

MINISTRY OF THE INTERIOR OF THE CZECH REPUBLIC

Security Policy Department

**Report on Public Order and Internal Security
in the Czech Republic in 2004
(compared with 2003)**

A shortened version

Prague 2005

GOVERNMENT OF THE CZECH REPUBLIC



RESOLUTION
OF THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CZECH REPUBLIC
No. 827 of 29 June 2005

on the Report on Public Order and Internal Security
in the Czech Republic in 2004 (compared with 2003)

The Government hereby

I. t a k e s n o t e of the Report on Public Order and Internal Security in the Czech Republic in 2004 (compared with 2003), contained in Part III of the document Ref. No. 964/05 (hereinafter referred to as the “Report”);

II. l a y s d o w n the Priorities of the security policy with regard to public order and internal security, as given in the Annex to this Resolution;

III. c h a r g e s the Prime Minister to present the Report to the Speaker of the Chamber of Deputies of the Parliament of the Czech Republic;

IV. c o m m i t s

1. the Minister of the Interior

a) to present to the Government, by 30 June 2006, the Report on Public Order and Internal Security in the Czech Republic in 2004 (as compared with 2003), supplemented in its Annex with Information on the issues of extremism in the Czech Republic in 2005,

b) to substantiate the Report in the Chamber of Deputies of the Parliament of the Czech Republic,

2. members of the Government and heads of other central authorities of state administration to pay enhanced attention to the Priorities given under Item II of this Resolution.

To be Performed by:

members of the Government,
heads of other central
state administration authorities

Prime Minister
Ing. Jiří P a r o u b e k , v. r.

GOVERNMENT OF THE CZECH REPUBLIC

Annex

to Government Resolution
No. 827 of 29 June 2005

Priorities

of the Security Policy with regard to Public Order and Internal Security

Crimes committed by criminal organisations (including trafficking in human beings, illicit conduct related to narcotic and psychotropic substances, illegal trade in weapons, and forgery)

Corruption

Major economic crime (fraud, tax evasion, money laundering, crime against intellectual property, cybercrime)

Illegal migration

Terrorism

Juvenile crime

Crimes with an extremist context

Robberies

Burglaries, car thefts, thefts from cars

Breaches of road safety regulations

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1. Introduction

The Report on Public Order and Internal Security in the Czech Republic in 2004 (hereinafter referred to as the "Report") was drawn up under the responsibility of the Ministry of the Interior (the "MI") from the 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 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 Security Information Service (the "SIS"), the National Security Authority ("NSA"), the Supreme State Prosecutor's Office (the "SSPO"), the Industrial Property Office ("IPO"), and the Personal Data Protection Office (the "PDPO").

The principles of the internal security policy are defined in the Security Strategy of the Czech Republic, approved by the Government Resolution No. 1254 of 10 December 2003. The *Status Report on Security of the Czech Republic*, reflecting the Czech Republic's security interests and needs in the context of the developing security environment with the aim of flexibly responding to substantial changes occurring in it, will be submitted to the Government by the end of December 2005 in keeping with this Resolution and under the responsibility of the Office of the Government - its Secretariat of the State Security Council. That is why - responding to this particular task - the Report offers, in its conclusion, an evaluation of the Security Strategy, summarising the current objectives of the country's internal security policy.

As compared with the Report on Public Order and Internal Security in the CR in 2003, this Report does not separately cover the Integrated Rescue System ("IRS") and fire protection since these issues are described in the *Information on the Implementation of the Concept of Civil Defence up to 2006 with a Prospect to 2015 and Proposal for its Partial Adjustment*, approved by the Government in its Resolution No. 21 of 5 January 2005. The issues of civil defence, fire protection, integrated rescue system, crisis management and civilian emergency planning will be given comprehensive treatment in the *Status Report on Civil Defence against Emergency Events*, to be submitted to the State Security Council and the Government of the Czech Republic in compliance with the Proposal to optimise the Czech Republic's security system as part of the Status Report on Security of the Czech Republic by the end of 2005.

This report has an **informative** function to fulfil, and since its data come from all the Government Ministries, this should help in systematically following up individual steps taken in the internal security policy. Without knowledge of the internal security developments and of the criminal trends, incongruous measures might be adopted as a result.

The objective of the Report is primarily:

- to provide an overview of the trends in crime and their dynamics, of development patterns in individual types of crime, of the structure of crime and criminal offenders,
- to provide an overview of developments in areas relating to public order and internal security,
- to report on the activities pursued by executive bodies in security policy, on strategies and legislative and non-legislative measures being drafted, and to facilitate the use of information thus gathered for the purpose of combating crime, in particular for preparing decisions in the legislative sector, as well as strategic and organisational objectives,
- to provide an overview on crime prevention as an instrument for pro-active crime-control measures. The Minister of the Interior, as Chairman of the Republic Crime Prevention Committee, is responsible for the country's crime prevention policy (itself an integral part of the security policy), and submits to the Government a Crime Prevention Strategy. A *Crime Prevention Strategy for the Years 2004 - 2007* was submitted to the Government and approved by its Resolution No. 393 of 28 April 2004;
- to identify and highlight areas to which the country's public authorities need to devote special attention.

The Report aims at summarising problems and findings. It does not contain an evaluation of the individual measures adopted, since these are, predominantly, appraised in separate reports, information and analyses although the Report does refer to such measures. Also, it does not discuss a whole range of already functioning mechanisms.

The Report also presents basic information on the Government's public order and security policies. In conclusion, proceeding from its findings assessed, the Report formulates draft priorities of security policy in the field of public order and internal security for the coming period.

The following documents are attached to the Report as its separate annexes: Information on the Issues of Extremism in the Czech Republic in 2004, and Information on the Security Situation in Central Europe. Also annexed is Part containing Tables and Charts to which the text of the Report refers.

Criminality is expressed as a sum total of criminal offences committed within a society. Two types are distinguished: *apparent* criminality, which is statistically recorded, and *hidden* or *latent* criminality, unknown - due to various reasons - to the police, the State Prosecutor's Office and courts. Most of the committed criminal offences come to light, thus becoming subject to criminal prosecution, while a portion of crimes, hitherto unspecified in greater detail, remains latent. The actual extent of the latency of criminality is affected by citizens' overall confidence in the security forces, their concerns that offenders may take vengeance on them, fears of the response to their reporting criminal offences on the part of fellow citizens, and overall sensitivity and attitudes to crime within society, which is understood as the rate of tolerance to lawbreaking. Employing both preventive and repressive measures, the Police of the Czech Republic ("PCR") strive to achieve a maximum reduction of both visible and latent forms of criminality.

The actual status, dynamics and structure of crime are analysed in long-term time sequences of statistical data on registered criminal offences and prosecuted and sentenced persons, and finally these factors are used to determine the risk of future crime development patterns. The structure of crime is spelt out by a ratio between the individual groups of criminal offences, namely crimes against property, economic and violent crimes and those against human dignity. Criminality is also analysed according to its territorial distribution, according to demographic and socio-professional categories of offenders, while the scope of re-offending is ascertained, and the specific features of juvenile crime are also examined.

Most industrially advanced countries as well as developing nations have, in recent decades, seen a rise in their crime rates, which is being explained in a context with the processes of industrialisation, urbanisation and migration, and with ongoing demographic changes. As for the dynamic phenomena existing in crime in the world, mention should be made of terrorism, organised crime, economic crime committed by transnational corporations, growth of drug-related crime, criminal offences abusing or damaging computers, devastation of the environment, vandalism. Modern approaches to crime emphasise a complex attitude to combating crime, while promoting the scientific branch known as victimology which studies the victims of criminal offences.

The statistical data used in the Report are based on the **crime statistics of the PCR**. The police statistics recording system ("PSRS") specifies the individual types of crime according to a tactical-statistic classification. Crimes are recorded following their report by individual citizens or on the basis of the operatively ascertained facts of the PCR attesting that a criminal offence has, indeed, been committed. A precondition for including such an offence in the crime records is to stipulate its criminal-law classification.

The basic units used in the PSRS are as follows: a) a criminal fact (representing one criminal offence), and b) an offender of a criminal act, while persons who are subsequently not persecuted, i.e. who are not criminally punishable for instance due to their age, are also recorded as criminal offenders. Each criminal fact bearing the signs of a criminal offence is registered as a separate criminal offence. Another principle that is observed says that a single criminal fact is usually registered as a single criminal offence even though a single-act sequence is involved (only the most serious offences concerned, i.e. the one punished most severely, are then recorded in the statistics). In case of a multi-crime sequence, the statistics register as many criminal offences as many separate criminal facts were involved. Also multiple and perpetual criminal offences are recorded as single criminal facts.

A criminal offence is considered to have been solved if a person has been officially accused of for charged with an offence, or if the case has been suspended pursuant to provisions of Sec. 159a (2) and (3) of the Code of Criminal Procedure . The category "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 died before being accused, persons exempted from the authority of criminal justice agencies, 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 case), 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 incurred damage entered in police statistics is established mainly on the basis of information provided by aggrieved persons, by the relevant police body, by an authorised appraiser, by a sworn expert, or by an insurance company. When an investigation is commenced, the damage first ascertained is recorded. If criminal investigation has not been closed, the value of the damage caused is included only for information purposes. The text also uses data relating to additional clear-up rate: these are criminal offences that were solved in the given statistical year but had been ascertained (and as such recorded) in one of the previous statistical periods.¹ When considering the crimes committed by offenders, it should be borne in mind that the data are derived from the share in the number of solved criminal offences.

To provide the most comprehensive picture of criminality, police statistics also include solved crimes committed by children who have not yet reached the age of criminal liability.

The criminal statistics are supplemented **with those of the Ministry of Justice**, which contain statistics for the State Prosecutor's Offices and court statistics. **The results of criminal statistics of the PCR in the given period are not comparable with those kept by the MJ.** This is because of differences in time. In some cases there are differences of several years between terminating 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 do not deal with offences or offenders whose cases have been suspended under § 159a of the Code of Criminal Procedure prior to penal prosecution (for example because of the age of an offender, amnesty, or insanity), discontinued under § 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 convict is a person against whom a judgement of conviction was passed and came into effect. A prosecuted person is - according to the MJ statistics - understood to be a person against whom criminal proceedings under § 160 of the Code of Criminal Procedure were brought to a close in the year monitored.

Court statistics record the numbers of defendants and convicts whilst only 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.

In combating crime it is impossible to accept all the measures the state deems as suitable. As for measures resulting in the restriction of fundamental human rights and freedoms, including the right to protection against unauthorised processing of personal data, sufficient guarantees against abuse, legal guarantees in particular, have to be introduced. This particular principle has to be respected as part of measures aimed at suppressing crime.

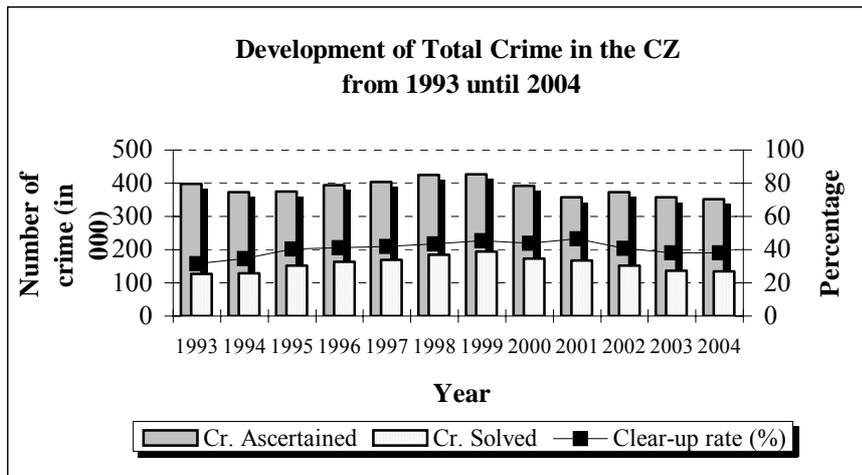
Information fed into the system of crime statistics is obtained in the process of discharging specific tasks by the PCR in the field of prevention and detection of criminal activities, detection of offenders and investigation of criminal offences and, therefore, crime statistics do not and cannot cover differences in efforts made, and in resources and time used to solve recorded crimes.

Unless stated otherwise, the data given in this Report relate to the year 2004. Other information pertaining primarily to adopted measures are valid as of 28 February 2005.

¹ 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 of Individual Types of Crime and Security Risks

2.1 Basic Data on Criminal Activities



Criminal statistics

Total number of:

detected crimes: 351,629 (-1,7 %, -6,111)²

detected crimes per 10,000 inhabitants in the CR: 344 (-7)

persons prosecuted and investigated: 121,531 (+0,1 %, +138) (+3,5 %, +2.311)

crimes solved: 134,444 (-0,8 %, -1,137)

clear-up rate: 38,2 % (+0,3 %)³

amount of damage ascertained: CZK 48,455,947,000 (+0,9 %, +CZK 418,944,000)

amount of damage recovered: CZK 2,179,201,000 (+65,4 %, +CZK 861,595,000), i.e. 4 % of the damage ascertained

additionally solved crimes: 6.456 (-20 %, -1,617)

Court statistics

Total number of:

number of persons accused: 75,841 (-3,7 %, -2,872)

number of lawfully sentenced persons: 68,442

crimes committed by sentenced persons: 89,353 (+2,5 %, +2,173)

- According to data from the PSRS, the number of ascertained crimes in 2004 has dropped by 1,7 %. In a long-term perspective, it may be noted that the numbers of ascertained criminal offences have remained virtually the same for the fourth year running, while **the number of crimes in 2004 was the lowest since 1993**. The highest share in overall crime is accounted for by the capital city of Prague with 27.7 %. Decline in the number of ascertained crimes was accompanied by a drop in the number of solved criminal offences, and a constant clear-up rate (a share of the number of solved criminal offences in the total number of crimes detected).
- The following should be mentioned among the most prominent fluctuations in crime development: the number of **economic crimes has gone up**, the rise being accompanied, on the one hand, by a growth in the recorded number of crimes involving credit fraud, embezzlement and trademark violations, and, on the other hand, by a slump in the recorded number of crimes involving tax curtailment and fraud; the number of detected **violent crimes has increased**, most visibly the number of recorded crimes of robberies in financial institutions, while the crimes of robberies and causing intentional bodily harm remain a problem. The number of detected **crimes against property has declined**, save for a marked rise in the number of pickpockets, with the number of recorded burglaries of flats, family houses and recreation facilities or thefts of double-track motor vehicles and thefts from cars decreasing.

* Units of the PCR initiated shortened pre-trial proceedings of 19,317 criminal offences, i.e. 14.4 % of the cases whose offenders were detected (17,873 criminal offences, i.e. 13.2 % in 2003). Another 6,456 additionally solved criminal offences were recorded (8,073 in 2003 and 2,945 in 2002).

² Data in brackets refer to changes as compared with 2003.

³ For instance in Austria, the clear-up rate reached 38 % (against 39.6 % in 2003).

* In terms of the qualitative indicator, the so-called actionability, i.e. number of actions filed by the State Prosecutor out of the total volume of criminal causes completed and handed over by the police, it may be noted that the year 2004 saw an increase in the number of cases in which the State Prosecutor handed down a meritorious decision to 108,049 (+3.3 %), out of this total in 91,613 cases (+1.9 %) the State Prosecutor brought an action or a motion for punishment.

- **There has been a slight increase in the amount of damage ascertained, while damage recovered has risen considerably.** The overall amount of damage was influenced by several major causes, for instance by such cases as those of KTP Quantum, Czech Trade, the Union Bank; e.g. damage exceeding CZK 8.9 billion was recorded in the cause “IPB – Outstanding Debts“

(For more detailed data see Part - Tables and Charts Nos. 1-3)

Findings from a public opinion poll

- *An extensive representative public opinion poll entitled “Satisfaction of Citizens with the Work of the PCR“ ended in May 2004. The survey was carried out by the agency STEM/MARK, a.s. in three stages from December 2003 until April 2004. All in all, two thirds of the Czech citizens are satisfied with the work performed by the PCR in their locality, while two fifths report gradual improvement in security situation over the past years. Satisfaction with the work of the PCR as a whole is higher than satisfaction with its performance at the local level. Three quarters of those polled are satisfied with the overall police work, with more than a half mentioning gradual improvement over the past few years.*
- *In the past 12 months, most Czech inhabitants (59 %) had at least mediated experience of a criminal offence, while a third had a first-hand experience. Only 41% citizens did not encounter any criminal offence either personally or through people in their neighbourhood. Some people even fell victims of two crimes (14 %); almost a third of those polled encountered two criminal offences through their relatives or close ones. An analysis showed that experience with crimes is reported more often by younger citizens and people with higher education: 40 % of people in the 30-44 age bracket, 40 % of university-educated, and 36 % of secondary school graduates reported first-hand experience of crime.*
- *Most victims of criminal offences reported the crimes committed against them to the police (59 %). Those who did not mostly claimed they would solve the problem themselves (55 %). Another frequent reason was the conviction that the police would not succeed in solving the case anyway (46 %). According to statements by one third of those polled, reporting a criminal offence to the police would require too much efforts and time (36%). Criminal offences are reported more frequently by women (61 %), by people aged 30-45 years (63 %), by university or secondary school graduates, and by urbanites living in large cities (two thirds of those polled in all those categories). People living in municipalities with a population of 2,000-5,000 tend to report criminal offences to the police least of all (50 %).*
- *There is a general fear of road accidents among the Czech population. This is felt by as many as four fifths of the Czech citizens. Vandalism, pickpockets, burglaries of flats, houses, weekend cottages and thefts from cars were mentioned among alarming criminal offences that cause greater fears (these offences are feared by roughly 2/3 of citizens). Almost a half of those polled is afraid of physical violence in various forms. Prague citizens and people living in Central Bohemia are most afraid of specific criminal offences.*
- *Respondents displayed a certain degree of civic responsibility and are willing to co-operate with the PCR in efforts to solve and clarify criminal activities. **Their willingness to report crimes to the PCR is general (shared by 93 %).** Slightly fewer people are willing to come forward and appear as anonymous witnesses (82 %). People seem to be least willing to appear as witnesses under their own names (62 %).*
- *The feeling of danger and fear of criminal offences are shared with a varying intensity by more than two thirds of the citizens.. Such fears may be described as strong in a quarter of the population, another 46 % of the citizens experience what they call slight feelings of danger. Perceived threat of crime is significantly connected with the size of the resident's locality: the highest values of perceived threat being registered in large cities. Feelings of danger are perceived most strongly by Prague inhabitants. Higher levels of fear of crime was also recorded among inhabitants in Central and Northern Bohemia. On the other hand, both Moravian Regions, South and East Bohemia may be regarded as areas with a lower rate of perceived threat of crime.*
- *In terms of the actual experience of individual types of criminal offences, it is, once again, **Prague**, whose inhabitants had more frequent experience than elsewhere of almost all types of criminal offences (with the exception of thefts of bicycles), that **markedly differs from the situation in the whole CR.** Prague inhabitants have a high*

above-average experience of burglaries, pickpockets, car thefts, and vandalism. Above-average experience of some criminal offences was also found in Central Bohemia (first-hand and mediated experience of car thefts and mediated experience of burglaries) and also in North Bohemia (both types of experience of physical assault). North Moravia and West Bohemia come closest to the nation-wide average, nonetheless less people living in those regions have had some experience with crime, and in North Moravia relatively more people have had some experience of the theft of bicycle belonging to their close relatives or friends. On the other hand, South Bohemia, East Bohemia and South Moravia are regions where people have had less experience of crimes than elsewhere (with the exception of above-average experience of thefts of bicycles, and save for above-average experience of thefts of bicycles belonging to their close relatives, friends or acquaintances in East Bohemia).

2.1.1 Crime by Regions. Territorial Variations

Basic data on the CR in 2004:

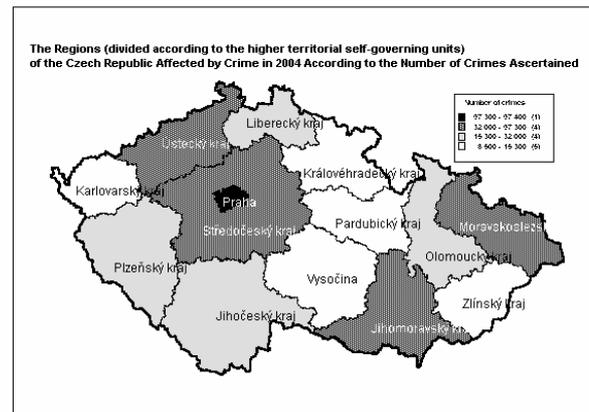
Area in km²: 78,866

Number of inhabitants: 10,211,455

Population density in the CR: 129 persons / km²

Unemployment rate: 8.3 %

(it is an average unemployment rate from the 1st until 4th quarter of 2004)



Crime Development with Regard to Higher Territorial Self-governing Units (Regions)

- **The sequence of the regions has not markedly changed**, the highest number of criminal offences is characteristic of the capital city of Prague (share: 27.7 %), followed, from a distance, by the Central Bohemian Region (10.7 %), the Moravian-Silesian Region (10 %), the Ústí and South Moravian Regions, then followed by the Plzeň, South Bohemian, Liberec, Olomouc and Hradec Králové Regions. The lowest crime rate (up to the share of 3 %) was recorded in the Vysočina, Karlovy Vary, Pardubice and Zlín Regions.
 - Crime development patterns in **the individual regions proved to be differentiated**; criminality declined in the capital city of Prague and in the Central Bohemian Region, in the South Moravian, Moravian-Silesian, Zlín, Olomouc, Vysočina, Karlovy Vary, Liberec, Hradec Králové a Pardubice Regions, while the Ústí, Plzeň and South Bohemian Regions registered an increase in their crime rates.
 - **The sequence of regions** taking into account crime **per 10,000 inhabitants is different**: the capital city of Prague (835 criminal offences), which accounts for more than double the number of criminal offences as compared with the other most crime-laden regions is followed by the Ústí Region (394 criminal offences), the Liberec Region (359 criminal offences), the Karlovy Vary Region (341 criminal offences), the Central Bohemian Region (333 criminal offences) and the Plzeň Region (308 criminal offences). The lowest crime rate is still recorded in the Vysočina (165 criminal offences) and Zlín Regions (180 criminal offences). A markedly different sequence in terms of absolute numbers of criminal offences and criminal offences taking into account crime per 10,000 inhabitants is found in the Karlovy Vary Region (11th place in the number of detected criminal offences, but 4th in terms of crime per 10,000 inhabitants).
 - The **capital city of Prague** shows the highest share in total crime. Responding to this situation, the system of the District Directorates of the Prague Police Administration was restructured, its total of 10 directorates were reduced to 4, which now cover as many as 22 administrative districts. The purpose of this move is to cut the number of managerial jobs in favour of those for the performance of regular police duties, and to ensure that resources and funds are used more effectively.
- * A decline in overall crime (-1.8%) was recorded in the capital city of Prague, with a higher growth in economic crimes and crimes against human dignity; while property crime accounts for 33 % of the overall number of crimes committed in the CR; out of all the solved cases 46.7 % were committed by aliens, mainly by organised groups of foreigners, predominantly citizens of Romania, Bulgaria and Slovakia who come to the CR specifically for this purpose. A high share in this kind of criminal activities is taken by repeat offenders (61.7 %), while children often commit such offences (6.2 %) as well. The amount of damage caused by all crimes reached CZK 27,83 billion (+34.1 %). The rate of unemployment in the region is 3.9 %. However, the crime development pattern in Prague does not basically differ from that in the capitals of other countries, a similar situation prevails, for instance, in Munich, a city with a comparable population as well as number of criminal offences.

- * The Central Bohemian Region also saw a decline in the overall number of crimes (-2.1 %). In actual fact, Central Bohemia is noted as the country's most advanced and popular recreation area, dotted with approximately 100,000 recreation facilities. It is characterised by new construction of family houses as well as commercial and industrial zones around Prague. Unlike the country-wide crime development pattern, both the capital city of Prague and the Central Bohemian Region have witnessed a rise in the number of burglaries of family houses. The unemployment rate in Central Bohemia is 5.4 %.
- * After the capital city of Prague and the Central Bohemian Region, the most problematic region in terms of property and economic crimes is the South Moravian Region (unemployment rate 8.3 %), followed by the Moravian-Silesian Region (unemployment rate 14.5 %), which is also infamous for the country's highest rate of violent crimes.
- * Another Czech region troubled by crime is the Ústí Region, known particularly for violent crimes. Its unemployment rate is 14.4 %.⁴
- * The high rate of crime in large cities is said to depend on a number of factors, such as population density and anonymity of large residential districts, migration, age and social structure, tourism, large housing estates, multitude of shops, institutions as well as concentration of criminals. A hotly debated issue is the actual interdependence between crime and unemployment rates. However, a comparison of the number of ascertained criminal offences per 10,000 inhabitants and the rate of unemployment in 2004 did not completely confirm that relationship; for instance a higher unemployment rate and a lower crime rate is found in the Olomouc Region, while the capital city of Prague and the Central Bohemian Region have a lower unemployment rate with a high crime rate. Meanwhile, a high crime and unemployment rate is found in the Ústí and South Moravian Regions.

(For more detailed data see Part - Tables and Charts Nos. 4-7, 42-65)

II. Measures Adopted

- The PCR's priority is to draft its own strategy of the Czech police as a genuine public service. Seen against the background of the pathological social phenomena identified in security risks, this is a path aimed at eliminating factors conducive to crime, promoting prevention (a primary instrument for forestalling criminal activities) and repression (consistent clarification and detection of offenders and their economic destabilisation - by draining off proceeds from criminal activities).
- In 2004, finishing touches were put to preparations for and implementation of tasks posed to the PCR by the country's full EU membership - primarily to **put into operation its National Europol Unit and the Sirene Office, to link up to the EURODAC database, prepare for incorporation into the Schengen Information System (SIS)**, to implement tasks of the PCR stemming from the country's international obligations in connection with its EU membership (especially the amendment of its Code of Criminal Procedure with regard to the application of the European Arrest Warrant), carry out the tasks associated with the impact of the new legislation (Judiciary for Juveniles, Weapons and Ammunition Act, administration of confiscated property), draft a media strategy and secure public support for the performance of police activities, ensure safety of air traffic, complete the integration of the Criminal Police and Investigation Service, set up a new financial police unit, lay accent on the quality of the discharge of tasks facing the PCR on the scene of crime as a prerequisite for subsequent expert activity, collect information on found traces in police databases and evidentiary proceedings, introduce and enforce the quality management model (EFQM) and a new system of evaluating work performance in the conditions of the PCR, and modernise its operation centres.
- The MI is drawing up a new police doctrine known as the **Project POLICE 2015** whose aim is to describe what kind of service the police should provide in 2015, what is the anticipated form of functioning of the police corps, what types of skills policemen should master in 2015; the project also sets out tools the police shall have at its disposal to achieve those goals.

⁴ As of 1 January 2004, the Ústí Region had the highest unemployment rate in terms of its districts in the district of Most - 23.5 % and Teplice - 19.9 %, the Moravian-Silesian Region in the district of Karviná - 21 % and Ostrava-City - 18.2 %. In the Ústí Region the districts of Teplice and Ústí nad Labem showed the highest number of ascertained crimes, in the Moravian-Silesian Region these were districts of Ostrava and Karviná.

- In crime prevention, a consultative body of the Police President has been set up - the **Methodological Council for the PCR's Preventive Activities**, which sets itself the task of elaborating in 2005 a preventive policy for the PCR that will incorporate elements of community policing. This policy should be based on responsibility of all the Police services for preventive approaches and methods in police work..
- Officials of the PCR regularly attend meetings of the **17 working groups of the European Union's Justice and Home Affairs Council** (for instance SIS/Sirene, Police Co-operation and Schengen Evaluation), taking part in the drafting of background materials for the sessions of the JHA Council (Justice and Home Affairs), COREPER (Committee of Permanent Representatives) and CATS (Committee set up pursuant to Article 36).
- As part of bilateral co-operation with the Federal Republic of Germany, the Office of the Criminal Police and Investigation Service of the Police Presidium of the CR, co-operates especially with the Federal Criminal Office, the Land Criminal Office of Saxony and the Bavarian Land Criminal Office. This covers primarily direct contacts when performing specific police duties (exchange of relevant information in cases of detecting criminal activities with an international dimension, establishment of joint investigating teams etc.) and as part of training courses and reciprocal visits.
- The MI participates, on behalf of the CR, in the work of the European Network for Crime Prevention of the EU, the UN Commission for Prevention and Criminal Justice. An MI employee was elected in 2004 Chairman of the Council of Europe's Standing Committee on Spectator Violence. The MI is actively engaged in the Council of Europe project on the prevention of violence (*other activities are mentioned in the individual sections of the Report – MEASURES ADOPTED*).
- The working group for harmonising police information systems stepped up its activities in preparation for building the SIS national solution. Opening negotiations were held with all the major partners outside the Government Ministries in the second half of 2004 in an effort to arrange procedures for handing over data on objects to be fed into SIS II.
- *The Treaty between the Czech Republic and the Slovak Republic on co-operation in the fight against criminal activities, in the protection of public order and in the protection of national borders* was signed on 27 January 2004. It came into effect on 24 February 2005. Under discussion is a draft *Treaty between the Czech Republic and the Republic of Austria on police co-operation and on the Second Annex to the European Convention on Mutual Assistance in Criminal Affairs* of 20 April 1959. Negotiations were also under way on a draft *Treaty between the Czech Republic and the Republic of Poland on co-operation in the fight against criminal activities, in the protection of public order and co-operation in border areas*.
- **In the personnel sector**, professional and service training courses for policemen, corresponding to the European standards, were held to improve policemen's language skills and enforce a concept of lifelong compulsory training of the PCR policemen and employees.
- In the economic sphere, talks were held on preparing a budget and material provisions of the PCR with protective devices.
 - * As compared with 2003, there has been a slight growth in the PCR's manpower from 98.4 % to 97.8 %, the lowest number of policemen being in the Prague Police Administration. During 2004, 1,548 policemen and 1,700 civilian employees were admitted into the police force. 1,098 policemen were released, and 1,263 civilian employees terminated their employment.
 - * In keeping with efforts to *introduce the model of the European Foundation for Quality Management (EFQM)* into the PCR, a survey to gauge the rate of job satisfaction among the PCR personnel was carried out in February and March 2004. As many as 6,000 respondents were anonymously polled. Rate of job satisfaction figures among the key factors affecting the attainment of the organisation's stipulated objectives.
 - * Within the EFQM model, elements of open reception in dealing with the public were introduced in five pilot projects in PCR units – at a local police unit in Prague 5, a district police unit Brno-Centre, a district police unit in Ústí nad Labem, a district police unit at Ěeská Kamenice, and a district police unit in Hradec Králové. Part and parcel of the process of introducing the EFQM model were seminars for policemen on how policemen should receive and interact with citizens at police stations and how should policemen deal with the public. As a

result, in each PCR region there is now one police station staffed by policemen well trained in dealing with members of the public by using open reception methods. The post of reception officer has been introduced as part of the pilot projects and construction adjustments have been made to build separate reception areas at police stations.

- **The infrastructure of the radio digital system PEGAS** has been launched **into routine operation** in all the 14 regional networks. Those Regional Police Administrations that are equipped with the number of end elements close to the prescribed limits (this applies mostly to the Regional Administrations in the Moravian regions) have already switched to full operation. However, Regional Police Administrations in other regions and of the entire Alien and Border Police Service are still inadequately equipped with terminals. In April 2004, Patrol Police Service units launched test operation of data transmission in the PEGAS network, making use of some 600 mobile data terminals.
- In its Resolution No. 800 of 25 August 2004 the Government approved the **Report on the Results of the Introduction of the National Strategy for the Work of the PCR with regard to National and Ethnic Minorities**. According to its conclusions, all the strategic goals set for the MI sector in police work relating to nationality and ethnic minorities are being gradually met.
 - * Considerable headway was made in 2003 and 2004 in the field of police training and police career. Minority issues, racial equality and human rights questions have been incorporated into the courses for students at the Secondary Police School (SPS) and teacher-training programmes as well as into police elementary specialised training courses. Training courses on police work relating to minorities, compulsory for members of all the PCR services, have been going on since mid-2004 as part of lifelong police training in all the Regional Police Administrations. Looking ahead to the next two years, it is evident that minority issues will have to be added to the training programmes for the PCR management, and special courses for members of the Alien and Border Police Service will have to be drafted.
 - * The MI and the PCR will step up recruitment of members of ethnic minorities into the PCR forces. Both are determined to keep consistently applying anti-discriminatory principles and procedures in their work.
 - * As of 31 January 2005, the posts of liaison officers for minority issues were set up at all the Regional Police Administrations. The MI and the PCR will actively work to expand the project involving police assistants and other procedures conducive to establishing better contacts with representatives of minority communities.
 - * Key areas in this respect are still application of anti-discriminatory procedures in police work, fighting various forms of discrimination within the police corps, support for system-based preventive activities to be developed by the PCR visa-a-vis ethnic minorities as well as support for the PCR's regional activities in this branch.
 - * A starting point for proposing further measures in the given area will be data amassed in a sociological survey examining the attitude of the PCR towards nationality and ethnic minorities.

Summary

The overall number of ascertained criminal offences has declined by 1.7 %, reaching the lowest level since 1993, namely 351,629 criminal offences. This drop in the number of detected criminal offences has been accompanied by a decrease in solved crimes, by 0.8 % as compared with the previous year. The clear-up rate of the recorded body of crime remained stable, i.e. 38 %.

The number of ascertained economic and violent crimes has grown within the overall structure of crime. There has been a decline in the number of ascertained criminal offences against property, with the exception of a marked growth in the number of pickpockets, while the number of registered burglaries of flats, family houses and recreation objects, and thefts of two-track motor vehicles and thefts from cars has slumped.

The highest share in the total crime rate is taken by the capital city of Prague with 27.7 %, followed by the Central Bohemian Region (10.7 %), the Moravian-Silesian Region (10 %), the Ústí and South Moravian Regions. These are followed by the Plzeň, South Bohemian, Liberec, Olomouc and Hradec Králové Regions. The lowest crime rate, up to a 3 % share, was recorded in the Vysočina, the Karlovy Vary,

Pardubice and Zlín Regions.

Preparations for and implementation of the tasks ensuing for the PCR from the country's full EU membership - primarily to launch into operation its National Europol Unit, Sirene Office, and to link up with the EURODAC database - came into their final stages in 2004.

In preparation for the national solution of the Schengen Information System, the working group for harmonising police information systems stepped up its activities.

Measures stemming from the Report on the Introduction of the National Strategy for the Work of the PCR with regard to Nationality and Ethnic Minorities are being taken on an ongoing basis. Posts of liaison officers for minority issues were set up at all the Regional Police Administrations.

In the field of crime prevention, the country's Strategy for Crime Prevention for the Years 2004 to 2007, whose priority task is to develop crime prevention programmes at the local level and specific interministerial projects was approved. A consultative body of the Police President, known as the Methodology Council for Preventive Activities of the PCR, was also established.

2.1.2. Offenders

I. Development and Characteristic Features

Criminal statistics

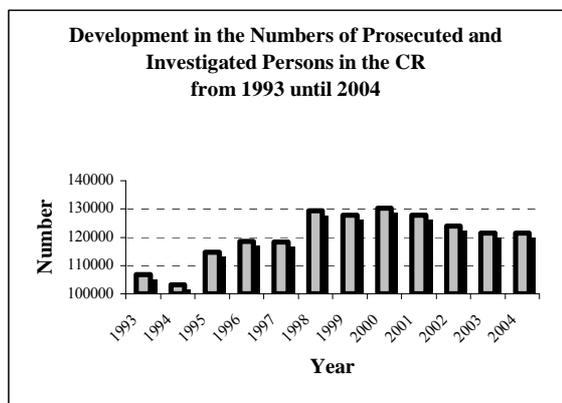
Number of prosecuted and investigated persons: 121,531 (+138, +0.1 %); of whom men (aged 18 years and over) 97,087 (+1,665), i.e. 79.9 % (+1.3%), women (aged 18 years and over) 14,513 (+1,248), i.e. 11.9 % (+1 %) first-time offenders: 65,313 (-2,845), i.e. 53.7 % (-2.4 %)⁵

Court statistics

Number of sentenced persons: 68,442 (+2,311, +3.5 %)
Number of accused persons: 75,861 (-2,872, -3.6 %)

Prison statistics (as of 31 December 2004)

Number of accused persons imprisoned: 3,269 (-140, -4 %)
Number of sentenced persons imprisoned: 15,074 (+1.206, +8.7 %)



- **The number of offenders has stagnated**, or slightly increased⁶, this being connected with the stagnating number of solved criminal offences.

- * The stagnation in the number of offenders and the decline in the number of solved criminal offences are accompanied by a **continuing rise in the number of repeat offenders** (the highest since 1993) as well as the higher number of criminal offences committed by them.
- * The age structure of offenders is dominated by the category **20-30 years** with its share of **34.4 %**. The 30-60 years category of offenders accounts for 48.6 % (of which the 30-40 years bracket takes a 26.1 % share, with the 40-60 years group accounting for 2.5 %). Offenders aged 18-20 years make up 7.3 %, those over 60 years of age 1.6 %. As compared with the previous period, the share of the age category 30-60 years has edged up, while that of the 0-15 years and 15-18 years groups declined in the overall structure of offenders.
- * As for the share of offenders in the total population in that particular age bracket, the list is topped by the category **18-20 years** with its share of **3.3 %**, followed by the 20-30 years group with a share of 2.5 %, the category of 15-18 years with its share of 1.6, and the 30-60 years bracket with a share of 1.4 %.
- * The composition of offenders in terms of achieved level of education has not changed as compared with the previous years, the most numerous group is still formed by **offenders with elementary school education and apprenticeship (45.9 %)**, followed by elementary school leavers without any qualification (23.8 %, +1.3 %) and offenders without any ascertained education or foreigners or children (14.7 %). A less numerous group, save for the category of offenders committing economic crimes, is the group of secondary school-educated offenders (10 %, +0.1 %) and university-trained offenders (2.4 %), and those who attended remedial or special schools without any qualifications (2 %).

(For more detailed data see Part - Tables and Charts Nos. 10-12, 50)

- The Czech courts lawfully sentenced 68,442 persons (+3.5 %). The composition of the sentences imposed shows no major fluctuations. Most frequent sentences were suspended prison sentences given to 36,161

⁵ These are offenders who were not identified with the police-registered offenders.

⁶ In addition to the introduction of the new institute of shortened pre-trial proceedings, the amendment of the Code of Criminal Procedure, as enacted by Act No. 265/2001 Coll. is reflected in other statistical indicators. Therefore, where the year 2002 saw a decline in the number of persons whose criminal prosecution was discontinued pursuant to § 172 Sec. 2 of the Code of Criminal Procedure by almost 35 %, this trend continued in 2003 and 2004, even though not so markedly. A much greater decrease occurred in the number of decisions to refer these cases to a different authority pursuant to § 171 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, there was a 17.4 % decline in 2004 (down by 48 % in 2003 and down by 43.3 % in 2002). We can still proceed from the assumption that this particular decline was due to the introduction of the institute of shortened pre-trial proceedings but also due to the shift of the focal point of evidence from the pre-trial proceedings to discussing the case in court as well as due to the newly regulated exceptional cassation authorisation of the Supreme State Prosecutor under § 174a of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

persons, accounting for 52.8 % of all the sentences imposed, followed by unconditional sentences of imprisonment given to 10,192 persons, i.e. 14.9 %, sentences of community service were given to 13,031 persons, i.e. 19 %, and separate financial fines were given to 2,913 offenders, i.e. 4.3 %.

- * Unconditional sentences of imprisonment were most frequently given in the duration of up to one year to 6,118 persons (60.02 %), and from 1 to 5 years to 3,516 persons (34.49%). Unconditional prison sentences lasting from 5 to 15 years were given to 359 offenders (5.28%), while extraordinary sentences - unconditional sentences of imprisonment lasting from 15 to 25 years - were imposed on 13 persons, with life imprisonment being given to 6 people.
- * The centres of the **Probationary and Mediation Service (PMS)** in the CR recorded in total 28,403 new cases. A distinctly higher share is taken by cases registered within trial criminal proceedings (19,393) as compared with cases within pre-trial proceedings (5,042). Out of the total number of cases registered within trial criminal proceedings, most cases involved community service sentences (14,418 cases, i.e. 74.3 %; 71.7 % in 2003, 66.9 % in 2002, and 60.5 % in 2001. In this field, the PMS has been co-operating with Local and Municipal Councils as well as non-profit and charitable organisations for whose benefit such community services can be done since 1 January 2002. Probation was the most burdened part within the trial stage of the criminal proceedings, i.e. the area ensuring supervision and control of the duties/restrictions imposed within the institutes of suspended sentence, suspended release from imprisonment, suspended termination of criminal prosecution and conditional discharge (4,377 cases). The PMS looked after 882 cases of convicts conditionally released on parole from serving prison terms.
- * There were 59 cases of assault of 75 prison guards, members of the Prison Service. 23 sentenced persons escaped from unguarded premises, three made unsuccessful escape attempts from guarded objects. The number of mass protests by prisoners totalled 13, involving 2,191 convicts. Out of those protest actions, 2 may be classified as serious, all were solved by police action under unified command.

II. Measures Adopted

- **The Prague Institute of Criminology (PIC)** takes part in keeping records of ascertained criminal offences and in solving them mainly by providing expert investigations (15,357 were made) and technical criminalistic operations (11,237), for instance in response to Interpol requirements; an important area in this respect covers genetic expertise, ballistic expertise, fingerprint identification of persons, computer expertise etc. The country's National DNA database has been supplemented on an ongoing basis (as of 31 December 2004 the database contained as many as 8,754 DNA profiles).
- The amended Code of Criminal Procedure has introduced a new institute - the **European Arrest Warrant** on the basis of which a Czech national may be extradited to another EU Member State for criminal prosecution.
- The overall range of activities designed to prevent criminal conduct and systematically prepare convicts for their release is being expanded **in the Czech prisons**.
 - * Working in conjunction with the National Probation Service in England and Wales, the Czech PMS has been implementing a project codenamed *Risk and Need Assessment*. This provides for evaluating risks of re-offending. Used for instance in Britain and Canada, this system, based on data relating to a specific offender (e.g. age, sex, education, ability to assert oneself on the labour market, social competence), makes it possible to appraise the offender's potential to re-offend and thus impose a suitable alternative sanction or measure as well as the appropriate level of supervision, including adequate type of resocialisation programme.
 - * Training activities, primarily for the educational staff who come into direct contact with prisoners, continued and so did other specialised educational programmes.

2.1.2.1 Crimes Committed by Repeat Offenders⁷

I. Development and Characteristic Features

Criminal Statistics

Number of repeat offenders:

54,880 (+3,042, +5.9 %)

Share in total number of offenders:

45.2 % (+2.5 %)

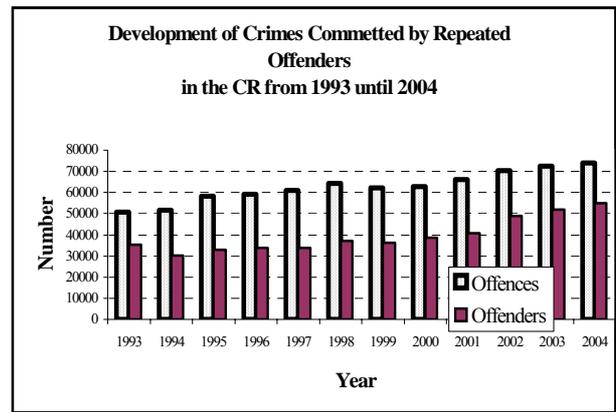
Number of crimes committed by repeat offenders:

74,097 (+1,541, +2.1 %)

Court Statistics

Number of sentenced repeat offenders:

11,096 (+620, +5.9 %)



- In spite of stagnation in the overall number of offenders, **the number of repeat offenders has continued to rise** in the number of criminal offences committed by them, and so has their share in the overall structure of offenders.
- **The highest values since 1993 have been registered. The number of violent and economic crimes has increased**, while the number of property crimes and crimes against human dignity committed by repeat offenders has declined; as for solved criminal offences, the number of violent crimes, including murders and causing intentional bodily harm, has grown. Repeat offenders account for 55.5 % of the total number of property crimes, 60.4 % of pickpockets, 39.1 % of violent crimes, and 33.9 % of economic crimes.
- Out of the total number of sentenced persons, the courts classified 11,096 (16.2 %) as repeat offenders, most of them - 5,144 (46.4 %) were sentenced for property crimes, 4,402 repeat offenders received unconditional prison sentences, 2,514 were given prison sentences with unconditional suspension, and 4,180 persons other kinds of sentences, of whom 232 persons received fines and penalties.

(For more detailed data see Part - Tables and Charts No. 13)

II. Measures Adopted

- The measures taken proceed from the **Crime Prevention Strategy for the Period 2004-2007**. This applies primarily to accentuation of the aspects of prevention of re-offending in the crime prevention activities within the Prison Services and to upgrading the quality of programmes preparing convicts for their release from prison and for raising the number of activities and job opportunities for them.

⁷ According to police statistics, repeat offender is a perpetrator of an intentional criminal offence who has already been sentenced for another intentional criminal offence. The interpretation of the term “repeat offender“ in the statistics of other departments (court statistics, prison statistics) differs from police interpretation.

2.1.2.2 Crimes Committed by Foreign Nationals

I. Development and Characteristic Features

Criminal Statistics

Number of prosecuted and investigated foreign nationals:

7,215 (+292, +4.2 %)

Share in the total of offenders:

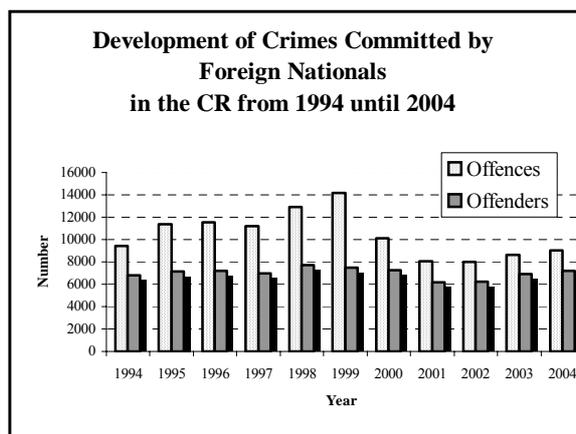
5.9 % (+0.2 %)

Number of criminal offences committed by foreign nationals:

9,028 (+410, +4.8 %)

Court Statistics

Sentenced: 4,097 (+421, +11.5 %) foreign nationals



- **The number of offending foreign nationals has risen**, while their share in the total of criminally prosecuted persons in the CR has not markedly changed, averaging out at **6 %** since 1993.
- The number of solved crimes against human dignity, violent, property and economic criminal offences committed by foreign nationals has increased; the number of solved murders and cases of causing intentional bodily harm has gone up; the highest number in the share of prosecuted foreign nationals in the total of prosecuted persons is in the category of obstructing the execution of an official decision - 17.5 %, pickpockets - 14.8 %, and murders - 14.6 %, followed by robberies with 9.6 %. Seen in this light, the link between selected criminal offences committed by foreign nationals and organised crime is of serious nature.
- The highest share of foreign nationals in the overall number of offenders is found in the **capital city of Prague** with **15.4 %**, followed by the West Bohemian Region - 7.2 %; the capital city of Prague is the most exposed and vulnerable area in this respect in the whole of the CR on a long-term basis. In terms of regional distribution, a relationship between the regions most frequently used by foreign nationals for illegal migration across the CR, areas with a higher concentration of foreign nationals with residence permits and the regions with a high share of criminally prosecuted foreigners can be discerned. Leaving aside the capital city of Prague, 30.7 % of foreign nationals were prosecuted in hinterland, with 38.6 % in the CR's borderlands.
- Citizens of the Slovak Republic dominate the statistical records listing criminally prosecuted foreign nationals in the CR (with a 33 % share in total of prosecuted foreigners), followed by Ukrainians (24 % share), citizens of Vietnam, Poland and Romania.
- Most foreigners sentenced in the CR come from Ukraine - 1,164, and from the Slovak Republic - 1,132.
 - * Out of the total number of criminally prosecuted foreign nationals in the CR, 670 (-312 persons) had 90-day visas, 555 (-260 persons) had visas valid for more than 90 days, and 843 (-1 person) were permanent residents.⁸ 28.7 % (as compared with 27.7 % in 2003) of the overall number of criminally prosecuted foreign nationals were found to have no authorisation to reside in the CR at the beginning of their prosecution.

(For more detailed data see Part - Tables and Charts No. 14)

II. Measures Adopted

The measures aimed at eliminating criminal activities by foreign nationals are given in the chapters Offenders, Economic Crimes, Illegal Migration and Organised Crime.

⁸ As of 31 December 2004, as many as 254,294 foreign nationals officially had residence permits in the CR (+5.8%), of whom 99,467 (+23 %) were foreigners with permanent residence, and 154,827 (-3 %) foreigners with long-term residence permits. Since 1 May 2004, the category of long-term residence has covered persons residing in the CR by virtue of a visa for more than 90 days, with long-term residence permits and temporary residence for citizens of the EU Member States and their family members.

2.1.2.3 Crimes Committed by Youth

I. Development and Characteristic Features

Criminal Statistics

Number of child offenders: (under 15 years)

3,734 (-1,414, -27.5 %)

Number of criminal offences committed by children:

3,319 (-1,373 criminal offences, -29.3 %)

Number of juvenile offenders: (aged 15-18)

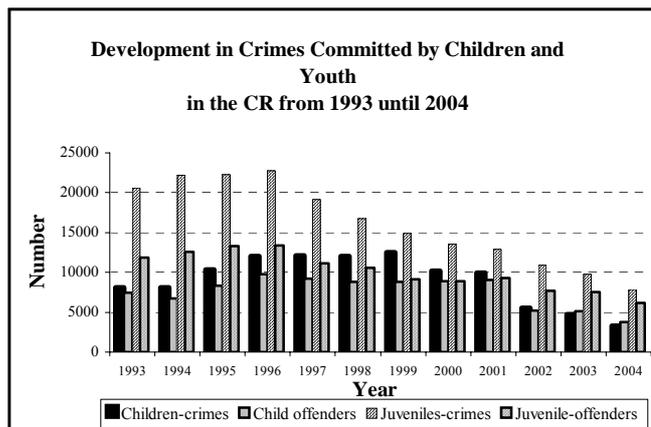
6,197 (-1,391, -18 %)

Number of criminal offences committed by juveniles:

7,886 (-1,893 criminal offences, -19.4 %)

Court Statistics

Sentenced: 3,293 juveniles (-265, -7.4 %)



- There has been a relatively marked decline in all the indicators under review in the first year of the effect of the Act No. 218/2003 Coll., on the liability of youth for unlawful acts and on changes in some laws (Judiciary for Juveniles Act). **The number of youth⁹ offenders as well as the number of solved criminal offences** committed by this category of offenders **has decreased, and so has the share of children** in the overall number of offenders to **3.1 %** (-1.1 %) as well as **the share of juvenile offenders**, down to **5.1 %** (-1.1 %). This decline in the number of juveniles committing criminal offences may also be explained by the impact of the law which has, since 1 January 2004, significantly affected the evaluation of the material sign of wrongdoing, hence the degree of danger of the conduct of juveniles and persons under 15 years of age in society. *Changes were also made in connection with this legislation within the PSRS, a new form entitled Reporting the Course and Results of Criminal Proceedings has been in use since November 2004.*
- Crimes against property¹⁰ prevail in the structure of solved criminal offences committed by children and juveniles; in a long-term perspective, there is a marked decrease in all the main categories of criminal activities; this positive trend is, however, absent in violent crimes committed by youth, a category marked by a 8.6 % rise, the number of murders has increased both in the category of children (4 criminal offences detected, +4 crimes.), and juveniles (12 criminal offences ascertained, +7 crimes.); between 1997 and 2003 the highest number of murders committed by children was registered in 1999 (4 crimes) and those committed by juveniles in 1998 (16 criminal offences). The juvenile category has also seen an increase in the number of robberies and cases of causing intentional bodily harm – the highest figures in a long-term prospect.
- The highest number of child offenders was in the North Moravian and North Bohemian Regions, the highest number of juvenile offenders was also registered in the North Moravian and North Bohemian Regions, followed by South Moravia.
- * Perpetration of criminal offences is affected by such factors as malfunctioning families, gangs of contemporaries, absenteeism at school, alcohol abuse and other addictions, watching objectionable erotic programmes. Furthermore, these factors usually combine their effect; a higher rate of delinquency among unemployed youth has been recorded. Their criminal conduct is often well forethought, including their alibi.

⁹ The term “youth“ refers to children under 15 years of age and juveniles; a child is a person who, at the time of committing a criminal offence, has not reached his or her 15th year of age; a juvenile is a person who, at the time of committing a criminal offence, has reached his or her 15th year of age and has not yet reached his or her 18th year of age (Act No. 218/2003 Coll. on Judiciary for Juveniles).

¹⁰ The provision of § 89 Sec. 11 of the Code of Criminal Procedure concerning the stipulation of the amount of damage was amended in 2002. The increase of the limit of not insignificant damage to CZK 5,000 has brought decriminalisation of a considerable number of attacks on property committed by children, a category where less serious crimes against property did and still do represent the most frequent for of their delinquency.

- * Broken down per 10,000 children, there PCR's statistics show 20.9 solved criminal offences committed by child offenders (29.5 in 2003; 34 in 2002 and 59.6 in 2001). Broken down per 10,000 juveniles, the CR had 200.4 solved criminal offences committed by juvenile offenders (247.1 in 2003; 271 in 2002, and 320.9 in 2001).
- * 11 offenders were ascertained in the category of children up to the age of 6, mostly for causing harm to a thing of another person (4) and breach of the peace (2); children aged 6-9 years - total of 295 offenders, children aged 10-11 years - total of 603 offenders, children aged 12-13 years - total of 1,390 offenders, and children aged 14 years - total of 1,434 offenders; in those categories the criminal offences committed most frequently involved thefts and burglary, causing harm to a thing of another and robbery.
- Out of the total number of sentenced juveniles, most offenders were sentenced for property crimes - 1,313 persons (-195), 659 juveniles (-1.389) received suspended prison sentences, 69 (-144) were given unconditional prison sentences. 650 juvenile convicts were discharged without punishment.

(For more detailed data see Part - Tables and Charts Nos. 15-16)

II. Measures Adopted

- With its Resolution No. 795 of 25 August 2004 the Government adopted a document called **Evaluation of Adopted Legal Regulations Relating to the Systematic Approach Towards Care of Delinquent Youth**. This contained, *inter alia*, a methodological document *System of Early Intervention for Municipality with Extended Powers (SEI)* offering a novel concept of a SEI information system taking into account the needs for a unified information environment for all the towns and institutions involved in the network, higher territorial self-governing units and central bodies of state administration, complete with the possibility of establishing a National Register of Battered Children. The SEI project, being carried out in the town of Svitavy, has been supported by a state subsidy within the Programme Crime Prevention at the Local Level.
 - * The document includes a draft measure for continued improvement of the current situation focused primarily on the three following areas: improved functioning of the system of care for delinquent children in terms of responsible personnel, communication and co-operation; elimination of the causes of crime committed by children, efforts to minimise the conditions conducive to perpetration of criminal offences.
 - * In compliance with the Resolution No. 795/2004, a research project devoted to young people leaving reformatories and protective educational institutions has been under preparation since August 2004. Its purpose is to establish the extent to which such youth tends to reoffend after leaving those institutions and to what extent they are prepared to be reintegrated in ordinary life and society.
- At its sessions the Republic Crime Prevention Committee (RCPC) has repeatedly discussed issues related to the fate of children staying in reformatories and protective educational facilities. Following an analysis of its findings, the Committee set up a **Permanent Working Group for Issues of Pre-delinquent and Delinquent Children and Juveniles** in October 2004, with special focus on children staying in reformatories and protective educational institutions. The Group's aim is to describe the situation in the given area, define its tasks and submit proposals for remedial measures to the RCPC.
- Special attention is devoted to juvenile offenders by the **Probationary and Mediation Service (PMS)**. Its priorities include efforts to continue drafting methodological procedures for probationary officers. Another goal is to combine this activity with the methodological procedures of juvenile curators, social workers and employees of the educational, social and other services for young people. Out of the total number of 28,403 cases registered by the PMS, 13.7 % concerned criminal activities of children and juveniles.
 - * Proceeding from close contacts with external experts specialising in the provision of social services, a system of accreditation and subsidised management of the sector of probation programmes for juvenile offenders was set up pursuant to Act No. 218/2003 Coll.; this kind of management of probationary programmes was implemented in the second half of 2004 in close co-operation with the MJ.
 - * A three-day seminar, part of the Phare project and entitled *Judiciary for Juveniles – Strategic Approaches*, was held in 2004 to acquaint attendees with the British model of criminal policies applied to juveniles, which consist in the setting up of multidisciplinary teams engaged in drafting an efficient strategy to tackle the issues of juvenile delinquency. A pilot *Project to Curb Juvenile Delinquency* was launched in six selected Czech

towns in the middle of 2004. This involved the establishment of teams composed of officials representing different criminal justice agencies, the PMS, bodies responsible for the social and legal protection of children, non-governmental organisations and representatives of towns and municipalities, hence all the entities involved in the given region in solving juvenile delinquency. They are expected to collect statistical data from the criminal justice sector, analyse and evaluate them with regard to the structure of crime, definition of target groups of offenders, identify key factors affecting crime, while planning and drafting an efficient strategy for the solution of juvenile delinquency. **The PMS will set up multidisciplinary teams to work with risk youth in all judiciary districts, regions and at the nation-wide level as its national priority in 2005.**

- * The pilot programme “*Law for Every Day*“, aimed at raising legal awareness and promoting social skills of youth and young first-time offenders, was completed in 2004. An analysis of the results of the programme, carried out in Prague, Brno and Pardubice, implies that 43.75% of its participants are credited with attaining very good knowledge, 50% good knowledge, and 6.25% of attendees left with sufficient knowledge in the field of law.
- * There were some other projects, e.g. the one called “*Lehrenprogramme*“, implemented in conjunction with the Swiss Probationary and Mediation Service of the Zurich Canton, a project focused on juvenile offenders (aged 15-18), on whom courts or the State Prosecutor levied educational measures in the shape of compulsory participation in a probation programme. The project is currently tested in three judiciary districts with the aim of drafting a model educational programme reflecting the actual needs of juvenile offenders in the individual regions and formulating instructors for training courses.
- The key priorities facing the PMS remain to be drafting methodological recommendations and procedures for probation officers for their work pursuant to the Juvenile Judiciary Act. This particular priority is associated with the PMS’s intention to combine its specialised activities with the procedures of juvenile curators, social workers and employees of the educational, social and other services for youth.
- Crime prevention is a subject taught at elementary and secondary schools throughout the CR. The system of preventive education at schools and school facilities is governed by the newly adopted laws and documents of the MEYS: **Act No. 561/2004 Coll., on Pre-school, Elementary, Secondary, Higher Vocational and Other Types of Education (School Act)** came into effect on 1 January 2005. Crime prevention is regulated in its § 16 “Education of Children, Pupils and Students with Special Educational Needs“, § 29 “Security and Health Protection at Schools and School Facilities“, and § 30 “School Rules, Internal Rules and Scholarship Rules“. A **bill amending Act No. 109/2002 Coll., on the performance of institutional or protective education in school facilities and on preventive educational care in school facilities** and changes in other laws, as amended by the findings of the Constitutional Court No. 476/2004 Coll., and other related laws was submitted to the Chamber of Deputies.
- **Framework educational programmes** for the individual levels of education are being gradually tested and approved: the following have already been approved “Framework Programme for Pre-school Education“ and “Framework Educational Programme for Elementary Schooling“, under scrutiny is “Framework Educational Programme for Secondary Vocational Schooling“, and “Framework Educational Programme for Grammar School Education“.
- The branch of specific primary prevention is regulated by documents from the years 1999–2003, supplemented in 2004 with *Guidelines for Parents and Children for Safer Use of the Internet*.
- Other documents were drawn up in the process of solving the project “*Elaboration and Implementation of a Secondary Prevention System applied at schools and school facilities during the work with individuals suffering from behavioural defects, risk groups and children and youth experimenting with narcotic and psychotropic substances*“.
- The MEYS continues its work in the implementation of minimum prevention programmes at elementary, secondary and special schools, in school facilities for out-of-class education and school facilities for the performance of institutional and preventive education and preventive educational care focused primarily on crime, bullying, abuse of habit-forming substances, xenophobia, racism, absenteeism etc.
- * The minimum prevention programme is compulsory for each school and school facility, its implementation being controlled by the Czech School Inspection. Considerable attention was devoted to developing new forms of vocational guidance (e. g. new facilities - educational care centres were set up for educationally subnormal children),

- * The MEYS introduced measures and supported programmes to prevent school violence, measures to **offer leisure-time activities for children with regard to risk groups, national minorities and ethnic groups**. Accent is laid on the prevention of drug abuse with stress on the **harmful effect of alcohol abuse and smoking**, the Ministry will also pursue programmes fostering co-operation between schools and the general public, participating in selected projects carried out by other subjects, including the PCR.
- * Another enduring priority facing the MEYS is to follow up the strategy of prevention within the Ministry's jurisdiction and regional preventive strategies; another task is to support projects targeted on the work of educational and correctional institutes, while stress is placed on interdepartmental and international co-operation. The MEYS, in conjunction with the MH and MI, is engaged in a project to separate the existing specialised correctional centre for aggressive juvenile and young adult offenders from the centre for adult offenders, in keeping with the Government Resolution No. 795/2004 on the Evaluation of Legal Regulations Relating to the Systematic Approach Towards Care of Delinquent Youth. Indeed, the problems of aggressiveness has shown a growing trend, shifting into lower age brackets.

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 Prison Service

Crimes Committed by Members of the Czech Police

I. Development and Characteristic Features

Crime Statistics

Number of offending policemen:

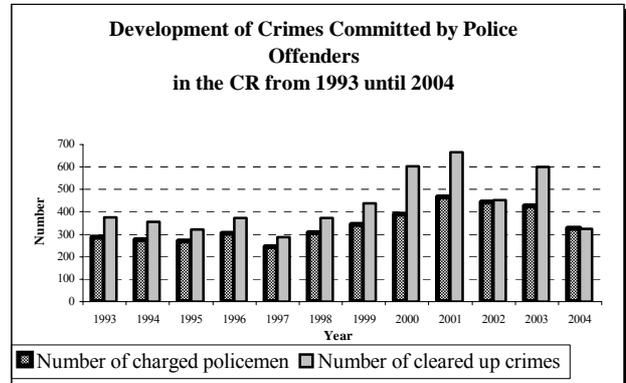
327 (-100, -23.4 %)

Number of crimes committed by policemen:

325 (-274, - 45.7 %)

Court Statistics

Sentenced: 120 (+26) policemen



* Since 1998, the Inspection of the MI has registered a fluctuating development pattern of criminally prosecuted members of the PCR, which peaked out in 2001, and has since been showing a **downward trend**, quite prominent in 2004. The numbers of prosecuted policemen have been returning to the levels of the years 1998 – 1999. In a long-term prospect, there has been a drop in the number of solved criminal offences, staying roughly at the 1998 level. 665 criminal offences were registered in 2001, followed by 453 criminal offences in 2002, 599 in 2003, and 325 in 2004.

- * The State Prosecutor initiated **criminal proceedings against 304 policemen**, in 109 cases investigation ended with a motion for criminal prosecution, in 1 case with drawing up a report on shortened pre-trial proceedings pursuant to § 79c Sect. 1 of the Code of Criminal Procedure . Motion for suspended termination of criminal prosecution pursuant to § 307 of the Code of Criminal Procedure and consent with settlement pursuant to § 309 of the Code of Criminal Procedure was submitted by the State Prosecutor in 33 cases. 2 cases ended with a motion to terminate proceedings pursuant to § 172 Sec. 1 letter d) of the Code of Criminal Procedure pursuant to § 11 Sec. 1 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, and 1 case each pursuant to § 172 Sec. 1 letter e) and letter f) of the Code of Criminal Procedure. Criminal prosecution has not yet been terminated in 157 cases.
- * 193 (-187) criminal offences were committed by policemen on duty and 132 (-87) by off-duty police officers.
- * The prevailing situation has not essentially changed in terms of the age composition of offenders, the number of offenders in the under-30 age bracket amounts to 50 % (against 52 %); more than half of all the 325 solved criminal offences were committed by policemen serving for a period of up to 10 years (170 cases). There has been a marked growth in the share of criminal offences committed by policemen serving in the PCR for a period from 11 to 15 years to 27.4 % (89 criminal offences) as compared with 17.4 % in 2003 (104 criminal offences). The share of offending policemen with a longer police career has dropped from 23.7 % to 20.3 %.
- * Once again, policemen serving in the **Patrol Police (on the beat)** accounted for the highest share in the overall number of ascertained offenders, namely **50,8 %**, the number of police offenders in the Criminal Police and Investigation Service has risen by 19.6 %. There has been a marked decline in the share of police offenders serving in the Traffic Police, dropping to 13.5 %, against 20.4 % in the previous period.
- * The highest share in solved criminal offences is taken by **abuse of the authority of a public official - 29.3 %**, followed by criminal offences against property - 20 %, and traffic offences - 15 %.
- * Members of the PCR were most frequently sentenced for abusing the authority of a public official pursuant to § 158 of the Code of Criminal Procedure - 51 offenders, 12 were sentenced for causing grievous bodily harm.

(For more detailed data see Part.- Tables and Charts Nos.18-19)

II. Measures Adopted

- In compliance with the **Updated Police Anti-Corruption Programme**, approved by the Minister of the Interior in 2004, measures to improve the current situation are being adopted. The PCR control mechanisms have stepped up their activities, with the Inspection of the Minister of the Interior focusing its operative searching on this particular type of crime.
- Introduction of the **cashless method of paying fines** collected on the spot in case of breaching traffic regulations is expected to weaken environment conducive to corruption within the PCR. Terminals providing for bank or credit card payment of fines are on test operation.
- Within the Inspection of the MI, department with nation-wide jurisdiction specialising in the fight against corruption has been merged with the department for economic, financial and drug-related crime, in an effort to make more efficient use of their qualified personnel.
- A **police training** priority is accent on professional conduct, high qualifications and ethical standards expected and justifiably demanded of the police by the society.
- The Phare twinning project called “*Introducing the Model of the European Foundation for Quality Management (EFQM) in the PCR*“ was completed. This is a managerial instrument designed to formulate strategic objectives and planning activities, and evaluate police work efficiency based on identification of the actual needs of citizens, policemen, partner institutions - justice, self-governing bodies, civic associations etc.
- May 2005 will have seen the launch of the project Transition Facilities 2004 “*Promoting Crime Prevention and the Community Policing Method in Police Work*“ with the aim of raising citizens’ overall feelings of safety and their satisfaction with the services rendered by the PCR through its application of the quality management system based on EFQM and by taking over the Community Policing method, instruments which have already proved their worth in the Netherlands, Britain and other EU Member States.
- Accent is laid on **control activities** as an instrument to prevent policemen’s unlawful conduct.
 - * *The PCR have registered 5,911 complaints, reports and petitions concerning the work of the specific departments and individual policemen, of which 5,471 complaints were settled. 721 were accepted as justified (the main causes for grievances being carelessness and lack of discipline, followed by misinterpretation of the legal regulations as well as shortcomings in management and control activities). The PCR control personnel carried out 3,144 checks, of which 334 cases resulted in the introduction of corrective measures, 241 cases led to disciplinary action, 18 cases to personnel measures, 22 cases resulted in systematic measures, and 31 resulted in other consequences being derived from offending policemen’s personal responsibility.*
- The issues relating to police corruption are also discussed in The Report on Corruption in the CR in 2004 and the Implementation of the Updated Government Programme for the Fight against Corruption, presented to the Government by the MI.

Crimes Committed by Members of the Army of the Czech Republic

I. Development and Characteristic Features

Criminal Statistics

Number of cases of suspected criminal offences
1,216 (-426 criminal offences, -54%)

Court Statistics

584 members of the Czech Army were sentenced (-415)

• The **downward trend in the number of prosecuted members of the Czech Army has continued**. This positive development pattern is associated primarily with the ongoing professionalisation of the Army of the CR

- A decisive portion of offenders (82%) were conscripts. With the advancing professionalisation of the units of the Army of the CR, the number of offenders among professional soldiers has increased to 14 % (+9 %)
- **Military criminal offences prevailed – 62 %** (against 74 % in 2003). Out of the military criminal offences, the most frequent ones involved conduct aiming at straggle and desertion – 67 % (against 65 % in 2003). The Military Police (MP) investigated 362 cases of suspected criminal offences against property, and 47 cases of serious economic crime.
- 20 cases involved violation of rights and protected interested of soldiers, so-called bullying (-63), i.e. 1.6 %.
- The MP investigated one case of suspected criminal offence involving unauthorised arming in the Czech Army squads. This was due to inadequate inspection and control mechanisms.
- In total 83 persons (- 156 persons) were investigated by the MP for crimes or misdemeanours relating to narcotics. It was ascertained that 96 % of offenders had used soft drugs (mainly smoking marijuana). Psychotropic substances were possessed and used particularly by national servicemen; one professional soldier was found having used such substances
- The MP recorded 215 road accidents caused by drivers of army cars, with the total resulting damage exceeding CZK 8.2 million. Furthermore, the MP investigated 804 misdemeanours, 258 of which related to traffic violations.
- 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 Code of Criminal Procedure – 166 persons (39.4 %), and the crime of desertion under Sec. 282 of the Code of Criminal Procedure – 57 persons (11.5 %)

II. Measures Adopted

- The MP keep paying attention to early detection, prevention and investigation of unlawful conduct and to maintaining the achieved level of clear-up rate while putting an emphasis on adopting effective measures necessary for efficient investigation.
- In solving proven property and economic crimes, the MP will closely co-operate and co-ordinate their activities with the relevant bodies of the MD or other ministerial inspection units and with specialised units of the PCR. After the transfer of powers for acquiring assets and services within the MD, a growth in the violation of the relevant laws can be anticipated
- The MP will continue to actively participate in the activities of the MD's Council for Preventing and Suppressing Negative Phenomena, and in activities carried out by commissions established at different command levels. Emphasis will be laid on information sharing and on a single procedure for adopting measures.

- The prevention of pathological social phenomena within the MD is being implemented through measures arising from the “Concept of Pathological Social Phenomena in the Period of 2005 – 2009“. Assignments resulting from the “National Strategy of Anti-Drug Policy for the Period of 2005-2009“ are currently being met as well as the tasks resulting from the “Military Police Crime Prevention Programme of 2004 – 2007“. A programme analysis will also be used to draw up new strategies under the conditions of the fully professional Army of the CR.
- Crime prevention is aimed mainly at young professional soldiers, pupils, students, and cadets of military colleges. Training is also targeted at professional units leaving for international missions.

Crimes Committed by the Customs Administration Staff^{10a}

I. Development and Characteristic Features

- **44 cases** of unlawful conduct by customs administration staff in relation to their service (80 cases in 2003, 106 cases in 2002) were reported to the law enforcement agencies on the basis of internal audits.
- 31 employees were accused (61 in 2003, 47 in 2002, 61 in 2001) particularly for abusing the power of a public official, neglectful obstruction of the execution of the work of a public official, bribe taking, and evasion of taxes, fees and similar mandatory dues.
 - In less serious cases of inadequate discharge of duties, disciplinary punishment was imposed (pursuant to the provisions of Sec 33 of Act No. 186/2002 Coll., on Service Relationship) - 37 written reprimands; in 112 cases a decrease in salary; 34 customs officers were dismissed following their conduct investigation.

II. Measures Adopted

- In order to prevent corrupt conduct by customs officers the assignments resulting from The **Action Plan for Customs Administration Integrity** are being met. The Customs Administration’s Anti-corruption Commission continues its activities, and seminars were prepared for employees concerned with the consumer tax on the theme Integrity Test and the Consumer Tax.
- The cases of serious violations of service or work duties were published in the Customs Office gazettes.
- Inspection and Control Units of the General Directorates of Customs continued their close co-operation with the appropriate commissions of the MI and the PCR in combating corruption and serious economic crime in the state administration sector. Conferences, lectures, including practical training of the employees of these units, are being laid on.

Crimes Committed by Prison Service Staff^{10b}

Number of offenders who were members of the Prison Service (PS): 156 (-33)

Number of offenders who were Prison Service civilian staff: 18 (-3)

- All in all, 156 PS members were investigated for suspicion of committing on-duty or off-duty offences. In compliance with the provisions of Sec. 159a 1. § of the Code of Criminal Procedure, suspected cases of criminal offences were suspended for 95 (-16) persons and pursuant to Sec. 159a/1b and 222/2 of the Code of Criminal Procedure 27 (-13) PS members were referred for disciplinary proceedings. 10 (-8) PS members were charged. Prosecution was terminated for 4 (+1) PS members, and 17 (+6) PS members are still being investigated. In relation to criminal acts committed whilst on-duty, 7 PS members were lawfully sentenced, while 5 PS members were sentenced for crimes committed off-duty.

^{10a} Elaborated from background materials supplied by the MF.

^{10b} Elaborated from background materials supplied by the MJ.

- Criminal proceedings were initiated against 11 (-7) civilian PS employees, however 7 (0) cases were adjourned by the CPR.
- The courts lawfully sentenced 12 PS members (or former PS members) and 5 civilian employees.

Summary of Chapter 2.1.2.

The decline in the number of offenders is accompanied by:

- an **increase in the number of repeat offenders** to 54,880 (+3,042) persons (the highest number of repeat offenders since 1993). There has been a rise in the number of violent crimes (murders, causing intentional bodily harm) and economic crime, while the number of crimes against property and against human dignity has slumped. The number of recorded violent crimes (7,864) has peaked out since 1996;
- a **slight increase in number of foreign offenders** to 7,215 (+292) persons; the number of solved cases in all crime categories (economic, property, crimes against human dignity, even violent crime including murder and causing intentional bodily harm) has increased;
- a **decline in the number of children 3,734 (-1,414) and juvenile 6,197 (-1,391) offenders**; crimes against property prevail in both categories; in a long-term perspective, there has been a decline in all the basic categories of criminal activities (unless growing latency is involved); this positive development trend is not present in the number of violent crimes committed by juveniles, which has increased by 8.6 %; the number of murders committed both by children and juveniles has also soared; juveniles committed more robberies and cases of causing intentional bodily harm – these are the highest figures on the long-term basis;
- a **decline in the number of prosecuted members of the PCR** to 327 (-100) policemen; most frequent crimes in this respect include abuse of the authority of a public official, crimes against property, and traffic criminal offences;
- a decline in the number of offending members of the ACR, Customs Administration and Prison Service.

