

MINISTRY OF THE INTERIOR OF THE CZECH REPUBLIC
Security Policy Department



INFORMATION
ON THE ISSUE OF EXTREMISM
IN THE CZECH REPUBLIC IN 2005

Prague 2006

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was presented to the Government of the Czech Republic in the Autonomous Annex to the *Report on Public Order and Internal Security in the Czech Republic in 2005*

(The Resolution of the Government of the Czech Republic No 438 dated 19 April 2006 concerning the *Report on Public Order and Internal Security in the Czech Republic in 2005*).

The submitted **Information on the Issue of Extremism in the Czech Republic in 2005** follows up the previous independent governmental reports dealing with this phenomenon.

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List of Abbreviations, Key to the Map and Key to the criminal offences in accordance with Act No. 140/1961 Coll., the Criminal Code, as amended

I. Introduction

The submitted Information on the Issue of Extremism in the Czech Republic in 2005 (hereinafter referred to as the “Information”) consistently follows up the previous annual report assessing the situation of extremism in the Czech Republic. This Information represents the consensus of state administration bodies on the issue in question and was drawn up by the Ministry of the Interior, whilst the representatives of the following ministries and organisations also participated in its preparation: the Security Intelligence Service, the Foreign Relations and Information Office, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Ministry of Justice, the Ministry of Defence, the Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports, the Ministry of Culture, the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs, the Supreme State Prosecutor’s Office, and the Czech Government Human Rights Council.

The Information looks at the issue of extremism in the Czech Republic from several perspectives, including intelligence, police, judicial, and preventive aspects. As a result of requirements of international institutions, which do not simplify the evaluation of extremism as registered specific kinds of crimes, have been taken into account. They place an emphasis on identification of the roots of extremism and the monitoring of extremism along with the monitoring of exponents of extremism. Demonstrations of sympathy and coexistence with certain groups and acceptance of the views they present can give rise to serious criminal offences. Crimes having an extremist subtext cannot, however, be taken as an indicator for evaluation of the situation of the extremist scene in general and cannot be, for example, the only measurement for including or not including an organisation among extremist entities. The fact that some of the groups do not make themselves visible through the committing of crimes is not evidence that through their objectives and targets they do not aim to damage/ the fundamentals of a democratic state and that, in certain conditions, they cannot become dramatically radical. Such attitudes, often latent, are not easily identifiable and in particular they not always represent the basis for a crime or, in the case of registered organisations, they do not give cause to suspend their activities or for their dissolution.

Monitoring of the extremist scene is safeguarded at the level of the security forces (Act No. 153/1994 Coll., on Intelligence Services, as amended and Act No. 283/1991 Coll., on the Police of the Czech Republic, as amended). As with the previous 2004 Information, the 2005 Information therefore in relation to the right-wing and left-wing extremist scenes mentions some registered entities which are, according to intelligence services, promoters of extremist attitudes

The concept of extremism, crimes having an extremist context, and other terms used in the Information are identical with the definitions of terms as formulated in previous Reports dealing with the issue of extremism.¹

The data included in the Information relates to the situation of extremism in 2005.

The Information is submitted in compliance with Government Resolution No. 827 of 29 June 2005 and in compliance with the requirements of the European Monitoring Centre on Racism and Xenophobia (EUMC), which was pointing out the need again in 2005 for annual reports of individual EU Member States in this area.

¹ The last of these was the Report on the Issues of Extremism in the Czech Republic in 2002 which was approved by Government Resolution No. 669 of 9 July 2003. See www.mvcr.cz, section Documents. Extremism

II. The Situation in the Czech Republic in 2005

2.1 How the Issue of Extremism is Covered in the Czech Republic

The past year confirmed that the situation in the Czech Republic does not considerably differ from the situation in other EU Member States. With regard to the newly acceding countries the Czech Republic is among those who formulated their anti-extremist policy according to a range of permanent long-term measures aiming at both preventive and repressive programmes. In spite of this, in 2005 some areas were identified which need increased attention. These were mainly right-wing extremist concerts held in the Czech Republic and misuse of the internet for spreading ideas of hate.

With respect to combating extremism and xenophobia, besides systematic police and intelligence work, preventive activities were pursued by the Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports, the Ministry of Culture, the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs and by the Probation and Mediation Service. Activities carried out by non-governmental organisations and the private sector, as well as general informative work, were not of less importance. The political scene and positions taken by public officials within the public arena were important as well – including explicit condemnation of particular manifestations of extremist conduct and positive promotion of adaptation cooperation among minorities and the majority.

Attention was paid, on an ongoing basis, to the international dimension of this issue. The continuing approach of the European Union, highlighting as among areas needing special attention combating racism, anti-Semitism and xenophobia, was due to the *“Annual report of the European Union on Human Rights (for the period from 1 July 2004 until 30 June.2005)”*. Such an approach was reflected by adopting a preliminary version of the *“EU Strategy for Combating Radicalisation and Recruitment to Terrorism”* aimed at prevention, along with a proposal to open a dialogue with Muslim communities, and documents and recommendations of the European Monitoring Centre for Racism and Xenophobia (hereinafter referred to as the “EUMC”) concerning manifestations of anti-Semitism, denying the holocaust, and also Islamophobia.

III. The Issue of Extremism in the Czech Republic in 2005

3.1 Brief Characteristics of the Extremist Scene²

3.1.1 Right-Wing Extremism

3.1.1.1 The Neo-Nazi Scene

Situation in 2005

During the course of 2005 the neo-Nazi scene did not essentially change when compared with 2004. It continued operating on the principal of autonomous activities. In addition to informally organised regional groups it consisted of a number of unorganised supporters and those who showed their sympathy for neo-Nazi ideology, however it was obvious that the scene was undergoing a generation change.³

In 2005, regional groups of **the National Resistance (NR)**, together with different groups of **“autonomous nationalists”** appeared most significant. **Efforts to renew activities by the militant skinhead racist organisation Bohemia Hammer Skins (BHS) were dampened in 2005.** The existence of a Czech branch of the international neo-Nazi organisation Blood & Honour / Combat 18 was not confirmed however some persons, in their activities, claimed to be its supporters.⁴

Supporters of the neo-Nazi scene in the Czech Republic, belonging mostly to the sub-culture of right-wing skinheads, generally profess the **“white power”** movement, and selectively build on the traditions of historical Nazism (national socialism) and current international neo-Nazi movement.⁵ Although Czech neo-Nazis, apart from claiming the superiority of the Arian or white race generally, strongly emphasise their own national identity, this does not prevent them from developing international cooperation with similarly oriented people or groups abroad. For example at the beginning of August 2005 an NDP leader who was an organiser of a march in Wuensiedel to honour the memory of Rudolf Hess declared that if Czech autonomous nationalists wished to participate in and speak at this event they had to support the return of the Sudeten lands to Germany and Austria, expressly using these words: *“We Czech nationalists ascribe to the return of the Sudeten lands to Germany and Austria”*. This requirement sowed discord among members of the Czech neo-Nazi movement. A part of them claimed this requirement to be reckless and absurd and called for the boycott of the march. However the other part of the Czech neo-Nazi movement, represented by the National Resistance, published a call according to which *“they wan along with German friends to build a new Europe and overcome old injustice”* and rejected the boycott of the march.

Even though in 2005, when compared with the previous year, the number of public events with a political subtext organised or participated in by supporters of the neo-Nazi movement increased, efforts of neo-Nazis to establish a political entity and to enter the political scene were not seen. Activities of the right-wing extremist political party – the Right Alternative (RA), among whose members supporters of the neo-Nazi ideology held a dominant position - were not renewed either. The principal reason for the decline and non-operability of this political party, existing for several years, was the absence of an active leader and the passivity of its members. Due to the fact that the Right

² This Chapter was written on the basis of documents provided by the Security Intelligence Service

³ According to the findings of political scientist JUDr.PhDr.Miroslav Mares, PhD. (Masaryk University Brno) a section of apolitical skinheads lean towards right-wing or even ultra right-wing organisation. Furthermore, this scene is strengthened by some persons who formerly operated in the neo-Nazi environment. This can be seen, for example, in the composition of some skinhead groups.

⁴ For more information on the analysis of terrorist tendencies in an extremist environment in the Czech Republic see Miroslav Mares: *Terorismus v ČR (Terrorism in the Czech Republic)*, published by Centrum strategických studií /Centre of Strategic Studies/, Brno 2005).

⁵ Where the text uses the term “skinhead, skinheads” ultra right-wing skinheads are understood.

Alternative repeatedly did not submit its annual financial report to the Chamber of Deputies of the Czech Parliament as they are obliged to do under the law, the Supreme Administrative court decided to suspend its activities in October 2005.

Activities

The largest event of neo-Nazis was the “March of Student Youth”, organised by activists of the National Resistance on 1 May 2005 in Brno. Among small-scope events, the following can be named: “Protest Action against Communism, Terrorism and to Support Police Intervention against 2005 Czechtek” organised in Ostrava in August 2005, and the “Demonstration on the Occasion of the Establishment of the Czechoslovak Republic” held in Ostrava in October 2005. In addition, several traditional “pious” gatherings were organised to honour supporters of the neo-Nazi scene who had passed away.

Neo-Nazis organised some activities also in the framework of the international campaign GOOD NIGHT LEFT SIDE, which was a response to ultra left campaign GOOD NIGHT WHITE PRIDE.⁶

As in the last year, calls for armed struggle were recorded, however, these were not fulfilled. Radical members of the neo-Nazi movement operating in conspiracy within small “striking” groups in 2005 continued in violent actions aimed mainly against ideological enemies from the left-wing extremist spectrum. **Violent anti-system activities which would witness a growth in radical tendencies in the neo-Nazi movement in the Czech Republic however were not reported.**

An event going beyond the traditional activities of neo-Nazis was the establishment of the **watches of home-defence in Orlova in the Karvina District**, which have been organised since December 2005. The establishment of home-defence, presented as actions against a growth of crime, was unambiguously aimed against the Roma community in Orlova. Although the Czech police partially prevented participants from implementing their plans and the Mayor refused to communicate with them, organisers considered the project to be successful since at least it excited public interest.

Organisation of concerts of “White Power Music” (WPM) remained a core activity carried out by the neo-Nazi scene and similar events were presented as private celebrations or parties. Organisers of such events, as in 2004, used conspiratorial methods which were to prevent security forces from getting timely information on the date, time and place of such events, whereby the majority of concert visitors refrained from punishable extremist manifestations.⁷ This trend will probably continue in 2006.

International Contact

Neo-Nazis continued to maintain and develop extensive international contact especially on an interpersonal level. This was predominantly supported by better accessibility to the internet.

3.1.1.2 Nationalistic Groups

The second part of the right-wing extremist scene represented by ultra nationalistic entities, which have for several years developed especially political activities, did not see in 2005 substantial changes. Currently, mainly **duly registered civic associations and nationalistic political parties and movements** are active within this scene. Their first objective is to be fully established in the political scene in the Czech Republic and legally share political power. In order to achieve their aims they intend to participate in the 2006 Parliamentary election.

Political Ambitions

Representatives of ultra-nationalistic entities are aware of the fact that one of their election failures in previous years was the fragmentation and heterogeneity of the ultra-nationalistic scene. Therefore, at the end of 2004, they renewed negotiations on mutual cooperation and on establishing a single, unified nationalistic entity which would participate in the 2006 election. Such negotiations originally led to the cooperation of five political parties and movements - the National Party (NP), the National Unity party (NU), the Labour Party (LP), the Republicans of Miroslav Sladek (RMS), and the

⁶ For more information see Miroslav Mares, *Terrorismus v ČR* (Terrorism in the Czech Republic published by Centrum strategických studií, Brno 2005), p. 203.

⁷ The situation in 2005 see Chapter 3.2.4 Issue of Right-Wing Extremist Musical Band Concerts

Czech Movement for National Unity (CMNU). **These are registered political entities which were listed or were established on the basis of the entities listed in the Report on the Issue of Extremism in the Czech Republic in 2002.**⁸ In the first half of 2005 they negotiated joint action and put up candidates in the election to the Chamber of Deputies of the Czech Parliament. At first, an established coalition presented itself under the name the **National Five**, and later this was renamed to the **National Power**. However, due to persisting discrepancies in the views of individual entities and personal aversions of some of their representatives, the Labour Party and the National Unity party gradually stopped cooperating in this coalition and decided to continue in preparing for the election independently. At the end of the year they began to closely cooperate with the political movement known as the Association of Pensioners of the Czech Republic, which was renamed in November to 'Rights and Justice'. **Thus, late in 2005, ultra nationalistic entities set up two platforms within which they will participate in June 2006 in the election to the Chamber of Deputies of the Czech Parliament.**

Activities

All the activities of ultra-nationalists were, in the course of 2005, adapted to preparation for the election. They mainly aimed at presenting individual nationalist entities and their representatives. Ultra nationalists generally used more often the internet for their promotion, using it, apart from to present their political programmes and provide information to the general public on their activities, for publications and presentations of their views (they for example more frequently published also speeches of their representatives at public events or their opinions on current events).⁹ Preparation for the upcoming election was reflected especially in the growth of the number of demonstrations held, public assemblies, acts to honour Nazis and lectures.

The number of public events organised by ultra nationalists, which were held all year round, increased mainly during the last months of the year. Besides traditional demonstrations on 28 September and 28 October, several public events were held. In these actions Czech supporters of ultra right-wing organisations responded to various international events. For example, the demonstration in front of the embassy of France in Prague in relation to street riots of immigrants in France, with the slogan: "*We say no to black racism*"; an assembly in front of the embassy of Chile in Prague to commemorate the 90th birthday of General Augusto Pinochet, and the assembly in front of the embassy of the Slovak Republic in Prague to protest against procedures of the Slovak police and authorities against representatives of ultra right-wing political party – the Slovak Solidarity –National Party, who were in November charged with the propagation of extremist movements.

The majority of public events where ultra nationalists endeavoured to present their programmes were organised by the **National Party (NP)** and the **National Unity (NU) party**. They were also supported by members of the ultra nationalistic civic association, the **Patriot Front**, which directly participated in organising some of the events.

Although ultra nationalist entities usually proclaimed a distance from neo-Nazi or fascist entities, it is necessary to stress that also the year 2005 confirmed that the entire right-wing extremist scene is, thanks to some common topics and close personal contacts of representatives of the both scenes, closely interconnected. Supporters of the neo-Nazi scene continued to participate in events held by ultra nationalistic entities and, in some cases, they directly participated in their activities.¹⁰ An example of close links within the right-wing extremist scene is **the unregistered National Corporativism**, which was established in the course of 2005. According to their ideological basis and presented attitudes, this organisation cannot be unambiguously included among neo-Nazi or ultra nationalistic entities since it enforces certain elements of ultra nationalism together with elements of

⁸ Report on the Issue of Extremism in the Czech Republic in 2002, Chapter 3.2.2 Organisations Registered with the Ministry of the Interior of the Czech Republic

⁹ According to political scientist, JUDr. PhDr. Miroslav Mares, PhD (Masaryk University Brno), ultra right-wing nationalist organisations had considerable space for presenting their views in Svobodne noviny (Free Newspaper), which is published quarterly in Prague.

¹⁰ According to the above-mentioned expert, there were also clashes between nationalists and neo-Nazis. This was evidenced by an attack against a member of the National Party, M.Š., in Brno who marked as criminal offenders members of the National Resistance. The whole affair continued through following mutual attacks between neo-Nazis and nationalists on internet discussion pages.

neo-Nazism. This also corresponds with the fact that its members participated during the year in both neo-Nazi events and events attended by nationalists.¹¹

One topic which is common to supporters of both right-wing extremist scenes is anti-Semitism and related revisionism. Revisionist activities were revived in the Czech Republic at the end of 2005. The first of their manifestations which called for greater attention of the general public and media was a demonstration held in front of the German embassy in Prague in relation to the trial of Ernste Zündel, a revisionist, in Germany. In December 2005 there was a protest in front of the Austrian embassy in Prague to support British revisionist David Irving, charged in Austria with denying the holocaust. Both public events were attended by neo-Nazis and by supporters of the ultra nationalist scene.

International Contact

Cooperation of ultra nationalists with similarly oriented international entities was minimal. Cooperation related mainly to concentrating all attention on events in the Czech Republic and the 2006 election. Although the importance of contacts of the National Unity party within the informal organisation European National Front decreased in 2005, ultra nationalistic entities strove to maintain and develop international links with similarly oriented foreign entities which might, in connection with the election, help them obtain financial support. At the end of the year the effort of ultra nationalists to enter into contact with representatives of the Polish political scene became most apparent.

3.1.2 Left-Wing Extremism

3.1.2.1 Anarcho-Autonomous Movement

The situation regarding the Czech anarcho-autonomous movement changed only slightly within the year 2005. As in previous years the movement was supported in particular by persons from the **Czechoslovak Anarchist Federation (CSAF), the Federation of Anarchist Groups (FAG)** and its sub-group known as the **Antifascist Action (AFA)**.¹² Rare actions organised by anarcho autonomous supporters signalled that despite continuing dampening we cannot talk about total inactivity of the movement. Obvious, but so far unilateral, activation and radicalisation of the anarcho-autonomous scene was seen in relation to combating ideological opponents from the right-wing extremist spectrum. This topic, which is common for activists from various streams of the anarcho-autonomous movement, led to gradual approximation and broadening of cooperation among members of CSAF and FAG, which had not cooperated in previous years due to ideological reasons.

Activities

In contrast with 2004, anarcho-autonomists organised in 2005 several significant events which indicated that despite a dampening of the anarcho-autonomous movement, in several individual cases members of this movement were able to initiate and participate in certain events.

In the first months of the year members of individual groups dealt rather with publishing and lecturing. At the end of March 2005 concerts **ANTIFA BENEFITY** were held in Prague, Prerov and Hradec Kralove. These were a part of the international antifascist campaign called **GOOD NIGHT WHITE PRIDE**.

On May Day anarcho-autonomists, in contrast with previous years, did not organise traditional celebrations in different towns but prepared a **protest action in Brno**, through which they wanted to express their disagreement with a demonstration by supporters of the National Resistance. Low participation of anarcho-autonomists, Czech police superiority in numbers and chaos during this protest event ultimately contributed to its total failure. Nor was there higher participation during the parallel **PROTESTFEST** held also in Brno. This cultural event included particular happenings and concerts as well as small protest actions against **IDET** – an armament fair.

¹¹ The National Corporativism presents itself on the website of the National Resistance.

¹² The Anarcho-Communist Alternative (ACA) operates within the anarcho-autonomous environment, mainly in Prague and in South and Central Moravia. It also absorbed an anarchist association from Uherske Hradiste. The ACA publishes a journal called **Permanent Revolt**.

Anarchists organised a successful protest event in Otrokovice in June where they managed, thanks to their superiority in numbers, to disturb the assembling of right-wing extremists against anarchy, drugs and globalisation.

In the second half of the year monitored supporters of the anarcho-autonomous scene participated in the demonstration in protest against the intervention of the Czech police against CZECHTEK 2005.

The Antifascist Action group organised a traditional **AFA camp**, which was also attended by a large number of CSAF members, which confirmed an increasing interest in antifascist events. This event, among other things, led to enhancing cooperation among supporters of individual anarchist groups. Such enhanced cooperation was seen during joint organisation of an anarchist demonstration in Prague protesting the 4th year of the conference Days of the EU and USA. Its participants protested especially against the presence of foreign political personalities known for their support of military interventions in Iraq.

International Cooperation

Cooperation of anarcho-autonomists with similarly oriented foreign entities was in 2005 minimal, which related to the entire passivity of the movement.

3.1.2.2 Marxist-Leninist Groups and Trotskyist Groups

Another part of the left-wing extremist scene almost did not change in 2005 either, with the most active organisations being **the Communist Union of Youth (CUY)** – a civic association - and **the Group of Revolutionary Youth REVO (REVO)** – an unregistered Trotskyist* group.¹³ Activities of other Trotskyist groups were not very significant. The registered Communist Party of Czechoslovakia (KPC) continued its activities and in the second half of the 2005 the new web site of an unregistered organisation – **the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia – the Czechoslovak Labour Party (CPC – CLP)** appeared.¹⁴

During the course of the whole year members and supporters of the aforementioned groups devoted themselves, on an ongoing basis, to their traditional activities focused on promotion and spreading left-wing extremist ideas by means of lectures, own journals, publications on web sites and so forth.

