



Pomáhat a chránit



**National
Drug Headquarters
ANNUAL REPORT
2023**



Contents

Editorial	03
Addictive Substances – Current Trends	04
Methamphetamine	06
Cannabis Drugs	10
Cocaine	14
Heroin	18
MDMA	20
Anabolic Steroids	22
New Psychoactive Substances	24
Drug Precursors, Medicines and Medical Products	26
Education and Prevention	28
International Cooperation	30
Seizure of Proceeds of Crime	32
Statistical Data on Drug Crime, Czech Republic	35



The symbol of the fight against drugs for the National Drug Headquarters was created by Karolína Nakashima, graduate of Václav Hollar School of Art. Photo: Karel Titl



Dear readers,

we are pleased to present the traditional Annual Report of the National Drug Headquarters, where we review the past year from the perspective of drug law enforcement.

In the realm of production and international trafficking of addictive substances, the illicit drug market in the Czech Republic has been impacted by an unusual oversupply of cocaine and its increased availability. Additionally, there have been changes in the production and distribution patterns of methamphetamine, which is gaining prominence due to large-scale imports and expanding production in Europe.

Trafficking of new psychoactive substances is a phenomenon including a range of substances with effects that often exceed those of traditional drugs. Examples include synthetic opioids, synthetic cannabinoids, and new benzodiazepines, all of which pose significant health risks. The trade in these substances often occurs online and has global reach.

For the second consecutive year, legislative efforts to liberalise the legal framework regulating illicit drugs have influenced the situation in the Czech Republic. The presence of semi-synthetic cannabinoids has led to the growth of a large retail market, prompting efforts to establish a legal framework to control this market segment and mitigate health risks. The proposed approach is unique, aiming to regulate the market for 'psychomodulatory substances', making them available only to adults. If successful, the Czech Republic will be the first country in the world to implement this approach, and its actual societal impact remains to be seen.

The current draft of the 'Cannabis Act', which aims to change regulations and allow for home growing and handling of cannabis exclusively for personal use and the

establishment of cannabis clubs, has sparked numerous controversies. The main criticisms are systemic and parametric, citing the draft's limited scope and the lack of clear, enforceable controls for law enforcement to curb the rampant trade in high-potency marijuana and its products. Concurrent legislative activities that are incompatible with the 'Cannabis Act', such as reducing criminal penalties for drug offences while increasing the amounts of illicit substances qualifying as offenses, are considered unfortunate. These proposals are seen as premature and an attempt to rapidly shift drug policy direction without considering expert opinions from medical, regulatory, and state control bodies and other experts, they bypass the standard legislative process and pose a security risk with unpredictable social impacts.

The detection of illegal methamphetamine and marijuana production remains a primary focus of law enforcement, targeting criminal groups involved in the production, import, export and distribution of various drugs.

Drug law enforcement in the Czech Republic traditionally relies on coherence and active cooperation and information exchange between all control and regulatory authorities. This includes the Police of the Czech Republic, the Customs Administration, and regulatory bodies of the Ministry of Health, the Ministry of Agriculture, and other state and commercial entities. Their collaboration is crucial for effective law enforcement aimed at protecting society from the harmful effects of illicit drugs. This is not only necessary but also essential.

*Brigadier General PhDr. Jakub Frydrych
Director, NPC SKPV PČR*

Addictive Substances – Current Trends

Methamphetamine and marijuana, which are typically produced locally in communities, continue to be the two main substances on the illicit drug market in the Czech Republic. Methamphetamine labelled as 'Mexican', mainly imported from the Netherlands, has grown in popularity. There has been an increase in online trafficking of narcotic and psychotropic substances, with delivery by courier or post and payment in cryptocurrencies.

The most commonly abused illicit drugs in the Czech Republic are methamphetamine and marijuana, for which the domestic market is largely self-sufficient. Traditional Czech methamphetamine is a typical product of small meth laboratories, with foreigners playing a significant role in trafficking. Methamphetamine is typically produced in small quantities, with part of the product usually intended for personal use and the rest going to long-term clients, mostly from the Czech Republic, but sometimes from neighbouring countries. Cheaper 'Mexican' methamphetamine found on the illicit drug market is mostly imported from the Netherlands and is often sold to 'drug tourists' in border areas.

Cannabis and marijuana are also following this trend. They are mostly grown in large quantities indoors, using grow tents and modern technology; traffickers buy surpluses from smaller growers and export them abroad.

Some growers claim their plants contain CBD, but part of their crop may be higher in THC, or the CBD plants may be chemically treated later to contain HHC.

Global overproduction of cocaine and increased coca cultivation in Colombia and Bolivia are driving down the price of cocaine and increasing its availability. In the past, cocaine was mainly found in large cities, but now it is available throughout the Czech Republic, although the quality varies. Last year, for the first time, cocaine became cheaper than methamphetamine in some areas, and there is a possibility that it may become the second most popular drug among users.

'Mexican' methamphetamine is cheaper but, according to users, of lower quality than the traditional type, locally known as 'pervitin'. It is trafficked in the same way as cocaine, often shipped together, or produced in large quantities, mainly in the Netherlands and Belgium. In the Czech Republic, it is mainly trafficked to Asian markets along the border with Germany.

The area of poppy fields in Afghanistan has been drastically reduced, so the future production of heroin will also decrease. Ephedra sinica, a plant used as a precursor to methamphetamine, is a wild plant that grows in the mountains of Afghanistan. It is very difficult to predict how its cultivation might affect the global drug market. In the Czech Republic, heroin distribution has been stagnating for a long time and is limited to certain population groups in certain areas. In general, there is a greater demand for stimulants in the Czech Republic, although tranquillisers, such as benzodiazepines, are also used.

New psychoactive substances, especially stimulants such as mephedrone and a wide range of synthetic cannabinoids, continue to appear on the illicit drug market in the Czech Republic.

To date, fentanyl is most commonly extracted from transdermal patches, which are often obtained from legitimate patients and administered intravenously. Other psychoactive substances such as anxiolytics, antidepressants and opioid analgesics are also abused.

Experimentation with psychedelics is making a comeback; ketamine is being used in human and veterinary medicine as a dissociative anaesthetic and in clinical psychotherapy. However, any attempt at self-medication without medical supervision and in combination with other substances can pose serious health risks.

