

MINISTRY OF THE INTERIOR OF THE CZECH REPUBLIC

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Security Policy Department

**Report on Public Order and Internal Security  
in the Czech Republic in 2005  
(compared with 2004)**

*A shortened version*

Prague 2006

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# 1. Introduction

The Report on Public Order and Internal Security in the Czech Republic in 2005 (hereinafter referred to as the 'Report') was drawn up under the responsibility of the Ministry of the Interior (hereinafter the 'MI') and was compiled from documents provided by the Ministry of Justice (the 'MoJ'), the Ministry of Defence (the 'MoD'), the Ministry of Finance (the 'MoF'), the Ministry of Culture (the 'MoC'), the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs (the 'MLSA'), the Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports (the 'MEYS'), the Ministry of Industry and Trade (the 'MIT'), the Ministry for Regional Development (the 'MRD'), the Ministry of Informatics (the 'MoI'), the Ministry of Transport (the 'MoT'), the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (the 'MFA'), the Ministry of the Environment (the 'ME'), the Security Intelligence Service (the 'SIS'), the National Security Authority (the 'NSA'), the Supreme State Prosecutor's Office (the 'SSPO'), the Office for the Protection of Economic Competition, and the Office for Representing the State in Property Matters.

The Report has the character of information-finding, and is to ensure systematic consistency of individual steps taken in the field of internal security and public order policy.<sup>1</sup> Without being aware of development pertaining to internal security and crime, development measures would be adopted without order. The aim of the Report is in particular to:

- provide an overview of trends in crime, the structures of criminal offences committed, and criminal offenders;
- provide an overview of developments in internal order and security;
- provide information on the activities of executive bodies in security policy, on adopted and drafted strategies and legislative and non-legislative measures, and enable the use of information gathered to combat crimes, in particular to prepare legislative decision making, strategic and organisational objectives;
- provide an overview on crime prevention as a tool of offensive control on crime. With regards to crime prevention the Report is a follow up to the **Report on Meeting Tasks Resulting from the Strategy for Crime Prevention in 2004 – 2007 and namely in 2005, including Priorities for 2006**, drawn up under the responsibility of the Ministry of the Interior;
- identify those areas to which central state administration authorities need to devote special attention.

Thus the Report summarises gathered findings. It does not deal with the evaluation of certain adopted measures since these are mostly assessed in separate reports. The Report contains basic information on Government policy concerning public order and internal security. On the basis of evaluated findings, the conclusions of the report include draft priorities for security policy relating to public order and internal security for the next term. As separate Annexes to the Report are: the Information on the Security Situation in Central Europe and the Information on the Issue of Extremism in the Czech Republic in 2005. Furthermore, the Annex contains Tables and Charts, referred to in the text of the Report.

**Criminality** is expressed by the sum of detected criminal offences. Crime is distinguished as apparent crime, which is statistically recorded, and latent crime, which law enforcement agencies do not receive any information about, for various reasons. The majority of criminal offences come to light and become the subject of criminal prosecution, however an unknown number of crimes remains latent. The range of latent crimes is mainly affected by the trust of citizens in security bodies, fear of offenders' revenge, the reaction of other citizens to reporting crimes, and criminal sensitivity of society, which is understood to be a rate of tolerance towards violations of the law. The Police of the Czech Republic (hereinafter referred to as the 'Czech Police'), using preventive and repressive measures, strive to maximally reduce apparent as well as latent forms of crime.

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<sup>1</sup> The principles of internal security policy are defined in the Status Report on Security in the Czech Republic reflecting security interests and needs of the Czech Republic in the context of the developing security environment. The Report was discussed by the National Security Council and the Government of the Czech Republic which approved it by its Resolution No. 83 of 25 January 2006. It is followed up by the Status Report on Safeguarding Security of the Czech Republic in terms of Protection against Emergency Events approved by Government Resolution No. 263 of 15 March 2006. This Report comprehensively deals with issues of protection of inhabitants, fire protection, the Integrated Rescue System, crisis management, and civil emergency planning.

The situation, dynamics and structure of crimes are analysed in comparison with long-term trends expressed by statistical data on recorded criminal offences and offenders. The structure of crimes is expressed by a proportion of individual groups of criminal offences, namely crimes against property, economic crimes, violent crimes, and crimes against human dignity (sexual crimes). Crimes are also analysed according to regional distribution, selected groups of civil servants and demographic categories of offenders including the categories of male and female. Moreover, the scope of repeat crime is detected and specific features of crimes committed by youth are examined. The majority of developed as well as underdeveloped countries have seen in recent decades a rise in crime which is related to the process of industrialisation, urbanisation and migration as well as to demographic changes. Dynamic phenomena concerning crime in the world include terrorism, organised crime, economic criminal offences committed by supranational organisations, crimes related to drugs, cyber-crimes (make use of IT or misuse IT for committing crimes), devastation of the environment, and hooliganism. Contemporary approaches put an emphasis on comprehensive combating of crime.

The statistical data used in the Report is based on the **Statistical Recording System of Crime of the Police of the Czech Republic** (hereinafter referred to as the 'SRSC') which specifies individual kinds of crime through tactical and statistical classification. Crimes are recorded in criminal statistics on the basis of reports lodged by citizens or operative findings of the Czech Police indicating that a crime has been committed. The condition for their inclusion into records of crimes is the establishment of their criminal law classification. The basic units of the SRSC are as follows: a) a case representing a single criminal act and b) an offender of a criminal act, which means that even persons who are not finally prosecuted can be recorded (for example persons whose prosecution is impermissible due to their age). A criminal offence is considered to have been solved if a person is being prosecuted or has been charged with an offence, or if the case has been suspended pursuant to provisions of Section 159a (2) and (3) of the Code of Criminal Procedure, i.e. if prosecution is impermissible under Sec.11 (1) (if it is ordered by the President who used his right to grant a pardon or amnesty) or if prosecution is unreasonable under Sec.172 (2) (a) or (b), i.e. because of the punishment already imposed on the accused (or which may be reasonably expected to imposed) or if any other authority has ruled on the act committed by the accused, as long as this is a disciplinary punishment, reprimand or the decision was taken by a foreign court or authority and this decision may be considered as adequate. The item 'Prosecuted and Investigated Persons' includes persons who have been officially charged with an offence, persons suspected to have committed an offence, or persons whose prosecution is impermissible (e.g. persons under 15 years of age; offenders who die before being charged, persons exempted from the authority of penal proceedings bodies; persons whose prosecution is conditional upon the approval of the injured; persons who have been lawfully sentenced for the same criminal offence or whose prosecution was lawfully discontinued for the same crime or terminated by a final and conclusive decision to transfer the cases), or unreasonable (for example the punishment would be of no importance in comparison with the punishment already or about to be imposed upon the person). The amount of damage recorded in police statistics is ascertained mainly from information provided by the victims of crimes, by the relevant police body or investigator, by an authorised appraiser, a sworn expert, or by an insurance company. When any investigation is commenced, the damage first ascertained is recorded. Provided that the criminal investigation has not been closed, the value of the damage caused is included for information only. The Report also uses data concerning additional clear-up rates: these are criminal offences which were solved in the given statistical year however which had been detected in some of the previous statistical periods. With regard to crimes committed by offenders it is necessary to bear in mind that the data is derived from the share of solved criminal offences.

Criminal statistics are completed with statistics maintained by the Ministry of Justice containing statistics of state prosecutors and courts. Results arising from criminal statistics are not directly comparable with the statistics of the Ministry of Justice. This is because of differences in time. In some cases there are differences of several years between the terminations of individual phases of the criminal prosecution of an actual case. Police statistics record individual cases at their inception, whilst the court statistics record them once they are closed. Furthermore, police statistics contains sections titled 'Course and Results of Criminal Proceedings under State Prosecutors' and 'Course and Results of Criminal Proceedings at Courts'. Court statistics do not deal with offences or offenders whose cases have been suspended under Sec. 159 of the Code of Criminal Procedure prior to penal prosecution (for example because of the age of the offender,

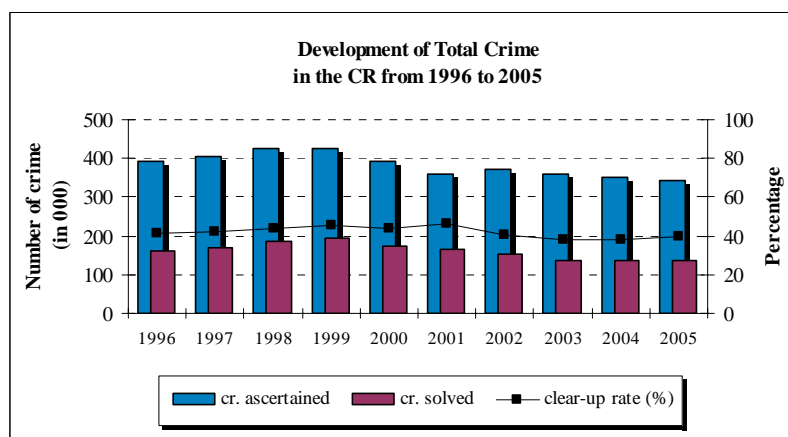
amnesty, or insanity), discontinued under Sec. 172 of the Code of Criminal Procedure (for example the crime has not been proven to have been committed by the accused), or where the prosecution was recessed. A convicted person is a person against whom a judgement was delivered and which judgement has come into effect. Under this kind of statistics a prosecuted person is understood to be a person against whom penal proceedings were brought to a close under Sec. 160 of the Code of Criminal Procedure in the year monitored (indictment, discontinuation or suspension of criminal prosecution). Court statistics record the numbers of prosecuted persons and defendants, whilst police statistics also record crimes where the offender is unknown, allowing for a wider view of criminality, especially when taking into account the traditionally low clear-up rate of crimes against property.

Information included in the system of crime statistics is collected by the Czech Police whilst meeting their particular tasks with regard to crime prevention and crime discovery, or investigation of criminal offences, therefore the criminal statistics do not capture the effort, money and time used to solve detected criminal acts.

*Data provided for in the Report, unless stated otherwise, relates to the year 2005. Further information relating mainly to adopted measures is valid as of 31 January 2006.*

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

### 2.1 Basic Data on Criminal Activities



#### Criminal statistics

number of detected crimes in total 344,060 (-2.2 %)<sup>2</sup>

total number of detected crimes per 10,000 inhabitants 337 (-7)

number of crimes solved 135,281 (+0.6 %)

clear-up rate (a share of the number of solved crimes of detected crimes) 39.3 % (+1.1 %)<sup>3</sup>

amount of damage ascertained CZK 42,984,656,000. (-11.3 %)

damage recovered CZK 639.912,000 (-70.6 %)

number of additionally solved crimes 6.213 (-3.8 %)

#### Court statistics

number of crimes committed by sentenced persons 87,578 (-2 %)

- The total number of crimes detected in 2005 decreased, according to the data of the SRSC by 2.2 % to 344,060. In long-term view it might be stated that in the three subsequent years the number of detected criminal offences has dropped and **the number of criminal offences in 2005 was the ever lowest since 1993**. The highest share of total crime was recorded in the capital city of Prague which is 28 %. The number of solved crimes moderately rose by 0.6 % and the clear-up rate was 39.3 %, of which in Prague it was 21 % (+1.4 %).
- In summary pre-trial proceedings the suspicion of committing crime was reported in 21,831 cases which accounts for 16 % of cases where an offender of a crime was detected (14.4 % in 2004). A state prosecutor took a meritorious decision in 109,462 (+1.3 %) cases, of which in 93,157 (+1.7 %) state prosecutors lodge a proposal for indictment or a proposal for punishment in 85 % of cases.
- As for the most considerable fluctuation in crime development: **the number of detected economic crimes increased**, and this growth was accompanied, on the one hand, by unauthorised use of payment cards, infringement of copyright, and, on the other hand by decreasing number of criminal offences of fraud, insurance fraud and embezzlement. **The number of detected violent crimes fell** and this decline was seen in the lower number of murders, wilful injuries to health, extortion and robberies, while robberies of financial institutions have remained a problem. The number of crimes against property declined as well, while this decrease concerned mainly burglaries of flats, family houses and holiday cottages, and thefts of and from cars. The number of detected pick-pocketings and other thefts (such as thefts from hand-bags, clothes, thefts of drunken persons, and so on) continue to grow.
- **Ascertained as well as recovered damage decreased.** The share of recovered damage when compared with ascertained damage was 1 %. Ascertained damage was affected by several significant cases, for example with respect to 'the attack' on the CEPRO company the amount of CZK 11.8 million was recovered, and the amount of CZK 153 million was recovered in the case of fraud concerning EU subsidies.

<sup>2</sup> The data in parentheses indicates the change in comparison with 2004.

<sup>3</sup> For example the clear-up rate in Austria was 40 %.

## 2.1.1 Crime by Regions. Regional Variations

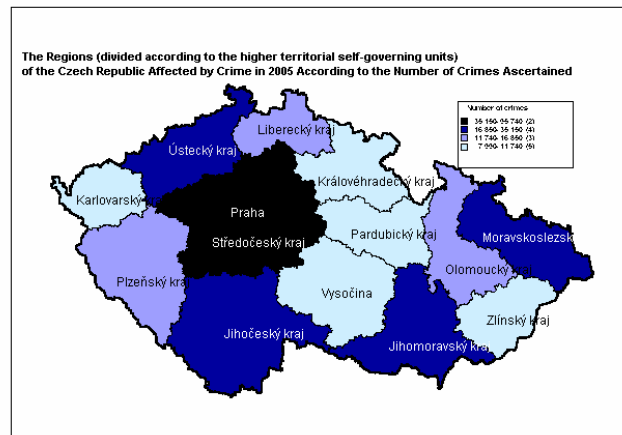
### Basic data in the Czech Republic in 2005:

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

Number of inhabitants: 10 220 577

Density of population in the Czech Rep.:  
130 persons/ km<sup>2</sup>

Unemployment rate: 7.9 %  
(the average unemployment rate  
from the 1<sup>st</sup> to 4<sup>th</sup> quarter 2005)



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

- **The sequence of regions has not changed markedly.** The highest number of criminal offences is attributed to the capital city of Prague (with a share of 27.8 %), followed at a distance by the Central Bohemian Region (10.8 %), the Moravian-Silesian Region (10.2 %), the Usti Region (9.5 %) and the South Moravian Region (9 %), and then the South Bohemian Region, the Pilsen Region, the Liberec Region, the Olomouc Region, and the Hradec Kralove Region. The Vysocina Region, the Karlovy Vary Region, the Pardubice Region and the Zlin Region (each up to a share of 3 %) display the lowest number of crimes.
- The development of crime in individual regions differs. Crime increased only in the South Bohemian and Usti Regions, crime stagnated in the Moravian-Silesian Region, and in other regions it declined, while in terms of percentage the most considerable decrease was seen in the Pilsen, Hradec Kralove, and Vysocina Regions.
- If we compare the sequence of regions taking into account **crimes per 10 thousand inhabitants**, Prague still occupies 1<sup>st</sup> place (818 crimes), and can be attributed a twofold number of criminal offences when compared with other, most affected, regions, being: the Usti Region (399), the Liberec Region (352), the Karlovy Vary Region (332), the Central Bohemian Region (325) and the Moravian-Silesian Region (279). The Vysocina Region (155), and the Zlin Region (172) displayed the lowest number of crimes. Different sequences, according to whether an absolute number of crimes was used, or a calculation using crimes per 10,000 inhabitants, can be still seen in the Karlovy Vary Region (thirteenth place out of 14 regions in the number of all ascertained crimes, but fourth place when using the calculation per 10,000 inhabitants).
- The **capital city of Prague** shows the highest share of total crime. In order to eliminate the negative situation in the city centre a working team ‘Capital City’ was established by the Order of the Police President No. 116 of 14 November 2005.

\* A decline in total crime was recorded in Prague (-1.7 %), where only economic crime increased (+55.1 %) whilst crime against property represents 33 % of the total number of such crime in the Czech Republic. The percentage of foreigners who were involved in solved cases was 13.7 %, however their share in violent crime was high, reaching 17.5 % robberies, and 27.1 % the thwarting of the task of a public official - 748 criminal offences. Repeat offenders committed 54.8 % of solved cases and were mostly involved in thefts - 75.4 % and burglaries - 85.2 %. However, crime development in Prague basically does not differ from crime development in large conurbations in other countries.

\* The crime rate in large conurbations is affected by a number of factors - a high population density and anonymity, migration, age and social composition of the population, large housing estates, a large number of shops and institutions, along with a high concentration of ex-prisoners. The issue in question is the relationship between the development of crime and the unemployment rate. Comparisons of the number of ascertained crimes per 10,000



inhabitants and the unemployment rate in 2005 does not yet confirm this relationship. For example a higher unemployment rate and a lower crime rate is apparent in the Olomouc Region, contrary to in Prague and the Central Bohemian Region, where the unemployment rate was low but at the same time there was a high crime rate. A high crime rate alongside a high unemployment rate occurred in the Usti Region

\* Recorded crimes are influenced by a range of variable factors, for example whether criminal offences are reported by citizens or staff of institutions and their control bodies (it is also affected by the trust of citizens in security bodies, fear of revenge by offenders, the reaction of co-citizens when reporting a crime, and insurance), detection and recording of crimes by control/inspection bodies, and the level of inspection activities.

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

### **Findings of the Public Survey**

*In the survey carried out in 2005 by the Centre for Public Opinion (Centrum pro výzkum veřejného mínění) 13 % of respondents, when answering the question 'What do you worry about most? ', expressed their concern of being affected by crime, concerns about their security and of becoming a victim of a criminal offence. In the survey carried out in March 2005 54 % of the interviewed expressed satisfaction and 44% dissatisfaction with their security. As compared with the same period of 2004 the evaluations were approximately the same (55 % respondents were satisfied while 43 % were dissatisfied).*

### **Measures Adopted**

- In the Czech Republic there were, as of 31 December 2005, in total 615 (+1) district or local units of the Czech Police.
- On the basis of experience with ensuring public order and internal security in organising assemblies or other events attended by large numbers of persons (for example the CzechTek techno-party), the management of police measures will be transferred to selected police officers of Regional Administrations in cases where interventions involve deployed forces and finance/equipment exceeding the given District Directorate and where interventions are carried out under unified command. An 'Anti-Conflict Team' (i.e. police negotiations within a crowd) will be introduced experimentally as a new form of preventive measures to prevent unlawful conduct. In this context the changes in tactics for interventions under unified command are being prepared and at the same time organisational measures are being adopted with regard to maintain connection between individual police officers and commanders.
- The Czech Police steadily carry out fundamental tasks of the **integrated rescue system** (hereinafter referred to as 'IRS'). Apart from cooperation in road accidents, fires and so forth, in 2005 a special documentation operation was broadened. Special cross-reference regulations of the IRS were issued as common directives. Thus in 2005, for example the usage of helicopters of the air rescue service of the Czech Police (and of the Czech Army) for the needs of climbers/ rescuers of individual units of the IRS and other rescue activities, was solved. The preparation of documents relating to technical assistance of IRS units, mainly fire-fighters, to the Czech Police when keeping public order at events such as techno-parties was commenced.
- In April 2005 the Police Presidium of the Czech Republic entered into the **Agreement with the Czech Association of Insurance Companies**. Thus the Czech Police acquired another legal tool for cooperation in investigating criminal offences, road accidents and liquidation of insurance events. This also covers preventive activities against insurance fraud.
- The *Implementing Protocol between the Czech Police and the Customs Administration of the Czech Republic on Procedure to Use Some Information Systems operated by the Customs Administration of the Czech Republic for the Needs of the Czech Police and Some Information Systems Operated by the Czech Police for the Needs of the Customs Administration* was negotiated.
- Republic-wide pilot operations of the analytical information system 'ViCLAS' were commenced. Its purpose is to find links between criminal offences and persons and to use these for enhancing work in solving serious criminal acts, with the aim of using such links for further behavioural analysis.
- In the framework of the **'Implementation of the EFQM in the Police of the Czech Republic' until the end of 2005** open receptions for contact with the general public were established at about ten police units. This modernisation of police offices includes also seminars for police offices relating to receiving and

dealing with citizens at police units so that in each police region there is at least one police service office where policemen are trained to deal with the general public in the form of open reception.

- The Government adopted by its Resolution no. 49 of 11 January 2006 '**The Strategy for Policing in Relation to Minorities in 2006 – 2007**', which arose from the necessity of an equal approach towards and understanding of minority differences on the basis of which a minority member may not be condemned, restricted or generally criminalized if he/she does not violate law. Since 2003 the Czech Police have verified new mechanisms of policing with minorities which were introduced as a system in 2005. In all police regions positions of *liaisons for minorities* were established and the role of *assistants (members of a minority) to the Czech Police* was extended. These police assistants have been so far used by three District Directorates of the Czech Police: Ostrava, Cheb and Usti nad Labem, while the project is being prepared in other locations (Brno and Most). The Czech Police also carry out other projects to prevent crime among minority members, for example the project 'Common World', run by the Administration of the North Moravian Region, or the project 'Building a Bridge' held in Strakonice. Special training courses are organised for police officers that work in regions with higher numbers of minority members. A priority for the next two years will be the training of police management. Relations with organisations involved in the integration of minorities into society will be further developed.

## 2.1.2 Offenders

### Criminal statistics

Number of prosecuted and investigated persons 121,511

(-20, -0.02 %); Of them:

Share of male offenders (age over 18 years) 79.3 (-1 %)

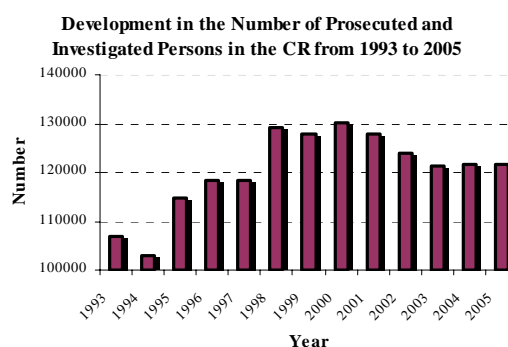
Share of female offenders (age over 18 years) 13.3 (+1.8 %)

Share of first-time offenders - 52.8 (-0.9) %<sup>4</sup>

### Court statistics

Number of sentenced persons - 67,561 (-1.3 %)

Number of charged persons - 75,223 (-0.8 %)



- **The number of offenders stagnated**, which relates to the stagnating number of solved criminal offences. The stagnation of the number of offenders and solved crimes was accompanied by a **continuing moderate growth in the number of repeat offenders** (the highest figure since 1993).

\* With regard to the age structure of offenders the category between **20 and 30 years of age** prevails, with a share of **34 %**. The category of offenders aged 30-60 represents a proportion of 49.7 % (of these, those aged 30-40 years represent a share of 26.5 % and those in the age category between 40 and 60 years of age represent 23.3 %). Offenders aged 18-20 account for 7.2 %, and those over 60 years of age represent only 1.7 %. In comparison with the previous year the share of the age category of 30-60 slightly increased while the share of offenders aged 0-15 and 15-18 dropped.

\* The composition of offenders according to their education has not changed when compared with previous years. The largest group of offenders is formed by **offenders with a primary education and certificates of apprenticeship** - **46 %** (+0.1 %), followed by offenders with a primary education and no qualification (24.1 %, +0.3 %), and the category of offenders whose education has not been ascertained together with foreigners and children (14.7 %). The group of offenders who have completed a secondary education is not very large except for in economic crime (9.8 %, -0.2 %) These groups are followed at a distance by two groups with markedly lower number of offenders – offenders who have graduated from university (2 %), and offenders who have attended special schools and do not have any qualifications (2 %).<sup>5</sup>

- **The courts of justice in the Czech Republic** lawfully sentenced a total number of 67,561 persons (-1.3 %). A suspended prison sentence was most frequent – 36,006 persons, which accounts for 53.3 % of the number of sentenced persons; unconditional sentences of imprisonment -10,082 persons, i.e. 14.9 %; sentences of community service – 11,990 persons, i.e. 17.8 %; and financial penalties – 2,663 persons, i.e. 3.9 %. Unconditional sentences of imprisonment were most often imposed for to one year of imprisonment – 6,315 persons (62.6 %) and from one year to five years of imprisonment - 3,210 persons (31.8 %). Sentences from five to fifteen years of imprisonment were imposed on 539 persons (5.4 %); an exceptional sentence from 15 to 25 years of imprisonment was imposed on 14 persons, and four persons received a life sentence.
- Centres of **Probation and Mediation Service** recorded in total 24,819 new cases<sup>6</sup> (28,403 in 2004). Most cases concerned sentences of community service (75 % of the total number of 19,368 cases recorded

<sup>4</sup> These are offenders who have not been lawfully sentenced for the same or similar intentional criminal offence for which they are now prosecuted or investigated.

<sup>5</sup> According to the census held in 2001 the structure of the population over 15 years of age, according to the highest achieved education, was as follows: basic education 23 %, apprentice certificate without a final secondary school examination 20.5 %, secondary vocational education with final examination 17.4 %, completed secondary education 28.4 %, higher education (university, college) 8.9 %, and not ascertained education or without any education 1.7 %. It might be stated that higher education positively influences crime commitment. While the share of the population with basic education and apprenticeship certificates was 43.5 %, the members of these groups formed 64.1 % of criminal offenders. On the contrary, while the proportion of persons with secondary education in the total number of inhabitants was 45.8 %, their share of criminal offenders was only 9.8 %, and so forth.

<sup>6</sup> With regard to the transfer to the new information system the final figure will be completed by four more centres.

within criminal trial proceedings). Within pre-trial proceedings and court proceedings (5,451 cases) the Probation and Mediation Services were, in the cases of adult offenders, most often authorised to mediate conflict solutions and to prepare the possibility for alternative punishment or other measures (75 %).

### **Criminal Offences Committed by Repeat Offenders<sup>7</sup>**

- Despite the stagnation in the total number of offenders, the number of repeat offenders increased to 55,856 (+1.8 %) and their **share in the structure of offenders grew to 46 %** (+0.8 %), thus these were the highest figures since 1993.
- The number of economic crimes committed by repeat offenders increased (+29.4 %), whilst the number of crimes against property, violent crimes and crimes against human dignity decreased. The number of murders (-48, 63 crimes detected) and wilful injuries to health committed by repeat offenders, decreased as well (-9, 2,301 crimes detected). The share of repeat offenders in crimes against property was 56.3 %, in thefts 61.1 %, in crimes against property 40 %, and economic crimes 36 %.

\* *The highest share of repeat offenders was in the North Moravian Region (52.4 %) and in Prague (51.1 %)<sup>8</sup>.*

\* *Of the total number of sentenced persons, the courts designated 10,273 persons as being repeat offenders (15.2 %). The courts of North Moravia sentenced the highest number of repeat offenders - 4,465 persons, followed by the courts of North Bohemia - 1,508 persons, and South Moravia - 1,164 persons. The most frequent of these were repeat offenders convicted of crimes against property - 4,982 persons (48.5 %).*

### **Crimes committed by foreign nationals**

- **The number of offenders who were foreign nationals** declined to 6,994 (-3.1 %); their **share** in persons prosecuted in the Czech Republic has not changed considerably, since 1993 it has been around **6 %**. The most commonly prosecuted foreigners were citizens of the Slovak Republic (2,412, i.e. 34.5 % of prosecuted foreigners), followed by citizens of Ukraine (1,513, which accounts for 21.6 %), and citizens of Vietnam, Poland, and Russia
- The number of economic crimes committed by foreign nationals increased, but other basic categories of crime decreased: sex crimes, violent crimes and crimes against property. The number of solved murders fell as well (-9 crimes, 24 crimes detected) and wilful injuries to health (-5, 302 crimes detected). As for the share of foreign nationals in the total number of prosecuted persons, the highest proportion of foreigners was reported with regard to the crime of frustrating the execution of an official decision - 14.5 %, pickpockets -14.4 % and murders 15.5 %, followed by robberies - 9.6 %.

\* *The highest number of offenders who were foreign nationals was reported in the capital city of Prague (15.1 %), followed by the West Bohemian Region (7.5 %). Prague has dominated in the Czech Republic for a long period of time. In terms of regional division of crimes, a certain link can be seen between those areas most frequently used by foreigners for illegal migration through the Czech Republic, areas where there is a higher concentration of foreigners with residence permits, and areas displaying a high share of prosecuted foreign nationals.*

\* *Of the total number of persons convicted, 4,223 (6.3 %) were foreign nationals. Most foreign offenders were sentenced by courts in Prague - 1,685 persons, courts in the West Bohemian Region - 581 persons, and courts in the North Moravian Region - 530 persons. Most persons sentenced were citizens of Slovakia (1,239 persons) and of Ukraine (1,129 persons).*

*(For more details see Tables and Diagrams No. 10 - 14)*

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<sup>7</sup> In terms of police statistics, a repeat offender is an offender carrying out an intentional criminal offence, who has in the past been sentenced for the same crime. The interpretation of the term "repeat offender" in other statistics (for example court or prison statistics) differs from the police interpretation.

<sup>8</sup> In order to compare crimes committed by repeat offenders, foreign nationals, children and juvenile offenders, the division of the Czech Republic under Act No. 36/1960 Coll., on the Territorial Division of the State, as amended, is used. This Act established the following regions: Central Bohemian, South Bohemian, West Bohemian, North Bohemian, East Bohemian, South Moravian, and North Moravian Regions, and the capital city of Prague.

## Measures

- Conditions for persons placed in police cells and restricted in their freedom improved (i.e. the furnishing of cells). The rules on and practice of guarding persons charged with or suspected of a crime have been changed. The right of persons placed in cells to contact their attorneys is respected from the very beginning of the restriction of their personal liberty, and the same applies to the right to inform a relative or any other third party depending on the situation. Information for persons placed in cells was drawn up and translated into several languages.
- The Institute of Criminalistics in Prague (**Kriminalistický ústav Praha**) is involved in documenting detected criminal acts, mainly in the form of expert investigations (14,979 expert investigations), and through criminalistic and technical activities (12,638), for example in compliance with the requirements of Interpol. Genetic and ballistic expertise, the identification of persons according to their fingerprints, and computer expertise represent important areas. The national database of DNA was continuously updated (as of 31 December 2005 the database included in total 12,569 DNA profiles).
- Measures result from the **Crime Prevention Strategy for 2004 – 2007** which stresses in particular aspects leading to the prevention of repeat offences within preventive activities in prisons, programmes preparing prisoners for their release from prison, increasing numbers of training courses, and an increasing number of jobs for convicts.
- The Probation and Mediation Service along with the Prison Service of the Czech Republic commenced in July 2005, in collaboration with the National Probation Service of England and Wales and the Probation Service of Finland, the EU twinning project – ‘**Conditional Parole with Supervision – Development of Effective Cooperation between Judicial Units**’, striving to increase the competences of probation, mediation and prison staff in the field of conditional (early) parole. It also focuses on more intensive cooperation.
- During 2005 a **rehabilitation programme for adult convicts** was prepared and programme trainers were trained within the context of the aforementioned project. The programme will be piloted in the first quarter of 2006 in three prisons (Kurim, Jirice, and Svetla nad Sazavou) and within three centres of the Probation and Mediation Service (Prague, Pilsen, Zlín). Since 2005 a team has been working aimed at creating a tool for offenders’ risk assessment. The system of offender risk assessment is today regularly used for example in Great Britain and in Canada.
- In 2005 the Probation and Mediation Service cooperated with the Czech Police mainly during pre-trial proceedings and trial proceedings. Cooperation in 2005 will be evaluated.
- *Measures towards the elimination of crimes committed by foreign nationals are described in Chapters ‘Economic Crime’, ‘Illegal Migration’, and ‘Organised Crime’.*

## Crimes Committed by Members of the Czech Police and of the Fire and Rescue Service of the Czech Republic

- The Minister of the Interior’s Inspection recorded in 2005 both a decline in the number of solved crimes committed by police officers to 284 (-12.6 %), and in the number of police offenders to **262 policemen** (-19.9 %). Thus the number of such crimes returned to the level of the period from 1993 - 1997. State prosecutors commenced criminal prosecution against 245 police officers, of which 91 cases were closed upon a proposal for indictment under Sec. 166 (3) of the Rules of Criminal Procedure. 157 (-36) offences were committed by policemen on duty, while 127 (-5) were committed by policemen off duty.
- The following crimes display the largest share in solved crimes committed by police: abuse of power by a public official (31.7% as compared to 2004 with 29.3%), followed by crimes against property (16.6 %), traffic crimes (13.7%), hooliganism (5.3%), and unauthorised manipulation of personal data (4.6%).

\* In terms of age composition the decisive group of police offenders was created by **policemen under 30 years**, which accounts for **47 %**; more than a half of solved crimes were committed by policemen serving less than 10 years (143 crimes). The share of policemen serving more than 21 years considerably increased (48 crimes, 16.9 %; 37 in 2004, 11.4 %) while the most substantial decrease was seen among policemen serving less than five years (54 crimes 19 %, 75; in 2004, 23.1 %).

\* The **Public Order Police Service** were the most frequent offenders of criminal acts - **49.6 %**, followed by members of the criminal police and investigation service - more than 20 %. The share of traffic police again moderately decreased (10.3 % as compared to 13.5 % in the previous year). The Alien and Border Police Service saw, in comparison with 2004, a growth trend, from 6.1% to 9.2 % offenders.

\* The Czech Police also evaluate and analyse, on an ongoing basis, external corruption pressure. In 2002 policemen reported 56 attempts of bribery. In 2003 they reported in total 38 cases, in 2004 there were 54 cases, and the total amount of bribes was almost CZK 300,000. In 2005 policemen reported in total 48 cases where the amount of offered bribes reached CZK 233,800.

- In 2005 89 policemen were sentenced with a final and conclusive judgement (-31).
- In 2005 in total 33 (29 in 2004) solved crimes committed by 25 (26 in 2004) **members of the Fire and Rescue Service of the Czech Republic** were recorded. With regard to individual criminal acts, the most frequent crime was wilful injury to health (4 crimes), traffic accidents caused by negligence (4 crimes), thefts under Sec. 247 of the Criminal Code (2 crimes), fraud (2 crimes), and credit fraud (2 crimes).

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

## Measures Adopted

- *'The Code of Ethics of the Police of the Czech Republic'* was issued by the Order of the Police President of 21 January 2005 and the *'Ethical Committee of the Police of the Czech Republic'* was established by the Order of the Police President of 22 June 2005.
- The Minister of the Interior's Inspection analyses its own investigation and tactical activities with the aim of verifying the effectiveness of methods used. Measures, including temporary regrouping of staff and their deployment in other territories, will be operatively adopted on a need on basis.
- In September 2005, in cooperation with police forces from the Netherlands and Northern Ireland, the implementation phase began of a project within Transition Facilities 2004 **'Assistance in Strengthening Prevention and Community Policing within Police Work'**, with the aim of increasing the feeling of inhabitants of being safe and citizens' satisfaction with police services through the application of quality management on the basis of the EFQM model and by taking on modern preventive activities and the Community Policing method, which has proved to be beneficial in the Netherlands, Great Britain and other EU Member States.
- In compliance with the adopted Updated Ministerial Anti-Corruption Programme measures aimed at improving the overall situation were carried out. For example policemen are trained in special courses at secondary police schools of the Ministry of the Interior (hereinafter referred to as 'SPS MI'); inspection activities focus on areas with high corruption risks, such as the use of company cars, public procurement, the enrolment of students at SPS MI and the Police Academy of the Ministry of the Interior, as well as the final examinations at these schools. In 2005 a pilot project which is to enable the control of contracts concluded within the Ministry was successfully tested through a territorial office of the Czech Police in the South Moravian Region.
- **Cashless collection of fines** imposed on the spot should weaken a potential corrupt environment within the Czech Police. Pilot operations of payment terminals within the Czech Police should start by the end of April 2006 (50 terminals) and should finish on 31 December 2006. After that, the pilot project will be evaluated in terms of its success.
- The Municipal Directorate of the Czech Police in Brno are working on the information system 'Recording Fine Tickets', the aim of which is to have an overview of the movement of fine tickets from the time they were taken from the warehouse to the imposition of a fine on a citizen. Fine tickets will be recorded in the information system of the Czech Police and thus they can be controlled if any attempts to manipulate with them occur. Citizens will have the chance to control, via the internet, who and when issued the ticket. This solution should be implemented in compliance with the conditions for security of information systems of the Czech Police and the Ministry of the Interior.
- *In 2005 the Czech Police recorded in total 5,379 (-532) complaints, notifications and other information concerning the activities of police squads and their members. Of these, 4,698 complaints were settled,*

579 (-142) of which as being legitimate. The main reasons for legitimate complaints have not changed: negligence and low discipline followed by incorrect interpretation of legal regulations or inadequacies in managing and controlling work.

- The Report on Corruption in the Czech Republic in 2004 and the Report on Meeting the Updated Government Programme for combating Corruption also deal with the issue of corrupt police officers.

### Crimes Committed by Members of the Army of the Czech Republic<sup>9</sup>

- The **decline in the number of cases where members of the Czech Army were suspected of having committed a crime** continued, and the number fell to **587** (-52 %) cases. This relates mainly to the fact that the Czech Army is becoming professional.
- There was a considerable decline in the number of military criminal offences, which accounted among other crimes committed by army members for 24 % (62 % in 2004). With regard to military criminal offences, soldiers most often committed crimes of absence without leave and desertion - 42 % (67 % in 2004).
- 63 % of offenders were lower rank army officers.
- The Military Police investigated 391 cases (+29) of crimes against property and 82 cases (+35) of serious economic crimes. In comparison with 2004 the share of criminal offences of fraud increased whilst the share of thefts dropped. In one case the Military Police investigated a suspicion that a crime of violation of rights and the protected interest of soldiers, i.e. bullying (-19 crimes), was committed. Moreover, the Military Police investigated in total eleven soldiers (83 soldiers in 2004) who were suspected to have committed a crime or minor offence concerning drug abuse. Six soldiers were charged with the crime of unauthorised production and possession of narcotic and psychotropic substances and poisons.
- The Military Police recorded in total 161 traffic accidents caused by drivers of military vehicles, with damage exceeding CZK 8.4 million, and 643 minor offences of which 309 were minor traffic offences.

### Crimes Committed by Customs Administration Staff<sup>10</sup>

- **Nine cases of reasonable suspicion of unlawful conduct by customs administration staff in relation to their service** (44 in 2004, 80 in 2003) were reported to law enforcement bodies on the basis of internal audits. In total four employees (31 in 2004) were found guilty, in particular for the abuse of the power of a public official and for accepting a bribe.
- In 2005 six employees of the customs administration were lawfully sentenced in relation to breaching work and service duties.
- In less serious cases disciplinary punishment was imposed (in accordance with the provisions of Sec 33 of Act No. 186/2002 Coll., on Service Relationship) – 16 written reprimands (37 in 2004) and 12 decreases of salary (112 in 2004). Furthermore one customs officer was temporarily suspended from duty and four customs officers were dismissed

### Crimes Committed by Members and Civilian Staff of the Prison Service<sup>11</sup>

- **121 members of Prison Service** were suspected of having committed criminal offences either when on duty or off duty (-35 persons). In accordance with the provisions of Sec. 159a (1) of the Code of Criminal Procedure, suspected cases of **an offence** being committed on duty or off-duty were **suspended** for 78 members of the Prison Service (-17). Pursuant to Sec. 159/1b a 171/1 of the Rules of Criminal Procedure 11 Prison Service members were referred for **disciplinary proceedings** (-16). Eight Prison Service members (-2) were charged. Prosecution was halted for five Prison Service members under Sec. 307 of the Rules of Criminal Procedure.

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<sup>9</sup> Drawn up on the basis of the MD documents.

<sup>10</sup> Drawn up on the basis of the MF documents.

<sup>11</sup> Drawn up on the basis of the MJ documents.

- In relation to criminal acts committed whilst on-duty, seven Prison Service members were lawfully sentenced: in three cases the duties of guards were breached, in two cases the crime of abuse of power of a public official was committed and simultaneously the crime of frustrating the execution of an official decision was committed, in one case of the abuse of power of a public official together with the crime of breaching duties of a prison guard, and in one case the crime of abuse of power of a public official together with a crime of fraud. In total three Prison Service members were sentenced for crimes committed while off duty (one crime of counterfeiting and altering bank notes together with fraud; one crime of injury to health under Sec. 223 of the Criminal Code, and one crime of injury to health under Sec. 224 of the Criminal Code).
- In the course of 2005 criminal proceedings were commenced against **17 civilian employees of the Prison Service** (+6), however three of the proceedings were adjourned by the Czech Police; seven persons were charged and in four cases the matter was transferred to be dealt with within minor offence proceedings.
- Three civilian employees were lawfully sentenced (-1), all of whom in relation to on-duty service. One for frustrating the execution of an official decision together with embezzlement and fraud, one for frustrating the execution of an official decision along with unauthorised production and possession of narcotic and psychotropic substances and poisons, and one for frustrating the execution of an official decision.

## Crimes Committed by Youth

### Criminal statistics

Number of child offenders

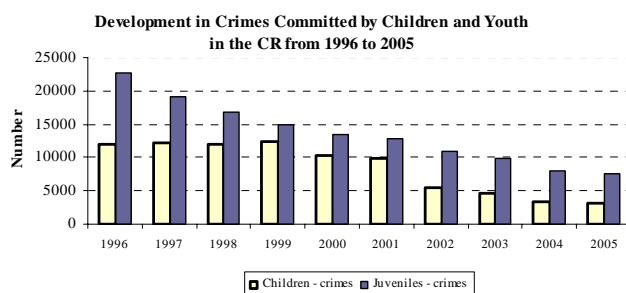
(under 15 years) 3,341 (-10.5 %)

Number of crimes committed by children 3,086 (-7 %)

Number of juvenile offenders (15-18 years) 5,654

(-8,8 %)

Number of crimes committed by juveniles 7,614 (-3.4 %)



**Court statistics** 3,090 juveniles convicted (-6.2 %)

- **The share of children** under 15 years of age declined in the total number of offenders to **2.7 %** (-0.3 %), and the same applied to the share of **juveniles** aged 15 to 18 - **4.7 %** (-0.4 %). A long-term decline in the share of children and juveniles in committing crimes can be attributed to the decline in the share of children and juveniles in the total population. The decline in the share of youth in committing criminal activities can also be attributed to the application of Act No. 218/2003 Coll., on the Liability of Youth for Illegal Acts and the Judicial System Concerning Youth, which significantly affects the assessment of material signs of wrongdoing, meaning the degree of social danger to society of acts committed by youth and minors under 15 years of age. The Act, regulating the manner in which the state treats children and juveniles who have committed a criminal offence, substantially strengthens educational measures so that such children and juveniles stop behaving in a criminal manner.
- In the structure of solved crimes committed by children and juveniles, crimes against property prevail<sup>12</sup>; from the long-term point of view all basic categories of crimes saw a decline: the number of murders committed both by children (1 crime, -3), and by juveniles (2 crimes, -10); from 1997 until 2005 children committed the highest number of murders in 1999 and in 2004 (4 crimes) and juveniles in 1998 (16 crimes).
- \* A range of negative factors influences the committing of crime by youth, in particular social relations – poorly functioning families, gangs of peers, truancy, the use of alcohol and other addictive substances,

<sup>12</sup> In 2002 the amendment to Sec. 89 (11) of the Criminal Code regarding the amount of damage came into force. The increase in the limit of damage, not negligible, to CZK 5,000, meant that a considerable number of attacks against property committed by children became unpunishable as children most often commit less serious forms of crimes against property.



and the negative influence of media - and these factors usually cumulate; more delinquents are among unemployed young people.

- \* When converted to offences per 10,000 children under 15 years in the Czech Republic, 20.2 crimes solved had been committed by child offenders (20.9 in 2004; 29.5 in 2003; 34 in 2002, and 59.6 in 2001). When converted to offences per 10,000 juveniles in the Czech Republic 195.5 crimes which were solved crimes had been committed by juvenile offenders (200.4 in 2004; 247.1 in 2003; 271 in 2002 and 320.9 in 2001).
- \* *The highest number of child offenders was reported from the North Moravian Region (884) and the North Bohemian Region (614), and juvenile offenders also dominated in the North Moravian Region (1,442), followed by the North Bohemian Region (938) and South Moravian Region (937).*

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

- \* *In total 3,815 (5.7 %) juveniles were sentenced. Most frequently they were sentenced for crimes against property – 1,490 (39 % convicted juveniles). Juveniles predominantly received conditional sentences of imprisonment - 1,339 persons - and 573 persons were sentenced to community service. 258 persons received unconditional sentences of imprisonment and 786 juveniles were not punished.*

## **Measures Adopted**

### **Legislative Measures**

- \* On 1 January 2005 Act No. 561/2004 Coll., on Pre-School, Basic, Secondary, Tertiary Professional and Other education (the Education Act) came into effect. Crime prevention is dealt with in Sec. 16 'Education of Children, Pupils and Students with Special Educational Needs', Sec. 29 'Safety and Health Protection at Schools and School Facilities', and Sec. 30 'School Rules of Order, Internal Rules of Order, and Scholarship Rules'. In pursuance of this Act, which requires schools and school facilities to implement primary preventive activities, Decree No. 72/2005 Coll., on Providing Consultancy Services at Schools and School Advisory Facilities and Decree No. 317/2005 Coll., on Further Training of Pedagogical Staff, on the Accreditation Commission and the Career System of Pedagogical Staff, were adopted and came into effect on 1 September 2005. They lay down conditions of qualification for performing activities pertaining to primary prevention.
- \* Act No. 385/2005 Coll. amending Act No. 109/2002 Coll., on the Execution of Institutional Education or Protective Education at School Facilities and on Preventive Educational Care at School Facilities and on the Amendment to Some Other Acts, as amended by the ruling of the Constitutional Court published under No. 476/2004 Coll., and amending Other Related Acts, aims to define the difference between rules for children receiving institutional education and children receiving protective care, and to better distinguish individual facilities determined for children with preventive education according to characteristic features of children placed there.

## Framework Educational Programmes for Individual Levels of Education

- \* On 23 August 2005 the management of the Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports approved the documents 'Framework Educational Programme for Basic Education – Annex Regulating Education of Pupils with Light Mental Disorders' and 'Amendments to the Framework Educational Programme for Basic Education'.
- \* The amended 'Framework Educational Programme for Pre-School Education' was discussed on 14 December 2004 by the management of the MEYS, who recommended that it be implemented. The duty to educate pupils in compliance with their own school's educational programme will become effective for all kindergartens from September 2007.
- \* In June 2004 a pilot version of the 'Framework Educational Programme for Comprehensive Secondary Schools – Gymnazia', specified for a two-year project of pilot testing of the establishment of school educational programmes at selected secondary schools within the entire Czech Republic, was published. It has been implemented since September 2004 and will terminate in June 2006. The objective is to develop secondary schools' own educational programmes along with a methodological handbook which will serve as a tool for creating school educational programmes. One of the outcomes of the pilot testing of development of school educational programmes will be the amended Framework Educational Programme for General (Comprehensive) Secondary Schools – Gymnazia", which will be completed in June 2006.

## Preventive Activities

- \* The MEYS developed an internal document entitled '**Strategy to Prevent Pathological Social Phenomena concerning Children and Youth under the Competence of the MEYS for the Years 2005 – 2008**'.
- \* The MEYS Coordinates the **Working Group of Specific Primary Prevention of Crimes and Other Pathological Social Phenomena**. This group is composed of representatives of ministries concerned, regions, academic area, NGOs, educational and psychological advisory centres, universities, and colleges. The activities of the MEYS include both activities pertaining to primary prevention in the field of abuse of narcotic substances and activities of primary crime prevention and other pathological social phenomena. The MEYS is also involved in methodological, coordination, conceptual, subsidy, research, information, cultural, educational and legislative activities.
- \* The MEYS reinforces the functioning network of coordinators and methodologists of prevention – regional school coordinators of prevention (staff of regional authorities), methodologists of prevention (staff of educational and psychological advisory centres), and school methodologists of prevention (selected teachers at schools and school facilities).
- \* The MEYS continues cooperating with relevant ministries (the Ministry of Health, the Ministry of the Interior, the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs, the Ministry of Defence), as well as ministerial bodies such as the Government Council for the Coordination of Anti-Drug Policy working at the Office of the Government and the Republic Committee for Crime Prevention working at the Ministry of the Interior), and in addition with NGOs.
- \* In 2001 – 2005 the MEYS allocated from its budget on average about CZK 20.5 million for **Programmes for Supporting Activities to Prevent Pathological Social Phenomena among Children and Youth** within the competence of the Ministry. The Ministry granted subsidies to entities which implemented primary prevention at the local level – Program I, and at cross-regional and republic-wide levels (projects implemented on the territory of more than one region) – Programme II. The above-mentioned amount used to be distributed 40% to 60% to the detriment of Programme I, i.e. to the detriment of local communities and regions. Since 2003 this share has been changed and Programme I has been, since 2003, funded by 70% of the total average budget of CZK 20.5 million. This means that regions and schools at the local level received considerably more money for prevention. The amount depends on the number of pupils/students in individual regions.

- \* The MEYS annually allocates the amount of CZK 5 million to the budget of regions so that they can cover activities carried out by methodologists in prevention working at educational and psychological advisory centres. It allocates about CZK 58 000 for each methodologist.
- \* The MEYS provides, within the **Programme of National Support for Work with Children and Youth – Leisure Activities of Children and Youth**”, funds amounting to CZK 170 million. These funds support activities of unspecified primary prevention.
- \* In order to evaluate the care system of children endangered by crimes in 2005 a number of meetings of the Ministry of the Interior’s staff with employees of municipal social departments, the Czech Police, staff of the Probation and Mediation Service, and representatives of NGOs were held. The purpose was to gather information on actual functioning of the care system of young delinquents and endangered children and juveniles and to find examples of good practice.
- \* Direct attention was paid to the **Early Intervention System** (hereinafter referred to as ‘EIS’), implemented since the beginning of 2005 in Svitavy town. This project is based on experience with implementing the project ‘Prompt Intervention Centre’ tested in Ostrava. The aim is to create conditions for social corrective intervention of state and public administration as well as NGOs at times when children and juveniles get into conflict with laws. The substantial change is a new approach towards EIS which takes into account the need for a single information environment for all involved cities and institutions, regions and central state administration bodies, including an option to establish the National Register of Abused/Tortured Children and setting up **”teams for youth”**. The work of such teams lies in developing common strategies to solve youth crimes and to coordinate such strategies in the region concerned. In 2005 in six pilot towns, teams for youth were established, and their activities covered also cooperation in specific cases concerning crimes committed by youth and coordination of activities aimed at solving crimes committed by youth. In 2005 all Probation and Mediation Service centres took the first steps to establish teams for youth in all districts of the Czech Republic (judicial territorial division). In the second half of 2005 the Methodology of the Early Intervention System for 2006 was drawn up. It is assumed that in 2006 the EIS project will be introduced in another three or five towns.
- \* Since 2005, research has focused at the future of young people who leave ‘reform’ houses or houses of correction for juvenile delinquents. Its objective is to find out whether and to what extent people, after having been released from such institutions, commit criminal offences and to what degree they are able integrate into normal life. This research was required by the Czech Government within an assignment specified and adopted by Government Resolution No. 795 of 25 August 2004 relating to ‘Evaluation of the Effectiveness of Legislative Measures concerning the Systematic Approach Towards the Care of Delinquent Youth’. Preparation of the research is coordinated by the Republic committee for Crime Prevention in cooperation with all other stakeholders. The responsible party for this research is the MI, which cooperates with the MEYS, the Police Presidium (hereinafter referred to as the ‘PP CR’) and the Institute of Criminal Sciences and Social Prevention.
- \* The Czech Police, in collaboration with the municipal police, the Czech Trade Inspection staff, and persons taking care of those released from prisons and Trade Licensing Office staff, carried out checks at dance events, discos, entertainment bars and restaurants, focused on observing the prohibition on selling alcoholic drinks to persons of under 18 years of age.
- \* In Eastern Bohemia the Czech Police developed a new project called **‘Fun, Intention or Hastiness of Young Age?’** It is a concept of preventive activities relating to crimes against currency, as a growth in counterfeiting and altering money had been seen. This type of criminal offence was committed mainly by students of secondary schools and apprentice centres, however pupils of basic schools were not exceptions. Regional mass media and relevant municipal and regional school departments were involved in the programme. The project was presented in the form of a media campaign, educational events and lectures at basic and secondary schools and at presentations organised by the Czech Police.
- \* In 2006 the priority of the Probation and Mediation Service will be to finish the development of methodological procedures of probation officers for activities carried out under the Act on the Judicial System concerning Youth. The Probation and Mediation Service intends to link its professional activities with procedures of youth workers social workers, and staff of educational, social and other similar

services focusing on work with youth; in particular the objective is to cooperate with staff providing probation programmes.

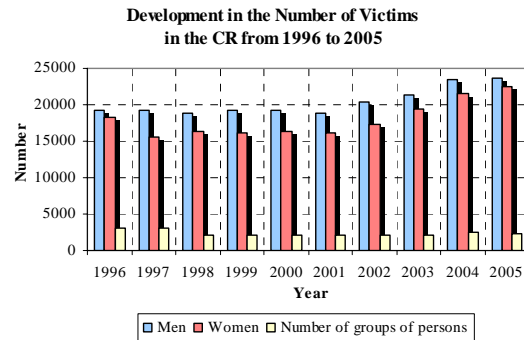
- \* In 2005 the Ministry of Justice in collaboration with the Probation and Mediation Service published two calls for accreditation proceedings for those interested in providing probation programmes. 72 entities filed applications and 69 of these were accredited. The amount of CZK 2 million was allocated from the state budget in order to fund such accredited probation programmes. In cooperation with the MI the implementation of these probation programmes was also funded from the budget of the MI.
- \* During the year 2005 the Probation and Mediation Service entered into partnership with the Association for Probation and Mediation in Justice and tested probation programmes entitled **Mentor** and **Learning Programme for Juveniles** (according to the Swiss 'Learnprogram' this programme was practically tested under the supervision of Swiss trainers). Furthermore, the Probation and Mediation Service entered into partnership with non-profit-making organisation 'Partners Czech', which created the probation programme **Right for Everyday**. The programme was piloted in 2004 and 2005 in cooperation with the Probation and Mediation Service in Brno, Pardubice, and Prague. All three programmes acquired accreditation and their implementation was supported within the allocation of subsidies of the Ministry of Justice for 2005.

## 2.1.3 Victims of Crimes

### I. Information on victims of Crimes

#### Numbers of victims of Crimes:

Male victims 23,636 (+253)  
Female victims 22,413 (+783)  
Groups of persons 2,326 (-85)  
Number of persons in groups 5,724 (-307)  
Total number of persons 51,773 (+729)



*Victims of criminal offences are citizens who become the object of a direct attack by the offender of the crime committed. This may be actual physical assault by an offender, or injury to property. Pursuant to Act No. 209/1997 Coll. on Providing Financial Compensation to Victims of Crimes, a victim is a natural person who has been, as a consequence of a criminal act, injured, or a person who survives the victim who died from the crime committed, as long as the deceased supported or was obliged to support the person in question.*

- The Ministry of the Interior strives to gather systematic data on victims, while the SRSC is the system of law enforcement bodies containing only statistical data on victims of crimes; however the data is not complete. According to the SRSC the number of victims moderately increased to 51,773 (+729) and this growth concerns both male and female victims. With regard to victims over 19 years of age, thefts, wilful injuries to health and robberies prevailed.<sup>13</sup> As regards criminal offences committed against youth, a slight decline was reported; robberies, wilful injuries to health and sex abuse prevailed. Crimes committed against youth may create a criminal background for the establishment of further crimes.
- Attention is paid to some specific groups of victims of latent types of crime – domestic violence. The Czech Police detected 202 crimes of the abuse of a dependant person under Sec. 215 of the Criminal Code (+17) and in total 546 crimes of the abuse of a person living in the same household.<sup>14</sup>

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

### II. Measures Adopted

- Essential procedure in protecting victims of domestic violence is contained in the **Draft Act amending some acts concerning protection against domestic violence**. This act includes the institute of ‘restraint orders on’ a violent male or female partner. The Draft Act was approved by the Chamber of Deputies and the Senate and on 22 March 2006 it was delivered to the President for his signature (the Journal of the Chamber of Deputies No. 828).
- The monitoring of how measures contained in the Annex to Government Resolution No. 794 of 25 August 2004 were met resulted in the document **‘Information on Meeting Measures for the Introduction of Interdisciplinary teams linking Health, Social and Police Assistance in Exposing and Prosecuting Cases of Domestic Violence’**, which was submitted by the Ministry of the Interior to the Government of the Czech Republic on 20 April 2005. The monitoring of how measures were met was ensured, on an ongoing basis, by an inter-departmental group of experts coordinated by the MI. The Minister of the Interior will annually submit to the Government information on the approach towards interdisciplinary solution of the issue of domestic violence and other steps aimed at eliminating this undesirable phenomenon.

<sup>13</sup> When interpreting the data it is necessary to take into account the fact that statistical data records the numbers of victims only as regards criminal offences where it is possible to specify a particular victim. Thus only a minimal numbers of victims are included.

<sup>14</sup> The amendment to the Criminal Code introducing a new provision (Sec. 215 –Abuse of a Person Living in the Same Household) came into effect on 1 June 2004.

- The Czech Police were involved in the National Strategy for Combating Trafficking in Human Beings (2005 – 2007). **An interdisciplinary Working Group** for supporting and protecting victims of trafficking in human beings was established.
- A Group of Psychological Services of the Czech Police prepared for police officers guidelines on how to proceed when giving bad news.
- Police assistants who work in Ostrava, Cheb and Usti nad Labem facilitate contact with the Czech Police for inhabitants of socially excluded areas. The project is being prepared in Brno and Most.
- When exposing cases of domestic violence and torture of children police officers cooperate with the Centre of Health and Social Assistance. The Municipal Directorate in Ostrava tested measures adopted within a pilot project. The project '*Domestic Violence*' has been implemented in Ostrava for two years now.
- The Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs prepared in collaboration with Regional Authorities and NGOs the **amendment to Act No. 59/1999 Coll., on Social and Legal Protection of Children**, as amended, the aim of which is to meet Government Resolution No. 343 of 7 April 2003 on the Strategy for National Policy for Children and Youth until 2007. The amendment should strengthen the protection of children against torture and abuse, protect children against unlawful manipulation when negotiating foster family care, and specify further conditions for non-profit-making organisations, guaranteeing quality and professional execution of social and legal protection. It should contribute to meeting obligations arising from international agreements, in particular from the Convention on the Rights of the Child and the Convention on the Protection of Children and Co-operation in respect of Intercountry Adoption
- The Czech Police positively evaluate cooperation with the Probation and Mediation Service, which intermediates, in eligible cases, contact of offenders with the injured for the purpose of repairing damage.
- **Centres of the Probation and Mediation Service**, apart from work with offenders, leading to taking over responsibility for mediating the consequences of criminal offences, strive for the larger involvement of the injured within criminal proceedings. The Probation and Mediation Service staff provide the injured with basic information on possibilities to be indemnified within valid legislation, including Act No. 209/1997 Coll., on Providing Financial Assistance to Victims of Criminal Offences, on Options of Alternative Manners to Solve Criminal Cases, and on the Course of Criminal Proceedings.
- In 2005 the Probation and Mediation Service in cooperation with the Association of Civic Advisory Centres developed a project whose aim is to improve the situation concerning victims of criminal offences and of domestic violence and to enable these victims' easier return to everyday life, including their return to the labour market. The objective is to provide, in pilot regions, consultancy services. It is planned to draw up information documents for victims of crimes and their further education.
- The Draft Amendment to Act No. 209/1997 Coll., the objective of which is to implement Council Directive 2004/80/EC of 9 April 2004 relating to compensation of crime victims, was approved by the Chamber of Deputies on 15 March 2006. The Council Directive regulates the issue of the access of crime victims to compensation in intercountry cases. The Directive defines the right of a victim to apply for compensation in the EU Member State where he/she permanently resides or stays.
- The Ministry of Justice discussed in total 132 applications of crime victims for the provision of financial assistance under Act No. 209/1997 Coll., on Providing Financial Assistance to Victims of Crimes. 99 cases were processed, of which 43 applications were assessed as eligible for financial assistance and the total amount of financial assistance provided was CZK 2,488,438. The number of newly submitted applications was 101 and as compared with 2004 it increased by 17.4 %.
- According to the experience of the Ministry of Justice, legal parameters for providing assistance are defined optimally. As regards applicants, some problems are caused by the fact that it is difficult to specify the degree of damage to health which is decisive for assessment as to whether a certain person is a crime victim under the relevant act. The assessment is based on a point evaluation of injury. According to the findings of the Ministry of Justice, a doctor's appraisal depends on the fact how the physician who draws up the appraisal is able to apply Decree of the Ministry of Health No. 440/2001 Coll.

- The civic association **White Circle of Security** is effectively involved with helping and benefiting crime victims. The Ministry of Justice informally cooperates with this association, especially in through consultation. The association concentrates on assistance to crime victims and crime prevention, and provides victims and witnesses of criminal offences professional and free assistance, including moral

## 2.1.4 Searches for Persons and Articles

- The Czech Police announced searches for **32,510 persons** (+772), of which **83.3 %** (+4.1 %) were successfully closed, and in total 27,088 persons were found. Some persons are searched for even several times a year; these cases are mainly repeated escapes of youth from houses of correction, but not always. Furthermore, searches for 37 (+4) escaped prisoners were announced and 32 (+5) were apprehended. Two (-1) military deserters were searched for and two were apprehended (-1). On the basis of received information, searches were announced for 3,841(-156) missing persons, of whom 3,738 (-73) persons were found, which accounts for 97.3 % (2 %); for 5,732 (+532) juveniles escaped from detention educational facilities, and of whom 5,412 persons, i.e. 94.4 % were apprehended and returned; and for 16 (-88) escapees who deliberately left asylum facilities – searches were abandoned in 14 (-77) of these cases, which accounts for 87.5 %. As of 1 January 2006 the Czech Police recorded in the PATROS database in total 11,506 persons, of whom 485 were missing persons, 373 juveniles from detention educational facilities and 10,304 searched for persons.
- As of 31 December 2005 the total number of missing persons (including persons recorded in previous years) recorded in the PATROS database was 1,256, of whom 485 were announced, recorded and published in 2005. As of 31 December 2005 the PATROS database contained in total 49,458 records relating to missing persons where searches were revoked.
- Further searches concentrated mainly on stolen motor vehicles. 8,263 (+79) were found, which means that **33.3 % of stolen vehicles were found**; of them 7,748 were cars and 515 were motorcycles. As regards searches for stolen and **lost weapons** the number of weapons searched for increased to 1,027 (+109), of which 590 weapons are searched for upon the request of Interpol.

## Measures Adopted

- *The Binding Instruction of the Police President regulating searches for persons and articles* was issued. The purpose of the new regulation was, in particular, the amendment to the Rules of Criminal Procedure which defines the institute of the European warrant of arrest, establishment of the SIRENE headquarters, and establishment of the group of target searches – the Criminal Police and Investigation Service Office.
- The principal assignment of the **Group of Target Searches** is to search for offenders of grave criminal acts, whose arrest or apprehension is especially important, and where classical searching methods have been exhausted. The Group provides 24-hours a day assistance to territorial units during actions where the lives and health of missing persons were directly endangered.
- On 1 December 2005 testing of the operations of the communication system of the Interpol '**I-24/7**' were launched. This system enables direct access to databases of the General Secretariat of Interpol in Lyon 'PERSONS', 'STOLEN MOTOR VEHICLES' and 'STOLEN PERSONAL DOCUMENTS'. Selected police units were connected to such databases, while complete connection is expected in April 2006.
- On-line accesses of authorised users within the Municipal Police to use data from searching systems 'PATROS' and 'PATRMV' were ensured. In order to find stolen motor vehicles 72 sets of automated systems for controlling registration numbers of vehicles (LOOK) served at border crossing points.
- Policemen used the new editorial system RS Atlantic – information for the mass media and the general public, which enables an immediate response to the security situation in the region, to the announcement of searches, and so forth.

- In searches the Czech Police cooperate in particular with TV stations, for example the CT1 programme 'Tracking Down', Breakfast with Television Nova, and searches are also announced on the web sites of the Ministry of the Interior.