2.1.3 Victims of Crimes

I. Findings on the Victims of Criminal Offences

The numbers of victims of crime:

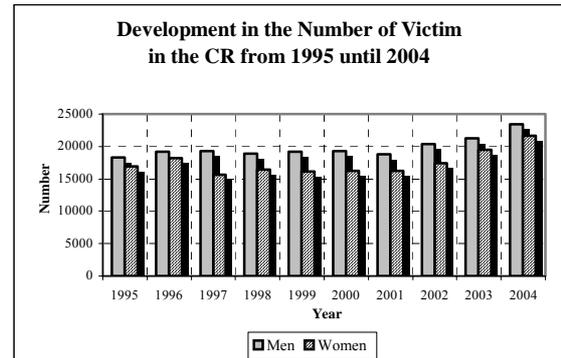
men: 23,383 (+2,130)

women: 21,630 (+2,115)

number of groups of persons¹¹ 2,411 (+247)

number of persons within groups: 6,031 (+562)

total number of persons: 51,044 (+4,807)



- **Victims** of criminal offences are citizens directly attacked by the perpetrator of the crime committed, whether this is an actual physical assault by an offender or damage to property or other types of injury. Pursuant to Act No. 209/1997 Coll., on financial funds to help the victims of crime, 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.
 - The subbranch of criminology surveying the role of the victim of the crime in the phase of its genesis, detection and prosecution is called the **victimology** (from Latin *victima* = victim). It also studies the ways of helping the victims of crimes. In terms of crime prevention, victimology is of importance for educating the general public and for advisory activities (briefing on the possibilities of protection against different types of crime and on appropriate behaviour in situations conducive to crime, i.e. in case of attack). So called “trust hot-lines“ or help-lines were set up in many countries and programmes were prepared to help victims of sexual crimes and to protect the victims against the vengeance of the offenders; the social service agencies are usually involved in such programmes and special funds are set up to cover the costs of consultations, rehabilitation, lost profit, funeral expenses, and financial support to surviving dependants
- The MI strives to accumulate maximum systematic knowledge of victims; the PSRS is the only statistics recording system operated by the country’s criminal justice agencies that contains data on victims of criminal offences, even though the data are incomplete and are not presented in standardised outputs.
- According to data from the PSRS, **the overall number of victims has increased**. This applies primarily to robberies, causing intentional bodily harm, rape and pickpockets, which reflects the actual growth in the number of those crimes. *When interpreting data, it should be taken into consideration that the statistics register only numbers of victims who were objects of criminal offences in which the attacked subject may be specified as a victim – person. De facto, only a minimum number of victims is involved.*
 - * An increase has been registered in the number of both male and female victims of pickpockets, the number of male and female victims of murder motivated by personal relationships, and also in the number of male and female victims of robberies. Women became more frequent victims of dangerous threats than men. Most frequently men and women became victims of pickpockets, cases of causing intentional bodily harm, robberies and extortion.
 - * Judging by the classification of victims according to age, one may say that the most frequent victims of criminal offences of extortion, robberies and causing intentional bodily harm are in the age category 18-30 years; a rise in the number of female victims of robberies has been registered in the age bracket 61 years and over, and there has been an increase in the number of female victims in the category of murders motivated by personal relations in the 41-60 age bracket.

¹¹ The structure of the category of group allows for determining the overall number of people in groups; however it does not yet make it possible to distinguish how many women and how many men that particular group contains. That is why these persons are not covered in the total number of the category men and women.

- Proceeding from the findings of the PCR, a persisting tendency among offenders to attack, under various pretexts, senior citizens living alone has been revealed; victims are often assaulted in their flats, family houses etc.
- As for criminal offences monitored in connection with **crimes committed against youth**, the available statistics show a slight rise; a growth has been registered in some categories of youth, while a decline is shown in the category of children. The number of child victims has dropped to 2,540 (of whom 1,162 were girls; -4.1 %), they were most frequently victims of robberies, causing intentional bodily harm, sexual abuse and battering; the number of juvenile victims has risen to 2,451 (of whom 1,073 were girls; +4.7 %), they were most frequently victims of sexual abuse and pickpockets. Criminal activities committed against youth may create a background that may later give rise to the victim's subsequent own criminal activity. Considerable psychic damage tends to enhance the risk of future asocial behaviour.
- **Domestic violence** may be defined as a type of conduct aimed at asserting one's power or control over an adult with whom the offender did or still does maintain an intimate relationship and which tends to cause the victim anguish, fear or harm. An intimate relationship is understood to be a relation inside the family, between spouses and other partners or a similar type of relation. Domestic violence may assume the form of physical, sexual and psychological violence, forced social isolation and economic deprivation. The PCR has registered 185 criminal offences of battering a person entrusted to one's care pursuant to § 215 of the Code of Criminal Procedure (+48), and 161 criminal offences of battering a person living in a common household, as classified under the new provision of § 215a of the Code of Criminal Procedure .
 - * Domestic violence is motivated by a number of factors, e.g. an indifferent or conniving attitude of the general public, inefficient legislation making it difficult to prosecute domestic violence, the impact of the family, society, upbringing, personality traits of the offender and the victim;
 - * The actual scope and potential consequences of domestic violence may be mitigated by the state's preventive and repressive measures, especially by classifying aggressor's violent behaviour as a criminal offence, by enacting legislation distinctly protecting and supporting the victim, both in criminal and civil law (e.g. the "institute of evicting the aggressor from a common household", the possibility of barring or limiting the aggressor's access to the victim, "restraining, prohibiting measures"), by training civil servants, judges, policemen, social workers, health personnel, and teachers in cases of domestic violence; by educating the general public, enacting other than legal measures, e.g. providing for the construction of asylum houses with covert addresses, intervention centres offering social and legal guidance, psychological assistance etc.

(Other data on the crimes committed against youth see chapters Crimes against Human Dignity and Trafficking in Human Beings, Part - Tables and Charts Nos. 17, 20-21)

II. Measures Adopted

- Amendment of the Code of Criminal Procedure No. 91/2004 Coll. has introduced new qualified facts of the criminal offence of **battering a person living in a common flat or house**, which facilitates stricter sanctioning of domestic violence. Consequently, as of 1 June 2004, offenders convicted of domestic violence may be sentenced for up to 8 year imprisonment. The amendment responded to the need of prosecuting acts bearing the traits of domestic violence, such as signs of battering, of shared premises and links involving kinship, familial, emotional or material relationships between the aggressor and the victim. The introduction of the new qualified facts pursuant to § 215a was followed by the adoption of the institute of new aggravating circumstances (§ 34 letter d)), which are formulated more generally to cover even similar despicable conduct towards persons under 15 years of age, towards pregnant, seriously ill, aged or incapable persons who no longer have to be relatives. These terms are sufficiently delineated in the current § 89 Sec. 8 of the Code of Criminal Procedure. Other forms of defencelessness, dependence or subordination are covered by the aggravating circumstances pursuant to § 34 letter c) of the Code of Criminal Procedure .
- A **bill amending some laws on the protection against domestic violence** (Parliamentary publication No. 828) was drafted at the initiative of deputies, aspiring to cover the cause of domestic violence and to provide protection of the threatened person. This amendment has introduced legal means to help persons threatened with domestic violence, namely women, in solving their situation more efficiently than before.

It seeks to change the Czech society's attitude to domestic violence and to its individual actors. The legal means offered will help in coping with the situation of women and other persons threatened with domestic violence (for instance, men or senior citizens exposed to domestic violence on the part of their offspring).

- A project, co-ordinated by the MI and designed to protect against domestic violence and correct its consequences, was carried out in 2004. It is described in the document **Information on the implementation of a model interministerial project to create a legal framework and draft methodological procedures for the introduction of interdisciplinary teams combining medical, social and police assistance in detecting and prosecuting domestic violence**, which the Government noted in its Resolution No. 794 of 25 August 2004. Participating in the project were the MJ, the MLSA, the MA, the MEYS and the non-governmental organisations ProFem, Bílý kruh bezpečí and ROSA. In its Resolution the Government charged the individual Government Ministries to ensure that the adopted measures are duly carried out. As a result, the MI was given the task of drawing up methodology for police procedures on the crime scene and guidelines on how to receive criminal information on domestic violence, including policemen's duty to appraise the seriousness or the degree of threat to the victim and apply new methods to be used in those cases in police training. That was why "*Methodological Guidelines of the Director of the Office of the Criminal Police and Investigation Service regulating the PCR procedures in reporting, checking and investigating cases of domestic violence*" were issued on 10 September 2004.
- Working in conjunction with the non-governmental organisation Bílý kruh bezpečí (The White Circle of Security), the PCR Ostrava implemented a **Pilot project for interdisciplinary co-operation in cases of domestic violence**. The Municipal Police, Administrative Delicts Departments and Administrative Delicts Commissions of Local Councils, bodies responsible for social and legal protection of children, the crisis centres for children and family, marriage and pre-marriage counselling services, the local Teaching Hospital with Outpatient Clinic (its social service division), general practitioners, St. Zdislava's Asylum Charity Home for Mothers with Children, and the DONA Centrum BKB (telephone helpline) are involved in the project. Its aim is to raise the awareness of victims and the co-operating institutions of the actual powers and services wielded and offered by the individual institutions and agencies and, ideally, to extend the project to other towns in the CR as well.
- One of the priorities of the RCPC in providing financial support to social prevention programmes is the sector of **projects for crisis management and consulting centres for victims of criminal offences**. Four projects were supported with the overall sum of CZK 262,000 as part of the Programme for Crime Prevention at the Local Level.
- The MLSA has invited applications to be sent in for the procedure to grant subsidies in the field of activities of non-state and non-profit organisations involved in the suppression of domestic violence against women.
- Pursuant to the amendment of the Code of Criminal Procedure No. 692/2004 Coll., its § 34 has been modified, as of 31 December 2004, by inserting letter f), which lays down that, when meting out punishment, it shall be considered an aggravating circumstance primarily if the offender commits his/her criminal act against a person engaged in saving the life or health of another person or in protecting property.
- **The MJ** discussed 114 applications for financial assistance pursuant to Act No. 209/1997 Coll., filed by victims of criminal offences. 83 cases were settled, with financial assistance being granted to 43 applicants in the total volume of CZK 2,488,438.
 - * Lump sum assistance amounting to CZK 25,000 or to the amount corresponding to the volume of the victim's lost profit, as proved by the victim himself/herself, plus proved costs connected with his/her treatment, minus the total of all the payments the victim has already received by virtue of damage compensation, shall be granted at the request of the victim. This possibility to give flat-rate financial assistance has been introduced by the amendment of Act No. 265/2001 Coll., providing for granting a financial assistance to a victim who meets the terms laid down by law but who is unable to prove the actual amount of the damage incurred. Another asset of this arrangement is that the maximum financial assistance has been increased from the original sum of CZK 60,000 to CZK 150,000.

- **The PMS centres** provided their services to victims of criminal offences in 5,042 cases, having succeeded in concluding 941 agreements on mitigating the impact of criminal offences, complete with damage compensation.
- Working for the benefit of the Czech victims of criminal offences is the civic association **Bílý kruh bezpečí (White Circle of Security - WCS)**, with whom the MJ maintains informal contacts, especially through consultations provided in a way so as not to interfere with the personality rights of the applicants for financial assistance and their personal data. WCS specialises in helping victims of criminal offences and in crime prevention, granting victims and witnesses of criminal offences specialised, free-of-charge assistance, including moral support.

2.1.4 Searches for Persons and Articles

- In the period under review the PCR announced searches for **31,550 persons** (+2,453), of whom **79.4 % of cases were successfully completed**, i.e. a total of 25,066 (+1,931) persons were found. Searches are called for some persons several times a year, these are primarily repeated escapes by youth committed to correctional and other educational institutes, but also escapes by other categories of people.
- There has been an upward trend in searches for persons for whose detention arrest warrants have already been issued, 9,522 (+822) searches called, 7,286 persons (+582) detained, i.e. 76.5 %, to serve their prison sentences; this involved 4,080 searches (+816), of whom 2,944 (+612) persons, i.e. 72.2 %, were delivered to prison. For reasons of offenders' unknown place of residence, searches were called for 3,044 (+45) cases with a 73.1 % success rate. Searches were called for persons suspected of criminal offences for whom the State Prosecutors issued consent for detention in 4,583 (+314) cases of which 3,077 (+247) persons, i.e. 67.1 %, were eventually detained.
 - * For the purpose of bringing persons to criminal justice agencies searches were called for persons in 353 (-27) cases of which 267 (-38) persons were found, searches were called for 418 accused persons (-56), of whom 327 (-52) persons, i.e. 78.2 %, were apprehended. Searches for witnesses were called in 111 (-11) cases, and 90 (-4) witnesses, i.e. 81.1 % were found. Searches were called for 149 (-16) persons for having obstructed the performance of an official decision for whom orders for the execution of protective measures were issued, of whom 138 (-14) persons, i.e. 92.6 %, were found.
- Searches were also called for 33 (+10) escaped prisoners, of whom 27 were recaptured, and for 5 (+3) army deserters, of whom 3 were apprehended.
- Acting on reports received, the PCR initiated searches for 3,997 (-66) missing persons, of whom 3,811 (-75) persons, i.e. 95.3 %, were found, for 5,200 (+728) charges who escaped from facilities for correctional or protective education, of whom 4,766 persons, i.e. 91.6 %, were found and returned to their institutions, and 104 (-41) refugees who wantonly left asylum facilities – searches were called off in 91 cases, i.e. 87.5 %.
- Searches are also concentrated on **stolen motor vehicles** of which 8,184 (-1,721) were found, meaning that 31.9 % of stolen vehicles were recovered.
- The category of searches for **stolen and lost weapons** has seen a decline in the number of calls received to 918 (-401), of which 875 weapons were reported as stolen.

For searches through the Interpol see chapter European Integration, subchapter International Police Co-operation

Measures Adopted

- The main task facing the **Group of Target Searches**, established as of 1 September 2003, is to search intensely for selected offenders of particularly serious crimes whose arrest or detention is of special significance, after the possibilities of a classical search have been exhausted or when such possibilities no longer guarantee success. Since its establishment the Group has detained 8 persons for whom orders to be delivered to prison to serve prison sentence or international arrest warrants have been issued. The Group provides 24-hours-a-day organisational and co-ordinating assistance to territorial units during actions called to react to immediate threat to human life and health of missing persons.
- In the field of searching for stolen articles, a *Treaty on Accessing Examination and Utilisation of the Database of the KRIMSTOP Property Identification and Protection System* was approved to make prevention more efficient. This system is based on marking individual articles with microdots containing an inimitable numerical combination and on their identification.
- Working in conjunction with the private sector, the MI is preparing a HelpDesk project expected to provide for efficient communication between the subjects concerned. The project should provide efficient help in reducing crime in the sector of thefts of motor vehicles.

- In the field of searches, the PCR is co-operating primarily with TV stations (e.g. the ÈT1 programme Na stopì - On the Track, Snìdanì s Novou - Breakfast with TV Nova, a breakfast show on the Czech Republic's most popular private TV station), searches are also announced on the MI's Internet pages.
- Improvements have also been made to the search systems **PATRMV** and **LOOK** which helped in detecting many cases of illegal exports of stolen vehicles. An application was created for municipal police enquiries in the PATROS and PATRMV search system. Within the framework of the LOOK system, updates have also been created for application at the border crossings and in mobile facilities located in testing service vehicles.
- Focused on use in the Alien and Border Police, the process of checking persons at the national borders as well as inland checks has been made more efficient by the Lustrace (Screening) information system, based on mobile wireless computer technology linked to the central records of persons and aliens.
- Cases of children escaping from school facilities for correctional and protective education are regulated by the Government's Resolution No. 795 of 25 August 2004 on the **Evaluation of Adopted Legislation Relating to Systematic Approach to Care of Delinquent Youth**: the duties of the PCR include searching for children escaped from reformatories and other educational institutions whom courts ordered institutional or protective education, up till now this particular distinction has not been interpreted quite precisely. It is vital to consider making changes in the system of recording such escapes of children from the facilities for the performance of institutional education and protective education by the units of the PCR to conform better with the present-day situation (in the future, the PCR will be distinguishing genuine escapes for instance from late returns).
- The MEYS has launched work on the implementation of the following projects: questionnaire survey in all the facilities for the performance of institutional and protective education to establish real numbers of escapes by children and related problems, an expert analysis examining the reasons for committing children to institutional care in the context of results of diagnostics of personality defects and reasons for such decisions.

Summary

The number of searches for persons called by the PCR has slightly increased to 31,550. Out of the total 79.4 % persons were found. There has been a rise in the number of searches for people ordered to be arrested and delivered to prison.

The tasks facing the specialised Group of Target Searches is to search intensely for selected criminal offenders of particularly serious crimes whose arrest or detention is of special significance after the possibilities of classical searches have been exhausted or when these possibilities no longer warrant success.

Improvements are being made in the PATRMV and LOOK search systems whose application has helped in detecting many illegal exports of stolen vehicles.

Cases of children escaping from school facilities for institutional and protective education are solved by the Government approved document Evaluation of Adopted Legislation Relating to Systematic Approach to Care of Delinquent Youth.

2.1.5 Misdemeanours¹²

I. Development and Characteristic Features

- Members of the **Patrol Police** ascertained 1,138,70 (-34,716) misdemeanours pursuant to the Misdemeanours Act; mostly road safety offences under § 22 of the Act cited (69.8 %, -1.6 %), and misdemeanours against property pursuant to § 50 of the Act cited (15.1 %, +3.3 %), this is followed by administrative delicts against public order, citizens' coexistence and protection against alcohol abuse and other addictions. By imposing on-the-spot fines and penalties the Patrol Police solved 820,363 (-31,737) administrative delicts, the overall sum of fines and penalties imposed amounting to almost CZK 431 million (+CZK 110 million).
The Patrol Police also reported or referred for further hearing pursuant to § 58 Sec. 1a Sec. 3 letter a) 176,185 (+424) misdemeanours and administrative delicts. 137,723 (-3,288) misdemeanours pursuant to § 58 Sec. 3 letter b) were left in abeyance, and it was decided not to proceed with 122,522 (-3,392) cases as no offender was found.
- The **Administrative Police** Service solved 6,080 (+583) misdemeanours committed by holders of firearm licences, of which fines and penalties were imposed in 2,497 (+418) cases, with the fines reaching the total of CZK 785,6 thousand (-CZK 29,800), 3,583 (+2,132) misdemeanours were referred to administrative authorities (Local Councils in municipalities with extended powers). The most serious misdemeanours included long-term inadequate storage of weapons and ammunition and their protection against theft, loss and misuse; in 316 (-85) cases solved 396 (-122) losses and thefts of weapons. 761 (+30) checks of firearms licences¹³ had been out, while 56 (+24) cases of violations of law were detected for which fines worth CZK 451,400 were imposed.
In its activities to protect against alcohol abuse and other addictions the Administrative Activities Service handled 958 (+2) misdemeanours, imposing fines to the tune of CZK 1,073,000 (+CZK 342,300).
- The **Railway Police** Service solved 40,760 (+4,581) misdemeanours, of which fines and penalties were imposed in 35,795 cases. For these, fines worth CZK 16,7 million were imposed.
- The **Traffic Police** Service ascertained 1,007,117 (+3,416) misdemeanours committed by drivers of motor vehicles, and 22,830 (-2,842) road safety offences committed by other participants in road traffic, for which fines and penalties worth CZK 417,8 million (+CZK 27 million) were imposed. On the spot policemen handled 842,930 (-1,988) misdemeanours, 187,021 (+2,570) cases were referred to administrative authorities. Over 83 % (-13 %) of the total is accounted for by road safety offences pursuant to § 22 of the Misdemeanours Act. Of those, the largest portion (48 %) is speeding. Almost 2 % of misdemeanours committed by drivers concerned drunk driving. As for the other categories of road traffic participants, pedestrians - 44.8 % (-1.4 %), and cyclists - 32.4 % (-2.4 %) were also responsible for more than 22,000 traffic offences.
- Policemen from the **Alien and Border Police** Service solved 141,815 (-32,266) misdemeanours. Out of them, in 38,284 (-16,339) cases fines worth CZK 25.7 (-11) million were imposed pursuant to the Act on Aliens Resident in the CR. 7,219 (-8,540) misdemeanours were committed in connection with the crossing of national borders. A total of 102,393 (-14,681) misdemeanours were solved pursuant to the Misdemeanours Act, and fines to the tune of CZK 42.8 million (+0.4) were imposed. 523 (-980) misdemeanours pursuant to § 93 of the Asylum Act were ascertained and reported. Policemen handled 615 (-266) misdemeanours in connection with breaches of the Protection of National Border Act.

* The lower numbers of asylum-seekers accommodated in the centres run by the MI's Refugee Facilities Administration in 2004 were reflected in the smaller number of misdemeanours committed by them. This trend was confirmed at regular meetings with representatives of the municipalities where such facilities are based.

¹² This Chapter discusses misdemeanours and administrative delicts solved by the PCR and Municipal Police.

¹³ As of 31 December 2004, the PCR registers 1,882 (-11) holders of firearms licences issued for activities connected with arms and ammunition. These are licences pursuant to § 31 of the Weapons Act, granted primarily for the performance of business activities relating to weapons under the Trade Act and other activities, such as Municipal Police, sports clubs and other activities.

- The **Municipal Police**¹⁴ solved a total of 1,877,379 misdemeanours, meting out fines amounting to CZK 249,527,450. Of the total number of misdemeanours, 1,483,716 were road safety offences (860,933 solved by on-the-spot fines, 219,170 by referring cases to the relevant administrative bodies, 403,613 were solved by oral admonition, while fines worth CZK 198,893,200 were also imposed.

(For more detailed data see Part - Tables and Charts Nos. 8-9)

II. Measures Adopted

- A **Bill on liability for administrative delicts and misdemeanour proceedings (Misdemeanour Act)** and a **Bill on changes in some laws relating to the adoption of the Misdemeanour Act**. Their aim is to harmonise liability for misdemeanours committed by natural persons and for other administrative delicts committed by corporate bodies and natural persons. Under the new legislation, misdemeanour will become the basis of liability in administrative law. It newly stipulates general conditions for liability for misdemeanours committed by natural persons and corporate bodies, the process of imposing sanctions and protective measures and misdemeanour proceedings. The Government's Legislative Council has decided to wait for the results of parliamentary proceedings on the re-codification of Substantive Criminal Law.
- The need to eliminate cases of offenders escalating their illegal conduct which is repeatedly sanctioned only in misdemeanour proceedings has led the MI to a decision to propose the introduction of a system for recording selected misdemeanours and administrative delicts. The Government approved with its Resolution No. 874 of 8 September 2004 the **Proposed Solution for Recording Some Selected Misdemeanours in the Criminal Records**, complete with an analysis of the possibility and mode of introducing criminal-law sanctions of selected misdemeanours, particularly those against property and citizens' coexistence. Proceeding from that resolution, the MJ has drafted a **substance of the law on the Register of Misdemeanours**.

Summary

Policemen of the Administrative Police Service have ascertained 1,138,370 misdemeanours pursuant to the Misdemeanours Act, mostly road safety offences and misdemeanours against property. The Administrative Police Service has solved as many as 6,080 misdemeanours committed by holders of firearms licences. The Railway Police Service has handled 40,760 misdemeanours. The Traffic Police Service has ascertained 1,007,117 misdemeanours committed by drivers of motor vehicles and 22,830 traffic violations by other road traffic participants. Policemen of the Alien and Border Police Service have solved a total of 141,815 misdemeanours. The Municipal Police have handled as many as 1,877,379 misdemeanours.

A new Bill on Misdemeanours is expected to regulate the newly stipulated general conditions of liability for misdemeanours committed by natural persons and corporate bodies, terms for imposing sanctions and misdemeanour proceedings and protective measures..

The possibility of introducing criminal-law sanctions to curtail repetition of some selected misdemeanours and administrative delicts, especially those against property and citizens' coexistence, is part and parcel of the subject-matter of a new law on the Register of Misdemeanours.

¹⁴ Activities pursued by the Municipal Police are governed by Act No. 553/1991 Coll., on Municipal Police, as later amended. This is the first time we are publishing data on the Municipal Police supplied by the Collegium of the Directors of Statutory Towns and the Capital City of Prague; even though the overview is not complete, the data given here cover a substantial part of the Municipal Police force (256 out of the total of 313 Municipal Police forces) - data come from all statutory towns, from all district towns and all the Municipal Police forces with the number of policemen higher than 20 (incomplete data are mostly given for Municipal Police forces with the number of policemen lower than 4).

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 ascertained criminal offences:
243,808 (-9,564 criminal offences, -3.8 %)

Number of persecuted and investigated persons:
38,904 (-2,101, -5.1 %)

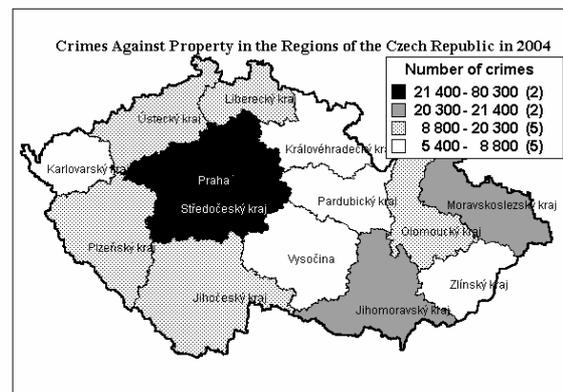
Number of solved criminal offences:
47,938 (-3,590 criminal offences, -7 %)

Clear-up rate: 19.7 % (-0.6 %)

Amount of damaged ascertained: CZK 10,921,321,000
(-CZK 288,707,000, -2.6 %)

Amount of damage recovered: CZK 242,382,000
(+CZK 128,608,000, +113 %)

Number of additionally solved criminal offences:
4,201 (-354 criminal offences., -7.8 %)



Court Statistics

Number of sentenced persons 23,487 (-641, -2.7 %)
pursuant to §§ 247, 248, 250, 251 of the Code of Criminal Procedure .

- The development pattern in property crime has displayed a **downward trend, in a long-term prospect the number of detected criminal offences is the lowest since 1993**. At the same time, the number of solved criminal offences has also gone down. There has been a drop in the number of robberies and pickpockets, the former accounting for 27 % of the total crimes against property, pickpockets representing 67 % of the total.
- The overall structure of offenders in this category has not changed, they mostly come from the ranks of repeat offenders who are interested mainly in articles for their own use; another group of offenders commit criminal offences predominantly “made to order“.

Burglaries and pickpockets; crimes against moveable cultural heritage

- **Declining number of burglaries has continued** (*registered continuously since 1994; the only rise was recorded in 2002*); the registered number of burglaries is the second lowest since 1998. Generally speaking, the situation has remained unchanged, with burglaries showing ever more signs of organised criminal activities that are prepared very professionally. There has been a drop primarily in the number of burglaries in recreation facilities, shops, flats in apartment houses and family houses. A persisting problem is the growing rate of burglaries in family houses in Prague and Central Bohemia.
- The number of recorded criminal offences - **pickpockets has also declined** (*reaching an all time low since 1997*); there has been a drop in the category of thefts of articles from cars, thefts of bicycles and double-track motor vehicles; **thefts of articles from cars are topping the list with 37 %** (this particular category considerably affects citizens’ overall feelings of safety, figuring prominently among the most frequent criminal offences), followed by **car thefts with 14 %**. A large portion of car thefts is organised, being carried out at a very high professional level (especially in terms of overcoming security devices in the car, re-coding electronic control systems as well as altering secondary identification signs), the process of legalising stolen vehicles also poses a problem. **There has been a marked rise in the**

number of pickpockets and thefts from other persons (thefts from unattended bags, backpacks, clothing, stealing from drunks etc.).

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

- The highest number of criminal offences against property is recorded in Prague, which accounts - in this type of crime - for a 32.9 % share (*a major problem, in terms of the growing number of these criminal offences registered by the PCR, is posed by burglaries in family houses*); Prague is followed by the Central Bohemian Region (11.4 % share, *a characteristic feature was also a growth in burglaries in family houses*), the South Moravian Region (8.8 % share, *the number of pickpockets soared*), the Moravian-Silesian Region (8.6 %), Ústí Region (8,3 %); the lowest property crime rate is found in regions whose number of criminal offences against property has not exceeded 7,000 - the Vysočina Region, the Zlín, Karlovy Vary and Pardubice Regions.
- **A negative development pattern persist in the number of registered crimes committed against the country's moveable cultural heritage.** This applies to the registered number of pickpockets, including those committed in the open air and in public spaces. To a large extent, crimes are also committed on a series and organised basis, the serious nature of such crimes consisting primarily in the amount of damage caused to the country's cultural heritage, which is virtually impossible to quantify.

(For more detailed data see Part - Tables and Charts Part Nos. 22-23, 48-49)

- *According to a sociological survey carried out by the agency STEM/MARK, a.s., opinion on the possibility of strengthening police presence in residential districts differs, depending on the size of the municipality concerned. Generally, people wish to strengthen police foot patrol presence together with prowl car patrols. One fifth of those polled do not feel any need for reinforcing police presence in the streets. Citizens perceive installation of camera monitoring systems as a very useful instrument in raising public safety (3/4), harbouring no fears of having their privacy encroached upon.*

II. Measures Adopted

- Amendment of the Trade Act No. 119/2004 **limiting trade in stolen goods in pawnshops** has had a positive impact on the development of thefts of articles from cars and other thefts. Thanks to the records of identity of clients, goods and dates of sale, the PCR control authorities are in a position to find out who left the pertinent goods for sale and when in pawnshops. Penalties for non-compliance with the duty of pawnshop owners to ascertain the identity of their clients have been considerably increased. The Trade Licence Office may impose fines up to CZK 1 million. The amendment has also brought extended powers to the PCR to enter - under specified circumstances - other business premises than customer areas.
- Positive influence is exercised on the development pattern of burglaries in flats and residential districts by preventive programmes, carried out on a long-term basis in towns and villages, including the decision to carry on the nation-wide project known as the "Safe Locality" and the media campaign to brief citizens on the possibilities of protecting themselves against criminal activities, the ongoing activities of the PCR's Preventive Actions and other crime-prevention activities.
- Officials of the PCR's Office of the Criminal Police and Investigation Service work as members of the Working Group for Illicit Trade in Cultural Values as part of the European Commission's working groups.
- The PCR have prepared a project called "Protection of Cultural Heritage", making use of the financial mechanism of the European Economic Area/Norway 2004-2009. This is being prepared in conjunction with the MC.
- The MC keeps implementing the programme of **Integrated System of Protection of the CR's Moveable Cultural Heritage**, divided into four parts:
 - * 1. A grant-in-aid worth CZK 60,669,000 was earmarked for the purpose of safeguarding objects housing articles of moveable cultural heritage owned by the state, regions, municipalities, church institutions; 2. A grant-in-aid amounting to CZK 3,730,000 was channelled to the National Heritage Institute for the purpose of recording objects owned by the Roman Catholic Church, CZK 869,000 were granted to Diocesan Art Restoration Centres, and CZK 4,506,000 to museum and art galleries; 3. A total of CZK 50,561,000 were granted for the purchase of objects of extraordinary cultural value into public collections owned by the state,

regions, municipalities listed in the Central Register of Art Collections, and into the moveable funds of the National Heritage Institute; 4. CZK 32,828,000 were made available to managers of art collections for the prevention of museum collections .

- Act No. 80/2004 Coll., amending Act No.71/1994 Coll., on the sale and export of objects of cultural value has been passed. Under this legislation, an applicant for an export certificate for an object must also be the owner of that article.
- The MC, in conjunction with the Police and the Czech Trade Inspection, carried out checks in 11 trading companies, under the provisions of Act No.71/1994 Coll., on the sale and export of articles of cultural value.
- Working in conjunction with the National Heritage Institute, the MC made random surveys in antique shops and antique markets in neighbouring countries, Austria in particular, and then passed on its findings on objects of sacral and cultural nature to the PCR.
- The MI is drafting a document entitled **Issues of Thefts of Motor Vehicles**, whose part is a package of legislative, organisational and preventive measures.
- The permanent automatic information system **LOOK** allows for monitoring motor vehicles passing through monitored sections (this measure is conducive to reducing the number of car thefts and raising the efficiency of search for stolen motor vehicles).
- The **police operation codenamed Vozidla (Vehicle)**, focused on shops selling used cars, car cemeteries, car bazaars, pawnshops etc. within the PCR's Administrations in Prague, the Central Bohemian, North Bohemian and South Moravian regions, was held in September 2004 with the aim of searching for stolen cars and for culprits of those thefts.
- A methodological manual called "Car thefts and thefts from cars" was published in a bid to improve police work starting from the moment of reported car theft.

Summary

The number of property crimes has slightly risen by 3.8 % to 243,808 cases, with a decline in almost all of its types. There has been an increase in pickpockets and thefts from other persons, and also a slight decrease in the amount of damage caused by crimes against property. Still, the following kinds of crime remain a problem in spite of the measures adopted:

- burglaries in houses in Prague and the Central Bohemia, thefts of articles from cars (most frequent criminal offences), and thefts of double-track motor vehicles;
- crimes committed against moveable cultural heritage; the seriousness of this type of crime does not lie solely in the registered numbers of criminal offences but primarily in the resultant damage caused to the country's cultural heritage, which is truly irreversible and incalculable.

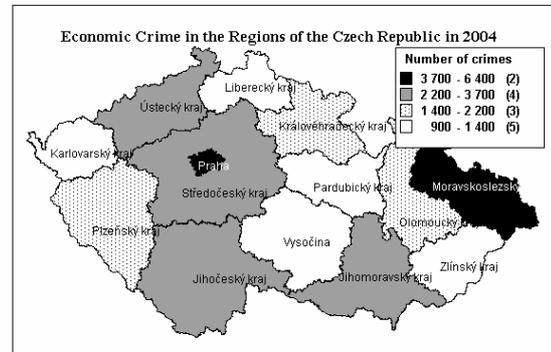
The overall situation has improved as a result of the amendment of the Trade Act, which has resulted in a reduction in trading in stolen goods at pawnshops. Of considerable significance are the legislative and control activities in protecting moveable cultural heritage etc.; an irreplaceable role is played by preventive measures. More and more Czech towns are prepared to prevent crime by installing security monitoring cameras etc.

2.2.2 Economic Crime

I. Development and Characteristic Features

Criminal Statistics

Number of ascertained criminal offences:
33,464 (+2,013 criminal offences., +6.4 %)
Share in overall crimes: 9.5 %
Number of prosecuted and investigated persons:
22,927 (+1,409, +6.5 %)
Number of solved criminal offences:
23,995 (+1,192 criminal offences., +5.2 %)
Clear-up rate 71.7 % (-0.8 %)
Amount of ascertained damage: CZK 36,112,416,000
(+CZK 803,088,000, +2.3 %)
Amount of recovered damage: CZK 327,144,000
(-CZK 714,245,000, -69 %)
Number of additionally solved criminal offences
776 (-711, -47.8 %)



Court Statistics

Number of sentenced persons 1,505 (-1) under § 118 - 152 of the Code of Criminal Procedure

The number of ascertained economic criminal offences has risen by 6.4 %, being **the third lowest** since 1997 in a **long-term perspective**. The list of economic crimes is topped by fraud, embezzlement and credit fraud. On the one hand, this drop in economic crime is accompanied by a decline in the recorded number of copyright violations, cases of fraud and tax curtailment, on the other by a rise in the number of detected credit-related crime, violation of rights to trademarks, and embezzlement.

- * As for the time when the ascertained criminal offences were committed, out of the economic crimes registered as solved in 2004, roughly 26 % were committed earlier in the same year, while a full **74 % of the crimes began to be committed in the previous years** - almost 31 % in 2003, more than 17 % in 2002, 11 % in 2001, and 14 % evening previous years.
- * Serious economic crimes are committed in a truly sophisticated manner, and it may be assumed that in the future crimes will be committed not only by offenders inside the affected institutions (banks, savings banks and other financial institutions), but more by outside offenders specialising in certain banking or financial products.
- * Stage has been set for successful completion of pre-trial criminal proceedings in very close co-operation and informal communication between the PCR and the supervising State Prosecutor.
- **The overall amount of ascertained damage caused by economic crimes has risen by 2.3 %. The share of damage incurred by economic crime in the total damage caused by criminal offences remains high - 74.5 % (+1%).**
 - * This is due to several major causes, e.g. the case “IPB – Outstanding Debts“ whose overall damage proved to be in excess of CZK 8,9 billion. The Unit for the Detection of Corruption and Financial Crime or other units of the Criminal Police and Investigation Service launched criminal proceedings in 90 cases involving total damage of CZK 15,8 billion (CZK 22,18 billion in 2003).
 - * The PCR have solved less cases of tax curtailment 595 (-98) which, however, reached considerably higher damage - CZK 4.4 billion (CZK 1.87 billion in 2003).
 - * The PCR are successful in documenting serious economic causes, also thanks to the level of police training and international co-operation programmes. Personnel of the Supreme State Prosecutor’s Office are also involved in these efforts.

Situation with Regard to Higher Territorial Self-Governing Units (Regions)

- *The capital city of Prague stands at the top in the number of committed economic crimes (its share - 18.9 %), followed by the Moravian-Silesian Region (11.5 %), South Moravia (11 %), and the Ústí Region (10.2 %); at the other end of the scale, the Vysočina, Karlovy Vary and Zlín Regions are known for numbers of economic crimes below the level of 1,300 criminal offences.*

For more detailed data see Part - Tables and Charts Nos. 24-28, 46-47.

Financial Crime

- Major economic and financial crime remains to be the single most dangerous element hampering the appropriate functioning of economic processes in the CR. These cover primarily evasion of tax liability, application of fraudulent claims to VAT refund in exports and imports of goods, excessive expenses in public orders awarded under manipulated tenders, misappropriation of state subsidies and resources from the EU Structural Funds. Furthermore, there are criminal activities committed by offenders who profit from violations of the Bankruptcy Act. These are connected with efforts to penetrate into the structures of state administration and make use of corruption in that sector. What is particularly dangerous is the collusion with local politicians and establishment of links to the State Prosecutor's Offices and courts. The ultimate aim of such endeavours is to control part of the economic processes, legalising financial resources and reinvesting them into crime, legal as well as illegal economy.
- The development pattern of the individual types of criminal offences has not basically changed. There has only occurred a shift from purely financial crimes to the sector of taxes, grants-in-aid and subsidies. This kind of criminal activities is based on an interplay of relationships among economic subjects linking up to the activities of financial institutions and securities brokers.
 - * Primarily cases of classical fraud, abuse of insider information, criminal offences against the currency, unauthorised possession of credit cards etc. continue to be ascertained in the field of banking and capital market. Offenders are known to submit applications with false client identity and other forged or altered documents to obtain banking products in an unauthorised manner. The Czech banks and other financial institutions in this field are now much more cautious in their procedures.
 - * Dangerous accounting practices used include business transactions between the parent company and some of its subsidiaries, when - in an effort to improve the parent company's economic performance - illegal accounting transactions are employed (e.g. overestimation of new technology).
 - * The PCR continued investigations of serious financial crimes, e.g. criminal liability for the downfall of the bank IPB, a.s. and the Union Bank, a.s. and approval of non-standard credits in Komerční banka, a.s., and cases connected with the winding down of savings banks and farmers' co-operative banks. Criminal prosecution of the managers of the company Private Investors continues; in 2004 a motion to file action against two managers of KTP Quantum was filed, the case resulting in damage of almost CZK 4 billion.
 - * A frequent common denominator of the cases detected by the PCR are inadequate internal and external control mechanisms of the interested subjects which are supposed to work as primary control bodies but which fail to function efficiently on a long-term basis.

Protection of Fiscal Interests of the State

- The fiscal interests of the state are jeopardised by financial crimes in a whole array of serious forms of criminal activities involving a wide range of criminal conduct connected with financial operations. The process of detecting criminal activities in the field of fiscal interests of the state is problematic to say the least. This kind of criminal activity is highly qualified, organised and primarily latent. The overall efficacy of sanctioning is still low.
 - * No basic changes have occurred **in the tax sector** from a qualitative point of view. In terms of the amount of damage caused by tax evasion (this involves not only tax curtailment), frauds were once again committed in the course of providing subsidies and grants-in-aid, when winding down companies, in bankruptcy proceedings etc. The MF has filed 1,497 reports on the suspicion of committing tax-related criminal offences amounting to CZK 1,604 million. The MF's specialised unit of the Office of Taxation Directorate received from law enforcement

agencies and later referred to locally competent tax administrations more than 50 reports on suspicion of tax-related criminal offences. Taxes worth several dozens million CZK were either not fixed at all or unpaid.

- * Since the CR's entry to the EU there **has been a change in the powers wielded by the Czech Customs Administration**, stemming from the fact that the Czech national borders, with the exception of airports, have since become internal EU frontiers, and goods coming from the EU Member States, have gained the status of Czech goods. Likewise, the changed power of the Customs Administration pursuant to the provision of § 2 letter b) of Act No. 185/2004 Coll., on the CR's Customs Administration directs the control mechanisms of the entire Customs Administration into new areas (e.g. checking illegal employment and assistance activities).
- * **The customs authorities** have registered 907 (+481) cases in which more than CZK 45,7 (-1,9) million unmarked cigarettes and 646 tonnes of tobacco were seized. Overall damage caused by tax evasion, VAT and consumer tax in the recorded cases amounts to CZK 337 million. One of the major cases in 2004 in this respect was the detection of a professional cigarette production line and detention of the main offenders.
- * The customs authorities have ascertained 36 cases involving violations of customs regulations in oil-based products with customs and tax avoidance damage totalling approximately CZK 6,9 million. Also detected were 487 cases of violating Act No. 353/2003 Coll., on consumer tax, when over 7 million litres of alcoholic beverages (pure alcohol, distillates, wine and beer) were seized. Estimated total damage incurred through customs duty and tax avoidance is some CZK 37,8 million. Cases of tax evasion exceeding CZK 20 million were detected in an official distillery thanks to co-ordination with the PCR. The distillery's technological equipment was modified to such an extent as to allow takeoff of pure alcohol still before the tax administrator's official measuring devices.
- * In the field of agricultural produce, violations of customs regulations have been ascertained in products worth approximately CZK 86,7 million. The damage caused by tax and customs duty avoidance reached some CZK 3,9 million. The most serious cases involved the categories of potatoes, sugar and cocoa mixtures for the food-processing industry, and lemon flavour syrup. As compared with 2003, there has been a change in the types of products (chicken, beef and pork meat). Veterinary regulations were found to have been violated in April when rabbit meat imported from China was released into free circulation in the CR.
- * There have been 160 cases of violations of customs regulations in imports of motor vehicles. The overall tax value of the 205 pieces of imported vehicles was set at CZK 74,5 million. Damage caused by customs duty and tax avoidance in this case reached CZK 13,2 million. Other cases involved imports of gold products. The Customs Administration authorities are also investigating previously detected cases of excessive gold exports. There is suspicion of unjustified VAT deductions in these cases.
- * There has been a large increase in the number of reports received by the **Financial Analytical Office (FAO)** from the banking sector and other financial institutions, on suspicious transactions concerning 3,267 (+65 %) cases. There were reports pertaining to 132 persons, of whom 94 were Czech citizens, 12 citizens of the countries of the former USSR, 5 from the People's Republic of China, 3 from Vietnam and 18 other states. These cases have been detected thanks to more thorough methods of checking transactions in the banking sector and improved controls carried out by the Czech National Bank and the control mechanism of the FAO's internal rules. These results were also affected by the publication of the CNB's Measure No.1 of 8 September 2003 on the Bank's internal management and control mechanism to forestall legalisation of proceeds from criminal activities, and the amendment of Act No. 61/1996 Coll., which lays down, *inter alia*, the duty to report not only deals suspected of money laundering but also of financing terrorism, effective as of 1 September 2004.
- * The PCR have received 104 reports from the FAO on suspicion of criminal offences being committed (-10); since the establishment of the so-called Financial Police, criminal proceedings have been initiated against 14 persons on the ground of legalisation of proceeds from criminal activity. The most controversial issue in documenting criminal offences in the legalisation of criminal proceeds pursuant to § 252a of the Code of Criminal Procedure is how to detect the predicative criminal offence from which money to be laundered actually comes. The PCR have succeeded in detecting predicative criminal offences in cases committed in the CR. The PCR have made investigations of 139 reports in which property worth more than CZK 2 billion was recovered. More and more financial investigations are ordered by the State Prosecutors and judges.

II. Measures Adopted

- **The Unit for the Detection of Illegal Proceeds and Tax Crime, popularly known as the Financial Police** was established as of 1 July 2004. This has a nation-wide reach with offices in individual regions. Incorporated in the Criminal Police and Investigation Service, it specialises in uncovering proceeds from

the most serious forms of economic crime, with stress on tax-related crime, and money laundering. Its establishment was motivated by efforts to make prosecution of tax-related criminal offences as efficient as possible, and to raise the quality of co-operation between the PCR and the Customs Administration authorities. The key change leading to the improvement of co-operation between those agencies lies in an information-sharing arrangement, a task greatly boosted by the amendment of Act No. 337/1992 Coll., on the administration of taxes and fees, on the basis of which the staff of the Customs Administration and third parties are free to break their confidentiality clause on information they have obtained in the course of tax proceedings and to provide this kind of information to specialised police constituents.

- The MI has initiated the setting up of a working group composed of officials representing the MJ, the Supreme State Prosecutor's Office and the Criminal Police and Investigation Service. The group is concerned with issues of detecting, seizing and draining criminal proceeds and related problems, e.g. the administration of confiscated property, sentences on the forfeiture of assets and property, handling drained proceeds. A system should gradually be built to allow for efficient draining of the greatest possible portion of illegal profits, without jeopardising the defendant's constitutional rights. Some of these problems are covered by the amendment of the Code of Criminal Procedure submitted by the MJ in December 2004. This proposes enactment of the institute of the seizure and forfeiture of real estate, of other material values and substitute value, subordinating the entire administration of confiscated articles and property pursuant to Act No. 279/2003 Coll., on the confiscation of assets and articles in criminal proceedings.
- The MI devotes itself to analysing issues connected with the application of Act No. 279/2003 Coll., on the confiscation of assets and articles in criminal proceedings, which came into force as of 1 January 2004. A report was compiled on the practical application of the law and on its key drawbacks. Following the report the pertinent authorities have been offered solutions of the issue thus identified.
- The MI participated with the UN in the drafting of a *model bilateral treaty on sharing confiscated proceeds from criminal activities*. Within the Council of Europe the MI is taking part in the process of adopting revision of the Council of Europe Treaty on Laundering, Search, Seizure, and Confiscation of Proceeds from Crime (No. 33/1997 Coll.).
- *An autonomous Department for Information Integration* was set up at the *MF-Office of Financial Taxation Directorate* in an effort to improve the use of authorisation for searching pursuant to § 36 of Act No. 337/1992 Coll., on Administration of Taxes and Fees, and to promote co-operation between the Tax Administration and criminal justice agencies.
- * The PCR staged 9 seminars and workshops in the CR for the police, the State Prosecutor's Office and the MF-Customs General Directorate, and organised 3 study stays in Germany and Britain as part of the *project PHARE 2001*, focused on economic crime, money laundering, covert investigation, intelligence analysis, European institutions, fighting corruption, on justice and confiscation of proceeds from criminal activities. The project ended in May 2004.
- * October 2004 saw the termination of the *project PHARE 2002*, as part of components devoted to criminal intelligence, prevention of economic crime, covert investigation, analysis of digital traces on data carriers, confiscation of proceeds from criminal activities and their management, and awareness-raising activities; the PCR held 12 seminars and workshops for the police, the State Prosecutor's Office, and prepared 10 study stays in Germany.
- * The PCR continued its work in the Moneyval Committee of the Council of Europe, focused on evaluation of measures against money laundering. Officials of the Supreme State Prosecutor's Office are working in the Council of Europe Committee for evaluation of measures in the field of money laundering (PC-R-EV).
- The personnel of the Office of the Criminal Police and Investigation Service prepared an **analysis of the issues of conduit (fictitious) companies** with the aim of proposing a solution concerning detection and investigation of such bogus trading companies. Based on the background materials amassed, the Deputy Police President has issued guidelines for criminal proceedings unifying procedures to be taken by the PCR's Criminal Police and Investigation Service.

- The Unit for the Detection of Corruption and Financial Crime has joined the AFCOS network at the Supreme State Prosecutor's Office, as a competent authority for the protection of the fiscal interests of the EU and for co-operation with the Brussels-based OLAF.
- With its Resolution No. 218 of 10 March 2004 the Government approved the **Report on the Results of the Lichva (Usury) Team**, set up at the PP of the CR, and the working group for combating usury in the socially excluded Roma communities, established within the PCR North Moravian Regional Administration. The issues of usury are also tackled by the Working Group of the Government's Council for Matters of the Roma Community for the sector of home affairs and the PCR.
- Within the Europol's framework, the **Office for the Protection of Personal Data** has been taking part in the work of the **authority supervising the processing of personal data**. During its checks in 2004 the Office found in many cases serious shortcomings in safeguarding physical security of the personal data being processed. Misuse of identification personal data qualifies as a specific criminal activity in the banking and financial sectors. New measures will have to be taken (e.g. by issuing safer identification data) to combat such activities. Amendment of the provisions of § 13 of Act No. 101/2000 Coll., made by Act No. 439/2004 Coll., has introduced the duty of the administrators processing personal data to set up documentation of technical and organisational measures to safeguard personal data against unauthorised access and abuse.

Other Areas of Major Economic Crime

Intellectual Property

- Crime in the field of intellectual property covers the area of industrial rights (rights to trademarks, patents, rights to protected designations of origin and geographic origin etc.), rights to business names and copyrights. A characteristic feature of the period under review is the mounting number of ascertained infringements of rights to trademarks and a slight decline in copyright violations.

Trade in counterfeited and pirate goods is causing considerable damage to manufacturers, law-abiding shop-owners and merchants and copyright holders, while deceiving the consumers. As for infringements of **trademarks**, these mostly concern intentional unauthorised designation of goods by trademarks and their subsequent sale, mostly at marketplaces. As for **copyright** violations, these predominantly involve illegal manufacture and sales of pirate music and film carriers, copyrights are also infringed through unauthorised use of film or musical works at public performances without the author's consent. The PCR have discovered new trends in infringing industrial rights, namely the distribution of illegal sophisticated products (e.g. printer cartridges, batteries for mobile phones) or cases of unauthorised designation of products by trademarks whose right belongs to other products and is, concurrently, used as a way of eschewing conditions imposed by other legal regulations.

- Criminal offences in the field of intellectual property (§§ 150-152) are systematically prosecuted by the PCR, coupled with the stepped-up activities by the Customs Administration authorities at the borders, while an important role in the control sector is played by the **Czech Trade Inspection (CTI)** in detecting counterfeited goods and solving cases in administrative proceedings.

* This kind of criminal activity is committed - to a large extent - primarily in market places; judging by the findings of the PCR, offenders are mostly foreign nationals; these cases are solved by the CTI whose staff seize counterfeited goods and initiate administrative proceedings against offenders. The CTI has found shortcomings in 2,007 outlets, primarily stalls. Some 968,000 pieces of goods violating the rights to intellectual property have been uncovered. Goods worth almost CZK 944 million have been seized. as for product assortment, counterfeits were found among textiles (trademark infringements) and audio-video products (copyright violations). Most frequent offers and sales of counterfeited products were found in the Ústí and Karlovy Vary Regions. Checks were also made in co-operation with the Customs Administration authorities and the PCR. Counterfeited goods worth CZK 578,5 million were destroyed. In compliance with the Czech legal provisions, seized products worth CZK 17,5 million were later made available for humanitarian purposes.

Additional data on crime in the sphere of intellectual property are also found in the chapter Computer Crime – Software Piracy.

Measures Adopted

- **The Interministerial Commission for Combating Illegal Acts against Rights to Intellectual Property attached to the MIT** continued its activities.
- The European Council's Working Group has carried on **preparations for the implementation of the Directive on Enforcing Rights to Intellectual Property**. On the Czech side, preparations will be made by the MC, the MJ and the Industrial Property Office. Disputed issues and the EU's unified procedure were cleared up at an EU meeting in February 2005.
 - * For the fourth year running, the CR **has not appeared on the so-called Watch List**, a blacklist of countries known for their inadequate protection of intellectual property rights. As far as the CR is concerned, this is primarily due to the fact that the country has managed to create legislative and other conditions for compliance with the rights to intellectual property (the CR has only been criticised by the US association of pharmaceutical companies PhRMA concerning its methods of fixing prices of medicaments, hence a matter concerning market issues rather than protection of intellectual property rights).
 - * The project *Enforcement of Rights to Intellectual Property* (Phare 2001) has been completed in the CR. An interministerial information system providing for efficient exchange of information between institutions participating in the upholding of rights to intellectual property was launched into operation in June 2004 at the Internet address: www.dusevnivlastnictvi.cz. 557 civil servants were trained during the first six months in keeping with a newly devised training methodology. Teaching texts were published and an instructional video was produced on the system of upholding and enforcing rights to intellectual property in the CR.
- The MC is drafting an **amendment of the Copyright Act** to be submitted to the Government in June 2005. This legislation is expected to specify and supplement the existing provisions in connection with the new EC legislation, among other things concerning the Directive on Enforcing Rights to Intellectual Property. Another goal is to correct the shortcomings of the amendment of the Copyrights Act submitted by deputies, which regulates exemptions to the authors' exclusive right to the presentation of their broadcast works in hotel rooms in commercial entities, a provision that runs counter to the EC legislation.
- Working in co-operation with the MJ and the Industrial Property Office, the MC is preparing a transposition of the valid Directive 2004/48/EEC, on enforcing rights to intellectual property aimed at harmonising instruments for efficiently upholding these rights within the unified European market (deadline: April 2006). This concerns both copyright and industrial rights.
- A Framework Educational Programme for Elementary Schooling (respecting the rights to intellectual property when using software) and the tested Framework Educational Programme for Grammar School Education (information ecology, hygiene, ethics and legislation) have been prepared by the MEYS.
- **The Czech Trade Inspection** is involved, *inter alia*, in the **protection of the rights to intellectual property and in consumer protection** against criminal offences and misdemeanours. The results of its controls show that the situation in the field of intellectual property in this country is unsatisfactory.
 - * The Czech Trade Inspection continued, in conjunction with the Customs Administration authorities and the PCR, in checking compliance with the ban on deceptive consumer transactions as a result of offering and selling products or goods violating the rights to intellectual property. Shortcomings have been found in as many as 2,007 sales outlets, mainly stalls. 968,000 pieces of goods infringing the rights to intellectual property have been found and seized, worth almost CZK 944 million. Most frequent counterfeits were among textiles (infringements of the rights to trademark) and audio and video products (copyright violations). Most frequent offers and sales of counterfeit goods were detected in the Ústí and Karlovy Vary Regions. Counterfeit goods worth CZK 578.5 million have been destroyed, products amounting to CZK 17.5 million made available for humanitarian purposes.

Computer Crime

- Computer crime (also popularly known as cybercrime), encompassing **information technology (IT) and the Internet**, is a specific form of crime. A short-term but massive increase in the number of abuses of higher-tariff telephone lines for unauthorised redirection of end user connection was registered in 2004. This country's first sophisticated cases of misusing Internet banking also came to light. There has been a

higher number of cases of abusing free telephone numbers, resulting in the blocking of vitally needed emergency lines. Abuses of computers and IT for committing economic crimes are common, mainly for tracing down potential victims of planned criminal activities.

Computer crime concentrates especially on unauthorised use and dissemination of computer programmes - pursuant to Sec. 152 (software piracy) and damaging or misusing records on data carriers (Sec. 257a of the Code of Criminal Procedure). Within the PSRS, such offences are partly hidden in statistics under the headings of fraud in the financial and banking sector, embezzlement or tax offences where unauthorised access to a computer or computer programmes serves as an instrument to commit a criminal offence.

- Continued trends in IT development and subsequently cases of their abuse are highly likely to show an upward tendency in the future.
- The branch of **software piracy** shows a declining trend. These offences are committed predominantly by individuals. The Internet's intranets with peer-to-peer interface are known to allow for illegal software use violating copyrights. Once again, cases of excessive software piracy are recorded when one licence for legally purchased software is, contrary to law, simultaneously used on multiple devices. There is a growing trend in using the so-called "cracks" for unlimited utilisation of programme versions which are limited both in time and function.
- As for **data attacks**, the previously active groups in this area have somewhat toned down their open assaults even though their activities remain latent. In cases when an attack is discovered, the injured party usually proves to be reluctant to solve the offence through legal channels. The possibility of finding offenders who apply computer viruses is outside the PCR's powers to prove such offences.
- According to information supplied by foreign police units, sophisticated programmes are being used to commit criminal offences in the field of **electronic commerce (e-commerce)**. Cases of misusing **home banking services** have also been registered (failure of the human factor was invariably involved in these cases). One case concerned a breakthrough of computer protection, disclosure of access rights and performance of an unauthorised financial transaction.
- The PCR have registered an upsurge in the number of E-mail and SMS messages containing threats (for example, messages reporting bomb threats and hoaxes, physical violence and extortion). Offenders have since been successfully revealed.

In tracing down criminal offences on the Internet, the PCR view as its key task the field of extremism and pornography (See Annex to this Report "Information on the Issue of Extremism in the Czech Republic in 2004" and the chapter "Trafficking in Human Beings").

Measures Adopted

- By 1 November 2004, the Police Presidium's Office of the Criminal Police and Investigation Service set up its **new division specialising in combating IT crime - IT Crime Department**. Its main task is to prosecute criminal offences committed by means of IT, via the Internet in particular.
- Representatives of the PCR's Office of the Criminal Police and Investigation Service are members of the European Commission's working groups called Forgery and the Internet.
- Since 2002 the Office of the Criminal Police and Investigation Service has been the CR's contact place for foreign partners in solving cases of IT crimes. Its officials are also involved in the so-called twinning projects under the EC's external assistance programmes (Twinning Out) in the areas of thefts of motor vehicles, protection of cultural heritage, counterfeit goods, criminal activities in the field of industrial and intellectual property, and crimes related to information and communication technologies.
- The Office of the Criminal Police and Investigation Service has tabled projects funded by the European Economic Area programmes as these would promote co-operation with its European partners. The following projects are involved: specialised seminars on criminal analyses, protection of cultural

heritage, support for combating Internet crime, car-related criminal offences, and the development of human resources.

- In keeping with the 2001 Convention on Computer Crime, as part of preparations for its signing and ratification, the PCR arrange international contacts and co-operation in cracking the so-called cybercrime.
- Within the framework of the PHARE 2003 project (computer and Internet crime, detecting digital traces and abuse of electronic systems, optimising financial investigations, international co-operation, investigation of frauds against EU's financial interests), the PCR's divisions of the Unit for the Detection of Financial Crime, which are involved in the OLAF network within the EU, are expected to be reinforced and their equipment for Internet and cellular phone monitoring improved. Two seminars and a study stay in Belgium and the Netherlands were organised.

Environmental Crime

- A statistical overview of recorded crimes in 2002, 2003 and 2004 shows that there has not been any changes in the development of this type of criminal activities. The PCR have registered 32 cases of intentional impairment of the environment pursuant to § 181a, c, e, f, h of the Code of Criminal Procedure (-3 crimes) and a slight increase, i.e. 27 cases of negligent impairment of the environment pursuant to § 181b, c, e, g, h of the Code of Criminal Procedure (+11 crimes).
- Criminal offences against the environment are committed by means of ever more qualified and sophisticated methods, often being very well-orchestrated and prepared by the offenders, especially in cases of illegal logging and illegal handling of plant and animal species protected by CITES (The Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora); in cases involving surface water contamination it is very difficult to trace down the originator of water pollution; the area of waste disposal is marked by a high level of latency.
- According to the MJ, the downward trend in the number of persons prosecuted and accused for most environmental crimes, ascertained in the previous years, has continued.
 - As for the crime of damaging forests by logging under § 181c of the Code of Criminal Procedure (non-existent prior to the "EuroAmendment" which came into force by 1 July 2002), 27 persons were prosecuted or charged in 2002; the number of both prosecuted and charged persons totalled 17 in 2003 and then again in 2004.
 - According to the Supreme State Prosecutor's Office, there are signs that the Amendment of the Code of Criminal Procedure No. 134/2002 Coll., originally intended to simplify the sanctioning of crimes against the environment, may not be meeting its purported aim. As for the prosecution of the crime of damaging forests by logging pursuant to §181c of the Code of Criminal Procedure, there is a practice to use, without a reasonable cause, milder sanctions than those offered by §181c of the Code of Criminal Procedure to penalise one of the most widespread forms of criminal offences against the environment (namely illegal forest logging). Furthermore, interpretation of the merits of the case enables offenders to avoid sanctions by logging on a smaller scale or on more areas in a forest, while there is no legal possibility to add up the affected clearings in the final sanction. In cases of impairment of the environment pursuant to §181a and §181b of the Code of Criminal Procedure, the actual definition of the merits of the case accumulates too many conditions that are very hard to meet and prove by available evidence; as a result, ordinary cases of impairing the environment are virtually impossible to prosecute under the current legislation.

Measures Adopted

- The key steps for combating environmental crimes have been defined in the strategy of the MI drawn up in 2002 and titled "**Combating Environmental Crime**".
 - Police specialists were assigned, at the PCR's District Directorates and Regional Administrations, to deal with environmental crimes. More policemen now operate within the Group for the Protection of Intangible Rights

and Transport. Framework Agreement on Co-operation was concluded between the PCR and the Czech Inspection of the Environment (CIE) (in compliance with this Agreement, CIE adds its expert opinions to motions to start criminal prosecution), while the PCR establish contacts with responsible officials of the CIE, Environmental Protection Departments of Regional Councils and municipalities with extended powers. As for the professional training of the PCR members in this sphere, basic professional training courses have been updated and extended by adding lectures on environmental crimes. Policemen's overall powers in environmental protection have been re-formulated in the new concept of basic police training courses .

- A seminar on the methods of weeding out environmental crimes attended by an expert from the US Justice Department took place in the Senate of the Parliament of the CR.
- PCR officers are taking part in a 15-month twinning project PHARE 2003 whose guarantors in the CR are Dutch environmental specialists.
- All EU Member States are bound by the Basle Convention on Transboundary Transportation of Dangerous Waste and Its Harmless Disposal, a legislation that also tackles the issue of transportation of illegal waste.
- The CIE is actively involved in the work of the EU's IMPEL network (Implementation and Promotion the Environmental Law), designed to ensure effective application of Environmental Acts.
- To date, the ME has drawn up dozens of bills and Government Regulations on environmental protection, including executive regulations (e.g. Act No. 100/2004 Coll., on the Protection of Wildlife Animal and Plant Species by Regulating their Trading and Other Regulations to Protect These Species and on changes in some other laws, as later amended); Act No. 188/2004 Coll., which changes Act No. 185/2001 Coll. on Wastes and on changes in other laws, as amended by later regulations); also drafted was Bill on Noise Evaluation and Limitation in the Environment.
- Secondary schools open new subjects focused on environmental protection and ecology. The MEYS announces annual programmes in support of civic associations in the environmental sector. Universities and colleges participate in the implementation of the Action Programme of Environmental Education, Training and Culture. The Teacher Training Faculty of Charles University published a collection of studies entitled "Minimum General Basic Knowledge on the Environment", later distributed to the deans of all teacher-training institutes for further use. The Czech universities regularly open environmental study programmes.

Crime in the Field of Telecommunications and Postal Services

- The recently extended offer of new telecommunication services has led to an increase in communications fraud. The most frequent cases involve abuse of special tariff lines for other than original purposes and fraudulent redirection of the dial-up Internet 971 users to special higher-tariff lines 976. There has also been an upsurge in the number of cases of so-called telephone SPAM (offers of attractive prizes on the condition of calling a special tariff line). These controversial telephone lines are usually in the networks of alternative operators. Contemporary legislation as well as the approach of the regulatory agency make it difficult to curb these fraudulent transactions.

Summary

The number of ascertained economic crimes has increased by 6.4 % to 33,464 crimes, thus reaching its third lowest level since 1997. In a long-term perspective, the data range from some 25,000 economic crimes committed a year (in 1996) to almost 43,000 in 1999. The seriousness of major economic crime lies in its links to other forms of organised crime and to corruption.

The overall damage ascertained was affected by several major cases, e.g. the damage caused in the IPB case, calculated at more than CZK 8.9 billion.

The PCR are successful in documenting serious economic crimes thanks to its targeted specialisation (also stemming from restructuring) and especially to long-term and continuous police training, including international courses held in co-operation with members of specialised departments of the Supreme State Prosecutor's Office.

With regard to preparing legislative as well as other conditions vital for compliance with intellectual property rights, the CR has not appeared on the *Watch List*, a blacklist of countries with inadequate protection of intellectual property, for the third consecutive year .

Establishment of the Czech Financial Police is expected to help more efficient sanctioning of tax-related offences. A significant move ahead in confiscating assets in criminal proceedings may, therefore, be envisaged

2.2.3. Corruption

I. Development and Characteristic Features

This is associated primarily with the following criminal offences: § 160 accepting bribes, § 161 bribery and § 162 indirect bribery, plus selected criminal offences - abuse of the authority of a public official and neglectful obstruction of the performance of task of a public official (§ 159). Also selected criminal offences involving breaching the regulations on handling controlled goods and technologies (§ 124a), breaching the duties in bankruptcy proceedings pursuant to § 126, breaching the duties in administering another person's property pursuant to § 255, abusing business information pursuant to § 128, scheming in public tenders and at public auctions pursuant to § 128a to 128c of the Code of Criminal Procedure, and some other qualified facts bearing the signs of corrupt conduct may be assigned to this category of criminal offences

Criminal Statistics¹⁵

Number of ascertained criminal offences of bribery: (§ 160-162) 287 (+132, +85.2 %)

Number of solved criminal offences: 283 (+133, +88.7 %)

Number of ascertained criminal offences of abuse of the authority of a public official (§ 158): 248 (-136, -35.4 %)

Number of solved criminal offences: 205 (-130, -38.8 %)

Number of ascertained criminal offences of neglectful obstruction of the performance of tasks of a public official (§ 159): 18 (-5, -21.7 %)

Number of solved criminal offences: 18 (-5, -21.7 %)

- In terms of quantitative indicators, there has been a marked growth in the number of ascertained criminal offences of bribery pursuant to § 160-162 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, and a decline in the number of cases involving abuse of the authority of a public official and neglectful obstruction of the performance of tasks of a public official. There has been a rise in the number of persons sentenced pursuant to § 158, § 160, § 161 of the Code of Criminal Procedure. An analysis by police specialists indicates that a persisting problem lies in criminal activities by public sector employees in their links with the business sector relating to public tenders.

* The number of criminal offences committed in the management and administration sector has declined to 40 (-23 criminal offences). On the other hand, there has been a rise in the number of cases of obstructing the performance of tasks of a public official from 1 to 5 cases, and the number of criminal offences of bribery from 17 to 32. Out of the 40 criminal abuses of the authority of a public official, in 19 cases offenders were customs officers, and in 12 cases public administration staff. Out of the 30 criminal offences of bribery, in 3 cases offenders were employees of the public administration sector, in 14 cases of bribery offenders were court officials. The number of corruption-related crimes committed by members of the PCR has dropped from 359 to 162 criminal offences.

* It is still difficult to document organised corruption, primarily due to the covert methods of communication between its actors. However, police specialists have scored relatively significant successes in documenting corrupt conduct following the transfer of the existing operative searching devices from the Act on the Police of the Czech Republic to the Code of Criminal Procedure (§ 158 to 158e), and the use of telephone tapping pursuant to § 88 of the Code of Criminal Procedure. Seen in this light, timely and well-conceived deployment of such devices will be one of the key tools in fighting corruption.

* A common denominator of all solved cases is their relatively less serious nature. Therefore, a high rate of latency of these crime may still be anticipated.

(For more detailed data see Part - Tables and Charts Nos. 29-30)

¹⁵ This concerns only statistics registering all criminal offences bearing the traits of corrupt conduct. However, not all the criminal offences pursuant to §§ 158 and 159 display corrupt nature. The police statistics do not distinguish whether corruption was involved or not.

II. Measures adopted

- The MI has submitted to the Government a **Report on Corruption in the CR in 2004 and on the Implementation of the Updated Government Programme to Fight Corruption**, carrying a comprehensive assessment of criminal offences, tasks and measures proposed to fight corruption in the coming period.
- The Government Resolution No. 473 of 19 May 2003 charged the Minister of the Interior **to co-ordinate preparations for anti-corruption measures in the CR at the governmental level**. For this purpose, the Co-ordinating Group for the Fight against Corruption is convened in the MI sector (having held four meetings in 2004) with the aim of defining priorities of the Government's anti-corruption policy and anti-corruption measures taken by the individual Government Ministries.
- The MI has initiated the establishment of a Sub-Committee for Issues of Corruption within the framework of the Defence and Security Committee of the Chamber of Deputies of the Parliament of the CR (set up on 1 October 2003). Its purpose is to provide a platform for discussions on further procedures in fighting corruption and its objectives.
- One of the priorities is to create a legislative framework for preventing corruption in the state administration sector. The MI has prepared draft subject-matter of the law on the control of assets and property and draft amendment of Act No. 141/1961 Coll., on criminal court proceedings.
- Introduction of a system recording selected misdemeanours and administrative delicts is expected to prove to be a major anti-corruption measure. The sector of redistribution of public finances, namely public tenders, granting public supports and grants to SME constitutes a key area for the introduction of a system recording administrative infarctions. Another measure proposed in the fight against corruption is the introduction of new penalties imposed in administrative proceedings - ban to participate in public competitions and ban or restriction to receive public subsidies or grants-in-aid and their recording. The MI's document **Proposed Solution for Recording Some Selected Misdemeanours in the Criminal Records**, including an analysis of the possibility and manner of introducing criminal-law sanctions for reoffending in some selected misdemeanours and administrative delicts, especially those against property and against citizens' coexistence, was approved by the Government Resolution No. 847 of 8 September 2004. Further to this document the MJ has prepared **subject-matter of the Act on the Register of Misdemeanours**, which is to be submitted - in keeping with the Government Resolution No. 499 of 27 April 2005 on the report on the implementation of tasks imposed by the Government with the deadline from March 1 to 31 2005 - to the Government by 31 May 2005.
- A priority in the fight against corruption in the business sector is enactment of a **new Bankruptcy Act**, drafted by the MJ. The bill improves the process of selecting and appointing trustees in bankruptcy, stipulating the qualification prerequisites for the performance of that job, whose evaluation and examination will be entrusted to a special professional chamber. That particular body will also supervise the discharge of the function of trustees in bankruptcy. The bill is also designed to reinforce the position of creditors.
- To weaken a potential corrupt environment within the PCR - that is an envisaged goal of the MI-proposed method of **cashless collection of fines** imposed by traffic police on the spot. The PP of the CR is preparing - in conjunction with the MI - test operation of payment terminals installed in Traffic Police departments.
- On 12 May 2004 the Government adopted its Resolution No. 456 on the National Strategy against Fraudulent Conduct Harming or Threatening the Financial Interests of the European Communities (EC). The Strategy covers a system of internal controls of the management of financial resources of the individual programmes from the EU's total budget, the AFCOS system and an internal communication network, reporting of incongruities discovered, legislative modifications with regard to obligations ensuing from the treaties on the protection of financial interests of the European Communities..
- The CR is active on the **international scene**:

- * Working within the Ad-hoc Committee for Drafting of the UN Convention against Corruption, the CR has joined this preparatory work. In November 2003 the wording of the Convention was approved by the UN General Assembly, the MJ has assumed responsibility for the CR's accession to the Convention.
 - * The Council of Europe's Civil Law Convention on Corruption, ratified by the CR in September 2003, came into force on 1 January 2004. It was published in the Collection of International Treaties under No. 3/2004.
 - * The MI is active in the Group of States against Corruption GRECO, the CR has been a member since 8 February 2002. Recommendations made by an evaluating mission of the Council of Europe experts have been incorporated into its Programme to Fight Corruption.
- **Individual internal anti-corruption programmes** have been updated and evaluated in all the Government Ministries, providing a detailed analysis of the corruption risks in the individual departments. These give a roundup of legal, administrative, technical, organisational and methodological measures to prevent officials from undesirably influencing decision-making processes. Separate programmes have been introduced in some of the departments (Prison Service, General Directorate of Customs).
 - In addition to Recommendations contained in the Code of Ethics for Public Administration Employees, approved by the Government Resolution No. 270 of 21 March 2001, some institutions are developing their own codes of ethics (customs officers, internal auditors, judges etc.). The Ethical Code of the PCR was issued following the Police President's Order No. 1 of 25 January 2005.
 - The MI has issued a directive on anti-corruption measures in the field of public tenders and directive on preparation and implementation of projects financed from the EU's assistance programmes and co-funded from the MI's budget. Issues of corruption have also been incorporated into special and innovation courses for experts and management as well as into basic police training at secondary police schools and in the CR's Police Academy .
 - Fight against corruption and major economic and financial crimes is a target facing the Unit for the Detection of Corruption and Financial Crime of the Criminal Police and Investigation Service as a specialised and flexible police constituent.
 - The MI's web pages publish a column called "Fighting Corruption", carrying news on corruption, codes of ethics, international conventions to fight corruption, information on anti-corruption activities abroad etc., reports on the work of the MI's Consultation and Contact Centre for victims of corruption. Information on corruption is also published in press releases put out by the MI Information Service.

Summary

The process of announcing and awarding public tenders for state and communal orders remains to be a controversial area in the field of corruption.

An anti-corruption instrument is expected to be the introduction of recording system of selected misdemeanours and administrative delicts, measures to control assets and property of public officials, amendment of Act No. 141/1961 Coll., on criminal court proceedings, namely the institute of feigned transfer. A priority in the fight against corruption in the business sector is adoption of a new Bankruptcy Act. To weaken corruption environment in the ranks of the PCR is the key goal of the MI's proposal to introduce cashless collection of fines imposed by traffic policemen on the spot.

Other key instruments include the sessions of the Co-ordinating Group for the Fight against Corruption with the MI co-ordinating preparations of anti-corruption measures at the governmental level. These sessions are of great importance for co-operation between the MI and other Government Ministries on the one hand and the non-profit organisation Transparency International on the other. A Sub-committee for Issues of Corruption, to be established at the Defence and Security Committee of the Chamber of Deputies of the Parliament of the CR, is expected to become a political guarantor of the fight against corruption.

Detailed information on measures to counter corruption and other measures under preparation, including international co-operation, can be found in the Report on Corruption in the CR in 2004 and on the Implementation of the Updated Government Programme of Fight against Corruption.

2.2.4 Violent Crimes

I. Development and Characteristic Features

Criminal Statistics

Number of ascertained criminal offences: 23,579

(+1,221 criminal offences, +5.5 %)

Number of prosecuted and investigated persons:

17,920 (+606, +3.5 %)

Number of solved criminal offences:

17,364 (+968 criminal offences, +5.9 %)

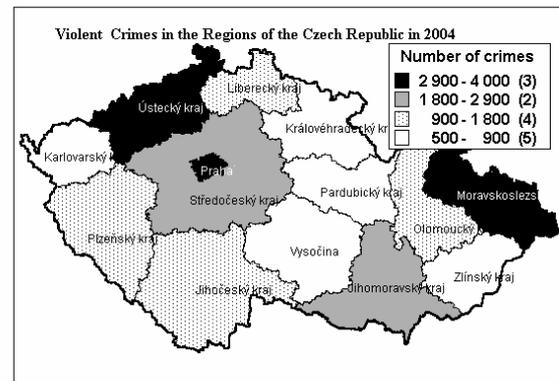
Clear-up rate: 73.6 %

Number of ascertained criminal offences of murder:

227 (-5 criminal offences)

Number of additionally solved criminal offences:

624 (-114, -15.4 %)



Court Statistics

Number of sentenced persons: 3,298 (+233, +7.6 %) pursuant to § 221, 222 and 225 of the Code of Criminal Procedure

- **The number of ascertained violent criminal offences has increased, with a slight decline in a long-term perspective.** This growth was accompanied by a higher number of solved crimes. The number of ascertained murders and extortion has stagnated, with a rise in **robberies in financial institutions and robberies**. The number of dangerous threats and cases of causing intentional bodily harm has risen slightly.
- The structure of offenders committing violent crimes has not changed either; they are mostly recruited from the ranks of repeat offenders who account for 39.1 %; the share of foreigners is 5.7 %, that of children is 4.5 %, the share of juveniles standing at 6.9 %.
 - * 386 violent criminal offences were demonstrably committed with firearms and explosives which are subject to regulation pursuant to the Weapons Act and Explosives Act.
 - * In a long-term view, violent crimes are characterised by the following traits: well-organised nature, alcohol and drug abuse, re-offending, use of weapons. There is a growing aggressiveness on the part of offenders who seem to be specialising in specific violent crimes - murders, robberies, extortion (*see also chapter Organised Crime*).