Tablets with high levels of MDMA ('ecstasy') are still found in dance clubs, as is GBL, also known as 'liquid ecstasy', which is chemically not MDMA. GBL belongs to the category of 'date rape drugs', which can be added to drinks without the victim's knowledge. It is a sedative and euphoric substance, and in higher doses it is an anaesthetic. The National Drug Headquarters (NPC) is proposing that GBL be added to the list of prohibited addictive substances.



Illustration photo, source: Adobe Stock

‘Global overproduction of cocaine and increased coca cultivation in Colombia and Bolivia are driving down the price of cocaine and increasing its availability. In the past, cocaine was mainly found in large cities, but now it is available throughout the Czech Republic, although the quality varies.’

Following the closure of a Romanian factory producing a drug used as a methamphetamine precursor as a result of the ARENA police operation, other brands of precursor drugs are being smuggled into the Czech Republic, mostly from Serbia via Poland.

The visible and covert distribution of narcotic and psychotropic substances on the Internet often takes place on social media, for example in Telegram groups, with consignments delivered by courier and shipping companies or by post and paid for in cryptocurrencies.

Narcotic and psychotropic substances are trafficked in large quantities through shipping companies within the Czech Republic and across the border to other countries and into the Czech Republic; this is a challenging situation that requires international police and judicial cooperation, most often with the Netherlands, Spain and the United Kingdom.

Methamphetamine

Methamphetamine remains the dominant stimulant, and the illicit drug associated with the highest incidence of health, social and criminogenic risks in the Czech Republic. It is mostly produced in small laboratories. The so-called 'Mexican' methamphetamine, usually imported from the Netherlands or Belgium, is more frequently found on the drug market, especially in border areas along the German border.

Small clandestine laboratories, also known as 'kitchen labs', have traditionally been the main source of methamphetamine in the Czech Republic. Their production capacity is around 50 g of the substance per production cycle. It is a sad fact that the Czech Republic has the largest number of 'kitchen labs' in Europe. High-volume production facilities producing substances for export have also been uncovered.

The pattern of methamphetamine distribution in the Czech Republic can be likened to a three-tier pyramid. The base is community production, which consists of hundreds of small 'kitchen labs' producing small quantities of methamphetamine. Community members usually participate in production and share the product, they may provide drugs or space. These labs, which produce anywhere from a few grams to 100 g of the substance, can be found throughout the country.

The second tier is represented by producers who 'brew' several hundred grams to one kilogram of methamphetamine, partly satisfying domestic demand and possibly interested in export. The third tier is represented by large laboratories producing for export.

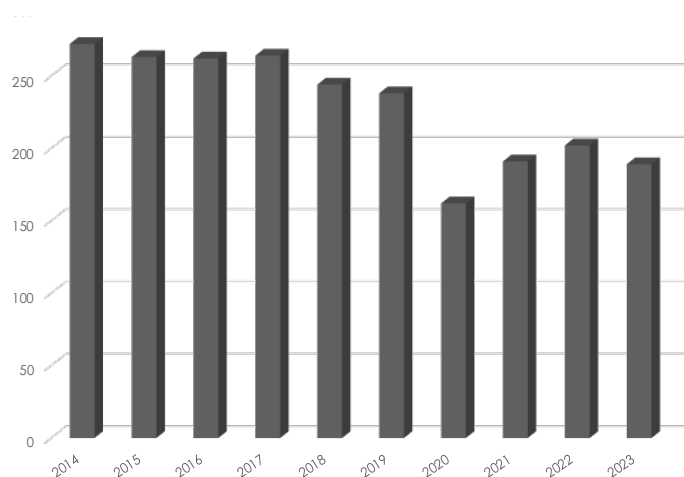
Cases investigated by the National Drug Headquarters show that there is drug tourism along the borders with all neighbouring countries, and that large quantities of addictive substances are exported to Slovakia and Poland and sold at low prices. According to German colleagues, the Czechs continue to influence the methamphetamine trade, especially in the border regions of Saxony and Bavaria. In other Länder, the influence of Czech suppliers is declining and being replaced by western production. The situation is similar in Austria, where methamphetamine is transported across the border for distribution in larger cities.

Distribution to end users has been affected by the increased availability of methamphetamine in Europe in recent years, due to large-volume imports to European ports from Mexico, as well as from Africa – often Nigeria – Iran and Afghanistan, where the cultivation of the ephedra plant used as a precursor is becoming more popular.

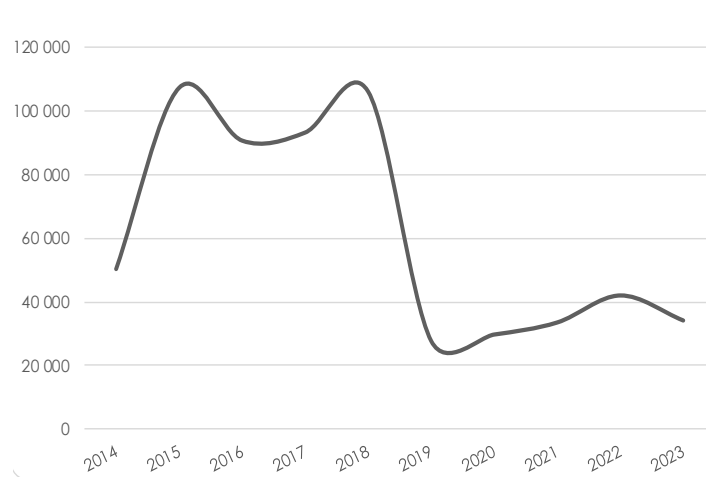
Hundreds of kilograms of 'Mexican' methamphetamine are being produced directly in Europe – in the Netherlands and Belgium – by criminal groups. According to our colleagues in these countries, the producers are usually local

YEAR	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
METHAMPHETAMINE (g)	50 238	107 363	90 718	93 256	106 155	27 576	29 602	33 403	41 916	34 033
VARNA	272	263	262	264	244	238	162	191	202	189

Number of methamphetamine laboratories seized in the Czech Republic



Quantity of methamphetamine seized in the Czech Republic





Crystals of methamphetamine, source: Customs Administration

‘It is a sad fact that the Czech Republic has the largest number of ‘kitchen labs’ in Europe. High-volume production facilities producing substances for export have also been uncovered.’

people under the control of Mexican groups, whose members are either directly involved in the production or support it financially. Demand for methamphetamine has increased in Europe, with seizures in Germany rising from a few kilograms to hundreds of kilograms. Europe’s role as a transit region for South-East Asia and the Pacific has also increased.