### 2.1.5 Minor Offences<sup>15</sup>

- In 2004 in total the members of **the Public Order Police Service** detected 1,093,510 (-44,860) minor offences under the Act on Minor Offences. Most of the minor offences related to road safety and the flow of traffic – 757,873 (-36,298), which accounts for 69.3 (-0.5) % of all minor offences. These were followed by minor offences against property 171,791 (-610) and minor offences disturbing the peace and citizens' coexistence – 107,796 (-4,160). 35,752 (+30) minor offences related to alcohol abuse and other substance abuses were ascertained. The Public Order Police solved 793,862 (-26,501) minor offences by issuing tickets for fines and penalties amounting to almost CZK 309.6 million (-121.3 million). Moreover the Public Order Police announced or delivered 158,882 (-17,303) minor offences for further proceedings. The police left in abeyance 137,025 (-698) minor offences, of which 121,700 (-822) because the offender remained unknown.
- **The Administrative Service** of the Police detected 5,317 (-7,693) minor offences committed by holders of firearm licences, of which 2,535 (+38) were solved by issuing a fine. Penalties and fines imposed amounted to CZK 708,900 (-76.7). In total 1,232 (-232) cases were submitted to relevant administrative bodies (municipal councils). The police were solving 339 (+23) cases where 424 (+28) weapons were stolen. In 712 cases firearm licences were seized for legal reasons. 737 (-24) inspections were carried out with respect to the holders of firearm licences and such inspections revealed 62 (+6) cases in which a law was violated. 79 weapons and 2,452 items of ammunition were found and such administrative offences were penalised by a total amount of CZK 1.2 million (+CZK 769,400).
- In the field of protection from alcoholism and other types of addiction the police were solving 886 (-72) cases, of which 503 were dealt with within administrative proceedings. Police officers fined such minor offences for the total amount of CZK 910 000 (-163). Most minor offences were dealt with in the South Moravian Region.
- In 2005 the **Traffic Police** recorded altogether 976,791 (-30,226) minor offences committed by drivers of motor vehicles and 21,961 (-869) minor traffic offences committed by others. For such minor offences the police levied fines totalling CZK 385.9 million (-31.9). The police settled 826,274 (-16,656) minor offences on the spot, whilst 172,478 (-14,543) minor offences were reported to relevant administrative bodies.
- **The Railway Police Service** ascertained altogether 31,540 (-9,220) minor offences, of which 27,155 (-8,640) minor offences were solved through fine and penalty proceedings. In total this amounted to CZK 14 million (-2.7); 1,823 (-379) minor offences were reported to relevant administrative bodies.
- **The Alien and Border Police Service solved a total of** 119,216 (-22,599) administrative offences, for which they collected penalties totalling CZK 56.9 million (-16.9 %). Under the Act on the Residence of Aliens in the Czech Republic they detected 31,632 (-6,652) minor offences and levied fines totalling CZK 20.2 million (-5.5). 86,938 (-15,455) misdemeanours were solved in compliance with the Act on Misdemeanours, and fines amounting to 36.7 (-6.1) million CZK for 97 (-426) minor offences under Sec. 93 of the Act on Asylum were detected or reported. In relation to violation of the Act on the Protection of the National Border, police officers were solving 549 (-66) administrative offences. Further they dealt with 994 (-349) administrative delicts under the Act on the Residence of Aliens, and levied fines amounting to CZK 36.9 million (-16.8).
- The **municipal police**<sup>16</sup> solved altogether 1,891,757 minor offences and levied fines amounting to CZK 255,316,092. Of the total number of minor offences, 1,521,403 were administrative offences concerning

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<sup>15</sup> This Chapter deals with minor offences solved by the Czech Police and municipal police.



traffic rules (885,482 were solved on the spot, whilst 225,607 minor offences were reported to the relevant administrative bodies, and 410,314 were solved by talking to the person concerned, and the police imposed fines amounting to CZK 207,152,832.

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

## **Measures Adopted**

- The objective of the **Draft Act on Liability for Minor Offences and Related Proceedings** (the Act on Minor Offences) and the Draft Act on the amendment to some other acts in relation to adoption of the Act on Minor Offences is to unify liability for minor offences committed by natural persons and other administrative delicts of legal and natural persons. General conditions on liability for a minor offence committed by natural and legal persons, the levying of sanctions and protective measures, and related proceedings, are newly stipulated. The work on the Draft Act was interrupted due to the end of the election term.

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<sup>16</sup> The activities of the municipal police are regulated by Act No. 553/1991 Coll., on Municipal Police, as amended. The data was provided by the Collegium of Directors of Statutory Cities and the Capital City of Prague and the respective data was collected by 244 of 317 municipal police units.

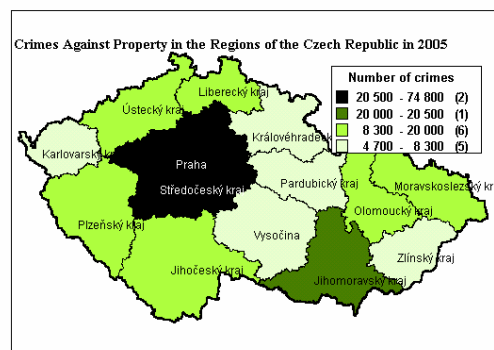
## 2.2 Development in Individual Types of Crime. Analysis of Individual Issues in Internal Security and Public Order

### 2.2.1 Crimes against Property

#### I. Development and Characteristic Features

##### Criminal statistics

Number of crimes detected 229,279 (-6 %)  
 Number of prosecuted and investigated persons 37,130 (-4.6 %)  
 Number of solved crimes 45,590 (-4.9 %)  
 Clear-up rate 19.9 % (+0.2 %)  
 Amount of damage ascertained CZK 9,532,783 000(-12.7 %)  
 Amount of damage recovered CZK 116,891,000 (-51.7 %)  
 Number of additionally solved crimes 4,007 (-4.6 %)



##### Court statistics

Number of persons sentenced 21,876 (-6.9 %) under Sections 247, 248, 250, and 251 of the Criminal Code

- Even in 2005 the decline in crimes against property continued, and from the long term point of view the number of detected crimes was the lowest since 1993.
- **A downward trend in burglaries**, which had been consistently recorded since 1994, with the exception of 2002, **continued**. The decline concerned burglaries of cottages and weekend houses, shops, flats, and family houses.
- The number of **thefts also saw a decline** and was the lowest since 1997; the drop was seen in the category of thefts from cars, and thefts of bicycles and cars; however thefts from cars still dominated with a share of 33 %, and represented the most frequent crime of this type. They are followed by car thefts, accounting for more than 14.5 %. Such thefts are **organized** at a very good professional level (especially with respect to breaking security devices, altering codes of electronic management systems, or modifying secondary identification signs). Pickpocketing and thefts of personal belongings continued to increase (thefts from handbags, back-packs, and clothes put aside, or stealing from drunk persons).
  - \* Burglaries of family houses are serial and are carried out professionally, for example drilling out or burning through plastic window frames and the use of a special substance for opening a window. With regards to car theft, the trends of disassembling cars for spare parts and of their sale in garages continued. After the Czech Republic's accession to the European Union offenders previously operating only in the Czech Republic started to travel to Austria to steal cars. Conversely, a group of offenders from the former Soviet Union operates in the Czech Republic.
- As regards crimes against cultural heritage, a moderate decline (-17.9 %) was recorded, including both thefts in facilities (including exteriors of buildings) and in open space (parks). Such offences are, to a large extent, serial and well organised, and damage to cultural heritage is generally difficult to calculate.

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

*The highest number of crimes against property was recorded in the capital city of Prague (74,768), followed by the Central Bohemian Regions (27,501), the South Moravian region (20,431), the Moravian-Silesian Region (19,984), and the Usti Region (19,950). The lowest number of crimes of this type was recorded in regions where the number of crimes against property did not exceed seven thousand, such as in the Vysocina Region, the Zlin Region, the Karlovy Vary Region, the Pardubice Region, and the Hradec Kralove Region.*

*(For more details see Tables and Diagrams No. 22-23)*

## II. Measures Adopted

- The Czech Police drew up the project known as **‘Protection of Cultural Heritage’** using a financial mechanism of the European Economic Area/Norway 2004 – 2009. This programme is being developed in cooperation with the Ministry of Culture.
- The MC continued implementing the programme of the **Integrated System of Protection of Cultural Heritage Movables** (ISO), which is divided into five parts: A. subsidies amounting to CZK 50,767 were provided to secure facilities holding objects of cultural heritage (facilities in state, regional, municipal and church ownership); B. the National Cultural heritage Institution was granted CZK 2,968,000 to continue recording and documenting articles owned by the Roman-Catholic Church; the amount of CZK 274,000 was provided to Diocesan Preservation Centres and museums and galleries received CZK 1,701,000; C. the amount of CZK 25,591,000 was allocated for the purchase of articles of extraordinary cultural value to be included in public collections owned by the Czech Republic, regions and municipalities registered in the Central Register of Collections and for movable collections of the National Cultural Heritage Institute; D. administrators of museums received CZK 161,000 for preventative protection of collections; and E. the last part should have been used for legal assistance abroad, however no entity required such money so the remaining funds were divided between parts A and C of the programme.
- The Ministry of Culture drew up the **‘Report on Meeting Tasks within the Integrated System of Protection of Movable Cultural Heritage’** which was approved by Government Resolution No. 961 of 20 July 2005. At the same time the Government approved the further implementation of the programme in 2006 – 2010.
- The Ministry of Culture carried out two inspections of trade companies, checking whether they comply with Sec. 3 of Act No. 71/1994 Coll., on the Sale and Export of Articles of Cultural Value, and received five inducements on the basis of which it commenced administrative proceedings on the basis of controls carried out by mobile groups of Customs Offices and it commenced administrative proceedings also on the request of the Czech Police.
- In cooperation with the National Cultural Heritage Institute, the Ministry of Culture undertook four business trips to Austria and Germany with the aim to monitor the offer of articles of a sacred and cultural nature illegally exported from the Czech Republic; as a follow up to previous inspections in five cases proceedings under Act No. 101/2001 Coll., on Illegally Exported Cultural Goods were commenced in 2005.
- The Ministry of the Interior is preparing the document **‘The Issue of Motor Vehicle Thefts’**, a part of which will be an analysis of the current situation and a set of legislative, organisational and preventive measures.
- The Czech Police, in collaboration with the Prague Municipal Council of Prague and the Czech Trade Inspection staff, carried out in the 3<sup>rd</sup> quarter of 2005 inspections of facilities dealing in car wrecks or their parts (scrap-yards). On the basis of an analysis of control results, problematic issues were defined and measures to improve the current situation were proposed. The MI in cooperation with the Prague Municipal Council drew up **an amendment to the Chamber of Deputies Journal No. 1031 (the draft amendment to the Act on Waste management and the Trade Licensing Act) with the aim of regulating car wreck management** (a proposal to include car wrecks among waste which requires identification under the Act on Waste Management, to include regulation of identification duties when dealing in car wrecks including their parts, and to include extending the authorisation of the Czech Police to enter facilities determined for waste management).
- Apart from the issue of scrap-yards, the MI in 2006 in compliance with the assignment of the Ministry of the Interior’s Programme of Crime Prevention until 2007 (‘To develop a pilot project for establishing the National Post-Theft Centre’) will focus in particular on cooperation with the private sector.
- Since July 2005 there has been operating within the Criminal Police and Investigation Service a unit for combating crime relating to motor vehicles. This unit was set up in compliance with Council Decision 2004/919/EC.

- In the framework of the '*Agreement on Access, Data Collection and Use of the Database of the System for Identification and Protection of Property – KRIMISTOP*', cooperation with CEMA a.s. company has been developed.
- Police officers cooperate with CEBIA company dealing with verification of the origin of motor vehicles and their identifiers; the company also verifies the year of production and provides complete alarm systems.
- After the external protection of the seat of the President of the Czech Republic had been reinforced all persons selling their goods illegally at Prague Castle were forced to leave and the number of pickpockets decreased.
- As regards prevention for citizens, a leaflet '*How Not to Swallow a Bait (fraud)*' was published and circulated.

## 2.2.2 Economic Crime

### I. Development and Characteristic Features

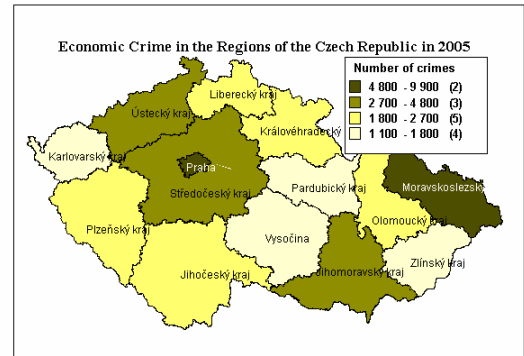
#### Criminal statistics

Number of crimes detected 43,882 (+31.1 %)  
Number of prosecuted and investigated persons 28,025 (+22.2 %)  
Number of solved crimes 29,519 (+23 %)  
Clear-up rate 39.3 % (+1.1 %)  
Damage ascertained CZK 32,279,456,000 (-10.6 %)  
Damage recovered CZK 502,933,000 (+53.7%)  
Number of additionally solved crimes 787 (+1,4 %)

#### Court statistics

Number of sentenced persons 1,418 (-5.8%) under Sections 118 through 152 of the Criminal Code

- The number of detected economic crimes increased by 31 %, and from the long term point of view was the highest since 1997. As regards economic crimes, the amount of credit fraud went up (+148.3 %), followed by infringement of copyright (+71.2 %), and unauthorised possession of a payment card (+40.5 %). On the other hand, the number of crimes of embezzlement, fraud and credit fraud decreased whilst the number of crimes of tax evasion stagnated. Credit fraud still has the highest share in this area (14,032 crimes).
  - In terms of the year when such crime started to be committed, 25 % of economic crimes were commenced directly in 2005 but **75 % of recorded crimes started in past years** - almost 40 % in 2004, more than 13 % in 2003, 6.7 % in 2002 and 11.9 % of such crimes were committed in previous years.
- **The share of damage caused by economic crime** remains still very high - **75 %**. Detected damage was affected by several significant cases, for example the ‘attack’ against CEPRO company which could have reached the amount of CZK 2.8 billion; the amount of CZK 11.8 million was recovered. Cases relating to fraud concerning EU subsidies caused damage of CZK 229 million – the amount of CZK 153 million was recovered. In 2005 the police managed to close and submit to the relevant state prosecutor the case of multibillion financial fraud (CZK 11.5 billion) of the ‘Harvard’ company. This case had been being investigated since January 2002.



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

*The highest number of economic criminal offences was committed in the capital city of Prague (9,810), followed by the Moravian-Silesian Region (5,734), the Usti Region (4,789) and the South Moravian Region (4,008). The lowest number of crimes of this type was recorded in regions where the number of economic crimes did not exceed 1,600 criminal offences. They are: the Vysocina Region, the Karlovy Vary Region, and the Zlin Region.*

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

#### Financial Crime

- Financial and economic crime is the main source of illegal proceeds in the Czech Republic. According to the findings of the Unit for Combating Illegal Proceeds and Tax Related Crime (UCIPTC), in order to legalise their criminal proceeds the offenders use mainly deposits at several bank accounts: they set up time deposit accounts, invest in mutual funds and securities, and also use insurance, purchase real estate, objects of art, and antiquities. As regards the banking sector, offenders make use of bank accounts which are opened after the submission of false documents or by so called ‘white horses’. To legalise criminal proceeds offenders also use payment cards issued to the accounts opened in foreign banks. Illegal proceeds are deposited in these accounts and by using payment cards the money is used to buy goods in the Czech Republic. In order to transfer huge amounts of money the services provided by Western Union, Moneygramm, and Travelex are more and more frequently used. Thanks to the promptness of such wire

transfers it is almost impossible to ascertain illegal proceeds. Some persons running foreign exchange offices may be included in the category of so-called professional brokers for money-laundering. It was ascertained that some foreign exchange offices did not post in their books all cash operations. The Czech Police have information also on services of 'underground banking' (systems such as hawalla, hundi, chit, and fei-chien) enabling fast transactions while ensuring that payers and receivers remain in anonymity. Mainly persons coming from Asian territories use such services.

- According to the Unit for Combating Corruption and Financial Crime a development trend in the Czech Republic in terms of serious economic crime and corruption remained unchanged: crimes committed by bankruptcy trustees and liquidators of trade and investment companies; crimes committed by management of companies administering entrusted assets; crimes relating to awarding and implementing public contracts of the state, local and regional authorities and municipalities; and crimes relating to unauthorised allocation and misuse of subsidies and financial support of the state and the EU (drawing on money from the EU structural funds).
- The fiscal interests of the state are jeopardized by financial crime taking various different serious forms of criminal offence relating to financial operations. Crimes are committed professionally, and this type of crime is organised and is especially latent. The efficiency of punishment is still low.

\* **The tax administration**, in cooperation with relevant bodies of the Czech Police, state prosecutors and customs administration, participates in investigations of extensive cases, for example cases concerning oil products and precious metals or advertising services. In 2005 the Ministry of Finance lodged 1,506 notifications of a suspicion that a tax crime had been committed, the damage of which amounted to CZK 2,789 million. A specialised unit of the Ministry of Finance – Central Financial and Tax Directorate - received from law enforcement bodies more than 40 notifications of a suspicion that tax related criminal offences had been committed.

\* **Customs bodies** recorded in total 918 (+11) cases where they seized more than 76.8 million (+31.1 million) cigarettes without official labels and 253.6 tones of tobacco. A principal trend can be seen in the departure of offenders from smuggling to illegal production of fake cigarettes directly in the Czech Republic. Customs bodies detected 70 cases of breaches of customs rules regarding oil products, and customs duty evasion and tax evasion was as of 15 December 2005 in the amount of CZK 106.4 million. Act No. 353/2004 Coll., on Excise Tax, was violated in 424 cases. 11.4 million litres of alcoholic drinks (pure spirits, liquor, wine and beer) were confiscated. According to the Ministry of Finance it may be expected that pure spirits to be used for hard drink production will be illegally produced in the Czech Republic in illegal distilleries and illegal bottling houses. Illegal producers will label such alcohol with forged duty stamps. With regard to agricultural products, customs rules were breached in 356 cases, the damage amounting to about CZK 88 million. Customs bodies submitted to the Czech Police criminal notifications concerning fraud at several dairies. The fraud concerned subsidies for exporting milk from cows of Czech origin from the Czech Republic across Poland to Slovakia. As regards the import of motor vehicles, customs rules were violated in 379 (+174) cases.

\* **The Financial Analytical Office (FAO)** received from the banking sector and other financial institutions in total 3,404 notifications of suspicious trades, of which 3,163 were from banks and 241 from other legally bound entities. The number of criminal information lodged rose to 208 (+105). Criminal information related in total to 268 persons, of whom 209 were citizens of the Czech Republic, four were from Slovakia, 11 persons came from the countries of the former Soviet Union, seven were Chinese, and 21 were citizens of Vietnam. Under Government Resolutions No. 479 of 19 May 2004 and No. 1041 of 27 October 2004 the Ministry of Finance and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs drew up the Draft Act on Implementing International Sanctions. The Act was adopted and published under No. 69/2006 Coll. The Act should enable the effective application of sanctions of international bodies and institutions, *inter alia*, in combating financing terrorism.

## II. Measures Adopted

- In connection with breaking the confidentiality of tax administration staff who may provide information to specialised police units (such as the Unit for Combating Corruption and Financial Crime and the Unit for Combating Illegal Proceeds and Tax Related Crime) which can access tax data, specialists from the Central Financial and Tax Directorate and other financial directorates and employees from local revenue offices closely cooperate with special police units having republic-wide competence, and provide them, on an ongoing basis or at their request, expert advisory and consultancy services.

- The Ministry of the Interior initiated the establishment of the working group composed of representatives of the Ministry of Justice, the Supreme State Prosecutor's Office and the Unit for Combating Illegal Proceeds and Tax Related Crime. This working group deals with the issue of detecting, freezing and seizing illegal proceeds as well as related issues such as the management of seized assets, financial sanctions, or the further use of seized illegal proceeds. The system enabling effective seizure of illegal proceeds is being gradually established.
- In 2006 the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs will strive to enter into a new type of agreements - *agreements on the exchange of data and international cooperation in combating the abuse of social security allowances in collecting security insurance payments*. After a sample agreement is approved, the MLSA will invite firstly neighbouring countries with highest migration flows, such as Slovakia, Austria and Poland, to enter into such agreements.
- \* The Unit for Combating Corruption and Financial Crime has become competent in the field of protection of the financial interests of the EU and cooperation with the OLAF (the European Anti-Fraud Office), and is involved in the AFCOS network (Anti-Fraud Coordination Service). On 14 September 2005 the *Binding Instruction of the Police President laying down the single procedure of Czech Police units in meeting notification duties concerning irregularities relating to the misuse of resources allocated from EU funds* was issued.
- \* Staff of the Police Presidium are engaged in the activities of the Commission for Financial and Banking Security, working under the responsibility of the Czech Banking Association, the Association for Payment Cards, and the Czech Association of Oil Industry (they are involved mainly in tax related risks)
- \* Police officers working in the Financial Crime and the Unit for Combating Illegal Proceeds and Tax Related Crime are members of the working analytical group of **Europol – SMOKE** - established to prevent and combat activities of organised groups and networks in the field of unauthorised production and sale of cigarettes and other tobacco products.
- \* In 2005 the European Commission approved the Transition Facility project **‘Strengthening Capacities of the Financial Police’** with a twinning partner – the Police Forces of Northern Ireland. The project focuses on training activities and the transfer of experiences in combating money laundering, seizing illegal proceeds, serious tax crime, and financing terrorism. The project will be launched in April 2006 and will last for 18 months.
- \* The Czech Police continued the **PHARE 2003 project** aimed at combating economic fraud. Within components 1 through 5 (cyber crime, exposing digital tracks and misuse of electronic systems, making financial investigations optimal, international cooperation, and investigation of fraud against EU financial interests) it is assumed that the Unit for Combating Corruption and Financial Crime will be reinforced and that the Czech Police will be better equipped for monitoring the Internet and mobile phones. In 2005 in total 19 seminars and nine business trips abroad were organised within the programme.
- \* In 2005 the Unit for Combating Illegal Proceeds and Tax Related Crime seized assets totalling CZK 930 million. Assets outside the territory of the Czech Republic were seized as well. Police officers from the Unit for Combating Corruption and Financial Crime seized assets amounting to CZK 915.1 million. The largest share of seized assets was the amount of CZK 750 million which a bankruptcy trustee of Plzenska Banka a.s. wanted to transfer to a bank account in Switzerland opened in her name.
- \* The methodology for freezing and seizing criminal proceeds and other assets was developed (from assuring the claim of the injured party to the seizure of securities, descriptions of criminal law and civil law procedures, and the issue of international legal assistance)
- \* Police officers from the Unit for Combating Illegal Proceeds and Tax Related Crime are members of the working analytical group of **Europol – SUSTRANS**, whose purpose is to expose suspicious transactions, and of the group **Top 100**, whose aim is to identify the 100 most influential East European groups, to monitor and evaluate their activities, and to commence criminal prosecution against them.
- \* The Unit for Combating Illegal Proceeds and Tax Related Crime is a contact point in the framework of the **CARIN information network**, which informally associates persons working for institutions dealing with freezing and seizing proceeds from criminal activities. The Czech Republic became a member of the Committee in April 2005.
- \* Police officers from the Unit for Combating Corruption and Financial Crime participate in activities of the **MONEYVAL Committee**, established by the Council of Europe which is focused on the evaluation of measures adopted against money laundering.

- \* Any restriction of fundamental human rights and freedoms, including the right to protection against unauthorised processing of personal data cannot be justified by combating any type of crime.
- \* **The Office for the Protection of Personal Data** revealed through a number of controls, *inter alia*, serious failures when ensuring the physical security of processed personal data. This may be proved by the fact that documents with personal data were found elsewhere. It must be classified not only as a violation of Act No. 101/2000 Coll., on the Protection of Personal Data and on the Amendment to Other Acts, as amended, but undoubtedly as an accompanying phenomenon of criminal activities.

## Other Areas of Major Economic Crime

### Intellectual Property

- Crime in the field of intellectual property includes industrial rights (rights to trademarks, patents, protected designations of origin or geographical origin, etc.), rights to business names, and copyright. The growth apparent in the number of crimes of infringing copyright is due to different manners in which such crimes are recorded in the Recording System. In order to eliminate this different manner of recording relevant measures were adopted. The situation in the field of protecting industrial rights (unfair competition, patents, utility models, and so forth) was stable. Infringing of trademarks means the unauthorised use of a trademark in marking goods which are sold, especially at market places. With regard to the infringement of copyright, this means especially the illicit production and distribution of pirate music and film media. Copyright is also breached by the unauthorised use of film and music works during public performances where the authors have not provided their agreement
- Crimes relating to intellectual property are prosecuted by the Czech Police more consistently, customs bodies have increased their activities, and an important role is played by the **Czech Trade Inspection**, which can seize forged products or solve some cases independently within administrative proceedings.

\* In 2005 the Czech Trade Inspection revealed insufficiencies in 1,500 retail outlets (in 2004 in 2,007 retail outlets), mainly stalls. Inspectors confiscated 666,500 items of goods infringing intellectual rights (968,400 items of goods in 2004). The value of the confiscated goods, if they had been originals, was CZK 733.3 million (CZK 943.6 million in 2004). In 2005 the Czech Trade Inspection destroyed fakes having a value of CZK 637.3 million (CZK 578.6 million in 2004). These were, in particular, fake textile products (infringement rights to trademark - about 45 %) and audio and video media (infringement of copyright – almost 50 %). Most cases related to forged Adidas, Nike, and Puma trademarks. Fakes were most frequent in the borderland, mainly in the Pilsen, Karlovy Vary, Usti Regions and in Prague (approximately 70 %). In 2005 the Czech Trade Inspection levied within administrative proceedings 182 fines for offering fakes totalling CZK 986,000. Furthermore, in 2005 1731 administrative proceedings against unknown persons came into legal force.

### Measures Adopted

- **The inter-ministerial Commission for Combating Unlawful Conduct against Intellectual Property Rights** established at the Ministry of Industry and Trade continued its work. The Commission paid attention to market places and stalls, and monitored inspections of sales at stalls carried out by the Czech Trade Inspection and Trade Licensing Authorities – such controls have been coordinated with the Czech Trade Inspection since 2004.
- Members of the Commission were informed about the initiative of the OECD Committee for Industry and Business Environment which supported in October 2004 the proposal for the project '*Economic Impacts of Forging and Piracy*' and in this context the Committee requested the OECD Member States to get involved in this project (the Czech Republic is involved as well).
- In 2005 the Czech Republic was again not included in the 'Watch List', i.e. the list of countries with insufficient protection of intellectual property (it was included the last time in 2001). The criticism coming from PhRMA concerning payment for medicaments by health insurance companies, price creation and the prescribing of generic medicines related rather to the problem with accession to the market than to the protection of intellectual property.
- The preparation for the implementation of Directive 2004/48/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council on the enforcement of intellectual property rights which should be finished by 29 April 2006. In



this context in September 2005 the Czech Parliament received the **Draft Act on Enforcing Rights to Industrial Property and on the Amendment to Acts on the Protection of Industrial Rights** (Chamber of Deputies Journal No. 1110) and the Draft Amendment of Act No. 121/2000 Coll., on Copyright and Related Rights and on the Amendment to Some Other Acts (the Act on Copyright), as amended by Act No. 81/2005 Coll., a part of which is also the Draft Amendment to the Rules of Civil Court Procedure (Chamber of Deputies Journal No. 1111). The Chamber of Deputies passed all draft acts on 8 February 2006.

\* In 2005 implementation of the project *'Promotion of the Enforcement of Intellectual Property Rights'* (Transition Facility 2005) was approved. Its aim is to develop a training programme for state administration institutions which are involved in enforcing intellectual property rights (one thousand employees should be trained). Further, the inter-ministerial Information System for Enforcing Intellectual Property Rights is to be updated and upgraded.

\* The Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports drew up the Framework Educational Programme for Primary Education (respecting intellectual property rights when using software), and the Framework Educational Programme for Secondary General (Comprehensive) Schools – Gymnazia is being piloted (information technologies, hygiene, ethics and legislation).

- The Office for the Protection of Personal Data cooperated with the Ministry of the Interior in relation to preparation for the accession of the Czech Republic into the Schengen Group and expected evaluations. Activities concentrated on ensuring legal and technical conditions for processing and protecting personal data in compliance with the Schengen Aquis.
- Officers of the Criminal Police and Investigation Service are members of working groups of the European Commission *'Illicit Trade in Cultural Goods'* and *'Forgery and the Internet'*.
- Police officers are also engaged in twinning projects with programmes of EC assistance in the field of motor vehicle thefts, protection of cultural heritage, forging goods and infringement of industrial and intellectual property, as well as crimes relating to information and communication technologies.

## Cyber-Crime

- Cyber-crime, encompassing **information technologies and the Internet**, is a specific form of criminal activity, as it concentrates predominantly on the unauthorised use and distribution of computer programmes – under Sec.152 of the Criminal Code (software piracy) - and the damage or misuse of records on data carriers (Sec. 257a of the Criminal Code).
- Information technologies are used by offenders across the whole spectrum of criminal activities. A relatively large part of communications which used to be ensured through telephones, mail and personal contact has been replaced by electronic communication.
- Cases of abuse of telephone lines with increased rates for unauthorised rerouting of connections of end users of the Internet remained a problem. In order to prevent such crimes the Czech Police cooperated with the provider of telecommunication services in the media presentation of an actual case. The number of cases of misuse of free telephone lines through which centres of emergency calls are blocked increased. The Czech Police initiated technical measures to prevent such criminal offences. The use of ICT serves especially for 'selecting' and first contacts with 'perspective victims' of an anticipated criminal offence.
- The amount of misuse of e-commerce is on the rise in the Czech Republic. The Czech Police reported a new modus operandi in fraudulent conduct. As regards the sale of more expensive commodities, for instance cars and motorcycles, through foreign electronic exchanges, the seller uses the story that he/she is moving to another country and asks a purchaser to transfer the payment or advance to a country other than the one where the sale should occur. The transfer is implemented in a way where it is difficult to find the wired money – names and passwords outside standard banking institutions are used (for example via Western Union). However, the sold goods are fictitious. The first sophisticated cases of misuse of e-commerce were recorded. A new issue is so-called 'phishing', an attack against data used for manipulation by financial tools on the Internet network, where accession data is enticed through e-mail

messages. Data obtained in this way serves for unauthorised manipulation with accounts and financial tools belonging to the injured person. No injured entity has yet been reported in the Czech Republic.

- Formerly active groups operating merely for the purpose of attacking data slightly decreased their activities, but a number of attacks and preparation for further attacks are latent. New forms of presentation for vandalism on the Internet were recorded.

*The Czech Police consider as a key task to be the search for crimes on the Internet in the field of extremism and unlawful pornography (see the Annex – Information on the Issue of Extremism in the Czech Republic in 2005 and the Chapter ‘Trafficking in Human Beings’).*

## Measures Adopted

- On 1 November 2004 a **newly conceived unit specialising in combating cyber-crime – the Cyber-Crime Department - the task of which is to punish criminal offences committed by using information technologies, in particular the Internet**, was established within the Criminal Police and Investigation Service.
- This new Department of the Criminal Police and Investigation Service is, in compliance with the Convention on Cyber-Crime, currently under preparation, as a national contact point for cyber-crime.

## Environmental Crime

- In 2005 the Czech Police recorded 24 criminal acts of intentional endangering of the environment under Sections 181a, c, e, f, and h of the Criminal Code (- 8) and 15 criminal acts of negligent endangering of the environment under Sections 181b, c, e, g, and h of the Criminal Code (-12). According to the data of the Ministry of Justice, the trend of previous years showing a decline in the number of prosecuted persons as well as charged persons continued. The moderate decline in these criminal offences is also affected by the fact that a large part of cases are solved as minor offences or other administrative delicts.
- Offences against the environment were committed more sophisticatedly and they often displayed a high degree of organisation of offenders (especially with regard to cases of the illegal production of timber and illegal management of CITES specimens).
- **According to the findings of the Czech Inspectorate of the Environment** the crimes in question included mainly: illegal trade in endangered and protected animals and plants, air and water pollution, soil and groundwater, illegal production of timber (in 2005 the Czech Inspectorate of the Environment recorded about 60 hectares of illegal logging with a volume of timber of 26,000 m<sup>3</sup>, a frequent case is to make ‘cuts in trees’ which is difficult to punish – it is not possible to punish this conduct under Sec. 181c of the Criminal Code. In 2005 the Czech Inspectorate of the Environment lodged four notifications about illegal production of timber including the first criminal information on not carrying out protective measures against biotic pests – bark beetles - which led to damaging the environment with ecological damage to forest ecosystems amounting to approximately CZK 33 million), the movement of waste across the national border of the Czech Republic (the illegal import of waste from the EU Member States – for example from Germany, where waste was in the Czech Republic taken over by companies which are certified for such activities and receive unauthorised profit for dumping waste which will probably not be destroyed under the effective laws; the Czech Inspectorate of the Environment considers that such a procedure should be made punishable) and poaching and looting localities with a distribution of precious stones and semi-precious stones (unauthorised mining of, for example, moldavite - so far the police are not able to prove such offences).

## Measures Adopted

- The following measures were, *inter alia*, adopted by the Ministry of the Interior and the Czech Police: specialist police officers were selected at District Directorates and Regional Administrations of the Police of the Czech Republic to be in charge of environmental crimes. In their work they use the **‘Agreement on Cooperation between the Police of the Czech Republic and the Czech Inspectorate of the Environment’**, under which the Czech Inspectorate of the Environment attaches to its proposals for

commencing criminal prosecution its expert opinions. The Czech Police enter into contact with responsible staff of the Czech Inspectorate of the Environment, Environmental Departments of Regional Authorities and municipalities with extended scope of powers (delegated by the state). As regards training of members of the Czech Police, basic professional training was extended by training concerning crimes against the environment. The outcomes of such training were formulated for those who will successfully completed the training course as new competences of a policeman in the field of the protection of the environment.

- The Czech Inspectorate of the Environment actively participates in activities of the EU network for introducing and enforcing environmental rights IMPEL, the aim of which is to ensure a more effective application of legal provisions protecting the environment.
- The Ministry of the Environment prepared tens of draft acts and Government regulations covering environmental issues including implementing decrees. With regard to drawing up the new Criminal Code the Ministry of the Environment proposed improving amendments; in particular it wanted to include important European localities in the crime of endangering and damaging the environment, to complement regulation concerning unauthorised timber production, and to include more precise terms.
- The Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports drew up the Methodological Instruction for Schools and School Facilities regarding environmental education and training. The Standard of Further Education of Teachers in Environmental Training was developed. The MEYS annually publishes calls for programmes supporting civic associations operating in the field of environmental education and promotes competitions in schools aimed at the protection of the environment.

### **Crime in the Field of Telecommunications**

- Cesky Telecom, a. s. company reported some events in the field of protecting the property where the number of damaged public telephone boxes increased. Fraudulent conduct was also on the rise. Misuse of lines with a special rate and fraudulent rerouting of users using dial-up access to the Internet, lines 971 lines 976 with a special rate, are more frequent criminal offences in this area. SPAM via telephone (offers of attractive winnings conditional upon dialling a number with a special rate). Such problematic telephone numbers are usually in the networks of alternative providers of telecommunication services. The current legal regulation and the approach of the regulator do not enable the efficient elimination of these types of fraud.

## 2.2.3 Corruption

*Corruption relates mainly to the following criminal offences: Sec. 160 Bribe Acceptance, Sec. 161 Bribery, and Sec. 162 Indirect Bribery, as well as Abuse of the Power of a Public Official and Frustrating the Task of a Public Officer Due to Negligence (Sec. 158 and Sec. 159)<sup>17</sup>. The following criminal offences are among crimes showing signs of corrupt behaviour: Violation of Statutory Provisions on the Disposal of Goods and Technologies Liable to Control Procedures under Sec. 124 (a), Breaches of Duties in Bankruptcy and Composition Proceedings pursuant to Sec 126, Breaches of the Duty to Administer Another's Property under Sec. 255, Misappropriation of Information within Business Relations under Sec. 128, Fraudulent Manipulation of Public Tenders and Public Auctions pursuant to Sec. 128 (a) through 128 (c) of the Criminal Code, and some other criminal offences.*

- In 2005 the number of detected criminal offences of bribe acceptance pursuant to Sec.160 decreased to 39 (-87 crimes), bribery under Sec. 161 to 94 crimes (-55) as well as indirect bribery pursuant to Sec. 162 to five criminal offences (-7). The number of crimes of abuse of the power of a public official under Sec. 158 dropped to 66 (-22). The findings of police officers show that criminal offences committed by state administration staff when awarding and concluding public contracts within public procurements remain a problem.
- The core of corrupt conduct within state administration and self-government lies with administration activities and awarding public and municipal contracts. A moderate growth was seen in examined suspicious cases relating to the activities of elected and appointed staff of state administration bodies and of local and regional authorities. A range of new cases of corruption concerned suspected violations of law where representatives of states or municipalities decide on the rights and duties of other persons. Elected municipal representatives misappropriate documents for the purpose of unauthorised drawing of state subsidies and issuing decisions on public contracts.

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

### Measures Adopted

The Government approved by its Resolution No. 560 of 11 May 2005 the **2004 Report on Corruption in the Czech Republic and on Meeting the Updated Government Programme for Combating Corruption**. The next report will be submitted to the Government in 2007 and will contain an evaluation of the years 2005 – 2006.

### Priorities:

#### a) Legislative Measures

- \* **The Draft Act on Conflict of Interests, Control of Property Obtained During the Term of Office, and on Incompatibility of Some Functions and on the Amendment to Some Other Acts (the Act on Conflict of Interests)** was submitted by the Ministry of Justice along with the Ministry of Finance and the Ministry of the Interior. It extends personal competences, lays down sanctions for violating law, and empowers tax authorities to examine the regularity of property returns by persons obliged to submit such returns. The Draft Act was approved by the Parliament of the Czech Republic and signed by the President on 7 April 2006 (Chamber of Deputies Journal No. 1056).
- \* **The Draft Act on Public Procurement** was submitted by the Ministry for Regional Development. It regulates rules for awarding public contracts, implements new legal provisions of the EU pertaining to this area, and supports increasing transparency of the process of awarding public contracts through electronic media. The Draft Act was adopted by the Czech Parliament and signed by the President on 5 April 2006 (Chamber of Deputies Journal No. 1076).
- \* **The Draft Act on Licence Agreements (the Act on Licences)** was submitted by the Ministry for Regional Development. It will facilitate public-private partnership in rendering some services and infrastructure in the general interest, and it will transfer some risks relating to services and the

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<sup>17</sup> It is statistics of all criminal offences which might show signs of corrupt conduct. Not all criminal offences under Section 158 and 159 are of a corrupt nature. Police statistics do not differentiate whether these were corruption or not.

performance of such services to a supplier. The Draft Act was adopted by the Czech Parliament and signed by the President on 5 April 2006 (Chamber of Deputies Journal No 1078).

- \* **The Draft Act on Bankruptcy and Manners of Solving Bankruptcy (the Act on Insolvency)** was submitted by the Ministry of Justice and this makes the selection and appointment of insolvency trustees more objective, as well as laying down qualification prerequisites for executing such a position, and proposes establishing a chamber supervising how such function is executed. It also strengthens the role of creditors. The Draft Act was adopted by the Czech Parliament and signed by the President on 14 April 2006 (Chamber of Deputies Journal 1120).
- \* **The Draft Government Regulation repealing Government Decree No. 150/1958 on Settling Complaints, Notifications and Indictments of Employees** was submitted by the Ministry of the Interior and approved by Government Resolution No. 1002 of 17 August 2005. The members of the Government and heads of other central state administration bodies will be analysing from 1 January 2006 until 31 December 2006 the settling of complaints under Act No. 500/2004 Coll., Rules of Administrative Procedure, and legal provisions pertaining to the area of their competence. The analysis will be submitted not later than on 31 March 2007 to the Ministry of the Interior. The Ministry of the Interior will submit on 30 June 2007 the latest summary report on the effectiveness of regulation for settling complaints with a proposal for a new legal solution if the current one proves to be insufficient.

#### b) Non-Legislative Measures

- \* **The Inter-ministerial Coordination Group for Combating Corruption** was established on the basis of Government Resolution No. 473 of 2003, with the Ministry of the Interior being the principal coordinator. During 2005 the Group met twice (on 27 April and on 11 July) and representatives of Transparency International and Oziveni (Revival) were invited as well.
- \* **Bilateral cooperation** – there was a meeting with representatives of the MEYS where cooperation in enforcing larger transparency at public universities and colleges was agreed on. The Ministry of the Interior submitted a proposal for a profile of those who successfully completed the educational programme ‘Professional Ethics and Combating Corruption’, which could be included among study programmes of branches focused on management, planning, HR management, and so forth. Furthermore, cooperation between the MEYS and Transparency International was commenced. Transparency International proposed its assistance in developing an educational programme for internal auditors, management of higher education institutions, and so on. Another meeting was held at the Ministry of Health, whose representative will draw up an analysis of problems and define requirements for support from the side of the Ministry of the Interior or other entities and who will propose possible solutions.
- \* **Internal anti-corruption programmes** – individual ministries evaluate and update, on an ongoing basis, their own anti-corruption programmes defining both tasks arising from the Government Programme on Combating Corruption, and lay down further internal anti-corruption measures.

#### Cooperation with the Non-governmental Sector

- \* Under the support of the Ministry of the Interior, Transparency International opened the **Legal Consultancy Centre for Victims of Corruption** which is primarily focused on individuals who have witnessed or become victims of corruption or who want to prevent such a situation. In the future the Centre could provide consultancy services also for legal entities.
- \* Transparency International also launched a project analysing, according to foreign models, the possibilities for the establishment of a **certifying entity for non-profit-making organisations**, or some industrial sectors in the Czech Republic. A certificate which such an entity could issue to non-profit-making organisations would be a sign of quality and should make the bearer responsible and transparent. A two-day conference organised on the premises of the Ministry of the Interior – Spiritka - was devoted to certifying systems abroad and the option to introduce the same mechanism in the Czech Republic.

## Training and Professional Activities

- \* The Ministry of the Interior organised in collaboration with the Office of the Government a seminar titled *'The Impact of Corruption in the Czech Republic on International Trade with Special Attention to Direct Foreign Investments'*. The purpose of the seminar was to provoke a professional discussion relating to the topic of the influence of corruption on the economy and image of the country at an international level.
- \* In cooperation with the embassy of France, the Ministry of the Interior organised a *seminar devoted to the fight against corruption in France* which was to provide participants, mainly police officers and state prosecutors, with information on the activities of French anti-corruption institutions, legislative provisions, tools and approach towards media policy.
- \* The Ministry of the Interior drafted a project *'Anticorruption Strategy for Principles of Integrity and Ethics of Policing'* for the Transition Facility 2005. The Programme was submitted for comments from the European Commission. Then it was adjusted by the Ministry of the Interior and apart from the analysis of anti-corruption strategies of the EU Member States it will contain an overview of bodies responsible for investigating corruption among the police. The project is being assessed by the European Commission.

## c) International Cooperation

- \* Representatives of the Ministry of the Interior participated in several regular meetings of permanent representatives of **GRECO** (anti-corruption initiative operating within the Council of Europe). The mission of GRECO representatives visited the Czech Republic on 12-15 September 2005 within the second round of evaluation under the responsibility of the Ministry of Justice.
- \* The **OECD** evaluating mission, assessing how measures resulting from existing international conventions and OECD directions are met and implemented, should have been carried out in November 2005, but however due to technical reasons it was postponed until spring 2006.
- \* The Czech Republic (namely the Ministry of the Interior) has been involved since 2003 in the expert group for managing conflicts of interests in public administration falling under the responsibility of the Committee for Public Administration. A group aimed at the issue of corruption in relation to public contracts was newly established.
- \* The Czech Republic signed on 22 April 2005 **the UN Convention Against Corruption**. Its ratification is linked to the complete performance of obligations arising from the said Convention, i.e. in particular to adoption of completely amended substantive criminal and other legal provisions which would solve the liability of legal persons.

## d) Media Policy

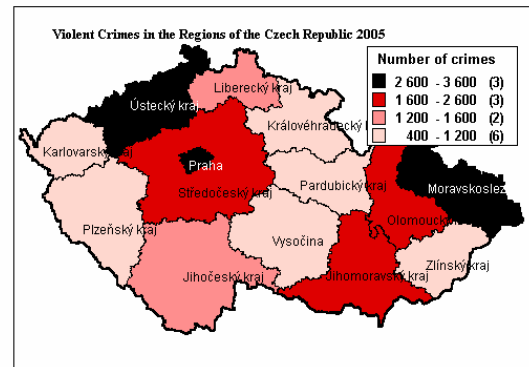
- \* One of the priorities is the development of anti-corruption phone lines, in particular through electronic tools, the presentation of anti-corruption measures on web sites determined for experts, as well as the general public.
- \* Moreover, the activities of units dealing with public relations and prevention in relation to different information and educational campaigns should be made more intensive.
  - \* Policemen drew up an information leaflet concerning an anonymous anti-corruption phone line of the Ministry of the Interior which may be used by citizens of the Czech Republic who have experienced corrupt conduct. Leaflets were placed in the facilities of public administration and published in regional periodical press. Posters depicting a scene from a prison cell with the text 'Can you recognise who has given and who has accepted?' were printed. Confidential mail boxes are used.
  - \* All information on combating corruption is available on the Ministry of the Interior's web site.

## 2.2.4 Violent Crimes

### I. Development and Characteristic features

#### Criminal statistics

Number of detected crimes 2,684 (-8 %)  
 Num. of prosecuted and investigated persons 16,145 (-9.9 %)  
 Number of solved crimes 16,046 (-7.6 %)  
 Clear-up rate 74 % (+0.4 %)  
 Number of detected murders 186 (-41)  
 Number of additionally solved crimes 631 (+1.1 %)



#### Court statistics

Number of sentenced persons 3,082 (-6.5 %) under Sections 221, 222 and 225 of the Criminal Code

- The number of detected violent crimes decreased by 8 %. The clear-up rate was 74 %. The number of wilful injuries to health, extortion, dangerous threats and robberies decreased, with the exception of robberies of financial institutions, which increased. Of the total number of 57 offenders of solved robberies of financial institutions, 23 were first-time offenders.
- The structure of offenders of violent crime has remained unchanged. Offenders are predominantly repeat offenders who account for 40 % of all violent crimes; the share of foreign nationals is 6.2 %, the proportion of children is 4.3 %, and juvenile offenders account for 6.4 %.
  - \* The number of violent crimes ascertained remains influenced by recurring factors – the good organisation of such crimes, the abuse of alcohol and drugs, and relapse into such crime, as well as the use of weapons. The aggression and brutality of offenders has increased, and a specialisation in certain violent crimes can be seen – murders, mugging, and extortion (*see the chapter titled Organised Crime*)

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

*The highest number of violent criminal offences was typical for Prague (3,542), the Moravian – Silesian Region (3,396) and the Usti Region (2,670). On the other hand, the lowest number of crimes, i.e. regions where the number of violent crimes ascertained did not exceed the limit of 600 crimes, was typical for the Vysocina and Pardubice Regions.*

#### Murders, Attempted Murders, and Robberies

- The number of murders and attempted murders detected considerably decreased to 186 (-41) crimes, which was the lowest ever number during the last ten years. In total 187 persons were prosecuted. Of solved murders, foreign nationals committed 24 (-9 crimes), repeat offenders 63 (-48), children 1 (-3), and juvenile offenders 2 (-10) murders.
  - \* Offenders are motivated mainly by an effort to solve personal problems or to obtain money and some murders are linked to extortion and prostitution. Murders committed to order are an accompanying phenomenon of previous criminal activities. It might be assumed that the majority of ‘executors of murders’ (murderers) leave the Czech Republic after committing a murder.
- The number of **robberies decreased and fell to 5,368 (-9.5 %)**. An upward trend in the number of robberies of financial institutions, which has been obvious since 2003, continued. According to the Czech Police the reason is a low degree of interest of the banking sector to adopt measures suggested by the police, since the banks try to be open towards their clients. The number of robberies of petrol stations, gambling shops, restaurants and so forth remains the same. The largest category of robberies is that of muggings in the streets (60 %).
  - \* **Postal services** were quite often affected by crime: the number of robberies of post offices increased from 96 to 109 cases, mugging of postmen increased from 8 to 16 cases, but on the other hand burglaries of post offices decreased (from 35 to 24) as compared with 2004 (4 cases), and there were no robberies of postal vans transporting cash. In total the Czech Postal Services s.p. recorded 149 cases aimed against persons and property of the Czech Postal Services. The total number of other extraordinary events was 103. Adopted measures led to more failures of

robberies of post offices and decreased proceeds of offenders (if calculated as average damage) to about CZK 20,000 per case.

- The Czech Police recorded altogether **4,047 crimes committed using weapons** (-181), of these 924 crimes were committed using a firearm, the holding of which is subject to the Act on Weapons (-86). 34 crimes (-19) crimes were committed using explosives which are subject to the Act on Mining. A weapon of category A (prohibited) was used in 13 cases; a weapon of category B (subject to the permit) was used in 603 cases; weapons of category C (subject to registration) were used in 23 cases; and weapons of category D (regulated otherwise) were used in 95 cases. In 121 cases the weapon category was not determined, since the known offender had hidden or destroyed the weapon used. In 774 cases other than firearms were used (so-called ‘cold steel’), in 153 cases it was another weapon, and in 164 cases a dummy weapon was used to threaten the injured. In 1,998 cases other objects were used as a weapon.

\* As of 31 December 2005 in total 310,884 (+2,576) individual firearm licenses were issued, of these 1,246 (-362) holders were foreign nationals, 74,466 (+911) were weapon and ammunition collectors, 124,841 (+1,247) were sports shooters, 128,957 (-2,343) were hunters or foresters, holders of a hunting licence, and 63,961 (+1,36) were weapon holders who need a firearm for performing their profession; there were 230,784 (+ 1,806) firearm holders who possessed a weapon to protect health, life, and property, and 15 (+ 2) holders who used a weapon for performing pyrotechnical research.

- In 2005 the Czech Police were solving in total **508 (-61) cases of unauthorised arming** under Sec. 185 of the Criminal Code.
- **There were 17 (-5) events** relating to the use of **incendiary devices** or their dummies and 90 (-41) cases of detection of explosives and explosive objects for technical and entertainment purposes. Altogether there were 32 (-20) explosions of incendiary devices, ammunition and other explosive objects, during which 12 (-12) persons were injured and 4 (+2) persons were killed.
- The Czech Police recorded **748 (-0.1 %) fires**<sup>18</sup>. A decisive reason for fires was the negligent conduct of persons (unprofessional conduct, children playing with matches, safety regulations not adhered to, etc.) and technical failures.

(For more detailed data see Tables and Diagrams No. 31-33)

## II. Measures Adopted

- In order to increase the protection of financial institutions, police officers are in permanent contact with representatives of the Czech Banking Association and the General Directorate of Czech Postal Services.
- **Strengthening the protection of the staff and the property of the Czech Postal Services** continued. Almost 1,400 facilities of the Czech Postal Services have been equipped with an electronic security system (which accounts for 40 %); more than 1,000 of them are monitored by the Multifunctional Surveillance Centre of the Czech Postal Service, and 360 others by the Czech Police. 110 Closed Camera Circuits were implemented in post office premises and other important facilities of transportation. At all cash counters portable time vaults have been installed.
- The Czech Police entered into close cooperation with security guards at banks associated with the Banking Association of the Czech Republic and the Department of Emergency Management of the Czech Postal Services. Adopted measures are evaluated at regular meetings where new measures are proposed to prevent further criminal activities.
- In order to achieve coordinated action in investigating fires in the Czech Republic the **‘Agreement on Cooperation between the Police of the Czech Republic and the Fire and Rescue Service of the Czech Republic’** was concluded.
- A new database on programmes of incendiary devices **‘PYRO’** was created.

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<sup>18</sup> The Czech Police statistics recording system records only those fires which are proven to be crimes (this concerns fires reported to the police, or where “well-founded suspicion” that a crime has been committed is ascertained), which is the reason for discrepancy with data from the Fire Brigades, who record all fires.



- Police officers, members of the Unit for Combating Organised Crime, are actively involved in the Working Group of Europol for international investigations of murders.
- *A number of preventive programmes is on an ongoing basis focused on increasing the feeling of citizens' safety and on their active participation in the protection of persons (see Chapter Crime Prevention)*

## 2.2.5 Crimes against Human Dignity

### I. Development and Characteristic features

#### Criminal Statistics

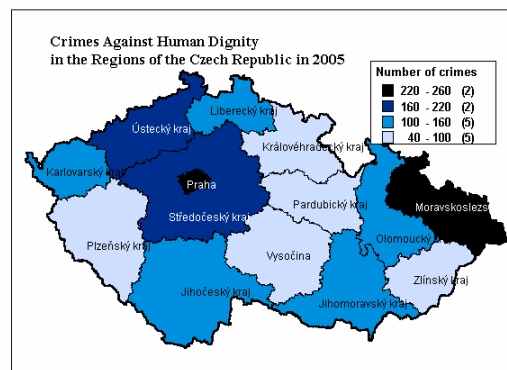
Number of detected crimes 1,849 (-3.1 %)

Num. of prosecuted and investigated persons 1,367 (-0.7 %)

Number of solved crimes 1,560 (-0.9 %)

Clear-up rate 84.4 % (+1.9 %)

Number of additionally solved crimes 45 (+87.5 %)



#### Court Statistics

Number of sentenced persons 493 (-17.7 %) under Sec. 241-245 of the Criminal Code

- For a long period of time the levels of crimes of a moral nature have oscillated (with the exception of in 1998) at around 2,000 crimes per year. The number of rapes decreased to 596 (-91 crimes). Contrary to this, the amount of sexual abuse increased and the number of young offenders of such crimes increased. The number of detected crimes of procuring increased to 123 (+40 crimes).

\* In 2005 the Czech Police were solving a range of findings relating to the occurrence of child pornography and bestiality on web sites and recorded larger involvement of an international element. Closed communities which produce and distribute such pornography are established. New cryptographic, camouflaging and other methods are used. Communication channels are separated from the exchange and accessibility of illegal pornographic materials.

### II. Measures Adopted

- A fundamental conceptual document is the '**National Strategy for Combating Trafficking in Human beings (for the years 2005 – 2007)**', which was approved by Government Resolution No. 957 of 22 July 2005.
- An **Interdisciplinary Working Group for Coordinating the Support and Protection of Victims of Trafficking in Human Beings** was set up at the Ministry of the Interior and was assigned with the task of creating conditions for the functioning of a national coordination mechanism.
- In the framework of the Strategy for Crime Prevention for 2004 – 2007 the Ministry of the Interior publishes every year a call for proposals with the ***Programme for Support and Protection of victims of Trafficking in Human Beings***. The Republic Committee for Crime Prevention approved the allocation of a subsidy to three projects. The Ministry of the Interior entered on 11 July 2005 into the Agreement on Cooperation to Support the Protection of Victims of Trafficking in Human Beings with La Strada of the Czech Republic, o.p.s., and the Arcidiocesan Charity Prague, a humanitarian religious organisation.
- In 2005 **three projects concerning combating commercial sexual exploitation of children and violence against children** were supported in the framework of an internal programme of the Ministry of the Interior. These involved building up three special hearing rooms for child victims of criminal offences (subsidies were provided to the Czech Police – the Administration of the Capital City of Prague, the Administration of the North Moravian Region in Ostrava, and the District Directorate of the Czech Police in Beroun).
- Activities of the Ministry of the Interior within the ***DAPHNE II programme of the EU*** continued. In January 2005 a seminar for NGOs dealing with the prevention of violence against women and children was organised. Its participants were provided information on the programme and the option to get involved in the subsidy system of the EU programme. Contact with Czech non-profit making organisations, which were allocated funds from DAPHNE II programme, was entered into. In 2005 a representative of the Ministry of the Interior participated in the meeting of the Committee of DAPHNE II Programme in Brussels.

- One of the priorities of the Ministry of the Interior is the efficient solution of the issue of prostitution and adoption of the **Act on Regulating Prostitution**.

*Further related issues including relevant measures are contained in the Chapter ‘Trafficking in Human Beings’*

*(For more detailed data see Tables and Diagrams No. 34)*

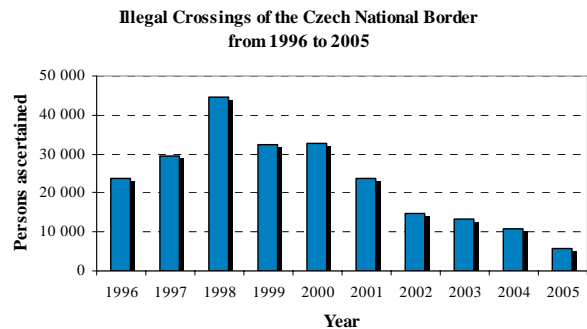
## 2.2.6 Illegal Migration

### I. Development and Characteristic Features

Number of persons detected when illegally crossing the national border 5,689 (-46.8 %)

Number of illegal departures from the Czech Republic 3,558 (-49.7 %)

Number of persons violating residency rules 9,800 (-41.3 %)



*Illegal migration refers in the Czech Republic to two basic categories: a) illegal migration across the national border, i.e. detected cases of people penetrating the territory of a country across its borders illegally and illegal departures from a country into the Czech Republic - these persons include both foreign nationals and citizens of the Czech Republic and cases are recorded by Czech Police units as well as bodies protecting the borders of other countries; and b) illegal migration inland – violation of residency rules. This category has been monitored since June 1999 under the requirement of the Centre for Information, Discussion and Exchange of Opinions on Crossing the National Border and Migration in the EU. This category includes detected cases of illegal residence of foreign nationals in the Czech Republic, both inland and at border-crossing points when they intend to leave the Czech Republic.*

### Illegal Migration Across the National Border of the Czech Republic

- The total number of illegal border crossings ascertained **decreased by 46.8 %**<sup>19</sup>. Of the total number of persons who illegally crossed the Czech national border or who demonstrably attempted to do so 4,745 (83.4 %) were foreign nationals and 944 (16.6 %) were Czech citizens. Taking into account the division to EU citizens and third country nationals, the share of third country nationals in the total number of detected foreign nationals was 66.5 % (3,783 foreign nationals). Of the total number of detected foreigners, 3,414, i.e. 71.9 % (-54.8 %) arrived from countries subject to visa obligations.
- Of the total number of persons ascertained as illegally crossing the Czech national border 62.5 % crossed the border in a direction leaving the Czech Republic and 37.5 % crossed the national border into the Czech Republic. The highest number of persons detected whilst attempting to cross the national border were caught at the border between the Czech Republic and Poland (1,965 persons) followed by borders with Austria (1,618 persons), Germany (1,233 persons), and Slovakia (243 persons).
  - \* The most considerable reduction in the number of illegal crossings detected was seen at the border between the Czech Republic and Slovakia (-71.2 %), Austria (-65.3 %), Germany (-49.8 %), a slight reduction was seen also at the border with Poland (-17.0 %). The only section of the national border which saw a growth in illegal migration was the air border (+142.3 %).
  - \* By nationality of persons from non-neighbouring countries, citizens of Russia dominated in number (661), followed by citizens of Ukraine (612), China (261), India (235), Moldova (230), and Bulgaria (216). The number of citizens of Russia (-82.3 %), China (-74.1 %) and Georgia (-75.4 %) participating in illegal migration across the national border substantially decreased. On the other hand, the most considerable growth must be attributed to citizens of Belarus (+144.7 %). In 2005 the highest percentage increase related to citizens of Syria (+200 %) as their absolute numbers are very low.
  - \* In 2005 in total 505 foreign nationals applied for asylum at detention facilities for foreigners, which accounted for 12.6 % of the total number of applications lodged (in 2004 it was 11.4 %).
- Illegal migrants often use services provided by **criminal groups conveying illegal migrants** and often use invalid or forged travel documents, or are smuggled hidden somewhere in their mode of transport. These groups of traffickers are well-organised and they under control have the whole journey of the migrants, from the country of origin to the target country.
  - \* 761 persons (-67.7 %) of the total number of persons detected were assisted by another person when crossing the Czech national border. 782 persons (+0.4 %) who were apprehended while crossing the national border had

<sup>19</sup> Illegal migration displays high latency. Evaluation is based on the number of apprehended illegal migrants. The total number of migrants crossing the Czech Republic without being revealed by law enforcement bodies cannot be reliably estimated.

invalid or forged passports. 319 persons (-78 %) were apprehended when attempting to cross the border repeatedly. 180 persons (-54.8 %) were smuggled hidden somewhere in the means of transport.

- **Asylum proceedings** continue to be abused by illegal migrants. The proportion of asylum seekers in the total number of foreign nationals detected whilst illegally crossing the Czech national border was about 4.1 %.
- \* Citizens of India (37 persons), the Russian Federation (33), Mongolia (22), Ukraine (19 persons), China (18 persons), Georgia (18 persons), Belarus (14 persons), and Vietnam (14 persons) were among the most frequently represented nationalities of asylum seekers in the Czech Republic who were in 2005 detected in relation to the protection of the national border.
- \* 69 asylum seekers were registered who had repeatedly attempted to illegally cross the national border. 28 asylum seekers used the services of traffickers. When comparing the years 2004 and 2005 it might be said that the share of asylum seekers in illegal migration across the national border decreased by 89 %.

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

- The number of persons who violated residency rules in the Czech Republic decreased. The Czech Police detected in total 9,800 persons (-6,896 persons, -41.3 %). Of this number, 78.1 % foreign nationals were detected inland of the Czech Republic and 21.9 % were apprehended at border crossing points when they wanted to leave the Czech Republic. Illegally residing foreign nationals were most often detected by the Czech Police in the Czech Republic during police controls on the observance of residency rules (62.3 %); a large percentage of foreigners (26.9 %) came to the relevant police unit themselves.
- \* 69.8 % (i.e. 6,838 persons) of the total number of detected persons were citizens of Ukraine, followed by citizens of Vietnam (6.1%, i.e. 598 persons), China (3.2 %, i.e. 311 persons), and Belarus (3.0 %, i.e. 298 persons).
- \* The illegal residency of foreigners is usually accompanied by other unlawful activities such as performing jobs without a relevant job permit, the frustrating of the task of a public official (when they do not leave the country after they have received a decision on being administratively banished) or crimes against property.
- \* Among persons who were detected in relation to violating residency rules there were also foreigners who proved their identity with irregular travel documents. Their number is considerably lower than in the category of illegal migration across the national border (107 persons, -34 persons). This category was also dominated by citizens of Ukraine (52 persons, -16 persons).

*(For more detailed data see Tables and Diagrams No. 35)*

## **II. Measures Adopted**

- The Ministry of the Interior drew up, and the Government by its Resolution No. 7 of 4 January 2006 took note of, the **Information on Meeting Tasks Arising from the Action Plan on Combating Illegal Migration in 2005**. The aim of the measures is to improve the situation in illegal migration in the Czech Republic and the description of its negative impact on numerous spheres of the life of the society.
- In May 2005 the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs submitted to the Government the **‘2004 Summary Information on Activities Implemented by Relevant Ministries or their Agencies in Combating Illegal Employment of Foreign Nationals’**. The report shows that cooperation between Labour Offices, the Alien and Border Police, Customs Offices and Trade Licensing Offices is evaluated very well. The year 2005 saw also the enhancing of international cooperation in combating illegal employment of foreign nationals. Activities carried out by the Inter-ministerial Group for Combating the Illegal Employment of Foreign Nationals continued.
- The Government of the Czech Republic approved by its Resolution No. 1377 of 26 October 2005 the Basic Principles for Assessing the Degree of Integration of Participants of the Pilot Project **‘Selection of Qualified Foreign Employees’**. On the basis of the methodological assessment of the first group of participants, this project will be commenced in November. It will terminate by recommending or not recommending the granting of permanent residency to each applicant and his/her family members within a shortened period of two and half years. It should motivate employees coming to the Czech Republic to arrive legally since this procedure will be more beneficial for them than illegal employment.

- On 28 December 2005 the *'Agreement between the Ministry of the Interior and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs on Deploying Members of the Police of the Czech Republic and of the Alien and Border Police to Embassies and Consulates of the Czech Republic'* was signed. This is a new form of cooperation between the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Czech Police which will lead to improving and accelerating the decision-making process on applications for granting short-term visas, receiving applications for long-term visas, applications for residence permits, and procedures for verification of the regularity of travel documents at embassies and consulates abroad in selected source countries of illegal migration.
- **Act No. 428/2005 Coll.**, amending Act No. 326/1999 Coll., on the Residence of Aliens in the Czech Republic came into effect on 24 November 2005. It newly solves, in particular, the establishment, operation and conditions of the residence of apprehended foreigners.
- **Another amendment to Act No. 326/1999 Coll.** was drawn up. The amendment was approved by the Chamber of Deputies on 1 February 2006 (Chamber of Deputies Journal No. 1107). The objective of the amendment is to take into account new EC regulations pertaining to this area.
  - \* The amendment assumes essential changes especially as regards the issues concerning permanent residence of foreigners in the Czech Republic. In compliance with Council Directive 2003/109/EC the current ten year term of previous residence of a foreigner in the country is being shortened – each foreigner will be able to newly apply for a permanent residence permit after five years of his/her uninterrupted residence in the country.
  - \* Changes concern also EU nationals and their family members living in the Czech Republic. A principle under which an EU national is authorised to reside in the Czech Republic only on the basis of a travel document or ID card issued by the state the citizen of which he/she is, regardless of the length of his/her residence in the Czech Republic, remains effective.
  - \* A substantial change is the introduction of a new regulation of issuing long-term residence permits for the purpose of the protection of foreign nationals, which relates mainly to cases defined by Council Directive 2004/81/EC (cases of trafficking in human beings and assisted illegal border crossings).

#### **Entering into Re-admission Agreements**

- \* Re-admission agreements between the Czech Republic and Armenia, Georgia, Serbia and Montenegro are in the phase of preparation.
- \* Negotiations at expert level are being prepared with Macedonia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, and Vietnam;
- \* Under the initiative taken by the counter-party, guidelines for negotiations on re-admission agreements are being drawn up with the countries of Benelux, Switzerland and France; with regard to France only an implementing protocol is to be finalised as the agreement has already been negotiated.
- \* Israel, Palestine, Mongolia, Nigeria, India and Iran were included in the 2006 Plan of Re-admission Agreements to Be Negotiated.
- \* For purely preventive reasons Italy and Sweden were included in the 2006 Plan on Re-admission Agreements to Be Negotiated. These countries addressed in the past the Czech Republic with a proposal to enter into a re-admission agreement but which after the Czech Republic sent its draft agreement did not show any activity towards further negotiations.
- \* Re-admission agreements with Hong Kong, Macao and Sri Lanka were negotiated and are effective within the EU. An agreement with Albania was signed. In the near future a re-admission agreement with Russia should be signed, whilst re-admission agreements with Ukraine, Morocco, Pakistan, China, Turkey, and Algeria are being prepared.
- On 11 May 2005 the Government by its Resolution No. 562 took note of the periodical **Report on the Preparedness of the Czech Republic to Take Over the Schengen Acquis and Evaluation of the Schedule of Tasks for Completing Implementation of the Schengen Acquis**. At the same time the Government approved the 2005 Schengen Action Plan for the Czech Republic.
- By its Resolution No. 458 of 20 April 2005 the Government approved the allocation of financial resources amounting to CZK 140 million in 2005 for financing assignments relating to implementation of the Schengen Acquis. The funds were transferred to the budget chapter of the Ministry of the Interior and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.
- The Inter-ministerial **Working Group 'Evaluation of Schengen – Czech Republic'** established by the Minister of the Interior coordinates the preparation of state administration bodies for inclusion into Schengen cooperation. The Group has been empowered to organise and implement an evaluation control

mission in the Czech Republic in the context of finishing preparation for inclusion of the Czech Republic into Schengen cooperation and it is the main coordinating body for ministries and other administration authorities involved in preparing and implementing the Schengen Acquis within their competencies.

