

Branch  
ÚSTÍ NAD LABEM

Branch  
HRADEC KRÁLOVÉ

Branch  
OSTRAVA



Branch  
PLZEŇ

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BRNO

Annual Report  
of  
Czech Republic Police  
National Drug Headquarters  
2007

Dear readers,

Like every year, we have prepared for you an Annual Report of the National Drug Headquarters (NPC – Národní protidrogová centrála), briefly evaluating the previous year 2007. We decided to be as concise and factual as possible. Nevertheless, at least this leading article gives me an opportunity to comment on certain phenomena which would be difficult to reflect on in dry statistics and factual statements.

First of all, I would like to mention the negative role which most media continue to play in the area of drug prevention – not only do they provide very little warning or education regarding illegal drugs if any, but in fact, their message seems quite the opposite. The problem of drugs is being continually played down, and in extreme cases, illegal drugs of this or another kind are even promoted. As a stunning example, let me mention an article published last year in the so-called serious daily *Mladá fronta Dnes*, in which Mr. Komárek indicated that the fight against illegal drugs was a fight against human freedom. Does this need any comment?

Another striking phenomenon is the unceasing activity of a small group of professionals who never tire of spreading the myths of an outstanding situation in the Czech Republic, claiming that thanks to excellent prevention, a wide network of centres and successful work on the replacement of syringes, there are practically no problems with the spread of the HIV virus amongst drug addicts; the situation, in their view, is simply “A+”. The very same group criticizes authorities for supporting only repression and claims that trifling seizures of illegal drugs are proof of ineffective work of the police and that the problem of pseudoephedrine in over-the-counter drug products is no real problem at all.

For 17 years already, the National Drugs Headquarters, together with dozens and dozens of other police officers, state attorneys, judges, teachers, doctors, education specialists, GOs and NGOs, have been struggling to decrease the offer of drugs in the Czech Republic, being well aware of the actual situation in the above-mentioned, at random selected, areas. Necessarily, one must ask the question WHY. Why do the media behave the way they do and why do some professionals, publishing extensively, misrepresent reality, make up stories, play down problems, conceal and distort facts? Is it an intention or complete ignorance? I will leave it to every reader to answer this question for themselves.

One needs only basic professional knowledge of the drug issue to see clearly that the Czech situation in the area of drugs is not ideal at all – to see the unbelievable number of people experimenting with drugs, the growing HIV problem, the shortage of specialized addiction treatment centres for teenagers; the deliberate lie about one-sided support of repression in the Czech Republic (in fact, for several years the police human and financial resources allocated for drug enforcement have not changed), the ignorance of the fact that for several years, the success of drug enforcement has not been measured on the basis of the amount of the drugs seized, but the “quality” and dangerousness of offenders; the demonstrable increase in the number of detected pervitin laboratories producing this drug from over-the-counter drug products; the presence of cheap cocaine in street sale, the uncontrolled release and distribution of substitution products (misuse of substitution treatment); or as regards international situation, the deadlock in the Netherlands due to their liberal cannabinoid policy etc. etc. What else must happen before the drug situation in the Czech Republic starts to be presented as it really is? Are there not enough signals to see the truth?

Thus, only the more worthy of respect, credit and thanks are those hundreds of professionals in the country actually striving to solve this problem and actively working to that end.

Indeed, they deserve deep appreciation. Therefore, in conclusion, allow me to extend on behalf of the National Drugs Headquarters my warmest thanks and wishes of much strength and good health in the year 2008 to all those who have not given up our common fight against this destructive factor of human civilization.

Chief Counsellor Col. JUDr. Jiří KOMOROUS

## I.

### TRADE IN HEROIN

Heroin continues to be transported to the Czech Republic mainly along the Balkan Route. The country of origin is Afghanistan and the main transit countries Turkey, Macedonia or Bulgaria. Heroin trade in our territory is still the domain of Kosovo-Albanians, or Macedonian Albanians. As regards the trade, there is a continuous trend of low purity, having no impact on the price. Heroin with a higher content of the active ingredient smuggled along the Balkan Route is more transited to the countries of Western Europe.

The number of problem<sup>1</sup> consumers applying heroin has not increased. A phenomenon connected with this is a stable demand for heroin on the part of Czech (but not foreign – Ukrainian etc.) problem consumers. In this context, however, it must be mentioned that heroin users in the Czech Republic misuse the substitution product Subutex. An introduction of a registry concerning this substitution treatment seems to be the right solution and a certain safeguard against the violation of “treatment rules”.

#### **Operation “MAJMUN”**

*In the Region of Ústí nad Labem, the National Drug Headquarters conducted the operation MAJMUN, crowning the almost year-long efforts of the NDHs officers to collect intelligence on the activity of an organized group involved in the illegal import of heroin from the Balkans to the Czech Republic and its*



*subsequent export to other European countries. In collaboration with the Rapid Response Unit, the Customs Directorate in Ústí nad Labem and the Alien and Border Police Service Directorate in Ústí nad Labem – the office in*



<sup>1</sup> Under the EMCDDA (European Monitoring Centre for Drugs and Drug Addiction), a **problem consumer** is a person who has been addicted to narcotic and psychotropic substances for a long time, usually applying them intravenously.

*Varnsdorf, the unit arrested three Kosovo-Albanian nationals, with no criminal records in the Czech*

*Republic, in the districts of Most, Teplice and Děčín. In total, the police initiated prosecution against three persons, carried out two searches of premises and four searches of vehicles.*

*The searches led to the seizure of 4,109.6 g of heroin. The amount of the drug seized could give app. 80,000 doses, whose value on the black market would reach several millions of Czech crowns. In addition, the police seized app. CZK 200,000.-, twelve mobile phones + SIM cards, empty packets from narcotic and psychotropic substances and written notes.*

*The group in Teplice had been led by an offender already sentenced in the past to ten years of imprisonment for violent crime. He had been living in the Czech Republic for five years, without any legal income.*

## II.

### TRADE IN COCAINE

As regards trade in cocaine, the trend of the last few years continues. The drug is becoming ever more available in the Czech territory and its price on the black market is falling. Small shipments from the Netherlands are very common. Czech citizens continue to be employed as couriers, smuggling cocaine from South America to Europe and the Czech Republic. The transport is usually organized by nationals from South America. Nationals from the West African coast are also involved in organizing the trade.

Frequent arrests of Czech citizens in the source areas of South America and the Caribbean as well as our foreign colleagues' experience show that smuggling by individual couriers is an important manner of transporting this drug from the source regions to Western Europe.

In addition, cocaine is also imported to the Czech territory in the simplest way possible, by post.

#### **Operation "BEAN"**

*A successful arrest brought to a conclusion the National Drug Headquarters operation with the undercover name "BEAN". After several months of monitoring and documenting the suspect's criminal activity, the officers, in collaboration with the Rapid Response Unit of the Police of the Czech Republic (PCR), arrested an Israeli national in the territory of the Capital Prague. This suspect had been distributing high-quality cocaine. He had been selling the drug not only at his address, but also in well-known Prague clubs and discos, to a wide circle of consumers. The NPC detectives found out that the arrested person was subject to an International Arrest Warrant issued by the US judicial authorities for serious drug offences. He had been actively involved in a criminal organization led by Israeli nationals seated in Spain. This group had been distributing ecstasy tablets, manufactured in the Netherlands, to*

the USA, Australia, Germany and Spain. This organization was proved the distribution of at least 835,000 pieces of ecstasy tablets. They had exported the XTC tablets from the Netherlands hidden in picture frames.

The arrested offender had been hiding in rented luxury flats in Prague, using several false identities, for which he had plausible Israeli and Czech documents. Detectives of the NPC searched the defendant's rented flat in Prague 3, finding almost 1,000 g of cocaine, app. 170 g of hashish, app. 30 g of amphetamine and CZK 86,000, \$ 2,000 and € 42,700. The seized drugs would have the value of almost CZK 4,000,000 at the black market.

### **A mail parcel with cocaine**

Officers of the Criminal Police and Investigation Service (CPIS) of the Capital Prague Headquarters in cooperation with officers of the National Drug Headquarters of the CPIS detected and documented criminal activities of an Australian national living in Switzerland, who as a member of an organized group operating in several countries had committed the crime of illicit manufacture and possession of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances under s. 187 (1),(4)(c) PC in complicity under s. 9 (2) PC by having sent a mail parcel from Costa Rica, containing two boxes with several biscuits and a crystalline substance preliminarily determined as cocaine, several kilograms in weight, delivered on 14 August 2007 at around 10.00 o'clock by an ordinary mail to a company in the Czech Republic. The officers found that the courier supposed to collect the consignment was a German national.



### III.

## TRADE IN CANNABIS

The Czech Republic continues to experience significant demand for marihuana with a high content of the active ingredient THC<sup>2</sup>. Domestic growers are able to produce significant amounts of high-quality marihuana using hydroponic technology. On the entire territory, concealed growing facilities appear with specialized equipment for hydroponic cultivation of cannabis.

Hydroponic cultivation of cannabis and subsequent manufacture of marihuana in our territory are ever more undertaken by Vietnamese nationals, who also distribute thus produced marihuana in the Czech territory as well as abroad, particularly in Western Europe.

### IV.

## TRADE IN METHAMPHETAMINE

Methamphetamine in the Czech territory (hereinafter referred to as “pervitin”) continues to be produced from two precursors: ephedrine - thus produced methamphetamine is usually exported abroad, and pseudoephedrine. Ephedrine is a rather scarce commodity in our territory and it is mainly trafficked by Kosovo-Albanians, who are probably supplied from Bulgaria or Macedonia. The main precursor for the production of pervitin in the Czech territory is pseudoephedrine, extracted from over-the-counter drug products containing the permitted amount of 30 mg of this substance in a dosage unit (these include Modafen, Paralen Plus, Nurofen Stopgrip). Pervitin from thus obtained pseudoephedrine is produced also by individuals without any qualifications in chemistry (owing to the relatively easy “Czech procedure”). Pervitin manufactured this way is produced in small amounts, but quite regularly. Offenders, capable of moving their equipment quickly, often change the places of their activity in order to prevent detection. They can buy the precursor, pseudoephedrine, easily and without major obstacles in any pharmacy all over the country.

Czech-made pervitin continues to be popular among foreign drug consumers, who travel to the Czech Republic to purchase this drug. Thus, there is a lasting trend of cross-border “drug tourism”, particularly of German and Austrian nationals, who come to the country usually to buy several grams of pervitin at a time. Subsequently, they export it back, either to apply it themselves or to distribute the drug further. These foreigners are mainly interested in the crystalline pervitin (considered to be of high quality), manufactured from ephedrine.

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<sup>2</sup> THC – delta-9-tetrahydrocannabinol – chemical listed among prohibited substances in the Annex to Act N. 167/1998 Coll. (Addictive Substances Act)

## V.

### **TRADE IN SYNTHETIC DRUGS AND OTHER PRECURSORS**

#### **Ecstasy**

The drug known under the name ecstasy is imported to the Czech Republic mainly from the Netherlands, Poland and Slovakia, the couriers being recruited from among young people (around 20 years of age). Ecstasy tablets are usually imported to our territory by several tens of thousands of pieces and are distributed all over the Czech territory and sometimes further exported, e.g. to Austria. The tablets continue to be smuggled hidden in vehicles. In coaches, for instance, ecstasy is smuggled mainly in the luggage. There have also been cases of the drug being transported from abroad by mail, in letters or parcels.

The price of ecstasy on the black market changes, mainly according to the purchased amount and the current market offer.

The most common places of distribution in the Czech Republic are dancing parties (e.g. CzechTek, open air dance festivals etc.) as well as music clubs and discos.

The tablets carry various logos, which change according to the fashion. Also different shapes of tablets appear next to rounded ones (e.g. oval and square). The most common active ingredients continue to be MDMA, MDA or MDEA. Other substances include e.g. 2C-B, PMA, PMMA and DOB.