On 20 March 2005, which was declared by participants of the Second European Social Forum as a Day against the War in and Occupation of Iraq, some members of the CUY and REVO participated as usual in the assembly of citizens known as the Manifestation for Peace". In the second half of the year the REVO as well as CUY were involved in demonstrations called to express disapproval of the Czech police intervention against CZECHTEK 2005 and to this effect they supported a related petition. This topic was also discussed at the August **REVOCAMP**, where representatives of REVO groups meet every year. The discussion "**CZECHTEK and Human Rights**" with organisers of the event in question was held also within the REVOLT FORUM, which followed up the last year's first CZECH SOCIAL FORUM (CSF). Within this forum a public street party was held as a protest against the police intervention. Its aim was to point out the danger of restricting human rights and freedoms. Even though the forum was held under the auspices of the Initiative for Social Fora (ISF), finally it was the members of the REVO who were significantly involved in its organisation. REVOLT FORUM was, when compared with the last year's CSF, a less successful event, despite the fact that organisers avoided some organisational mistakes made in the last year. Further strengthening in the representation of members of the REVO Trotskyist group in organising events held by the ISF could affect the development of alterglobalisation movement in the Czech Republic.

The Communist Union of Youth reacted at the end of the year to a letter from the Ministry of the Interior notifying the Union that it was performing activities reserved for political parties and

¹³ Trotskyists profess the heritage of Lev Davidovitch Trotsky (Bronstein) and ideas of the 'victorious world revolution'. The aim of the Group of Revolutionary Youth – REVO is the "*worldwide fall of capitalism via a revolution of working people and its replacement by the global communist system based on production for human needs not for profit*". See www.revo.revoluce.info.cz

¹⁴ Other entities which are listed in the Report on the Issue of Extremism in the Czech Republic in 2002 (which the Czech Government took note of by its Resolution No. 669 of 9 July 2003) operate in this scene.

movements and at the same time calling the Union to refrain from pursuing its targets and the manner in which it was attempting to achieve these since they were in contradiction with the constitutional order of the Czech Republic.¹⁵ Members of the CUY, through the steps they took among other things, repeatedly confirmed that they consider themselves to be an association based on Marxist-Leninist ideology. At the very beginning they issued a statement on their preparedness to work illegally, which was later replaced by declaring their interest to work within the valid laws. Further, they sent to selected Czech and international organisations a letter asking for their support, which support was then expressed by a number of foreign communist parties and youth communist organisations as well as other left-oriented entities. On 17 December 2005 members of the CUY organised in Brno a protest event against the threat that their activities would be suspended. Several tens of supporters of the CUY demonstrated in front of the Constitutional Court of the Czech Republic.

International Cooperation

Individual organisations based on Marxist-Leninist ideology or Trotskyist ideology reinforced, during the course of the year monitored, their cooperation with similarly oriented foreign groups, whose events Czech representatives often attended.

3.2 Crimes Having an Extremist Context

3.2.1 The Situation Republic-Wide and in Individual Regions of the Czech Republic¹⁶

Of the total number of 344,060 criminal offences detected in the Czech Republic in 2005, 253 registered crimes had an extremist context, which accounted for 0.07% of total criminal activities recorded (0.1% in 2004).

In 2005, in comparison with 2004, a decline in crimes detected with an extremist context was registered, of 67 crimes, i.e. a decline of 20.9% (253 crimes in 2005; 320 crimes in 2004). 191 criminal offences, i.e. 75.5%, were solved. 269 persons (-132 persons; 401 persons in 2004) were prosecuted. Most such crimes were recorded in the North Moravian Region (74, i.e. 28%) and in the North Bohemian Region (49, i.e. 19.4%), in the capital of Prague (33, i.e. 13%), followed by the East Bohemian Region (26, i.e. 10.3%).

Composition of Criminal Offences

In 2005, as in previous years, no substantial changes were recorded in the composition of crimes having an extremist context. Crimes under Sections 260, 261, and 261a of the Criminal Code (support and propagation of movements suppressing human rights and freedoms) continued to prevail – 111 crimes, for which 111 persons were prosecuted – and criminal offences under Section 198 of the Criminal Code (defamation of a nation, ethnic group, race or religious belief) – 63 crimes, for which 69 persons were prosecuted. Furthermore, there were 36 crimes of violence against a group of people or an individual under Sec. 196 of the Criminal Code, for which 47 persons were prosecuted, and 20 crimes under Sections 221 and 222 of the Criminal Code (intentional serious physical injury) were detected, for which 27 persons were prosecuted. No homicide attempts or murders with a racial context were committed. No terrorist activities occurred in connection with extremism.

With regard to closing criminal proceedings related to police investigations of crimes having racist or other extremist context and their perpetrators submitting an indictment prevailed– 154 offenders (55.6% of all offenders) and in summary proceedings pursuant to Sec. 179c (1) of the Rules of Criminal Procedure 38 offenders (13.7%) were investigated, whilst 52 offenders (18.8%) are still being investigated and two cases (two offenders) were suspended under Sec. 159a (2) and Sec. 159a (3) of the Rules of Criminal Procedure (0.7%). The prosecution of two offenders was discontinued pursuant to Sec. 172 (1) (d) of the Rules of Criminal Procedure (0.7%), and the prosecution of seven offenders (2.5%) was conditionally discontinued pursuant to Sec. 307 of the Rules of Criminal

¹⁵ See Chapter 6.2 Ministry of the Interior and the Police of the Czech Republic, Sub-chapter 6.2.3 Other: *Applying State Power in the Area of the Right of Assembly*

¹⁶ See Act No. 36/1960 Coll., on Territorial Division of the State, as amended.

Procedure. 20 offenders (7.2%) were prosecuted within proceedings for juvenile offenders under Sec. 166 (3).

Offenders

In 2005 the composition of offenders of crimes having an extremist context was the same as in 2004 and in previous years. Offenders of the above-mentioned crimes were both skinhead movement supporters and citizens of the majority society who do not have any links to any right-wing extremist movements, however in exceptional cases such crimes were also committed by Roma. The structure of offenders as regards their education did not change either. Offenders having a basic education and an apprentice certificate totalled 110 persons (39.7% of all crimes having an extremist context) and offenders having a basic education and no qualification totalled 104 persons (37.5%). However, there were also 19 (6.9%) offenders having a secondary education, and one having tertiary education (0.4%). There were also 35 other offenders (12.6%) who were either children or foreign nationals whose education was not ascertained.

The composition of offenders in terms of their age did not see any changes. Also in 2005, as in 2004, offenders of the 21-29 years age category prevailed (109, i.e. 39.4% of all crimes having an extremist context), followed by 18 – 20 years of age (62, i.e. 22.4%), offenders between 30 and 39 years of age (41, i.e. 14.8%) and the category between 15 and 17 years of age (34, i.e. 12.3%). The lowest number of offenders fell into the category of over 40 years of age.

Crimes with an Extremist Context Committed by Policemen¹⁷

In 2005 the Inspection of the Minister of the Interior dealt with three cases. It was a report of the Chairman of the Roma Democratic Social Party, M.T., concerning inappropriate conduct of sergeant T.V., who used, in mutual communication, the statement “You black mouths ...”. The case is being investigated. In December 2005 a police watch in the West Bohemian Region allegedly attacked a group of citizens of Roma origin when they were stopped and checked. The police attack was both verbal with a racial context and physical. With regard to this matter, criminal proceedings were commenced pursuant to Section 158 (1) (a) of the Criminal Code and Section 198 (1) of the Criminal Code.¹⁸ The Inspection of the Minister of the Interior also investigated findings submitted by the Military Defence Intelligence Service according to which a student of the Secondary Police School in Prague was suspected of being a member of a right-wing extremist organisation and supporting movements aimed at suppressing human rights and freedoms. This suspicion has not been confirmed.

3.2.2 The Most Serious Cases from the Point of View of the Czech Police

In 2005 the most serious cases of crimes with an extremist context, from the point of view of the Czech police, were recorded only in the Central Bohemian, North Bohemian and South Moravian regions. In four cases members of a Roma community were assaulted physically and verbally, in one case supporters of the skinhead movement were attacked, and in one case a member of the majority society was assaulted by a Roma.

Members of the Roma community were physically attacked by skinheads in Most and Liberec (the North Bohemian Region), and a building where Romas lived in Rozmítal pod Tremesinem (the Central Bohemian Region), was intentionally set on fire. In one of these cases, which all were closed by the Czech police with a proposal to press charges, a member of the Roma community, D.P., was stabbed in his chest near the heart (9 January 2005). In Prostějov (the South Moravian Region) a security guard guarding a bar was attacked by a Roma using an axe (31 January 2005). This case was also closed by the Czech police with a proposal to press charges. Further, three members of the skinhead movement were attacked in Brno by ten people masked with balaclavas, black scarves and baseball caps (26 April 2005). The injured were kicked and beaten with metal sticks, knuckledusters and telescopic truncheons. In this case the Czech police were not able to identify the offenders and therefore the case was suspended on 7 October 2005 under Section 159a/4 of the Criminal Code. Finally one other case may be mentioned. This crime was committed in the capital of Prague (7 May

¹⁷ The Inspection of the Minister of the Interior is involved in investigating crimes committed by police officers. According to the reports of this body they encounter very rarely, in the performance of their duties, manifestations of extremist attitudes.

¹⁸ This case was reported at the beginning of 2006 and presently is being investigated.

2005) however the allegation that it was a clash between two extremist groups has not yet been confirmed. P.R. was assaulted by a group of offenders in an uninhabited part of Prague 3 and received several stab wounds to his back at least one of which penetrated his lungs. At the same place the same group attacked T.L. and T.J. One suspect was apprehended on 23 June 2005 and he was charged with a crime under Section 8/1 k Sec. 219/1 of the Criminal Code.

3.2.3 The Issue of Anti-Semitism, Denying the Holocaust (Shoa)

The issue of increasing anti-Semitism ranks presently among European topics of priority. Racism, xenophobia and anti-Semitism remain among areas requiring special attention of the European Union and international institutions, which stress the necessity to monitor cases relating to anti-Semitism. This phenomenon occurs also in the Czech Republic. Manifestations of anti-Semitism, as in other EU Member States, were in 2005 linked predominantly to the right-wing spectrum of the extremist scene. The role of the internet, which was misused for disseminating anti-Semitic ideas or casting doubts on the holocaust, cannot be neglected. Although from the point of view of security forces, no serious anti-Semitic attacks nor the growth of anti-Semitic attacks were recorded in the Czech Republic; increased attention was devoted to this phenomenon and its manifestations. The issue of anti-Semitism was included among priority topics of the Inter-ministerial Commission for Combating Extremism, Racism, and Xenophobia as well as the Working Group for Combating Extremism of the V4 Countries and Austria.

As of 1 January 2005 items concerning extremist crimes were extended within the Statistical Recording System of Crime at the Police Presidium of the Czech Republic which enabled the separate identification of criminal offences motivated by religious and national hatred against Jews and the Jewish faith, including attacks against premises and facilities owned by Jewish communities, synagogues and Jewish cemeteries. In 2005, according to this pilot statistical data, 23 criminal offences with an anti-Semitic context were recorded, of which 13 crimes were motivated by national hatred or hate against Jews, and ten criminal offences were motivated by religious hatred or hate against Judaists and the Jewish faith. Crimes under Sections 260 and 261 of the Criminal Code (support and propagation of movements suppressing human rights and freedoms) prevailed – 18 criminal offences. The share of these crimes accounted for 9% of the total number of criminal offences having an extremist context (253 crimes in 2005).

In this context the Czech police investigated for example damage to the Jewish cemetery in Velký Pecín (the District of Jindřichův Hradec in the South Bohemian Region) in September 2005. An unknown offender painted on seven tombstones, a mortuary and gates to the mortuary, black Swastikas and included a sign (on the mortuary) “*Guten tag Juden Schwein*” (*Hello Jewish pigs*). Criminal proceedings for this crime, under Section 260 of the Criminal Code, were commenced. However, proceedings were suspended on 21 November 2005 pursuant to Section 159 (4) of the Rules of Criminal Proceedings. Special attention was paid to the case of the distribution of a brochure – “*Auswitz – Facts Versus Fiction*” by the National Educational Institute. This brochure was distributed to a number of secondary schools in the Czech Republic, to scientific institutes and individuals, and some copies were delivered to the Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports. In this context criminal information was filed since the brochure, which represented typical revisionist literature, cast doubt on the existence of Nazi extermination camps and basically denied the holocaust. The Czech police commenced appropriate steps within criminal proceedings as the distributors were suspected of having committed a crime under Sec. 261a of the Criminal Code. The case is being investigated.

This brochure, which is available on the internet, was in the Czech Republic distributed for the first time several years ago, however the Czech police were not able to identify its publisher.

3.2.4 The Issue of Concerts of Right-Wing Extremist Music Bands

The issue of the events closed to the public and connected with music performed by right-wing extremist music bands was, within the Ministry of the Interior and the Czech police, solving as early as in the second half of 2003, when a growth in such activities was recorded. Performances continued also in 2004 (approximately 40 events) and did not stop in 2005 when concerts of “white power music – WPM” with foreign participation were again held in the Czech Republic (about 22 performances).

Even though, in comparison with 2004, the number of right-wing extremist music performances decreased, their societal danger did not change. They remained a platform for disseminating neo-Nazi propaganda (the sale of media with recorded WPM and other extremist materials), a financial source for the neo-Nazi scene and provided scope for strengthening identity, as well as being a place for meetings of the foremost representatives and supporters of the movement, including activists from abroad. In 2005 these performances were visited by audience from Slovakia, Poland, Hungary, and the Federal Republic of Germany, and the presence of activists from the Netherlands was reported as well. The increasing conspiratorial nature of concert preparation and organisation as a marked trend was seen also in 2004. The place of such performances was kept secret until the last minute; in the majority of cases participants were informed about the venue only several hours before its opening through a contact phone activated only for the event concerned, or they were informed at a given contact point. Windows of the halls were covered so that it was impossible to see or document what was happening inside. They used acoustic damping materials with the aim of distorting verbal communication, however the music part was audible.¹⁹ It was not rare for organisers for example to forbid racist, anti-Semitic and other hatred propaganda inside such halls.

Concerts of right-wing extremists in Jablonec pod Jestedi, the District of Ceska Lipa (March 2005, NBR), in Petrovice, the District of Kutna Hora (April 2005, CBR), in Hostenice u Brna (April 2005, SMR), in Dlouha Lhota, the District of Boleslav (August 2005, CBR), or in v Krtetice, the District of Strakonice (September 2005, SBR), attracted significant attention of the mass media. The actions of the Czech police during these performances were criticised.

In connection with the concert held in Krtetice, activities of the Czech police were reviewed and insufficiencies in preparing, securing, assessing and adopting measures relating to public order and security were revealed. After the concert in Krtetice the Czech police activated its approach towards events of this kind. This was demonstrated during the music performance held on 12 November 2005 in **Zlata Olesnice** (the District of Jablonec n/Nisou, NBR). In preparing security measures, cooperation with other state administration authorities was ensured; 150 persons were checked during road (traffic) controls. Once it was found that a criminal offence was being committed inside, the police intervened and the performance was broken up. Twelve persons were taken to the police station and of them nine were suspected of having committed a minor offence, and three of having committed a crime. Criminal prosecution was commenced against one person who was charged with committing a criminal offence pursuant to Section 198a/1,3b of the Criminal Code.

The Working Group established by the Minister of the Interior and the Police President in August 2005 currently deals with the issue of right-wing extremist music performances and optimal methods of action.²⁰

3.2.5 Misuse of the Internet

This issue penetrates the entire extremist scene. Misuse of the internet for disseminating neo-Nazi, racist and other xenophobic ideas is directly proportional to its superior position among means of communication. One of the basic legal problems of the internet is that its accessibility is unlimited and it provides the opportunity to freely disseminate, in a certain moment, illegal information. Via the internet it is easy, both technically and financially, to address all web users and to make documents directly available which promote the aforementioned phenomena.

In 2005 a decline in printed extremist texts continued. Racist, anti-Semitic and other hatred propaganda was contained mainly in right-wing extremist magazines, brochures, posters and labels distributed electronically via the internet. These were written both in Czech, created in a Czech environment, as well as including imported materials in foreign languages. Hate propaganda was generally, with several exceptions, placed on servers in the United States. To protect themselves against police intervention the authors of web sites or other forms of exchange of digital data via the internet used various methods to hide their identity, such as encryption and usage of anonymisers.

¹⁹ The National Resistance web site published, for example, after the concert in Krtetice (on 20 September 2005) an article titled "*How to (dis)organise a concert or shut their mouths (1st invisibility, 2nd inaudibility)*"

²⁰ See Chapter 6.2 Ministry of the Interior and the Police of the Czech Republic, Sub-chapter 6.2.3 Other: *Working Group on the Issue of Right-Wing Extremist Music Performances*

When supporters of various movements communicated, delivered information or organised events they used email communication (mailers), internet chat and so on. E-mail communication not only complemented current communication forms but in many aspects replaced it. For example the National Resistance (NR), the National Pride (NP) and the National Socialist Education Centre (NSEC) were permanently active neo-Nazi groups on the internet in the Czech Republic.²¹

One of the most important tasks of the Czech police when monitoring criminal activities of extremist groups on the internet was to monitor relevant information relating to events and demonstrations under preparation and in particular to monitor guest-books, internet chat, mailers and other discussion clubs or auditoriums. They captured important information which was, in cooperation with experts involved in investigating and monitoring extremism, used as evidence for proving the grounds of a criminal offence or minor offence, or it served for adopting preventive measures for maintaining public order and preventing unlawful conduct.

The above-mentioned indicates the necessity for monitoring the internet as a means which currently enables communication between an unlimited number of supporters of extremist movements at a supranational level. The need for ongoing monitoring and exposing irregular material on the internet, containing information which violates laws, lasted throughout the year 2005 and will exist also in 2006.

Legislative Framework

The Czech Republic signed on 9 February 2005 the *Convention on Cyber-Crime*. However this Convention has not yet been ratified due to demanding work on preparing amendments to criminal legal regulations (re-codification).²²

On 1 May 2005 *Act No. 127/2005 Coll., on Electronic Communications* came into effect and replaced the Act on Telecommunications. This Act comprehensively regulates electronic communications, however it does not sufficiently conform to the needs of security forces in meeting their legal duties. *In compliance with the Plan of Legislative Work approved by the Government Resolution of 21 December 2005, the Ministry of Informatics should submit to the Government by September 2006 an amendment to this Act.*

3.2.6 Criminal Activities Related to Spectator Violence

During the year 2005 the behaviour of sports spectators internationally identified as categories “B” and “C”, i.e. those who are the perpetrators of spectator violence, became more radical. In particular fans of AC Sparta Prague, SK Slavia Prague and FC Baník Ostrava clubs presented themselves during mutual league matches but also at international sports events with racist and violent manifestations. This trend was seen especially with respect to fans of AC Sparta Prague during the autumn part of the Gambrinus (Premier) League and during the matches of the Champions League. Fans who were not satisfied with the game of the AC Sparta team tried to force the club management to change the coach. To meet their aims they used racist abuse which resulted in fines imposed on the club.

In 2005 **physical assaults, damage to property and racist manifestations** were reported in relation to football and ice-hockey matches. The breaching of the public order and the committing of criminal offences in connection with football matches in the Czech Republic confirmed the trend of previous years. Matches played within the Gambrinus (Premier) League

²¹ The NR web site disclosed for example: the *Security Manual for Work on iNET* (20 July 2005) or *the Security Manual for Work with a Mobile Phone – be careful, an enemy is listening* (10 September 2005). According to the opinion of JUDr. PhDr. Miroslav Mares, political scientist (Masaryk University in Brno), the neo-Nazi web-site P.O.W. (Prisoners of War) still existed in 2005. It supported imprisoned ultra right-wing activists. Its authors also published an internet (samizdat) journal “Voice of Resistance”.

²² Obligations arising from the Convention will directly affect the Ministry of the Interior and its subordinate agencies, especially individual police units targeting cyber-crime. In relation to the future meeting of obligations resulting from this Convention the number of staff needs to be increased and units dealing with cyber-crime should be developed, from an organisational as well as economic point of view (for example there is a lack of experts with relevant professional and language knowledge and specialised software is needed).

and matches within the UEFA Cups were more risky than matches of the national team. A rise in the number of Czech fans travelling to watch matches of the national team or matches of clubs playing abroad was seen. Proportionally to this trend the interest of fans in such matches increased. The most risky matches in the Czech Republic continued to be mutual matches of FC Baník Ostrava, AC Sparta Prague, 1st FC Brno, and SK Slavia Prague.

