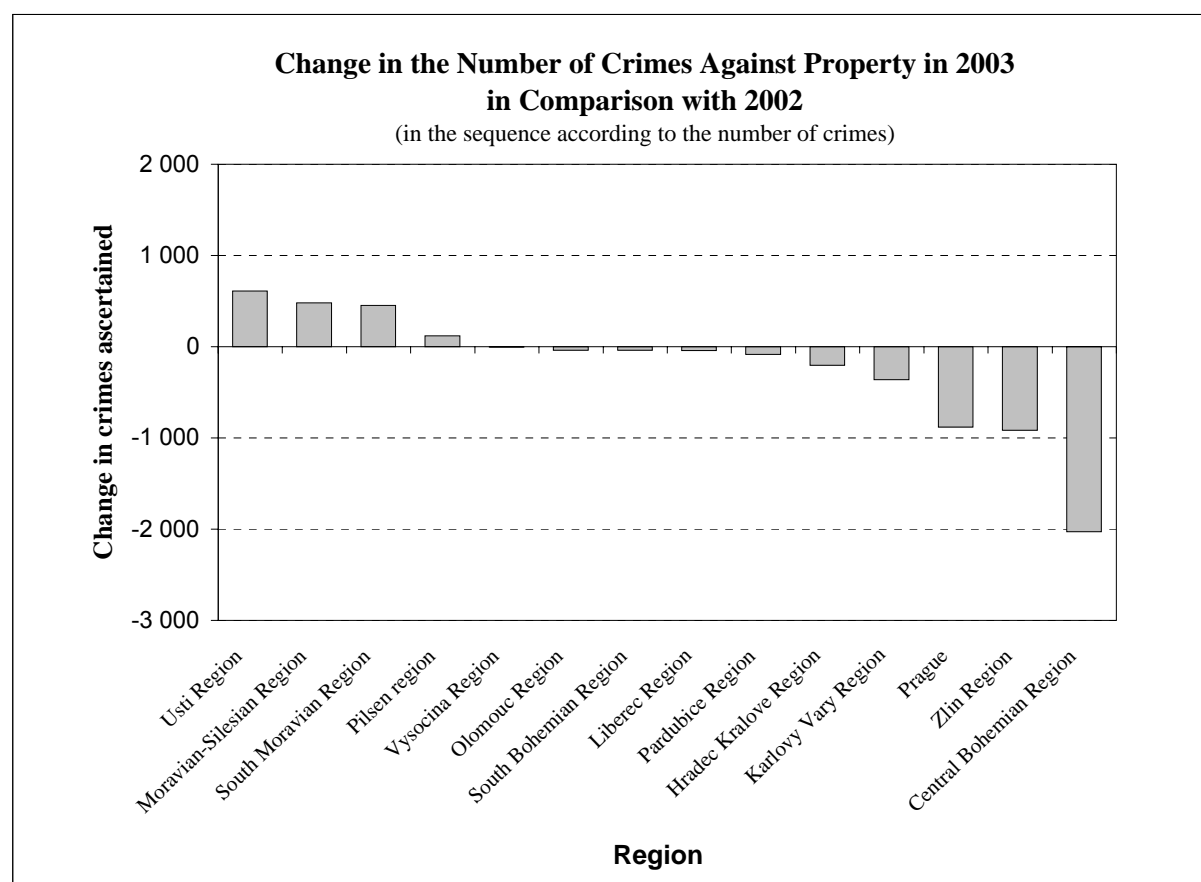
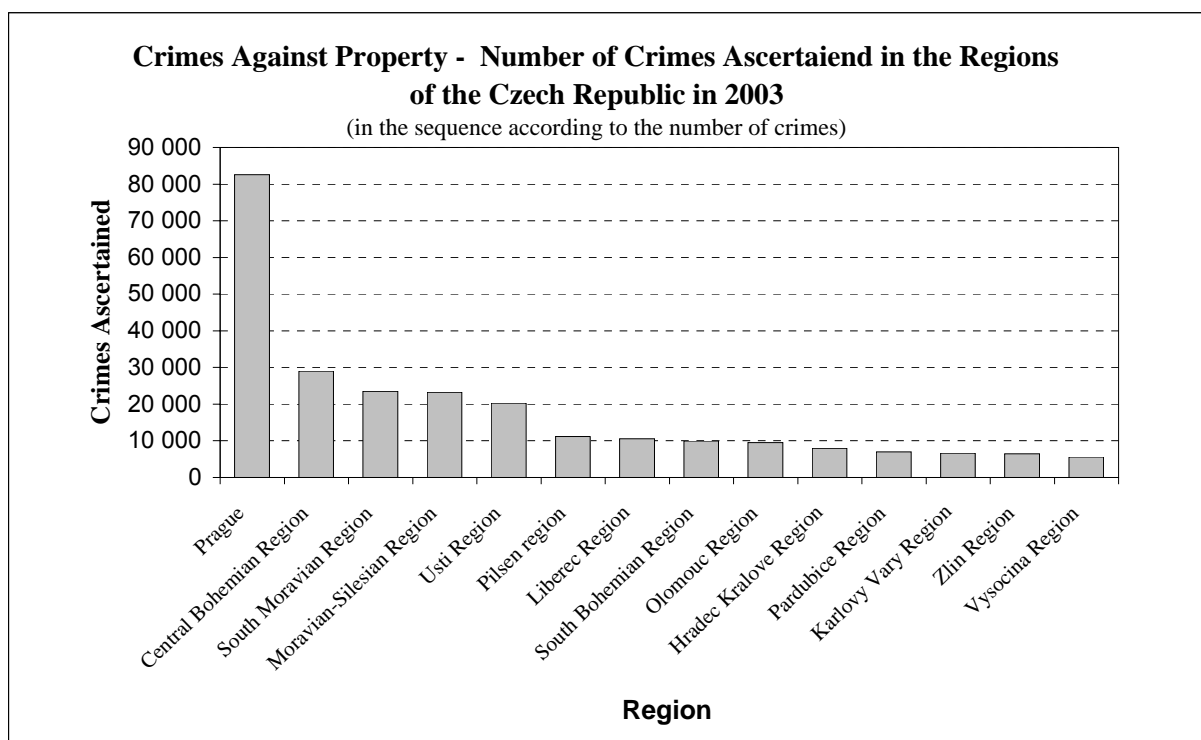
**Crimes Against Property in the Regions (higher territorial self-governing units\*)  
of the Czech Republic in 2002 and 2003 and Comparison of These Two Years**