- **Project managers for the Schengen Information System (SIS) and the Visa Information System (VIS)** were appointed in the Czech Republic. They should guarantee better coordination and solution of tasks relating to the connection of the Czech Republic into two EU central systems - SIS and VIS, both at national and international levels.
- On 10 May 2005 the Council of the EU adopted a schedule for **Schengen evaluation of new EU Member States**. The document details a task laid down in the Hague Programme – to commence Schengen evaluation of these states in the first half of 2006
  - \* The Czech Republic together with Hungary, Slovakia and Slovenia declared that it would be prepared to commence Schengen evaluation from 1 January 2006. Evaluations will be carried out in groups and the Czech Republic is, along with Hungary and Slovenia, in group No. 2. Slovakia and Poland presented on 20 December 2005 at the meeting of the Working Group of the Council of the EU the evaluation of the Schengen Presentation of Preparedness for Cancelling Checks at the EU Internal Border. The Czech Republic, Hungary and Slovenia gave the same presentation on 10 January 2006.
  - \* In 2006 the Czech Republic will undergo an evaluation covering four areas – the air border (i.e. international airports), visas, police cooperation, and the protection of personal data. Expert teams will then draw up reports on the course of evaluation. Partial results will be summarised in the overall evaluation, which should be approved by the Council of the EU by its Decision.
  - \* Only after successful undergoing the evaluation processes will it be possible to cancel checks at the borders with neighbouring states and to enjoy free movement of persons within the Schengen area. From that moment the Czech Republic will also issue a Schengen visa enabling its holder to move throughout the entire Schengen area.
- On 19 October 2005 the 3<sup>rd</sup> phase of building up the central **Alien Information System (AIS)**, the routine operations of which started in 2004, was closed. An integral part of the AIS is 24 separate jobs relating to foreigners subject to visas and asylum seekers (it also includes jobs relating to undesirable, apprehended and deported persons, minor offences, invitations, personal documents, and accommodation). AIS is used mainly by the Alien and Border Police and other competent authorities.
- Tasks concerning visa granting are ensured, in compliance with EU standards, through the system called **Modernisation of the Visa Process /Foreigner Recording (MVP/FR)** which connects all embassies and consulates issuing visas. The system will be further developed and complemented by the system VISION, enabling consultation on applications for visas with relevant bodies of other contracting parties to the Schengen Agreement. Pilot operations were commenced at the General Consulate in Dresden on 1 July 2004 and it is active now. Links between embassies and consulates are being improved so that the quality of connections corresponds with EU requirements.
- The Draft Regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council on the **Visa Information System (VIS)** and on the exchange of data concerning short-term visas between EU Member States continued being discussed within the European structures. VIS will be a part of overall security of the Schengen area thanks to complete checks of persons who are, on being issued a visa, permitted to enter this area. VIS will be, together with SIS, one of the tools for creating an area of freedom, security and justice.
- An important element is **to introduce biometric elements** in travel documents. By its Resolution No. 740 of 15 June 2005 the Government approved the Plan for the Procedure of the Czech Republic in Implementing Council Regulation (EC) No. 2252/2004 on standards for security and biometric elements in passports and travel documents issued by EU Member States. At the same time the Government assigned the First Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance to release funds for preparing and implementing the project on introductory travel documents with biometric elements – in 2005 the amount should be 65,320,000 from the Government Budget Reserve and in the years 2006 until 2010 from the Budget Chapter – General Administration for the MI, MFA and MF, CZK 4,680,336,000.
- In 2004 the Commission of the Minister of Labour and Social Affairs for the Integration of Foreigners was established as an advisory body for meeting tasks in the field of integration of foreigners. The core of its activities is carried out by working groups of the Commission (for statistics and research; for strategies and legislation; for NGOs; for regions and social partners; and for mapping needs for studies and

surveys). The MLSA annually submits to the Government the **Report on Implementing the Strategy for Foreigner Integration** and plans concerning the integration of foreigners for a longer period of time.

- \* With regard to the integration of foreign nationals the Government specified several principal aims – to approximate the position of foreigners residing in the Czech Republic legally and for a long period of time to that of Czech citizens, to strengthen an equal approach and equal opportunities especially as regards employment and business activities, housing, culture, religion and language, education, and health care. The relevant governmental policy includes also protection of foreigners against discrimination and racism. The Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs supported, in the framework of the Programme Supporting Foreigner Integration, projects of NGOs by the amount of CZK 7,108,900.
- The Refugee Facility Administration of the Ministry of the Interior continued to cooperate with partner European organisations associated in the **ENARO network** (European Network of Organisations Accepting Asylum Seekers) and participated in preparing the 9<sup>th</sup> European Conference on Accepting Asylum Seekers held in Canterbury and Dover on 24 and 25 November 2005.
- As regards prevention, we can give the example of the whole year project of the Refugee Facility Administration of the Ministry of the Interior ‘Under One Sun’. Its objective was to introduce the life of asylum seekers to the general public, especially through mutual meetings. Such activities are to ease contact and communication of the majority society with asylum seekers.
- More detailed information on migration is provided for in the annual governmental Status Report on Migration in the Czech Republic.



## 2.2.7 Organised Crime

*Activities of organised criminal groups are reflected in other areas of serious crime as well as in social life. Criminal organisations usually operate in many European as well as overseas countries, with multiple criminal activities (murder, extortion, robbery, fraud, and so on, representing for them the means of achieving their primary targets). Therefore the approach of the state must be systematic and continuous, with the combating of corruption and financial crime as the principal means leading to the confiscation of proceeds from crimes*

- In the course of 2005 the Czech Police did not report any considerable changes in activities of organised groups, i.e. in the field of violence, trading in weapons, trafficking in human beings, criminal structures, terrorism and extremism. Increasing activity of Israeli nationals with close links to Russian speaking groups can be considered as a partial change. Both groups display brutality focusing on illegal gambling, drug dealing and prostitution. The Czech Republic, after its accession to the EU, became for some criminal groups an even more attractive place. Activities of motorcycle gangs active mainly in illicit drug dealing, trading in weapons and organising prostitution came into the fore as a security threat.
- **Russian speaking organisations** are involved in the extortion of entrepreneurs and the collection of debts under the cover of various companies. Private entrepreneurs are forced to accept protection which is usually provided also to members of the organisation. Using such protection implies control over a certain territory or a certain form of undertaking. The growth in street crime was reported mainly as regards robberies and mugging. The effort of groups coming from the Caucasus to take over some territories in the Czech Republic ‘ruled’ by groups from Ukraine and Russian was seen. Residence is legalised by fake marriages with Czech citizens. Through family members and relatives these Russian speaking criminal structures acquire the option to establish new businesses. According to the findings of the Security Intelligence Service a group operating from North Moravia is strengthening links with the economic and industrial environment of the Czech Republic. Through different businesses it acquires shares in important industrial enterprises, thus legalising proceeds gained from criminal activities.
- Organised groups of offenders from the **Balkans and Italy** deal mainly in crimes concerning trafficking in human beings and procuring. The injured women are usually Bulgarians of Roma origin having low education, who abuse asylum proceedings in the Czech Republic. A special feature is the import of Bulgarian children to the Czech Republic for the purpose of committing criminal activities through pickpocketing. Ethnic Albanians from the Balkans and Bulgarian nationals are involved in crimes relating to trade in motor vehicles, i.e. they organise thefts and credit fraud. Good counterfeits of euro notes are imported to the Czech Republic from Bulgaria and Turkey.
- The main organisers of criminal offences coming from the **Vietnamese community** are persons speaking Czech who have already gathered huge financial resources, who have entered into cooperation with Vietnamese criminal organisations from neighbouring states and thus decide on the movement of goods, capital and persons within a criminal structure. These people present themselves as serious traders, for example owners and shareholders of ‘large market places’. Their criminal activities are divided into several areas such as violent crime, trade in narcotic and psychotropic substances and trade in weapons, theft, fraud, trafficking in human beings, illegal migration, and economic crime.
- Several organised groups originating in the **Chinese community** operate in the Czech Republic. They are involved in trafficking across the national border, prostitution, trade in fake goods, economic crime (the grey economy), and so forth. The Chinese community is closed and accessible only with difficulty due to language and communication barriers and their criminal activities display elements of latency and brutality.
- The Czech Police recorded 19 criminal offences of criminal conspiracy under Sec. 163a of the Criminal Code and in total 926 criminal acts committed as organised crime under the Criminal Code (the provisions of Sec. 128a/2a, 140/3a and some others), of which 886 were solved, and altogether 756 persons were prosecuted, of whom 126 were foreign nationals<sup>20</sup>.

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<sup>20</sup> Not all these crimes are committed by an organised group since the provisions of the Criminal Code include several alternative signs “or as a member of an organised group”. Moreover, the Police Recording System does not distinguish such signs.

- In 2005 the Unit for Combating Organised Crime detected and investigated in total 393 criminal offences and investigated 526 persons, of them 156 foreign nationals (53 citizens of Ukraine, 21 citizens of Russia, 20 Vietnamese citizens, eight citizens of Slovakia, seven citizens of China, six citizens of Serbia and Montenegro, five citizens of Romania, and several others).
- On the basis of operative findings and intelligence it might be arrived at that approximately 70 organised criminal groups operate in the Czech Republic. Groups which meet at least six of eleven criteria of organised crime pursuant to the methodology approved by EU bodies are considered to be organised criminal groups.

## Measures Adopted

- One of the priorities of policy to pertaining public order and internal security is to develop legislative and organisational conditions for **seizing criminal proceeds**. The Minister of the Interior is the principal responsible party for this task, of course in cooperation with the Minister of Justice, the Minister of Finance and the Director of the Security Intelligence Service.
- In 2005 the Unit for Combating Illegal Proceeds and Tax Related Crimes seized assets amounting to CZK 930 million. The growth in the number of seizures was caused by unifying the legal opinion of the Supreme State Prosecutor and the Office for Representing State in Property Matters, concerning instruments for seizing assets in a single legal regulation (namely the Rules of Criminal Procedure) and regarding issues concerning seizures of business shares of those injured. The situation was also influenced by closer cooperation with other Czech Police units and by a larger effort to use the provisions of Sec. 252a of the Criminal Code in relation to criminal activities of third persons. Thus special instruments of seizure were used in cases where offenders of so-called source criminal activities used third persons for transferring assets and through them criminals could access such assets 'legally'. Thanks to continuing international cooperation with EU Member States assets deposited outside the Czech Republic are confiscated through decisions issued by Czech judicial bodies.
- The Working Group involved in Freezing, Managing and Confiscating Criminal Proceeds, established under the initiative of the Ministry of the Interior in 2004 and composed of representatives of the Ministry of Justice, the Supreme State Prosecutor's Office and the Unit for Combating Illegal Proceeds and Tax Related Crime, concentrates mainly on preparing legislative drafts to amend Act No. 140/1961 Coll., the Criminal Code and Act. No. 141/1961 Coll., the Rules of Criminal Procedure. Its fundamental task is to **create a legal framework enabling the effective confiscation of the largest possible part of illegal proceeds**, without threatening rights guaranteed by the constitution. With respect to the issue of criminal proceeds, the Ministry of the Interior drew up several opinions on interpretation containing recommendations for the action of the Czech Police in freezing, seizing and managing illegal proceeds. Attention was paid to judicial matters relating to the issue of the proceeds in question.
- The Ministry of the Interior continues to pay attention to an **analysis of problems relating to the application of Act No. 279/2003 Coll., on the Execution of Seizing Assets and Articles within Criminal Proceedings**. The Act represents a real breakthrough in combating legalisation of criminal proceeds since it regulates the manner of seizure of assets, defines entities empowered to administer such assets and the manner of management of such property, solves issues regarding how such management will be funded, and the possibility of the sale of such assets with the approval or without the approval of the charged person.
- With regard to combating organised crime the Ministry of the Interior considers it necessary to use some new institutes. An institute which would motivate members of criminal organisations to leave such groups and start to cooperate with law enforcement bodies is lacking in the Czech legal framework. Therefore the Ministry of the Interior initiated an institute of a **principal (crown) witness** who could contribute to break criminal structures and to expose their criminal activities. The regulation regarding a principal witness is included in the draft of the new Criminal Code.
- Special units of the Czech Police are engaged in **working groups of Europol** for coordinating tactics and techniques, when investigating murders - the Europol Homicide Working Group; groups focusing on forging payment means and instruments for cashless payments - Eurojust and Analysis Work File; and

groups concentrating on international terrorism, trafficking in human beings, counterfeiting notes and other payment instruments and activities of international criminal structures. Through them they exchange information on activities of joint international investigatory teams.

- There is cooperation with the Criminal Bureau of Saxony in the framework of EU projects *'INTERREG III A'*. In 2005 the project of evaluating activities and criminal prosecution of groups of organised crime *'BASKE'* was closed. Its objective was to make cooperation more intensive and to build steady information points between the Criminal Bureau of Saxony and Czech Police units dealing with the fight against organised crime. Direct cooperation can be seen especially between Czech Police units having a republic-wide scope of competencies pertaining to different areas (such as the protection of a witness, targeted investigations, the investigation of organised crime, crimes related to drugs, and cooperation of bomb destruction specialists).

### 2.2.7.1 Illicit Drug Dealing

#### I. Development and Characteristic Features

*Abuse of narcotic and psychotropic substances and related criminal offences are one of the risk factors for internal security of the state. Drugs are a factor causing other crimes since their users obtain resources for them often illegally using different forms of crime, from crimes against property through violent crimes to sex crimes. Illicit dealing in drugs is a subject of interest of organised criminal groups and its proceeds are frequently used for funding terrorist groups.*

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

- The number of offenders coming from former Yugoslavia, who are involved in organising the illicit import of ephedrine from Balkans, the production of methamphetamine and its distribution abroad, increased. The degree of their involvement in illegal trade in cocaine which is, in addition to heroin, transported via the Balkan route increased as well.
- As regards ***synthetic drugs and their precursors*** methamphetamine is produced from available medicines (such as MODAFEN, NUROFEN, and PARALEN PLUS). The pureness of a drug depends on the requirements of the organisers of methamphetamine production, therefore there is a methamphetamine on the market which is 90 % pure. Methamphetamine is exported mainly to Germany where this drug is quite popular.
- As for ***ecstasy***, source countries continued to be the Netherlands, Belgium, and Poland. A more frequent occurrence of false tablets produced from various kinds of medicaments (prepared at home) was detected. Tablets extracted from anabolics and sold as ecstasy were reported. In mid 2005 tablets nicknamed 'rainbow marbles', containing a derivative of piperazin mCPP (1,3-chlorinephenylpiperazin) appeared in Prague and later such tables were found in East Bohemia. The tables contained a dangerous hallucinogenic substance having effects similar to those of MDMA and in Europe several thousands of such tables sold as ecstasy were seized. This substance (mCPP) does not belong among substances controlled by the UN. It is transported in smaller contingents especially via couriers who travel by buses or trains. In Brno police officers managed to capture 0.5 litres of 'liquid ecstasy' (GHB, GBL).
- As for ***ephedrine***, this was imported from Eastern European countries. Such import is organised predominantly by persons coming from former Yugoslavia. Still there is insufficient amount of ephedrine after its production was ended in ICN Roztoky. In 2005 the journey of ephedrine deliveries from Germany to the Czech Republic was mapped and new findings relating to ephedrine imported from Ukraine are being collected.

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

#### II. Measures Adopted

- On 12 April 2005 the Minister of the Interior approved the **Action Plan of the Ministry of the Interior on Implementing the National Strategy for Anti-Drug Policy for 2005 and 2006**. This Plan is a follow

up to the previous document drawn up for the period of 2003 and 2004 and further develops the aims of the National Strategy for Anti-Drug Policy for the Period of 2005 – 2009 within the Ministry of the Interior. This document provides a brief description of the situation in illicit dealing in drugs in the Czech Republic in 2004, and it contains the basis for individual aims and activities which are to be implemented in 2005 and 2006 and some other measures planned for the years 2007 and 2008.

- On 13 July 2005 the Government of the Czech Republic approved by its Resolution No. 886 the **Action Plan of the Ministry of the Interior on Implementing the National Strategy for Anti-Drug Policy for 2005 and 2006**, developed on the basis of the National Strategy for Anti-Drug Policy for the Period of 2005 – 2009. The Action Plan results from action plans for individual areas for anti-drug policy and is in compliance with the EU Anti-Drug Strategy (2005 until 2012) and the EU Anti-Drug Action Plan (2005 – 2008).
- One of the tasks of the Ministry of the Interior is the *'Analysis of Risk Employment Groups in Terms of Abuse of Drugs'*. In 2006 a survey among police officers and firemen aimed at finding their respective undesirable reactions to stress related to their work will be carried out. The survey will also focus on collecting information on the degree to which hypnotics and sedatives, coffee, alcohol and tobacco are used. The second research will be carried out in 2006 among students of the 1<sup>st</sup> grade of secondary police school of the Ministry of the Interior in Holesov and 4<sup>th</sup> grade of secondary police school of the Ministry of the Interior in Prague – Hrdlořezy, and will concentrate on finding the extent to which legal drugs as well as illegal drugs are used.
- On 1 January. 2006 Act No. 379/2005 Coll., on Measures to Protect against Damage Caused by Tobacco Products, Alcohol and Other Narcotic Substances in accordance with which the Czech Police are authorised, with respect to drivers of motor vehicles, to examine whether a narcotic substance is present, came into effect.
- The Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports essentially does not agree with opinions that marijuana has little damaging effect. It recorded this position in 2005 in the 'Strategy to Prevent Pathological Social Phenomena concerning Children and Youth in 2005 – 2008'.
- In 2005 **the Czech Police** seized in total 17.5 kilos of ephedrine, 6,996 tablets of ecstasy, 15.5 kilos of heroin, 6.7 kilos of cocaine, 2.5 kilos of methamphetamine and one apparatus for producing drugs.
- **Customs bodies** in 319 cases confiscated 40.2 kg narcotic and psychotropic substances (among the most significant cases is the seizure of about 10 kilos of heroin in a Bulgarian truck which was declared to be transporting spare car parts to Western Europe, and 19.3 kilos of heroin in a Hungarian truck which was declared to be transporting rubber to England. Both cases were revealed by using special equipment – a mobile high capacity x-ray machine which has been used by customs bodies since January 2005).
- In 2005 cooperation of the customs administration with Europol through the Czech Police became more intensive. Good cooperation with liaisons continues.
- From 23 until 29 July 2005 a summer children's camp was organised in Wunsiedel in Germany under the name *'Our City - Together against Drugs'*. It was the first preventive project of the *Police Presidium* of Upper Franconia Bayreuth and the Czech Police in the Administration of Western Bohemia.

### 2.2.7.2 Illicit Trafficking in Human Beings

*An important change was represented by the amendment of the Criminal Code (Act No. 537/2004 Coll.) which came into effect on 22 October 2004 and introduced new criminal grounds of a crime of trafficking in human beings (Sec. 232a, Sec. 246 repealed). The new wording is used only with respect to over-the-border trafficking but it covers also inland trafficking in human beings. At the same time a list of purposes for trafficking in human beings was extended to sexual exploitation in general, forced labour, slavery, and serfdom. Therefore in 2005 activities of law enforcement bodies 2005 were governed by this provision of the amendment in question.*

- The most wide-spread purpose of trafficking in human beings in the Czech Republic continues to be sexual exploitation of women. In 2005 in total 16 crimes of trafficking in human beings (Sec.232a) were detected, and 11 cases were solved. 18 persons were prosecuted for such crimes.
- The Czech Republic is mainly a target and transit country, to a lesser extent it was a source country when especially cases of domestic forced street prostitution were reported.
- The manners of pressure to force a victim of trafficking, mainly for the purpose of sexual exploitation, are developing. Victims are less forced by various forms of direct physical violence but so-called ‘soft exploitation’ is on the rise. This means that different forms of extortion and threats are used. Despite these facts it might be said that organised groups are becoming more dangerous and increasing their brutality (every revealed case included illegally held firearms, the effort to influence and intimidate witnesses is increasing, and huge financial resources are available for main managing links).
- Trafficking in human beings is organised mainly by Russian speaking and Bulgarian groups of organised crime which operate in throughout the Czech Republic, however especially in North Bohemia and Western Bohemia (near the border with Germany), in South Moravia (near the border with Austria) and in Prague. The share of Vietnamese and Chinese offenders is on the rise and the newest trend is trafficking in people of African origin (Nigeria, Congo, and so on). Czech citizens and Slovak nationals of Roma origin are significantly involved in trafficking in human beings in the ‘internal market’.
- Cases involving *trafficking in human beings from the Czech Republic abroad* concern mainly women trafficked to EU Member States. In target countries physical brutality is very often used. These women are more frequently willing to cooperate with police bodies than for example women coming from the countries of the former Soviet Union.
- In 2005 relevant entities paid attention to other forms of trafficking in human beings. This was supported especially by the amendment to the Criminal Code when Sec. 246 was repealed and replaced by new Sec. 232a which, in compliance with internationally recognised documents, stipulated as criminal offences also other forms of trafficking in human beings – mainly trafficking in people for the purpose of forced labour and other types of exploitation.
- With regard to *trafficking in children* the Czech Police concentrated on exposing child prostitution in the Czech Republic. It is latent crime, whose offenders are predominantly foreign nationals. A current problem, occurring not only in the Czech Republic, is the spreading of child pornography via the Internet. This crime is now punishable thanks to the amendment of the provisions of Sec. 205 of the Criminal Code – endangering morals.
- In the course of 2005 the relevant steps in criminal proceedings regarding trade in human organs were completed and several persons were charged under the provisions Sec. 209a of the Criminal Code – unauthorised trade in human tissues and organs.

#### Measures Adopted

- A basic conceptual document is the ‘**National Strategy for Combating Trafficking in Human Beings (2005 – 2007)**’, which was approved by Government Resolution No. 957 of 22 July 2005 and which summarised activities in this area from 2003 until 2005. The aforementioned Government Resolution assigns the Ministry of the Interior to submit by 30 June 2007 at the latest the Government evaluation and an updated Strategy.

- Within the **PHARE 2003** programme the project of the Ministry of the Interior and the Czech Police '*Strengthening the Fight against Trafficking in Human Beings*' which commenced on 9 June and terminated on 30 November 2005, was carried out. The British Home Office and the Dutch National Centre for International Police Cooperation were partners in this project. As a part of this project, special technical equipment for the Unit for Combating Organised Crime was purchased, also a British twinning expert worked in the Czech Republic and a mission of foreign experts to the Czech Republic was organised. These activities focused mainly on training on the issue of trafficking in human beings.
- The Ministry of the Interior organises a range of **training activities, conferences and seminars** devoted to trafficking in human beings, not only for policemen but also for a wider audience (for example lectures presented by specialists from the Unit for Combating Organised Crime aimed at trafficking in human beings determined for students of secondary police schools). Participants of such events are informed on specific features pertaining to the detection and investigation of trafficking in human beings or on programmes and cooperation with NGOs. Furthermore the Ministry of the Interior is systematically involved within other partial projects in educational activities focusing on different target groups, for example consular officers, students of police schools, professionals as well as the general public in regions.
- Moreover, the Ministry of the Interior is prepared in cooperation with NGOs to implement the project *Prevention of Demand for Trafficking in Human Beings*. In autumn 2005 its research part was carried out in West Bohemia and South Moravia, which are strongly affected by the occurrence of prostitution. The aim of the research was to find out who is a 'client' of sexual services, his motivation, his relation to prostitution, how he perceives trafficking in human beings, and whether and what he will do in case to encounter this type of crime. The research part of the project will be followed up by a campaign against trafficking in human beings (from February 2006) focusing purely on clients of sexual services.
- In 2005, upon the requirement of the Ministry of the Interior, two **surveys aimed at trafficking in human beings for a purpose other than sexual exploitation** were carried out. The survey brings data the further analysis of which will help transfer the definition of trafficking in human beings, which is newly stipulated by the Criminal Code, into the application of police work and criminal proceedings. Even though surveys map in particular the environment of illegal employment of foreign nationals in the Czech Republic this environment penetrates the issue of trafficking in human beings especially as regards forced labour. The survey clarifies the establishment, existence and operation of 'clientelism' and illegal conduct of labour brokers.
- Tools available to the Czech Police in their action against the commercial exploitation of children were reinforced and attention was paid to improving policing with socially excluded communities. One of the tasks of the **'EGER' police team** is to deal with, in the framework of the 'National Strategy for Policing in Relation to National and Ethnic Minorities', work with the Roma community and the issue of child prostitution, to obtain and analyse information relating to the occurrence of commercial sexual exploitation of children in the Cheb region, and to propose and carry out measures to combat and eliminate this phenomenon. In addition to criminal legal punishment of offenders an important role is played by cooperation with social workers of the Cheb Municipal Council, with basic schools and NGOs. In 2005 trust between the Roma community and Roma street workers strengthened, which played a positive role in investigating several cases where social workers functioned as intermediaries between communities and the Czech Police. An important element is prevention and education, lying in lectures at basic schools, organising summer camps for children, and strengthening watches in risk localities in Cheb. Of course, close cooperation and regular operative meetings with German police are imperative.
- Despite all efforts of the police team it was impossible to prove in 2005 any case of commercial sexual exploitation of children in the region of Cheb. In such cases it was always only fraudulent conduct, where most often German nationals were lured to a remote place for the purpose of intermediating sex with a child and then they were robbed.
- One of the priorities of the Ministry of the Interior relating to the issue of trafficking in human beings is effective solution of the issue of prostitution. The Ministry of the Interior drew up the **Draft Act on Regulating Prostitution** which was approved by the Government and submitted to the Chamber of

Deputies, however it was not discussed there. Prior to its entry into force it is necessary denounce the Convention on Restricting and Eliminating Trafficking in Human Beings and Using Other Persons for Prostitution.

- The system of support and protection against trafficking in human being has functioned in the Czech Republic for three years and so far more than 30 victims have been included. The **Interdisciplinary Working Group for Coordinating the Support and Protection of Victims of Trafficking in Human Beings** was established within the Ministry of the Interior and its task is to create conditions for the functioning of the national coordination mechanism. Further the Coordination Working Group, made up of persons directly involved in implementing the programme, meets regularly.
- In 2005 *three projects concerning combating commercial sexual exploitation of children and violence against children* were supported in the framework of the internal programme of the Ministry of the Interior. These involved building up three special hearing rooms for child victims of criminal offences (subsidies were provided to the Czech Police – the Administration of the Capital City of Prague, the Administration of the North Moravian Region in Ostrava, and the District Directorate of the Czech Police in Beroun).
- In 2005 the Ministry of the Interior for example participated in publishing leaflets for Czech students travelling abroad to do summer work, informing them on the risk of trafficking in human beings. Within prevention activities the Ministry of the Interior provides information on trafficking in human beings as a serious criminal act and a grave violation of the human rights of victims.
- The Ministry of the Interior along with the Unit for Combating Organised Crime arranged in 2005 lectures at police schools, and the Academy of Justice organises or at least participates in round tables in regions (round tables were so far held in Prague, Pilsen, Usti nad Labem, Holesov, Karlovy Vary, Znojmo, and Liberec), organises seminars for NGOs and police officers, and distributes relevant leaflets, and so on.
- Since 15 June 2004 the Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports has been running the **‘Facilities for Foreign National Children’** which contributed to decrease the committing of criminal offences by this category and to decrease the number of criminal acts against them. Current experiences in operating such a facility show that it decreased the number of escapes of children from this facility in comparison with children placed in the network of usual institutions. This facility cooperates with relevant police bodies, mainly with alien and border police, with the aim to eliminate crimes committed by these foreign children and to prevent criminal offences against such children.

\* The issue of sexual exploitation is in the MEYS elaborated in full detail in the Framework Educational Programme for Basic Schools and the Framework Educational Programme for Secondary General Schools (Gymnázia), and is being included in the Framework Educational Programmes for Secondary Vocational Schools currently under preparation, Rules for Parents and for Children for the Safe Use of the Internet, Information for Regional School Departments, Pre-school Facilities, Schools and School Facilities, as well as Cooperation of Pre-School Facilities, Schools and School Facilities with the Czech Police in preventing and investigating crimes committed by children and youth and crimes against children and youth. Schools regularly use these documents. Further they use a handbook for teachers titled ‘Sexual Education’ (the Issue of Child Pornography and Its Prevention at Schools) and a booklet titled ‘Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children: Violence against Children’.

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

- The Czech Police concentrated on extending findings relating to the production and disposal of weapons, the resale of weapons for the purpose of further use and sale, and the processing of military materials and ammunition with their following distribution to commercial networks. Latent unlawful activity is 'deactivating' of weapons by businesses. Companies involved in such activities in many cases insufficiently deactivate weapons and then using a simple procedure this equipment can become functional again. There is not sufficient control of deactivated weapons.
- The situation relating to *trade in explosives and production of incendiary devices* did not considerably change in 2005. People dealing with storing and selling high explosives and other pyrotechnical material are involved in trading in explosives in general. However, thefts of material at companies producing explosives were not proved.
- In 2004 the Czech Police apprehended a group of persons dealing in illicit *trade in chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear substances* and during the course of 2005 new contacts and information were obtained. Unprofessional manipulating and treating of such material can be considered as the highest internal risk.
- The use of military material in international trade is a very complicated area. It is impossible to prevent all cases where military material, for example after being transferred to various owners, is sold to undesirable entities. A responsible party, namely the Ministry of Defence, strives, in cooperation with other state administration bodies, to restrict such a risk as much as possible.
- Although illicit *trading in military material* carried out by Czech or foreign companies in the Czech Republic, and illegal production of weapons and ammunition (for example undercalibrated ammunition) are not frequent phenomena, it must be considered as a possible risk in terms of internal order and security as well as from the point of view of trustworthiness of the Czech Republic in the international context. According to the Ministry of Industry and Trade a respective risk lies especially with persons who are not connected with legal international trade in military material. All activities of applicants for certificates and holders of licenses may be monitored by lawful means.
- The Security Intelligence Service recorded in 2005 the effort of some exporters to avoid control rules, however the cooperation of relevant state institutions prevented such exports.

#### According to SIS findings:

- \* In recent years Iran has showed a higher interest in equipment and technologies which would be usable in military research and development programmes and in the production of weapons of mass destruction. The interest of Iran in items of double usage concerns also the Czech Republic which ranks among manufacturers of machinery (mainly machine tools). SIS also reported the interest of Iran in purchasing services and using the services of experts.
- \* Assessing the exports of a passive monitoring system - VERA – outside of NATO member states remains a problem. The Czech Republic must guarantee its obligations towards the alliance, in particular guarantees for protecting this device against its disassembling and the possibility to share the results of the VERA system in some of the neighbouring countries in the case of a respective buyer. ERA, a. s. company has been negotiating since 2004 on the matter of delivering a military version of VERA-E system to Vietnam. The Security Intelligence Service can see a risk of the re-exporting of this device outside Vietnam, especially in relation to the permanent interest of China in acquiring this military material.
- \* There is a certain risk of the misuse of Czech supplies of military material to the Russian Federation through its re-export to Belarus and the possibility that such material will be delivered to Belarus through Russian companies. Belarus exports military material to countries where there is a risk that it will be misused, for example to Syria and Sudan.

(For the issue of weapons and ammunition, unlawful arming – see also Chapter 'Violent Crime')



## Measures Adopted

- The control of exports and imports of goods and technology having a double use is currently regulated by Council Regulation (EC) No 1334/2000 which is directly applicable in all EU Member States. An Implementing provision is Act No. 594/2004 Coll., implementing EC rules for controlling exports of goods and technology having a double use, effective from 3 December 2004. As of the same date Government Regulation No. 595/2004 Coll., laying down a single application form for individual and collective export permits and international import certificates came into effect. The said Act repealed all previous legal provisions of this type.
- Under Government Resolution No. 5 of 14 January 2004 the Ministry of Industry and Trade drew up in collaboration with the Ministry of Defence, the Ministry of the Interior and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs a draft amendment to Act No. 38/1994 Coll. That amendment was motivated in particular by the need to prevent negative phenomena occurring in the sphere of security interests of the Czech Republic. It was at the end of 2005 submitted to the Government.
- The Ministry of Industry and Trade in cooperation with other authorities supervised how conditions based on which international trade in military material may be carried out are observed.
- One of the measures of the National Action Plan for Combating Terrorism (2005 – 2007) is to make the monitoring and supervising of activities in the field of weapons, ammunition and explosives more stringent, especially by strengthening the powers of the Czech Police and other state supervisory and surveillance bodies.
- The Czech Police provided, on an ongoing basis, information on movements of weapons to relevant EU Members States under Directive 91/477 EC. According to the Czech Police, illegal trade in explosives could be prevented if permits relating to their movement in EU countries had the same rules as permits for weapons and ammunition.
- As regards cooperation of the Czech Police with foreign partners, contact with liaisons working at embassies of Germany, the USA, the United Kingdom, Switzerland, France, Italy and Scandinavian countries is most frequent. International cooperation is most often implemented through meetings at border crossing points, in particular with police officers from Slovakia, Poland, Austria, and Germany. In 2005 there were further negotiations with foreign partners where particular conditions were laid down to enhance the fight against illicit trade in weapons.

#### 2.2.7.4 Forgery

- In 2005 in total 404,874,000 counterfeited, altered or forged banknotes and coins were seized, which was an eighteen-fold increase when compared with 2004. The number of seized altered notes and their imitations (fakes) was especially high. However, this fact was largely affected by the single seizure of 349,927 counterfeits of Swiss francs of a nominal value of CHF 1,000, and 22,000 forged Czech crown banknotes of the nominal value of CZK 5,000 which were held by escaped businessman Radovan Krejcir.
- In 2005 in total 9,295 counterfeited or forged bank notes and coins were seized (+6 pieces). Forged Czech bank notes, 4,999 forged items discovered, displayed the highest share in seized counterfeits. They were followed by the euro currency – 1,010 banknotes, and American dollars - 971 banknotes. Security features of banknotes are forged increasingly better and as for euro banknotes the quality of counterfeits of higher nominal values is getting better. The increase in the number of seized altered banknotes is really considerable - in total 1,858 banknotes (+1,480 banknotes) were seized.
- With regard to the Czech currency 4,999 counterfeits were seized (-1,381 pieces). Banknotes of the nominal value of 500 CZK displayed the highest share in seized counterfeited banknotes. The occurrence of counterfeited banknotes of the nominal values of CZK 1,000 and 5,000 decreased. As regards the euro currency the year 2005 saw a decline in counterfeited banknotes, by 248 pieces, since only 1,010 banknotes were seized. On the other hand the number of counterfeited banknotes of the nominal value of EUR 50 and 100 increased while forged banknotes with the nominal value of EUR 200 decreased. Further, in total 971 counterfeits of US dollars were seized and this was the only currency displaying a growth, of 144 banknotes. Banknotes of the nominal value of USD 100 displayed the highest share in seized dollar banknotes.
- **The number of misused forged payment cards and cheques imported from abroad is on the rise**, while ‘skimming’ of payment cards is the most frequent phenomenon. Activities of organised groups are most often managed from Romania. For their mutual communication they use the Internet via which they also send data necessary for the production of forged payment cards. Persons who withdraw cash using these forged cards are sent from Romania and after the withdrawal they immediately leave the Czech Republic.

#### Measures Adopted

- Police officers closely cooperate with the Czech Association of Banking Cards which organises republic-wide training focusing on forged payment cards.
- The Working Group ‘KARTA’ (CARD) apprehended organisers of the production of forged payment cards. Four apprehended citizens of Romania were found to have committed criminal offences as ‘false policemen’.

## 2.2.8 Terrorism

- The overall situation in terrorism in the Czech Republic is comparable with the majority of Central European countries. **It is peaceful in terms of open terrorist manifestations**, which means that no open manifestations of terrorism occurred here in 2005. The Czech Republic itself did not become a stage for any action which could be described as ‘a classic terrorist attack’, meaning politically motivated violence or a threat of violence the aim of which (apart from respective victims of damage on the spot of an attack) is mainly to provoke an atmosphere of fear in the society. However, there were attacks against targets connected with the Czech Republic in Iraq and at night (from 22 to 23 July 2005) one Czech citizen became a victim of a terrorist attack in Egyptian holiday resort Sharm ash-Sheik.
- There are some factual indications showing the presence on the territory of the Czech Republic of **contact persons** from some foreign terrorist groups. These persons transit repeatedly through the Czech territory (see the apprehension of a Swedish national whose extradition was requested by the USA due to his being suspected of involvement in terrorist attacks).
- Interest in purchasing weapons or technology on the side of persons suspected of co-operation with terrorist organisations was detected in the Czech Republic.
- Although no classic terrorist attack has been reported in the Czech Republic, the general public have been disturbed by several incidents, **such as the use of explosives to create a situation of threat** (but also chemical and biological substances) in connection with events without any political context (settling accounts with other criminal groups, extortion directed towards the state or other public or private entities).
- The most frequently mentioned motive for a terrorist attack in the Czech Republic or against the interest of the Czech Republic is the involvement of the state in global anti-terrorist efforts, including the deployment of army troops in Iraq and Afghanistan or the provision of space for Radio Free Europe.
- Potential offenders of terrorist acts are allegedly foreign nationals (both those who transit across our country and those residing in the Czech Republic for a long time) as well as domestic extremists coming from the ultra- left-wing and ultra right-wing spectrum. Residents who are employees of foreign intelligence services or acts committed by psychologically impaired people cannot be excluded either.
- In this context the premises of the embassies of some countries (such as the USA, the United Kingdom, or Israel), airports and air traffic, some radio broadcasting stations such Radio Free Europe, places with high concentrations of foreign tourists such as Jewish memorials in the Old Town of Prague may be particular targets. However, ‘soft targets’ cannot be omitted either, for example places that are not guarded but are characterised by a concentration of people (the Prague metro, hypermarkets, and large cultural and sporting events could become potential targets for possible attacks and are among high risk targets).
- The Security Intelligence Service focused its attention on gathering information relating to the terrorist attacks in London on 7 and 21 July 2005, which confirmed that EU Member States are endangered by Islamic terrorists especially with regard to the involvement of those states in Iraq and Afghanistan. The SIS did not collect any intelligence indicating possible links between the organisers of the London attacks and the Czech Republic.
- Iraq became a central point for international Islamic resistance. The situation in Iraq has a strong mobilising effect for Islamists, mainly for AL-QAIDA and Arabic mujahideens. Intelligence analyses agree that Islamists who left Europe to fight in Iraq and who will return back represent a security risk. The SIS did not obtain any findings that there could be processes in the Czech Republic to support Iraq anti-coalition and terrorist groups, nevertheless it considers the risks brought by the return of Islamic fighters from Iraq to be serious. It is very unlikely that those who will return from the war in Iraq would come to the Czech Republic. However, these phenomena will negatively impact on the security situation in Europe.

## Measures Adopted

- Despite the peaceful situation, the Czech Republic is continuously prepared for a confrontation with terrorism. The **National Action Plan on Combating Terrorism** summarises results and includes newly proposed measures (in particular of a foreign policy, military, logistics, legislative, organisational, and analytical nature). Its updated version for the years 2005 – 2007 was approved by Government Resolution No. 1466 of 16 November 2005. The text of the new version responds to the current development at the level of the EU after the attack in London in July 2005.
- The level of preparedness of the Czech Republic for a respective terrorist attack in its territory or against its interests abroad might be described as adequate. A fundamental priority of the Czech Republic for 2006 is to ensure an appropriate level of **relevant powers of intelligence services and Czech Police forces** relating to combating terrorism. This level corresponds with the level of its partners in EU Member States and it takes into account the current level of up-to-date technologies which are massively misused by criminal structures, including terrorists.
- In 2005 the **Convention of the Council of Europe on Preventing Terrorism** was open for signature. The Ministry of the Interior prepared and discussed with other ministries the proposal for signing the Convention on behalf of the Czech Republic. However, preparation for signing this Convention was terminated by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs due the negative opinion of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Ministry of Justice concerning the regulation of extradition in the text of the Convention in question. The issue of the Czech Republic's accession to the Convention is now being solved through communication between the ministries concerned.
- In December 2005 a ratifying instrument was deposited by which the Czech Republic has become a contracting state to the **UN Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism**. However, problems in ensuring the full implementation of the Convention in particular with regard to the legal liability of legal entities for criminal acts remain.
- On 23 December 2005 the Ministry of the Interior and the State Printing Works concluded a public contract for 'Delivering Travel Documents with Machine Readable Data and with Media Containing Biometric Data, including Application Processing, Data Collecting and Processing'. It is assumed that from 1 September 2006 machine readable travel documents containing biometric data (the image of the face) stored in a microchip (contact less chip) will be issued.
- Since 1 January 2005 amendments and supplement to the European Agreement on International Road Transportation of Dangerous Goods and the Rules for International Railway Transportation of Dangerous Goods have been effective. Apart from making general security measures during the transportation of dangerous goods and their temporary warehousing at places of transshipment, harbours and railway stations more strict, high risk dangerous goods were newly defined. For transporters, dispatchers and other parties transporting such goods it lays down the obligation to draw up a security plan to maximally decrease the danger that such goods will be stolen and misused for terrorist acts.
- In order to cope with terrorist attacks, in 2005 three newly developed '**activities of Integrated Rescue System units in their joint intervention**' were available and they included the issue of dirty bombs, air accidents and incendiary devices. The fourth developed activities dealing with intervention against persons demonstrating the intention to commit suicide, also closely related to terrorism. All the above-mentioned activities were in 2005 verified as extensive tactical training exercises of the Integrated Rescue System units.
- The Czech Police participated in several training exercise of the Integrated Rescue System units relating to the impacts of possible terrorist attacks or otherwise relating to the issue of terrorism. They were in particular:
  - \* Exercise BOHEMIAN GUARD, the aim of which was to demonstrate the capability of Integrated Rescue System units in the Czech Republic to solve the issue of practical measures of prohibition-related principles, i.e. the Security Initiative for Not Spreading Weapons of Mass Destruction, and collecting and analysing samples of dangerous substances.
  - \* Exercise AUTUMN 2005 which was aimed at verifying the response of Integrated Rescue System units to bomb attacks on the metro and railways and to discoveries of incendiary devices.

- \* Exercise AIR ACCIDENT which focused on reaction in the case of an air accidents
- \* Exercise CRISIS 2005 which concentrated on the activities of Integrated Rescue System units when solving extraordinary events connected with an airplane hijack.
- Representatives of the Unit for Combating Illegal Proceeds and Tax Related Crime are active members of working and analytical groups of Europol: the Islamic Terrorism Group which deals with the issue of Islamic terrorism in relation to the EU, and the Dolphin Group, which is devoted to the issue of terrorism except for Islamic terrorism.
- Police officers from the Unit for Combating Organised Crime are also actively involved in similar groups. The most efficient cooperation can be seen within membership in the Police Working Group for Terrorism, associating operative police units of the EU, Switzerland and Norway dealing with terrorism.
- Police officers attended a seminar held by ILEA which focused on strengthening police capacities in combating terrorism. The trainers were American specialists. They also participated in a seminar held in Poland, a workshop in London and the conference 'Combating Organised Crime and Terrorism', arranged by the central European Initiative.
- *From January to November 2005 the Terrorism and Extremism Department of the Unit for Combating Organised Crime verified approximately 1,240 persons and 2,150 telephone numbers (through the National Unit of Europol and Interpol).*
- The Ministry of the Interior deals with the **issue of security of Jewish premises and facilities** and their surroundings in the Czech Republic, mainly in Prague. Representatives of the Ministry of the Interior, the Czech Police, Prague Local Authorities and Jewish institutions mapped possible threats and risks in given localities and proposed a set of measures on how to secure the main historical centre of Prague. The guarding activities of the Czech Police were considerably strengthened in those areas in question, new closed circuit television systems of the Prague Camera System were installed, and a number of traffic security measures were adopted. Higher attention will be paid to this issue in the upcoming period.

The following activities were carried out in the field of **security of civil air operations**:

- The **amendment to the Act on Civil Aviation** was drawn up and approved by the Chamber of Deputies on 10 February 2006 (Chamber of Deputies Journal No. 1069). The system protecting civil aviation is incorporated in the **National Programme for Protecting Civil Aviation of the Czech Republic against Unlawful Acts**, which was approved by the National Security Council on 6 January 2004 by its Resolution No. 87. This document will be updated once the amendment to the Act on Civil Aviation is adopted.
- Steady attention is paid to the issue of protection of civil aviation at the international level (for example within the Regulatory Committee for Security working with the European Commission, security committees and commissions of the International Organisation for Civil Aviation, and the European Conference for Civil Aviation) and at the national level, in particular within the Inter-ministerial Commission for Security of Civil Aviation working at the Ministry of Transport.
  - \* In 2005 construction of a new terminal of the Prague Ruzyně airport was finished. It is furnished by new security technology in compliance with the conditions of the Schengen Agreement. Increased security measures are carried out at the airport on the basis of information of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, security forces and requirements of air companies and authorities of foreign countries. Measures concern security checks on travellers, airplanes, and the guarding of and escorting of flights.
  - \* On the basis of ongoing risk assessment, security escorts of the Czech Police accompany flights to selected destinations.
  - \* The provisions of the National Programme of Security Training and the National Programme of Quality Management in the field of Security of Civil Aviation are met on an ongoing basis. Security inspections and audits are carried out.

- \* In 2005 two security audits of the European Commission were carried out. The first was held in June 2005 – it focused on evaluating the system protecting civil aviation against unlawful acts at the Prague Ruzyně airport, and the second one was performed in September 2005 and concentrated on legislative and organisational matters relating to the implementation of Regulation 2320/2002 of the European Parliament and of the Council (EC). The results of those audits were quite positive; the removing of those inadequacies found was commenced immediately after the audits were closed.

*For further related information – see Annex –Information on the Issue of Extremism in the Czech Republic in 2005.*

## 2.2.9 Road Safety

### I. Development and Characteristic Features

Number of road accidents 199,262 (+1.4 %)

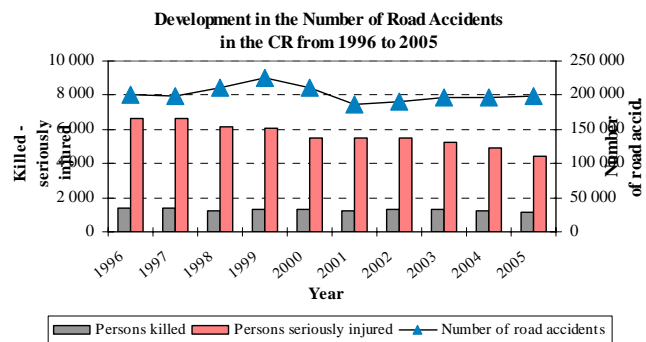
Consequences of road accidents:

Persons killed 1,127 (-7.2 %)

Persons with heavy injuries 4,396 (-9.9 %)

Persons with light injuries 27,974 (-5.3 %)

Material damage caused CZK 9.77 billion (+0.9 %)



- Developments with regard to the number of road accidents in 2005 was very favourable - a moderate increase was seen only with regard to the number of accidents and estimates of material damage. If we compare the number of people killed we can see that it was the lowest since 1990. The same applies to the number of people who received heavy injuries. For the first time since 1990 the number of heavily injured people decreased to being under the number of 4,500 persons.
- Almost two thirds of accidents out of the number of accidents caused by drivers of motor vehicles were caused by bad driving, a further 18% of accidents can be attributed to not giving priority, less than 17% were caused by excessive speed in driving, and 2.3% of accidents were caused by drivers incorrectly overtaking. Most persons were killed due to excessive speed in driving (481 persons) which accounts for more than 47% of consequences of accidents caused by drivers of motor vehicles.

\* In 2005 the Czech Police registered 17,111 accidents where the offenders deserted the place of the accident (-0.4 %). In such accidents 37 (+14) persons were killed and a further 976 (-181) were injured. Unfavourable development was ascertained with respect to child pedestrians who caused 579 accidents in which 10 children were killed (in 2004 no child was killed in an accidents caused by children). More unfavourable development can be seen with regard to the number of people killed in accidents involving cyclists – 37 people were killed (i.e. +6).

\* The number of road accidents occurring under the influence of alcohol was 8,192 (-253) accidents (4.3 % of the total number of accidents), during which 59 persons were killed and 3,493 (-181) people were injured. However, the development in such accidents has been positive for the second subsequent year and these accidents accounted for 5.2% of the total number of victims of road accidents which is one of the lowest shares during recent years

\* In 2005 on average there were 546 accidents (+9) per day. The most tragic day was Saturday, 15 October, when twelve people died on roads. This Saturday was followed by Tuesday, 5 July, and Sunday, 14 August, when on both days the same number, eleven people, died.

\* Of the total number of 1,127 persons killed, 39 (+12) were children, of whom 22 (+5) children were passengers in cars, two children were ‘co-drivers’ on motorcycles, four were cyclists (in 2004 no child cyclists were killed and no child on a motorcycle was killed) and 11 (+2) children killed were pedestrians.

(For further information see Chapter "Minor Offences", the part concerning the Traffic Police, and tables and diagrams No. 37-40)

### II. Measures Adopted

- **Act No. 411/2005 Coll.**, amending Act. No. 361/2000 Coll., on Road Traffic and on the Amendment to Some Other Acts, as amended, Act No. 200/1990 Coll., on Minor Offences, as amended, Act No. 247/2000 Coll., on Acquiring and Improving Qualifications for Driving Motor Vehicles and on the Amendment to Some Other Acts, as amended, and amending some other acts, was adopted. These new legal regulations will come into force on 1 July 2006.
- **The Government Council for Road Safety** regularly evaluates the effectiveness of adopted measures which result from the National Strategy for Road Safety approved by the Government in 2004. The objective is to improve the situation of road safety and the conduct of all who participate in road traffic.

- The Ministry of Transport drew up and submitted to the Government the **‘Action Plan on Road Safety for 2006’**. The 2006 priorities are as follows: promotion of the use of safety belts and child-seats in cars, the development of traffic education for children and youth, the involvement of municipalities in solving road safety in the territory under their responsibility, and providing the general public with information on the amendment to the Act on Road Traffic.
- In order to meet the National Strategy for Safe and Smooth Road Traffic and the Action Plan on Road Safety for 2006 the Ministry of the Interior draws up annually the **Ministerial Action Plan on Safe and Smooth Road Traffic**. The Ministerial Action Plan for 2005 focused mainly on intensive supervision of road traffic, in particular as regards observing speed limits, driving under the influence of alcohol, and the use of restrained systems (safety belts, etc.). One of the aims of the Plan was to improve analytical work and evaluations of the effectiveness of adopted measures, enhancing technical conditions for policing in this area, improving legislation, and a substantial increase in law enforcement and preventive and educational activities closely coordinated with road supervision. An important objective was also the larger involvement of local and regional authorities, the general public and private entities in the field of road safety – especially with respect to prevention, traffic signs and identifying and eliminating localities with a high accident rate. The document contains also measures to improve the smoothness of road traffic. The Ministerial Action Plan of Road Safety is evaluated on an annual basis
- The Ministry of Transport submitted to the Government a proposal to establish a **Single System of Traffic Information for the Czech Republic** (a joint project of the Ministry of Transport, Ministry of the Interior and Ministry of Informatics), which was approved by the Government Resolution No. 590 of 18 May 2005. This system will serve to collect, process and provide information determined for transport and parties to it in the form of a public service. The Czech Police were also involved in the project and improve equipment used by the Traffic Police.
- A **new system of traffic information (news)** presented on the web sites of the Ministry of the interior was developed.
- In 2005 in the North Bohemian Region a **pilot project aimed at detecting drug use among road users** was implemented in cooperation with Masaryk Hospital
- In terms of accident rates, it is possible to talk about a positive contribution from the Krystof action. The development of the most serious consequences of traffic accidents shows a clear downward trend immediately after the introduction of this type of traffic safety action. The Czech Police was also engaged in international actions known as ‘TISPOL’.
- With regard to **prevention**, projects aimed at increasing road safety in municipalities were supported in the framework of the programme Partnership. They are aimed at **installing technical equipment** (for example speed-meters in municipalities where there the speed limit is repeatedly exceeded and grave traffic accidents occur) or at organisational measures and at informing citizens.
- Preventive Information Group staff in cooperation with the Traffic Police carried out a number of preventive actions concerning road traffic:
  - \* The project *‘A Gentleman of the Roads’* which had been implemented by the Czech Police along with the Czech Insurance Company since the summer of 2004 continued. The core of the project lies with awarding persons who provided first aid to people injured in a car accident.
  - \* In May 2005 a preventive action known as *‘We Are Driving with a Smile’* was carried out. The Ministry of the Interior cooperated with the Czech Police on this. Children of primary schools who at check points distributed pictures, in the presence of a policeman, to drivers who had observed the driving rules. Furthermore, the Czech Police prepared preventive educational action for pupils entitled *‘Safely on a Zebra (Crossing)’*, *‘Armadillo’* and *‘We Are Stepping As We Can’*.
  - \* One of the tasks is to establish the Centre of Traffic Prevention of the Ministry of the Interior and Czech Police, which would operate within the Museum of the Police of the Czech Republic as a methodological centre for traffic accident prevention
  - \* The Czech Police are ready to detect whether road users abuse drugs.



- When closing or opening the academic year, the police assisted at places where increased movement of children could be expected.
- Under the auspices of the Ministry of Transport and the Ministry of the Interior, an event organised by Interspar hypermarket and SPKM, s.r.o agency, '*Safety for All*', was held from 29 April to 10 June 2005. It was held for the third subsequent year at 13 places in the Czech Republic .The project focuses on increasing road safety and crime prevention in general. Those who were interested were able to refresh basic safety rules and were informed on appropriate responses to crises/emergency situations, for example injury, mugging, providing first aid and so forth.
- A new testing system for the acquisition of a driving licence is being prepared within the **activities of the Ministry of Transport** for the purpose of making conditions stricter and the exclusion of fraudulent conduct.
- With regards to traffic related information campaigns the Ministry of Transport paid attention to the observation of a maximum speed limit of 50 kilometres per hour in municipalities – this campaign was known under the name '*Fifty Makes Sense*' and to using child-seats in cars. Attention is devoted to traffic education for children and youth. A multimedia project '*The Action*' and the project '*Agreed*', which pointed out topics such as alcohol, drugs and safety belts, were specified for secondary school youth.
- In order to address the general public through mass media, new TV programmes called STOP were regularly broadcasted on CT1 and CT2. To increase safety on highways a 'safe distance' was promoted using billboards near highways and in highway lay-bys, supported by the Ministry of Transport's web site.
- To provide information to municipalities, a project called '*Safety Municipality*' was developed. It presents the experiences of particular municipalities.

## 2.2.10 Crimes Committed on Railways

### I. Development and Characteristic Features

- Crimes committed on railways accounted for 1.2 % of total crime, whilst crime against property represented the greatest part (72.1 %). The Railway Police Service units detected altogether 1,121 thefts (+65.3 %). As regards theft on trains, 1,327 persons were victims to such theft (+61.6 %), of them 27 % were foreign nationals. The amount of damage caused increased to CZK 19.54 million (+176 %). Organised groups are frequently involved in this type of crime whilst offenders are both Czech citizens and foreign nationals.
- The number of crimes committed in the West Bohemian Region increased. An adverse situation directly on the platforms of Praha Hlavní nádraží (Prague Main Station) remains a problem. The Railway Police Department of the Main Railway Station detected there 1,307 crimes, of which 1,140 crimes directly concerned the railway. 1,274 crimes on a railway were detected in Prague, of which 40 were economic crimes. There were criminal offences committed not only on platforms, but also in the entire railway station building and these included a large number of pickpocketings committed in the building of the railway station. Measures adopted measures did not bring the required effect.
- The situation in the field of theft of shipments transported on railways remains negative. In Prague this type of crime is concentrated mainly at the place of reloading of containers belonging to the METRANS a.s. company in Prague 10, which also serves as a transhippoint for customs offices. Findings show that offenders are also employees of the Czech railways.

### II. Measures Adopted

- The Inter-ministerial Commission working at the Ministry of Transport annually evaluates the security situation in railway transportation. The international organisation of the European Railway Police Units and **COLPOFER – a railway company**, where the Czech Republic is represented by the Czech Police, operates at the international level.
- As of 1 January 2005 **RAILPOL** – an international police organisation of railway police units – came into existence. Its aim is to ensure police cooperation within the EU in the field of railway transportation. RAILPOL strives to cooperate with the European Commission with the aim of harmonising security policy in railway transportation and through Directives unifying and regulating its implementation within the EU, for example in the field of combating terrorism in railway transport.
- On the basis of mutual cooperation between Czech Railways a. s. and the Czech Police, the transportation of nuclear material and highly dangerous goods is guarded. Police officers also participated in accompanying both passenger trains and freight trains, in physical protection of nuclear material during its transportation and in protecting selected shipments. In 2005 physical protection was requested for eleven (-13) transportations of nuclear material by freight trains.
- In 2005 the Czech Police protected in total 328 (-10) shipments of explosives and ammunition. The Czech Police were also informed on the transportation of 45 (-29) military transports on 421 freight cars. In 2005 none of the transported shipments were disturbed.
- In the context of the growth in the number of thefts on trains between Prague and Brno a team entitled 'PATA' was established and started to work on 1 August 2005.
- Since 1 January 2006 a pilot project merging the Unit of Railway Police of the Municipal Directorate in Ostrava and the unit of Escorts of Trains of the Police Administration of the North Moravian Region into one 'Unit of Railway Police and Escorts of Trains' of the Department of Public Order and Railway Police of the Administration of the North Moravian Regions was commenced. The pilot project will be evaluated after one year of operations, i.e. means in 2007.

## 2.2.11 Protection of Classified Information

### I. Development and Characteristic Features

- **The number of cases of breaches of classified information stagnated in 2005.** The National Security Authority received 26 notifications on unauthorised manipulation of data, which was the same number as in 2004. In the majority of cases Decree No. 137/2003 Coll., on Details of Establishing and Specifying the Secrecy Degree and on Ensuring Administrative Security, was breached. A moderate growth was reported in terms of violating the security of information systems storing confidential information.
- The National Security Authority commenced in 27 cases administrative proceedings for imposing a fine for breaching duties in the field of confidential information, of which 23 cases related to natural persons and four cases to legal persons. In six cases such proceedings were discontinued, in 17 cases a fine was levied, and in four cases administrative proceedings have not yet been closed. The total amount of levied fines amounted to CZK 92.000.
- In relation to Government Regulation No. 31/2005 Coll., laying down the list of sensitive activities for civil aviation, the National Security Authority received 972 applications for issuing a certificate of security clearance and of these 895 were processed.

### II. Measures Adopted

- Legislative work on new legal regulation which substantially extends and makes precise a legal framework pertaining to the protection of classified information was accomplished by adopting **Act No. 412/2005 Coll., on the Protection of Classified Information and on Security Eligibility**, which came into effect on 1 January 2006. At the same time Act No. 413/2005 Coll., on the Amendment of acts in relation to Adoption of the Act on the Protection of Classified Information and on Security Eligibility amended related legal provisions. Preparation of new Government Regulation No. 522/2005 Coll., laying down lists of classified information, was finished. At the same time implementing regulations relating to the new Act on the Protection of Classified Information and on Security Eligibility (National Security Authority Decrees No. 523 through 529/2005 Coll., regulating the application of individual degrees of classified information effective from 1 January 2006) was issued.
- The priority for the National Security Authority in 2005 was security in terms of staff, and security of information and communication systems storing classified information. The National Security Authority, in addition to carrying out clearance examinations of natural persons, placed an emphasis on verification of security eligibility of natural persons to execute sensitive activities during which they work with classified information, and which, if misused by such persons, can endanger the security or other interests of the Czech Republic. Civil aviation is a good example of this area.
- As regards security of information and communication systems storing, processing and retrieving of classified information, the National Security Authority focused on controlling security parameters and analysing these systems to protect them against a terrorist attack.
- The principles of the Act on the Protection of Classified Information were incorporated into procedures and processes carried out at the Ministry of the Interior. This was a measure adopted at the level of human resources, administration and security of premises, security of information systems and cryptographic protection. The aim was to maximally mitigate unauthorised use of classified information. Managers as well as other staff of the Ministry of the Interior, employees and members of the Czech Police and the Fire and Rescue Service who are entitled to use classified information were trained within professional training courses. Newly hired personnel of the Ministry of the Interior were trained to understand and observe rules regulating the protection of classified information.
- Internal controls within human resources, administration, security of premises and security of information services were carried out and were aimed at protection and creating conditions for the protection and observance of classified information by managers. In 2005 the National Security Authority carried out state supervision at the Ministry of the Interior in terms of the protection of classified information.

- In order to carry out security clearance checks, information from the databases of the Ministry of the Interior and the Czech Police was provided to the National Security Authority.

## 2.2.12 Communist Crime Investigation

- The priority of the Czech Police within the Office of Documentation and Investigation of the Crimes of Communism (hereinafter 'the ODICC') in 2005, taking into account the lower number of motions for criminal prosecution, was to look up criminal cases in archives. International police cooperation, in particular with foreign partner organisations, was intensified. Another priority was to make information available to the general public through publishing and distributing, free of charge, publications within the collections *Securitas Imperii*, Testimony and monothematic copies, and lecturing at all levels of schools.
- The ODICC prosecuted in total **96 cases**, six of which were transferred to 2005 from previous years, and prosecution was commenced in one new case. Five files were closed; and two remain open. The average period of investigation of a criminal case is 32.5 months (16.6 month in 2004 and 44 months in 2003).

\* During the existence of the ODICC in total **190 charged persons were prosecuted**, the unfinished prosecution of 15 charged persons was transferred to 2005, prosecution was commenced against three charged persons, prosecution against 17 was terminated, and prosecution against one charged person has not yet been finished. The number of decisions issued relating to charged persons (total/year 2005) are as follows: discontinued under Sec. 172/1a of the Rules of CP - 6 persons/0; discontinued under Sec. 172/1b of the Rules of CP - 25/0; discontinued under Sec. 172/1c of the Rules of CP - 23/0; discontinued under Sec. 172/1d of the Rules of CP - 20/2; discontinued under Sec. 172/1e of the Rules of CP - 1/0; suspended under Sec. 173/1 of the Code of CP - 7/0; motions for bringing charges – 121/12 (including repeat motions for bringing charges 190/7); **charged with a relevant crime - 97/10** (including repeat indictments - 123/10) **and lawfully sentenced by courts - 74/1** (six persons received sentences of imprisonment, whilst twenty persons received conditional sentences; 17 persons were released from their charge of a crime; and criminal prosecution was discontinued - most frequently the reason was statutory barring of actions by time - in 28 cases). Persons were charged particularly with crimes of abuse of power by a public official, treason, severe injury to health, oppression, breaching the duties of guard service, and so forth

\* In total 1,561 cases were examined. In 2005 189 new cases were recorded, 127 cases were closed, and thus 200 cases remain open; the average period of examination was 12.5 months. In 2005 17 cases were discontinued by final and conclusive decision under Sec. 159a/1 of the Rules of CP (until 2004, 420 cases), nine cases under Sec. 159a/2 tr. of the Rules of CP (until 2004, 114 cases) and 7 cases under Sec. 159a/4 of the Rules of CP (until 2004, 108 cases).

- As regards **analytical activities** in order to collect relevant data and information for security certificates to be issued by the National Security Authority, 1,158 persons were examined and investigated (in 2004, 995 persons).
- **The Unit of Documentation** concentrates mainly on facts relating to the unlawfulness of the communist regime and resistance against it.

\* For example the collection *Securitas Imperii* No. 11 (Roman Catholic Church) and *Securitas Imperii* No. 12 (1950s); the book – *The Death of Jan Masaryk* (several authors) – considerations relating to his death; Jiri Zacharias at al.: *The Trial*, with the so-called *Illegal Headquarters of Junak*, or Karel Prucha at al. (1952). Also for example a collection of documents relating to the issues processed by the ODICC and monothematic copies on border guards containing the list of those who were shot at the border, or on how the State Secret Police penetrated Radio Free Europe. In the edition *Testimony* (Svedectvi) a study about the illegal financing of the pre-February (before 1948) Communist Party of Czechoslovakia was prepared. A new edition of the list of those who were executed was also prepared.

\* Lectures continued with the topic focusing on the issue of coping with the communist past, for example at the Philosophical Faculty at Charles University in Prague, the Faculty of Humanities at Pardubice University, ARC Kolín, post-secondary vocational school in Prague, the Pedagogical Faculty at West Bohemian University in Pilsen, the Pedagogical Faculty at Hradec Kralove University, at the National Security Authority, at Masaryk General Secondary School (gymnasium) in Pilsen, the Commercial Academy in Jablonec nad Nisou, the Regional Museum in Vysoke Myto, the Regional Museum in Cheb, and so forth. Members of the ODICC cooperated with lectures working as teachers at secondary schools and with former educational centres (for example the Regional Educational Centre in Pilsen). The ODICC also participated in the exhibition 'The Czech and Slovak Exile in the 20<sup>th</sup> Century'. The ODICC prepared the exhibition concerning the role of the State Security Police for the

international Conference 'Communist Security System in Central and Eastern Europe in 1944/1945-1989', which was held in Warsaw in June 2005. In cooperation with the Polish organisation IPN the ODICC prepared the presentation of the exhibition 'Prague Spring in 1968' held in Prague and Brno and in selected cities and towns in East Bohemia and North Moravia.