Quantities of this ‘imported’ methamphetamine are increasing in the Czech Republic, and it is becoming more important in some regions, for example along the north-western border, where it is sold on Asian markets. Despite its lower price, this methamphetamine is not very popular in the Czech Republic because users perceive it to be of lower quality. ‘Mexican’ methamphetamine is produced by a different method, using BMK as a precursor, and contains less of the active substance than Czech methamphetamine.

In the Netherlands, ‘Mexican’ methamphetamine can be bought for between EUR 9,500 (CZK 237,000) and EUR 11,000 (CZK 275,000) and resold in the Czech Republic for EUR 15,000 to 16,000 (CZK 375,000 to 400,000) per kilogram. The price per gram is around CZK 1,000.

Methamphetamine produced using the Czech method is sold between groups for between CZK 500,000 and 600,000 per kilogram, and the price per gram is around CZK 1,000-2,000.

An increase in demand for medicines containing ephedrine and pseudoephedrine, which are used to manufacture methamphetamine, was noted in the Czech Republic following the closure of the Efedrina Arena plant in Romania. The illicit market faced a shortage of products such as Efedrina Arena and Cold Relief, the main substances used to produce methamphetamine. As a result, the availability of methamphetamine on the drug market fell sharply, and the price of tablets and the finished drug rose as stocks dwindled. Gradually, information on suitable alternative products containing pseudoephedrine became available and precursors began to be imported from southern Europe, mainly from Serbia, but also from Bulgaria, Romania and Türkiye. Clarinase Repetabs is trafficked from Serbia and the precursor Sedofan is believed to originate from Oman. Chemicals for methamphetamine production are often imported from Poland, including medicines that are resold to the Czech Republic.

„ARENA“

This operation was of international significance and had a major impact on the illicit production of methamphetamine in the Czech Republic. A joint investigation team from the NPC and the Romanian, Slovakian and Polish police investigated a whole chain of individuals and companies involved in the production, transport and distribution of pharmaceutical products containing ephedrine and pseudoephedrine marketed under the names Efedrina Arena and Cold Relief to end users. The closure of the factory in Romania resulted in a shortage of methamphetamine on the drug market, and

▶ A jar with methamphetamine precursor



the price of both tablets and ready-to-use methamphetamine increased as stocks dwindled.

In a joint operation with participating countries, 19 persons were arrested and EUR 1,906,435 and PLN 366,200 in cash and PLN 22,433 and CZK 711,082 in bank accounts were seized. In addition, 3t of ephedrine and 3.3 million tablets containing ephedrine or pseudoephedrine worth EUR 840,000 were seized. Over a two-year period, the investigation documented the sale and transport of 168,788,870 tablets containing approximately 6.7t of ephedrine hydrochloride. This quantity could have been used to produce at least 5.2t of methamphetamine (pervitin) with a market value of approximately CZK 5 billion.



▲ Tablets containing methamphetamine precursor

‘BRODA’

Investigation into a group of persons importing pharmaceutical ephedrine or pseudoephedrine products from Poland and producing methamphetamine in the Moravian-Silesian and Liberec regions led to the arrest and formal accusation of 8 persons.

Three methamphetamine laboratories, approximately 20 kg of pseudoephedrine tablets, 20 kg of red phosphorus and other equipment, approximately 300 g of methamphetamine and CZK 1,000,000, 2 passenger cars and a quad bike with a total value of CZK 3 million, 1 pistol and 2 rifles and 6 stolen mountain bikes with a value of approximately CZK 300,000 were seized and handed over to the Mladá Boleslav Police Department for further action.



▲ Chemicals used to produce drugs

‘POTOK’

An organized group of Czech citizens was accused of importing medicines containing pseudoephedrine from Romania, Poland and, in particular, Serbia. The pills were removed from blister packs and transported in a specially modified car. They were then distributed to other members of the group to produce methamphetamine and distribute it throughout the Czech Republic, with most of the product being sold in the Pilsen region.

NPC officers charged a total of 14 people, two of whom were arrested abroad as a result of international police cooperation. Three complete methamphetamine laboratories, including large quantities of chemicals and toxic solutions buried in the ground, methamphetamine and pseudoephedrine tablets were seized, as well as 7 motor vehicles, IT equipment, a snow blower, an illegal firearm and almost CZK 850,000 and over EUR 3,000 in cash.



▲ Three neck flask used to produce methamphetamine (pervitin)

'ACHTUNG'

NPC officers uncovered and documented criminal activities of 15 people operating within three independent but interconnected criminal groups, organizing the trafficking and sale of ephedrine in the form of Efedrina Arena 50 mg Comprimat tablets and red phosphorus from Poland for the production of methamphetamine. According to the investigators, they imported at least 571 jars of tablets (1,500 tablets per jar), which would have made it possible to produce approxima-



▲ Methamphetamine precursors

tely 25 kg of methamphetamine, and 10 kg of red phosphorus. This amount would have been sufficient to produce up to 30.4 kg of methamphetamine.

Laboratory equipment and chemicals for the production of methamphetamine, 38 jars of Efedrina Arena 50 mg Comprimat containing 57,000 tablets, a Mercedes Benz worth CZK 682,000, 28 mobile phones and other electronic devices used to commit crimes, CZK 68,700, ninety rounds of 9 mm Luger ammunition and other items and documents used as evidence were seized.

▼ Containers with precursors were hidden in ventilation



'LOXLY'

Two men were charged in the Loxly case, which also involved the trafficking of Efedrina Arena 50 mg Comprimat.

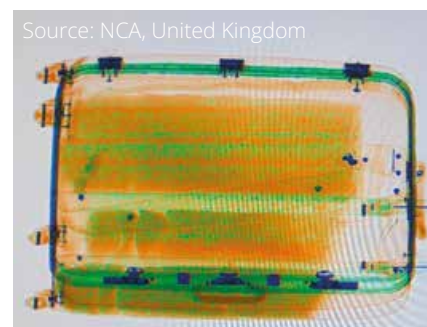
One of the suspects was arrested while transporting 99 plastic jars containing 150,290 tablets in his car. This amount could have been used to produce almost 4.5 kg of methamphetamine.