Region	2002				2003				Change	
	Crimes ascertained	Crimes solved	Crime/ 10, 000 inhab.	Clear-up rate %	Crimes ascertained	Crimes solved	Crime/ 10, 000 inhab.	Clear-up rate %	Crimes ascertained	%
<b>Prague</b>	83 430	10 658	713	12,8	82 548	9 494	710	11,5	-882	-1,1
<b>Central Bohemian Region</b>	31 052	4 975	275	16,0	29 024	3 706	257	12,8	-2 028	-6,5
<b>South Bohemian Region</b>	10 030	3 315	159	33,1	9 990	2 652	160	26,5	-40	-0,4
<b>Pilsen region</b>	11 078	2 760	200	24,9	11 196	2 723	204	24,3	118	1,1
<b>Karlovy Vary Region</b>	7 020	2 474	229	35,2	6 657	2 463	219	37,0	-363	-5,2
<b>Usti Region</b>	19 623	6 839	238	34,9	20 235	6 932	247	34,3	612	3,1
<b>Liberec Region</b>	10 567	2 686	246	25,4	10 525	2 674	246	25,4	-42	-0,4
<b>Hradec Kralove Region</b>	8 167	2 561	148	31,4	7 964	2 273	145	28,5	-203	-2,5
<b>Pardubice Region</b>	7 026	2 005	138	28,5	6 942	1 834	137	26,4	-84	-1,2
<b>Vysocina Region</b>	5 607	1 531	108	27,3	5 603	1 456	108	26,0	-4	-0,1
<b>South Moravian Region</b>	23 021	4 818	204	20,9	23 474	4 570	209	19,5	453	2,0
<b>Olomouc Region</b>	9 551	3 053	149	32,0	9 513	2 531	149	26,6	-38	-0,4
<b>Moravian-Silesian Region</b>	22 761	7 063	179	31,0	23 243	6 545	184	28,2	482	2,1
<b>Zlin Region</b>	7 375	2 077	124	28,2	6 458	1 675	109	25,9	-917	-12,4
<b>Czech Republic</b>	<b>256 308</b>	<b>56 815</b>	<b>250</b>	<b>22,2</b>	<b>253 372</b>	<b>51 528</b>	<b>248</b>	<b>20,3</b>	<b>-2 936</b>	<b>-1,1</b>

Note: \* in accordance with Act No. 347/1997 on Higher Territorial Units (i.e. newly established regions) and Act No. 176/2001.

**Shares of Individual Regions (higher territorial self-governing units)  
of Crimes Against Property in the Czech Republic in 2003**



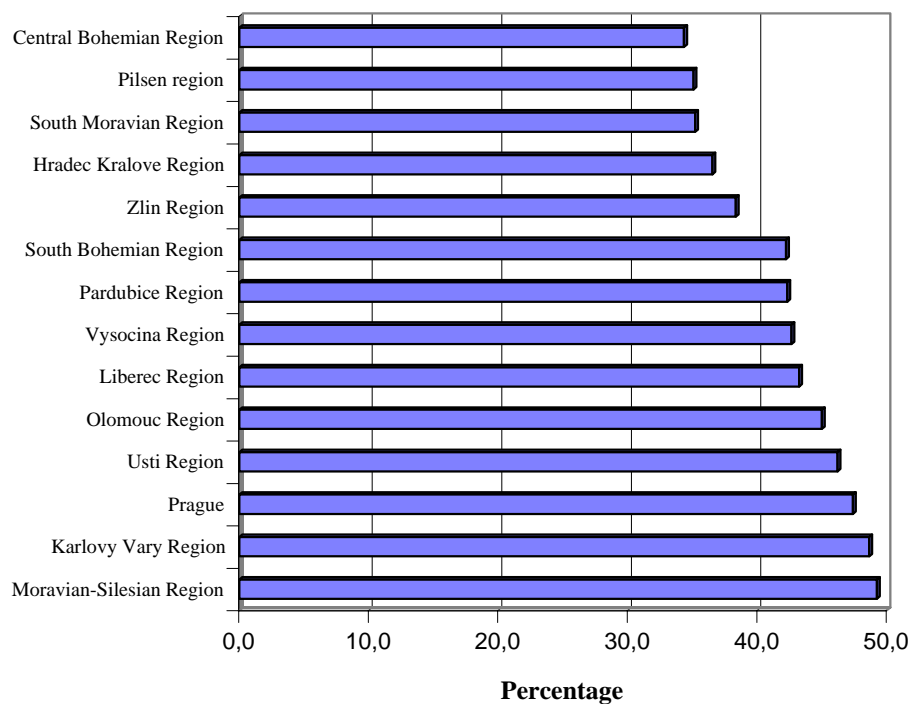


**Share (%) of Selected Groups of Offenders of the Total Number of  
Prosecuted and Investigated Persons in 2002 and in 2003**

Region	2002			2003		
	Repeated Offenders	Children	Juvenile Offenders	Repeated Offenders	Children	Juvenile Offenders
<b>Prague</b>	46,5	1,6	4,4	47,4	2,0	3,8
<b>Central Bohemian Region</b>	28,7	4,2	5,7	34,3	3,1	5,5
<b>South Bohemian Region</b>	36,8	4,6	6,4	42,2	4,6	5,8
<b>Pilsen region</b>	28,4	4,8	5,7	35,1	4,2	5,8
<b>Karlovy Vary Region</b>	45,7	4,6	6,2	48,6	3,7	6,2
<b>Usti Region</b>	42,6	4,2	6,6	46,2	5,1	6,7
<b>Liberec Region</b>	40,9	4,4	6,5	43,2	5,7	6,7
<b>Hradec Kralove Region</b>	36,8	4,5	6,4	36,5	4,1	5,7
<b>Pardubice Region</b>	37,9	4,3	5,9	42,3	3,8	4,9
<b>Vysocina Region</b>	43,0	3,8	7,9	42,6	5,3	6,8
<b>South Moravian Region</b>	29,0	4,4	6,6	35,2	4,1	6,9
<b>Olomouc Region</b>	43,5	4,5	6,1	45,0	5,2	6,7
<b>Moravian-Silesian Region</b>	45,3	5,6	7,4	49,2	5,7	8,3
<b>Zlin Region</b>	35,6	3,6	5,6	38,3	2,7	5,9
<b>Czech Republic</b>	<b>39,3</b>	<b>4,2</b>	<b>6,2</b>	<b>42,7</b>	<b>4,2</b>	<b>6,2</b>

Note: \* in accordance with Act No. 347/1997 on Higher Territorial Units (i.e. newly established regions) and Act No. 176/2001.

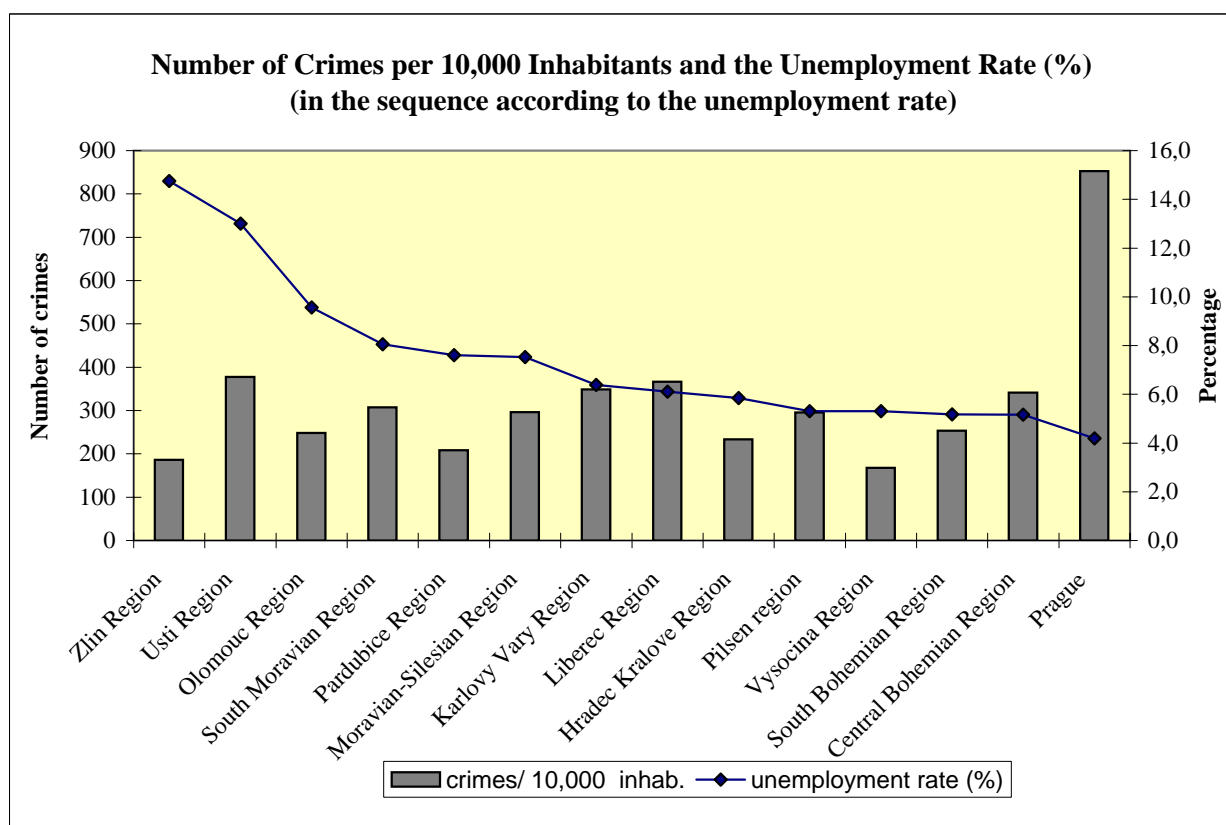
**Regions According to the Share of Repeat Offenders of the Total Number  
of Prosecuted and Investigated Persons in 2003**