## VI.

### **REGIONAL SPECIFICS OF THE TRADE IN NARCOTIC DRUGS AND PSYCHOTROPIC SUBSTANCES IN THE CZECH REPUBLIC**

#### **CAPITAL PRAGUE**

(Police of the Czech Republic, Capital Prague Headquarters:  
Serious General Crime Division (SGCD) of the Criminal Police and Investigation  
Service (CPIS))



The Capital Prague remains to be at the forefront of drug crime. Currently, the drug scene covers practically the entire Prague territory. In practice, it concentrates mainly in places with big circulation of persons, particularly junctions of the Prague Public Transport, the underground stations at the suburban housing estates, night clubs and casinos. Furthermore, the drug scene concentrates in other locations such

as shopping and cinema centres, or train and coach stations, which ensure the anonymity of both dealers and consumers.

As regards the perpetrators of drug crime, the distributors are not only Czech citizens, but also foreign nationals and members of national minorities in the Czech territory. In organized criminal groups operating in the Prague territory, Czech citizens represent the lowest links, acting usually as dealers or couriers.

Naturally, drug crime is connected with other unlawful activities, particularly illegal migration, forging and counterfeiting of documents as well as violent and economic crime. A significant problem in the Capital Prague is secondary crime<sup>3</sup>, in particular property crime.

There have been some changes regarding pervitin. In order to minimize the risk of detection, its manufacturers tend to move outside the Prague territory, particularly to Central Bohemia. Nevertheless, pervitin produced there is mainly distributed in Prague.

Apart from the sale of pervitin, the Capital Prague has seen a rather massive increase in the sale of cocaine, which is imported from abroad in particular by mail consignments sometimes several kilograms in weight. The end sale takes place in downtown clubs and casinos.

In the area of opiates, the number of cases investigated by the Police of the Czech Republic has decreased, including those concerning the Roma ethnic group. Except for the Romas, other users of opiates misuse the medical product SUBUTEX. Cases of illegal trading in Subutex have also been registered.

Illegal cultivation of marihuana continues, using hydropony; the amount of plants cultivated in this way varies from several pieces to several dozens of plants.

### **Operation “KLOUZEK”**

*In May 2007, officers of the CPIS Prague I District and the SGCD of CPIS of the Capital Prague Headquarters concluded an operation with the undercover name “KLOUZEK”. After several months of collecting and documenting intelligence regarding his criminal activities, the criminal police in cooperation with the SWAT team of the Capital Prague Headquarters of the PCR arrested a thirty-two year old man, who had been producing and distributing pervitin. At the moment of arrest, the suspect carried a short firearm, calibre 9 mm with 15 cartridges, ready for immediate use. When searching his premises, the officers discovered and seized two complete laboratories for the manufacture of pervitin and a large amount of auxiliary chemicals and laboratory glass. In addition, they found 2 short firearms, including magazines with ammunition, a*



*Model 58 assault rifle, incl. 4 magazines and ammunition, a loaded insidious weapon – a pencil gun, separate magazines, and more than 300 pieces of various kinds of ammunition, including 150 pieces of forbidden ammunition. Furthermore, the police found dozens of cutting and stabbing weapons, six crossbows with scopes, a bullet*

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<sup>3</sup> Crime, in particular property crime, committed mainly by problem drug consumers, usually for the purpose of acquiring money to purchase drugs



*proof vest and a tactical vest, 2 grenades, industrial explosive and an armour-piercing bullet. To manufacture pervitin, the offender had been using substances extracted from over-the-counter drug products.*

## **CENTRAL BOHEMIAN REGION**

(Police of the Czech Republic, Central Bohemian Region Headquarters)



The majority of cases of adult offenders solved by the Police of the Czech Republic concerned pervitin and heroin. The production and distribution of pervitin was documented all over the region, with no exception. Most cases were investigated in Kladno, Mladá Boleslav, Benešov, Beroun and Nymburk. However, the most problematic localities with regard to drug distribution, in particular pervitin and heroin, were the towns Pečky and Kolín, where this criminal activity was committed by Olach Romas.

Most cases of juvenile offenders regarded the distribution of marihuana, but there were also cases of pervitin distribution. There was a slight increase in the number of marihuana cases at primary schools. These were most frequent in Beroun, Kutná Hora and Kolín. It should be added that only one of the cases was a criminal case. All other activities constituted only administrative offences.

The activity which increased most markedly was hydroponic cultivation of marihuana. Cases of this occurred most frequently in the Eastern part of the region, particularly in the southern part of the district Prague – Country, Kolín and Nymburk.

## **SOUTH BOHEMIAN REGION**

(NPC Branch Office České Budějovice)



According to the intelligence of the criminal police, the drug which continues to be abused in the region most frequently is marihuana, being planted mainly in closed facilities using hydroponic technology. More often, it is grown in small amounts, for the grower's own use or for a circle of his or her friends, either sold for money or more often bartered for another drug. Last year it was found that this crime in the territory of the South Bohemian Region started to be committed also by Vietnamese nationals.

As regards criminal activities, the second most frequent drug is pervitin, which was imported to the region, like in the preceding years, predominantly from North Bohemia. In the previous period it was noticed that the drug was manufactured by its consumers from over-the-counter drug products containing pseudoephedrine, bought either by themselves or through other persons. The amounts of the drug produced this way usually do not exceed twenty grams in one "cooking". Pervitin is

manufactured mainly in flats in the suburban housing estates, weekend cottages or garages, and the places are often changed. The number of Romas involved in this activity increased. The number of heroin cases remained stable. In most cases, heroin users are switching to the substitution product Subutex. We noticed an interest in trafficking in Subutex. In the area of dancing drugs, the demand for ecstasy slightly increased. It is used mainly at the so-called Technoparty, at discos and summer dances. Foreigners (mainly from Austria and Germany) continue to be interested in pervitin, though individual purchases usually do no amount to more than several grams. This trafficking, like in the year before, was often a side phenomenon of sexual services provided in the border area. On the whole, the trend of trafficking by a small amount remained; individual buyers preferred coming frequently to purchase small amounts only, thus minimizing the negative consequences in the event of being arrested by the police.

### **Operation "DUD"**

*Arrests of the offenders concluded the operation "DUD" of the National Drug Headquarters of the Criminal Police and Investigation Service. The suspects were arrested by the NPC officers after one year of collecting and documenting intelligence regarding their criminal activities, in collaboration with the officers of the České Budějovice District Headquarters, the South Bohemian Region Administration, the České Budějovice Customs Administration and the canine service of the Alien and Border Police District Directorate in České Budějovice. The main organizer was a Czech citizen who had already been prosecuted in the past for a similar criminal activity; his three accomplices had been suspected in the past of organizing and importing ecstasy from the Netherlands and distributing marihuana to Germany. One of the arrested persons had been wanted by the police since August 2005, for the suspicion of property and violent crimes. The main suspect was arrested in Prague at the moment of receiving money for drugs from a dealer, amounting to CZK 100, 000-. The police seized 3,600 pieces of ecstasy, 100 of LSD trips and 2 hydroponic facilities for the cultivation of marihuana, in which the total of more than 600 cannabis plants had been planted.*

## PILSEN AND KARLOVY VARY REGIONS (NPC Branch Office PILSEN)



Seizures of drugs in the West Bohemian Region and other information sources show that in 2007, XTC tablets and marijuana were again imported from the Netherlands, mainly by Czech nationals. The drugs were imported by private transport means, but also by coaches on regular lines from the Netherlands to the Czech Republic. There was also an increase in “drug tourism” on the part of German nationals, coming regularly to the Czech Republic to buy usually small amounts of pervitin for export to and subsequent use in Germany. In some cases, however, greater amounts of drugs (mainly pervitin) were purchased and exported to Germany to be further distributed there.

We have again noticed a rather intensive activity of Vietnamese nationals living in the Czech territory, who organize illegal trade in narcotics, in particular their distribution to domestic and mainly foreign clients in the Czech territory, and the export of drugs to Germany. Vietnamese nationals also focus to a great extent on building large facilities for hydroponic cultivation of cannabis.

Apart from the a.m. trends, the situation of drug crime in the Pilsen and Karlovy Vary territories remains more or less stable, particularly as regards the distribution of heroin among the Roma community in the City of Pilsen. This heroin comes mainly from the areas of Teplice, Ústí nad Labem and Prague.

In connection with drug users, particularly problem drug users, secondary crime remains to be a problem. There have also been cases of blackmail or violent crime.

### Operation “TABLO”

On 21 March 2007, officers of the Czech Republic Police National Drug Headquarters of the CPIS, after more than one year of collecting intelligence, concluded the operation with an undercover name TABLO. The final stage of the case was launched in collaboration with specialists of the Customs Administration of the Czech Republic, Pilsen Customs Directorate, the canine service of the Alien and Border Police – Pilsen District Directorate and the Public Order Police. In this operation, officers focussed on the activities of a group of offenders organizing the import of narcotic and psychotropic substances (cannabis and XTC tablets) from the Netherlands to the Czech Republic and their further distribution here. The offenders had been distributing drugs in the Karlovy Vary and Pilsen Regions, operating



*mainly in Karlovy Vary and Ostrov nad Ohří. One of the members of this group was arrested at the border crossing point Pomezí, while smuggling app. 2.5 kg of cannabis from Netherlands hidden in a specially adjusted car used by the group. After discovering and seizing the drugs, in the evening hours, the detectives of the NPC arrested other three members of the group in Ostrov nad Ohří. The last member of the group was arrested on the following day, in the territory of Karlovy Vary, and thus the whole group ended up in the hands of the Police.*

**ÚSTÍ NAD LABEM AND LIBEREC REGIONS**  
(NPC Branch Office Ústí nad Labem)



Most of the completed arrest operations in the given territory in the year 2007 concerned cases of heroin and its transit within the EU and distribution in the Czech Republic; compared to the previous year, an increase was noticed in this area. Transit and distribution of heroin is the domain of the nationals of former Yugoslavia, with an active participation of Czech citizens, who are involved mainly in the distribution of this drug to end users. In comparison to other regions, there was also quite a high occurrence of pervitin production in illegal laboratories, its distribution in the Czech Republic and export to abroad, particularly to Germany. There were also cases of pervitin production carried out by Czech nationals in the German territory, which was a way adopted by organized groups to minimize the risk of detection on the border crossing points. Owing to the shortage of ephedrine, the sale of over-the-counter drug products with pseudoephedrine increased extremely. These drug products are massively misused for pervitin manufacture. There were also cases of ephedrine imports to the Czech Republic along the Balkan Route organized by nationals of former Yugoslavia, engaged in pervitin trade. As regards cannabis products, the number of hydroponic growing facilities increased significantly, with Vietnamese nationals actively joining this illegal business.

Concerning pervitin, there is an obvious shortage of ephedrine in the given territory; consequently, the use of pseudoephedrine as a precursor for pervitin production increases. The sale of over-the-counter drug products containing pseudoephedrine has increased by several hundred per cent, becoming a very good business. The shortage of high-quality pervitin has complicated export, as buyers from Germany were used to large white crystals, and is likely to have affected also demand for heroin.

As regards heroin, a decrease in the quality has been noticed, particularly recently; this can be due to a lower quality already in the country of origin, as well as the efforts of dealers in the Czech Republic to increase their profit.

The number of illegally possessed weapons seized has grown significantly; offenders do not hesitate to use these even against law enforcement authorities.

### Operation "FIRMA"

After more than one year of collecting intelligence, the NPC officers, in collaboration with the SWAT team of the North Bohemian Region Headquarters, officers of the Criminal Police and Investigation Service in Teplice and the Alien and Border Police in Ústí nad Labem arrested five persons. During searches of premises, the police seized 3.819 kg of heroin,



1.634 kg of pervitin, a



mixer, 3 digital scales, and empty packets from narcotic and psychotropic substances. The value of substances seized would amount to several million Czech crowns on the black market. In addition, the officers seized 2 short firearms on site, including magazines, cartridges, and other objects proceeding from crime...

### Operation "ALOHA"

After one year of collecting intelligence, the NPC officers in collaboration with the SWAT team of the North Bohemian Region Headquarters, officers of the Criminal Police and Investigation Service in Teplice and the Alien and Border Police in Ústí nad Labem arrested in Teplice and Ústí nad Labem five persons suspected of heroin distribution. Four of the arrested offenders were nationals of Macedonia, the fifth one a Czech citizen. The arrested were suspected of the distribution of heroin in the Ústí nad Labem Region, particularly in the town Teplice. Two of the offenders had already been prosecuted for drug offences in the past, one in the Czech Republic and one in Slovakia. Another one had been prosecuted for violent crime. During the searches of



premises and vehicles, the police seized the total of 5.5 kg of heroin, 1 set of digital scales and empty packets from narcotic and psychotropic substances. The amount of heroin seized could give 130,000 doses having an estimated value of app. 5.5 million crowns. In addition, the police seized 4 short firearms, including magazines, 39 cartridges, 9 mobile phones and SIM cards, 3 foreign documents, €355 and CZK 331,500.