▲ Methamphetamine precursors

'GINGER'

NPC officers uncovered the criminal activities of a man who was part of a wider international criminal network involved in trafficking large quantities of narcotics using pairs of couriers. As a member of the organized group, he coordinated the activities of the couriers. For example, one of the couriers brought a suitcase containing over 7 kg of methamphetamine to the UK, while another smuggled almost 5 kg of cocaine into Germany.



◀ An X-ray of a suitcase with smuggled drugs

'KERN'

This operation was carried out by the NPC and the Customs Administration in an Asian market near the town of Cheb. Police officers arrested and charged a foreign national who illegally procured, stored and distributed methamphetamine to a large number of customers. He developed a network of long-term clients, mainly in Germany. He sold one gram of the illicit substance for EUR 33 and, according to investigators, made a profit of almost CZK 3 million.

Two kilograms of methamphetamine, dry marijuana, CZK and EUR cash, glass bowl pipes for smoking crystal metham-



▲ Asian market near Cheb, where methamphetamine was sold

bags and other items used for storing, weighing, dissolving and packaging drugs were seized. A motor vehicle was also confiscated for its replacement value.

Cannabis

In the Czech Republic, cannabis is produced in small, mostly indoor cultivation facilities, which are equipped with grow tents and produce up to fifty plants. These facilities can be found throughout the country. Large-scale outdoor cultivation can also be found, particularly in the South Moravia. The Czech Republic produces enough marijuana to satisfy local demand. Dealers buy marijuana from smaller growers for distribution abroad.

More favourable climatic conditions and fertile soils make South Moravia, in particular, increasingly attractive for outdoor cultivation. This trend can be observed mainly in the Zlín and South Moravia Regions, especially in the areas around Hodonín and Břeclav. Offenders try to reduce the likelihood of detection by spreading their cultivation over several locations using rented flats and smaller warehouses. They buy surplus production from other growers and then export the marijuana to Austria, Slovakia and Poland. This activity can be classified as that of a criminal group operating in several countries, and the offenders risk heavy penalties. Within communities, cannabis is often distributed rather than sold, but this activity is also illegal. In some cases, offenders disguise the cultivation of cannabis for the production of marijuana as cultivation declared for the production of CBD.

The cases uncovered indicate that cannabis is purchased for CZK 30,000 to 50,000 per kilogram, and resold for

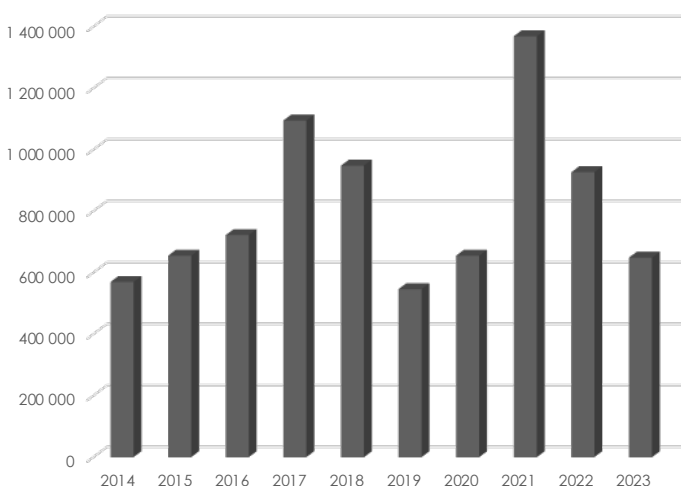
CZK 70,000 to 90,000. Exports of marijuana to Germany have recently declined, as Spain and the Netherlands are increasingly supplying the country.

Modern cultivation and production technologies that have become available facilitate the operation of automated indoor cultivation facilities.

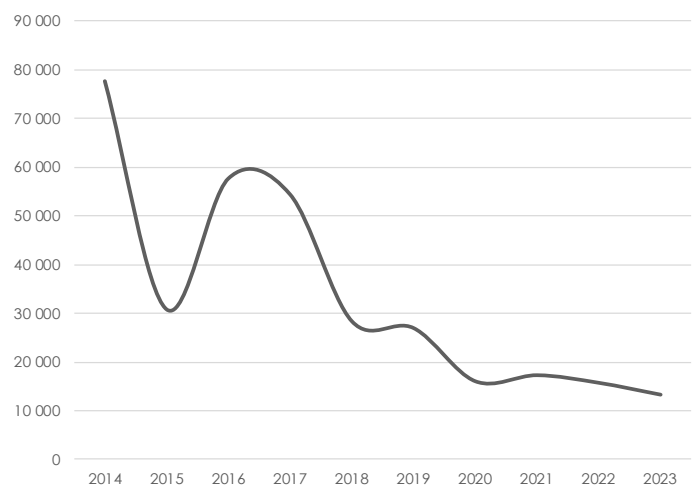
Marijuana trafficking is mainly organized by Czech and Balkan groups. Imported marijuana comes from Spain, the Netherlands, Italy and Switzerland, which, together with the Czech Republic, are the source countries supplying markets in Central and Western Europe. South-Eastern Europe is supplied from Albania, Türkiye, Romania and Bulgaria, and Eastern Europe from Russia and Ukraine. Large quantities of marijuana were also seized in European ports, where it had been shipped in containers from Canada. Cannabis resin, known as hashish, is also imported from abroad and is produced in large quantities in Morocco, Tunisia and Egypt.