With regard to matches of the national team it may be stated that these were predominantly matches to qualify for the 2006 World Championship in Germany. Domestic matches were always sold out and fans did not seriously disturb public order. High numbers of fans travelled to see matches against attractive teams (the Netherlands, Norway) abroad. Those fans did not breach any law except for at the match between the Netherlands and the Czech Republic in September 2004 where several Czechs illegally sold tickets.

In the first half of 2006 the work of the National Sports Information Point – CZ-S.I.S. (Criminal Police and Investigation Service Office of the Czech Police) will focus on the first year of the Czech-Moravian Football Association, of the Ice-hockey Premier League, on preparing the Olympic Games in Turin (February 2006), the final tournament of the European Basketball League in Prague (April 2006), and the World Ice-hockey Championship in Latvia (May 2006). The main responsibility of the department will be to prepare for and implement measures for the 2006 World Football Championship in Germany.

The total number of crimes with an extremist context recorded in the Czech Republic between 1996 and 2005
(according to the Statistical Recording System of Crime at the Police Presidium of the Czech Republic –SRS -PP)

YEAR	Number of crimes recorded	Share of total crime (%)	Number of solved crimes	Number of persons prosecuted
1996	131	0.03	58	152
1997	159	0.04	132	229
1998	133	0.03	100	184
1999	316	0.07	273	434
2000	364	0.09	327	449
2001	452	0.1	406	506
2002	473	0.1	374	483
2003	335	0.09	265	334
2004	366	0.1	289	401
2005	253	0.1	191	269
Total	2982	-	2315	3541

An overview of extremist crimes involving attacks on a nation, nationality or race or on members thereof, and crimes committed in relation to the incitement of national or racial hatred – total numbers between 1996 and 2005 (according to the types of crime)

(according to the Statistical Recording System of Crime at the Police Presidium of the Czech Republic – SRS-PP)

Sec.	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Sec.196 (2)	85	76	85	80	41	61	71	41	45	29
Sec. 198	62	46	69	85	111	86	105	71	101	63
Sec.198 a	11	11	15	18	11	16	18	11	13	14
Sec.219 (2g)	0	2	3	1	0	1	0	0	0	3
Sec.221 (2b)	20	19	23	7	11	8	6	14	9	7
Sec.222 (2b)	4	10	10	4	5	7	4	7	5	11
Sec.235 (2f)	0	5	0	3	1	3	2	1	4	1
Sec. 236	5	1	2	0	1	1	1	0	0	0
Sec. 238 a	28	30	28	0	1	1	0	1	0	0
Sec.257 (2b)	82	51	82	38	11	6	14	4	4	0
Sec. 259	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sec. 260	33	20	32	70	53	88	95	77	50	35
Sec. 261	50	62	104	107	95	174	123	123	87	73

IV. The Situation in the Central European Geopolitical Area

In 2005, on the basis of the Freedom Political Party (FPÖ), a new right-wing extremist party was established in *Austria* – the Alliance for the Future of Austria (*Bund für zukunfftige Österreich, BZÖ*), chaired by the former leader of the FPÖ, Jörg Haider. BZÖ saw in the Landen (province) election held in Styria on 2 October 2005 a crushing defeat. The so-called ‘new’ FPÖ was established at the April Congress in Salzburg, and is chaired by the former Chairman of the Vienna section of the original FPÖ, Hans Christian Strache. He stated that the new FPÖ means a return to the original programme and ideas of the Freedom party, with its priorities being: “*Austria first: No to migration, No to the accession of Turkey to the European Union*”.

The meeting of representatives of right-wing extremist and neo-Nazi parties from seven European countries was held in Vienna from 11 to 13 November 2005. They adopted the Viennese Declaration, requiring “*the cessation of immigration, pro-national family policy, rejection of Turkish accession to the EU, and rejection of the European Constitution*”.

Only eleven days after having been arrested, a criminal charge was brought, in Vienna on 22 November 2005, against **David Irving**, a 67 years old British “historian” who is known as one of the principal revisionists altering the history of the Second World War. He is, *inter alia* charged with denying the holocaust. **The trial of David Irving is to be commenced on 20 February 2006**. He faces an unconditional sentence of imprisonment from one to six years.

With regard to the left-wing extremist scene, no significant activities were seen. Several small skirmishes were reported in Klagenfurt on 30 September and 3 October among approximately two hundred participants at a demonstration, who were members of the Trotskyist movement *Der Funke (Spark)* and supporters of the neo-Nazi Union of Pro-nation Youth (*Bund des heimatreue Jugend, BHJ*). The police managed to separate in time both opposing parties so that no one was injured. Supporters of the BHJ were stopped and checked as they had been behaving aggressively.

Due to the fact that about 370,000 Muslims reside in Austria, attention was also paid to Islamic fundamentalism and radicalism. Muslim priests at their First National Conference of Austrian Imans (April 2005) kept aloof from extremism and militant tendencies. Cooperation between the state and Austrian *Community of Islamic Believers (Islamische Glaubengemeinschaft, IGG)* is very good as regards Turks and immigrants from the Balkans, with the exception of some Albanians. The vast majority of Austrian inhabitants are convinced that their country is not a target for attacks of Islamic terrorists and is for them only a country which they “pass through”. According to the Austrian intelligence service, however, there is, when taking into account the mid-term outlook, a threat of potential attacks.

In 2005, as in previous years, Neo-Nazis in *Hungary* (about 1,000 persons) commemorated on 12 February in Budapest the 60th anniversary of the attempt of German and Hungarian Nazi troops to partially successful break out of the encircled capital city. Of course, neo-Nazis from *Germany, Slovakia, the Czech Republic, Austria and other countries* did not miss attending this event. The police monitored the event, however they did not intervene. The main organiser was the Hungarian neo-Nazi party (**Blood & Honour Division Hungary, BHDH (Vér es Bécsulét - Divízió Magyarorszá, VBDM)**), which had been previously for several years formally registered as a cultural association. **In 2004 the court dissolved this organisation but its members appealed against the decision and the judgement has not yet come into force**. Therefore, the police checked whether participants were wearing on their clothes Swastikas or arrow crosses. All signs prohibited under the law were carefully hidden by neo-Nazis under adhesive tapes. At the event people were able to hear the statement of Andras Kupper (*a politician from FIDESZ*) that the Red Army did not liberate but occupied the Hungarian capital city. Moreover, the Budapest organisation of *FIDESZ* called Gabor Demszky, the liberal Mayor, and the Chairman of the governmental Hungarian Socialist Party (MSZP), Istvan Hiller,

not to celebrate the Soviet occupation of Hungary since they devalue the memory of hundreds of thousands of Hungarian victims of war. Such statements evoked a very negative response, whereby a number of influential Hungarian politicians, historians, high religious representatives of various faiths, artists, entrepreneurs and citizens publicly protested against them. Kupper's statements were marked as an attempt to "excuse Nazism", and required his exclusion from FIDESZ.

Also in *Slovakia* right-wing extremist organisations and political associations tried to draw attention to themselves on the occasion of various anniversaries celebrated in 2005. Such activities were carried out in particular by the Slovak Solidarity and National Party (SP-NS), having a registered seat in Banská Bystrica. On the eve of the 66th anniversary of the establishment of the Slovak State (on 13 March) approximately 100 members of this party met at the grave of Josef Tiso; on 28 October about 50 persons assembled in Banská Bystrica at the square of the Slovak National Uprising where several speakers described the Slovak Uprising as an "anti-Slovakian, Czech-Bolshevik coup and an international event of traitors". Germans, who suppressed the Uprising, were called "a power who cleaned up Slovakia from criminal gangs of partisans". Other serious provocations called by the SP-NS occurred on 29 August 2005 in Zvolen where they arranged a festive parade in the main square. This event provoked a very negative response among the inhabitants of the town, especially among the older generation. The planned assembly of the SP-NS in front of the presidential palace on 17 November 2005 was forbidden by the Municipal Board of Bratislava Old Town. On 16 November 2005 three foremost members of the SP-NS were apprehended and by the end of November in total eight members of the party were charged, including its Chairman Marian Kotleba, with the promotion of extremist movements. During December ten more members of the party were charged with the same offence.

According to the police about 4,000 persons in Slovakia lean towards support of extremist groups or express sympathy for them. These are neo-Nazis, neo-fascists, skinheads, racist extremists and football and ice-hockey hooligans. Among well-known groups are the Blood & Honour Division Slovakia, Slovakia Hammer Skins, SS AG Slovakia and the Engerau Crew. In a number of towns and larger villages there are gangs calling themselves skinheads. Most of such persons are in the Bratislava region, approximately 2,400 persons, and about 300 of these are active right-wing radicals. In 2005 three grave attacks with stabbing arms were reported. In two cases Romas were assaulted and injured, whilst the third case was a murder of student, D.T.

In 2005 in *Poland* no substantial changes occurred in the extremist scene. Anti-Semitic sentiments were seen among members of the League of Polish Families (LPR), especially among members coming from smaller towns, and among most members of its youth organisation, All Poland Youth (Młodzież Wszechpolska, MW). Similar opinions, although to a lesser extent, were allegedly expressed by Lepper's Self-defence (Samoobrona).²³ Left-wing extremist entities did not represent in 2005 a significant component of the extremist scene.

As in a range of other European countries, also in Poland different Islamic organisations carried out their activities. *The Association of Muslim Students (SSM)*, *the Islamic Assembly Ahl - ul Bayt (IZAuB)*, as well as the *Union of Polish Muslims (ZMP)*, operated legally in Poland in 2005. Activities carried out by the aforementioned Muslim organisations focused on promotion of ideological principles of Islam, including recruitment of new members and supporters of this faith. There were about eight up to ten thousand Muslims living in Poland. Unambiguous information proving that members of such associations/clubs are linked to Islamic organisations which could represent a potential danger of a terrorist nature was lacking.

In 2005 the extremist scene or the right-wing extremist scene respectively in the *Federal Republic of Germany* was exposed to the pressure of state security forces and state bodies in general. On 13 February 2005 two neo-Nazi organisations assembling mainly skinheads were banned as a caution. They were the **Berlin Alternative South-East** (Berliner Alternative Süd - Ost, **BASO**) and the **Kameradschaft Berliner Tor**. On 7 March 2005 the Brandenburg Supreme Court sentenced with long term imprisonment members of the skinhead neo-Nazi group – **Freikorps**. The convicted from August 2003 until May 2004 had set on fire various premises belonging to immigrants – in particular

²³ If somebody in Poland receives assistance from Western countries then these are, according to LPR and Self-defence, Jews and persons claiming to be members of a German minority while the intermediary is, according to the said Polish extremists, the Czech Jewish community which always shares the profit.

Turkish restaurants and fast food places. **Freikorps** organisation was by the virtue of the same decision declared a **terrorist organisation**. On 11 March 2005 the German Constitutional Court confirmed the judgement in the case of the neo-Nazi band **Landser** (set up in 1992), whose members were, two years ago, condemned to prison for disseminating racial hatred and xenophobia. On the decision of the **Constitutional Court** the band **Landser** was declared a **criminal organisation**. On **5 May 2005** the Bavarian High State (Lande) Court decided on the punishment of neo-Nazis from **Kameradschaft Süd - Aktionsbüro Süddeutschland group**, who on 9 November 2003 had attempted to commit a bomb attack against the Jewish Cultural Centre in Munich. **Martin Wiese** was **sentenced for seven years of imprisonment**, the remaining three members of the group had imposed upon them sentences ranging from 27 months to five years and nine months. A march by German, European and American neo-Nazis and neo-fascists to honour the memory of Rudolf Hess, which was expected to take place on 20 August in Bavarian **Wunsiedel**, was prohibited on 17 August 2005 by the German Constitutional Court. In May 2005 Ernst Zündel was transported from Canada to Mannheim where he was charged with denying the holocaust in question, since at the beginning of the 1990s legal proceedings had been conducted against him with respect to his activities in Germany where denying the holocaust is a criminal offence. The trial was commenced on 8 November 2005. On 15 November 2005 Germar Rudolf-Germar Scheerer, who was extradited to Germany from the USA, was apprehended at the Frankfurt am Main airport. He had been convicted in Germany ten years ago, in his absence, for inciting national hatred and denying the occurrence of the holocaust.

With regard to registered political parties the NPD remained the centre of attention since it maintained closer and closer contacts with neo-Nazi friend clubs. The number of such neo-Nazi groups is on the rise and these are estimated to have more than 10,000 supporters. The NPD itself had in 2005 about 5,300 members. *After its electoral success in Saxony, BfV takes into account the probability that in autumn 2006 the party may succeed in the state (Landen) election in Mecklenburg – Western Pomerania.*

The principal form of activities carried out by **German left-wing extremist parties and organisations** was during the **year 2005** continuing support for the **left wing of Palestinian nationalists and Kurd and Turkish left extremists**. Another common element of the strategy and tactics of such parties was also in 2005 continuing cooperation with **radical environmental movements** (mainly in **Scandinavia**) and other non-communist left-wing organisations (for example with anti-globalists) and orthodox pacifists, some sections of Trade Unions, and so forth. It must be stated that the aforementioned parties achieved in this field certain partial successes in 2005.

The activities of German left-wing extremist entities, i.e. **autonomous anarchists, Trockysts, Antifa, Antifascist Action Berlin (AAB), Maoist Marxist - Leninist Party of Germany (MLPD)** and similar organisations, with the exception of a call of **5 August 2005** against a neo-Nazi march in Wunsiedel, were not recorded in relevant sources which might be used or were negligible (for example leaflets against the war in Iraq). The exception was events in **Göttingen**, where **on Saturday, 29 October 2005** more than one thousand left-wing radicals and around 300 supporters of the NPD demonstrated. In mutual street skirmishes and clashes with the police about 60 people were injured, and of these one (female) pedestrian, who was not a participant, received heavy injuries.

In 2005 incitements by Islamic fundamentalists and radicals continued in Germany. Therefore the government proceeded with the extradition of Imans and persons having links to Islamic extremism²⁴, as well as increasing surveillance of suspicious Muslim institutions. Several investigations and trials against Islamic terrorists as well as against companies who were involved in unlawful trade in technology usable for the production of nuclear weapons were carried out. On 14 April 2005 the German police conducted several searches among supporters of radical Islamic movements. These included not only home searches and searches of companies owned by suspect

²⁴The Imam (of Turkish nationality, his name was not disclosed) of Mevlana mosque in Berlin gave fiery sermons as a result of which he incited religious hatred against “unbelievers”; he cited as a good examples suicide bombers from Jerusalem and Baghdad, whilst inviting believers to be ready for such acts. By the decision of the appeal administration court in Berlin of 22 March 2005 he was extradited from Germany. This decision was taken under the amendment to the Immigration Act which came into effect on 1 January 2005 and enables to the extradition of preachers. Bavaria applied the aforementioned more stringent acts against dissemination of extremist interpretations of Islam most consistently. Since November 2004 Bavaria has extradited 14 Islamic extremists, a further 20 persons were notified of the cancellation of their residence permits, and such steps were planned against a further 19 fundamental supports of Islam.

persons but also searches in mosques and on religious premises. The general aim of state bodies was to disconnect networks of radical Islamists whose target is to recruit voluntary suicide attackers and to organise fund-raising for terrorist attacks. On 5 September 2005 the Federal Minister of the Interior gave a rise to a ban of two extremist Islamic organisations (Spendensammelverein Yatim Kinderhilfe and the Islamic Organisation of Social Care = Islamische Wohlfahrtsorganisation, IWO). In 2005 no important findings on the activities of scientologists or other dangerous religious sects were reported.

V. Evaluation of the Czech Republic by International Organisations with respect to Combating Extremism, Racism, and Anti-Semitism in 2005

5.1 Activities of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs

In 2005, as in previous years, the Minister of Foreign Affairs along with representatives of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and embassies of the Czech Republic provided information, in order to meet on an ongoing basis, a task assigned by Czech Government Resolution No. 720 of 14 July 1999, both at bilateral and multilateral levels, on measures adopted by the Czech Republic in order to punish crimes motivated by racial, national or similar hatred and on the effort to eliminate all manifestations of racial discrimination in Czech society.

Under Article 9 of the Convention on Eliminating Racial Discrimination and in compliance with the conclusions and recommendations of the Committee for Eliminating Racial Discrimination relating to the Fifth Periodical Report on Meeting Obligations Arising from the Convention, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs submitted the Sixth and Seventh Periodical Reports on Meeting Obligations Arising from the Convention on Eliminating Racial Discrimination covering the period from 1 June 2002 until 31 March 2005.

The Second Report on Meeting Obligations of the Czech Republic Arising from the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights drawn up by the Office of the Government Representative for Human Rights covering the years 2000 – 2004 will be submitted by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to the Human Rights Committee not later than on 31 March 2006.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs actively monitored, through embassies and consulates, the development of the international extremist scene.²⁵ Furthermore, it annually participates in preparing and drawing up information and data for published reports including the Information on Extremism in the Czech Republic, the Status Report on National Minorities, and Integration of Roma Communities.

5.2 Evaluation of the Czech Republic by International Organisations in terms of Observing Human Rights

5.2.1 United Nations (UN)

Under Article 9 of the Convention on Eliminating Racial Discrimination and in compliance with the conclusions and recommendations of the Committee for Eliminating Racial Discrimination relating to the Fifth Periodical Report on Meeting Obligations Arising from the Convention, the Czech Republic submitted the Sixth and Seventh Periodical Reports on Meeting Obligations Arising from the Convention on Eliminating Racial Discrimination covering the period from 1 June 2002 until 31 March 2005. The date for discussing the submitted Report has not yet been determined. It will probably be March 2007.

The Second Report on Meeting Obligations of the Czech Republic Arising from the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights drawn up by the Office of the Government Representative for Human Rights covering the years 2000 – 2004 will be submitted, under Article 40 of the said International Pact, by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to the Human Rights Committee not later than on 31 March 2006.

²⁵ Every year embassies and consulates draw up a summarised Report on the Development of the Extremist Scene in the country concerned. These reports serve, *inter alia*, as a valuable source of information for the Czech police.

5.2.2 European Monitoring Centre on Racism and Xenophobia (EUMC)

The EUMC regularly draws up an annual report on racism and xenophobia in EU Member States. In 2005 the published Report for the first time paid attention to the situation in the Czech Republic.

The Report describes the situation in the EU in five areas: employment, housing, education, legislation and racially motivated violence. It states that the Czech Republic is a country where there is an urgent problem of segregation of Roma as regards housing. It also mentions the New Education Act which is to help eliminate disadvantages of Roma children in education. However, in main it states that the **Czech Republic (along with Hungary, Poland, and Slovakia) ranks among a minority of the new ten Member States which collect and assess information on racially motivated violence and related criminal offences.** In connection with the Czech Republic the Report also indicated that attention is paid to manifestations of anti-Semitism. *Among positive examples the Report mentions a summer camp for Roma children in 2004 organised by the police and organisation called "Mutual Co-existence". Information and data for drawing up the Report, which is broken down into topics and not individual countries, was provided by the national contact point organisation, 'People in Need', in cooperation with other NGOs.*

5.2.3 Council of Europe (CoE)

The Secretariat of the Council of Europe drew up the draft resolution of the Committee of Ministers concerning the implementation of the Framework Convention on the Protection of National Minorities by the Czech Republic. The Czech Republic is criticised for a problematic perception of and approach by its inhabitants towards vulnerable minorities, in particular to Roma. Measures adopted to increase awareness and to carry on a dialogue between cultures are described as ineffective. To this end the Resolution mentions also problematic conduct of police officers in relation to national minorities. *The Resolution will be discussed by the Committee of Ministers during March 2006.*

On 4 May 2005 the Commissioner of the Council of Europe for Human Rights submitted the Final Report on the Human Rights Situation of the Roma, Sinti and Travellers in Europe.²⁶ The Report covering the period from 1999 until 2005 highlights the most serious problems in those countries where there are minorities of Roma, Sinti and other travellers (discrimination in the field of housing, education, employment, health care, and granting asylum). As regards extremism the Report contains recommendations for action of public bodies in investigating criminal offences having a racial context. Racially motivated criminal acts should be condemned at the highest political level, sanctions should be adequate to the gravity of such criminal offences, and if required it points out the necessity to establish special investigative teams for exposing racist criminal activities. An emphasis should be placed on training police officers, aimed at human rights anti-discrimination legislation as well as at implementing programmes for the recruitment of Roma citizens into police forces. *The Report was presented at the 956th meeting of the Committee of Ministers on 15 February 2006.*

In 2005 the Report of the European Commission against Racism and Intolerance (ECRI) regarding the situation in the Czech Republic was not published, since the last Report had been published on 8 December 2004. The Czech Republic was not visited by the members of the evaluating mission.