Total Crime in the Regions (higher territorial self-governing units) of the Czech Republic in 2003 and Unemployment Rate (%)			
Region	crimes ascertained	crimes/ 10,000 inhab.	unemployment rate % (*)
Prague	99 119	853	4,2
Central Bohemian Region	38 567	342	5,2
South Bohemian Region	15 837	253	5,2
Pilsen region	16 236	296	5,3
Karlovy Vary Region	10 609	349	6,4
Usti Region	30 934	377	13,0
Liberec Region	15 667	367	6,1
Hradec Kralove Region	12 822	234	5,8
Pardubice Region	10 540	208	7,6
Vysocina Region	8 693	168	5,3
South Moravian Region	34 463	307	8,0
Olomouc Region	15 822	248	9,6
Moravian-Silesian Region	37 391	296	7,5
Zlin Region	11 040	186	14,7
<b>Czech Republic</b>	<b>357 740</b>	<b>351</b>	<b>7,8</b>

\* Key:

It is an average unemployment rate from the 1st until 4th quarter of 2003



## The Capital City of Prague - Crime Development in 2002 and 2003

Type of Crime	2002	2003	change (%) +/-
Murders	42	45	7,1
Robberies	1 718	1 774	3,3
Robberies in financial institutions	9	11	22,2
Wilful injury to health	694	656	-5,5
Dangerous treats	230	222	-3,5
Extortion	292	281	-3,8
<b>Total violent crime</b>	<b>3 625</b>	<b>3 541</b>	<b>-2,3</b>
Crimes solved	1 992	1 807	-9,3
Which accounts for (%)	54,95	51,03	-
Rape	111	113	1,8
Procuring	32	36	12,5
<b>Total crimes against human dignity</b>	<b>267</b>	<b>268</b>	<b>0,4</b>
Crimes solved	184	196	6,5
Which accounts for (%)	68,91	73,13	-
<i>Burglaries</i>			
of shops	698	734	5,2
of flats (block of flats)	2 702	2 767	2,4
of weekend houses/cottages	441	380	-13,8
of family houses	773	735	-4,9
<b>Total burglaries</b>	<b>12 347</b>	<b>11 959</b>	<b>-3,1</b>
Crimes solved	1 180	1 001	-15,2
Which accounts for (%)	9,56	8,37	-
<i>Common thefts</i>			
pickpockets	6 595	7 053	6,9
car thefts	10 500	10 349	-1,4
thefts from cars	30 354	28 580	-5,8
bicycle thefts	914	710	-22,3
<b>Total common thefts</b>	<b>64 369</b>	<b>64 367</b>	<b>0,0</b>
Crimes solved	6 101	5 513	-9,6
Which accounts for (%)	9,5	8,6	-
Frauds	3 158	2 757	-12,7
<b>Total crimes against property</b>	<b>83 430</b>	<b>82 548</b>	<b>-1,1</b>
Crimes solved	10 658	9 494	-10,9
Which accounts for (%)	12,8	11,5	-
<i>Other crime:</i>			
<i>Hooliganism</i>	423	420	-0,7
<i>Unauthorised prod. and dist. of psychotr. subs.</i>	1 710	1 149	-32,8
<i>Spread of addiction</i>	52	22	-57,7
<i>Frustrating execution of an official decision</i>	1 083	1 379	27,3
Tax evasion	331	237	-28,4
Embezzlement	1 070	653	-39,0
Frauds	2 072	951	-54,1
Infringement of the rights relat. to trademarks	67	37	-44,8
Infringement of copyright	608	115	-81,1
Insurance fraud	180	205	13,9
Credit fraud	485	474	-2,3
<b>Economic crime</b>	<b>7 522</b>	<b>5 661</b>	<b>-24,7</b>
Crimes solved	6 407	4 339	-32,3
Which accounts for (%)	85,2	76,6	-
Ascertained damage	6 813 394	15 244 098	123,7
<b>Total crime ascertained</b>	<b>102 873</b>	<b>99 119</b>	<b>-3,6</b>
Crimes solved	26 335	21 949	-16,7
Which accounts for (%)	25,6	22,1	-
Total ascertained crimes (CZK ,000)	12 925 463	20 747 311	60,5
Ascertained damage (CZK ,000)	546 091	1 176 451	115,4

## Central Bohemian Region - Crime Development in 2002 and 2003

Type of Crime	2002	2003	change (%) +/-
Murders	29	33	13,8
Robberies	526	496	-5,7
Robberies in financial institutions	1	4	300,0
Wilful injury to health	567	460	-18,9
Dangerous treats	219	178	-18,7
Extortion	243	156	-35,8
<b>Total violent crime</b>	<b>2 122</b>	<b>1 796</b>	<b>-15,4</b>
Crimes solved	1 390	1 193	-14,2
Which accounts for (%)	65,50	66,43	-
Rape	77	63	-18,2
Procuring	3	3	0,0
<b>Total crimes againts human dignity</b>	<b>257</b>	<b>168</b>	<b>-34,6</b>
Crimes solved	210	133	-36,7
Which accounts for (%)	81,71	79,17	-
<i>Burglaries</i>			
of shops	769	689	-10,4
of flats (block of flats)	544	513	-5,7
of weekend houses/cottages	3 364	2 646	-21,3
of family houses	1 237	1 187	-4,0
<b>Total burglaries</b>	<b>13 500</b>	<b>11 748</b>	<b>-13,0</b>
Crimes solved	1 768	1 468	-17,0
Which accounts for (%)	13,10	12,50	-
<i>Common thefts</i>			
pickpockets	480	567	18,1
car thefts	2 566	2 563	-0,1
thefts from cars	5 844	5 994	2,6
bicycle thefts	465	453	-2,6
<b>Total common thefts</b>	<b>14 711</b>	<b>15 060</b>	<b>2,4</b>
Crimes solved	2 041	1 564	-23,4
Which accounts for (%)	13,9	10,4	-
Frauds	771	364	-52,8
<b>Total crimes against property</b>	<b>31 052</b>	<b>29 024</b>	<b>-6,5</b>
Crimes solved	4 975	3 706	-25,5
Which accounts for (%)	16,0	12,8	-
<i>Other crime:</i>			
Hooliganism	310	287	-7,4
Unauthorised prod. and dist. of psychotr. subs.	356	384	7,9
Spread of addiction	34	7	-79,4
Frustrating execution of an official decision	782	875	11,9
Tax evasion	165	60	-63,6
Embezzlement	665	423	-36,4
Frauds	1 115	564	-49,4
Infringement of the rights relat. to trademarks	11	20	81,8
Infringement of copyright	73	61	-16,4
Insurance fraud	63	36	-42,9
Credit fraud	172	233	35,5
<b>Economic crime</b>	<b>3 644</b>	<b>2 609</b>	<b>-28,4</b>
Crimes solved	2 846	1 870	-34,3
Which accounts for (%)	78,1	71,7	-
Ascertained damage	1 493 188	645 791	-56,8
<b>Total crime ascertained</b>	<b>42 149</b>	<b>38 567</b>	<b>-8,5</b>
Crimes solved	13 826	11 313	-18,2
Which accounts for (%)	32,8	29,3	-
Total ascertained crimes (CZK ,000)	3 611 077	2 385 727	-33,9
Ascertained damage (CZK ,000)	29 896	49 219	64,6