\* In total 257 cases were documented in 2005, 15 cases were closed and 136 files were still open as of 31 December 2005.

- The ODICC web site can document the interest of the general public in this issue as the number of visitors exceeds 100,000 per year. The ODICC had 150 interviews with the mass media. It also concentrates on international cooperation – contacts with similar institutions operating in Germany, Poland, and Slovakia, and it continues cooperating with France and the USA. In June 2005 the ODICC participated in the international conference in Warsaw focusing on the issue of the Communist security system in Central and Eastern European between 1945 and 1989.

### 3. Policy Concerning Public Order and Internal Security

Individual ministries (including their subordinated agencies) and institutions are adopting a wide range of measures with the aim of enhancing a system which would help maximally decrease the impact of criminal offences on citizens. These activities are dealt with in full detail in relevant Chapters of the Report. This particular Chapter contains measures adopted by the Ministry of the Interior and the Czech Police as main parties responsible for public order and internal security and relating to preventive, economic, personnel, organisational and training activities.

#### 3.1 Overview of Basic Conceptual and Analytical Documents

In addition to regularly submitted documents, which are:

- \* **National Action Plan on Combating Terrorism**
- \* **Status Report on Migration in the Czech Republic**
- \* **Information on Meeting Tasks Resulting From the Action Plan for Combating Illegal Migration**
- \* **Report on Meeting Tasks Resulting from the Crime Prevention Strategy**
- \* **Mid-term ministerial strategies** updated on an ongoing basis by individual ministries,

the following reports have been drawn up:

- \* **Strategy for Policing in Relation to Minorities for 2006 – 2007**
- \* **2004 Report on Corruption in the Czech Republic and on Meeting the Updated Governmental Programme on Combating Corruption**
- \* **Action Plan on Implementing the National Strategy for Anti-drug Policy in 2005 -2006**
- \* **National Strategy for Combating Trafficking in Human Beings in 2005 – 2007**
- \* **Information on Meeting Measures for Implementing Interdisciplinary Teams Connecting Health, Social and Police Assistance in Exposing and Prosecuting Domestic Violence**
- \* **Proposal for Optimising the Current Security System of the Czech Republic**
- \* **Report on Ensuring Security of the Czech Republic** (the Office of the Government)
- \* **Report on Meeting Tasks within the Integrated System of the Protection of Movable Cultural Heritage** (the Ministry of Culture)
- \* **Action Plan on Road Safety in 2006** (the Ministry of Transport)
- \* **Proposal to Establish the Single System of Traffic Information for the Czech Republic** (the Ministry of Transport)

**The Supreme State Prosecutor's Office has drawn up the following reports:**

- \* 2004 Report on Activities of the State Prosecutors' Offices
- \* Report on Evaluating the Procedure of State Prosecutors' Offices in Applying Act No. 218/2003 Coll., on the Liability of Youth for Illegal Acts and the Judicial System Concerning Youth
- \* Report on Evaluating the Effectiveness of Criminal Punishment of Conduct within Local and Regional Authorities and Public (State) Administration Bodies at the Local Level and the Procedure of State Prosecutors in this Matter
- \* Findings of the Supreme State Prosecutor's Office Relating to Some Issues Concerning Custody and Custodial Proceedings

**Research carried out by the Institute for Criminal Sciences and Social Prevention**

The Institute for Criminal Sciences and Social Prevention as a research agency for the Ministry of Justice focuses on researching manifestations and causes of crimes and related pathological and social phenomena, research studies and analyses pertaining to law and justice, and issues of criminal policy with regard to crime prevention and repression. In 2005 the Institute completed the following tasks:

- \* A study relating to detention
- \* A public Survey concerning Crime Prevention
- \* Research of the crime of robbery in Prague
- \* An expert opinion on the issue of organised crime
- \* Analysis of imposing unconditional sentences and alternatives thereto

### 3.2 Legislative Activities

*(The list of activities is not exhausted; some of them are included in the relevant sections of the Report)*

**Act No. 559/2004 Coll., amending Act No. 328/1999 Coll., on Personal 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 Minor Offences, amended, and Act No. 326/1999 Coll., on the Residence of Aliens in the Czech Republic and on the Amendment to Some Other Acts, as amended.**

This Act came into effect on 1 January 2005. The Act introduced for personal identification cards machine readable data and ceased the validity of cards without such data. The Act, in particular, describes in full detail the scope and form of data processed and data included in personal identification cards and travel documents. It defines the manner of their recording in relevant registers and includes among travel documents emergency travel documents of the EU and a list of school pupils travelling in EU countries.

**Government Regulation No. 612/2004, laying down time periods for exchanging personal identification cards without machine readable data**

This Government Resolution laid down the time periods during which citizens who are holders of personal identification cards without machine readable data are obliged to exchange their cards for those that are machine readable. The Regulation came into effect on 1 January 2005.

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

This Decree came into effect on 1 January 2005. It stipulates a new specimen of personal identification cards and travel documents, the security features of which have been, due to current development, changed according to EC/EU requirements and international standards.

**Act No. 500/2004 Coll., Rules on Administrative Procedure**

A new regulation of the administrative process fully replaces Act No. 71/1967 Coll., on Administrative Proceedings (the Rules of Administrative Procedure), as amended, and complies with standards of European administrative proceedings. It reacts to changes in organisation of public administration bodies and newly regulates the scope of competencies of the Rules of Administrative Procedure and its system; it introduces into administrative proceedings new institutes and clarifies current legal provisions. The Act came into effect on 1 January 2006.

**Draft Act on Liability for Minor Offences and Related Proceedings (the Act on Minor Offences) and Draft Act on the Amendment to Some Acts in Relation to the Adoption of the Act on Minor Offences**

With regard to the end of the election period the work on the Draft Act (the reform of administrative punishment) was suspended.

**Amendment to Act 137/2001 Coll., on the Special Protection of a Witness and Other Persons in Relation to Criminal Proceedings**

The amendment to the Act concerned responds to the situation where the Czech Police are not authorized to carry out operative investigations in relation to a protected person (due to the control of observance of conditions of the protection) and furthermore, in relation to rules of providing special protection, international cooperation was insufficiently regulated. The situation where relocation of a protected person abroad is necessary might be expected. In such cases it is naturally necessary that immediate protection be provided directly by foreign security forces. However, such form of cooperation requires the Czech state to be able to offer and secure adequate protection to protected persons as a police service. The Act was published under No. 49/2005 Coll. and came into effect on 13 September 2005.

**Act No. 428/2005 Coll., amending Act No. 326/1999 Coll., on the Residence of Aliens in the Czech Republic and on the Amendment to Some Acts, as amended, and amending Some Other Acts.**

The Act mainly regulates the issues relating to placing foreign nationals in detention facilities for foreigners. EU law was also transposed in this Act: Council Directive No 2003/86/EC of 22 September 2003 on the right to family reunification, laying down conditions for applying the right to family reunification with citizens of third countries who legally reside in EU Member States and Council Directive No. 2003/110/EC of 25 November 2003 on assistance in cases of transit for the purposes of removal by air, which was adopted in order to implement a single action of EU Member States when taking measures concerning the air transit of third country nationals.

**Decree No. 447/2005 Coll., laying down costs for accommodation, meals and transport in the Czech Republic of a foreign national apprehended for the purpose of administrative deportation.** The Decree came into effect on 24 November 2005.

**Act No. 350/2005 Coll., amending Act No. 325/1999 Coll., on Asylum, on the Amendment to Act No. 283/1991 Coll., on the Police of the Czech Republic, as amended ((the Act on Asylum as amended), and amending Some Other Acts**

The objective is mainly to clarify the wording of some of the provisions of the Act on Asylum, to make the procedure of an administrative body more precise for the purpose of 'smoother' asylum proceedings, and to supplement some needed institutes (for example signature clauses in duplicates). Further, it regulates the Act so that no doubt can arise about the competencies of the Alien and Border Police Service to carry out assignments in accordance with this Act. The act also reflects amendments made especially to the Act on the Residence of Aliens in the Czech Republic. The terminology of both acts was unified mainly in the area of the visa titles. Accommodation, meals, basic means of hygiene and pocket money provided to asylum seekers residing in an asylum facility are newly regulated.

**Act No. 350/2005 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 (the Act on Asylum), as amended, and Act No. 359/1999 Coll., on Social and Legal Protection of Children, as amended.**

The amendment to the Act on Asylum is a response to measures adopted by the EU in the field of asylum - Directive 2003/9/EC of 27 January 2003 laying down minimum standards for the reception of asylum seekers and Directive 2003/86/EC of 22 September 2003 on the right to family reunification. Moreover, the amendment to the Act on Asylum reflects Council Regulation (EC) 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). The Act came into effect on 1 February 2005.

**Draft Act amending Act No. 141/1961 Coll., on Court Criminal Proceedings (the Rules of Criminal Procedure), as amended, and Act No. 283/1991 Coll., on the Police of the Czech Republic, as amended**

The Draft Act extends competencies and powers of Czech Police to carry out identifications steps despite the fact that the suspect or charged person does not agree. It concerns also persons who have been sentenced by final and conclusive judgement for committing a wilful criminal act and who are in prison. It concerns also persons who were sentenced to protective in-patient medical treatment. Furthermore, the Draft Act extends the authority of the Czech Police to use handcuffs when accompanying (escorting) persons to times when the conduct of an escorted person does not give rise to a threat however there is a well-justified assumption that he/she might behave violently or might try to escape. The provisions creating conditions for meeting obligations resulting for the Czech Republic from the Convention based on Article K.3 of the Treaty on European Union on Establishing the European Police Office (Europol ) are newly regulated. The Draft Act is being discussed in the Chamber of Deputies.

**Draft Act amending Some Acts concerning Travel Documents**

This legal provision incorporates into travel documents valid for a period of more than one year biometric elements – data on facial appearance and data on fingerprints. It also stipulates that it will not be possible to record persons of under 15 years of age in the passport of their parents. The exception will be only a travel card issued under emergency circumstances by embassies or consulates abroad. Authorised persons will not be provided, as they have been so far, with information on data recorded in the register of travel documents if such information could endanger the security of the state or its defence. The Chamber of Deputies passed this Draft Act. It should come into force on 1 September 2006.

**Draft Decree laying down technical conditions and procedures in obtaining and processing biometric data**

The Decree should come into effect on 1 September 2006.

**Draft Act on Regulation of Prostitution and the Draft Act amending Some Acts in Relation to Adoption of the Act on Regulation of Prostitution**

The Draft Act was submitted to the Chamber of Deputies, however it did not go through its readings since the Chamber of Deputies, for the second time, rejected denunciation of the Convention on Suppressing and Abolishing Trafficking in Human Beings and Using Other Persons for Prostitution. This Act could come into effect only after denunciation of the Convention concerned. The Draft Act strives to stipulate conditions upon which prostitution may be carried out. The aim is to separate legal and illegal voluntary prostitution and to decrease the number of persons who are forced to work



as prostitutes, to limit the spreading of venereal and other infectious diseases, to eliminate cases of disturbance of public order in relation to prostitution, and to restrict criminal activities relating to prostitution.

### **Draft Act amending Some Acts Relating to Records of Citizens**

The Draft Act newly regulates how to monitor the security of processing of personal data stored in the recording information system of inhabitants in the Czech Republic, how to enhance the protection of personal data when it is processed and at the same time to protect activities carried out by intelligence and security forces. It also lays down the competences of the Ministry of the Interior as a manager of the recording information system of citizens and authorises it to be used for verification purposes and to ensure complete data of a foreign national holding a residence permit in the Czech Republic, and to use information systems operated by the Czech Police. It can also retrieve data for the Ministry of Foreign Affairs if Czech citizens are involved in humanitarian or security situations abroad and it is necessary to ensure their rights. It stipulates unambiguous conditions for providing data from the recording information system of citizens to authorised entities. The Draft Act was submitted to the Chamber of Deputies to be discussed there.

### **Act No. 530/2005 Coll., amending Act No. 361/2003 Coll., on the Service Relationship of Members of the Security Services, as amended, Act No. 362/2003 Coll., on the Amendment to Acts Relating to the Adoption of the Act on the Service Relationship of Members of the Security Forces, as amended, Act No. 586/1992 Coll., on Tax Income, as amended, and Act No. 153/1994 Coll., on Intelligence Services of the Czech Republic, as amended**

By adopting the Act in question, the effective date of Act No. 361/2003 Coll., on Service Relationship of Members of Security Forces was postponed until 1 January 2007. Moreover, it should decrease remuneration expenses and costs of after service claims of members of security forces. Increases in respective salaries now correspond to the growth in salaries of other civil servants.

### **Implementing regulations relating to Act No. 361/2003 Coll., on the Service Relationship of Members of the Security Services, as amended**

With regard to Act No. 530/2005 Coll., the effective date of these regulations was postponed until 1 January 2007 except for the Decree laying down a list of diseases, conditions or disabilities excluding or restricting the health qualifications of persons to carry out a relevant service, the content of medical examinations, details to be contained in a medical assessment, and the term of its validity. This Decree is in the process of approval.

### **The Ministry of Justice drew up the following legal provisions:**

#### **Implementation of the European arrest warrant**

Implementing the Framework Decision on the European Arrest Warrant is a new tool targeting a prompt and effective fight against organised and across the border crime in the EU. This Framework Decision was incorporated into the Czech legal framework through the amendment to Act No. 140/1961 Coll., the Criminal Code (Act No. 537/2004 Coll.) and the amendment to Act No. 141/1961 Coll., on Court Criminal Proceedings (Act No. 539/2004 Coll.). Thus from 14 January 2005 it has been possible to apply Sec. 403 and subsequent Sections of the Rules of Criminal Procedure to surrender procedure between EU Member States on the basis of the European warrant of arrest.

#### **Draft Criminal Code (a new one)**

Among the most important amendments brought about by this draft legal regulation are a change in substantive understanding of a criminal offence to formal understanding a change in systematic division of a special part of the Criminal Code, the classification of crimes into criminal acts and less grave offences, more extensive use of alternative sentences (not sentences of imprisonment in the case of less grave offences, on the other hand stricter sentences for the most serious criminal acts), a larger emphasis on confiscating criminal proceeds, and a new protective measure – detention and new criminal acts. The Draft Criminal Code was rejected by the Chamber of Deputies.

### **Draft Rules of Criminal Procedure and Other Related Provisions and the Act on Freezing Property in Criminal Affairs**

The Objective of the Draft Rules of Criminal Procedure is to transpose the Framework Decision and to remove practical problems in freezing and seizing assets resulting from criminal activities. It also contributes to larger consistency of tools used for freezing property. This draft legal regulation implements Council Framework Decision 2003/577/JHA of 22 July 2003 on the execution in the European Union of orders freezing property or evidence and clarifies transposition of several provisions of Framework Council Decision 2002/584/JHA of 13 June 2002 on the European arrest warrant and surrender procedures between Member States. Further this Draft takes into account Article 3 of Council Framework Decision 2001/500/JHA of 26 June 2001 on money laundering, the identification, tracing,

freezing, seizing and confiscating instruments and the proceeds of criminal activities The Draft Rules were approved by the Chamber of Deputies on 15 March 2006.

### **Draft Act on Detention**

The Criminal Code newly introduces the institute of ‘safeguarding detention’ as a new kind of protective measure which might be imposed not only on criminally liable persons but also on persons who are not criminally liable (for example for insanity). With regard to the nature of the facilities for safeguarding detention (the duty not leave the place of detention, surveillance, and so on), the issue of adhering to the rights of persons placed there will be emphasised more than is in medical facilities. A stay in a detention facility should generally lead to the individual concerned considering his/her attitudes and striving to change them; the aim of detention should be gradually to achieve that persons placed in such detention realise his/her deviation and the related danger of their behaviour to society. The Ministry of Justice submitted this Draft Act to the Government on 29 December 2005.

## **3.3 Crime Prevention**

A fundamental strategic document of the preventive crime policy of the state is ‘**Crime Prevention Strategy from 2004 to 2007**’, approved by Government Resolution No. 393 of 28 April 2004. This document, on the basis of evaluations of preventive activities from the years 2001, 2002 and 2003, results of surveys, and the analysis of development trends of criminal activities, lays down priorities and tasks for the Republic Committee for Crime Prevention (hereinafter referred to as ‘RCCP’) and ministries involved in the work of the RCCP for the upcoming period.

### **3.3.1 Crime Prevention at Inter-ministerial and Local Levels**

RCCP priorities aimed in 2005 at developing the system of crime prevention at the local level mainly through intensive involvement of the Czech Police and regions, broadening inter-ministerial cooperation pertaining to youth crime prevention, preventing crime in socially excluded and deprived communities, helping crime victims, preparing and managing, in terms of methodology, specific projects, and developing international cooperation. Ministerial programmes focused on elaborating methodologies of their programmes, enhancing social services, developing advisory, emergency and specialised facilities, and improving educational systems. The Minister of the Interior, as Chairman of RCCP, submitted to the Government the 2005 Report on Meeting Tasks Resulting from the Crime Prevention Strategy from 2004 to 2007, including priorities for 2006.

- In 2005 the current preventive programmes carried out at the local level were transformed to the **Programme of Crime Prevention at the Local Level – Partnership**. In 2005 in total 114 towns and villages were invited to implement the Programme concerned. The new Programme, which is also open for smaller municipalities and risk localities, put an emphasis on eliminating the committing of crime through projects of situational prevention. The Programme was implemented in 94 towns and villages. In 2005 RCCP approved subsidies for 179 projects amounting to CZK 74 million. The following activities were supported:
  - \* With regard to situational prevention projects, restricting the committing of crime by means of technical equipment and projects contributing to increases in road safety were supported. 81 projects were supported by CZK 59,252,000. Implementation of closed camera circuits in cities proved to be among the most effective projects, contributing to the creation of secure zones in localities displaying a high rate of crime.
  - \* As regards social prevention, in total 66 projects were supported by subsidies totalling CZK 12,119,000. The target groups were mainly children and youth at risk (the offer of leisure activities was extended, advisory and crisis facilities were established), socially handicapped groups, and other groups at risk.
  - \* In terms of providing citizens with information on options for protection against criminal activities, information on current security risks in given localities, on technical possibilities for how to secure properties, and information on emergency/crisis and advisory facilities, five projects were supported by the amount of CZK 1,892,000.
  - \* Results of the analysis of criminal activities and evaluations of the programme show that implementation of preventive activities in towns and village contributes to stability and in some towns even to a decline in the development of criminal offences.

- **Specific preventive programmes and projects** – the promotion of specific preventive programmes implemented by municipalities and non-profit-making organisations, focusing on child and juvenile offenders, socially excluded groups, victims of crimes and victims of domestic violence, continued.
- In the course of 2005 positive changes in the development and quality of the project of the **Early Intervention System** were seen. A fundamental change to this project was represented by a new concept for the IT of Early Intervention System, which takes into account the need for a single information environment for all involved cities and institutions, regions and central state administration bodies, including the possibility to establish the National Register of Tortured/Abused Children and setting up 'teams for youth'. Meetings and negotiations with members of RCCP continued, in particular with representatives of Probation and Mediation Service, the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs, the Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports and other involved institutions.

### 3.3.2 Crime Prevention within the Ministry of the Interior

- In 2005 the Programme of the Ministry of the Interior for Crime Prevention until 2007 was approved. It pays special attention to developing preventive activities of the Czech Police and determines a range of specific tasks aimed at integrating the Czech Police in preventive systems. The fundamental task of 2005 was to analyse the technical equipment of the Preventive Information Groups (Public-relations Departments) and advisory centres of the Czech Police and formulating a standard for technical equipment of the Preventive Information Groups. The further crucial assignment was to develop a single programme for groups of children at risk living in risk localities. The Programme was determined for children at the second level of basic schools.
- In 2005 the Ministry of the Interior allocated from its budget chapter CZK 3.9 million on implementing ministerial crime prevention projects. Upon a public call for proposals further 150 smaller projects were delivered from police units and departments of the Ministry. (The required amount for such projects was CZK 15,292,500, however it was possible to allocate only CZK 3,900,000).
- Projects concentrated on solving predetermined areas: Community Policing, proven 'classical' prevention, police training, school prevention, traffic prevention, combined projects, promotion articles, and technical equipment.
- Implementation, including evaluation, of the **Programme 'Safety Locality'** continued. This Programme is guaranteed by the Ministry of the Interior, the Czech Police, the Association of Technical security Services - Gremium Alarm - and the Czech Association of Insurance Companies. The aim is to restrict the conditions under which crimes against property can be committed using organisational, construction and other technical tools. The Programme offers those who are interested free professional assistance for businesses in safeguarding their property and certainty that measures taken have achieved the required quality. Citizens, local and regional authorities, state organisations as well as business undertakings are largely interested in using such measures.
- **Comprehensive solution of the situation in localities of Ostrava-Jih (South) strongly affected by criminal activities** rank among the most considerable projects. The **'Safe South' project** was developed by the Czech Police of the Municipal Directorate Ostrava. It was launched in September 2004 and in 2005 a part of this project was supported within the Partnership Programme by the amount of CZK 1,963,000 (the purchase of security technical equipment and equipment for safe traffic). The aim is to decrease street crime, improve information provided to the general public on criminal activities and on possibilities to secure their property, and to increase road safety. As a follow up to identification of problems eleven partial preventive measures were developed and a change to the system of policemen and constables of the Ostrava Municipal Police on duty was proposed. District Police Units carried out in total 19 police actions within the Ostrava - Jih borough from 1 September 2004 to 31 March 2005. These contributed to decreasing crime in this city district. They focused on searching for wanted persons, stolen articles, observing road safety rules, and inspections of restaurants and places of entertainment. Evaluation of the project indicates that street crime decreased in selected localities, communication bridges between the Czech Police and citizens were built and the Czech Police, Ostrava Municipal Police and Ostrava Local Authorities started to cooperate in order to establish safe 'space'.

- In 2005 a pilot project of **Crime Prevention in Shopping Precincts** continued in the commercial zone of Cestlice-Pruhonice by building up the closed camera circuits (CCTV) monitoring access to the zone and circuit monitoring the entire space of the commercial area. Moreover, interconnection of the current system into the system to monitor in the future Cestlice town was prepared. The Czech Police established in Cestlice its District Unit. Several meetings were held between the police, traders and municipality representatives. Such meetings resulted in the establishment of a maintenance fund to which traders will contribute by a fixed amount annually and which will be determined to cover the operations of the CCTV of Cestlice.
- Implementation of a project of **Introducing Principles of Community Policing into the Work of the Czech Police** continued. This project was piloted in two localities– Zruc nad Sazavou and Tisnov. Its aim is to verify some procedures of Community Policing in the work of the Public Order Police. These include mainly policemen on duty in the streets and communication with the general public. In both localities a sociological survey was carried out focusing on the feeling of safety of citizens. In 2005 a range of measures were verified – one-man police watch, a new model of policing with youth, a new manner of evaluation of policemen, and watches in the streets during ‘rush’ hours from the crime point of view. A project aimed at solving spray painting was solved in cooperation with a municipality. This project is being implemented in cooperation with Otevrena spolecnost (Open Society) company. Participants in this project worked as trainers at the Secondary Technical School in Brno and they present there an option of how community policing can function at District Police Units. The project will be accomplished in 2006.
- The introduction of proactive methods of policing could be seen also in activities carried out by police public relation departments which focused on cooperation with local authorities in the field of preventive measures and on advisory services, as well as on providing citizens with relevant information.
  - \* In 2005 the Ministry of the Interior published pamphlets (in the form of folded leaflets) as well as single page leaflets containing recommendations to citizens on how to behave more safely and how to not be endangered. A pamphlet *‘Don’t Let them Play Tricks on You’*, warned against various kinds of fraud which promise the possibility of easy profits and through which swindlers try to get money from people for their own use. A pamphlet *‘Practical Guide for Those Who Are Interested in Voluntary Service’* was published both in Czech and in English. A leaflet *‘How to Avoid Being Endangered and Not to Become a Victim’* points out traps threatening women and girls and which might result in crisis situations. Warning stories of young women in three example scenarios provide space for presenting appropriate safety measures which might prevent a threat if observed. Such leaflets will be distributed through crime prevention managers in regions, towns and villages, schools and women doctors’ surgeries. It will be also printed in selected journals and as enclosures to booklets of AVON Cosmetics, Ltd.
  - \* The Czech Police increased emphasis placed on communication with the general public and mass media. As regards primary prevention, staff of public relation departments concentrated mainly on increasing legal awareness of youth. The year 2005 was announced as a ‘Year of Enhancing the Legal Awareness of Children and Youth Focusing on School Bullying’.
  - \* Staff of public relation departments of the Czech Police (Preventive and Informative Groups) of the Police Administration of Prague in cooperation with the Prague City Council are authors of a new project *‘Leave me Alone’*, meant for pupils of the first and second levels of basic schools. The project is based on a ‘briefing’ video consisting of four stories and depicting children in different dangerous situations. The project will be in 2006 extended republic-wide. The project implemented by the Czech Police of East Bohemia *‘We Are Learning with Police’* deals with the same topic. It is a set of lectures, including work-sheets, tests and other teaching aids, which the police officers use while lecturing. It will be implemented republic-wide in 2006.
  - \* Project ‘Ajax Diary’ was organised in the entire Czech Republic in 2005 in the fourth subsequent year.
  - \* Large presentations for the general public were held in the whole republic.
  - \* Police officers were involved in the project ‘Academy of the Third Age’ through lectures. It was organised by the District Library of K. Dvoracek in Vyskov.
  - \* Project *‘Live and Let Live’* was organised in Ostrava and it aimed at the security of elderly people. It is proposed to be implemented as a republic-wide project.
- Professionals as well as the general public were informed, on an ongoing basis, on preventive activities through the Crime Prevention Department of the Ministry of the Interior. The periodical journal ‘Information Service of Crime Prevention’, providing information on activities within the Ministry, in

towns and villages and on organisations and institutions dealing with crime prevention, continued to be published. It is designated for professionals and institutions engaged in prevention of pathological social phenomena, crime prevention managers at the local level, applicants for preventive projects, representatives of regional and local authorities, and other individuals interested in the issue concerned.

- The Crime Prevention Department provides mass media with information by means of regular press releases from meetings of RCCP as well as ad hoc press releases relating to individual events and topics. The journal 'Policeman' is published monthly and it brings specialised texts dealing with crime prevention. From 2006 this journal will be distributed free of charge to every basic unit of the Czech Police. Further, the journal 'Criminalist' is published. It is a quarterly journal for criminal science theory and practice and taking into account scientific aspects it describes issues related to criminal sciences and similar scientific fields, often describing them from the international point of view.
- In 2005 the Crime Prevention Department published two informative pamphlets and one single page leaflet containing advice and recommendations for citizens to motivate them to safe conduct and to prevent them being endangered.
- At the close of 2005 the Ministry of the Interior prepared a campaign NO TO VIOLENCE! The meaning of this campaign is to attract the attention of the general public towards the issue of violence and the necessity not to tolerate it. NGOs offering help in crisis life situations relating to different forms of violence supported this campaign as well. This campaign take advantage of interest in charity bracelets. A bracelet bearing the motto NO TO VIOLENCE! will be a gift distributed with Story magazine. The campaign will be also promoted by accompanying events such as press conferences of the Minister of the Interior, interviews on the radio and, if possible, on public television. Bracelets distributed will be supplemented by an article and texts published in different journals will bear the campaign logo. The campaign itself will be launched in February 2006.

### **3.3.3. Activities Prepared for 2006**

Methodological activities:

- \* Completing binding methodology 'Early Prevention System for Municipalities with Extended Scope of Powers'.
- \* Innovation of partnership methodology for 2007.
- \* Methodology of drawing up the Crime Prevention Strategy for Regions.

Research and surveys:

- \* Accomplishing the research focusing on the futures young persons who have left detention facilities or corrective houses.
- \* Preparation of two sociological studies ('Criteria of Success for the Programme Supporting and Protecting Victims of Trafficking in Human Beings and Their Application' and 'Motivating Factors Affecting Decisions of Victims on Whether to Enter the Programme Supporting and Protecting Victims of Trafficking in Human Beings').

Prevention programmes at regional and local levels – Partnership:

- \* Continuing the Crime Prevention Programme - Partnership.
- \* Participating in managing and organising preventive programmes of municipalities and regions in 2006.
- \* Evaluating programmes of municipalities and regions in 2005.
- \* Preparing programmes (municipalities and regions) for 2007 (analysts, a group for selection, seminars, meetings at regional level, consultations in municipalities and regions).

Training activities:

- \* Development of training within the Partnership programme.
- \* Completing the project 'European Training Module for Police Officers Dealing with the Issue of Trafficking in Human Beings' and its incorporation into the syllabi of police schools.
- \* Three round tables devoted to prevention of trafficking in human beings and assisting victims.
- \* Preparing and implementing two joint Czech-Ukrainian seminars dealing with the prevention of trafficking in human beings and assisting victims.

- \* Organising a one-day training course for Albanian experts involved in the topic of trafficking in human beings.
- \* Organising a two-day regional conference of the UN Bureau for Drugs and Crime and the Ministry of the Interior – ‘The Role of Border Police in Detecting and Preventing Trafficking in Human Beings’.

#### Republic Committee for Crime Prevention:

- \* Activities in compliance with the Plan approved for 2006 and a review of how the relevant tasks are met.
- \* ‘2005 Report on Meeting Tasks Resulting from the Crime Prevention Strategy between 2004 and 2007, Including Priorities for 2006’ – to be submitted to the Czech Government.

#### Information and publication activities:

- \* To continue publishing a periodical journal ‘Information Service of Crime Prevention’ and other journals dealing with the issue of crime prevention.
- \* Implementing the ‘NO TO VIOLENCE!’ campaign.
- \* In the framework of the ISET exhibition, to organise a conference dealing with the issue of CCTV.
- \* Preparing an international conference relating to crime prevention in the Czech Republic in Europe.

#### Programmes focusing on assisting victims of trafficking in human beings for the purpose of sexual exploitation:

- \* To continue implementing the Programme Supporting and Protecting Victims of Trafficking in Human Beings.
- \* Preventive and informative events devoted to trafficking in human beings to be held at Secondary Police Schools of the Ministry of the Interior and other Secondary Police Schools.
- \* To draw up an Instruction of the Director of the Crime Prevention Department concerning the protection of personal data of victims included in the Programme Supporting and Protecting Victims of Trafficking in Human Beings.
- \* As regards human rights, to continue activities carried out within the Government Council for Human Rights.
- \* To commence activities concerning inspection competences of the Ombudsman in detention facilities.

### 3.4 European Integration, International Cooperation

#### European Union

During the year 2005 representatives of the Czech Republic were actively involved in all relevant groups of the Council of the European Union, working groups and committees of the European Commission, where the Czech Republic participates not only in meetings and negotiations but also in decision-making processes relating to all discussed matters. Between 2001 and 2005 measures targeting the accession of the Czech Republic to the Schengen system were met, in particular those relating to **development of the National Schengen Information System**. The Czech Republic devotes all its efforts, at the national level, to meet the relevant tasks (technical, organisational, and legal) relating to full inclusion into the Schengen system and connection to SIS II so that the Czech Republic is able to meet the deadline for full accession in October 2007.

#### Programmes of EU Assistance

PHARE 2003 projects will be completed not later than on 31 October 2006. These projects are the last ones from the PHARE programming. The total budget of PHARE projects accounted for EUR 4.15 million, including PHARE contributions of EUR 2.95 million and Czech Republic co-financing of EUR 1.2 million. The projects were as follows:

***‘CZ 03.05.03 - Combating Financial Fraud Against EU Financial Interests and IT Financial Crime’*** where the Czech Police cooperated with a German twinning partner in implementing training courses and consultancy activities for Czech Police units and State Prosecutors’ Offices. In the framework of this project technical equipment for the Unit for Combating Corruption and Financial Crime was delivered.

***‘CZ 03.05.04 – ‘Strengthening Fight against Trafficking in Human Beings’*** was coordinated by the Ministry of the Interior in cooperation with the Czech Police. This time Great Britain was a twinning partner for implementing training activities. Equipment was delivered for the Unit for Combating Organised Crime.

***‘CZ 03.05.05- Supporting the National Schengen Information System’***. This was an investment project aimed at improving the infrastructure for building the Czech N-SIS and its future connection to the SIS. It also focused on implementing the transmission capacity in the central part of the network. The project was implemented by the relevant units of the Ministry of the Interior.

The Ministry of the Interior and Czech Police use another assistance fund - Transition Facility - which is planned for the period of 2004 – 2006. Projects proposed within this programme result from conclusions of individual Chapters of the Agreement on Accession to the EU and evaluations of the European Commission on their implementation. Two projects of the Ministry of the Interior have been approved in the framework of the 2004 Transition Facility:

***‘CZ 04.07.02 – Support of a Newly Established Dublin Centre in the Czech Republic’***. This project is a follow up to the PHARE project ‘CZ 01.07.04 – Development of Border checks, and Asylum and Migration Policy’. The project provided adequate equipment for the reliable operating of the centre, including effective communication through connection to the DublinNet and EURODAC system – European System for Comparison of Fingerprints.

***‘CZ 04.07.03 - Assistance in Strengthening Prevention and Community Policing in Police Work’***. This project is a follow up to ‘CZ 01.07.05 project - Implementing the EFQM Model – European Foundation for Quality Management within the Police of the Czech Republic’. However its investment part is conditional upon relevant co-financing and adopting the Code of Conduct of the Czech Police. In 2005 the project was commenced in the form of twinning and through deliveries of equipment. The total budget for these projects is EUR 1.24 million including Czech co-financing amounting to CZK EUR 0.12 million.

Further the European Commission approved two projects of the Ministry of the Interior within the 2005 Transition Facility:

***‘CZ 05.04.01 – Strengthening Performance of the Financial Police’***. This project is guaranteed by the Unit for Combating Illegal Proceeds and Tax Related Crime and it focuses on strengthening the capacity of the Financial Police in international investigations of suspicious financial flows, combating ‘legalised’ illegal proceeds, and accounts which were or which will be used to commit general crime, tax crimes, or for financing terrorism. A twinning part of the project will be aimed at drawing up a comprehensive strategy for



combating money laundering and the financing of terrorism and it will include specific training courses for employees of executive bodies involved in combating financial crime.

**‘CZ 05.04.02 – Strengthening the Capacity of the Police of the Czech Republic in Combating Corruption and Economic Crime’**, guaranteed by the Unit for Combating Corruption and Financial Crime. Both latter projects include a twinning part and an investment part.

The total budget for funding these projects is EUR 2.96 million including co-financing from the Czech Republic of EUR 0.43 million.

In 2005 preparation of projects under the programme of the 2006 Transition Facility 2006 was commenced. The Ministry of the Interior submitted a project of the Institute of Criminal Sciences in Prague (Kriminalistický ústav Praha) which concentrates on building laboratories of the Institute in order to acquire accreditation and the ISO quality certificate. The project will be implemented in the form of technical assistance with a budget of EUR 0.65 million without any co-financing from the side of the Czech Republic. Furthermore, the Ministry of the Interior submitted several small-scale projects of a non-investment nature concerning the protection of data within the work of the Czech Police (approved by the European Commission), anti-corruption measures in the Police of the Czech Republic and state administration, crisis management, and Schengen cooperation (these projects have not yet been approved by the European Commission).

In the framework of implementing financial mechanisms of Norway and the European Economic Area the Police Presidium of the Czech Republic drew up a new project **‘Building up the National SIRENE Headquarters and Preparing Experts of the Ministry of the Interior and the Police of the Czech Republic to Use the Schengen Information System’**, which, with a budget of EUR 0.5 million, corresponds to the allocations for the priority implementation of the Schengen *Acquis*. The objective of the proposed projects is to ensure good training of employees who will work with SIS II and to improve equipment of the SIRENE Office. The project should be implemented during 2006.

*The Ministry of the Interior is the responsible party for Community programmes: ARGO, which is an action programme for administrative cooperation at European Union level in the fields of asylum, visas, immigration and external borders; the Action Programme of the Community Aimed at Civil Protection; AENEAS, which is a programme for financial and technical assistance provided to third countries in the field of migration and asylum; Daphne II – to combat violence against children, young people and women; AGIS – a framework programme on police and judicial cooperation in criminal matters; and last but not least, the European Refugee Fund. The Ministry of the Interior is involved in the Beccaria Project, managed by the Lower Saxony Ministry of Justice which strives to improve the management quality of crime prevention and was supported by the European Commission within the AGIS programme.*

In 2005 the Czech Republic was fully involved in activities of the European Crime Prevention Network and this also meant participation in the discussion about its future form, participation in the conference ‘Crime Prevention – A Strategic Approach’ held in Budapest in October 2005, and the nomination of the project developed by the city of Usti ‘Municipal Police for Children’ to receive the European Crime Prevention Award awarded for activities carried out within this network.

In 2005 a representative of the Ministry of the Interior attended the ‘Eleventh UN World Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice’ held in Bangkok.

A female representative of the Ministry of the Interior is Chairperson of the **Expert Group for Trafficking in Human Beings**. The European Commission may refer to this Expert Group all matters concerning the issue of trafficking in human beings and this Group will also publish opinions while taking into account recommendations provided for in the Brussels Declaration.

## **International Agreements**

### **International Agreements Concluded in 2005**

Several important agreements were negotiated and came into force. They relate to internal security and public order and in all cases they are bilateral international agreements signed at presidential level (however, some of the concluded agreements have not yet entered into effect).

\* Readmission Agreement between the Government of the Czech Republic and the Government of the Bulgarian Republic amending and supplementing the Agreement between the Government of the Czech Republic and the



Government of the Bulgarian Republic signed in Sofia on 9 April 1998, of 27 July 2004. It came into effect on 29 May 2005.

- \* Agreement between the Czech Republic and the Slovak Republic on Cooperation in Combating Crime while Protecting Public Order and the National Border, of 27 January 2004, which came into effect on 24 February 2005.
- \* Readmission Agreement between the Government of the Czech Republic and the Government of the Republic of Austria, of 12 November 2004, which came into effect on 9 October 2005.
- \* Agreement between the Czech Republic and the Republic of Austria on Police Cooperation and on the Second Annex to the European Convention on Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters of 20 April 1959, which was signed on 14 July 2005 in Vienna. The Parliament gave its approval with ratification (the Senate on 8 December 2005, the Chamber of Deputies on 9 February 2006); the Ministry of Foreign Affairs was requested to issue a ratification instrument.
- \* Agreement between the Czech Republic and the Confederation of Switzerland on Police Cooperation in Combating Crime, signed on 31 May 2005 in Prague. The Parliament gave its approval with ratification (the Senate on 15 September 2005, the Chamber of Deputies on 9 February 2006); the Ministry of Foreign Affairs was requested to issue a ratification instrument.

As regards multilateral agreements, the national approval process relating to the *Protocol amending the Convention on Establishing the European Police Office (the Convention on Europol)*, drawn up under Article 43 (1) thereof was accomplished. The Czech Republic deposited the accession instrument however the Protocol has not yet come into effect since it has not been ratified by the original 15 EU Member States.

### **International Agreements currently being negotiated**

Negotiations at expert level were held or bilateral international agreements concerning internal security and public order were discussed at the level experts

- \* Agreement between the Czech Republic and the Republic of Poland on Cooperation of Police Bodies in Combating Crime and Protecting Public Order and on Cooperation in the Borderland – experts finished their negotiations and the Agreement is expected to be signed in the first half of 2006.
- \* Agreement between the Czech Republic and Serbia and Montenegro on Surrendering Persons who Do Not Satisfy or Have Ceased to Satisfy Valid Conditions for Entry and Residence in the Respective Territory – expert negotiations were finished and the Agreement is expected to be signed in the first half of 2006.
- \* Readmission Agreement between the Czech Republic and Georgia – negotiations on the Implementing Protocol to the Agreement are currently taking the form of writing (exchange of letters).
- \* Readmission Agreement between the Czech Republic and the Republic of Armenia – negotiations on the Implementing Protocol to the Agreement are currently taking the form of writing (exchange of letters).
- \* The following agreements are in preparation: the Agreement with Bulgaria regulating police cooperation in combating crime (expert negotiations on the Draft Agreement between the Government of the Czech Republic and the Government of the Bulgarian Republic on Cooperation in Combating Crime and Protecting Public Order and Security were held in January 2006, the Agreement is currently being drafted and it is expected to be signed in the first half of 2006), Montenegro, Cyprus, Latvia, Hungary, Serbia, while readmission agreements are negotiated with Bosnia and Herzegovina, Macedonia, Vietnam, and Mongolia.

### **International Police Cooperation**

It includes exchange of police information within Interpol, cooperation in drafting bilateral and multilateral agreements, work concerning the Czech Republic's accession to the EU and Schengen, activities of the National SIRENE headquarters and the National Europol Unit, as well as secondments of policemen abroad.

#### **1. Exchange of Criminal and Police Information within Interpol**

In 2005 on the request of foreign partners searches for persons were announced in the Czech Republic and 36 persons were apprehended and extradited to requesting countries (Latvia, Slovakia, Germany, Ukraine, Russia, and to some other countries). On the basis of request to commence international searches for persons issued via NUI Prague in total 36 persons were apprehended and extradited back to the Czech Republic (Slovakia, USA, Costa Rica, Brazil, Australia, and so forth). Interpol helped to find in total eleven missing persons and thirteen persons who were missed abroad were found in the Czech Republic.

In 2005 development of 'I-24/7' – an Interpol communication system – continued. It connects now 178 out of 184 Interpol member states. The communication system provides better, faster and smoother transmission of data, in particular image information, and enables online access to the databases of the General Secretariat of Interpol in Lyon. On 1 December 2005 testing operations were launched and selected Czech Police units were connected with Interpol databases. The full connection of selected police units is expected since April 2006.

In order to cooperate in police matter the NUI Prague uses also liaisons of the Czech Police working at embassies and consulates of the Czech Republic in Moscow, Kiev, and Bratislava. Another police officer should be seconded in the 1<sup>st</sup> quarter of 2006 and he should work as a liaison directly in Lyon, the seat of Interpol. The NUI Prague also successfully cooperates with liaisons of foreign police forces (Slovakia, Germany, Romania, the United Kingdom, Austria as well as from other countries).

In 2005 the amount of processed documents of Interpol Prague considerably increased and reached the number of more than 120,000 (103,000 in 2004).

## **2. National SIRENE Headquarters**

The National SIRENE Headquarters regularly participates in all meetings of the Working Group of the Council of the European Union - SIS/SIRENE. Further representatives of SIRENE participated in the meeting of the Schengen *Acquis* Working Group. The National SIRENE Headquarters drew up in 2005 documentation concerning drawing resources from the funds of the European Economic Area where the project ***Building the National SIRENE Headquarters and Preparing Experts of the Ministry of the Interior and the Police of the Czech Republic for Using SIS was submitted within the Norwegian financing mechanism.*** The Ministry of Finance recommended this project for financial support and thus its implementation could be commenced after it is approved by the Office of Financial Mechanisms in Brussels. Approval is expected to be given in the first half 2006.

As for individual cases the Czech Republic handed over in 2005 the first persons searched for on the basis of the European arrest warrant. However, there is a problem relating to crimes committed before 1 November 2004, when the then valid legislation does not enable the handing over of a person searched for on the basis of the European arrest warrant. Therefore there are cases where a searched for person apprehended abroad is not deported to the Czech Republic since in some EU Member States only the European arrest warrant can be applied. Such states do not recognise the international arrest warrant (for example Spain, Ireland, or Great Britain).

## **3. Activities of the National Europol Unit (hereinafter referred to as 'NEU')**

NEU is a national contact point for cooperation between Europol and Czech Police bodies and other relevant Czech state bodies. An important part of the information exchange process is Analytical Working Files. In 2005 the Czech Republic actively participated in 13 working files in activities in which other police units and Czech customs bodies participate. An operative centre was established within Europol which operates 24 hours a day. Special analyses relating to AWF Islamic Terrorism focusing on the identification of links to events in Great Britain were carried out. NEU exchanged information concerning these events intensively with specialised units (such as the Unit for Combating Organised Crime and the Unit for Combating Illegal Proceeds and Tax Related Crime in terms of the issue of financing terrorism).

On 1 March 2005 the second liaison of the Czech Police to the head office of Europol in the Hague was seconded. Since 1 October 2005 an employee of NEU was assigned to perform service abroad at the European Agency for Managing Operative Cooperation in Protecting the External Border of the EU Member States, 'FRONTEX', in Poland.

An agreement between the Customs Administration and the Czech Police was concluded. As a consequence, an employee of the Customs Administration will be permanently assigned to work for NEU.

## **4. Police Officers Seconded to Work Abroad**

The Czech Police was responsible for the participation of Czech Police officers in EU missions – in Bosnia and Herzegovina (seven police officers) and in Macedonia (three police officers – the mission was terminated in September 2005). In the UN mission in Kosovo the number of seconded policemen fluctuated

during the year; the maximum number was 16. Moreover, from 11 to 18 members of the Rapid Response Squad of the Czech Police operated in Iraq where they were involved in the protection of persons and premises of the Czech embassy. One policeman was sent to Iraq to work as a liaison–coordinator of regularity in the EUJUST LEX mission. Three police officers work in the UN police mission in Liberia where they are engaged in establishing local police forces. At the end of 2003 under Resolution No. 1511 of the UN Security Council project ‘Training Iraqi Policemen in Jordan Hashim Kingdom’ was launched, with the aim of renew the full capacity of action of new Iraqi police forces. Two groups of instructors of the Czech Police, each group having ten members, who have been operating in Jordan since January 2004, rotate in six month intervals. Members of the Rapid Response Squad of the Czech Police were, as a hidden physical protection, assigned to the Fire Rescue Service which protected operations of the Czech trauma-therapeutical team in providing humanitarian aid after the earthquake in Pakistan.

Under the draft document of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs ‘Creating Conditions for the Involvement of Czech Citizens in Civil Missions of the EU and Other International Governmental Organisations’ and improving the content and organisation of prior-to-departure preparation of assigned police officers, the **‘Strategy for Seconding Police Officers of the Czech Republic to International Peace Operations’** was drawn up.

In 2005 three liaisons were working at consulates or embassies of the Czech Republic: in Moscow, in Kiev and in Bratislava, and two liaisons worked at Europol in the Hague.

### **3.5 Activities of the Ministry of the Interior in the Field of Human Resources, Science and Research, Education, Organisation, Economics, and Information and Telecommunication Systems**

#### **Human Resources Work**

**Systematic staffing of the Ministry of the Interior, Czech Police and Fire and Rescue Service units, education of employees, personnel development and improving the quality of policing**

##### **Situation in 2005**

As of 31 December 2005 the total number of employees of the Ministry of the Interior and all subordinate agencies/units was 75,936 persons. If compared with 2004 the number of employees decreased by 1,892 employees. The planned positions were staffed (as of 31 December 2005) up to 97.1 %.

\* The total number of people working for the Ministry and related agencies was distributed as follows: 46,537 police officers (61.3 %), 9,776 fire-fighters (12.9 %), and 19,263 employees with employment contracts (25.8 %). Of the total number of staff there are 18,594 women which accounts for 25 %, of these 7,632 women have service contracts, i.e. 13.6 % of the total number of police officers and fire-fighters, and 11,322 women are employed employment contracts, i.e. 57.7 % of all employees with employment contracts. As of 31 December 2005 the numbers of staff working for Regional Administrations of the Czech Police decreased by 951 police officers. This decline was reported from all Regional Administrations of the Czech Police with the exception of the Administration of Prague where the number of police officers increased by 49 as compared with the number of 31 December 2004.

\* If compared to 2004 the number of police officers who terminated their service contracts doubled. In 2004 service contracts were terminated by 1,504 police officers, while in 2005 in total 3,387 police officers left the police. On the other hand in 2005 in total 1,529 new policemen were hired while in 2004 1,676 police officers were hired.

In 2005 **the planned staffing numbers of the Ministry of the Interior decreased by 53 jobs** under the implementation of the relevant Government Resolution. The distribution of individual effects was as following: Government Resolution No. 1237/2004 on civil aviation: +7 (three civil employees and four police officers); reduction of jobs under Government Resolution No. 624/2003 and No. 808/2003: -60 civil employees. However the number of jobs for fire-fighters increased by 151 and police officers by three jobs,

to the detriment of civil employees (-154). In preparing the implementation of the reduction of jobs in the context of the reform of the General Government Budgets, the reduction in the number of jobs by 512 proposed by the Government was distributed as follows: As of 1 January 2006 the numbers decreased by 225 jobs of police officers, 93 jobs of fire-fighters and 194 jobs of civil employees.

*Training of employees of the Ministry of the Interior* concentrated in particular on assignments arising from Czech Republic membership in the EU and entering into cooperation with European partners. Seminars with foreign institutions were held, courses according to the training needs of the Ministry of the Interior's units and responsibilities for issues discussed within EU structures were implemented. Attention was also paid to skills used to process information obtained from foreign and domestic sources. With regard to language knowledge almost all employees of the Ministry of the Interior performing jobs where language knowledge and skills are required passed the prescribed examinations.

### **Activities Planned for 2006**

As regards the training of employees of the Ministry of the Interior, the priority will be the preparation for the Czech Presidency of the Council of the European Union. With respect to employees who will be directly involved in preparing for the Presidency, attention will be devoted to transmission of information on the Presidency, acquiring knowledge on the institutional framework of the EU, ensuring professional trainings, and obtaining skills in two languages. Also other Ministry employees will participate in language learning with the aim of achieving minimally the first grade of the language examination in English by the time of the commencement of the Presidency of the Czech Republic of the Council of the European Union. Obligatory certification for work with IT will be commenced (ECDL Start).

In September 2005 an implementing phase of the 2004 Transition Facilities project '**Assistance in Strengthening Prevention and Community Policing in Police Work**' was commenced in cooperation with police forces of the Netherlands and Northern Ireland with the aim of increasing inhabitants' feelings of safety and their satisfaction with services of the Czech Police through the application of quality management on the basis of the EFQM model and taking on up to date preventive activities of community policing methods which have acquitted well in the Netherlands, Great Britain and in other EU Member States.

As regards police training, its objective is to incorporate the issue of equality of men and women in society into the curricula of secondary police schools of the Ministry of the Interior

### **Science and Research**

The system of research and development within the Ministry stems from the Strategy for Research and Development Activities of the Ministry of the Interior since 2005 until 2008, which reflects the Mid-term Strategy for Ministerial Policy for 2004 – 2007.

To cover research and development in 2005, a budget of CZK 70,963,000 was approved, and this has taken into account the implementation of programmes such 'Most Serious Security Risks', 'Projects Aimed at State Administration' and 'Security Survey'. Due to the fact that the programme 'Security Survey' was not approved in 2005, funds designated for this programme, amounting to CZK 50 million, were transferred at the end of 2005 to reserve funding and will be used in 2006. Resources totalling CZK 20.963 million were drawn against the approved programmes, i.e. 'Most Serious Security Risks' and 'Projects Aimed at State Administration'.

In 2005 particular research focused on the areas of crisis management, protection of inhabitants, the Integrated Rescue System, criminal investigation techniques, security holograms, conceiving and developing theory and methodology of police sciences, long-term filing of documents in their digital form, and also solving the issue of state administration.

In order to carry out research and development in 2006 a budget of CZK 12.070 million was approved together with CZK 50 million from reserves, which will be used mainly for implementing the programme 'Security Survey'.

## Education and Training

### Situation in 2005

Police education and training underwent between 2000 and 2005 essential reform launched by the PHARE project which set up a new system of education and training. Results of the PHARE project were implemented in the new Strategy for Police Education which was followed up by the Strategy for Police Teacher education, built on a credit system. The concept of education of instructors, the new information system SAP HR, obligatory introduction of the EFQM model in police schools, and educational programmes have been implemented since 2004. The new system is supported by legislation, fully respects European trends in education given in particular by the Lisbon Strategy, conclusions of Bergen, the European Code of Police Ethics, priorities of CEPOL, the Action Plan of the Hague Programme, and is based on a new philosophical concept of policing characterised by the following *fundamental principles*:

- \* *policing must be a service provided to a citizen (the priority of this service must be the satisfaction of civil needs);*
- \* *a police officer must be highly professional, qualified, motivated, and possessing a high ethical standard which the society expects and requires of him/her by right ('new police officer image');*
- \* *education and training of police officers must be based on a competency approach;*
- \* *education must put an emphasis, besides service duties themselves, on the personal responsibility of each individual for professional preparedness for performance of the service.*

### Strategic, Project and Legislative Activities

- In 2005 the development of the up to date system of education of police officers continued especially in the field of improving the processes of creating and innovating educational programmes, education of teachers and instructors, and educational evolution.
- Integration of education and training, teaching in blocks of topics, changes in the concept of diagnostics. Application of new educational forms and methods, in particular practical exercises and model situations. Assessment of the educational process is part of each educational programme. In 2005 in total 35 new educational specialised programmes were developed. A new framework educational programme for preparing police officers of the public order police, traffic police, railway police and alien and border service police.
- In September 2005 pilot testing of new 18 month '*Basic Professional Preparation*' of newly hired police officers, built on the aforementioned principles, was commenced. Altogether 206 objectives covering a spectrum of activities of a policeman of the lowest rank were defined. The taxonomy of educational objectives was carried out – cognitive, affective, psychological and motor. Education is implemented on the basis of a competence approach using the integration of individual subject teaching.
- Schools drew up evaluation reports concerning the quality model. EFQM has been implemented in compliance with a given schedule.
- Further special courses were held for the integrated training of instructors who prepare police officers for service duties (PHARE output using a Canadian technique focused on communication skills, settling conflicts, professional psychology, increasing legal awareness, and adequate use of a weapon).
- A new competence profile of top police managers and new educational activities are being developed within the Transition Facility '*Assistance in Strengthening Prevention and Community Policing in Police Work*'.
- Under competencies provided for in Act No. 561/2004 Coll., on Pre-school, Basic, Secondary, Tertiary Professional and Other Education (the Education Act), the Decree implementing at schools and school facilities established by the Ministry of the Interior some provisions of the Act concerned was drawn up. It came into effect on 1 March 2006.
- Under competencies provided for in Act No. 563/2004 Coll., on Pedagogical Staff, the decree laying down types and conditions of further education of pedagogical staff of schools established by the Ministry of the Interior was drawn up. It came into effect on 1 March 2006.

## Institutions Providing Police Education and Training

- The system of education under the responsibility of the Ministry of the Interior is based on **six Secondary Police Schools of the Ministry of the Interior**: two are in Prague, the others are in Brno, Jihlava, Pardubice and Holesov, The capacity is 2,876 students and the total number of those who successfully completed police schools is about **10 000 a year** (482 teachers). Since November 2005 an obligatory degree of language knowledge has been specified for selected police units and five police schools offer language teaching according to the standards published by the Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports.
- **The Police Academy of the Czech Republic** is, under the Act on Higher Education, established as a police college and serves for the acquisition of a higher education degree on the Bachelor's study programme 'Security and Legal Studies' It is also a top educational and scientific institution offering Master's study programmes and Doctoral studies. The number of students in all accredited programmes is about 2,267 students; of these 1,716 are police officers (approximately 100 teachers).
- **Eight Training Centres of the Police of the Czech Republic** run by regional police administrations and the administration of the capital city of Prague with the capacity of about 800 police officers. The number of those who successfully completed training programmes is approximately **14,000 police officers per year**.
- Four Training Centres of the Police of the Czech Republic of K9 and equestrian training;
- The department of special diving activities and training of driving police boats. The Czech Police as a whole uses in total 542 instructors. Czech Police
- **With regard to professional preparation** of police officers in active service, an emphasis is placed on risk factors occurring during police work – especially on communication skills, enhancing legal awareness, psychical resistance and improving skills in using coercive means and service fire arms. Each policeman in active service is to participate, during a training year, in 120 hours of in-service training and should undergo tests in shooting, physical tests, and tests on how to use coercive means. *The Czech Police Administration of the South Moravian Region is piloting a new system of in-service training of police officers. The same pilot project is carried out in the Police Training Centre in Domazlice.* 542 instructors are involved in life-long learning of police officers (232 instructors of in-service training, 134 instructors working in police centres, 21 instructors employed by police schools, 20 instructors of Police Training centres, 30 instructors of diving or driving police boats, 8 instructors of the Rapid Response Squad of the Czech Police, 81 instructors of special response teams, and 16 instructors of the police on the beat unit).

## International Cooperation

### Multilateral Cooperation

- **CEPOL (European Police College) plays an essential role in European international education.** It was established in 2000 by the Decision of the European Commission as a network associating top national bodies of 25 EU Member States (plus Switzerland and Norway as observers). It covers police education and training within the EU. It is an independent body and as of 1 January 2006 CEPOL became an agency of the EU. **The aim is to improve and harmonise European police education.** A representative of the European Commission, the European Council and Europol participate in each meeting of the Governing Board of CEPOL. CEPOL also closely cooperates with the Police Chief Task Force. A representative of the Ministry of the Interior is a member of the **Governing Board of CEPOL** with a voting right and **the Ministry of the Interior Education and Police Training Management Department is a national contact point** covering cooperation with the former CEPOL Secretariat. Activities carried out by CEPOL are governed by an Action Plan, resulting for example in preparing four common European Curricula: Terrorism, Corruption and Police Ethics, Europol, and International Cooperation.
  - \* The National Contact Point seconded 21 top police officers to 13 EU Member States to participate in courses and seminars aimed at combating organised crime. It organised in the Czech Republic two one-week international seminars – Financial Crime and Money Laundering.
  - \* Another significant project is **EPLN (European Police Learning Network)** of European police education, developed within CEPOL. It consists of three parts: 'Knowledge', 'Discussion', and 'Studies'.

\* Another project implemented within CEPOL is the **eDoc database**. The principal objective of this database is to provide access to scientific publications and research projects, to remove cultural barriers and to promote contact between scholars. The target group comprises higher ranked police officers dealing with across the border and inter-European matters, CEPOL teachers and managers, police teachers in EU Member States, students of police schools, and scientific communities inside and outside the police.

- **MEPA (Mittleeuropäische Polizeiakademie)** is an educational network of eight countries – Austria, Germany, Hungary, Switzerland, Slovenia, Slovakia, Poland, and the Czech Republic - implemented under the Agreement of the Minister of the Interior of each of the countries concerned, signed in Budapest in May 2001. The aim is to improve education and training focusing on combating organised crime and across-the border cooperation. The seat of the Central Coordination Office MEPA is in Vienna and there are eight national contact points. In the Czech Republic the national contact point is the National Coordination Office of MEPA at the Ministry of the Interior. A representative of the Ministry of the Interior is a member of the Management Boards of MEPA
- The Plan of Annual Activities includes a three-month principal course of MEPA devoted to organised crime. This is completed by a case study containing experiences of all eight countries involved. This hand-book is being translated into the Czech language and will be used in training. Furthermore, there is a Special Course for Integrated Border Security, eight or ten professional seminars aimed at topical problems, language courses and in-class observations.
- **The Foundation of Hans Seidel** has branches in sixty countries and ranks among significant partners of the Ministry of the Interior. Cooperation is based on the Agreement between the Ministry of the Interior of the Czech Republic and the Ministry of the Interior of Bavaria, signed in 1991. Particular events are held under the relevant Annual Plans.

\* Individual units of the Czech Police target their training activities according to professional areas to be covered: communication during across the border tracing, tactics of police interventions, police psychology, crisis management, work with the press and public relations, illegal migration, combating corruption, combating organised crime and terrorism, sports preparation, prevention and investigation of traffic accidents, verification of travel documents, document forging, thefts of and smuggling of motor vehicles, combating illicit dealing in drugs, and so forth.

**Bilateral Cooperation** – the most important activities carried out in 2005:

- The USA – in cooperation with the US embassy and the US Finance Department a one-week seminar was held in Prague in June 2005. The topic was Cyber Crime, Internet Crime and Information Technologies. The course was attended by 20 Czech Police officers from the Unit for Combating Corruption and Financial Crime and the Unit for Combating Illegal Proceeds and Tax Related Crime. Lecturers were FBI experts and staff of the US Finance Department.
- Norway – the National Police Presidium – a long-term project focusing on police exchanges and language training of Czech Police officers continued with two one-week language courses held in March and October 2005. 23 police officers of middle and top management of the Czech Police participated in these courses.
- Bilateral international cooperation of schools, for example with partner schools in Germany (Chemnitz, Nurnberg, Eichstätt), Slovakia (Kosice), Hungary (the Police Educational and Training Centre in Budapest), Poland (Katowice), France (Lyon, Reim), and the Netherlands (Apeldoorn). Reciprocal secondments of teachers and instructors, or even students, are organised within this international cooperation; they also participate in sports events, and so on.

**Assistance Provided by the Ministry of the Interior in the Field of Education and Training to Foreign Partners**

- The Ministry of the Interior in cooperation with Secondary Police Schools and the Czech Police provided, on the request of **Montenegro**, the training of policemen from the police school in Potgorica. The assistance was targeted at providing Czech experiences with the development of new educational programmes and integrated training. A new police school will be established within the reform of the Montenegro and Montenegro would like to introduce a similar system of education as that in the Czech Police school system.

- In April 2005 representatives of the Ministry of the Interior accepted for a study visit a **Latvian delegation** consisting of 13 members - representatives of the Ministry of the Interior, the Police Academy, Secondary Police School, and state police, accompanied by two twinning advisors from the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. This study visit focused on implementing a quality management model in the Czech Police, in particular in the police school system.
- **On the request of OSCE** (Organisation for Security and Cooperation in Europe) the Ministry of the Interior became a twinning partner for establishing contemporary police education **Azerbaijan**. In 2005 a monitoring mission by a group of Czech experts was held and was followed up by the stay and training of Azerbaijan police teachers in the Czech Republic. The project will continue in 2006.

### Focus in 2006

- To continue enforcing the conclusion of PHARE and the Strategy for the New System of Education. To update tasks arising from the Strategy and relevant assessments.
- To continue in developing, drawing up and evaluating education and training programmes on the basis of identified needs for the execution of police services. To introduce proactive and practical forms and methods of adult learning and to pay attention to the development of the latest teaching methods in the close context of outputs of working groups of the CEPOL Training and Research Committee.
- To develop further forms of education of pedagogical staff, teachers, instructors and lecturers, including exchanges and secondments at educational institutions and police units abroad – meeting the Lisbon Strategy.
- To continue actively participating in implementing the EFQM model in strategic and managerial activities of police schools and to gradually incorporate the EFQM model into educational programmes according to the schedule, mainly into educational programmes aimed at training managers.
- To continue actively participating in activities of international police education and training, especially in the Governing Board and Commission of CEPOL as well as in EPLN and MEPA.
- To coordinate and organise international educational activities of police officers for the purpose of the effective transfer of foreign experience pertaining to security issues relating to EU membership, organised crime, illegal migration, extremism, the education of policemen on human rights, financial crime, corruption, combating illicit dealing in drugs, and other current problems in the field of public order and internal security; to ensure appropriate feedback.
- To carry out new basic professional preparation and further professional training of police officers in compliance with requirements for service duties. To pay attention to further improving educational and training programmes and developing new methodological and teaching aids.
- To monitor, on an ongoing basis, a pilot project of new basic professional preparation, to analyse it, to prepare proposals on how to improve it, and to create conditions for sharing good practice.
- To improve the equipment of institutions and entities involved in police education; by using effective investment policy to take into account the need for further teaching and accommodation capacity, gymnasiums, and shooting rooms; and to build and reconstruct classrooms for model situations, multimedia classrooms and classrooms for Information Technology.
- To participate in the *AGIS* programme *‘Exchange of Senior Police Officers and Teachers’*, i.e. to meet the Lisbon Strategy.
- The priority continues to be the ethical training of policemen, training in *human rights, communication skills and methods of community policing*, in compliance with the priorities of CEPOL.

### Further Important Activities of Police Education and Training

- The project *‘Inclusion of Human Rights, Respect Towards Minorities and Their Protection, and Professional Ethics in the Training and Policing of the Czech Police’* was extended until January 2006. A three-day course focusing on police ethics for police managers will be developed within the said project.



- The project *‘Preparatory Courses for National Minority Members to Be Admitted to the Service of the Czech Police’* was completed in 2005. In total 107 members of national minorities participated in the relevant courses and 30 of them successfully completed the courses. 27 were hired into the Czech Police.
- Tasks arising from the *‘Strategy for Education in Schengen Cooperation for Members of the Czech Police’* are met on an ongoing basis. Information for an evaluating mission of the EU was prepared. The mission will be held in February and it will assess the degree to which the Czech Republic is prepared for acceding to the Schengen agreements.
- The Ministry of the Interior participates in the project of the Steering Committee for Human Rights of the Council of Europe – *‘Police and Human Rights after 2000’*. The aim of the project is to facilitate the accessibility of knowledge and experiences relating to human rights with the option to establish a common approach in police education towards human rights within Europe as a whole. The established Network of Coordinators cooperates in information exchanges and in education towards human rights with other police organisations. The Network of Coordinators should contribute to enhancing common European standards of human rights as a key element in police education and training at all levels and should lead to setting up a group of trainers on human rights for the project concerned.

## Organisation

A fundamental document is the *Mid-term Strategy for the Policy of the Ministry of the Interior*, which represents a comprehensive document accepting fundamental approaches of the Strategy for Sustainable Development of the Czech Republic adopted by Government Resolution No. 1242/2004. New requirements may be expected mainly in the context of developing the system of quality management and introducing contemporary management methods at the level of central administration authorities. In creating necessary organisational conditions to cover assignments of the Ministry of the Interior, tasks, for example arising from Act No. 203/2005 Coll., on the Compensation of Some Victims of the Occupation of Czechoslovakia by Military Troops of the Union of the Soviet Socialist Republics, the German Democratic Republic, the Polish People’s Republic, the Hungarian People’s Republic, and the Bulgarian People’s Republic, and Act No. 412/2005 Coll., on the Protection of Confidential Information and Security Qualifications, were being solved.