5.2.4 U.S. State Department

On 8 March 2006 the individual annual Country Reports on Human Rights Practices of the U.S. State Department were published. The Country Report on Human Rights Practices in the Czech Republic in 2005 positively evaluates implementation of the special training programme for police

²⁶ The Czech Republic was given a possibility to send its comments regarding the Report by 15 September 2005 the latest. Apart from the Minister of Foreign Affairs the Security Policy Department of the Ministry of the Interior and the Office of the Government Council for Roma Community Affairs were involved in their preparation.

officers who are involved in investigating racially motivated criminal activities, the collection of data concerning the number of criminal offences having a racial context, and research relating to anti-extremist strategies. The Report further mentions the intervention of the Czech police during two neo-Nazi concerts in Zlata Olesnice and Libovske Udoli and the intervention of the Czech police against the techno-party “CzechTek”.

VI. The Most Important Activities Carried Out by State Bodies in 2005

6.1 Government of the Czech Republic

The Government of the Czech Republic included, as in previous years, the issue of extremism, racism and xenophobia as being among security risks and within its priorities. It clearly highlighted its stance in the Programme Statement of the Government issued on 4 May 2005: *“The Government shall not tolerate provocative rallies of neo-Nazi or other extremist organisations in the Czech Republic and to this effect it will ensure clear action to be taken by all competent bodies”*²⁷

The following activities among others may be mentioned:

Draft Anti-Discrimination Act

On 21 January 2005 the Government submitted to the Chamber of Deputies of the Parliament of the Czech Republic the draft Act on Equal Treatment and on Legal Instruments for Protection against Discrimination (the Anti-Discrimination Act) and the Act amending some acts in relation to adoption of the Anti-Discrimination Act. The Chamber of Deputies discussed the draft acts as bills No. 866 and 867. The Draft Anti-Discrimination Act and the Act amending some acts in relation to adoption of the Anti-Discrimination Act **were adopted by the Chamber of Deputies on 7 December 2005** in the third reading.

The Draft Act contains, *inter alia*, the prohibition of discrimination on the grounds of race and ethnic origin, gender, sexual orientation, age, unfavourable health, religion, or faith. The Ombudsman will be vested with the competence to supervise whether equal treatment is respected. The Draft Anti-Discrimination Act and the Act amending some acts in relation to adoption of the Anti-Discrimination Act harmonises the Czech legal framework with EC law and in particular with Directive 200/43/EC implementing the principal of equal treatment between persons irrespective of racial or ethnic origin and Directive 2000/78/EC establishing a general framework for equal treatment in employment and occupation.

Campaign against Racism

The Government of the Czech Republic carried out for the sixth time a campaign focused on strengthening tolerance and understanding between ethnic minorities and the majority society, known as the Campaign against Racism. As in previous years, the project was subsidised by the amount of CZK 4 million. The most expansive part of the campaign was the project ***Together Against Racism in 2005***, implemented by Creative Bazar s.r.o., addressing the widest possible spectrum of citizens. A social dramatic project ***“Large Pilgrimage after the Dream”*** was implemented by the Archa Theatre, o.p.s. in cooperation with the Refugee Facilities Administration of the Ministry of the Interior. This project represented through the drama “I WILL LEAVE YOU AT 11:20” refugees as capable, creative personalities. The objective of the performance was to point out a negative perception of refugees within Czech society. Within this campaign the Government co-financed the National Education Campaign Against Discrimination which uses funds allocated to the Action Programme of the Community for Combating Discrimination (2001 - 2006). Also a project entitled ***“Increasing Capacity of Public Administration and Legal Professions in Combating Discrimination”*** was implemented by the civic association “Advisory Office for Citizenship, Civil and Human Rights.

²⁷ Czech Government Resolution No. 554 of 4 May 2005 on the Government Programme Statement, point 9.2. Internal Security

Meeting International Conventions

Through its Resolution No. 1433 of 9 November 2005 the Government approved the ***Sixth and Seventh Periodical Report on Meeting International Convention on Eliminating All Forms of Racial Discrimination!*** which the Czech Republic had previously submitted for assessment by the Committee for Eliminating Racial Discrimination. The Report, *inter alia*, maps criminal activities having a racial context in the Czech Republic from 1 June 2002 until 31 March 2005, and describes the development of international cooperation in combating extremism and development of the extremist scene in the Czech Republic. All this can be found in the section devoted to information on meeting Article 4 of the Convention in question. The Report also refers to the Information on the Issue of Extremism in the Czech Republic drawn up, on an annual basis, by the Ministry of the Interior.

In 2005 the Czech Republic prepared the ***Second Periodical Report on Meeting Obligations Arising from the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights*** covering the period from 1 January 2000 until 31 December 2004. The Report was approved by Government Resolution No. 15 of 4 January 2005. The Report, *inter alia*, pays attention to the issue of extremism, namely in the section containing information on meeting Article 20 (2) of the Covenant (prohibition on incitement of racial, national and religious intolerance).

The 2005 Status Report on Human Rights in the Czech Republic

Since 1998 the Government Representative for Human Rights has drawn up each year the Status Report on Human Rights in the Czech Republic. The Report deals with the entire area of human rights including discrimination on the grounds of race or ethnic origin. *The 2005 Status Report will be submitted to the Government not later than on 31 March 2006.*

6.2 Ministry of the Interior and the Police of the Czech Republic

6.2.1 International Cooperation in Combating Extremism

Agreements on Police Cooperation

The issue of extremism and racism was taken into account in the drafts of new agreements on police cooperation. These agreements expressly mention combating extremism, racial intolerance, and xenophobia.

On 27 February 2005 the ***Agreement between the Czech Republic and the Slovak Republic on cooperation in combating crime, in protecting public order and in protecting the national border*** came into effect. Negotiations among experts regarding the ***Agreement between the Czech Republic and the Swiss Confederation on police cooperation in combating criminal activities*** were concluded on 31 May 2005 by signing the respective Agreement in Prague. The Agreement was then submitted to the Czech Parliament for its ratification. On 14 July 2000 the ***Agreement between the Czech Republic and the Republic of Austria on police cooperation and on the second addendum to the European Convention on Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters of 20 April 1959*** was signed in Vienna. It was also submitted to the Czech Parliament for its ratification. Further, the draft ***Agreement between the Czech Republic and the Republic of Poland on cooperation of police bodies in combating criminal activities and protecting public order and on cooperation in the borderland*** was submitted to the respective ministries for comments. *It is expected that this Agreement will be submitted to the Government in the first half of 2006.*

The Working Group of the V4 Countries and Austria for Combating Extremism

This Working Group meets once a year under the responsibility of the Czech Republic or the Ministry of the Interior of the Czech Republic respectively. Such meetings are closed to the general public. At its meeting in February 2005 the Czech party submitted the draft grant project within the AGIS programme ***“Security Risks of Extremism in the Central European Geopolitical Area”***,

drafted by the Ministry of the Interior of the Czech Republic.²⁸ In preparing this project the Ministry of the Interior utilised its experience with enforcing and establishing anti-extremist policy, in particular, multi-annual experience arising from the presidency of the Working Group of the V4 Countries and Austria for Combating Extremism (hereinafter referred to as the “Working Group”).

The form and principal objectives of the project were discussed. Issues relating to a description of the current situation in the field of extremism in participating countries were debated. These included external and internal risks, evaluation of proposals for joint measures to minimise manifestations of extremism in the shared geopolitical area, to intensify police cooperation at the level of experts more, and to enter into dialogue with representatives of Slovenia, Baltic States, candidate countries, i.e. Romania, Bulgaria and Turkey, as well as with Croatia and Switzerland (which are not the EU Member States), with an emphasis put on exchange of good practice. In the case of candidate countries, possibilities were assessed for transferring experiences in combating extremism and its manifestations and providing assistance in those countries’ involvement in the union dimension when drafting their own anti-extremist policy. Furthermore, the participants agreed to invite experts from the Federal Republic of Germany and Austria, i.e. old EU Member States, having extensive experience with combating extremism. They also decided to invite representatives of two prestigious supranational NGOs, namely: ENAR (European Network Against Racism) and FARE (Football Against Racism in Europe), which have considerably contributed to combating extremism, racism and manifestations of xenophobia in society and its negative impacts in general. No essential objections were raised against the project submitted. In drafting the final version of the project the Czech party took into account opinions and observations raised within the discussions. The resulting version of the submitted project represents a consensus from previous negotiations and if it is adopted Slovakia and Hungary, as partners of the Czech Republic will participate in its implementation. **This form of the project ensures creative cooperation of the partners and therefore it is a guarantee of full functionality internationally and the active meeting of all highlighted aims.** In January 2006 the draft project was submitted to Brussels to be assessed within the AGIS programmes. *The next annual meeting of the Working Group will be held in November 2006.*

Working Seminar concerning the Issue of Sects and Religious Movements

Despite the fact that the issue of sects and religious movements is within the competence of the Ministry of Culture and that the Ministry of the Interior does not deal with it in its full extent, the Ministry of the Interior used, within bilateral cooperation, the offer of the French embassy to arrange a working seminar relating to this topic. The Seminar was held in Prague on 10 and 11 November 2005 within the responsibility of the Security Policy Department. It was lectured on by French experts **Christian Bonnet** from MIVILUDES- Mission interministérielle de vigilance et de lutte contre les dérives sectaires (interministerial body for combating sects falling under the responsibility of the Prime Minister) and **Olivier Perpenat** from the French Ministry of the Interior Direction Régionale des Renseignements Généraux – DRRG (General Intelligence). They provided Czech participants with information on the competencies and activities of their respective institutions, along with the history of sects and religious movements in France and the current situation pertaining to this area. At the general level, they also clarified the development phases of the relation between the state and the society in this field. Further, they informed on the French typology of sects and religious movements, developed mechanisms for determining these, and explained ten criteria on the basis of which the potential danger of sects is evaluated. They also paid attention to the features and operations of the Church of Scientology. They presented, highly appreciated in France, the **Handbook for Civil Servants**. This document, dealing with the issue of sects, is a response to the fact that such sects penetrate the economic environment, ministries or society where they enter into contact with ministries dealing with security. As in other European countries, there is no legal definition of sects in France. This working seminar contributed to an explanation of the issue of sects and the action of state bodies against them in one of the EU Member States, including obstacles relating to such action. The openness of the French experts with which they shared their knowledge with Czech audience was above all standards.

²⁸ The meeting of the Working Group of V4 Countries and Austria for Combating Extremism, held on 2 and 3 February 2005, was taken into account in the text of the Information of the Issue of Extremism in the Czech Republic in 2004. See www.mvcr.cz, Documents, Extremism.

In the Czech Republic the issue of sects and religious movements is not covered at the level of state administration; it is not covered even within the Ministry of Culture. The police experts involved in extremism deal with it only marginally. Therefore, the seminar may become an impetus for reassessment of the current situation in the Czech Republic and for opening this issue. *The Security Policy Department of the Ministry of the Interior ensured the translation of the “Handbook for Civil Servants” into the Czech language.*

6.2.2 Advisory Bodies Working within the Ministry of the Interior

Inter-Ministerial Commission for Combating Extremism, Racism and Xenophobia

The Inter-ministerial Commission for Combating Extremism, Racism and Xenophobia is an advisory body to the Minister of the Interior established by Government Resolutions No. 903/2001 and 238/2002. The members of the Inter-ministerial Commission obtained in 2005 within the competencies of their respective ministries and offices information and data for drawing up the “Information on the Issue of Extremism in 2005.” They, where necessary, maintained all year round mutual contact and cooperated on partial tasks relating to the issue of extremism. On the basis of the consensual decision adopted by the Inter-ministerial Commission on 8 March 2005 they fulfilled the function of providing expert background for the Czech liaison with the EUMC. This comprised in particular expert opinions concerning questionnaires or documents issued by the EUMC.

As a follow up to the published priority topics for 2005, among them anti-Semitism, the first “*Round Table on the Issue of Anti-Semitism*” was held in November 2005 under the responsibility of the Security Policy Department. The Round Table was strongly supported by representatives of the Jewish Community, the academic sphere, the Ministry of Education, Youth, and Sports, the Ministry of Culture, the intelligence services, the Ministry of the Interior, and the Czech police. The Round Table involved three principal blocks in the framework of which the issue was discussed. These were as follows: “*Holocaust as a Topic of Post-War Anti-Semitism*” (PhD. Leo Palate, the Director of the Jewish Museum), “*Anti-Semitism and Related Phenomena*” (Doc. Jud. PhD. Miroslav Mares, PhD, Masaryk University), and “*Anti-Semitism and Current Islamic Radicalism in Europe: Anti-Semitism and Israel –Palestinian Conflict*” (Mgr. Martin Cejka, Masaryk University). The discussion touched also issues of misusing the topic of holocaust (shoa) in different contexts, anti-Semitism in Europe, its globalised forms, and its dissemination from Muslim countries to Europe projection of anti-Semitism in the Islamic world, anti-Zionism, and also other, less wide-ranging problems such as the problems and necessity of leading a public discussion with those who deny the holocaust, or the application of Sec. 261a of the Criminal Code in given cases.

Although the violent dimension of anti-Semitism does not take in the Czech Republic the form it has in other European countries, the conclusions of the Round Table showed that it was necessary to systematically monitor the roots of anti-Semitism.

Working Group of the Government Council for Roma Community Affairs concerning the Ministry of the Interior and the Police of the Czech Republic

This Working Commission is chaired by the First Deputy of the Minister of the Interior and its members are experts of the Ministry of the Interior and the Czech police, representatives of the Government Council for Roma Community Affairs, the Office of this Council and, in particular, Roma coordinators of Regional Authorities. It is the only official working group which assembles Roma coordinators of Regional Authorities.

Activities of the Working Group were carried out in compliance with the Plans of Activities for the Period of 2004 – 2005. It concentrated on the following topics: Roma migration, policing of the Czech police in relation to ethnic and national minorities, discrimination and racism, specific problems of the Roma community (usury, social exclusion, and drugs), the role of regional and local authorities, activities of Roma coordinators of Regional Authorities, the work of Roma advisors at the level of municipalities with extended powers, conceptual measures, and so forth.

In 2005 the Working Group devoted its activities for example to racially motivated criminal offences where the victim was a Roma, and enhancing policing in this area through better selection and professional training of future as well as current police officers, opportunities to employ Roma in the Municipal Police, improving the system of crime prevention at the local level, and meeting the

“National Strategy for Policing in Relation to Ethnic and National Minorities”. Also in 2005 the Working Group represented a valuable platform for communication between the state administration and representatives of self-government, the exchange of information, the formulation of approaches, and joint draft measures aimed at solving identified problems.

6.2.3 Other Activities

Round Table concerning the Issue of Right-Wing Extremist Music Performances

On 14 July 2005 the Round Table as a response to extremist music performances organised in the Czech Republic was held in Usti nad Labem under the auspices of the Directors of the Czech Police – in the Administration of the North Bohemian Region - and the Director of the Security Policy Department. The discussions were attended by top management of the Czech police from the Administration of the North Bohemian Region, managers of the Police Presidium of the Czech Republic, police specialists dealing with the issue of extremism at the level of Police Regional Administrations or the Unit for Combating Organised Crime, representatives of the Security Intelligence Service, the Regional State Prosecutors’ Office in Usti nad Labem, the academic sector, and representatives of civic associations monitoring right-wing extremists and their rallies.

Participants at the Meeting agreed on the need to establish a *Working Group of Experts* as a platform for mutual communication, whose priority will be to develop a new methodology enabling the Czech police to take a more effective and consistent approach towards events organised by supporters of the skinhead movement including right-wing extremist music performances usually held as closed, private parties. It was stated that the existing methodology which the Czech police currently follows more or less reflects that of the 1990s. Therefore, it is necessary to reassess it and to develop for the current police practice a tool which will reflect the real situation in the field concerned and will provide the Czech police with required details of possible alternatives of action to be taken and thus it will become a useful instrument. It was also mentioned that it was necessary to enhance the channelling downstream of information in order to make more efficient the action of regional police forces.

Working Group on the Issue of Right-Wing Extremist Music Performance

Through the decision of the Minister of the Interior and the Police President a Working Group dealing with the issue of right-wing extremist concerts in the Czech Republic was established in August 2005.

On 6 October 2005 the first meeting of this group, composed of representatives of the Ministry of the Interior (Security Policy Department), the Czech police, and intelligence services was held. A representative of the academic sphere working as a sworn expert, Miroslav Mares (Masaryk University), was invited for consultations. The meeting specified documents necessary for drawing up a required methodology. Issues relating to Sec. 260 and Sec. 261 of the Criminal Code and Sec. 198 a (3) (b) of the Criminal Code were discussed, including: the database of findings, cooperation between the SIS and the Czech police, the importance of “arguments” for intervention by the Czech police, the role of headquarters and a regional element in relation to a district, a question of the possibility to dissolve any rally before it is commenced, the problem of quality of operative equipment, involvement of the Unit for Detecting Illegal Proceeds and Tax Related Crime of the Criminal Police and Investigation Service Office (collected and untaxed money), experts’ opinions, as well as the need to unify practice with the Supreme State Prosecutor’s Office, and so on. For the needs of the members of the Working Group as well as for the police generally Miroslav Mares (Masaryk University) drew up “*An Introduction into the Issues of Right-Wing Extremist Music Performances in the Czech Republic*” as a basic study of scientific and practical findings representing a theoretical core for drawing up a new police methodology. *The Working Group continues its activities and on 10 January 2006 another meeting was held.*

Applying State Power in the Area of the Right of Assembly

In connection with entities registered under Act No. 83/1990 Coll., on the Assembly of Citizens, as amended, and Act No. 424/1991 Coll., on Association in Political Parties and Political Movements, as amended, only one case relating to the issue of extremism arose in 2005. At the end of 2005 the Ministry of the Interior delivered to the civic association - the Communist Union of Youth

(hereinafter referred to as the “CUY”) a notice and call under Sec. 12 (3) Act No. 83/1990 Coll., with regard to the fact that in a given case the association, was excluded from participating in the political life of Czech society, such activity being regulated by the above-mentioned Act in accordance with which the CUY was established. In this regard it was taken into account that the “Political Programme of the CUY” proclaimed on its web sites does not comply with the provisions of Sec. 4 of Act No. 83/1990 Coll., under which for example associations the aim of which is to deny and restrict personal, political or other rights of citizens on the grounds of their nationality, race, origin, political or other conviction, religious faith and social position, or to incite hate and intolerance of such characteristics, to support violence or otherwise violate the Constitution and laws, as well as associations which try to achieve their targets in a manner which is in contradiction with the Constitution and other laws, are not permitted. Along with the call of the Ministry of the Interior to abstain from prohibited activities the CUY was also required to provide the Ministry of the Interior with the information on adopted measures within the specified term (the original deadline of 31 December 2005 was on the basis of the CUY application extended until 3 March 2006).

Strategy for Policing in Relation to Minorities for 2006 – 2007

The Strategy for Policing of the Police of the Czech Republic in Relation to Minorities for was adopted by the Government of the Czech Republic by Resolution No. 49 of 11 January 2006. The aim of the Strategy is to improve the work of police officers so that they become more effective when they work with minorities and to improve their approach towards minorities. The Strategy is based on the necessity of an equal and correct approach and respect for differences of minorities - which under no circumstance means any tolerance of illegal conduct. On the contrary, such equal treatment assumes understanding of differences of cultural values on the basis of which a member of any minority cannot be condemned, restricted or generally discriminated against as long as unless he/she breaches the law.

The Strategy concentrates in particular on the training of police officers, consistent enforcement of anti-discriminatory procedures in the work of the police, and crime prevention within minority communities, and it places a large emphasis on cooperation of the Czech police with local authorities and the non-governmental and private sector.