YEAR	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
CANNABIS (g)	569 564	655 055	722 107	1 094 601	948 015	546 339	655 130	1 368 537	926 737	648 766
CANNABIS - PLANTS (pcs)	77 685	30 770	57 660	54 392	23 334	26 925	15 990	17 237	15 671	13 236
HASHISH (g)	14 852	7 558	6 566	9 126	2 916	1 650	1 186	1 024	2 362	1 887
CULTIVATION FACILITY	301	220	299	305	202	258	167	151	139	138

Dry marijuana seized in the Czech Republic (g)



Number of marijuana plants (pieces) seized in the Czech Republic

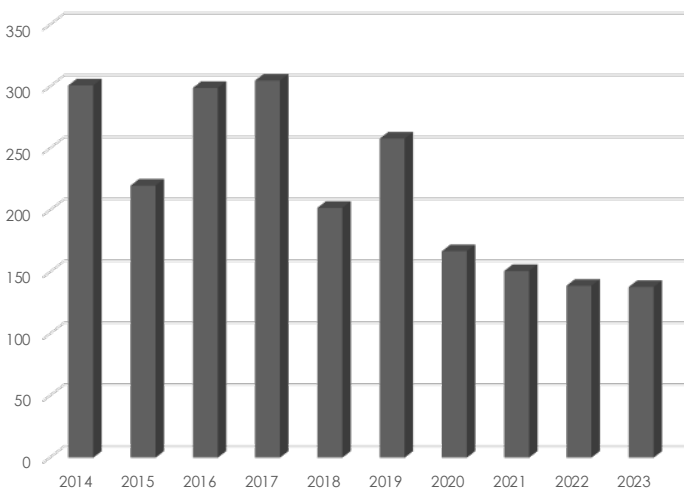




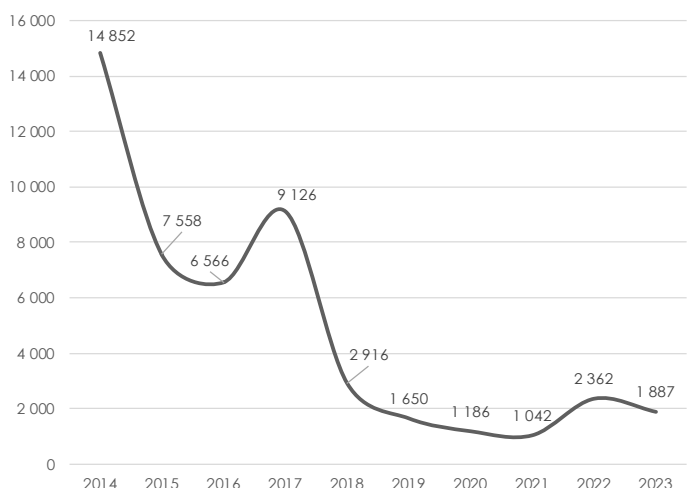
Ilustrační foto, zdroj: Adobe Stock

‘More favourable climatic conditions and fertile soils make South Moravia, in particular, increasingly attractive for outdoor cultivation. This trend can be observed mainly in the Zlín and South Moravia Regions, especially in the areas around Hodonín and Břeclav.’

Number of cannabis cultivation sites seized in the Czech Republic



Hashish seized in the Czech Republic (g)



'SPONGE'

During this operation, NPC officers arrested and charged thirteen foreign nationals. The offenders had rented more than 20 flats in Prague through a real estate agency using forged EU documents, where they operated cultivation facilities that produced large quantities of cannabis in four to five harvests per year. Most of the marijuana was destined for export, for example to Germany.

According to investigators, the organizer of the criminal group sold at least 75 kg of dry marijuana for up to EUR 4,000 per kilogram. Traces of the group's activities were also found in a shipment of 150 kg of marijuana intercepted in Germany.

During this operation, 1,276 cannabis plants, 33 kg of dry marijuana, 22 grow tents, a property in the Benešov region, two firearms and forged documents were seized. Criminal proceedings are being conducted in cooperation with foreign partners and Europol. The case file comprises more than 17,000 pages.



▲ Drying of cannabis



▲ Indoor cannabis cultivation site



▲ Cannabis cultivation in a rented flat in Prague

'ROSOMÁK'

A group of at least ten Polish nationals trafficked large quantities of marijuana from Spain to Poland and other countries, e.g. the United Kingdom. According to the Polish police, who are prosecuting the offenders, the group bought and trafficked 1.26t of marijuana over the last three years. During operation codenamed Rosomák, a suspicious lorry carrying 125 kg of marijuana was intercepted. After the case was referred for investigation, the NPC charged three natural persons, one legal person and one transport company. CZK 3,200,000 was seized from bank accounts. The investigation is continuing in cooperation with the Polish judicial authorities.



▲ Seized marijuana



▲ 125 kg of marijuana seized from the suspicious lorry



▲ The drug was concealed by potatoes

‘VALDA’

Three generations of a single family in the Hodonín region had been producing, distributing and exporting large quantities of marijuana for several years. The ‘family business’ had grown cannabis plants in small dozens in several outdoor and indoor locations and had also stored dry marijuana in various places. The police investigation revealed that the product was sold in batches of ten or twenty kilograms and was also intended for export to Slovakia. During the operation, 61 kg of dry marijuana, 3 cars worth CZK 1.5 million, CZK 3.5 million in cash and over EUR 17,000 and CZK 2 million in bank accounts were seized. NPC officers, together with their colleagues from the Slovakian NAKA, arrested and charged eleven people.



▲ Vacuum-sealed marijuana for sale



▲ Drying net with marijuana



▲ Seized cash

‘SUERO’

A foreign national with a long-term residence permit in the Czech Republic was arrested at a cultivation site in the Hradec Králové region. He was dealing marijuana mainly in Prague and in western and eastern Bohemia. The offender was cultivating large quantities of cannabis indoors to produce marijuana with 1.5 to 16.3% of pure delta-9-THC without a legal licence. During the operation, 873 cannabis plants, 10 kg of dry marijuana, two complete grow facilities including technology, equipment for processing cannabis plants, 6 grow tents, a large amount of chemicals (nutrient solutions, fertilizers, pesticides), mobile phones, IT equipment and cash were seized.



▲ Indoor cultivation site in the Hradec Králové region

‘KALI’

An organised group smuggled marijuana from Spain in specially concealed compartments in caravans. Investigators accused the offenders of importing 55 kg of marijuana into

the Czech Republic on at least two occasions. They also documented the sale of at least 2 kg of methamphetamine in the Czech Republic. The NPC is cooperating with the Spanish police on the case; one of the offenders was arrested in Catalonia and extradited to the Czech Republic for prosecution. In total, five people were arrested.

Cocaine

Cocaine destined for the Czech market is most often trafficked in small quantities in cars or in consignments. Larger intercepted shipments of cocaine, usually destined for the Western European market, are trafficked in lorries from major ports in the Netherlands and Germany, where cocaine is transported by sea in containers. It is distributed to other regions, mainly from Prague. Its availability and popularity are increasing, while its price is falling due to the global overproduction.