The Ministry of the Interior also participated in implementing some projects relating to the reform and modernisation of public administration in the framework of tasks concerning Government Resolution No. 237/2004, on procedure and guidelines of reform and modernisation of central state administration

Reorganisation of the Criminal Police and Investigation Service Office of the Czech Police was prepared with the aim of enhancing its methodological and coordinating activities while efficiently using human resources.

In the context of completing preparations for the full involvement of the Czech Republic in Schengen cooperation, preparatory work concerning the modification of the organisational structure and competencies of the Czech Police – the Alien and Border Police Service – was finished.

At the same time work on drawing up the fundamental document **‘Development of the Police of the Czech Republic until 2015’** was commenced. This document will concentrate on visions and strategies of Czech Police management, and will define processes for executing the service duties of police in uniform as well as plain-clothed police in performing their duties, including processes of criminal proceedings, recruitment and hiring procedures and police education and training, performance evaluations and motivation of police officers, communication and coordination mechanisms, international cooperation, and finally optimising the structure of the Czech Police. During the year 2006 this document will be discussed internally.

## Economy

### Situation in 2005

Attention relating to public order and internal security was in 2005 devoted mainly to the following areas:

Combating terrorism (with a focus on the protection of premises and facilities of critical infrastructure in the interest of maintaining the function of the state and safeguarding some embassies and consulates), corruption

and major economic crime, crime with an extremist subtext, crimes committed by criminal organisations, crimes committed by youth, illegal migration, unlawful conduct regarding narcotic and psychotropic substances, crimes against intellectual property, crimes against the environment, cyber-crime, illegal pornography, robberies, burglaries, car thefts and thefts from cars, and the breaching of traffic rules.

Attention was paid to the **improvement of the Integrated Rescue System**, with an emphasis put on meeting the strategy for the protection of citizens. One of the principal tasks was to safeguard the early warning system and to inform the population on potential danger. Facilities of civil protection continued to be built. These supplemented activities of basic units of the Integrated Rescue System in carrying out rescue and liquidating work in the case of emergency events. To build up the Integrated Rescue System it was necessary to build up and put into operation its information and communication system, including the operation and information centre of the General Directorate of the Fire and Rescue Service and its connection with the monitoring and information centre of the EU. In relation to implementing the single European number for emergency calls (112), more offices were put into operation.

Subsidies to promote **crime prevention** at the regional level in the field of situational and social prevention were granted (for purchasing closed camera circuits and facilities to be used by youth in their leisure time) to selected towns. The source of funding was the state budget – namely the Chapter of General Cash Management.

Tasks relating to **reconstruction and operation of information and communication technologies** were financed in order to create conditions for information processing at the central level, to enable access to key information and communication systems and their databases, and to finance other needs to support service duty management in this field. Furthermore, both moveable and immovable assets were purchased and upgraded (reproduction of company cars, special and safeguarding equipment, two helicopters adjusted for police use, and so on).

#### **A brief analysis of using budget funds of the Ministry of the Interior's Chapter in 2005 in relation to public order and internal security of the Czech Republic**

Most funds used for securing public order and internal security were, as in previous years, earmarked mainly for the Czech Police (this included eight police administrations, the Economic Management of the Police of the Czech Republic and the Central Purchase Department – Svojsice) and the Fire and Rescue Service (14 regions of the Fire and rescue Service, the General Directorate of the Fire and Rescue Service, secondary police schools and the Tertiary Professional School of Fire Protection of the Ministry of the Interior in Frydek-Mistek). The table below demonstrates a comparison of approved budgets of the aforementioned entities including overall revenue and expenditure of the Ministry of the Interior between 2004 and 2006.

*in CZK 000*

	2004	2005	<i>difference 2005 – 2004</i>	2006	<i>difference 2006 – 2005</i>
<i>Total revenue of the MI</i>	6,106,000	7,744,555	1,638,555	7,143,694	- 600,861
<i>Total expenditure of the MI</i>	45,186,731	51,872,067	6,685,336	51,170,004	- 702,063
<i>Of which: on the Czech Police</i>	28,623,108	31,643,886	3,020,778	32,476,304	832,418
<i>Of which: on the Fire and Rescue Service</i>	6,587,477	7,042,384	454,907	7,387,347	344,963

*Note: the reduction in revenue and expenditure of the MI in 2006 if compared with 2005 is caused by the postponement of Act No. 361/2003 Coll., on Service Relationship of Members of Security Forces and Relating Decreases in Salaries and Other Social Allowances*

Further resources for financing the activities of the Czech Police are every year allocated centrally within the expenditure of the Economic Department of the Ministry of the Interior. These cover mainly centrally maintained properties and services of information and communication technologies. In addition to the above-mentioned funds the following money was transferred in 2005 to the budget chapter of the Ministry of the Interior in relation to the issue concerned:

- \* CZK 7,012,000 from the reserve for solving emergency situations under Act No. 239/2000 Coll. – from the General Cash Management Chapter. This expenditure was used for repairs of crashed vehicles of the Fire and Rescue Service.
- \* CZK 25,749,000 from the reserve for solving emergency situations under Act No 240/2000 Coll. – from the General Cash Management Chapter. Funds were used for purchasing land for the Fire and Rescue Service and for exercises of FRS members.
- \* CZK 1,835,000 for the Fire and Rescue Air Service – from the Chapter of the Ministry of Agriculture.
- \* CZK 34,155,000 for the Air Emergency Service – from the Chapter of the Ministry of Health.
- \* CZK 42,675,000 for reconstruction and renewal of Fire and Rescue facilities in municipalities – from the General Cash Management Chapter.
- \* CZK 132,000,000 for governmental secret communication lines – from the General Cash Management Chapter.
- \* CZK 40,000,000 for the health care of asylum seekers under Sec. 88 of Act No. 325/1999 Coll. – from the General Cash Management Chapter.
- \* CZK 8,400,000 for the health care of foreign nationals under Act No. 326/1999 Coll. – from the General Cash Management Chapter.
- \* CZK 39,100,000 for caring for refugees and for relocated co-patriots (released on the basis of the relevant Government Resolutions) – from the General Cash Management Chapter.
- \* CZK 110 000 for the election in the Czech Republic (the Ministry of the Interior, the Czech Police, regional authorities) – from the General Cash Management Chapter.
- \* CZK 67 538 000 for the Strategy for Crime Prevention at the Local Level – from the General Cash Management Chapter.
- \* CZK 48,900,000 for the Crisis Management Information System – from the General Cash Management Chapter.
- \* CZK 30,000,000 for implementing biometric data in ID documents – from the General Cash Management Chapter.
- \* CZK 120,000.000 in relation to the implementation of the Schengen Acquis– from the General Cash Management Chapter.

The Ministry of the Interior's budget chapter for 2005 contained also funds to be used for the co-financing of joint programmes of the EU and the Czech Republic - CZK 8,048,000.

### **The 2006 budget will be affected mainly by the following influences:**

- \* the postponement of the coming into effect of Act No. 361/2003 Coll., on Service Relationship of Members of Security Forces;
- \* the inclusion of a 2 % reduction in planned jobs under Act No. 624/2003, including corresponding funds for salaries;
- \* the increase of investment subsidies for units of voluntary firemen in the total amount of CZK 180,540,000 (of which CZK100 million will be to the detriment of expenditure of the Economic Department of the Ministry of the Interior and CZK 80,540,000 from the General Cash Management Chapter) to supplement fire and rescue equipment and to reconstruct fire engine stations;
- \* to implement Visa Information System Projects resulting from the implementation of the Schengen Acquis and SIS; and
- \* the implementation of tasks in relation to the National Strategy for Road Safety.

## **Information and Telecommunication Systems**

### **Communication Systems**

A long-term task remains the strengthening and modernising of principal communication systems and extending services to the basic police units. Modernisation is being made in main areas provided for in the 'Development Project of Communication Networks of the Ministry of the Interior with Integrated Services'. As regards radio-communication this is a PEGAS project; in the field of telecommunications and data transmission this is a HELIOS project.

### **PEGAS Project**

A radio-communication system of the Integrated Rescue System – PEGAS system - works now within routine operations. During 2005 deliveries of terminal equipment for end users were completed. Installation of equipment for a long-distance control board with the integration of the PEGAS system continued at operational centres of the Czech Police. System functions were successfully tested within the cooperation of all units of the Integrated Rescue System when practising interventions during 'terrorist' acts in the Prague underground (metro), railway stations in Holesovice and Kralupy (AUTUMN 2005 exercise). In order to develop services for inquiries in databases of the Czech Police data terminals were delivered. To improve coverage of the territory, the construction of repeaters continued in selected localities (including a new terminal at the Praha-Ruzyne airport).

### **HELIOS Project**

Construction of digital communication nodes with technology for voice and data communication and construction of transmission environment shared by all communication systems were implemented within this project. With regard to the transmission network, operational systems were modernised and a transfer to high-speed optical environment was implemented. Telecommunication nodes in regional cities were supplemented by transition components enabling the improvement of provided services of voice communication. To increase the security of systems used, the construction of regional supervisory facilities was completed. At the same time new digital technology was installed in five communication nodes which enables the enhancement of communication support to units in the given region and simultaneously a decrease in operational costs.

### **Information Systems and Communication Technologies**

A long-term task is the strategy for improving and integrating the information systems of the Ministry of the Interior and the Czech Police and their harmonisation to support the execution of all provisions related to the Czech Republic's accession to the EU. Therefore projects such as the 'Visa Information System', 'National Schengen Information System' and 'Biometrics' are becoming more important.

**Visa Information System Project (VIS)**

Part of Schengen cooperation is a common visa policy of the EU Member States. It is not possible to launch routine operations of the national VIS CR system, to be compatible with the VIS EU, earlier than on the date of the full involvement of the Czech Republic in Schengen cooperation. The commencement of testing the operation of the national VIS system is planned for not later than on 1 March 2007.

**National Schengen Information System (N-SIS)**

With regard to meeting the Schengen *Acquis*, the Czech Republic is building the National Schengen Information System (N-SIS), which is designed for the cooperation of EU police bodies. In order to prepare the Czech Republic for being connected to SIS, central police databases are being gradually harmonised. The National SIRENE Headquarters verify and supplement selected records for SIS. It is not possible to launch routine operations of N-SIS earlier than on the date of the full involvement of the Czech Republic in Schengen cooperation

**Biometrics Project**

The aim of this project is to increase security standards for travel documents issued by the EU Member States. Under the Regulation EU Member States are to introduce travel documents, part of which will be a microchip containing biometric data, namely a digital image of the face and digitally processed fingerprints, by 2008.

## 4. Conclusions

### Crime Development and Measures Adopted to Eliminate Crime

The Report summarises findings of Ministry of Interior's units and units of the Czech Police, and of other ministries and relevant institutions involved in safeguarding public order and internal security in 2005. The total number of crimes detected in 2005 decreased by 2.2 %. **In the third subsequent year the number of detected crimes was decreasing** and the number of crimes in 2005 was the lowest ever since 1993. In terms of long-term development of crimes, the years between 1990 and 1993 were the most dynamic; since then the differences between individual years started to diminish. From 1994 the number of crimes increased every year until 1999 when it climaxed. Since 1999 the number of crimes, with the exception of 2002, has gradually been decreasing. Prague, with 28% of all crimes, has the highest share in total crime. The number of solved criminal offences slightly increased by 0.6 % and the total clear-up rate was 39.3 %, which in Prague was only 21 %.

As regards the most significant fluctuations in crime development, **the growth** in the number of **economic crimes detected continued, and this rise was accompanied**, on the one hand, by an increased number of recorded crimes of credit fraud, unauthorised possession of payment cards, infringement of copyright, and on the other hand, by a decline in the number of recorded crimes of fraud, insurance fraud and embezzlement. The number of **violent crimes detected dropped**, which was seen in the decrease in the number of murders, wilful injuries to health, extortion and robberies, while robberies of financial institutions remained a problem. **The decline** in the number of **crimes against property detected continued**; namely burglaries of flats, family houses and weekend houses and cottages, as well as thefts of cars and thefts from cars. The growth in the number of detected pickpocketings and thefts of personal belongings (such as things from handbags, clothes, thefts from drunken people, and so on) continued.

A priority of police work is to conceive of policing as a real service provided to the general public. As for pathological social phenomena defined in security risks, it is a way to eliminate factors causing crime through prevention (a primary tool to prevent criminal offences) and repression (to consistently solve crimes and to expose offenders and their economic destabilisation – i.e. freezing and confiscating illegal proceeds). The main identity of the Czech Police should be its openness towards citizens and public administration bodies, institutions, private businesses and the mass media. For this purpose a priority task for 2006 is to formulate fundamental strategies for the Czech Police and to update the current legal provisions relating to police activities. The Czech Police will continue to apply the EFQM model and principle of community policing.

The Czech Police will implement tasks connected with the adoption of new acts and draft acts; they will strive to meet anti-corruption programmes – for example organisational and technical measures to eliminate corruption risks (development of radars and camera systems, dictaphones, a list of fine rates, cashless payment of fines), and they will develop crime prevention programmes. The corrupt environment within the Czech Police should be weakened by introducing cashless payments of fines imposed. Testing operations of terminals of the Czech Police should be launched not later than at the end of April 2006 and should finish by 31 December 2006. After testing these operations will be evaluated in terms of how successful they were. As regards international cooperation, the Czech Police will implement assignments arising from the Czech Republic's membership in the EU and from international legal obligations, they will intensify their involvement in international police activities (Interpol, Europol, Sirene, Vision, and so forth) including information systems, and will prepare for the Czech Republic's accession to the Schengen Security Area.

**The Czech Police have to become a self-confident, open and trustworthy organisation serving the general public**, to protect the rights of citizens and through their activities acquire the full trust and respect of the public.

The Government adopted by its Resolution no. 49 of 11 January 2006 **'The Strategy for Policing in Relation to Minorities in 2006 – 2007'**, which arises from the necessity of an equal approach towards and understanding of minority differences on the basis of which a minority member cannot be condemned, restricted or generally criminalized if he/she does not violate the law. The Strategy concentrates mainly on

training of the police, consistent application of anti-discriminatory procedures in policing, and crime prevention in minority communities. It puts an emphasis on cooperation of the Czech Police with local authorities and NGOs. Since 2003 the Czech Police have verified new mechanisms of policing with minorities which have been, since 2005, introduced as a system. Liaisons for minorities were appointed in all police regions and the mechanism of 'police assistant' is being extended.

One of the priorities of the public order and internal security police is to create legislative and organisational conditions for freezing and confiscating illegal proceeds. The Working Group operating in the field of freezing, seizing and confiscating proceeds arising from criminal activities was established on the initiative of the Ministry of the Interior in 2004 and it consists of representatives of the Ministry of Justice, the Supreme State Prosecutor's Office and the Unit for Combating Illegal Proceeds and Tax Related Crime, focusing in particular on drawing up legislative drafts to amend Act No. 140/1961 Coll., the Criminal Code, and Act No. 141/1961 Coll., the Rules of Criminal Procedure. Its key task is to **create a legal framework within which it will be possible to effectively confiscate the maximum amount of illegal proceeds** without violating rights guaranteed by the constitution.

The Ministry of the Interior continues to pay attention to a particular analysis of problems relating to the application of Act No. 279/2003 Coll., on Execution of Seizing Assets and Articles Within Criminal Proceedings. The Act represents a real breakthrough in combating the legalisation of criminal proceeds since it regulates the manner of seizure of assets, defines entities empowered to administer such assets and the manner of management of such property, and solves issues as to how such management will be funded and the possibility of sale of such assets with the approval or without any approval of the charged person.

An institute which would motivate members of criminal organisations to leave such groups and start to cooperate with law enforcement bodies is missing in the Czech legal framework. Therefore the Ministry of the Interior initiated an institute of a **principal (crown) witness** who could contribute to breaking criminal structures and to exposing their criminal activities. The regulation regarding such principal witness is included in the draft of the new Criminal Code.

Among priorities of the Ministry of the Interior in combating organised crime is the issue of new **legal regulation of prostitution** which should contribute to its solution. A conceptual framework was created by the '**National Strategy for Combating Trafficking in Human beings (from 2005 to 2007)**'. This document maps available information on the issue of trafficking in human beings in the Czech Republic, evaluates legislative and administrative conditions for criminal legal punishment of offenders involved in trafficking in human beings, solves the position of victims of trafficking in human beings, and proposes measures for how to improve the situation. Not later than on 30 January 2007 the Minister of the Interior will submit to the Government his evaluation and an updated version of the National Strategy.

A fundamental conceptual document of crime prevention policy of the state is the 'Strategy for Crime Prevention for 2004 until 2007' approved by Government Resolution No. 393 of 28 April 2004. On the basis of the assessment of preventive activities, results of surveys carried out in the given area, and an analysis of development trends in crime, it specifies priorities and tasks resulting from the Strategy for the Republic Committee of Crime Prevention and for ministries involved in the work of this Committee for the next period. The Minister of the Interior as Chairman of the Republic Committee for Crime Prevention submitted to the Government the '**Report on Meeting Tasks Resulting from the Strategy for Crime Prevention in 2004 – 2007, namely in 2005, including Priorities for 2006**'.

The Ministry of the Interior is working on a Doctrine of the Police of the Czech Republic – '**Development of the Police of the Czech Republic until 2015**'. This document will solve visions and strategies of Czech Police management, define processes for executing service duties of uniformed and plainclothed police, including processes of criminal proceedings, recruitment and hiring procedures and police education and training, performance evaluations and motivation of police officers, communication and coordination mechanisms, international cooperation, and optimising the structure of the Czech Police. During the year 2006 this document will be discussed internally.

**Illegal migration** displayed a decline, however potential security risks lie also in legal migration (unauthorised residence, false marriages, free movement of asylum seekers). Irregular travel documents are more and more frequently used for illegal migration. The numbers of foreigners who apply for residence in

the Czech Republic, mainly citizens of third countries, are on the rise. The number of criminal offences of forging an official documents increased (after the Czech Republic's accession to the EU travel documents have been misused more often). At border crossing points an increased numbers of trucks was seen, cargo transported by air and the number of passengers travelling by air increased as well. After the terrorist attacks against London security escorts of airplanes were reinforced.

Despite the peaceful situation the Czech Republic continuously prepares for the possibility of a confrontation with terrorism. The **National Action Plan on Combating Terrorism** is a summary of results and newly proposed measures which concern mainly foreign policy, and military, logistics, legislative, organisational and analytical areas. Its updated version for 2005 until 2007 was approved by Government Resolution No. 1466 of 16 November 2006. The level of preparedness of the Czech Republic for a terrorist attack on its territory or against its interests abroad might be described as adequate. The important priority of the Czech Republic for 2006 is to provide both **intelligence services and the Czech Police with relevant powers** concerning the fight against terrorism which would correspond to the level of powers of their partners and which would take into account the current level of state-of-art technologies which are massively abused by criminal organisations, including terrorists.

Consequences of **road accidents** showed a positive trend. The numbers of persons killed, as well as persons with heavy and light injuries decreased, while the number of accidents and estimations of damage moderately increased and was slightly higher than in 2004. A new regulation on road traffic, effective from 1 July 2006, introduces a range of measures which should considerably contribute to increasing road safety in the Czech Republic. At the same time more stringent measures and sanctions for breaching road traffic rules were approved. They react to a still very high number of minor offences, road accidents and their serious consequences.

On the basis of analyses the priorities of security policy concerning public order and internal security have been proposed for the next period. The Government points out the necessity to establish effective protection against crime at all its aspects. Priorities are determined in compliance with evaluation of information on the development of crime and issues pertaining to internal security and public order, however the sequence of priorities is not given by the degree of their importance. **The security policy priorities are combating:**

- crimes committed by criminal organisations (including trafficking in human beings, illicit dealing in narcotic and psychotropic substances, illegal trade in weapons, and forgery);
- corruption;
- major economic crime (fraud, tax evasion, money laundering, infringement of intellectual property rights, cyber-crime);
- illegal migration;
- terrorism;
- crimes committed by youth;
- crimes having an extremist subtext;
- robberies;
- burglaries, car thefts and thefts from cars; and
- breaching road safety rules.



## List of Abbreviations and Acronyms

etc.	and so on
etc.	and so forth
AWF	Analytical Work Files
SIS	Security Intelligence Service
CEPOL	European Police College (an umbrella organisation of police education and training in the European Union)
AIS	Alien Information System
CITES	Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Flora and Fauna
No.	number
CIE	Czech Inspectorate of the Environment
CTI	Czech Trade Inspection
CZE	Czech Republic
DNA	deoxyribonucleic acid
EFQM	European Foundation of Quality Management
EC	European Community(ies)
ESSK	Statistical Recording System of Crime of the Police of the Czech Republic
EU	European Union
EURODAC	European System for Comparison of Fingerprints
FAÚ	Financial Analytical Unit of the Ministry of Finance
FRS	Fire and Rescue Service
IRS	Integrated Rescue System
CZK	Czech crown
MT	Ministry of Transport
MEPA	Mitteleuropäische Polizeiakademie (educational network of 8 countries – Austria, Germany, Hungary, Switzerland, Slovenia, Slovakia, and the Czech Republic)
MF	Ministry of Finance
MoI	Ministry of Informatics
MC	Ministry of Culture
IMF	International Monetary Fund
MO	Ministry of Defence
MPO	Ministry of Industry and Trade
MLSA	Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs
MJ	Ministry of Justice
MEYS	Ministry of Education, Youth, and Sports
MI	Ministry of the Interior
MH	Ministry of Health
MFA	Ministry of Foreign Affairs
MA	Ministry of Agriculture
ME	Ministry of the Environment
NSA	National Security Authority
NUE	National Unit of Europol
N-SIS	National Schengen Information System
NÚI	National Unit of Interpol Prague
OECD	Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development
CPD	Crime Prevention department of the Ministry of the Interior
NPS	Narcotic and Psychotropic Substances
DD	District Directorate of the Czech Police
UN	United Nations
TPSMD	Training and Police School Management Department of the Ministry of the interior
PATRMV	Searches for Stolen Vehicles
PATROS	Searches for persons
Czech Police	The Police of the Czech Republic
PHARE	Poland and Hungary Assistance for Economic Restructuring), a key pre-accession programme of the EU for Central and Eastern European Countries
PP	Police Presidium of the Czech Republic
RCCP	Republic Committee for Crime Prevention
Coll.	Collection (of Laws)
ABPS	Alien and Border Police Service
SIS	Schengen Information System
CPIS	Crime police and Investigation Service
SPŠ	Secondary Police School
SPŠ MI	Secondary Police School of the Ministry of the Interior
USSR	former Union of the Soviet Socialist Republics
EIS	Early Intervention System for municipalities with extended scope of powers
i.e.	it means

Rules of CP	Rules of Criminal Procedure
CC	Criminal Code
ODICC	Office of Documentation and Investigation of the Crimes of Communism of the Criminal Police and Investigation Service
ÚCCFC	Unit for Combating Corruption and Financial Crime of the Criminal Police and Investigation Service
ÚCIPTC	Unit for Combating Illegal Proceeds and Tax Related Crime of the Criminal Police and Investigation Service
ÚCOC	Unit for Combating Organised Crime of the Criminal Police and Investigation Service
USA	United States of America
USD	American dollar
CPISO	Criminal Police and Investigation Service Office of the Police Presidium of the Czech Republic
VIS	Visa Information System

## **Tables, graphs, maps**

## Total Crime in the Czech Republic

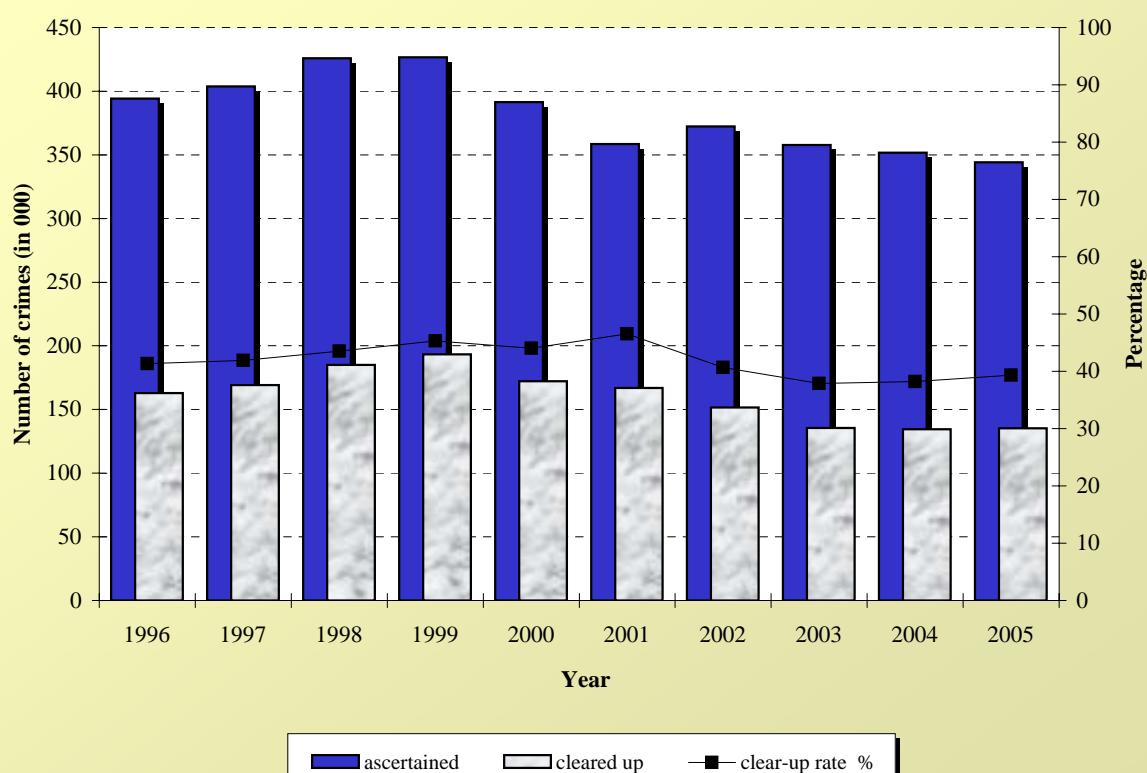
Year	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Acts initiated in criminal proceedings	not monitored					414 326	377 301	370 470	361 251
<b>Crime</b>									
ascertained *	403 654	425 930	426 626	391 469	358 577	372 341	357 740	351 629	344 060
cleared up	169 177	185 093	193 354	172 245	166 827	151 492	135 581	134 444	135 281
clear-up rate %	41,9	43,5	45,3	44,0	46,5	40,7	37,9	38,2	39,3
closed as a cr. offence **	379 441	402 109	402 402	369 426	340 788	336 425	328 483	323 038	317 056
i.e. % share from cr. ascertained	94	94,4	94,3	94,4	95,1	90,3	91,8	91,9	92,2

Note:

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

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

**Development of Total Crime in the Czech Republic  
from 1996 until 2005**



### Development in the Number of Crimes Ascertained and Solved in the Czech Republic in 2004 and in 2005 and Comparison of These Two Years

Code	Section of the Criminal Code	Name	2 004		2 005		Change Ascertained	
			Ascrt.	Solved	Ascrt.	Solved	fact.	%
101	§ 219/	Murders and robberies	39	35	17	13	-22	-56,4
102	§ 219/	Sexual murders	2	2	3	2	1	50,0
103	§ 219/	Murders motivated by personal relations	120	117	100	97	-20	-16,7
104	§ 219/	Contract murders	3	2	5	3	2	66,7
105	§ 220/	Infanticide by mother	0	0	0	0	0	-
106	§ 219/	Other murders	63	49	61	46	-2	-3,2
<b>101-106</b>		<b>Total murders:</b>	<b>227</b>	<b>205</b>	<b>186</b>	<b>161</b>	<b>-41</b>	<b>-18,1</b>
111	§ 227/	Unauthorized abortion - Sec. 227	0	0	0	0	0	-
112	§ 228/	Unauthorized abortion - Sec. 228	0	0	1	1	1	-
121	§ 212/	Abandonment of a child	14	12	14	11	0	0,0
122	§ 216/	Abduction	15	11	13	11	-2	-13,3
131	§ 234/	Robberies	5 931	2 537	5 368	2 318	-563	-9,5
132	§ 234/	Robberies in financial institutions	176	61	182	70	6	3,4
141	§§ 153, 154/1, 155, 156/1,2/	Assaulting a public official – other than policeman	110	104	82	68	-28	-25,5
142	§§ 153, 154/1, 155, 156/1,2/	Assaulting a public official – policeman	840	826	692	679	-148	-17,6
143	§§ 153, 154/1, 155, 156/1,2/	Assaulting a public official - municipal policeman	263	260	243	236	-20	-7,6
151	§§ 221, 222/	Causing intentional bodily harm	7 180	5 998	6 439	5 387	-741	-10,3
161	§ 225/	Brawling	24	24	26	23	2	8,3
171	§ 196/	Violence against a group of citizens or an individual	116	93	98	86	-18	-15,5
172	§ 234a/	Hostage taking	2	1	6	6	4	200,0
173	§ 197a/	Dangerous threats	2 700	2 544	2 493	2 337	-207	-7,7
181	§ 235/	Extortion	1 786	1 471	1 608	1 323	-178	-10,0
182	§§ 231, 232/	Restriction and deprivation of personal freedom	457	337	417	309	-40	-8,8
183	§ 238/	Forcible entry into dwelling	2 540	1 799	2 378	1 713	-162	-6,4
184	§ 249a	Unauthorized violation of another person's right to a house, flat...	807	742	655	592	-152	-18,8
185	§ 215/	Battering a person entrusted to one's care	185	167	202	185	17	9,2
186	(§ 215a)	Battering a person sharing common household	161	138	546	505	385	239,1
187	§ 236/	Restriction of the freedom of religious worship	0	0	0	0	0	-
188	§ 237/	Oppression	31	30	25	24	-6	-19,4
189	§ 238a/	Violation of freedom of association and assembly	0	0	0	0	0	-
190	§ 230, 233/	Other violent crimes	14	4	10	1	-4	-28,6
<b>101-190</b>		<b>Total violent crimes:</b>	<b>23 579</b>	<b>17 364</b>	<b>21 684</b>	<b>16 046</b>	<b>-1895</b>	<b>-8,0</b>
201	§ 241/	Rape	687	508	596	475	-91	-13,2
211	§§ 242/2, 243/	Sexual abuse against person in offender's charge	114	109	103	100	-11	-9,6
212	§ 242/	Other sexual abuse	686	609	772	688	86	12,5
213	§§ 242/2, 243/	Commercial sexual abuse of person in offender's charge	2	2	1	1	-1	-50,0
214	§§ 242/1,3,4/	Other commercial sexual abuse	13	13	8	7	-5	-38,5
231	§ 202/	Other sexual deviations	249	187	179	128	-70	-28,1
241	§ 205/	Corrupting morals	43	36	37	20	-6	-14,0
251	§ 226/	Exposing another to the danger of venereal diseases	4	4	2	2	-2	-50,0
252	§§ 221, 222/	Injury to health through venereal diseases	0	0	3	1	3	-
253	§§ 223, 224/	Injury to health through negligence (venereal disease)	3	1	0	0	-3	-100,0
271	§ 204/	Procuring	83	83	123	119	40	48,2
280	§ 245/	Incest	8	7	7	7	-1	-12,5
<b>281</b>	§ 232a/	<b>Trafficking in human beings for the purpose of sexual intercourse</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>23,1</b>
290	§ 210/	Other crimes against human dignity	4	3	2	1	-2	-50,0
<b>201-290</b>		<b>Total crimes against human dignity</b>	<b>1 909</b>	<b>1 574</b>	<b>1 849</b>	<b>1 560</b>	<b>-60</b>	<b>-3,1</b>
311	§ 247/	Burglaries - shops	4 856	1 328	4 093	1 106	-763	-15,7
312	§ 247/	Burglaries - shop windows	589	125	524	127	-65	-11,0
321	§ 247/	Burglaries - pubs and restaurants	2 970	795	2 643	749	-327	-11,0
322	§ 247/	Burglaries - accomodation facilities	741	119	762	111	21	2,8
323	§ 247/	Burglaries - stalls in the street	1 378	490	1 282	424	-96	-7,0
324	§ 247/	Burglaries – canteens	180	44	158	46	-22	-12,2
331	§ 247/	Burglaries - museum galleries - not Sec. 332	173	56	148	28	-25	-14,5
332	§ 247/	Burglaries - cultural facilities - not Sec. 331	208	56	179	38	-29	-13,9
341	§ 247/	Burglaries - vaults, safety boxes	209	37	212	42	3	1,4
350	§ 247/	Burglaries - IT centres	67	4	50	5	-17	-25,4
351	§ 247/	Burglaries - schools	1 054	269	892	223	-162	-15,4
371	§§ 247, 238/	Burglaries - flats	6 193	1 410	5 537	1 350	-656	-10,6
372	§§ 247, 238/	Burglaries - private weekend houses	8 452	2 599	6 511	1 859	-1941	-23,0
373	§§ 247, 238/	Burglaries - family houses	5 477	1 307	4 824	1 226	-653	-11,9
390	§§ 247, 238/	Burglaries - other premises	32 148	5 330	30 141	5 156	-2007	-6,2
<b>311-390</b>		<b>Total burglaries</b>	<b>64 695</b>	<b>13 969</b>	<b>57 956</b>	<b>12 490</b>	<b>-6739</b>	<b>-10,4</b>

Code	Section of the Criminal Code	Name	2 004		2 005		Change	
			Ascert.	Solved	Ascert.	Solved	fact.	%
411	§ 247/	Pickpockets	15 804	1 387	17 917	1 437	2113	13,4
412	§ 247/	Pickpockets during sexual intercourse	5	3	15	10	10	200,0
413	§ 247/	Other thefts (from persons)	8 762	1 115	9 208	1 101	446	5,1
421	§ 247/	Thefts among workmates*	318	61	309	78	-9	-2,8
431	§§ 247, 249/	Car thefts*	23 133	3 509	21 980	3 522	-1153	-5,0
432	§§ 247, 249/	Motorcycle thefts*	1 097	277	1 060	301	-37	-3,4
433	§ 247/	Thefts from cars*	59 459	5 468	51 624	4 823	-7835	-13,2
434	§ 247/	Thefts of motor vehicle (spare) parts*	6 344	807	6 620	949	276	4,4
435	§§ 247, 249/	Bicycle thefts*	6 360	1 039	5 956	926	-404	-6,4
441	§ 247/	Thefts of domestic animals *	225	41	241	51	16	7,1
451	§ 247/	Thefts in flats	5 409	2 395	5 103	2 135	-306	-5,7
461	§ 247/	Thefts at railway stations - excluding consignments	343	115	256	74	-87	-25,4
462	§ 247/	Thefts in public transport	460	28	449	17	-11	-2,4
471	§ 247/	Thefts in antique shops	313	84	257	39	-56	-17,9
480	§ 247/	Thefts in other premises	24 807	8 835	24 027	9 217	-780	-3,1
490	§ 247/	Other thefts	9 300	2 677	9 102	2 527	-198	-2,1
<b>411-490</b>		<b>Total thefts</b>	<b>162 139</b>	<b>27 841</b>	<b>154 124</b>	<b>27 207</b>	<b>-8015</b>	<b>-4,9</b>
511	§ 250/	Fraud	4 875	3 107	5 110	2 913	235	4,8
521	§ 248/	Embezzlement	1 292	1 109	1 166	1 011	-126	-9,8
530	§ 249/	Unauthorized use of another person's property	358	135	342	131	-16	-4,5
588	§ 254/	Concealment of objects	565	238	673	276	108	19,1
589	§ 257/	Damaging another's property	9 884	1 539	9 908	1 562	24	0,2
590	§ 178a/	Other property crimes	0	0	0	0	0	-
<b>311-590</b>		<b>Total property crimes</b>	<b>243 808</b>	<b>47 938</b>	<b>229 279</b>	<b>45 590</b>	<b>-14529</b>	<b>-6,0</b>
611	§ 202, 202a/	Hooliganism	3 519	3 203	3 293	3 026	-226	-6,4
612	§ 202/	Spectator violence at sports and public events	106	97	75	71	-31	-29,2
613	§ 257b/	Spray painting	2 637	899	2 747	1 018	110	4,2
630	§ 218a/	Supplying anabolic substances to juveniles	0	0	0	0	-	-
631	§ 205, 217, 217a/	Corrupting morals of juveniles**	671	644	712	696	41	6,1
632	§ 218/	Supplying alcoholic beverages to juveniles	104	95	98	94	-6	-5,8
633	§ 216a/	Trafficking in children	5	4	0	0	-5	-100,0
634	§§ 171a, 171b, 171c/	Illegal crossing the national border	149	130	114	92	-35	-23,5
635	§ 187/	Unauthorized production and possession of narcotic and psychotropic substances	2 301	2 148	2 267	2 111	-34	-1,5
636	§ 188a/	Spreading drug addiction	239	231	158	155	-81	-33,9
637	§ 158/	Abuse of power of a public official	160	124	146	115	-14	-8,8
639	§ 178/	Unauthorized handling of personal data	26	7	45	24	19	73,1
640	§ 159/	Negligent maladministration	6	6	13	12	7	116,7
641	§ 187a/	Unauthorized production and possession of narcotic and psychotropic substances	263	237	281	264	18	6,8
642	§ 188/	Unauthorized production and possession of narcotic and psychotropic substances	283	266	209	193	-74	-26,1
651	§§ 179, 180, 257/	Fires	749	144	748	148	-1	-0,1
652	§§ 179, 180, 257/	Explosions	29	15	14	6	-15	-51,7
662	§ 185/	Unauthorized arming	556	513	508	472	-48	-8,6
663	§ 171/	Obstructing execution of an official decision	10 946	10 807	11 534	11 415	588	5,4
664	§§ 251, 252/	Illicit resale and receiving of stolen goods – complicity	1 145	1 121	1 730	1 710	585	51,1
<b>611-664</b>		<b>Total other crimes</b>	<b>23 894</b>	<b>20 691</b>	<b>24 692</b>	<b>21 622</b>	<b>798</b>	<b>3,3</b>
721	§ 166/	Abetting	25	23	25	25	0	0,0
730	§§ 179, 201, 201a, 257/	All accidents... - deliberate	23	21	24	22	1	4,3
731	§§ 180, 184, 201/d, 201a, 223, 224, 257/	Road accidents - negligent	6 242	5 438	5 726	5 097	-516	-8,3
732	§§ 180, 184, 201/d, 201a, 223, 224, 257/	Air accidents - negligent	6	5	4	3	-2	-33,3
733	§§ 180, 184, 201/d, 201a, 223, 224, 257/	Water transport accidents - negligent	2	2	2	1	0	0,0
741	§§ 180, 184, 201/d, 201a, 223, 224, 257/	Railway accidents - negligent	39	38	19	18	-20	-51,3
742	§§ 180, 184, 201/d, 201a, 223, 224, 257/	Combined accidents - road and railway - negligent	43	41	42	39	-1	-2,3
750	§§ 223, 224, 201/	Injury to health through negligence – labour accidents	136	113	137	115	1	0,7
751	§§ 223, 224, 201/	Injury to health through negligence - other	317	230	307	226	-10	-3,2
762	§ 256/	Causing harm to creditor, favouritising creditor	39	37	16	16	-23	-59,0
763	§ 256a/	Favouritising creditor	1	1	3	3	2	200,0
771	§§ 201, 201a/	Endangering others under the influence of an addictive substance	825	814	962	954	137	16,6
772	§ 213/	Evasion of alimony payments	13 094	13 093	12 351	12 351	-743	-5,7
781	§ 180a/	Endangering the safety of an aircraft or civil vessel	1	1	0	0	-1	-100,0
782	§ 180b/	Spreading false information	0	0	0	0	0	-
783	§ 180c/	Unlawful taking of an aircraft abroad	0	0	0	0	0	-
784	§ 203/	Cruelty to animals	57	46	36	24	-21	-36,8
785	§ 199/	Spreading alarming report	495	149	345	151	-150	-30,3
786	§§ 163a/	Participation in a criminal conspiracy	24	22	19	17	-5	-20,8
787	§ 198/	Defamation of nation, race or conviction	101	83	63	55	-38	-37,6
788	§ 198a/	Incitement of national and racial hatred	13	4	14	7	1	7,7
789	§§ 260, 261, 261a/	Support and propagation of movements aimed at suppressing of human rights	137	108	111	86	-26	-19,0
790	§§ 154/2, 164, 165, 167, 168, 261b/	Other similar crimes	2 419	1 683	2 379	1 648	-40	-1,7
<b>721-790</b>		<b>Total other crimes</b>	<b>24 039</b>	<b>21 952</b>	<b>22 585</b>	<b>20 858</b>	<b>-1454</b>	<b>-6,0</b>

Legend:

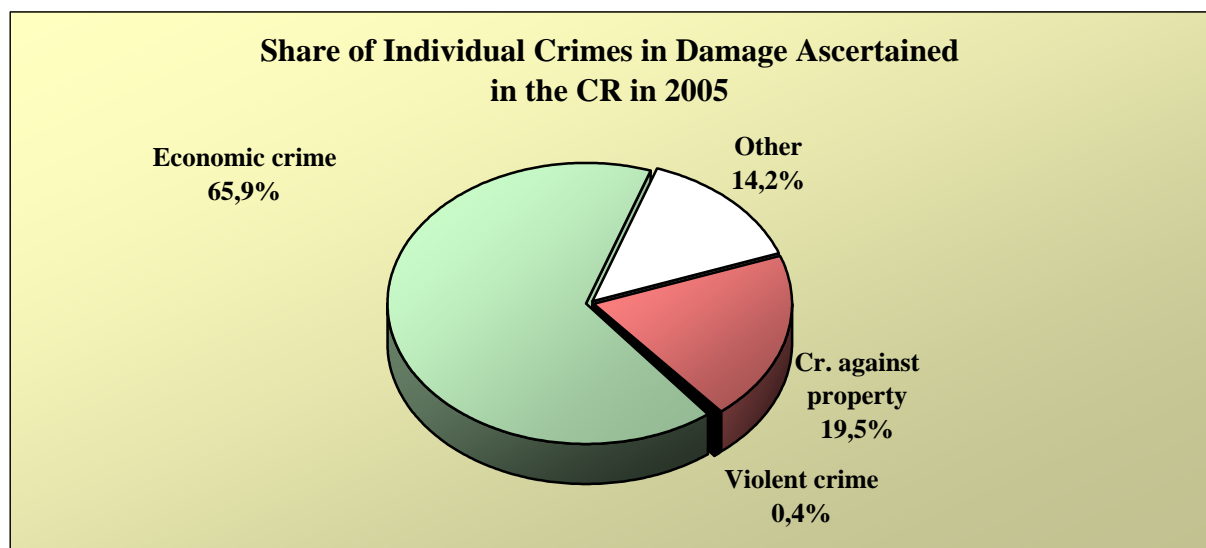
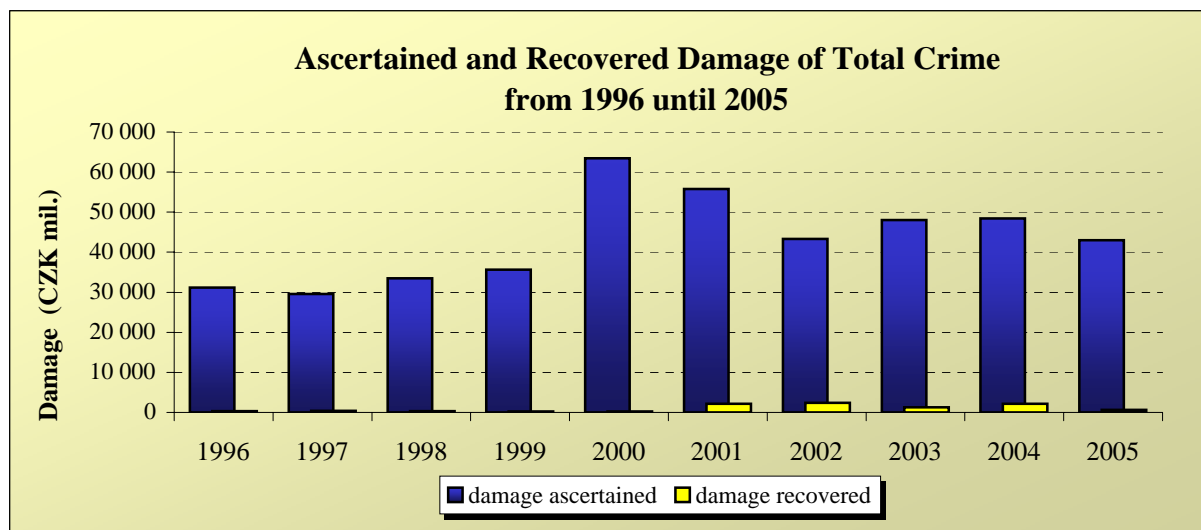
\* Since 2004 TSK has included explicitly robberies.

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

Code	Section of the Criminal Code	Name	2 004		2 005		Change Ascertained	
			Ascert.	Solved	Ascert.	Solved	fact.	%
801	/§ 149/	Unfair competition	16	7	23	7	7	43,8
803	/§ 118/	Unauthorized business activity	142	129	158	142	16	11,3
806	/§ 121/	Activity detrimental to a customer	8	6	6	4	-2	-25,0
807	/§ 124/	Smuggling and curtailment of customs duty	3	3	3	2	0	0,0
808	/§ 125/	Misinterpretation of data relating to economic results and assets	366	344	385	345	19	5,2
809	/§ 127/	Breaches of mandatory rules in economic relations	9	7	5	4	-4	-44,4
810	/§ 126/	Breaches of duties in bankruptcy and composition proceedings	294	270	322	290	28	9,5
811	/§ 255/	Breaches of duty to administer another's property	201	166	153	118	-48	-23,9
812	/§ 247/	Theft	574	522	552	499	-22	-3,8
813	/§ 249/	Unauthorized use of another person's thing	10	4	9	4	-1	-10,0
814	/§ 257/	Damaging another's property	19	11	32	13	13	68,4
815	/§ 250/	Frauds relating to social and health insurance	693	679	567	527	-126	-18,2
816	/§ 140/	Protection of currency	2 894	170	3 968	390	1 074	37,1
817	/§§ 145, 145a/	Counterfeiting and altering stamps and duty stamps	5	3	11	7	6	120,0
819	/§ 148/	Curtailment of taxes	595	533	602	464	7	1,2
820	/§ 158/	Abuse of power by a public official	88	78	66	52	-22	-25,0
821	/§ 160/	Bribery	126	123	39	32	-87	-69,0
822	/§ 256/	Fraudulent a creditor	222	200	205	186	-17	-7,7
823	/§ 176/	Forging and altering a public document	951	814	980	831	29	3,0
824	/§ 176a/	Unauthorized making and keeping the state seal and official stamp	25	17	19	13	-6	-24,0
825	/§§ 193, 194/	Endangering public health through defective foodstuffs	2	2	4	4	2	100,0
826	/§ 129/	Issue of a false confirmation	2	1	1	1	-1	-
827	/§ 249/	Unauthorized use of a motor vehicle	74	67	41	36	-33	-44,6
828	/§§ 239/2, 240/2/	Violation of the privacy of transmitted messages	23	21	9	6	-14	-60,9
829	/§ 248/	Embezzlement	4 005	3 749	3 205	2 953	-800	-20,0
830	/§ 250/	Fraud	6 752	5 911	6 409	5 254	-343	-5,1
831	/§§ 128a, 128b, 128c/	Fraudulent manipulation of public tenders and auctions	5	4	14	10	9	180,0
832	/§§ 124a, 124b, 124c/	Violation of statutory provisions on the disposal of goods and t.	1	0	1	1	0	-
833	/§ 128/	Misuse of information in business relationship	43	30	48	33	5	11,6
834	/§ 118a/	Unlicensed operation of a lottery	10	7	5	5	-5	-50,0
835	/§ 148a/	Breaches of rules on identification of goods by labels	59	51	47	45	-12	-20,3
836	/§ 178/	Unauthorized disposal of personal data	29	21	11	10	-18	-62,1
837	/§§ 141, 142, 144/	Other crimes against currency	43	11	21	12	-22	-51,2
838	/§ 249b/	Unauthorized possession of a payment card	5 510	1 349	7 739	1 604	2 229	40,5
839	/§§ 124d, 124e, 124f/	Violation of statutory provisions on foreign trade in military material	8	7	2	1	-6	-
840	/§§ 247, 248, 250/	Pilferage of transported goods - railways	58	9	53	2	-5	-8,6
841	/§§ 247, 248, 250/	Pilferage of mailed parcels	35	18	23	13	-12	-34,3
842	/§§ 247, 248, 250/	Pilferage of transported goods - road transport	47	11	59	6	12	25,5
843	/§§ 247, 248, 250/	Pilferage of transported goods - air transport	8	2	10	2	2	25,0
844	/§§ 247, 248, 250/	pilferage of transported goods - water transport	0	0	0	0	0	-
845	/§ 159/	Thwarting of a task by a public official's negligence	12	12	6	6	-6	-50,0
846	/§ 161/	Bribery - bribe giving	149	147	94	92	-55	-36,9
847	/§ 162/	Indirect bribery	12	11	5	5	-7	-58,3
848	/§ 256a/	Giving advantage to a particular creditor	108	96	123	102	15	13,9
849	/§ 256b/	Machinations in bankruptcy and composition proceedings	0	0	0	0	0	-
850	/§ 181a, 181c, 181e, 181f, 181h/	Deliberate endangering the environment	32	12	24	5	-8	-25,0
851	/§ 181b, 181c, 181e, 181g, 181h/	Negligent endangering the environment	27	11	15	5	-12	-44,4
852	/§ 256c/	Heavy indebtedness	31	29	39	38	8	25,8
855	/§ 186/	Unauthorized production of radioactive material	1	0	0	0	-1	-100,0
860	/§§ 251, 252/	Participation	76	75	61	59	-15	-19,7
861	/§ 150/	Infringements of a trademark	418	390	553	506	135	32,3
862	/§ 151/	Infringements of industrial rights	3	3	4	4	1	33,3
863	/§ 152/	Infringements of copyright	462	430	791	767	329	71,2
864	/§ 252a/	Concealment of the origin of money obtained through crime (money laundering)	31	22	44	23	13	41,9
865	/§ 257a/	Damaging or misusing a data carrier record	35	16	37	17	2	5,7
866	/§ 250c/	Operation of fraudulent games and wagers	11	10	9	9	-2	-18,2
870	/§§ 180, 181b, 184/	Break-downs and operational failures... - thought negligence	42	36	24	17	-18	-42,9
871	/§§ 179, 181a, 182, 257/	Break-downs and operational failures - deliberate	1	0	3	1	2	200,0
880	/§ 250a/	Insurance fraud	611	576	489	452	-122	-20,0
881	/§ 250b/	Credit fraud	5 652	5 137	14 032	11 974	8 380	148,3
885	/§ 148b/	Non-compliance with reporting duty in tax procedures	1	0	4	4	3	300,0
886	/§ 147/	Curtailment of taxes, fees, and similar mandatory dues	1 143	1 091	1 040	964	-103	-9,0
890	/§§ 171, 189, 190, 194a aj./	Other economic crimes	651	534	678	541	27	4,1
801-890		<b>Total economic crimes</b>	<b>33 464</b>	<b>23 995</b>	<b>43 882</b>	<b>29 519</b>	<b>10 418</b>	<b>31,1</b>
901	/§§ 266-295/	Military crimes	933	928	85	84	-848	-90,9
902	/§§ 91-93, 95-97, 105-107, 113-115/	<b>Crimes against the Republic</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>33,3</b>
101-664		<b>Total common crimes</b>	<b>293 190</b>	<b>87 567</b>	<b>277 504</b>	<b>84 818</b>	<b>-15 686</b>	<b>-5,4</b>
101-902		<b>TOTAL CRIMES:</b>	<b>351 629</b>	<b>134 444</b>	<b>344 060</b>	<b>135 281</b>	<b>-7 569</b>	<b>-2,2</b>

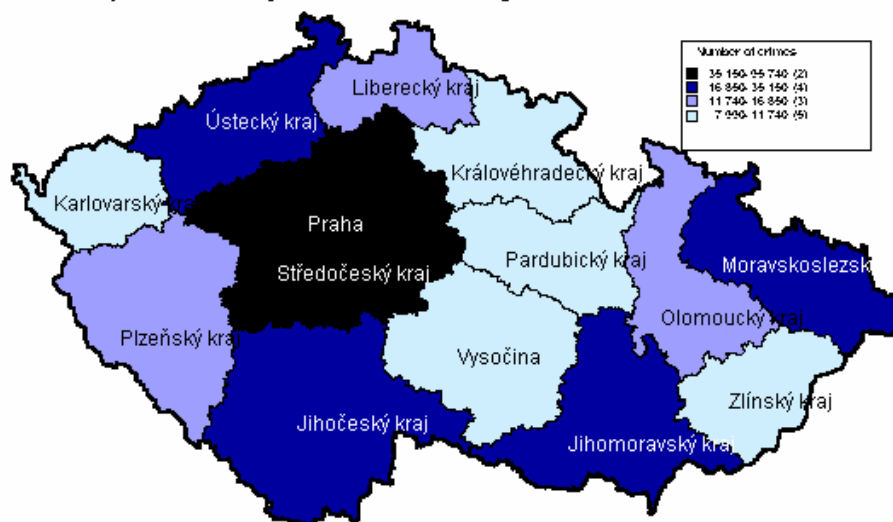
**Development in the Ascertained and Recovered Damage (CZK mil.)  
Caused by Total Crime in the CR from 1996 until 2005**

<b>Year</b>	<b>ascertained</b>	<b>recovered</b>
<b>1996</b>	31 190	347
<b>1997</b>	29 604	363
<b>1998</b>	33 475	317
<b>1999</b>	35 653	267
<b>2000</b>	63 409	249
<b>2001</b>	55 741	2 118
<b>2002</b>	43 289	2 394
<b>2003</b>	48 037	1 318
<b>2004</b>	48 456	2 179
<b>2005</b>	42 985	640





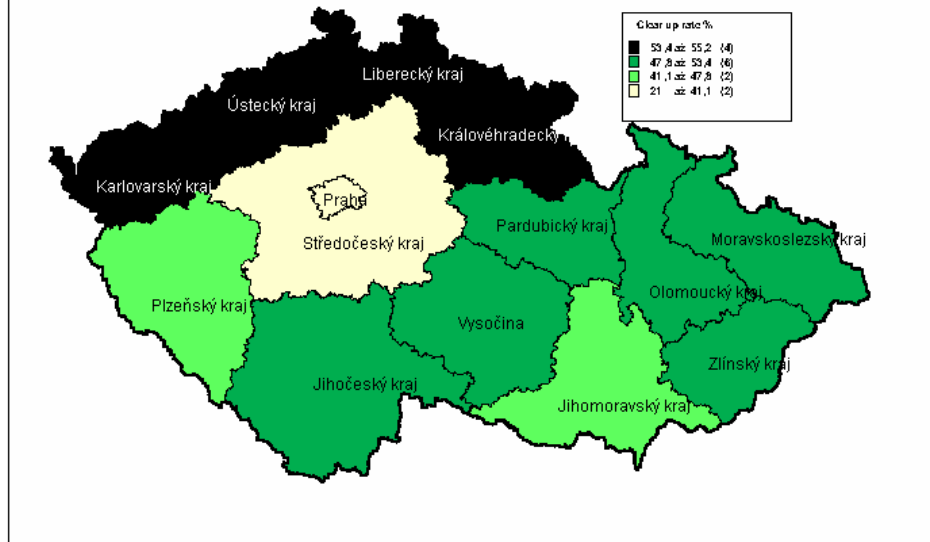
**The Regions (divided according to the higher territorial self-governing units) of the Czech Republic Affected by Crime in 2005 According to the Number of Crimes Ascertained**



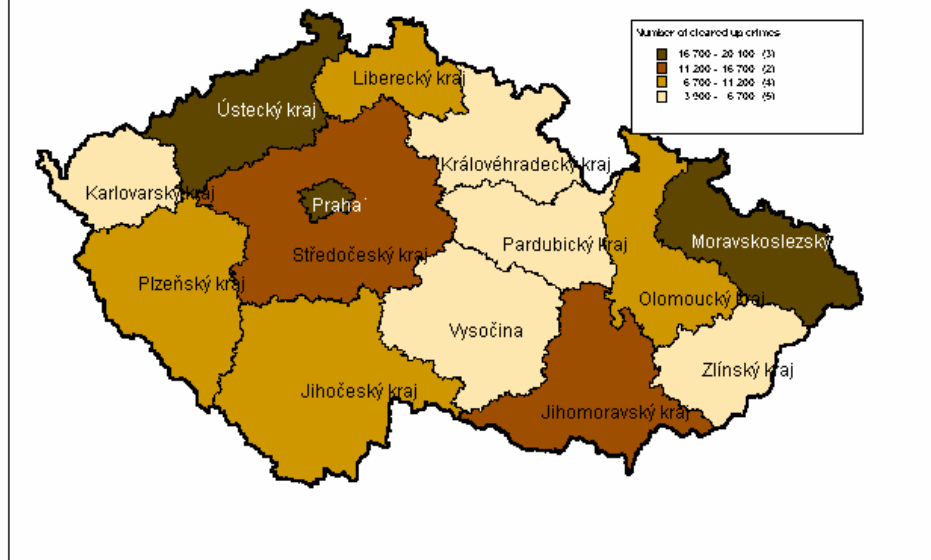
**The Regions (divided according to the higher territorial self-governing units) of the Czech Republic Affected by Crime in 2005 According to the Number of Crimes Ascertained per 10,000 Inhabitants**



The Regions (divided according to the higher territorial self-governing units) of the Czech Republic Affected by Crime in 2005 According to the Clear up Rate



The Regions (divided according to the higher territorial self-governing units) of the Czech Republic Affected by Crime in 2005 According to the Number of Cleared Up Crimes



### Misdemeanours Recorded by the Czech Police from 2001 until 2005

The Title of the Relevant Czech Police Service	Year				
	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
<b>Public Order Police Service</b>					
Total number misdemeanours	1 090 157	1 115 383	1 173 086	1 138 370	1 093 510
of them in the following areas:					
- road safety and smoothness	789 858	758 943	838 064	794 171	757 873
- misdemeanours against property (§ 50)	129 963	185 163	166 874	172 401	171 791
- public order (§ 47-49)	127 936	126 776	114 622	111 956	107 796
- alcoholism and other types of addiction (Sec. 30)	22 115	24 259	30 765	35 722	35 752
<b>Administration Activity Police Service</b>					
- of them in the areas of firearm licences	1973	4 991	5 497	6 080	5 317
<b>Railway Police Service</b>					
Total number	42 051	45 129	36 179	40 760	31 540
<b>Traffic Police Service</b>					
- misdemeanours committed by motor vehicle drivers	1 005 851	834 703	1 003 701	1 007 117	976 791
- misdemeanours committed by other participants of road t	32 261	26 430	25 672	22 830	21 961
<b>Immigration and Border Police Service</b>					
Total number	183 398	167 091	174 081	141 815	119 216
of them in the following areas:					
- under Act No. 326/1999 Coll. on Aliens' Residence in the	53 278	54 256	54 623	38 284	31 632
- under the Act on Misdemeanours	127 912	111 041	117 074	102 393	86 938

**Results of Municipal Police (MP) activities  
in the Czech Republic in 2004 and 2005\***

	<b>2004</b>	<b>2005</b>
Number of inhabitants in towns with own MP force	6 236 699	6 838 772
<b>Number of MP units (nation-wide)</b>	<b>313</b>	<b>317</b>
Number of MP units providing information	256	244
Number of policemen in all MP units	7 134	6 999
Total number of employees	7 793	7 647
Number of policemen in MP units providing information	6 950	6 948
Of whom estimated number of policemen participating in MP results*	6 032	6 029
<b>Number of misdemeanours solved in road traffic</b>	<b>1 483 716</b>	<b>1 521 403</b>
Of which cases solved by fines on the spot	860 933	885 482
Of which cases referred to administrative body	219 170	225 607
Of which cases solved by reproof	403 613	410 314
Fines levied (in CZK)	198 893 200	207 152 832
<b>Number of other misdemeanours</b>	<b>393 663</b>	<b>370 354</b>
Of which cases solved by fines on the spot	162 159	150 984
Of which cases referred to administrative body	55 282	55 973
Of which cases solved by reproof	176 222	163 397
Fines levied (in CZK)	50 634 250	48 163 261
<b>Total number of misdemeanours solved</b>	<b>1 877 379</b>	<b>1 891 757</b>
<b>Total amount of fines levied (in CZK)</b>	<b>249 527 450</b>	<b>255 316 092</b>
<b>Offenders apprehended</b>	<b>5 992</b>	<b>5 634</b>
Missing and wanted persons apprehended	2 062	2 175
Lost and stolen vehicles recovered in searching	745	589
Persons brought to MP under Sec. 13 (1) and (2) of the Municipal Police Act	2 923	2 232
Persons brought to MP under Sec. 13 (3) of the Municipal Police Act	5 468	6 684
Animals caught	22 618	22 839

*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*

## Criminal Offenders

### Development in the Number of Offenders of Total Crime in the Czech Republic in 1996 - 2005

Year	Total offenders	Men t accounts for (%)	Women t accounts for (%)	Repeated t accounts offenders	for (%)	Children accounts for (%)	Juvenile accounts offenders	for (%)	Foreign t accounts nationals	for (%)			
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
2005	121 511	104 274	85,8	17 237	14,2	55 856	46,0	3 341	2,7	5 654	4,7	6 994	5,8

### Comparisons of Changes in the Number of Offenders between Individual Years (%)

Year	Total offenders	Men	Perc. share	Women	Perc. share	Repeat offenders	Perc. share	Children	Perc. share	Juvenile offenders	Perc. share	Foreign nationals	Perc. share
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
2005	0,0	-2	-1,8	14	1,8	2	0,8	-11	-0,3	-9	-0,4	-3	-0,2

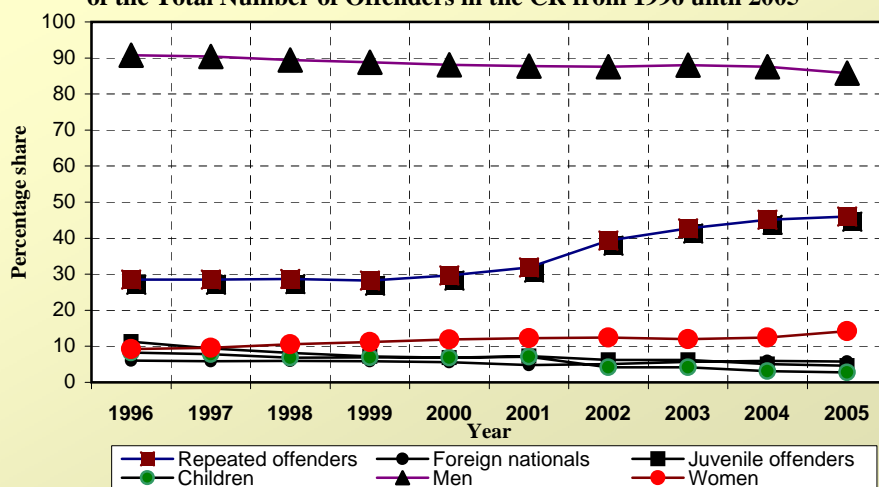
Source: PCR

### Development in the Number of Persons Charged and Sentenced in the CR in 1995-2004

Rok	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Persons charged	85 347	84 066	73 905	84 973	86 071	84 855	77 210	78 733	75 861	75 223
Persons sentenced	57 974	59 777	54 083	62 594	63 211	60 182	65 099	66 131	68 442	67 561

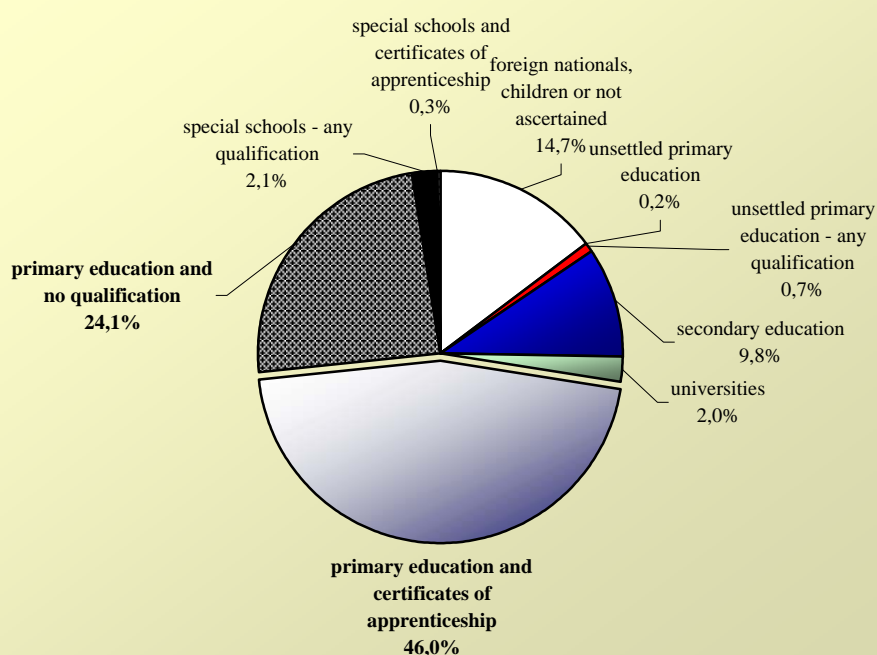
Source: MJ

**Development in the Share of Individual Categories of Offenders  
of the Total Number of Offenders in the CR from 1996 until 2005**