Since 2003, when the above mentioned document, i.e. the National Strategy for Policing of the Police of the Czech Republic in Relation to Ethnic and National Minorities, was drawn up, the Czech police have verified mechanisms of policing with minorities in several pilot locations, and since 2005 these have been implemented as a system. At all Regional Police Administrations liaisons for minorities have been appointed and the mechanism of an assistant of the Czech police has been extended. A liaison is a policeman who specialises in the issue of extremism and, since January 2005, in the issue of minorities as well. He operates as a contact and communication-middleman between minorities and the Czech police. He assists in solving potential conflicts and serious delicts and offers his help to members of minorities in solving specific problems.

The work of liaisons for minorities can be, in locations with higher numbers of minorities, complemented by police assistants. Police assistance is a site/street service, facilitating for inhabitants of socially excluded areas populated predominantly by minority members contact and communication with the Czech police. ‘Clients’ of police assistants are in particular victims and witnesses of latent crime (usury, procuring, drug distribution, trade in human beings, crime of youth and so forth). Besides helping their clients such assistants also provide help to police officers. By using their knowledge of the environment and people living there the assistants help policemen in better and quicker orientation in the specific environment. During project implementation it was clear that the utilisation of such assistance services is viable since it represents for the Czech police an effective tool for a considerable elimination of crime in problematic locations. Currently, three District Directorates of the Czech police use assistants: Ostrava, Cheb and Usti nad Labem, whilst the project is being prepared at other locations (Brno, Most). A police assistant is either employed by a local authority or by a non-governmental organisation, thus the project is always based on partnership and close cooperation between the Czech police and other entities.

Apart from police assistance in minority communities the Czech police implement other projects focusing on crime prevention among members of minorities, for example the project entitled “the Common World carried out by the Czech police in the Administration of the North Moravian Region”, or the project known as “Building Bridges”, implemented in Strakonice.

In addition to these practical measures the Czech police concentrate also on training police officers in the issues of working with minorities. Both newly hired policemen as well as policemen in active service are being trained. Special courses are held for police officers who work in regions with a higher minority population. The priority for the following two years will be the training of the police management. The Ministry of the Interior and the Czech police are preparing intensive recruitment of minority members to the Czech police, as well as finance research relating to mapping crime affecting minority communities, and they strive to enter into better cooperation with non-governmental and private sector bodies; the improving of relations which have been entered into in previous years with organisations dealing with the integration of minorities into society (for example associations of Mutual Coexistence, Drom, People in Need - closely cooperating with Czech Television - and some others) will be further developed by the Ministry of the Interior and the police on the basis of joint project and other, partial activities.

The Issue of Extremism in the System of Prevention

Preventive Programmes at the Local level

The Ministry of the Interior is responsible for the activities of an inter-governmental body - the **Republic Committee for Crime Prevention**, among the principal activities of which are the implementation of the programme which involves cities with the highest crime rates and a culmination of other pathological social phenomena. The essential conceptual document for the preventive policy of the state in the field of crime is the “**Strategy for Crime Prevention 2004-2007**” (hereinafter referred to as the “Strategy”), approved by Government Resolution No. 393/2004.

The specific system of assistance is ensured by the “**Programme of Crime Prevention at the Local Level– Partnership**”⁴⁴. It is a non-repressive method through which it has been possible since 1996 to systematically focus on the improvement of inter-ethnic relationships, to overcome prejudice, to limit xenophobia, to increase tolerance and patience on the side of the majority, and to emancipate, educate and find a place in society for the Roma minority. It is meant to eliminate or at least alleviate the social exclusion of Roma communities, the consequence of such exclusions being also an increased risk of racist and extremist attitudes. Projects focus mainly on children and youth, whose system of values and habits is more open to positive changes.

Therefore the priority of the Partnership Programme is the national minority of Roma showing for a long period of time the highest risks in terms of security. The Programme tries to decrease social handicaps of Roma and to support their full integration. General objectives of the Partnership Programme are to maximally decrease risks and consequences relating to crime, enhancing the feeling of safety of citizens, and strengthening trust in the police and institutions of public administration. Towns displaying the highest rate of crimes committed and demonstrating a large accumulation of other pathological social phenomena – unemployment, poverty, extremist manifestations, socially excluded Roma communities, and so forth – are included in the Partnership Programme. **In 2005** six towns (villages) implemented seven projects relating to the Roma community which were subsidised by CZK 390,000. Funds were allocated under the Government Resolution from the Budget Chapter “General Cash Management”, however finance was not earmarked from the budget of the Ministry of the Interior. The condition upon which projects were supported was co-financing by a municipality and the active participation of Roma in their implementation

Preventive Programmes Implemented within the Police of the Czech Republic

In 2005 a below-mentioned project was approved by the Minister of the Interior; it is known under the name the **Programme of the Ministry of the Interior in the Field of Crime Prevention until 2007**. This is a strategic document laying down the rules for preventive activities within the Ministry of the Interior and its subordinate agencies which significantly contributes to the joint action of all units of the Ministry in implementing the system of crime prevention. Some of the strategic objectives are as follows:

- to integrate preventive work into a maximal number of activities of ministerial units and the Czech police, to strengthen systemic solutions and eliminate separate solutions; and
- to standardise the work of the Czech police as a public service, **in particular as regards units having close contact with citizens.**

Priorities of the ministerial programmes are as follows:

- Crime prevention at the local level and integration of the Czech police in preventive systems.
- Child crime prevention
- Preventative and informative activities of the Czech police.
- Improving the prevention system within the Ministry and its agencies (the information system, the education and training system, sociological surveys in the field of prevention, and financing preventive activities).

In order to support the aforementioned priorities and objectives the Ministry of the Interior earmarks for this purpose each year CZK 3.9 million. One of the explicitly mentioned areas for possible financial support is “prevention of crimes with a racial and extremist context and prevention of xenophobia”. In 2005 several projects, which were mostly a part of the “National Strategy for Policing of the Czech Police in Relation to National and Ethnic Minorities”, were implemented.

Surveys

The Republic Committee for Crime Prevention exceptionally decided in 2005 to release CZK 550,000 to conduct a survey focusing on mapping the types of crime which socially segregated Roma communities living in the Usti Region cope with. The Ministry of the Interior was the contracting authority for this survey. Further, research on crime within Roma communities in the Karlovy Vary Region was supported (by CZK 400,000).

From 1 September until 31 December 2005 a survey on crime in socially excluded locations of the Usti and Karlovy Vary Regions was conducted. In the Usti Region it was implemented by the People in Need society, while the survey in the Karlovy Vary Region was conducted by the Western Bohemian University. The aim of the research was to obtain a detailed overview on the structure and dynamics of crime which is connected with the life of inhabitants of socially deprived areas especially with respect to social crime determinants specific to such communities. The structure and dynamics of crime were mapped by using stationary surveys where an on the spot collection of data was made.

The research in question has confirmed that specific conduct of socially excluded persons (including criminal pathological social conduct) is a consequence of adaptation to living conditions in “ghettos” or the result of adoption of certain patterns of conduct which are formed within this environment and are transferred from generation to generation during their socialising. Official institutions are able to capture and effectively solve only a part of this criminal conduct, which is a product of the overall situation in these locations. The majority of illicit activities are highly latent and it is difficult to detect them. The most problematic types of criminal activities and pathological social conduct which can trigger off a range of other criminal as well as generally illegal activities are usury and abuse / distribution of drugs. The vast majority of families living in socially excluded areas have been for a long time dependant on social allowances, enabling them to cover only basic living needs, however not enabling them to create financial reserves for extraordinary expenses. A number of such families borrow money from usurers since the availability of commercial loans is under legal conditions which, due to their social exclusion, are almost impossible. The price of borrowing from such usurers is, however, one hundred percent interest, a persistent pressure of debt and interest repayment, extortion, threats, or physical assaults to members of the family concerned (violence related to usury occurs quite frequently). Other serious problems can occur such as rent and electricity debts, decline in the living standard of families and related health risks, court ordered eviction from flats and homeless problems, deterioration in the care of children and their subsequent placement into institutional care, and in particular growth in crime – theft, violence, and hooliganism

The abuse of and dealing in drugs among inhabitants of these locations have specific features. According to estimates of the research up to 70% of the population of socially excluded areas regularly abuse drugs. In many cases the use and distribution of narcotic substances become a matter of several generations of all families and it is not an exception that among drug abusers there are very young children as well as old people. The issue of drugs is closely related to so-called petty crime – users must somehow get money for drugs.

In addition to the aforementioned types of criminal activities and pathological social phenomena, the research indicated problems of prostitution (also prostitution of minor persons which is, however, to a large extent pretended; credit fraud; among minor offences exist negligence of family care, driving without a driving licence, receiving illegally (without paying) utility services (electric power and water), and some others.

The data obtained by means of this survey are mainly to help conceive specific future strategies for policing in relation to socially segregated locations populated in particular by Roma communities in the Czech-German borderland and the outcomes of this survey will be used as a basis for respective proposals of policing methods for investigating detected problems.

Educational Projects

The issue of extremism is a part of educational programmes delivered by the Secondary Police School of the Ministry of the Interior and training police centres of individual regional administrations of the Czech police within the basic vocational preparation and other training courses. This issue is also a part of the curriculum of the Police Academy of the Czech Republic..

In 2005 the piloting of new basic training was commenced. It was the Framework Educational Programme for basic training of the public order police, traffic and railway police, and basic training of policemen from the Alien and Border Police Service which has been effective since 1 September 2005²⁹. Mainly internal documents³⁰ and European conceptual priorities of police education³¹ with regard to the current development of attitudes of relevant European structures are the basis for a new basic training of the public order police.³²

In the framework of new basic training satisfying specified objectives³³, the issue of extremism is contained namely in objective 131 with taxonomic degrees in the cognitive area (KP – understanding) and affective area (AP – receiving or perceiving) in the subject *Law, Psychology and Ethics of Policing*, or *Criminal Sciences*. Students are provided with information about selected criminal offences and minor offences committed against another person because of his/her nationality, race, origin, political conviction or religious belief, and with topics of extremism and racism.

Newly elaborated, but not yet finished, School Educational Programmes (SEP) at secondary Police Schools in Prague, Brno, Holesov, and Jihlava pay attention especially to the issue of extremism and related phenomena in the subject of *Law, Psychology and Ethics of Policing* namely in the topic “Pathological Social Phenomena” and in the subject of “*Criminal Sciences*” in the topic “Current forms of Criminal Activities”. A discussion with a selected legal practitioner is led within a practical exercise concerning **Extremism**. An important part of the teaching is a thematic unit entitled Extremism included in the integrated practical training and focusing on comprehensive model situations (for example communication among members of police watches on the spot of the intervention, respecting tactical principles during any intervention against a group of persons, **identification of verbal, non-verbal and graphic manifestations** which may qualify as a public legal offence, identification of other unlawful **conduct of extremists**, a decision made to seize an asset, a decision on restricting personal freedom by a police officer, or documentation of police intervention).

With regard to upskilling and upgrading courses the training course “**Extremism - Racism - Prejudice - Drugs**”³⁴ was innovated in April 2005. The profile of the participants requires, *inter alia*, that those who successfully completed such course must understand the basic terms used within the course (racism, extremism, discrimination, identity, prejudice, stereotype, synonyms) and must be aware of the activities of extremist groups and movements operating in the Czech Republic, as well as with the long-terms objectives of the Police Presidium of the Czech Republic in the field of security policy (vision, mission, strategic goals). One of the outputs of the pilot course (the SPS of the Police Administration of the Western Bohemian Region, the training centre in Cerveny Hradek) was a manual for course instructors distributed through Regional Czech Police Administrations in February and March 2005 and published in April 2005 as an inset of the journal ‘Policeman’.

The Police Academy of the Czech Republic deals with the issue of extremism within individual subjects of its Bachelor’s, Master’s and Doctoral programmes as well as within lifelong learning. Subjects such as Political Sciences, Applied Political Sciences or Forensic Psychology also

²⁹ This was approved by the First Deputy of the Minister of the Interior, see ref. No VO-242-15/2005.

³⁰ The Strategy of Compulsory Lifelong Learning of police officers and other employees of the Czech police and the Ministry of the Interior

³¹ CEPOL (European Police College) Priorities, The European Code of Police Ethics (Strasbourg 2001), Barcelona (2002), the Lisbon Strategy (2000)

³² Prague Summit (2001), Barcelona (2002), Berlin (plan 2003-2005), Bergen 2005, EPLN, eDoc-Database, ICMPD, EFQM models, CAF, Hague programme (for the years 2005-2010), the 2005 JHA Council 2005 (Luxembourg, Brussels, Newcastle) and lately an explicit emphasis on the issue of extremism, Brussels, December 2005, Meeting of heads of the police in 2005 (Brussels).

³³ In total 206 objectives which are met within four thematic units with an emphasis mainly placed on integrated teaching (more than 20%) as well as within individual subjects.

³⁴ See ref. no. PPR-205/SVSP-2005

pay attention to extremism³⁵. The course “*Extremism and the Police*”³⁶, which will be taught in 2006, will be held within lifelong learning. Among its declared objectives are to inform participants on basic *approaches towards extremism, the classification of current manifestations of extremism, as well as manifestations of extremism within the EU, and finally measures of the Czech police against manifestations of extremism.*

Mass Media

The Ministry of the Interior communicated with the general public through its web site, its internet radio station ‘Vnitro’ (‘Interior’), ministerial journals, releases in the media, and the distribution of educational and informative documents. In addition it carried out a range of other activities through which it make its activities in the field of extremism and prevention of manifestations of extremism in society more visible.

The Ministry continued publishing documents in the Section entitled “Extremism” on the Ministry of the Interior’s web site (<http://www.mvcr.cz/dokument/index.html#extrem>); it’s radio station Vnitro (Interior) broadcast in total 13 informative news items reacting to extremist events which are for the general public as well as for journalists accessible on the web site www.mvcr.cz. Press releases disclosed by the Ministry of the Interior paid attention to the issue reviewed as well.

Within media monitoring the contributions of selected foremost Czech printed and electronic media concerning the Ministry of the Interior and the issue of extremism were recorded. Questions of citizens and journalists concerning the issues of extremism and asylum or issues relating to foreign nationals living in the Czech Republic were answered.

Journalists and the general public were informed by means of press releases and the radio station Vnitro (Interior) “*Under One Sun – Refugees Have Been with Us for 15 Years*”, which was guaranteed by the Refugee Facilities Administration. The principal topics of the project were migration and multi-culture with the target group being the general and professional public. In the course of 2005 the Ministry of the Interior also supported via mass media exhibitions of works of art produced by children of asylum seekers, Open Door Days, in asylum facilities in the Czech republic organised by the Refugee Facilities Administration with the aim of elucidating the life and culture of those foreign nationals to the Czech public and thus to help improve relations between them and the majority inhabitants.

Three panels of the exhibition “*Ministry of the Interior of the Czech Republic*”, held in the building of the European Parliament on 20 –23 September 2005, were devoted to the issue of foreigners residing in the Czech Republic or asylum seekers. The exhibition was complemented by a publication in three languages.

Ministerial journals *Policista (Policeman) Kriminalistika (Criminal Sciences)* and a periodical of the Crime Prevention Department – *Press Service* – the concept of which was modified in mid-February 2005 in relation to the change in the group of target readers. It is now published under the name *Crime Prevention Information Service* and is determined for professionals, publishing mainly original texts. In particular, people engaged in prevention of pathological social phenomena, teachers/trainers and students of relevant schools, managers of crime prevention at the local level, those who submit preventive projects, police officers, representatives of local authorities, and other individuals interested in the topic, work with the published texts. The information service has also its internet alternative.

In 2005 in total six Press Services and three Crime Prevention Information Services were issued and distributed to almost 500 places in the Czech Republic. 13 contributions were devoted to the topic of extremism, terrorism, racism, xenophobia, or spectator violence. The journal *Policista (Policeman)* published 17 articles describing the issue in question (of them three were supplements);

³⁵ *Political Sciences – 45 lessons,; objectives: ... to define the place and role of the police as a powerful force of a democratic state and the participation of police members in implementing security and anti-extremist policy of our state...Applied Political Sciences, 30 lessons, objectives: ... to show specific domestic extremist groups and movements, civic initiations, interest lobbies having the potential to call a crisis and emergency situation ...Forensic psychology, Hate crimes – psychology of extremist violence.*

³⁶ The Police Academy of the Czech Republic, 8 June 2006, 60 participants – police officers of the Czech police and civil servants.

the quarterly published journal *Kriminalistika* (Criminal Sciences) published seven specialised texts devoted to this issue.

The Ministry of the Interior and the Police Presidium of the Czech Republic prepared in 2005 the project **“Policing with National Minorities”**, aimed at informing all staff of preventive-information groups of the Czech police who are at the same time public relations officers and press release officers (at the level of the Police Presidium of the Czech Republic, Regional Administrations of the Czech Police, and District Directorates of the Czech Police) on the latest activities in policing with national minorities. A seminar containing the following topics will be held in 2006.

- To provide information on culturally specific features of national minorities, to teach them to work with different groups of national minorities, to be able to eliminate risks of incorrectly assessed situations in the communities and in families of members of national minorities.
- To support the cooperation of staff of preventive information groups with liaisons and teams working in accordance with the effective National Strategy for Policing in relation to National and Ethnic Minorities; to adequately apply findings obtained from joint activities in outputs of preventive and press-related work.
- To plan preventive measures against extremist and xenophobic manifestations, to support social integration of national minorities and to involve their activities into the Programme of Crime Prevention at the Local Level – Partnership.”

Spectator Violence

With regard to the international dimension, the election of the representative of the Ministry of the Interior of the Czech Republic as Chairperson of the Council of Europe’s Standing Committee on the European Convention on Spectator Violence was important. Being in this position he was actively involved in the monitoring of the Convention cited (in 2005 in Austria, Switzerland, and Finland) and in international cooperation in preparing for the Football World Championship FIA 2006 in Germany.

The Coordinating Commission on Spectator Violence and Misbehaviour at Sports Events, In Particular Football Matches, carried out its activities under the responsibility of the Ministry of the Interior. The Commission is composed of representatives of the Ministry of the Interior, the Czech police, the Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports, the Association of Towns and Villages, the Czech-Moravian Football Association and the Association of Professional Ice-hockey Clubs. In October 2005 the annual National Report on Spectator Violence in the Czech Republic was drawn up and submitted to the Council of Europe’s Standing Committee.

In 2005 the Ministry of the Interior became a partner of a preventive project for football fans, the umbrella organisation of which is the civil association ProFotbalFans. It is the project *“Educational Programme for Social Workers – street-workers, contact and club staff working with the target group of football fans”*. The principal aim of the project is training social workers and preparing them for contact and club work with football fans, in particular at the level of football clubs

Specialists from the Criminal Police and Investigation Service of the Czech police involved in the issue of spectator violence checked in 2005, on an ongoing basis and through their direct service, how tasks arising from the meetings of the Police President and Binding Instruction of the Police President No.100/2002 are met. This regarded matches which were assessed as being risky ones.

Strategy for Combating Cyber-Crime

The Strategy for Combating Cyber-Crime was drawn up in 2001 in compliance with Czech Government Resolution No. 1044/2000 concerning the Updated Strategy for Combating Organised Crime. This Strategy will be again updated in 2006. The current Strategy contains the Schedule of Measures containing 15 assignments with either specific deadlines or to be met on an ongoing basis. The assignments involve legislation, organisation, education, research and media, international cooperation, coordination and control. The Ministry of the Interior cooperated with the Police Presidium of the Czech Republic on providing conditions for further development of structures directly participating in combating cyber-crime. The Ministry of the Interior regularly, on an annual basis, informs the Government on the situation concerning cyber-crime through its “Report on Public Order and Internal Security in the Czech Republic” whilst the “Information on the Issue of Extremism in the Czech Republic”, which is a separate annex to the aforementioned Report, pays attention to the dissemination of racist, anti-Semitic and other xenophobic, hateful documents and ideas.

6.2.4 Issue of Extremism within the Police of the Czech Republic

Situation in 2005

Neither organisational background nor staffing relating to the issue of extremism saw in 2005 a considerable change. The issues in question were adequately safeguarded within the Criminal Police and Investigation Service at Regional Administrations of the Czech Police as well as at the level of districts. Police specialists from the Criminal Police and Investigation Service Office were engaged in this issue at the Police Presidium; experts from the Unit for Combating Organised Crime focused on extremist crime involving an international element. The total number of police officers dealing with extremism was 140 persons. The only change, which occurred in 2005, was the extension of their job responsibilities. Since January 2005 liaisons for work with national minorities were assigned to all police regions. Police officers dealing with extremism were appointed to perform this function and at the same time they are currently meeting also tasks in the field of extremism and assignments arising from the National Strategy of Policing in Relation to National Minorities.