## South Bohemian Region -Crime Development in 2002 and 2003

Type of Crime	2002	2003	change (%) +/-
Murders	11	18	63,6
Robberies	132	141	6,8
Robberies in financial institutions	2	2	0,0
Wilful injury to health	454	427	-5,9
Dangerous treats	311	268	-13,8
Extortion	120	131	9,2
<b>Total violent crime</b>	<b>1 346</b>	<b>1 298</b>	<b>-3,6</b>
Crimes solved	1 168	1 124	-3,8
Which accounts for (%)	86,78	86,59	-
Rape	43	36	-16,3
Procuring	11	8	-27,3
<b>Total crimes against human dignity</b>	<b>152</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>-37,5</b>
Crimes solved	140	86	-38,6
Which accounts for (%)	92,11	90,53	-
<i>Burglaries</i>			
of shops	390	302	-22,6
of flats (block of flats)	134	156	16,4
of weekend houses/cottages	758	631	-16,8
of family houses	167	210	25,7
<b>Total burglaries</b>	<b>3 579</b>	<b>3 303</b>	<b>-7,7</b>
Crimes solved	1 191	890	-25,3
Which accounts for (%)	33,28	26,95	-
<i>Common thefts</i>			
pickpockets	200	302	51,0
car thefts	730	669	-8,4
thefts from cars	1 190	1 428	20,0
bicycle thefts	555	437	-21,3
<b>Total common thefts</b>	<b>5 725</b>	<b>5 961</b>	<b>4,1</b>
Crimes solved	1 794	1 421	-20,8
Which accounts for (%)	31,3	23,8	-
Frauds	268	228	-14,9
<b>Total crimes against property</b>	<b>10 030</b>	<b>9 990</b>	<b>-0,4</b>
Crimes solved	3 315	2 652	-20,0
Which accounts for (%)	33,1	26,5	-
<i>Other crime:</i>			
<i>Hooliganism</i>	161	161	0,0
<i>Unauthorised prod. and dist. of psychotr. subs.</i>	132	149	12,9
<i>Spread of addiction</i>	14	7	-50,0
<i>Frustrating execution of an official decision</i>	466	520	11,6
Tax evasion	52	30	-42,3
Embezzlement	340	271	-20,3
Frauds	656	426	-35,1
Infringement of the rights relat. to trademarks	15	9	-40,0
Infringement of copyright	17	16	-5,9
Insurance fraud	31	50	61,3
Credit fraud	98	180	83,7
<b>Economic crime</b>	<b>1 959</b>	<b>1 762</b>	<b>-10,1</b>
Crimes solved	1 590	1 381	-13,1
Which accounts for (%)	81,2	78,4	-
Ascertained damage	1 398 919	326 425	-76,7
<b>Total crime ascertained</b>	<b>16 304</b>	<b>15 837</b>	<b>-2,9</b>
Crimes solved	8 707	7 652	-12,1
Which accounts for (%)	53,4	48,3	-
Total ascertained crimes (CZK ,000)	1 814 970	785 107	-56,7
Ascertained damage (CZK ,000)	5 213	12 892	147,3



## Pilsen Region - Crime Development in 2002 and 2003

Type of Crime	2002	2003	change (%) +/-
Murders	10	16	60,0
Robberies	229	228	-0,4
Robberies in financial institutions	2	3	50,0
Wilful injury to health	229	263	14,8
Dangerous treats	96	98	2,1
Extortion	106	98	-7,5
<b>Total violent crime</b>	<b>957</b>	<b>1 009</b>	<b>5,4</b>
Crimes solved	735	778	5,9
Which accounts for (%)	76,80	77,11	-
Rape	33	20	-39,4
Procuring	6	7	16,7
<b>Total crimes againts human dignity</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>11,0</b>
Crimes solved	80	91	13,8
Which accounts for (%)	87,91	90,10	-
<i>Burglaries</i>			
of shops	400	328	-18,0
of flats (block of flats)	200	229	14,5
of weekend houses/cottages	821	791	-3,7
of family houses	222	295	32,9
<b>Total burglaries</b>	<b>3 775</b>	<b>3 661</b>	<b>-3,0</b>
Crimes solved	893	842	-5,7
Which accounts for (%)	23,66	23,00	-
<i>Common thefts</i>			
pickpockets	483	707	46,4
car thefts	998	962	-3,6
thefts from cars	2 429	2 262	-6,9
bicycle thefts	431	463	7,4
<b>Total common thefts</b>	<b>6 600</b>	<b>6 910</b>	<b>4,7</b>
Crimes solved	1 527	1 615	5,8
Which accounts for (%)	23,1	23,4	-
Frauds	211	158	-25,1
<b>Total crimes against property</b>	<b>11 078</b>	<b>11 196</b>	<b>1,1</b>
Crimes solved	2 760	2 723	-1,3
Which accounts for (%)	24,9	24,3	-
<i>Other crime:</i>			
Hooliganism	112	137	22,3
Unauthorised prod. and dist. of psychotr. subs.	128	150	17,2
Spread of addiction	27	13	-51,9
Frustrating execution of an official decision	533	539	1,1
Tax evasion	52	34	-34,6
Embezzlement	219	167	-23,7
Frauds	420	245	-41,7
Infringement of the rights relat. to trademarks	20	24	20,0
Infringement of copyright	20	15	-25,0
Insurance fraud	36	65	80,6
Credit fraud	144	170	18,1
<b>Economic crime</b>	<b>1 524</b>	<b>1 541</b>	<b>1,1</b>
Crimes solved	1 226	1 147	-6,4
Which accounts for (%)	80,4	74,4	-
Ascertained damage	743 828	274 183	-63,1
<b>Total crime ascertained</b>	<b>16 076</b>	<b>16 236</b>	<b>1,0</b>
Crimes solved	7 021	6 931	-1,3
Which accounts for (%)	43,7	42,7	-
Total ascertained crimes (CZK ,000)	1 134 722	610 239	-46,2
Ascertained damage (CZK ,000)	2 445	1 151	-52,9