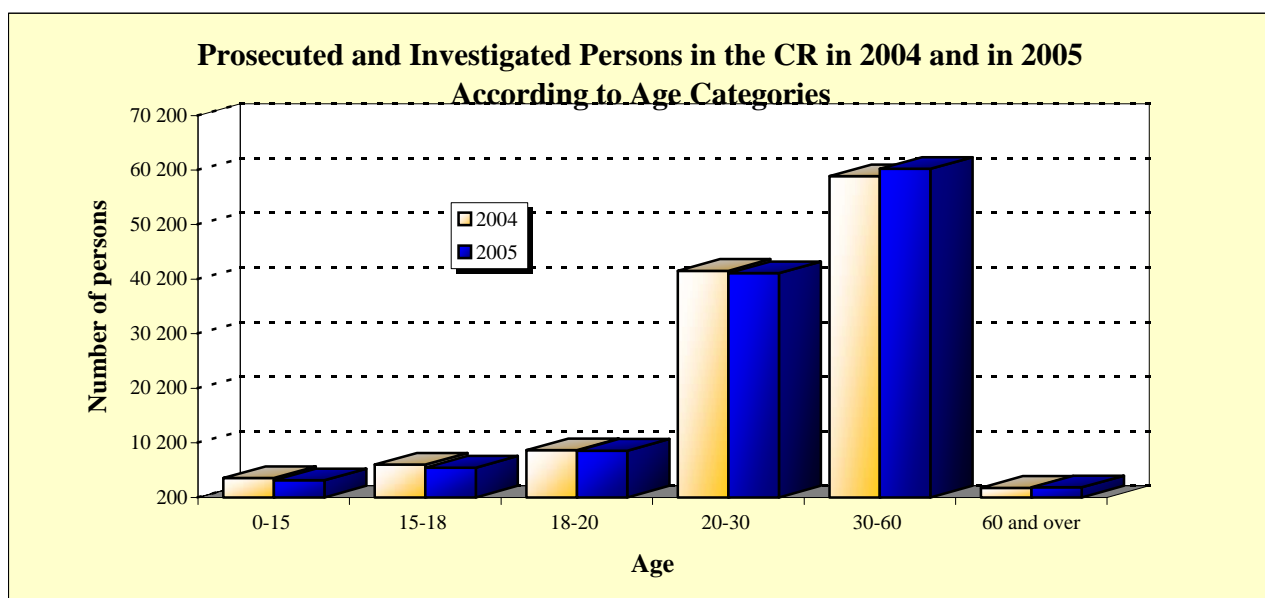
Year	Repeated offenders	Foreign nationals	Juvenile offenders	Children	Men	Women
1996	28,5	6,1	11,3	8,2	90,7	9,3
1997	28,5	5,9	9,4	7,8	90,4	9,6
1998	28,7	6,0	8,2	6,8	89,4	10,6
1999	28,2	5,9	7,2	6,9	88,8	11,2
2000	29,7	5,6	6,8	6,8	88,1	11,9
2001	31,9	4,8	7,3	7,1	87,7	12,3
2002	39,3	5,0	6,2	4,2	87,6	12,4
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
2005	46,0	5,8	4,7	2,7	85,8	14,2

**The Share of Individual Categories of Education of Offenders  
of the Total Number of Offenders**



**Development in the Share of Prosecuted and Investigated Persons in Population  
According to Given Age Categories in the Czech Rep. from 2003 until 2005**

Prosec. and invest. Persons	Age/Years							
	up to 6	6-15	0-15	15-18	18-20	20-30	30-60	60 and over
<b>Year 2003</b>								
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. 1.1.2003	540 473	1 049 293	1 589 766	395 721	269 561	1 680 251	4 335 772	1 932 198
<b>Year 2004</b>								
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. 1.1.2004	545 164	1 009 311	1 554 475	393 465	270 576	1 648 275	4 373 439	1 971 225
<b>Year 2005</b>								
Number	7	3 334	3 341	5 654	8 768	41 304	60 417	2 027
Percentage of total offenders	0,01	2,74	2,75	4,65	7,22	33,99	49,72	1,67
Percentage of total population in a relevant age category	0,00	0,34	0,22	1,45	3,27	2,58	1,37	0,10
Number of inhab. as of 1 Jan. 1.1.2005	554 014	972 932	1 526 946	389 410	267 785	1 600 306	4 419 611	2 016 519



## Crimes Committed by Repeat Offenders

Crimes committed by repeat offenders in 2005

Cr. ascertained: 74 594

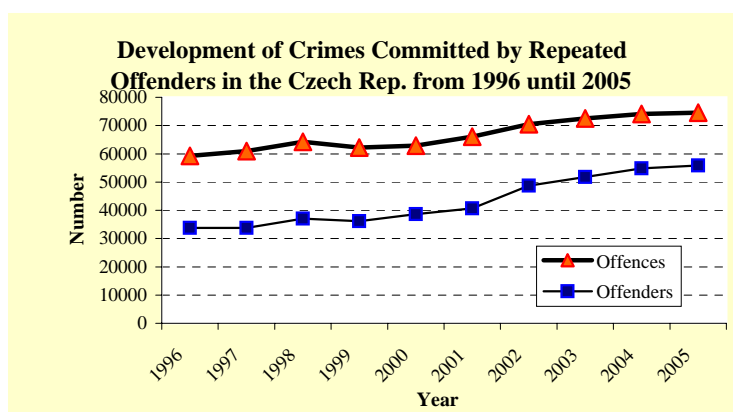
Which is of the total number

of cleared up crimes: 52,7

Repeat offenders: 55 856

men: 51 317

women: 4 539



### Development in the Number of Crimes Committed by Repeat Offenders

Types of criminal offences	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
<b>Total murders:</b>	98	66	70	60	85	89	111	63
Robberies	833	837	799	857	1 258	1 228	1 374	1 309
Wilful injury to health	1 867	1 635	1 693	1 804	2 113	2 267	2 396	2 301
Dangerous threats	769	761	759	869	974	939	1 073	1 033
<b>Violent crimes</b>	<b>5 766</b>	<b>5 369</b>	<b>5 310</b>	<b>5 730</b>	<b>6 875</b>	<b>7 217</b>	<b>7 864</b>	<b>7 592</b>
<b>Crimes against human dignity</b>	<b>720</b>	<b>588</b>	<b>508</b>	<b>567</b>	<b>630</b>	<b>637</b>	<b>606</b>	<b>521</b>
Burglaries of private weekend houses	3 589	3 014	2 981	2 496	2 268	2 266	2 249	1 504
<b>Burglaries:</b>	<b>12 649</b>	<b>11 615</b>	<b>10 804</b>	<b>10 732</b>	<b>11 072</b>	<b>11 432</b>	<b>11 197</b>	<b>9 751</b>
Car thefts	2 005	1 603	1 567	1 760	2 038	2 315	2 308	2 253
Thefts from cars	3 874	3 873	3 933	3 797	4 600	5 049	4 467	3 980
<b>Common thefts:</b>	<b>17 773</b>	<b>16 743</b>	<b>18 265</b>	<b>19 919</b>	<b>20 195</b>	<b>20 940</b>	<b>20 463</b>	<b>20 285</b>
<b>Crimes against property:</b>	<b>35 733</b>	<b>33 994</b>	<b>35 496</b>	<b>36 091</b>	<b>35 288</b>	<b>36 401</b>	<b>34 961</b>	<b>33 340</b>
Hooliganism	1 065	950	976	1 082	1 295	1 423	1 570	1 506
Unauth. prod. and distr. of psych. su	1 533	2 118	1 022	1 432	1 173	1 485	1 336	1 284
Evasion of alimony payments	5 258	5 385	5 242	5 474	6 712	7 242	7 872	7 499
Embezzlement	1 357	1 401	1 491	1 572	1 431	1 231	1 381	1 115
Fraud	4 227	3 480	3 949	3 288	3 887	2 922	2 766	2 410
Copyright infringement	280	401	228	1 226	94	46	46	101
<b>Economic crimes - total:</b>	<b>7 378</b>	<b>7 090</b>	<b>7 723</b>	<b>9 118</b>	<b>10 008</b>	<b>8 549</b>	<b>9 278</b>	<b>12 003</b>
<b>TOTAL CRIMES</b>	<b>64 217</b>	<b>62 216</b>	<b>62 919</b>	<b>66 096</b>	<b>70 473</b>	<b>72 556</b>	<b>74 097</b>	<b>74 594</b>

### Development in the Number of Prosecuted Repeat Offenders in the CR and Their Share in Total Prosecuted Persons According to Selected Types of Crime\*

Types of criminal offences	2002	%	2003	%	2004	%	2005	%
<b>Total murders:</b>	91	38,6	84	40,2	113	45,9	67	35,8
Wilful injury to health	1 954	31,5	2 163	34,8	2 322	35,8	2 222	38,1
<b>Violent crimes</b>	<b>5 855</b>	<b>33,7</b>	<b>6 371</b>	<b>36,8</b>	<b>7 001</b>	<b>39,1</b>	<b>6 456</b>	<b>40,0</b>
<b>Crimes against human dignity</b>	<b>486</b>	<b>33,4</b>	<b>474</b>	<b>34,1</b>	<b>476</b>	<b>34,6</b>	<b>414</b>	<b>30,3</b>
Burglaries of private weekend houses	826	51,1	876	53,6	802	59,9	551	53,2
<b>Burglaries:</b>	<b>5 375</b>	<b>46,5</b>	<b>5 759</b>	<b>49,7</b>	<b>5 651</b>	<b>52,4</b>	<b>4 906</b>	<b>51,4</b>
Thefts from cars	1 786	52,3	1 804	57,8	1 603	61,8	1 507	62,8
<b>Common thefts:</b>	<b>13 096</b>	<b>54,7</b>	<b>13 622</b>	<b>57,9</b>	<b>13 752</b>	<b>60,4</b>	<b>13 765</b>	<b>61,1</b>
<b>Crimes against property:</b>	<b>20 690</b>	<b>49,4</b>	<b>21 716</b>	<b>53,0</b>	<b>21 591</b>	<b>55,5</b>	<b>20 914</b>	<b>56,3</b>
Fraud	2 659	34,8	2 299	38,4	2 403	42,1	2 084	40,4
<b>Total economic crimes:</b>	<b>7 234</b>	<b>29,5</b>	<b>6 783</b>	<b>31,5</b>	<b>7 783</b>	<b>33,9</b>	<b>10 089</b>	<b>36,0</b>
<b>TOTAL CRIMES</b>	<b>48 764</b>	<b>39,3</b>	<b>51 838</b>	<b>42,7</b>	<b>54 880</b>	<b>45,2</b>	<b>55 856</b>	<b>46,0</b>

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



## Crimes Committed by Foreign Nationals

Crimes committed by foreign nationals in 2005

Cr. ascertained: 8353

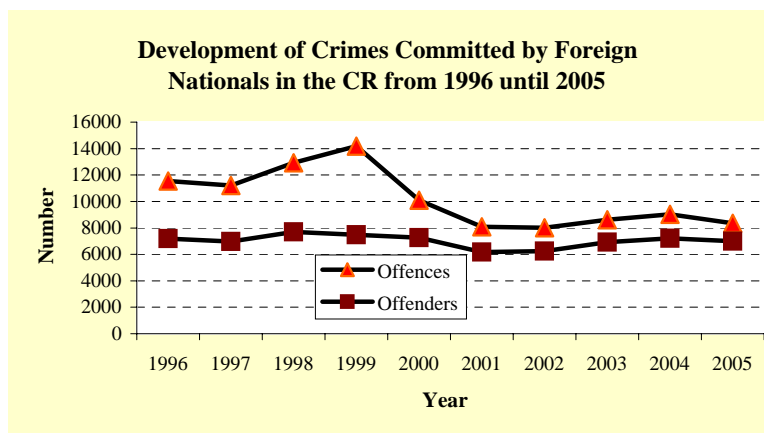
Which is of the total number  
of cleared up crimes: 5,9 %

Prosecuted and investigated persons

total: 6994

men: 6197

women: 797



### Development in the Number of Crimes Committed by Foreign Nationals

Types of criminal offences	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
<b>Total murders:</b>	57	57	44	37	39	24	33	24
Roberries	307	302	276	238	341	285	316	291
Wilful injury to health	277	273	238	209	265	288	307	302
<b>Violent crimes</b>	<b>1 363</b>	<b>1 303</b>	<b>1098</b>	<b>939</b>	<b>1177</b>	<b>1093</b>	<b>1123</b>	<b>1088</b>
<b>Crimes against human dignity</b>	<b>168</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>116</b>	<b>116</b>	<b>128</b>	<b>103</b>	<b>139</b>	<b>129</b>
<b>Burglaries:</b>	<b>1 377</b>	<b>1 178</b>	<b>884</b>	<b>686</b>	<b>707</b>	<b>706</b>	<b>884</b>	<b>556</b>
<b>Common thefts:</b>	<b>1 934</b>	<b>1 779</b>	<b>1778</b>	<b>1454</b>	<b>1277</b>	<b>1319</b>	<b>1611</b>	<b>1352</b>
Pickpockets	171	230	301	142	160	191	229	168
<b>Crimes against property</b>	<b>5 277</b>	<b>5 366</b>	<b>3568</b>	<b>2677</b>	<b>2346</b>	<b>2742</b>	<b>2898</b>	<b>2307</b>
Frustrating execution of an official dec:	1 276	1 271	1292	1032	1219	1678	1823	1626
<b>Total econmic crimes</b>	<b>3 195</b>	<b>3 663</b>	<b>2535</b>	<b>1896</b>	<b>1644</b>	<b>1545</b>	<b>1624</b>	<b>1766</b>
<b>TOTAL CRIMES</b>	<b>12 935</b>	<b>14 192</b>	<b>10 098</b>	<b>8 073</b>	<b>8 014</b>	<b>8 618</b>	<b>9 028</b>	<b>8 353</b>

### Development in the Number of Prosecuted Foreign Nationals \*

Types of criminal offences	2002	%	2003	%	2004	%	2005	%
<b>Total murders:</b>	42	17,8	27	12,9	36	14,6	29	15,5
Roberries	361	11,9	331	10,5	302	9,6	270	9,6
Wilful injury to health	271	4,4	301	4,8	302	4,7	319	5,5
<b>Violent crimes</b>	<b>1 125</b>	<b>6,5</b>	<b>1 095</b>	<b>6,3</b>	<b>1 018</b>	<b>5,7</b>	<b>1 006</b>	<b>6,2</b>
<b>Crimes againts human dignity</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>6,8</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>6,3</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>7,9</b>	<b>118</b>	<b>8,6</b>
<b>Burglaries:</b>	<b>385</b>	<b>3,3</b>	<b>373</b>	<b>3,2</b>	<b>394</b>	<b>3,7</b>	<b>353</b>	<b>3,7</b>
Common thefts:	154	14,8	232	19,2	183	14,8	198	14,4
<b>Pickpockets</b>	<b>993</b>	<b>4,1</b>	<b>1 120</b>	<b>4,8</b>	<b>1 231</b>	<b>5,4</b>	<b>1 184</b>	<b>5,3</b>
<b>Crimes against property</b>	<b>1 634</b>	<b>3,9</b>	<b>1 799</b>	<b>4,4</b>	<b>1 903</b>	<b>4,9</b>	<b>1 819</b>	<b>4,9</b>
Frustrating execution of an official dec:	1 100	15,3	1 515	17,9	1 685	17,5	1 468	14,5
<b>Total economic crimes</b>	<b>1 082</b>	<b>4,4</b>	<b>1 187</b>	<b>5,5</b>	<b>1 177</b>	<b>5,1</b>	<b>1 255</b>	<b>4,5</b>
<b>TOTAL CRIMES</b>	<b>6 238</b>	<b>5,0</b>	<b>6 923</b>	<b>5,7</b>	<b>7 215</b>	<b>5,9</b>	<b>6 994</b>	<b>5,8</b>

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

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

### Crimes committed by children in 2005

Cr. ascertained: 3 086

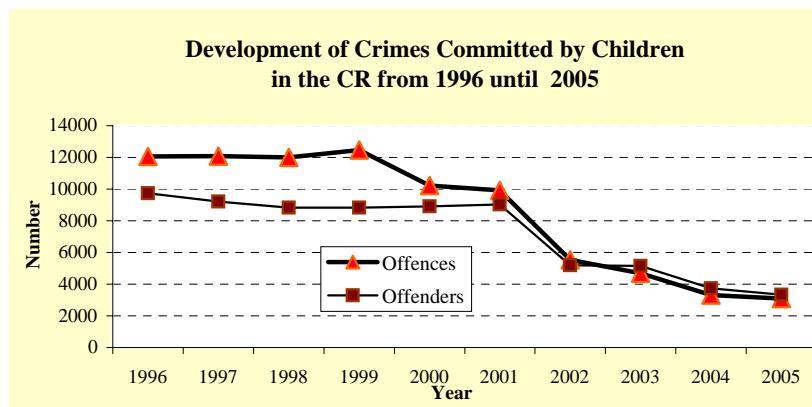
Which is of the total number of cleared up crimes: 2,2%

### Investigated persons

total: 3341

men: 2830

women: 511



### Development in the Number of Crimes Committed by Children

Types of criminal offences	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
<b>Total murders:</b>	2	4	0	3	0	0	4	1
Roberries	217	224	201	245	251	315	287	215
Wilful injury to health	270	341	264	283	231	221	174	152
Extortion	456	512	340	399	258	169	122	101
<b>Violent crimes</b>	<b>1 276</b>	<b>1 486</b>	<b>1083</b>	<b>1285</b>	<b>982</b>	<b>873</b>	<b>705</b>	<b>581</b>
<b>Crimes against human dignity</b>	<b>133</b>	<b>168</b>	<b>171</b>	<b>141</b>	<b>119</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>104</b>
Burglaries of flats	263	394	203	153	99	64	60	67
<b>Burglaries :</b>	<b>2 588</b>	<b>2 525</b>	<b>2178</b>	<b>1871</b>	<b>1163</b>	<b>1027</b>	<b>808</b>	<b>683</b>
Thefts from cars	2 567	2 570	1696	1338	816	340	182	112
Thefts of bicycles	339	407	272	281	73	66	40	41
<b>Common thefts:</b>	<b>5 699</b>	<b>5 744</b>	<b>4624</b>	<b>4310</b>	<b>2005</b>	<b>1468</b>	<b>994</b>	<b>999</b>
<b>Crimes against property:</b>	<b>9 312</b>	<b>9 409</b>	<b>7762</b>	<b>7214</b>	<b>3419</b>	<b>2731</b>	<b>1953</b>	<b>1786</b>
Hooliganism	206	226	276	306	166	140	89	83
Unauthor. prod. and distr. of psych. subs.	193	428	149	150	155	107	68	103
Spreading addiction	127	134	122	102	70	56	14	22
<b>TOTAL CRIMES</b>	<b>11 999</b>	<b>12 464</b>	<b>10216</b>	<b>9926</b>	<b>5541</b>	<b>4692</b>	<b>3319</b>	<b>3086</b>

### Development in the Number of Investigated Children \*

Types of criminal offences	2002	%	2003	%	2004	%	2005	%
<b>Total murders:</b>	0	0,0	0	0,0	4	1,6	6	3,2
Wilful injury to health	250	4,0	242	3,9	202	3,1	166	2,8
<b>Violent crimes</b>	<b>1 024</b>	<b>5,9</b>	<b>1 014</b>	<b>5,9</b>	<b>806</b>	<b>4,5</b>	<b>700</b>	<b>4,3</b>
<b>Crimes against human dignity</b>	<b>112</b>	<b>7,7</b>	<b>115</b>	<b>8,3</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>5,5</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>6,2</b>
Burglaries of flats	90	8,6	74	6,8	90	8,7	87	9,8
<b>Burglaries :</b>	<b>1 286</b>	<b>11,1</b>	<b>1 370</b>	<b>11,8</b>	<b>1 053</b>	<b>9,8</b>	<b>894</b>	<b>9,4</b>
Thefts from cars	274	8,0	207	6,6	110	4,2	93	3,9
<b>Common thefts:</b>	<b>1 377</b>	<b>5,7</b>	<b>1 316</b>	<b>5,6</b>	<b>953</b>	<b>4,2</b>	<b>944</b>	<b>4,2</b>
<b>Crimes against property:</b>	<b>3 074</b>	<b>7,3</b>	<b>3 083</b>	<b>7,5</b>	<b>2 273</b>	<b>5,8</b>	<b>1 990</b>	<b>5,4</b>
Hooliganism	205	5,8	163	4,6	115	3,0	73	2,0
Unauthor. prod. and distr. of psych. subs.	85	4,1	73	3,3	62	3,0	103	4,8
<b>TOTAL CRIMES</b>	<b>5 185</b>	<b>4,2</b>	<b>5 148</b>	<b>4,2</b>	<b>3 734</b>	<b>3,1</b>	<b>3 341</b>	<b>2,7</b>

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

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

Crimes committed by juveniles in 2005

Cr. ascertained: 7 614

Which is of the total number  
of cleared up crimes: 5,4 %

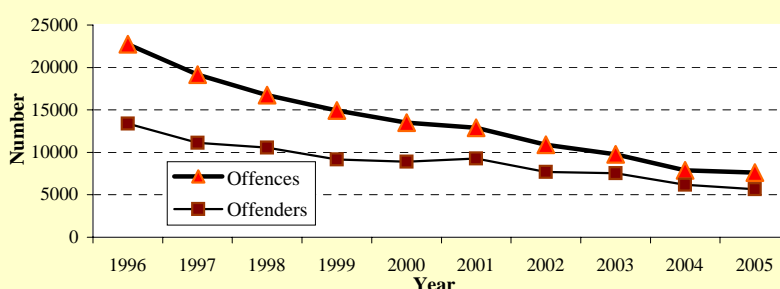
Prosecuted and investigated persons

total: 5 654

men: 5124

women: 530

Development of Crimes Committed by Juveniles in the Czech Republic from 1996 until 2005



### Development in the Number of Crimes Committed by Juveniles

Year	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
<b>Types of criminal offences</b>								
<b>Total murders:</b>	16	6	5	8	5	5	12	2
Roberies	362	367	366	361	480	538	611	543
Wilful injury to health	377	334	350	344	313	337	365	327
Extortion	272	278	183	173	197	147	152	114
<b>Violent crimes</b>	<b>1 334</b>	<b>1 233</b>	<b>1 111</b>	<b>1 141</b>	<b>1 241</b>	<b>1 235</b>	<b>1 341</b>	<b>1 149</b>
<b>Crimes against human dignity</b>	<b>221</b>	<b>196</b>	<b>204</b>	<b>181</b>	<b>229</b>	<b>194</b>	<b>161</b>	<b>190</b>
Burglaries of private weekend houses	741	532	534	428	425	327	227	193
<b>Burglaries:</b>	<b>4 111</b>	<b>3 534</b>	<b>3 024</b>	<b>2 822</b>	<b>2 749</b>	<b>2 323</b>	<b>1 775</b>	<b>1 722</b>
Car thefts	1 212	1 025	821	809	758	731	578	589
Thefts from cars	2 754	2 187	1 738	1 259	1 117	850	476	387
<b>Common thefts:</b>	<b>7 955</b>	<b>6 999</b>	<b>6 157</b>	<b>5 923</b>	<b>4 206</b>	<b>3 620</b>	<b>2 680</b>	<b>2 674</b>
<b>Crimes against property:</b>	<b>13 165</b>	<b>11 450</b>	<b>10 260</b>	<b>9 650</b>	<b>7 294</b>	<b>6 229</b>	<b>4 701</b>	<b>4 643</b>
Hooliganism	296	293	286	279	213	207	215	196
Unauthor. prod. and distr. of psych. subs. ar	320	455	488	78	368	358	207	223
Spreading addiction	206	237	164	333	116	88	26	26
<b>TOTAL CRIMES</b>	<b>16 730</b>	<b>14 920</b>	<b>13 507</b>	<b>12 913</b>	<b>10 901</b>	<b>9 779</b>	<b>7 886</b>	<b>7 614</b>

### Development in the Number of Prosecuted and Investigated Juvenile Persons in the CR\*

Year	2002	%	2003	%	2004	%	2005	%
<b>Types of criminal offences</b>								
<b>Total murders:</b>	7	3,0	6	2,9	13	5,3	4	2,1
Roberies	498	16,4	541	17,2	570	18,0	482	17,1
Wilful injury to health	307	5,0	348	5,6	362	5,6	320	5,5
<b>Violent crimes</b>	<b>1 157</b>	<b>6,7</b>	<b>1 215</b>	<b>7,0</b>	<b>1 244</b>	<b>6,9</b>	<b>1 027</b>	<b>6,4</b>
<b>Crimes against human dignity</b>	<b>194</b>	<b>13,3</b>	<b>190</b>	<b>13,7</b>	<b>151</b>	<b>11,0</b>	<b>172</b>	<b>12,6</b>
Burglaries of private weekend houses	211	13,1	196	12,0	144	10,8	112	10,8
<b>Burglaries:</b>	<b>1 752</b>	<b>15,2</b>	<b>1 664</b>	<b>14,4</b>	<b>1 312</b>	<b>12,2</b>	<b>1 168</b>	<b>12,2</b>
Thefts from cars	416	12,2	352	11,3	250	9,6	171	7,1
<b>Common thefts:</b>	<b>2 677</b>	<b>11,2</b>	<b>2 510</b>	<b>10,7</b>	<b>1 978</b>	<b>8,7</b>	<b>1 859</b>	<b>8,2</b>
<b>Crimes against property:</b>	<b>4 703</b>	<b>11,2</b>	<b>4 456</b>	<b>10,9</b>	<b>3 539</b>	<b>9,1</b>	<b>3 251</b>	<b>8,8</b>
Hooliganism	219	6,2	206	5,8	204	5,3	191	5,3
Unauthor. prod. and distr. of psych. subs. ar	288	14,0	289	13,2	179	8,6	172	8,0
<b>TOTAL CRIMES</b>	<b>7 698</b>	<b>6,2</b>	<b>7 558</b>	<b>6,2</b>	<b>6 197</b>	<b>5,1</b>	<b>5 654</b>	<b>4,7</b>

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

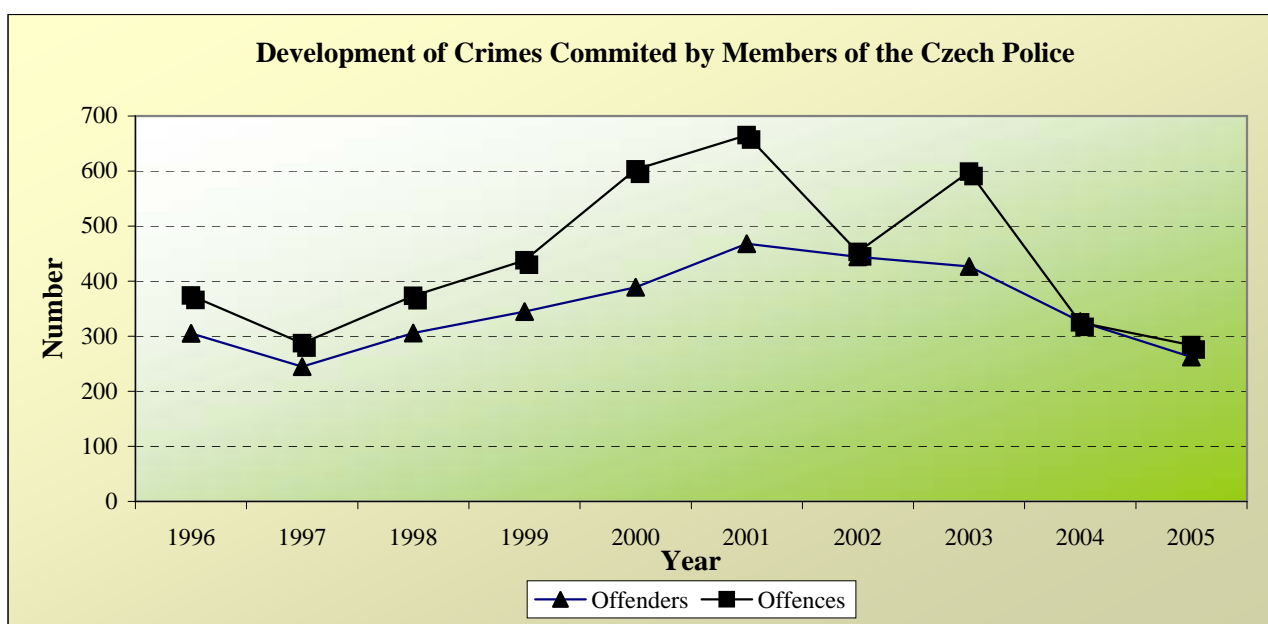
## Crimes Committed against Youth

TSK	Název	2004	2005
101	Murders - robberies /Sec. 219/	1	-
102	Sexual murders /Sec. 219/	1	-
103	Murders motivated by personal relations /Sec. 219/	9	4
105	Infanticide by mother /Sec. 220/	-	-
106	Other murders /Sec. 219/	7	6
121	Abandonment of a child /Sec. 212/	13	13
122	Abduction /Sec. 216/	13	13
131	Robberies /Sec. 234/	1 017	955
151	Causing intentional bodily harm /Sec. 221, 222/	625	571
172	Hostage taking /Sec. 234A/	1	3
173	Dangerous threats /Sec. 197a/	127	128
181	Extortion /Sec. 235/	360	324
182	Restriction and deprivation of personal freedom /Sections	114	107
185	Battery of a charge /Sec. 215/	162	157
186	Battering a person sharing common household	10	39
<b>Total violent crimes</b>		<b>2 481</b>	<b>2 332</b>
201	Rape /Sec. 241/	184	153
211	Sexual abuse against persons in offender's charge /Section	109	101
212	Other sexual abuse /Sec. 242/	681	760
213	Commercial sexual abuse against person in offender's charge	2	1
214	Other commercial sexual abuse /Sec. 242/1,3,4/	12	8
231	Other sexual deviations /Sec. 202/	17	23
241	Corrupting morals /Sec. 205/	25	9
251	Exposing another person to the danger of venereal disease	1	-
252	Causing intentional harm to health through venereal disease	-	-
271	Procuring /Sec.204/	10	19
281	Trafficking in human beings /Sec. 246/	1	4
<b>Total crimes against human dignity</b>		<b>1 042</b>	<b>1 078</b>
411	Pickpockets /Sec. 247/	1 004	977
413	Other thefts from persons /Sec. 247/	678	595
<b>Total property crimes</b>		<b>1 682</b>	<b>1 574</b>
631	Corrupting morals of juveniles /Sec. 217/	153	210
<b>Total crimes:</b>		<b>5 473</b>	<b>5 302</b>

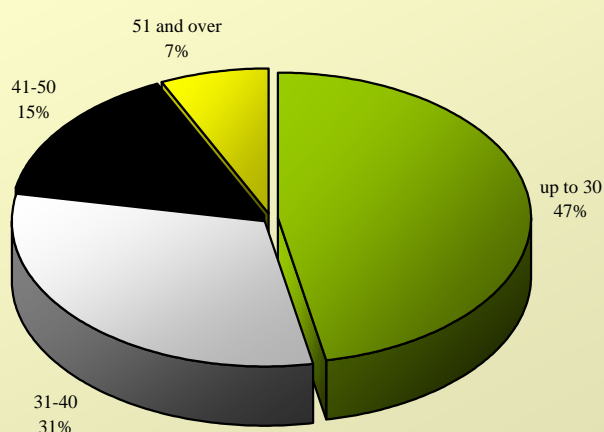
## Crimes Committed by Policemen

### Development of Crimes Committed by Members of the Czech Police

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
<b>Number of policemen accused</b>	305	245	306	345	389	468	444	427	327	262
<i>Changes within the years - %</i>	13,0	-19,7	24,9	12,7	12,8	20,3	-5,1	-3,8	-23,4	-19,9
<b>Number of crimes cleared up</b>	374	287	373	438	603	665	453	599	325	284
<i>Changes within the years - %</i>	16,5	-23,3	30,0	17,4	37,7	10,3	-31,9	32,2	-45,7	-12,6
<b>Number of crimes / 1,000 policemen</b>	8,5	6,4	8,3	9,7	13,1	14,5	9,8	12,6	6,8	6,2



### The Share of Age Categories of Police Offenders in the Czech Rep. in 2005



## Legal Classification of Crimes Committed by Policemen from 1996 until 2005

CRIMINAL OFFENCE	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	r%
Crimes against the republic Sec. 91-115	1	0	4	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0,0
Unauthorised business activity Sec.118	0	0	0	2	0	1	1	0	2	0	0,0
Violation of statutory provisions on the circ. of goods in relations with foreign countries Sec.124	2	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0,0
Porušování závazných pravidel hospodářského styku § 127	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0,0
Crimes against currency Sec. 140-144	0	1	1	2	1	0	0	1	0	2	0,7
Curtailement of taxes, fees and similar mandatory dues Sec. 148	6	0	2	1	1	3	1	0	0	1	0,4
Breaches of rules on identification of goods by stamps Sec. 148a	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0,0
Infringement of copyright Sec. 152	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	3	3	1,1
Attacks on a state organ - policeman Sec. 153, 154/1, 155, 156/1,2	0	0	2	0	0	3	1	1	1	1	0,4
Assaults on public officials Sec. 155, 156	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0,0
<b>Abuse of power by a public official Sec. 158</b>	<b>140</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>166</b>	<b>237</b>	<b>244</b>	<b>176</b>	<b>202</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>31,7</b>
Thwarting of a task by public official's negligence Sec. 159	0	0	0	5	7	11	12	19	6	10	3,5
<b>Bribery Sec. 160 – 162</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>3,5</b>
Participation in criminal conspiracy Sec. 163a/1, 163b, 163c	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	1	1	0	0,0
Favouritism Sec. 166	2	0	1	0	0	3	0	1	0	0	0,0
Frustrating execution of an official decision Sec. 171	1	2	1	0	3	5	3	4	0	1	0,4
Illegal crossing of the national border Sec. 171a	1	0	1	3	0	0	0	3	0	0	0,0
False accusation Sec. 174	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0,0
False accusation and false expert opinion Sec. 175	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0,0
Forging and altering a public document Sec. 176	1	4	1	1	3	1	6	3	4	2	0,7
<b>Unauthorised disposal of personal data Sec. 178</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>4,6</b>
Unauthorised arming Sec. 185	1	3	1	3	7	4	3	5	2	2	0,7
Unauth. prod. and possession of nar. and psychotr. subs. and poisons S	0	0	11	1	26	10	3	7	4	1	0,4
Unauth. prod. and possession of nar. and psychotr. subs. and poisons S	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	1	0,4
Spreading addiction Sec. 188a	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	0,0
Violence against a group people or an individual Sec. 196	1	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0,0
Dangerous threats Sec. 197a	5	6	4	5	3	5	5	3	5	3	1,1
Incitement of national and racial hatred Sec. 198	0	0	0	1	0	1	2	0	1	0	0,0
Incitement of national and racial hatred Sec. 198a	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0,0
Endangering under the influence of an addictive substance, drunkenness	0	0	1	0	3	0	0	3	1	4	1,4
<b>Hooliganism Sec. 202</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>5,3</b>
Procuring Sec. 204	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0,0
Failing to provide assistance Sec. 208	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0,0
Evasion of alimony payments Sec. 213	1	1	1	1	2	4	2	0	1	3	1,1
Endangering the morale of youth Sec. 217	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0,0
Murder Sec. 219	1	1	0	0	0	2	1	4	1	0	0,0
<b>Injury to health (wilful) Sec. 221, 222</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>3,2</b>
Injury to health (negligence) Sec. 223, 224, 201, 201a	3	3	6	3	1	6	3	2	5	1	0,4
Brawling Sec. 225	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0,0
Restriction of personal freedom Sec. 231, 232	2	1	3	1	2	1	1	2	3	1	0,4
Robbery Sec. 234	0	1	0	1	4	4	0	3	12	2	0,7
Extortion Sec. 235	1	7	11	7	9	4	13	10	7	3	1,1
Violation of domestic freedom Sec. 238, 249a	3	3	6	6	3	4	7	17	1	3	1,1
Other violent crimes Sec. 215,215a, 230, 233, 236, 237, 238a,202	0	1	0	0	0	1	2	2	0	2	0,7
Rape Sec. 241	2	0	1	2	0	3	2	1	3	0	0,0
Sexual abuse Sec. 242,243	3	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	3	1,1
Theft Sec. 247	22	16	31	20	22	21	16	9	0	6	2,1
Embezzlement Sec.248	10	7	14	10	15	13	9	6	9	6	2,1
Unauthorised use of another person's thing Sec. 249	0	0	1	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0,0
Unauth. viol. of another's right to a house, flat or non-res. premises. Sec	0	0	0	0	3	2	0	0	2	0	0,0
Unauthorised possession of a payment card Sec. 249b	1	0	0	2	1	0	0	2	0	0	0,0
<b>Fraud Sec. 250</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>4,9</b>
<b>Insurance fraud Sec. 250a</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>4,6</b>
Credit fraud Sec. 250b	0	0	0	0	0	2	3	7	2	2	0,7
Accessoryship Sec. 251, 252	5	5	2	14	4	6	5	9	4	3	1,1
Concealment of a thing Sec. 254	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	2	0	1	0,4
Breaches of the duty to administer another's property Sec. 255	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0,0
Other crimes against property Sec. 257, 257a	5	2	3	2	1	3	2	2	1	2	0,7
<b>Crimes related to traffic Sec. 179, 180, 184, 201, 223, 224, 257</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>13,7</b>
Support and propag. of movements aimed at suppres. hum. rights and i	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0,0
Military crimes Sec. 273 - 295	12	9	12	12	18	18	16	27	8	4	1,4
Other crimes	10	11	10	6	14	14	11	7	4	8	2,8
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>374</b>	<b>287</b>	<b>373</b>	<b>438</b>	<b>603</b>	<b>665</b>	<b>453</b>	<b>599</b>	<b>325</b>	<b>284</b>	<b>100,0</b>

## Victims of Crimes

### Development in the Number of Victims of Crimes

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
<b>Men</b>	19 304	18 928	19 214	19 256	18 845	20 411	21 253	23 383	23 636
<b>Women</b>	15 605	16 410	16 103	16 253	16 207	17 394	19 515	21 630	22 413
<b>Men and women</b>	<b>34 909</b>	<b>35 338</b>	<b>35 317</b>	<b>35 509</b>	<b>35 052</b>	<b>37 805</b>	<b>40 768</b>	<b>45 013</b>	<b>46 049</b>
<b>Groups (number of groups)</b>	3 020	2 112	2 132	2 207	2 076	2 093	2 164	2 411	2 326
<b>Groups (number of persons in groups)</b>	7 154	4 972	5 105	5 491	5 260	5 278	5 469	6 031	5 724
<b>Total number of persons</b>	<b>42 063</b>	<b>40 310</b>	<b>40 422</b>	<b>41 000</b>	<b>40 312</b>	<b>43 083</b>	<b>46 237</b>	<b>51 044</b>	<b>51 773</b>

### Victims of Crimes in the Czech Republic by Types of Criminal Offences

Code	Type of a criminal offence	2003		2004		2005		year-to-year change	
		men	women	men	women	men	women	men	women
101	Robberies with murders	33	19	24	13	8	7	-16	-6
102	Sexual murders	1	1	1	1	1	2	0	1
103	Murders motivated by personal relations	49	43	61	51	60	32	-1	-19
104	Murders to order	3	2	3		2	2	-1	2
105	Murder of a new born infant by its mother	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
106	Other murders	45	12	51	7	38	15	-13	8
<b>101-106</b>	<b>Total murders:</b>	<b>132</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>140</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>-31</b>	<b>-14</b>
121	Abandonment of a child	3	2	6	3	6	3	0	0
122	Abduction	7	6	5	8	6	6	1	-2
131	Robberies	3156	1944	3457	2129	2980	2102	-477	-27
132	Robberies in fin. institutions	4	46	13	137	18	145	5	8
141	Assaults on public officials- exc. for policemen	86	23	78	13	56	10	-22	-3
142	Assaults on public officials. - policeman	448	13	479	8	407	14	-72	6
143	Assaults on public officials. - munic. pol.	156	5	173	7	151	11	-22	4
151	Wilful injury to health	4527	1975	4774	2010	4288	1751	-486	-259
172	Hostage taking	3	0	1	1	3	3	2	2
173	Dangerous threats	764	1460	791	1492	720	1391	-71	-101
181	Extortion	1115	521	1008	585	922	528	-86	-57
182	Restriction of personal freedom	126	369	100	329	94	300	-6	-29
185	Battering a person entrusted to one's care	53	52	77	72	45	106	-32	34
186	Battering a person living together			5	132	25	421	20	289
187	Restriction of the freedom of religious worship	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
188	Oppressions	13	13	15	14	16	5	1	-9
190	Other violent crimes	1	3	11	3	5	5	-6	2
<b>101-190</b>	<b>Total crimes of violence</b>	<b>10 594</b>	<b>6 511</b>	<b>11 133</b>	<b>7 015</b>	<b>9 851</b>	<b>6 860</b>	<b>-1 282</b>	<b>-155</b>
201	Rape	32	611	40	644	38	555	-2	-89
211	Sexual abuse to a charge	24	82	9	100	8	93	-1	-7
212	Sexual abuse - other	114	632	106	536	119	621	13	85
214	Commercial sex. abuse - other	3	1	0	0	0	7	0	7
252	Injury to health by a ven. disease	2	0	0	0	2	1	2	1
253	Exposing another to the danger of ven. dis. by negl.	0	0	2	1	0	0	-2	-1
281	Trafficking in human beings	1	2	0	3	0	10	0	7
<b>201-290</b>	<b>Total moral crimes</b>	<b>182</b>	<b>1361</b>	<b>161</b>	<b>1370</b>	<b>170</b>	<b>1359</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>-11</b>
<b>411</b>	<b>Pickpockets</b>	<b>6902</b>	<b>6835</b>	<b>7900</b>	<b>7785</b>	<b>9304</b>	<b>8453</b>	<b>1404</b>	<b>668</b>

### Victims of Crimes in the CR According to Their Age

Code	Type of a criminal offence	Age of a victim*	2004		2005	
			Men	Women	Men	Women
<b>101</b>	<b>Robberies with murders</b>		<b>24</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>7</b>
		not ascertained	1	-	-	-
		0-14 years of age	-	-	-	-
		15-17 years of age	1	-	-	-
		18-30 years of age	5	3	1	-
		31-40 years of age	4	1	1	1
		41-60 years of age	7	4	5	3
		61 and over	6	5	1	3
<b>103</b>	<b>Murders motivated by pers. relations</b>		<b>61</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>32</b>
		not ascertained	1	-	-	1
		0-14 years of age	1	3	-	1
		15-17 years of age	1	2	-	-
		18-30 years of age	16	11	14	8
		31-40 years of age	15	5	15	5
		41-60 years of age	24	25	25	11
		61 and over	3	5	3	6
<b>106</b>	<b>Other murders</b>		<b>51</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>15</b>
		not ascertained	3	-	-	-
		0-14 years of age	6	-	3	-
		15-17 years of age	1	-	-	2
		18-30 years of age	9	1	16	4
		31-40 years of age	9	3	9	5
		41-60 years of age	17	1	9	2
		61 and over	6	2	1	2
<b>131</b>	<b>Robberies with murders</b>		<b>3 457</b>	<b>2 129</b>	<b>2 980</b>	<b>2 102</b>
		not ascertained	9	9	5	4
		0-14 years of age	378	72	336	70
		15-17 years of age	357	78	357	79
		18-30 years of age	1 258	621	1 078	598
		31-40 years of age	496	328	400	298
		41-60 years of age	758	605	625	662
		61 and over	201	416	179	391
<b>142</b>	<b>Assaults on public officials- policemen</b>		<b>479</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>407</b>	<b>14</b>
		not ascertained	48	-	45	2
		0-14 years of age	-	-	-	-
		15-17 years of age	-	-	-	-
		18-30 years of age	266	4	223	7
		31-40 years of age	128	4	109	3
		41-60 years of age	37	-	28	2
		61 and over	-	-	2	-
<b>151</b>	<b>Wilful injury to health</b>		<b>4 774</b>	<b>2 010</b>	<b>4 288</b>	<b>1 751</b>
		not ascertained	14	1	6	3
		0-14 years of age	215	48	169	55
		15-17 years of age	266	66	253	58
		18-30 years of age	1 959	625	1 675	515
		31-40 years of age	899	563	873	450
		41-60 years of age	1 221	602	1 143	562
		61 and over	200	105	169	108
<b>173</b>	<b>Dangerous threats</b>		<b>791</b>	<b>1 492</b>	<b>720</b>	<b>1 391</b>
		not ascertained	7	2	3	7
		0-14 years of age	26	8	18	8
		15-17 years of age	28	29	23	30
		18-30 years of age	221	389	192	349
		31-40 years of age	164	441	155	385
		41-60 years of age	254	525	268	485
		61 and over	91	98	61	127



Code	Type of a criminal offence	Age of a victim*	2004		2005	
			Men	Women	Men	Women
181	Extortion		<b>1 008</b>	<b>585</b>	<b>922</b>	<b>528</b>
		not ascertained	8	3	4	4
		0-14 years of age	124	39	109	39
		15-17 years of age	107	36	89	43
		18-30 years of age	337	207	331	187
		31-40 years of age	187	134	170	112
		41-60 years of age	209	136	197	109
		61 and over	36	30	22	34
185	Cruelty to a charge		<b>77</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>106</b>
		not ascertained	-	-	-	-
		0-14 years of age	71	44	35	60
		15-17 years of age	4	10	6	9
		18-30 years of age	1	4	1	6
		31-40 years of age	-	3		16
		41-60 years of age	1	9	1	9
		61 and over	-	2	2	6
201	Rape		<b>40</b>	<b>644</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>555</b>
		not ascertained	-	-	-	-
		0-14 years of age	10	72	5	63
		15-17 years of age	6	93	9	73
		18-30 years of age	9	265	17	235
		31-40 years of age	10	116	4	105
		41-60 years of age	3	93	3	73
		61 and over	2	5		6
211	Sexual abuse to a charge		<b>9</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>93</b>
		not ascertained	-	-	-	-
		0-14 years of age	8	81	7	68
		15-17 years of age	1	14	1	23
		18-30 years of age	-	3		2
		31-40 years of age	-	1		
		41-60 years of age	-	1		
		61 and over	-	-		
212	Sexual abuse - other		<b>106</b>	<b>536</b>	<b>119</b>	<b>621</b>
		not ascertained	-	-	1	5
		0-14 years of age	103	510	113	592
		15-17 years of age	3	22	4	20
		18-30 years of age	-	3	1	3
		31-40 years of age	-	-	-	1
		41-60 years of age	-	-	-	
		61 and over	-	1		
411	Pickpockets		<b>7 900</b>	<b>7 785</b>	<b>9 304</b>	<b>8 453</b>
		not ascertained	23	24	37	34
		0-14 years of age	126	52	104	56
		15-17 years of age	374	434	374	430
		18-30 years of age	2 675	2 369	3 002	2 544
		31-40 years of age	1 235	1 101	1 397	1 202
		41-60 years of age	2 304	2 696	2 825	2 865
		61 and over	1 163	1 109	1 565	1 322

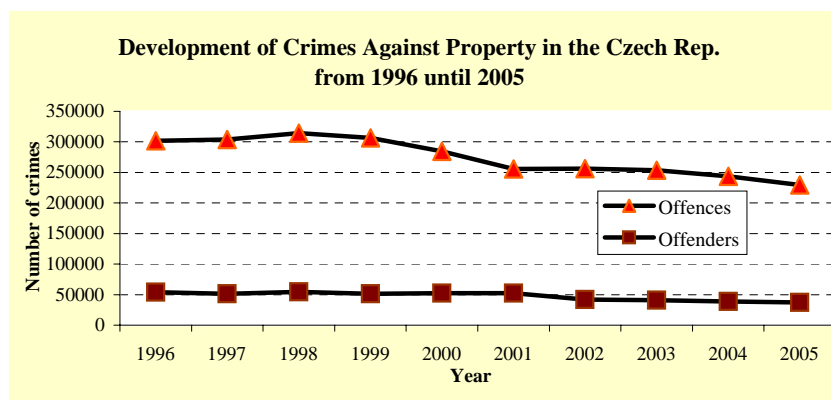
## Crimes Against Property in the Czech Republic

### Crimes against property in 2005

Cr. ascertained: 229 279

Cleared up crimes: 45 590

Which accounts for: 19,88



### Development of Crimes Against Property in the Czech Republic

Types of criminal offences	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Burglaries of shops	6 649	5 972	4 920	4 127	5 700	5 307	4 856	4 093
Burglaries of rest. and canteens*	4 634	4 448	3 565	2 891	3 896	3 232	2 970	2 643
Burglaries of company canteens			168	167	224	192	180	158
Burglaries of flats**	12 752	12 445	7 077	6 010	6 592	6 565	6 193	5 537
Burglaries of weekend houses	16 532	14 785	12 519	10 510	11 426	10 128	8 452	6 511
Burglaries of family houses			4 217	4 580	5 341	5 599	5 477	4 824
<b>Total burglaries:</b>	<b>92 029</b>	<b>85 631</b>	<b>74 231</b>	<b>63 167</b>	<b>72 040</b>	<b>68 901</b>	<b>64 695</b>	<b>57 956</b>
Pickpockets	10 354	10 234	11 465	10 854	12 064	13 928	15 804	17 917
Car thefts	27 889	27 092	23 839	22 139	24 977	24 174	23 133	21 980
Thefts from cars	70 194	67 060	62 005	53 472	66 941	65 877	59 459	51 624
Bicycle thefts	17 086	14 467	13 040	8 895	6 848	6 605	6 360	5 956
<b>Total common thefts:</b>	<b>189 926</b>	<b>184 341</b>	<b>178 964</b>	<b>164 638</b>	<b>164 631</b>	<b>166 654</b>	<b>162 139</b>	<b>154 124</b>
Fraud	13 761	16 528	11 090	9 463	7 787	6 093	4 875	5 110
Embezzlement	3 219	3 242	3 022	3 486	2 103	1 472	1 292	1 166
<b>Total crimes against property</b>	<b>314 249</b>	<b>306 351</b>	<b>284 295</b>	<b>255 897</b>	<b>256 308</b>	<b>253 372</b>	<b>243 808</b>	<b>229 279</b>

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

Types of criminal offences	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
<b>Burglaries of shops</b>	1 734	1 443	1 224	989	1 203	1 123	995	861
Burglaries of rest. and canteens*	1 161	978	824	640	806	695	607	515
Burglaries of company canteens			49	50	31	53	36	38
Burglaries of flats**	2 503	2 163	1 268	1 043	1 046	1 093	1 039	884
Burglaries of family houses	2 366	2 071	2 011	1 702	1 615	1 633	1 338	1 035
Burglaries of weekend houses			860	1 045	1 037	1 030	959	932
<b>Total burglaries:</b>	<b>15 865</b>	<b>14 021</b>	<b>13 024</b>	<b>11 778</b>	<b>11 556</b>	<b>11 584</b>	<b>10 783</b>	<b>9 547</b>
Pickpockets	750	772	858	901	1 038	1 206	1 239	1 375
Car thefts	4 042	3 369	3 137	3 112	3 312	3 303	3 067	2 905
Thefts from cars	4 593	4 332	3 682	3 160	3 412	3 123	2 595	2 399
Bicycle thefts	1 709	1 642	1 517	1 241	733	755	564	509
<b>Total common thefts</b>	<b>29 172</b>	<b>26 863</b>	<b>27 999</b>	<b>29 690</b>	<b>23 955</b>	<b>23 519</b>	<b>22 768</b>	<b>22 542</b>
Fraud	3 490	3 959	4 402	3 894	3 044	2 748	2 356	2 276
Embezzlement	1 755	1 831	2 006	1 975	1 253	1 110	1 010	878
<b>Total crimes against property</b>	<b>54 627</b>	<b>51 560</b>	<b>52 382</b>	<b>52 255</b>	<b>41 879</b>	<b>41 005</b>	<b>38 904</b>	<b>37 130</b>

Note:

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

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

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

- burglaries of flats located in the block of flats

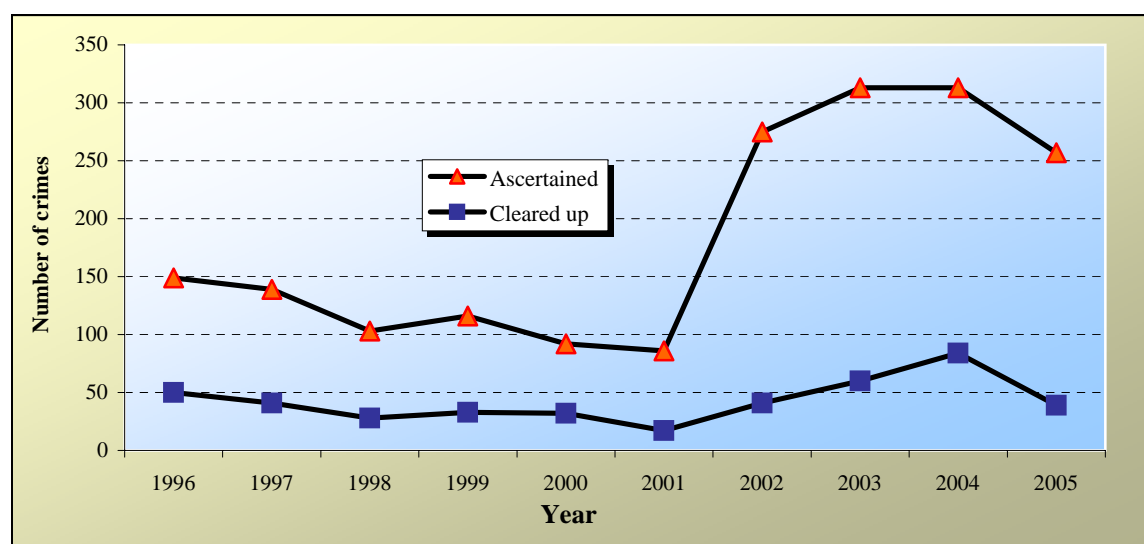
## Cultural heritage crimes

### Burglaries into facilities with antiquities and works of art except shops

Year	Ascertained	Cleared up	Clear-up rate %	Persons prosec. and invest.		Damages (CZK ,000)	
				Total	Repeat Offend.	Total	Ascertained
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
2005	148	28	18,92	45	27	13 473	178

### Thefts in facilities and esplanades with antiquities and works of art

Year	Ascertained	Cleared up	Clear-up rate %	Persons prosec. and invest.		Damages (CZK ,000)	
				Total	Repeat Offend.	Total	Ascertained
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
2005	257	39	15,18	45	23	19 459	462



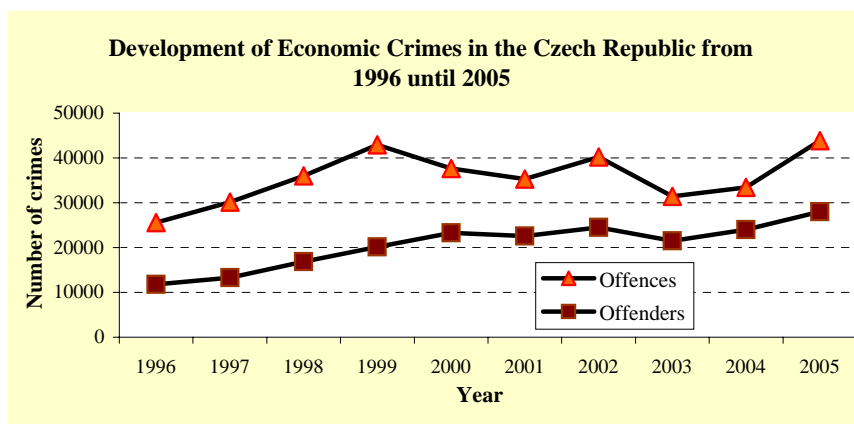
## Economic Crime in the Czech Republic

### Economic crime in 2005

Cr. ascertained: 43 882

Cleared up crimes: 29 519

Which accounts for: 67,3 %



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

Types of criminal offences	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Breaches of the duty to adm. another's pr	670	835	654	858	514	208	201	153
Tax curtailment	1 308	1 361	1 133	1 074	1 271	693	595	602
Forging and altering of official documen	1 295	1 142	1 213	1 040	811	936	951	980
Embezzlement	7 160	7 035	6 248	5 899	5 892	3 753	4 005	3 205
Fraud	13 890	16 861	14 526	11 742	11 946	7 037	6 752	6 409
Infringement of rights relating to tradem.	993	1 801	1 048	472	325	257	418	553
Infringement of copyright	1 656	2 520	847	1 750	975	485	462	791
<b>Total economic crimes:</b>	<b>36 031</b>	<b>42 907</b>	<b>37 632</b>	<b>35 262</b>	<b>40 213</b>	<b>31 451</b>	<b>33 464</b>	<b>43 882</b>

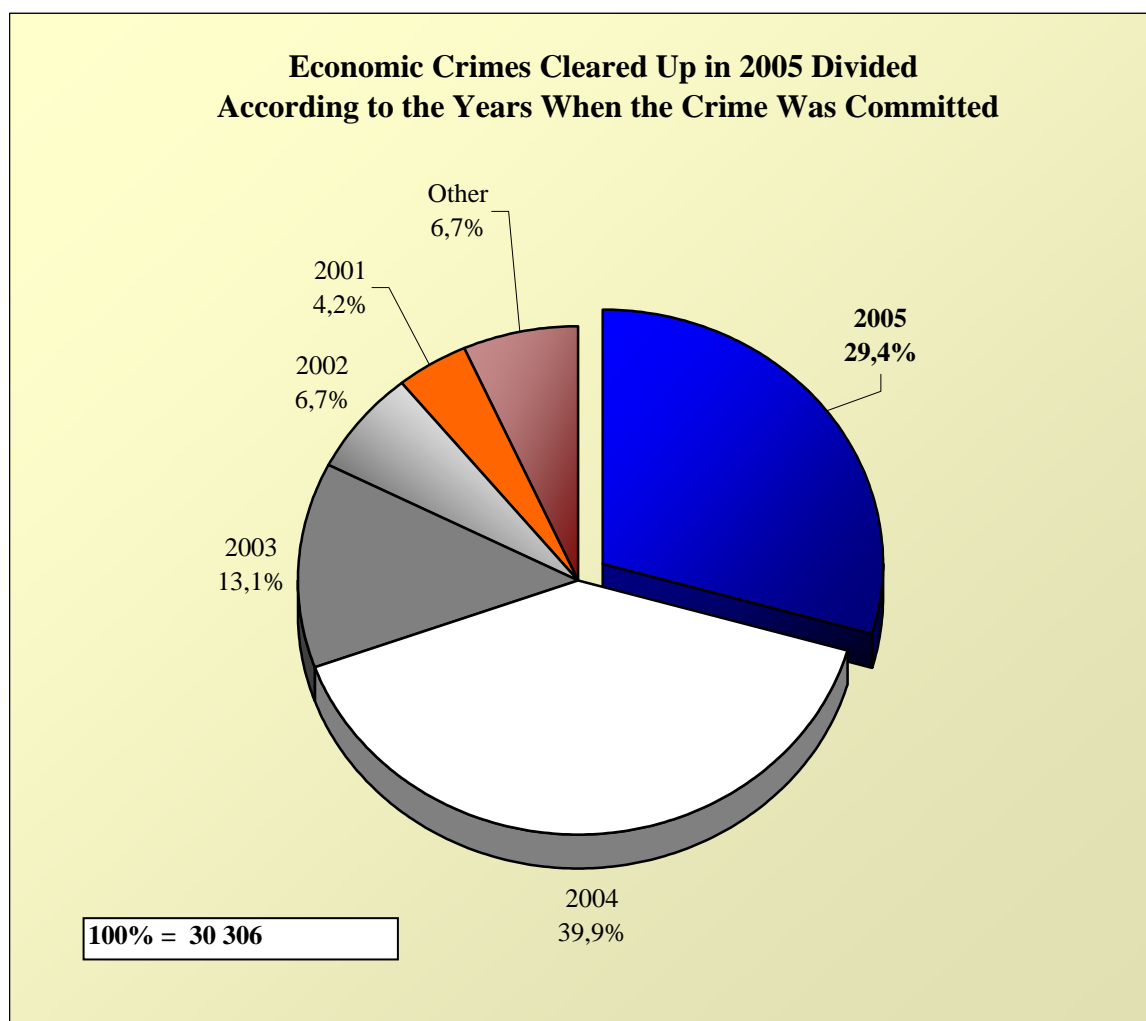
### Development in the Number of Offenders of Economic Crime in the Czech Republic

Types of criminal offences	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Breaches of the duty to adm. another's pr	490	478	395	483	329	187	190	120
Tax curtailment	675	841	740	669	730	615	621	579
Forging and altering of official documen	884	725	900	711	525	587	629	557
Embezzlement	3 559	4 106	4 235	4 194	3 843	3 160	3 279	2 618
Fraud	5 601	7 686	9 201	7 634	7 647	5 992	5 710	5 161
Infringement of rights relating to tradem.	606	858	700	358	254	250	228	294
Infringement of copyright	436	385	390	298	285	319	300	294
<b>Total economic crimes:</b>	<b>16 887</b>	<b>20 151</b>	<b>23 295</b>	<b>22 543</b>	<b>24 498</b>	<b>21 518</b>	<b>22 927</b>	<b>28 025</b>

**Economic Crimes Cleared Up in 2005**  
**Divided According to the Years When the Crime Was Committed**

The year the crime was committed	No. of crimes	Which accounts for %
2005	8 923	29,4
2004	12 095	39,9
2003	3 967	13,1
2002	2 017	6,7
2001	1 286	4,2
Other	2 018	6,7
<b>Total</b>	<b>30 306</b>	<b>100</b>

Note: Including crimes additionally cleared up.