Reorganisation of the Criminal Police and Investigation Service Office of the Czech Police – covering the issue of extremism at the central management level

After reorganising the Criminal Police and Investigation Service Office of the Police Presidium of the Czech Republic, the issues of extremism was on 1 February 2006 transferred, in its entirety, under the competence of the Unit for Combating Organised Crime of the Criminal Police and Investigation Service Office of the Czech police. However, the Criminal Police and Investigation Service Office remains as a top coordinating, methodological and control body of the Police Presidium of the Czech Republic to eliminate certain duplications with activities executed by other units.

6.3 Ministry of Justice and the Supreme State Prosecutor's Office

6.3.1 Ministry of Justice

Court Statistics

In 2005 courts of the Czech Republic lawfully sentenced a total of 67,561 persons, of whom 159 were sentenced for crimes with an extremist context, which accounted only for 0.24% of the total number of lawfully sentenced persons. In comparison with 2004 it is possible to notice almost the same number of lawfully sentenced persons for a crime having an extremist context, since in that year 160 persons were convicted. With respected this number it is clear that this segment of criminal activities as stagnated.

Offenders were most frequently sentenced for the crime of support and propagation of movements suppressing human rights and freedoms under Sections 260 and 261 of the Criminal Code, whereby the number of offenders was 67 persons, i.e. 42.14%; as compared with 2004 this represents a growth of 17 persons, i.e. 34%. These criminal acts were followed by the crime of defamation of a nation, ethnic group, race or religious belief under Sec. 198 of the Criminal Code – 39 persons, i.e. 24.53%, which represents only a very moderate increase, of two persons. A further 26 persons, i.e. 16.35%, were sentenced for the crime of violence against a group of people or an individual under Sec. 196 of the Criminal Code which was a growth of four persons; eight persons, which accounts for 5.03%, were sentenced for the criminal offence of hooliganism committed with a racist context, which is a fall, of three persons; five persons were sentenced for the crime of injury to health under Sec. 221 of the Criminal Code, which was a considerable decline, by 11 persons; the same number of persons were sentenced for the criminal offence of assault against a public official under Sec. 155 of the Criminal Code, while two persons were sentenced for crimes of extortion under Sec. 235 of the Criminal Code, dangerous threats under Sec. 197a of the Criminal Code, and the criminal act of inciting hate against a group of persons or restriction of their rights and freedoms under Sec. 198a of the Criminal Code. Only one person was sentenced for the criminal offence of infringing copyright and related rights and rights concerning a database under Sec. 152 of the Criminal Code, one person for the criminal offence of heavily injury to health under Sec. 222 of the Criminal Code, and one person for the criminal offence of theft under Sec. 247 of the Criminal Code. The aforementioned data is summarised in the table below:

THE MOST IMPORTANT ACTIVITIES CARRIED OUT BY STATE BODIES IN 2005

Criminal Offence	Sec. of the CC	No. of Persons
Support and propagation of movements suppressing human rights and freedoms	Sec. 260, 261	67
Defamation of a nation, ethnic group, race or religious belief	Sec. 198	39
Violence against a group of people or an individual	Sec. 196	26
Hooliganism	Sec. 202	8
Injury to health	Sec. 221	5
Assault against a public official	Sec. 155	5
Extortion	Sec. 235	2
Dangerous threats	Sec. 197a	2
Inciting hate against a group of persons or restricting their rights and freedoms	Sec. 198a	2
Infringement of copyright and related rights and rights concerning databases	Sec. 152	1
Heavy injury to health	Sec. 222	1
Theft	Sec. 247	1

As regards the above-mentioned results it must be stated that reporting a criminal offence as a crime having a racist context is dependant on the decision of the relevant judge, taking into account the circumstances of the case.

For the aforementioned criminal offences 13 persons received unconditional sentences of imprisonment, which accounts for 8.18% of lawfully sentenced persons; of these, for nine persons the sentences were for up to one year and for four persons from one to five years of imprisonment. 92 persons, i.e. 57.86% of the sentenced persons, received suspended sentences; 24 offenders, i.e. 15.09%, were sentenced to community service.

Of the total number of sentenced persons 19 were, according to courts, repeat offenders, which accounts for 11.9%, whilst 86 persons, i.e. 54.1%, were first-time offenders. 22 juvenile persons were sentenced which accounts for 13.8% of the total number of persons lawfully sentenced for criminal offences having a racist context. Only 11 female offenders were sentenced, which accounts for 6.9%.

Activities of the Ministry of Justice

The Ministry of Justice meets, on an ongoing basis, tasks laid down by Government Resolutions, since crimes having a racist subtext are paid continuous attention to in regular six month and annual evaluations of activities carried out by courts. These types of criminal activities are reported separately by individual courts. This area is monitored also by supervisory bodies of the Ministry of Justice and within inspections which concentrate on controlling the speed and smoothness of proceedings.

Probation and Mediation Service

Cases–Developments and Description

Of the total number of cases being solved by Probation and Mediation Centres (PMS) since the establishment of this service it is clear that the share of PMS cases relating to extremist crimes is for a long period of time very low. In 2002 PMS was solving 69 cases (i.e. 0.4% of the total number of newly recorded cases); in 2003 they dealt with /solved 102 cases (i.e. 0.4%); in 2004 they dealt with in total 87 cases (i.e. 0.3%). **In 2005 the percentage of such cases oscillated around 0.3%, i.e. in total 61 newly recorded cases (as regards crimes committed by juveniles the percentage oscillated between 0.3 and 0.9 % cases).** With respect to criminal-law classifications, the majority of cases were public manifestations of support for toward movements stipulated in Sec. 260 of the Criminal Code and other criminal offences having an extremist context (Sec. 257/1, Sec. 202/1, Sec. 197a, Sec. 199/1). The most frequent particular criminal offences which were subject to prosecution related to Sec. 197 and Sec. 197a of the Criminal Code – threats of violence and murder, including assaults – and other criminal offences related to Sec. 291 of the Criminal Code – publicly demonstrating sympathy for fascist ideology - and to Sec. 198 of the Criminal Code – verbal and physical assaults by offenders against members of other ethnic groups.

THE MOST IMPORTANT ACTIVITIES CARRIED OUT BY STATE BODIES IN 2005

Number of cases recorded by PMS in individual regions between 2002 and -2005

Regions according to court administration	Total number of cases in 2002	Of which with a racial context	Total number of cases in 2003	Of which with a racial context	Total number of cases in 2004	Of which with a racial context	Total number of cases in 2005	Of which with a racial context
Prague	3,229	16 (0.5%)	3,207	7 (0.2%)	2,698	3 (0.1%)	2,215	6 (0.3%)
Central Bohemia	2,993	9 (0.3%)	2,812	8 (0.3%)	2,558	5 (0.2%)	2,415	11 (0.5%)
South Bohemia	1,970	2 (0.2%)	1,993	4 (0.2%)	2,208	8 (0.4%)	2,216	4 (0.2%)
West Bohemia	3,329	7 (0.2%)	3,242	4 (0.1%)	3,328	11 (0.3%)	3,128	14 (0.4%)
North Bohemia	5,106	2 (0.0%)	4,284	21 (0.5%)	4,212	14 (0.3%)	3,957	20 (0.5%)
East Bohemia	2,834	14 (0.5%)	2,931	12 (0.4%)	2,791	12 (0.4%)	2,609	2 (0.1%)
South Moravia	4,284	7 (0.2%)	4,503	19 (0.4%)	4,970	18 (0.4%)	4,455	8 (0.2%)
North Moravia	5,546	18 (0.3%)	5,393	27 (0.5%)	5,638	16 (0.3%)	5,225	15 (0.3%)
Total – Czech Republic	29,291	69 (0.3%)	28,365	102 (0.4%)	28,403	87 (0.3%)	26,220	80 (0.3%)

Measures Adopted

In 2005 the Probation and Mediation Service, as in previous years, met tasks arising from the “Policy of Probation and Mediation Service of the Czech Republic in the Field of Procedure and Solution of Crimes Relating to Extremism” and from the relevant Government Resolution on measures against movements suppressing human rights and freedoms.

The Directorate of PMS maps in compliance with assigned tasks and on an ongoing basis the situation concerning probation and mediation activities with offenders of crimes having an extremist context, including the use of alternative approaches and sanctions for such offenders. Interim information provided by probation service officers and assistants show that PMS staff work with offenders and victims of extremist crimes during pre-trial proceedings (*most frequently within the drawing up a report before a decision is taken or if custody is replaced by supervision*), and then if punishment through community work or supervision is imposed. The inclusion of offenders in rehabilitation programmes or any other similar programme is exceptional. Providers of such programmes deal with the abovementioned specific group of offenders within their programmes only very rarely.

With regard to the fact that PMS centres have only very rare experiences with offenders of extremist crimes, PMS, when solving this pathological social phenomenon, relies mainly on findings gathered by their foreign colleagues. Foreign experience from work with offenders of extremist crimes shows that an individual approach brings better results than group work. Development of specific programmes aimed at changing the behaviour of groups of offenders of criminal acts with an extremist context does not appear, based on current experience, to be an efficient working approach since it is difficult to bring about, in such a group, changes in the attitudes and conduct of those offenders. The current practice used for example in Northern Ireland, the Netherlands or Australia, represents a different approach towards work with perpetrators of crimes motivated by extremism – the solution of complex conflict situations is oriented towards utilising tools of restorative justice, which could be mediation or family confrontation. This community model is used especially because it does not concentrate only on the offender but also on the victim and at the same time it considers the needs and interests of the community where the extremist crime in question was committed.

The effectiveness of interventions aimed at preventing the repetition of crimes of this type in particular as regards juvenile persons or young adults is, according to available experience from abroad, substantially increased by the close cooperation of the police, state prosecutors, judges, probation officers and providers of social and other services. One possible solution is to implement certain projects within which the required locations would be mapped in full detail, the typical profile of an offender of such criminal offences would be defined, and a possible strategy for solving of the

above-mentioned crimes would be jointly selected. In cases of juvenile offenders it is possible to pilot such solutions within aforementioned teams for youth.

6.3.2 Supreme State Prosecutor's Office

Table 1: Criminal acts committed by racist, national or other hateful motives

Crimes motivated by racial or similar hatred	Total no. of persons prosecuted	Total number of persons charged
1995	508	461
1996	616	552
1997	569	495
1998	535	439
1999	580	510
2000	535	451
2001	529	369
2002	467 (+51 ZPŘT)	435 (+50 ZPŘT)
2003	325 (+44 ZPŘT)	286 (+44 ZPŘT)
2004	351 (+48 ZPŘT)	326 (+47 ZPŘT)
2005	294 (+46 ZPŘT)*	264 (+45 ZPŘT)*

Table 2: The total number of persons prosecuted, charged and sentenced

	Prosecuted	Charged	Sentenced	Accelerated pre-trial proceedings
2001	110,461	84,855	60,182	--- -
2002	93,378	77,210	65,098	17,422
2003	92,958	78,726	66,131	18,039
2004	89,288	75,861	68,443	18,773
2005	86,992	75,206	-	21,257

Table 2 enables the comparison of monitored values contained in Table. 1, in terms of the total number of persons prosecuted or charged and persons involved in accelerated pre-trial proceedings as well as persons against whom a motion for punishment was lodged for the years 2001 – 2004 and for the first quarter of 2005 (aggregated numbers of sentenced persons are included in the years 2001 – 2004).

The share of all crimes motivated by racial, national or similar hatred in the total amount of crime remained quite minimal in 2005, as in the previous year, and by a long margin did not reach 1 %.

The composition of crimes remained in 2005, as compared with 2004, unchanged.

The data for 2005 proves that the crime of support and propagation of movements suppressing human rights and freedoms under Sec. 260 and Sec. 261 of the Criminal Code is on the rise while a less substantial increase applies to crimes of violence against a group of people or an individual under Section Sec. 196 (2) and (3) of the Criminal Code. On the other hand, the amount of crimes of violence against a group of people under Sec. 198 of the Criminal Code and crimes under Sec. 198a of the Criminal Code (defamation of a nation, ethnic group, race or religious belief) underwent a moderate decline.³⁷

Police statistics do not correspond with the development trend of a certain increase in the number of persons prosecuted and charged (or those who were investigated as suspects or who were charged within summary proceedings).³⁸

In 2005, as in previous years, the state prosecutor's offices continued to follow General Instruction No. 3/1995 laying down this form of criminal activities as one of the priorities of state prosecutor's offices. This is reflected in those activities which are paid maximum attention to during

³⁷ The lowest numbers of crimes under Sections 198 and 198a of the Criminal Code occurred in 2003 (since 1990)

³⁸ **Statistics of the Supreme State Prosecutor's Office as well as court statistics differ from police statistics with respect to the time period within which a crime is reported. The time when the crime was committed is not what is decisive, but the time when the State Prosecutor prepares a criminal charge, or decides to drop charges, and so forth.**

THE MOST IMPORTANT ACTIVITIES CARRIED OUT BY STATE BODIES IN 2005

court proceedings, i.e. the execution of supervision, the trial itself, examining the case in relation to the option for an appeal, or drawing up a complaint regarding a violation of law.

Overview of prosecuted and charged persons for crimes motivated by racist, national, or similar hatred

CZR	Sec. 196/2		Sec. 196/3		Sec. 198		Sec. 198a		Sec. 219/2g		Sec. 221/2b	
	prosec.	charged	prosec.	charged	prosec.	charged	prosec.	charged	prosec.	charged	prosec.	charged
1989	0	0	0	0	44	25	0	0	0	0	0	0
1990	0	0	0	0	14	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
1991	0	0	0	0	6	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
1992	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	3	2
1993	0	0	0	0	15	9	8	4	0	0	1	0
1994	0	0	0	0	40	36	13	12	0	0	3	3
1995	177	162	18	17	112	108	28	22	0	0	13	12
1996	210	179	18	17	74	66	30	29	1	1	90	82
1997	150	119	29	19	107	103	25	20	0	0	56	55
1998	126	111	3	0	124	90	7	6	3	2	40	36
1999	139	123	24	24	103	91	12	11	2	2	42	42
2000	98	84	24	24	150	129	19	14	0	0	22	13
2001	95	92	0	0	127	118	19	16	0	0	28	27
2002	85	81	3	3	105	98	4	3	2	2	21	20
2003	64	56	0	0	81	77	8	7	0	0	28	27
2004	67	63	8	8	105	101	5	5	1	0	21	21
2005	74	67	0	0	90	81	3	2	3	3	18	18
+ - 2004	10.4%	6.3%	-100.0%	-100.0%	-14.3%	-19.8%	-40.0%	-60.0%	200.0%	300.0%	-14.3%	-14.3%

CZR	Sec. 222/2b		Sec. 235/2f		Sec. 257/2b		Sec. 260		Sec. 261		Sec. 261a	
	prosec.	charged	prosec.	charged	prosec.	charged	prosec.	charged	prosec.	charged	prosec.	charged
1989	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	4	33	30	0	0
1990	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	7	2	0	0
1991	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	3	1	0	0
1992	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	14	12	0	0
1993	3	1	0	0	0	0	8	5	11	6	0	0
1994	13	12	0	0	0	0	34	32	13	13	0	0
1995	23	23	0	0	6	5	13	11	118	101	0	0
1996	42	41	1	1	27	25	30	27	93	84	0	0
1997	45	43	5	5	18	15	29	18	105	98	0	0
1998	28	28	6	6	16	16	27	15	155	129	0	0
1999	30	28	1	0	16	16	52	37	159	136	0	0
2000	12	12	0	0	7	6	79	67	124	102	0	0
2001	6	6	3	3	2	2	51	41	198	164	1	0
2002	24	24	2	2	3	3	75	67	143	132	1	1
2003	13	13	0	0	6	4	28	17	96	84	1	1
2004	9	5	4	4	1	1	31	25	96	90	3	3
2005	7	7	0	0	2	2	23	18	73	65	1	1
+ - 2004	-22.2%	40.0%	-100.0%	-100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	-25.8%	-28.0%	-24.0%	-27.8%	-66.7%	-66.7%

6.4 Ministry of Defence

In 2005, as in the previous year, the Ministry of Defence paid much attention to the protection of human rights, with an emphasis put on the prevention of pathological social phenomena. Human rights are ensured within the Ministry of Defence by Act No. 221/1999 Coll., on Professional Soldiers

as amended, and in the following decrees of the Ministry of Defence – the principle of non-discrimination thus penetrates throughout the military service. As regards civil employees this area is regulated by a generally valid legal regulation – the Labour Code. With regard to legislation the Ministry concentrated on drawing up the Draft Act on Service of Professional Soldiers. Anti-discrimination measures were completely incorporated, including those which prevent racism, xenophobia and extremism. With respect to the non-legislative area a key document entitled the **“Strategy for Preventing Pathological Social Phenomena for 2005 – 2009”** was published in the journal of the Ministry of Defence in 2005. Its main objective is to as much as possible restrict the occurrence of such phenomena within the Ministry and all subordinate agencies, including manifestations of extremism, racism and xenophobia. This **“Strategy”** is implemented through the internal standard act, **Order of the Minister of Defence No. 20 “Prevention of Pathological Social Phenomena”** published on 15 August 2005.³⁹

The Programmes for Preventing Pathological Social Phenomena were, in 2005, taken into account in the **“Strategy of Ministry of Defence Staff Training, Building and Developing the Military Educational System for 2006-2011”**, by means of the document **“The System of Teaching and Educating in Human Rights”**. Training programmes were drawn up for trainers at military schools and training centres and for methodologists on the prevention of pathological social phenomena at military units and facilities. These training programmes also considered the results of a representative survey **“Army Professional of 2004”**, which pointed out the existence of xenophobic and racist attitudes identifiable mainly among young soldiers and soldiers having a lower education. Further, in compliance with the **“Strategy for the Prevention of Pathological Social Phenomena for 2005 – 2009”** the Rector – Chief Commander– of the University of Defence in Brno approved the project **“Prevention of Pathological Social Phenomena at the University of Defence in Brno in 2005”**. Its principal objectives are aimed at education and training, including consultancy services for students and employees, and also at areas of culture and sports.

Within its preventive activities the Military Police devoted, in 2005, appropriate attention to the problems of racist manifestations in the Army of the Czech Republic. They regularly included this topic in the programme of discussions and lectures for professional soldiers, but mainly for newly recruited soldiers where the existence of latent racism demonstrated by various prejudices is quite obvious. In order to reveal early indications of the committing of any criminal activities, cooperation between the Military Police with the Open Army Line and staff of the Inspection of the MD, in particular with the Chief Inspector for the Protection of Human Rights within the MD, continued. Controls of the Inspection of the Minister of Defence carried out in 2005 and focusing on respecting the protection of human rights did not reveal any negative information in the field of rights to employment and job promotion, or with regard to working conditions for members of national minorities or the Roma community. No negative findings which would concern a group of professional soldiers was revealed either. Interviews conducted during controls carried out by the IMD did not show any negative experience of soldiers or civil employees with regard to xenophobia or racial intolerance. In 2005 no complaints filed in relation to breaching human rights on the grounds of race or skin colour were dealt with.

With regard to repressive activities it is necessary to state that manifestations of extremism, racism and xenophobia occurred in the Army of the Czech Republic only very rarely. From 2002 until 2005 the Military Police investigated six criminal offences motivated by extremism. The injured, however, were not soldiers of Roma origin or any other ethnic group. **In 2005 the Military Police did not investigate any case motivated by racism, xenophobia or extremism among military or civil staff.**

³⁹A new **“Labour Rules for Civil Employees”** of the Ministry of Defence was drawn up. A separate article concerning non-discrimination was incorporated into the general provisions. It is an internal regulation which is now being approved.