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

- *The highest number of violent crimes is typical of the Moravian-Silesian Region (share - 16.6 %), the capital city of Prague (15.2 %), and the Ústí Region (12.3 %). At the other end of the scale, the lowest number of crimes is found in regions whose number of violent criminal offences does not exceed the 700 mark (share - up to 3 %). This applies to the Vysočina and Pardubice Regions. The capital city of Prague has a several times higher number of robberies and robberies in financial institutions as compared with other regions.*

Murders, Attempted Murders, and Robberies

- The number of ascertained and solved cases of murder and attempted murder has remained unchanged; in a long-term perspective this means that the number of this particular type of criminal offence is **lowest since 1995**. A total of 246 persons were criminally persecuted for this offence.

- There has been an increase in the number of murders committed by foreigners, rising to 33 criminal offences (+9); plus an alarming growth in the number of murderess committed by children, going up to 4 (+4), and murders committed by youth rising to 12 criminal offences (+7).
 - * These crimes are marked by highly qualified preparations, intent to rob or get rid of possible witnesses, other factors include insolvency of businessmen, efforts to eliminate competitors or are motivated by personal relations.
- The number of recorded **robberies** has increased; reaching an all-time high on a long-term basis. A higher number of cases of robberies in financial institutions has also been recorded. There has been a decline in the number of robberies in petrol stations, while the total of robberies in gaming rooms, restaurants etc. has remained stable. The highest number was found in the category of street robberies with just minor damage incurred but growing brutality of offenders.
 - * Postal services proved to be more frequent targets of robberies, with robberies of post-offices rising from 66 to 96 cases, burglaries in post-offices growing from 21 to 35 cases, while the number of robberies of postmen has gone down (from 12 to 8), there has been a stagnating number of cases of robberies of postal vans carrying cash (4 cases, all abortive). All in all, the Czech Postal Service s.p. has registered 143 (+40) criminal offences committed against its personnel and property.
- 143 (-30) persons have been sentenced for the crime of murder (§ 219), while 1,695 (+108) persons were sentenced for the crime of robbery (§ 234).
- The PCR have registered a total of **4,228 (+466) armed criminal offences**, i.e. a 1.2 % share in overall crime. Out of total, 790 (-24) criminal offences were committed with firearms which are subject to regulation by the Weapons Act, 220 criminal offences were committed with unspecified firearms. 53 criminal offences were committed with an explosive subject to regulation of the Mining Act. In 180 cases illegally held weapons subject to regulation or reporting of category A (prohibited), B (subject to permission) or C (subject to reporting duty) were used, with 9 cases involving category D (otherwise regulated) weapons. Legally held weapons of the category A, B, C were used in 78 cases, in 105 cases category D weapons. All in all, 3,009 criminal offences (including those additionally solved) have been cleared up, of which 478 were committed with firearms.
 - * A total of 308,308 (-1,777) individual firearms licences have been issued for the purpose of possession and carrying of weapons and ammunition in the CR, of which 1,608 (-89) were issued to foreigners, 73,555 to collectors of weapons and ammunition, 123,594 to marksmen, 131,300 to hunters; 62,525 holders received firearms licences for the performance of their profession, and 228,978 holders were issued firearms licences for the protection of health, life and property, and 13 for performing pyrotechnical surveys.
 - * Holders of firearms licences reported 316 (-85) cases of theft of weapons during which 396 (-122) pieces of weapons were stolen. Holders of firearms licences used their weapons in 23 cases of self-defence.
- The PCR have solved **569 (-40) cases of unauthorised arming** pursuant to § 185 of the Code of Criminal Procedure. 145 (-28) persons have been lawfully sentenced for the criminal offence of unauthorised arming.
- The PCR have recorded 22 (-10) cases connected with the detection of **booby traps** and 309 (+78) cases of detection of explosive and pyrotechnics for technical and entertainment purposes; in 52 (+8) cases booby traps, ammunition and other types of explosives and pyrotechnics exploded, injuring 24 (-74) and killing 2 (-1) persons.
- **The PCR have registered 749 (-114, -13.2 %) fires¹⁶**. People's **careless and negligent conduct** (namely unprofessional conduct, children playing with safety matches, failure to comply with safety regulations etc.) and technical defects remain to be **the major causes of fires**. Just as last year, arson was associated with cases of insurance fraud, especially in business premises, findings concerning other types of criminal offences (extortion, tax evasion etc.) have also been made.

¹⁶ The PCR statistics recording system (PSRS) keeps records only of those fires classified as criminal offences (this means fires reported to the police or cases where "reasonable suspicion" that a crime has been committed was eventually ascertained), which explains the discrepancy with data supplied by the Fire Rescue Service which records all the fires.

(For more detailed data see Part - Tables and Charts Nos. 31-33, 44-45)

II. Measures Adopted

- The PCR are in permanent contact with officials of the Czech Banking Association and the Czech Postal Service General Directorate with the ultimate aim of enhancing protection of financial institutes.
- Amendment of the Code of Criminal Procedure No. 692/2004 Coll., amended as of 31 December 2004 § 34 by inserting letter f) which stipulates that when meting out punishment, an aggravating circumstance shall be considered especially if the offender committed offence against a person participating in saving life and health or in protecting property.
- The process of **all-round upgrading of the protection of the Czech Postal Service personnel and property** has continued unabated. This has been duly reflected in a lower amount of damage caused by criminal activities (by 72.7 %, down to CZK 3,196 million). Positive effect was exercised by the establishment of the **Czech Postal Service Monitoring Centre** in 2003, which was linked to approximately 860 post-offices in 2004, with another 430 post-offices being linked to the PCR's security desks. All the post-office counters in the CR are equipped with time vaults, post-offices and their transport vans have security boxes automatically marking (soiling) bank-notes in case of robbery, while controlled access cash zones are situated in the rear tracts of large post-offices. Technologies are used to keep track of the entire course of postal consignments from departure to delivery, computer technology and data storage for tracing down thieves of packages and verification of identity of addressees for the purpose of delivering cash at post-office counters.
- *The Police President's Order to introduce police measures to reduce the number of cases of robberies in financial institutions and post-offices was issued within the MI.*
- Thanks to their expert investigations in the field of fingerprint identification, genetics, physical chemistry and ballistics, experts from the Prague Institute of Criminology (PIC) participates in detecting culprits of extortion, murders, rapes and explosions.
- The joint working group set up by the PCR and PIC codenamed „Mrzák“ (Cripple) is engaged in investigating traces from the sites of found or exploded booby traps on railway tracks, near historical monuments and in front of Prague's DUO Hotel.
- A number of preventive programmes is designed to enhancing citizens' feeling of safety and their active involvement in personal protection (*see chapter Crime Prevention*).

Summary

The number of ascertained violent crimes has risen by 5.5 % to 23,579, registering a slight increase in a long-term perspective. In qualitative terms, the situation has not changed, being marked by highly qualified preparations and growing brutality of offenders.

On a long-term basis, the highest number of violent crimes is still registered in the Moravian-Silesian Region, followed by the capital city of Prague, and the Ústí Region.

The number of ascertained murders has stagnated (227 murder cases recorded), the same is true of the number of extortion (1,786), while the total of registered robberies in banking institutions (176) and robberies (5,931) has increased. There has been a higher number of assaults and robberies in post-offices, resulting in lower ascertained damage due to better security measures installed.

There has been a slight rise in the number of armed criminal offences, with that of violent crimes involving firearms declining.

2.2.5 Crimes against Human Dignity

I. Development and Characteristic Features

Criminal Statistics

Number of ascertained criminal offences
1,909 (+11 criminal offences, +0.6 %)
Number of prosecuted and investigated persons
1,377 (-14, -1 %)
Number of solved criminal offences
1,574 (-17 criminal offences, -1.1 %)
Clear-up rate 82.5 % (-1.3 %)
Number of additionally solved criminal offences
24 (-22, -47.8 %)

Court Statistics

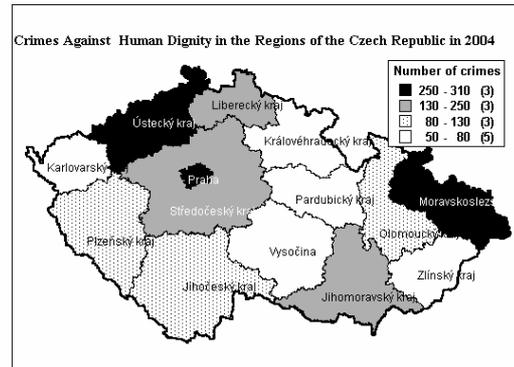
Number of sentenced persons 599 (+39, +7 %) pursuant to § 241-245 of the Code of Criminal Procedure

- **In a long-term perspective, the level of crimes of a moral nature has averaged out at some 2,000 crimes per year** (with the exception of 1998). The steepest rise has occurred in the criminal offence of rape (687 crimes.). No visible changes have been registered in other kinds of criminal offences. The number of ascertained crimes of procuring has declined. 409 persons were sentenced for sexual abuse pursuant to § 242 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, and 183 persons for rape pursuant to § 241 of the Code of Criminal Procedure .

- * A high rate of latency is a salient feature of this category of crimes; reasons for this may be different - victims' concerns about reporting such crimes, feelings of shame and fear of being dishonoured or despised also figure among the reasons. Crimes against human dignity and decency are widespread in cities with a large concentration of the population (Prague, Brno, Ostrava, Plzeň), where mainly cases of rape, sexual abuse and procuring have been recorded. Areas with concentrated prostitution in borderlands are also heavily affected by procuring. This particular crime is connected with other criminal offences, namely trafficking in women, restricting personal freedom, extortion as well as thefts etc., often showing signs of organised crime. Prostitution is associated with crimes against property, spreading of venereal diseases, and breach of morality.
- * Following warnings from domestic and foreign Internet users or through the Interpol, the PCR have dealt with findings on the incidence of child pornography and zoophilia on the Internet. Success in detecting offenders is hampered by missing legislative regulations that would impose on owners of Internet servers the duty to keep the so-called log files, starting points for finding offenders, for a certain period of time.

II. Measures Adopted

- A major change has been brought about by Act No. 218/2003 Coll., on the Judiciary for Juveniles, which - effective as of 1 January 1 2004 - introduced into the Code of Criminal Procedure a **new criminal offence in the provision of § 217a Soliciting to Sexual Intercourse**. This provision newly qualifies commercial sexual abuse of persons aged 15-18 years as a crime.
- The Government approved the **Report on the Implementation of the National Plan to Fight Commercial Sexual Abuse of Children (2002 - 2004) and Its Updating for the Following Period (2004 - 2006)** by its Resolution No. 718 of 21 July 2004. The report contains Plan of tasks in fighting commercial sexual abuse of children for the years 2004 - 2006.
- May 2004 saw the launching of the project PHARE *Stepping up Fight against Trafficking in Human Beings*, carried out in co-operation with Britain and the Netherlands.



- The ***Programme to Support and Protect Victims of Trafficking in Human Beings***, launched as a pilot programme within a UN project in 2003 was institutionalised during 2004.
- One of the priorities of the MI is to find an efficient solution to the issue of prostitution, the main task is to draft a **bill on the regulation of prostitution**.

*Other related issues including measures adopted are covered in the chapter “Trafficking in Human Beings”.
(For more detailed data see Part- Tables and Charts No. 34)*

Summary

Developments in the field of crimes against human dignity have stagnated at 1,909 criminal offences (+0.6 %), except for the registered number of cases of rape. A characteristic feature is a high latency of such crimes.

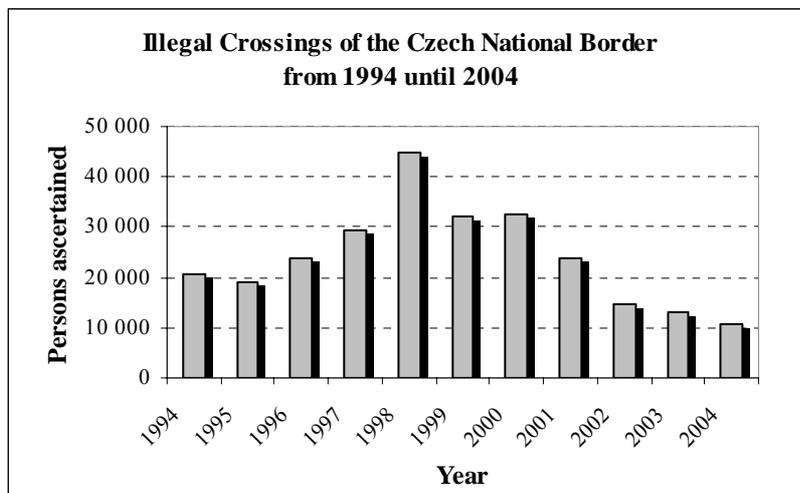
An enduring problem in this field is posed by the crimes of procuring and spreading pornography on the Internet.

The tasks posed by the Government-approved Report on the Implementation of the National Plan for the Fight against Commercial Sexual Abuse of Children and its Updating for the Following Period (2004 - 2006) are being carried out.

Key priority in this sector is legal regulation of prostitution.

2.2.6 Illegal Migration

I. Development and Characteristic Features



Criminal Statistics

Number of persons found illegally migrating across the Czech national border out of the CR 7,943 (-1,463, -15.6 %)

Number of persecuted and investigated persons (§ 171a of the Code of Criminal Procedure) 235 (+66, +39.1 %)¹⁷

Number of sentenced persons (§ 171a of the Code of Criminal Procedure) 117 (+17, +17 %)

Number of persons found illegally crossing the national border 10,695 (-2,511, -19 %)

Number of persons found during illegal migration, breaches of the residency rules 16,696 (-4,645, -21.8 %)

Under the term illegal migration, two basic categories of criminal offences are distinguished in the CR: a) illegal migration across the national border, i.e. cases of persons apprehended when illegally entering the territory of the CR across its national border, and cases of unauthorised leaving the country across its national border. These offenders included both foreigners and Czech nationals, and cases registered by the PCR as well as bodies protecting the national borders of other states; b) illegal migration in the CR's hinterland - breach of residency rules, this category has been monitored in the CR since June 1999, following the request of the EU Centre for Information, Discussion and Exchange of Views on Crossing Frontiers and Emigration. This category covers cases of illegal residence of aliens in the CR, as ascertained both in hinterland or at border crossings when leaving the CR.

Illegal Migration Across the Czech National Border

- The overall number of illegal crossings over the Czech national border has **dropped by 19 %**¹⁸. Out of the total of persons who illegally crossed the Czech national border or who demonstrably attempted to do so, 9,433 (88.2 %) were foreign nationals, and 1,262 (11.8 %) citizens of the CR. Out of the total of ascertained foreign nationals 7,555, i.e. 80.1 % (-14.6 %), came from the countries whose citizens are obliged to have visas when entering the CR.
- Of the overall number of persons illegally crossing the Czech national border, the highest share - 74.3 % i.e. 7,943 persons were heading from the CR, with 25.7 %, i.e. 2,752 persons coming into the CR. The highest share of illegal migrants was found at the Czech-Austrian border (43.6 %, i.e. 4,661 persons), followed by those apprehended at the Czech-German frontier (23 %, i.e. 2 457 persons), Czech-Polish (22.1 %, i.e. 2,368 persons) and Czech-Slovak borders (8 %, i.e. 845 persons).

* The number of ascertained illegal crossings across the national border has markedly decreased at the Czech-Slovak border (-26.2 %), at the Czech-German border (-27.1 %), and at the Czech-Polish border (-19.7 %). The

¹⁷ This figure was obtained from a non-standard output of PSRS.

¹⁸ However, illegal migration is known for its considerable latency. This claim is based on the ascertained captures of illegal migrants. The overall volume of migrants passing through the CR without the knowledge of its state authorities cannot be reliably established.

number of such cases at the CR's border with Austria has not greatly declined (-4.4%). Worth mentioning is the 69.9 % growth in the number of ascertained cases of illegal migration at Czech airports.

- * The most frequent illegal migrants crossing the Czech national border, who come from countries not neighbouring on the CR, are citizens of Russia (3,725), China (1,009), Ukraine (878), Georgia (564), Moldova (294), and Vietnam (237). There has been a perceptible decrease in the number of illegal migrants crossings the Czech national border who come from India (-66.3 %, -293 persons), China (-53.1 %, -1,143 persons), and Vietnam (-56.9 %, -313 persons). On the other hand, the highest increase was recorded among citizens of Mongolia (+137.3 %, +70 persons). In absolute terms, there was a rise in number of illegal migrants among Ukrainians (+52.7 %, +303 persons) and citizens of the Russian Federation (+27.9 %, +813 persons). Given their small absolute numbers, the highest percentage rise in 2004 was registered in the number of illegal migrants from Ecuador (+216.7%, +39 persons).
- * Since the CR's accession to the EU, the number of persons who, having illegally crossed the national border, enter asylum proceedings, has dropped considerably. In 2004, 417 aliens were transferred to asylum centres from the country's detention facilities for aliens, as compared with 1,245 in 2003.
- Illegal migrants make ample use of the services provided by **criminal groups smuggling illegal migrants** into the country, often using invalid or forged travel documents or covert transport means. As a rule, these groups of traffickers are very well-organised, keeping the whole course of smuggling migrants from their country of origin to the country of destination well under control.
 - * Assistance by other persons in illegal crossing of the CR's national border was found in case of 2,353 (+217) persons. 712 (+132) persons were detained while crossing the national border with invalid travel documents. As many as 1,448 (-72) persons attempted illegal crossing of the national border repeatedly. And 398 persons (+27.6 %, +86) were detained hidden in transport means.
- 117 persons have been lawfully sentenced for the crime of illegal crossing of the national border (§171c of the Code of Criminal Procedure), 1 person was sentenced for violating §171a of the Code of Criminal Procedure .
- The trend of **abusing asylum procedures** continues during illegal migration across the national border, even though the share of asylum-seekers in the overall number of aliens caught while illegally crossing the national border has dropped by 39 % (-1,360 persons). A total of 5,459 persons (-52 %) have asked for asylum in the CR.
 - * The numbers of applicants for asylum began to decline after the CR's accession to the EU. After 1 May 2004, only 2,728 applications were filed (50 % of the total of applications for asylum filed as of 31 December 2004). This drop is caused primarily by the change in the character of migration of nationals from the Russian Federation – Chechnya, and a marked decrease in the number of applicants from Slovakia.
 - * Most frequently represented nationalities among asylum-seekers in the CR are citizens of Ukraine (29.3%) and the Russian Federation (27.4%). These are followed by Vietnamese asylum-seekers (7.1%), and applicants from China (5.9%), and Belarus (4.1%).

Illegal Migration - Breach of Residency Rules

- The overall number of persons found breaching the residency rules in the CR has declined. The PCR thus found 16,696 persons (-21.8 %, -4,654). Of this total, 75.1 % of the aliens were detained in hinterland, and 24.9 % at border crossings, while leaving the CR. The PCR most frequently detected illegally residing aliens during controls and checks of residency rules (49 %), a large percentage of aliens (22.2 %) reported to the PCR units on their own.
 - * Of the total number of aliens found breaching residency rules 74.8 % (i.e. 12,491 persons) were citizens of Ukraine. Other most frequent foreigner offenders were citizens of Vietnam (4.3%, i.e. 719 persons), Russia (3.1 %, i.e. 510 persons), and Belarus (3.1 %, i.e. 513 persons).
 - * False certificates on the payment of required official residency fee and insurance are used in an attempt to legalise residence and employ aliens through their involvement in different corporate bodies. Illegal residence of aliens is usually accompanied by other illegal activities, such as work in the CR without appropriate work permission, obstruction of the execution of an official decision (failure to leave the country following the issue of an administrative banishment decision) or criminal offences against property. Aliens often misuse tourist visas for gainful activities in the country.

- **Lawful decisions on administrative banishment** have been served to 15,194 foreigners (+7.2 %), especially citizens of Ukraine (their share is 66.9 %), China (7 %) and Russia (5 %). The number of such decisions issued to Ukrainians has risen by 14 %, which reflects the higher numbers of persons found to be illegally residing in the CR and their frequent involvement in illegal crossings of the Czech national border. The number of decisions issued to Chinese citizens was down by 22 %, due to the lower numbers of people found illegally migrating across the national border. There was an increase in the number of decisions issued to the citizens of Russia by 178 %, the prevailing situation reflects the rate of illegal migration in both categories. Czech courts have imposed 2,021 banishment sentences.

(For more detailed data see Part - Tables and Charts No. 35)

II. Measures Adopted

- The **Information on the Discharge of Tasks of the Action Plan for the Fight against Illegal Migration for 2004**, drawn up by the MI, was approved by the Government with its Resolution No. 7 of 5 January 2005. The key goal of the Action Plan is to formulate and carry out measures to minimise illegal migration in the CR and stimulate foreign nationals into coming to the CR legally since such a mode of travel is likely to be more beneficial for them.
 - * The MLSA has been meeting its tasks on an ongoing basis; having improved its information system, the Ministry has set the stage for a more flexible processing of the agenda concerned with the employing of foreign nationals at labour offices.
 - * The CR's interministerial body charged to combat illegal employment of foreign nationals continued its activities to curb illegal employment of foreigners.
- The CR's **Alien Information System (AIS)**, allowing for checking the validity of travel documents, was launched into routine operation in 2004. Among its duties the AIS has to discharge 14 independent tasks in keeping data on foreign nationals. So far, the AIS has been carrying out only its basic functions. As many as 721 different centres are connected to the system, which are being utilised by some 6,870 users in the Alien and Border Police Service.
- The **EURODAC system** serving the comparison of fingerprints of persons applying for asylum or persons illegally residing in the CR with the EU central database **was put into routine operation in May 2004**. The national access point leading to the EU Testa administrative network of the EURODAC Centre in Luxembourg was launched into operation.
- **Draft amendment of Act No. 326/1999 Coll.**, expected to come into effect as of 1 July 2005, reformulates the establishment, operation and conditions in the detention facilities for aliens (for the purpose of administrative banishment),
 - * further to the amendment of Title XII of the Act, the MI has been given the task of collecting costs connected with the stay of aliens in detention centres and their administrative banishment. The legislation lays down the field of subjects who are obliged to cover the costs incurred in connection with aliens' detention and administrative banishment.
 - * the following documents have been transposed: Council Directive 2003/86/EC of 22 September 2003 on the right to family re-unification, which lays down the conditions for the enforcement of the right to reunify families with third country nationals who are justifiably residing in the territory of the Member States; Council Directive 2003/110/EC of 25 November 2003 on assistance in cases of transit for the purpose of return by air, approved to unify procedure of the EU Member States in taking measures connected with air transit of third-country nationals; Council Decision No. 2004/17/EC governing requirement to produce a health insurance document as an appurtenance to granting unified Schengen visa,
 - * other vital legislative changes designed to concentrate into a single legal regulation all the exceptions concerning aliens' stay in transit areas of international airports (specification of the actual field of persons that can stay in such areas only on the basis of granted airport visa, and delineation of the field of persons not covered by this duty),
 - * once again, applicants for business visas are required by law to submit, among other documents, certificates from the Czech Tax Office on their eventual tax arrears and certificates from the social security authority on the payment of social security insurance and the state employment policy allowance.

- under preparation is **another amendment of Act No. 326/1999 Coll.**, to implement the Council Directive EU/EC and other documents already valid (e.g. Council Directive 2003/109/EC on the legal status of third-country nationals who are long-term resident aliens; Council Directive 2004/38/EC on the right of EU citizens and their family members freely to move and reside in the territory of EU Member States; Council Directive 2004/81/EC concerning the issue of residence permit to third-country nationals who fell victims of trafficking in human beings or who were subjects of smuggling of illegal migrants and who co-operate with relevant authorities). Other documents that may come into force during work on the amendment include (e.g. Directive 2004/114/EC on the terms of admitting third-country nationals for the purpose of study, student exchanges, unpaid vocational training or voluntary service).
- **Negotiation of Re-admission Agreements**
 - * Re-admission agreements between the CR and Armenia and Georgia are being negotiated (executive covenants are under preparation),
 - * preparations are under way for experts to negotiate the wording of re-admission agreements with Macedonia, Serbia and Montenegro,
 - * a draft agreement with Vietnam is being discussed through correspondence channels, the other party's counterproposal is now being considered,
 - * proposals to negotiate re-admission agreements have been dispatched to Iran, Iraq, India and Belarus; those countries have yet to respond or their reactions to date have been negative,
 - * the CR has been addressed by the Benelux countries, Italy and Sweden with a proposal to negotiate re-admission agreements with those countries; however, negotiation of such agreements is no priority,
 - * re-admission agreement have been concluded or are being negotiated under the EU auspices with the following states: Hong Kong (valid as of 1 April 2004), Macao (valid as of 1 June 2004), Sri Lanka (expected to come into force in 2005), Albania, China, Pakistan, Russia, Ukraine, Morocco, Algeria, and Turkey. As for these agreements, the individual EU Member States must negotiate executing covenants with the appropriate contractual parties after the documents come into effect.
- A new **Act No. 435/2004 Coll., on employment** setting out the legal conditions for the employment of citizens of the EU Member States and foreign nationals (citizens of the so-called third countries), terms that are unequivocal and that reflect the current situation, came into effect on 1 October 2004. The law also seeks to solve the problems associated with attempts to avoid regulatory measures on the entry of foreign nationals on the Czech labour market, whereby foreign nationals deliberately set up business companies and co-operatives to circumvent the law. Even though the new Act has created better conditions for controlling employment of foreign nationals, it inadequately tackles what is unauthorised employment of foreigners as so-called business company partners and members of co-operatives who discharge routine tasks stemming from the subject of those corporate bodies.
- The Government took note of **The Report on the CR's Preparedness for the Transfer of the Schengen Acquis** by its Resolution No. 77 of 21 January 2004. At the same time, it charged the Minister of the Interior with the task of founding an interministerial working group to organise and carry out evaluating and fact-finding missions in the CR in connection with the end of preparations for the country's participation in the Schengen system. The Government took note of another periodic report together with an evaluation of the Timetable of Tasks to Complete the Implementation of the Schengen Acquis by its Resolution No. 457 of 12 May 2004; the Government has also set a referential date of 1 July 2006, by which the CR shall be prepared to start the EU evaluating procedures prior to the country's full incorporation into the Schengen system.
 - * As for granting visas, this area - in compliance with the EU standards - is covered by the system known as Visa Process Modernisation / Foreigners Recording System (MVP/EVC), interconnecting all the Czech diplomatic offices that issue visas. A new version of the system called MVP/EVC2 was installed at the Czech diplomatic offices in connection with the CR's accession to the EU and transition to the use of visa labels in compliance with the established EU practice. The system will be further developed and supplemented with the VISION system that will facilitate consulting visa applications with the appropriate authorities of the other contracting parties of the Schengen Agreement. Test operation of the system was launched at the General Consulate in Dresden as of 1 June 2004. Communication channels between the individual diplomatic offices have been

improved to make the quality and speed of communication in the visa process compatible with the EU requirements.

- * Negotiations are progressing in expert groups of the Commission on Visa Information System (VIS), attended by an official of the MFA. Acting on the strength of the outcome of these talks, the CR will have to harmonise and adjust its visa programme used at the Czech diplomatic offices (MVP/EVC2) to allow for full functionality of the Information System N-VIS and C-VIS.
- * The MFA is preparing background materials to call a tender for building a communication infrastructure for the MFA's centre connected with the Czech diplomatic offices to meet the requirements of the information systems SIS II and VIS for data permeability and timely replies in case of a security clearing for an applicant for Czech visa and for the provision of applicant's biometric data.
- During the Czech presidency of the Visegrad Four, **the V4 Interior Ministers met** in Brussels on 19 July 2004 on the occasion of a session of the JHA Council in the Belgian capital and approved a draft declaration on the possibility of joint incorporation of the V4 states into the Schengen system. The Czech presidency of the V4 also resulted in the approval of the rules for harmonising the Schengen Action Plans and division of the acquis into two parts for the purpose of Schengen evaluations. In December 2004, the CR prepared comments on the proposal made by the Polish presidency of V4 on the request to start Schengen evaluations by the individual V4 countries. The CR's resultant request, acknowledging this country's preparedness to launch Schengen evaluation as of 1 January 2006, was signed by the Minister of the Interior on 29 December 2004. The declaration was conveyed to the Secretary General of the JHA Council by the CR's Permanent Representative in Brussels in January 2005.
- The 18-month program PHARE 2002 called *Schengen Action Plan and Schengen Information System - Second Phase* whose prime goal is to support the CR in its implementation of the Schengen Action Plan was completed in July 2004. The said project is made up of 6 components - Introduction, Functioning and Using SIS, VISION/FADO, Communication, Education and the School System, Aviation Safety, Evaluation - Assessment of Shortcomings, and Analysis.
- By its Resolution No. 86 of 21 January 2004 the Government of the CR gave its consent with the negotiation of a *Treaty between the CR and the Slovak Republic amending and supplementing the Treaty between the CR and the Slovak Republic on the adjustment of the regime and on co-operation on their common borders* of 29 October 1992, as amended by the Treaty of 18 August 1997, signed in Bratislava on 27 January 2004. Both Chambers of the Parliament of the CR have been discussing whether to grant consent with the ratification of the Treaty.
- * Some Czech MPs are mistaken in identifying the accession of the CR and the Slovak Republic to the EU with the full involvement of both countries in the Schengen system, not recognising the transition period, i.e. existence of the temporary external frontiers, and not realising the need for ensuring their protection pursuant to the First Category of the Schengen acquis. Due to this, they do not seem to perceive the need to introduce a standard regime on the Czech-Slovak border. The Treaty is also opposed by mayors of some municipalities in the border regions who harbour unfounded apprehensions, fearing a possible aggravation of the current situation in the border areas. Their fears mostly stem from inadequate information about the specific provisions of the regime agreement and their implementation in everyday life. The MI, in conjunction with the MFA, has gone out of its way to explain the reasons for adopting an amendment to the regime agreement. Talks are mostly conducted with chief executives of the appropriate regions and mayors of border towns and villages.
- Joint border checks and controls carried out together with border police units from the neighbouring countries have been made at border crossings since the CR's accession to the EU on 1 May 2004. They are designed to meet the terms of the joint performance of what is known as joint "one-stop" police service.
- A major task in the fight against illegal migration is the introduction of biometric data in travel documents.
- Since the CR's accession to the EU, the MI's Refugee Facilities Administration has been organising admission of foreign asylum-seekers in the CR, having received 17 persons in 2004. These were foreign nationals who have filed their applications in another EU Member State, nevertheless the CR is - pursuant to the EC Directive No. 343/2003 (known as Dublin II) - competent to decide in the matter of such applications for asylum. The Czech Refugee Facilities Administration organises transport of such people

from the national border to asylum facilities, providing them with other services, as laid down by Act No. 325/1999 Coll., on Asylum.

- On 5 January 2005, the Government approved Resolution No. 5 on the Implementation of the **Concept of Integrating Aliens by the End of 2004 and Its Further Development in 2005**. Its aim is to bring the position of aliens, settled in this country legally and on a long-term basis, closer to the legal status of Czech citizens, and to secure systematic protection of aliens' access to fundamental human rights and freedoms in the CR.
 - * The MIT has set up a working group to approve and implement projects aimed at integrating aliens into the majority society. Since the adoption of the amendment of the Trade Act No. 167/2004 Coll. with regard to foreign natural persons, the MIT has drawn up methodological guidelines to safeguard unified application of the new legal regulation for the needs of the Regional Trade Licence Offices. In an attempt to promote the integration of aliens into the Czech society the MIT has prepared two projects: the Information Document for Foreign Natural Persons on Trade and on the Structure and Powers of the Czech Trade Licence Offices, and the project Consumer Protection Issues in the CR, framework information for aliens.
 - * The MEYS is responsible for the education of aliens in the CR, preparing - in addition to elementary and secondary schooling - free courses for persons who have been granted asylum and also providing for their out-of-class activities etc. In keeping with the Resolution of the Government of the CR No. 395/2002, the Ministry has set up and operates a specialised Facility for Children - Foreigners ensuring care for foreign children staying in the CR without their legal representatives. This facility also houses a diagnostic institute, a children's home with a school and a reformatory institute.

Summary

There has been a decline in ascertained cases of illegal crossings of the Czech national borders. Russian and Chinese nationals were the most frequent offenders in this respect.

The number of aliens found illegally crossing the Czech national borders has showed a marked decline in the overall share of asylum-seekers, this drop coinciding with the CR's accession to the EU.

The number of persons breaching the residency regulations in the CR has also dropped.

2.2.7 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. The members of organised criminal groups will use any means whatsoever to achieve their objectives, including brutal ones. Criminal organisations usually operate in many European as well as overseas countries, resorting to multiple criminal activities (murder, extortion, robbery, fraud, etc. which represent for them the means of achieving their primary targets). Therefore, the approach of the state must be systematic and continuous, coupled with measures to combat corruption and financial crime as the principal means leading to the confiscation of proceeds from crimes.

- Monitored criminal organisations are directly linked to foreign countries. According to the 2003 Report 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, 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 cards, goods, and/or documents; selling and purchasing stolen articles, collecting debts to order; racketeering; trading in weapons, ammunition and explosives; fraud; and other criminal acts. The above-mentioned organised crimes are “backed up“ by murders or injuries to health, extortion, threats or kidnaps. Subsequently, the incomes from those criminal activities are to be legalised. Huge financial resources available to the organised crime groups enable these organisations, *inter alia*, to use state-of-the-art technologies
- The number of criminal groups that can be branded as organised (with no more than 30 members) is estimated by the PCR at 100. The actual numbers of their members differ in particular groups according to the national or ethnic composition of the group and can thus be characterised just by a rough estimate which comes out of the arithmetic multiplication of the average (the result is roughly between 1,500 – 2,000 members). This covers just the members not persons that support or work for particular criminal structures. The estimate of the nationality representation of these gangs is as follows: Russian-speaking 35 %, the Balkans organisations including former Yugoslavia and Italy 25%, Asian 25 %, others 15 %.

The following criminal organisations currently operate in the CR:

Russian-speaking organisations

- The latest information on the activities of organised crime groups from the countries of the former USSR show that some of the groups have joined supranational structures, their activities ranging from infrastructure sharing, enterprise risk melting, elimination of former mutual competition and feuding, mutual support in lawbreaking. Such structures are fully consolidated and are heading to the final phase of their evolution, i.e. the integration into the state social structures, taking control of part of social and political activities, legalisation of the proceeds from their criminal activities through public investments. Under the cover of legal institutions they try to influence state structures that are subsequently abused for illegal activities. They also infiltrate into industrial enterprises, which are strategic for the state, and later provide services for a number of criminal or opaque economic subjects.
- According to the Unit for the Detection of Organised Crime, the dangerous crimes range from blackmailing entrepreneurs (so-called clients) to collecting debts under the false identity of different companies. These activities are “backed up“ by violent behaviour. Most significant rise was reported in what is called street crime, especially mugging.. The groups from the former USSR keep merging into one another with organised crime from Israel. Particular groups focus their illegal activities on the branches of gambling, trading in narcotic substances and organising prostitution. The activities of such groups are accompanied by a high level of brutality. Since 2003 their activities in our country have risen by 80 – 100 %.
- Rising profits of the Russian-speaking criminal organisations are posing tremendous risks as they facilitate better influence of public administration authorities and bodies. Another major risk lies in the efforts of originally Caucasian groups to take over the territories in the CR which are now controlled by criminal groups from Ukraine and Russia. Consequently, there emerge more and more authoritative criminal figures who mastermind and support such criminal efforts. It is impossible to rule out the possibility of violent clashes erupting between particular groups of organised crime. Furthermore, potential impact of the internal political situation in Ukraine cannot be ignored either. One of the results can be the transfer of proceeds from criminal activities from Ukraine to the CR,

where these can be used to further illegal activities. Under a similar scenario, greater migration of Ukrainians connected to a criminal background to the CR may also be expected.

- Another risk is posed by the intensified activities of Israeli criminal structures in the CR, and their close links to Russian-speaking groups. These contacts culminated in the attempted murder of the co-owner of the ROYAL casino in the centre of Prague.

The Balkans and Italian organisations

- Their prime area of interest are activities connected with providing paid sexual services, criminal offences that are well-organised with a high degree of hierarchy using several levels of management or chains of command, clearly defined tasks and responsibilities, and additional merging of legal and illegal funds. Criminal organisations from former Yugoslavia and Bulgaria concentrate mainly on drug production and trading. The managerial structures of those criminal organisations frequently work out of the territory of the CR. There are reports of merging legal and illegal funds and assets, this applies mainly to restaurants and casinos whose co-owners or managers are persons from former Yugoslavia.
- Further activities pursued by these groups include criminal acts related to the trade with motor vehicles. Motor vehicles are transported via the Czech territory or exported from the CR to other countries. These criminal activities fall into the area of interest of mainly ethnic Albanians and Bulgarians using the services of Czech citizens who offer garages for stolen vehicles, help in altering such vehicles or in their transportation.
- Their monetary crimes consist mainly in forgery and money altering. Counterfeited bank-notes are usually produced outside the CR and imported here for distribution. As a rule, they are produced in Bulgaria and Turkey.

Organisations from Asia

- As for the Vietnamese criminal groups, a slightly falling number of violent crimes may be reported, accompanied by an upward trend in the area of tax evasion and economic crime. They keep maintaining their contacts with Chinese organisations. These are engaged in trafficking in human beings, weapons, narcotics, and in economic crime. Their main area of interest is forging travel documents.
- There is ongoing co-operation between Vietnamese and Russian-speaking blackmailing groups whose members are involved in committing violent crimes against Vietnamese citizens. Livelier contacts are known to be maintained with persons from the former USSR in drug trafficking. Their main partners in drug trafficking are Russian-speaking and Chinese groups and Czech citizens serving as couriers.
- The rising trend in the numbers of Vietnamese persons seeking asylum has slightly fallen. These are still criminals trying to avoid punishment inflicted in their home country or in the other EU Member States.
- The most visible problem caused by this category of people is non-compliance with residency rules in the CR, followed by sales of counterfeited brand goods and resultant enormous custom and tax evasions
- Chinese citizens staying in the CR trade mainly in textile and electronics. These goods are imported and sold to Vietnamese citizens for resale. Chinese citizens also own many restaurants some of which are being abused for money laundering purposes.

Organisations from Arab countries

- Generally speaking, these are free associations of persons of the same religion. These unions are very prompt and flexible, making their detection more difficult. They establish contacts with Czech citizens, including people in state administration. Their criminal activities predominantly focus on the areas of drug smuggling and distribution, especially from the countries of Middle East and Northern Africa, organising illegal migration, trade in weapons, illegal trade in foreign currency combined with money laundering and leasing frauds. The principal persons managing these criminal activities are people who have lived in the CR for a long time and who already have Czech citizenship. Simultaneously, these persons have connections with other Arabs living in other European states
- There is a risk that the organisations established on the basis of Arab fundamentalism, supporting religious or revolutionary terrorism keep in touch with similarly focused groups all over the world. There are few Arab fundamentalist organisations in the CR. These are usually business companies established for the ultimate purpose of financially upholding above stated terrorist groups. There are other civic associations that provide these organisations with logistic support and contacts.

Czech organisations

- have recently been registered by the Unit for the Detection of Organised Crime at regional level, where their activities seem - perceived from their own point of view - more effective thanks to better knowledge of their localities, control of local people and less likelihood of attracting police attention
- Criminal activities pursued by persons associated in Czech organised groups are as varied and multifaceted as is usual in foreign criminal structures, ranging from simple violent acts to economic crimes. As a rule, violent crime is only the result of other crimes or is an accompanying phenomenon of other criminal offences, economic ones in particular.
- In 2004, two significant Czech criminal groups were established and operated in the area of illicit trading in and distribution of narcotic and psychotropic substances. One of them (exclusively Czech) focused on trading in the drug known as Ecstasy, the other one (including a Serbian national) dealt with several drugs (methamphetamine, cocaine, and ephedrine).

Organised crimes of a violent nature

- The subculture of criminal offenders in the CR is dominated by persons from the former USSR, Vietnam and China, but also by Czech citizens. The number of violent crimes has increased, particularly that of bank and post-office robberies, while the number of crimes involving restriction of personal freedom has fallen. Nonetheless, this decline is only latent because the aggrieved mostly do not report these crimes
- No essential changes have occurred in murder cases; contract murders are still committed, with the murderers immediately leaving the Czech territory. The number of missing persons - entrepreneurs is on the rise
- There have been new cases of blackmailing the state or supranationals under the threat of contaminating e.g. groceries and drinking water sources with poisonous and other harmful substances or the threat to harm a large group of people for an enormous ransom.
- Hierarchically organised structures, which use the elements of conspiracy, discipline, the code of absolute silence (omerta) and cruel vengeance for betrayal focus on using violence, threat of violence or blackmail. Their activities represent specific type of multiple criminal activities, showing many formal characteristics identical with those marking legal entrepreneurial activities.

Measures Adopted

- Among the events affecting the sphere of organised crime is the **CR's accession to the EU, its accession to the international police organisation Europol and ongoing preparations for the country's accession to the Schengen Agreement**. The CR's membership of the Europol has given a significant momentum to the area of international police co-operation. This reflects the involvement of special units of the PCR in police co-operation programmes.
- In co-operation with the Land Criminal Office in Saxony, Germany two bilateral projects are under way in the framework of the EU **INTEREG III A** projects. Primarily, this is a project to evaluate the activities and prosecution of the organised crime group BASKE. Its key goal is to step up contacts and establish information links between the Land Criminal Office in Saxony and the PCR's departments involved in fighting organised crime. Another project is called PYTHAGORAS whose aim is cross-border co-operation between operating staffs and special police units deployed to solve cases of blackmail, kidnaps, hostage taking and in cases of terrorism and related violent crimes.
- One of the tasks assigned on the basis of the "Updated Strategy of Combating Organised Crime", adopted in October 2000, is to lay down legislative and **organisational conditions for draining off proceeds from criminal activities**. The Minister of the Interior is responsible for this task along with the Minister of Justice, the Minister of Finance and the Director of SIS (Security Information Service)
 - Team „Výnosy“ (Proceeds) was set up in 2001, its main task being to search for illegally acquired assets and property. In 2002 the team was transformed into the Unit for the Detection of Corruption and Major Economic Crime of the Criminal Police and Investigation Service. Since 1 July 2004, this has been operating within the newly established Unit for the Detection of Illegal Proceeds and Tax Crime. (*In 2003, the Unit confiscated assets amounting to CZK 647 million, in 2004 more than CZK 2 billion*). One of the prerequisites for establishing this special working team was to collect hard information on legislative and organisational obstacles barring proper discharge of the process of searching, securing and subsequently confiscating proceeds from criminal activities. Such findings are then incorporated into drafts of specific legislative and organisational measures.

- Act No. **279/2003 Coll., on Execution of Seizing Assets and Articles within Criminal Proceedings** and on changes of some other laws, which came into effect on 1 January 2004, constitutes a landmark in combating the legalisation of proceeds from criminal activities by regulating the manner of securing such assets and property, defining the subjects for their administration, solving the issues connected with the financing of property management and the possibilities of its sale with or without the approval of the accused.
- Amendment to Act on combating money laundering that came into force on 1 July 2004 has broadened the scale of so-called persons obligated, i.e. persons who are obliged by law to report suspicious transactions to the Financial Analytical Unit. Mainly auditors, tax advisors, accountants, court bailiffs, lawyers or solicitors fall into this category. This Act also newly solves the issue of financing terrorism.
- The MI believes that when combating the most serious forms of organised crime it is necessary to use new institutes which have already been tried and tested in other countries and which can contribute to curbing this type of crime. The current Czech legal system lacks an institute that would sufficiently motivate members of criminal groups or organised criminal gangs to leave such organisations and start co-operating with criminal justice agencies. Therefore, the MI has initiated the establishment of “**the institute of a material (crown) witness**”. This could, to a large extent, help in breaking up criminal structures and exposing their criminal activities. These are the reasons why the MI has initiated a draft legal regulation for the institute of a material witness, working in its preparation with the MJ. The final version drawn up by the MI was sent to the MJ, which added the draft amendment to the re-codification of the Code of Criminal Procedure, expected to come into force on 1 January 2005. At the same time, the Chamber of Deputies received a bill proposing to include the institute of material (crown) witness into the Czech legal system independently of the process of re-codifying the Code of Criminal Procedure, hence as an independent law.
- Special PCR units participate in the activities of the **Europol working groups** devoted to co-ordination of the tactics and techniques in investigating murders within the Europol Homicide Working Group, focusing on cases of forging currency, credit/debit cards and other means of payment, primarily through Eurojust and Analysis Work Files that specialise in issues of international terrorism, trafficking in human beings, forgery of currency and other means of payment, and activities of international criminal structures. These groups provide for information exchange and activities of joint international investigation teams.

Information on measures adopted and on other forms of organised crime is given in other chapters – namely chapters describing crimes against property (thefts of motor vehicle, crimes against movable cultural heritage), economic crime (intellectual property, environmental protection, abuse of IT), terrorism, illegal migration, corruption, or subchapters on organised crime (in particular the section concerning trafficking in human beings, illicit drug trading, and illegal trade in weapons).

2.2.7.1 Illicit Drug Dealing

I. Development and Characteristic Features

The number of crimes ascertained in the area of unauthorised production and possession of psychotropic substances and poisons: 2,847 (-546 crimes, -16.1 %)

The number of crimes solved: 2,651 (-538 crimes, -16.9 %); of which committed by children: 81 (-26) and committed by juveniles: 207 (-151)

The number of prosecuted offenders 2,085 (-100, -4,6%); of whom – children: 62 (-11); juveniles: 179 (-110)

The number of sentenced persons under Sec. 187-188 of the Code of Criminal Procedure on unauthorised production and possession of psychotropic substances and poisons: 1,331 (+76)

The number of detected cases of spreading addiction: 239 crimes (-128, -34.9 %)

The number of solved crimes: 231 crimes (-136, -37%) of which committed by children: 14 (-42) and committed by juveniles: 26 crimes (-62)

The number of prosecuted offenders: 64 (-46); of whom – children: 4 (-20); juveniles: 15 (-25)

The number of persons sentenced under Sec. 188a of the Code of Criminal Procedure : 45 (-4)

The situation in the area of **illicit trade and the distribution of narcotic and psychotropic substances** in the CR is characterised by the following underlying factors:

- Drugs are available more or less without any problems in the whole territory of the CR, and the availability of marijuana, ecstasy and Pervitine in particular has spread to smaller towns and villages; drug trafficking by foreign nationals across the Czech-Slovak border is on the rise.
- The demand for hydroponically grown marijuana (known as Scunk) is rising; there are growing differences in the quality of drugs. Narcotic and psychotropic substances containing the lowest concentrations of stimulants were reported among Roma and Vietnamese distributors.
- Drug producers and peddlers are ever more cautious in their efforts to reduce their risks – when distributing drugs dealers use, on a growing scale, small deliveries, possessing just a minimal amount of narcotic and psychotropic substances, while juveniles are being abused as distributors and couriers. Latest information and communication technologies are also used

Comments on criminal organisations and individual narcotic and psychotropic substances:

*The dominant group involved in illicit drug dealing in **heroin** in the Czech Republic is that of ethnic Albanians; they use the same courier routes and are linked to persons from Bulgaria, Croatia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Albania, and Turkey; there is a trend in smaller (1 – 3 kilogram) deliveries; a direct link between Arab, Vietnamese and Roma criminal organisations has been developed for the distribution of heroin inside the country;

*The prevailing 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;

* There is a rise in the number of reported cases of hydroponical growing of marijuana;

*Arab criminal organisations are involved in pan-European imports of **hashish**; as compared with previous years their involvement in street sale has decreased, one of the reasons being that a significant number of offenders has been apprehended; West African criminal networks mainly organise transport via couriers.

***Pervitine** has remained one of the most popular narcotic and psychotropic substances among Czech drug addicts. Due to the lack of ephedrine precursor (caused, in addition to other reasons, by the termination of its production at ICN Roztoky), the production of Pervitine from freely sold medicaments containing ephedrine (Modafen, Paralen plus, Nurofen stop grip) remain high as well as the import of ephedrine from Germany and former Yugoslavia; in a similar vein, the medicine called Kalicor is used in Pervitine production as it contains Piracetam substance; criminal groups from the former USSR and Yugoslavia are engaged in trading in Pervitine; the sale of ephedrine continued in Germany where its demand has increased. It is delivered in its pure white crystal form under the name Crystal.

*Consumption and the number of consumers of **ecstasy** has continued to grow.

(For more details see Part - Tables and Charts No. 36)

II. Measures Adopted:

- The Government Resolution No. 1035 of 22 December 2004 approved **the National Anti-Drug Policy Strategy for 2001-2004**. Acting on the basis of this, the appropriate Government Ministers have worked out their action plans to implement the national strategy (which, in turn, has determined their structure) and presented it to the Minister and the Chairman of the Government's Legislative Council by 31 March 2005. For the first time, the National Strategy covers the issue of abusing the so-called legal drugs (i.e. alcohol and tobacco).
- In a context of well-balanced application of the three basic strategies – reducing drug supply, reducing drug demand, and curbing the potential risks related to drug abuse - the National Strategy determines two main aims:
 1. To combat organised crime involved in illicit drug dealing and to enforce compliance with the law on the distribution of legal drugs
 2. To reduce the extent of abuse of all types of drugs and to cut down potential risks and damage caused to individuals and society as a result of drug abuse.
- In a bid to curb the demand for drugs and their supply; the MI continued its implementation of the following projects:
 - the MI discussed a **community project in Prague 5**, designed to link state institutions and the civic sector in tackling a common problem – children and juvenile crime. Under this project, Prague 5 is the only district to have its own **short-stay hospital for children threatened with pathological phenomena in society and abuse of addictive substances**;
 - the **Secondary School Prevention Project** has continued with seminars, its underlying purpose being to educate headmasters and teachers in the area of school violence, law awareness and in the abuse of addictive substances. The MI produced working texts and textbooks for the seminars, organising lectures in co-operation with experts, especially those from the PCR.
- the Ministry of Education principally disagrees with the opinion that marijuana is relatively harmless. In keeping with the Government Resolutions No. 293/2004 and No. 1305/2004, the MEYS is preparing a Strategy for the prevention of socially undesirable phenomena among children and youth for the 2005 – 2008 period.
- Joint targeted campaigns by the PCR and the Customs Administration authorities are focused on combating illicit dealing in narcotic and psychotropic substances (for example during the most significant operation Šalvij or Sage, Czech policemen seized 25 kilograms of heroine and apprehended organisers of drug transports from Turkey, in another operation 9 kilograms of hashish from the Netherlands was detained).
- The working group Krystal (Crystal), made up of German police and customs officers and the staff of the PCR's National Anti-Drug Centre and the General Customs Directorate continues its work. The purchase of a large-capacity X-ray to be used by the Customs Administration authorities is seen as a great asset in this field.

Amount of Narcotic and Psychotropic Substances Seized in the CR in 2004

Substance	Prague	NPC+OBOZ	Central Boh.	South Boh.	West Boh.	North Boh.	East Boh.	South Mor.	North Mor.	Misd.	Custom.	Total
Amfetamine (g)	0	0	0	1,5	0	1,1	0	0	0	0	44,7	47,3
Amfetamine (tablets)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14	14
Anabolics (tablets)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	318	318
Braun (ml)	0	0	1000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1000
Cannabis (g)	515,469	826,284	17823,41	4486,87	6544,86	9240,24	2208,56	117139	1810,79	6178,9174	1753,82	168528,09
Cannabis-plants	26	43	111	99	226	279	180	291	362	0	0	1617
Cannabis-seedlings	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	118	0	0	118
Cannabis-seeds (g)	0	0	0	0	96	0	0	0	0	2,1662	0	98,1662
Clonazepam (g)	0	0	0	0	1,25	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,25
Diazepam (tablets)	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	39	0	0	44
Ephedrine (g)	500	204	0,547	1,26	104,65	5,99	0	8,19	0	0,38	0	825,017
Hashish (g)	3,8123	13851,12	5346	7	37,63	2077,5	0	53,2	0	36,2242	1280,36	22692,8465
Heroin (g)	57,8201	35581	18,6	0	81,81	138,87	0	10,38	10,8	4,3548	0	35903,6349
Kodeine (g)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,4	4,4
Cocaine (g)	7,25	572,7	0	0	0	0	0	153	0	0	2549,8	3282,75
LSD (trip)	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	266	0	1	57	326
Psylocybe fungi (g)	0	5	0	60	36,81	0	0	3,03	0	1,8948	0	106,7348
Mother solution (l)	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	20
Metamfetamine (g)	344,4212	852,3	120,2683	78,546	1105,72	392,21	43,559	279,167	131,4391	60,002	15,4	3423,0298
Metamfetamine (tablets)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	200	200
Morphine (ml)	0	0	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0,3671	0	11,3671
Neuro (tablets)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	30	0	0	30
Opium	0	0	0	0	0,73	0	0	0	0	0,9597	0	1,6897
Paracetamol	0	35000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	35000
Growing greenhouse	2	2	0	0	2	1	2	2	3	0	0	14
Pseudoephedrine (g)	0	0	0	0	0	0	89	0	0	0,241	0	89,241
Rohypnol (tablets)	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	51	0	0	57
Subutex (tablets)	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Subutex (g)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0,016	0	0	0	0,016
Toluene (ml)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2000	0	2000
Valoron (ml)	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Vrana-metaamphetamine	13	10	17	2	10	61	9	73	53	0	0	248
XTC/MDMA (g)	12,3902	0	0	0	0	2,5	0	4,2106	0	4,2662	1,8	25,167
XTC/MDMA (tablets)	226	24179	80844	65	0	238	51	2680	45	28	23	108379

2.2.7.2 Illicit Trafficking in Human Beings

Adoption of the amended Code of Criminal Procedure (Act No. 537/2004 Coll.), introducing new qualified facts of the crime of trafficking in human beings (§ 232a, previous § 246 deleted), has proved to be a major change in the fight against trafficking in human beings. This change comes in response to the reinforced role of criminal law repression in curbing trafficking in human beings for the purpose of sexual exploitation, slavery, serfdom and forced labour on an international scale. The amendment came into force as of 1 November 2004. Its new wording is formulated not only in terms of cross-border trafficking (from or into foreign countries), but also relates to inland trafficking in humans. At the same, it has extended the list of purposes of trafficking in human beings to cover sexual exploitation generally, forced (slave) labour, slavery and serfdom (original purpose was solely trafficking in human beings for sexual intercourse).

- Organised criminal groups involved in trafficking in human beings for sexual abuse are mostly focused on women and children. Cases may be divided into three groups. The CR is a target country, eventually a transit territory as well as a source country. Furthermore, trafficking in human beings is practised in the CR without crossing its national borders.
- As for cases in which the CR is both target or transit country, the most frequently abused women are those from Ukraine, Russia, Belarus, Moldova, Lithuania, Romania, Bulgaria and Slovakia. Another large group is formed by Chinese and Vietnamese women. These two last mentioned groups constitute close-knit communities, and their co-operation with the police authorities is virtually zero, as there are persisting fears among those women of the safety of their relatives back home.
- As far as cases of trafficking in women from the CR to foreign countries are concerned, mainly Czech women are involved. Sent to EU countries and also, for example, as far as Japan or Mexico, they are often exposed to physical violence in target countries. These women are most frequently prepared to co-operate with the police authorities abroad.
- **30 persons were investigated and prosecuted** for the crime of trafficking in human beings for the purpose of sexual intercourse (§ 246 of the Code of Criminal Procedure) in 2004. 12 persons were lawfully sentenced.
- The PCR concentrate on detecting cases of organised commercial sexual abuse of children. This is a latent criminal activity committed primarily by foreigners. There has been an upsurge in child pornography on the Internet. This particular criminal activity is now punishable thanks to the amended provision of § 205 of the Code of Criminal Procedure - Corrupting Morals. Under the Code of Criminal Procedure, distributors and producers of this kind of pornography are liable to be punished by 3-year imprisonment or a fine; however, this punishment absolutely does not reflect the actual social danger posed by this kind of criminal activity.
- Another controversial issue is trafficking in human beings for the purpose of forced (slave) labour, an area still shrouded in a lot of secrecy and lack of information. Victims are some of the aliens illegally working in the CR who are forced to live in hard conditions, receiving minimal wages. The international organisations specialising in migration issues are carrying out a research project examining the expansion and forms of trafficking in human beings for the purpose of forced labour. On the basis of its results, the MI is to propose measures as part of the process of evaluating and updating the National Strategy for the Fight against Trafficking in Human Beings.
- As part of investigations of criminal activities associated with trafficking in human beings, a specialised police unit is currently checking findings that indicate that the PCR will soon be able to initiate criminal prosecution. This was facilitated by the amendment of the provision of § 209a of the Code of Criminal Procedure - Illicit Handling of Tissues and Organs, effective as of 1 September 2002. This particular case is being solved in close co-operation with the Dutch and Slovak police services.
- Organised criminal groups have been showing growing brutality; illegally held firearms are found in each detected case, while these groups are known to be stepping up their efforts to influence and intimidate witnesses. Furthermore, the managers and leaders of the groups have at their disposal considerable financial resources.

Measures Adopted

- The **National Strategy for the Fight against Trafficking in Human Beings for the Purpose of Sexual Exploitation in the CR**, approved by the Government Resolution No. 849/2003, provides a strategic framework in this sphere. This document maps out the available information on issues concerning trafficking in human beings in the CR, assessing the current legislative and administrative situation for the purpose of criminal sanctioning of people trafficking in human beings and for the solution of the position of victims of such offences and proposed measures to improve their situation. The tasks set by the strategy are being implemented. By 30 July 2005 the Minister of the Interior is to submit an evaluation and an update of the National Strategy.
- May 2004 saw the start of the PHARE project entitled “*Stepping up the fight against trafficking in human beings*“. This is carried out in co-operation with Britain and the Netherlands.
 - * Five round-table discussions were held in the regions (Karlovy Vary, Holešov, Ústí nad Labem, Prague and Plzeň). Their participants were introduced to the National Strategy for the Fight against Trafficking in Human Beings in the CR and the Programme to Support and Protect Victims, to the activities of non-governmental and intergovernmental organisations. Co-operation with local organisations has been promoted as well. A film called “Lilya 4-ever“ was screened as an accompanying event during some of the round-table debates.
 - * A priority of the MI is to train and educate policemen at the individual grass-root units who have an important role to play in the first contact with potential victims, in identifying and assisting them. Special courses will be prepared within the Phare project and in co-operation with foreign experts on issues of trafficking in human beings, while the police training curricula will be adjusted to reflect a modern and proactive police approach to trafficking in human beings.
- The MI has prepared a **Report on the Implementation of the National Plan for the Fight against Commercial Sexual Abuse of Children (2002 - 2004) and its Updating for Subsequent Period (2004 - 2006)**, approved by the Government in its Resolution No. 718 of 21 July 2004. The Report contains the Plan of Tasks in Fighting Commercial Sexual Abuse of Children for the years 2004 -2006.
 - * The most important task is safeguarding the role of territorial self-government in the social and legal protection of children at the regional level within the ongoing restructuring of administration and stabilisation of the system of co-operation at this level. Of great importance is the task of promoting educational activities to implement more efficient methods of social work as well as criminal prosecution in practice. A major goal will be to develop provisions for long-term care of victims of commercial sexual abuse of children, primarily support by non-governmental organisations that could provide adequate care of children, thus creating an alternative option to the functions hitherto discharged by the state. It is necessary for the PCR to expand use of sensitive police methods, while detecting cases of commercial sexual abuse of children and other risk phenomena at the level of individual communities where the combined work of state authorities, self-government and non-governmental organisations is known to yield the best results.
- One of the priorities of the MI is to find an efficient solution to the issue of prostitution. Seen in this light, the MI has drafted a **Bill Regulating Prostitution**. Tabled to the Government in April 2005, the bill is expected to come into effect on the date of the denunciation of the Treaty on the Suppression and Eradication of Trafficking in Human Beings and Use of Prostitution of Other Persons.
- Far-reaching changes have been brought about by Act No. 218/2003 Coll., on the Judiciary for Juveniles, which introduces - as of 1 January 2004 - into the Code of Criminal Procedure a **new criminal offence in the provisions of 217a - Soliciting to Sexual Intercourse**. This provision makes commercial sexual abuse of persons aged 15-18 years a criminal offence.
- At the end of 2003, the MI and the Office of the Government, acting in co-operation with the Cheb District Police Directorate and the Municipal Council in Cheb, initiated a **pilot project** to obtain information connected with commercial sexual abuse of children in the Cheb region and to take appropriate measures. Policemen focused on other risk phenomena afflicting the socially excluded communities. Besides the criminal sanctioning of offenders, an important role is played in this respect by contacts with the social workers of the Municipal Council and with elementary schools in the town. Such a system of co-operation is known to facilitate more efficient measures to provide assistance to child victims, including a chance to improve the social situation of their families. Part of the activities evolved

by the team is prevention and adult education, comprising lectures at elementary schools, holding of summer camps for children or more frequent police patrols in Cheb's risk localities. A matter of course is also close co-operation and regular operative meetings with German police authorities. This particular model of contacts, which has been proving highly efficient not only in combating abuse of children, will also be introduced in other regions in the CR. A specialised team "EGER" was set up as part of the project in Cheb. Working in conjunction with PCR's two Roma assistants for co-operation with the Roma community, the EGER team investigated allegations of "large-scale prostitution of Roma children" according to unfounded claims by the German non-governmental organisation KARO.

- The MI is the CR's guarantor of the **European Commission's Programme DAPHNE II on the Prevention and Suppression of Violence against Children, Young People and Women and the Protection of Victims and Risk Groups**, approved by the decision of the European Parliament and the Council No. 2004/803/EC. This encompasses duty to disseminate information on the programme and provide consultations to a limited extent.
 - * The MI published information on the DAPHNE II Programme on its web pages and through its RCPC it briefed the other central bodies of state administration about the programme. No Czech organisation submitted any independent project focused on women for Appeal I in 2004. As many as 11 Czech organisations collaborated in eight projects devoted to women, eventually to women, children and youth in partnership. Two of them were involved in successful projects. Two Czech organisations figured as proposing subjects in Appeal II in 2004. The project of one of them, the Human Rights League, was eventually granted the sum of EUR 43,000. Four Czech organisations participated as partners in successful projects within Appeal II focused on women.
- The **Programme to Support and Protect Victims of Trafficking in Human Beings**, launched, on a pilot basis, within the framework of the UN Project in 2003, was further institutionalised in 2004. A total of 11 victims were incorporated in the programme in 2004. The non-governmental organisations La Strada, the Association Czech Catholic Charity, Rozkoš bez rizika (Pleasure Without Risk) and the intergovernmental organisation IOM are involved in the project in addition to the MI and the PCR. The Programme was financed from the funds of the Strategy for Crime Prevention for the Years 2004-2007 (CZK 4 million were earmarked in 2004). As a spin-off of the project, the PCR is building an information system to process data on victims of trafficking in human beings. The main task in the protection and support of victims of trafficking in human beings is to find out how to extend protection to cover other forms of trafficking in human beings and how to make the programme accessible in all the regions of the CR and to all target groups.
- As of 1 October 2004, amendment of the Employment Act - in its § 97- came into force, making it possible for foreigners staying in the country on the basis of a visa to work legally for the purpose of suffering stay. This amendment directly concerns victims of trafficking in human beings who – when incorporated in the Model Protection and Support for Victims of Trafficking in Human Beings – have their residence in the CR legalised on the basis of a visa for the purpose of suffering their stay.
- The MI is drawing up a draft amendment of the Residence of Aliens Act to implement the Council Directive 2004/81/EC of 29 April 2004 concerning the issue of residence permits to citizens of third countries who were victims of trafficking in human beings or subjected to smuggling and who co-operate with the relevant authorities. This amendment more precisely delineates the conditions under which victims of trafficking in human beings may be granted long-term or permanent residence permit in the CR.
- **A facility for children - foreigners** was opened in the CR on 15 June 2004 pursuant to the Government Resolution No. 395/2002 on the Concept of Placing, Educating and Upbringing Children with Language Barriers, including minors unaccompanied by asylum-seekers, in facilities for institutional education run by the MEYS. By the end of 2004, this facility received and accommodated more 75 foreign children staying in the CR without their parents. Current experience suggests in no uncertain terms that the rate of children's escape from this particular facility is lower compared with ordinary residential institutions of this kind. This centre has also been closely co-operating with the relevant PCR units and the Alien Police in an effort not only to prevent foreign children from committing criminal offences but primarily to prevent criminal acts being committed against those children themselves.

- * In the sector of the MEYS, the problems of sexual exploitation, as elaborated within the Framework Educational Programme for Elementary Schooling, is being drafted in the prepared Framework Educational Programmes for Grammar School Schooling and Secondary Vocational Schooling, then in the Rules for Parents and Children for the Safe Use of the Internet, Information for School Boards at Regional Councils, pre-school facilities, schools and school facilities. Pre-school facilities, schools and school facilities co-operate with the PCR in preventing and investigating crimes committed by and against children and juveniles. In their work schools have also been using a handbook for teachers entitled Sexual Education (Issues of Child Pornography and Its Prevention At Schools) as well as the previously distributed book Commercial Sexual Abuse of Children. Violence against Children .
- PCR officers attended many **specialised international seminars** on the issues of trafficking in human beings.

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

- Judging by the PCR findings, the gravest problem in this branch is the high latency of **inadequately destroyed weapons**, whose full functioning is later restored and which are then sold. In co-operation with the MIT the PCR has initiated negotiations in an effort to tighten up regulations in this sector, which currently has no control mechanisms whatsoever. Another world-wide issue is **re-exporting**, whereby one country sells weapons to another state, which is authorised to trade freely in weaponry. Subsequently, these goods are resold to a third country subjected to an arms trading embargo. Such goods are then declared as different types of goods or materials, while all the parties in the chain of events are well aware of the kind of transaction under way. A major threat is also posed by organised groups acquiring weapons for their own criminal activities; this holds true of explosives as well.
 - * Since the CR's accession to the EU, these issues have remained subject to the national control regime, although in close co-operation with the other EU Member States and in compliance with the EU legal regulations.
 - * Trade in weapons and military hardware is subjected to international control regimes whose member the CR is. The current risks posed by trade in weaponry and military hardware stem mostly from possible misuse of such weapons in military conflicts and also by groups of organised crime or terrorists.
- Efforts evolved by the international community are devoted to the **non-proliferation of nuclear, chemical, biological weapons, i.e. including bacteriological and toxin ones** (WMD) and their carriers. The actual need for raising the level of control mechanisms for the export of dual-use goods and technologies¹⁹ stems from the fact that some countries have been continuously developing their missile systems and WMD programmes. Talks held in this respect in 2004 were conducted primarily with the Korean People's Democratic Republic, Iran and Syria.
- The prevailing situation in the CR is similar to that in the previous years. Most of the relevant materials probably come from the countries of the former USSR, there have been repeated attempts by Czech and Slovak citizens to engage in illicit trade in military materials, while sellers of those materials usually resort to fraud.
- A persisting risk is the **illicit trade in military materials**, lately also the manufacture of special lower-calibre ammunition. According to the MIT, eventual risks are primarily posed by persons who are not in apparent contacts with legal foreign trade corporations dealing in military materials. All the activities of applicants for export permission and permission holders can be monitored by legal methods.
- The PCR believe that a major problem is the inadequate protection of the CR's national borders against illegal transport, the actual ease of setting up trading companies and inadequate destruction of weapons and dangerous materials.
 - * A high number of corporate entities had at their disposal permission for foreign trade in military materials in 2004²⁰ It is vital to check the information of applicants for permission to engage in foreign trade in military materials. Further issuance of export licences to new subjects whose statutory bodies, however, include the same persons and whose target territories and subject of business are the same as those of the subjects that already received licences for foreign trade in military materials is undesirable.
 - * According to the SIS, another risk is posed by the eventual export and sale of copyright to the lower-calibre bullet LUGER LIBRA SNAIL, produced by the company LIBRA, a. s. The current individual protective devices (bullet-proof vests, helmets etc.) are inadequate to protect against the SNAIL bullet. Eventual sale of copyright to the SNAIL bullet to subjects suspected of possible misuse of this ammunition poses risks for the security forces of the CR as well as other countries. The MIT believes there is a risk primarily in free disposal of the ammunition already manufactured. The MIT holds the view that the issue of sale of copyrights is secondary..

¹⁹ Act No. 594/2004 Coll., implementing the EC regime for the control of exports of dual-use goods and technologies and the executive regulation - Government Regulation No. 595/2004 Coll. and the Decree of the State Office for Nuclear Safety No. 179/2002 Coll., laying down the list of selected items and dual-use items in the nuclear sphere under Act No. 18/1997 Coll., on the peaceful use of nuclear energy and ionising radiation (Nuclear Act), and on changes and amendment to some other related Acts, as amended.

²⁰ As of 28 December 2004, a total of 130 legal entities had valid permissions in the CR.

- * As for environment-friendly liquidation of army ammunition, there is a risk that, when proceeding under the terms of the Government Resolution No. 798/2003, the ammunition and partly destroyed sections of weapons may not be thoroughly demolished and might subsequently be misused for illicit trade.

(For a discussion of the issues of weapons and ammunition, unauthorised arming see the chapter Violent Crimes).

Measures Adopted

- In its efforts to curb illicit trade in weapons and radioactive materials the MI has been laying emphasis on interministerial and international co-operation, in the latter case predominantly with the neighbouring states and often in the shape of cross-border contacts; information is also exchanged with other countries (the US, Britain, France, Switzerland, Italy etc.). Regular and beneficial contacts have been maintained with the individual state institutions concerned, namely the Czech Mining Office, the State Nuclear Safety Office, the State Institute for Radiation Protection, the State Institute for Nuclear, Chemical and Biological Protection, the General Customs Directorate, the MA, the MH, the MD, whether at the expert level or during specific events. A number of educational activities and study stays focused primarily on the PCR is dedicated to the issues concerning illicit trade in weapons and radioactive materials.
- There is a **central database of the information system listing missing and found weapons** (P-ZBRANĚ). Its users have undergone appropriate training and the system has since been put into test operation. Changes have been made in recording data for European Firearms Licences.
- Since its accession to the EU, the CR's **exports of dual-use goods and technologies** has been monitored pursuant to the Council (EC) Directive No. 1334/2000, as amended, which is directly applicable in all the Member States. The Czech executive regulation to this Directive is Act No. 594/2004 Coll., implementing the regime of the European Communities for controlling the export of dual-use goods and technologies that came into force on 3 December 2004. The Government's Resolution No. 595/2004 Coll., stipulating a uniform application form for individual and collective export licences and international import certificates, came into effect on the same day. The new legislation abrogates the existing legal regulations governing the control mechanism for export and import of dual-use goods and technologies, hence Act No. 21/1997 Coll., complete with its changes and executive regulation.
- **Act No. 38/1994 Coll., on foreign trade in military materials** was amended at the beginning of 2004. The gist of the new legislation is as follows: in some cases - to be approved by the Government by its resolution - the state, acting through its MD or MI - may directly enter individual business transactions. Another amendment of this law is expected to be drawn up in 2005 to be ready for submission to the Government by 31 October 2005.
- In 2004 the Chamber of Deputies of the Parliament of the CR also received and approved the Government's **bill on the control of trade in products whose possession is limited in the CR on security grounds**, and on changes in some other laws (Parliamentary publication No. 766). This legislation will replace Act No. 62/2000 Coll., on some measures in exports and imports of products and on the licensing procedure. The new legislation is expected to come into effect in 2005.
- Working in conjunction with the MI and the MD, the MIT has prepared, on the basis of the Government's Resolution No. 764 of 17 August 2004, **a bill on handling military materials** in the territory of the CR, which is expected to be submitted to the Government by 31 May 2005.
- **The Customs Administration** handled 20 cases in which primarily pistols and ammunition were found. The most serious case was a cache of 1,200 pistols of the ÈZ model 52, found during checks in houses and other premises as part of an operation carried out in co-operation with the PCR's Unit for the Detection of Organised Crime. One case of attempted illegal import of military material was solved in conjunction with the MIT's Licensing Administration. A follow-up check revealed one case of illicit export of military material of the category SVM 10. This case was referred to the MIT's Licensing Administration for administrative proceedings. Furthermore, the Czech Customs Administration authorities adopted one measure following the revocation of 2 licences for exports of military material.

2.2.7.4 Forgery

- The year 2004 may be characterised by a growth in the number of counterfeited money, credit and debit cards and other non-cash means of payment. **There has been an increase in the number of counterfeit EUR and CZK bank-notes, and a decline in forged USD bank-notes.** The nominal values of EUR 500, 200 and 50 accounted for the largest share in the total of 1,261 counterfeit EUR bank-notes seized. 794 pieces of counterfeit USD bank-notes (-70 pieces) were also seized, mostly USD 100 bank-notes..
- There has been a marked rise in the number of counterfeits of Czech currency, soaring to 4,389 pieces (+1,756 pieces). This growth was most noticeable in bank-notes with the nominal value of CZK 5,000, followed by CZK1,000 bank-notes, CZK 500 and CZK 2,000 bank-notes.
 - * There has been a drop in the number of altered bank-notes, down to 84 pieces (-2,989), it was the actual disappearance of bank-notes altered by means of the so-called shapir cut that takes most of the credit for this decline. Counterfeiting of credit and debit cards and cheques, bills of exchange and securities has continued unabated. Internationally organised links among the offenders are a prominent feature in this branch.
 - * The number of counterfeit credit and debit cards, especially the so-called skimming cards – forgery by reading data and their transfer on the so-called blank-plastic, is on the rise, cases were recorded mostly at ATMs in Prague, Ostrava, Olomouc, Brno and around those cities.
 - * Judging by the PCR findings, further counterfeiting of the euro, Czech currency and credit and debit cards may be anticipated.
- A total of 98 (-13) persons were lawfully sentenced for counterfeiting and altering money (Sec. 140-142 of the Code of Criminal Procedure).

Measures Adopted

- The PCR has been operating, in a test regime, the system BANKA which records forgeries of credit and debit cards and other means of payment. There has been ongoing co-operation with the Prague Institute of Criminology (PIC), the National INTERPOL and EUROPOL Centres, the Czech National Bank, the State Securities Printing Works, the General Customs Directorate, the General Directorate of Posts, the MF and OPTAGLIO. In terms of preventive measures, mention should primarily be made of consultations with the Czech National Bank and joint training course with the Banking Cards Association.
- The PCR continues its co-operation with international groups (Europol – AWF Danube focused on counterfeits of Euro, team Baltic Wolker, team Soya, team AWF Terminal specialising in counterfeits of credit cards and other non-cash means of payment).
- A working group called Karty (Cards) has been set up within the PCR to analyse and evaluate criminal activities and their perpetrators in the field of fraudulent abuse of credit cards by means of what is called ATM skimming.

Summary of Chapter 2.2.7

No marked changes have occurred in the field of organised crime. Activities of criminal organisations in our territory reflect the prevailing trends of international organised crime. In the wake of CR's entry into the EU there is a continuing interest on the part of criminal organisations in penetrating into Western Europe through the CR. The dominating position in this field has been maintained by the Russian-speaking criminal organisations which are marked by their professional, supranational character and their huge financial resources; their illegal activities are covered by the front of legal entities.

Activity of criminal organisations find their expression in many areas (primarily corruption, illicit drug dealing, traffic in human beings, illicit migration, illicit trade in weapons, forgery, serious economic crime including crimes against intellectual property, the environment etc.). These activities are accompanied by violent crime.