## Economic Crime (EC) in the Czech Republic in 2005

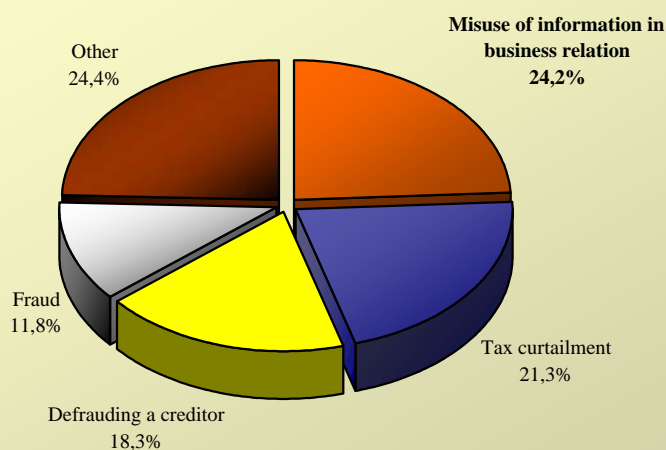
### The shares of individual types of crimes in damage claims caused by total EC

Code	The name of an offence	Damage	
		in CZK ,000	percentage share
833	Misuse of information in business relation	7 823 273	<b>24,24</b>
819	Tax curtailment	6 872 437	<b>21,29</b>
822	Defrauding a creditor	5 902 576	<b>18,29</b>
830	Fraud	3 814 597	<b>11,82</b>
811	Breaches of the duty to administer another's property	3 265 128	<b>10,12</b>
881	Creditor fraud	1 270 566	<b>3,94</b>
829	Embezzlement	1 170 483	<b>3,63</b>
845	Maření úkolu veřejníte z nedb.	434 539	<b>1,35</b>
886	Failure to transfer taxes, statutory, social and health insurance contribution	243 298	<b>0,75</b>
848	Giving advantage to a particular creditor	203 835	<b>0,63</b>
864	Concealment of the origin of an article	191 267	<b>0,59</b>
810	Breaches of duties in bankruptcy and composition proceedings	177 913	<b>0,55</b>
808	Misinterpretation of data relating to economic results and assets	157 501	<b>0,49</b>
809	Breaches of mandatory rules in economic relations	155 486	<b>0,48</b>
812	Theft	113 286	<b>0,35</b>
880	Insurance fraud	86 205	<b>0,27</b>
871	Break-downs and operational failures - negligent	75 284	<b>0,23</b>
803	Unauthorized business operation	46 368	<b>0,14</b>
852	Indebtedness	45 880	<b>0,14</b>
838	Unauthorized use of payment card	43 606	<b>0,14</b>
816	Currency protection	37 361	<b>0,12</b>
863	Infringements of copyright	26 144	<b>0,08</b>
820	Abuse of a power by a public official	19 765	<b>0,06</b>
861	Infringements of rights relating to trademarks	18 865	<b>0,06</b>
815	Frauds relating to social and health insurance	14 829	<b>0,05</b>
890	Other economic crimes	12 004	<b>0,04</b>
801	Crimes breaching rules on unfair competition	11 552	<b>0,04</b>
865	Damaging or misusing a data carrier record	10 753	<b>0,03</b>
835	Breaches of rules on identification of goods by labels	5 633	<b>0,02</b>
851	Negligent endangering the environment	4 181	<b>0,01</b>
843	Thefts of transported goods - air	4 118	<b>0,01</b>
813	Unauthorized use of another's person's thing	3 069	<b>0,01</b>
840	Thefts of transported goods - rail	2 702	<b>0,01</b>
847	Indirect bribery	2 375	<b>0,01</b>
827	Unauthorized use of a motor vehicle	2 277	<b>0,01</b>
823	Forging and altering a public document	2 077	<b>0,01</b>
841	Thefts of transported goods - mail	1 895	<b>0,01</b>
814	Damage of another's person's thing	1 843	<b>0,01</b>
842	Thefts of transported goods - roads	1 295	<b>0,00</b>
<b>801-890</b>	<b>Total economic crimes</b>	<b>32 279 456</b>	<b>100,00</b>

**Number of Economic Crimes Detected in the Czech Republic  
with Damage Claims Amounting CZK 10 Million and over in 2005**

Code	Type of criminal offence	Ascert.	Solved	Damage share in damages	
				CZK ,000	EC-total in %
803	Unauthorized business activity /Sec. 118/	1	1	15 887	0,05
808	Misinterpretation of data relating to economic results and assets /Sec. 125/	5	5	114 319	0,35
809	Violation of binding business rules /Sec. 127/	1	1	155 486	0,48
810	Machinations in bankruptcy proceedings. /Sec. 126/	6	5	127 184	0,39
811	Breaching duty to administer another person's property /Sec. 255/	15	10	3 093 530	9,58
812	Theft /Sec. 247/	2	2	45 447	0,14
816	Protection of currency /Sec. 140/	1	0	10 500	0,03
819	Tax curtailment /Sec. 148/	57	27	6 283 729	19,47
822	Defrauding a creditor /Sec. 256/	16	14	5 756 418	17,83
829	Embezzlement /Sec. 248/	19	13	498 366	1,54
830	Fraud /Sec. 250/	55	33	2 175 981	6,74
833	Misuse of inside information in business //Sec. 128/	10	7	7 782 515	24,11
845	Thwarting of a task by a public official's negligence. /§ 159/	1	1	429 588	1,33
848	Favouritising creditor /Sec. 256a/	3	3	75 533	0,23
852	Indebtedness /Sec. 256c/	1	0	15 235	0,05
861	Infringements of trademark rights /Sec. 150/	1	1	11 142	0,03
864	Concealment of the origin of money obtained through crime (money laundering)/§ 252a/	4	0	183 467	0,57
865	Damaging or misusing a data carrier record /§ 257a/	1	1	10 000	0,03
871	Break-downs and operational failures - deliberate /§§ 179, 181a, 182, 257/	1	0	75 255	0,23
880	Insurance fraud /§ 250 a/	2	1	21 418	0,07
881	Credit fraud /§250b/	6	4	599 619	1,86
<b>Total damage – CZK 10 million and over</b>		<b>208</b>	<b>129</b>	<b>27 480 617</b>	<b>85,13</b>

**The shares of individual types of crimes in damage claims caused by total EC  
in 2005**



**Economic crime in the Czech republic in 2004 and in 2005**  
**The Number of prosecuted and investigated Persons**

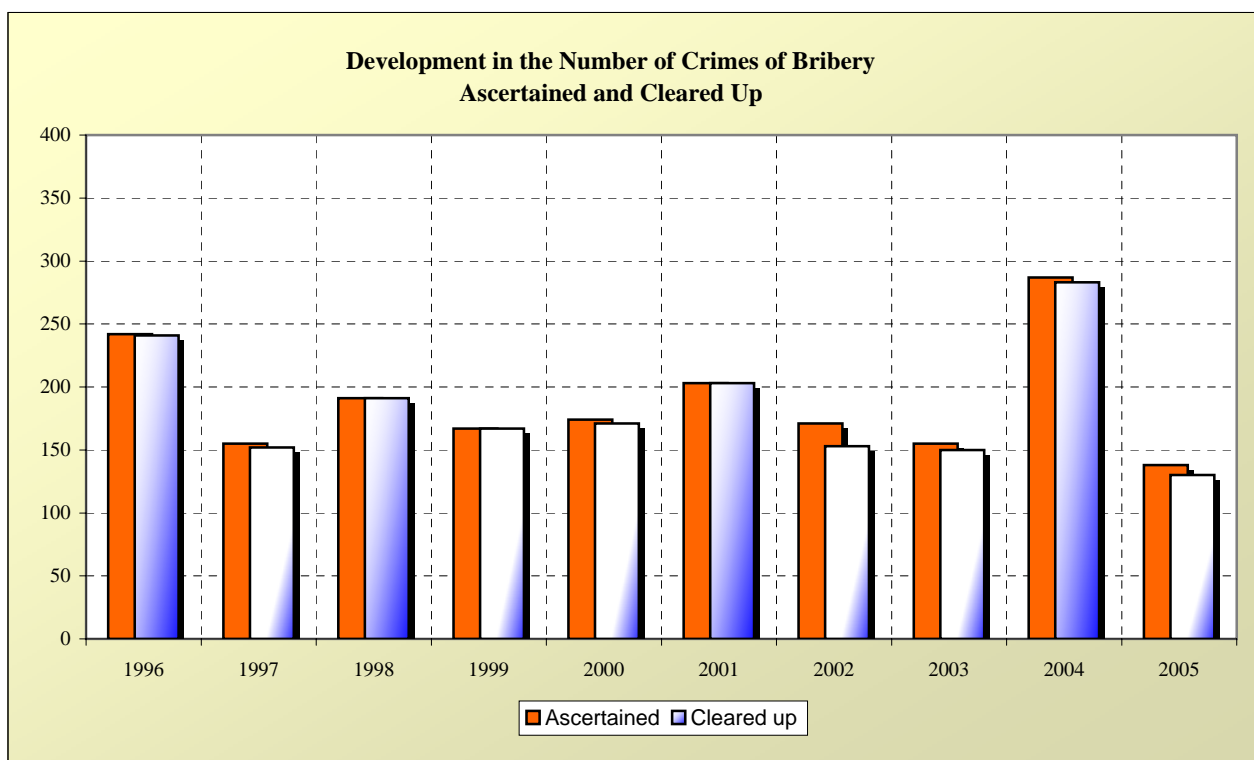
Code	The name of an offence	2 004	2 005	Change	
		Persons prosec. and invest.	Persons prosec. and invest.	Ascertained Factual	%
801	Crimes breaching rules on unfair competition	9	11	2	22,2
803	Unauthorized business	113	139	26	23,0
806	Activity detrimental to a customer	5	4	-1	-20,0
807	Smuggling and customs duty evasion	1	2	1	100,0
808	Misinterpretation of data relating to economic results and assets	269	290	21	7,8
809	Breaches of mandatory rules in economic relations	5	4	-1	-20,0
810	Breaches of duties in bankruptcy and composition proceedings	217	224	7	3,2
811	Breaches of the duty to administer another's property	190	120	-70	-36,8
812	Larceny/theft	594	553	-41	-6,9
813	Unauthorized use of another person's thing	4	4	0	0,0
814	Damage of another person's thing, damage of recording	7	17	10	142,9
815	Frauds relating to social and health insurance.	688	550	-138	-20,1
816	Counterfeiting and altering money	190	257	67	35,3
817	Counterfeiting stamps and duty stamps	2	7	5	250,0
819	Tax evasion	621	579	-42	-6,8
820	Abuse of power by a pub. official	74	47	-27	-36,5
821	Bribery	83	31	-52	-62,7
822	Defrauding a creditor	177	169	-8	-4,5
823	Forging and altering a public document	629	557	-72	-11,4
824	Unauthorized making and keeping the state seal ...	3	6	3	100,0
825	Endangering public health through defective foodstuffs.	1	4	3	300,0
826	Issue of a false confirmation	1	2	1	100,0
827	Unauthorized use of a motor vehicle.	60	31	-29	-48,3
828	Violation of the privacy of transmitted messages	13	3	-10	-76,9
829	Embezzlement	3 279	2 618	-661	-20,2
830	Fraud	5 710	5 161	-549	-9,6
831	Fraudulent manipulation of public tenders and public auctions	14	13	-1	-7,1
832	Violation of rules to hold a weapon	0	2	2	-
833	Misuse of information in business relations	53	54	1	1,9
834	Operation of fraudulent games and wagers.	6	8	2	33,3
835	Breaches of rules on identification of goods by stamps	56	47	-9	-16,1
836	Unauthorized disposal of personal data	13	8	-5	-38,5
837	Other crimes against currency	8	13	5	62,5
838	Unauthorized use of a payment card	951	1 083	132	13,9
839	Violation of statutory provisions on foreign trade in military mat.	9	1	-8	-88,9
840	Thefts of transported goods - railways.	10	3	-7	-70,0
841	Pilferage of mailed parcels	16	5	-11	-68,8
842	Theft of transported goods- road transport	11	7	-4	-36,4
843	Theft of transported goods- air transport	1	1	0	0,0
844	Theft of transported goods - ships	0	0	0	-
845	Thwarting of a task by public official's negligence	10	9	-1	-10,0
846	Bribery - bribe-giving	118	79	-39	-33,1
847	Bribery - indirect	9	5	-4	-44,4
848	Giving advantage to a particular creditor	93	74	-19	-20,4
849	Machin. in bankr. and compos. proceedings	0	0	0	-
850	Intentional endangerment to the environment	11	4	-7	-63,6
851	Endangering the environment – by negligence	13	11	-2	-15,4
852	Indebtedness	19	18	-1	-5,3
855	Unauth. production of radioactive material	0	0	0	-
860	Participation	70	53	-17	-24,3
861	Infringements of rights relating to trademarks	228	294	66	28,9
862	Infringement of industrial rights	3	3	0	0,0
863	Infringement of copyright	300	294	-6	-2,0
864	Concealment of an article	19	17	-2	-10,5
865	Damaging or misusing a data carrier record.	11	14	3	27,3
866	Operations of fraudulent games and wagers	11	8	-3	-27,3
870	Breakdowns and operational failures - by negligence	40	18	-22	-55,0
871	Breakdowns and operational failures	3	1	-2	-66,7
880	Insurance fraud	731	589	-142	-19,4
881	Credit fraud	5 755	12 658	6903	119,9
885	Non-compliance with reporting duty in tax procedures.	0	4	4	-
886	Failure to transfer taxes, stat. social and health insurance contrib.	871	698	-173	-19,9
890	Other economic crime	519	539	20	3,9
<b>801-890</b>	<b>Total economic crime</b>	<b>22 927</b>	<b>28 025</b>	<b>5 098</b>	<b>22,2</b>



## Corruption

### The Number of Ascertained Crimes Related to Bribery Committed in the Czech Republic from 1996 until 2005

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	
	ascr.	cleared	ascr.	cleared	ascr.	cleared	ascr.	cleared	ascr.	cleared		
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
2005	212	170	19	18	39	33	94	92	5	5	138	130

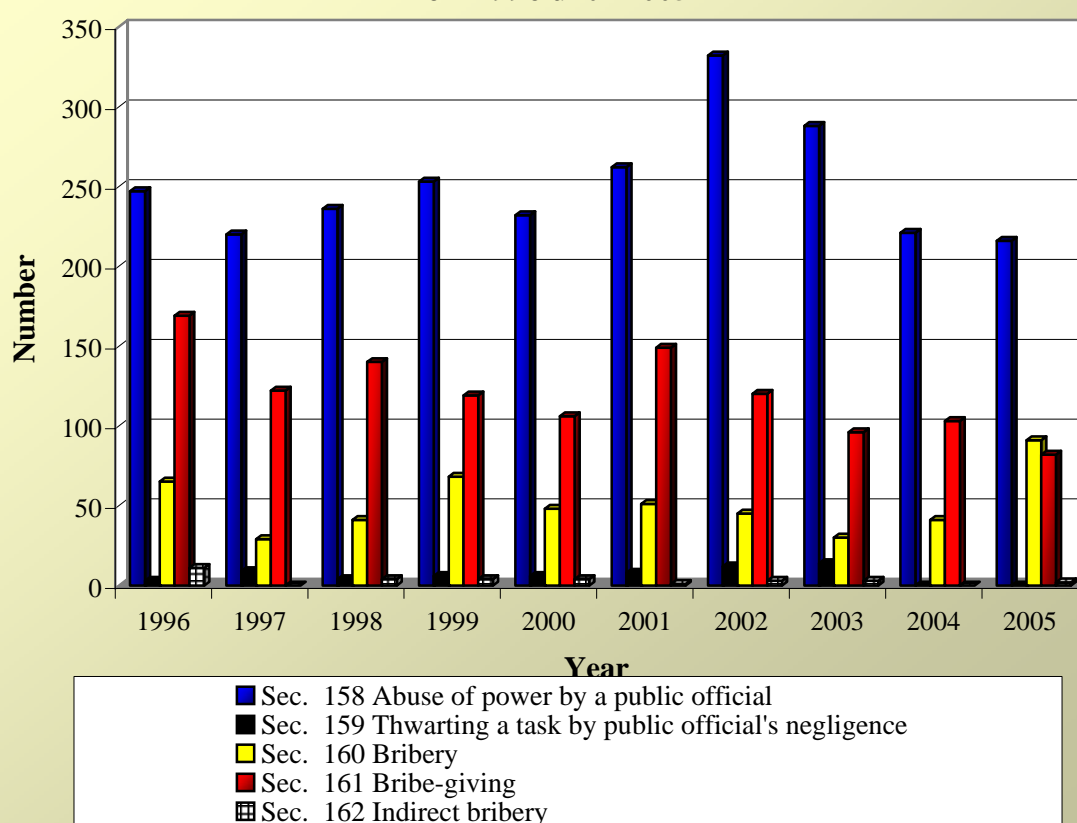


### Punishment of Corruption in the Czech Republic from 1996 until 2005

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	
	Charg	Sentenced	Charge	Sentenced	Charged	Sentenced	Charged	Sentenced	Charge	Sentenced
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
2005	216	89	7	19	91	24	82	82	2	1

**Development in the Number of Persons Charged under Sec. 158 - 162  
of the Criminal Code in the Czech Republic  
from 1996 until 2005**



Source: MJ

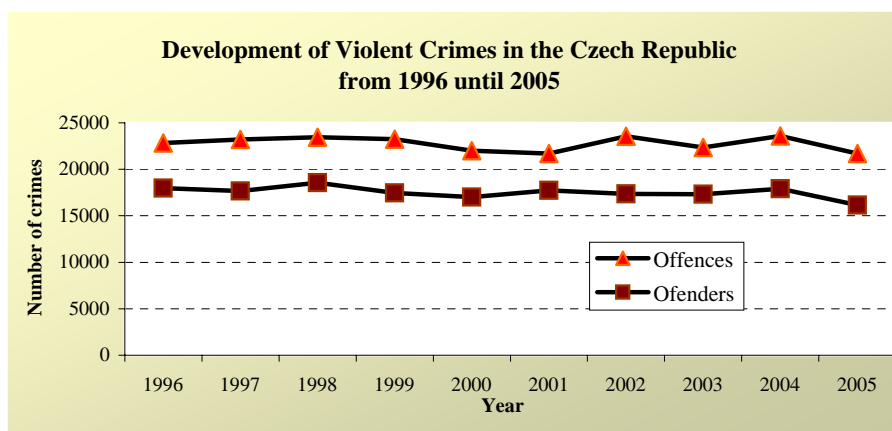
## Armed Crimes

### Violent crimes in 2005

Cr. ascertained: 21 684

Cr. cleared up: 16 046

Cr. cleared up: 74 %



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

Types of criminal offences	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Total murders:	313	265	279	234	234	232	227	186
Robberies	4 306	4 817	4 644	4321	5434	5443	5931	5368
Robberies in financial institutions*			55	51	34	65	176	182
Wilful injury to health	7 943	7 390	7 194	7 065	7 321	6 853	7 180	6 439
Dangerous threats	2 711	2 730	2 878	3 124	2 770	2 552	2 700	2 493
Extortion	2 519	2 554	1 979	1 908	2 093	1 835	1 786	1 608
<b>Total violent crimes</b>	<b>23 464</b>	<b>23 228</b>	<b>21 996</b>	<b>21 709</b>	<b>23 555</b>	<b>22 358</b>	<b>23 579</b>	<b>21 684</b>

### Development in Offenders of Violent Crimes in the Czech Republic

Types of criminal offences	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Total murders:	307	273	262	230	236	209	246	187
Robberies	2 400	2 441	2 298	2177	3037	3140	3161	2815
Robberies in financial institutions*			17	21	11	29	42	57
Wilful injury to health	7 054	6 496	6 445	6 310	6 201	6 222	6 483	5 827
Dangerous threats	2 080	2 091	2 261	2 483	2 087	2 010	2 158	1 923
Extortion	1 798	1 728	1 499	1 447	1 529	1 411	1 428	1 216
<b>Total violent crimes</b>	<b>18 546</b>	<b>17 444</b>	<b>17 003</b>	<b>16 790</b>	<b>17 356</b>	<b>17 314</b>	<b>17 920</b>	<b>16 145</b>

Note.

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

## Armed Crimes

### Development in the number of total armed crimes in the CR <sup>1)</sup>

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Ascertained	3 337	3 487	3 655	3 844	3 491	3 368	3 734	3 762	4 228	4 047

### Share of the number of armed crimes in total crime in the CR and comparison of the individual years (%) <sup>2)</sup>

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Share (%)	0,85	0,86	0,86	0,90	0,97	0,94	1,00	1,05	1,20	1,18
Change (%)	-	0,01	0,00	0,04	0,07	-0,03	0,06	0,05	0,15	-0,02

Notes:

1) This covers "other objects", i.e. those which are not weapons in their own right but which can render physical attack more forcible (e.g. kitchen knife, axe, transport vehicle), imitations of weapons used for the purpose of threatening, the so-called "other weapons" designed, through their character, to cause injury or death by using other than mechanical energy (e.g. electric stun gun, gas, liquid), edged stabbing, cutting and striking weapons, as well as firearms (short, long, automatic or other Prohibited weapons), explosives and unspecified firearms.

<sup>2)</sup> of those ascertained



## Armed Crimes in the Czech Republic in 2005

<b>Total crimes detected</b>	<b>4 047</b>
<i>Of them using a fire-arm subject to registration under the law</i>	<i>734</i>
<i>i.e.. % (of the total armed crimes detected)</i>	<i>18,1</i>
<b>Total solved crimes of this type <sup>1)</sup></b>	<b>2 953</b>

### Armed Crimes in the Czech Republic in 2005 - by the type of arm possession

Type of arm possession	Detected cr. committed by using firearms or explosives 1)	which accounts for (%) - of total armed crimes detected	which accounts for (%) - of crimes committed by firearms	crimes commitetd by firearms solved <sup>3)</sup>	which accounts for (%) - of solved crimes committed by a firearm
	958	23,67	-	400	100,0
by illegally held weapons subject to registration (A, B, or C category)	176	4,3	19,0	160	40,0
by illegally held weapons which are not subject to registration (D category)	18	0,4	1,9	18	4,5
<b>by illegally held weapons - total</b>	<b>194</b>	<b>4,8</b>	<b>21,0</b>	<b>178</b>	<b>44,5</b>
by legally held weapons subject to registration or a licence (A, B, or C category)	77	1,9	8,3	77	19,3
by legally held weapons which are not subject to registration (D category)	77	1,9	8,3	75	18,8
<b>by legally held weapons - total</b>	<b>154</b>	<b>3,8</b>	<b>16,7</b>	<b>152</b>	<b>38,0</b>

Key:

1) Including crimes solved additionally.

2) 734 (-56) offences were committed using a firearm subject to regulation under Act No. 119/2002 Coll, on Weapons as amended. 190 (-30) crimes were committed by an unknown firearm.  
34 (-19) crimes were committed using explosives subject to the Mining Act.

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

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

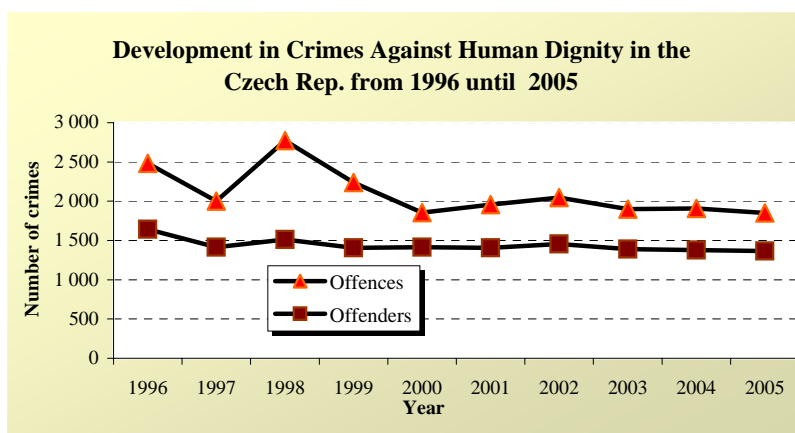
The sum of solved crimes committed by a firearm includes crimes committed by an unknown firearm.

**Note:** The majority (in total 3,089 detected crimes, which accounts for 76.3 %) of armed crimes have been committed by other kinds of weapons, outside the categories legal or illegal. They are "cold steel" (e.g. knives) (774 (-31) crimes), other weapons, for examplee. paralyser, gas, liquid) (153 (-37) crimes), weapons used for creating the situation of a threat (164 (+41) crimes) and in particular other objects, for example a motor vehicle, an axe, and some others (1998 (-49) crimes).

## Crimes Against Human Dignity in the Czech Republic

### Crimes against human dignity in 2005

Cr. ascertained: 1 849  
 Cr. cleared up: 1 560  
 Cr. cleared up: 84,4 %



### Development in Crimes Against Human Dignity in the Czech Rep.

Types of criminal offences	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Rape	675	634	500	562	653	646	687	596
Sexual abuse to a charge	477	196	141	101	117	111	114	103
Other sexual abuse	927	915	799	812	894	778	686	772
Procuring	353	247	130	150	116	101	83	123
<b>Total crimes against human dignity</b>	<b>2 771</b>	<b>2 239</b>	<b>1 856</b>	<b>1 955</b>	<b>2 046</b>	<b>1 898</b>	<b>1 909</b>	<b>1 849</b>

### Development in Offenders of Crimes Against Human Dignity in the Czech Republic

Types of criminal offences	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Rape	474	427	360	407	422	417	432	422
Sexual abuse to a charge	164	116	91	75	74	78	88	69
Other sexual abuse	536	591	610	608	678	622	541	590
Procuring	135	122	163	133	107	103	105	119
<b>Total crimes against human dignity</b>	<b>1 514</b>	<b>1 406</b>	<b>1 414</b>	<b>1 408</b>	<b>1 454</b>	<b>1 391</b>	<b>1 377</b>	<b>1 367</b>

## Illegal Migration

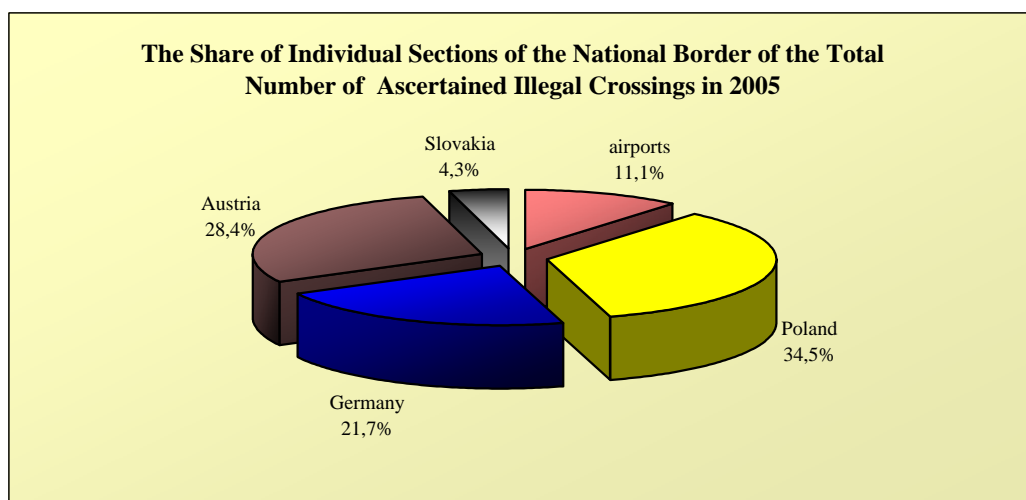
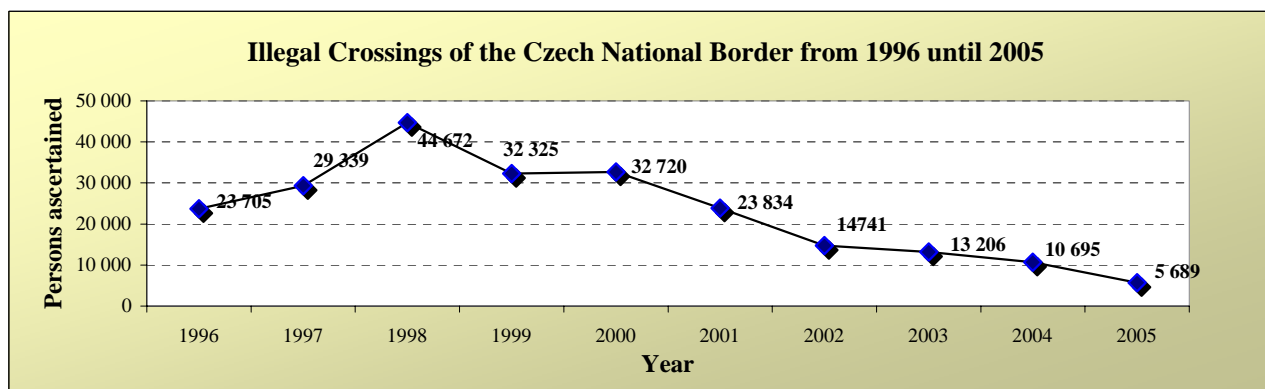
### Illegal Crossings of the Czech National Border

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
<b>Persons ascertained</b>	<b>23 705</b>	<b>29 339</b>	<b>44 672</b>	<b>32 325</b>	<b>32 720</b>	<b>23 834</b>	<b>14 741</b>	<b>13 206</b>	<b>10 695</b>	<b>5 689</b>
from the Czech Republic	18 680	22 011	37 142	26 951	27 586	16 978	9 232	9 406	7 943	3 558
to the Czech Republic	5 025	7 328	7 530	5 374	5 134	6 856	5 509	3 800	2 752	2 131

### Breaches of residency rules

<b>Persons ascertained</b>	11970*	22 355	18 309	19 573	21 350	16 696	9 800
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Note: \*June - December 1999



### The Number of Foreign Nationals Possessing a Residence Permit\*

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Permanent residency	45 837	56 281	63 919	66 754	66 891	69 816	75 249	80 844	99 467	110 598
Long-term residency	152 767	153 516	155 836	162 108	134 060	140 978	156 359	159 577	154 827	167 714
<b>Total</b>	<b>199 152</b>	<b>210 311</b>	<b>220 187</b>	<b>228 862</b>	<b>200 951</b>	<b>210 794</b>	<b>231 608</b>	<b>240 421</b>	<b>254 294</b>	<b>278 312</b>

### Asylum seekers in the Czech Republic

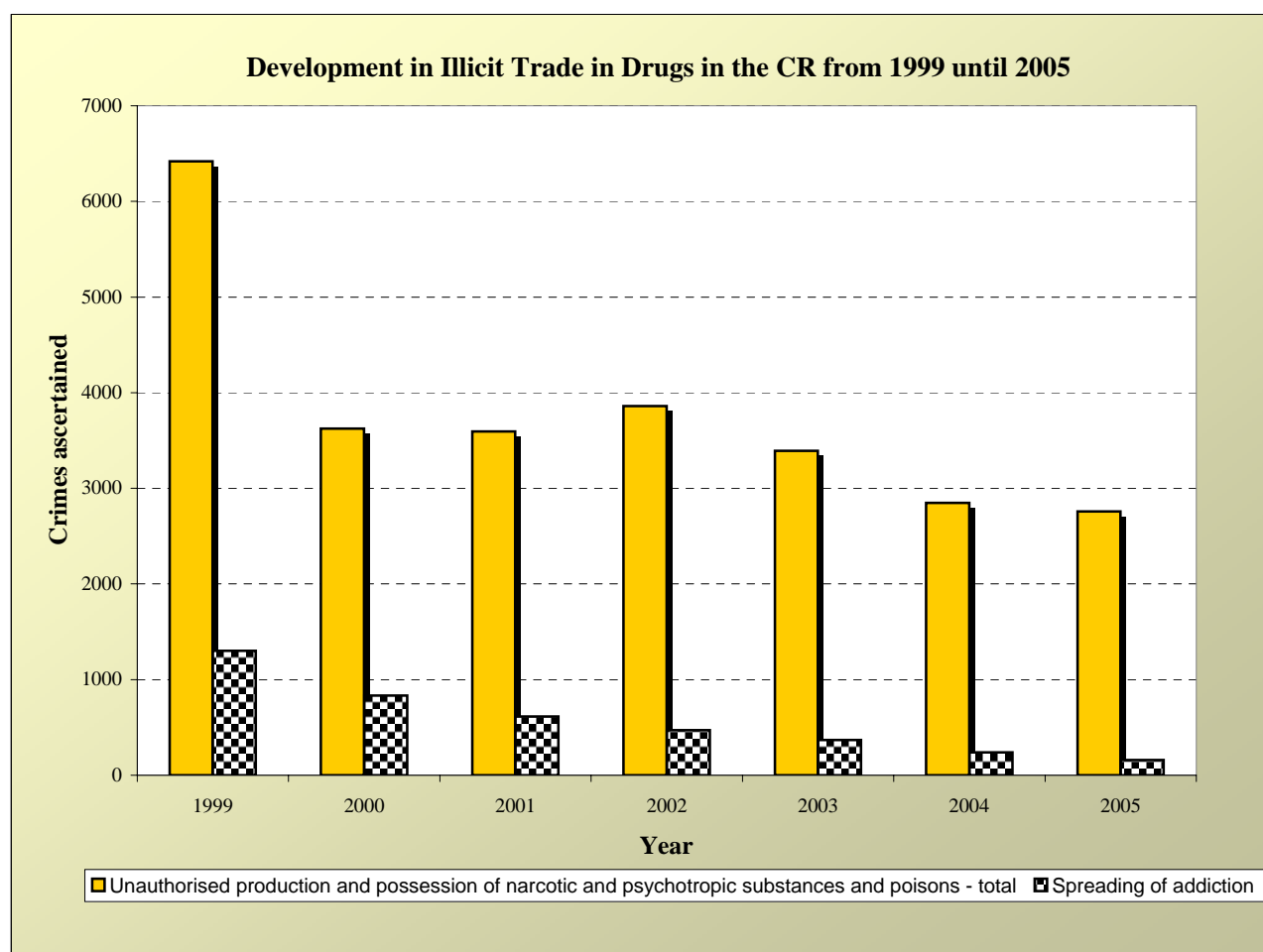
	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Asylum seekers in the CR	2 211	2 109	4 086	7 220	8 788	18 082	8 480	11 396	5 459	4 021
Asylum granted	162	96	78	80	134	83	98	208	142	251
i. e. % share from Asylum seekers	7,3	4,6	1,9	1,1	1,5	0,5	1,2	1,8	2,6	6,2

Note: Persons which stay legally in the CR

## Illicit Trade in Drugs

### Development in Illicit Trade in Drugs in the CR from 1999 until 2005

Sec. of CC	Title of the Section	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	perc. Change
<b>187</b>	Unauthor. product. and possession of narcotic and psychotropic substances and poisons	6 100	3 292	3 198	3 359	2 818	2 301	2 267	-1,48
<b>187a</b>	Unauth. prod. and possession of narc. and psychot. subst. and poisons - for	228	212	241	285	312	263	281	6,84
<b>188</b>	Unauth. prod. and possession of narc. and psychot. subst.s and poisons - an	90	122	157	216	263	283	209	-26,15
	<b>Unauthorised production and possession of narcotic and psychotropic substances and</b>	<b>6 418</b>	<b>3 626</b>	<b>3 596</b>	<b>3 860</b>	<b>3 393</b>	<b>2 847</b>	<b>2 757</b>	<b>-3,16</b>
<b>188a</b>	<b>Spreading of addiction</b>	<b>1 302</b>	<b>832</b>	<b>613</b>	<b>470</b>	<b>367</b>	<b>239</b>	<b>158</b>	<b>-33,89</b>

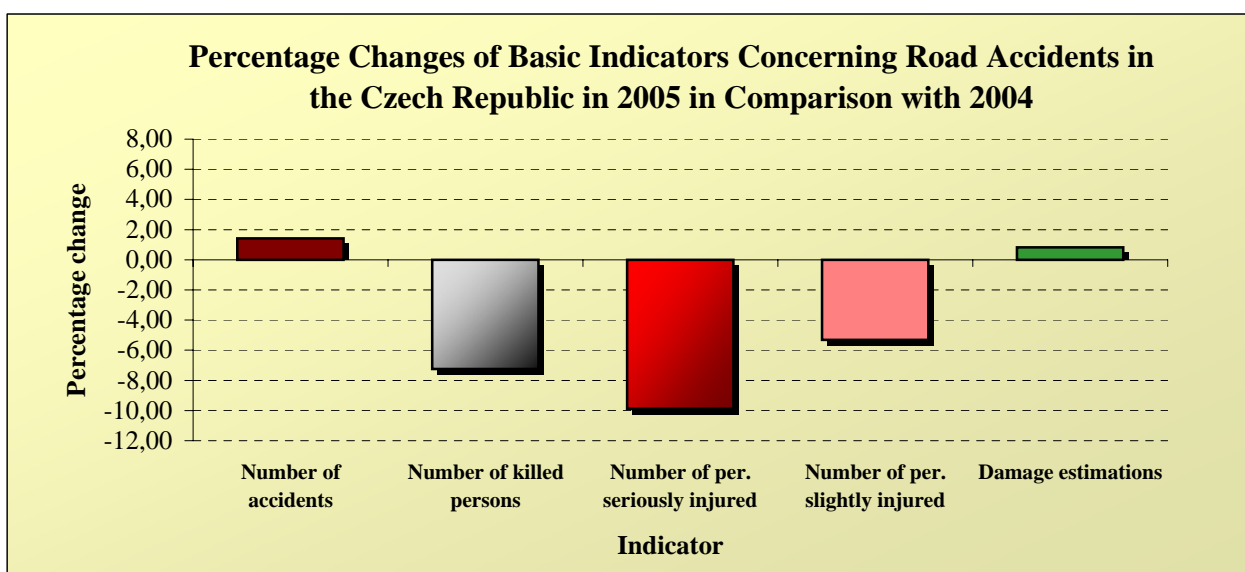
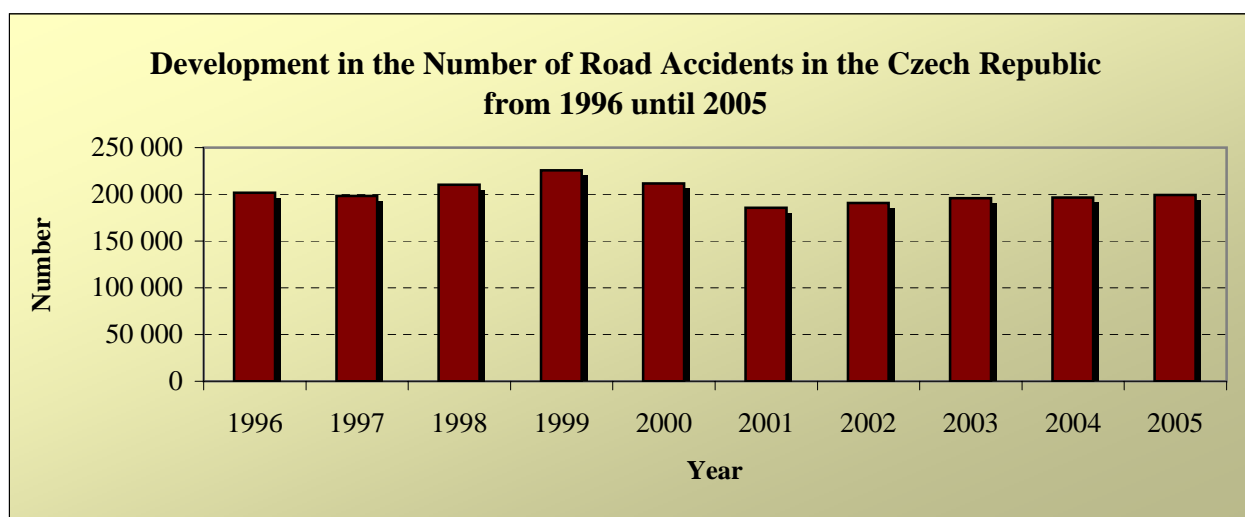




## Road Accidents

### Road Accidents and Their Consequences in the Czech Rep. in 1996 - 2006

Year	No. of road accid.	Persons killed	Persons seriously injured	Persons slightly injured	Material damage in CZK million
1996	201 697	1 386	6 621	31 296	6,05
1997	198 431	1 411	6 632	30 155	5,98
1998	210 138	1 204	6 152	29 225	6,83
1999	225 690	1 322	6 093	28 747	7,15
2000	211 516	1 336	5 525	27 063	7,10
2001	185 664	1 219	5 493	28 297	8,24
2002	190 718	1 314	5 492	29 013	8,89
2003	195 851	1 319	5 253	30 312	9,33
2004	196 484	1 215	4 878	29 543	9,69
2005	199 262	1 127	4 396	27 974	9,77



## Road Accidents - Causes and Consequences in the Czech Republic in 2004 and 2005

Causes/Consequences	2004	2005	Change
<b>Driver of motor vehicle</b>			
Number of road accidents	180 402	184 467	4 065
Killed	1 104	1 015	-89
Seriously injured	4 163	3 742	-421
Slightly injured	25 581	24 249	-1 332
<b>Driver of non-motorized vehicle</b>			
Number of road accidents	2 833	2 796	-37
Killed	45	51	6
Seriously injured	355	324	-31
Slightly injured	2 003	2 068	65
<b>Pedestrian</b>			
Number of road accidents	1 911	1 639	-272
Killed	49	51	2
Seriously injured	311	276	-35
Slightly injured	1 478	1 253	-225
<b>Forest, domestic animals</b>			
Number of road accidents	8 484	7 501	-983
Killed	0	0	0
Heavily injured	16	12	-4
Minor injured	129	88	-41
<b>Other road user</b>			
Number of road accidents	233	249	16
Killed	0	0	0
Seriously injured	10	4	-6
Slightly injured	78	73	-5
<b>Failure of road</b>			
Number of road accidents	603	599	-4
Killed	0	0	0
Seriously injured	2	1	-1
Slightly injured	25	17	-8
<b>Technical failure of vehicle</b>			
Number of road accidents	1 298	1 388	90
Killed	1	1	0
Seriously injured	12	25	13
Slightly injured	167	137	-30
<b>Other cause</b>			
Number of road accidents	720	623	-97
Killed	16	9	-7
Seriously injured	9	12	3
Slightly injured	82	89	7

### Road Accidents - Causes and Consequences in the CR in 2004 and 2005

Cause/Consequence	2004	2005	Change
<b>Speeding</b>			
Number of Accidents:	29 890	31 066	1 176
Number with killed	408	423	15
Number with seriously injured	1 329	1 209	-120
Number with slightly injured	5 442	5 253	-189
Number with material damage	22 711	24 181	1 470
Persons killed	461	481	20
Seriously injured	1 699	1 576	-123
Slightly injured	8 477	8 158	-319
Ascertained damage (CZK ,000)	2 162 476	2 282 638	120 162
<b>Wrong overtaking</b>			
Number of Accidents:	4 224	4 274	50
Number with killed	57	50	-7
Number with seriously injured	166	152	-14
Number with slightly injured	710	672	-38
Number with material damage	3 291	3 400	109
Persons killed	74	71	-3
Seriously injured	245	212	-33
Slightly injured	1 172	1 065	-107
Ascertained damage (CZK ,000)	282 318	291 116	8 797
<b>Not giving way</b>			
Number of Accidents:	32 225	33 152	927
Number with killed	151	122	-29
Number with seriously injured	832	745	-87
Number with slightly injured	4 941	4 765	-176
Number with material damage	26 301	27 520	1 219
Persons killed	191	142	-49
Seriously injured	987	873	-114
Slightly injured	6 996	6 609	-387
Ascertained damage (CZK ,000)	2 017 044	2 039 888	22 844
<b>Unappropriate driving</b>			
Number of Accidents:	114 063	115 975	1 912
Number with killed	344	299	-45
Number with seriously injured	1 005	897	-108
Number with slightly injured	6 626	6 415	-211
Number with material damage	106 088	108 364	2 276
Persons killed	378	321	-57
Seriously injured	1 232	1 081	-151
Slightly injured	8 936	8 417	-519
Ascertained damage (CZK ,000)	4 795 802	4 751 994	-43 808

### Road traffic accidents under influence of alcohol in the CR in 2004 and 2005

	2004	2005	Change
<b>Influence of alcohol by offender of accident:</b>			
Number of Accidents:	8445	8192	-253
Number with killed	49	55	6
Number with seriously injured	380	326	-54
Number with slightly injured	2358	2307	-51
Number with material damage	5658	5504	-154
Persons killed	59	59	0
Seriously injured	432	388	-44
Slightly injured	3242	3105	-137
Ascertained damage (CZK ,000)	407 809	397 875	-9 934
<b>Influence of alcohol by offender - driver of motor vehicle:</b>			
Number of Accidents:	7721	7487	-234
Number with killed	48	53	5
Number with seriously injured	293	258	-35
Number with slightly injured	1833	1771	-62
Number with material damage	5547	5405	-142
Persons killed	58	57	-1
Seriously injured	344	320	-24
Slightly injured	2699	2539	-160
Ascertained damage (CZK ,000)	403 285	393 778	-9 508
<b>Offender - pedestrian:</b>			
Number of Accidents:	215	169	-46
Number with killed	1	0	-1
Number with seriously injured	32	28	-4
Number with slightly injured	155	122	-33
Number with material damage	27	19	-8
Persons killed	1	0	-1
Seriously injured	33	28	-5
Slightly injured	162	127	-35
Ascertained damage (CZK ,000)	1 824	1 502	-322

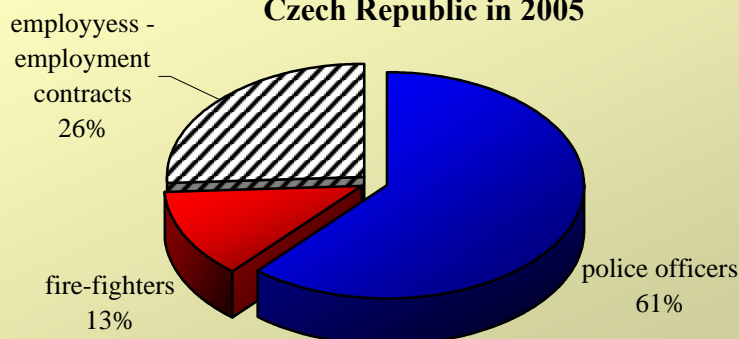
## Work in the field of Human Resources

### Numbers of Police Officers and Civil Employees

#### Working at the Ministry of the Interior and for the Police of the Czech

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	year-to-year change
Police officers	45 779	46 770	47 908	48 273	46 537	-1 736
Fire-fighters	8442	9421	9530	9692	9776	84
Employees (job contracts)	18 747	19 632	20 108	19 863	19 623	-240
<b>Total</b>	<b>72 968</b>	<b>75 823</b>	<b>77 546</b>	<b>77 828</b>	<b>75 936</b>	<b>-1 892</b>

#### Numbers of Police Officers, Fire-fighters and Civil Employees Working at the Ministry of the Interior and for the Police of the Czech Republic in 2005



Source: Human resources department of the MI

### Numbers of Women Working in the Respective Area

	2004	i.e. % of total	2005	i.e. % of total
Women - total	20 008	25,7	18 954	25
Women - service contracts	8 009	10,3	7 632	10
Women - employment contracts	11 999	15,4	11 322	15,1

### Police officers who died on-duty

Rok	Number	of them in traffic accidents
1996	6	5
1997	10	6
1998	5	2
1999	5	4 (2 helicopter crashes)
2000	2	2
2001	4	1
2002	3	2
2003	8	6
2004	3	3
2005	1	1

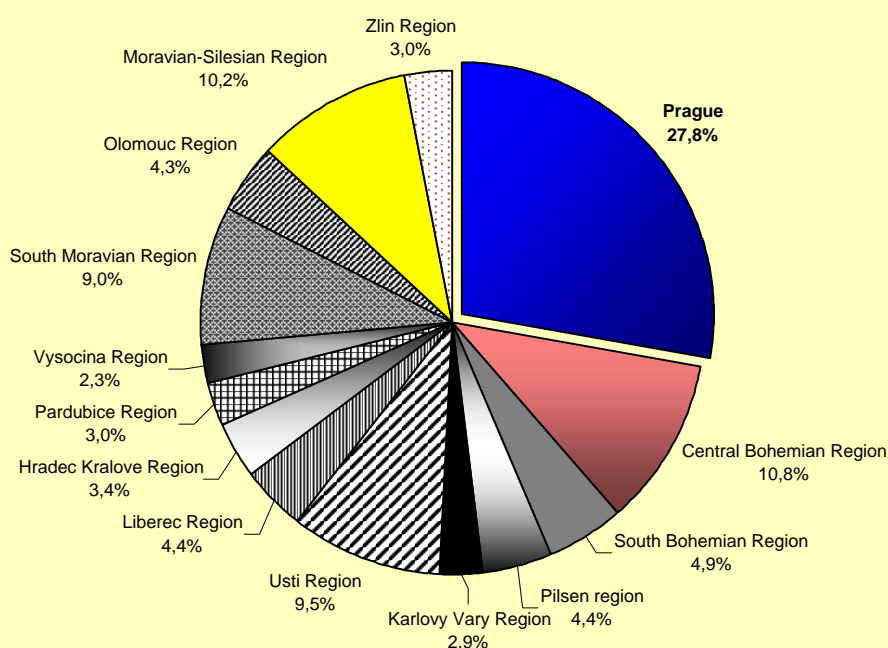
Source: Personnel Work of the Police of the Czech Republic

**Total Crime in the Regions (higher territorial self-governing units) of the Czech Republic  
in 2004 and 2005 and Comparison of These Two Years**

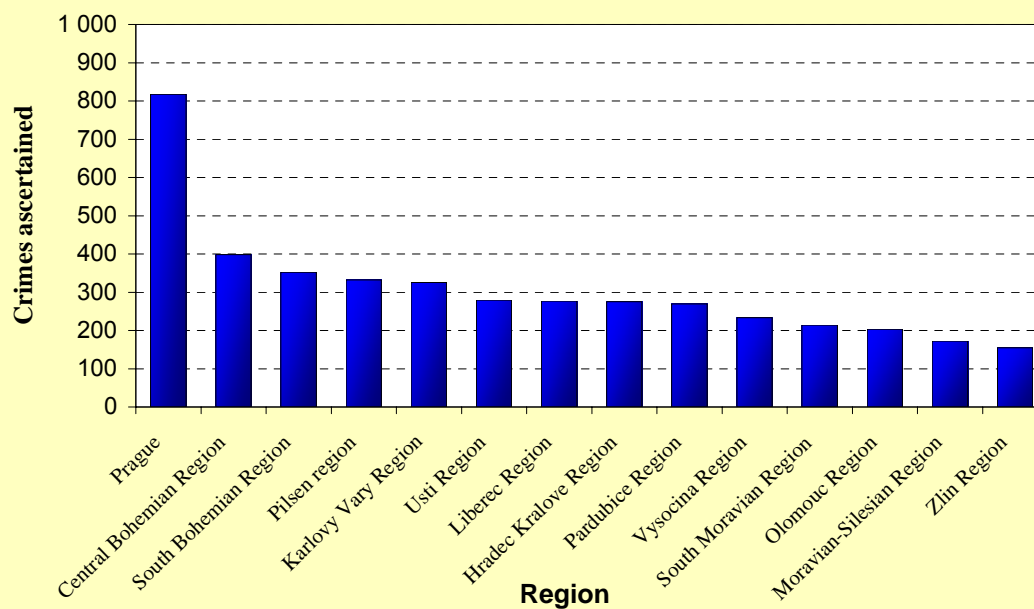
Region	2004				2005				Change	
	Crimes ascertained	Crimes solved	Crime/ 10,000 inhab.	Clear-up rate %	Crimes ascertained	Crimes solved	Crime/ 10,000 inhab.	Clear-up rate %	Crimes ascertained	%
<b>Prague</b>	97 343	19 050	835	19,6	95 731	20 070	818	21,0	-1 612	-1,7
<b>Central Bohemian Region</b>	37 776	11 615	333	30,7	37 208	11 297	325	30,4	-568	-1,5
<b>South Bohemian Region</b>	16 494	7 915	264	48,0	16 850	8 322	269	49,4	356	2,2
<b>Pilsen region</b>	16 935	7 194	308	42,5	15 236	6 745	277	44,3	-1 699	-10,0
<b>Karlovy Vary Region</b>	10 374	5 611	341	54,1	10 107	5 576	332	55,2	-267	-2,6
<b>Usti Region</b>	32 375	17 143	394	53,0	32 773	17 665	399	53,9	398	1,2
<b>Liberec Region</b>	15 357	7 620	359	49,6	15 047	8 172	352	54,3	-310	-2,0
<b>Hradec Kralove Region</b>	12 692	6 344	232	50,0	11 737	6 265	214	53,4	-955	-7,5
<b>Pardubice Region</b>	10 519	4 724	208	44,9	10 288	4 964	204	48,3	-231	-2,2
<b>Vysocina Region</b>	8 526	3 951	165	46,3	7 993	3 985	155	49,9	-533	-6,3
<b>South Moravian Region</b>	32 084	12 675	286	39,5	30 923	12 722	275	41,1	-1 161	-3,6
<b>Olomouc Region</b>	15 352	7 795	241	50,8	14 841	7 587	234	51,1	-511	-3,3
<b>Moravian-Silesian Region</b>	35 163	17 454	279	49,6	35 145	16 782	279	47,8	-18	-0,1
<b>Zlin Region</b>	10 639	5 353	180	50,3	10 181	5 129	172	50,4	-458	-4,3
<b>Czech Republic</b>	<b>351 629</b>	<b>134 444</b>	<b>344</b>	<b>38,2</b>	<b>344 060</b>	<b>135 281</b>	<b>337</b>	<b>39,3</b>	<b>-7 569</b>	<b>-2,2</b>

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

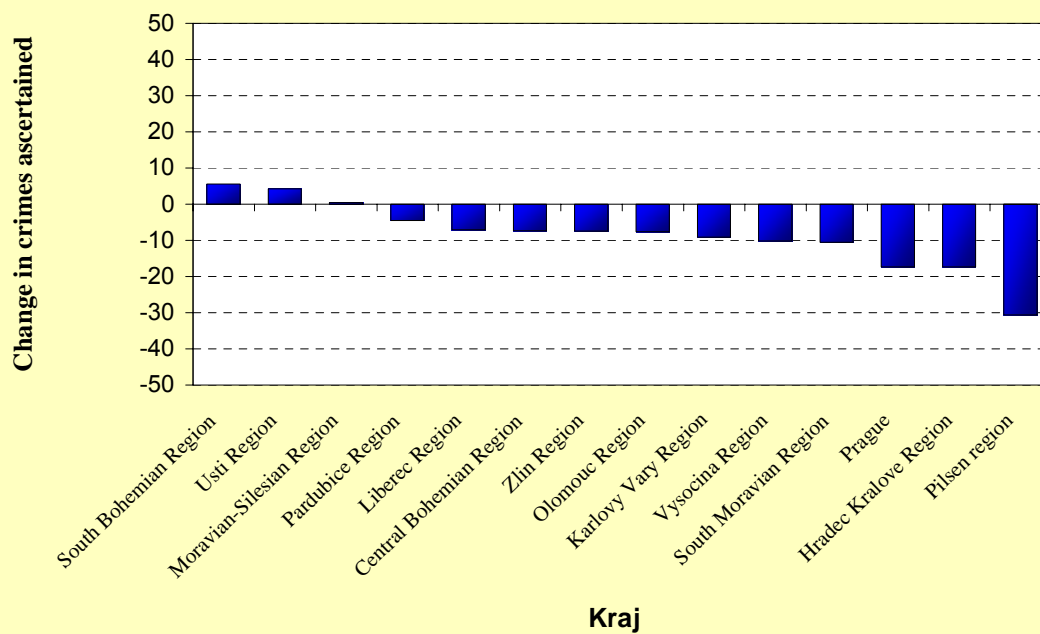
**Shares of Individual Regions  
of Total Crime in the Czech Republic in 2005**



**Total Crime - Number of Crimes per 10.000 Inhabitants  
in the Czech Republic in 2005**



**Change in the Number of Total Crimes per 10.000 Inhabitants  
in 2005 in Comparison with 2004**

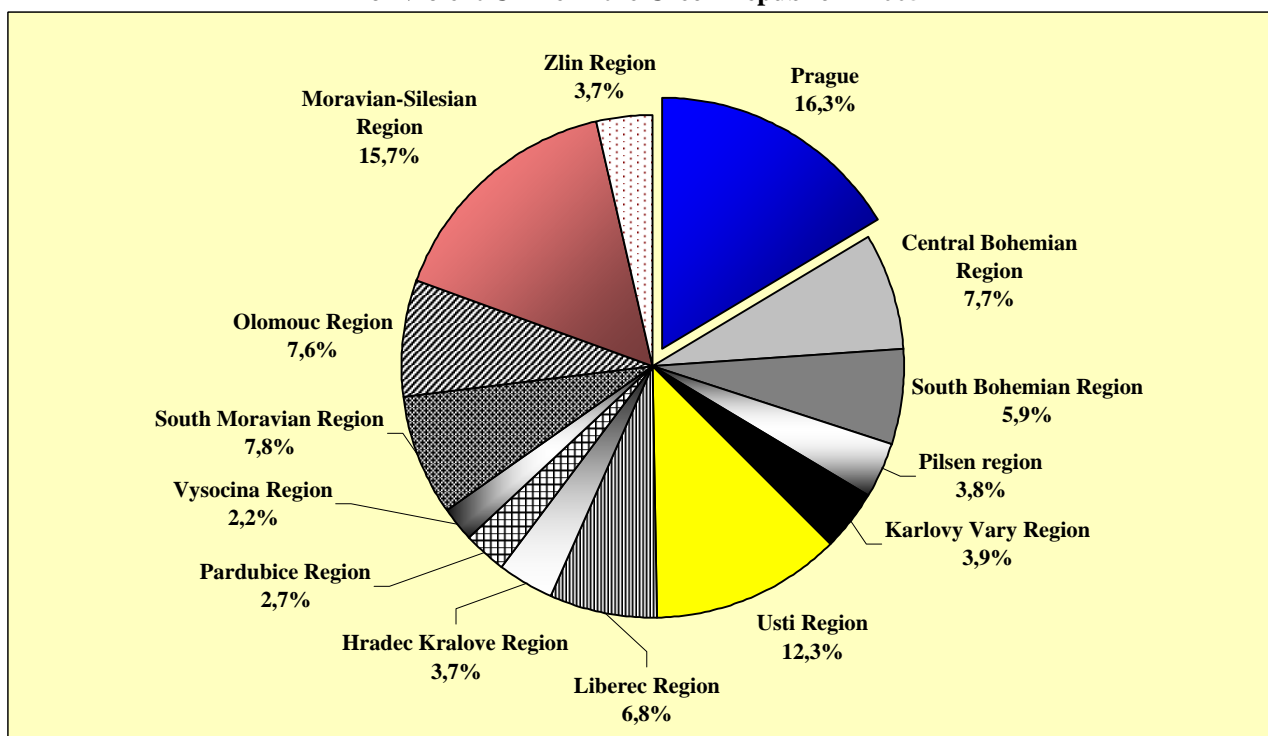


**Violent Crimes in the Regions (higher territorial self-governing units) of the Czech Republic  
in 2004 and 2005 and Comparison of These Two Years**

Region	2004				2005				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	3 594	1 734	31	48,2	3 542	1 819	30	51,4	-52	-1,4
Central Bohemian Region	1 898	1 261	17	66,4	1 659	1 099	15	66,2	-239	-12,6
South Bohemian Region	1 307	1 069	21	81,8	1 277	1 073	20	84,0	-30	-2,3
Pilsen region	982	768	18	78,2	823	620	15	75,3	-159	-16,2
Karlovy Vary Region	872	703	29	80,6	840	705	28	83,9	-32	-3,7
Usti Region	2 909	2 300	35	79,1	2 670	2 132	32	79,9	-239	-8,2
Liberec Region	1 500	1 271	35	84,7	1 474	1 269	34	86,1	-26	-1,7
Hradec Kralove Region	849	704	16	82,9	812	676	15	83,3	-37	-4,4
Pardubice Region	686	546	14	79,6	592	490	12	82,8	-94	-13,7
Vysocina Region	563	466	11	82,8	476	396	9	83,2	-87	-15,5
South Moravian Region	1 904	1 422	17	74,7	1 684	1 292	15	76,7	-220	-11,6
Olomouc Region	1 763	1 436	28	81,5	1 645	1 331	26	80,9	-118	-6,7
Moravian-Silesian Region	3 920	3 019	31	77,0	3 396	2 492	27	73,4	-524	-13,4
Zlin Region	832	665	14	79,9	794	652	13	82,1	-38	-4,6
<b>Czech Republic</b>	<b>23 579</b>	<b>17 364</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>73,6</b>	<b>21 684</b>	<b>16 046</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>74,0</b>	<b>-1 895</b>	<b>-8,0</b>

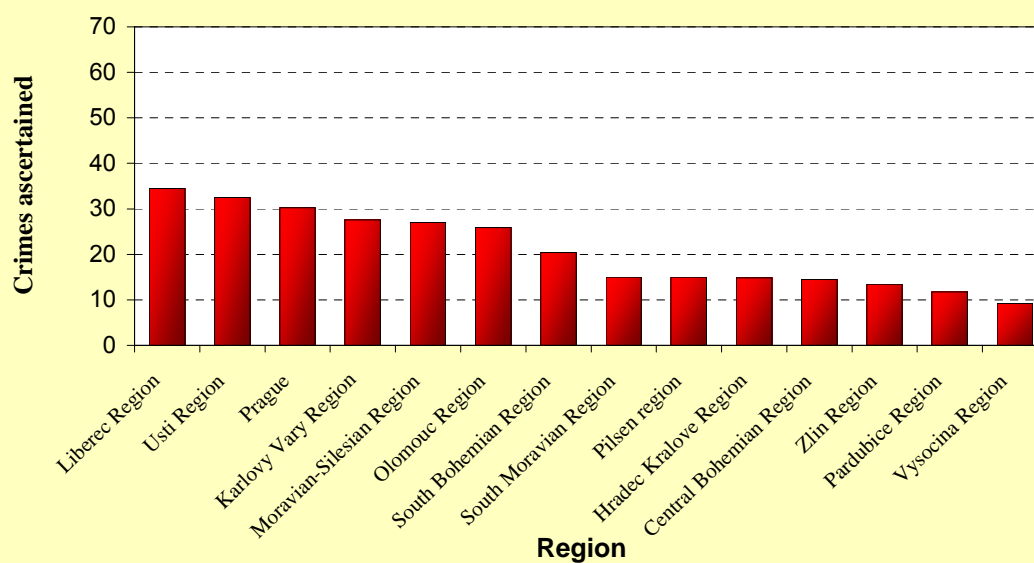
Note: \* in accordance with Act No. 347/1997 on Higher Territorial Units and Act No. 176/2001.