## HRADEC KRÁLOVÉ AND PARDUBICE REGIONS (NPC Branch Office Hradec Králové)



Most of our arrest operations carried out in the East Bohemian Region in 2007 concerned cases of the manufacture and distribution of pervitin. Offenders manufacture this drug solely from over-the-counter drug products, mostly themselves at home. The manufacturer is also the distributor and is surrounded by a group of people who look after the end sale of pervitin to other users. The drug is often of high quality and appears on the market in the form of white powder or crystals. It is these crystals that are highly desired by German buyers.

As regards ecstasy, it is obviously an easily accessible drug common in street distribution. The tablets which appeared among drug users carried the logos "Mitsubishi", "Cross", and "Armani". The active ingredient in these tablets was identified as MDMA. The intelligence regarding source countries points mainly at Slovakia, the Netherlands and Poland.

There are ever more frequent cases of illegal hydroponic cultivation of cannabis. Marihuana "produced" this way is very much desired on the market and 1 g sells for app. CZK 300,-.

Criminal offences related to drugs like cocaine, heroin and LSD are noticed only rarely.

Drug crime in the East Bohemian region is mainly committed by Czech citizens and only exceptionally by foreign nationals. The latter case concerns particularly the import of ecstasy by seasonal workers of Polish nationality commuting to work in our country.

### Operation "FUNGI"

*On 1 March 2007, officers of the National Drug Headquarters concluded an operation with the undercover name "FUNGI". After several months of collecting intelligence in collaboration with German law enforcement authorities, the Rapid Response Unit of the Police of the Czech Republic arrested five persons. Two of them*



*were arrested in East Bohemia, at the moment of manufacturing methamphetamine; the others were arrested in Prague. This organized group had been producing large amounts of pervitin in the territory of the Czech Republic, subsequently selling it in our territory to dealers from the Federal Republic of Germany, who had been paying in euros.*



*These dealers had smuggled the drug to Germany and distributed it to other buyers there. During the searches of premises, the police found and seized a complete laboratory for the production of methamphetamine, large enough to produce the average amount of one kilogram of the drug in one production process. Furthermore, the officers seized a large amount of auxiliary substances, several dozens of kilograms in weight, and a large amount of laboratory glass and technical components. In another offender's flat, the police found firearms with rifle scopes and silencers, 600 cartridges and gun powder. An EOD expert's assistance was necessary; on site, he secured a hand grenade, an industrial detonator, a fuse for a chemical grenade and a friction igniter. The offenders had been producing methamphetamine from pseudoephedrine, extracted from the over-the-counter drug product Modafen. A total of 140 packets of this medicine were seized along with several thousands of empty packets.*



### **SOUTH MORAVIAN, ZLÍN AND VYSOČINA REGIONS** (NPC Branch Office Brno)



In 2007, most arrest operations carried out in the territory of the South Moravian region were related to cases of the manufacture and distribution of pervitin. Offenders produced this drug exclusively from over-the-counter drug products, mainly Modafen and Nurofen Stop Grip. In a majority of cases, the drug is produced in small quantities at homes and the producers mostly act as distributors as well. They assemble a group of people around themselves who sell the drug to further buyers. Pervitin appears predominantly in the form of powder or crystals and is of a very good quality.

The distribution of heroin in Brno and the territory of the South Moravian Region is a particular domain of Vietnamese nationals, Romas and the nationals of former Yugoslavia. Like in the past, Romas remain to work as end dealers. Recently, it has proved that Vietnamese nationals get ever more widely involved in organizing heroin distribution. The Vietnamese work in quite well organized groups, not limiting their activities to the South Moravian Region, but operating in the whole Czech Republic. There are links between the Vietnamese nationals and nationals of former Yugoslavia and Romas as end dealers; the drug they sell is already of a very low purity: 3 -10 %. Apart from heroin, nationals of former Yugoslavia also tend to focus on organizing pervitin production and trade, selling the drug mostly through Czech citizens, but also on organizing the import of cocaine to the Czech Republic. These tendencies respond to an increased demand for cocaine, and thus this drug starts to appear more frequently in Brno and the South Moravian Region than in the past. In most cases last year, the drug was imported from the Netherlands.

The intelligence acquired in connection with the investigated cases indicates that ecstasy remains to be popular among young people, particularly for its easy availability; most frequently, it is imported from the Netherlands. With new ways of its transportation, the import and sale of ecstasy are carried out by more groups; the couriers smuggle “only” about 5,000 pieces of tablets at a time, while also importing smaller amounts of other drugs such as cocaine or LSD. As ecstasy is popular particularly among young people, its distribution is also carried out by people around 20 years of age.

Marihuana is ever more frequently cultivated hydroponically, in small amounts, by individual users who grow themselves app. 5 - 20 plants.

### **Operation “TANEC” (“DANCE”)**

*On 14 November 2007, officers of the National Drug Headquarters of the CPIS concluded the operation with an undercover name “Tanec”. After several months of collecting intelligence, the NPC in collaboration with the SWAT team of the South Moravian Region Headquarters of the PCR arrested three offenders. The main suspect had manufactured pervitin at his permanent address in Brno and distributed it through the other suspects in Brno, Prague and Teplice. In Teplice, they had also bartered pervitin for heroin with another suspect and distributed it back in Brno. During the search of the main suspect’s flat, the police discovered and seized a pervitin laboratory. In addition, they found a large amount of chemicals for drug production. Due to the danger to life and limbs of the acting police and the inhabitants of the seven-storey block of flats, the police called officers of the Fire and Rescue Service in Tišnov, who secured the a.m. chemicals. One of the substances emitted radiation ( $\beta$ - rays) and was identified as Uranyl Nitrate, 0.313 g in weight.*

## **OLOMOUC AND MORAVIAN SILESIAN REGIONS**

(NPC Branch Office Ostrava)



In 2007, the majority of cases were related to the production and distribution of pervitin, which was produced in illegal laboratories by the so-called “cooks”. The offenders were mostly Czech citizens and they manufactured the drug from pseudoephedrine extracted from over-the-counter drug products. The production of methamphetamine from ephedrine was rare.

As regards marihuana, we saw a continuing trend of the cultivation of cannabis with a high content of the THC (up to 30%) in hydroponic growing facilities. There was also a case of illegal import of modified cannabis seedlings from Austria to the Czech Republic.

Another drug whose distribution has increased is ecstasy; to the North Moravian Region it is imported, apart from other countries, from Poland, both by Czechs and Polish nationals.

Trade in heroin in the region is organized mainly by ethnic Albanians, the drug being imported either directly from the territories of former Yugoslavia or the Teplice



district. Heroin users are mainly Vietnamese nationals or Romas. The average purity of the drug is about 18 %.

Another drug in the region, though not as frequent, is cocaine. Its import and distribution is the domain of Albanians and the demand is growing. The demand is growing also as regards ecstasy and high-quality marihuana. In the case of cocaine, the a.m. trends are due to the large number of Albanians in this region, and in the case of ecstasy, to the common border between Poland and the Czech Republic. Last but not least, the situation is influenced by the centre of Ostrava and Stodolní Street, where drug users often meet.

### **Operation "B 29"**

*On 29 September 2007, officers of the National Drug Headquarters finely concluded an operation with the undercover name "B 29". After several months of collecting evidence, two offenders of Czech nationality were arrested in the Opava district. These offenders had been involved in the sale of ecstasy tablets (XTC) in the Czech territory. D.S. had been importing XTC tablets from abroad and both offenders had subsequently been distributing them in dance clubs in the territories of the Moravian Silesian, Central Bohemian and South Moravian Regions, and in particular in the clubs in Stodolní Street in Ostrava. Smaller amounts of drugs had also been intended for distribution in Slovakia and Austria. Upon the arrest of one of the offenders, the police searched his car and seized the total of 20, 522 pieces of XTC tablets (with the logo B 29). Another 2,600 pieces of XTC tablets (B 29) had been seized before the offenders' arrest. During the subsequent search of premises, the police seized CZK 170,000 in cash, intended for the purchase of further XTC tablets. Expert examinations in the Forensic Institute Prague showed that the XTC tablets seized contained 26% of the active ingredient MDMA.*

### **Operation "ELF"**

*After a long period of collecting intelligence, the NPC in cooperation with the SWAT team of the North Bohemian Region Headquarters of the PCR arrested a group of three offenders who had been manufacturing pervitin. In the final stage, also police officers of the District Directorate Frýdek Místek and the Alien and Border Police Directorate Frýdek Místek took part in the operation, as well as officers of the General Customs Directorate – Branch Office Frýdek Místek. The*



*offenders were arrested in a family house in the village of Žermanice, while manufacturing the drug. According to the statement of one of the suspects, they were manufacturing pervitin from 1 kg of ephedrine, which still needs to be verified by an expert examination. As evident from the photograph, the offenders manufactured the drug always in two apparatuses at a time. During the searches of premises, the police seized another 1 kg of ephedrine. Furthermore, they seized 80 grams of methamphetamine already produced, which could make 2,400 doses having the value of CZK 120,000. The police also seized 2 short and 1 long firearm and a small amount of cartridges.*

## VII.

### **GROUP FOR PRECURSORS AND MEDICAL DRUG PRODUCTS**

In 2007, the Group for Precursors continued in its activities targeting precursors, auxiliary substances and other chemicals misused for drug manufacture, as well as medicines, drug products, the cultivation of poppy seed and cannabis.

The group continued performing its main task, which is establishing, maintaining and possibly reinforcing cooperation of the state with the chemical and pharmaceutical industries; checking suspicious orders, business transactions and unknown and new clients trading or preparing to trade in precursors or other sensitive substances etc. The chemical and pharmaceutical companies were subsequently informed of the facts ascertained; conclusions were drawn jointly and appropriate measures adopted, to prevent the misuse of companies and the Czech Republic as a source country of chemicals for illicit production of synthetic drugs, in the EU or other countries in the world.

The pressure on building close cooperation with economic entities dealing with “drug relevant” chemicals in the EU Member States is ever more exercised by the European Commission (ECom) authorities. On the basis of the ECom’s recommendations in the form of a comprehensive working document on this issue, the Ministry of Health – Inspectorate for Narcotic and Psychotropic Substances in cooperation with the NPC organized a training course for Responsible Persons of all economic entities in the second half of 2007. In this respect, intensive negotiations are also under way regarding the enlargement and a certain revival of the Memorandum of Mutual Cooperation concluded between the NPC and the General Customs Directorate on the one side and important entities operating in this area on the other side. The enlargement by three new signatories should take place in the first half of 2008.

On the basis of the a.m. cooperation, in 2007 the Group received and examined information on 16 suspicious transactions or orders that could possibly lead to an escape of chemicals or medical drug products from legal to illegal environment and their subsequent misuse. In five cases, the results were negative. In two cases so far, the information assisted in initiating criminal prosecution against persons involved in the production of methamphetamine. The remaining cases are subject to further inquiry, not only within the Czech Republic, but also in close cooperation with certain countries of Southern and Western Europe.

During the year, members of the Group participated in a number of meetings to discuss the alarming situation regarding over-the-counter drug products containing pseudoephedrine and their misuse for illegal pervitin production in the Czech Republic. This problem was mentioned by several European countries as well as the ECom itself at several international meetings, with the conclusion that it was the responsibility of each country, in this case the Czech Republic, to adopt appropriate measures bringing an effective solution. From the point of view of the NPC, the problem does not concern only chemicals listed among precursors, including pseudoephedrine, or the auxiliary substances in the Addictive Substances Act (Act N. 167/1998 Coll.), scheduled under Categories 1, 2, 3 in the annexes to the relevant EC Regulations (Regulation (EC) No 273/2004 of the European Parliament and of the Council on drug precursors, and EC Council Regulation No 111/2005). One of the possibilities would be to get under control other chemicals as well, such as red phosphorus, iodine, or hydroiodic acid, which are also most frequently misused for

the manufacture of methamphetamine in the “Czech way”. Although red phosphorus has already been listed among optionally monitored substances within the EU, and despite several steps undertaken by the NPC to bring about changes in the legislation regulating the control over the sale of these chemicals in the Czech Republic, no changes have been adopted so far.