An increase in the incidence of counterfeit EUR and CZK bank-notes has been registered in the field of forgery.

In combating the most serious forms of organised crime, the MI views as its priorities introduction of such institutes, well-tested elsewhere in the world, as draining off criminal proceeds and the introduction of the institute of material (crown) witness; legal regulation of prostitution is a priority in the MI sector.

2.2.8 Terrorism

- As for terrorist threats, the situation in the CR is comparable with that prevailing in most Central European countries, i.e. **peaceful as regards open terrorist acts**. During 2004 the CR did not witness any activity that might be described as a classical terrorist attack, hence a politically motivated use or threat of violence aimed (not only against eventual victims and damage on the scene of the outrage) primarily at instigating an atmosphere of fear in society.
- At the same time, there are reasonable suspicions pointing to the presence and repeated transit of contact persons working for certain foreign terrorist groups in the CR. People suspected of collusion with terrorist organisations have been found to display an interest in purchasing weapons and technologies in the CR, while efforts to set up branches of foreign non-governmental organisations suspected of supporting terrorism have also been detected.
- Even though no classical terrorist acts are involved, considerably **disturbing** signs for the CR are the **occasional incidents involving the use or threat of use of explosives** (as well as chemical and biological substances) during actions of criminal nature without any political overtones (“settling accounts“ between criminal gangs, cases of extortion addressed to the state or other public or private subjects).
- The most frequently mentioned motive for an eventual terrorist attack in the territory or against the interests of the CR is this country’s involvement in the current global anti-terrorist efforts, including the deployment of the Czech contingents in Iraq and Afghanistan or the Czech decision to host the Radio Free Europe.
- As for perpetrators of potential terrorist attacks in the country, speculations centre both on foreign nationals (either transiting or resident in the CR on a short- or long-term basis) and domestic extremists coming from the ultra-left and ultra-right sections of the political spectrum. Involvement of residents of foreign intelligence services or actions by psychologically disturbed persons cannot be ruled out either.
- Seen in this light, the most vulnerable targets of a potential terrorist attack in the CR are the embassies and diplomatic offices of some countries (United States, Britain, Israel), airports and air traffic, radio stations, e.g. Radio Free Europe, eventually places with large concentrations of tourists, and Jewish sights and monuments in the Old Town of Prague. One can hardly afford to ignore the so called “soft“ unguarded targets either in the infrastructure or those characterised by a large quantity of people (the Prague Metro, hypermarkets, large cultural and sports events).

Measures Adopted

- Despite its calm situation, the CR has been systematically bracing up for an eventual confrontation with terrorism. A summarisation of the results and newly proposed measures (primarily in foreign policy, military, logistic, legislative, organisational and analytical sectors) is its **National Action Plan for the Fight against Terrorism**. Its updated version for 2004 was approved by the Government’s Resolution No. 479 of 19 May 2004. Another updating of the document, dated 31 December 2004, responds to the topical developments within the EU following the attacks in Madrid in March 2004 (i.e. conclusion of the European Declaration against Terrorism and new updates of the European Council Action Plan against Terrorism).
- The level of the CR’s preparedness to cope with an eventual terrorist attack in its territory or against its interests abroad may be described as adequate. The country’s priorities for 2005 in the fight against terrorism are, quite definitely, the following tasks:
 - * **To ratify and fully implement the UN Convention on the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism**. The current situation, when the CR is - along with Ireland - the only EU Member State which has not yet ratified the Convention, seriously questions the actual extent of its involvement in the current stage of the world-wide anti-terrorist efforts.
 - * To ensure a level of **relevant authorisations of the intelligence services and the PCR** relating to the fight against terrorism that corresponds to those enjoyed by its partners in other EU Member

States, while taking into account the current standards of modern technologies which are abused on a mass scale by criminal organisations, including the terrorist ones.

* To secure adequate financial resources for the implementation of key tasks and activities co-ordinated by the EU, namely the **introduction of biometric data in travel documents**.

- The Department of International Co-operation and Financing of Terrorism, as part of the Criminal Police and Investigation Service, operates as a unit specialising in the detection and investigation of criminal activities associated with the financing of terrorism. The unit is also involved in such international projects as AWF (analytical working files) attached to the Europol that serve international exchange of information on terrorism. The unit is also one of the police departments designated for the reception of information by the MF's Financial Analytical Unit on suspicious transactions pursuant to Act No. 61/1996 Coll., on some measures against legalisation of proceeds from criminal activities in connection with suspicions of financing terrorism.
- All the anti-terrorist measures adopted in the CR are conceived with regard to respect for the protection of fundamental human rights and freedoms.
- Investigative activities of the *special police units* are designed to raise the overall efficiency of police work by introducing new information technologies to automate specialised analyses of the findings amassed, evaluate textual information and thoroughly examine the links existing between the subjects under investigation.
- Eliminating the aftermath of an eventual terrorist attack is an area co-ordinated also within the EU (in keeping with the so-called solidarity principle). An exercise codenamed BESKYDY, whose scenario was based on an explosion of the so-called dirty bomb in front of a department store, was held in the CR in 2004. In addition to the CR's IRS units, fire-brigades from Poland and Slovakia were also involved in the exercise.
- The so-called Model Procedures in joint operations by the constituents of the IRS (e.g. in case of the use of radiological weapons, booby traps etc.) are tested for eventual future operation of the IRS following a terrorist outrage.
- The PCR's Unit for the Detection of Organised Crime is involved in the system of efficient international co-operation in information exchanges through the Police Working Group against Terrorism (PWGT), Liaison Office (BDL) and the organisations Interpol (project FTF) and Europol (analytical working group AWF).
- Investigations were made concerning persons detained for or suspected of committing criminal offences in connection with terrorist attacks abroad. Police contacts were maintained primarily with Britain, Austria, Germany and Slovakia. All in all, 461 persons were checked within PWGT, 44 within Europol, 296 persons within Interpol, 315 within FTF Interpol, and 18 through liaison officers and security attaches at Embassies abroad.
- Co-operation at the European Council level is carried out through BDL or as participation in meetings of the European Council's Working Party on Terrorism. The operation of the BDL communication system was launched on 7 May 2004, i.e. immediately after the CR's accession to the EU. One of the employees of the Department of Terrorism and Extremism of the Unit for the Detection of Organised Crime is also to serve as the National Correspondent for Terrorism within the EUROJUST framework. Links with the US, Israel, Canada and Japan and contacts with Algeria and Tunisia should also be mentioned.
- Relevant pieces of operative information are checked as part of co-operation with the SIS, the Military Defence Intelligence and the Foreign Relations and Information Office, which also secures information from abroad for the Unit for the Detection of Organised Crime, carrying out analyses.
- In the Code of Criminal Procedure, penal liability for committing or preparing to commit a terrorist attack is classified pursuant to the new **qualified facts in § 95 of the Code of Criminal Procedure - Terrorist Attack**. Together with a change in the definition of terrorist attack, changes have also been made in the qualified facts of the criminal offences pursuant to § 91 of the Code of Criminal Procedure - High Treason, § 96 of the Code of Criminal Procedure - Sabotage and in the context of issues of organised

crime primarily § 163a of the Code of Criminal Procedure - Participation in Criminal Conspiracy. Criminal sanctions have been raised in cases where these particular criminal offences is committed in connection with a terrorist attack.

- **Information on the Issues of Enhanced Prevention against Interference with the Functionality of Postal Services through Dangerous Consignments and Terrorism** was issued in response to the recommendations of the NATO's Civilian Communications Planning Committee (CCPC NATO). Part of the document is an analysis of the need to furnish collection points with substitute power units, including financial calculations.
- The MI is engaged in providing **security of Jewish premises** and their surroundings in the CR, mainly in Prague. Representatives of the MI, the PCR, Prague's local government authorities and Jewish institutions have already identified potential threats and risks in the given localities and proposed a package of measures to secure especially the city's historical centre and other Jewish objects in Prague. Patrol duties of the PCR were reinforced in those areas, cameras of the Prague's Metropolitan Security Monitoring System have been installed and a number of road safety measures have been introduced. These measures will be kept under review in the future as well.
- The most important activities in enhancing **security of civil aviation** were as follows:
 - * Safety of civilian aviation is regulated by the Interministerial Commission for the Security of Civilian Aviation at the MT, at the international level by the Security Regulating Committee at the European Commission, and the Security Committees of the ICAO and ECAC.
 - * Stricter measures have been introduced to protect airports, check their perimeters and sectors accessible to the public, protect air traffic control facilities, enhance security of flights and risk flights; carry out stricter checks of passengers, inspections of aircraft, make pre-flight interviews with passengers and put security agents as escorts on some flights.
 - * The MT and the MI discussed an agreement on onboard security escorts by police officers. Unarmed escorts are provided solely by corporate entities following the permission of the MT, at the explicit request of the air carrier concerned.
 - * A division for onboard security escorts was set up within the PCR's Alien and Border Police Service just two months after the CR's accession to the EU. This unit safeguards transit of foreigners through the Prague-Ruzyni Airport, arranging onboard escorts, organising security checks of EASA aircraft flying to selected destinations on the basis of security analyses due to potential terrorist attack, and providing security escorts of selected EASA lines.
 - * The National Security Training Programme, the National Quality Management Programme in the field of Security and the National Security Programme, which came into effect in May 2004, were also issued.

Other related data - see annex Information on the Issues of Extremism in the CR in 2004.

Summary

In spite of its calm situation the CR has been systematically bracing up for an eventual confrontation with the terrorist threat. A summarisation of the newly proposed measures, primarily in foreign policy, military, logistic, legislative, organisational and analytical sectors, is found in the National Action Plan for the Fight against Terrorism and its annually updated version responding to topical developments within the EU following the attacks in Madrid in March 2004 (i.e. conclusion of the European Declaration against Terrorism.)

The overall level of the CR's preparedness for an eventual terrorist attack in its territory or against its interests abroad may be described as adequate. Given below are the definite priorities in fighting terrorism:

To ratify and fully implement the UN Convention on the Suppression of Financing of Terrorism.

To secure a level of relevant authorisations for intelligence services and the PCR corresponding to that enjoyed by partners in the other EU Member States.

To ensure introduction of biometric data in travel documents.

All the anti-terrorist measures taken in the CR are conceived with a view to respecting fundamental human rights and freedoms.

2.2.9 Road Safety

I. Development and Characteristic Features

Number of road accidents:

196,484 (+633, +0.3 %)

Consequences of road accidents:

people killed:

1,215 (-104, -7.9 %)

people seriously injured:

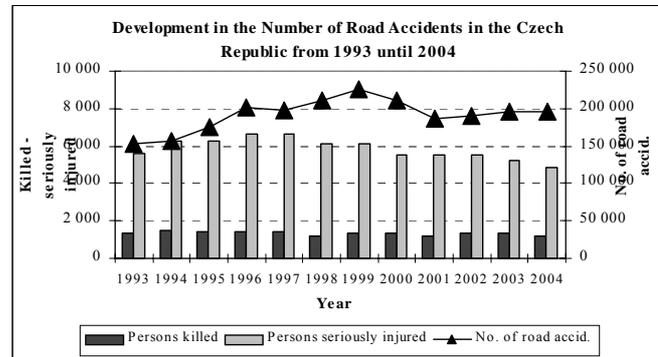
4,878 (-375, -7.1 %)

people slightly injured:

29,543 (-769, -2.5 %)

material damage incurred:

CZK 9.69 billion (+CZK 353,1 million, +3.8 %)



- **Stagnating number of road accidents (+0.3**

%) has been accompanied by a decline in the number of deaths, seriously injured and slightly injured, with the overall material damage incurred rising. As compared with 1995, the overall value of material damage caused was almost twofold. During the past ten years the number of road deaths was the third lowest, the number of slightly injured being the fifth lowest, the number of road accidents reaching average values.

* *Out of the total number of road deaths, 444 drivers killed were travelling in passenger cars, 261 were passengers, 243 pedestrians, 99 cyclists, 74 motorcyclists, 44 truck drivers. Of the total deaths, 27 were children (- 9), of whom 18 children were travelling in cars, and 9 children were pedestrian victims.*

* *Even though the number of hit-and-run accidents has slightly decreased, the number of this type of road accidents is still high (17,175).*

* *In terms of culprits of road accidents, the overall situation is similar to that in the previous years: most accidents were caused by drivers of motor vehicles, also the number of deaths is highest among drivers who caused road accidents. Pedestrians caused 1,911 accidents. There has been an increase in the number of road accidents caused by speeding, and also by wild and domestic animals.*

* *The main cause of accidents (caused by drivers of motor vehicles) remains bad driving - primarily recklessness in driving a motor vehicle, failure to keep safe distance between vehicles, failure to adjust speed to the conditions of the road etc. As many as 114,063 road accidents were caused by bad driving, i.e. 63.2 %, still the prime cause of road accidents; 17.9 % of road accidents are caused by failure to give way, 16.6 % of accidents are caused by speeding, and 2.3 % by incorrectly overtaking drivers. Most deaths occurred in road accidents caused by speeding - 461 people, i.e. 41.8 % of all the consequences of road accidents caused by drivers of motor vehicles.*

* *The number of road accidents caused under the influence of alcohol has gone down (-7 %) and so have the consequences of those road accidents (the number of deaths is down by 52, and the number of injuries is down by 912). Out of the total, 4.5 % road accidents were caused under the influence of alcohol.*

* *The most tragic day was Thursday, 23 December 2004 when 16 people died in road accidents in the CR.*

* *During the Kryštof road safety operation in 2003 and 2004, the PCR received reports of 13,703 road accidents in which 69 persons died, 281 were seriously injured, and 1,814 slightly injured. Compared with similar previous periods, 1,392 accidents less were reported, and the numbers of deaths and injuries were also lower – deaths down by 25, number of injured persons down by 694. As a result, on the days of the Kryštof operation the number of road accidents dropped by 9.2 %, the number of road deaths by 26.6 %, the number of seriously injured by 35.1 %, and the number of slightly injured by 23 %.*

- A total of 4,084 persons (-2,802) were lawfully sentenced for traffic criminal offences pursuant to §§ 201, 201a, 223, 224 180 and 208 of the Code of Criminal Procedure. Most of them were sentenced for the criminal offence of negligently causing bodily harm – grievous bodily harm pursuant to § 224 of the Code of Criminal Procedure (1,595) and the criminal offence of threatening others under the influence of an addictive substance pursuant to § 201 of the Code of Criminal Procedure (1,606).

(For additional information see the chapter Misdemeanours, part concerning Traffic Police, Tables and Charts Nos. 37-40)

II. Measures Adopted

- The MT and representatives of other Government Ministries, the MI in particular, jointly drafted a **National Strategy for Traffic Safety**, approved by the Government's Resolution No. 394 of 28 April 2004.
- The Government's Council for Road Traffic Safety was set up by the Government's Resolution No. 833 of 1 September 2004.
- The Government's Resolution No. 834 of September 1 2004 approved the establishment of the **BESIP (Road Safety) Foundation**.
- The Government's **draft amendment of Act No. 361/2000 Coll., on road traffic** and on changes in some laws was designed to strengthen the instruments serving the enforcement of road traffic regulations to curb speeding..
- In response to what are permanently high numbers of road accidents and the disastrous development pattern of their consequences, the MI has prepared a **Ministerial Action Plan for Safe and Smooth Road Traffic**, proceeding from the National Strategy for Traffic Safety. Its ultimate aim is to achieve a radical cut in the number of road deaths, in serious consequences of road accidents and their number. It sets its sights primarily on close supervision of compliance with road safety regulations, especially in terms of keeping speed limits, driving under the influence of alcohol and the use of seat-belts and other safety devices. A partial goal is to improve analytical activities and evaluation of the efficiency of adopted measures, improvement in technical conditions for police work, upgrading the quality of legislation and substantially raising the enforceability of law and preventive and educational activities closely co-ordinated with supervision. Another major goal is to raise the involvement of lower territorially self-governing units, the general public and non-state organisations in road traffic safety – primarily in prevention, identification and elimination of road sections with frequent accidents. The document comes complete with measures to make road traffic as smooth and fast as possible. The Action Plan is annually evaluated.
- Out of the total number of road safety promoting events in 2004, three of them, codenamed "Y", were devoted to checking driving under the influence of alcohol and other addictive substances. Another 27 "Y" road safety promoting events were also held that year at the regional level, and 685 at the district level. 19,835 drivers were caught driving under the influence of alcohol or other habit-forming substances. 1,560 cases were dealt with on the spot, the fines imposed amounting to the total of CZK 1,437,100. The rest of the cases were reported to the relevant administrative authorities.
- A working team comprising representatives of the MT, the MI, the Police Presidium and the Directorate of Roads and Motorways was set up to prepare and submit proposals for improving safety on sections of motorways with frequent accidents.
- The MI, in conjunction with the MoI and the MT, prepared a document called **Unified Traffic Information System for the CR**, which was submitted to the Government in May 2005. Its aim is to build a unified system for collecting, processing and sharing traffic information throughout the CR.
- The PCR has joined the project of drawing up a new system of traffic information reporting, while improving the equipment of its Traffic Police. 14 Ford Mondeo ST 220 cars (police version), operated by the Traffic Police, were equipped with a mobile system for automatic vehicle control allowing for data inputs to be sent into the information systems available to the PCR via radio links. It provides for automatic control of passing vehicles, and checking of the lists of stolen vehicles and the vehicle register plus automatic location of vehicles.

- **In the field of prevention:**

- * Projects designed to raise traffic safety were supported in 2004 as part of crime prevention programmes. This concerned installation of automatic speed indicating boards in the communities where drivers repeatedly exceed speeding limits and where serious road accidents occur.
- * **As part of activities of the MI and PCR** the nation-wide preventive road safety campaign codenamed *Jablko nebo citron (Apple or Lemon)* was held for the fourth year running. It was attended by as many as 3,456 children and 627 police officers who jointly measured the speed of cars passing by elementary schools.
- * The project known as *Gentleman silnic (Gentleman of the Roads)*, held in conjunction with the Czech Insurance Company, was launched in the summer of 2004. Acting on the strength of information from the Traffic Police, the Czech Insurance Company will acknowledge people who provided perfect first-aid during road accidents and saved human lives. In addition to the projects mentioned above, many debates and lectures were given for various target groups.
- * As for road safety projects, since 2003 the MI has been co-operating with the Malina foundation, implementing programmes focused on crimes committed in road traffic and how to prevent them. Their intense co-operation has since resulted in the production of *road traffic safety documentary and instructional films* (co-produced by the MI, the MEYS, the MT - BESIP and the PCR):
 - * The film „Bourá jen blb?“ (Only Stupid Drivers Crash?), made in July 2003, was released for public screening in the following year through the BESIP Foundation and the PCR. This 30-minute documentary portrays model situations which drivers encounter most often and which are most likely to lead to road accidents.
 - * The film „Auto je zbraň“ (Car Is a Weapon) – shot in the autumn of 2003 and released in 2004, is destined for fresh holders of driving licences. It presents model situations in which such drivers tend to make most mistakes. Distributed by municipalities – their traffic departments, copies of the film are given to each new graduate of driving schools.
 - * The films entitled „Bezpečná cesta“ (Safe Journey), „Èervený blesk“ (Red Lightning), „Soutěž“ (Competition), made in 2004, are intended for children in kindergartens, elementary, special and grammar schools. These documentaries with a distinctly preventive message show model road traffic situations children are likely to encounter most often.

Since November 2004, these films have been distributed to all the schools mentioned above, their release being arranged by the Houses for Children and Youth and PIS of the PCR. An accompanying nation-wide contest is planned for 2005.

- * In primary prevention, the third nation-wide project of the PCR called *Ajaxův zápisník 1 a 2 (Ajax's Notebook No. 1 and 2)* got under way in 2004. To date, 90,000 copies of notebooks have been distributed to Czech children. In them a fictitious police dog explains to schoolchildren not only their rights and duties in road traffic but also the basics of traffic education and principles of children's own safety on roads. The project has been favourably received by teachers and parents alike.
- * **As part of the MT's activities**, preventive information campaigns called „Nepijte, když øídíte!“ (No Drunk Driving, Please), „Smrt se nepoutá!“ (Death Is Not Buckled Up), „Viditelnost“ (Visibility), and The Action – a new multimedia programme for youngsters, have also been prepared.
- * A new concept of road safety education for schools has been introduced to as many as 243,00 schoolchildren in the CR.
- * Courses in safe driving on a slippery foil, held throughout the country, were attended by 1,053 drivers.
- * A handbook entitled *Jak zklidnit dopravu v obcích (How to Slow Down Road Traffic in Communities)* was published in co-operation with the Partnership Foundation. Fact-finding trips and accompanying seminars were organised for officials of the communities involved in the projects aimed at slowing down road traffic in their localities.

- * Projects called *Bezpečná cesta do školy (Safe Journey to School)* and *Bezpečná škola (Safe School)* are under preparation.
- * 38 programmes in the regular TV road-safety series called STOP were broadcast on the Czech ÈT 1 and ÈT 2 TV channels, while 25 information shots were broadcast on the private station TV Prima.

Summary

The stagnating number of road accidents has been accompanied by a decline in the number of road deaths, seriously wounded as well as slightly injured persons, while the overall material costs incurred have increased. The main principles are defined in the National Strategy for Traffic Safety, the MI prepared its own Action Plan for Safety and Smooth Road Traffic. Its underlying objective is radically to cut the number of road deaths, serious consequences of road accidents and the number of road accidents.

Prevention is known to play a significant role in this respect, while preventive projects and preventive road safety operations continued to be carried out.

2.2.10 Crimes Committed on the Railways

I. Development and Characteristics

Number of ascertained criminal offences: 3,560 (+357)

Number of solved criminal offences: 1,072 (+126)

Clear-up rate: 30.1 % (+0.6 %)

- **The overall share of crimes committed on the railways** accounts for **1 %** of the total crime rate. Organised groups are known to be involved in this type of criminal activity, offenders being both citizens of the CR and foreign nationals.
 - * Crimes against property (68.7%) make up most of the ascertained criminal offences in this category. The overall situation concerning thefts of consignments transported by railways continues to be deplorable, especially as regards the amount of damage detected.
 - * A total of 814 persons (+227), of whom 104 (-30) were foreign nationals were victims of thefts committed in trains. The highest number of foreign victims of thefts in trains came from Slovakia, the US, Britain and Japan.
 - * Attention is also paid to railway transport of soccer fans to selected matches and of adherents of various extremist groups; continued attention is devoted to the transit of nuclear fuel, weapons and ammunition etc. (all in all, the PCR protected the transport of 24 consignments of nuclear material, and 338 consignments of predominantly industrial explosives).
 - * In 2004, Czech Rail (České dráhy, a.s.) incurred damage worth CZK 61.192 million through criminal offences against property on the railways.
- **Railway accidents** represent a specific category. A total of 33 (+5) railway accidents, resulting in damage worth CZK 35.2 million (+CZK 23.6 million), and 33 (+3) railway accidents involving railway and road vehicles resulting in damage amounting to more than CZK 22.4 million, were treated as criminal offences. Particularly dangerous are cases involving offenders throwing objects at passing trains or placing obstacles on the rails.

II. Measures Adopted

- The PCR participate in the activities of the newly established commission set up at the Passenger Transport Department of the Czech Rail's General Directorate, whose main task is to propose measures to eliminate crimes committed on the railways. In addition to co-operation with the Czech Rail (České dráhy, a. s.), the PCR continued fostering its contacts with the Administration of the Railway Transport Road, s. o..
- An official of the PCR attended negotiations of the international organisation of European railway police forces and railway companies COLPOFER. Those talks centred primarily on circumstances associated with terrorist attacks in railway transport.
- The MT takes part in international negotiations with neighbouring countries on the further course in curbing criminal activities on the railways. The railway administrations involved made arrangements to ensure that passengers are informed about the mode of reporting thefts on the railways to the police.

Summary

The number of criminal offences committed on the railways has slightly increased, with criminal activities against property accounting for the highest share (69 %).

Measures to reduce crimes on the railways include the activities of the newly established commission attached to the Passenger Transport Department of the Czech Rail's General Directorate, in whose work the PCR also participates. International contacts have been maintained, especially with the neighbouring countries.

2. 2.11 Protection of Classified Information

I. Development and Characteristic Features

- In the area of classified information pursuant to Act No. 148/1998 Coll., on the Protection of Classified Information and on the Amendment to some acts, as amended (Act), the year 2004 **marked a growth in the recorded cases of breaching the protection of classified information.** Twenty-six cases of unauthorised handling of classified information (6 more cases than in 2003) were reported to the National Security Authority (NSA). In a majority of cases this involved the breaching of NSA Decree No. 137/2003 Coll., on the Details of Determination and Designation of the Level of Classification and on Ensuring Administrative Security.

* In 31 cases pursuant to the provisions of § 71 of the Act, the NSA further conducted administrative proceedings with natural persons and legal entities on the imposition of a fine for the breaching of obligations stipulated by the Act, while in 14 cases the proceedings were terminated since the reason for them had ceased, in 13 cases a fine was imposed, and in 4 cases administrative proceedings have not been concluded yet.

II. Measures Adopted

- Act No. 386/2004 Coll., amending Act No. 148/1998 Coll., on the Protection of Classified Information and on the Amendment to some related Acts, as amended, extended the validity of the Act until 30 June 2005 since Act No. 436/2003 Coll., amending Act No. 555/1992 Coll., on the Prison Service and Court Guards of the Czech Republic, as amended, and some other acts, had limited the validity of the Act to 30 June 2004 only.
- Government Regulation No. 246/1998 Coll., laying down the list of classified information, as amended, has been amended. This amendment has modified the list of classified information in the competence of the Czech National Bank, a new list of classified information in the competence of the Ministry of Informatics has been added and there has been a modification in the level of secrecy in some cases of selected classified information.
- **Preparations of a new Act on the Protection of Classified Information and on Security Competence** which should replace the existing Act have been concluded. The new Act is supposed to come into effect on 1 January 2006.
- The principles of the Act on the Protection of Classified Information, especially measures in the area of personnel, administrative and premises security, security of information systems and cryptographic protection, have been implemented within the conditions of the MI. The aim is to minimise unauthorised handling of classified information. New employees joining MI units have been trained in regulations laying down the protection of classified information; the training has a similar character within the specialised preparation of MI senior officials, MI employees and employees and members of the PCR and the Fire Rescue Service, designated to get acquainted with classified information. A nation-wide seminar was held and employees of central state administration responsible for ensuring security protection of premises underwent training.
- Controls in the area of administrative and premises security and security of information systems have been carried out in an effort to pave the way for the protection of classified information on the part of senior employees and adherence to those regulations.
- Following the CR's accession to the EU there has been an increase in the volume of classified correspondence between the CR and the EU. Therefore, preparatory work was carried out for securing the electronic transfer of classified data of the security level "Restricted" within the "Extranet EU".
- The NSA received information pursuant to the Act from the data-bases of the MI and the PCR for the purpose of security screening.

Summary

The NSA and the MI have been adopting and enhancing measures for the protection and sharing of classified information. The preparation of a new Act on the Protection of Classified Information and on Security Competence, which will replace the existing law, was completed. The envisaged date of effect is 1 January 2006.

Of great importance is the implementation of controls in the area of ensuring administrative security and that of relevant premises, and the security of information systems to pave the way for securing classified information.

Since the CR's entry into the EU there has been an increased volume of classified correspondence between the CR and the EU. Therefore, it is crucial to focus on securing the process of electronic transfer of classified data.

2.2.12 Communist Crime Investigation

- In 2004 the priority of the PCR's Office of Documentation and Investigation of the Crimes of Communism Criminal Police and Investigation Service (ODI) was, due to the decrease in the number of initiated cases, supplementary investigation by police bodies for criminal cases in the archives. Lecturing at all school levels increased and international co-operation with similar organisations abroad was boosted at the level of search for, exchange of findings and in joint lecturing activity.
- **Criminal prosecution** implemented by the ODI **was under way in 93 cases**, 9 cases were transferred to 2004 from previous years and criminal prosecution commenced in two new cases, 5 files were closed and 6 remain unfinished. The average period of investigation of a criminal case was 16.6 months (44 months in 2003, 32.2 months in 2002, and 24.6 months in 2001).

* Altogether, throughout the existence of the ODI **187 charged persons have been prosecuted**, the unfinished prosecution of 12 charged persons was transferred to the year 2004, criminal prosecution against 8 charged persons commenced, being terminated against 6 charged persons and thus far criminal prosecution of 12 charged persons has yet to be completed. The number of decisions concerning the accused persons (in total/year 2004) is documented by the following data: discontinued under § 172/1a of the Code of Criminal Procedure 6 persons/0; discontinued under § 172/1b of the Code of Procedure 25/1; discontinued under § 172/1c of the Code of Criminal Procedure 23/0; discontinued under § 172/1d of the Code of Criminal Procedure 18/3; discontinued under § 172/1e of the Code of Criminal Procedure 1/0, suspended under § 173/1 of the Code of Criminal Procedure 7/0; motions for bringing charges 109/2 (including repeated motions for bringing charges 183/3), charged 87/2 (including repeated charges 113/3) and lawfully sentenced by court 73/13 (6 persons received sentences of imprisonment, 19 persons received suspended sentences, 17 persons were acquitted, criminal proceedings were terminated / mostly due to statutory barring/ in 31 cases). Persons were mostly charged with the abuse of powers of a public official, treason, aggravated bodily harm, oppression, breaching the duties of a guard service, etc.

* Altogether 1,372 cases were examined, in 2004 131 new cases were recorded, 100 cases were closed, and 201 cases remain open; the average period of examination was 20 months.

- **The Unit of Documentation** focuses especially on the collection and analysis of facts connected with the unlawfulness of the communist regime and resistance against it:

* Among publications issued were for example "The Evangelical Church of Czech Brethren in the STB Agency Elaboration" written by P. Dinuš, "The Roma in the Czech Lands in 1945–1989" by N. Pavelčíková, "Czechoslovak Justice in 1948–1953 in Documents II, III" by J. Vorel, A. Šimánková and L. Babka in the editorial series Sešity (Nos. 11, 12 and No. 9 and 10). Under preparation were memorial volumes relating to the

issue of the 1950s and the Catholic Church, a publication on the death of Jan Masaryk, on the border guards with a list of persons shot dead at the national borders, a re-edition of the list of those who had been executed. All ODI publications are sent on a preferential basis to public libraries, secondary schools and universities, institutions and state organisations.

* Lectures continued focusing on the issue of coping with the communist past (in total more than 100 lectures), e.g. at the Faculty of Philosophy (Arts) of Charles University in Prague, the Faculty of Humanity Studies of Pardubice University, Academia Rerum Civilium Kolín, Higher Vocational School for Publicists in Prague, Faculty of Education at the University of West Bohemia Pilsen, High School of Economics, Secondary School in Domažlice, etc. Lectures by secondary school teachers relating to this issue were also given in co-operation with pedagogical centres and ODI participated in the preparation of an exhibition “Czech and Slovak Exile in the 20th Century“.

* Altogether 234 cases have been documented, 14 new cases in 2004; 5 cases were closed, and on 31 December 2004 a total of 89 files still remained open.

- The ODI publishes information on its website in 6 languages, furthermore it concentrates on international co-operation (the Federal Republic of Germany, Poland, Slovakia). A visit by Mrs. Marianne Birthler, the Federal Representative for Stasi Documents, was an event of special importance. ODI representatives attended a conference in Wroclav entitled “Czechs – Slovaks – Poles. Between Forced Friendship and Genuine Solidarity“, there were working trips, e.g., to the Federal Republic of Germany and Slovakia and active contacts and exchanges continue with the US and France. The ODI has given 200 interviews to local as well as foreign media and a publicity material presenting the activities of the Office was issued. The public, including international public, has shown a growing interest in the activities of the Office. The ODI has been awarded the Jan Masaryk medal of honour and gratitude.

Summary

The priority of the PCR, its Office of Documentation and Investigation of the Crimes of Communism Criminal Police and Investigation Service (ODI) was, due to the decrease of the number of initiated cases, supplementary investigation of criminal cases by police bodies in the archives.

Lecturing at all school levels was stepped up and international co-operation with similar organisations abroad increased.

Information on the activities of the Office is published on its website in 6 languages and publicity materials presenting the activity of the office were issued.

3. Public Order and Internal Security Policy

The competent Government Ministries and institutions have adopted a number of measures aimed at making the system for curbing criminal conduct and its impact on citizens more efficient. More details about these activities are provided in the relevant parts of the Report. Part and parcel of the chapter are the measures of the MI and the PCR as the leading actors responsible for the area of public order and internal security relating mainly to the activities in the field of prevention, economy, personnel issues, organisation, training and education.

3.1 An Overview of Basic Strategic and Analytical Documents

In addition to the regularly submitted materials which are the following:

- * **National Action Plan for Combating Terrorism**
- * **Report on Corruption**
- * **Information on Migration**
- * **Report on Meeting the Tasks Ensuing from Crime Prevention Strategy**
- * **Report on Public Order and Internal Security**
- * Updated on a continual basis by the individual ministries **Medium-term Ministerial Policy Concepts**

Furthermore, the following documents have been prepared:

- * **Report on Meeting the National Plan of Combating the Commercial Sexual Abuse of Children (2002 to 2004) and its Further Updating (2004 – 2006)**
- * **Evaluation of Adopted Legislation Relating to Systematic Approach towards Care of Delinquent Youth**
- * **Report on the Results of the Activities of the LICHVA (USURY) Team** established at the Police Presidium of the Czech Republic and of a Working Group for Combating Usury in the Socially Excluded Roma Communities, established within the PCR Administration of the North Moravian Region
- * **National Strategy of Road Traffic Safety**
- * **Ministerial Action Plan of Safe and Smooth Road Traffic for the Years 2004 and 2005**
- * **Proposed Solution for Recording Selected Misdemeanours in the Criminal Records** including an analysis of the possibility and means of introducing a lawful punishment for a repeated crime for some selected misdemeanours, especially those against property and citizens' coexistence
- * **Draft Subject Matter Intent on the Control of Assets and Draft Amendment of Act No. 141/1961 Coll., on the Criminal Justice Procedure**
- * By the Supreme Public Prosecutor's Office:
 - Report on the Public Prosecutor's Office Activity in 2003;**
Report on the Evaluation of the Efficiency of the Use of the Institutes of the Conditional Suspension of Criminal Proceedings and the Settlement and Co-ordination with the Probationary and Mediation Service in 2003 and in the First Half of 2004;
 - Report on the Assessment of Tapping and Recording of Telecommunication Operation and Ascertaining of Data from Telecommunication Operation in the Czech Republic in 2002 and 2003
- * **Results of Research Activity of the Institute of Criminology and Social Prevention**
The Institute of Criminology and Social Prevention, as a research institution of the MJ, specialises in the examination of the phenomena and reasons of crime and the related pathological social phenomena, in research and study as well as analytical activity in the field of law and justice and in the issues of criminal policy from the point of view of repression and prevention of crime. In 2004 it concluded the following assignments in the field of research: **Research of Conditional Release, Criminological Aspects of Criminal Activity of First Time Offenders, Research of Minor Delinquents, Research of Inter-Ethnic Conflicts, Research of the Perception of the Feeling of Safety in some Selected Cities.** It has commenced work on the following research assignments: Research of the Crime of Robbery in Prague, Research of Homelessness and the Homeless as Offenders and Victims of Crime. An analysis of the imposition of a prison sentence and implementation of alternative punishment in criminal law as well as an analysis of criminal activity of minors have been elaborated. In a majority of these assignments the Institute has covered serious forms of criminal activity which pose social and security risks to the state.

under preparation in 2005:
- * **Evaluation and Updating of the National Strategy for Combating Traffic in Human Beings for the purpose of Sexual Exploitation in the Czech Republic**

3.2 Legislative Activities

(not all the legislative activities, the individual ministerial decrees, etc. are mentioned here; some of them are introduced in the relevant parts of the Report)

Activities implemented in 2004

Act No. 53/2004 Coll., amending some Acts Relating to the Area of the Register of Citizens

This Act came into effect on 1 April 2004. Its aim is to implement specifications in Act No. 133/2000 Coll., on the Register of Citizens and on Birth Numbers and on the Amendment to some Acts (Act on the Register of Citizens), as amended, in the basic area of data-filing relating to citizens and further on setting the conditions for providing data from the information system of the Register of Citizens to other entities as far as the extent, means of provision and the conditions of a possible further processing of the data provided are concerned.

Act No. 559/2004 Coll., amending Act No. 328/1999 Coll., on Identity Cards, as amended, Act No. 329/1999 Coll., on Travel Documents and on the Amendment to Act No. 286/1991 Coll., on the Police of the Czech Republic, as amended, Act No. 200/1990 Coll., on Misdemeanours, as amended, and Act No. 326/1999., on the Residence of Aliens in the Territory of the Czech Republic and the Amendment to some Acts, as amended

This Act came into effect on 1 January 2005. The subject-matter of the Act is, above all, the specification of the extent and form of processing the data entered in the identity cards and travel documents and their filing in the relevant registries and the inclusion of a substitute EU travel document and the list of pupils travelling on a school trip within the EU among travel documents.

Decree No. 296/2004 Coll., implementing the Act on the Register of Citizens amending Decree No. 177/2000 Coll., implementing the Act on the Register of Citizens, the Act on Identity Cards and the Act on Travel Documents, as amended

This Decree, which came into effect on 14 May 2004, regulates especially the means of passing on birth numbers to the places of issue, assigning of birth numbers by the place of issue and the implementation of the control of data entered in the Register of Citizens' information system.

Decree No. 661/2004 Coll., amending the Ministry of the Interior Decree No. 296/2004 Coll., implementing the Act on the Register of Citizens and amending Decree No. 177/2000 Coll., implementing the Act on the Register of Citizens, the Act on Identity Cards and the Act on Travel Documents, as amended

Coming into effect on 1 January 2005, the Decree extends the use of the prescribed forms until 31 December 2005.

Draft Act on the Regulation of Prostitution

Its aim is, above all, to set the conditions under which it will be possible to engage in prostitution, separate legal and illegal voluntary prostitution and minimise the number of persons forced to prostitution, limit the spread of venereal diseases and other contagious diseases, eliminate cases of breaching public order in connection with prostitution and curb prostitution-related crime. Currently the procedure involving ministerial comments is under preparation. Its coming into effect is proposed in relation to the denunciation of the Convention for the Suppression of the Trafficking in Human Beings and the Exploitation of Prostitution of Others.

Government Regulation No. 612/2004 Setting the Deadline for the Exchange of Identity Cards without Machine Readable Data

In connection with the entry of the CR into the EU and the related commitments, the CR is obliged to ensure the unification of security requirements put on personal documents, which are to be used by the citizens within the EC. One of the requirements is the introduction of machine readable data in identity cards and the termination of the validity of identity cards without machine readable data. The Regulation came into effect on 1 January 2005.

Decree No. 642/2004 Coll., implementing the Act on Identity Cards and the Act on Travel Documents

The Decree came into effect on 1 January 2005. Its subject matter is the introduction of new identity cards and travel documents changed due to the development of forms and security features according to EC/EU requirements and the international standards.

Rules of Administrative Procedure

The Act was published under No. 500/2004 Coll., and shall come into effect on 1 January 2006. The Act contains the amendment to the administrative process, which is fully to replace Act No. 71/1967 Coll., on Administrative Procedure (Rules of Administrative Procedure), as amended, and corresponds in full to the standards of the European Administrative Procedure. It responds to the changes in the arrangement of public administration bodies and in the complexity of the problem, which the bodies have to solve, newly regulates the competence of the Rules of Administrative Procedure and its system, it introduces into the Rules of Administrative Procedure new institutes and specifies the current legislation. Thus, in future it shall make possible the decrease of the number of special procedural regulations, which due to the conciseness of the valid Rules of Administrative Procedure had to be created in the individual fields of the administrative law. New legislation relating to administrative judiciary came into effect on 1 January 2003. The decisions of administrative authorities are reviewed under full jurisdiction and the administrative judiciary functions within a two-tier system. The Administrative Judiciary Rules have been worked out in close relation to the Draft Rules of Administrative Procedure, taking into account the institutes which are newly introduced by the Rules of Administrative Procedure (e.g. failure to act) or newly defined (e.g. protection from the failure to act).

Draft Act on the Liability for Misdemeanours and their Hearings (Misdemeanours Act) and the Draft Act on the Amendment to some Acts Relating to the Adoption of the Misdemeanours Act

The two Drafts implement the concept of administrative punishment approved by the Government (Resolution No. 162 of 20 February 2002), which consists in the unification of liability for misdemeanours of natural persons and other administrative infractions of legal entities and natural persons, with misdemeanour becoming the basis for administrative liability. The general conditions governing liability for misdemeanours of natural persons and legal entities, imposition of sanctions and protective measures and the hearings of misdemeanours have been newly established.

The drafts were submitted to the Government on 27 February 2004. The debate in the Legislative Council of the Government started on 20 May 2004 and during the fourth debate on 30 September 2004 it was decided to discontinue further deliberations and wait until the results of the Czech Parliament debate on the recodification of the Criminal Substantive Law.

Draft Decree amending the Ministry of Interior Decree No. 247/2001 Coll., on the Organisation and Activity of Fire Protection Units

The Draft Decree was sent to the Minister for signing before its declaration in April 2005.

Draft Decree on the Technical Conditions of the Fire Protection of Buildings

During preparations of this executive regulation, parts of Act No. 133/1985 Coll., on Fire Protection, as amended, which authorise the issuance of the executive regulations had to be amended. At the Government level the possibility to link the Draft Amendment to the Act on Fire Protection with the Draft Amendment to Act No. 143/2001 Coll., on the Protection of Economic Competition and the Amendment to some Acts (Act on the Protection of Economic Competition), as amended, has been discussed. The adoption of the

Amendment to Act No. 133/1985 Coll., on Fire Protection is necessary for further legislative work on the relevant Decree. The new solution is taken within the amending law, which is being adopted in connection with the new Building Act. The Building Act is in stage of the legislative process, under debate in the Legislative Council of the Government.

Decree No. 564/2004 Coll., amending Decree No. 323/2001 Coll., implementing some Provisions of Act No. 238/2000 on the Fire Rescue Brigades of the Czech Republic and on the Amendment to some Acts

The Decree came into effect on 1 of January 2005.

Draft Act Amending Act No. 141/1961 Coll., on the Criminal Judicial Proceedings (Code of Criminal Procedure), as amended, and Act No. 283/1991 Coll., on the Police of the Czech Republic, as amended

The Draft Act widens the rights of the members of the PCR to implement, under the conditions set by law, measures towards the identification of a person despite the disagreement and resistance of the person suspected of and charged with a crime. This concerns also persons lawfully sentenced for committing an intentional crime who serve a prison sentence or upon whom protective treatment by a lawful judgement has been imposed. The Draft Act further extends the authority of the members of the PCR to use hand-cuffs while accompanying (escorting) persons also at the moment when the escorted person is not committing any threatening acts, but there exists a justified suspicion that the person shall behave in such a manner or shall try to flee. The Draft shall be sent to the Government in the coming weeks. Negotiations are under way with the Government Representative of the CR for Human Rights on the specification of the partial provisions of the Draft.

Government Regulation on the Provision of a Service Income to a Member who has been Assigned to an Active Reserve and has been Sent to Serve Abroad

The relevant Draft was sent to the Government on 2 November 2004. It is expected to be withdrawn from the Government agenda to be submitted during 2005 in a new form, or the issue could be regulated by an Amendment to Act No. 361/2003 Coll., on the Service of the Members of Security Forces, as amended.

Government Regulation No. 151/2004 Coll., defining which Fire-arms or Ammunition can be Transported from another EU Member State to the Territory of the Czech Republic without the Prior Approval by the Competent Authorities of the Czech Republic

The Regulation came into effect on 1 May 2004.

Draft Act amending Act No. 137/2001 Coll., on the Special Protection of a Witness and Other Persons in Relation to Criminal Proceedings and on the Amendment to Act No. 99/1963 Coll., of the Rules of Civil Procedure, as amended

The Draft responds to the state of affairs whereby the legal order does not stipulate the authorisation of the PCR to carry out operational investigation in relation to a protected person (within the control of the adherence to the conditions of the protection) and also whereby international co-operation has not been satisfactorily regulated in relation to the regime of providing special protection. In view of the geographic and demographic conditions of the CR, a situation can be envisaged when - to ensure the safety of the protected person - it would be necessary to relocate the person out of the territory of the State. In such cases it is naturally necessary for immediate protection to be provided directly by foreign security forces. However, such form of co-operation requires even for the Czech side to be able to offer - and provide in a corresponding manner - special protection to protected persons as a service of the PCR. The Draft was prepared outside the Plan of Legislative Tasks of the Government for 2004. On 15 February 2005 the Draft was discussed in the first reading at the 41st Meeting of the Chamber of Deputies of the Parliament of the Czech Republic and ordered to the Committees (Parliamentary publication No. 783)

Draft Act amending Act No. 326/1999 Coll., on the Residence of Aliens in the Territory of the Czech Republic and on the Amendment to Some Acts, as amended, as well as some other Acts.

This Draft was submitted outside the Plan of Legislative tasks of the Government for 2004. The Draft Act is submitted especially in relation to the amendment of Title XII which regulates the issues connected with the placement of foreigners in an aliens' detention facility. The EC law has also been transposed into the Draft

Act. It is the Council Directive 2003/86/EC of 22 September 2003 on the Right to Family Reunification which sets the conditions for asserting the rights for the reunification of family with the citizens of third countries who reside legally in the territory of the Member States (from Article 20 of the Directive ensues the obligation for EU Member States to ensure the harmonisation of their domestic regulations with the Directive by 3 October 2005 at the latest) and the Council Directive 2003/110/EC of 25 November 2003 on the Assistance in Cases of Transit for the Purposes of Removal by Air, which was adopted in connection with ensuring a uniform approach by EU Member States while implementing the measures relating to transit by air of the citizens of third states (from Article 10 of the Directive ensues the obligation for EU Member States to ensure the harmonisation of the domestic regulations with the Directive by 6 December 2005 at the latest). The aim of the Draft is also to amend the Act on the Residence of Aliens in the Territory of the Czech Republic with regard to the requirements of the application practice. The effect of the Act is envisaged as of 1 July 2005. On 22 March 2005 the Draft was discussed in the first reading at the 42nd Meeting of the Chamber of Deputies of the Parliament of the Czech Republic and ordered to the Committees. The Defence and Security Committee discussed the Draft Act on 5 May 2005 (Parliamentary publication No. 916).

Draft Act amending Act No. 325/1999 Coll., on Asylum and the Amendment of Act No. 283/1991 Coll., on the Police of the Czech Republic, as amended (Act on Asylum), as amended, and some other Acts

The Draft was submitted outside the Plan of Legislative Tasks of the Government in 2004. The aim is to amend the Act on Asylum with regard to the requirements of the application practice. It is above all the specification of the wording of some provisions which can lead to disputes, specification of the procedure of an administrative body for the purpose of “smoother“ implementation of asylum procedure, removal of application difficulties by adding the necessary institutes (e.g. a signature clause in the exact copies). Furthermore, it is proposed to amend the Act in a way to eliminate all doubts about the competence of the units of the Alien and Border Police Service for the implementation of measures pursuant to this Act. The Act on Asylum uses in a number of places the term “Department of the Alien and Border Police“, that is the name of a body which no longer exists. The Draft also reflects the changes in related legal regulations especially of Act No. 326/1999 Coll., on the Residence of Aliens in the Territory of the Czech Republic and on the Amendment to some Acts, as amended. It is a matter of unifying the terminology of the two Acts especially in the field of the names of the types of visa. The provision of lodging, board, basic hygienic products and pocket money to the asylum-seeker reported as residing in an asylum facility is regulated in a novel manner. It is envisaged that the Act shall come into effect as of 1 July 2005. On 22 March 2005 the Draft was discussed in the first reading at the 42nd Meeting of the Chamber of Deputies of the Parliament of the Czech Republic and ordered to the Committees (Parliamentary publication No. 882).

Act No.57/2005 Coll., amending 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, (Act on Asylum), as amended, and Act No. 359/1999 Coll., on the Social and Legal Protection of Children, as amended

The Draft Act was submitted outside the Plan of Legislative Tasks of the Government for 2004 owing to the necessity to transpose the Union law in the area of asylum into the CR's legal system. The Amendment to the Act on Asylum comes in response to the adopted EU measures in the field of asylum – Directive 2003/9/EC of 27 January 2003 setting the minimum requirements for accepting asylum-seekers and Directive No. 203/86/EC of 22 September 2003 on the Right to Family Reunification. EC Council Regulation No. 343/2003 of 18 February 2003 establishing the criteria and mechanisms for determining the Member State responsible for examining an asylum application lodged in one of the Member States by a third-country national (so called Dublin II) is reflected in the Amendment to the Act on Asylum. The Act came into effect on 1 February 2005.

Constitutional Act No. 633/2004 Coll., on the Change of State Borders with the Federal Republic of Germany

The state borders were modified on the basis of the Constitutional Act pursuant to the Agreement between the Czech Republic and the Federal Republic of Germany on the Change of the Common Borders in the area of the Motorway Bridge at the Rozvadov-Waidhaus Border Crossing signed in Prague on 17 April 2003. The Act came into effect on 17 December 2004.

Draft Act amending Act No. 361/2003 Coll., on the Service of the Members of Security Forces, as amended, Act No. 586/1992 Coll., on the Income Tax, as amended, and Act No. 153/1994 Coll., on Intelligence Services of the Czech Republic, as amended

The Draft was elaborated outside the Plan of Legislative Tasks for 2005. Its subject-matter is especially reduction in the costs of remuneration and retirement entitlements for the service of the former security forces members with the aim to achieve such growth of wages of security members corresponding to the growth of wages of other categories of public administration employees. The Draft Amendment was approved by the Government on 25 May 2005.

Executive regulations to Act No. 361/2003 Coll., on the Service of the Members of Security Forces, as amended

These regulations were originally supposed to have come into effect on 1 January 2005 but the date was postponed to 1 January 2006:

- * Decree No. 432/2004 Coll., defining a list of activities prohibited to be performed by pregnant policewomen, policewomen until the ninth month after giving birth and policewomen who are in the period of lactation;
- * Decree No. 433/2004 Coll., defining the type and mark of service medals for the security forces and the grounds for their award;
- * Decree No. 487/2004 Coll., on Personal Competence as the prerequisite for service in security forces;
- * Draft Decree defining a list of diseases, state of health or defects, which disqualify or limit physical competence of applicants for the service, the content of medical examinations, essential elements of a medical record and the period of its validity. The Draft Decree is an executive regulation to Act No. 361/2003 Coll., on the Service of the Members of Security Forces, as amended, and draws on the Draft Government Regulation providing the catalogue of activities in the security forces;
- * Government Regulation No. 506/2004 Coll., defining the means of preparation for a service examination, the content of the service examination, its course, evaluation and conclusion;
- * Government Regulation No. 507/2004 defining the extent and means of providing data for the information system on service income;
- * Government Regulation No. 508/2004 Coll., defining the rank markings of the members of security forces.

The following regulations have been drafted within the responsibility of the Ministry of Justice:

Implementation of the European Arrest Warrant

Council Framework Decision of 13 June 2002 on the European Arrest Warrant and the Surrender Procedures between the Member States (2002/584/JHA) was implemented into the Czech law by the Amendment to Act No. 140/1961 Coll., Code of Criminal Procedure (Act No. 537/2004 Coll.) and the Amendment to Act No. 141/1961 Coll., on the Judicial Criminal Proceedings (Act No. 539/2004 Coll.) Legal regulations relating to the implementation of the Framework Decision came into effect on 1 November 2004. The European Arrest Warrant is a judicial decision issued by an EU Member State, which enforces the arrest and handing over of the requested person by another Member State. It can be issued in relation to persons suspected of committing criminal offences for which it is possible to impose a prison sentence with the maximum duration of at least twelve months or to persons sentenced to the imprisonment of at least four months. Criminal proceedings against organised groups whose members come from different Member States of the European Union have now been simplified by the possibility to prosecute all persons regardless of their citizenship in one Member State within one criminal proceeding.

Euroamendment to the Code of Criminal Procedure

The reasons for working out this Amendment were the necessary legislative changes connected with the entry of the Czech Republic into the EU. This concerns above all the implementation of the Council

Framework Decisions on combating terrorism, corruption, trafficking in human beings, on money laundering, the integration of the European Arrest Warrant into the Code of Criminal Procedure, and the need for the above mentioned changes to come into force prior to the Code of Criminal Procedure whose effect is anticipated as of 1 January 2006. The Act was published in the Collection of Laws under No. 537/2004 and came into effect on 22 October 2004. Concerning the most significant points:

Council Framework Decision 2002/475/JHA on Combating Terrorism

A new subject matter of the crime of a terrorist attack has been integrated into the Code of Criminal Procedure. This subject matter is aimed at protecting especially the general democratic principles when attacked by anybody in the territory of the Republic. The same protection is accorded also to international organisations. The new subject matter protects against any form of activity of terrorist nature.

Council Framework Decision 2002/629/JHA on Combating Trafficking in Human Beings

A new subject matter of the crime of trafficking in human beings pursuant to Sec. 232a is integrated in response to the stepping up of the role of legal repression in the field of combating trafficking in human beings for the purpose of sexual abuse, slavery, servitude and forced labour on an international scale. Pursuant to this provision not only trafficking in human beings for the purpose of sexual intercourse but also for the purpose of forced labour, slavery or servitude is classified a crime.

Amendment of the Code of Criminal Procedure

This Act regulates above all the change of reporting in the courts of justice, ensures that information is provided to a victim or a witness on the release or flight of an accused person from custody or from serving a sentence of imprisonment, an obligatory custody of the accused for an especially serious crime to a prison sentence, makes stricter the conditions for the suspension of registering for the commencement of imprisonment, and some other changes drawing on the needs of the practical experience of courts and public prosecutors' offices.

Euroamendment to the Code of Criminal Procedure

The adoption of the Amendment was motivated primarily by the need to implement the Council Framework Decision on the European Arrest Warrant. Its substantial part consists of a new regulation governing legal contacts with foreign states (Title 25 of the Code of Criminal Procedure). It also regulates the court procedure when submitting a petition on the decision on a preliminary question to the Court of Justice. The Act was published under No. 539/2004 Coll., and came into effect on 1 November 2004 (some amending items on 1 January 2005).

Codification of the Criminal Substantive Law

The Chamber of Deputies approved on 14 October 2004, within its first reading, the Draft of a new Code of Criminal Procedure and the Draft Act on the Amendment to some Acts Relating to the Code of Criminal Procedure and the Act on the Criminal Liability of Legal Entities and Proceedings against them and referred it to be debated in the Committee for Constitutional Law. The Chamber of Deputies rejected the Draft Act on the Criminal Liability of Legal Entities and Proceedings against them in its first reading on 2 November 2004.

Draft Code of Criminal Procedure

This is a re-codification of the Criminal Substantive Law on the basis of a Government-approved subject matter intent. The new Code abandons the "material" conception of criminal law and replaces it with a formal conception, which maintains material elements in the legislative decision of what is to be classified as a crime and what not, as well as from the point of view of the qualification of the seriousness of the type of the individual crimes. On the other hand, it stresses the legislative qualification of specific subject matters of a crime. Principal changes are also made in the special section of the Code of Criminal Procedure, where the previous system which prioritised the criminal acts against the state and the social order has been abandoned. The new structure is based on the idea of primarily protecting a person as an individual, his/her basic rights and freedoms. The Draft ensures the discharge of

obligations in the sphere of criminal legislation ensuing for the Czech Republic from international agreements as well as other documents, it harmonises domestic legislation with that of the EU, taking into account the relevant recommendations and standpoints of the Council of Europe.

Draft Act on the Amendment to some Acts relating to the Code of Criminal Procedure and the Act on the Criminal Liability of Legal Entities and Proceedings against them

In relation to the above mentioned Draft of a completely new Code of Criminal Procedure, a number of other legal regulations have to be amended, in total almost 50 Acts. Also this Draft Act is under debate together with the Draft Code of Criminal Procedure in the Chamber of Deputies of the Parliament of the Czech Republic

Draft Intended Subject Matter of the Re-Codification of the Code of Criminal Procedure

The Minister of Justice has submitted to the Government a Draft Intended Subject Matter of the Re-codification of the Code of Criminal Procedure. The subject matter responds to the substantial change brought about by the Draft Code of Criminal Procedure and that is the abandonment of the material conception of a crime. The new Code of Criminal Procedure is also to ensure the meeting of all obligations in the area of criminal law ensuing for the Czech Republic from the international legislation. The Draft draws on the so-called Grand Amendment of the Code of Criminal Procedure (Act No. 265/2001 Coll.) and focuses on the basic deficiency of the current legislation, namely excessive complexity of the criminal procedure and the ensuing total length of criminal proceedings. The demands for changes call for continued simplification of the Code of Criminal Procedure in all its stages so that its proceedings could be implemented until the final rendering of a decision within as short a period as possible. This involves further strengthening of the stage of judicial proceedings to the detriment of pre-trial proceedings and related reinforcement of the position of the state prosecutor when supervising the pre-trial proceedings and during the decision-making in this stage of the proceedings to ensure that the public prosecutor is not overburdened with excessive administrative tasks. In the area of regular and particularly special remedial measures the Draft strives for such measures to remedy substantial defects of decisions as well as their preceding procedures and to unify the judgements of courts and properly affect the practice of other law enforcement bodies; for this purpose it shall be further ensured for the parties of a case to have, under strictly specified conditions, access to the Supreme Court through a cassation appeal (appellate review).

Activities proposed in 2005

Draft Act on the Regulation of Prostitution

Submitted to the Government in April 2005, the Draft is expected to come into force on the date of the Denunciation of the Convention for the Suppression of Trafficking in Human Beings and the Exploitation of the Prostitution of Others. The 42nd Meeting of the Chamber of Deputies of the Parliament of the Czech Republic rejected the denunciation and its concluding protocol. It is unclear what will now happen to the Draft.

Draft Act Amending Act No.326/1999 Coll., on the Residence of Aliens in the Territory of the Czech Republic and on the Amendment to some Acts, as amended

The Draft implements Council Directive 2003/109/EC of 25 November 2003 Concerning the Status of Third-Country Nationals, who are Long-Term Residents and Council Directive 2004/38/EC of 29 April 2004 on the Right of Citizens of the Union and their Family Members to Move and Reside Freely within the Territory of Member States. The Draft is to be submitted to the Government on 31 May 2005 and should become effective on 1 January 2006.

The Draft Amendment to the Act on Asylum and the Amendment to the Act on the Residence of Aliens in the Territory of the Czech Republic authorise the MI to issue the following decrees, which

are to be submitted to the Government and whose coming into effect is conditional upon the date of effect of the Act.

- Draft Decree regulating the amount to cover board and lodging and the amount and the date of payment of pocket money to asylum-seekers recorded as residents in an asylum facility;
- Draft Decree regulating which groups of foreigners can stay in the transit area of an international airport in the territory of the CR solely upon the issuance of airport visa and an exemption from this requirement;
- Draft Decree regulating the amount of costs for lodging, board and transport across the territory of a foreigner detained for the purpose of administrative banishment.

In April 2005 the Drafts were sent for the interministerial comments proceedings

Draft Act Amending some Acts Relating to the Area of the Register of Citizens

In connection with the Amendment of § 8, Sec. 1 of Act No. 133/2000 Coll., on the Register of Citizens, as amended by Act No. 53/2004 Coll., it is necessary to adopt a regulation of special legislation setting out unequivocal conditions for the provision of data from the information system of the Register of Citizens to the competent authorised entities, including the extent of those data. The Draft was submitted to the Government and should come into effect on 1 January 2006.

Draft Act amending Act No. 329/1999 Coll., on Travel Documents and on the Amendment to Act No. 283/1991 Coll., on the Police of the Czech Republic, as amended (Act on Travel Documents), as amended, and on the Amendment to some Acts

The Draft is included on the basis of Council Regulation EC No. 2252/2004 Coll., on the Standards for Security Features and Biometrics in Passports and Travel Documents issued by Member States which imposes within 18 months after coming into effect of this Regulation to introduce one compulsory biometric feature (digital portrait) and within 36 months a second biometric feature (finger-prints) in a storage memory medium of a sufficient capacity. The Draft was sent for the interministerial comments procedure in May 2005 and should come into effect on 1 September 2006.

Draft Decree amending Decree No. 487/2004 Coll., on Personal Suitability as the Prerequisite for the Exercise of Service in Security Forces

The Draft should provide for extending the grounds for examining personal suitability for the transfer of the member to a service position of a different character. The Decree should come into effect on the date of coming into effect of Act No. 361/2003 Coll., on the Service of the Members of Security Forces, as amended.

3.3 Crime Prevention

Crime prevention is a pro-active instrument for crime control, concerned with and focused on the causes of criminal activities and the restriction of motives and opportunities for committing crimes. A general objective in crime prevention is to minimise crime-related risks and ramifications. Other goals facing preventive policies is to raise the feeling of safety among citizens and to promote their confidence in the police and in public administration authorities.

A keynote strategic document in the crime prevention policy of the CR is its “**Crime Prevention Strategy for the Years 2004 to 2007**“, approved by the Government of the CR by its Resolution No. 393 of 28 April 2004. Based on an evaluation of the country’s preventive measures in the period 2001-2003, research results in the given sector and an analysis of development trends in criminal activities, the document outlines priorities and tasks ensuing therefrom for the Republic Crime Prevention Committee (RCPC) and for the Government Ministries represented therein for the coming period. It assigned specific tasks for the year 2004, complete with financial resources earmarked in the chapter VPS (Public Treasury Administration of the State Budget) and in the budgets of the individual Government Ministries.

3.3.1 Crime Prevention at the Interministerial and Local Levels

The priorities of the RCPC and the Government Ministries represented therein in 2004 concerned a crime prevention system at the local level, measures to upgrade the quality of co-operation between individual Government Ministries and the regions, expand and improve the quality of interministerial co-operation in the prevention of juvenile delinquency, prevent crimes in socially disadvantaged and excluded communities, help victims of criminal offences, prepare and launch new specific projects and foster international co-operation.

- **Local crime prevention programmes carried out in 118 Czech towns and villages.** The Programme of Crime Prevention at Local Level was carried out for the final year in a total of 82 towns with a population above 10,000 inhabitants. The follow-up programme called PARTNERSTVÍ (PARTNERSHIP) was carried out by 36 towns and smaller communities (five statutory towns were performing both programmes simultaneously). Acting on the strength of recommendation by the Commission for the selection of projects, the RCPC approved subsidies worth CZK **76,273,000 for 346 projects in both crime prevention programmes.**

- * In the social prevention sector, as many as 220 projects were supported by subsidies to the tune of CZK 20,915,000. Chief beneficiaries of the projects were risk groups of children and youth (involving primarily an offer of leisure-time activities, guidance and crisis management facilities), socially disadvantaged groups of the population and other risk groups. One of the priorities of the RCPC in the field of financial support for social prevention projects are crisis-management and guidance, and consulting facilities for victims of criminal offences. Four projects were supported with the sum of CZK 262,000 within the framework of the Programme of Crime Prevention at the Local Level.
- * In the field of on-site prevention, projects to limit the possibilities for committing criminal offences by means of technical devices were supported in 2004. As many as 103 projects received financial support to the tune of CZK 53,620,000. One of the financially most challenging and most efficient measures is the installation of a municipal monitoring camera system (MMCS), instrumental in creating safe zones in localities with high incidence of crime.
- * A total of 23 projects designed to brief the public on the possibilities of protection against crime, information on latest security risks in localities, on technical devices to secure property and on the existence of crisis management and consulting centres were supported with the overall sum of CZK 1,738,000.

The results of an analysis of criminal activities and an evaluation of both programmes indicate that introduction of preventive activities in towns and villages contributes to stabilisation - in some towns even - to a decline in criminal activities.

- Co-operation between the individual Government Ministries in 2004 greatly improved, primarily in terms of the prevention of crimes committed by children and juveniles. The Government Ministries have broadened their offer of preventive measures to curb crimes committed by children and youth and to minimise conditions conducive to committing criminal offences. A document called “Evaluation of

Adopted Legislation Related to Systematic Approach Towards Care of Delinquent Youth“ has charged the individual Government Ministries with tasks to improve the current situation and upgrade the quality of the system of care for delinquent youth.

- Within their jurisdictions, the individual Government Ministries co-operate with regional authorities, notably in the social prevention sector, drafting methodological documents and information materials, while co-ordinating activities in crime prevention at the lower levels of state administration and self-government.
- On the international scene, the RCPC and the individual Government Ministries represented therein have been discharging tasks ensuing for the CR from its membership of international organisations, namely the UN, European Union and the Council of Europe (3.4).

The MI's activities in crime prevention were focused primarily on continued elaboration of methodology guidelines and procedures vital for transforming the existing preventive programmes in towns into the Partnership Programme for smaller communities and risk localities, on training managers in crime prevention in towns and regions and PCR officials responsible for crime prevention, on drafting evaluation methods to assess projects, especially in on-site prevention and implementation of new specific projects (*these are given in the individual parts of the **Report – Measures Adopted***).

- * Preparations for the transformation of the current crime prevention programmes for towns into the Partnership Programme have proceeded in close co-operation with the Regional Administrations of the PCR and officials of the Regional Councils. Work was also finished on methodology guidelines for the preparation of the Partnerství (Partnership) Programme, and institutional foundations were built for appraising projects (appointment of the Working Group for Selecting Municipalities into the Programme whose members are officials of the PCR's Regional Administrations named by the Directors of the PCR Regional Administrations, and the establishment of the Commission for the selection of projects in the Programme of Crime Prevention at the Local Level – Partnerství / Partnership by the Minister of the Interior). Analysts from the PCR's Regional Administrations have been trained and procedures for drafting the programme discussed with all the representatives of the Regional Councils – crime prevention managers in individual regions.
- * Acting on the strength of the data obtained in a questionnaire survey called “Evaluation of the Efficacy of the Municipal Monitoring Camera System“ (73 towns are involved), in direct consultations with the operators of municipal security camera monitoring systems, while using comments and suggestions from a nation-wide specialised seminar on MMCS held in Sokolov (September 2004), and also on the basis of consultations on the possibilities of employing the newly introduced information system known as KSÚ (criminally monitored event) of the PCR, the MI has prepared a document entitled “Expanding Conditions for the Elaboration of Projects and Standard Procedures for Evaluation of the Efficiency of MMCS within the framework of the Programme - Crime Prevention at the Local Level - PARTNERSTVÍ (PARTNERSHIP) in 2005". This supplements the requirements for elaboration of MMCS projects in terms of ensuring maximum operating efficiency, refers to the existing legislative framework and elementary norms that have to be complied with during the construction of MMCS, and outlines four basic standards to determine suitability and efficiency of using MMCS as one of crime prevention instruments.

3.3.2 Crime Prevention System within the MI

Efforts to promote crime prevention in the MI have concentrated on the integration of the PCR into the existing crime prevention networks. Proactive working methods of the PCR were introduced primarily during preparations for the programme known as PARTNERSTVÍ (PARTNERSHIP) and while promoting the activities of the PCR's Preventive Information Groups during preparations for and implementation of preventive measures at the local level and during consulting and information services granted to citizens.

- In 2004 the MI, working in association with the benevolent organisation Otevřená společnost (Open Society), launched a **project to introduce the principles of community policing into the PCR practice**, which is being implemented as a pilot programme in two localities - Zruč nad Sázavou and Tišnov. Its goal is to verify some community policing procedures in the work of Patrol Police. This involves primarily organisation of patrol duties and communication with the public. Sociological surveys were carried out among the inhabitants in both localities to assess their feeling of safety before launching the project. An **international conference “Status in Introducing Community Policing in the PCR“** took place in November 2004. This was the first official meeting of those pursuing various activities in the CR

in the area of introducing police methods focused on public service and communication with citizens, with concurrent strategic links to the finished project Phare 2001 "Introduction of the European Fund for Quality Management (EFQM) Model in the PCR" and the upcoming follow-up twinning project of the MI and PP of the CR "Support for Strengthening Prevention and Community Policing Principles in the PCR".

- The year 2004 saw the completion of the **project "Učíme se s policií" (Learning with the Police)**, devised by the PCR's Administration in the East Bohemian Region. This was devoted to elementary school pupils and students of secondary schools. The MI is the expert guarantor of the project whose output will be a set of working texts and methodological guidelines for policemen who lecture at elementary and secondary schools. The project is to unify approaches to pathological phenomena in society and to harmonise methodology for teaching about the prevention of such phenomena. All the PCR's Preventive Information Groups (PIG) will receive a package of texts in 2005.
- The MI has provided ongoing specialised assistance in the setting up of **PIG consulting centres of the PCR**. In an effort to enhance the specialised knowledge of the PCR crime-prevention experts the MI publishes on its web pages latest news and interesting measures to protect the property and health of citizens, twice a year publishing updated lists of certified security devices.
- The specialist as well as lay public has been briefed, on an ongoing basis, on the preventive measures and activities launched by the MI, towns and villages, organisations and agencies engaged in crime prevention through a periodical called "Press Service" and issued by the MI's Crime Prevention Department. Crime prevention measures and methods to prevent current phenomena, dangerous in criminal terms, have also been discussed in TV and radio programmes. Topical information in this context is also published on the MI's web pages. A bulletin called "Behind the Closed Door II", discussing issues of domestic violence, was published in 2004. Bulletins on the issues of crimes committed by children and youth entitled "Dangerous Age", on drug addiction called "Angels Do Not Dance on Needle's Point" and on victims of criminal offences with the title "...And What Next?" have also been put out. Appearing monthly is the magazine Policista (Policeman) popularising the work of the PCR and the MI and carrying specialised articles on crime prevention. Another periodical, the quarterly Kriminalistika (Criminology), is devoted to "criminalistic theory and practice", discussing issues of criminology and related branches, often in a broader, international perspective.
- Large-scale presentations were held throughout the country to brief the general public on the work of the PCR and the Integrated Rescue System (IRS) in 2004. Working in co-operation with the officials of the MI's Consultative Board for on-site prevention and the PCR, the MI took part in organising and drafting the programme for regular international trade fairs presenting security technology - PRAGOALARM / PRAGOSEC in Prague and ISET in Brno. These events were designed to introduce the Czech public to the possibilities of protecting themselves against criminal activities and promoting the work of the PCR, complete with portrayal of its successful crime-prevention activities.
- A new directive of the Minister of the Interior was approved in 2004 on the allocation of financial resources earmarked **for the Ministry's crime prevention projects**. This sets the priorities for the years 2004-2007. One of the key priorities is to develop crime prevention at the local level and support the PCR's new working methods. **The sum of CZK 3,900,000 has been allocated for the programme in the Ministry's budgetary chapter.**

In response to a call for submitting projects, the Crime Prevention Department received from the individual divisions of the PCR and the MI as many as 129 partial projects, of which 57 were supported. The projects may be divided into the following groups:

- * Coherent projects submitted by departments of the Criminal Police and Investigation Service aimed at solving specific problems (spectator violence, usury, treatment of victims of criminal offences, community policing, corruption, road safety), either in a given locality or on a nation-wide scale.
- * Projects aimed at the target group of children and youth. These involve long-term efforts whose efficiency is evaluated on a long-term basis (Ajax's Notebook, Learning with the Police, An Alphabet of Security) or lecturing activities.

- * Support for the construction of a new Consultation Centre of the PCR's PIG, the newly created Preventive Information Group of the PCR or the furnishing of the entrance premises of police stations as reception areas for citizens.
- * Projects aimed at raising public awareness, publicity events, displays and presentations of the PCR.
- * Promotional items for regional crime prevention co-ordinators of the PCR's PIG.
- * Projects to solve the problems of thefts in shopping centres, thefts from cars parked in car parks (installation of warning and information boards, signs and boards or other modes of solving this type of crime).

3.4 European Integration, International Co-operation

Activities Implemented in 2004

European Union

Following the ratification process involving the Treaty on the Accession to the EU, the CR joined the European Union on 1 May 2004. As a result, involvement of the CR's representatives in the activities of all the relevant working groups of the European Council, working groups and committees of the European Commission and other bodies has changed from the position of an observer to that of a member, i.e. the CR now takes part not only in the discussions of all the matters but also in the decision-making process.

Between 2001 and 2004 measures were carried out in support of the Government's intentions to link the CR to the Schengen system, primarily through the establishment of its **National Schengen Information System**. The Phare information and communication technology projects have been supplemented by other completed programmes financed from the state budget.

EU Assistance programmes (Phare and Transitional Facility)

*Projects within the **Phare 2001** programme, focused on the introduction of quality management within the PCR, on economic crime and also on organised and violent crimes, have already been completed, i.e. the twinning co-operation projects with experts from the EU countries have ended and so have deliveries of technical equipment for the PCR (the overall sum invested from the EU funds amounted to 5.95 million euro).*

*There have been ongoing contacts with EU experts and deliveries of technical equipment as part of projects within the **Phare 2002** programme. These were focused on the implementation of the Schengen Action Plan and the Schengen Information System (SIS) - Second Phase, as well as on issues of financial intelligence and seizure of proceeds from crime. The sum approved for projects within Phare 2002 totalled 13.65 million euro.*

*Contracts have also been concluded for deliveries within the **Phare 2003** programme, while equipment and expert assistance have been delivered continuously. The MI and the PCR have three projects within the programme amounting to the total sum of 2.9 million euro: Fight against Trafficking in Human Beings, Combating Fraud against the EU and Computer Financial Crime, and Support of the National Schengen Information System that will continue in 2005. The Phare 2003 programme was the last Phare project in which the CR participates.*

The **Phare project of the Personal Data Protection Office (PDPO)**, launched in 2003 and focused on supervision of the protection of personal data in police work with accent laid on issues concerning the Schengen Information System and co-operation within the Europol was implemented in 2004. Its partner was the Data Protection Agency in Madrid.

To facilitate transition from a candidate to member country **the EU provides new member states with a similar instrument - so-called Transition Facility** (a EU fund worth 44 million euro).

The European Commission approved the programme document for Transition Facility (TF) 2004 for the CR on 14 May 2004. Projects "Support for the newly established Dublin Centre of the CR" and project "Support in improving police work in the field of prevention and police as a public service" were approved within the framework of TF 2004. Implementation of the projects was launched in 2005 both as a twinning programme and by deliveries of equipment. The approved financial resources for both projects amount to 1.24 million euro.

The MI was invited to submit new draft projects in the TF 2005 programme in October 2004. Out of the submitted ideas for the PCR's projects, the MF's Centre for Foreign Assistance has recommended for further elaboration projects to be approved in 2005: namely - Fight against Financing Terrorism and Tax Crime; Application of Operative Technology / Procedures for Detecting Corruption and Financial Crime; Enforcement of the Schengen Acquis; Information Support of Police Officers with regard to Personal Data Protection; Anti-corruption Strategy for the Enforcement of the Principles of Integrity, and Ethics of Police Work to Curb Corrupt Conduct.

In the field of crime prevention the MI, acting on behalf of the CR, has been taking an active part in the work of the **European Network for EU Crime Prevention**. It presents the crime prevention systems set up in the CR, notably its Crime Prevention Programmes at the Local Level and its successful nation-wide projects ("Safe Community", "Helping and Protecting Victims of Trafficking in Human Beings" etc.)

United Nations Organisation

The MI participates in the work of the **UN Commission for Prevention and Criminal Justice**; the UN project focused on the prevention of trafficking in human beings was successfully completed in the CR. Preparations got under way for a joint Czech-Swedish project for the prevention of trafficking in human beings in Moldova. Meanwhile, Czech experience in the prevention of trafficking in human beings has been presented at a number of international forums.