## Karlovy Vary Region - Crime Development in 2002 and 2003

Type of Crime	2002	2003	change (%) +/-
Murders	11	12	9,1
Robberies	268	217	-19,0
Robberies in financial institutions	2	2	0,0
Wilful injury to health	241	202	-16,2
Dangerous treats	104	114	9,6
Extortion	92	84	-8,7
<b>Total violent crime</b>	<b>963</b>	<b>879</b>	<b>-8,7</b>
Crimes solved	799	732	-8,4
Which accounts for (%)	82,97	83,28	-
Rape	26	35	34,6
Procuring	12	14	16,7
<b>Total crimes againts human dignity</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>19,8</b>
Crimes solved	74	90	21,6
Which accounts for (%)	91,36	92,78	-
<i>Burglaries</i>			
of shops	188	146	-22,3
of flats (block of flats)	176	142	-19,3
of weekend houses/cottages	323	405	25,4
of family houses	159	154	-3,1
<b>Total burglaries</b>	<b>2 288</b>	<b>2 081</b>	<b>-9,0</b>
Crimes solved	772	723	-6,3
Which accounts for (%)	33,74	34,74	-
<i>Common thefts</i>			
pickpockets	273	362	32,6
car thefts	701	657	-6,3
thefts from cars	1 382	1 371	-0,8
bicycle thefts	284	188	-33,8
<b>Total common thefts</b>	<b>4 241</b>	<b>4 162</b>	<b>-1,9</b>
Crimes solved	1 444	1 532	6,1
Which accounts for (%)	34,0	36,8	-
Frauds	119	78	-34,5
<b>Total crimes against property</b>	<b>7 020</b>	<b>6 657</b>	<b>-5,2</b>
Crimes solved	2 474	2 463	-0,4
Which accounts for (%)	35,2	37,0	-
<i>Other crime:</i>			
Hooliganism	138	166	20,3
Unauthorised prod. and dist. of psychotr. subs.	115	99	-13,9
Spread of addiction	1	2	100,0
Frustrating execution of an official decision	412	533	29,4
Tax evasion	32	23	-28,1
Embezzlement	144	109	-24,3
Frauds	326	169	-48,2
Infringement of the rights relat. to trademarks	7	25	257,1
Infringement of copyright	17	28	64,7
Insurance fraud	31	17	-45,2
Credit fraud	284	245	-13,7
<b>Economic crime</b>	<b>1 360</b>	<b>1 104</b>	<b>-18,8</b>
Crimes solved	1 076	902	-16,2
Which accounts for (%)	79,1	81,7	-
Ascertained damage	324 065	105 840	-67,3
<b>Total crime ascertained</b>	<b>11 154</b>	<b>10 609</b>	<b>-4,9</b>
Crimes solved	6 061	5 977	-1,4
Which accounts for (%)	54,3	56,3	-
Total ascertained crimes (CZK ,000)	584 230	374 517	-35,9
Ascertained damage (CZK ,000)	4 016	2 865	-28,7

## Usti Region- Crime Development in 2002 and 2003

Type of Crime	2002	2003	change (%) +/-
Murders	22	23	4,5
Robberies	605	662	9,4
Robberies in financial institutions	2	2	0,0
Wilful injury to health	513	655	27,7
Dangerous treats	263	278	5,7
Extortion	223	169	-24,2
<b>Total violent crime</b>	<b>2 272</b>	<b>2 457</b>	<b>8,1</b>
Crimes solved	1 711	1 902	11,2
Which accounts for (%)	75,31	77,41	-
Rape	80	60	-25,0
Procuring	24	8	-66,7
<b>Total crimes againts human dignity</b>	<b>253</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>-20,9</b>
Crimes solved	221	179	-19,0
Which accounts for (%)	87,35	89,50	-
<i>Burglaries</i>			
of shops	520	423	-18,7
of flats (block of flats)	652	789	21,0
of weekend houses/cottages	713	804	12,8
of family houses	417	506	21,3
<b>Total burglaries</b>	<b>6 054</b>	<b>6 592</b>	<b>8,9</b>
Crimes solved	1 950	2 208	13,2
Which accounts for (%)	32,21	33,50	-
<i>Common thefts</i>			
pickpockets	696	876	25,9
car thefts	2 206	2 207	0,0
thefts from cars	4 523	4 254	-5,9
bicycle thefts	681	783	15,0
<b>Total common thefts</b>	<b>12 416</b>	<b>12 383</b>	<b>-0,3</b>
Crimes solved	4 366	4 216	-3,4
Which accounts for (%)	35,2	34,0	-
Frauds	409	386	-5,6
<b>Total crimes against property</b>	<b>19 623</b>	<b>20 235</b>	<b>3,1</b>
Crimes solved	6 839	6 932	1,4
Which accounts for (%)	34,9	34,3	-
<i>Other crime:</i>			
Hooliganism	516	316	-38,8
Unauthorised prod. and dist. of psychotr. subs.	249	268	7,6
Spread of addiction	50	31	-38,0
Frustrating execution of an official decision	1 056	1 365	29,3
Tax evasion	135	68	-49,6
Embezzlement	610	275	-54,9
Frauds	1 375	451	-67,2
Infringement of the rights relat. to trademarks	40	12	-70,0
Infringement of copyright	53	65	22,6
Insurance fraud	26	22	-15,4
Credit fraud	754	701	-7,0
<b>Economic crime</b>	<b>3 948</b>	<b>2 673</b>	<b>-32,3</b>
Crimes solved	3 190	2 152	-32,5
Which accounts for (%)	80,8	80,5	-
Ascertained damage	2 421 963	6 742 765	178,4
<b>Total crime ascertained</b>	<b>31 492</b>	<b>30 934</b>	<b>-1,8</b>
Crimes solved	16 762	16 121	-3,8
Which accounts for (%)	53,2	52,1	-
Total ascertained crimes (CZK ,000)	3 131 155	7 409 551	136,6
Ascertained damage (CZK ,000)	30 364	14 702	-51,6

## Liberec Region - Crime Development in 2002 and 2003

Type of Crime	2002	2003	change (%) +/-
Murders	13	11	-15,4
Robberies	229	208	-9,2
Robberies in financial institutions	-	1	-
Wilful injury to health	375	398	6,1
Dangerous treats	95	134	41,1
Extortion	135	129	-4,4
<b>Total violent crime</b>	<b>1 277</b>	<b>1 257</b>	<b>-1,6</b>
Crimes solved	963	977	1,5
Which accounts for (%)	75,41	77,72	-
Rape	24	48	100,0
Procuring	3	6	100,0
<b>Total crimes against human dignity</b>	<b>106</b>	<b>152</b>	<b>43,4</b>
Crimes solved	97	133	37,1
Which accounts for (%)	91,51	87,50	-
<i>Burglaries</i>			
of shops	343	394	14,9
of flats (block of flats)	246	219	-11,0
of weekend houses/cottages	1 037	815	-21,4
of family houses	272	241	-11,4
<b>Total burglaries</b>	<b>3 793</b>	<b>3 595</b>	<b>-5,2</b>
Crimes solved	1 044	943	-9,7
Which accounts for (%)	27,52	26,23	-
<i>Common thefts</i>			
pickpockets	237	332	40,1
car thefts	1 631	1 485	-9,0
thefts from cars	1 907	2 098	10,0
bicycle thefts	324	306	-5,6
<b>Total common thefts</b>	<b>6 138</b>	<b>6 375</b>	<b>3,9</b>
Crimes solved	1 396	1 511	8,2
Which accounts for (%)	22,7	23,7	-
Frauds	215	134	-37,7
<b>Total crimes against property</b>	<b>10 567</b>	<b>10 525</b>	<b>-0,4</b>
Crimes solved	2 686	2 674	-0,4
Which accounts for (%)	25,4	25,4	-
<i>Other crime:</i>			
Hooliganism	214	206	-3,7
Unauthorised prod. and dist. of psychotr. subs.	110	107	-2,7
Spread of addiction	48	18	-62,5
Frustrating execution of an official decision	565	550	-2,7
Tax evasion	22	12	-45,5
Embezzlement	275	162	-41,1
Frauds	523	253	-51,6
Infringement of the rights relat. to trademarks	17	5	-70,6
Infringement of copyright	21	19	-9,5
Insurance fraud	65	51	-21,5
Credit fraud	400	258	-35,5
<b>Economic crime</b>	<b>1 916</b>	<b>1 333</b>	<b>-30,4</b>
Crimes solved	1 417	996	-29,7
Which accounts for (%)	74,0	74,7	-
Ascertained damage	692 844	397 373	-42,6
<b>Total crime ascertained</b>	<b>16 422</b>	<b>15 667</b>	<b>-4,6</b>
Crimes solved	7 400	6 901	-6,7
Which accounts for (%)	45,1	44,0	-
Total ascertained crimes (CZK ,000)	1 252 840	959 287	-23,4
Ascertained damage (CZK ,000)	5 151	5 814	12,9