The situation regarding another drug product frequently misused, Subutex, did not improve over the last year either; in fact, it was quite the opposite. Although Subutex is an “opiate prescription drug”, pharmacies dispense enormous amounts of this product, which is subsequently sold on the black market. Here too the NPC have been alerting to the gaps caused by the malfunction of the electronic register of the users of substitution substances. This register should eliminate multiple prescribing; however, owing to software deficiencies, it is not operational, though almost three years have passed since the relevant legal regulation!

As regards the cultivation of poppy seed and technical cannabis, which are also in the Group’s focus, no significant problems were detected last year, as far the growers’ compliance with the applicable law is concerned, apart from minor administrative infringements. No cases of illegal escapes or misuse of these crops were registered in 2007. Several meetings with the Customs Administration as a control body as well as private entities took place to discuss the issues of external control of growers and their handling of the a.m. commodities including possible changes in legislation, in view of the problems that might arise in the future.

Regarding methodological activity, the Group for Precursors, in cooperation with the Forensic Institute Prague prepared a practical manual called *Průvodce drogovou laboratoří (Guide to a Drug Laboratory)*, which lists the main rules to be observed when entering an illegal drug production facility and is a useful aid for all police officers who come across this phenomenon. We were also successful in securing the necessary protective garments and aids for NPC officers moving in drug laboratories.

## VIII.

### **METHODOLOGY AND PREVENTION GROUP OF THE NATIONAL DRUG HEADQUARTERS**

Like in the previous years, the Methodology and Prevention Group represented the NPC within the Police of the Czech Republic and in contacts with the public, through lecturing, educational, methodological and publication activities. Another practically daily activity of the MPG last year was to ensure the communication of the NPC with the public and the media.

In 2007, members of the MPG participated in the training of police officers, in the framework of the educational and training system of the Ministry of the Interior of the CR (Mol) and the Police of the CR. These activities included lessons within the induction courses at Police Colleges of the Mol and lectures for already serving officers during specialization courses and at the Police Academy of the Czech Republic within the Master and Bachelor programs. During the year we also held a course for the teachers of the Police Colleges of the Mol whose subjects reflect drug issues. The objective was to share practical information which the teachers might use in their courses. In addition, the MPG gave lectures for officers of the Prison Service of the Czech Republic and the Army of the Czech Republic. As every year, the MPG

also participated, upon requests, in educational programs for professionals outside the Police of the Czech Republic, in particular for school teachers – prevention methodologists. In this context, workshops were organized where the participants could receive a DVD on the project “Small Police Academy”. Furthermore, following the NPC principles in the drug area, the MPG cooperated with GOs and NGOs and participated in the implementation of the Czech Republic’s anti-drug policy.

The activities of the MPG also included trainings for police officers working in the area of drug enforcement at town, district and regional directorates of the Police of the Czech Republic. In addition, the MPG organized trainings for NPC officers and the celebration of “Important Days” of the unit.

Concerning cooperation with other state authorities, it is necessary to mention an MPG activity addressing the Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports of the Czech Republic. In 2006, the MPG was in contact with app. 600 primary and secondary school teachers. It showed that the area of addictive substances in school regulations was treated insufficiently. Therefore, at the beginning of 2007, the MPG contacted the Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports and offered assistance in changing this situation. The Ministry received from us a proposal for changes in school regulations related to this area, and on the basis of the established cooperation it was implemented to the new Instruction of the Ministry on the area of socially undesirable phenomena. Although this area is not the NPC’s priority, we found obliged to alert the Ministry to this unfortunate situation and are happy that today the material is officially available as part of the ministerial regulations.

In the area of primary prevention, the MPG in 2007 continued in the preparations of the project Revolution Train<sup>4</sup>.

As every year, other important activities of the MPG in 2007 included the preparation of an NPC calendar and publication activities, in particular the preparation and issue of the 13th year of the *Bulletin NPC (NPC Journal)*, a specialized quarterly intended mainly for officers of the Police of the Czech Republic, members of the judiciary and other involved professionals.

## **IX.**

### **NATIONAL FOCAL POINT**

In 2007, the National Drug Headquarters continued performing the tasks of the National Focal Point. The National Focal Point is a joint analytical centre of the NPC and the General Customs Directorate of the Ministry of Finance (GRC), established by a supplement to the Implementation Protocol to the Agreement between the Police of the Czech Republic and GRC. By agreement, a GRC officer was deployed at the Division of International Police Cooperation of the Police Presidium of the Czech Republic, the Europol National Unit.

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<sup>4</sup> [www.revolutiontrain.com](http://www.revolutiontrain.com)

The main output of this office's work is complete statistics regarding all the narcotic and psychotropic substances seized in the CR and the accused offenders. These data can be found in the separate part of the NPC 2007 Annual Report.

The data acquired by the National Focal Point was also processed and served as source material for the National Monitoring Centre for Drugs and Drug Addiction in the following categories:

- statistics on the drugs seized
- statistics on the offenders
- review of the purity of the drugs seized
- review of the prices of individual drugs

## **X.**

### **COOPERATION WITH FOREIGN PARTNERS**

In the area of international police cooperation, the NPC did not experience any particular "swings" in 2007, which should be viewed as a very positive fact. We continued in the forms of cooperation which had proved well in the previous years.

We mostly cooperated through liaison officers and by direct communication with our foreign partners. This cooperation worked very well with the neighbouring countries which have their liaison officers in Prague, i.e. Slovakia, Germany and Austria. Very good cooperation was also with the Netherlands. Although the Dutch liaison officer was replaced, efforts for intensified and improved mutual cooperation continue to prevail. Communication with the US authorities through the Regional DEA Office had a very good level too. Following a transfer in the territorial competence, we are no longer under the competence of the Warsaw office, but our territory was taken over by the office in Vienna. Surprisingly, the only change we noticed in connection with this transfer was a higher frequency of requests and more intensive exchange of information. Continuing in good traditions, the US side enabled two of our middle-ranking officers a study stay at the International Police Academy in Budapest. More requests and more intense exchange of information when compared to the past came also from the Spanish liaison officer. Cooperation with him continues to be very good. As usual, there was also good cooperation with the liaison officers of Israel, Switzerland, Belgium, Bulgaria, Romania and France.

For a long time, we have been systematically cooperating with foreign liaison officers, and there are two traditional occasions, the Day of the Banner and the Day of the Squad, on which we organize meetings in Prague, bringing together liaison officers responsible for the Czech Republic and enabling exchange of current information. That was also the case in 2007, and this event combining business and social elements proved successful again. In the same way, we very much appreciate the good opportunity for communication with our foreign partners at a traditional meeting organized at the end of each year by the liaison officers responsible for the Czech Republic and a similar meeting held by the US Embassy in Prague.

Cooperation with Ukraine was quite good as well; it was facilitated by the Czech police liaison officer in Kyiv and the Ukrainian Embassy in Prague. The absence of liaison officers was quite successfully compensated for by the established direct contacts with our colleagues from the respective anti-drug units in Sweden, Macedonia, Croatia, Hungary and Russia.

Probably the most serious problem during 2007 was the obvious decrease in the intensity and level of cooperation with the United Kingdom. In our opinion, this

was a clear consequence of the withdrawal of the liaison officer from the UK Embassy in Prague.

A step in the right direction, in our view, is the decision of the Italian side to entrust the Italian drug expert at the Embassy in Budapest also with cooperation with the Czech Republic, which fills the sensitive gap created after this post was cancelled at the Italian diplomatic mission in Warsaw.

In 2007, officers of our unit also spoke at various specialized forums abroad, giving successful presentations on the problem of fight against drug crime in the Czech Republic. These events included e.g. an international conference in Hobart, Australia, where our officer spoke on the topic of synthetic drugs, in particular methamphetamine, and precursors, and a training course for Scottish police officers in the UK focused on methamphetamine. Both these events showed that the significance of methamphetamine on the local drug market was a phenomenon we shared with these countries. Therefore, international exchange of information and experience in this area seems to be very useful. Another presentation which received a positive reaction was a lecture on the history of drug issues in our country and our most common penal procedure institutes to fight drug crime, given by a representative of our unit at the Prince Naif Security Academy in Saudi Arabia. The above-mentioned presentations help spread our unit's good reputation and contribute to efficient exchange of information among professionals even from very distant countries.

Also our participation in the events of the European Police Academy CEPOL in 2007 received a positive response. One of the CEPOL courses on drugs took place in the Czech Republic, in Solenice, and our unit was responsible for a larger part of its content. Foreign participants evaluated this course very positively. We intend to continue in participating in the a.m. events also in the future.

As regards our cooperation with Europol, we have quite good experience with the participation of our unit in some of the Analytical Working Files (AWF) dealing with drug phenomena topical for our drug scene (synthetic drugs, heroin, cocaine). Operational cooperation on individual investigated cases via Europol took place in 2007 as well; nevertheless, like in the previous years, it was limited by small flexibility and promptness of this form of cooperation. In 2007, we again sent our contributions for Europol's Organized Crime Threat Assessment (OCTA). However, we must once again point out the demands that this report imposes on the contributors and the small utility value it has for practice. Apart from Europol, we also used Interpol channels in usual standard situations in 2007.

Like in the previous years, the year 2007 saw problems with the very important instrument of international cooperation – requests for legal assistance. Legal assistance is an instrument which cannot be avoided in our cooperation with foreign partners. We meet with it not only in the stage of actual criminal investigation, but also while collecting intelligence prior criminal prosecution. The latter stage in particular often requires such procedures as surveillance or interception of telecommunications. The slow and sometimes almost hesitant reactions of some foreign judicial authorities to our requests seem to be a chronic problem. Unfortunately, this applies even to EU Member States. We must admit, however, that the Czech Supreme State Attorney's Office too has got some reserves in flexibility and promptness of reaction to legal assistance requests from abroad, although some problems can be solved through direct phone intervention. We try to proceed in the same way in relation to foreign countries, making use particularly of interventions by foreign liaison officers. Also in 2007, the NPC strictly adhered to their philosophy of international cooperation, approaching foreign requests for legal assistance as a

priority, following the principle that our foreign colleagues' requests should be treated in the same way that we would like them to treat ours. In 2007 we carried out a successful business trip abroad connected with a request for legal assistance from a very distant country. The destination was Peru, where we succeeded in obtaining a desired testimony of an arrested Czech courier. In addition, this trip helped establish useful contacts with Peruvian partners.

The integration of our country to the Schengen area at the end of 2007 only highlighted the fact that flexible and efficient international police cooperation, including cooperation in the form of legal assistance, will become increasingly important in the future.