Council of Europe

Intense co-operation continues in the prevention of spectator violence, while an MI employee representing the CR was elected in 2004 Chairman of the **Council of Europe Standing Committee on Spectator Violence**. The MI is actively engaged in the Council of Europe project for the prevention of violence, namely by drafting background documents for Council of Europe materials and by supporting co-operation in writing a comprehensive report on the project for domestic users.

International Treaties

International Treaties agreed upon or coming into force in 2004:

Several major contractual documents relating to internal security and public order have been agreed and come into force; all these are bilateral international treaties of the presidential nature (some of the newly agreed treaties have not yet come into effect):

- * Agreement between the Government of the CR and the Government of the Slovak Republic on handing and taking over persons at the common frontiers of 2 July 2002; this came into force on 1 January 2004.
- * Agreement between the Government of the CR and the Government of Croatia on handing and taking over persons at the frontiers of 30 November 1999; this came into force on 1 May 2004.
- * Agreement between the Government of the CR and the Government of Republic of Moldova on handing and taking over persons at the frontiers of 7 August 2003; this came into force on 9 September 2004.
- * Agreement between the Government of the CR and the Government of Republic of Moldova on co-operation in the fight against organised crime, illicit trade in narcotic and psychotropic substances, terrorism, and other major criminal activities of 7 August 2003; this came into force on 9 September 2004.
- * Agreement between Government of the CR and the Government of the Republic of Slovenia on handing and taking over persons at the frontiers of 22 May 1998; this came into force on 16 December 2004.
- * Treaty between the CR and the Slovak Republic on co-operation in the fight against criminal activities, in the protection of public order and in the protection of state frontiers – was signed on 27 January 2004, and came into force on 24 February 2005.
- * Agreement between the Government of the CR and the Government of the Republic of Bulgaria modifying and amending the Agreement between the Government of the CR and the Government of the Republic of Bulgaria on handing and taking over persons – was signed on 27 July 2004.
- * Agreement between the Government of the CR and the Federal Republic of Austria on handing and taking over of persons with unauthorised residence (re-admission agreement) – was signed on 12 November 2004.

As for multilateral contractual documents, the *Convention on the Establishment of the European Police Office (Convention on Europol)*, based on Article K.3 of the Treaty on the European Union and two of its Protocols, came into force for the CR on 1 September 2004.

International Treaties Under Negotiation

Expert negotiations were held on the following bilateral international treaties concerning internal security and public order:

- * Treaty between the CR and the Republic of Poland on co-operation of police authorities in the fight against criminal activities and in the protection of public order and co-operation in border areas – expert deliberations have been terminated, motion to conclude the treaty submitted to the Government.
- * Treaty between the CR and the Republic of Austria on police co-operation and on the second annex to the European Convention on mutual assistance in criminal matters of 20 April 1959 – expert deliberations have been terminated, motion to conclude the treaty submitted to the Government.
- * Agreement between the CR and Georgia on handing over persons at the frontiers - expert deliberations on the draft Agreement have been essentially ended, preparations are under way for concluding the operating protocol to the Agreement, further negotiations conducted by correspondence.
- * Agreement between the CR and the Republic of Armenia on handing over persons at the frontiers - two rounds of expert deliberations on the draft Agreement held so far, preparations are under way for concluding the operating protocol to the Agreement, further negotiations conducted by correspondence.
- * Treaty between the CR and the Swiss Confederation on co-operation in the fight against criminal activity – motion to conclude the treaty will be submitted to the Government.
- * For instance treaties regulating police co-operation in the fight against criminal activity with Montenegro, Cyprus, Lithuania, Hungary, the Netherlands, Serbia and Turkey are in the stage of preparations for negotiations.
- * Among other documents, treaty on handing and taking over of persons at the frontiers (so-called re-admission agreement) with Serbia and Montenegro is in the stage of expert negotiations.

International Police Co-operation

This encompasses exchange of police information within the international police organisation Interpol, co-operation in drafting bilateral and multilateral agreements, work associated with the country's accession to the EU and accession to Schengen, activity of the SIRENE National Centre and the National Europol Unit, the sending of Czech policemen for service abroad.

At the request of foreign states, a total of **38 wanted persons** (+23 %) were detained in the CR and extradited to the requesting countries through the **Interpol** in 2004. Following the request for international search for wanted persons sent in through the National Interpol Centre Prague (NIC) abroad, 68 persons (+58 %) had been detained, of whom 32 (+78 %) were later extradited to the CR. Through the Interpol 11 missing persons (+57 %) were traced down abroad, 13 persons (-24 %) missing abroad were found in the CR. Through the Interpol 38 (-30 %) motor vehicles stolen or embezzled abroad were found in the CR. 146 motor vehicles stolen in the CR (-50 %) were found abroad.

Development of the Interpol's new communication system continues, transition to the system among the Member States was launched at the turn of the years 2002 and 2003. The new system I-24/7 provides for better quality transmission of data, facilitating on-line access to databases of the Interpol's General Secretariat in Lyon (GSI); in the future it is expected to be offered to selected units of the PCR. It was agreed to pass databases of stolen and lost travel documents on to the GSI.

The NIC discharges tasks concerning organised and general crime, especially in the field of smuggling people, economic crime, terrorism, murders, illicit trading in art objects etc. Interpol Praha co-operates with GSI in projects aimed at combating international terrorism, searching for persons, detection of people-smuggling rings etc. The most significant partners are the Interpol Centres in Germany, Ukraine, Austria, Slovakia, Russia, Italy, Belgium and Poland. Utilising for its co-operation also PCR liaison officers based in Moscow, Kiev and Bratislava, Interpol Praha is also known to maintain contacts with liaison officers from foreign police corps.

A Handbook for Cross-border Police Co-operation in Border Regions is under preparation pursuant to the Treaty between the Federal Republic of Germany and the CR on co-operation between their police authorities and border protection authorities in border areas, concluded on 19 September 2000. A training course on the content of the handbook was held for the staff of the Land Criminal Office in Saxony, the Chemnitz Police Presidium, the Dresden Police Presidium and the Office of the Criminal Police and Investigation Service of the PP of the CR in December 2004. Draft of the handbook will be submitted to the

Czech nation-wide authorities who will then take it over as their own responsibility. A proposal was made to prepare a sample of pocket books on individual activities for the appropriate competent authorities.

The Police EU and Schengen Group is a co-ordination site for activities related to the CR's EU membership and preparation of the PCR for its entry into Schengen, meeting the tasks that stem from the country's integration into the EU. The Group also serves as a central contact place for sending PCR representatives into the structures of the European Council. PCR officials regularly attend sessions of 17 working groups in the field of Justice and Home Affairs. Police officers from the PP's Department of International Police Co-operation attend meetings of the working groups SIS / Sirene, Police Co-operation and Schengen Evaluation.

Background documents are under preparation for the sessions of the JHA Council (Justice and Home Affairs), COREPER (Committee of Permanent representatives) and CATS (Committee, set up pursuant to Article 36).

The SIRENE National Centre is represented in the working group of the EU Council SIS/SIRENE. A former SIRENE employee has been working at the CR's Permanent Representation in Brussels in the sector of justice and internal affairs since March 2004. SIRENE employees visited SIRENE France, Austria and Belgium, also attending SIRENE operators training in the Netherlands. Within the framework of the Phare 2002 project they also attended many seminars, workshops and twinning light project on Europol activities staged by the Danish side.

The working group for harmonising police information systems has been stepping up its activities, meeting once in two weeks since September 2004. This comes in response to the elaboration of a working translation of the document known as the Data Dictionary SIS II. Initial negotiations have been held with all partners outside the Czech Government Ministries to safeguard the procedures for handing over data to be fed into SIS II.

Preparations are under way for modifying the principles governing the process of searching for persons and adjusting the PATROS search system in the wake of the amendment of the CR's Code of Criminal Procedure No. 539/2004 Coll., concerning implementation of the European Council Framework Decision - the European Arrest Warrant. The appropriate personnel and organisational changes have been in place as of 1 November 2004, and the European Arrest Warrant agenda has been launched in the CR together with the training of SIRENE staff. SIRENE employees also held a training course for the staff of the PCR Regional Administrations on Schengen issues, having espoused the co-operation project within the European Economic Area, and having paved the way for preparing a software solution for the SIRENE data flow to meet the deadline in April 2005.

Under an agreement between the CR and the Europol, the National Europol Unit (NEU) has been serving as a contact place for international exchange of criminal intelligence information, safeguarding communication between the Czech authorities and the Europol through a liaison officer, based at the Europol since 15 September 2002. Another - so-called alternating - liaison officer was also sent to the Hague to ensure non-stop functionality of the liaison office. A second regular liaison officer was selected in a tender held in the autumn of 2004, his arrival in the Europol is anticipated in the first quarter of 2005.

An increase in the volume of information exchange has been recorded since 1 September 2004, when the CR joined the Europol as its full-fledged member. That was why the NEU staff has been expanded to 16, and its organisation restructured. Other PCR units have also been taking greater part in the work of the Europol, particularly in its analytical working files (AWF), now actively contributing to 13 open AWFs. Germany and the Netherlands figure among the most frequent partners of the CR in this respect.

In the period under review, the PCR has ensured participation of Czech policemen in foreign missions, namely by selecting suitable candidates, training and testing them in conjunction with the UN Testing Commission and the training centres of the ACR. Czech policemen have also served in the ongoing EU missions – in Bosnia and Herzegovina (5 policemen) and Macedonia (4). Policemen serve in these missions unarmed, concentrating mostly on monitoring the activities of the local police corps. On average, 12 Czech policemen served in the UN mission in Kosovo, performing classical armed police duty. Members of the Rapid Deployment Force served in Iraq, providing protection of people and objects of the CR's Diplomatic Office. Their number was kept at 18. In a new operation, 3 policemen were sent to serve with the

UN police mission in Liberia helping to build a local police crops. Two groups comprising 10 policemen each have been alternating in six-month intervals in the Iraqi police training centre in Jordan, working there as instructors.

Two liaison officers worked abroad at the Embassy of the CR in Moscow and in Bratislava and one at the Europol in the Hague. In September 2004 a liaison officer was sent to the CR's Diplomatic Office in Kiev.

3.5 Activities of the MI in Human Resources, Science and Research, Education, Organisation, Economic, Information and Communication Systems

Personnel Systemisation of the Units of the MI, PCR and Fire Rescue Service, Employee Training, Personnel Development and Raising the Quality of Police Work

Situation in 2004

- As of 31 December 2004 the MI sector had a total of 77,828 employees (+282). The overall rate of occupation of planned jobs reached 99,5 %.
 - * Out of the total numbers: there are 48,273 policemen (61.2 %), 9,692 firemen (12.5 %), 19,863 employees (26.3 %). Of the total 20,008 are women, i.e. 24.1 %, of whom 8,009 women are in service relation, i.e. 13.2 % of the total number of policemen and firemen, and 11,999 women are employees, i.e. 55.4 % of those in employment contracts. As of 31 December 2004 the PCR's Regional Administrations had the following numbers: 35,819 (+227) policemen, there was a drop of 153 persons among civilian employees.
- The year 2004 saw **cuts in the number of people working in the MI sector** as a result of the prepared delimitation programme and following the Government's Resolutions - by 194 jobs. The impact of the individual factors is as follows: delimitation of the MD's army fire brigades: +53; delimitation coming from the MF pursuant to Government Resolution No. 134/2004 on the establishment of the Financial Police: +255; implementation of the investment plan pursuant to Government Resolution No. 954/2004: +17; job reductions pursuant to Government Resolution No. 624/2003 and No. 808/2003: -512; delimitation to the MLSA pursuant to Government Resolution No. 1252/2003, programme of co-ordinated integration of aliens: -3; delimitation of the Office of Government pursuant to Government Resolution No. 237/2004, modernisation of central bodies of state administration: -4. These factors have been duly reflected in a reinforcement of the Police Corps by 84 people and of the Fire Rescue Service by 68 firemen, and in a reduction of the number of civilian employees by 346. Within the MI, there has been an increase in the number of firemen by 393 and policemen by 1 new job, at the expense of civilian jobs (-394).
 - * When preparing job reductions in keeping with the concept to reform public budgets, the Minister of the Interior insisted on cutting down the limits imposed particularly on security units in direct service and within the Integrated Rescue System. Moreover, under agreement with the MF, the Government's proposal to cut 512 jobs has eventually been reduced to 60 jobs to be cut in the MI's central body. No jobs in the PCR and the Fire Rescue Service were proposed for reductions as of 1 January 2005.
- *Education of MI employees* has focused on the tasks ensuing from the CR's membership of the EU (euro-education as a qualification requirement for selected jobs, specialised professional language training). The PCR executives responsible for management of state financial resources attended training courses on the methods of analysing expenditure of the state budget. The MI personnel have been trained in human rights and education towards human rights since 2002.
- The twinning project Phare CZ01/IB/JH/04 "*Introduciton of the Model of the European Fund for Quality Management (EFQM) in the PCR*", launched in co-operation with the Dutch Police, was successfully completed in November 2002. As a result, the PCR's senior managers have been given a sophisticated managerial instrument to determine strategic goals, plan activities and evaluate efficiency of police work on the basis of periodically established needs and wishes expressed by the citizens and other interested parties: the policemen themselves, partner institutions - primarily the judiciary, self-governing authorities, civic associations etc.
- Preparatory work has got under way for the follow-up twinning project Transition Facilities 2001 "*Promoting Prevention and Methods of Community Policing in Police Work*". Project fiches together with a budget (CZK 52,140.000) were approved by the Steering Committee of the European Commission in Brussels in October 2004. The project will be implemented in conjunction with the Netherlands and Britain.

Planned Activities for 2005

- In its employee training programmes the MI will carry on activities focused on the CR's membership of the EU. Multilateral co-operation with its European partners is envisaged. Attention will be granted to broadening knowledge and skills in operating IT and using information sources.
- The Transition Facilities 2001 project named "*Promoting Prevention and Methods of Community Policing in Police Work*" is to be launched in May 2005 with the aim of raising the population's feeling of safety and the level of their satisfaction with the services of the PCR through the application of quality management modelled on EFQM and by taking over the method of Community Policing, which has already proved its worth in the Netherlands, Britain and other EU Member States.
- The measures taken following the Government Resolution No. 794 of 25 August 2004 (*for more information see chapter Victims*) will be monitored. New policy procedure methodology will be applied to cases involving domestic violence within the system of training police officers. Records will be kept of cases in which the PCR is called to deal with cases of domestic violence and the modes of their solution.

Science and Research

The system of state-supported research and development (R+D) within the MI proceeds from the *Medium-Term Concept of the Ministry's Policy in the Years 2004-2007* and from the trends prevailing in public order and internal security. This concerns, for instance, organised crime, computer crime, serious economic crime, other criminal activities and the protection of the population against military and non-military types of risks and threats.

A R+D budget worth CZK 18,984,000 was approved for 2004, the approved volume of financial resources for 2005 stands at CZK 70,963,000. This considerable increase in the funding for the MI's R+D in 2005 stems from the fact that security research spending in the CR is generally much lower than in the EU countries. In view of the need to notify the European Commission of the government-approved research projects, the programme known as "Security Research" will be launched in 2006. Financial resources amounting to CZK 50 million, earmarked for the programme in 2005, will be transferred into a reserve fund and will be spent in 2006.

A public competition to improve specific trends in research has been called for 2005, covering namely: crisis management, civilian emergency planning, protection of the population, integrated rescue system, fire protection and criminalistic research.

In 2004, the MI's management approved a new R+D concept for the years 2005-2008, envisaging some major changes, primarily in connection with efforts to step up research in the sphere of security .

Education

Situation in 2004

The police training priorities were based on the tasks facing the PCR, on the security policy priorities in public order and internal security, and on the tasks ensuing from the CR's membership of the EU. *The police training system is based on a new philosophy of police work proceeding from the following main principles:*

- * *police work must be a public service, a service for the citizen (satisfaction of citizens' needs must be a priority),*
- * *policeman must be highly professional, qualified, motivated, endowed with high ethic standards, properties the society expects and justifiably demands from its police force ("policeman's new image"),*
- * *police training must be competence-based (departure from encyclopaedic information-gathering),*
- * *in addition to stressing the responsibility and duties of the police executives, it is necessary to emphasise the personal responsibility of each and every policeman for his or her professional training for the service.*

Strategic and Project Activities

Completion of the reform of the system of police education in the CR, a task proceeding from the conclusions of the twinning project Phare No. 9808-02/1 and from the Concept of Life-long Compulsory Education for Members and Employees of the PCR and the sector of the Ministry of the Interior. As a result, police training in the CR has been enhanced to a level comparable with the leading EU Member States. Seen in this light,

the new comprehensive education system may be fully incorporated into the network of human resources planning and development in the PCR as soon as Act No. 361/2003 Coll., on service relationship of the members of security forces comes into effect.

- The CR's full-fledged participation (with a voting right) in the European Police College (CEPOL)
- Within the framework of the project Phare CZ 01/IB/JH/04 – "Introduction of the EFQM Model in the PCR" in the field of police training, tests have already been made of the actual application of the EFQM model in police schools. This will be followed by the EFQM implementation in the managerial activities of the police schools and in educational programmes.
- Educational programmes in police training have been restructured (as many as 194 educational programmes in Secondary Police Schools).
- A pilot project has been launched to test the "Concept of Training the Teaching Staff", while specific powers in the system of teacher-training have been spelt out. Also prepared was a "Concept of Training PCR Instructors and Lecturers". This will be followed by the implementation of the strategic documents in practice.
- Educational programmes and activities at the national and international levels (security issues in the wake of the country's accession to the EU, organised crime, illegal migration, extremism, financial crime, corruption, fight against illicit drug dealing, policemen's human rights education etc.).

The MI's Education and Training of Policemen

The MI and the PCR have at their disposal a total of 6 Secondary Police Schools of the MI (attended by approximately 10,000 policemen a year), the Police Academy of the CR (some 2,000 students a year), 8 Police Training Centres of the PCR's Regional Administrations and the Vocational Training Department attached to the Secondary Police School at Holešov (attended by approximately 14,000 policemen a year), plus specialised training centres and service training instructors who work directly at the PCR units.

- Basic specialised training (BST) of police cadets and continued professional training of policemen is provided in the **MI's Secondary Police School**. In 2004, BST courses were attended by 2,749 policemen, while 1,856 policemen started their attendance of such training courses. Follow-up study course for police work was completed with state matriculation exams by 41 policemen, 71 policemen are studying in the second year of the course. Specialisation courses were attended by 4,924 policemen, with innovation courses being attended by 967 policemen.
- **The Police Academy of the CR (PACR) offers two** baccalaureate study programmes (Security and Law Studies, Public Administration - subject Crisis Management in State Administration and Territorial Self-Government), 1 magisterial study programme (Security and Law Studies, subject - Police Management and Criminology) and 1 doctoral programme (Security and Law Studies, subject - Police Management and Criminology). As many as 2,071 students attend the PACR, of whom 1,537 are policemen. Its baccalaureate study programme is attended by 1,677 students (of whom 1,284 are policemen), the magisterial programme is studied by 347 students (of whom 236 are policemen), and 47 students study the doctoral programme (of whom 17 are policemen).
- The Police Training Centre of the PCR's Regional Administrations and the Vocational Training Department attached to the MI's Secondary Police School at Holešov provide specialised practical training for pupils within BST and additional professional courses for policemen training for the discharge of their service. Specialised practical training was attended by 2,502 policemen, other specialised training courses were attended by a total of 14,200 policemen.
- In a typical training year, each policeman in direct police service undergoes training in the minimum duration of 120 hours, plus shooting tests, physical training tests and exams to test their skills in using coercive methods. Other specialised training courses are provided by the PCR's specialised units.
- A framework educational programme for new BST has been drawn up. 50 new educational programmes have been prepared in professional training, implemented at the MI's Secondary Police School and the PCR's schooling facilities, the quality of the baccalaureate study programme at the Police Academy has been upgraded.
- An editorial board, composed of teachers working at the MI's Secondary Police Schools, has prepared 20 projects for new methodological guidelines, textbooks, teaching programmes and instructional films.

Other methodological guidelines have been drawn up in co-operation with the Amnesty International and the International Committee of the Red Cross.

International Co-operation

The MI of the CR also participates in the following international activities in training and education:

European Police Academy (CEPOL)

CEPOL was established in 2000 pursuant to the decision of the European Commission as an institution associating supreme national authorities of the EU Member States covering police education and training. The institution has its own legal personality and its permanent seat; the decision is now being taken whether to grant CEPOL the status of a EU authority. The ultimate aim is optimisation and harmonisation of European police training methods and standards. The MI's Director of the Department of Education and Police Training Administration (DEPTA), who has a voting right in the CEPOL's Governing Board, is a member of its Training and Research Committee. The Department is a national contact place for the CEPOL.

European Police Learning Network (EPLN) – DEPTA is a national contact place for the EPLN.

Central European Police Academy (MEPA) – DEPTA is a national contact place for the MEPA.

Its annual plan of activities includes a three-month main MEPA course devoted to organised crime, a month-long special course for integrated border security, 8-10 specialist seminars on topical subjects, visits by experts during classes.

Hans Seidel Foundation (HSF)

Co-operation is promoted pursuant to the Agreement between the MI of the CR and the Ministry of the Interior of the Federal State of Bavaria of 26 January 1991. Specific events are held under the annual plans drawn up according to the proposals by the MI's Special Police Schools and the PP CR. At the beginning of each year these proposals are discussed by officials of the Hans Seidel Foundation, the MI and the PP of the CR. Depending on the outcome of such debates, a binding annual plan of educational activities is drawn up.

Transition Facility

A proposal was submitted for a project entitled "*Anti-corruption Strategy in the Principles of Integrity and Ethics in Police Work*" for the Transition Facility 2005 programme in the shape of a twinning-light. This proposes participation of experts in the following tasks: to perform an analysis of anti-corruption strategies in the EU countries, prepare and conduct seminars for teachers of the Secondary Police School of the MI and include case studies on failures in policemen's ethical behaviour, and supply audio-visual instructional materials. Part of the project is a proposal to create software to evaluate methods of anti-corruption training. The Centre for Foreign Assistance recommended the project should be financed from the twinning-light reserve.

Great Britain

Project "*Preparatory Courses for Citizens from National Minorities for Admission into the PCR*" - since 1998 monthly training courses for members of nationality minorities for admission into the PCR. The courses are financed by the British Embassy.

The Netherlands

The project "*Introducing Human Rights, Respect for Minorities and Their Protection and Professional Ethics in the Training of the Czech Police and Work of the PCR*", held from December 2002 to June 2005. Its aim is to incorporate issues of human rights and professional ethics in the training programme of the PCR, support for the use of new knowledge and skills in everyday work of policemen, contribute to changes in the professional culture, improve the level of police treatment of the public and increase trust of the minorities in the police. The first results of the project are four new instruction manuals now being tested in practical use (Refugees and Work of the PCR, Racism and Racially Motivated Criminal Activity, Czech Policeman Establishing Contact within a Roma Community, Police Powers and Respect for Human Rights), and the textbook "Playing with Open Cards", which is also being tested in practice. The *Centre for Human Rights and Professional Ethics* launched its work at the MI's Secondary Police School in Prague. Partners in the project are the Dutch Helsinki Committee, the Czech Helsinki Committee, the Dutch Organisation for Professional Police Training, the Dutch Centre for International Police Co-operation, and the Dutch Centre for Police Integrity.

Dutch Police Academy

The EFQM project was terminated in the CR in 2004, its twinning partners were experts from the Dutch Police Academy, its training involved the module Introduction of Quality Management System into Police Training.

OSCE - Azerbaijan

Acting at the request of the OSCE (Organisation for Security and Co-operation in Europe), the MI will organise a twinning project with its Azerbaijani partner in the training of police trainers and instructors and in providing assistance in preparing human rights instruction for police officers, police communication and co-operation with the public, police work ethics, use of police force, looking after victims of criminal offences, training of teachers in the field of pedagogical skills and study programmes.

Montenegro

Following a request by the Minister of the Interior of Montenegro, the MI organised a training course for policemen from a police school in Montenegro in February 2005.

Saxon Ministry of the Interior

Co-operation focused on the following areas: education in both countries, training of policemen, study stays for students of the Secondary Police School of the MI at police units in Saxony, lecturers sitting in on German language classes, working visits by the staff of the Federal Criminal Office of Saxony to the PP of the CR, reciprocal study stays by policemen and conferences (conferences attended by social sciences experts specialising in police training).

US Embassy and the US Treasury Department

Seminars held in the CR for police officers, judges and state prosecutors, aimed at combating corruption in public administration, money laundering, cybercrime and trafficking in human beings; lecturers from the US Treasury Department and the FBI.

National Police Presidium of the Kingdom of Norway

A long-term project for exchange visits by experts, and for language courses.

Ministry of the Interior of France

Joint specialised seminars, study stays and language courses for students, teachers and instructors.

The Democratic Republic of Congo

Acting on the request by the President of the Democratic Republic of Congo, the MI organised training of Congolese high-ranking police officers in 2004.

Bilateral contacts are being fostered by the **MI's Secondary Police School** with partner schools in Germany (Chemnitz, Nuremberg, Eichstätt), Slovakia (Košice), Hungary (Police Training and Education Centre in Budapest), Poland (Katovice), France (Lyon, Reims), and the Netherlands (Apeldoorn). This co-operation covers reciprocal stays by teachers and instructors, eventually students; participation in international sporting events etc.

Other Major Police Training Activities

- A textbook entitled "Police and Terrorism" has been prepared (Secondary Police School of the MI, Prague).
- Project Phare CZ/02/IB/JH-02 "Schengen Action Plan and Information System (SIS)", tasks ensuing from the "Concept for Education in the Field of Schengen Co-operation for Members of the PCR" are being carried out.
- Teachers and instructors briefed on the present-day situation in the field of drug abuse following the CR's accession to the EU, as part of methodological training on the "Contemporary Drug Scene in the CR".
- The Secondary Police School of the MI in Prague has launched a project "Introducing Human Rights, Respect for Minorities and Their Protection and Professional Ethics in the Czech Police Training and the Work of the PCR". Its aim is to incorporate the issues of human rights and professional ethics in the programme of basic and further professional training of the PCR, support for the use of such knowledge and contribution to the change in police culture, improving the level of policemen's professional conduct vis-a-vis the public and raising the trust of minorities in the police; police training manuals have also been produced.

- The project called “*Police Work in the Field of Minorities and Communities in Central Europe*“ was held between 2002 and 2004 in co-operation with the Canadian Royal Mounted Police. The project focused on problem-solving at the community level, on coexistence with minorities at the local level with the application of the CAPRA (client-analysis-partnership-response-assessment) system. Preparatory courses for people from ethnic minorities for their recruitment as members of the PCR have been held in the Secondary Police School in Brno since 2000.
- A project introducing the principles of integrity and ethics in police work into the curricula of the Secondary Police School was prepared in conjunction with the organisation Transparency International. Part of the project was an instruction manual called “Professional Integrity“ containing test questionnaires for teachers and two students. Aimed at shaping policemen’s attitudes in fighting corruption, a new concept has been introduced in the specialised courses for lower and medium management. These are now under preparation.
- Co-operation in the Phare project CZ03/IB/JH-03 “*Stepping up the Fight against Trafficking in Human Beings*“, organising seminars to promote public awareness in this area and drafting methodological materials.
- Updating BST programmes by adding courses on issues relating to environmental crimes and incorporation of these issues into specialisation courses for the Criminal Police Service.
- Including issues of gender equality in society into the curricula of the MI’s Secondary Police School.

Main Direction in 2005

The new philosophy of police work in the CR, whose priority is the satisfaction of citizens’ needs, must be continuously enforced and promoted through further education and training.

Proposed Activities:

- Implementation and development of a modern police training programme with a view to the conclusions of the Phare twinning project No. 9808-02/1 and "The Concept of Lifelong Compulsory Education of the Members and Employees of the PCR and the Home Affairs Sector".
- Drafting, processing and evaluating educational and training programmes based on constant identification of the existing needs in the performance of police service.
- To implement the conclusions of the project Phare CZ 01/IB/JH/04 – “Introducing the EFQM Model in the PC“, to apply the EFQM model in strategic and managerial activities of the educational institutions, gradually to incorporate the EFQM model in the training programmes, especially for the training of managers.
- Phare – “Schengen Action Plan and Schengen Information System – Second Phase, component 4 - Education and Training“.
- Training of policemen in professional ethics, human rights, and communication training and "community policing" is a continued priority.
- To carry out measures within the draft “Concept of Further Education of Teaching Staff of the MI’s Secondary Police School" and the “Concept of PCR Education of Trainers and Lecturers“.
- Actively to participate in the work of international police training organisations, namely CEPOL, EPLN and MEPA.
- Project “Support for the Reinforcement of Prevention and the Community Policing Method in the Work of the PCR“ is aimed at integrating aliens into the Czech society.
- To co-ordinate and organise training of policemen abroad.

Sphere of Organisation

Restructuring in the sector of public administration reforms reacts to the Government Resolution No. 237/2004, transferring overall responsibility for the reform of central bodies of state administration from the MI to the Office of the Government, and changing the MI’s direction in the given sphere (towards development, modernisation and raising efficiency of the performance of public administration at the local level). Department of Community Law was set up following the CR’s accession to the EU. Efforts to

optimise the MI's jurisdiction have also been reflected in the establishment of its Information Technology and Communications Section.

A new unit of the **PCR for the Detection of Illegal Proceeds and Tax Crime of the Criminal Police and Investigation Service** has been set up as part of the PCR's internal organisation and management systems. Changes have also been made in the structure of the MI's Inspection, in response of the needs for strengthening and upgrading the efficiency of the fight against corruption and serious crime committed by policemen. To complete preparations for the CR's incorporation into the Schengen system, preparatory work has been launched to modify the structure and jurisdiction of the PCR's Alien and Border Police Service.

Economic Sphere

Situation in 2004

Main attention in public order and internal security in 2004 was devoted primarily to the following areas:

Fight against terrorism in the CR (measures to ensure security in Prague's city centre, including its Jewish monuments and objects), solution of juvenile delinquency, curbing serious economic crime (fraud, tax evasion, money laundering, corruption and creation of legislative prerequisites to forestall corruption in state administration), crimes committed by criminal organisations, crimes with an extremist context, illegal migration, crimes in the sphere of narcotic and psychotropic substances, crimes in the sector of intellectual property, computer crimes, robberies, burglaries, car thefts and thefts of objects, violation of road safety regulations and other types of illegal conduct; building the National DNA database, protection of the national borders (measures continued to be focused on the transfer of the Schengen acquis), continued integration of aliens living in the CR and harmonisation of its migration and asylum policies with the EU standards, including the establishment of an Aliens' Information System, development of on-site and social prevention of crime, including support for preventive programmes at the local level.

- Material and organisational conditions continued to be provided for the country's Integrated Rescue System (IRS) and the drafting a civil defence concept. The process of building IRS comes complete with the construction and operation of an information and communication network (operative and information centres), including the Operative and Information Centre of the CR's General Directorate of the Fire Rescue Service and its link-up with the EU Monitoring and Information Centre. Attention was paid to providing specialised background for crisis management, co-ordination and streamlining procedures by bodies of public administration, legal entities and natural persons preparing for crisis situations.
- Subsidies have been granted to support crime-prevention programmes (these involved programmes in on-site and social prevention and the briefing of citizens about their possibilities to protect themselves against criminal activities). Subsidies worth CZK 75,089,000 have been granted to a total of 346 projects.
- Projects connected with the restoration and operation of ICT have been financed to set the stage for centralised information processing, providing access to key information and telecommunication systems and their memory subsystems and to support the management of police services.

Given below is a brief analysis of the use of budgetary funds from the chapter of the MI in 2004 with regard to public order and internal security in the CR: **The following funds, inter alia, have been transferred into the budget of the chapter of the MI:**

- * The MI budget raised by CZK 1,600,919,000;
- * CZK 31,892,000 - a reserve fund to cope with crisis situations pursuant to Act No. 239/2000 Coll. – from the chapter - State Budget's Public Treasury Administration. There were additional costs caused by road accidents occurring in connection with rescue operations during the activities of the Integrated Rescue System with the co-participation of the other IRS constituents. These funds were spent on the repairs of crashed vehicles owned by the Fire Rescue Service;
- * CZK 20,200,000 - a reserve fund for the solution of crisis situations pursuant to Act No. 240/200 Coll.- from the chapter - State Budget's Public Treasury Administration. These financial resources were spent for the construction of the OUPPO multi-purpose training hall in Brno to meet the tasks stemming from the "National Action Plan to Fight Terrorism";
- * CZK 85,000,000 - transfer of funds earmarked to secure operation of IISSDE - from the chapter of the MD;
- * CZK 133,612,000 - transfer of funds in connection with the establishment of the Financial Police, of which:
- * CZK 82,209,000 came from the chapter - State Budget's Public Treasury Administration;
- * CZK 51,403,000 came from the chapter of the MF;
- * CZK 1,755,000 - Air Fire Service - from the chapter of the MA;
- * CZK 22,323,000 - Air Rescue Service - from the chapter of the MH;
- * CZK 22,200,000 - reconstruction and renovation of fire stations in communities – from the chapter - State Budget's Public Treasury Administration;
- * CZK 34,000,000 - for the Government's clandestine communication network – from the chapter - State Budget's Public Treasury Administration;
- * CZK 55,000,000 - health care services for asylum-seekers pursuant to § 88 of Act No. 325/1999 Coll. – from the chapter - State Budget's Public Treasury Administration;

- * CZK 8,200,000 - health care services for foreigners pursuant to Act No. 326/1999 Coll., as later amended – from the chapter - State Budget's Public Treasury Administration;
- * CZK 60,000,000 - funds to provide for refugees and evacuees (released pursuant to appropriate Government Resolutions) – from the chapter - State Budget's Public Treasury Administration, of which CZK 332,000 released for the project “Common World“;
- * CZK 93,798,000 - referendum on the accession to the EU (the MI, communities, the PCR) - from the chapter - State Budget's Public Treasury Administration;
- * CZK 182,254,000 earmarked for the elections in the CR (the MI, the PCR, territorially self-governing units) – from the chapter - State Budget's Public Treasury Administration;
- * CZK 61,104,000 - “Crime Prevention Strategy at the Local Level“ – from the chapter - State Budget's Public Treasury Administration, the sum of CZK 57, 104,000 was allocated for the ISPROFIN area, the remaining CZK 4,000,000 were earmarked for non-investment expenses. (Other funds destined for non-investment subsidies for communities were released, following a request by the MI, directly by the MF. The sum of CZK 17,985,000 was involved.);
- * CZK 4,400,000 - provisions for logistic services for the SIS (Security Information Services) – from the chapter of SIS;
- * CZK 2,000,00 - transfer of non-investment funds to cover the special road safety monitoring operation codenamed KRYŠTOF – from the chapter - State Budget's Public Treasury Administration; the operation was under way from 12 to 16 April 2004 (of the sum - CZK 1,553,000 for salaries, and CZK 447,000 for unspecified activities within the framework of other current costs). Other road safety monitoring operations were launched in 2004 whose organisation, including the KRYŠTOF operation held in April 2004, cost - according to data from EKIS - a total of CZK 4,801,000;
- * CZK 318,656,000 for the purchase of 2 helicopters;
- * For CZK 34,000,000 from the funds transferred from the chapter - State Budget's Public Treasury Administration, property and equipment needed for the development and reconstruction of the system of the Government's clandestine communication network.
- * Furthermore, higher funds were requested for the chapter of the MI from the chapter - State Budget's Public Treasury Administration to finance security measures in the CR following the terrorist attacks in Madrid, these amounted to CZK 342,090,000 (of which CZK 204, 000,000 earmarked for the PCR, and CZK 87,090,000 for the General Directorate of the Fire Rescue Service), the introduction of biometric data in identify documents and the updating of security policies of Regional Councils (CZK 51,000,000) and security measures for the 2004 World Ice Hockey Championships in the CR (higher demands for salaries and related outlays) amounting to CZK 12,844,000..

The MI's budgetary chapter for 2004 also covered special-purpose funds from the state budget to *finance joint EU and CR programmes amounting to CZK 143,368,000* .

The 2005 budget will be affected primarily by the following factors:

- *incorporation of other operating costs into the expenses for financing property reproduction in connection with the operation, repairs and maintenance of the property of ICT and maintenance and repair facilities connected with other assets, pursuant to § 12 Sec. 1 of Act No. 218/2000 Coll., on budgetary rules as amended;*
- *calculation of a 2 % reduction in the number of systematised jobs as compared with the approved manpower tables for the central authority in 2003, complete with corresponding funds to cover salaries. Jobs associated with the direct performance of the service of the PCR and the Fire Rescue Service, including the related ministerial training system, are an exemption;*
- *deferred effect of the Service Act No. 361/2003 Coll. and change in the Government Resolution No. 330/2003 Coll., comprising a new salary scale for members of the security forces;*
- *a cut in the volume of non-investment expenses in the chapter of the MI still before its approval by the Chamber of Deputies of the Parliament of the CR by CZK 705,000,000 (CZK 450,000,000 + CZK 255,000,00), which adversely affected the everyday activities and operation of the units of the PCR, the Fire Rescue Service and other organisations within the MI jurisdiction;*
- *new legislation on electronic communications - payment for phone tapping.*

The key priorities affecting the PCR budget in 2005 are as follows:

Approximation to the EU standards in terms of police structures, efficiency of police work and compatibility of its information systems; combating pathological social phenomena and upgrading the quality of the protection of public order; “across-the-board“ introduction and application of the tasks of the National Strategy for the Work of the PCR with regard to nationality and ethnic minorities; support for crisis management and activities

of the PCR as a component of the Integrated Rescue System (IRS); material and technical provisions for the PCR; support for its crime prevention programmes; adequate response to potential terrorist attacks in the context of the current international political situation; implementation of the tasks posed by the promulgation of new acts and by amendments of the existing legislation; building a media strategy to secure factual public support for police activities; implementation of the Government's road safety programme.

For 2005, financial resources have been secured for the MI with regard to public order and internal security for the following areas: the PCR's budget - total expenses CZK 35,664,544,000, budget of the Fire Rescue Service (14 Fire Rescue Service units in the regions + General Directorate of the Fire Rescue Service + Secondary Vocational Schools and Higher Vocational Schools) - total expenses CZK 7,575,934,000.

Information and Telecommunication Systems

Communication Systems

Reinforcement and modernisation of its backbone communication systems and expansion of services down to the basic units of the PCR constitute a long-term task facing the Police. Modernisation has been proceeding in two key branches, highlighted in the “Development Project of the MI’s Communication Networks with Integrated Services“. In the radio communications sector, this applies to the PEGAS project, in telecommunications and data transmission to the HELIOS project.

PEGAS Project

Since the end of August 2003 the system’s national infrastructure has been in routine operation throughout the country. Distribution of end facilities to IRS users continued throughout 2004; as many as 5,092 sets were delivered. Meanwhile installation of dispatch equipment, complete with the integration of services of the PEGAS system, continued unabated at the operation centres of the PCR. The overall number of end equipment sets supplied for the period 2000-2004 totalled 19,347 within the PCR, 5,401 in the Fire Rescue Service, and 1,072 in the Medical Rescue Service. In keeping with the financial limits imposed in the project for the purchase of end equipment, deliveries to the Fire Rescue Service and the Medical Rescue Service had to be suspended, furnishing of the PCR will have been completed in 2005. Users of the PEGAS system can use - in addition to voice services secured by quality encryption - also data services comprising the transmission of statuses, SMS and enquiries addressed to information systems.

HELIOS Project

Communication nodes with voice and data communication technology and a transmission environment shared by all the communication systems have been built within this project. As for the modernisation of the network’s transmission sector, technology has been exchanged in the 15GHz band and the transmission capacity of the network towards its district units enhanced. The process of reconfiguration of the network to a new administrative set-up has continued with its second stage, telecommunication nodes have been expanded in new regional towns both in terms of transmission and data parts. The communication centres in Brno, Zlín and Ostrava have been considerably upgraded. The technology being introduced provides for improvements of communication support of the relevant units with concurrent cuts in operating costs.

Information Systems and Communication Technologies

A major long-term task in this field is to draft a concept for gradual integration of the PCR’s information systems and their streamlining in support of the implementation of all the provisions of the Schengen acquis. A paramount goal is to set up a single centre for storing and issuing comprehensive and up-to-date information compatible with that of the Schengen Information System for the PCR’s units. The Czech Alien and Border Police Information System was finished and has since been launched into regular operation.

4. Conclusion

Quantitative Development of Criminal Activities and Measures Adopted to Eliminate Them

The Report summarises findings of the individual divisions of the MI and the PCR, the Government Ministries and the relevant institutions in public order and internal security in 2004. It does concentrate solely on the year 2004, trying to put crime development patterns into context with data from long-running time sequences. It is precisely this long-term perspective that makes it possible to pinpoint the actual impact of the adopted measures on developments in public order and internal security. The Report contains information on measures designed to weaken the adverse effects of crime and related problems.

A comparison of the year 2004 with 2003 confirms stagnation or rather a **slight decrease in the development of detected criminal activities**. The number of solved criminal cases and the clear-up rate have remained stable. In a long-term prospect, the years 1990-1993 rank - in terms of their crime development patterns - among the most dynamic period; since then the differences between the individual years have been diminishing. From 1994 until 1999 crime rate grew annually, peaking out in 1999. However, since 1999 crime rate has been gradually declining and since 2001 its development has had a stagnating

trend. There have been no marked changes in the crime development pattern in the period under review, with the capital city of Prague registering an almost double the number of criminal offences as compared with the other regions. Efforts to solve the situation in the capital of Prague should be assisted by the restructuring of the system of district directorates of the Police Administration of the Capital City of Prague, a move resulting in the reduction of the former 10 directorates to 4. The total amount of ascertained damage caused by criminal activities has stagnated, while the total of recovered damage has increased.

Employing both preventive and repressive measures, the PCR keep striving for maximum reduction of visible and latent forms of crime. A number of variable factors are known to affect the overall level of crime, notably reporting of crimes by citizens as well as legal entities (a factor influenced by citizens' trust in security forces, their concerns or fears of offenders eventually taking revenge, reaction of fellow citizens to the reporting of criminal activities), detection and recording of criminal activities by control bodies, the overall level of control. Generally speaking, crime statistics do not cover many aspects of police work, such as the differences in the amount of efforts and resources used, the time-consuming nature of solving some criminal offences. Statistics cannot properly reflect the hard psychological impact of police work. either. In 2004 policemen committed a total of 13 suicides.

The stagnation of the overall number of offenders is accompanied by a continuing **growth in the number of repeat offenders and a slight rise in the number of offenders among foreigners.** The number of recorded offenders among children and youth has declined, with property crimes predominating in both groups; however, this positive development is absent in the category of violent crimes committed by youth, where the number of murders committed by both children and youth has risen by 8.6 %; the youth category has also registered an increase in the number of robberies and cases of battery. The overall decline in the share of youth in committing criminal offences may also be partly explained by the coming into force of the Act on the Judiciary for Juveniles, which has - since January 1 2004 - been greatly impacting the evaluation of the material sign of wrongdoing, hence the degree of social harmfulness of acts by youth and persons under 15 years of age for the society.

The number of criminally prosecuted members of the PCR (prevailing criminal offences in this category included abuse of the power of a public official, criminal offences against property and violations of road traffic regulations), of offending servicemen of the Army of the CR, personnel of the Customs Administration and Prison Service has declined.

Out of the most distinct fluctuations in crime development, mention should be made of the following aspects: an increase in the number of ascertained economic crimes, reflected in the number of criminal offences involving credit fraud, embezzlement and trademark violations, while - on the other hand - the number of crimes of tax curtailment and tax fraud has declined. There has been a higher number of detected violent crimes, of which the most pronounced was the rise in robberies in financial institutions, other robberies, and battery. There has been a drop in the number of ascertained property crimes, finding its expression in a decline in burglaries of flats, family houses and private recreation facilities, thefts of double-track motor vehicles and thefts from cars. The number of pickpockets has increased.

An amendment of the Trade Act, which has succeeded in curbing the volume of trading in stolen articles in pawnshops, is instrumental in improving the overall situation in thefts from cars and other types of thefts. Of great importance are the legislative and control activities in the protection of moveable cultural heritage etc. An irreplaceable role is played by crime prevention activities, more and more towns are eager to prevent crimes by installing monitoring camera systems.

The PCR are successful in documenting the major causes of economic crimes thanks to its target-oriented specialisation and continual education, including international training courses, in conjunction with the staff of the special units of the Supreme State Prosecutor's Office. The Department for the Detection of Illegal Criminal Proceeds and Tax Crime, also known as the Financial Police, was set up as of 1 July 2004, its establishment motivated by efforts to raise the efficiency of sanctioning tax-related crimes and upgrade the quality of co-operation between the PCR and Tax Administration authorities. The key change conducive to improved contacts between those authorities lies in sharing information, which has been markedly boosted by the amendment of Act No. 337/1992 Coll., on the Administration of Taxes and Duties. Under this legislation employees of the CR's Tax Administration authorities as well as third parties are exempted from

the clause of non-disclosure of information acquired during tax proceedings. Consequently, such persons are now free to report this kind of information to specialised police constituents.

The MI initiated the establishment of a working group, composed of representatives of the MJ, the Supreme State Prosecutor's Office and the PCR's Department for Illegal Criminal Proceeds and Tax Crime, which deals with the issues of **detecting, recovering and draining off criminal proceeds** and related problems, e.g. administration of recovered property, sentences involving confiscation of property, disposal of proceeds drained off from criminal activities. The ultimate objective is gradually to set up a system facilitating efficient draining of the largest possible portion of illegal proceeds without jeopardising the defendants' constitutional rights. Some of these issues are tackled by the amendment of the Code of Criminal Procedure, submitted by the MJ in December 2004. This proposes enactment of the institute of seizure and forfeiture of real estate, other material values and substitute values, subordinating the entire administration of seized articles and property to Act No. 279/2003 Coll., on the execution of seizure of assets and property in criminal proceedings.

The MI has been analysing issues connected with the application of Act No. 279/2003 Coll., on the execution of seizure of assets and property in criminal proceedings, which came into effect on 1 January 2004. This Act represents a breakthrough in the fight against legalisation of criminal proceeds by regulating a method of seizing property, defining subjects appointed for its management and administration, tackling the issues associated with the financing of property management and the possibility of its sale with or without the consent of the accused. A report was compiled on the practical application of the Act, identifying its key shortcomings. Responding to the report, the pertinent authorities have since been receiving solutions of the problems thus identified.

Introduction of a police recording system for selected misdemeanours is expected to be another in a series of anti-corruption measures. The sector of redistributing public finances - public orders, allocation of public grants-in-aid and subsidies, and support for small and medium enterprises (SMEs) - is perceived as a key area for introducing a recording system of administrative sentences. Another measure proposed in the fight against corruption is to introduce new sanctions in hearings of administrative delicts - a ban to participate in public competitions and a ban or restrictions to obtain public subsidies, and a system of their recording. The MI's document **Proposed Solution for Recording Some Selected Misdemeanours in the Criminal Records**, complete with an analysis of the possibility and modes of introducing criminal law sanctions for reoffending in some selected misdemeanours against the property and against citizens' coexistence, was approved by the Government Resolution No. 847 of 8 September 2004.

A high priority in the fight against corruption in the business sector is enactment of a **new Bankruptcy Act** drawn up under the responsibility of the MJ. The draft objectifies the process of selecting and appointing trustees in bankruptcy proceedings, specifying the qualifications for this job to be examined by a special professional chamber. That authority will then monitor the discharge of the work by trustees in bankruptcy. Generally speaking, the bill is designed to strengthen the position of creditors.

Introduction of the method of cashless collection of fines imposed by the Traffic Police, as proposed by the MI, is perceived as an instrument for weakening potential corrupt conduct in the ranks of the PCR. Preparations got under way in 2005 for starting test operation of payment terminals at the PCR.

The year 2004 was also characterised by a growth in the number of counterfeit bank-notes (primarily the euro and CZK). The CR's accession to the EU, its entry into the international police organisation Europol and continuing preparations to join the Schengen Agreement may be seen as events affecting the issues of organised crime. With the country's EU membership, the area of international police co-operation has received a tremendous impulse, reflected in the involvement of special units of the PCR in the police co-operation programmes on the international scale.

One of the tasks facing the MI - in conjunction with the MJ, the MF and the SIS - is to lay down legislative and organisational conditions for draining off proceeds from criminal activities. Amendment to the Money Laundering Act, which comes into effect as of 1 July 2004, extends the field of what are called legally bound persons, i.e. people obliged to report suspicious business transactions to the Financial Analytical Unit. This category includes auditors, tax consultants, accountants, court bailiffs, advocates and also notaries. The powers of this law have also been expanded to cover the issues of financing terrorism.

In its fight against organised crime the MI deems it necessary to adopt new institutes, well-tested elsewhere in the world. The Czech legal system lacks an institute conducive to encouraging members of criminal organisations to turn sides and break away from their group and start colluding with criminal justice agencies (courts and public prosecutors). With these goals in mind the MI had prepared a **draft for the institute of material (crown) witness** and handed it over to the MJ. The Ministry then incorporated it into its plan for the recodification of the Code of Criminal Procedure, the draft is being debated in the Chamber of Deputies (expected to come into effect on 1 January 2006). At the same time, the Chamber of Deputies received another draft submitted by the MPs, proposing to incorporate the institute of material (crown) witness into the Czech legal system irrespective of the re-codification of the Code of Criminal Procedure, hence as a separate law.

The area of violent crimes has seen a significant rise in the number of robberies in the CR, the highest upsurge in a long-term perspective. The PCR also recorded a higher number of robberies in financial institutions. There has been an increase in the robberies and burglaries of post-offices, albeit with markedly lower damage caused by those criminal offences (down by 72.7 %). This was partly due to a comprehensive reinforcement of safety precautions of the Czech Post's employees and property. At the MI, the Police President has issued an order to take police measures to reduce the number of robberies of financial institutions and post-offices. A number of preventive programmes are aimed at enhancing citizens' feeling of safety and their active participation in their personal protection.

A priority for the MI in organised crime is the issue of prostitution. Solution of that problem should be facilitated by the new **legal regulation of the practice of prostitution**. A strategic framework was provided by the 2003 National Strategy for the Fight against Trafficking in Human Beings for the Purpose of Sexual Exploitation in the CR. This document summarised available information on the issues of trafficking in human beings in the CR, evaluating the existing legislative and administrative conditions for criminal prosecution of offenders engaged in trafficking in human beings and for improving the position of children, and to draft measures to remedy the situation. The set tasks are being fulfilled. By 30 June 2005 the Minister of the Interior is to submit to the Government an assessment and amendment of the National Strategy.

The MI has proposed basic mechanisms for efficient police work in relation to communities of ethnic minorities. Government's Resolution No. 800 of 25 August 2004 approved a Report on the introduction of the National Strategy for the work of the PCR with regard to national and ethnic minorities. The PCR will continue to apply consistently its anti-discriminatory approach in its work. The posts of liaison officers for the issue of minorities were set up at all regional Police Administration as of 31 January 2005.

Seen from the viewpoint of **terrorism, the situation in the CR in 2004 was calm**. A potential threat is posed by terrorist acts organised by foreign subjects in response to international developments in the security sector. A sensitive area in this respect is the financing of terrorist activities and other forms of their support.

In the sector of illegal migration, **the number of ascertained illegal crossings of the CR's border has declined**. As for nationals coming from countries not neighbouring on the CR, the citizens of Russia and China have proved to be most frequently involved in illegal migration across the Czech national borders. Since the country's accession to the EU, the share of asylum-seekers in the overall number of aliens found to be illegally crossing the borders of the CR has seen a significant drop. The number of persons breaching residence rules in the CR has also decreased.

In the field of road safety, the activities of the MT and the MI working in co-operation with the other Government Ministries were focused on meeting the tasks ensuing from the National Strategy for Road Safety, approved by the Government Resolution No. 349 of 28 April 2004. The Government Council for Road Safety has also been established. The MI has prepared its own Action Plan for the Safe Traffic, based on long-term and regular supervision of road traffic and on smaller-scale targeted road safety campaigns. A newly set up working team, made up of representatives of the MT and the MI, the Police Presidium and the Directorate of Highways and Roads, is to prepare and submit proposals for improving road safety in dangerous sections on highways.

The year 2004 saw the finalisation of the PCR's preparations for its full membership of the EU, notably by launching into operation its National Europol Unit and its Sirene office, for inclusion into the EURODAC database, preparation for joining the Schengen Information System, implementation of tasks

stemming from EU membership (namely the amendment of the Code of Criminal Procedure with a view to the application of European Arrest Warrant), tasks connected with the efficiency of new laws (Judiciary for Juveniles, Weapons and Ammunition Act, Administration of Confiscated Property). The EURODAC system, serving for comparison of fingerprints of persons, asylum-seekers and persons illegally residing in the CR with the EU central database, was launched into regular operation in May 2004. Officials of the PCR regularly attend sessions the 17 working group of the European Council for the field of Justice and Home Affairs, participating in the drafting of background documents for the sessions of JHA Council, COREPER and CATS.

Measures adopted in **crime prevention as a major proactive crime-control measure** are being carried out. In his capacity of the Chairman of the CR's Crime Prevention Committee, the Minister of the Interior is responsible for the country's crime prevention policy (an organic part of its security policy), submitting to the Government a Crime Prevention Strategy. Crime Prevention Strategy for the years 2004 to 2007 had been submitted to the Government in 2004, and approved by its Resolution No. 393 of 28 April 2004.

The MI is drafting a new police doctrine - Project POLICIE 2015, whose objective is to describe both the Police jurisdiction and competencies in 2015, its anticipated functioning, expected skills of police officers in 2015. It also lays down the instruments available for the achievement of those objectives.

Proceedings from an analysis of crime developments in 2004, the following **priorities** have been proposed **for the CR's security policy with regard to public order and internal security** in 2005:

Crime committed by criminal organisations (including trafficking in human beings, illicit conduct related to narcotic and psychotropic substances, illegal trade in weapons, and forgery);

Corruption;

Major economic crimes (fraud, tax evasion, money laundering, crime against intellectual property, cybercrime);

Illegal migration;

Terrorism;

Crime Committed by Youth;

Crimes with an extremist context;

Robberies;

Burglaries, car thefts, thefts from cars;

Breaches of traffic safety regulations.

Assessment of the CR's Security Strategy

Internal Security Policy

Since the latest amendment of the country's Security Strategy, its security environment has changed both in domestic and global terms. Among the most important events, mention should definitely be made of the enlargement of the EU, the impact of the war in Iraq on transatlantic relations, and considerable progress achieved in building a Common European Security and Defence Policy. In a similar vein, new shifts have also occurred in the field of internal security. The EU policy in the Third Pillar is bringing new impulses into the country's internal security, substantially modifying the nature of some security forces. Far-reaching transformations of the CR's security system may also be envisaged with the implementation of proposals to optimise its security system.

Despite the calm situation prevailing in the CR, the country has been systematically bracing itself up for an **eventual confrontation with terrorism**. A summarisation of newly proposed measures, mostly in the foreign policy, military, logistic, legislative, organisational and analytical sectors, is the National Action Plan for Combating Terrorism and its annually updated version. The level of preparedness of the CR for an eventual terrorist attack in its territory or against its interests abroad may be classified as adequate. The CR regards the following as its key priorities in combating terrorism:

- * To ratify and fully implement the UN Convention on the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism.
- * To reach a level of relevant authorisations for its intelligence services and the PCR corresponding to those enjoyed by their partners in the other EU Member States.
- * To ensure introduction of biometric data into its travel documents.

All the anti-terrorist measures adopted in the CR are conceived with a view to protecting elementary human rights and freedoms.

An important task facing the country's security community was and still is combating all forms of organised crime. Department for the Detection of Illegal Proceeds and Tax Crime was set up as of 1 July 2004. Its establishment was motivated by the underlying intention to raise the efficiency of efforts to penalise tax-related offences and upgrade the overall quality of co-operation between the Police on the one hand and the Tax Administration authorities on the other. One of the main reasons for combating organised crime is **to lay down legislative and organisational conditions for draining off proceeds from criminal activities**. In an effort to stimulate and promote motivation of members of criminal groups to co-operate with criminal justice agencies, the MI had prepared draft legislation of the institute of a material (crown) witness and passed it on to the MJ. That Ministry incorporated it in the recodification of the Code of Criminal Procedure. An amendment of the Act on Special Protection of the Witness in connection with criminal proceedings has been drafted, responding to the situation whereby the Czech legal system does not empower the police to carry out operative investigation with regard to protected persons. Moreover, international co-operation is also inadequately regulated by the Czech legislation as regards the regime of providing special protection to witnesses. The problem of prostitution also ranks prominently among the priorities to be tackled by the MI in the field of organised crimes. Its solution should be facilitated by the new changes in the legal regulation on prostitution.

The CR has been striving to **curb all forms of illegal migration** and related illegal activities, both by means of measures in international co-operation and by its own internal measures. The CR has been consistently streamlining and applying the EU's migration, visa and asylum policies. In strategic terms, measures are sought and introduced to minimise illegal migration in the CR and to stimulate aliens into coming to the CR legally as this will be more profitable for them. The Government keeps implementing its concept of integrating aliens into the Czech society. Its ultimate aim is to bring the position of aliens legally settled in the country on a long-term basis closer to the status of the citizens of the CR, and provide systematic help to aliens in their access to their fundamental rights and freedoms in the CR. The CR's interministerial body for combating illegal employment of aliens continues its work. The PCR's Aliens' Information System allowing for the checking of the validity of travel documents also came into routine operation in 2004. Thanks to the country's new Employment Act, the legal conditions for employing citizens of the EU Member States and aliens (citizens of the so-called third countries) are clear and straightforward, reflecting the actual situation. The Act provides better conditions for checking the employment of aliens. A priority in this field remains full implementation of the Schengen Agreements. This is to be spurred by the work of the Interministerial Working Group charged to organise and carry out fact-finding and control missions in the CR in connection with the country's completion of preparations to join the Schengen system. The Government has also set a reference date of 1 June 2006 for the CR to launch EU evaluating procedures prior to its full involvement in the Schengen system.

The priorities of the CR in its internal security field include suppression of the distribution, sales and abuse of narcotic and psychotropic substances as one of the key activities evolved by structures involved in international organised crime. Seen in this light, the CR intends to pursue this goal in a well-balanced mix of preventive and repressive activities and through efficient pursuit of international co-operation. Under the National Strategy for Anti-Drug Policy for the period 2005-2009 the appropriate Government Ministries have drawn up their action plans for the implementation of the National Strategy. Within the context of a well-balanced application of the three basic strategies - reducing drug supply, reducing drug demand, while lowering potential risks connected with their use, the National Strategy sets out two main objectives: namely **to combat organised crime involved in illicit drug dealing, and to enforce compliance with the laws with regard to the distribution of legal drugs**, and to curb the use of all types of drugs as well as potential risks and damage that can arise to individuals and society as a result of their abuse. The CR will pursue a well-balanced package of preventive and repressive actions, fostering efficient international co-operation.

The Government's attention is set on fighting corruption and major economic crimes which help organised crime in penetrating into the public administration sector, jeopardising not only economic competition but also the very underpinnings of the democratic system, while undermining citizens' confidence in the administration of public affairs. Seen in this light, the priority task facing the CR is to create legislative norms vital for **forestalling corruption in public administration**, e.g. by enacting law on

the clash of interest, on the control of assets and property acquired by public officials during their term of office, on the incompatibility of some posts and on amending some others laws (Clash of Interests Act), Bankruptcy Act, Public Procurement Act and other laws. Priority tasks include effecting a suitable legislative change introducing into the Czech legal system the institute of liability of legal entities as a necessary precondition for the CR's accession to the UN Convention on Corruption. In the coming period, the Government will also apply itself to promoting co-operation with non-governmental non-profit organisations active in the fight against corruption to facilitate better involvement of the general public in anti-corruption efforts. The CR will continue to participate in the struggle against corruption at the international level as well.

The CR has been systematically monitoring the issues of extremism, striving for **consistent detection and prosecution of manifestations of xenophobia, racism, anti-Semitism** and monitoring efforts to disseminate racist and other kinds of hatred through the Internet computer network. Employing both preventive and repressive measures, the CR has been working to eliminate the visible and latent forms of extremism as much as possible. No small part is ascribed to preventive measures while protecting members of national and ethnic minorities with the aim of promoting conflict-free, tolerant and inclusive multicultural coexistence. A major contribution to efforts aimed at preventing xenophobic attitudes of the general public is perceived in educational activities in the field of human rights and multicultural education and in systematic approach by state authorities to the integration of aliens. Accent is laid on the possibility of introducing the public to the situation in the field of extremism; information on the issues of extremism in the CR is annually published. Working Group of the V4 Countries and Austria for the fight against extremism is pursuing its activities under the auspices of the MI. The Interministerial Commission for the Fight against Extremism, Racism and Xenophobia has been working as a consultative body of the Minister of the Interior, having introduced a well-functioning system monitoring extremist activities. This country's intelligence services and the PCR are involved in its work. The Interministerial Commission for the Fight against Extremism, Racism and Xenophobia regularly sets out annual priorities in the field of fighting extremism – in 2005 these include for instance anti-Semitism, racist and extremist attacks jeopardising asylum-seekers, migrants and foreign workers, abuse of the Internet by extremist elements (similar priorities were outlined by the V4 Countries and Austria Working Group for the fight against extremism).

The MI has proposed key mechanisms for efficient police work in relation to minority communities through its Report on the Introduction of the National Strategy for the Work of the PCR with regard to national and ethnic minorities. The PCR will continue its consistent application of **anti-discrimination procedures in police work** that is highly likely to be further spurred by the newly established posts of liaison officers for minority issues at all Regional Police Administrations and their work.

The CR **has been working to suppress illegal or undesirable trading in weapons, military hardware and dual-use materials**. It pays enhanced attention to measures against the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and the transfer of technologies and services that could be used in their development, manufacture, stockpiling and other related activities. In its fight against illicit trade in weapons and radioactive material, the MI accentuates international co-operation, primarily with neighbouring states, as well as with other countries. A central database of the information systems listing missing and found weapons has also been created. Since its accession to the EU, the CR has been keeping control of exports of dual-use technologies pursuant to Directive of the European Council No. 1334/2000, as later amended, which is directly applicable in all the Member States. Thanks to the amendment of the Act on Foreign Trade in Military Materials, the CR can - in cases approved by the Government's Resolution - and acting through the MD or the MI directly enter business transactions. The MIT, in conjunction with the MI and the MD, has drafted a bill on handling military materials in the territory of the CR, slated to be submitted to the Government by 31 May 2005.

The CR has adopted and keeps improving its measures for the protection and sharing of classified information. As for its communication and information systems, the country has been seeking to upgrade the security and **protection of major information systems and critical infrastructure, while combating cybercrime**. Preparations have been completed for a new Act on the Protection of Classified Information and Security Powers replacing the current legislation. The new Act is expected to come into force on 1 January 2006. A major instrument in this sphere lies in checking the security of objects and information systems with a view to paving the way to protect classified data and facts. The volume of classified

correspondence between the CR and the EU has increased since this country's accession to the EU. That is why its crucial task is to concentrate on securing electronic transmission of classified data. A newly conceived centre specialising in combating cybercrime was set up within the framework of the PCR as of 1 November 2004 to prosecute criminal offences committed with the help of information technology. In keeping with the 2001 Convention on Cybercrime, the PCR promotes international co-operation to combat cybercrime. This facility offers a 24-hour contact place for communication with foreign countries.

As for crisis management in the field of public order and internal security, key attention was devoted in 2004 to **drafting crisis plans of the MI, the PCR, other Government Ministries, administrative bodies, regions and municipalities** to be in a position to cope with threats to law and order and with potential migratory waves, including efforts to secure action capability of the relevant authorities and bodies. Furthermore, the MI and the PCR have prepared security measures to meet the tasks ensuing from another 21 case plans. Interministerial discussions focused on efforts to improve the CR's current security system have eventually resulted in the drafting of an Analysis of the Security System of the CR, which the Government recommended to be elaborated into "A Proposal for Optimising the Current Security System of the CR". In anticipation of the transition of the ACR to a fully professional army, crisis scenarios have been prepared, calling for the deployment of the country's armed forces (amounting up to 10,260 troops) to reinforce the PCR and IRS. A Government Resolution has charged the relevant Government Ministries (namely the MD and the MI) with the task of incorporating those scenarios into their own emergency planning and implementation agreements. A training module concerning public order and internal security has been specified and a field of target groups to be concerned with education in this field has been stipulated in connection with approval of the concept of education in the field of crisis management of the National Security Council. In an effort to unify the terminology used in the crisis management sector, the MI has issued - in conjunction with other central bodies of state administration - a Crisis Management Vocabulary.

The Government has analysed the situation in public order, having identified its risk factors and initiated draft solutions not only in terms of repressing crime but also in crime prevention. **Prevention is aimed at minimising crime-related risks and consequences, at enhancing citizens' perceived safety and promoting their trust in the Police and in public administration authorities.** A far-reaching strategic document in this respect is the Crime Prevention Strategy for the Years 2004-2007, approved by the Government of the CR in its Resolution No. 393 of 28 April 2004. Working through the Republic Crime Prevention Committee, it will continue developing a concept of crime prevention policy at the interministerial level and its specification at the local level.

- * The focal point of interministerial co-operation lay in the elaboration of the Government's preventive policy in relation to common crime and co-ordination of preventive activities pursued by the individual Government Ministries represented in the Republic Crime Prevention Committee, and in stimulating new activities.
- * At the level of Government Ministries, their crime prevention programmes stemmed from the factual operation and jurisdiction of the pertinent Government Ministries, supplementing their routine activities with new approaches and affecting the process of drafting appropriate legislation.
- * At the local level, this concerned co-ordination of the work of the bodies of state administration, local government, the Police and non-state non-profit organisations, optimum distribution of powers in the fields of social and on-site crime prevention with a view to local situation, needs and possibilities. Ultimate success depends on the prevailing local situation relating to pathological social phenomena and their development, on people's actual needs and interests, and on the available financial resources. Crime prevention in towns is a long-term systematic activity aimed at reducing urban crime and raising citizens' feelings of safety and security. These are being implemented in larger cities with a population exceeding 10,000 inhabitants and in communities afflicted with a high rate of crime and other criminally dangerous phenomena.

Maintenance of public order, also by reducing the number of breaches of traffic safety regulations and accidents and their adverse effect on the citizenry, is known to be of key importance. An organic part of these efforts is the citizens' feeling of safety. In its annual reports the MI will be monitoring findings from research projects in public order and internal security to assess the feeling of safety of the population .

Of seminal importance for successful implementation of the key goals in internal security is the support of the general public, co-operation with non-governmental organisations (NGOs) and the security

community, i.e. a voluntary, informal but also relatively well-established community of representatives of the professional and lay public who actively address themselves to the issues of state security and the country's security policy. In a bid to ensure professional standards in solving the conceptual and strategic tasks, the Government has been supporting science, research and education in internal security issues. Efforts will also be made to keep on upgrading the quality of the links existing between specialised internal security agencies and facilities on the one hand and the academic and university sector on the other.

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

ABPSD PCR	Alien and Border Police Service Directorate of the Police of the Czech Republic
ACR	Army of the Czech Republic
AFIS	Automated Fingerprint Identification System
AIS	Aliens Information System
Art.	Article
BDC	Bomb Data Centre
BKA	Federal Crime Office (Bundeskriminalamt -Federal Republic of Germany)
CCCA	Czech Catholic Charity Association
CE	Council of Europe
CERN	European Council for Nuclear Research (Conseil Européene pour la Recherche Nucléaire)
CET	Central Emergency Team
CIE	Czech Inspection of the Environment
CFSP	Common Foreign and Security Policy
CFSPD MFA	Common Foreign and Security Policy Department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs
CNB	Czech National Bank
CSA	Czech Airlines
CSC	Czech Securities Commission
CTA	Czech Telecommunications Authority
CTI	Czech Trade Inspection
CZK	Czech Crown /the currency of the Czech Republic/
DEPTA	Department of Education and Police Training Administration
EC	European Community / European Communities
ECAC	European Civil Aviation Conference
EPLN	European Police Learning Network
EUC	End-User Certificate
EVC	Visa programme
FADO	False and Authentic Document Information System
FATF	Financial Action Task Force
FAU	Financial Analytical Unit of the Ministry of Finance
FRS	Fire Rescue Service
GDC	General Directorate of Customs
GMT	Multidisciplinary Group for the International Action Against Terrorism Campaign (Groupe multidisciplinaire sur l'action internationale contre le terrorisme)
GOEWDS	Group of Experts on Warning and Detection Systems
GSI	General Secretariat of Interpol
IAAE	International Agency for Atomic Energy
IAC	Intelligence Activity Committee
ICCAS	Interministerial Commission for Civil Aviation Safety
ICAO	International Civil Aviation Organisation
IMF	International Monetary Fund
IMO	International Maritime Organisation
IOO	Institute of Civil Defence
IPO	Industrial Property Office
IRS	Integrated Rescue System
IS	Information systems
IT	information technology
JHA	Justice and Home Affairs /European Commission General Directorate/
KFOR	Kosovo Forces
LCG	Legislative Council of the Government
MA	Ministry of Agriculture
MC	Ministry of Culture
MD	Ministry of Defence
MDI	Military Defensive Intelligence

ME	Ministry of the Environment
MEPA	Central European Police Academy
MEYS	Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports
MF	Ministry of Finance
MFA	Ministry of Foreign Affairs
MH	Ministry of Health
MI	Ministry of the Interior
MIS	Military Intelligence Service
MIT	Ministry of Industry and Trade
MLSA	Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs
MMCS	Municipal Monitoring Camera System
MoI	Ministry of Informatics
MT	Ministry of Transport
MVP	Modernisation of the visa process
NAA	National Armament Agency
NAP	National Action Plan (to combat terrorism)
NEC	National Europol Centre
NBC	Nuclear - Biological - Chemical, agents, weapons, etc.
NGO	Non-governmental organisation
NIC	National Interpol Centre
No.	number
Nos.	numbers
NSIS	National Schengen Information System
OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
OFTD	Office of Financial Taxation Directorate
OSCE	Organisation for Security and Co-operation in Europe
OSCP	Office of the Service of Criminal Police and Investigation
PAIS	Public Administration Information Systems
PDPO	Personal Data Protection Office
PHARE	Poland and Hungary: Assistance for Economic Restructuring /key EU pre-accession programme for Central and East European countries/
PIC	Prague Institute of Criminology
PIG	Preventive Information Group
PISO	Public Information Systems Office
PMS	Probationary and Mediation Service
RCPC	Republic Crime Protection Committee
RF	Radio Freedom
RFE	Radio Free Europe
RMS	Radiation and Monitoring Network
SABP	Service of the Alien and Border Police
SAPARD	Special Pre-accession Programme for Agriculture and Rural Development, a EU pre-accession programme for Central and East European countries
SAR Team	Search and Rescue Team
SCPPC	Senior Civil Defence Planning Council
SIS	Schengen Information System

The Ministry of the Interior of the Czech Republic

Security Policy Department

<http://www.mvcr.cz/english.html>

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Tables

Table 1

Total Crime in the Czech Republic

Year	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Acts initiated in criminal proceedings	not monitored					414 326	377 301	370 470
Crime								
ascertained *	403 654	425 930	426 626	391 469	358 577	372 341	357 740	351 629
cleared up	169 177	185 093	193 354	172 245	166 827	151 492	135 581	134 444
clear-up rate %	41,9	43,5	45,3	44,0	46,5	40,7	37,9	38,2
closed as a cr. offence **	379 441	402 109	402 402	369 426	340 788	336 425	328 483	323 038
i.e. % share from cr. ascertained	94	94,4	94,3	94,4	95,1	90,3	91,8	91,9

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.