## Hradec Kralove Region - Crime Development in 2002 and 2003

Type of Crime	2002	2003	change (%) +/-
Murders	11	8	-27,3
Robberies	101	129	27,7
Robberies in financial institutions	2	5	150,0
Wilful injury to health	312	225	-27,9
Dangerous treats	104	69	-33,7
Extortion	95	76	-20,0
<b>Total violent crime</b>	<b>890</b>	<b>746</b>	<b>-16,2</b>
Crimes solved	696	579	-16,8
Which accounts for (%)	78,20	77,61	-
Rape	24	23	-4,2
Procuring	2	-	-100,0
<b>Total crimes againts human dignity</b>	<b>106</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>-26,4</b>
Crimes solved	95	76	-20,0
Which accounts for (%)	89,62	97,44	-
<i>Burglaries</i>			
of shops	297	259	-12,8
of flats (block of flats)	109	102	-6,4
of weekend houses/cottages	721	582	-19,3
of family houses	219	171	-21,9
<b>Total burglaries</b>	<b>3 112</b>	<b>2 732</b>	<b>-12,2</b>
Crimes solved	962	796	-17,3
Which accounts for (%)	30,91	29,14	-
<i>Common thefts</i>			
pickpockets	108	154	42,6
car thefts	467	548	17,3
thefts from cars	1 189	1 428	20,1
bicycle thefts	615	537	-12,7
<b>Total common thefts</b>	<b>4 484</b>	<b>4 669</b>	<b>4,1</b>
Crimes solved	1 302	1 192	-8,4
Which accounts for (%)	29,0	25,5	-
Frauds	245	221	-9,8
<b>Total crimes against property</b>	<b>8 167</b>	<b>7 964</b>	<b>-2,5</b>
Crimes solved	2 561	2 273	-11,2
Which accounts for (%)	31,4	28,5	-
<i>Other crime:</i>			
Hooliganism	147	118	-19,7
Unauthorised prod. and dist. of psychotr. subs.	96	66	-31,3
Spread of addiction	11	7	-36,4
Frustrating execution of an official decision	442	602	36,2
Tax evasion	36	16	-55,6
Embezzlement	291	224	-23,0
Frauds	511	327	-36,0
Infringement of the rights relat. to trademarks	4	1	-75,0
Infringement of copyright	7	11	57,1
Insurance fraud	16	13	-18,8
Credit fraud	323	357	10,5
<b>Economic crime</b>	<b>1 976</b>	<b>1 698</b>	<b>-14,1</b>
Crimes solved	1 487	1 238	-16,7
Which accounts for (%)	75,3	72,9	-
Ascertained damage	1 835 563	1 557 919	-15,1
<b>Total crime ascertained</b>	<b>13 345</b>	<b>12 822</b>	<b>-3,9</b>
Crimes solved	6 802	6 267	-7,9
Which accounts for (%)	51,0	48,9	-
Total ascertained crimes (CZK ,000)	2 170 679	1 897 388	-12,6
Ascertained damage (CZK ,000)	1 680 495	5 230	-99,7

## Pardubice Region - Crime Development in 2002 and 2003

Type of Crime	2002	2003	change (%) +/-
Murders	6	16	166,7
Robberies	76	88	15,8
Robberies in financial institutions	-	4	-
Wilful injury to health	232	228	-1,7
Dangerous treats	138	111	-19,6
Extortion	67	28	-58,2
<b>Total violent crime</b>	<b>727</b>	<b>692</b>	<b>-4,8</b>
Crimes solved	577	562	-2,6
Which accounts for (%)	79,37	81,21	-
Rape	16	22	37,5
Procuring	-	-	-
<b>Total crimes against human dignity</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>-10,5</b>
Crimes solved	63	62	-1,6
Which accounts for (%)	82,89	91,18	-
<i>Burglaries</i>			
of shops	236	234	-0,8
of flats (block of flats)	111	96	-13,5
of weekend houses/cottages	532	521	-2,1
of family houses	168	191	13,7
<b>Total burglaries</b>	<b>2 408</b>	<b>2 240</b>	<b>-7,0</b>
Crimes solved	714	623	-12,7
Which accounts for (%)	29,65	27,81	-
<i>Common thefts</i>			
pickpockets	132	277	109,8
car thefts	402	340	-15,4
thefts from cars	1 347	1 209	-10,2
bicycle thefts	503	610	21,3
<b>Total common thefts</b>	<b>4 222</b>	<b>4 310</b>	<b>2,1</b>
Crimes solved	1 112	1 057	-4,9
Which accounts for (%)	26,3	24,5	-
Frauds	108	108	0,0
<b>Total crimes against property</b>	<b>7 026</b>	<b>6 942</b>	<b>-1,2</b>
Crimes solved	2 005	1 834	-8,5
Which accounts for (%)	28,5	26,4	-
<i>Other crime:</i>			
Hooliganism	170	139	-18,2
Unauthorised prod. and dist. of psychotr. subs.	61	55	-9,8
Spread of addiction	1	1	0,0
Frustrating execution of an official decision	281	270	-3,9
Tax evasion	38	10	-73,7
Embezzlement	216	111	-48,6
Frauds	403	207	-48,6
Infringement of the rights relat. to trademarks	13	3	-76,9
Infringement of copyright	9	6	-33,3
Insurance fraud	18	11	-38,9
Credit fraud	283	148	-47,7
<b>Economic crime</b>	<b>1 666</b>	<b>1 147</b>	<b>-31,2</b>
Crimes solved	1 119	663	-40,8
Which accounts for (%)	67,2	57,8	-
Ascertained damage	914 469	116 363	-87,3
<b>Total crime ascertained</b>	<b>11 285</b>	<b>10 540</b>	<b>-6,6</b>
Crimes solved	5 366	4 654	-13,3
Which accounts for (%)	47,5	44,2	-
Total ascertained crimes (CZK ,000)	1 202 451	341 010	-71,6
Ascertained damage (CZK ,000)	4 215	1 458	-65,4