The illicit trade in cocaine has continued to grow. Coca-growing areas in Colombia and Bolivia have expanded in recent years. The global overproduction of cocaine is the main reason for the growing popularity of this psychotropic substance. Although the quality of cocaine is higher, its price is falling, sometimes to the level of methamphetamine. It is sold for as little as CZK 1,500 to 3,500 per gram, with the most common price being CZK 2,000. The substance can be up to 80% pure.

In the Czech Republic, cocaine distribution has spread from large cities to smaller towns. Even younger generations choose cocaine as a weekend drug because they consider it a natural substance, which however, is a myth as cocaine is chemically processed. Cocaine is trafficked by both Czechs and foreigners, often from the Western Balkans, Serbia and

Slovakia. Some of the imported drugs are destined for the Czech market, and some are trafficked abroad via the Czech Republic. In 2023, there was another case of several hundred kilograms of cocaine being delivered to a hypermarket warehouse, probably as a result of a logistical error. It is highly unlikely that such a quantity was intended for the Czech market.

The Czech Republic is a small market, and most shipments are less than ten kilograms, which can be efficiently resold by dealers. Large shipments of hundreds of kilograms are usually destined for countries with higher numbers of users, such as Germany, Belgium, the United Kingdom, France and Spain. For example, Spanish police intercepted 9.5t of cocaine in Andalusia, and customs officers in Rotterdam, the Netherlands, seized over 8t of the substance. Both of these huge

Seized quantities, years 2014-2023

YEAR	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
COCAINE (g)	5 406	120 386	39 637	27 376	24 189	187 102	2 642	180 660	1 194 635	677 523

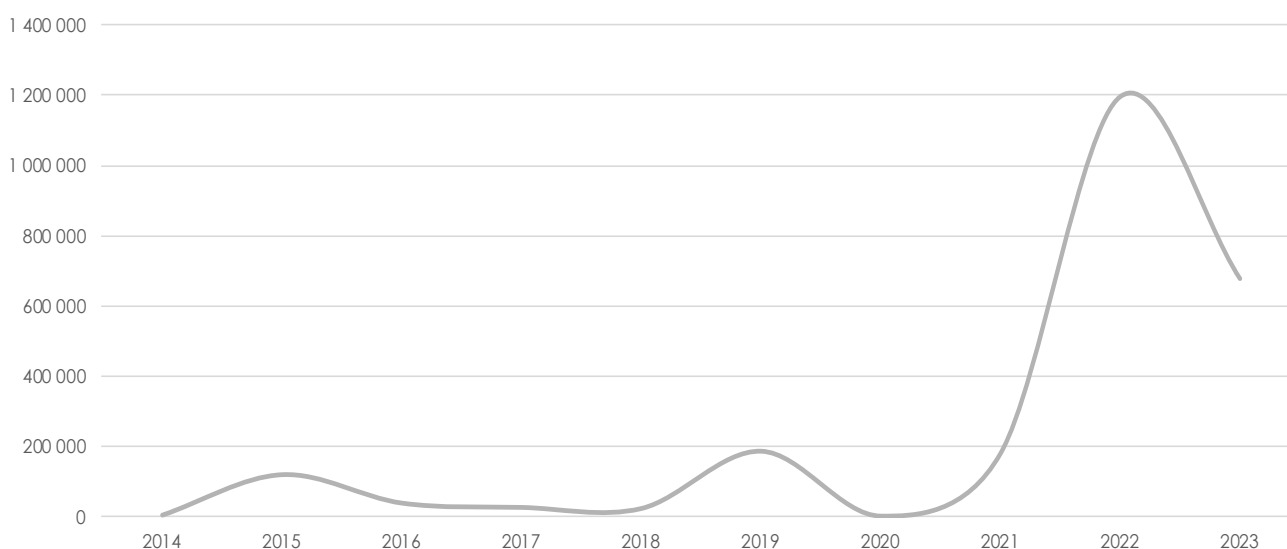




Illustration photo, source: Midjourney AI

‘The Czech Republic is a small market, and most shipments are less than ten kilograms, which can be efficiently resold by dealers. Large shipments of hundreds of kilograms are usually destined for countries with higher numbers of users.’

shipments were concealed in banana boxes. Bananas are the most commonly used commodity in cocaine trafficking. This is because they are fast moving perishable commodities that are imported in large quantities from South America, where cocaine is produced. Due to the huge quantities of bananas arriving at ports, customs officers do not have the capacity to inspect all shipments.

Laboratories processing cocaine paste have also been detected in Europe, notably in Belgium, the Netherlands and Estonia. One of the largest, producing more than 100 kg per day, was found in Spain.

'ADALBERTUS'

Employees at the warehouse of a hypermarket chain in Klecany discovered suspicious one-kilo packages of white powder while unloading a load of organic bananas in August 2023. The police seized a total of 646 one-kilo bricks of cocaine. The consignment had been sent from Ecuador to the Netherlands. The likely line of investigation is that an organized group made a mistake during transport and lost control of the pallet containing the cocaine, which entered the regular distribution network with legal goods, where it was later discovered.

Investigators were able to trace the shipment back to the plantation where the bananas were grown. It is believed that the cocaine was added to the shipment at the port of Puerto Bolívar by swapping the bottoms of the boxes, as a different batch of bananas and packaging were found in the boxes containing the hidden cocaine. The investigation has so far confirmed the investigators' suspicion that the shipment was not destined for the Czech market.



▲ Cocaine bricks in banana boxes



▲ Cocaine branded with the NHL logo



▲ Large quantity of seized cocaine

'COOPER'

According to NPC officers, two men sold at least 139 kg of cocaine, 8 kg of marijuana, 3 kg of methamphetamine, 5,000 tablets of LSD and 20,000 tablets of MDMA over a period of two and a half years. They could have earned more than CZK 68 million. During the operation, 2 cars, 3 motorcycles, CZK 1,244,000 and almost EUR 150,000, cryptocurrencies and two properties in the Czech Republic and one in Germany, 150 g of cocaine, electronic devices and other small items were seized.