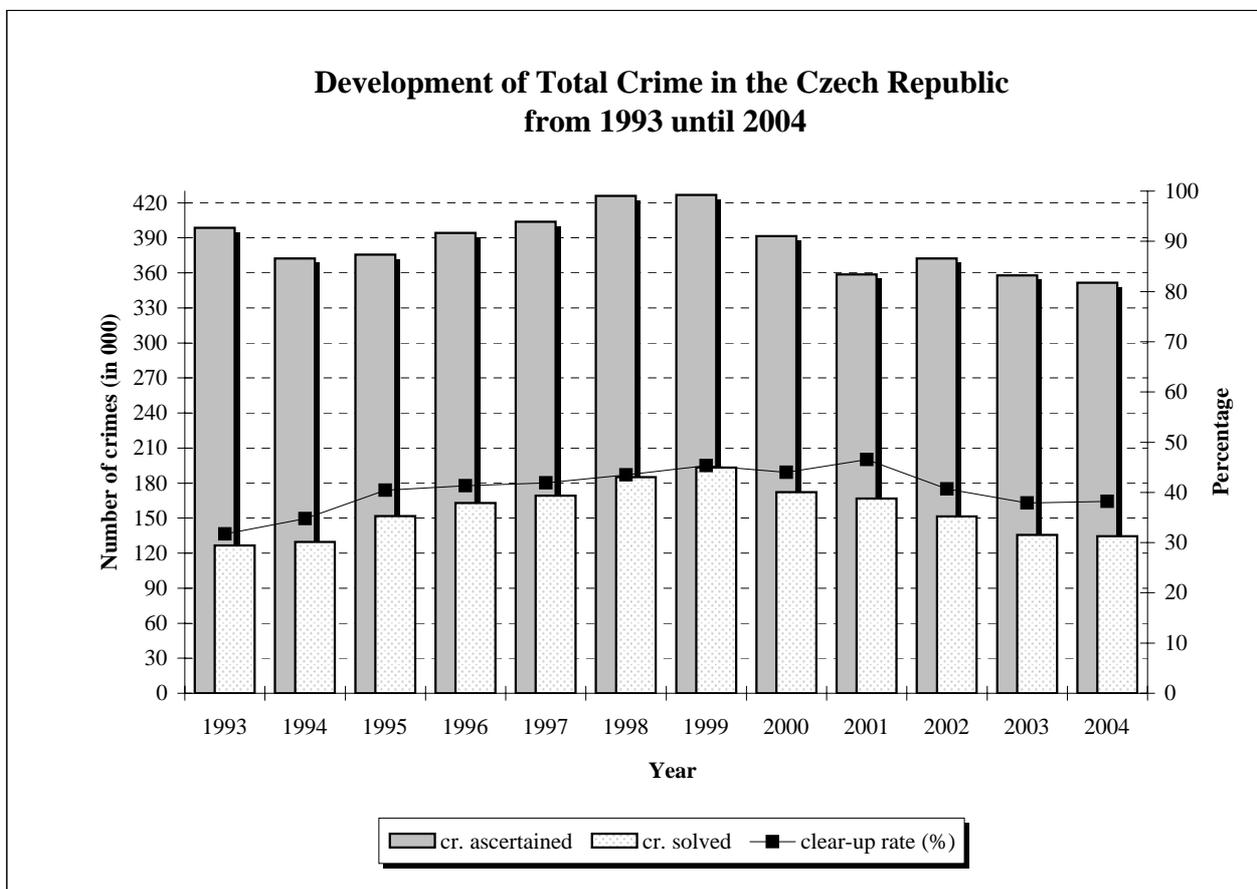


Table 2

Development in the Number of Crimes Ascertained and Solved in the Czech Republic in 2003 and in 2004 and Comparison of These Two Years								
Code	Section of the Criminal Code	Name	2 003		2 004		Change	
			Ascrt.	Solved	Ascrt.	Solved	fact.	%
101	/Sec. 219/	Murders and robberies	53	46	39	35	-14	-26.4
102	/Sec. 219/	Sexual murders	3	3	2	2	-1	-33.3
103	/Sec. 219/	Murders motivated by personal relations	106	105	120	117	14	13.2
104	/Sec. 219/	Contract murders	6	3	3	2	-3	-50.0
105	/Sec. 220/	Infanticide by mother	3	1	0	0	-3	-100.0
106	/Sec. 219/	Other murders	61	41	63	49	2	3.3
101-106		Total murders:	232	199	227	205	-5	-2.2
111	/Sec. 227/	Unauthorised abortion - Sec. 227	0	0	0	0	0	-
112	/Sec. 228/	Unauthorised abortion - Sec. 228	0	0	0	0	0	-
121	/Sec. 212/	Abandonment of a child	9	7	14	12	5	55.6
122	/Sec. 216/	Abduction	14	14	15	11	1	7.1
131	/Sec. 234/	Robberies	5 443	2 303	5 931	2 537	488	9.0
132	/Sec. 234/	Robberies in financial institutions	65	31	176	61	111	170.8
141	/Sections 153, 154/1, 155, 156/1,2/	Assaulting a public official – other than policeman	124	116	110	104	-14	-11.3
142	/Sections 153, 154/1, 155, 156/1,2/	Assaulting a public official – policeman	716	700	840	826	124	17.3
143	/Sections 153, 154/1, 155, 156/1,2/	Assaulting a public official - municipal policeman	267	255	263	260	-4	-1.5
151	/Sections 221, 222/	Causing intentional bodily harm	6 853	5 694	7 180	5 998	327	4.8
161	/Sec. 225/	Brawling	14	13	24	24	10	71.4
171	/Sec. 196/	Violence against a group of citizens or an individual	126	111	116	93	-10	-7.9
172	/Sec. 234a/	Hostage taking	4	4	2	1	-2	-50.0
173	/Sec. 197a/	Dangerous threats	2 552	2 352	2 700	2 544	148	5.8
181	/Sec. 235/	Extortion	1 835	1 500	1 786	1 471	-49	-2.7
182	/Sections 231, 232/	Restriction and deprivation of personal freedom	521	401	457	337	-64	-12.3
183	/Sec. 238/	Forcible entry into dwelling	2 604	1 806	2 540	1 799	-64	-2.5
184	/Sec. 249a	Unauthorised violation of another person's right to a house, flat...	809	730	807	742	-2	-0.2
185	/Sec. 215/	Battering a person entrusted to one's care	137	130	185	167	48	35.0
186	(Sec. 215a)	Battering a person sharing common household (N)	-	-	161	138	-	-
187	/Sec. 236/	Restriction of the freedom of religious worship	0	0	0	0	0	-
188	/Sec. 237/	Oppression	29	26	31	30	2	6.9
189	/Sec. 238a/	Violation of freedom of association and assembly	0	0	0	0	0	-
190	/Sec. 230, 233/	Other violent crimes	4	4	14	4	10	250.0
101-190		Total violent crimes:	22 358	16 396	23 579	17 364	1221	5.5
201	/Sec. 241/	Rape	646	494	687	508	41	6.3
211	/Sections 242/2, 243/	Sexual abuse against person in offender's charge	111	107	114	109	3	2.7
212	/Sec. 242/	Other sexual abuse	778	694	686	609	-92	-11.8
213	/Sections 242/2, 243/	Commercial sexual abuse of person in offender's charge	1	1	2	2	1	100.0
214	/Sections 242/1,3,4/	Other commercial sexual abuse	4	2	13	13	9	225.0
231	/Sec. 202/	Other sexual deviations	205	161	249	187	44	21.5
241	/Sec. 205/	Corrupting morals	26	12	43	36	17	65.4
251	/Sec. 226/	Exposing another to the danger of venereal diseases	1	1	4	4	3	300.0
252	/Sections 221, 222/	Injury to health through venereal diseases	2	2	0	0	-2	-100.0
253	/Sections 223, 224/	Injury to health through negligence (venereal disease)	0	0	3	1	3	-
271	/Sec. 204/	Procuring	101	96	83	83	-18	-17.8
280	/Sec. 245/	Incest	11	11	8	7	-3	-27.3
281	/Sec. 246/	Trafficking in human beings for the purpose of sexual intercourse	10	9	13	12	3	30.0
290	/Sec. 210/	Other crimes against human dignity	2	1	4	3	2	100.0
201-290		Total crimes against human dignity	1 898	1 591	1 909	1 574	11	0.6
311	/Sec. 247/	Burglaries - shops	5 307	1 365	4 856	1 328	-451	-8.5
312	/Sec. 247/	Burglaries - shop windows	744	155	589	125	-155	-20.8
321	/Sec. 247/	Burglaries - pubs and restaurants	3 232	896	2 970	795	-262	-8.1
322	/Sec. 247/	Burglaries - accommodation facilities	754	151	741	119	-13	-1.7
323	/Sec. 247/	Burglaries - stalls in the street	1 751	658	1 378	490	-373	-21.3
324	/Sec. 247/	Burglaries - canteens	192	68	180	44	-12	-6.3
331	/Sec. 247/	Burglaries - museum galleries - not Sec. 332	197	48	173	56	-24	-12.2
332	/Sec. 247/	Burglaries - cultural facilities - not Sec. 331	210	60	208	56	-2	-1.0
341	/Sec. 247/	Burglaries - vaults, safety boxes	190	39	209	37	19	10.0
350	/Sec. 247/	Burglaries - IT centres	70	10	67	4	-3	-4.3
351	/Sec. 247/	Burglaries - schools	1 011	288	1 054	269	43	4.3
371	/Sections 247, 238/	Burglaries - flats	6 565	1 408	6 193	1 410	-372	-5.7
372	/Sections 247, 238/	Burglaries - private weekend houses	10 128	2 842	8 452	2 599	-1676	-16.5
373	/Sections 247, 238/	Burglaries - family houses	5 599	1 307	5 477	1 307	-122	-2.2
390	/Sections 247, 238/	Burglaries - other premises	32 951	5 541	32 148	5 330	-803	-2.4
311-390		Total burglaries	68 901	14 836	64 695	13 969	-4206	-6.1

Key:

This letter (N) behind the name means that the Code was newly added to the list.

TSK	Section of the Criminal Code	Name	2 003		2 004		Change	
			Ascertain.	Solved	Ascertain.	Solved	Ascertain.	fact.
411	/Sec. 247/	Pickpockets	13 928	1 264	15 804	1 387	1876	13.5
412	/Sec. 247/	Pickpockets during sexual intercourse	7	4	5	3	-2	-28.6
413	/Sec. 247/	Other thefts (from persons)	7 615	986	8 762	1 115	1147	15.1
421	/Sec. 247/	Thefts among workmates*	383	98	318	61	-65	-17.0
431	/Sections 247, 249/	Car thefts*	24 174	3 565	23 133	3 509	-1041	-4.3
432	/Sections 247, 249/	Motorcycle thefts*	1 157	400	1 097	277	-60	-5.2
433	/Sec. 247/	Thefts from car*s	65 877	6 582	59 459	5 468	-6418	-9.7
434	/Sec. 247/	Thefts of motor vehicle (spare) parts*	6 336	791	6 344	807	8	0.1
435	/Sections 247, 249/	Bicycle thefts*	6 605	1 257	6 360	1 039	-245	-3.7
441	/Sec. 247/	Thefts of domestic animals *	232	46	225	41	-7	-3.0
451	/Sec. 247/	Thefts in flats	5 268	2 523	5 409	2 395	141	2.7
461	/Sec. 247/	Thefts at railway stations - excluding consignments	214	64	343	115	129	60.3
462	/Sec. 247/	Thefts in public transport	426	31	460	28	34	8.0
471	/Sec. 247/	Thefts in antique shops	313	60	313	84	0	0.0
480	/Sec. 247/	Thefts in other premises	25 742	9 375	24 807	8 835	-935	-3.6
490	/Sec. 247/	Other thefts	8 377	2 100	9 300	2 677	923	11.0
411-490		Total thefts	166 654	29 146	162 139	27 841	-4515	-2.7
511	/Sec. 250/	Fraud	6 093	4 362	4 875	3 107	-1218	-20.0
521	/Sec. 248/	Embezzlement	1 472	1 254	1 292	1 109	-180	-12.2
530	/Sec. 249/	Unauthorised use of another person's property	423	187	358	135	-65	-15.4
588	/Sec. 254/	Concealment of objects	455	183	565	238	110	24.2
589	/Sec. 257/	Damaging another's property	9 374	1 560	9 884	1 539	510	5.4
590	/Sec. 178a/	Other property crimes	0	0	0	0	0	-
311-590		Total property crimes	253 372	51 528	243 808	47 938	-9564	-3.8
611	/Sec. 202, 202a/	Hooliganism	3 146	2 843	3 519	3 203	373	11.9
612	/Sec. 202/	Spectator violence at sports and public events	50	46	106	97	56	112.0
613	/Sec. 257b/	Spray painting	2 747	1 175	2 637	899	-110	-4.0
630	/Sec. 218a/	Supplying anabolic substances to juveniles	0	0	0	0	-	-
631	/Sec. 205, 217,217a/	Corrupting morals of juveniles**	660	639	671	644	11	1.7
632	/Sec.218/	Supplying alcoholic beverages to juveniles	64	58	104	95	40	62.5
633	/Sec. 216a/	Trafficking in children	1	1	5	4	4	400.0
634	/Sections 171a, 171b, 171c/	Illegal crossing the national border	146	120	149	130	3	2.1
635	/Sec. 187/	Unauthorised production and possession of narcotic and psychotropic substances and poisons	2 818	2 652	2 301	2 148	-517	-18.3
636	/Sec. 188a/	Spreading drug addiction	367	356	239	231	-128	-34.9
637	/Sec. 158/	Abuse of power of a public official	268	220	160	124	-108	-40.3
639	/Sec. 178/	Unauthorised handling of personal data	54	26	26	7	-28	-51.9
640	/Sec. 159/	Negligent maladministration	18	18	6	6	-12	-66.7
641	/Sec. 187a/	Unauthorised production and possession of narcotic and psychotropic substances and poisons - personal use	312	291	263	237	-49	-15.7
642	/Sec. 188/	Unauthorised production and possession of narcotic and psychotropic substances and poisons - for sale	263	246	283	266	20	7.6
651	/Sections 179, 180, 257/	Fires	863	201	749	144	-114	-13.2
652	/Sections 179, 180, 257/	Explosions	24	8	29	15	5	20.8
662	/Sec. 185/	Unauthorised arming	609	570	556	513	-53	-8.7
663	/Sec. 171/	Obstructing execution of an official decision	9 642	9 496	10 946	10 807	1304	13.5
664	/Sections 251,252/	Illicit resale and receiving of stolen goods – complicity	1 131	1 107	1 145	1 121	14	1.2
611-664		Total other crimes	23 183	20 073	23 894	20 691	711	3.1
721	/Sec. 166/	Abetting	12	12	25	23	13	108.3
730	/Sections 179, 201, 201a, 257/	All accidents... - deliberate (N)	9	8	23	21	-	-
731	/Sections 180, 184, 201/d, 201a, 223, 223/	Road accidents - negligent	6 400	5 458	6 242	5 438	-158	-2.5
732	/Sections 180, 184, 201/d, 201a, 223, 223/	Air accidents - negligent	12	10	6	5	-6	-50.0
733	/Sections 180, 184, 201/d, 201a, 223, 223/	Water transport accidents - negligent	1	1	2	2	1	100.0
741	/Sections 180, 184, 201/d, 201a, 223, 223/	Railway accidents - negligent	33	25	39	38	6	18.2
742	/Sections 180, 184, 201/d, 201a, 223, 223/	Combined accidents - road and railway - negligent	49	47	43	41	-6	-12.2
750	/Sections 223, 224, 201/	Injury to health through negligence – labour accidents	113	89	136	113	23	20.4
751	/Sections 223, 224, 201/	Injury to health through negligence - other	285	204	317	230	32	11.2
762	/Sec. 256/	Causing harm to creditor, favouritising creditor	80	79	39	37	-41	-51.3
763	/Sec. 256a/	Favouritising creditor	5	4	1	1	-4	-80.0
771	/Sections 201, 201a/	Endangering others under the influence of an addictive substance	665	654	825	814	160	24.1
772	/Sec. 213/	Evasion of alimony payments	12 671	12 667	13 094	13 093	423	3.3
781	/Sec. 180a/	Endangering the safety of an aircraft or civil vessel	0	0	1	1	1	-
782	/Sec. 180b/	Spreading false information	1	0	0	0	-1	-
783	/Sec. 180c/	Unlawful taking of an aircraft abroad	0	0	0	0	0	-
784	/Sec. 203/	Cruelty to animals	54	40	57	46	3	5.6
785	/Sec. 199/	Spreading alarming report	686	243	495	149	-191	-27.8
786	/Sections 163a/	Participation in a criminal conspiracy	14	9	24	22	10	71.4
787	/Sec. 198/	Defamation of nation, race or conviction	71	53	101	83	30	42.3
788	/Sec. 198a/	Incitement of national and racial hatred	11	6	13	4	2	18.2
789	/Sections 260, 261, 261a/	Support and propagation of movements aimed at suppressing of human rights and freedoms	177	148	137	108	-40	-22.6
790	/Sections 154/2, 164, 165, 167, 168, e	Other similar crimes	2 106	1 436	2 419	1 683	313	14.9
721-790		Total other crimes	23 455	21 193	24 039	21 952	584	2.5

Legend:

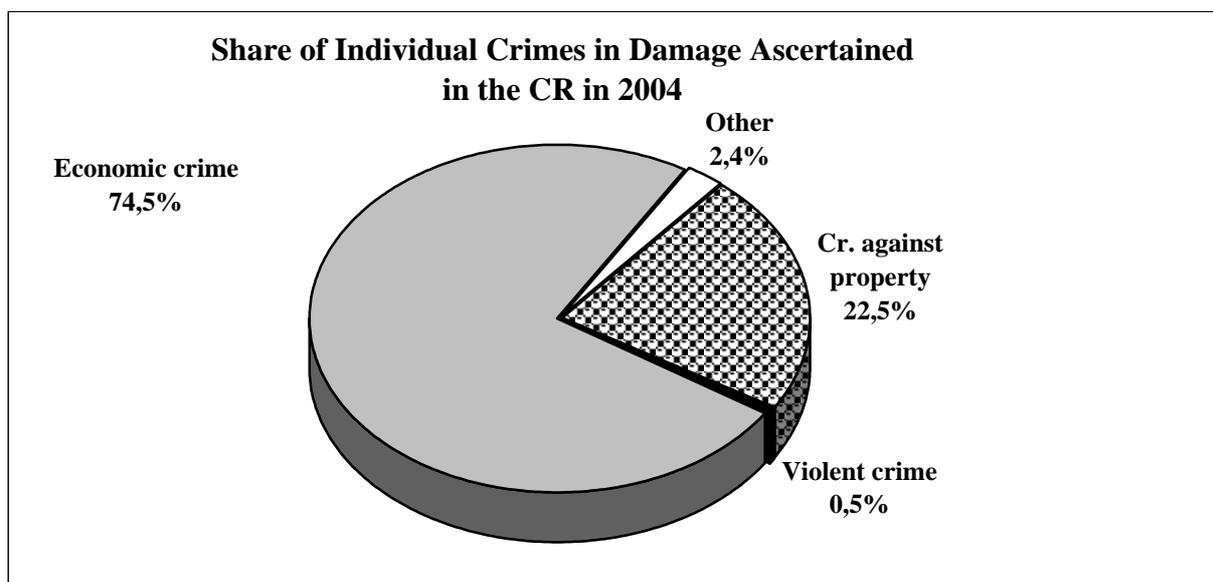
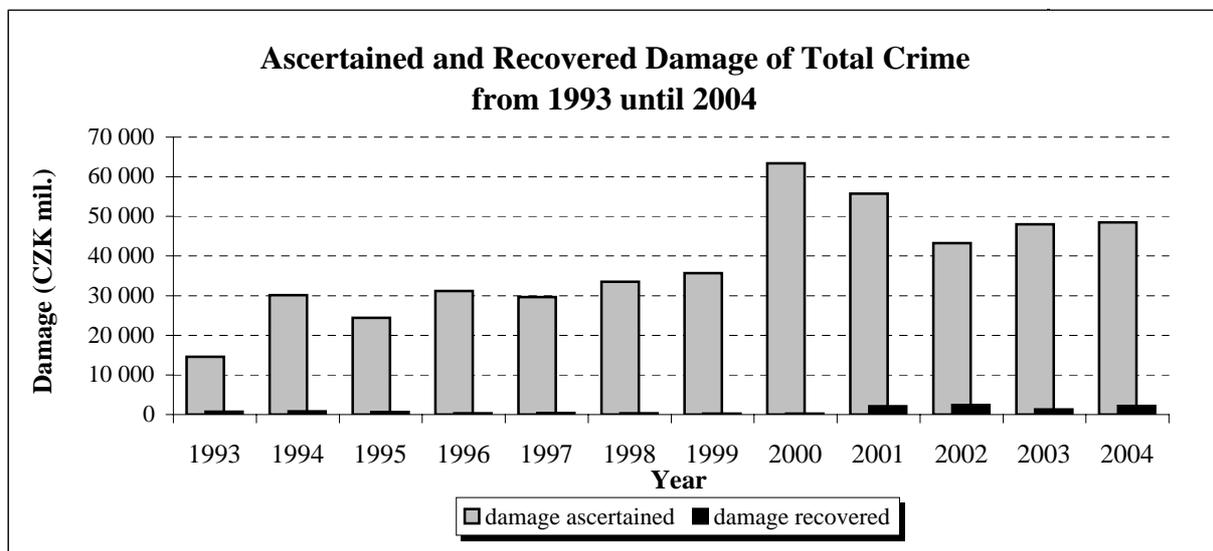
* Since 2004 TSK has included explicitly robberies.

** TSK are no longer fully comparable since their composition of §§ in the Code of Criminal Procedure has been changed.

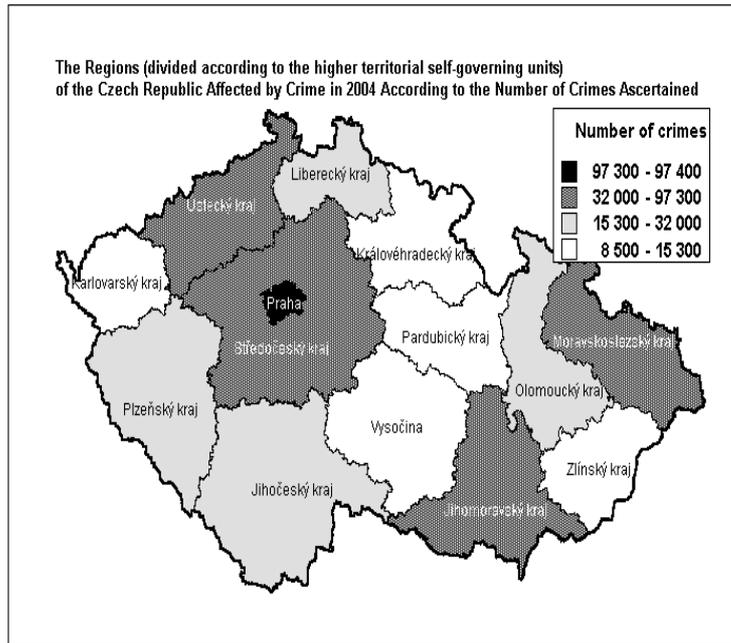
Code	Sections of the Criminal Code	Name	2 003		2 004		Change	
			Ascrt.	Solved	Ascrt.	Solved	Ascrtained	
							fact.	%
801	/Sec. 149/	Unfair competition	12	6	16	7	4	33,3
803	/Sec. 118/	Unauthorised business activity	147	134	142	129	-5	-3,4
806	/Sec. 121/	Activity detrimental to a customer	8	7	8	6	0	0,0
807	/Sec. 124/	Smuggling and curtailment of customs duty	8	7	3	3	-5	-62,5
808	/Sec. 125/	Misinterpretation of data relating to economic results and assets	380	354	366	344	-14	-3,7
809	/Sec. 127/	Breaches of mandatory rules in economic relations	16	15	9	7	-7	-43,8
810	/Sec. 126/	Breaches of duties in bankruptcy and composition proceedings	311	271	294	270	-17	-5,5
811	/Sec. 255/	Breaches of duty to administer another's property	208	171	201	166	-7	-3,4
812	/Sec. 247/	Theft	593	553	574	522	-19	-3,2
813	/Sec. 249/	Unauthorised use of another person's thing	17	10	10	4	-7	-41,2
814	/Sec. 257/	Damaging another's property	19	8	19	11	0	0,0
815	/Sec. 250/	Frauds relating to social and health insurance	551	520	693	679	142	25,8
816	/Sec. 140/	Protection of currency	1 915	114	2 894	170	979	51,1
817	/Sections 145, 145a/	Counterfeiting and altering stamps and duty stamps	11	2	5	3	-6	-54,5
819	/Sec. 148/	Curtailment of taxes	693	626	595	533	-98	-14,1
820	/Sec. 158/	Abuse of power by a public official	116	104	88	78	-28	-24,1
821	/Sec. 160/	Bribery	49	42	126	123	77	157,1
822	/Sec. 256/	Frauding a creditor	225	191	222	200	-3	-1,3
823	/Sec. 176/	Forging and altering a public document	936	776	951	814	15	1,6
824	/Sec. 176a/	Unauthorised making and keeping the state seal and official stamp	16	7	25	17	9	56,3
825	/Sections 193, 194/	Endangering public health through defective foodstuffs	4	2	2	2	-2	-50,0
826	/Sec.129/	Issue of a false confirmation	0	0	2	1	2	-
827	/Sec. 249/	Unauthorised use of a motor vehicle	68	60	74	67	6	8,8
828	/Sections 239/2, 240/2/	Violation of the privacy of transmitted messages	76	73	23	21	-53	-69,7
829	/Sec. 248/	Embezzlement	3 753	3 484	4 005	3 749	252	6,7
830	/Sec. 250/	Fraud	7 037	6 258	6 752	5 911	-285	-4,1
831	/Sections 128a, 128b, 128c/	Fraudulent manipulation of public tenders and auctions	9	5	5	4	-4	-44,4
832	/Sections 124a, 124b, 124c/	Violation of statutory provisions on the disposal of goods and t.	0	0	1	0	1	-
833	/Sec. 128/	Misuse of information in business relationship	52	31	43	30	-9	-17,3
834	/Sec. 118a/	Unlicensed operation of a lottery	5	4	10	7	5	100,0
835	/Sec. 148a/	Breaches of rules on identification of goods by labels	50	47	59	51	9	18,0
836	/Sec. 178/	Unauthorised disposal of personal data	13	10	29	21	16	123,1
837	/Sections 141, 142, 144/	Other crimes against currency	66	10	43	11	-23	-34,8
838	/Sec. 249b/	Unauthorised possession of a payment card	5 310	1 148	5 510	1 349	200	3,8
839	/Sections 124d, 124e, 124f/	Violation of statutory provisions on foreign trade in military material	3	2	8	7	5	-
840	/Sections 247, 248, 250/	Pilferage of transported goods - railways	138	16	58	9	-80	-58,0
841	/Sections 247, 248, 250/	Pilferage of mailed parcels	16	9	35	18	19	118,8
842	/Sections 247, 248, 250/	Pilferage of transported goods - road transport	31	3	47	11	16	51,6
843	/Sections 247, 248, 250/	Pilferage of transported goods - air transport	18	0	8	2	-10	-55,6
844	/Sections 247, 248, 250/	pilferage of transported goods - water transport	0	0	0	0	0	-
845	/Sec. 159/	Thwarting of a task by a public official's negligence	5	5	12	12	7	140,0
846	/Sec. 161/	Bribery - bribe giving	102	101	149	147	47	46,1
847	/Sec. 162/	Indirect bribery	4	4	12	11	8	200,0
848	/Sec. 256a/	Giving advantage to a particular creditor	228	210	108	96	-120	-52,6
849	/Sec. 256b/	Machinations in bankruptcy and composition proceedings	1	0	0	0	-1	-100,0
850	/Sec. 181a, 181c, 181e, 181f, 181h/	Deliberate endangering the environment	35	23	32	12	-3	-8,6
851	/Sec. 181b, 181c, 181e, 181g, 181h/	Negligent endangering the environment	16	10	27	11	11	68,8
852	/Sec. 256c/	Heavy indebtedness	31	31	31	29	0	0,0
855	/Sec. 186/	Unauthorised production of radioactive material	2	1	1	0	-1	-50,0
860	/Sections 251, 252/	Participation	62	57	76	75	14	22,6
861	/Sec. 150/	Infringements of a trademark	257	231	418	390	161	62,6
862	/Sec. 151/	Infringements of industrial rights	7	5	3	3	-4	-57,1
863	/Sec. 152/	Infringements of copyright	485	459	462	430	-23	-4,7
864	/Sec. 252a/	Concealment of the origin of money obtained through crime (money laundering)	27	24	31	22	4	14,8
865	/Sec. 257a/	Damaging or misusing a data carrier record	33	5	35	16	2	6,1
866	/Sec. 250c/	Operation of fraudulent games and wagers	25	23	11	10	-14	-56,0
870	/Sections 180, 181b, 184/	Break-downs and operational failures... - through negligence	51	42	42	36	-9	-17,6
871	/Sections 179, 181a, 182, 257/	Break-downs and operational failures - deliberate	4	0	1	0	-3	-75,0
880	/Sec. 250a/	Insurance fraud	617	577	611	576	-6	-1,0
881	/Sec. 250b/	Credit fraud	4 131	3 672	5 652	5 137	1 521	36,8
885	/Sec. 148b/	Non-compliance with reporting duty in tax procedures	1	1	1	0	0	0,0
886	/Sec. 147/	Curtailment of taxes, fees, and similar mandatory dues	1 762	1 667	1 143	1 091	-619	-35,1
890	/Sections 171, 189, 190, 194a etc./	Other economic crimes	685	575	651	534	-34	-5,0
801-890		Total economic crimes	31 451	22 803	33 464	23 995	2 013	6,4
901	/Sections 266-295/	Military crimes	2 022	1 996	933	928	-1 089	-53,9
902	/Sections 91-101, 104-115/	Crimes against the Republic	1	1	3	2	2	200,0
101-664		Total common crimes	300 811	89 588	293 190	87 567	-7 621	-2,5
101-902		TOTAL CRIMES:	357 740	135 581	351 629	134 444	-6 111	-1,7

Table 3

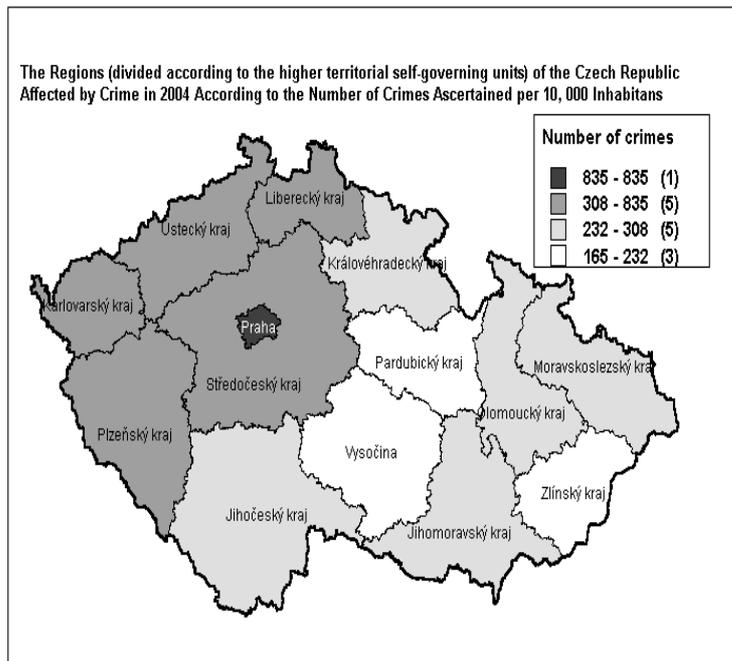
Development in the Ascertained and Recovered Damage Caused by Total Crime in the CR from 1993 until 2004		
Year	ascertained	recovered
1993	14 595	697
1994	30 133	803
1995	24 409	681
1996	31 190	347
1997	29 604	363
1998	33 475	317
1999	35 653	267
2000	63 409	249
2001	55 741	2 118
2002	43 289	2 394
2003	48 037	1 318
2004	48 456	2 179



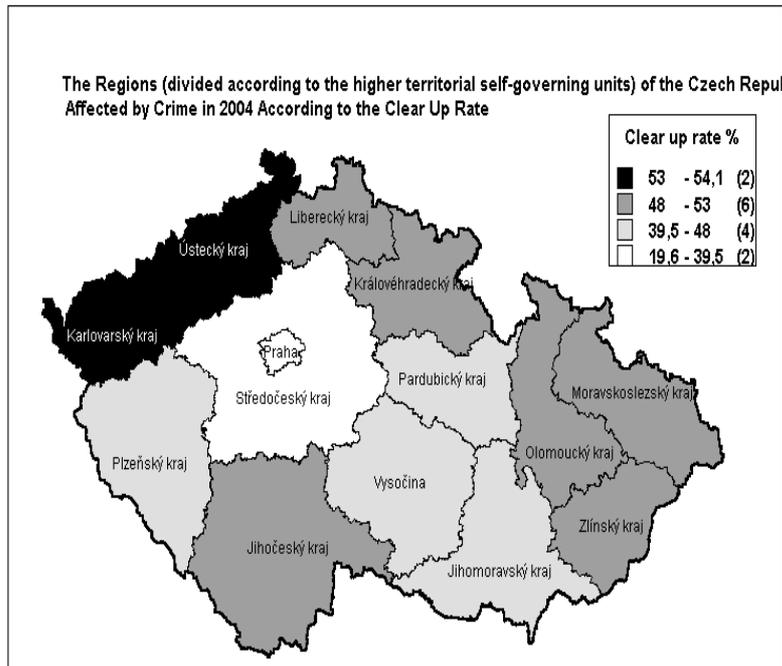
Map 4



Map 5



Map 6



Map 7

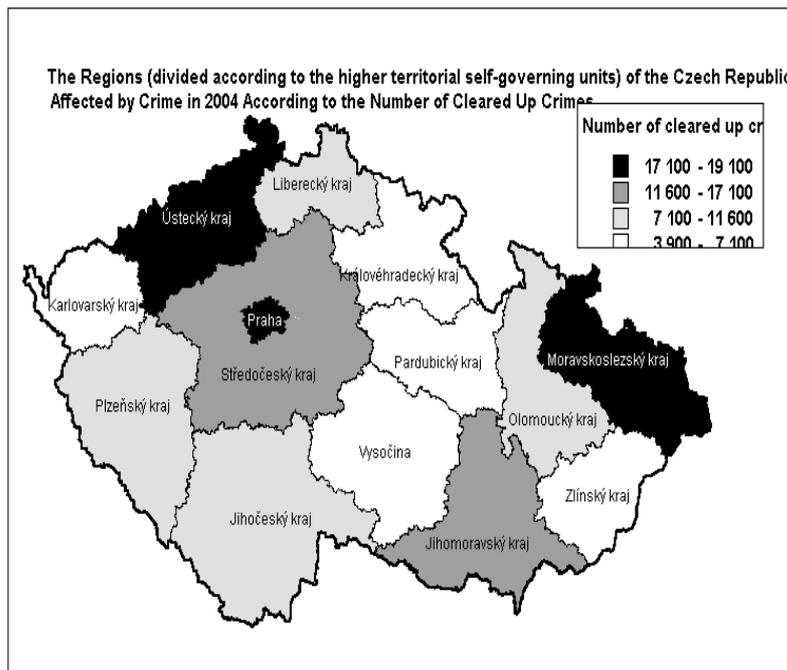


Table 8

**Misdemeanours Recorded by the Czech Police from 2001 until 2004
According to Individual Police Services**

The Title of the Relevant Czech Police Service	Year			
	2001	2002	2003	2004
Public Order Police Service				
Total number misdemeanours	1 090 157	1 115 383	1 173 086	1 138 370
of them in the following areas:				
- road safety and smoothness	789 858	758 943	838 064	794 171
- misdemeanours against property (§ 50)	129 963	185 163	166 874	172 401
- public order (§ 47-49)	127 936	126 776	114 622	111 956
- alcoholism and other types of addiction (Sec. 30)	22 115	24 259	30 765	35 722
Administration Activity Police Service				
- of them in the areas of firearm licences	1973	4 991	5 497	6 080
Railway Police Service				
Total number	42 051	45 129	36 179	40 760
Traffic Police Service				
- misdemeanours committed by motor vehicle drivers	1 005 851	834 703	1 003 701	1 007 117
- misdemeanours committed by other participants of road traffic	32 261	26 430	25 672	22 830
Immigration and Border Police Service				
Total number	183 398	167 091	174 081	141 815
of them in the following areas:				
- under Act No. 326/1999 Coll. on Aliens' Residence in the CR	53 278	54 256	54 623	38 284
- under the Act on Misdemeanours	127 912	111 041	117 074	102 393

Table 9

**Results of Municipal Police (MP) activities
in the Czech Republic in 2003 and 2004***

	2003	2004
Number of inhabitants in towns with own MP force	6 173 764	6 236 699
Number of MP units (nation-wide)	310	313
Number of MP units providing information	228	256
Number of policemen in all MP units	6 900	7 134
Total number of employees	7 391	7 793
Number of policemen in MP units providing information	6 555	6 950
Of whom estimated number of policemen participating in MP results*	5 698	6 032
Number of misdemeanours solved in road traffic	1 374 860	1 483 716
Of which cases solved by fines on the spot	830 132	860 933
Of which cases referred to administrative body	160 704	219 170
Of which cases solved by reproof	384 024	403 613
Fines levied (in CZK)	173 380 750 CZK	198 893 200 CZK
Number of other misdemeanours	395 950	393 663
Of which cases solved by fines on the spot	184 446	162 159
Of which cases referred to administrative body	45 514	55 282
Of which cases solved by reproof	165 990	176 222
Fines levied (in CZK)	51 434 800 CZK	50 634 250 CZK
Total number of misdemeanours solved	1 770 810	1 877 379
Total amount of fines levied (in CZK)	224 815 550 CZK	249 527 450 CZK
Offenders apprehended	5 583	5 992
Missing and wanted persons apprehended	1 939	2 062
Lost and stolen vehicles recovered in searching	706	745
Persons brought to MP under Sec. 13 (1) and (2) of the Municipal Police Act	8 169	2 923
Persons brought to MP under Sec. 13 (3) of the Municipal Police Act	1 493	5 468
Animals caught	16 798	22 618
Prescribed vehicle towing (only in statutory towns)	N/A	24 291

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

Data provided by the Collegium of Directors of Statutory Towns and the Capital City of Prague

Although this overview is incomplete, it covers a significant part of the relevant data

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

and all MP units with the number of policemen over 20. Most of

the data on the MP units with less than four policemen are incomplete

Table 10

Criminal Offenders

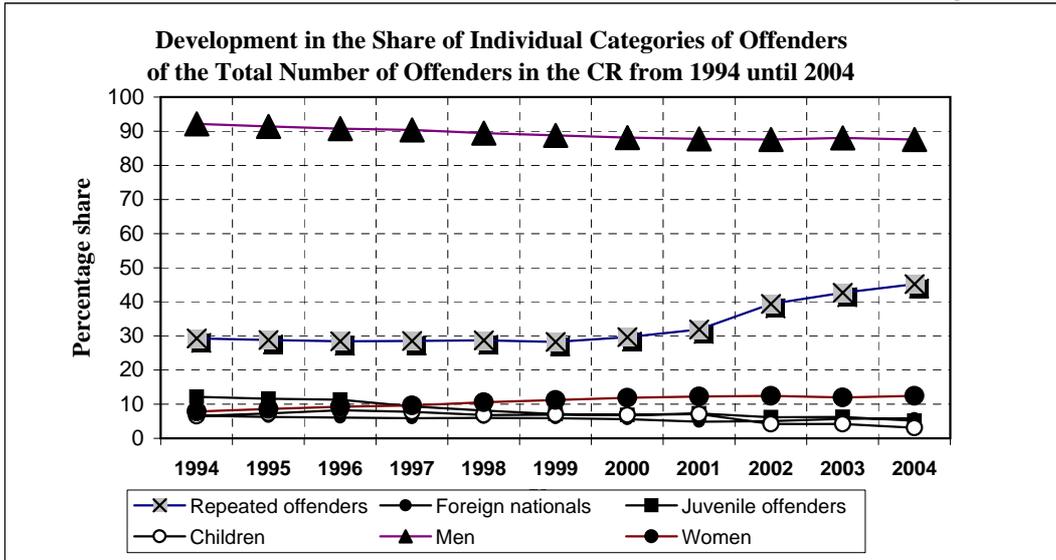
Development in the Number of Offenders of Total Crime in the Czech Republic in 1993 - 2004													
Year	Total offenders	Men	It accounts for (%)	Women	It accounts for (%)	Repeated offenders	It accounts for (%)	Children	It accounts for (%)	Juvenile offenders	It accounts for (%)	Foreign nationals	It 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
2004	121 531	106 460	87,6	15 071	12,4	54 880	45,2	3 734	3,1	6 197	5,1	7 215	5,9

Comparisons of Changes in the Number of Offenders between Individual Years (%) in the CR from 1993 until 2004													
Year	Total offenders	Men	Perc. share	Women	Perc. share	Repeat offenders	Perc. share	Children	Perc. share	Juvenile offenders	Perc. share	Foreign nationals	Perc. share
1994	-3,5	-3	0,4	-8	-0,4	-14	-3,7	12	1,2	6	1,0	207	4,5
1995	11,3	11	-0,7	21	0,7	9	-0,5	0	-0,8	6	-0,6	5	-0,4
1996	3,2	2	-0,7	12	0,7	2	-0,3	17	1,0	1	-0,3	0	-0,2
1997	-0,1	0	-0,4	4	0,4	0	0,0	-5	-0,4	-17	-1,9	-3	-0,2
1998	9,2	8	-0,9	20	0,9	10	0,2	-4	-1,0	-5	-1,2	10	0,1
1999	-1,1	-2	-0,6	5	0,6	-3	-0,5	0	0,1	-13	-1,0	-3	-0,1
2000	1,8	1	-0,7	8	0,7	7	1,5	1	-0,1	-3	-0,3	-3	-0,3
2001	-1,8	-2	-0,4	1	0,4	5	2,2	1	0,2	4	0,4	-15	-0,8
2002	-3,0	-3	-0,1	-2	0,1	20	7,5	-43	-2,9	-17	-1,0	1	0,2
2003	-2,1	-2	0,4	-5	-0,4	6	3,4	-1	0,1	-2	0,0	11	0,7
2004	0,1	0	-0,4	3	0,4	6	2,5	-27	-1,2	-18	-1,1	4	0,2

Development in the Number of Persons Charged and Sentenced in the CR in 1995-2004											
Year	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	
Persons charged	84 066	85 347	84 066	73 905	84 973	86 071	84 855	77 210	78 733	75 861	
Persons sentenced	54 957	57 974	59 777	54 083	62 594	63 211	60 182	65 099	66 131	68 442	

Source: MJ

Diagram 11



Year	Repeated offenders	Foreign nationals	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
2004	45,2	5,9	5,1	3,1	87,6	12,4

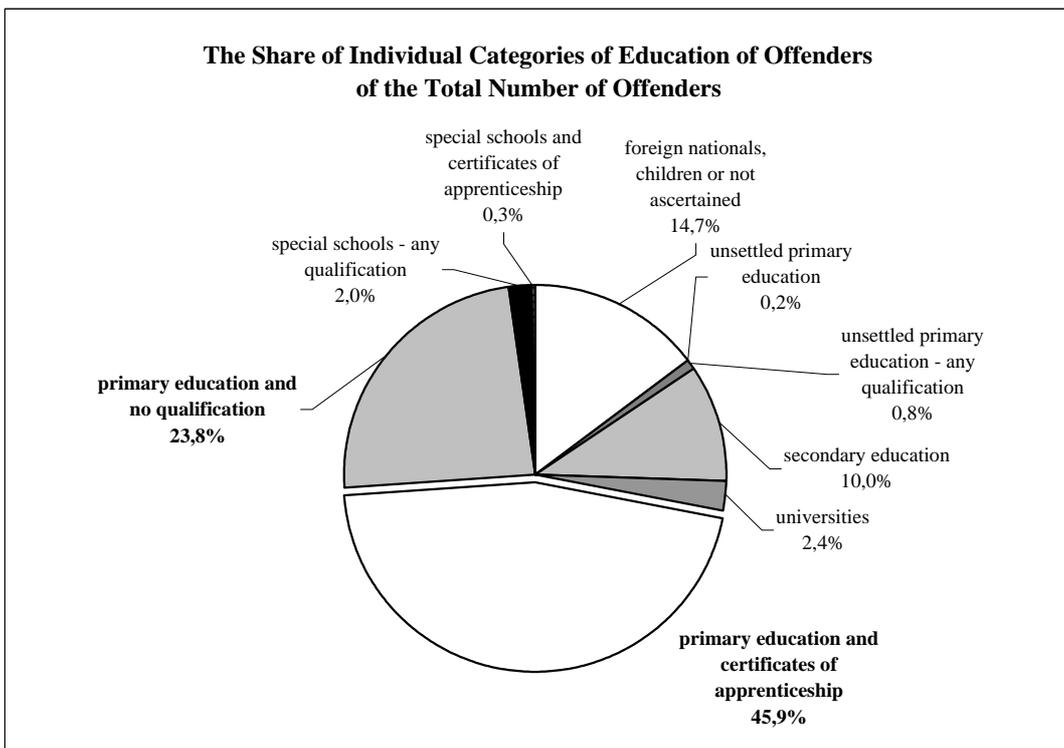


Table 12

Development in the Share of Prosecuted and Investigated Persons in Population According to Given Age Categories in the Czech Rep. from 2001 until 2004								
Prosec. and invest. Persons	Age/Years							
	up to 6	6-15	0-15	15-18	18-20	20-30	30-60	60 and over
2002								
Number	not monitored		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
2003								
Number	18	5 130	5 148	7 558	8 595	41 895	56 278	1 919
Percentage of total offenders	0,01	4,23	4,24	6,23	7,08	34,51	46,36	1,58
Percentage of total population in a relevant age category	0,00	0,49	0,32	1,91	3,19	2,49	1,30	0,10
Number of inhab. as of 1 Jan. 2003	540 473	1 049 293	1 589 766	395 721	269 561	1 680 251	4 335 772	1 932 198
2004								
Number	11	3 723	3 734	6 197	8 834	41 745	59 064	1 957
Percentage of total offenders	0,01	3,06	3,07	5,10	7,27	34,35	48,60	1,61
Percentage of total population in a relevant age category	0,00	0,37	0,24	1,57	3,26	2,53	1,35	0,10
Number of inhab. as of 1 Jan. 2004	545 164	1 009 311	1 554 475	393 465	270 576	1 648 275	4 373 439	1 971 225

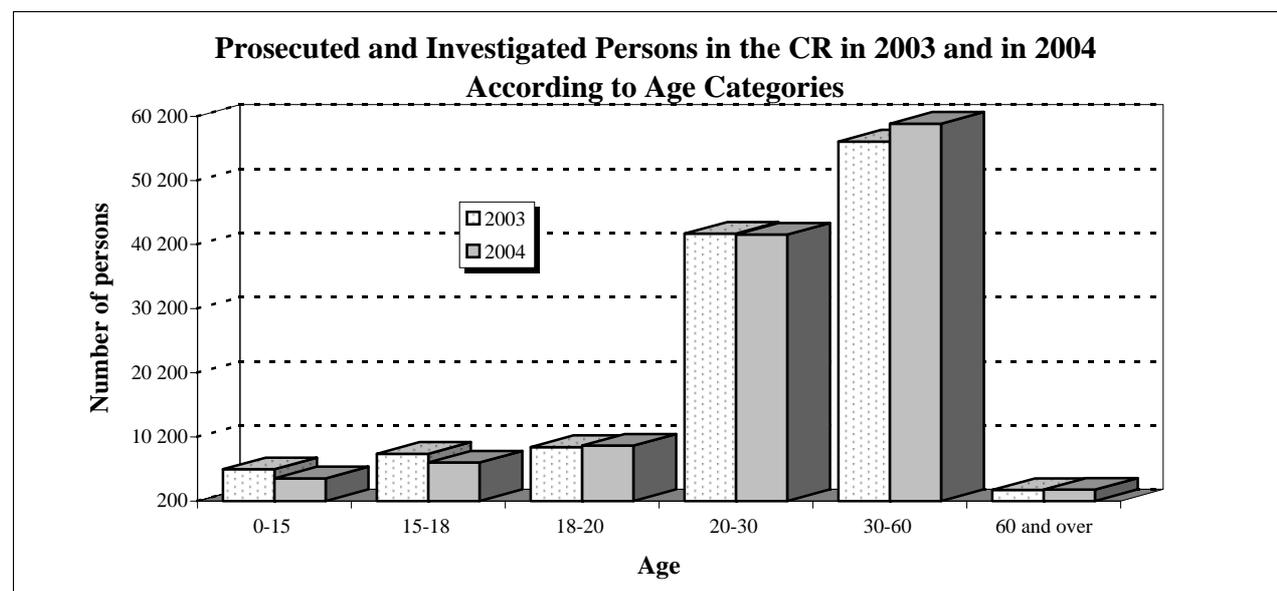
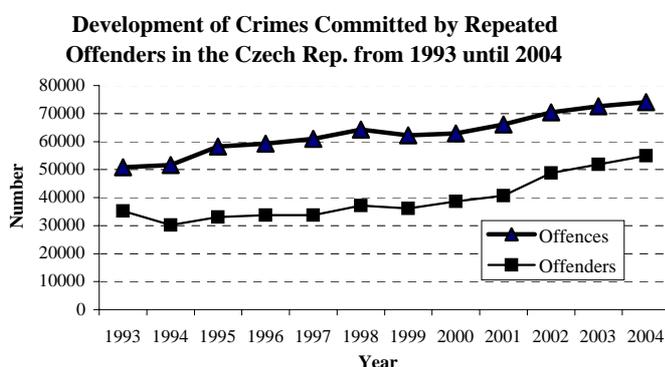


Table 13

Crimes Committed by Repeat Offenders

Crimes committed
by repeat offenders in 2004
Cr. ascertained: 74 097
Which is of the total number
of cleared up crimes: 52,6 %



Year	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Types of criminal offences								
Total murders:	99	98	66	70	60	85	89	111
Robberies	873	833	837	799	857	1 258	1 228	1 374
Wilful injury to health	1 805	1 867	1 635	1 693	1 804	2 113	2 267	2 396
Dangerous threats	735	769	761	759	869	974	939	1 073
Violent crimes	5 841	5 766	5 369	5 310	5 730	6 875	7 217	7 864
Crimes against human dignity	584	720	588	508	567	630	637	606
Burglaries of private weekend houses	3 581	3 589	3 014	2 981	2 496	2 268	2 266	2 249
Burglaries:	13 324	12 649	11 615	10 804	10 732	11 072	11 432	11 197
Car thefts	2 253	2 005	1 603	1 567	1 760	2 038	2 315	2 308
Thefts from cars	3 446	3 874	3 873	3 933	3 797	4 600	5 049	4 467
Common thefts:	16 450	17 773	16 743	18 265	19 919	20 195	20 940	20 463
Crimes against property:	34 714	35 733	33 994	35 496	36 091	35 288	36 401	34 961
Hooliganism	929	1 065	950	976	1 082	1 295	1 423	1 570
Unauth. prod. and distr. of psych. subs.	659	1 533	2 118	1 022	1 432	1 173	1 485	1 336
Evasion of alimony payments	4 479	5 258	5 385	5 242	5 474	6 712	7 242	7 872
Embezzlement	1 458	1 357	1 401	1 491	1 572	1 431	1 231	1 381
Fraud	4 470	4 227	3 480	3 949	3 288	3 887	2 922	2 766
Copyright infringement	97	280	401	228	1 226	94	46	46
Economic crimes - total:	7 779	7 378	7 090	7 723	9 118	10 008	8 549	9 278
TOTAL CRIMES	61 012	64 217	62 216	62 919	66 096	70 473	72 556	74 097

Key: * not recorded separately

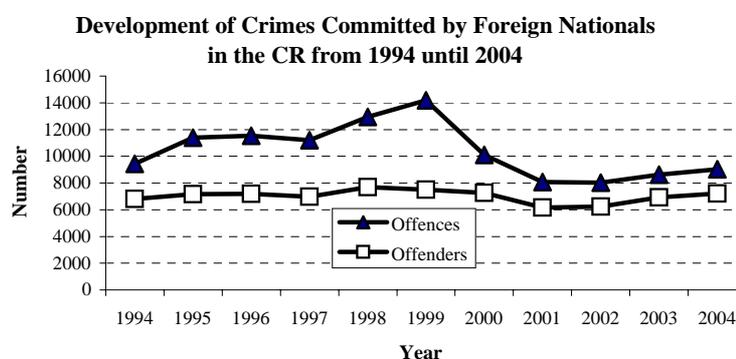
Year	2001	%	2002	%	2003	%	2004	%
Types of criminal offences								
Total murders:	64	27,8	91	38,6	84	40,2	113	45,9
Wilful injury to health	1 624	25,7	1 954	31,5	2 163	34,8	2 322	35,8
Violent crimes	4 662	27,8	5 855	33,7	6 371	36,8	7 001	39,1
Crimes against human dignity	403	28,6	486	33,4	474	34,1	476	34,6
Burglaries of private weekend houses	755	44,4	826	51,1	876	53,6	802	59,9
Burglaries:	4 460	37,9	5 375	46,5	5 759	49,7	5 651	52,4
Thefts from cars	1 287	40,7	1 786	52,3	1 804	57,8	1 603	61,8
Common thefts:	11 657	39,3	13 096	54,7	13 622	57,9	13 752	60,4
Crimes against property:	19 122	36,6	20 690	49,4	21 716	53,0	21 591	55,5
Fraud	2 240	29,3	2 659	34,8	2 299	38,4	2 403	42,1
Total economic crimes:	5 555	24,6	7 234	29,5	6 783	31,5	7 783	33,9
TOTAL CRIMES	40 736	31,9	48 764	39,3	51 838	42,7	54 880	45,2

* 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 2004

Cr. ascertained: 9 028
Which is of the total number
of cleared up crimes: 6,4 %



Development of the Number of Crimes Committed by Foreign Nationals According to Individual Types of Criminal Offences

Year	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Types of criminal offences								
Total murders:	26	57	57	44	37	39	24	33
Roberries	327	307	302	276	238	341	285	316
Wilful injury to health	287	277	273	238	209	265	288	307
Violent crimes	1 212	1 363	1 303	1098	939	1177	1093	1123
Crimes against human dignity	137	168	110	116	116	128	103	139
Burglaries:	1 468	1 377	1 178	884	686	707	706	884
Common thefts:	1 964	1 934	1 779	1778	1454	1277	1319	1611
Pickpockets	207	171	230	301	142	160	191	229
Crimes against property	5 580	5 277	5 366	3568	2677	2346	2742	2898
Frustrating execution of an official decision	874	1 276	1 271	1292	1032	1219	1678	1823
Total economic crimes	1 715	3 195	3 663	2535	1896	1644	1545	1624
TOTAL CRIMES	11 200	12 935	14 192	10 098	8 073	8 014	8 618	9 028

Development of the Number of Crimes Committed by Foreign Nationals and Their Share of the Number of Total Prosecuted Persons by Selected Types of Crime*

Year	2001	%	2002	%	2003	%	2004	%
Types of criminal offences								
Total murders:	40	17,4	42	17,8	27	12,9	36	14,6
Roberries	235	10,8	361	11,9	331	10,5	302	9,6
Wilful injury to health	192	3,0	271	4,4	301	4,8	302	4,7
Violent crimes	852	5,1	1 125	6,5	1 095	6,3	1 018	5,7
Crimes againts human dignity	104	7,4	99	6,8	88	6,3	109	7,9
Burglaries:	338	2,9	385	3,3	373	3,2	394	3,7
Common thefts:	139	15,4	154	14,8	232	19,2	183	14,8
Pickpockets	1 216	4,1	993	2,4	1 120	2,7	1 231	5,4
Crimes against property	1 950	3,7	1 634	3,9	1 799	4,4	1 903	4,9
Frustrating execution of an official decision	896	17,5	1 100	15,3	1 515	17,9	1 685	17,5
Total economic crimes	1 190	5,3	1 082	4,4	1 187	5,5	1 177	5,1
TOTAL CRIMES	6 166	4,8	6 238	5,0	6 923	5,7	7 215	5,9

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

Table 15

Crimes Committed by Children (under 15 years of age)

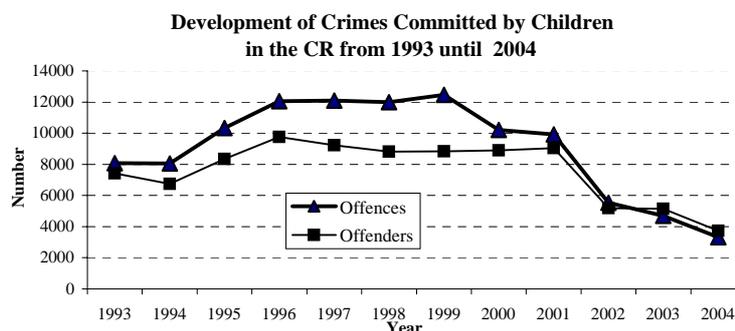
Crimes committed by children in 2004

Cr. ascertained: 3 319

Which is of the 10.000 children: 21,4

Which is of the total number of cleared

up crimes: 2,4%



Year	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Types of criminal offences								
Total murders:	3	2	4	0	3	0	0	4
Roberries	250	217	224	201	245	251	315	287
Wilful injury to health	278	270	341	264	283	231	221	174
Extortion	386	456	512	340	399	258	169	122
Violent crimes	1 339	1 276	1 486	1083	1285	982	873	705
Crimes against human dignity	149	133	168	171	141	119	120	92
Burglaries of flats	311	263	394	203	153	99	64	60
Burglaries :	2 847	2 588	2 525	2178	1871	1163	1027	808
Thefts from cars	2 821	2 567	2 570	1696	1338	816	340	182
Thefts of bicycles	421	339	407	272	281	73	66	40
Common thefts:	5 739	5 699	5 744	4624	4310	2005	1468	994
Crimes against property:	9 320	9 312	9 409	7762	7214	3419	2731	1953
Hooliganism	160	206	226	276	306	166	140	89
Unauthor. prod. and distr. of psych. subs. and poisons	58	193	428	149	150	155	107	68
Spreading addiction	60	127	134	122	102	70	56	14
TOTAL CRIMES	12 086	11 999	12 464	10216	9926	5541	4692	3319

Year	2001	%	2002	%	2003	%	2004	%
Types of criminal offences								
Total murders:	2	0,9	0	0,0	0	0,0	4	1,6
Wilful injury to health	276	4,4	250	4,0	242	3,9	202	3,1
Violent crimes	1 218	7,3	1 024	5,9	1 014	5,9	806	4,5
Crimes against human dignity	134	9,5	112	7,7	115	8,3	76	5,5
Burglaries of flats	133	12,8	90	8,6	74	6,8	90	8,7
Burglaries :	2 148	18,2	1 286	11,1	1 370	11,8	1 053	9,8
Thefts from cars	397	12,6	274	8,0	207	6,6	110	4,2
Common thefts:	3 060	10,3	1 377	5,7	1 316	5,6	953	4,2
Crimes against property:	6 517	12,5	3 074	7,3	3 083	7,5	2 273	5,8
Hooliganism	356	9,9	205	5,8	163	4,6	115	3,0
Unauthor. prod. and distr. of psych. subs. and poisons	93	5,3	85	4,1	73	3,3	62	3,0
TOTAL CRIMES	9 032	7,1	5 185	4,2	5 148	4,2	3 734	3,1

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

Table 16

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

Crimes committed by juveniles in 2004

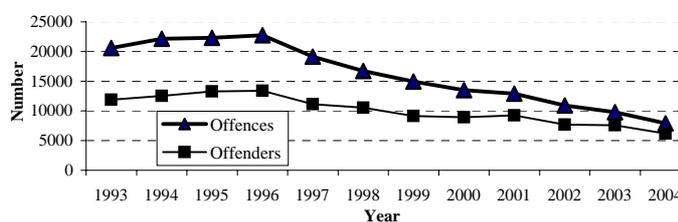
Cr. ascertained: 7 886

Which is of the 10.000 juveniles 200,4

Which is of the total number

of cleared up crimes: 5,6 %

Development of Crimes Committed by Juveniles in the Czech Republic from 1993 until 2004



Development in the Number of Crimes Committed by Juveniles According to Individual Types of Criminal Offences

Year	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Types of criminal offences								
Total murders:	8	16	6	5	8	5	5	12
Roberries	512	362	367	366	361	480	538	611
Wilful injury to health	416	377	334	350	344	313	337	365
Extortion	252	272	278	183	173	197	147	152
Violent crimes	1 497	1 334	1 233	1 111	1 141	1 241	1 235	1 341
Crimes against human dignity	193	221	196	204	181	229	194	161
Burglaries of private weekend houses	900	741	532	534	428	425	327	227
Burglaries:	5 105	4 111	3 534	3 024	2 822	2 749	2 323	1 775
Car thefts	1 601	1 212	1 025	821	809	758	731	578
Thefts from cars	3 076	2 754	2 187	1 738	1 259	1 117	850	476
Common thefts:	8 946	7 955	6 999	6 157	5 923	4 206	3 620	2 680
Crimes against property:	14 992	13 165	11 450	10 260	9 650	7 294	6 229	4 701
Hooliganism	316	296	293	286	279	213	207	215
Unauthor. prod. and distr. of psych. subs. and poisons	440	320	455	488	78	368	358	207
Spreading addiction	95	206	237	164	333	116	88	26
TOTAL CRIMES	19 139	16 730	14 920	13 507	12 913	10 901	9 779	7 886

Development in the Number of Prosecuted and Investigated Juvenile Persons in the CR and Their Share of the Number of Total Prosecuted Persons According to Selected Types of Crimes*

Year	2001	%	2002	%	2003	%	2004	%
Types of criminal offences								
Total murders:	7	3,0	7	3,0	6	2,9	13	5,3
Roberries	349	16,0	498	16,4	541	17,2	570	18,0
Wilful injury to health	339	5,4	307	5,0	348	5,6	362	5,6
Violent crimes	1 035	6,2	1 157	6,7	1 215	7,0	1 244	6,9
Crimes against human dignity	146	10,4	194	13,3	190	13,7	151	11,0
Burglaries of private weekend houses	212	12,5	211	13,1	196	12,0	144	10,8
Burglaries:	1 831	15,5	1 752	15,2	1 664	14,4	1 312	12,2
Thefts from cars	472	14,9	416	12,2	352	11,3	250	9,6
Common thefts:	4 062	13,7	2 677	11,2	2 510	10,7	1 978	8,7
Crimes against property:	6 678	12,8	4 703	11,2	4 456	10,9	3 539	9,1
Hooliganism	263	7,3	219	6,2	206	5,8	204	5,3
Unauthor. prod. and distr. of psych. subs. and poisons	177	10,0	288	14,0	289	13,2	179	8,6
TOTAL CRIMES	9 273	7,3	7 698	6,2	7 558	6,2	6 197	5,1

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

Table 17

Crimes Committed against Youth

Code	Type	2003	2004
101	Murders - robberies /Sec. 219/		1
102	Sexual murders /Sec. 219/	-	1
103	Murders motivated by personal relations /Sec. 219/	2	9
105	Infanticide by mother /Sec. 220/	3	-
106	Other murders /Sec. 219/	5	7
121	Abandonment of a child /Sec. 212/	8	13
122	Abduction /Sec. 216/	14	13
131	Robberies /Sec. 234/	897	1 017
151	Causing intentional bodily harm /Sec. 221, 222/	648	625
172	Hostage taking /Sec. 234A/	-	1
173	Dangerous threats /Sec. 197a/	113	127
181	Extortion /Sec. 235/	366	360
182	Restriction and deprivation of personal freedom /Sections 231, 232/	125	114
185	Battery of a charge /Sec. 215/	130	162
Total violent crimes		2 321	2 481
201	Rape /Sec. 241/	165	184
211	Sexual abuse against persons in offender's charge /Sections 242/2, 243/	110	109
212	Other sexual abuse /Sec. 242/	771	681
213	Commercial sexual abuse against person in offender's charge /Sections 242/2, 243/	1	2
214	Other commercial sexual abuse /Sec. 242/1,3,4/	4	12
231	Other sexual deviations /Sec. 202/	15	17
241	Corrupting morals /Sec. 205/	3	25
251	Exposing another person to the danger of venereal disease /Sec. 226/	1	1
252	Causing intentional harm to health through venereal disease /Sec. 221, 222/	1	-
271	Procurer /Sec.204/	15	10
281	Trafficking in human beings /Sec. 246/	1	1
Total crimes against human dignity		1 087	1 042
411	Pickpockets /Sec. 247/	981	1 004
413	Other thefts from persons /Sec. 247/	628	678
Total property crimes		1 609	1 682
631	Corrupting morals of juveniles /Sec. 217/	81	153
Total crimes:		5 207	5 473

Crimes Committed by Policemen

		Year										
		1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Development of Crimes Committed by Members of the Czech Police												
Number of policemen accused		276	270	305	245	306	345	389	468	444	427	327
<i>Changes within the years - %</i>		-4,2	-2,2	13,0	-19,7	24,9	12,7	12,8	20,3	-5,1	-3,8	-23,4
Number of crimes cleared up		355	321	374	287	373	438	603	665	453	599	325
<i>Changes within the years - %</i>		-5,6	-9,6	16,5	-23,3	30,0	17,4	37,7	10,3	-31,9	32,2	-45,7
Number of crimes / 1,000 policemen		7,6	7,1	8,5	6,4	8,3	9,7	13,1	14,5	9,8	12,6	6,8

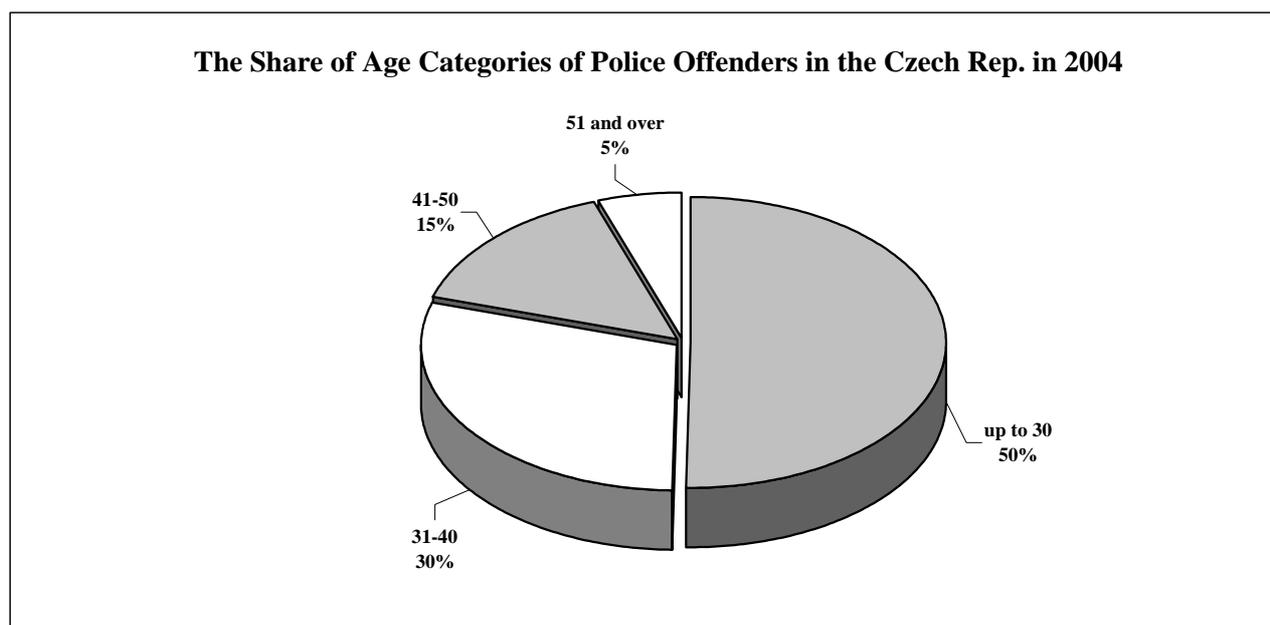
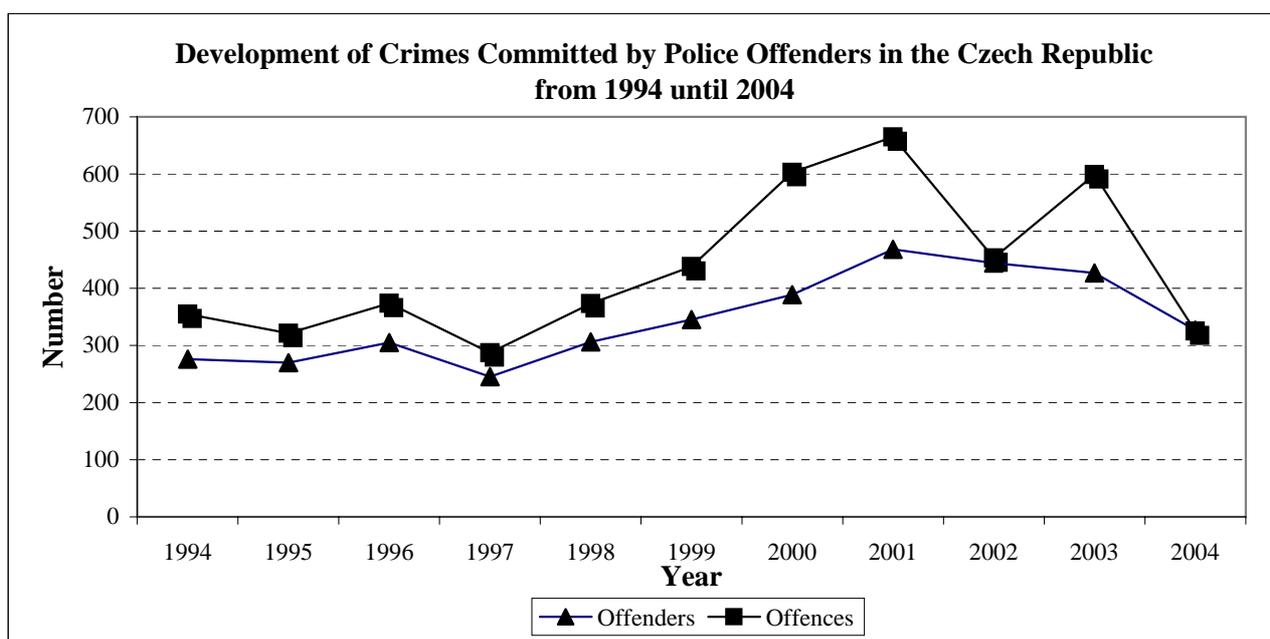


Table 19

Legal Classification of Crimes Committed by Policemen from 1994 until 2004

CRIMINAL OFFENCE	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	%
Crimes against the republic Sec. 91-115	0	0	1	0	4	0	0	0	2	1	0	0,0
Unauthorised business activity Sec.118	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	1	0	2	0,6
Violation of statutory provisions on the circ. of goods in relations with foreign countries Sec.124	0	0	2	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0,0
Breaches of mandatory rules in economic relations Sec. 127	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0,0
Crimes against currency Sec. 140-144	0	0	0	1	1	2	1	0	0	1	0	0,0
Curtailement of taxes, fees and similar mandatory dues Sec. 148	3	1	6	0	2	1	1	3	1	0	0	0,0
Breaches of rules on identification of goods by stamps Sec. 148a	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0,0
Infringement of copyright Sec. 152	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	3	0,9
Attacks on a state organ - policeman Sec. 153, 154/1, 155, 156/1,2	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	3	1	1	1	0,3
Assaults on public officials Sec. 155, 156	0	0	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0,0
Abuse of power by a public official Sec. 158	137	83	140	86	104	166	237	244	176	202	95	29,2
Thwarting of a task by public official's negligence Sec. 159	4	0	0	0	0	5	7	11	12	19	6	1,8
Bribery Sec. 160 – 162	10	7	10	11	10	10	14	14	4	15	11	3,4
Participation in criminal conspiracy Sec. 163a/1, 163b, 163c	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	1	1	0,3
Favouritism Sec. 166	0	1	2	0	1	0	0	3	0	1	0	0,0
Frustrating execution of an official decision Sec. 171	2	2	1	2	1	0	3	5	3	4	0	0,0
Illegal crossing of the national border Sec. 171a	0	1	1	0	1	3	0	0	0	3	0	0,0
False accusation Sec. 174	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0,0
False accusation and false expert opinion Sec. 175	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0,0
Forging and altering a public document Sec. 176	4	1	1	4	1	1	3	1	6	3	4	1,2
Unauthorised disposal of personal data Sec. 178	0	0	1	0	1	2	0	7	4	17	6	1,8
Unauthorised arming Sec. 185	4	9	1	3	1	3	7	4	3	5	2	0,6
Unauth. prod. and possession of nar. and psychotr. subs. and poisons Sec. 187	0	1	0	0	11	1	26	10	3	7	4	1,2
Unauth. prod. and possession of nar. and psychotr. subs. and poisons Sec. 187a	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	0,0
Spreading addiction Sec. 188a	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	0,3
Violence against a group people or an individual Sec. 196	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0,0
Dangerous threats Sec. 197a	1	2	5	6	4	5	3	5	5	3	5	1,5
Incitement of national and racial hatred Sec. 198	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	2	0	1	0,3
Incitement of national and racial hatred Sec. 198a	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0,0
Endangering under the influence of an addictive substance, drunkenness Sec. 201, 201a	0	0	0	0	1	0	3	0	0	3	1	0,3
Hooliganism Sec. 202	4	8	9	5	8	14	13	17	10	14	9	2,8
Procuring Sec. 204	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0,0
Failing to provide assistance Sec. 208	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0,0
Evasion of alimony payments Sec. 213	2	0	1	1	1	1	2	4	2	0	1	0,3
Endangering the morale of youth Sec. 217	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0,0
Murder Sec. 219	1	2	1	1	0	0	0	2	1	4	1	0,3
Injury to health (wilful) Sec. 221, 222	10	16	25	16	32	17	39	33	16	26	13	4,0
Injury to health (negligence) Sec. 223, 224, 201, 201a	4	4	3	3	6	3	1	6	3	2	5	1,5
Brawling Sec. 225	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0,0
Restriction of personal freedom Sec. 231, 232	0	0	2	1	3	1	2	1	1	2	3	0,9
Robbery Sec. 234	4	0	0	1	0	1	4	4	0	3	12	3,7
Extortion Sec. 235	11	8	1	7	11	7	9	4	13	10	7	2,2
Violation of domestic freedom Sec. 238, 249a	2	4	3	3	6	6	3	4	7	17	1	0,3
Other violent crimes Sec. 215, 230, 233, 236, 237, 238a,202	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	2	2	0	0,0
Rape Sec. 241	0	2	2	0	1	2	0	3	2	1	3	0,9
Sexual abuse Sec. 242	1	2	3	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	0,0
Theft Sec. 247	40	28	22	16	31	20	22	21	16	9	0	0,0
Embezzlement Sec.248	8	9	10	7	14	10	15	13	9	6	9	2,8
Unauthorised use of another person's thing Sec. 249	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	1	0	0	0,0
Unauth. viol. of another's right to a house, flat or non-res. premises. Sec. 249a	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	2	0	0	2	0,6
Unauthorised possession of a payment card Sec. 249b	0	0	1	0	0	2	1	0	0	2	0	0,0
Fraud Sec. 250	15	34	25	36	26	44	50	35	19	45	19	5,8
Insurance fraud Sec. 250a	0	0	0	0	0	12	49	98	47	51	22	6,8
Credit fraud Sec. 250b	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	3	7	2	0,6
Accessoryship Sec. 251, 252	8	12	5	5	2	14	4	6	5	9	4	1,2
Concealment of a thing Sec. 254	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	2	0	0,0
Breaches of the duty to administer another's property Sec. 255	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0,0
Other crimes against property Sec. 257, 257a	5	5	5	2	3	2	1	3	2	2	1	0,3
Crimes related to traffic Sec. 179, 180, 184, 201, 223, 224, 257	49	48	58	46	53	54	41	52	42	58	49	15,1
Support and propag. of movements aimed at suppress. hum. rights and freedoms Sec. 260, 261	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0,0
Military crimes Sec. 273 - 295	19	23	12	9	12	12	18	18	16	27	8	2,5
Other crimes	0	6	10	11	10	6	14	14	11	7	4	1,2
TOTAL	355	321	374	287	373	438	603	665	453	599	325	100,0

Table 20

Victims of Crimes

Development in the Number of Victims of Crimes									
Year	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Men	19 238	19 304	18 928	19 214	19 256	18 845	20 411	21 253	23 383
Women	18 226	15 605	16 410	16 103	16 253	16 207	17 394	19 515	21 630
Men and women	37 464	34 909	35 338	35 317	35 509	35 052	37 805	40 768	45 013
Groups (number of groups)	3 065	3 020	2 112	2 132	2 207	2 076	2 093	2 164	2 411
Groups (number of persons in groups)	7 296	7 154	4 972	5 105	5 491	5 260	5 278	5 469	6 031
Total number of persons	44 760	42 063	40 310	40 422	41 000	40 312	43 083	46 237	51 044

Victims of Crimes in the Czech Republic by Types of Criminal Offences from 2002 until 2004									
Code	Type of a criminal offence	2002		2003		2004		year-to-year change	
		men	women	men	women	men	women	men	women
101	Robberies with murders	23	11	33	19	24	13	-9	-6
102	Sexual murders	2	3	1	1	1	1	0	0
103	Murders motivated by personal relations	55	48	49	43	61	51	12	8
104	Murders to order	1	2	3	2	3	3	0	-2
105	Murder of a new born infant by its mother	0	1	1	2	0	0	-1	-2
106	Other murders	43	25	45	12	51	7	6	-5
101-106	Total murders:	124	90	132	79	140	72	8	-7
121	Abandonment of a child	8	6	3	2	6	3	3	1
122	Abduction	12	10	7	6	5	8	-2	2
131	Robberies	3296	1758	3156	1944	3457	2129	301	185
132	Robberies in fin. institutions	8	17	4	46	13	137	9	91
141	Assaults on public officials- exc. for policemen	76	10	86	23	78	13	-8	-10
142	Assaults on public officials. - policeman	426	18	448	13	479	8	31	-5
143	Assaults on public officials. - munic. pol.	176	7	156	5	173	7	17	2
151	Wilful injury to health	4706	2269	4527	1975	4774	2010	247	35
172	Hostage taking	2	3	3	0	1	1	-2	1
173	Dangerous threats	857	1565	764	1460	791	1492	27	32
181	Extortion	1297	609	1115	521	1008	585	-107	64
182	Restriction of personal freedom	175	362	126	369	100	329	-26	-40
185	Cruelty to a charge	97	53	53	52	77	72	24	20
187	Restriction of the freedom of religious worship	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
188	Oppressions	25	15	13	13	15	14	2	1
190	Other violent crimes	8	8	1	3	11	3	10	0
101-190	Total crimes of violence	11 294	6 802	10 594	6 511	11 133	7 015	539	504
201	Rape	45	606	32	611	40	644	8	33
211	Sexual abuse to a charge	17	94	24	82	9	100	-15	18
212	Sexual abuse - other	123	718	114	632	106	536	-8	-96
214	Commercial sex. abuse - other	2	4	3	1	0	0	-3	-1
252	Injury to health by a ven. disease	3	1	2	0	0	0	-2	0
253	Exposing another to the danger of ven. dis. by negl.	1	0	0	0	2	1	2	1
281	Trafficking in human beings	0	1	1	2	0	3	-1	1
290	Other crimes against human dignity	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
201-290	Total moral crimes	192	1425	182	1361	161	1370	-21	9
411	Pickpockets	6027	5872	6902	6835	7900	7785	998	950