6.5 Preventive Activities

6.5.1 Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports

Legislation

On 1 January 2005 Act No. 561/2004 Coll., on Pre-School, Basic, Secondary, Tertiary Professional and Other Education (the Education Act), and Act No. 563/2004 Coll., on Pedagogical Staff and on the Amendment to Some Other Acts came into effect.⁴⁰

Conceptual Area

Framework Educational Programme

The issues of human rights and multicultural education are comprehensively solved in the **Framework Educational Programme for Basic Education** (hereinafter referred to as “FEDBS”), which was approved by MEYS as a follow up to the Education Act (it was approved in 2005-www.msmt.cz). Cross-reference topics represent urgent problems of the current as well as future world and are becoming an important and integral part of basic education. These are important elements of basic education and help develop pupils’ character especially with regard to their attitudes and values. Mainly cross-reference topics such as “Personal and Social Education” and “Multicultural Education within Basic Education” accentuate education towards tolerance, human rights and against racism. Framework Educational Programmes drawn up for individual branches and levels of education at **secondary schools** (REPSE) enable incorporation of topics devoted to the issue of extremism into the minimal educational programmes of secondary apprentice centres and secondary vocational schools. The Framework Educational Programme for **secondary vocational education** contains a compulsory cross-reference topic “*Citizens in a Democratic Society*” strengthening education towards democracy and multicultural coexistence, and thus contributing to elimination of extremism.

Measures Aimed at Combating Racial Stereotypes

In 2005 the Methodological Instruction for Education against Manifestations of Racism, Xenophobia and Intolerance⁴¹, the Strategy of Education towards Human Rights, and Strategy for Improving the Overall Situation in Education of Roma Children,⁴² and the Strategy of Educational Activities for Combating Extremism approved by Czech Government Resolution No. 268/2002, were conceived in compliance with the needs of education and training of Roma, foreign nationals and migrants and taking into account the issue of other national minorities residing in the Czech Republic. The issue of the prevention of manifestations of racism, xenophobia and intolerance is taken into account in the Minimal Preventive Programme for Pre-School Facilities, Basic School and School Facilities and in the ministerial document entitled the Strategy of the MEYS for Prevention of Pathological Social Phenomena Pertaining to Children and Youth for Years 2005 – 2008 (ref. no. 10844/2005-24).

In developing strategic teaching aids for history the Ministry continued to focus on the history of the 20th century, thus complying with the Recommendation No. 15 of the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe (“On How to Teach History in Europe of 21st Century”).⁴³ On 27 January 2005

⁴⁰ See Information on the Issue of Extremism in the Czech Republic in 2004, Sub-chapter 5.6.1 Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports.

⁴¹ Ref. no. 14 423/99-22, MEYS Journal, volume 5/1999 (the MEYS assigned head teachers with tasks the fulfilment of which is controlled by the Czech School Inspectorate)

⁴² Documents are disclosed on the Ministry’s web site (www.msmt.cz)

⁴³ MEYS publishes and distributes **methodological and informative** documents. Among extensive projects are for example informative material for teaching at basic and secondary schools: **Topic: Transfer-Vertreibung; Historians against the defilement of history; Topic Holocaust, CD focused directly on the methodology of 20th century history – How to teach European history of the 20th century**. This document has been developed in cooperation with the MEYS and the Council of Europe in order to directly meet the Recommendation of the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe concerning history lessons and the relevant MEYS Strategy. The project involves also seminars for teachers presenting particular usage of the publication in question. The seminar, annually organised by the MEYS - **History and School III held in Telc in 2005** pays, inter alia,

there was the second Awarding of Prizes for the winners of the 2nd year of the competition in essay writing for students of general secondary schools (gymnasium), titled “Daniel”, to honour the **Day to Remember Victims of the Holocaust and to Prevent Crimes against Humanity**. 137 pupils participated submitting 113 literary essays and 24 works concerning history.

Education of Teachers with regard to Extremism

In 2005 the MEYS supported a publication written by N. Demjancuk and L. Drotarova titled “*Education and Extremism*” which is meant to be used by teachers during lessons. It focuses on current manifestations of organised intolerance and, using examples, it shows how different extremist texts are created. Further the MEYS concentrated its attention on the education of teachers concerning the holocaust, anti-Semitism and racism. *The only educational institutions exclusively authorised to organise such seminars for teachers of basic and secondary schools are the Memorial in Terezin and the Educational and Cultural Centre of the Jewish Museum in Prague which have received the accreditation of the MEYS.*

MEYS Subsidy Programmes

MEYS subsidises a range of civic associations. Programmes are supported either directly from MEYS sources or from sources of the Government which are transferred to MEYS for special purposes. The programmes subsidised were as follows

- **The Programme of National Support for Work with Children and Youth** (activities of republic-wide, supra-regional and local civic associations for joint leisure activities for children and youth of different nationalities. Such associations increasingly organise for young people, whose leisure time is not well organised by families, sports and cultural events under the heading of combating xenophobia and racism. Integrated summer camps attended by Roma children and children from asylum facilities are organised with state financial support).
- **Programme of Supporting Education in the Languages of National Minorities and Multicultural Education** (activities of members of national minorities concentrate on the development of programmes and teaching materials for the education of and about national minorities, with a focus on the history and culture of other nations, education towards democratic citizenship, mutual tolerance, combating racial and national hatred, xenophobia and anti-Semitism. In 2005 the MEYS provided CZK 11, 880,706 for a project of the aforementioned Programme).
- **Programme on Supporting Integration of the Roma Community** (this is aimed at supporting education, specific projects focusing on increasing the efficiency of the education of Roma pupils and students, and also at educating teachers of Roma pupils, at pre-school education of Roma children and at implementing leisure and interest activities for Roma children and youth as a follow up to their educational needs. In 2005 the MEYS provided CZK **10,099,200** for such projects).

European Social Funds (ESF)

The MEYS supported within the ESF a systemic project which is officially known as “Centres of Minority Integration” and is focused on developing a model educational programme for enhancing the conditions of education for pupils from a socially disadvantaged background, on changing the overall climate at schools, on drawing up programmes developing multicultural didactical knowledge and relevant skills of educational staff, on establishing systematic integrated support of education of pupils from the disadvantaged social and cultural backgrounds in conditions of the main educational stream, on training teachers in the field of multi-culturalism, and on training teacher assistants for children from the socially excluded environment.

attention to history of the 20th century. The seminar was attended by teachers – practitioners, historians and didactics specialists.

Measures for Improving Roma Education

The new Education Act systematically regulates necessary support for education of Roma pupils. This Act does not separate basic and special schools, however it creates, within basic education, conditions for all pupils to be provided education and support adequate to their specific educational needs. Despite current social criticism it is necessary to note that Roma children and youth in the Czech Republic are literate. The majority of them have completed basic education and have natural opportunities to continue in acquiring qualifications at secondary school, in particular at secondary apprentice centres and secondary vocational schools offering a wide range of educational fields.

Support of Roma Students at Secondary Schools

Since 2003 the Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports has published a twice-yearly call for “Support of Roma Pupils at Secondary Schools” and through Regional Offices and Municipal Councils it informs schools on the options and conditions of the Programme.

6.5.2 Ministry of Culture

Regional and National Minority Cultures

The role of the Ministry of Culture in 2005, as in 2004 and previous years, lay especially with preventive actions leading to the elimination of social phenomena such as racism, xenophobia or anti-Semitism. In a wider meaning all cultural activities implemented with the support of the Ministry of Culture and all its subordinate agencies can be understood as the prevention of the above defined negative phenomena. Mainly those which are included in grant programmes may be mentioned. These are, in particular, a programme supporting cultural activities of members of national minorities living in the Czech Republic, a programme supporting integration of foreign nationals residing in the Czech Republic, and a programme supporting the integration of members of the Roma community. By mutual interconnection the cultures may recognise each other, mutually enrich one another and enhance understanding, which might lead to decreasing manifestations of xenophobia or racism.

Therefore in 2005 **support for cultural activities of members of national minorities** living in the Czech Republic (Czech citizens of Bulgarian, Hungarian, German, Polish, Romany, Russian, Greek, Slovak, Serbian, and Ukrainian nationalities) continued. As part of such support subsidies were provided for cultural multi-ethnic events contributing to the mutual recognition of different national cultures in an effort to prevent xenophobic manifestations. In 2005 a subsidy amounting to CZK 10,193,412 was provided from this programme, including returned unused funds.

In 2005 the Ministry of Culture developed the fifth grant **programme supporting the integration foreigners residing in the Czech Republic**.⁴⁴ 33 projects were submitted, while among applicants civic associations prevailed.

Promotion of the integration of members of the Roma community is important for the development of ethnic culture but also for education towards a multicultural society and towards reversing prejudices, racism and xenophobic attitudes. Since 2002 the Ministry of Culture has announced every year a grant programme aimed at supporting the integration of the Roma community. In 2005 in total 50 applicants, with 64 projects, participated. The majority of these were civic associations however also religious organisations, generally beneficial societies and limited liability companies, participated. In total 27 projects were supported, which together received the amount of CZK 2,000,000.

⁴⁴ In the framework of this programme the different types of cultural and educational activities, including activities aimed at religion, are supported. The content of the projects can be, *inter alia*, publication and documentation activities, production of films, radio and television programmes, as well as multi-ethnic cultural events. The projects are determined not only for foreign nationals but also for members of the majority society since it is assumed that disseminating information on culture of other ethnic groups and description of their differences leads to breaking down prejudices and overcoming xenophobic and racist attitudes.

Moveable Cultural Heritage, Museums and Galleries

By establishing the Museum of Roma Culture as an organisation receiving contributions from the state budget (as of 1 January 2005), a way for presenting cultural and educational programmes to the benefit of the Roma ethnic groups was opened. In 2005 the cycle of lectures “**Who Are the Romas?**” (Roma crafts, clothes and jewelleries) continued; a series of lectures representing to the general public Roma literature and discussions with representatives of the Roma intelligentsia were held. On 1 December 2005 the first part of the museum exposition concerning the life of Roma in the Czech Republic was opened.

The **Memorial in Terezin**, an organisation of the Ministry of Culture receiving contributions from the state budget, and the **Jewish Museum in Prague**, an association of legal persons, the founders of which are the Ministry of Culture and the Federation of Jewish Communities in the Czech Republic play an important role in combating racism. Both institutions have worksites specially determined for education and training. These are the Centre of Meetings (the Memorial in Terezin) and the Educational Cultural Centre (the Jewish Museum in Prague).

Education and training towards ethnic and religious tolerance with the aim of eliminating a specific negative social phenomenon – extremism – were in 2005 included in the programme of a number of other museums in the Czech Republic.

Art and Libraries

Activities involving art and libraries supported by the Ministry of Culture have only indirect relation to the issue concerned. Within grant proceedings and special grant programmes only activities contributing to personality cultivation, to cultural dialogue and to mutual recognition of distinguished cultures are supported. One of the subjects of support through grants is the *Library of the 21st Century*” promoting work with national minorities and integration of foreign nationals. Funds are provided to applicants (i.e. libraries registered under Act No. 257/2001 Coll., the Act on Libraries, or civic associations under Act No. 83/1990 Coll. whose purpose is library and informative activities or their promotion) to enable them to organise discussions and exhibitions with the aim of recognising different cultures and purchasing books for national minorities.⁴⁵

Churches and Religious Life

In 2005 the Ministry of Culture, within its responsibility for registering churches and religious societies and church unions and religious associations, and for recording church legal persons, **did not report any problems with extremist and racist manifestations of registered and recorded entities or their representatives.** In 2005 no proposal to register a church or a religious society was lodged.⁴⁶

Activities carried out by unregistered religious group(s) are not monitored by the Ministry of Culture. The provisions of Sec. 5 of Act 3/2002 Coll., regulating the conditions of establishment and operation of churches and religious societies is also binding on unregistered religious groups. However conditions laid down in the provisions of Section 5 of Act No.3/2002 Coll. are obligatory not only for registered entities, which may be abolished when violating the law, but also for religious associations not registered with the Ministry of Culture.

⁴⁵ The effort to extend services rendered by libraries in this field is also expressed in point 13 of the Strategy of Libraries Development in the Czech Republic for 2004 – 2010, adopted by Government Resolution No. 679 of 7 July 2004 (Point 13 – To improve the availability of libraries and their services, to remove barriers to using their services; and to extend the services of libraries provided to disabled people and to national minorities, the unemployed and other disadvantaged social groups).

⁴⁶ Unions of churches and religious societies were registered: the Military Religious Service and the Ecumenical Council of Churches in the Czech Republic. During the course of registration of these unions it was ascertained that submitted applications met all requirements laid down by the relevant Act and no extremist, xenophobic, racist or similar dangerous phenomena related to those unions were detected. Therefore the Ministry of Culture issued on 31 January 2005 a decision on registration of the Military Religious Service and on 29 June 2005 the Ministry issued a decision on registration of the Ecumenical Council of Churches in the Czech Republic as legal entities operating in the Czech Republic.

6.5.3 The Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs

Commission of the Minister of Labour and Social Affairs for the Integration of Foreigners

The Commission of the Minister of Labour and Social Affairs for the Integration of Foreigners (hereinafter referred to as the “Commission”) was established in 2004 as an advisory body to the Minister of Labour and Social Affairs and as a follow up to Government Resolution No. 126 of 11 February 2004 *in order to implement the Strategy for the Integration of Foreigners of 2003 and to ensure its further development in relation to the Czech Republic’s accession to the EU*. In 2005 the Commission dealt with conceptual documents drawn up by individual consultation groups within the Commission. They were involved mainly in formulation of the recommendation for updating ministerial Plans of Integration Policies. The Commission also made comments on the Strategy for the Integration of Foreigners pre-discussed within the expert consultation group dealing with legislation and strategies. The Updated Strategy for the Integration of Foreigners saw essential changes to several aspects mainly as regards establishing priority areas within policy on the integration of foreigners. The priority areas are as follows: knowledge of the Czech language, economic self-sufficiency, orientation foreign nationals within Czech society, and relationship of foreigners with members of the majority society.

The Expert Consultation Group for Statistics and Research discussed the problems with the selection and processing of statistical data pertaining to migration and integration of foreign nationals, they also exchanged information on the activities of the Czech Statistical Office in this area.

Within the meetings of the Expert Consultations Group for NGOs, Regions and Social Partners which is in particular a forum for the mutual discussion of acute as well as strategic issues concerning foreigner integration, for communication within the non-governmental sector and for communication between the public and non-governmental sector, all partners concerned informed one another on implemented activities and exchanged examples of good practice as well as their failures.

Provision of Subsidies

The Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs published another round of subsidy provisions for 2005 within which projects focusing on social and crime prevention have been supported so far by the amount of CZK 262,211,390.

Moreover, the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs published on 17 December 2005 the first call for submitting projects within a grant scheme (GS) of the Human Resources Development Operational Programme, Measure 2.1 – Integration of specific groups of the population threatened with social exclusion. Two programmes to be supported are as follows:

Training of Social Service Staff

Integration of Specific Target Groups

The amount of CZK 174, 782, 000 was allocated for this call of GS.

In 2005 in total 19 projects were supported within the programme “Training of Social Service Staff” by a total amount of CZK 82,565,084, and four projects within the programme Integration of Specific Target Groups by a total amount of CZK 34,578,198 www.esfcr.cz/. The following groups considered to be main target groups within this Grant Scheme are victims of criminal offences, of domestic violence and persons commercially abused, victims of trading in human beings, persons released from prisons, homeless persons, **ethnic minorities, and persons from a different social and cultural environment, including immigrants**.

On 6 September 2005 the MLSA published the second call for submitting projects within the grant scheme (GS) of the Human Resources Development Operational Programme, measure 2.1 – Integration of Specific Groups of Inhabitants Threatened with Social Exclusion For two programmes of support, the focus of which is identical with the programmes published within the first call, CZK 150,000,000 was allocated to this call. By the deadline for delivering applications, i.e. on 11 November 2005, in total 108 received applications had been registered. 36 projects were selected through an assessment procedure, amounting to CZK 152 million. Currently the decisions on these projects should be being signed.

THE MOST IMPORTANT ACTIVITIES CARRIED OUT BY STATE BODIES IN 2005

On 17 August 2005 the MLSA published the first call within a new grant scheme for ensuring a unified approach in providing social services for homeless persons. The new grant scheme supports NGOs providing services for homeless people in facilities such as asylum houses for homeless people – individual, daily centres for homeless people, and street-work programmes for the group of people concerned. This call will be allocated CZK 216,451,000. By the deadline for delivering applications, i.e. on 30 October 2005, in total 32 applications had been received. Currently 27 decisions have been signed and will be allocated CZK 216 million.

VII. Conclusion

In 2005 the situation concerning extremism remained comparable with other EU Member States. Neither did this year bring substantial changes to the marginal position of the Czech extremist scene as whole, nor were any violent anti-system activities witnessing a growth in radical tendencies recorded. None of the registered right-wing or left-wing extremist entities managed to make headway in the political scene or to substantially address the Czech public. A nationalistic part of the extremist spectrum however, will endeavour to change the current situation during the election to the Chamber of Deputies which will be held in June 2006 and these entities will participate as the block "National Power". It may be assumed that during the course of the election campaign this block may choose the strategy of the German NPD which brought the party to the provincial (Lande) parliament. The block will strive to address the general public through controversial topics and socially sensitive topics, which has been, incidentally, indicated in its current "performances". However this scene remained and has remained limited through its fragmentation and non-homogeneity, and moreover a characteristic, identifiable person who would be able to shield this scene and attract the general public is lacking.

From the point of view of security services the most militant groups were the neo-Nazi organisation National Resistance (NR) and the left-wing extremist Antifascist Action (AFA). Mutual clashes between supporters of the militant group AFA –ANTIFA and neo-Nazi oriented supporters of the skinhead movement remained a risk.

Foremost representatives of the Czech right-wing and left-wing extremist scene maintained international contact in particular with their European counterparts. Such contact, however, did not result in radicalisation of the domestic extremist scene, thus the influence of foreign extremist groups was not noticed significantly. The signs demonstrating the effort of extremists to support some Muslim organisations, especially the Palestinian movement, continued to be visible. The joint denominator of both wings of the extremist scene was a negative attitude towards the state of Israel, however taken from varying ideological positions. Several individuals from the right-wing extremist spectrum had links to the Islamic community and on their servers/web sites, aimed at revisionism and anti-Semitism, they published texts by Muslim authors corresponding with the wording of such servers. However information proving permanent cooperation or the existence of steady or structured contact was lacking.

In 2005, as compared with 2004, a decline in detected crimes with an extremist context, of 20.9% (253 crimes –2005; 320 crimes – 2004), was recorded. 191 crimes, i.e. 75.5% were solved. The number of offenders decreased by 33% (269 persons in 2005; 401 persons in 2004).

Police investigations of crimes with an extremist context were most frequently closed by a motion to press a charge. As regards the composition of criminal offences, crimes under Sections 260 and 261 of the Criminal Code (support and propagation of movements suppressing human rights and freedoms) and under Sec. 198 of the Criminal Code (defamation of a nation, ethnic group, race or religious belief) prevailed. This has been a long-term trend. In 2005, as in the previous year, no murder with a racial context was committed. In connection with extremism no terrorist activities occurred.

Substantial changes were not seen in 2005 in the structure of offenders of criminal offences with an extremist context. In the majority of cases these were supporters of the skinhead movement and members of the majority population without any links to right-wing extremist entities. Roma prevailed among victims of verbal and physical assaults followed by foreigners of dark skin or Vietnamese citizens, in less cases a majority citizen was attacked by a Roma.

Although the Czech Republic ranked in 2005 among those EU Member States mentioned which have their anti-extremist policy defined both in the preventive area and the repressive area, it was necessary to solve acute problems relating to the activities of the extremist scene. These were for example concerts of right-wing extremist music bands visited by audiences from abroad. Their social danger did not decline in any way. In order to solve this negative phenomenon the Working Group was established within the Ministry of the Interior, and the academic sphere is involved in its activities as well. Its aim is to maximally restrict such activities in the Czech Republic. Internet crime, which is a whole European problem, was not successfully combated. In compliance with priorities specified by

the Inter-ministerial Commission for Combating Extremism, Racism and Xenophobia, as well as the Working Group of the V4 Countries and Austria for Combating Extremism, paid adequate attention to the issue of anti-Semitism and denial of the holocaust. This topic 'oozed through', on an ongoing basis, preventive and training activities of the relevant bodies of state administration. In 2005 a range of further activities focusing on various areas connected with the projection of extremism and xenophobia in the society continued, while an emphasis was placed on meeting the Strategy for Policing in Relation to Minorities. The priority remained versatile international cooperation as an effective means to reflect national features of extremism and related potential risks. At the end of the year the draft grant project "*Security Risks of Extremism in the Central European Geopolitical Area*" was prepared. Hungary and Slovakian are involved in this project together with the Czech Republic. If this project is approved within the AGIS Programme it will undoubtedly contribute to enhancing supranational cooperation in the area concerned and to coordinating joint action by participating states in combating extremism.