▲ Vacuum-sealed cocaine



▲ One-kilo bricks of cocaine

'LARUS'

NPC officers arrested and charged a Czech man living in the Netherlands with serious drug offences on suspicion of repeatedly supplying cocaine to the Czech market. During the operation, 2 kg of cocaine, a car and more than five and a half million CZK in cash and bank accounts were seized.

The investigation also led to a suspicion of the criminal offence of evasion of taxes and similar compulsory payments by a legal entity, which is being further investigated.



▲ Seized cocaine



▲ Weight including packaging

'KORAB'

NPC officers arrested and charged a foreigner and two Czech nationals with large-scale cocaine trafficking in more than one country. The group was accused of organizing an illegal shipment of several hundred kilograms of cocaine in banana boxes from South American countries via Hamburg, Germany, to several European countries, including the Czech Republic. The leader of the group, a foreigner living in Prague, is believed to have established contacts with two other foreigners who had direct contacts in South America and also in the port of Hamburg. One of the offenders was arrested in Albania at the request of the German police, and the other in Serbia.

The drugs, hidden in banana boxes, were transported by lorry from Hamburg. The third man is suspected of abusing his position in a multinational retail chain, which gave him considerable influence over logistics. He was able to influence the choice of transport company for the official import of the bananas and thus control the shipments. The third offender facilitated contacts between individual members of the group and provided the back office for their operations in two luxury clothing stores in the centre of Prague.

During the operation, cocaine for personal use, 2 cars, a firearm, mobile phones and IT equipment were seized.



▲ Seized Mercedes worth more than CZK 4 million



▲ Illegal firearm

Heroin

Heroin importation into the Czech Republic is largely organized by criminal groups from the Balkans, with the Czech Republic acting mainly as a transit country. Only a small proportion of shipments remain in the country, with the majority being trafficked through Germany to western and northern Europe. Heroin is mainly a problem in larger cities and certain communities.

Heroin is produced in the Golden Crescent countries of Iran, Pakistan and Afghanistan, the Golden Triangle countries of Myanmar, Laos and Thailand, as well as in Mexico and South America. Until recently, Afghanistan was the largest producer, but the annual report of the International Narcotics Control Board (INCB) indicates that the radical Taliban movement has significantly reduced the areas where poppy was previously cultivated. As a result, production in Afghanistan has fallen by 85%.

While the Czech market is dominated by demand for stimulants, with small quantities of heroin being imported from Afghanistan, demand for heroin is much higher in the rest of Europe. The EMCDDA estimates that the number of opiate users in the Czech Republic is around 13,000, while

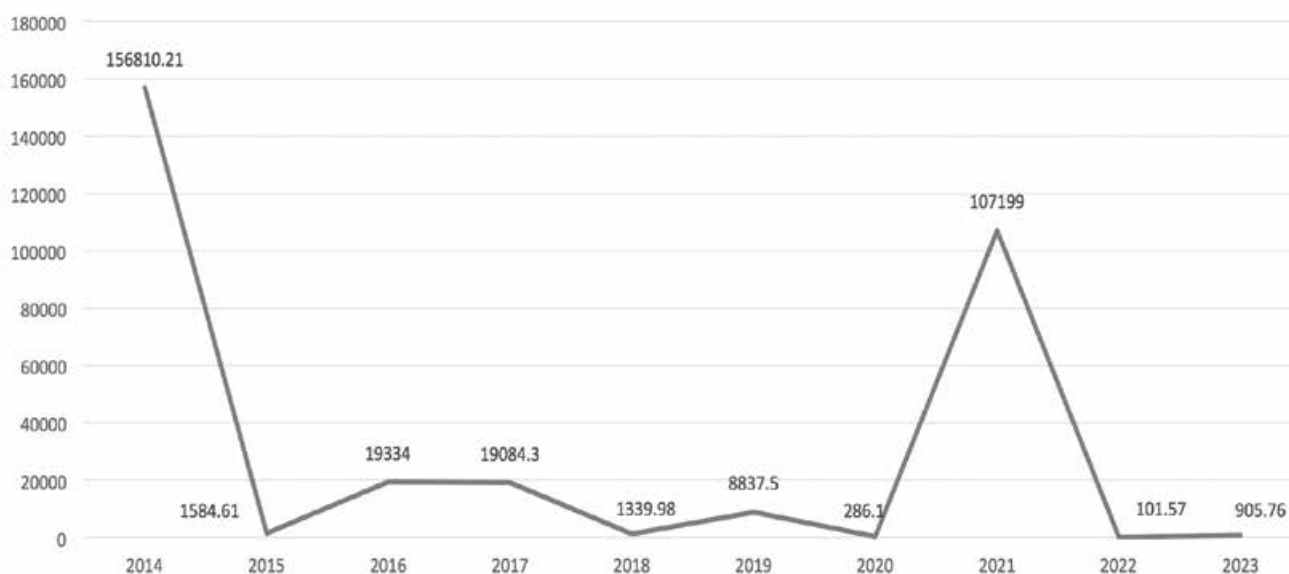
in Austria the figure is over 35,000, although the populations of the two countries are comparable.

The main risk associated with the sharp decline in heroin availability is the growing supply of high-potency synthetic opioids. Fentanyl remains to be the substance of concern posing a major problem in the USA and increasingly in Europe. The main countries of origin for fentanyl, its derivatives and precursors are Mexico and China, followed by India. However, laboratories producing fentanyl have emerged in Europe as well, particularly in the Baltic States, Poland, the Netherlands and Belgium.

No fentanyl-producing laboratory has been detected in the Czech Republic, but the Customs Administration intercepts small amounts of the drug when inspecting con-

Heroin seized in the Czech Rep. (g), 2014 - 2023

YEAR	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
HEROIN (g)	156 810	1 585	19 334	19 084	1 340	8 838	286	107 199	102	906





Source: Midjourney AI

‘The main risk associated with the sharp decline in heroin availability is the growing supply of high potency synthetic opioids. Fentanyl remains to be the substance of concern posing a major problem in the USA.’

signments. In the Czech Republic, fentanyl is obtained by leaching from pain-relief patches, which users often obtain from legitimate patients or through leaks from pharmaceutical distribution. Last year, 90 patches and 0.45 g of fentanyl were seized.