**Police of the Czech Republic  
National Drug Headquarters  
of the Criminal Police and Investigation Service**

# **DRUG CRIME STATISTICS**

## **CZECH REPUBLIC**

**2007**

**Source: Police CR  
General Customs Directorate of the Ministry of Finance CR**

National Drug Headquarters 2007 Annual Report

### **CONTENTS:**



## **Criminal offences**

- **CZECH REPUBLIC - total**
  - Graph 1 - number of arrest operations and offenders
  - Graph 2 - % ratio of arrested men and women
  - Graph 3 - % ratio according to the age of arrested persons
  - Graph 4 - distribution according to nationalities
  - Amounts of narcotic and psychotropic substances seized in the CR
  - Graph 5 - amounts of narcotic and psychotropic substances seized in the CR
  - Prices of narcotic and psychotropic substances in the CR
  - PC sections according to individual regions
- 
- Capital Prague
  - National Drug Headquarters of the CPIS SGCD
  - Central Bohemian Region
  - South Bohemian Region
  - West Bohemian Region
  - North Bohemian Region
  - East Bohemian Region
  - South Moravian Region
  - North Moravian Region

## CZECH REPUBLIC - 2007

region	arrest operations	offenders	offender unknown
Capital Prague	187	220	13
Central Bohemian	115	151	6
South Bohemian	142	157	3
West Bohemian	148	167	2
North Bohemian	314	382	2
East Bohemian	111	130	2
South Moravian	261	336	0
North Moravian	240	287	2
NPC <sup>[1]</sup>	24	75	0
SGCD <sup>[2]</sup>	3	3	0
Customs Adm. (CA) <sup>[3]</sup>	172	123	69
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1717</b>	<b>2031</b>	<b>99</b>

<i>in cooperation between Police CR and CA</i>	15	27
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gender	number
male	1744
female	287

adults (aged 18 and over)	1879
juveniles (aged 15 - 18)	114
under 15	38

nationality	number
US	1
Armenian	1
Australian	1
Bolivian	1
Bosnian	1
Bulgarian	7
Czech	1901
Egyptian	4
French	1
Georgian	2
Croatian	1
Iraqi	1
Italian	2
Israeli	1
Yugoslavian	8
Canadian	1
Kazakh	1
Hungarian	2
Macedonian	7
Moldavian	1
German	6
Nigerian	12
New Zealand	1
Paraguay	2
Ivory Coast	1
Polish	3
Austrian	2
Russian	2
Slovak	21
Serbian	4
Ukrainian	3
Vietnamese	29

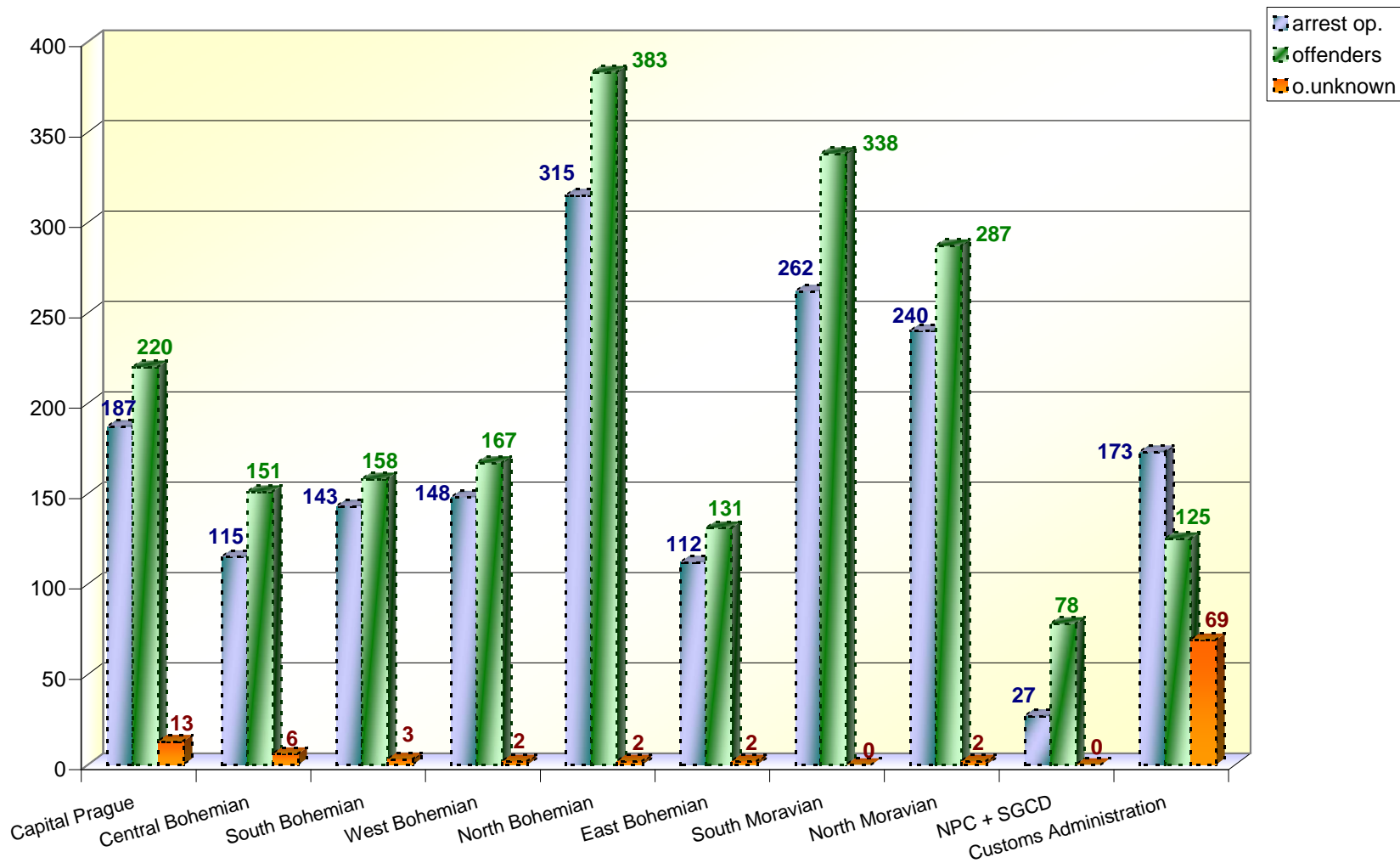
Czech	1901
other	130

[1] NPC CPIS participated in other cases within the country. To avoid duplicity, relevant data is counted at the cooperating districts

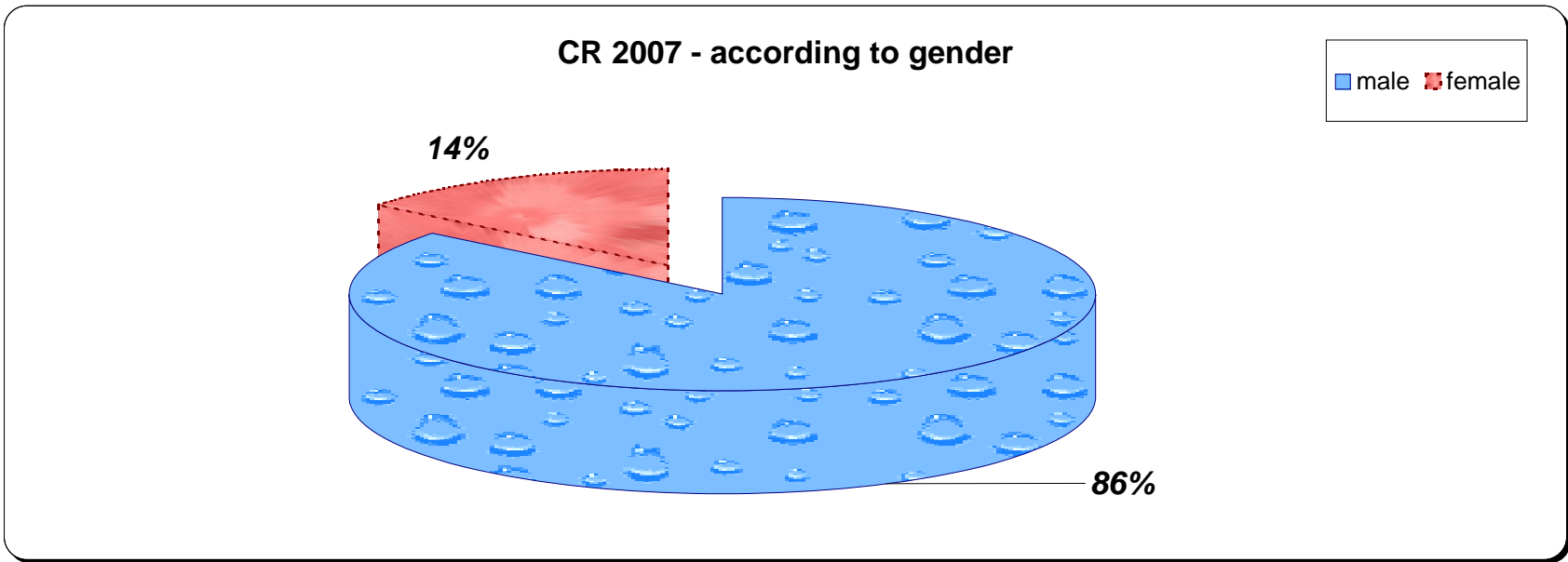
[2] only drug cases worked on independently; other cases investigated in cooperation have been counted at the relevant cooperating districts to avoid duplicity

[3] only cases worked on independently, without participation of the Police of the CR

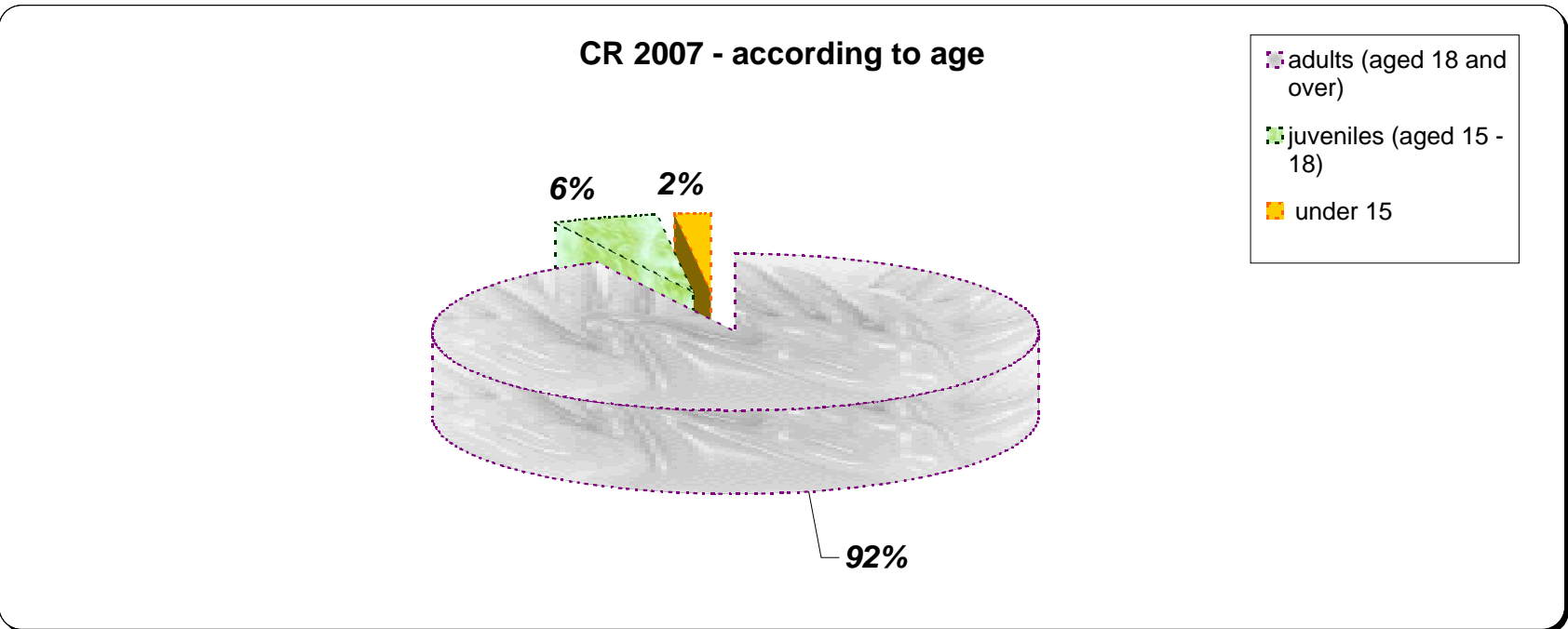
Number of arrest operations and arrested offenders - 2007



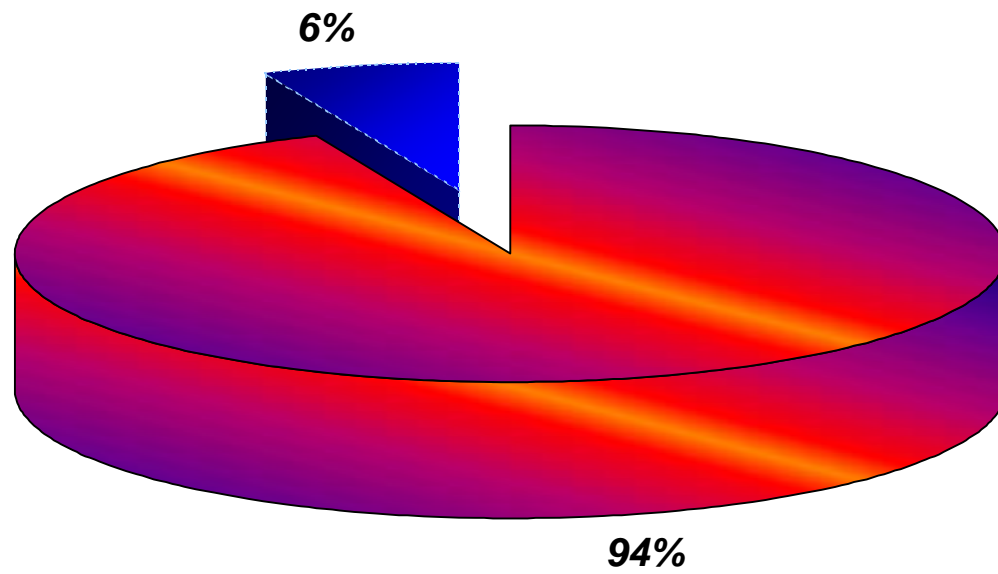
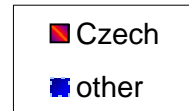
Graf 2