Proportionate to the speed with which factors, such as the expansion of the information society, accompanied by the dynamic development of communication technologies and communication via the internet, the rate of xenophobia and intolerance in society, the project of a multicultural society and problems related to its implementation in the European context, the supranational nature of the phenomenon of extremism seen as early as at the end of the last century, possible innovation of extremist scenes, including the establishment of new kinds of extremism or radical movements, the presence of Islamic extremism in Europe, a cooling down of which cannot be expected in the near future, are reflected in extremism, **the demands** for efficiency of supranational cooperation, consistent monitoring, an early response to new phenomena conditional upon better analytical activities, increasing the efficiency of cooperation of security forces and sharing operative findings, enhancing the professionalism of police specialists **will increase**. The importance of research and interdisciplinary projects will grow. Therefore this serious social issue will in the future provide a large scope not only for activities of the academic sector, NGOs and private organisations, but also for different political initiatives aimed at combating the phenomenon of extremism.

Diagram 1

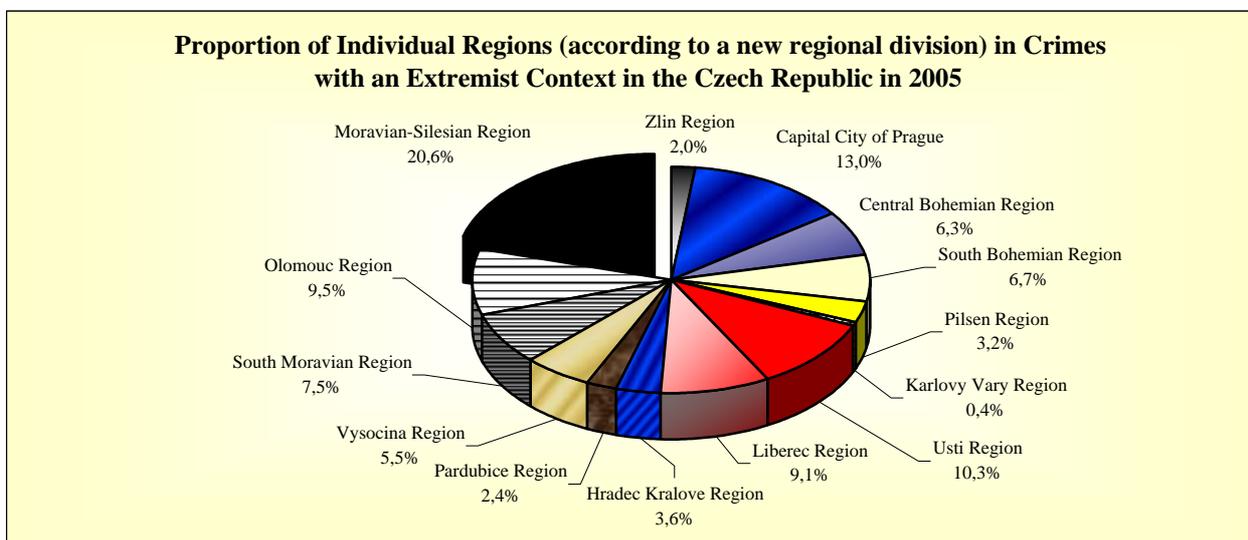
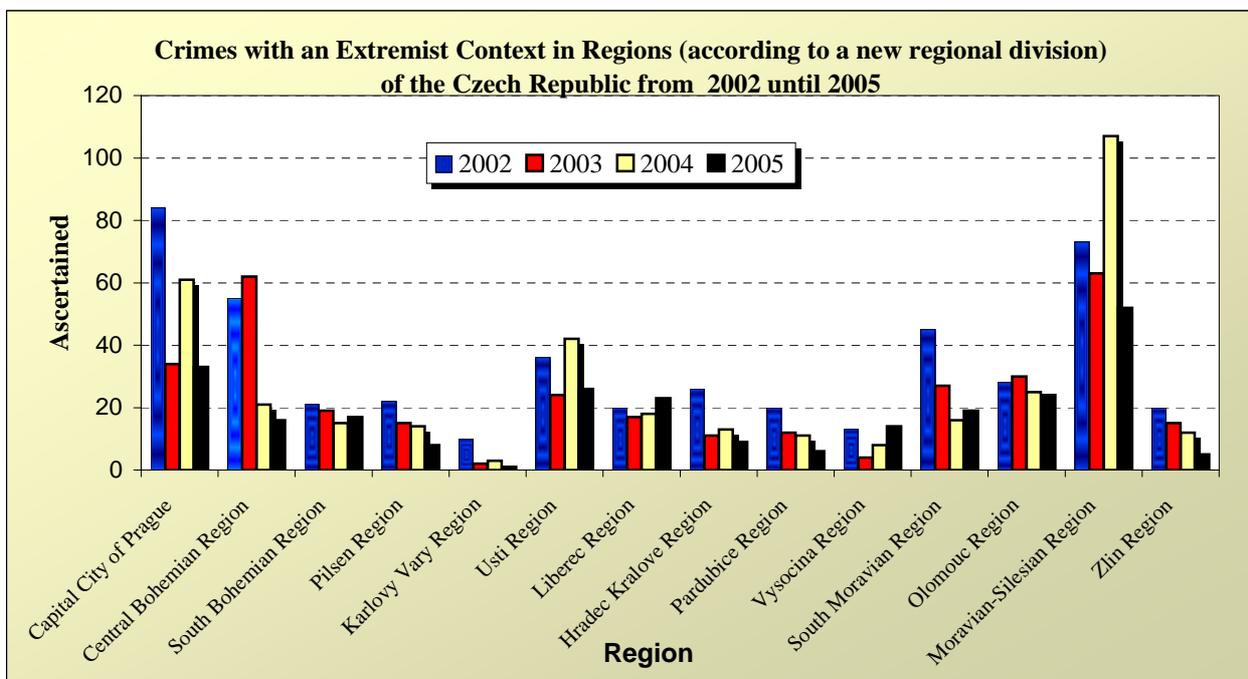
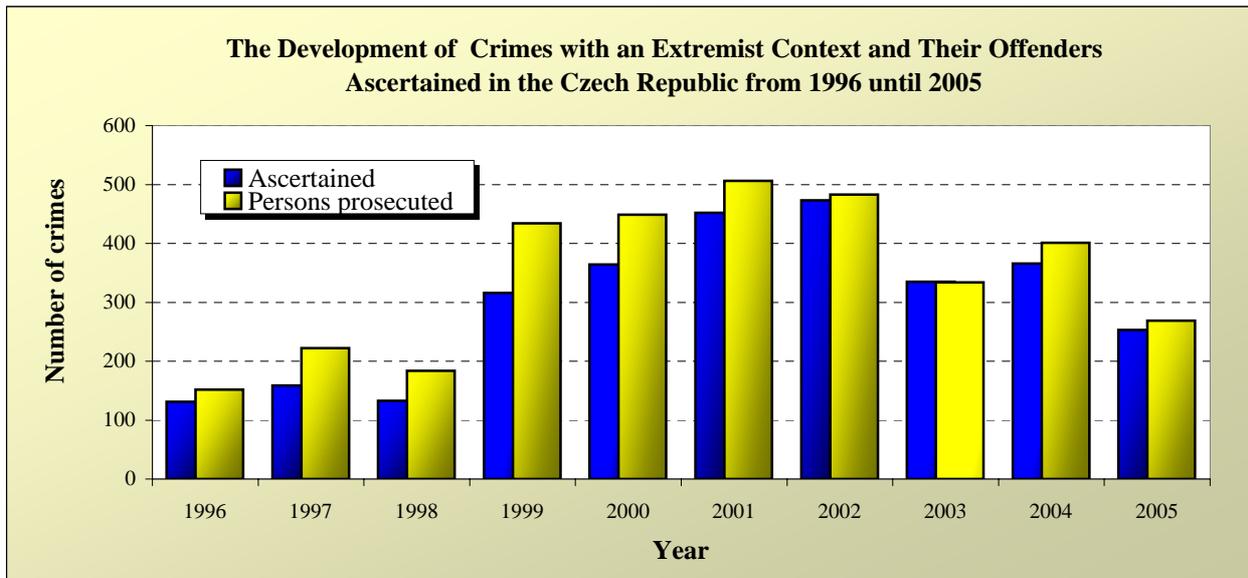


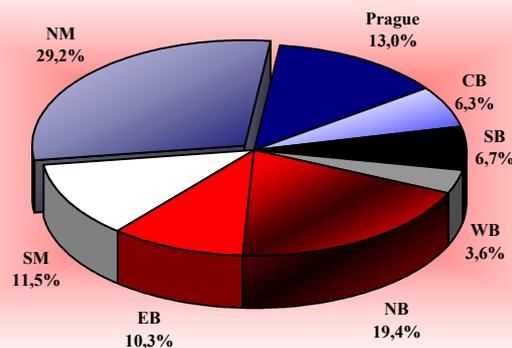
Table 1, Diagram 2

The Number of Crimes with an Extremist Context in the Czech Republic in 2004 and 2005

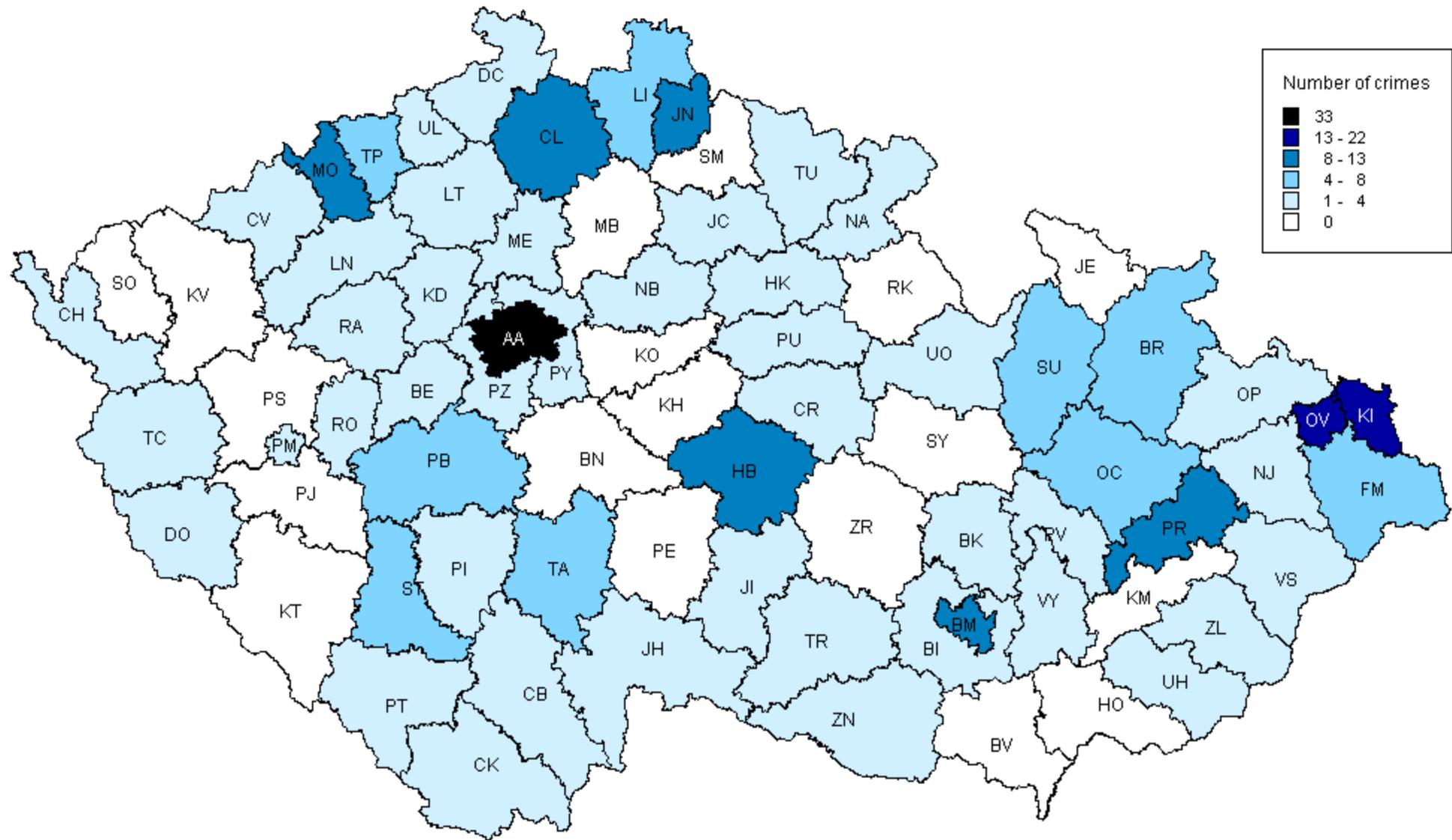
Year		2004	2005	Factual change	
Region	District	Number of crimes	Number of crimes		
Prague	Praha	61	33	-28	
CB	Benesov	2	0	-2	
	Beroun	1	1	0	
	Kladno	6	3	-3	
	Kolin	0	0	0	
	Kutna Hora	0	0	0	
	Melnik	5	3	-2	
	Mlada Boleslav	2	0	-2	
	Nymburk	2	1	-1	
	Prague - vychod (East)	0	1	1	
	Prague- zapad (West)	0	1	1	
	Pribram	3	5	2	
	Rakovnik	0	1	1	
	Total		21	16	-5
SB	Ceske Budejovice	6	3	-3	
	Cesky Krumlov	0	2	2	
	Jindrichuv Hradec	1	2	1	
	Pelhrimov	4	0	-4	
	Pisek	0	1	1	
	Prachatice	2	1	-1	
	Strakonice	3	4	1	
	Tabor	3	4	1	
	Total	19	17	-2	
	WB	Domazlice	1	1	0
Cheb		0	1	1	
Karlovy Vary		1	0	-1	
Klatovy		0	0	0	
Pilsen - mesto (City)		6	3	-3	
Pilsen - jih (South)		0	0	0	
Pilsen - sever (North)		0	0	0	
Rokycany		6	3	-3	
Sokolov		2	0	-2	
Tachov		1	1	0	
Total		17	9	-8	
NB		Ceska Lipa	4	8	4
		Decin	4	1	-3
	Chomutov	1	2	1	
	Jablonec n. Nisou	3	9	6	
	Liberec	11	6	-5	
	Litomerice	7	3	-4	
	Louny	1	1	0	
	Most	19	12	-7	
	Teplice	6	5	-1	
	Usti n. Labem	4	2	-2	
	Total	60	49	-11	

Year		2004	2005	Factual change	
Region	District	Number of crimes	Number of crimes		
EB	Havlickuv Brod	0	11	11	
	Hradec Kralove	2	3	1	
	Chrudim	1	2	1	
	Jicin	3	1	-2	
	Nachod	5	2	-3	
	Pardubice	7	3	-4	
	Rychnov n. Kneznou	1	0	-1	
	Semily	0	0	0	
	Svitavy	1	0	-1	
	Trutnov	2	3	1	
	Usti n. Orlici	2	1	-1	
	Total	24	26	2	
	SM	Blansko	4	2	-2
		Brno - mesto	7	11	4
Brno - venkov		1	2	1	
Breclav		0	0	0	
Hodonin		3	0	-3	
Jihlava		2	1	-1	
Kromeriz		3	0	-3	
Prostejov		1	3	2	
Trebic		0	2	2	
Uherske Hradiste		5	3	-2	
Vyskov		0	1	1	
Zlin		3	1	-2	
Znojmo		1	3	2	
Zdar n. Sazavou		2	0	-2	
Total	32	29	-3		
NM	Bruntal	3	6	3	
	Frydek - Mistek	2	5	3	
	Jesenik	8	0	-8	
	Karvina	11	14	3	
	Novy Jicin	5	3	-2	
	Olomouc	7	5	-2	
	Opava	35	3	-32	
	Ostrava	51	21	-30	
	Prerov	6	11	5	
	sumperk	3	5	2	
	Vsetin	1	1	0	
	Celkem	132	74	-58	
	Czech Republic - total	366	253	-113	

Share of Individual Regions in Crimes with an Extremist Context Ascertained in the Czech Republic in 2005



Crimes with a Racial or Other Extremist Context Ascertained in the Czech Republic in 2005



Key
to the criminal offences in accordance with the Act No. 140/1961 Coll., the Criminal Code,
as amended

Sec. 152 Infringing copyright and related rights and rights concerning a database

Sec. 155, Sec. 156 Assault against a public official

Sec. 174 False accusation

Sec. 196, Sec. 197a Violence against a group of people or an individual

Sec. 198 Defamation of a nation, ethnic group, race or religious belief

Sec. 198a Inciting hate against a group of persons or restricting their rights and freedoms

Sec. 199 Spreading alarming news

Sec. 202 Hooliganism

Sec. 219 Murder

Sec. 221, Sec. 222 Intentional physical injury

Sec. 234 Robbery

Sec. 235 Extortion

Sec. 236 Restriction of religious conviction

Sec. 238 Forcible entry into dwelling

Sec. 257 Damaging another person's thing

Sec. 260, Sec. 261, Sec. 261a Support and propagation of movements suppressing human rights and freedoms

List of Abbreviations

AFA -	Antifascist Action
B& H DB	Blood&Honour Division Bohemia
B& H DH	Blood&Honour Division Hungary
BHS -	Bohemia Hammer Skins
SIS	Security Intelligence Service
BZÖ	Bund für zukunfftige Österreich (Alliance for the Future of Austria)
CERD	Committee on Elimination of Racial Discrimination
EIC	Early Intervention Centre
CMNU	Czech Movement for National Unity
CSAF	Czechoslovak Anarchist Federation
CSF	Czech Social Forum
DVU -	Deutsche Volkunion (German People's Union)
ENAR	European Network against Racism
ESF	European Social Forum
SRS-PP	Statistical Recording System of Crime at the Police Presidium of the Czech Republic
EUMC -	European Monitoring Centre on Racism and Xenophobia
EU	European Union
FARE	Football Against Racism in Europe
FAS	Federation of Anarchist Groups
MNU	Movement of National Unity
IGG	Islamische Glaubengemeinschaft (Community of Islamic Believers), Austria
ISF	Initiative for Social Forums
JN	Junge Nationaldemokraten
CPCS	Communist Party of Czechoslovakia
CPCS-CSLP	Communist Party of Czechoslovakia – Czechoslovak Labour Party
CUY	Communist Union of Youth
CPS	Communist Party of Slovakia
RSPÖ	Regional State Prosecutors' Office
MIEP	Party of Hungarian Justice and Life
MNA	Magyar Nemzeti Arcvonal (Hungarian National Front)
MC	Ministry of Culture
MD	Ministry of Defence
LPU	local police unit
MP	Municipal Police
MLSA	Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs
MJ	Ministry of Justice
MSPO	Municipal State Prosecutors' Office
MSZP	Hungarian Socialist Party
MEYS	Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports
MI	Ministry of the Interior
MW	Młodzież Wsechpolska (All Poland Youth)
MFA	Ministry of Foreign Affairs
NATO	North Atlantic Treaty Organization
NR	National Resistance
NPD	Nationaldemokratische Partei Deutschlands (National Democratic Party of Germany)
NP	National Party
NU	National Unity
SSPO	Supreme State Prosecutor's Office
NSDAP/AO	Nazionalsozialistische Deutsche Arbeiterpartei/Auslands – und Aufbauorganization (National Socialist German Workers' Party /foreign and basic organisations)
NPÖ	Nationaldemokratische Partei Österreichs (National Democratic Party of Austria)
NSEC	National Socialist Education Centre
NU	National Unity
DCOC	Department for Combating Organised Crime
SPD MI	Security Police Department of the Ministry of the Interior
OSCE	Organisation for Security and Cooperation in Europe)
DD	District Directorate
UN	United Nations

DSPO	District State Prosecutors' Office
RA	Right Alternative
PCP	Communist Party of Portugal
PMS	Probation and Mediation Service
PP CR	Police Presidium of the Czech Republic
RMS	Republicans of Miroslav Sladek
CPIS	Criminal Police and Investigation Service
SP – NS	Slovak Solidarity - National Party
UCOC	Unit for Combating Organised Crime of Criminal Police and Investigation Service
USA	United States of America
CPIS -PP CR	Criminal Police and Investigation Service Office of the Police Presidium of the Czech Republic
OFRII	Office for Foreign Relations and Information
PF	Patriot Front
WPM	white power music

**Information on the Issue of Extremism
in the Czech Republic in 2005**

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