## Vysocina Region - Crime Development in 2002 and 2003

Type of Crime	2002	2003	change (%) +/-
Murders	6	7	16,7
Robberies	80	72	-10,0
Robberies in financial institutions	-	9	-
Wilful injury to health	172	159	-7,6
Dangerous treats	83	59	-28,9
Extortion	50	49	-2,0
<b>Total violent crime</b>	<b>542</b>	<b>505</b>	<b>-6,8</b>
Crimes solved	440	401	-8,9
Which accounts for (%)	81,18	79,41	-
Rape	19	20	5,3
Procuring	1	1	0,0
<b>Total crimes againts human dignity</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>18,3</b>
Crimes solved	56	65	16,1
Which accounts for (%)	93,33	91,55	-
<i>Burglaries</i>			
of shops	295	234	-20,7
of flats (block of flats)	56	78	39,3
of weekend houses/cottages	515	442	-14,2
of family houses	127	121	-4,7
<b>Total burglaries</b>	<b>2 187</b>	<b>2 059</b>	<b>-5,9</b>
Crimes solved	578	515	-10,9
Which accounts for (%)	26,43	25,01	-
<i>Common thefts</i>			
pickpockets	166	193	16,3
car thefts	304	324	6,6
thefts from cars	973	992	2,0
bicycle thefts	242	193	-20,2
<b>Total common thefts</b>	<b>2 994</b>	<b>3 075</b>	<b>2,7</b>
Crimes solved	721	718	-0,4
Which accounts for (%)	24,1	23,3	-
Frauds	166	165	-0,6
<b>Total crimes against property</b>	<b>5 607</b>	<b>5 603</b>	<b>-0,1</b>
Crimes solved	1 531	1 456	-4,9
Which accounts for (%)	27,3	26,0	-
<i>Other crime:</i>			
Hooliganism	106	86	-18,9
Unauthorised prod. and dist. of psychotr. subs.	67	65	-3,0
Spread of addiction	30	21	-30,0
Frustrating execution of an official decision	214	253	18,2
Tax evasion	21	12	-42,9
Embezzlement	200	106	-47,0
Frauds	323	247	-23,5
Infringement of the rights relat. to trademarks	12	1	-91,7
Infringement of copyright	13	9	-30,8
Insurance fraud	6	10	66,7
Credit fraud	135	106	-21,5
<b>Economic crime</b>	<b>1 208</b>	<b>877</b>	<b>-27,4</b>
Crimes solved	910	665	-26,9
Which accounts for (%)	75,3	75,8	-
Ascertained damage	1 445 654	746 190	-48,4
<b>Total crime ascertained</b>	<b>8 971</b>	<b>8 693</b>	<b>-3,1</b>
Crimes solved	4 254	3 982	-6,4
Which accounts for (%)	47,4	45,8	-
Total ascertained crimes (CZK ,000)	1 718 329	990 633	-42,3
Ascertained damage (CZK ,000)	8 078	6 244	-22,7

## South Moravian Region - Crime Development in 2002 and 2003

Type of Crime	2002	2003	change (%) +/-
Murders	18	16	-11,1
Robberies	467	358	-23,3
Robberies in financial institutions	9	5	-44,4
Wilful injury to health	545	492	-9,7
Dangerous treats	347	267	-23,1
Extortion	211	180	-14,7
<b>Total violent crime</b>	<b>2 200</b>	<b>1 898</b>	<b>-13,7</b>
Crimes solved	1 566	1 424	-9,1
Which accounts for (%)	71,18	75,03	-
Rape	55	64	16,4
Procuring	1	3	200,0
<b>Total crimes againts human dignity</b>	<b>174</b>	<b>172</b>	<b>-1,1</b>
Crimes solved	140	129	-7,9
Which accounts for (%)	80,46	75,00	-
<i>Burglaries</i>			
of shops	474	527	11,2
of flats (block of flats)	522	561	7,5
of weekend houses/cottages	1 071	926	-13,5
of family houses	602	678	12,6
<b>Total burglaries</b>	<b>5 975</b>	<b>6 385</b>	<b>6,9</b>
Crimes solved	1 432	1 500	4,7
Which accounts for (%)	23,97	23,49	-
<i>Common thefts</i>			
pickpockets	1 219	1 496	22,7
car thefts	2 298	1 865	-18,8
thefts from cars	6 672	7 081	6,1
bicycle thefts	681	635	-6,8
<b>Total common thefts</b>	<b>15 276</b>	<b>15 525</b>	<b>1,6</b>
Crimes solved	2 666	2 561	-3,9
Which accounts for (%)	17,5	16,5	-
Frauds	698	417	-40,3
<b>Total crimes against property</b>	<b>23 021</b>	<b>23 474</b>	<b>2,0</b>
Crimes solved	4 818	4 570	-5,1
Which accounts for (%)	20,9	19,5	-
<i>Other crime:</i>			
Hooliganism	380	394	3,7
Unauthorised prod. and dist. of psychotr. subs.	347	326	-6,1
Spread of addiction	49	70	42,9
Frustrating execution of an official decision	758	731	-3,6
Tax evasion	166	69	-58,4
Embezzlement	703	496	-29,4
Frauds	1 401	987	-29,6
Infringement of the rights relat. to trademarks	81	71	-12,3
Infringement of copyright	83	76	-8,4
Insurance fraud	61	37	-39,3
Credit fraud	539	354	-34,3
<b>Economic crime</b>	<b>4 887</b>	<b>3 778</b>	<b>-22,7</b>
Crimes solved	3 432	2 656	-22,6
Which accounts for (%)	70,2	70,3	-
Ascertained damage	3 177 832	861 948	-72,9
<b>Total crime ascertained</b>	<b>35 496</b>	<b>34 463</b>	<b>-2,9</b>
Crimes solved	14 305	13 142	-8,1
Which accounts for (%)	40,3	38,1	-
Total ascertained crimes (CZK ,000)	4 490 173	1 955 561	-56,4
Ascertained damage (CZK ,000)	20 065	19 038	-5,1



## Olomouc Region - Crime Development in 2002 and 2003

Type of Crime	2002	2003	change (%) +/-
Murders	18	7	-61,1
Robberies	221	210	-5,0
Robberies in financial institutions	-	6	-
Wilful injury to health	642	588	-8,4
Dangerous treats	349	318	-8,9
Extortion	144	155	7,6
<b>Total violent crime</b>	<b>1 767</b>	<b>1 632</b>	<b>-7,6</b>
Crimes solved	1 479	1 341	-9,3
Which accounts for (%)	83,70	82,17	-
Rape	35	41	17,1
Procuring	3	5	66,7
<b>Total crimes against human dignity</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>111</b>	<b>30,6</b>
Crimes solved	70	92	31,4
Which accounts for (%)	82,35	82,88	-
<i>Burglaries</i>			
of shops	304	293	-3,6
of flats (block of flats)	220	183	-16,8
of weekend houses/cottages	398	379	-4,8
of family houses	313	325	3,8
<b>Total burglaries</b>	<b>3 514</b>	<b>3 272</b>	<b>-6,9</b>
Crimes solved	978	825	-15,6
Which accounts for (%)	27,83	25,21	-
<i>Common thefts</i>			
pickpockets	289	352	21,8
car thefts	754	673	-10,7
thefts from cars	1 516	1 894	24,9
bicycle thefts	306	389	27,1
<b>Total common thefts</b>	<b>5 235</b>	<b>5 498</b>	<b>5,0</b>
Crimes solved	1 675	1 391	-17,0
Which accounts for (%)	32,0	25,3	-
Frauds	364	295	-19,0
<b>Total crimes against property</b>	<b>9 551</b>	<b>9 513</b>	<b>-0,4</b>
Crimes solved	3 053	2 531	-17,1
Which accounts for (%)	32,0	26,6	-
<i>Other crime:</i>			
Hooliganism	263	252	-4,2
Unauthorised prod. and dist. of psychotr. subs.	79	103	30,4
Spread of addiction	39	26	-33,3
Frustrating execution of an official decision	488	419	-14,1
Tax evasion	47	36	-23,4
Embezzlement	257	218	-15,2
Frauds	686	553	-19,4
Infringement of the rights relat. to trademarks	10	7	-30,0
Infringement of copyright	17	6	-64,7
Insurance fraud	20	43	115,0
Credit fraud	299	210	-29,8
<b>Economic crime</b>	<b>2 029</b>	<b>1 777</b>	<b>-12,4</b>
Crimes solved	1 615	1 262	-21,9
Which accounts for (%)	79,6	71,0	-
Ascertained damage	1 613 513	1 635 436	1,4
<b>Total crime ascertained</b>	<b>16 535</b>	<b>15 822</b>	<b>-4,3</b>
Crimes solved	8 919	7 694	-13,7
Which accounts for (%)	53,9	48,6	-
Total ascertained crimes (CZK ,000)	2 114 787	2 024 149	-4,3
Ascertained damage (CZK ,000)	12 782	8 367	-34,5