Graph 3



**Graph 4**  
**CR 2007 - according to nationality**

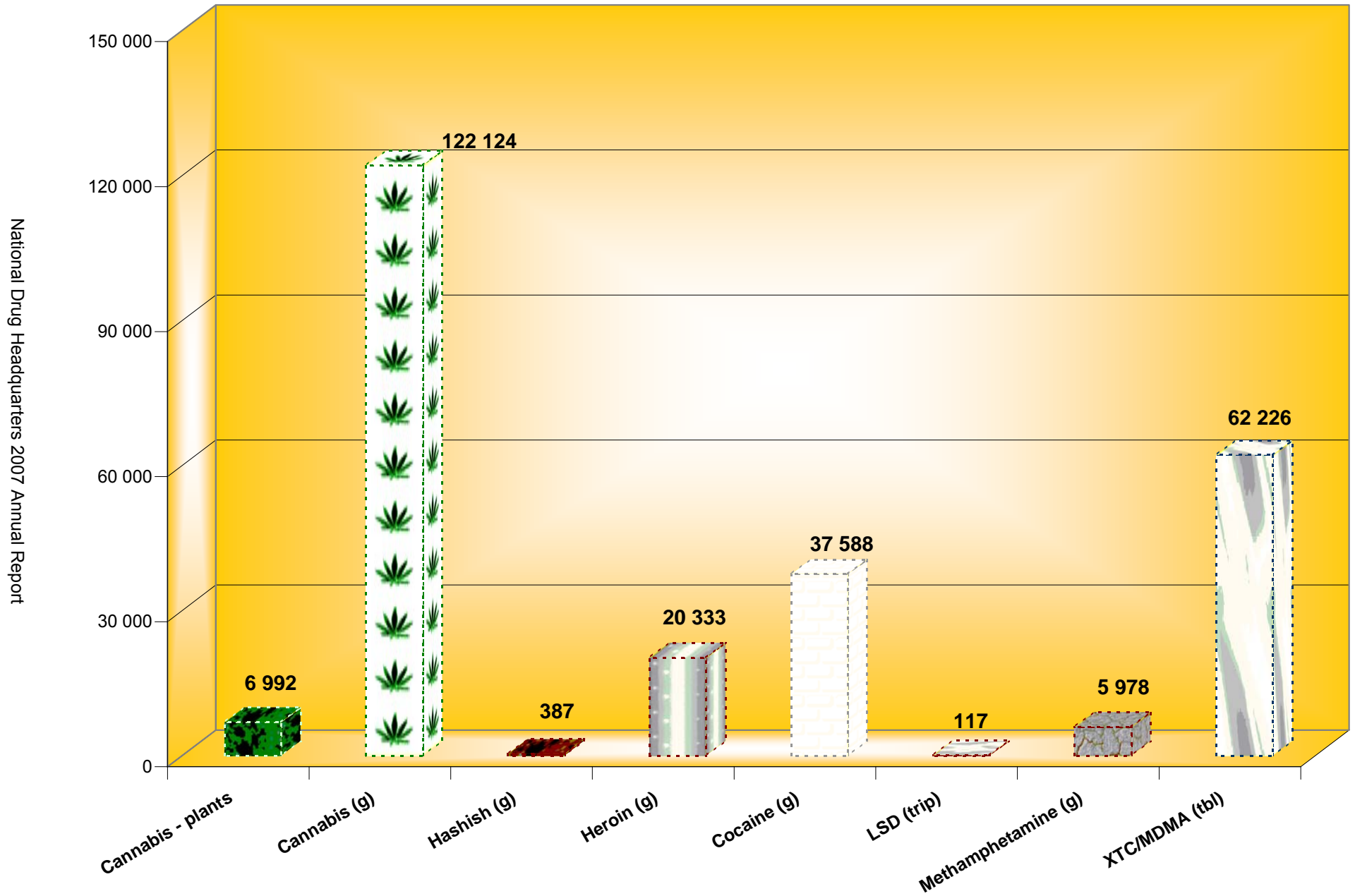


# Amounts of narcotic and psychotropic substances seized in the Czech Republic in 2007

according to regions

substance	Prague	NPC+GSCD	CBoh.	SBoh.	WBoh.	NBoh.	EBoh.	SMor.	NMor.	Adm. off.	Customs A.	TOTAL	rounded
Amphetamine (g)		28,660								0,04	0,30	29	29
Amphetamine (tbl)										9,00		9	9
Buprenorphine (g)										0,016		0,016	0
Cannabis (g)	2 454,43	2 584,98	12 818,36	12 096,01	4 468,56	15 850,31	5 905,36	37 801,14	14 321,45	5 215,27	8 608,40	122 124,26	122 124
Cannabis-plants	1 100	80	1 227	804	1 202	1 253	178	34	119	20	975	6 992	6 992
Diazepam (tbl)			48					10				58	58
Ephedrine (g)		1145,260	16,24			8,31		3,04	12,08	0,11		1 185,04	1 185
Ephedrine (tbl)	2										600,00	602	602
Hashish (g)		19	0,6					0,054		11,15	356,4	387,20	387
Heroin (g)	1 438,28	13 428,60	10,06		108,41	1 037,97		114,91	20,22	10,21	4 163,90	20 332,56	20 333
Cocaine (g)	5 714,92	5 576,12								0,01	26 296,75	37 587,80	37 588
LSD (trip)	1	100							2		14	117	117
Psilocybes (g)			6,9	2,5			2,03		4	4,51		19,94	20
Methamphetamine - cooking apparatus	28	9	36	9	27	72	29	103	73		2	388	388
Methamphetamine (g)	352,59	2 301,95	157,31	89,62	486,88	1 013,15	92,53	216,28	221,19	190,88	855,46	5 977,83	5 978
Modafen (tbl)		3 360,00						120,00				3 480,00	3 480
Nurofen (tbl)	3 000	48,000						6240,00	2660,00			11 948	11 948
Oxazepam										5,06		5,06	5
Growing facility	5	2	6	7	4	4	1	1	4			34	34
Pseudoephedrine (g)		159,43	7,00		2,20		12,82			12,20		193,65	194
Rohypnol (tbl)		34,5										34,50	35
Subutex (tbl)	310											310	310
XTC/MDMA (tbl)	1 095	33 484	30	7					288	2	27 320	62 226	62 226

### Czech Republic 2007 - amounts of narcotic and psychotropic substances seized



## Czech Republic - prices of narcotic and psychotropic substances

narcotic and psychotropic substances	price in CZK/gram		price in CZK/gram	
	street sale <sup>1)</sup>	ø <sup>2)</sup>	sale in bulk	ø
Amphetamine	500 - 1500	993	500 - 1000	700
Ecstasy (tbl)	80 - 500	213	30 - 200	109
Hashish	100 - 500	256	50 - 300	159
Heroin	800 - 2000	1100	400 - 1500	828
Cocaine	1200 - 3500	2056	1200 - 2000	1875
LSD/Hallucinogens	20 - 300	177	20 - 200	119
Marihuana - 1 joint	10 - 20	15	-	-
Marihuana <sup>3)</sup>	20 - 350	174	20 - 250	127
Methamphetamine	500 - 4000	1131	500 - 1500	801
Opium (ml)	100	100	50 - 100	68
Subutex 2mg	100 - 200	163	50 - 100	75
Subutex 8mg	200 - 500	275	150 - 200	183
Toluene(kg)	-	-	-	-

<sup>1)</sup> range of prices according to data provided by districts

<sup>2)</sup> average counted from all prices as provided by districts

<sup>3)</sup> price for a gram irrespective of purity - cannot be distinguished



**PC sections according to regions /criminal prosecution initiated**

<b>region</b>	<b>187</b>	<b>187a</b>	<b>188</b>	<b>188a</b>
Capital Prague	136	81	42	2
NPC + SGCD	78	0	0	0
Central Bohemian	131	20	33	1
South Bohemian	134	15	10	17
West Bohemian	150	18	17	2
North Bohemian	285	74	52	14
East Bohemian	118	13	5	2
South Moravian	279	16	47	19
North Moravian	252	26	19	6
Customs Administration	169	7	1	1
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1732</b>	<b>270</b>	<b>226</b>	<b>64</b>

## 00 Capital Prague

district	arrest operations	offenders	offender unknown
Prague I	61	77	2
Prague II	43	57	4
Prague III	48	47	1
Prague IV	34	38	6
Capital Prague Headquarters	1	1	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>187</b>	<b>220</b>	<b>13</b>

<i>cooperation PCR + CA</i>	0	0
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male	188
female	32

adults (aged 18 and over)	215
juveniles (aged 15 - 18)	4
under 15	1

nationality	
Bulgarian	1
Czech	190
Egyptian	4
Croatian	1
Iraqi	1
Yugoslavian	2
Kazakh	1
Moldavian	1
Nigerian	6
New Zealand	1
Austrian	1
Slovak	6
Serbian	1
Ukrainian	1
Vietnamese	3

**NPC - National Drug Headquarters**  
**SGCD - Serious General Crime Division**  
**OCDU - Organized Crime Detection Unit**

adults (aged 18 and over)	78
juveniles (aged 15 - 18)	0
under 15	0

male	70
female	8

nationality	
Bulgarian	1
Czech	58
Israeli	1
Yugoslav	3
Macedonian	6
Nigerian	5
Ivory Coast	1
Serbian	2
Ukrainian	1

unit	arrest operations	offenders	offender unknown
NPC	24	75	0
SGCD	3	3	0
OCDU	0	0	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>0</b>

<i>cooperation PCR + CA</i>	4	11
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## 01 Central Bohemian Region

district	arrest operations	offenders	offender unknown
Benešov	12	16	0
Beroun	6	7	0
Kladno	10	12	2
Kolín	25	30	0
Kutná Hora	6	7	0
Mělník	8	12	2
Mladá Boleslav	8	11	0
Nymburk	8	9	1
Prague - Country	15	25	0
Příbram	10	13	0
Rakovník	7	9	1
CB Region HQs	0	0	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>115</b>	<b>151</b>	<b>6</b>

<i>cooperation PCR + CA</i>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
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gender	
male	129
female	22

adults (18 and over)	144
juveniles (15 - 18)	6
under 15	1

nationality	
Czech	147
Russian	1
Slovak	2
Vietnamese	1

## 02 South Bohemian Region

district	arrest operations	offenders	offender unknown
České Budějovice	36	38	0
Český Krumlov	16	17	2
Jindřichův Hradec	9	11	0
Pelhřimov	21	22	0
Písek	20	21	0
Prachatice	4	4	0
Strakonice	13	14	1
Tábor	19	25	0
SB Region HQs.	4	5	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>142</b>	<b>157</b>	<b>3</b>

male	135
female	22

adults (aged 18 and over)	128
juveniles (aged 15 - 18)	18
under 15	11

nationality	
Czech	153
Slovak	1
Vietnamese	3

cooperation PCR + CA	0	0
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### 03 - West Bohemian Region

district	arrest operations	offenders	offender unknown
Domažlice	1	2	0
Cheb	10	11	1
Karlovy Vary	55	59	0
Klatovy	5	6	0
Pilsen - Town	25	29	0
Pilsen - South	5	5	0
Pilsen - North	7	7	0
Rokycany	3	3	0
Sokolov	27	29	1
Tachov	6	8	0
WB Region HQs	4	8	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>148</b>	<b>167</b>	<b>2</b>