Table 21

Victims of Crimes in the CR According to Their Age and the Kind of a Criminal Offence in 2003 and 2004						
Code	Type of a criminal offence	Age of a victim*	2003		2004	
			Men	Women	Men	Women
101	Robberies with murders		33	19	24	13
		not ascertained	-	-	1	-
		0-14 years of age	-	-	-	-
		15-17 years of age	-	-	1	-
		18-30 years of age	4	5	5	3
		31-40 years of age	9	2	4	1
		41-60 years of age	11	1	7	4
		61 and over	9	11	6	5
103	Murders motivated by pers. relations		49	43	61	51
		not ascertained	-	-	1	-
		0-14 years of age	1	-	1	3
		15-17 years of age	-	-	1	2
		18-30 years of age	10	9	16	11
		31-40 years of age	12	14	15	5
		41-60 years of age	24	15	24	25
		61 and over	2	5	3	5
106	Other murders		45	12	51	7
		not ascertained	2	2	3	-
		0-14 years of age	2	2	6	-
		15-17 years of age	-	1	1	-
		18-30 years of age	12	2	9	1
		31-40 years of age	10	1	9	3
		41-60 years of age	16	3	17	1
		61 and over	3	1	6	2
131	Robberies with murders		3 156	1 944	3 457	2 129
		not ascertained	3	6	9	9
		0-14 years of age	335	52	378	72
		15-17 years of age	330	76	357	78
		18-30 years of age	1 086	593	1 258	621
		31-40 years of age	492	268	496	328
		41-60 years of age	708	597	758	605
		61 and over	202	352	201	416
142	Assaults on public officials- policemen		448	13	479	8
		not ascertained	15	-	48	-
		0-14 years of age	-	-	-	-
		15-17 years of age	-	-	-	-
		18-30 years of age	277	9	266	4
		31-40 years of age	111	3	128	4
		41-60 years of age	43	1	37	-
		61 and over	2	-	-	-
151	Wilful injury to health		4 527	1 975	4 774	2 010
		not ascertained	4	-	14	1
		0-14 years of age	229	73	215	48
		15-17 years of age	255	57	266	66
		18-30 years of age	1 825	564	1 959	625
		31-40 years of age	871	531	899	563
		41-60 years of age	1 135	633	1 221	602
		61 and over	208	117	200	105
173	Dangerous threats		764	1 460	791	1 492
		not ascertained	2	2	7	2
		0-14 years of age	31	13	26	8
		15-17 years of age	25	18	28	29
		18-30 years of age	224	387	221	389
		31-40 years of age	138	418	164	441
		41-60 years of age	271	525	254	525
		61 and over	73	97	91	98

Code	Type of a criminal offence	Age of a victim	2003		2004	
			Men	Women	Men	Women
181	Extortion		1 115	521	1 008	585
		not ascertained	4	2	8	3
		0-14 years of age	146	52	124	39
		15-17 years of age	91	30	107	36
		18-30 years of age	377	192	337	207
		31-40 years of age	225	109	187	134
		41-60 years of age	236	109	209	136
61 and over	36	27	36	30		
185	Cruelty to a charge		53	52	77	72
		not ascertained	-	-	-	-
		0-14 years of age	48	41	71	44
		15-17 years of age	2	8	4	10
		18-30 years of age	-	2	1	4
		31-40 years of age	-	-	-	3
		41-60 years of age	2	-	1	9
61 and over	1	1	-	2		
201	Rape		32	611	40	644
		not ascertained	1	-	-	-
		0-14 years of age	7	62	10	72
		15-17 years of age	4	90	6	93
		18-30 years of age	14	264	9	265
		31-40 years of age	5	100	10	116
		41-60 years of age	1	81	3	93
61 and over	-	14	2	5		
211	Sexual abuse to a charge		24	82	9	100
		not ascertained	-	-	-	-
		0-14 years of age	20	66	8	81
		15-17 years of age	4	15	1	14
		18-30 years of age	-	1	-	3
		31-40 years of age	-	-	-	1
		41-60 years of age	-	-	-	1
61 and over	-	-	-	-		
212	Sexual abuse - other		114	632	106	536
		not ascertained	-	1	-	-
		0-14 years of age	109	609	103	510
		15-17 years of age	4	18	3	22
		18-30 years of age	1	4	-	3
		31-40 years of age	-	-	-	-
		41-60 years of age	-	-	-	-
61 and over	-	-	-	1		
411	Pickpockets		6 902	6 835	7 900	7 785
		not ascertained	7	8	23	24
		0-14 years of age	114	56	126	52
		15-17 years of age	344	454	374	434
		18-30 years of age	2 233	2 164	2 675	2 369
		31-40 years of age	1 040	995	1 235	1 101
		41-60 years of age	2 117	2 220	2 304	2 696
61 and over	1 047	938	1 163	1 109		

* Note: Age ranges are specified in 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

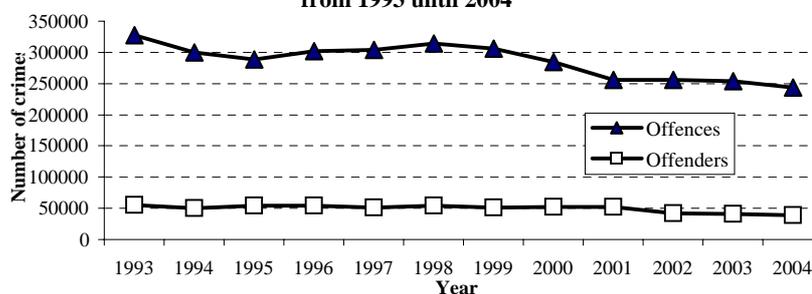
Crimes against property in 2004

Cr. ascertained: 243 808

Cleared up crimes: 47 938

Which accounts for: 19,7 %

Development of Crimes Against Property in the Czech Rep.
from 1993 until 2004



Year	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Types of criminal offences								
Burglaries of shops	6 691	6 649	5 972	4 920	4 127	5 700	5 307	4 856
Burglaries of rest. and canteens*	5 506	4 634	4 448	3 565	2 891	3 896	3 232	2 970
Burglaries of company canteens				168	167	224	192	180
Burglaries of flats**	13 068	12 752	12 445	7 077	6 010	6 592	6 565	6 193
Burglaries of weekend houses	16 982	16 532	14 785	12 519	10 510	11 426	10 128	8 452
Burglaries of family houses				4 217	4 580	5 341	5 599	5 477
Total burglaries:	94 603	92 029	85 631	74 231	63 167	72 040	68 901	64 695
Pickpockets	10 791	10 354	10 234	11 465	10 854	12 064	13 928	15 804
Car thefts	29 422	27 889	27 092	23 839	22 139	24 977	24 174	23 133
Thefts from cars	64 515	70 194	67 060	62 005	53 472	66 941	65 877	59 459
Bicycle thefts	17 249	17 086	14 467	13 040	8 895	6 848	6 605	6 360
Total common thefts:	181 209	189 926	184 341	178 964	164 638	164 631	166 654	162 139
Fraud	11 472	13 761	16 528	11 090	9 463	7 787	6 093	4 875
Embezzlement	2 982	3 219	3 242	3 022	3 486	2 103	1 472	1 292
Total crimes against property	304 039	314 249	306 351	284 295	255 897	256 308	253 372	243 808

Year	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Types of criminal offences								
Burglaries of shops	1 859	1 734	1 443	1 224	989	1 203	1 123	995
Burglaries of rest. and canteens*	1 471	1 161	978	824	640	806	695	607
Burglaries of company canteens				49	50	31	53	36
Burglaries of flats**	2 622	2 503	2 163	1 268	1 043	1 046	1 093	1 039
Burglaries of family houses	2 386	2 366	2 071	2 011	1 702	1 615	1 633	1 338
Burglaries of weekend houses				860	1 045	1 037	1 030	959
Total burglaries:	16 797	15 865	14 021	13 024	11 778	11 556	11 584	10 783
Pickpockets	761	750	772	858	901	1 038	1 206	1 239
Car thefts	4 357	4 042	3 369	3 137	3 112	3 312	3 303	3 067
Thefts from cars	4 364	4 593	4 332	3 682	3 160	3 412	3 123	2 595
Bicycle thefts	1 842	1 709	1 642	1 517	1 241	733	755	564
Total common thefts	27 113	29 172	26 863	27 999	29 690	23 955	23 519	22 768
Fraud	2 748	3 490	3 959	4 402	3 894	3 044	2 748	2 356
Embezzlement	1 445	1 755	1 831	2 006	1 975	1 253	1 110	1 010
Total crimes against property	51 488	54 627	51 560	52 382	52 255	41 879	41 005	38 904

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

Table 23

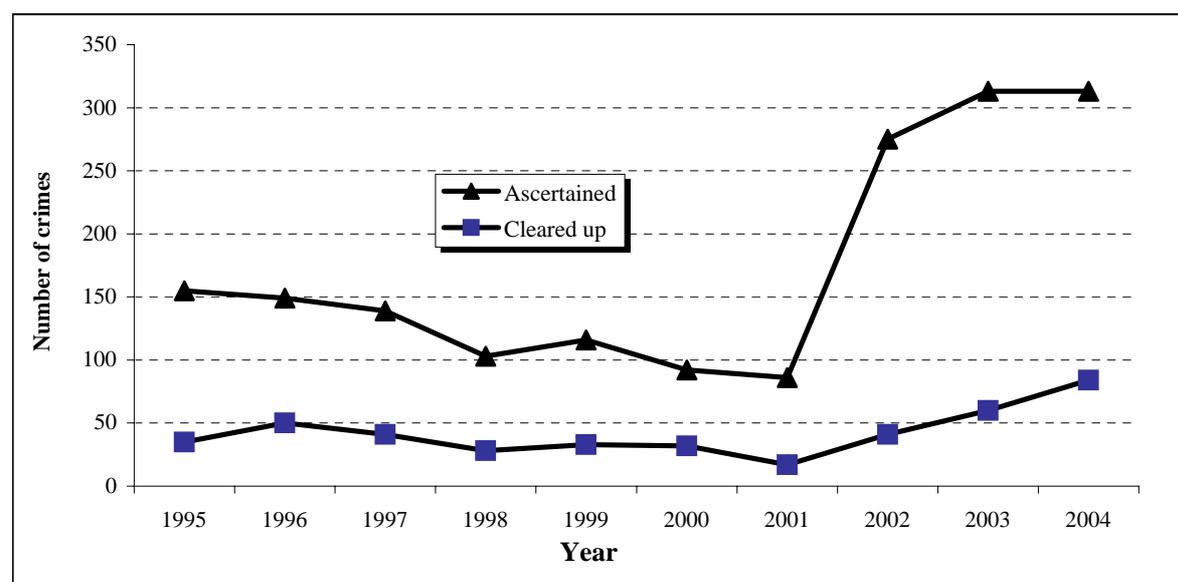
Cultural heritage crimes

Burglaries - museums, galleries, antique shops

Year	Ascertained	Cleared up	Clear-up rate %	Persons prosec. and invest.		Damages (CZK ,000)	
				Total	Repeat Offend.	Total	Ascertained
1995	439	114	25,97	104	53	51 720	637
1996	382	91	23,82	102	49	31 762	841
1997	346	59	17,05	72	41	36 566	271
1998	383	64	16,71	64	30	33 198	892
1999	479	180	37,58	88	39	46 346	2 616
2000	328	95	28,96	73	33	41 534	2 675
2001	201	65	32,34	54	30	30 537	875
2002	236	47	19,92	54	34	35 527	629
2003	197	48	24,37	54	40	32 157	396
2004	173	56	32,37	34	17	20 542	461

Thefts in museums, galleries, antique shops

Year	Ascertained	Cleared up	Clear-up rate %	Persons prosec. and invest.		Damages (CZK ,000)	
				Total	Repeat Offend.	Total	Ascertained
1995	155	35	22,58	28	8	6 241	167
1996	149	50	33,56	26	8	8 152	128
1997	139	41	29,50	40	8	38 107	28 112
1998	103	28	27,18	25	14	9 887	299
1999	116	33	28,45	28	16	19 752	533
2000	92	32	34,78	24	12	5 350	185
2001	86	17	19,77	21	8	42 616	514
2002	275	41	14,91	47	25	47 391	549
2003	313	60	19,17	54	33	22 049	296
2004	313	84	26,84	45	30	19 996	500



Economic Crime in the Czech Republic

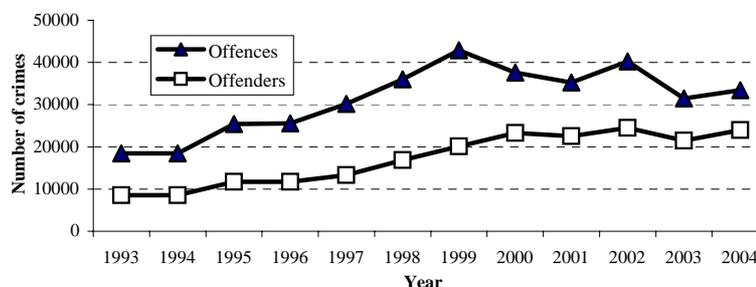
Economic crime in 2004

Cr. ascertained: 33 464

Cleared up crimes: 23 995

Which accounts for: 71,7 %

Development of Economic Crimes in the Czech Republic from 1993 until 2004



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

Year	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Types of criminal offences								
Breaches of the duty to adm. another's property	402	670	835	654	858	514	208	201
Tax curtailment	911	1 308	1 361	1 133	1 074	1 271	693	595
Forging and altering of official documents	1 191	1 295	1 142	1 213	1 040	811	936	951
Embezzlement	6 675	7 160	7 035	6 248	5 899	5 892	3 753	4 005
Fraud	13 357	13 890	16 861	14 526	11 742	11 946	7 037	6 752
Infringement of rights relating to trademarks	511	993	1 801	1 048	472	325	257	418
Infringement of copyright	650	1 656	2 520	847	1 750	975	485	462
Total economic crimes:	30 156	36 031	42 907	37 632	35 262	40 213	31 451	33 464

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

Year	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Types of criminal offences								
Breaches of the duty to adm. another's property	243	490	478	395	483	329	187	190
Tax curtailment	456	675	841	740	669	730	615	621
Forging and altering of official documents	723	884	725	900	711	525	587	629
Embezzlement	3 250	3 559	4 106	4 235	4 194	3 843	3 160	3 279
Fraud	4 742	5 601	7 686	9 201	7 634	7 647	5 992	5 710
Infringement of rights relating to trademarks	365	606	858	700	358	254	250	228
Infringement of copyright	251	436	385	390	298	285	319	300
Total economic crimes:	13 287	16 887	20 151	23 295	22 543	24 498	21 518	22 927

Table 25

Economic Crimes Cleared Up in 2004		
Broken Down According to the Years When the Crime Was Committed		
The year the crime was committed	No. of crimes	Which accounts for
2004	6 541	26,4
2003	7 642	30,9
2002	4 278	17,3
2001	2 792	11,3
2000	1 356	5,5
Other	2 162	8,7
Total	24 771	100

Note: Including crimes additionally cleared up.

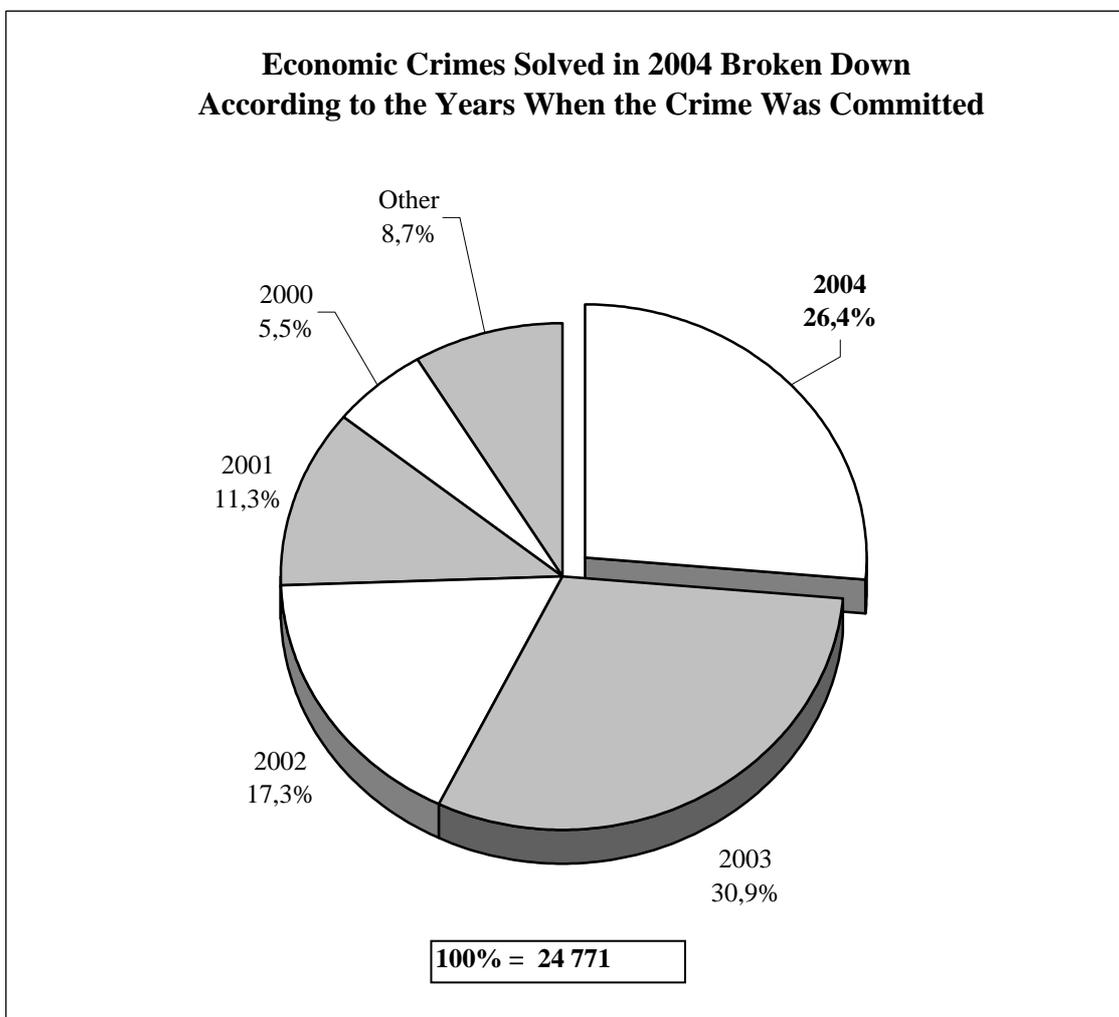


Table 26

Economic Crime (EC) in the Czech Republic in 2004					
The shares of individual types of crimes in damage claims caused by total EC in the total number of EC offences ascertained					
Code	The name of an offence	Ascertained		Damage	
		no. of crimes	percentage share	in CZK ,000	percentage share
811	Breaches of the duty to administer another's property	201	0,60	18 759 780	51,95
830	Fraud	6 752	20,18	6 683 623	18,51
819	Tax curtailment	595	1,78	4 389 660	12,16
833	Misuse of information in business relation	43	0,13	1 502 940	4,16
829	Embezzlement	4 005	11,97	1 358 931	3,76
822	Defrauding a creditor	222	0,66	646 803	1,79
881	Creditor fraud	5 652	16,89	636 727	1,76
809	Breaches of mandatory rules in economic relations	9	0,03	398 876	1,10
808	Misinterpretation of data relating to economic results and assets	366	1,09	393 346	1,09
886	Failure to transfer taxes, statutory, social and health insurance contribution	1 143	3,42	332 842	0,92
848	Giving advantage to a particular creditor	108	0,32	224 053	0,62
810	Breaches of duties in bankruptcy and composition proceedings	294	0,88	153 436	0,42
880	Insurance fraud	611	1,83	115 035	0,32
812	Theft	574	1,72	91 083	0,25
861	Infringements of rights relating to trademarks	418	1,25	62 842	0,17
820	Abuse of a power by a public official	88	0,26	52 115	0,14
852	Indebtedness	31	0,09	48 952	0,14
803	Unauthorised business operation	142	0,42	46 545	0,13
838	Unauthorised use of payment card	5 510	16,47	33 837	0,09
816	Currency protection	2 894	8,65	31 821	0,09
890	Other economic crimes	651	1,95	28 153	0,08
863	Infringements of copyright	462	1,38	23 110	0,06
815	Frauds relating to social and health insurance	693	2,07	21 205	0,06
835	Breaches of rules on identification of goods by labels	59	0,18	15 175	0,04
870	Break-downs and operational failures - deliberate	42	0,13	10 695	0,03
850	Intentional damage to the environment	32	0,10	9 302	0,03
827	Unauthorised use of a motor vehicle	74	0,22	6 589	0,02
801	Crimes breaching rules on unfair competition	16	0,05	5 912	0,02
806	Damaging consumers	8	0,02	4 527	0,01
842	Thefts of transported goods - roads	47	0,14	4 047	0,01
840	Thefts of transported goods - rail	58	0,17	3 118	0,01
864	Concealment of the origin of an article	31	0,09	2 880	0,01
823	Forging and altering a public document	951	2,84	2 598	0,01
845	Thawarding a task by public official's negligence	12	0,04	2 346	0,01
841	Thefts of transported goods - mail	35	0,10	2 306	0,01
814	Damage of another's person's thing	19	0,06	1 975	0,01
865	Damaging or misusing a data carrier record	35	0,10	1 695	0,00
851	Negligent endangering the environment	27	0,08	840	0,00
846	Bribery - bribe giving	149	0,45	735	0,00
807	Smuggling and customs duty evasion	3	0,01	466	0,00
843	Thefts of transported goods - air	8	0,02	462	0,00
813	Unauthorised use of another's person's thing	10	0,03	425	0,00
847	Indirect bribery	12	0,04	315	0,00
817	Counterfeiting stamps and duty stamps	5	0,01	168	0,00
837	Other crimes against currency	43	0,13	65	0,00
871	Break-downs and operational failures - negligent	1	0,00	41	0,00
866	Operation of fraudulent games and wagers	11	0,03	19	0,00
821	Bribery - bribe taking	126	0,38	0	0,00
824	Unauthorised making and keeping the state seal and an official stamp	25	0,07	0	0,00
825	Endangering public health through defective foodstuffs	2	0,01	0	0,00
826	Issue of false confirmation	2	0,01	0	0,00
828	Violation of the privacy of shipments	23	0,07	0	0,00
831	Machinations in tenders and auctions	5	0,01	0	0,00
832	Violation of rules to hold a weapon	1	0,00	0	0,00
834	Unauthorised operations of lotteries	10	0,03	0	0,00
836	Unauthorised disposal of personal data	29	0,09	0	0,00
839	Violation of statutory provisions a foreign trade in military material	8	0,02	0	0,00
844	Thefts of transported goods - ships	0	0,00	0	0,00
849	Machinations in bankruptcy and composition proceedings	0	0,00	0	0,00
855	Unauthorised production of radioactive material	1	0,00	0	0,00
860	Accessoryship	76	0,23	0	0,00
862	Infringements of industrial rights	3	0,01	0	0,00
885	Non-compliance with reporting duty in tax procedures	1	0,00	0	0,00
801-890	Total economic crimes	33 464	100,00	36 112 416	100,00

Table 27

**Number of Economic Crimes Detected in the Czech Republic
with Damage Claims Amounting CZK 10 Million and over
from 1 January until 31 December 2004**

Code	Type of criminal offence	Ascertain.	Solved	Damage CZK ,000	share in damages EC-total in %
803	Unauthorised business activity /Sec. 118/	2	2	26 940	0,07
808	Misinterpretation of data relating to economic results and assets /	2	2	344 792	0,95
809	Violation of binding business rules /Sec. 127/	2	1	392 792	1,09
810	Machinations in bankruptcy proceedings. /Sec. 126/	2	2	139 513	0,39
811	Breaching duty to administer another person's property /Sec. 255	37	29	18 579 418	51,45
819	Tax curtailment /Sec. 148/	25	21	3 821 387	10,58
820	Abuse of power by a public official /Sec. 158/	1	0	21 765	0,06
822	Defrauding a creditor /Sec. 256/	13	13	453 881	1,26
829	Embezzlement /Sec. 248/	21	12	598 300	1,66
830	Fraud /Sec. 250/	59	42	4 900 955	13,57
833	Misuse of inside information in business //Sec. 128/	14	7	1 474 747	4,08
835	Breaches of rules on identification of goods by labels /Sec. 148a/	1	0	10 420	0,03
848	Favouritising creditor /Sec. 256a/	6	5	141 958	0,39
852	Indebtedness /Sec. 256c/	1	0	11 800	0,03
861	Infringements of trademark rights /Sec. 150/	1	0	59 761	0,17
880	Insurance fraud /Sec. 250 a/	1	1	14 952	0,04
881	Credit fraud/Sec.250b/	11	6	288 758	0,80
886	Taxes, social insurance still due ./Sec. 147/	2	1	36 208	0,10
890	Other economic crimes /Sections 171, 189, 190, 194a aj./	1	0	17 530	0,05
Total damage – CZK 10 million and over		202	144	31 335 877	86,77

**The Share of Individual Types of Economic Criminal Offences in the Damage
Ascertained in the Czech Republic in 2004**

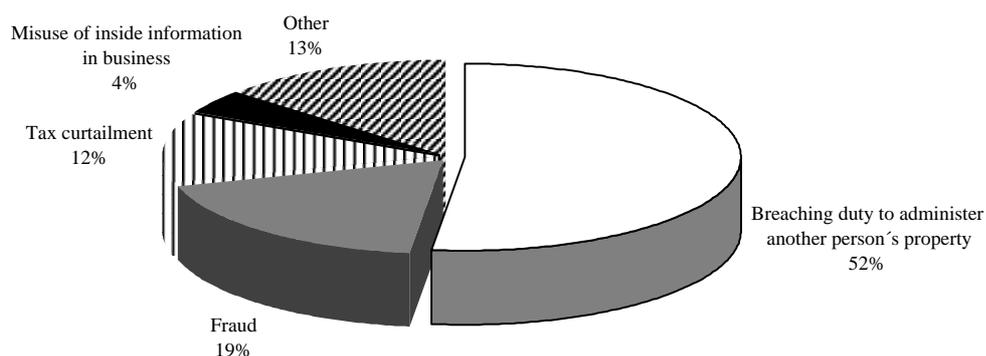


Table 28

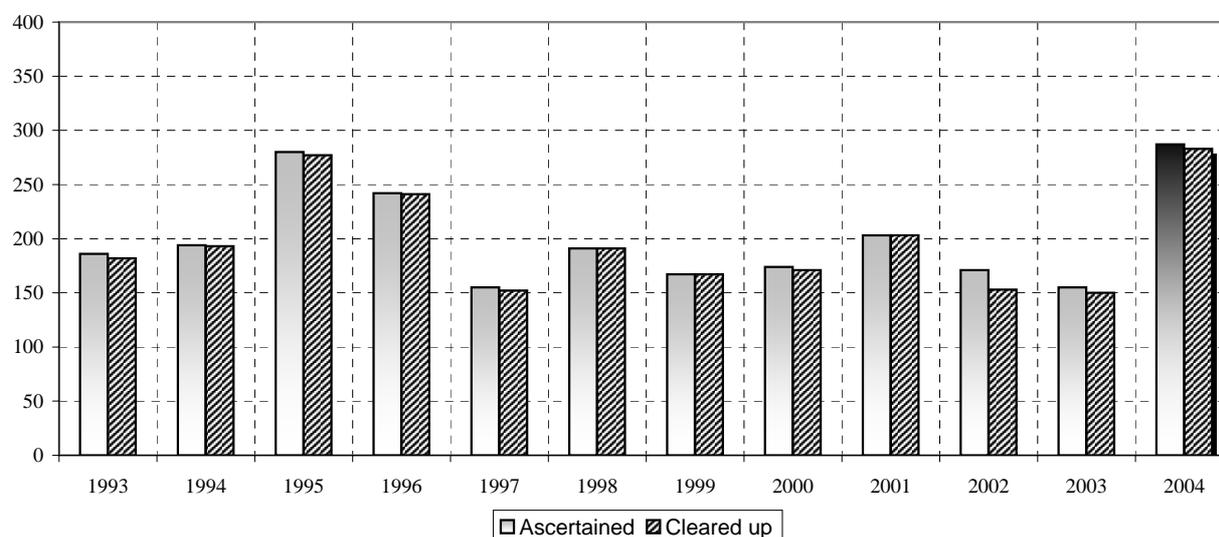
The Number of Ascertained and Solved Economic Crimes in the Czech Republic in 2003 and in 2004 and comparison of both years										
Code	The name of an offence	2 003			2 004			Change		
		Ascer.	Det. rate %	Persons prosec. and invest.	Ascer.	Cleared up	Det. rate %	Persons prosec. and invest.	Factual	%
801	Crimes breaching rules on unfair competition	12	50,0	9	16	7	43,8	9	4	33,3
803	Unauthorised business	147	91,2	111	142	129	90,8	113	-5	-3,4
806	Activity detrimental to a customer	8	87,5	8	8	6	75,0	5	0	0,0
807	Smuggling and customs duty evasion	8	87,5	6	3	3	100,0	1	-5	-62,5
808	Misinterpretation of data relating to economic results and assets	380	93,2	237	366	344	94,0	269	-14	-3,7
809	Breaches of mandatory rules in economic relations	16	93,8	31	9	7	77,8	5	-7	-43,8
810	Breaches of duties in bankruptcy and composition proceedings	311	87,1	226	294	270	91,8	217	-17	-5,5
811	Breaches of the duty to administer another's property	208	82,2	187	201	166	82,6	190	-7	-3,4
812	Larceny/theft	593	93,3	655	574	522	90,9	594	-19	-3,2
813	Unauthorised use of another person's thing	17	58,8	8	10	4	40,0	4	-7	-41,2
814	Damage of another person's thing, damage of recording	19	42,1	6	19	11	57,9	7	0	0,0
815	Frauds relating to social and health insurance.	551	94,4	550	693	679	98,0	688	142	25,8
816	Counterfeiting and altering money	1 915	6,0	114	2 894	170	5,9	190	979	51,1
817	Counterfeiting stamps and duty stamps	11	18,2	2	5	3	60,0	2	-6	-54,5
819	Tax evasion	693	90,3	615	595	533	89,6	621	-98	-14,1
820	Abuse of power by a pub. official	116	89,7	100	88	78	88,6	74	-28	-24,1
821	Bribery	49	85,7	22	126	123	97,6	83	77	157,1
822	Defrauding a creditor	225	84,9	190	222	200	90,1	177	-3	-1,3
823	Forging and altering a public document	936	82,9	587	951	814	85,6	629	15	1,6
824	Unauthorised making and keeping the state seal ...	16	43,8	4	25	17	68,0	3	9	56,3
825	Endangering public health through defective foodstuffs.	4	50,0	3	2	2	100,0	1	-2	-50,0
826	Issue of a false confirmation	0	-	0	2	1	50,0	1	2	-
827	Unauthorised use of a motor vehicle.	68	88,2	57	74	67	90,5	60	6	8,8
828	Violation of the privacy of transmitted messages	76	96,1	8	23	21	91,3	13	-53	-69,7
829	Embezzlement	3 753	92,8	3 160	4 005	3 749	93,6	3 279	252	6,7
830	Fraud	7 037	88,9	5 992	6 752	5 911	87,5	5 710	-285	-4,1
831	Fraudulent manipulation of public tenders and public auctions	9	55,6	6	5	4	80,0	14	-4	-44,4
832	Violation of rules to hold a weapon	0	-	0	1	0	0,0	0	1	-
833	Misuse of information in business relations	52	59,6	47	43	30	69,8	53	-9	-17,3
834	Operation of fraudulent games and wagers.	5	80,0	4	10	7	70,0	6	5	100,0
835	Breaches of rules on identification of goods by stamps	50	94,0	37	59	51	86,4	56	9	18,0
836	Unauthorised disposal of personal data	13	76,9	4	29	21	72,4	13	16	123,1
837	Other crimes against currency	66	15,2	10	43	11	25,6	8	-23	-34,8
838	Unauthorised use of a payment card	5 310	21,6	799	5 510	1 349	24,5	951	200	3,8
839	Violation of statutory provisions on foreign trade in military mat.	3	66,7	7	8	7	87,5	9	5	166,7
840	Thefts of transported goods - railways.	138	11,6	21	58	9	15,5	10	-80	-58,0
841	Pilferage of mailed parcels	16	56,3	7	35	18	51,4	16	19	118,8
842	Theft of transported goods- road transport	31	9,7	3	47	11	23,4	11	16	51,6
843	Theft of transported goods- air transport	18	0,0	0	8	2	25,0	1	-10	-55,6
844	Theft of transported goods - ships	0	-	0	0	0	-	0	0	-
845	Thwarting of a task by public official's negligence	5	100,0	5	12	12	100,0	10	7	140,0
846	Bribery - bribe-giving	102	99,0	79	149	147	98,7	118	47	46,1
847	Bribery - indirect	4	100,0	3	12	11	91,7	9	8	200,0
848	Giving advantage to a particular creditor	228	92,1	87	108	96	88,9	93	-120	-52,6
849	Machin. in bankr. and compos. proceedings	1	0,0	0	0	0	-	0	-1	-100,0
850	Intentional endangerment to the environment	35	65,7	29	32	12	37,5	11	-3	-8,6
851	Endangering the environment - by negligence	16	62,5	12	27	11	40,7	13	11	68,8
852	Indebtedness	31	100,0	5	31	29	93,5	19	0	0,0
855	Unauth. production of radioactive material	2	50,0	2	1	0	0,0	0	-1	-50,0
860	Participation	62	91,9	52	76	75	98,7	70	14	22,6
861	Infringements of rights relating to trademarks	257	89,9	250	418	390	93,3	228	161	62,6
862	Infringement of industrial rights	7	71,4	6	3	3	100,0	3	-4	-57,1
863	Infringement of copyright	485	94,6	319	462	430	93,1	300	-23	-4,7
864	Concealment of an article	27	88,9	7	31	22	71,0	19	4	14,8
865	Damaging or misusing a data carrier record.	33	15,2	4	35	16	45,7	11	2	6,1
866	Operations of fraudulent games and wagers	25	92,0	32	11	10	90,9	11	-14	-56,0
870	Breakdowns and operational failures - by negligence	51	82,4	50	42	36	85,7	40	-9	-17,6
871	Breakdowns and operational failures	4	0,0	0	1	0	0,0	3	-3	-75,0
880	Insurance fraud	617	93,5	822	611	576	94,3	731	-6	-1,0
881	Credit fraud	4 131	88,9	4224	5 652	5 137	90,9	5755	1521	36,8
885	Non-compliance with reporting duty in tax procedures.	1	100,0	1	1	0	0,0	0	0	0,0
886	Failure to transfer taxes, stat. social and health insurance contrib.	1 762	94,6	1 064	1 143	1 091	95,5	871	-619	-35,1
890	Other economic crime	685	83,9	632	651	534	82,0	519	-34	-5,0
801-890	Total economic crime	31 451	72,5	21 518	33 464	23 995	71,7	22 927	2 013	6,4
101-902	TOTAL CRIME:	357 740	37,9	121 393	351 629	134 444	38,2	121 531	-6 111	-1,7
DAMAGES (CZK ,000)		2 003			2 004			Change Factual		
801-890	Damage - total econ. crimes:	35 309 328			36 112 416			803 088		
101-902	Damage - total crime	48 037 003			48 455 947			418 944		

Corruption

**The Number of Ascertained Crimes Related to Bribery
Committed in the Czech Republic from 1993 until 2004**

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 up	ascer.	cleared up	ascer.	cleared up	ascer.	cleared up	ascer.	cleared up	ascer.	cleared up
	1993	189	144	5	4	52	52	127	123	7	7	186
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
2004	248	205	18	18	126	125	149	147	12	11	287	283

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



Note:

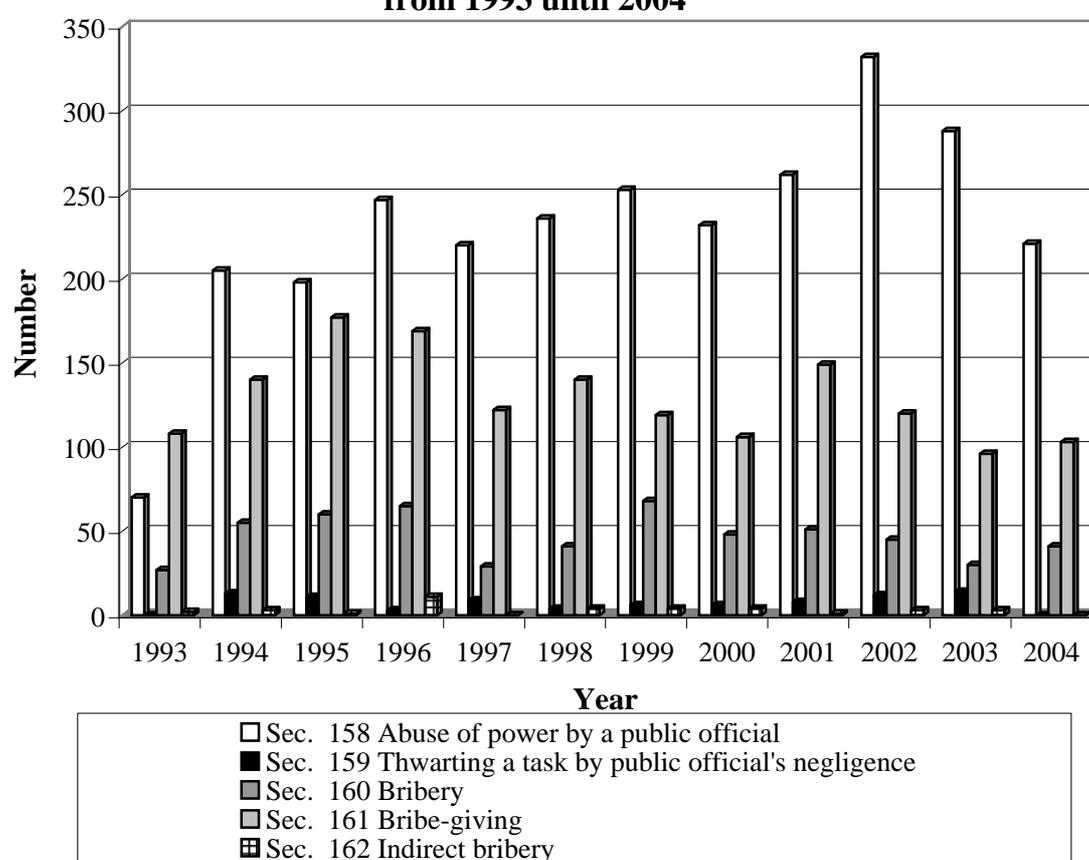
The term "a crime" must be understood in the police statistics as "an ascertained fact indicating that a crime has been committed".

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.

Table 30

Punishment of Corruption in the Czech Republic from 1993 until 2004 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								
1993	70	18	0	0	27	6	108	47	2	0
1994	205	86	13	2	55	18	140	68	3	3
1995	198	78	11	0	60	23	177	88	1	1
1996	247	79	3	0	65	24	169	111	11	2
1997	220	69	9	3	29	34	122	98	0	1
1998	236	100	4	4	41	20	140	88	4	1
1999	253	85	6	9	68	19	119	88	4	3
2000	232	100	6	3	48	49	106	68	4	1
2001	262	99	8	1	51	28	149	83	1	3
2002	332	104	12	6	45	26	120	108	3	3
2003	288	110	14	11	30	20	96	53	3	2
2004	221	127	7	5	41	23	103	74	6	0

**Development in the Number of Persons Charged under Sec. 158 -
162 of the Criminal Code in the Czech Republic
from 1993 until 2004**



Source: MJ

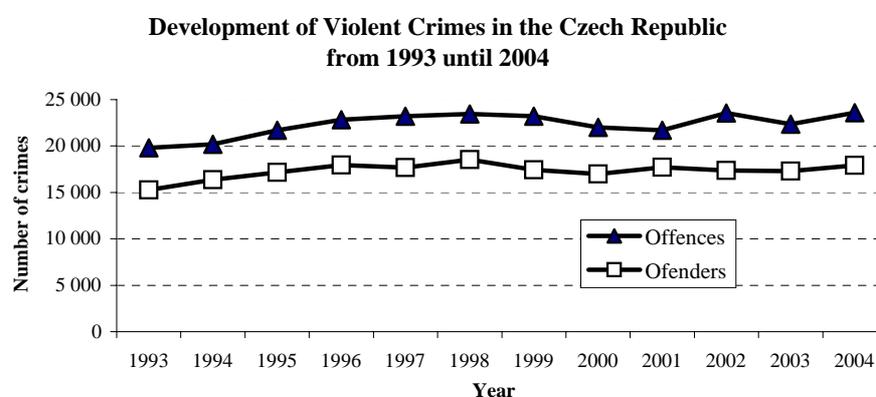
Violent Crimes in the Czech Republic

Violent crimes in 2004

Cr. ascertained: 23 579

Cr. cleared up: 17 364

Which accounts for: 73,6 %



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

Year	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Types of criminal offences								
Total murders:	291	313	265	279	234	234	232	227
Robberies	4 751	4 306	4 817	4 644	4 321	5 434	5 443	5 931
Robberies in financial institutions*				55	51	34	65	176
Wilful injury to health	7 654	7 943	7 390	7 194	7 065	7 321	6 853	7 180
Dangerous threats	2 344	2 711	2 730	2 878	3 124	2 770	2 552	2 700
Extortion	2 255	2 519	2 554	1 979	1 908	2 093	1 835	1 786
Total violent crimes	23 223	23 464	23 228	21 996	21 709	23 555	22 358	23 579

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

Year	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Types of criminal offences								
Total murders:	274	307	273	262	230	236	209	246
Robberies	2 576	2 400	2 441	2 298	2 177	3 037	3 140	3 161
Robberies in financial institutions*				17	21	11	29	42
Wilful injury to health	6 612	7 054	6 496	6 445	6 310	6 201	6 222	6 483
Dangerous threats	1 788	2 080	2 091	2 261	2 483	2 087	2 010	2 158
Extortion	1 620	1 798	1 728	1 499	1 447	1 529	1 411	1 428
Total violent crimes	17 662	18 546	17 444	17 003	16 790	17 356	17 314	17 920

Note.

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

Table 32

Armed Crimes

Share of the number of armed crimes in total crime in the CR and comparison of the individual years	Year										
	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	
Share (%)	0,82	0,85	0,86	0,86	0,90	0,97	0,94	1,00	1,05	1,20	
Change (%)	-	0,03	0,01	0,00	0,04	0,07	-0,03	0,06	0,05	0,15	
Development in the number of total armed** crimes in the CR	3 072	3 337	3 487	3 655	3 844	3 491	3 368	3 734	3 762	4 228	

Notes: * of those ascertained

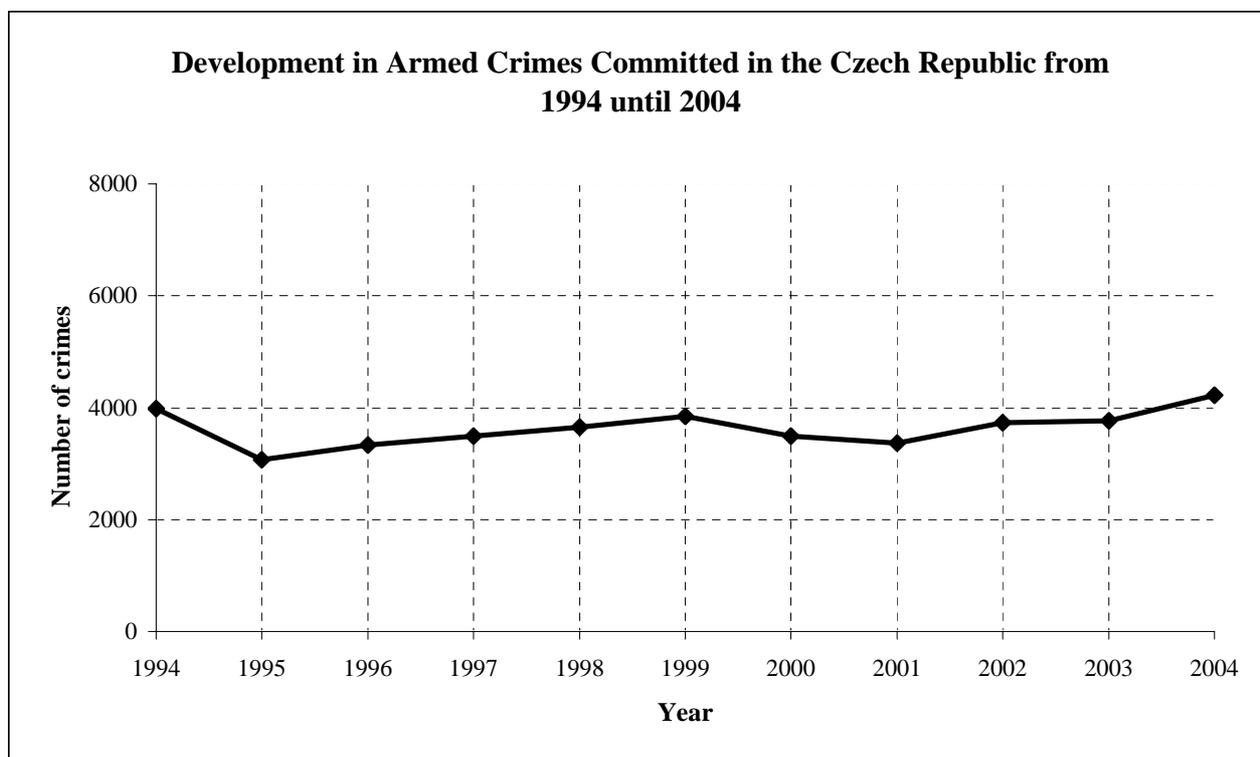


Table 33

Armed Crimes in the Czech Republic in 2004 - Total Crimes					
Type of possession of a weapon	Total cr. ascertained 4228 crimes			Total cr. cleared up ¹⁾ 3009	
	of them - cr. committed by using firearms or explosives ²⁾	which accounts for (%) - of total armed crimes ascertained	which accounts for (%) - of crimes committed by firearms	of them by a firearm ³⁾	which accounts for (%) - of cleared up crimes committed by a firearm
	1063	25,14	-	478	100,0
by illegally held weapons subject to registration (categories A, B, C)	180	4,3	17,8	180	37,7
by illegally held weapons which are not subject to registration (category D)	9	0,2	0,9	9	1,9
by illegally held weapons - total	189	4,5	18,7	189	39,5
by legally held weapons subject to registration (categories A, B, C)	78	1,8	7,7	78	16,3
by legally held weapons which are not subject to registration (category D)	105	2,5	10,4	99	20,7
by legally held weapons - total	183	4,3	18,1	177	37,0

Key:

1) Including crimes additionally cleared up.

2) 790 (-24) cr. offences were committed by firearms, which are subject to regulation in compliance with Act No.119/2002 Sb., 220 (+50) cr. offences were committed by not specified firearms.

53 cr. offences were committed by using explosives, which are subject to regulation in compliance with the Mining Act.

Ascertained crimes committed by legally and illegally held firearms are reported as a summary including crimes committed

3) Only the category of cleared up crimes reports crimes without criminal offences committed by using explosives.

The category of cleared up crimes reports crimes committed by a odd firearm.

Note: The majority (total crimes ascertained - 3165 criminal offences which accounts for 74,9 %) of armed crimes have been committed by other kinds of weapons, outside the categories legal or illegal. They are "cold steel" or "other" weapons (805 (+63) cr.), and other objects (190 (+56) cr.), threatening weapons (123 (+14) cr.) and other thing - vehicles, axes (2047 (+323) cr.).

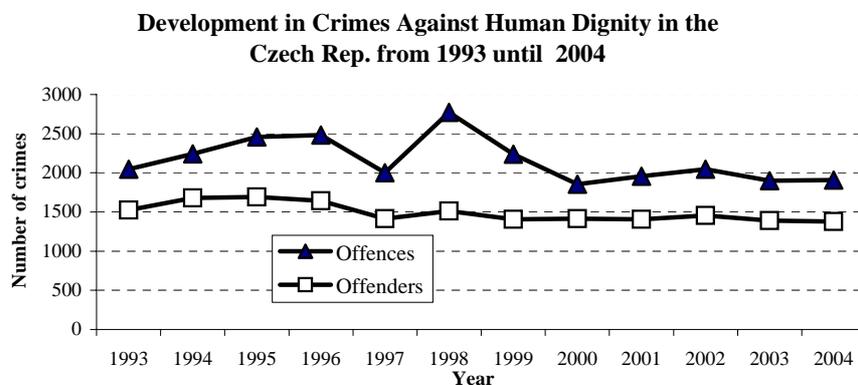
Crimes Against Human Dignity in the Czech Republic

Crimes against human dignity in 2004

Cr. ascertained: 1 909

Cr. cleared up: 1 574

Which accounts for: 82,5 %



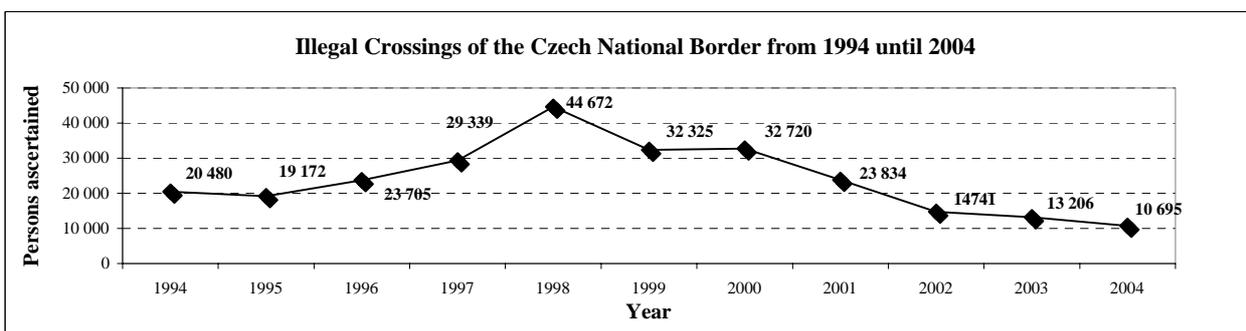
Year	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Types of criminal offences								
Rape	655	675	634	500	562	653	646	687
Sexual abuse to a charge	224	477	196	141	101	117	111	114
Other sexual abuse	768	927	915	799	812	894	778	686
Procuring	120	353	247	130	150	116	101	83
Total crimes against human dignity	2 000	2 771	2 239	1 856	1 955	2 046	1 898	1 909

Year	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Types of criminal offences								
Rape	436	474	427	360	407	422	417	432
Sexual abuse to a charge	152	164	116	91	75	74	78	88
Other sexual abuse	553	536	591	610	608	678	622	541
Procuring	125	135	122	163	133	107	103	105
Total crimes against human dignity	1 414	1 514	1 406	1 414	1 408	1 454	1 391	1 377

Illegal Migration

Illegal Migration	Year										
	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Persons ascertained at the national border	20 480	19 172	23 705	29 339	44 672	32 325	32 720	23 834	14 741	13 206	10 695
from the Czech Republic to the Czech Republic	17 030	15 374	18 680	22 011	37 142	26 951	27 586	16 978	9 232	9 406	7 943
Asylum seekers ascertained at the national border	3 450	3 798	5 025	7 328	7 530	5 374	5 134	6 856	5 509	3 800	2 752
Breaches of residency rules			not monitored	403	490	3204	2805	5056	2067	3489	2 129
			not monitored			11 970*	22 355	18 309	19 573	21 350	16 696

Note: *June - December 1999



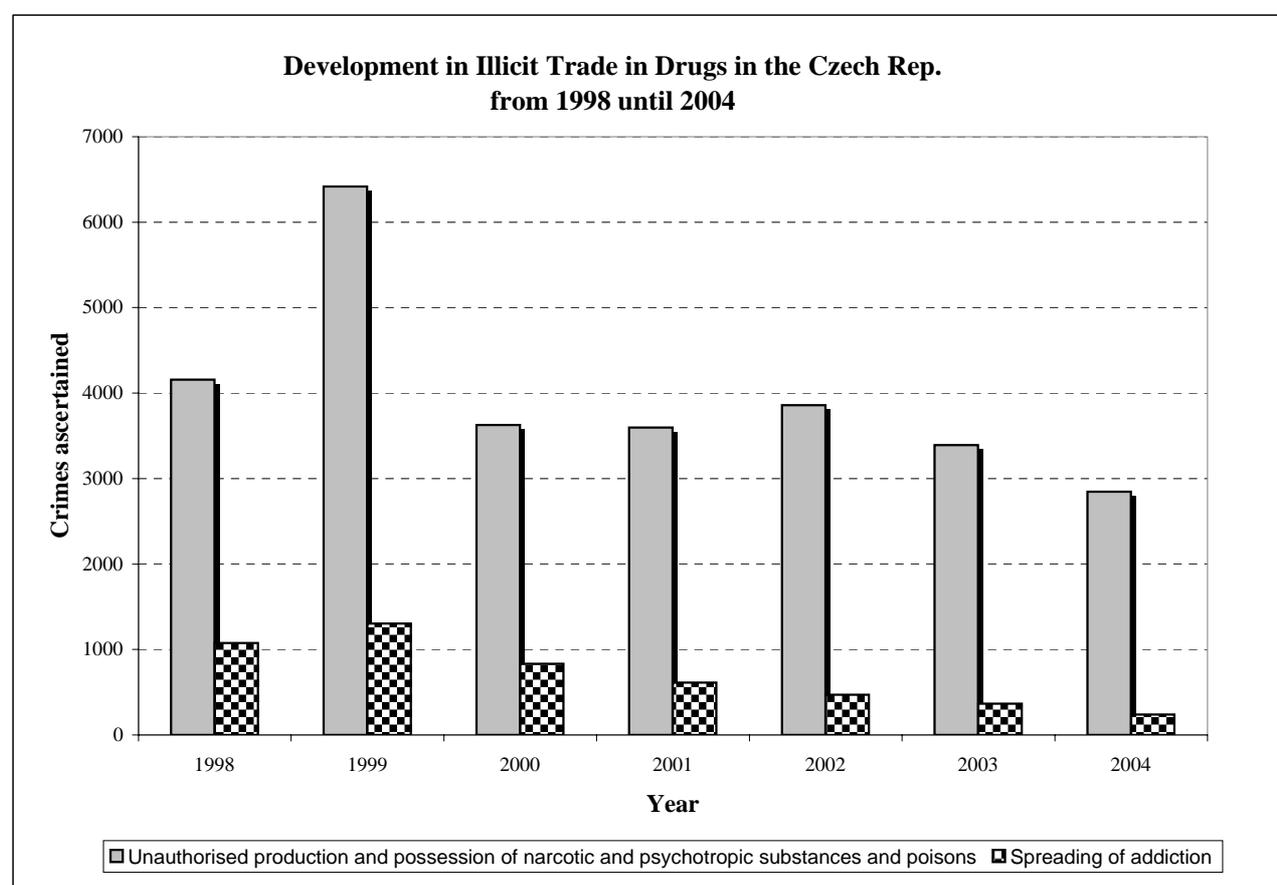
The Number of Foreign Nationals Possessing a Residence Permit*											
	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Long-term residency (visa over 90 days)	71 230	120 060	152 767	153 516	155 836	162 108	134 060	140 978	156 359	159 577	154 827
Permanent residency	32 468	38 557	45 837	56 281	63 919	66 754	66 891	69 816	75 249	80 844	99 467
Total	104 343	159 207	199 152	210 311	220 187	228 862	200 951	210 794	231 608	240 421	254 294
Asylum seekers in the Czech Republic											
	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Asylum seekers in the Czech Republic	1187	1417	2211	2109	4086	7220	8788	18082	8480	11 396	5 459
Asylum granted	116	59	162	96	78	80	134	83	98	208	142
i. e. % share from Asylum seekers	9,8	4,2	7,3	4,6	1,9	1,1	1,5	0,5	1,2	1,8	2,6

Note: Persons which stay legally in the CR

Illicit Trade in Drugs

Development in Illicit Trade in Drugs in the CR from 1998 until 2004									
Sec. of CC	Title of the Section	Year							perc. Change
		1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	
187	Unauthor.product. and possession of narcotic and psychotropic substances and poisons	4 056	6 100	3 292	3 198	3 359	2 818	2 301	-18,35
187a *	Unauth. prod. and possession of narc. and psychot. subst. and poisons - for own use	-	228	212	241	285	312	263	-15,71
188	Unauth.prod.and possession of narc. and psychot. subst.s and poisons - an object determined for unauth. prod.	101	90	122	157	216	263	283	7,60
	Unauthorised production and possession of narcotic and psychotropic substances and poisons - total	4 157	6 418	3 626	3 596	3 860	3 393	2 847	-16,09
188a	Spreading of addiction	1 077	1 302	832	613	470	367	239	-34,88

Key: * Sec. 187a introduced in 1999



Road Accidents

Road Accidents and Their Consequences in the Czech Rep. in 1993 - 2004					
Year	No. of road accid.	Persons killed	Persons seriously injured	Persons slightly injured	Material damage in CZK million
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
2004	196 484	1 215	4 878	29 543	9 687,4

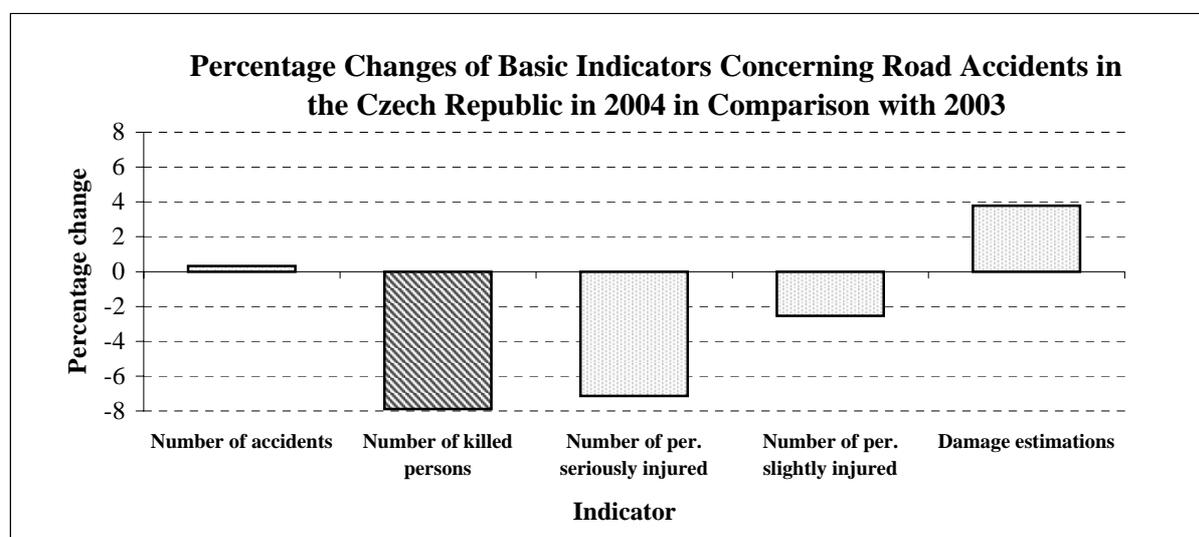
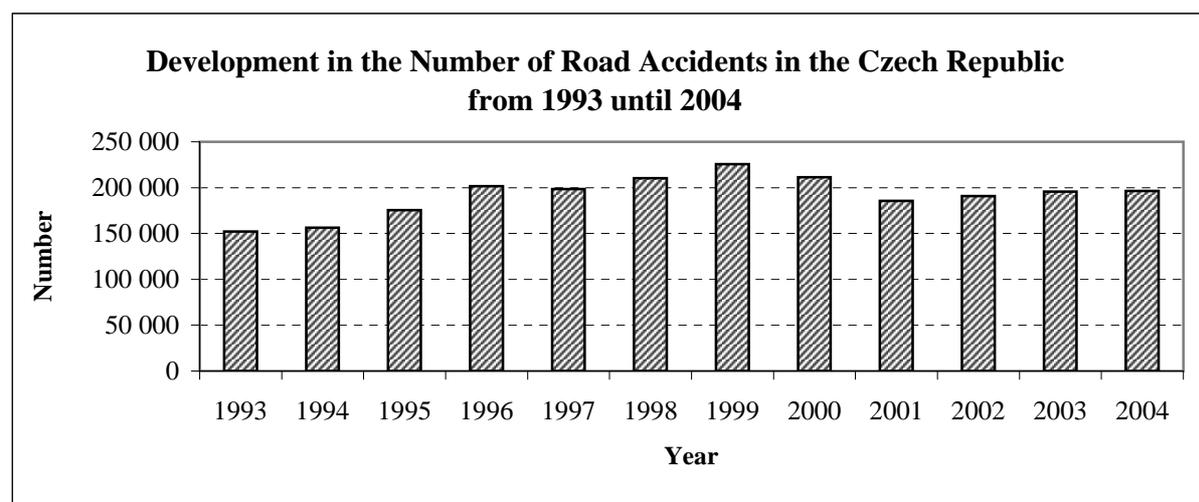


Table 38

**Road Accidents - Causes and Consequences in the Czech Republic
in 2003 and 2004**

Causes/Consequences	2003	2004	Change
Driver of motor vehicle			
Number of road accidents	180 527	180 402	-125
Killed	1 176	1 104	-72
Seriously injured	4 451	4 163	-288
Slightly injured	26 110	25 581	-529
Driver of non-motorized vehicle			
Number of road accidents	3 037	2 833	-204
Killed	65	45	-20
Seriously injured	424	355	-69
Slightly injured	2 156	2 003	-153
Pedestrian			
Number of road accidents	1 937	1 911	-26
Killed	60	49	-11
Seriously injured	310	311	1
Slightly injured	1 524	1 478	-46
Forest, domestic animals			
Number of road accidents	7 526	8 484	958
Killed	0	0	0
Heavily injured	18	16	-2
Minor injured	135	129	-6
Other road user			
Number of road accidents	253	233	-20
Killed	0	0	0
Seriously injured	10	10	0
Slightly injured	65	78	13
Failure of road			
Number of road accidents	487	603	116
Killed	0	0	0
Seriously injured	0	2	2
Slightly injured	34	25	-9
Technical failure of vehicle			
Number of road accidents	1 414	1 298	-116
Killed	5	1	-4
Seriously injured	32	12	-20
Slightly injured	201	167	-34
Other cause			
Number of road accidents	670	720	50
Killed	13	16	3
Seriously injured	8	9	1
Slightly injured	87	82	-5

Table 39

**Road Accidents - Causes and Consequences in the CR
in 2003 and 2004**

Cause/Consequence	2003	2004	Change
Speeding			
Number of Accidents:	27 499	29 890	2 391
Number with killed	454	408	-46
Number with seriously injured	1 342	1 329	-13
Number with slightly injured	5 349	5 442	93
Number with material damage	20 354	22 711	2 357
Persons killed	496	461	-35
Seriously injured	1 754	1 699	-55
Slightly injured	8 406	8 477	71
Ascertained damage (CZK ,000)	1 950 837	2 162 476	211 638
Wrong overtaking			
Number of Accidents:	4 297	4 224	-73
Number with killed	58	57	-1
Number with seriously injured	182	166	-16
Number with slightly injured	761	710	-51
Number with material damage	3 296	3 291	-5
Persons killed	74	74	0
Seriously injured	278	245	-33
Slightly injured	1 224	1 172	-52
Ascertained damage (CZK ,000)	281 277	282 318	1 041
Not giving way			
Number of Accidents:	32 043	32 225	182
Number with killed	138	151	13
Number with seriously injured	853	832	-21
Number with slightly injured	4 971	4 941	-30
Number with material damage	26 081	26 301	220
Persons killed	161	191	30
Seriously injured	1 005	987	-18
Slightly injured	7 186	6 996	-190
Ascertained damage (CZK ,000)	1 912 903	2 017 044	104 141
Unappropriate driving			
Number of Accidents:	116 688	114 063	-2 625
Number with killed	379	344	-35
Number with seriously injured	1 143	1 005	-138
Number with slightly injured	6 898	6 626	-272
Number with material damage	108 268	106 088	-2 180
Persons killed	445	378	-67
Seriously injured	1 414	1 232	-182
Slightly injured	9 294	8 936	-358
Ascertained damage (CZK ,000)	4 794 882	4 795 802	920

Table 40

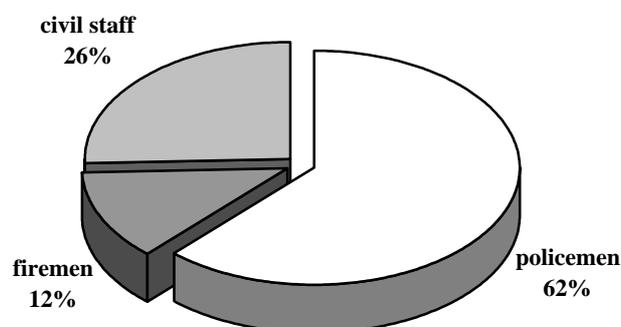
**Road traffic accidents under influence of alcohol in the CR
in 2003 and 2004**

	2003	2004	Change
Influence of alcohol by offender of accident:			
Number of Accidents:	9076	8445	-631
Number with killed	97	49	-48
Number with seriously injured	593	380	-213
Number with slightly injured	2714	2358	-356
Number with material damage	5672	5658	-14
Persons killed	111	59	-52
Seriously injured	726	432	-294
Slightly injured	3860	3242	-618
Ascertained damage (CZK ,000)	442 101	407 809	-34 291
Influence of alcohol by offender - driver of motor vehicle:			
Number of Accidents:	8187	7721	-466
Number with killed	84	48	-36
Number with seriously injured	461	293	-168
Number with slightly injured	2065	1833	-232
Number with material damage	5577	5547	-30
Persons killed	98	58	-40
Seriously injured	592	344	-248
Slightly injured	3174	2699	-475
Ascertained damage (CZK ,000)	435 869	403 285	-32 584
Offender - pedestrian:			
Number of Accidents:	252	215	-37
Number with killed	5	1	-4
Number with seriously injured	54	32	-22
Number with slightly injured	167	155	-12
Number with material damage	26	27	1
Persons killed	5	1	-4
Seriously injured	55	33	-22
Slightly injured	174	162	-12
Ascertained damage (CZK ,000)	2 678	1 824	-854

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	2004	year-to-year change
Policemen	45 779	46 770	47 908	48 273	365
Firemen	8442	9421	9530	9692	162
Civil staff	18 747	19 632	20 108	19 863	-245
Total	72 968	75 823	77 546	77 828	282

The Number of Policemen, Civil Staff and Firemen Working at the MI and the Czech Police in 2004



The Number of Policemen, which died in service

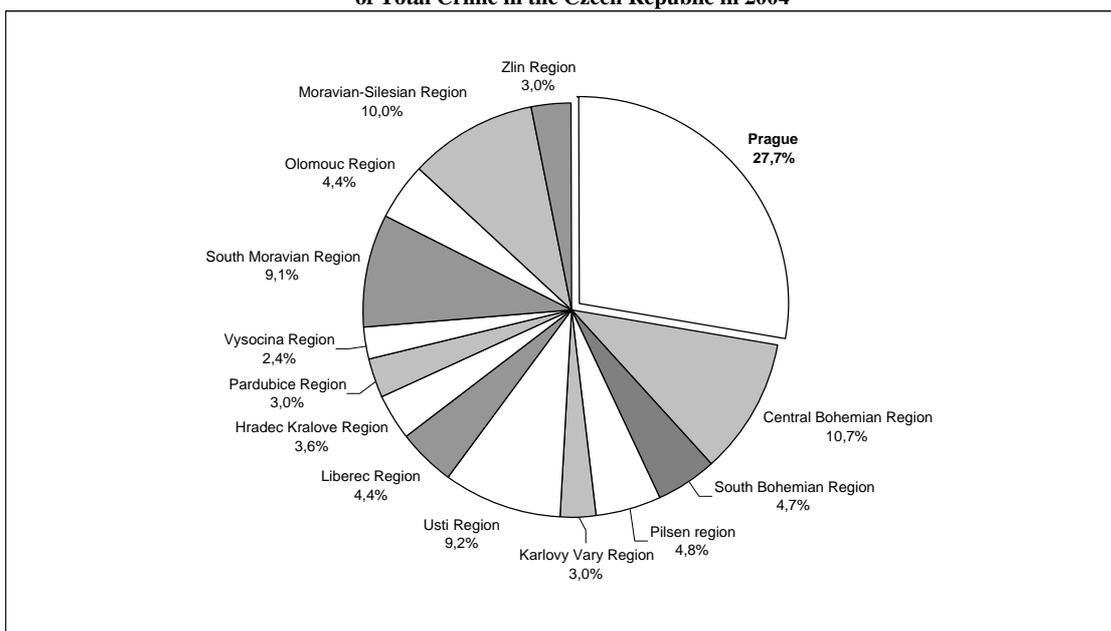
Year	Number	From that in consequence of road accidents
1990	4	2
1991	9	8
1992	9	8
1993	7	5
1994	4	2
1995	8	5
1996	6	5
1997	10	6
1998	5	2
1999	5	4 (2 accidents of helicopter)
2000	2	2
2001	4	1
2002	3	2
2003	8	6
2004	3	3

Table 42

Total Crime in the Regions (higher territorial self-governing units) of the Czech Republic in 2003 and 2004 and Comparison of These Two Years										
Region	2003				2004				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	99 119	21 949	853	22,1	97 343	19 050	835	19,6	-1 776	-1,8
Central Bohemian Region	38 567	11 313	342	29,3	37 776	11 615	333	30,7	-791	-2,1
South Bohemian Region	15 837	7 652	253	48,3	16 494	7 915	264	48,0	657	4,1
Pilsen region	16 236	6 931	296	42,7	16 935	7 194	308	42,5	699	4,3
Karlovy Vary Region	10 609	5 977	349	56,3	10 374	5 611	341	54,1	-235	-2,2
Usti Region	30 934	16 121	377	52,1	32 375	17 143	394	53,0	1 441	4,7
Liberec Region	15 667	6 901	367	44,0	15 357	7 620	359	49,6	-310	-2,0
Hradec Kralove Region	12 822	6 267	234	48,9	12 692	6 344	232	50,0	-130	-1,0
Pardubice Region	10 540	4 654	208	44,2	10 519	4 724	208	44,9	-21	-0,2
Vysocina Region	8 693	3 982	168	45,8	8 526	3 951	165	46,3	-167	-1,9
South Moravian Region	34 463	13 142	307	38,1	32 084	12 675	286	39,5	-2 379	-6,9
Olomouc Region	15 822	7 694	248	48,6	15 352	7 795	241	50,8	-470	-3,0
Moravian-Silesian Region	37 391	17 596	296	47,1	35 163	17 454	279	49,6	-2 228	-6,0
Zlin Region	11 040	5 402	186	48,9	10 639	5 353	180	50,3	-401	-3,6
Czech Republic	357 740	135 581	351	37,9	351 629	134 444	344	38,2	-6111	-1,7

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

Shares of Individual Regions
of Total Crime in the Czech Republic in 2004



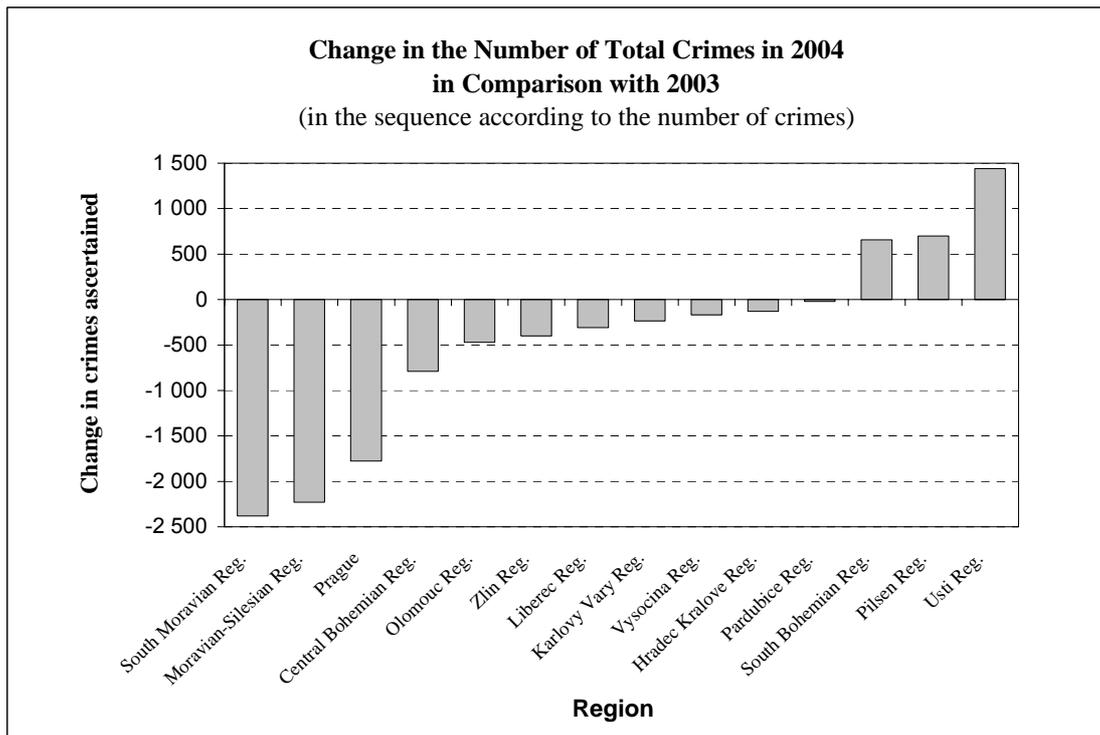
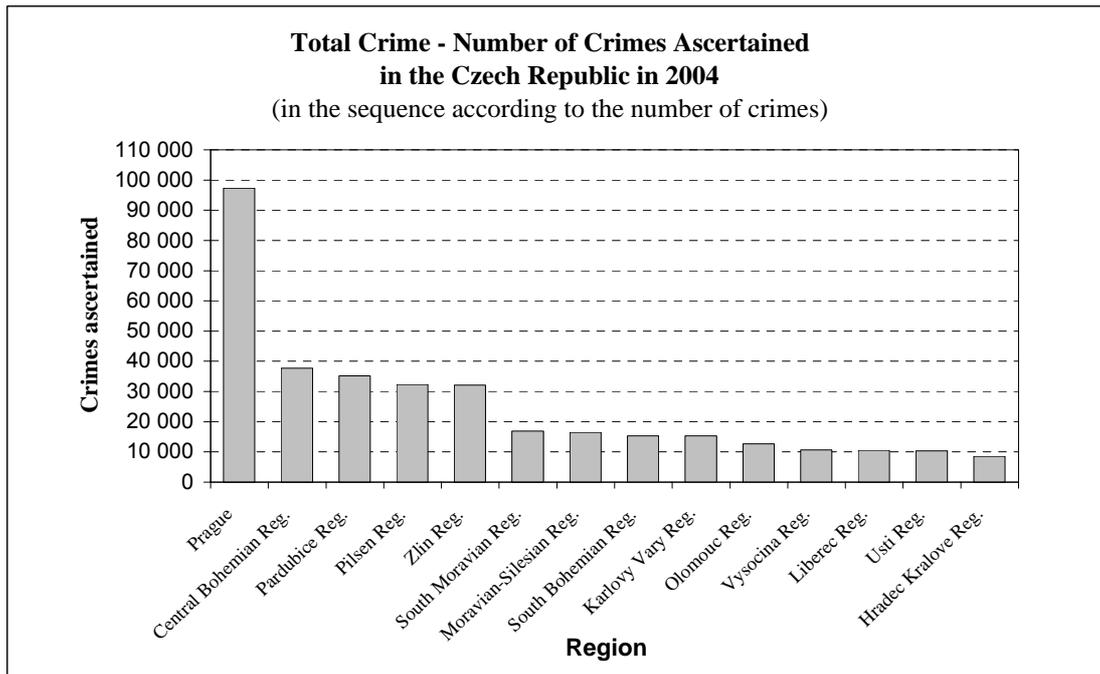
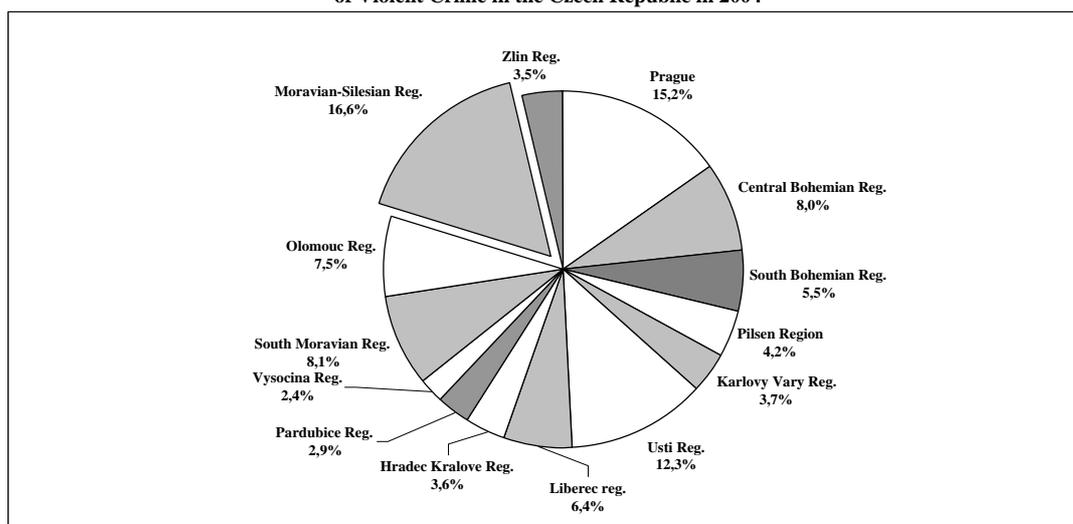


Table 44

Violent Crimes in the Regions (higher territorial self-governing units*) of the Czech Republic in 2003 and 2004 and Comparison of These Two Years										
Region	2003				2004				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	3 541	1 807	30	51,0	3 594	1 734	31	48,2	53	1,5
Central Bohemian Region	1 796	1 193	16	66,4	1 898	1 261	17	66,4	102	5,7
South Bohemian Region	1 298	1 124	21	86,6	1 307	1 069	21	81,8	9	0,7
Pilsen region	1 009	778	18	77,1	982	768	18	78,2	-27	-2,7
Karlovy Vary Region	879	732	29	83,3	872	703	29	80,6	-7	-0,8
Usti Region	2 457	1 902	30	77,4	2 909	2 300	35	79,1	452	18,4
Liberec Region	1 257	977	29	77,7	1 500	1 271	35	84,7	243	19,3
Hradec Kralove Region	746	579	14	77,6	849	704	16	82,9	103	13,8
Pardubice Region	692	562	14	81,2	686	546	14	79,6	-6	-0,9
Vysocina Region	505	401	10	79,4	563	466	11	82,8	58	11,5
South Moravian Region	1 898	1 424	17	75,0	1 904	1 422	17	74,7	6	0,3
Olomouc Region	1 632	1 341	26	82,2	1 763	1 436	28	81,5	131	8,0
Moravian-Silesian Region	3 791	2 930	30	77,3	3 920	3 019	31	77,0	129	3,4
Zlin Region	857	646	14	75,4	832	665	14	79,9	-25	-2,9
Czech Republic	22 358	16 396	22	73,3	23 579	17 364	23	73,6	1221	5,5

Note: * in accordance with Act No. 347/1997 on Higher Territorial Units (i.e. newly established regions) and Act No. 176/2001.
Calculation of crime per 10,000 inhabitants is made in relation to the number of inhabitants as of 1 January 2001.