## Moravian-Silesian Region - Crime Development in 2002 and 2003

Type of Crime	2002	2003	change (%) +/-
Murders	29	11	-62,1
Robberies	644	724	12,4
Robberies in financial institutions	2	4	100,0
Wilful injury to health	2 077	1 849	-11,0
Dangerous treats	303	292	-3,6
Extortion	241	229	-5,0
<b>Total violent crime</b>	<b>4 011</b>	<b>3 791</b>	<b>-5,5</b>
Crimes solved	3 291	2 930	-11,0
Which accounts for (%)	82,05	77,29	-
Rape	92	82	-10,9
Procuring	13	10	-23,1
<b>Total crimes againts human dignity</b>	<b>279</b>	<b>260</b>	<b>-6,8</b>
Crimes solved	241	212	-12,0
Which accounts for (%)	86,38	81,54	-
<i>Burglaries</i>			
of shops	574	571	-0,5
of flats (block of flats)	816	638	-21,8
of weekend houses/cottages	411	480	16,8
of family houses	474	521	9,9
<b>Total burglaries</b>	<b>6 915</b>	<b>7 025</b>	<b>1,6</b>
Crimes solved	1 952	1 911	-2,1
Which accounts for (%)	28,23	27,20	-
<i>Common thefts</i>			
pickpockets	934	1 006	7,7
car thefts	991	1 204	21,5
thefts from cars	6 171	6 070	-1,6
bicycle thefts	484	499	3,1
<b>Total common thefts</b>	<b>14 173</b>	<b>14 663</b>	<b>3,5</b>
Crimes solved	4 299	3 998	-7,0
Which accounts for (%)	30,3	27,3	-
Frauds	657	576	-12,3
<b>Total crimes against property</b>	<b>22 761</b>	<b>23 243</b>	<b>2,1</b>
Crimes solved	7 063	6 545	-7,3
Which accounts for (%)	31,0	28,2	-
<i>Other crime:</i>			
Hooliganism	373	357	-4,3
Unauthorised prod. and dist. of psychotr. subs.	288	349	21,2
Spread of addiction	73	118	61,6
Frustrating execution of an official decision	1 007	1 232	22,3
Tax evasion	91	53	-41,8
Embezzlement	601	354	-41,1
Frauds	1 658	1 274	-23,2
Infringement of the rights relat. to trademarks	21	19	-9,5
Infringement of copyright	17	22	29,4
Insurance fraud	67	46	-31,3
Credit fraud	937	520	-44,5
<b>Economic crime</b>	<b>4 715</b>	<b>3 984</b>	<b>-15,5</b>
Crimes solved	3 611	2 423	-32,9
Which accounts for (%)	76,6	60,8	-
Ascertained damage	4 041 885	5 324 833	31,7
<b>Total crime ascertained</b>	<b>37 732</b>	<b>37 391</b>	<b>-0,9</b>
Crimes solved	19 574	17 596	-10,1
Which accounts for (%)	51,9	47,0	-
Total ascertained crimes (CZK ,000)	4 696 698	5 968 519	27,1
Ascertained damage (CZK ,000)	40 183	11 296	-71,9

## Zlin Region - Crime Development in 2002 and 2003

Type of Crime	2002	2003	change (%) +/-
Murders	8	9	12,5
Robberies	138	136	-1,4
Robberies in financial institutions	3	7	133,3
Wilful injury to health	268	251	-6,3
Dangerous treats	128	144	12,5
Extortion	74	70	-5,4
<b>Total violent crime</b>	<b>856</b>	<b>857</b>	<b>0,1</b>
Crimes solved	649	646	-0,5
Which accounts for (%)	75,82	75,38	-
Rape	18	19	5,6
Procuring	5	-	-100,0
<b>Total crimes against human dignity</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>-3,4</b>
Crimes solved	45	47	4,4
Which accounts for (%)	76,27	82,46	-
<i>Burglaries</i>			
of shops	212	173	-18,4
of flats (block of flats)	104	92	-11,5
of weekend houses/cottages	321	326	1,6
of family houses	191	264	38,2
<b>Total burglaries</b>	<b>2 593</b>	<b>2 249</b>	<b>-13,3</b>
Crimes solved	801	591	-26,2
Which accounts for (%)	30,89	26,28	-
<i>Common thefts</i>			
pickpockets	252	251	-0,4
car thefts	429	328	-23,5
thefts from cars	1 444	1 216	-15,8
bicycle thefts	363	402	10,7
<b>Total common thefts</b>	<b>4 047</b>	<b>3 696</b>	<b>-8,7</b>
Crimes solved	872	857	-1,7
Which accounts for (%)	21,5	23,2	-
Frauds	398	206	-48,2
<b>Total crimes against property</b>	<b>7 375</b>	<b>6 458</b>	<b>-12,4</b>
Crimes solved	2 077	1 675	-19,4
Which accounts for (%)	28,2	25,9	-
<i>Other crime:</i>			
Hooliganism	144	107	-25,7
Unauthorised prod. and dist. of psychotr. subs.	122	123	0,8
Spread of addiction	41	24	-41,5
Frustrating execution of an official decision	416	374	-10,1
Tax evasion	83	33	-60,2
Embezzlement	301	184	-38,9
Frauds	477	383	-19,7
Infringement of the rights relat. to trademarks	7	23	228,6
Infringement of copyright	20	36	80,0
Insurance fraud	14	11	-21,4
Credit fraud	203	175	-13,8
<b>Economic crime</b>	<b>1 859</b>	<b>1 506</b>	<b>-19,0</b>
Crimes solved	1 377	1 109	-19,5
Which accounts for (%)	74,1	73,6	-
Ascertained damage	2 100 430	1 327 122	-36,8
<b>Total crime ascertained</b>	<b>12 507</b>	<b>11 040</b>	<b>-11,7</b>
Crimes solved	6 160	5 402	-12,3
Which accounts for (%)	49,3	48,9	-
Total ascertained crimes (CZK ,000)	2 441 205	1 585 005	-35,1
Ascertained damage (CZK ,000)	5 016	2 833	-43,5