<i>cooperation PCR + CA</i>	6	6
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male	136
female	31

adults (aged 18 and over)	162
juveniles (aged 15 - 18)	5
under 15	0

nationality	
Czech	147
Armenian	1
Canadian	1
German	1
Slovak	4
Serbian	1
Vietnamese	12

## 04 North Bohemian Region

district	arrest operations	offenders	offender unknown
Česká Lípa	31	34	0
Děčín	41	45	0
Chomutov	20	22	0
Jablonec nad Nisou	19	25	0
Liberec	17	21	0
Litoměřice	27	39	0
Louny	20	25	0
Most	41	46	1
Teplice	70	95	0
Ústí nad Labem	28	30	1
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>314</b>	<b>382</b>	<b>2</b>

<i>cooperation PCR + CA</i>	<b>3</b>	<b>7</b>
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<b>male</b>	<b>319</b>
<b>female</b>	<b>63</b>

<b>adults (aged 18 and over)</b>	<b>367</b>
<b>juveniles (aged 15 - 18)</b>	<b>12</b>
<b>under 15</b>	<b>3</b>

<b>nationality</b>	
<b>Czech</b>	<b>373</b>
<b>Hungarian</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>German</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>Slovak</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>Vietnamese</b>	<b>2</b>

## 05 East Bohemian Region

district	arrest operations	offenders	offender unknown
Havlíčkův Brod	7	8	1
Hradec Králové	6	7	0
Chrudim	2	2	0
Jičín	11	11	0
Náchod	7	7	0
Pardubice	12	14	0
Rychnov nad Kněžnou	5	8	0
Semily	12	15	0
Svitavy	15	19	0
Trutnov	26	31	0
Ústí nad Orlicí	8	8	1
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>111</b>	<b>130</b>	<b>2</b>

<i>cooperation PCR + CA</i>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
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<b>male</b>	<b>112</b>
<b>female</b>	<b>18</b>

<b>adults</b> (aged 18 and over)	<b>120</b>
<b>juveniles</b> (aged 15 -18)	<b>9</b>
<b>under 15</b>	<b>1</b>

<b>nationality</b>	
<b>Czech</b>	<b>125</b>
<b>Georgian</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>Polish</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>Slovak</b>	<b>2</b>



## 06 South Moravian Region

district	arrest operations	offenders	offender unknown
Blansko	11	11	0
Brno-City	76	99	0
Brno-Country	10	18	0
Břeclav	10	12	0
Hodonín	22	28	0
Jihlava	22	28	0
Kroměříž	9	12	0
Třebíč	9	11	0
Uherské Hradiště	14	18	0
Vsetín	16	24	0
Vyškov	8	8	0
Zlín	14	22	0
Znojmo	10	12	0
Žďár nad Sázavou	27	29	0
SM Region HQs	3	4	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>261</b>	<b>336</b>	<b>0</b>

<i>cooperation PCR + CA</i>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>
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male	<b>295</b>
female	<b>41</b>

adults (aged 18 and over)	<b>293</b>
juveniles (aged 15-18)	<b>31</b>
under 15	<b>12</b>

nationality	
Bosnian	<b>1</b>
Czech	<b>322</b>
Italian	<b>1</b>
Yugoslavian	<b>2</b>
Macedonian	<b>1</b>
Slovak	<b>3</b>
Vietnamese	<b>6</b>

## 07 North Moravian Region

district	arrest operations	offenders	offender unknown
Bruntál	22	33	0
Frydek Místek	42	55	0
Jeseník	7	7	0
Karviná	17	20	0
Nový Jičín	8	12	0
Olomouc	25	29	0
Opava	16	21	0
Ostrava	52	55	0
Prostějov	14	17	2
Přerov	13	13	0
Šumperk	24	25	0
NM Region HQs	0	0	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>240</b>	<b>287</b>	<b>2</b>

<i>cooperation PCR + CA</i>	0	0	0
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male	255
female	32

adults (aged 18 and over)	252
juveniles (aged 15 - 18)	26
under 15	9

nationality	
Czech	283
Yugoslavian	1
Polish	2
Ukrainian	1

## National Drug Headquarters - 2007

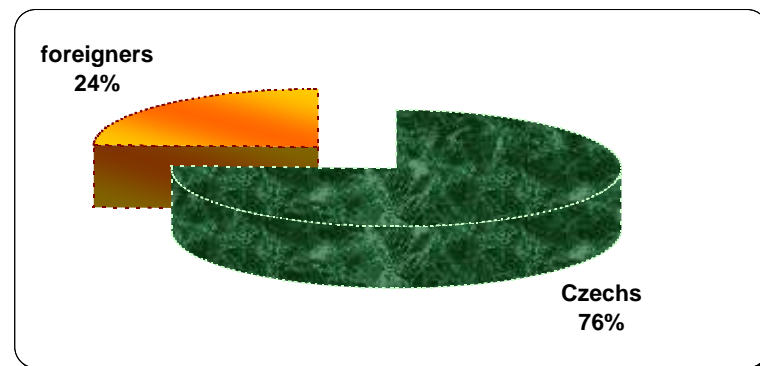
in criminal files and operations: BAZAR, MAJMUN, SIMON X, LETEC, EBONICS, MAŠINKA, BEAN, DUDÁK, BUGR, TABLO, EVA, FIRMA, ALOHA, FUNGI, KRAB, ZITA, TANEC, ELF, BUK, B29, ASLAN and others

number of arrest operations	29
number of arrested offenders	82
<b>notice of accusation delivered by</b>	
NPC	75
other units	6

### Arrested offenders' nationality

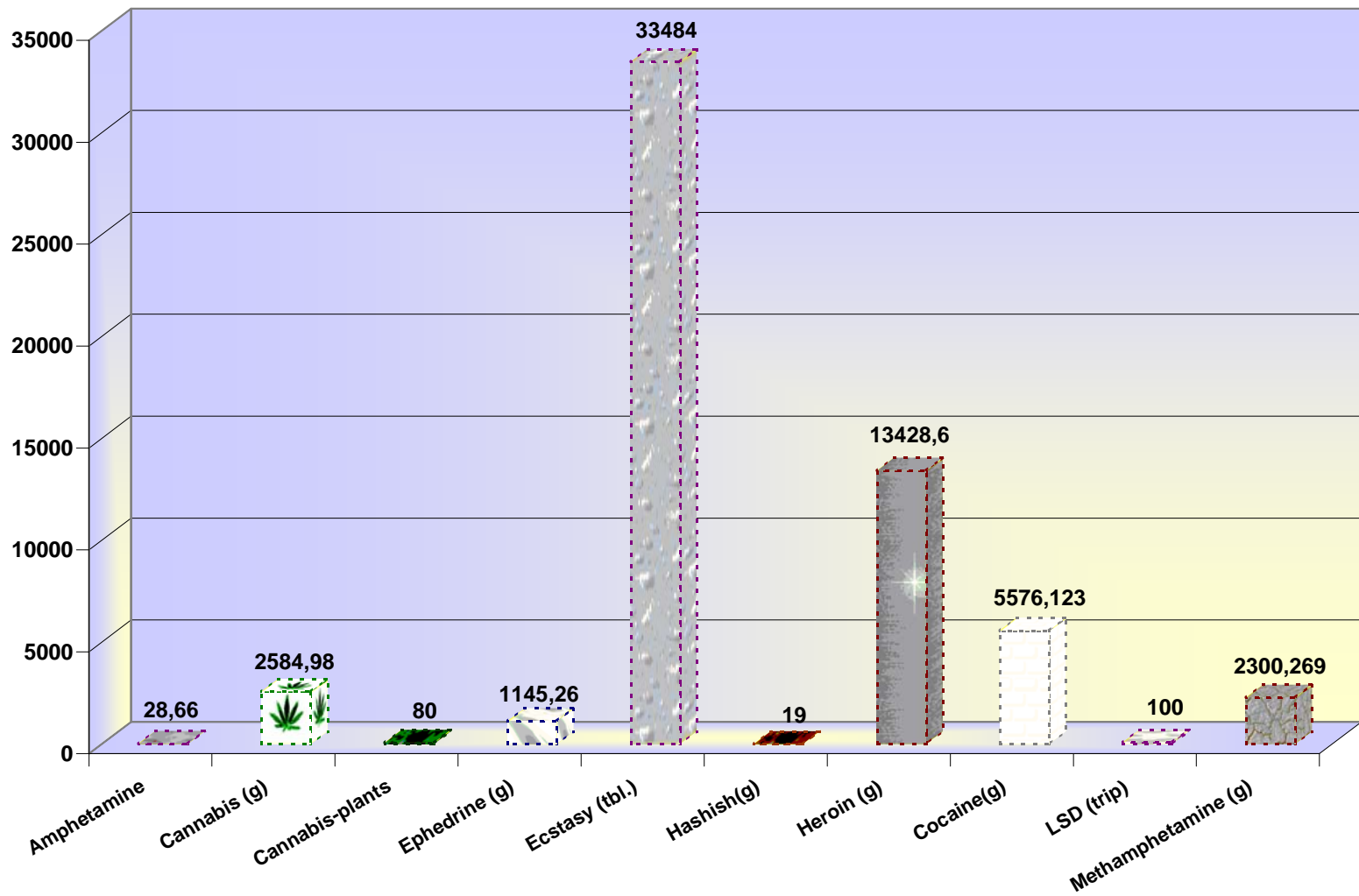
Bulgarian	1
Czech	62
Israeli	1
Yugoslavian	3
Macedonian	6
Nigerian	5
Ivory Coast	1
Serbian	2
Ukrainian	1

Czechs 62  
foreigners 20



*Tabulka je schovaná pod grafem*

### Narcotic and psychotropic substances seized in 2007



## NPC 2007

	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	TOTAL
Amphetamine + Caffeine	28,66												28,66
Cannabis (g)		72,2	2310,5	173,37					10,85	18,06			2584,98
Cannabis plants (pcs)			80										80
Ephedrine (g)				1145,26									1145,26
Ecstasy (g)				1									1
Ecstasy (tbl)					10762				20522			2200	33484
Hashish								19					19
Heroin			3819		4109,6							5500	13428,6
Heroin + Paracetamol													0
Cocaine	10,021			486,78				4000	1060,022			19,3	5576,123
LSD (trip)			100										100
Methamphetamine			1634	91,569	379,83			191,19		0,68	3		2300,269
Methamphetamine - cooking apparatus		2		1	2			1		2	1		9
Nurofen (tbl)					48								48
Growing facility - Cannabis		1	1										2
Pseudoephedrine (g)								159,43					159,43
Rohypnol (tbl)								34,5					34,5
	<b>CZK</b>		13000	86000				100000	188 000			461500	848500
	<b>EUR</b>		2005	42700								355	45060
	<b>SK</b>												0
	<b>USD</b>			2000									2000
	<b>ESP</b>												0
<b>other property-estimation</b>			1750000										1750000

## Weapons and other objects seized in 2007

smokeless powder Dg	4,95 g
smokeless powder Nc	1280g
shot calibre 12x67,5 mm	24
shot calibre 12x70	25
shot calibre 67,5 mm	25
cartridges 9x19/9 mm Luger/USA	6
black powder	650g
long firearm	1
initiator	15
Aimpoint laser sight	1
small calibre rifle +scope, silencer,magazine	1
cartridges .22 Short	23
cartridges .22LR	291
cartridges 6,35 mm Browning	2
cartridges 7,65 mm Browning	50
cartridges 9x19/9mm Luger	103
cartridges for a machine gun	50
cartridges Luger 9mm	144
cartridges calibre .22 LR	99
cartridges calibre .38 Special	31
cartridges calibre 6,35 mm	35
cartridges calibre 7,62x25	39
cartridges calibre 7,62x39	1
cartridges calibre 7,65	190
cartridges calibre 7,65 Tokarev	9
TNTbursting charge	200 g

rifle trigger and firing mechanism	1
detonators	7
various cartridges	95
Model 61 Skorpion submachine gun	2
Semtex 1A	500 g
mixture of black powder and nitrocellulose	30g
short firearm	17
silencer	2
RG 4 assault hand grenade	1
magazine + cartridges for Model 58 Assault Rifle	1

digital scales	6
mobile phone	33
SIM card	16
PC	2
certificates of roadworthiness	11
notebook	3