Shares of Individual Regions (higher territorial self-governing units)
of Violent Crime in the Czech Republic in 2004



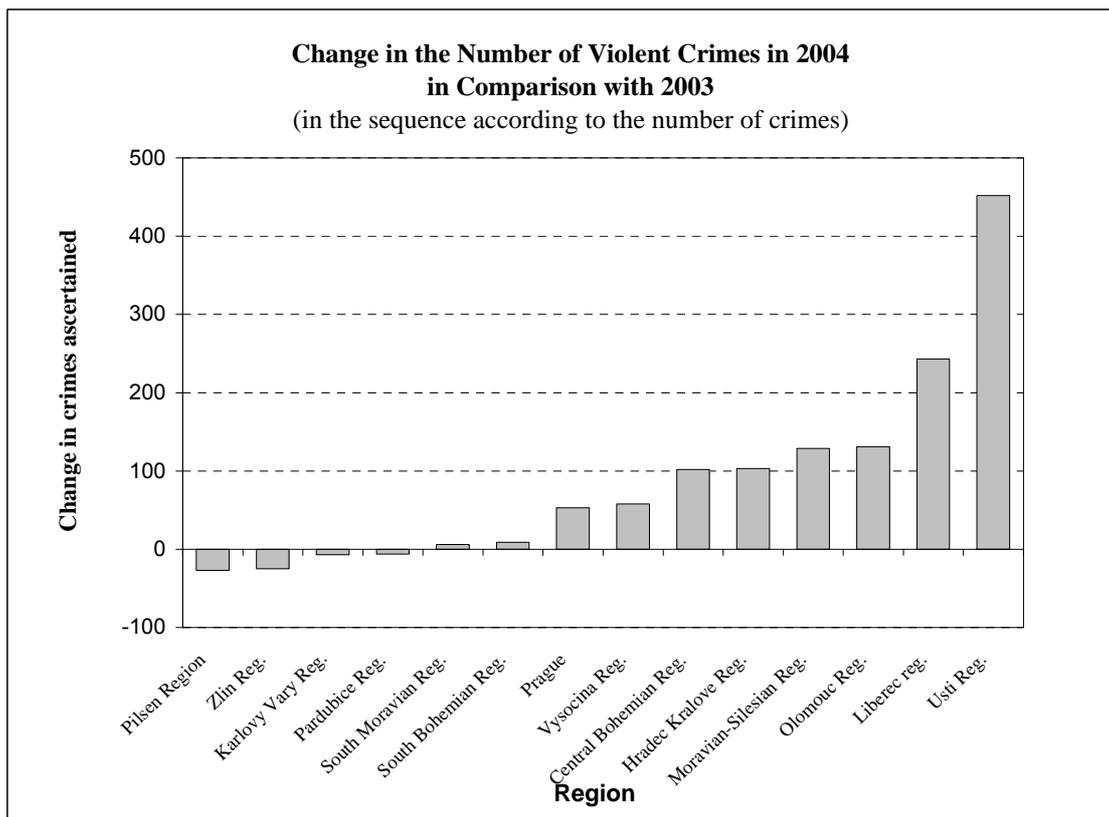
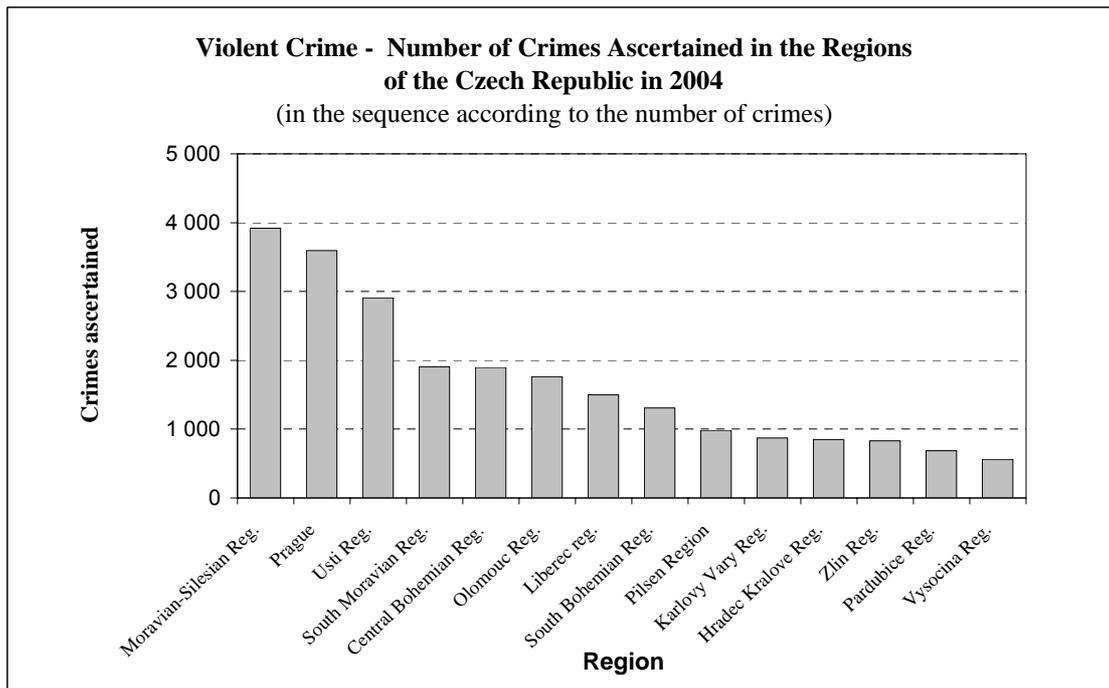
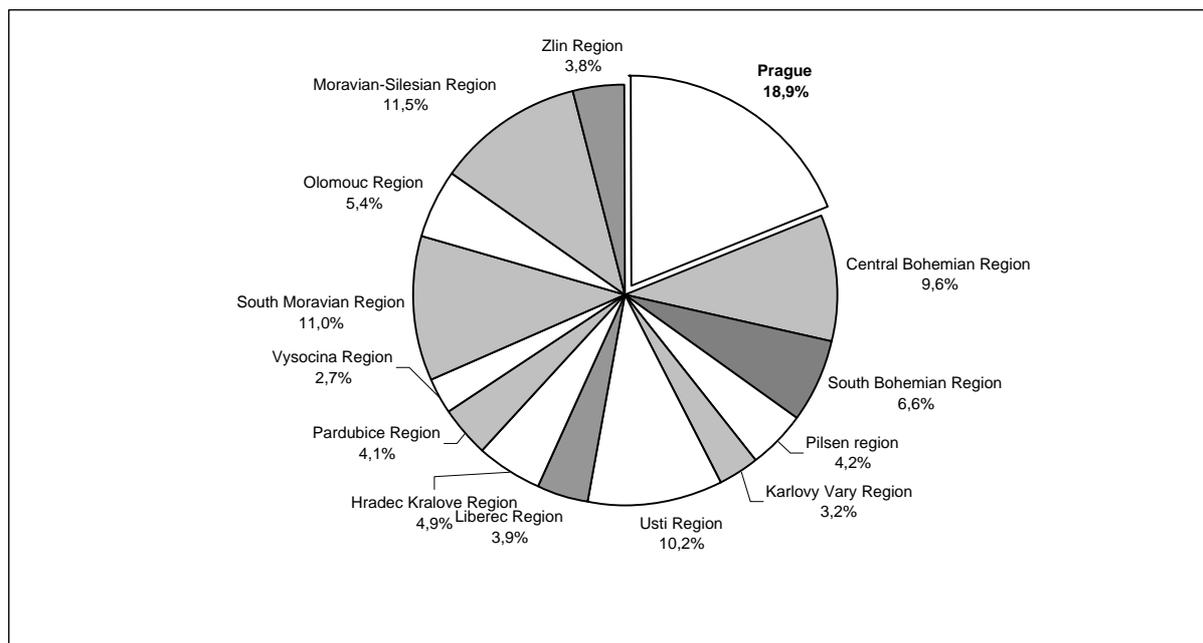


Table 46

Economic Crimes in the Regions (higher territorial self-governing units) of the Czech Republic in 2003 and 2004 and Comparison of These Two Years										
Region	2003				2004				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	5 661	4 339	49	76,6	6 326	4 457	54	70,5	665	11,7
Central Bohemian Region	2 609	1 870	23	71,7	3 203	2 217	28	69,2	594	22,8
South Bohemian Region	1 762	1 381	28	78,4	2 219	1 745	35	78,6	457	25,9
Pilsen region	1 541	1 147	28	74,4	1 421	1 213	26	85,4	-120	-7,8
Karlovy Vary Region	1 104	902	36	81,7	1 057	894	35	84,6	-47	-4,3
Usti Region	2 674	2 152	33	80,5	3 418	2 794	42	81,7	744	27,8
Liberec Region	1 333	996	31	74,7	1 306	1 014	31	77,6	-27	-2,0
Hradec Kralove Region	1 698	1 238	31	72,9	1 652	1 208	30	73,1	-46	-2,7
Pardubice Region	1 147	663	23	57,8	1 361	882	27	64,8	214	18,7
Vysocina Region	877	665	17	75,8	919	668	18	72,7	42	4,8
South Moravian Region	3 778	2 656	34	70,3	3 673	2 465	33	67,1	-105	-2,8
Olomouc Region	1 777	1 262	28	71,0	1 802	1 247	28	69,2	25	1,4
Moravian-Silesian Region	3 984	2 423	32	60,8	3 849	2 293	31	59,6	-135	-3,4
Zlin Region	1 506	1 109	25	73,6	1 258	898	21	71,4	-248	-16,5
Czech Republic	31 451	22 803	31	72,5	33 464	23 995	33	71,7	2 013	6,4

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

Shares of Individual Regions
of Economic Crime in the Czech Republic in 2004



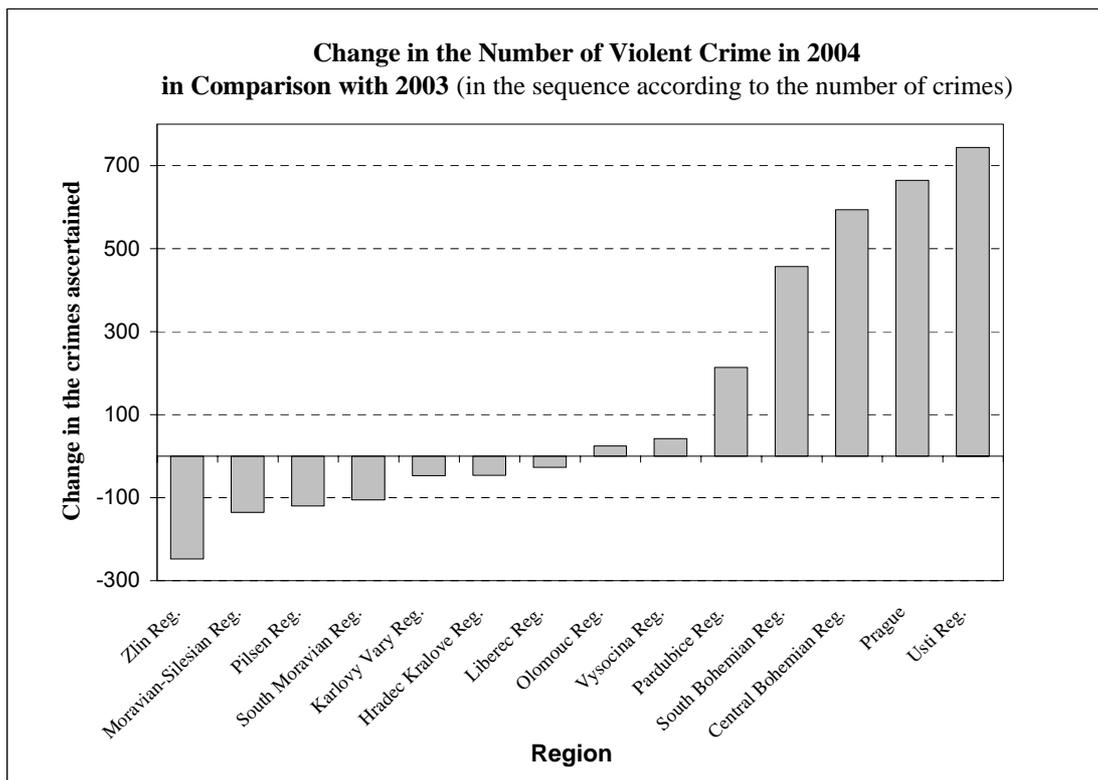
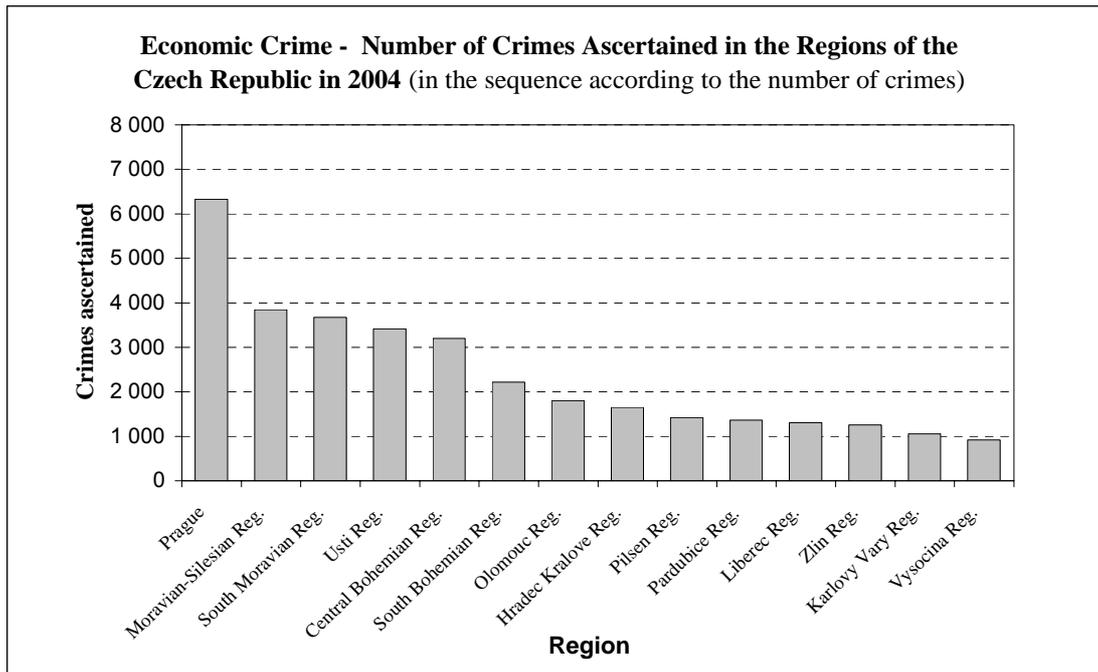
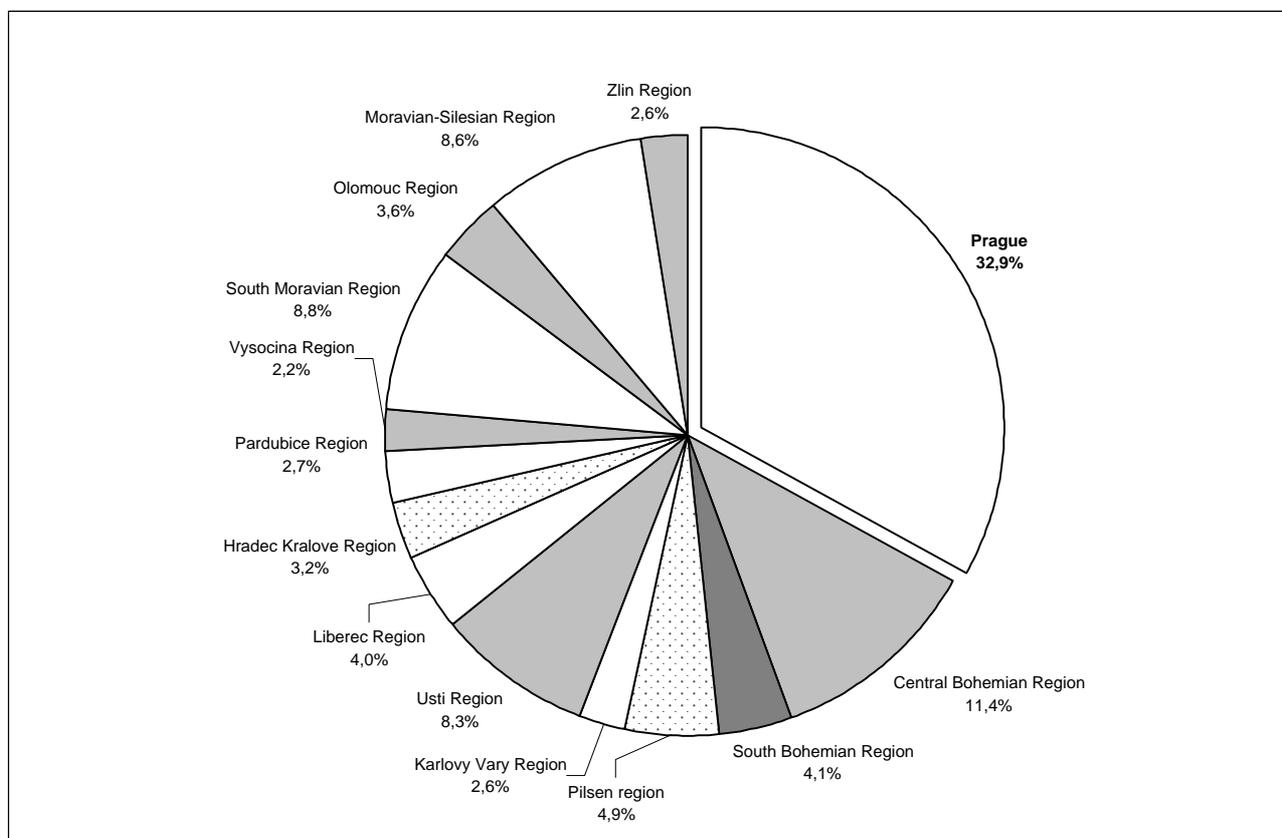


Table 48

Crimes Against Property in the Regions (higher territorial self-governing units*) of the Czech Republic in 2003 and 2004 and Comparison of These Two Years										
Region	2003				2004				Change	
	Crimes ascertained	Crimes solved	Crime/ 10, 000 inhab	Clear-up rate %	Crimes ascertained	Crimes solved	Crime/ 0, 000 inhab	Clear-up rate %	Crimes ascertained	%
Prague	82 548	9 494	710	11,5	80 257	6 679	689	8,3	-2 291	-2,8
Central Bohemian Region	29 024	3 706	257	12,8	27 850	3 786	245	13,6	-1 174	-4,0
South Bohemian Region	9 990	2 652	160	26,5	10 015	2 503	160	25,0	25	0,3
Pilsen region	11 196	2 723	204	24,3	11 858	2 724	216	23,0	662	5,9
Karlovy Vary Region	6 657	2 463	219	37,0	6 422	2 092	211	32,6	-235	-3,5
Usti Region	20 235	6 932	247	34,3	20 293	6 775	247	33,4	58	0,3
Liberec Region	10 525	2 674	246	25,4	9 781	2 770	229	28,3	-744	-7,1
Hradec Kralove Region	7 964	2 273	145	28,5	7 846	2 289	143	29,2	-118	-1,5
Pardubice Region	6 942	1 834	137	26,4	6 672	1 640	132	24,6	-270	-3,9
Vysocina Region	5 603	1 456	108	26,0	5 469	1 444	106	26,4	-134	-2,4
South Moravian Region	23 474	4 570	209	19,5	21 392	4 509	191	21,1	-2 082	-8,9
Olomouc Region	9 513	2 531	149	26,6	8 808	2 535	138	28,8	-705	-7,4
Moravian-Silesian Region	23 243	6 545	184	28,2	20 891	6 424	166	30,8	-2 352	-10,1
Zlin Region	6 458	1 675	109	25,9	6 254	1 768	106	28,3	-204	-3,2
Czech Republic	253 372	51 528	248	20,3	243 808	47 938	239	19,7	-9 564	-3,8

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

**Shares of Individual Regions (higher territorial self-governing units)
of Crimes Against Property in the Czech Republic in 2004**



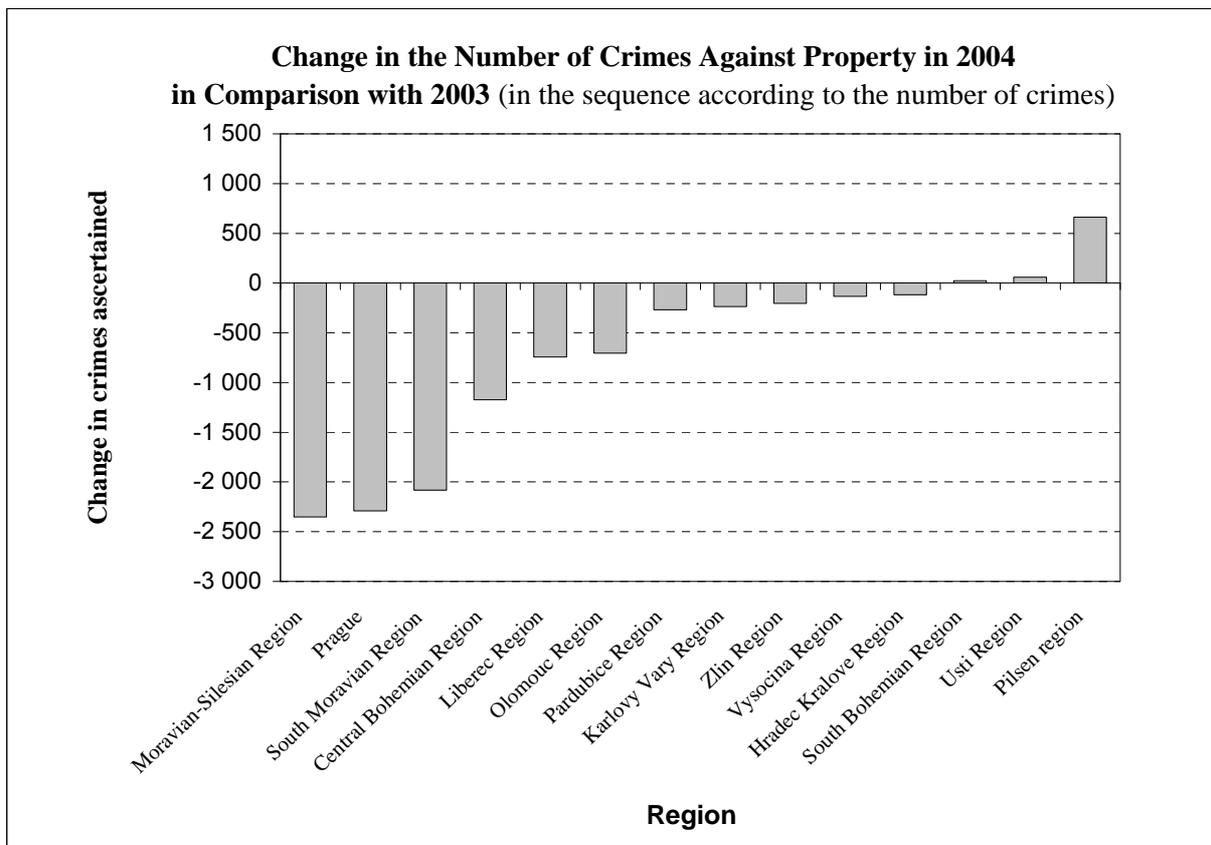
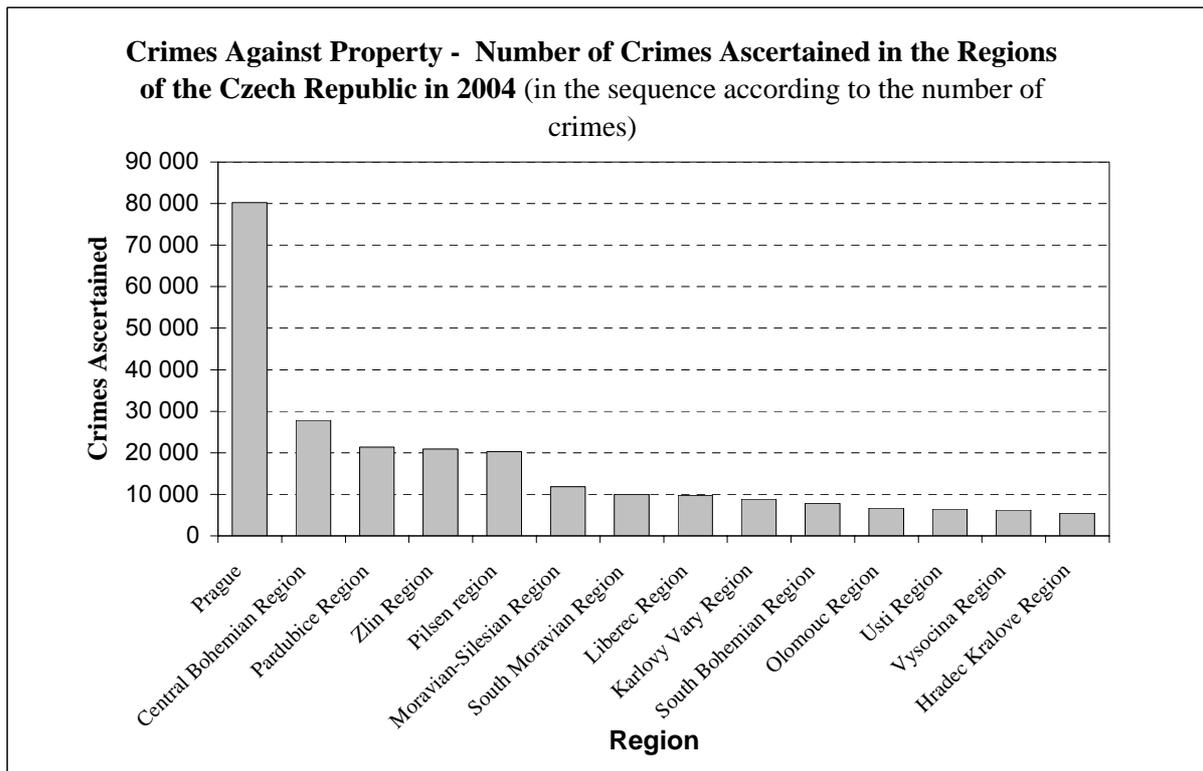


Table 50

Share (%) of Selected Groups of Offenders of the Total Number of Prosecuted and Investigated Persons in 2003 and in 2004						
Region	2003			2004		
	Repeated Offenders	Children	Juvenile Offenders	Repeated Offenders	Children	Juvenile Offenders
Prague	47,4	2,0	3,8	49,3	1,3	2,7
Central Bohemian Region	34,3	3,1	5,5	39,7	2,4	3,9
South Bohemian Region	42,2	4,6	5,8	44,4	3,4	4,2
Pilsen region	35,1	4,2	5,8	40,5	2,9	5,0
Karlovy Vary Region	48,6	3,7	6,2	49,4	2,8	5,9
Usti Region	46,2	5,1	6,7	45,7	3,3	4,8
Liberec Region	43,2	5,7	6,7	44,9	4,4	6,6
Hradec Kralove Region	36,5	4,1	5,7	38,2	3,6	5,6
Pardubice Region	42,3	3,8	4,9	44,6	3,1	5,6
Vysocina Region	42,6	5,3	6,8	46,1	3,2	6,3
South Moravian Region	35,2	4,1	6,9	37,1	3,0	5,1
Olomouc Region	45,0	5,2	6,7	48,1	2,9	5,2
Moravian-Silesian Region	49,2	5,7	8,3	52,6	4,4	7,1
Zlin Region	38,3	2,7	5,9	41,5	2,2	5,1
Czech Republic	42,7	4,2	6,2	45,2	3,1	5,1

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

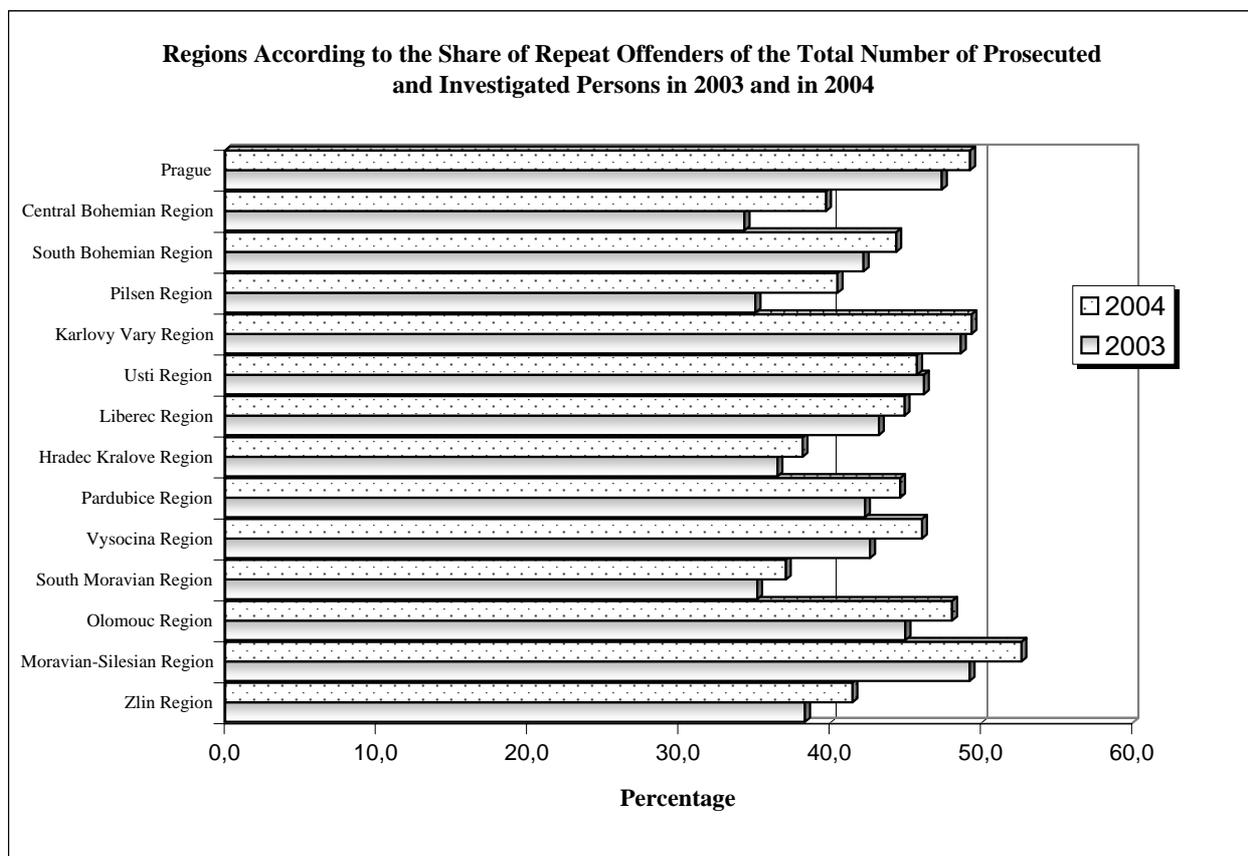


Table 51

Total Crime in the Regions (higher territorial self-governing units) of the Czech Republic in 2004 and Employment Rate (%)			
Region	2004		unemployment rate % (*)
	crimes ascertained	crimes/ 10.000 inhab.	
Prague	97 343	835	3,9
Central Bohemian Region	37 776	333	5,4
South Bohemian Region	16 494	264	5,7
Pilsen region	16 935	308	5,8
Karlovy Vary Region	10 374	341	9,4
Usti Region	32 375	394	14,4
Liberec Region	15 357	359	6,4
Hradec Kralove Region	12 692	232	6,6
Pardubice Region	10 519	208	7,0
Vysocina Region	8 526	165	6,8
South Moravian Region	32 084	286	8,3
Olomouc Region	15 352	241	12,0
Moravian-Silesian Region	35 163	279	14,5
Zlin Region	10 639	180	7,4
Czech Republic	351 629	344	8,3

* Key:

It is an average unemployment rate from the 1st until 4th quarter of 2004

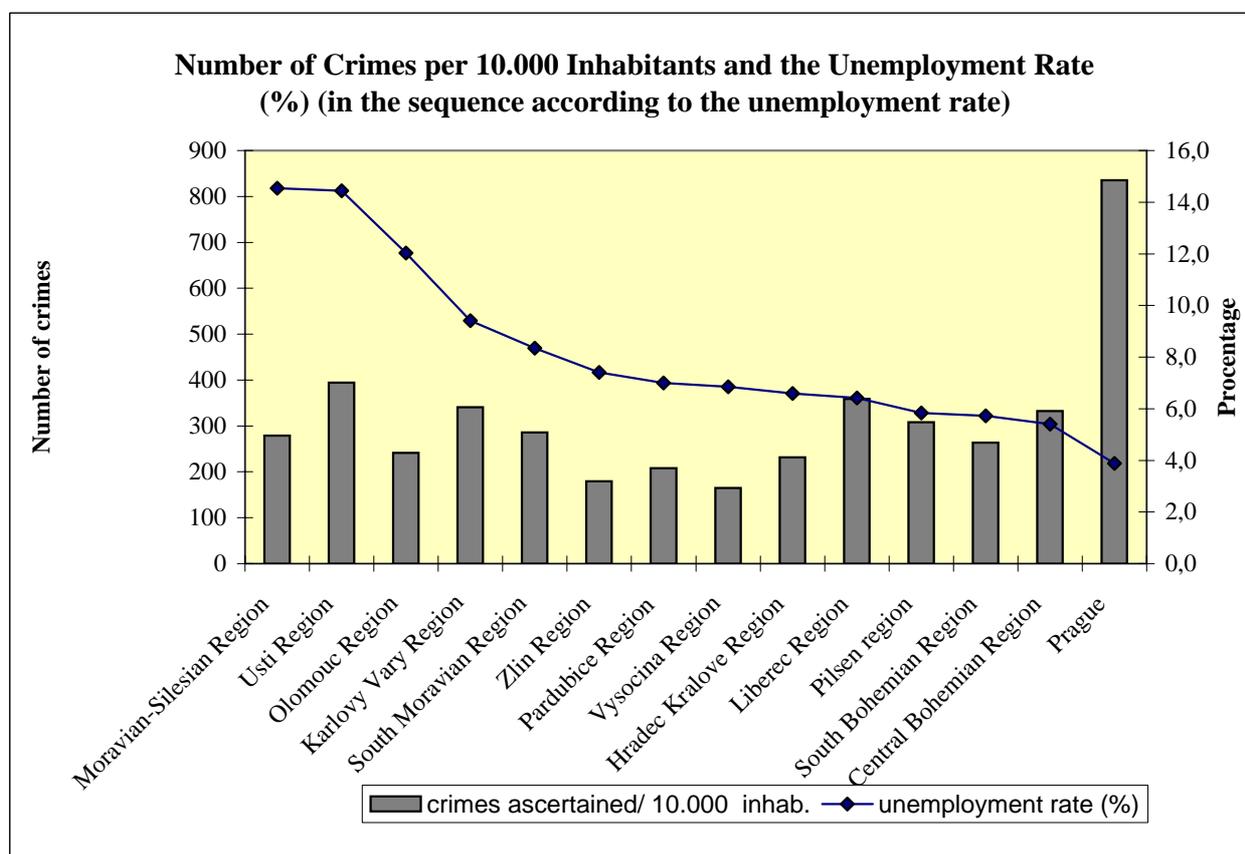


Table 52

The Capital City of Prague - Crime Development in 2003 and 2004

Type of Crime	2003	2004	change (%) +/-
Murders	45	48	6,7
Robberies	1 774	1 825	2,9
Robberies in financial institutions	11	90	718,2
Wilful injury to health	656	648	-1,2
Dangerous treats	222	181	-18,5
Extortion	281	219	-22,1
Total violent crime	3 541	3 594	1,5
Crimes solved	1 807	1 734	-4,0
Which accounts for (%)	51,03	48,25	-
Rape	113	120	6,2
Procuring	36	20	-44,4
Total crimes againts human dignity	268	301	12,3
Crimes solved	196	209	6,6
Which accounts for (%)	73,13	69,44	-
<i>Burglaries</i>			
of shops	734	635	-13,5
of flats (block of flats)	2 767	2 767	0,0
of weekend houses/cottages	380	324	-14,7
of family houses	735	796	8,3
Total burglaries	11 959	12 154	1,6
Crimes solved	1 001	949	-5,2
Which accounts for (%)	8,37	7,81	-
<i>Common thefts</i>			
pickpockets	7 053	7 317	3,7
car thefts	10 349	9 657	-6,7
thefts from cars	28 580	26 585	-7,0
bicycle thefts	710	630	-11,3
Total common thefts	64 367	63 028	-2,1
Crimes solved	5 513	4 246	-23,0
Which accounts for (%)	8,6	6,7	-
Frauds	2 757	1 384	-49,8
Total crimes against property	82 548	80 257	-2,8
Crimes solved	9 494	6 679	-29,7
Which accounts for (%)	11,5	8,3	-
<i>Other crime:</i>			
<i>Hooliganism</i>	420	477	13,6
<i>Unauthorised prod. and dist. of psychotr. subs.</i>	1 149	702	-38,9
<i>Spread of addiction</i>	22	8	-63,6
<i>Frustrating execution of an official decision</i>	1 379	1 707	23,8
Tax evasion	237	167	-29,5
Embezzlement	653	760	16,4
Frauds	951	1 169	22,9
Infringement of the rights relat. to tradem	37	216	483,8
Infringement of copyright	115	101	-12,2
Insurance fraud	205	179	-12,7
Credit fraud	474	525	10,8
Economic crime	5 661	6 326	11,7
Crimes solved	4 339	4 457	2,7
Which accounts for (%)	76,6	70,5	-
Ascertained damage	15 244 098	22 800 461	49,6
Total crime ascertained	99 119	97 343	-1,8
Crimes solved	21 949	19 050	-13,2
Which accounts for (%)	22,1	19,6	-
Total ascertained crimes (CZK ,000)	20 747 311	27 830 624	34,1
Ascertained damage (CZK ,000)	1 176 451	1 832 687	55,8

Table 53

Central Bohemian Region - Crime Development in 2003 and 2004

Type of Crime	2003	2004	change (%) +/-
Murders	33	32	-3,0
Robberies	496	635	28,0
Robberies in financial institutions	4	4	0,0
Wilful injury to health	460	453	-1,5
Dangerous treats	178	182	2,2
Extortion	156	143	-8,3
Total violent crime	1 796	1 898	5,7
Crimes solved	1 193	1 261	5,7
Which accounts for (%)	66,43	66,44	-
Rape	63	63	0,0
Procuring	3	3	0,0
Total crimes againts human dignity	168	161	-4,2
Crimes solved	133	129	-3,0
Which accounts for (%)	79,17	80,12	-
<i>Burglaries</i>			
of shops	689	563	-18,3
of flats (block of flats)	513	463	-9,7
of weekend houses/cottages	2 646	2 202	-16,8
of family houses	1 187	1 290	8,7
Total burglaries	11 748	10 777	-8,3
Crimes solved	1 468	1 433	-2,4
Which accounts for (%)	12,50	13,30	-
<i>Common thefts</i>			
pickpockets	567	437	-22,9
car thefts	2 563	2 590	1,1
thefts from cars	5 994	5 956	-0,6
bicycle thefts	453	415	-8,4
Total common thefts	15 060	14 861	-1,3
Crimes solved	1 564	1 705	9,0
Which accounts for (%)	10,4	11,5	-
Frauds	364	405	11,3
Total crimes against property	29 024	27 850	-4,0
Crimes solved	3 706	3 786	2,2
Which accounts for (%)	12,8	13,6	-
<i>Other crime:</i>			
Hooliganism	287	329	14,6
Unauthorised prod. and dist. of psychotr. subs.	384	239	-37,8
Spread of addiction	7	10	42,9
Frustrating execution of an official decision	875	1 006	15,0
Tax evasion	60	59	-1,7
Embezzlement	423	512	21,0
Frauds	564	572	1,4
Infringement of the rights relat. to tradem	20	14	-30,0
Infringement of copyright	61	72	18,0
Insurance fraud	36	52	44,4
Credit fraud	233	399	71,2
Economic crime	2 609	3 203	22,8
Crimes solved	1 870	2 217	18,6
Which accounts for (%)	71,7	69,2	-
Ascertained damage	645 791	654 800	1,4
Total crime ascertained	38 567	37 776	-2,1
Crimes solved	11 313	11 615	2,7
Which accounts for (%)	29,3	30,7	-
Total ascertained crimes (CZK ,000)	2 385 727	2 404 698	0,8
Ascertained damage (CZK ,000)	49 219	63 882	29,8

Table 54

South Bohemian Region - Crime Development in 2003 and 2004

Type of Crime	2003	2004	change (%) +/-
Murders	18	13	-27,8
Robberies	141	198	40,4
Robberies in financial institutions	2	15	650,0
Wilful injury to health	427	398	-6,8
Dangerous treats	268	266	-0,7
Extortion	131	113	-13,7
Total violent crime	1 298	1 307	0,7
Crimes solved	1 124	1 069	-4,9
Which accounts for (%)	86,59	81,79	-
Rape	36	43	19,4
Procuring	8	4	-50,0
Total crimes againts human dignity	95	96	1,1
Crimes solved	86	83	-3,5
Which accounts for (%)	90,53	86,46	-
<i>Burglaries</i>			
of shops	302	279	-7,6
of flats (block of flats)	156	154	-1,3
of weekend houses/cottages	631	588	-6,8
of family houses	210	230	9,5
Total burglaries	3 303	3 339	1,1
Crimes solved	890	857	-3,7
Which accounts for (%)	26,95	25,67	-
<i>Common thefts</i>			
pickpockets	302	370	22,5
car thefts	669	665	-0,6
thefts from cars	1 428	1 337	-6,4
bicycle thefts	437	490	12,1
Total common thefts	5 961	5 955	-0,1
Crimes solved	1 421	1 344	-5,4
Which accounts for (%)	23,8	22,6	-
Frauds	228	225	-1,3
Total crimes against property	9 990	10 015	0,3
Crimes solved	2 652	2 503	-5,6
Which accounts for (%)	26,5	25,0	-
<i>Other crime:</i>			
Hooliganism	161	172	6,8
Unauthorised prod. and dist. of psychotr. subs.	149	162	8,7
Spread of addiction	7	3	-57,1
Frustrating execution of an official decision	520	580	11,5
Tax evasion	30	8	-73,3
Embezzlement	271	242	-10,7
Frauds	426	477	12,0
Infringement of the rights relat. to tradem	9	9	0,0
Infringement of copyright	16	18	12,5
Insurance fraud	50	71	42,0
Credit fraud	180	532	195,6
Economic crime	1 762	2 219	25,9
Crimes solved	1 381	1 745	26,4
Which accounts for (%)	78,4	78,6	-
Ascertained damage	326 425	302 855	-7,2
Total crime ascertained	15 837	16 494	4,1
Crimes solved	7 652	7 915	3,4
Which accounts for (%)	48,3	48,0	-
Total ascertained crimes (CZK ,000)	785 107	711 083	-9,4
Ascertained damage (CZK ,000)	12 892	10 567	-18,0

Table 55

Pilsen Region - Crime Development in 2003 and 2004

Type of Crime	2003	2004	change (%) +/-
Murders	16	16	0,0
Robberies	228	253	11,0
Robberies in financial institutions	3	11	266,7
Wilful injury to health	263	248	-5,7
Dangerous treats	98	82	-16,3
Extortion	98	99	1,0
Total violent crime	1 009	982	-2,7
Crimes solved	778	768	-1,3
Which accounts for (%)	77,11	78,21	-
Rape	20	40	100,0
Procuring	7	5	-28,6
Total crimes againts human dignity	101	122	20,8
Crimes solved	91	108	18,7
Which accounts for (%)	90,10	88,52	-
<i>Burglaries</i>			
of shops	328	431	31,4
of flats (block of flats)	229	259	13,1
of weekend houses/cottages	791	699	-11,6
of family houses	295	294	-0,3
Total burglaries	3 661	3 786	3,4
Crimes solved	842	886	5,2
Which accounts for (%)	23,00	23,40	-
<i>Common thefts</i>			
pickpockets	707	809	14,4
car thefts	962	1 097	14,0
thefts from cars	2 262	2 418	6,9
bicycle thefts	463	531	14,7
Total common thefts	6 910	7 406	7,2
Crimes solved	1 615	1 586	-1,8
Which accounts for (%)	23,4	21,4	-
Frauds	158	168	6,3
Total crimes against property	11 196	11 858	5,9
Crimes solved	2 723	2 724	0,0
Which accounts for (%)	24,3	23,0	-
Other crime:			
Hooliganism	137	128	-6,6
Unauthorised prod. and dist. of psychotr. subs.	150	131	-12,7
Spread of addiction	13	1	-92,3
Frustrating execution of an official decision	539	757	40,4
Tax evasion	34	29	-14,7
Embezzlement	167	165	-1,2
Frauds	245	291	18,8
Infringement of the rights relat. to tradem	24	30	25,0
Infringement of copyright	15	18	20,0
Insurance fraud	65	48	-26,2
Credit fraud	170	178	4,7
Economic crime	1 541	1 421	-7,8
Crimes solved	1 147	1 213	5,8
Which accounts for (%)	74,4	85,4	-
Ascertained damage	274 183	171 125	-37,6
Total crime ascertained	16 236	16 935	4,3
Crimes solved	6 931	7 194	3,8
Which accounts for (%)	42,7	42,5	-
Total ascertained crimes (CZK ,000)	610 239	556 762	-8,8
Ascertained damage (CZK ,000)	1 151	1 940	68,5

Table 56

Karlovy Vary Region - Crime Development in 2003 and 2004

Type of Crime	2003	2004	change (%) +/-
Murders	12	7	-41,7
Robberies	217	199	-8,3
Robberies in financial institutions	2	1	-50,0
Wilful injury to health	202	214	5,9
Dangerous treats	114	101	-11,4
Extortion	84	69	-17,9
Total violent crime	879	872	-0,8
Crimes solved	732	703	-4,0
Which accounts for (%)	83,28	80,62	-
Rape	35	31	-11,4
Procuring	14	5	-64,3
Total crimes againts human dignity	97	76	-21,6
Crimes solved	90	67	-25,6
Which accounts for (%)	92,78	88,16	-
<i>Burglaries</i>			
of shops	146	156	6,8
of flats (block of flats)	142	112	-21,1
of weekend houses/cottages	405	311	-23,2
of family houses	154	110	-28,6
Total burglaries	2 081	1 817	-12,7
Crimes solved	723	551	-23,8
Which accounts for (%)	34,74	30,32	-
<i>Common thefts</i>			
pickpockets	362	388	7,2
car thefts	657	589	-10,4
thefts from cars	1 371	1 400	2,1
bicycle thefts	188	201	6,9
Total common thefts	4 162	4 198	0,9
Crimes solved	1 532	1 374	-10,3
Which accounts for (%)	36,8	32,7	-
Frauds	78	98	25,6
Total crimes against property	6 657	6 422	-3,5
Crimes solved	2 463	2 092	-15,1
Which accounts for (%)	37,0	32,6	-
Other crime:			
<i>Hooliganism</i>	166	172	3,6
<i>Unauthorised prod. and dist. of psychotr. subs.</i>	99	96	-3,0
<i>Spread of addiction</i>	2	3	50,0
<i>Frustrating execution of an official decision</i>	533	576	8,1
Tax evasion	23	17	-26,1
Embezzlement	109	119	9,2
Frauds	169	201	18,9
Infringement of the rights relat. to tradema	25	22	-12,0
Infringement of copyright	28	24	-14,3
Insurance fraud	17	22	29,4
Credit fraud	245	235	-4,1
Economic crime	1 104	1 057	-4,3
Crimes solved	902	894	-0,9
Which accounts for (%)	81,7	84,6	-
Ascertained damage	105 840	191 575	81,0
Total crime ascertained	10 609	10 374	-2,2
Crimes solved	5 977	5 611	-6,1
Which accounts for (%)	56,3	54,1	-
Total ascertained crimes (CZK ,000)	374 517	434 826	16,1
Ascertained damage (CZK ,000)	2 865	65 548	2187,9

Table 57

Usti Region - Crime Development in 2003 and 2004

Type of Crime	2003	2004	change (%) +/-
Murders	23	22	-4,3
Robberies	662	720	8,8
Robberies in financial institutions	2	2	0,0
Wilful injury to health	655	796	21,5
Dangerous treats	278	387	39,2
Extortion	169	240	42,0
Total violent crime	2 457	2 909	18,4
Crimes solved	1 902	2 300	20,9
Which accounts for (%)	77,41	79,06	-
Rape	60	86	43,3
Procuring	8	16	100,0
Total crimes againts human dignity	200	254	27,0
Crimes solved	179	201	12,3
Which accounts for (%)	89,50	79,13	-
<i>Burglaries</i>			
of shops	423	472	11,6
of flats (block of flats)	789	552	-30,0
of weekend houses/cottages	804	630	-21,6
of family houses	506	407	-19,6
Total burglaries	6 592	6 285	-4,7
Crimes solved	2 208	1 948	-11,8
Which accounts for (%)	33,50	30,99	-
<i>Common thefts</i>			
pickpockets	876	1 023	16,8
car thefts	2 207	1 967	-10,9
thefts from cars	4 254	4 638	9,0
bicycle thefts	783	552	-29,5
Total common thefts	12 383	12 831	3,6
Crimes solved	4 216	4 308	2,2
Which accounts for (%)	34,0	33,6	-
Frauds	386	333	-13,7
Total crimes against property	20 235	20 293	0,3
Crimes solved	6 932	6 775	-2,3
Which accounts for (%)	34,3	33,4	-
Other crime:			
<i>Hooliganism</i>	316	339	7,3
<i>Unauthorised prod. and dist. of psychotr. subs.</i>	268	320	19,4
<i>Spread of addiction</i>	31	19	-38,7
<i>Frustrating execution of an official decision</i>	1 365	1 502	10,0
Tax evasion	68	74	8,8
Embezzlement	275	321	16,7
Frauds	451	698	54,8
Infringement of the rights relat. to tradema	12	25	108,3
Infringement of copyright	65	65	0,0
Insurance fraud	22	47	113,6
Credit fraud	701	982	40,1
Economic crime	2 673	3 418	27,9
Crimes solved	2 152	2 794	29,8
Which accounts for (%)	80,5	81,7	-
Ascertained damage	6 742 765	817 446	-87,9
Total crime ascertained	30 934	32 375	4,7
Crimes solved	16 121	17 143	6,3
Which accounts for (%)	52,1	53,0	-
Total ascertained crimes (CZK ,000)	7 409 551	1 488 010	-79,9
Ascertained damage (CZK ,000)	14 702	46 017	213,0

Table 58

Liberec Region - Crime Development in 2003 and 2004

Type of Crime	2003	2004	change (%) +/-
Murders	11	10	-9,1
Robberies	208	184	-11,5
Robberies in financial institutions	1	4	-
Wilful injury to health	398	557	39,9
Dangerous treats	134	172	28,4
Extortion	129	134	3,9
Total violent crime	1 257	1 500	19,3
Crimes solved	977	1 271	30,1
Which accounts for (%)	77,72	84,73	-
Rape	48	41	-14,6
Procuring	6	11	83,3
Total crimes againts human dignity	152	131	-13,8
Crimes solved	133	121	-9,0
Which accounts for (%)	87,50	92,37	-
<i>Burglaries</i>			
of shops	394	313	-20,6
of flats (block of flats)	219	265	21,0
of weekend houses/cottages	815	610	-25,2
of family houses	241	228	-5,4
Total burglaries	3 595	3 366	-6,4
Crimes solved	943	1 000	6,0
Which accounts for (%)	26,23	29,71	-
<i>Common thefts</i>			
pickpockets	332	361	8,7
car thefts	1 485	1 441	-3,0
thefts from cars	2 098	1 591	-24,2
bicycle thefts	306	340	11,1
Total common thefts	6 375	5 793	-9,1
Crimes solved	1 511	1 523	0,8
Which accounts for (%)	23,7	26,3	-
Frauds	134	176	31,3
Total crimes against property	10 525	9 781	-7,1
Crimes solved	2 674	2 770	3,6
Which accounts for (%)	25,4	28,3	-
Other crime:			
<i>Hooliganism</i>	206	281	36,4
<i>Unauthorised prod. and dist. of psychotr. subs.</i>	107	149	39,3
<i>Spread of addiction</i>	18	28	55,6
<i>Frustrating execution of an official decision</i>	550	667	21,3
Tax evasion	12	16	33,3
Embezzlement	162	163	0,6
Frauds	253	281	11,1
Infringement of the rights relat. to tradema	5	5	0,0
Infringement of copyright	19	20	5,3
Insurance fraud	51	29	-43,1
Credit fraud	258	270	4,7
Economic crime	1 333	1 306	-2,0
Crimes solved	996	1 014	1,8
Which accounts for (%)	74,7	77,6	-
Ascertained damage	397 373	350 670	-11,8
Total crime ascertained	15 667	15 357	-2,0
Crimes solved	6 901	7 620	10,4
Which accounts for (%)	44,0	49,6	-
Total ascertained crimes (CZK ,000)	959 287	847 020	-11,7
Ascertained damage (CZK ,000)	5 814	7 008	20,5

Table 59

Hradec Kralove Region - Crime Development in 2003 and 2004

Type of Crime	2003	2004	change (%) +/-
Murders	8	9	12,5
Robberies	129	156	20,9
Robberies in financial institutions	5	4	-20,0
Wilful injury to health	225	284	26,2
Dangerous treats	69	86	24,6
Extortion	76	74	-2,6
Total violent crime	746	849	13,8
Crimes solved	579	704	21,6
Which accounts for (%)	77,61	82,92	-
Rape	23	22	-4,3
Procuring	-	7	-
Total crimes againts human dignity	78	68	-12,8
Crimes solved	76	60	-21,1
Which accounts for (%)	97,44	88,24	-
<i>Burglaries</i>			
of shops	259	239	-7,7
of flats (block of flats)	102	124	21,6
of weekend houses/cottages	582	527	-9,5
of family houses	171	238	39,2
Total burglaries	2 732	2 656	-2,8
Crimes solved	796	763	-4,1
Which accounts for (%)	29,14	28,73	-
<i>Common thefts</i>			
pickpockets	154	257	66,9
car thefts	548	614	12,0
thefts from cars	1 428	1 213	-15,1
bicycle thefts	537	544	1,3
Total common thefts	4 669	4 659	-0,2
Crimes solved	1 192	1 278	7,2
Which accounts for (%)	25,5	27,4	-
Frauds	221	171	-22,6
Total crimes against property	7 964	7 846	-1,5
Crimes solved	2 273	2 289	0,7
Which accounts for (%)	28,5	29,2	-
Other crime:			
<i>Hooliganism</i>	118	144	22,0
<i>Unauthorised prod. and dist. of psychotr. subs.</i>	66	63	-4,5
<i>Spread of addiction</i>	7	1	-85,7
<i>Frustrating execution of an official decision</i>	602	600	-0,3
Tax evasion	16	14	-12,5
Embezzlement	224	259	15,6
Frauds	327	301	-8,0
Infringement of the rights relat. to tradema	1	1	0,0
Infringement of copyright	11	10	-9,1
Insurance fraud	13	23	76,9
Credit fraud	357	294	-17,6
Economic crime	1 698	1 652	-2,7
Crimes solved	1 238	1 208	-2,4
Which accounts for (%)	72,9	73,1	-
Ascertained damage	1 557 919	368 713	-76,3
Total crime ascertained	12 822	12 692	-1,0
Crimes solved	6 267	6 344	1,2
Which accounts for (%)	48,9	50,0	-
Total ascertained crimes (CZK ,000)	1 897 388	838 984	-55,8
Ascertained damage (CZK ,000)	5 230	5 926	13,3

Table 60

Pardubice Region - Crime Development in 2003 and 2004

Type of Crime	2003	2004	change (%) +/-
Murders	16	5	-68,8
Robberies	88	94	6,8
Robberies in financial institutions	4	6	-
Wilful injury to health	228	226	-0,9
Dangerous treats	111	98	-11,7
Extortion	28	42	50,0
Total violent crime	692	686	-0,9
Crimes solved	562	546	-2,8
Which accounts for (%)	81,21	79,59	-
Rape	22	12	-45,5
Procuring	-	2	-
Total crimes againts human dignity	68	57	-16,2
Crimes solved	62	52	-16,1
Which accounts for (%)	91,18	91,23	-
<i>Burglaries</i>			
of shops	234	249	6,4
of flats (block of flats)	96	86	-10,4
of weekend houses/cottages	521	351	-32,6
of family houses	191	176	-7,9
Total burglaries	2 240	2 054	-8,3
Crimes solved	623	512	-17,8
Which accounts for (%)	27,81	24,93	-
<i>Common thefts</i>			
pickpockets	277	387	39,7
car thefts	340	448	31,8
thefts from cars	1 209	1 095	-9,4
bicycle thefts	610	349	-42,8
Total common thefts	4 310	4 167	-3,3
Crimes solved	1 057	971	-8,1
Which accounts for (%)	24,5	23,3	-
Frauds	108	143	32,4
Total crimes against property	6 942	6 672	-3,9
Crimes solved	1 834	1 640	-10,6
Which accounts for (%)	26,4	24,6	-
Other crime:			
<i>Hooliganism</i>	139	183	31,7
<i>Unauthorised prod. and dist. of psychotr. subs.</i>	55	53	-3,6
<i>Spread of addiction</i>	1	1	0,0
<i>Frustrating execution of an official decision</i>	270	271	0,4
Tax evasion	10	25	150,0
Embezzlement	111	144	29,7
Frauds	207	229	10,6
Infringement of the rights relat. to tradema	3	1	-66,7
Infringement of copyright	6	11	83,3
Insurance fraud	11	14	27,3
Credit fraud	148	213	43,9
Economic crime	1 147	1 361	18,7
Crimes solved	663	882	33,0
Which accounts for (%)	57,8	64,8	-
Ascertained damage	116 363	184 276	58,4
Total crime ascertained	10 540	10 519	-0,2
Crimes solved	4 654	4 724	1,5
Which accounts for (%)	44,2	44,9	-
Total ascertained crimes (CZK ,000)	341 010	420 046	23,2
Ascertained damage (CZK ,000)	1 458	3 227	121,3

Table 61

Vysocina Region - Crime Development in 2003 and 2004

Type of Crime	2003	2004	change (%) +/-
Murders	7	5	-28,6
Robberies	72	114	58,3
Robberies in financial institutions	9	9	-
Wilful injury to health	159	179	12,6
Dangerous treats	59	59	0,0
Extortion	49	53	8,2
Total violent crime	505	563	11,5
Crimes solved	401	466	16,2
Which accounts for (%)	79,41	82,77	-
Rape	20	14	-30,0
Procuring	1	1	0,0
Total crimes againts human dignity	71	61	-14,1
Crimes solved	65	57	-12,3
Which accounts for (%)	91,55	93,44	-
<i>Burglaries</i>			
of shops	234	237	1,3
of flats (block of flats)	78	80	2,6
of weekend houses/cottages	442	413	-6,6
of family houses	121	153	26,4
Total burglaries	2 059	1 930	-6,3
Crimes solved	515	477	-7,4
Which accounts for (%)	25,01	24,72	-
<i>Common thefts</i>			
pickpockets	193	248	28,5
car thefts	324	344	6,2
thefts from cars	992	907	-8,6
bicycle thefts	193	200	3,6
Total common thefts	3 075	3 112	1,2
Crimes solved	718	763	6,3
Which accounts for (%)	23,3	24,5	-
Frauds	165	160	-3,0
Total crimes against property	5 603	5 469	-2,4
Crimes solved	1 456	1 444	-0,8
Which accounts for (%)	26,0	26,4	-
Other crime:			
<i>Hooliganism</i>	86	111	29,1
<i>Unauthorised prod. and dist. of psychotr. subs.</i>	65	120	84,6
<i>Spread of addiction</i>	21	24	14,3
<i>Frustrating execution of an official decision</i>	253	223	-11,9
Tax evasion	12	16	33,3
Embezzlement	106	112	5,7
Frauds	247	202	-18,2
Infringement of the rights relat. to tradema	1	12	1100,0
Infringement of copyright	9	9	0,0
Insurance fraud	10	12	20,0
Credit fraud	106	144	35,8
Economic crime	877	919	4,8
Crimes solved	665	668	0,5
Which accounts for (%)	75,8	72,7	-
Ascertained damage	746 190	456 341	-38,8
Total crime ascertained	8 693	8 526	-1,9
Crimes solved	3 982	3 951	-0,8
Which accounts for (%)	45,8	46,3	-
Total ascertained crimes (CZK ,000)	990 633	701 980	-29,1
Ascertained damage (CZK ,000)	6 244	6 926	10,9

Table 62

South Moravian Region - Crime Development in 2003 and 2004

Type of Crime	2003	2004	change (%) +/-
Murders	16	15	-6,3
Robberies	358	392	9,5
Robberies in financial institutions	5	15	200,0
Wilful injury to health	492	505	2,6
Dangerous treats	267	266	-0,4
Extortion	180	159	-11,7
Total violent crime	1 898	1 904	0,3
Crimes solved	1 424	1 422	-0,1
Which accounts for (%)	75,03	74,68	-
Rape	64	59	-7,8
Procuring	3	2	-33,3
Total crimes againts human dignity	172	155	-9,9
Crimes solved	129	130	0,8
Which accounts for (%)	75,00	83,87	-
<i>Burglaries</i>			
of shops	527	394	-25,2
of flats (block of flats)	561	502	-10,5
of weekend houses/cottages	926	725	-21,7
of family houses	678	597	-11,9
Total burglaries	6 385	5 545	-13,2
Crimes solved	1 500	1 273	-15,1
Which accounts for (%)	23,49	22,96	-
<i>Common thefts</i>			
pickpockets	1 496	1 657	10,8
car thefts	1 865	1 844	-1,1
thefts from cars	7 081	5 680	-19,8
bicycle thefts	635	483	-23,9
Total common thefts	15 525	14 255	-8,2
Crimes solved	2 561	2 665	4,1
Which accounts for (%)	16,5	18,7	-
Frauds	417	432	3,6
Total crimes against property	23 474	21 392	-8,9
Crimes solved	4 570	4 509	-1,3
Which accounts for (%)	19,5	21,1	-
Other crime:			
<i>Hooliganism</i>	394	355	-9,9
<i>Unauthorised prod. and dist. of psychotr. subs.</i>	326	345	5,8
<i>Spread of addiction</i>	70	53	-24,3
<i>Frustrating execution of an official decision</i>	731	712	-2,6
Tax evasion	69	35	-49,3
Embezzlement	496	460	-7,3
Frauds	987	816	-17,3
Infringement of the rights relat. to tradema	71	53	-25,4
Infringement of copyright	76	64	-15,8
Insurance fraud	37	27	-27,0
Credit fraud	354	539	52,3
Economic crime	3 778	3 673	-2,8
Crimes solved	2 656	2 465	-7,2
Which accounts for (%)	70,3	67,1	-
Ascertained damage	861 948	1 844 803	114,0
Total crime ascertained	34 463	32 084	-6,9
Crimes solved	13 142	12 675	-3,6
Which accounts for (%)	38,1	39,5	-
Total ascertained crimes (CZK ,000)	1 955 561	2 969 652	51,9
Ascertained damage (CZK ,000)	19 038	19 606	3,0

Table 63

Olomouc Region - Crime Development in 2003 and 2004

Type of Crime	2003	2004	change (%) +/-
Murders	7	14	100,0
Robberies	210	215	2,4
Robberies in financial institutions	6	7	-
Wilful injury to health	588	644	9,5
Dangerous treats	318	377	18,6
Extortion	155	128	-17,4
Total violent crime	1 632	1 763	8,0
Crimes solved	1 341	1 436	7,1
Which accounts for (%)	82,17	81,45	-
Rape	41	31	-24,4
Procuring	5	-	-100,0
Total crimes againts human dignity	111	95	-14,4
Crimes solved	92	79	-14,1
Which accounts for (%)	82,88	83,16	-
<i>Burglaries</i>			
of shops	293	279	-4,8
of flats (block of flats)	183	155	-15,3
of weekend houses/cottages	379	303	-20,1
of family houses	325	295	-9,2
Total burglaries	3 272	2 942	-10,1
Crimes solved	825	771	-6,5
Which accounts for (%)	25,21	26,21	-
<i>Common thefts</i>			
pickpockets	352	534	51,7
car thefts	673	526	-21,8
thefts from cars	1 894	1 455	-23,2
bicycle thefts	389	375	-3,6
Total common thefts	5 498	5 051	-8,1
Crimes solved	1 391	1 414	1,7
Which accounts for (%)	25,3	28,0	-
Frauds	295	349	18,3
Total crimes against property	9 513	8 808	-7,4
Crimes solved	2 531	2 535	0,2
Which accounts for (%)	26,6	28,8	-
Other crime:			
<i>Hooliganism</i>	252	284	12,7
<i>Unauthorised prod. and dist. of psychotr. subs.</i>	103	133	29,1
<i>Spread of addiction</i>	26	22	-15,4
<i>Frustrating execution of an official decision</i>	419	496	18,4
Tax evasion	36	36	0,0
Embezzlement	218	245	12,4
Frauds	553	427	-22,8
Infringement of the rights relat. to tradema	7	4	-42,9
Infringement of copyright	6	15	150,0
Insurance fraud	43	17	-60,5
Credit fraud	210	365	73,8
Economic crime	1 777	1 802	1,4
Crimes solved	1 262	1 247	-1,2
Which accounts for (%)	71,0	69,2	-
Ascertained damage	1 635 436	626 836	-61,7
Total crime ascertained	15 822	15 352	-3,0
Crimes solved	7 694	7 795	1,3
Which accounts for (%)	48,6	50,8	-
Total ascertained crimes (CZK ,000)	2 024 149	1 000 233	-50,6
Ascertained damage (CZK ,000)	8 367	8 007	-4,3

Table 64

Moravian-Silesian Region - Crime Development in 2003 and 2004

Type of Crime	2003	2004	change (%) +/-
Murders	11	27	145,5
Robberies	724	820	13,3
Robberies in financial institutions	4	7	75,0
Wilful injury to health	1 849	1 785	-3,5
Dangerous treats	292	296	1,4
Extortion	229	251	9,6
Total violent crime	3 791	3 920	3,4
Crimes solved	2 930	3 019	3,0
Which accounts for (%)	77,29	77,02	-
Rape	82	98	19,5
Procuring	10	6	-40,0
Total crimes against human dignity	260	274	5,4
Crimes solved	212	231	9,0
Which accounts for (%)	81,54	84,31	-
<i>Burglaries</i>			
of shops	571	444	-22,2
of flats (block of flats)	638	605	-5,2
of weekend houses/cottages	480	448	-6,7
of family houses	521	489	-6,1
Total burglaries	7 025	6 103	-13,1
Crimes solved	1 911	1 988	4,0
Which accounts for (%)	27,20	32,57	-
<i>Common thefts</i>			
pickpockets	1 006	1 658	64,8
car thefts	1 204	1 038	-13,8
thefts from cars	6 070	4 249	-30,0
bicycle thefts	499	791	58,5
Total common thefts	14 663	13 128	-10,5
Crimes solved	3 998	3 761	-5,9
Which accounts for (%)	27,3	28,6	-
Frauds	576	565	-1,9
Total crimes against property	23 243	20 891	-10,1
Crimes solved	6 545	6 424	-1,8
Which accounts for (%)	28,2	30,8	-
Other crime:			
<i>Hooliganism</i>	357	385	7,8
<i>Unauthorised prod. and dist. of psychotr. subs.</i>	349	231	-33,8
<i>Spread of addiction</i>	118	47	-60,2
<i>Frustrating execution of an official decision</i>	1 232	1 448	17,5
Tax evasion	53	67	26,4
Embezzlement	354	347	-2,0
Frauds	1 274	818	-35,8
Infringement of the rights relat. to tradem	19	12	-36,8
Infringement of copyright	22	19	-13,6
Credit fraud	520	787	51,3
Economic crime	3 984	3 849	-3,4
Crimes solved	2 423	2 293	-5,4
Which accounts for (%)	60,8	59,6	-
Ascertained damage	5 324 833	6 747 111	26,7
Total crime ascertained	37 391	35 163	-6,0
Crimes solved	17 596	17 454	-0,8
Which accounts for (%)	47,0	49,6	-
Total ascertained crimes (CZK ,000)	5 968 519	7 381 764	23,7
Ascertained damage (CZK ,000)	11 296	104 423	824,4

Table 65

Zlin Region - Crime Development in 2003 and 2004

Type of Crime	2003	2004	change (%) +/-
Murders	9	4	-55,6
Robberies	136	126	-7,4
Robberies in financial institutions	7	1	-85,7
Wilful injury to health	251	243	-3,2
Dangerous treats	144	147	2,1
Extortion	70	62	-11,4
Total violent crime	857	832	-2,9
Crimes solved	646	665	2,9
Which accounts for (%)	75,38	79,93	-
Rape	19	27	42,1
Procuring	-	1	-
Total crimes againts human dignity	57	58	1,8
Crimes solved	47	47	0,0
Which accounts for (%)	82,46	81,03	-
<i>Burglaries</i>			
of shops	173	165	-4,6
of flats (block of flats)	92	69	-25,0
of weekend houses/cottages	326	321	-1,5
of family houses	264	174	-34,1
Total burglaries	2 249	1 941	-13,7
Crimes solved	591	561	-5,1
Which accounts for (%)	26,28	28,90	-
<i>Common thefts</i>			
pickpockets	251	358	42,6
car thefts	328	313	-4,6
thefts from cars	1 216	935	-23,1
bicycle thefts	402	459	14,2
Total common thefts	3 696	3 695	0,0
Crimes solved	857	903	5,4
Which accounts for (%)	23,2	24,4	-
Frauds	206	266	29,1
Total crimes against property	6 458	6 254	-3,2
Crimes solved	1 675	1 768	5,6
Which accounts for (%)	25,9	28,3	-
Other crime:			
<i>Hooliganism</i>	107	159	48,6
<i>Unauthorised prod. and dist. of psychotr. subs.</i>	123	103	-16,3
<i>Spread of addiction</i>	24	19	-20,8
<i>Frustrating execution of an official decision</i>	374	401	7,2
Tax evasion	33	32	-3,0
Embezzlement	184	156	-15,2
Frauds	383	270	-29,5
Infringement of the rights relat. to tradema	23	14	-39,1
Infringement of copyright	36	16	-55,6
Insurance fraud	11	6	-45,5
Credit fraud	175	189	8,0
Economic crime	1 506	1 258	-16,5
Crimes solved	1 109	898	-19,0
Which accounts for (%)	73,6	71,4	-
Ascertained damage	1 327 122	595 419	-55,1
Total crime ascertained	11 040	10 639	-3,6
Crimes solved	5 402	5 353	-0,9
Which accounts for (%)	48,9	50,3	-
Total ascertained crimes (CZK ,000)	1 585 005	870 317	-45,1
Ascertained damage (CZK ,000)	2 833	3 457	22,0