**Shares of Individual Regions (higher territorial self-governing units)  
of Violent Crime in the Czech Republic in 2005**

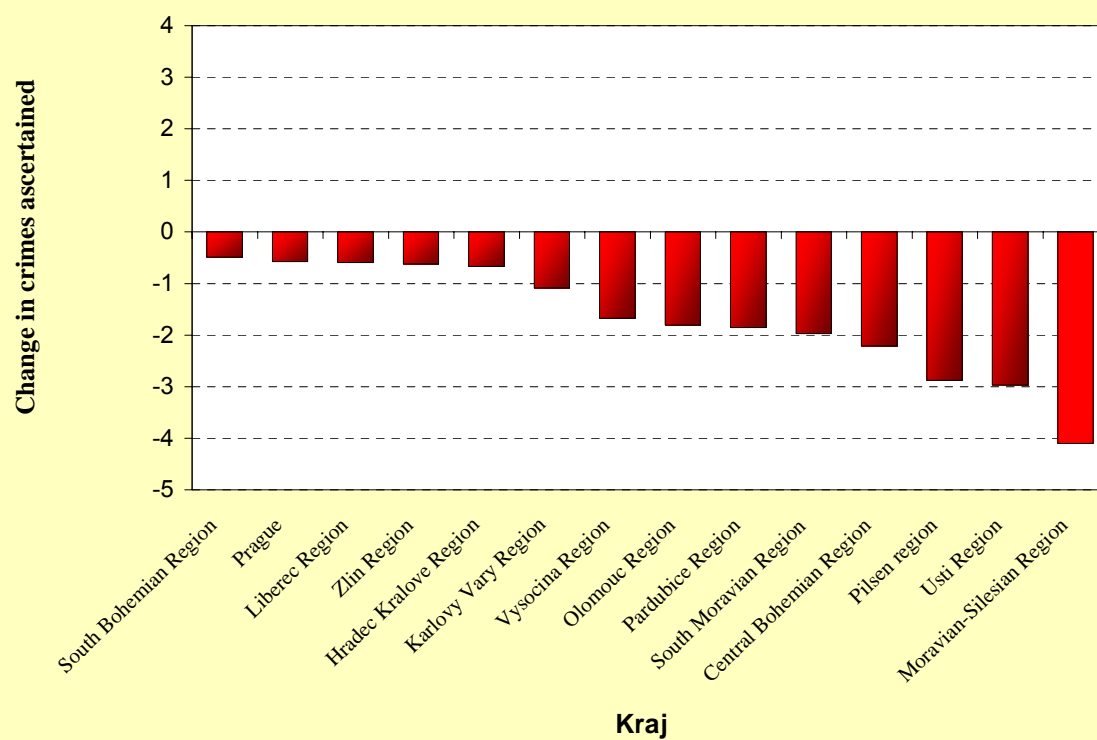




**Violent Crime - Number of Crimes per 10.000 Inhabitants  
in the Czech Republic in 2005**



**Change in the Number of Violent Crimes per 10.000 Inhabitants  
in 2005 in Comparison with 2004**

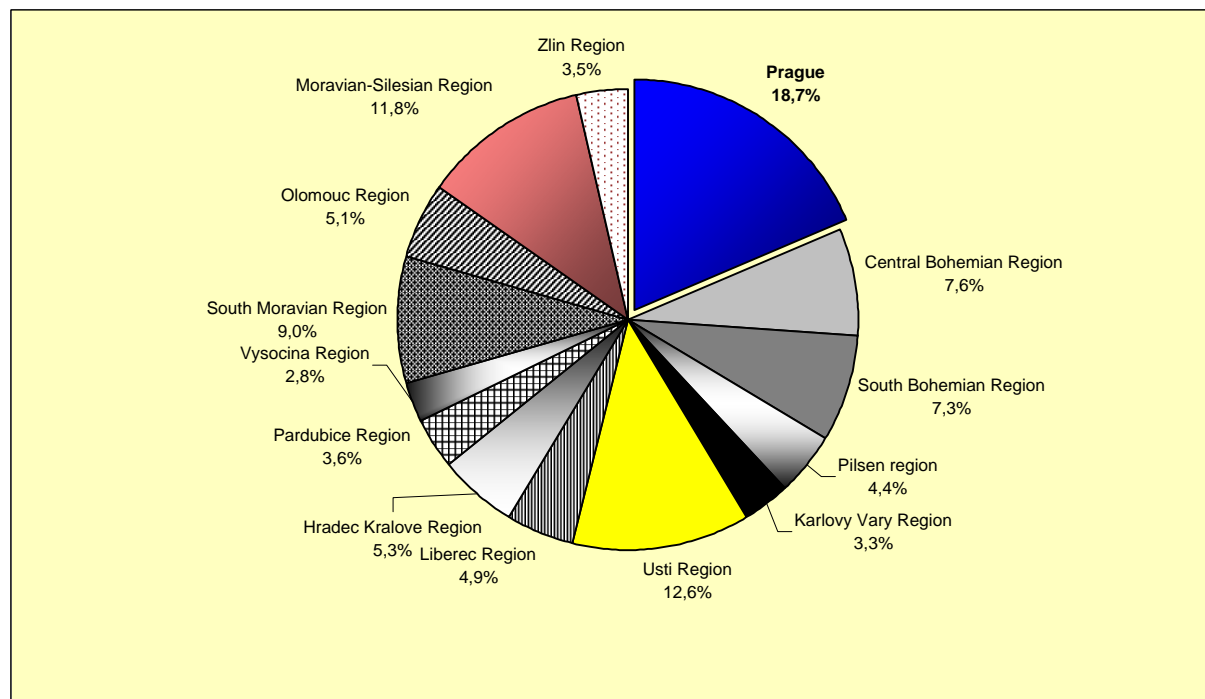


**Economic Crimes in the Regions (higher territorial self-governing units)  
of the Czech Republic in 2004 and 2005 and Comparison of These Two Years**

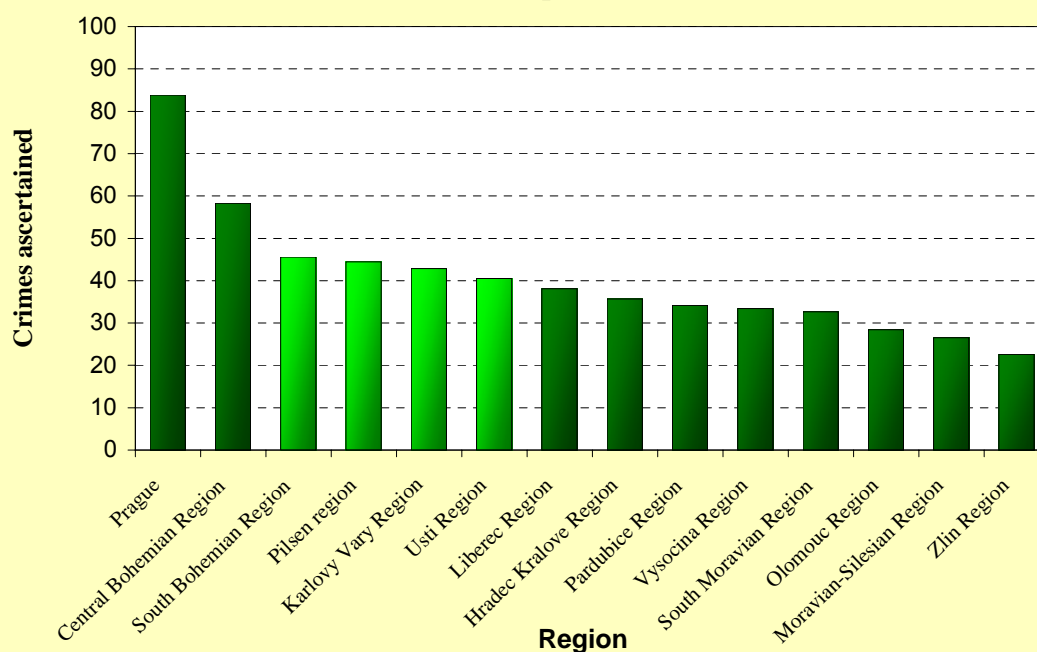
Region	2004				2005					
	Crimes ascertained	Crimes solved	Crime/ 10, 000 inhab.	Clear-up rate %	Crimes ascertained	Crimes solved	Crime/ 10, 000 inhab.	Clear-up rate %	Crimes ascertained	%
Prague	6 326	4 457	54	70,5	9 810	5 507	84	56,1	3484	55,1
Central Bohemian Region	3 203	2 217	28	69,2	3 248	2 237	28	68,9	45	1,4
South Bohemian Region	2 219	1 745	35	78,6	2 680	2 150	43	80,2	461	20,8
Pilsen region	1 421	1 213	26	85,4	1 836	1 311	33	71,4	415	29,2
Karlovy Vary Region	1 057	894	35	84,6	1 234	976	41	79,1	177	16,7
Usti Region	3 418	2 794	42	81,7	4 789	3 713	58	77,5	1371	40,1
Liberec Region	1 306	1 014	31	77,6	1 901	1 436	44	75,5	595	45,6
Hradec Kralove Region	1 652	1 208	30	73,1	2 087	1 577	38	75,6	435	26,3
Pardubice Region	1 361	882	27	64,8	1 651	1 063	33	64,4	290	21,3
Vysocina Region	919	668	18	72,7	1 167	832	23	71,3	248	27,0
South Moravian Region	3 673	2 465	33	67,1	4 008	2 665	36	66,5	335	9,1
Olomouc Region	1 802	1 247	28	69,2	2 169	1 515	34	69,8	367	20,4
Moravian-Silesian Region	3 849	2 293	31	59,6	5 734	3 494	46	60,9	1885	49,0
Zlin Region	1 258	898	21	71,4	1 568	1 043	27	66,5	310	24,6
<b>ČR</b>	<b>33 464</b>	<b>23 995</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>71,7</b>	<b>43 882</b>	<b>29 519</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>67,3</b>	<b>10418</b>	<b>31,1</b>

Vysvětlivka: \* dle zákona č. 347/1997 o vytvoření vyšších územních samosprávných celků a zák. 176/2001

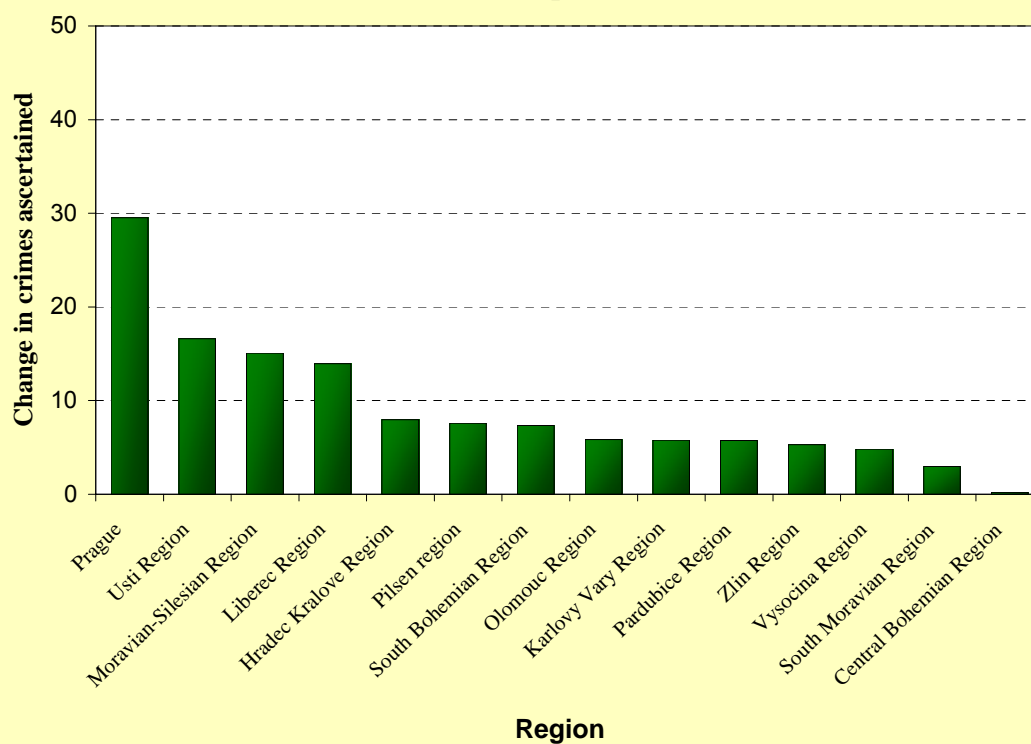
**Shares of Individual Regions  
of Economic Crime in the Czech Republic in 2005**



**Economic Crime - Number of Crimes per 10.000 Inhabitants  
in the Czech Republic in 2005**



**Change in the Number of Economic Crimes per 10.000 Inhabitants  
in 2005 in Comparison with 2004**

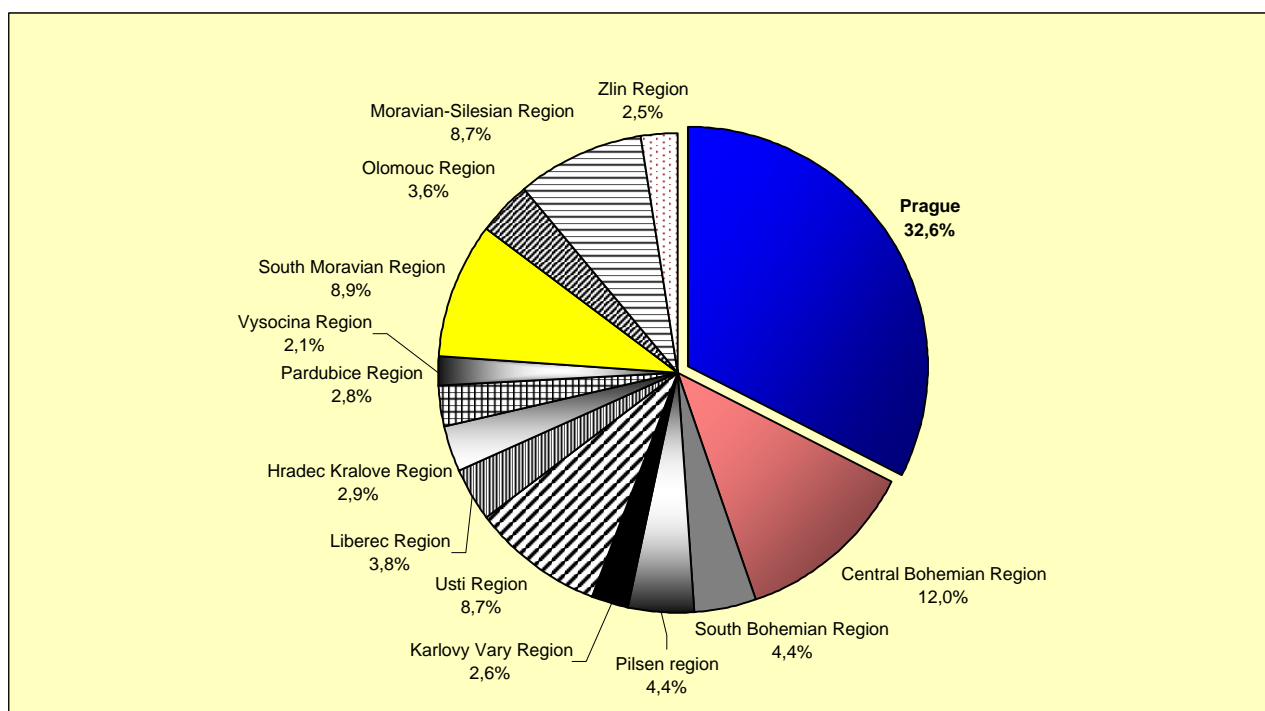


**Crimes Against Property in the Regions (higher territorial self-governing units\*)  
in 2004 and 2005 and Comparison of These Two Years**

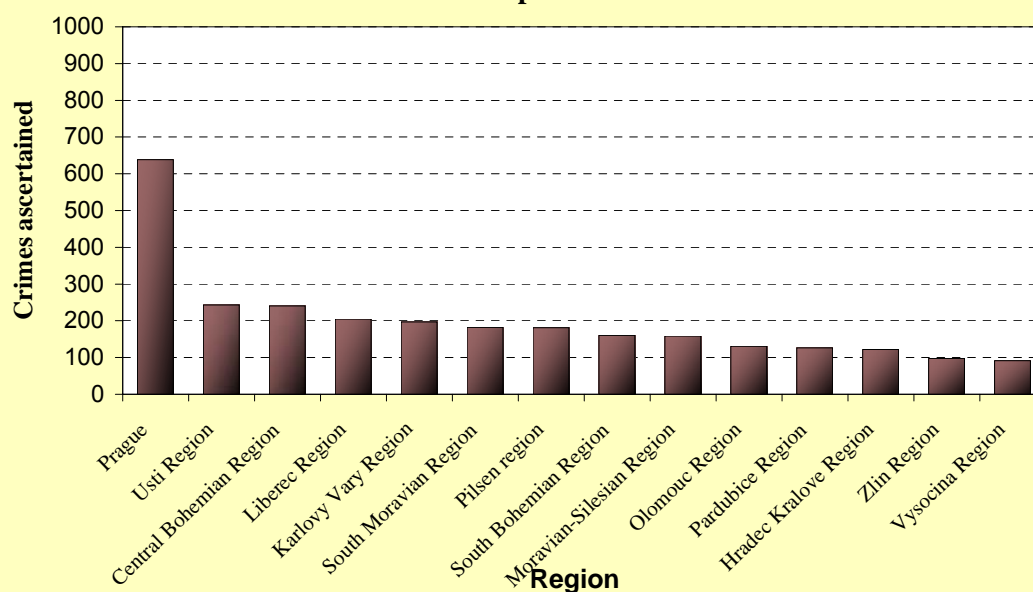
Region	2004				2005				change	
	Crimes ascertained	Crimes solved	Crime/ 10, 000 inhab.	Clear-up rate %	Crimes ascertained	Crimes solved	Crime/ 10, 000 inhab.	Clear-up rate %	Crimes ascertained	%
<b>Prague</b>	80 257	6 679	689	8,3	74 768	5 983	639	8,0	-5 489	-6,8
<b>Central Bohemian Region</b>	27 850	3 786	245	13,6	27 501	3 632	240	13,2	-349	-1,3
<b>South Bohemian Region</b>	10 015	2 503	160	25,0	10 021	2 502	160	25,0	6	0,1
<b>Pilsen region</b>	11 858	2 724	216	23,0	9 978	2 415	182	24,2	-1 880	-15,9
<b>Karlovy Vary Region</b>	6 422	2 092	211	32,6	6 004	1 964	197	32,7	-418	-6,5
<b>Usti Region</b>	20 293	6 775	247	33,4	19 950	6 894	243	34,6	-343	-1,7
<b>Liberec Region</b>	9 781	2 770	229	28,3	8 755	2 747	205	31,4	-1 026	-10,5
<b>Hradec Kralove Region</b>	7 846	2 289	143	29,2	6 691	2 003	122	29,9	-1 155	-14,7
<b>Pardubice Region</b>	6 672	1 640	132	24,6	6 380	1 873	126	29,4	-292	-4,4
<b>Vysocina Region</b>	5 469	1 444	106	26,4	4 732	1 318	92	27,9	-737	-13,5
<b>South Moravian Region</b>	21 392	4 509	191	21,1	20 431	4 664	182	22,8	-961	-4,5
<b>Olomouc Region</b>	8 808	2 535	138	28,8	8 302	2 469	131	29,7	-506	-5,7
<b>Moravian-Silesian Region</b>	20 891	6 424	166	30,8	19 984	5 533	159	27,7	-907	-4,3
<b>Zlin Region</b>	6 254	1 768	106	28,3	5 782	1 593	98	27,6	-472	-7,5
<b>Czech Republic</b>	<b>243 808</b>	<b>47 938</b>	<b>239</b>	<b>19,7</b>	<b>229 279</b>	<b>45 590</b>	<b>224</b>	<b>19,9</b>	<b>-14 529</b>	<b>-6,0</b>

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

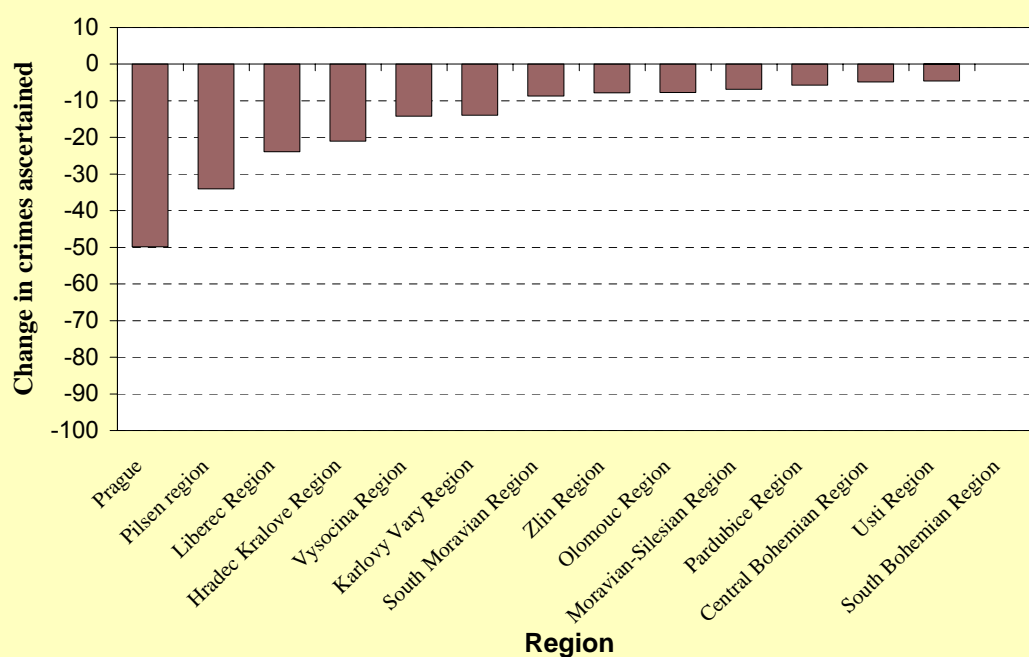
**Shares of Individual Regions (higher territorial self-governing units)  
of Crimes Against Property in the Czech Republic in 2005**



**Crimes Against Property - Number of Crimes per 10.000 Inhabitants in the Czech Republic in 2005**



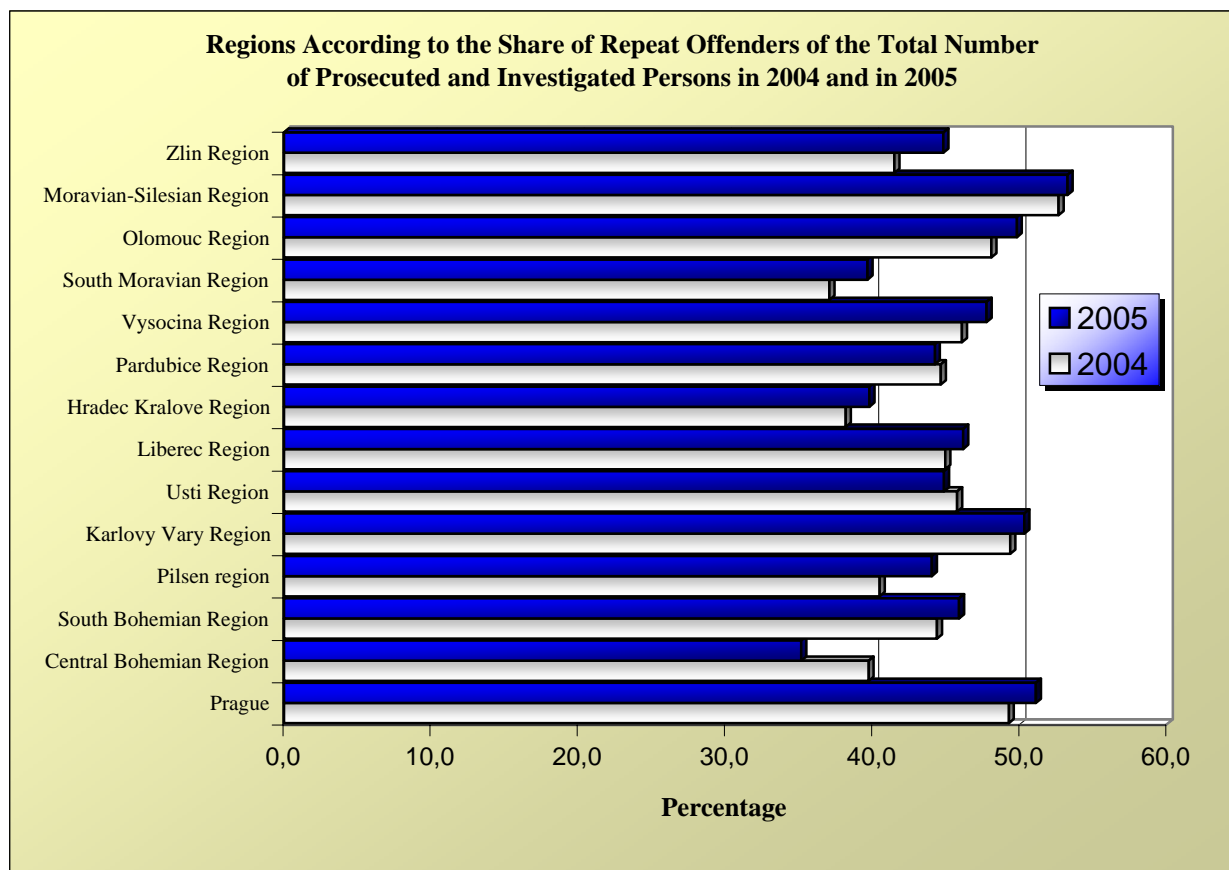
**Change in the Number of Crimes Against Property per 10.000 Inhabitants in 2005 in Comparison with 2004**



### Share (%) of Selected Groups of Offenders of the Total Number of Prosecuted and Investigated Persons in 2004 and in 2005

Region	2004			2005		
	Repeated Offenders	Children	Juvenile Offender	Repeated Offenders	Children	Juvenile Offenders
Prague	49,3	1,3	2,7	51,1	1,4	2,7
Central Bohemian Region	39,7	2,4	3,9	35,2	1,9	4,2
South Bohemian Region	44,4	3,4	4,2	45,9	3,8	4,7
Pilsen region	40,5	2,9	5,0	44,0	2,4	4,2
Karlovy Vary Region	49,4	2,8	5,9	50,3	2,4	5,4
Usti Region	45,7	3,3	4,8	44,9	2,8	4,3
Liberec Region	44,9	4,4	6,6	46,2	2,9	4,5
Hradec Kralove Region	38,2	3,6	5,6	39,8	4,0	5,0
Pardubice Region	44,6	3,1	5,6	44,2	2,4	4,9
Vysocina Region	46,1	3,2	6,3	47,7	3,1	6,0
South Moravian Region	37,1	3,0	5,1	39,7	2,5	4,7
Olomouc Region	48,1	2,9	5,2	49,8	2,3	4,2
Moravian-Silesian Region	52,6	4,4	7,1	53,2	4,2	6,6
Zlin Region	41,5	2,2	5,1	44,8	2,0	5,0
<b>Czech Republic</b>	<b>45,2</b>	<b>3,1</b>	<b>5,1</b>	<b>46,0</b>	<b>2,7</b>	<b>4,7</b>

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

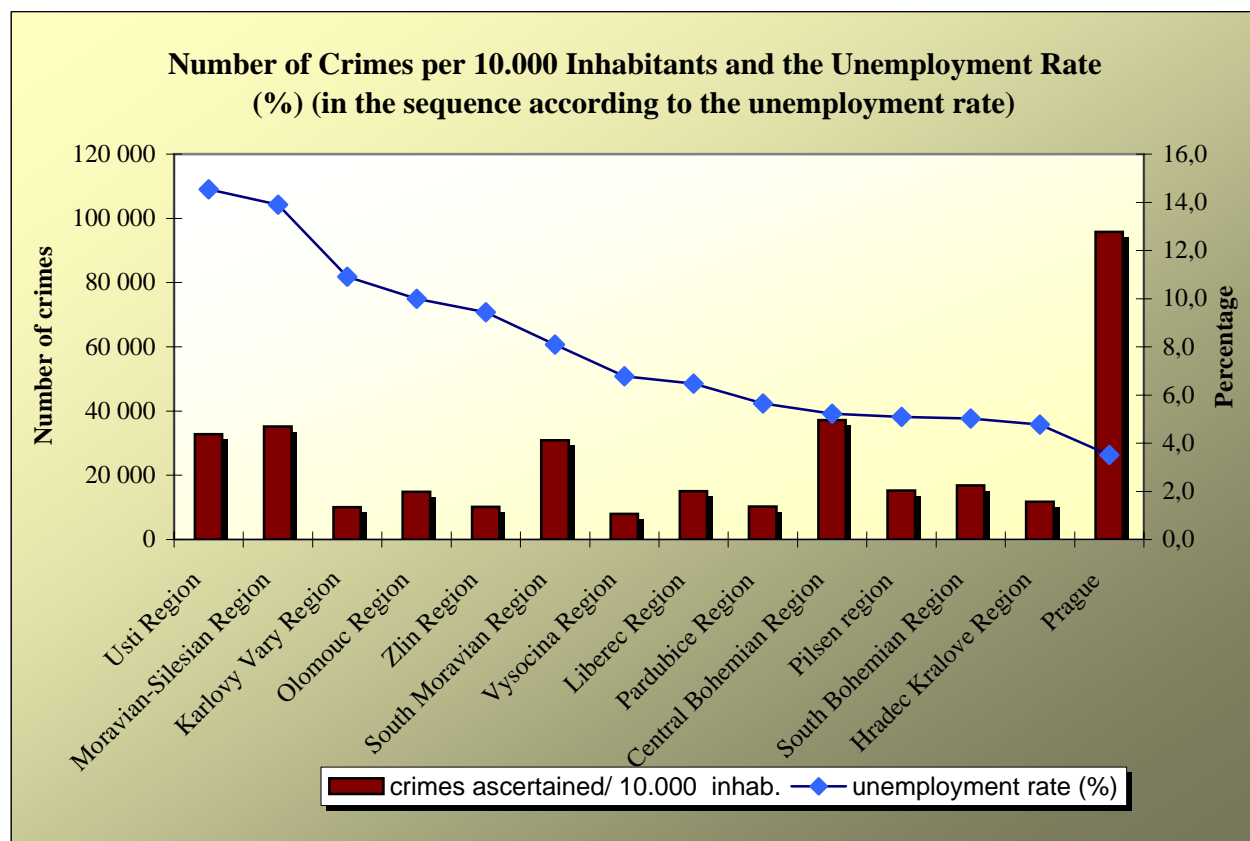


**Total Crime in the Regions (higher territorial self-governing units)  
of the Czech Republic in 2005 and Employment Rate (%)**

Region	crimes ascertained	crimes/ 10.000 inhab.	unemployment rate % (*)
Prague	95 731	818	3,5
Central Bohemian Region	37 208	325	5,2
South Bohemian Region	16 850	269	5,0
Pilsen region	15 236	277	5,1
Karlovy Vary Region	10 107	332	10,9
Usti Region	32 773	399	14,5
Liberec Region	15 047	352	6,5
Hradec Kralove Region	11 737	214	4,8
Pardubice Region	10 288	204	5,7
Vysocina Region	7 993	155	6,8
South Moravian Region	30 923	275	8,1
Olomouc Region	14 841	234	10,0
Moravian-Silesian Region	35 145	279	13,9
Zlin Region	10 181	172	9,4
<b>Czech Republic</b>	<b>344 060</b>	<b>337</b>	<b>7,9</b>

\* Key:

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



The Capital City of Prague - Crime Development in 2004 and 2005

Type of Crime	2004	2005	change (%) +/-
Murders	48	37	-22,9
Robberies	1 825	1 794	-1,7
Robberies in financial institutions	90	79	-12,2
Wilful injury to health	648	588	-9,3
Dangerous treats	181	175	-3,3
Extortion	219	219	0,0
<b>Total violent crime</b>	<b>3 594</b>	<b>3 542</b>	<b>-1,4</b>
Crimes solved	1 734	1 819	4,9
Which accounts for (%)	48,25	51,36	-
Rape	120	94	-21,7
Procuring	20	33	65,0
<b>Total crimes against human dignity</b>	<b>301</b>	<b>253</b>	<b>-15,9</b>
Crimes solved	209	182	-12,9
Which accounts for (%)	69,44	71,94	-
<i>Burglaries</i>			
of shops	635	607	-4,4
of flats	2 767	2 505	-9,5
of weekend houses/cottages	324	224	-30,9
of family houses	796	638	-19,8
<b>Total burglaries</b>	<b>12 154</b>	<b>10 928</b>	<b>-10,1</b>
Crimes solved	949	857	-9,7
Which accounts for (%)	7,8	7,8	-
<i>Common thefts</i>			
pickpockets	7 317	9 042	23,6
car thefts	9 657	8 563	-11,3
thefts from cars	26 585	22 803	-14,2
bicycle thefts	630	626	-0,6
<b>Total common thefts</b>	<b>63 028</b>	<b>58 822</b>	<b>-6,7</b>
Crimes solved	4 246	3 900	-8,1
Which accounts for (%)	6,7	6,6	-
Frauds	1 384	1 368	-1,2
<b>Total crimes against property</b>	<b>80 257</b>	<b>74 768</b>	<b>-6,8</b>
Crimes solved	6 679	5 983	-10,4
Which accounts for (%)	8,3	8,0	-
<i>Other crime:</i>			
Hooliganism	477	431	-9,6
Unauthorised prod. and dist. of psychotr. subs.	702	628	-10,5
Spread of addiction	8	4	-50,0
Frustrating execution of an official decision	1 707	1 987	16,4
Tax evasion	167	158	-5,4
Embezzlement	760	765	0,7
Frauds	1 169	1 224	4,7
Unauthorised possession of a payment card	770	1 909	147,9
Infringement of copyright	101	483	378,2
Insurance fraud	179	176	-1,7
Credit fraud	525	1 710	225,7
<b>Economic crime</b>	<b>6 326</b>	<b>9 810</b>	<b>55,1</b>
Crimes solved	4 457	5 507	23,6
Which accounts for (%)	70,5	56,1	-
Ascertained damage	22 800 461	17 455 747	-23,4
<b>Total crime ascertained</b>	<b>97 343</b>	<b>95 731</b>	<b>-1,7</b>
Crimes solved	19 050	20 070	5,4
Which accounts for (%)	19,6	21,0	-
Total ascertained crimes (CZK ,000)	27 830 624	21 721 153	-22,0
Ascertained damage (CZK ,000)	1 832 687	453 225	-75,3



## Central Bohemian Region - Crime Development in 2004 and 2005

Type of Crime	2004	2005	change (%) +/-
Murders	32	34	6,3
Robberies	635	502	-20,9
Robberies in financial institutions	4	8	100,0
Wilful injury to health	453	435	-4,0
Dangerous treats	182	148	-18,7
Extortion	143	108	-24,5
<b>Total violent crime</b>	<b>1 898</b>	<b>1 659</b>	<b>-12,6</b>
Crimes solved	1 261	1 099	-12,8
Which accounts for (%)	66,44	66,24	-
Rape	63	59	-6,3
Procuring	3	5	66,7
<b>Total crimes againts human dignity</b>	<b>161</b>	<b>180</b>	<b>11,8</b>
Crimes solved	129	152	17,8
Which accounts for (%)	80,12	84,44	-
<i>Burglaries</i>			
of shops	563	536	-4,8
of flats	463	363	-21,6
of weekend houses/cottages	2 202	2 066	-6,2
of family houses	1 290	1 154	-10,5
<b>Total burglaries</b>	<b>10 777</b>	<b>10 129</b>	<b>-6,0</b>
Crimes solved	1 433	1 351	-5,7
Which accounts for (%)	13,30	13,34	-
<i>Common thefts</i>			
pickpockets	437	500	14,4
car thefts	2 590	2 615	1,0
thefts from cars	5 956	5 749	-3,5
bicycle thefts	415	401	-3,4
<b>Total common thefts</b>	<b>14 861</b>	<b>14 869</b>	<b>0,1</b>
Crimes solved	1 705	1 601	-6,1
Which accounts for (%)	11,5	10,8	-
Frauds	405	495	22,2
<b>Total crimes against property</b>	<b>27 850</b>	<b>27 501</b>	<b>-1,3</b>
Crimes solved	3 786	3 632	-4,1
Which accounts for (%)	13,6	13,2	-
<i>Other crime:</i>			
<i>Hooliganism</i>	329	302	-8,2
<i>Unauthorised prod. and dist. of psychotr. subs.</i>	239	292	22,2
<i>Spread of addiction</i>	10	6	-40,0
<i>Frustrating execution of an official decision</i>	1 006	1 056	5,0
Tax evasion	59	59	0,0
Embezzlement	512	293	-42,8
Frauds	572	597	4,4
Unauthorised possession of a payment card	499	556	11,4
Infringement of copyright	72	72	0,0
Insurance fraud	52	35	-32,7
Credit fraud	399	630	57,9
<b>Economic crime</b>	<b>3 203</b>	<b>3 248</b>	<b>1,4</b>
Crimes solved	2 217	2 237	0,9
Which accounts for (%)	69,2	68,9	-
Ascertained damage	654 800	3 210 361	390,3
<b>Total crime ascertained</b>	<b>37 776</b>	<b>37 208</b>	<b>-1,5</b>
Crimes solved	11 615	11 297	-2,7
Which accounts for (%)	30,7	30,4	-
Total ascertained crimes (CZK ,000)	2 404 698	4 686 908	94,9
Ascertained damage (CZK ,000)	63 882	27 114	-57,6

## South Bohemian Region - Crime Development in 2004 and 2005

Type of Crime	2004	2005	change (%) +/-
Murders	13	5	-61,5
Robberies	198	182	-8,1
Robberies in financial institutions	15	3	-80,0
Wilful injury to health	398	423	6,3
Dangerous treats	266	293	10,2
Extortion	113	94	-16,8
<b>Total violent crime</b>	<b>1 307</b>	<b>1 277</b>	<b>-2,3</b>
Crimes solved	1 069	1 073	0,4
Which accounts for (%)	81,79	84,03	-
Rape	43	35	-18,6
Procuring	4	18	350,0
<b>Total crimes againts human dignity</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>125</b>	<b>30,2</b>
Crimes solved	83	111	33,7
Which accounts for (%)	86,46	88,80	-
<i>Burglaries</i>			
of shops	279	263	-5,7
of flats	154	132	-14,3
of weekend houses/cottages	588	526	-10,5
of family houses	230	212	-7,8
<b>Total burglaries</b>	<b>3 339</b>	<b>3 295</b>	<b>-1,3</b>
Crimes solved	857	782	-8,8
Which accounts for (%)	25,67	23,73	-
<i>Common thefts</i>			
pickpockets	370	300	-18,9
car thefts	665	652	-2,0
thefts from cars	1 337	1 492	11,6
bicycle thefts	490	450	-8,2
<b>Total common thefts</b>	<b>5 955</b>	<b>5 945</b>	<b>-0,2</b>
Crimes solved	1 344	1 390	3,4
Which accounts for (%)	22,6	23,4	-
Frauds	225	309	37,3
<b>Total crimes against property</b>	<b>10 015</b>	<b>10 021</b>	<b>0,1</b>
Crimes solved	2 503	2 502	0,0
Which accounts for (%)	25,0	25,0	-
<i>Other crime:</i>			
<i>Hooliganism</i>	172	148	-14,0
<i>Unauthorised prod. and dist. of psychotr. subs.</i>	162	150	-7,4
<i>Spread of addiction</i>	3	4	33,3
<i>Frustrating execution of an official decision</i>	580	571	-1,6
Tax evasion	8	35	337,5
Embezzlement	242	232	-4,1
Frauds	477	554	16,1
Unauthorised possession of a payment card	376	402	6,9
Infringement of copyright	18	19	5,6
Insurance fraud	71	36	-49,3
Credit fraud	532	923	73,5
<b>Economic crime</b>	<b>2 219</b>	<b>2 680</b>	<b>20,8</b>
Crimes solved	1 745	2 150	23,2
Which accounts for (%)	78,6	80,2	-
Ascertained damage	302 855	323 801	6,9
<b>Total crime ascertained</b>	<b>16 494</b>	<b>16 850</b>	<b>2,2</b>
Crimes solved	7 915	8 322	5,1
Which accounts for (%)	48,0	49,4	-
Total ascertained crimes (CZK ,000)	711 083	714 724	0,5
Ascertained damage (CZK ,000)	10 567	11 117	5,2

## Pilsen Region - Crime Development in 2004 and 2005

Type of Crime	2004	2005	change (%) +/-
Murders	16	13	-18,8
Robberies	253	220	-13,0
Robberies in financial institutions	11	12	9,1
Wilful injury to health	248	213	-14,1
Dangerous treats	82	71	-13,4
Extortion	99	90	-9,1
<b>Total violent crime</b>	<b>982</b>	<b>823</b>	<b>-16,2</b>
Crimes solved	768	620	-19,3
Which accounts for (%)	78,21	75,33	-
Rape	40	23	-42,5
Procuring	5	3	-40,0
<b>Total crimes againts human dignity</b>	<b>122</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>-19,7</b>
Crimes solved	108	86	-20,4
Which accounts for (%)	88,52	87,76	-
<i>Burglaries</i>			
of shops	431	230	-46,6
of flats	259	189	-27,0
of weekend houses/cottages	699	388	-44,5
of family houses	294	232	-21,1
<b>Total burglaries</b>	<b>3 786</b>	<b>2 951</b>	<b>-22,1</b>
Crimes solved	886	747	-15,7
Which accounts for (%)	23,40	25,31	-
<i>Common thefts</i>			
pickpockets	809	607	-25,0
car thefts	1 097	924	-15,8
thefts from cars	2 418	1 903	-21,3
bicycle thefts	531	377	-29,0
<b>Total common thefts</b>	<b>7 406</b>	<b>6 395</b>	<b>-13,7</b>
Crimes solved	1 586	1 441	-9,1
Which accounts for (%)	21,4	22,5	-
Frauds	168	158	-6,0
<b>Total crimes against property</b>	<b>11 858</b>	<b>9 978</b>	<b>-15,9</b>
Crimes solved	2 724	2 415	-11,3
Which accounts for (%)	23,0	24,2	-
<i>Other crime:</i>			
<i>Hooliganism</i>	128	108	-15,6
<i>Unauthorised prod. and dist. of psychotr. subs.</i>	131	157	19,8
<i>Spread of addiction</i>	1	2	100,0
<i>Frustrating execution of an official decision</i>	757	868	14,7
Tax evasion	29	34	17,2
Embezzlement	165	159	-3,6
Frauds	291	276	-5,2
Unauthorised possession of a payment card	182	378	107,7
Infringement of copyright	18	29	61,1
Insurance fraud	48	33	-31,3
Credit fraud	178	472	165,2
<b>Economic crime</b>	<b>1 421</b>	<b>1 836</b>	<b>29,2</b>
Crimes solved	1 213	1 311	8,1
Which accounts for (%)	85,4	71,4	-
Ascertained damage	171 125	172 383	0,7
<b>Total crime ascertained</b>	<b>16 935</b>	<b>15 236</b>	<b>-10,0</b>
Crimes solved	7 194	6 745	-6,2
Which accounts for (%)	42,5	44,3	-
Total ascertained crimes (CZK ,000)	556 762	527 669	-5,2
Ascertained damage (CZK ,000)	1 940	2 899	49,4

## Karlovy Vary Region - Crime Development 2004 and 2005

Type of Crime	2004	2005	change (%) +/-
Murders	7	7	0,0
Robberies	199	195	-2,0
Robberies in financial institutions	1	7	-
Wilful injury to health	214	219	2,3
Dangerous treats	101	82	-18,8
Extortion	69	80	15,9
<b>Total violent crime</b>	<b>872</b>	<b>840</b>	<b>-3,7</b>
Crimes solved	703	705	0,3
Which accounts for (%)	80,62	83,93	-
Rape	31	41	32,3
Procuring	5	20	300,0
<b>Total crimes againts human dignity</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>42,1</b>
Crimes solved	67	94	40,3
Which accounts for (%)	88,16	87,04	-
<i>Burglaries</i>			
of shops	156	132	-15,4
of flats	112	110	-1,8
of weekend houses/cottages	311	234	-24,8
of family houses	110	170	54,5
<b>Total burglaries</b>	<b>1 817</b>	<b>1 736</b>	<b>-4,5</b>
Crimes solved	551	522	-5,3
Which accounts for (%)	30,32	30,07	-
<i>Common thefts</i>			
pickpockets	388	437	12,6
car thefts	589	524	-11,0
thefts from cars	1 400	1 092	-22,0
bicycle thefts	201	149	-25,9
<b>Total common thefts</b>	<b>4 198</b>	<b>3 886</b>	<b>-7,4</b>
Crimes solved	1 374	1 281	-6,8
Which accounts for (%)	32,7	33,0	-
Frauds	98	92	-6,1
<b>Total crimes against property</b>	<b>6 422</b>	<b>6 004</b>	<b>-6,5</b>
Crimes solved	2 092	1 964	-6,1
Which accounts for (%)	32,6	32,7	-
<i>Other crime:</i>			
<i>Hooliganism</i>	172	177	2,9
<i>Unauthorised prod. and dist. of psychotr. subs.</i>	96	95	-1,0
<i>Spread of addiction</i>	3	4	33,3
<i>Frustrating execution of an official decision</i>	576	669	16,1
Tax evasion	17	8	-52,9
Embezzlement	119	95	-20,2
Frauds	201	151	-24,9
Unauthorised possession of a payment card	87	122	40,2
Infringement of copyright	24	16	-33,3
Insurance fraud	22	14	-36,4
Credit fraud	235	508	116,2
<b>Economic crime</b>	<b>1 057</b>	<b>1 234</b>	<b>16,7</b>
Crimes solved	894	976	9,2
Which accounts for (%)	84,6	79,1	-
Ascertained damage	191 575	105 487	-44,9
<b>Total crime ascertained</b>	<b>10 374</b>	<b>10 107</b>	<b>-2,6</b>
Crimes solved	5 611	5 576	-0,6
Which accounts for (%)	54,1	55,2	-
Total ascertained crimes (CZK ,000)	434 826	359 634	-17,3
Ascertained damage (CZK ,000)	65 548	7 308	-88,9

## Usti Region - Crime Development in 2004 and 2005

Type of Crime	2004	2005	change (%) +/-
Murders	22	14	-36,4
Robberies	720	638	-11,4
Robberies in financial institutions	2	5	150,0
Wilful injury to health	796	715	-10,2
Dangerous treats	387	337	-12,9
Extortion	240	228	-5,0
<b>Total violent crime</b>	<b>2 909</b>	<b>2 670</b>	<b>-8,2</b>
Crimes solved	2 300	2 132	-7,3
Which accounts for (%)	79,06	79,85	-
Rape	86	66	-23,3
Procuring	16	16	0,0
<b>Total crimes againts human dignity</b>	<b>254</b>	<b>203</b>	<b>-20,1</b>
Crimes solved	201	166	-17,4
Which accounts for (%)	79,13	81,77	-
<i>Burglaries</i>			
of shops	472	419	-11,2
of flats	552	627	13,6
of weekend houses/cottages	630	515	-18,3
of family houses	407	421	3,4
<b>Total burglaries</b>	<b>6 285</b>	<b>6 082</b>	<b>-3,2</b>
Crimes solved	1 948	1 972	1,2
Which accounts for (%)	30,99	32,42	-
<i>Common thefts</i>			
pickpockets	1 023	1 057	3,3
car thefts	1 967	2 270	15,4
thefts from cars	4 638	4 152	-10,5
bicycle thefts	552	545	-1,3
<b>Total common thefts</b>	<b>12 831</b>	<b>12 614</b>	<b>-1,7</b>
Crimes solved	4 308	4 420	2,6
Which accounts for (%)	33,6	35,0	-
Frauds	333	375	12,6
<b>Total crimes against property</b>	<b>20 293</b>	<b>19 950</b>	<b>-1,7</b>
Crimes solved	6 775	6 894	1,8
Which accounts for (%)	33,4	34,6	-
<i>Other crime:</i>			
<i>Hooliganism</i>	339	316	-6,8
<i>Unauthorised prod. and dist. of psychotr. subs.</i>	320	288	-10,0
<i>Spread of addiction</i>	19	12	-36,8
<i>Frustrating execution of an official decision</i>	1 502	1 415	-5,8
Tax evasion	74	70	-5,4
Embezzlement	321	212	-34,0
Frauds	698	426	-39,0
Unauthorised possession of a payment card	442	658	48,9
Infringement of copyright	65	44	-32,3
Insurance fraud	47	29	-38,3
Credit fraud	982	2 599	164,7
<b>Economic crime</b>	<b>3 418</b>	<b>4 789</b>	<b>40,1</b>
Crimes solved	2 794	3 713	32,9
Which accounts for (%)	81,7	77,5	-
Ascertained damage	817 446	4 644 829	468,2
<b>Total crime ascertained</b>	<b>32 375</b>	<b>32 773</b>	<b>1,2</b>
Crimes solved	17 143	17 665	3,0
Which accounts for (%)	53,0	53,9	-
Total ascertained crimes (CZK ,000)	1 488 010	5 288 809	255,4
Ascertained damage (CZK ,000)	46 017	20 859	-54,7

## Liberec Region - Crime Development in 2004 and 2005

Type of Crime	2004	2005	change (%) +/-
Murders	10	5	-50,0
Robberies	184	182	-1,1
Robberies in financial institutions	4	4	-
Wilful injury to health	557	485	-12,9
Dangerous treats	172	219	27,3
Extortion	134	113	-15,7
<b>Total violent crime</b>	<b>1 500</b>	<b>1 474</b>	<b>-1,7</b>
Crimes solved	1 271	1 269	-0,2
Which accounts for (%)	84,73	86,09	-
Rape	41	41	0,0
Procuring	11	15	36,4
<b>Total crimes againts human dignity</b>	<b>131</b>	<b>127</b>	<b>-3,1</b>
Crimes solved	121	108	-10,7
Which accounts for (%)	92,37	85,04	-
<i>Burglaries</i>			
of shops	313	196	-37,4
of flats	265	155	-41,5
of weekend houses/cottages	610	483	-20,8
of family houses	228	234	2,6
<b>Total burglaries</b>	<b>3 366</b>	<b>2 613</b>	<b>-22,4</b>
Crimes solved	1 000	844	-15,6
Which accounts for (%)	29,71	32,30	-
<i>Common thefts</i>			
pickpockets	361	327	-9,4
car thefts	1 441	1 562	8,4
thefts from cars	1 591	1 431	-10,1
bicycle thefts	340	265	-22,1
<b>Total common thefts</b>	<b>5 793</b>	<b>5 475</b>	<b>-5,5</b>
Crimes solved	1 523	1 580	3,7
Which accounts for (%)	26,3	28,9	-
Frauds	176	210	19,3
<b>Total crimes against property</b>	<b>9 781</b>	<b>8 755</b>	<b>-10,5</b>
Crimes solved	2 770	2 747	-0,8
Which accounts for (%)	28,3	31,4	-
<i>Other crime:</i>			
<i>Hooliganism</i>	281	338	20,3
<i>Unauthorised prod. and dist. of psychotr. subs.</i>	149	137	-8,1
<i>Spread of addiction</i>	28	19	-32,1
<i>Frustrating execution of an official decision</i>	667	778	16,6
Tax evasion	16	22	37,5
Embezzlement	163	120	-26,4
Frauds	281	252	-10,3
Unauthorised possession of a payment card	217	330	52,1
Infringement of copyright	20	16	-20,0
Insurance fraud	29	38	31,0
Credit fraud	270	734	171,9
<b>Economic crime</b>	<b>1 306</b>	<b>1 901</b>	<b>45,6</b>
Crimes solved	1 014	1 436	41,6
Which accounts for (%)	77,6	75,5	-
Ascertained damage	350 670	428 249	22,1
<b>Total crime ascertained</b>	<b>15 357</b>	<b>15 047</b>	<b>-2,0</b>
Crimes solved	7 620	8 172	7,2
Which accounts for (%)	49,6	54,3	-
Total ascertained crimes (CZK ,000)	847 020	894 518	5,6
Ascertained damage (CZK ,000)	7 008	52 756	652,8

## Hradec Kralove Region - Crime Development in 2004 and 2005

Type of Crime	2004	2005	change (%) +/-
Murders	9	9	0,0
Robberies	156	132	-15,4
Robberies in financial institutions	4	6	-
Wilful injury to health	284	250	-12,0
Dangerous treats	86	83	-3,5
Extortion	74	72	-2,7
<b>Total violent crime</b>	<b>849</b>	<b>812</b>	<b>-4,4</b>
Crimes solved	704	676	-4,0
Which accounts for (%)	82,92	83,25	-
Rape	22	22	0,0
Procuring	7	3	-
<b>Total crimes againts human dignity</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>30,9</b>
Crimes solved	60	82	36,7
Which accounts for (%)	88,24	92,13	-
<i>Burglaries</i>			
of shops	239	189	-20,9
of flats	124	108	-12,9
of weekend houses/cottages	527	334	-36,6
of family houses	238	184	-22,7
<b>Total burglaries</b>	<b>2 656</b>	<b>2 208</b>	<b>-16,9</b>
Crimes solved	763	628	-17,7
Which accounts for (%)	28,73	28,44	-
<i>Common thefts</i>			
pickpockets	257	268	4,3
car thefts	614	555	-9,6
thefts from cars	1 213	858	-29,3
bicycle thefts	544	400	-26,5
<b>Total common thefts</b>	<b>4 659</b>	<b>3 907</b>	<b>-16,1</b>
Crimes solved	1 278	1 081	-15,4
Which accounts for (%)	27,4	27,7	-
Frauds	171	221	29,2
<b>Total crimes against property</b>	<b>7 846</b>	<b>6 691</b>	<b>-14,7</b>
Crimes solved	2 289	2 003	-12,5
Which accounts for (%)	29,2	29,9	-
<i>Other crime:</i>			
Hooliganism	144	143	-0,7
Unauthorised prod. and dist. of psychotr. subs.	63	87	38,1
Spread of addiction	1	6	500,0
Frustrating execution of an official decision	600	591	-1,5
Tax evasion	14	20	42,9
Embezzlement	259	180	-30,5
Frauds	301	339	12,6
Unauthorised possession of a payment card	327	339	3,7
Infringement of copyright	10	10	0,0
Insurance fraud	23	13	-43,5
Credit fraud	294	798	171,4
<b>Economic crime</b>	<b>1 652</b>	<b>2 087</b>	<b>26,3</b>
Crimes solved	1 208	1 577	30,5
Which accounts for (%)	73,1	75,6	-
Ascertained damage	368 713	766 303	107,8
<b>Total crime ascertained</b>	<b>12 692</b>	<b>11 737</b>	<b>-7,5</b>
Crimes solved	6 344	6 265	-1,2
Which accounts for (%)	50,0	53,4	-
Total ascertained crimes (CZK ,000)	838 984	1 133 056	35,1
Ascertained damage (CZK ,000)	5 926	2 039	-65,6

## Pardubice Region - Crime Development in 2004 and 2005

Type of Crime	2004	2005	change (%) +/-
Murders	5	1	-80,0
Robberies	94	77	-18,1
Robberies in financial institutions	6	3	-50,0
Wilful injury to health	226	181	-19,9
Dangerous treats	98	85	-13,3
Extortion	42	32	-23,8
<b>Total violent crime</b>	<b>686</b>	<b>592</b>	<b>-13,7</b>
Crimes solved	546	490	-10,3
Which accounts for (%)	79,59	82,77	-
Rape	12	16	33,3
Procuring	2	-	-
<b>Total crimes againts human dignity</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>22,8</b>
Crimes solved	52	65	25,0
Which accounts for (%)	91,23	92,86	-
<i>Burglaries</i>			
of shops	249	236	-5,2
of flats	86	61	-29,1
of weekend houses/cottages	351	266	-24,2
of family houses	176	162	-8,0
<b>Total burglaries</b>	<b>2 054</b>	<b>1 984</b>	<b>-3,4</b>
Crimes solved	512	579	13,1
Which accounts for (%)	24,93	29,18	-
<i>Common thefts</i>			
pickpockets	387	353	-8,8
car thefts	448	368	-17,9
thefts from cars	1 095	839	-23,4
bicycle thefts	349	374	7,2
<b>Total common thefts</b>	<b>4 167</b>	<b>3 940</b>	<b>-5,4</b>
Crimes solved	971	1 094	12,7
Which accounts for (%)	23,3	27,8	-
Frauds	143	160	11,9
<b>Total crimes against property</b>	<b>6 672</b>	<b>6 380</b>	<b>-4,4</b>
Crimes solved	1 640	1 873	14,2
Which accounts for (%)	24,6	29,4	-
<i>Other crime:</i>			
<i>Hooliganism</i>	183	161	-12,0
<i>Unauthorised prod. and dist. of psychotr. subs.</i>	53	65	22,6
<i>Spread of addiction</i>	1	1	-
<i>Frustrating execution of an official decision</i>	271	295	8,9
Tax evasion	25	28	12,0
Embezzlement	144	109	-24,3
Frauds	229	249	8,7
Unauthorised possession of a payment card	394	428	8,6
Infringement of copyright	11	10	-9,1
Insurance fraud	14	7	-50,0
Credit fraud	213	468	119,7
<b>Economic crime</b>	<b>1 361</b>	<b>1 651</b>	<b>21,3</b>
Crimes solved	882	1 063	20,5
Which accounts for (%)	64,8	64,4	-
Ascertained damage	184 276	306 401	66,3
<b>Total crime ascertained</b>	<b>10 519</b>	<b>10 288</b>	<b>-2,2</b>
Crimes solved	4 724	4 964	5,1
Which accounts for (%)	44,9	48,3	-
Total ascertained crimes (CZK ,000)	420 046	499 439	18,9
Ascertained damage (CZK ,000)	3 227	4 106	27,2



# Vysocina Region - Crime Development in 2004 and 2005

Type of Crime	2004	2005	change (%) +/-
Murders	5	13	160,0
Robberies	114	73	-36,0
Robberies in financial institutions	9	3	-66,7
Wilful injury to health	179	150	-16,2
Dangerous treats	59	62	5,1
Extortion	53	39	-26,4
<b>Total violent crime</b>	<b>563</b>	<b>476</b>	<b>-15,5</b>
Crimes solved	466	396	-15,0
Which accounts for (%)	82,77	83,19	-
Rape	14	13	-7,1
Procuring	1	-	-100,0
<b>Total crimes against human dignity</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>9,8</b>
Crimes solved	57	63	10,5
Which accounts for (%)	93,44	94,03	-
<i>Burglaries</i>			
of shops	237	171	-27,8
of flats	80	68	-15,0
of weekend houses/cottages	413	209	-49,4
of family houses	153	129	-15,7
<b>Total burglaries</b>	<b>1 930</b>	<b>1 502</b>	<b>-22,2</b>
Crimes solved	477	381	-20,1
Which accounts for (%)	24,72	25,37	-
<i>Common thefts</i>			
pickpockets	248	170	-31,5
car thefts	344	300	-12,8
thefts from cars	907	846	-6,7
bicycle thefts	200	160	-20,0
<b>Total common thefts</b>	<b>3 112</b>	<b>2 834</b>	<b>-8,9</b>
Crimes solved	763	769	0,8
Which accounts for (%)	24,5	27,1	-
Frauds	160	134	-16,3
<b>Total crimes against property</b>	<b>5 469</b>	<b>4 732</b>	<b>-13,5</b>
Crimes solved	1 444	1 318	-8,7
Which accounts for (%)	26,4	27,9	-
<i>Other crime:</i>			
Hooliganism	111	125	12,6
Unauthorised prod. and dist. of psychotr. subs.	120	138	15,0
Spread of addiction	24	25	4,2
Frustrating execution of an official decision	223	330	48,0
Tax evasion	16	14	-12,5
Embezzlement	112	84	-25,0
Frauds	202	221	9,4
Unauthorised possession of a payment card	167	208	24,6
Infringement of copyright	9	16	77,8
Insurance fraud	12	3	-75,0
Credit fraud	144	381	164,6
<b>Economic crime</b>	<b>919</b>	<b>1 167</b>	<b>27,0</b>
Crimes solved	668	832	24,6
Which accounts for (%)	72,7	71,3	-
Ascertained damage	456 341	228 863	-49,8
<b>Total crime ascertained</b>	<b>8 526</b>	<b>7 993</b>	<b>-6,3</b>
Crimes solved	3 951	3 985	0,9
Which accounts for (%)	46,3	49,9	-
Total ascertained crimes (CZK ,000)	701 980	408 745	-41,8
Ascertained damage (CZK ,000)	6 926	1 880	-72,9

# South Moravian Region - Crime Development in 2004 and 2005

Type of Crime	2004	2005	change (%) +/-
Murders	15	15	0,0
Robberies	392	363	-7,4
Robberies in financial institutions	15	28	86,7
Wilful injury to health	505	411	-18,6
Dangerous treats	266	232	-12,8
Extortion	159	127	-20,1
<b>Total violent crime</b>	<b>1 904</b>	<b>1 684</b>	<b>-11,6</b>
Crimes solved	1 422	1 292	-9,1
Which accounts for (%)	74,68	76,72	-
Rape	59	47	-20,3
Procuring	2	5	150,0
<b>Total crimes againts human dignity</b>	<b>155</b>	<b>135</b>	<b>-12,9</b>
Crimes solved	130	119	-8,5
Which accounts for (%)	83,87	88,15	-
<i>Burglaries</i>			
of shops	394	326	-17,3
of flats	502	463	-7,8
of weekend houses/cottages	725	567	-21,8
of family houses	597	549	-8,0
<b>Total burglaries</b>	<b>5 545</b>	<b>4 985</b>	<b>-10,1</b>
Crimes solved	1 273	1 168	-8,2
Which accounts for (%)	22,96	23,43	-
<i>Common thefts</i>			
pickpockets	1 657	1 896	14,4
car thefts	1 844	1 646	-10,7
thefts from cars	5 680	5 011	-11,8
bicycle thefts	483	482	-0,2
<b>Total common thefts</b>	<b>14 255</b>	<b>13 899</b>	<b>-2,5</b>
Crimes solved	2 665	2 905	9,0
Which accounts for (%)	18,7	20,9	-
Frauds	432	495	14,6
<b>Total crimes against property</b>	<b>21 392</b>	<b>20 431</b>	<b>-4,5</b>
Crimes solved	4 509	4 664	3,4
Which accounts for (%)	21,1	22,8	-
<i>Other crime:</i>			
Hooliganism	355	307	-13,5
Unauthorised prod. and dist. of psychotr. subs.	345	250	-27,5
Spread of addiction	53	59	11,3
Frustrating execution of an official decision	712	791	11,1
Tax evasion	35	50	42,9
Embezzlement	460	372	-19,1
Frauds	816	574	-29,7
Unauthorised possession of a payment card	680	699	2,8
Infringement of copyright	64	44	-31,3
Insurance fraud	27	27	0,0
Credit fraud	539	1 207	123,9
<b>Economic crime</b>	<b>3 673</b>	<b>4 008</b>	<b>9,1</b>
Crimes solved	2 465	2 665	8,1
Which accounts for (%)	67,1	66,5	-
Ascertained damage	1 844 803	1 489 841	-19,2
<b>Total crime ascertained</b>	<b>32 084</b>	<b>30 923</b>	<b>-3,6</b>
Crimes solved	12 675	12 722	0,4
Which accounts for (%)	39,5	41,1	-
Total ascertained crimes (CZK ,000)	2 969 652	2 398 551	-19,2
Ascertained damage (CZK ,000)	19 606	21 714	10,8

**Olomouc Region - Crime Development in 2004 and 2005**

Type of Crime	2004	2005	change (%) +/-
Murders	14	8	-42,9
Robberies	215	215	0,0
Robberies in financial institutions	7	10	42,9
Wilful injury to health	644	545	-15,4
Dangerous treats	377	315	-16,4
Extortion	128	143	11,7
<b>Total violent crime</b>	<b>1 763</b>	<b>1 645</b>	<b>-6,7</b>
Crimes solved	1 436	1 331	-7,3
Which accounts for (%)	81,45	80,91	-
Rape	31	42	35,5
Procuring	-	2	-
<b>Total crimes againts human dignity</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>114</b>	<b>20,0</b>
Crimes solved	79	93	17,7
Which accounts for (%)	83,16	81,58	-
<i>Burglaries</i>			
of shops	279	267	-4,3
of flats	155	145	-6,5
of weekend houses/cottages	303	230	-24,1
of family houses	295	243	-17,6
<b>Total burglaries</b>	<b>2 942</b>	<b>2 625</b>	<b>-10,8</b>
Crimes solved	771	740	-4,0
Which accounts for (%)	26,21	28,19	-
<i>Common thefts</i>			
pickpockets	534	571	6,9
car thefts	526	568	8,0
thefts from cars	1 455	1 200	-17,5
bicycle thefts	375	366	-2,4
<b>Total common thefts</b>	<b>5 051</b>	<b>4 827</b>	<b>-4,4</b>
Crimes solved	1 414	1 358	-4,0
Which accounts for (%)	28,0	28,1	-
Frauds	349	339	-2,9
<b>Total crimes against property</b>	<b>8 808</b>	<b>8 302</b>	<b>-5,7</b>
Crimes solved	2 535	2 469	-2,6
Which accounts for (%)	28,8	29,7	-
<i>Other crime:</i>			
Hooliganism	284	222	-21,8
Unauthorised prod. and dist. of psychotr. subs.	133	142	6,8
Spread of addiction	22	10	-54,5
Frustrating execution of an official decision	496	444	-10,5
Tax evasion	36	27	-25,0
Embezzlement	245	157	-35,9
Frauds	427	347	-18,7
Unauthorised possession of a payment card	307	334	8,8
Infringement of copyright	15	10	-33,3
Insurance fraud	17	16	-5,9
Credit fraud	365	865	137,0
<b>Economic crime</b>	<b>1 802</b>	<b>2 169</b>	<b>20,4</b>
Crimes solved	1 247	1 515	21,5
Which accounts for (%)	69,2	69,8	-
Ascertained damage	626 836	729 406	16,4
<b>Total crime ascertained</b>	<b>15 352</b>	<b>14 841</b>	<b>-3,3</b>
Crimes solved	7 795	7 587	-2,7
Which accounts for (%)	50,8	51,1	-
Total ascertained crimes (CZK ,000)	1 000 233	1 095 724	9,5
Ascertained damage (CZK ,000)	8 007	9 765	22,0

## Moravian-Silesian Region - Crime Development in 2004 and 2005

Type of Crime	2004	2005	change (%) +/-
Murders	27	12	-55,6
Robberies	820	701	-14,5
Robberies in financial institutions	7	7	0,0
Wilful injury to health	1 785	1 580	-11,5
Dangerous treats	296	265	-10,5
Extortion	251	216	-13,9
<b>Total violent crime</b>	<b>3 920</b>	<b>3 396</b>	<b>-13,4</b>
Crimes solved	3 019	2 492	-17,5
Which accounts for (%)	77,02	73,38	-
Rape	98	87	-11,2
Procuring	6	2	-66,7
<b>Total crimes againts human dignity</b>	<b>274</b>	<b>237</b>	<b>-13,5</b>
Crimes solved	231	202	-12,6
Which accounts for (%)	84,31	85,23	-
<i>Burglaries</i>			
of shops	444	414	-6,8
of flats	605	532	-12,1
of weekend houses/cottages	448	269	-40,0
of family houses	489	352	-28,0
<b>Total burglaries</b>	<b>6 103</b>	<b>5 243</b>	<b>-14,1</b>
Crimes solved	1 988	1 461	-26,5
Which accounts for (%)	32,57	27,87	-
<i>Common thefts</i>			
pickpockets	1 658	2 082	25,6
car thefts	1 038	1 114	7,3
thefts from cars	4 249	3 454	-18,7
bicycle thefts	791	945	19,5
<b>Total common thefts</b>	<b>13 128</b>	<b>13 164</b>	<b>0,3</b>
Crimes solved	3 761	3 528	-6,2
Which accounts for (%)	28,6	26,8	-
Frauds	565	526	-6,9
<b>Total crimes against property</b>	<b>20 891</b>	<b>19 984</b>	<b>-4,3</b>
Crimes solved	6 424	5 533	-13,9
Which accounts for (%)	30,8	27,7	-
<i>Other crime:</i>			
<i>Hooliganism</i>	385	347	-9,9
<i>Unauthorised prod. and dist. of psychotr. subs.</i>	231	208	-10,0
<i>Spread of addiction</i>	47	1	-97,9
<i>Frustrating execution of an official decision</i>	1 448	1 385	-4,4
Tax evasion	67	62	-7,5
Embezzlement	347	300	-13,5
Frauds	818	915	11,9
Unauthorised possession of a payment card	862	1 059	22,9
Infringement of copyright	19	10	-47,4
Insurance fraud	64	52	-
Credit fraud	787	2 352	198,9
<b>Economic crime</b>	<b>3 849</b>	<b>5 734</b>	<b>49,0</b>
Crimes solved	2 293	3 494	52,4
Which accounts for (%)	59,6	60,9	-
Ascertained damage	6 747 111	1 583 495	-76,5
<b>Total crime ascertained</b>	<b>35 163</b>	<b>35 145</b>	<b>-0,1</b>
Crimes solved	17 454	16 782	-3,9
Which accounts for (%)	49,6	47,8	-
Total ascertained crimes (CZK ,000)	7 381 764	2 193 301	-70,3
Ascertained damage (CZK ,000)	104 423	12 073	-88,4

## Zlin Region - Crime Development in 2004 and 2005

Type of Crime	2004	2005	change (%) +/-
Murders	4	13	225,0
Robberies	126	94	-25,4
Robberies in financial institutions	1	7	-
Wilful injury to health	243	244	0,4
Dangerous treats	147	126	-14,3
Extortion	62	47	-24,2
<b>Total violent crime</b>	<b>832</b>	<b>794</b>	<b>-4,6</b>
Crimes solved	665	652	-2,0
Which accounts for (%)	79,93	82,12	-
Rape	27	10	-63,0
Procuring	1	1	-
<b>Total crimes againts human dignity</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>-25,9</b>
Crimes solved	47	37	-21,3
Which accounts for (%)	81,03	86,05	-
<i>Burglaries</i>			
of shops	165	107	-35,2
of flats	69	79	14,5
of weekend houses/cottages	321	200	-37,7
of family houses	174	144	-17,2
<b>Total burglaries</b>	<b>1 941</b>	<b>1 675</b>	<b>-13,7</b>
Crimes solved	561	458	-18,4
Which accounts for (%)	28,90	27,34	-
<i>Common thefts</i>			
pickpockets	358	307	-14,2
car thefts	313	319	1,9
thefts from cars	935	794	-15,1
bicycle thefts	459	416	-9,4
<b>Total common thefts</b>	<b>3 695</b>	<b>3 547</b>	<b>-4,0</b>
Crimes solved	903	859	-4,9
Which accounts for (%)	24,4	24,2	-
Frauds	266	228	-14,3
<b>Total crimes against property</b>	<b>6 254</b>	<b>5 782</b>	<b>-7,5</b>
Crimes solved	1 768	1 593	-9,9
Which accounts for (%)	28,3	27,6	-
<i>Other crime:</i>			
<i>Hooliganism</i>	159	168	5,7
<i>Unauthorised prod. and dist. of psychotr. subs.</i>	103	120	16,5
<i>Spread of addiction</i>	19	5	-73,7
<i>Frustrating execution of an official decision</i>	401	354	-11,7
Tax evasion	32	15	-53,1
Embezzlement	156	127	-18,6
Frauds	270	284	5,2
Unauthorised possession of a payment card	200	317	58,5
Infringement of copyright	16	12	-25,0
Insurance fraud	6	10	66,7
Credit fraud	189	385	103,7
<b>Economic crime</b>	<b>1 258</b>	<b>1 568</b>	<b>24,6</b>
Crimes solved	898	1 043	16,1
Which accounts for (%)	71,4	66,5	-
Ascertained damage	595 419	834 307	40,1
<b>Total crime ascertained</b>	<b>10 639</b>	<b>10 181</b>	<b>-4,3</b>
Crimes solved	5 353	5 129	-4,2
Which accounts for (%)	50,3	50,4	-
Total ascertained crimes (CZK ,000)	870 317	1 062 479	22,1
Ascertained damage (CZK ,000)	3 457	13 074	278,2