**2007****accusations of crimes under PC §§**

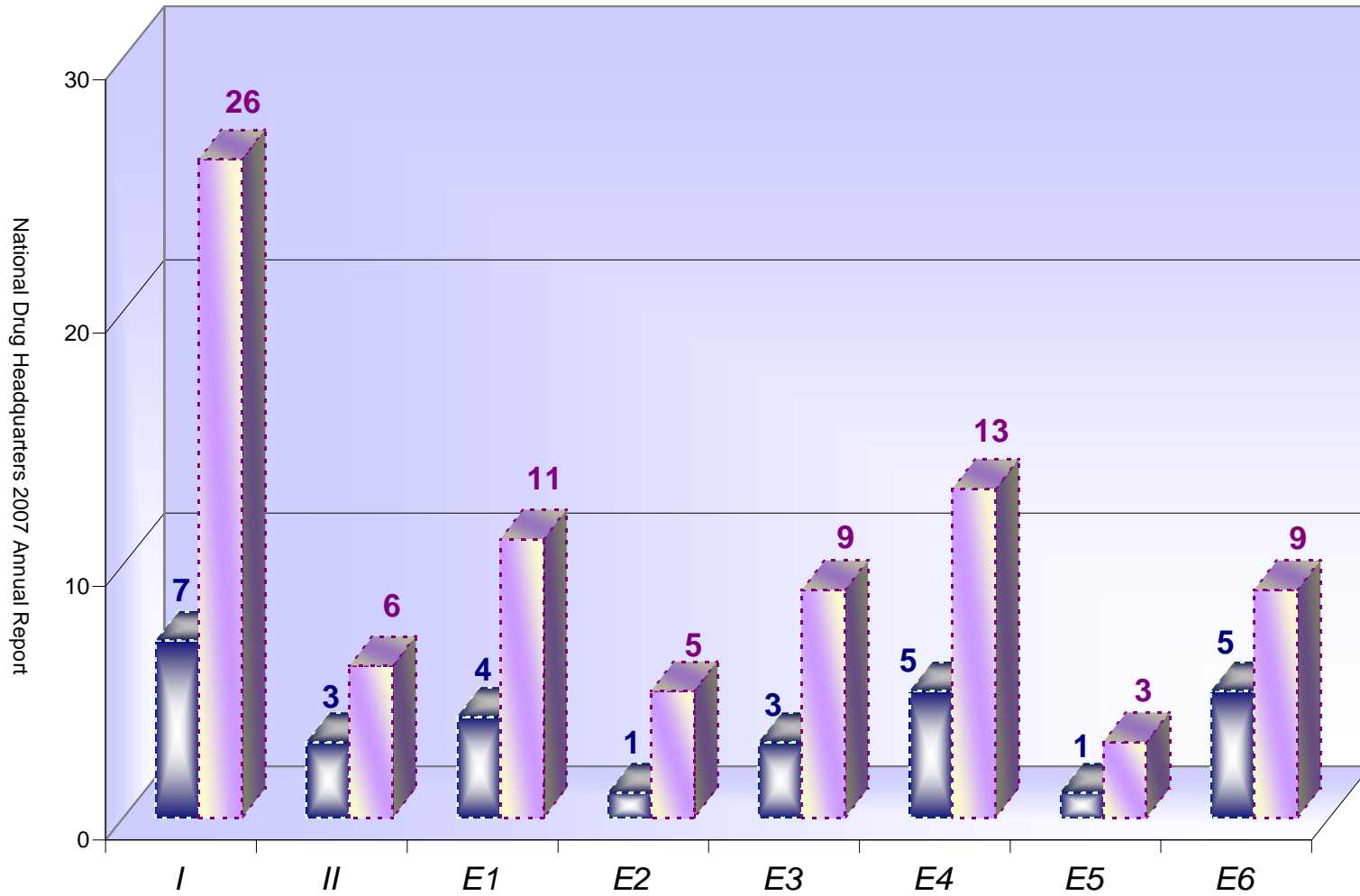
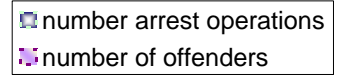
month	187/1	187/2a	187/3a	187/4c	185/1	185/2a	185/2b	176/1	250b/1	
JANUARY	1								1	2
FEBRUARY		2	1	7			1			11
MARCH	1	3		5	2			1		12
APRIL		3		1	1	1				6
MAY		6		12		1				19
JUNE		3								3
JULY		1							1	2
AUGUST		5		2						7
SEPTEMBER		2		4						6
OCTOBER		2		3						5
NOVEMBER		3		1						4
DECEMBER		8			3					11
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>88</b>

## 2007

	<b>number arrest operations</b>	<b>number of offenders</b>
I	7	26
II	3	6
E1	4	11
E2	1	5
E3	3	9
E4	5	13
E5	1	3
E6	5	9
<b>total</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>82</b>



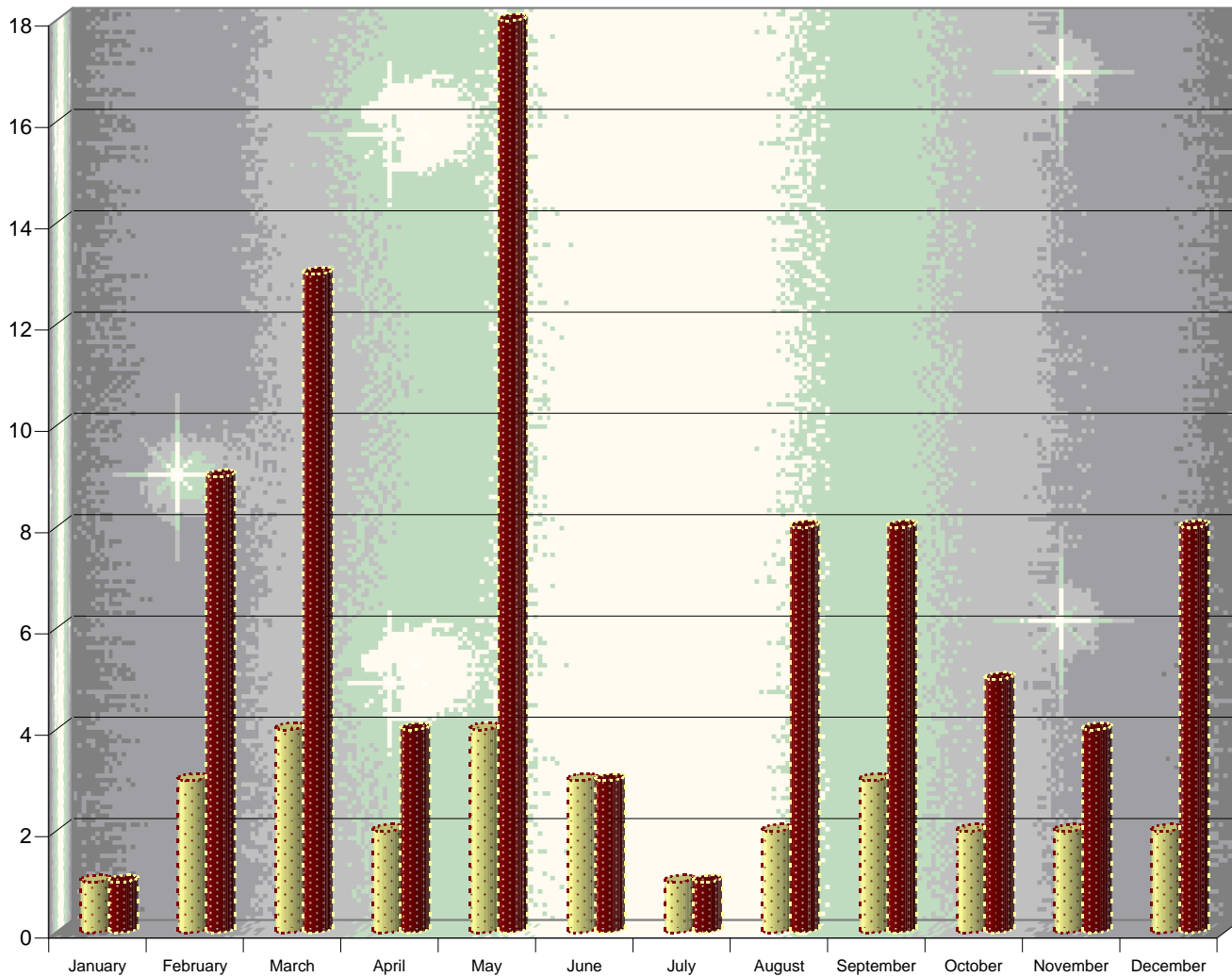
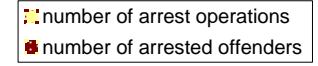
NPC - number of arrest operations and offenders arrested in 2007



## 2007

	number of arrest operations	number of arrested offenders
January	1	1
February	3	9
March	4	13
April	2	4
May	4	18
June	3	3
July	1	1
August	2	8
September	3	8
October	2	5
November	2	4
December	2	8
<b>total</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>82</b>

### NPC - arrest operations and arrested offenders - according to months in 2007



## Department I

	arrest operations	offenders	OPERATION
January	1	1	BAZAR
February			
March			
April			
May	2	12	MAJMUN
June			
July			
August	EXTRADITION	1	-
September	1	4	LETEC
October	1	3	-
November	1	1	LETEC
December	1	4	EBONICS
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>26</b>	

## Department II

	arrest operations	offenders	OPERATION
January			
February			
March	1	4	MAŠINKA
April	1	1	BEAN
May			
June	1	1	SIMON X
July			
August			
September			
October			
November			
December			
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>6</b>	

Branch Office České Budějovice

	arrest operations	offenders	OPERATION
January			
February	1	2	DUDÁK
March	1	1	DUDÁK
April			
May			
June			
July			
August	1	6	BUGR
September	1	2	BUGR
October			
November			
December			
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>11</b>	

Branch Office Pilsen

	arrest operations	offenders	OPERATION
January			
February			
March	1	5	TABLO
April			
May			
June			
July			
August			
September			
October			
November			
December			
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>5</b>	

Branch Office Ústí nad Labem

	arrest operations	offenders	OPERATION
January			
February	1	2	EVA
March	1	3	FIRMA
April			
May			
June			
July			
August			
September			
October			
November			
December	1	4	ALOHA
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>9</b>	



Branch Office Hradec Králové

	arrest operations	offenders	OPERATION
January			
February	1	5	FUNGI
March			
April			
May	1	4	KRAB
June	1	1	KRAB
July	1	1	KRAB
August			
September			
October	1	2	ZITA
November			
December			
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>13</b>	

Branch Office Brno

	arrest operations	offenders	OPERATION
January			
February			
March			
April			
May			
June			
July			
August			
September			
October			
November	1	3	TANEC
December			
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>	

Branch Office Ostrava

	arrest operations	offenders	OPERATION
January			
February			
March			
April	1	3	ELF
May	1	2	BUK
June	1	1	BUK
July			
August	1	1	ASLAN
September	1	2	B29 (NERA)
October			
November			
December			
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>9</b>	

STATISTICKÉ UKAZATELE ZA ROK 2007

Administrative offences in the field of alcohol and drug addictions (under the Administrative Offences Act)											
Number	NAME OF UNIT	Number of administrative offences	Heard in administrative proceedings	Admonition	Fine	Prohibition to undertake activities	Confiscation of a thing	Discontinued or referred to another authority	Not decided yet	Referred to criminal prosecution	Fines - CZK in total
1.	PCR Cap. Prague HQs	106	33	1	32	0	32	68	15	2	44 400
2.	PCR CBoh Region HQs	102	51	0	52	0	63	52	17	1	103 200
3.	PCR SBoh Region HQs	65	38	5	33	0	34	24	9	3	36 900
4.	PCR WBoh Region HQs	109	66	6	56	0	43	33	19	1	133 300
5.	PCR NBoh Region HQs	161	66	11	51	0	25	91	12	1	65 700
6.	PCR EBoh Region HQs	123	80	16	64	0	46	32	17	0	92 200
7.	PCR SMor Region HQs	180	118	7	109	0	101	60	23	3	283
8.	PCR NMor Region HQs	120	67	8	49	0	58	61	9	0	67 600
9.											
10.											
11.											
12.											
13.											
14.											
15.	PolPresidium CR Administrative Activities Directorate										
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>966</b>	<b>519</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>446</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>402</b>	<b>421</b>	<b>121</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>543 583</b>