Typical areas of higher heroin abuse in the Czech Republic are the Ústí nad Labem Region, Prague and the Brno and Moravia-Silesia Regions. The abuse of heroin and opioids is more typical of deprived areas and marginalized groups.

Chemical analysis of seized samples from final distribution shows that the product is highly diluted and contains very little active substance. Opioid users are also often addicted

to buprenorphine, e.g. Subutex, which is intended for the treatment of heroin addicts but is being diverted to the illegal market.

The production of morphine extract from immature poppies is also a typical production method in the Czech Republic; this extract is used intravenously.

MDMA

There has been no major change in the trend towards the use of tablets containing high levels of MDMA as a dance drug. MDMA is often sold on virtual marketplaces, through social media and in dance clubs. Community distribution is common.

MDMA is a synthetic drug chemically related to amphetamines, but with different effects. It belongs to the group of so-called excitatory amines, which increase the levels of noradrenaline, serotonin and dopamine in the brain. As well as being a stimulant, however, MDMA is also considered to be an entactogen, with the accompanying symptom of its use being a sudden increase in empathy and subjective mood enhancement.

It is most commonly taken in tablet form and is particularly popular among students. One of the main reasons for its popularity is its relatively low price, which in European countries ranges between EUR 7-10; one gram of MDMA powder with a purity of about 75% is sold for EUR 20-40. MDMA tablets cost between CZK 100-500 in the Czech Republic, with an average price of CZK 200.

MDMA is popular among young adults and is commonly found in nightclubs, discos and parties

The estimated number of MDMA users in Europe is 1.8 million people aged 15-34 years.

MDMA tablets are usually imported from the Netherlands, Belgium and Germany, with Asian groups often involved in trafficking. Some of the imported consignments remain on the Czech market, while others are sent on to Vietnam.

A steady increase in illicit MDMA production has been observed in Europe; illicit laboratories are relatively easy to conceal and even small laboratories can produce large quantities of the substance. The geographical location of ports and port cities, such as Rotterdam, Le Havre, Antwerp and others, is of strategic importance to traffickers. These locations act as transit hubs for the import and export of precursors needed to produce MDMA or the final product.

MDMA tablets contain more of the active substance than in the past; the usual content is 150-170 mg of the substance but

MDMA pills seized in the Czech Republic, years 2014-2023

YEAR	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
MDMA (PILLS)	1 338	3 110	47 256	15 279	32 591	74 832	88 794	9 308	18 854	10 198
MDMA (G)	75,2	392,2	2 550,5	4 921,1	8 645,8	37 396,7	20 650	4 229,0	1 833,6	2 755,6

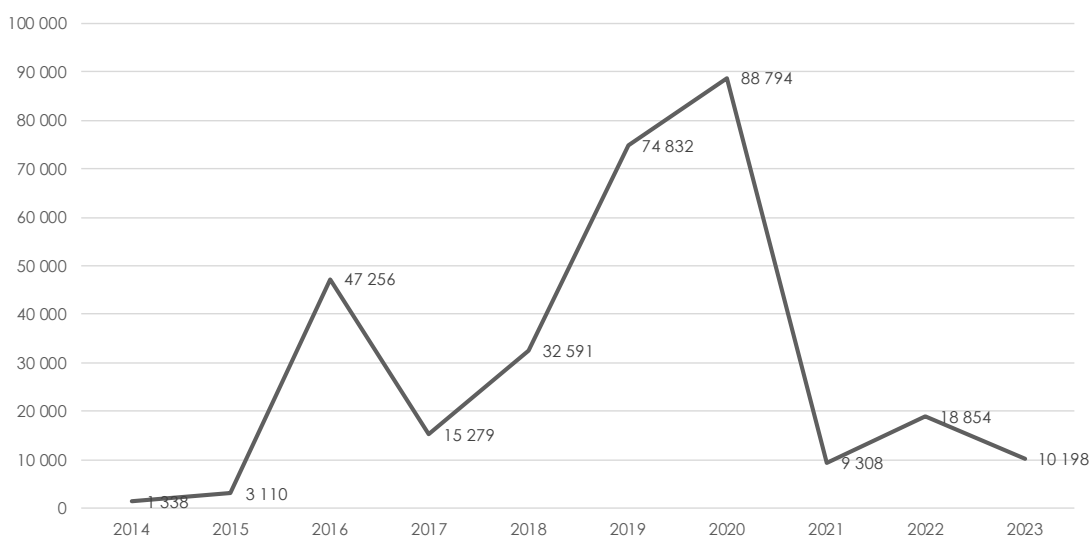




Illustration photo, source: Midjourney AI

tablets with double or triple the amount of the substance have also been detected under the names Facebook or Skype pills.

According to the EMCDDA, overall production has decreased slightly, which may indicate a problem with the supply of precursors or the fact that producers have switched to other substances that may be more in demand or more profitable.

MDMA use is rarely reported as a reason for entering rehab, but there are unfortunately cases of acute poisoning and death associated with the use of this substance, one of the reasons being lack of thirst and physical exhaustion due to dehydration.

A substance known as GBL can also be found at dance parties and in bars, it is also known as 'liquid ecstasy', but is not che-

mically related to MDMA. It is also known as the 'date rape drug' or 'predator drug'. This substance has a sedative and euphoric effect and acts as an anaesthetic in higher doses. It is usually added to drinks without the victims' knowledge. Several cases have been reported in the Czech Republic.

Operation 'COOPER'

In this case, an import of 20,000 MDMA tablets bearing the TESLA cars logo was documented together with large quantities of other drugs. One of the offenders bought the tablets for EUR 27,000; i.e. the purchase price per tablet was less than CZK 35. The content of the active substance declared by the offender was 200 mg according to the police.

► MDMA tablets seized



Anabolic Steroids

Anabolic and hormonal substances are harmful to the human body, yet they are commonly abused in sport and fitness. Banned substances are often replaced in fitness products by other substances that are not yet banned. Manufacturers use peptides that are converted in the human body into substances with anabolic or other effects.

Put simply, peptides are chemical compounds that are synthesized by the body as inactive precursors. They only become active when they get to where they are needed in the body. They are an intermediate step in the process of converting amino acids into protein. In their natural form, they are rather unstable, so scientists have developed 'peptide stapling' to stabilize the structure and make them more resistant.

Peptides have a wide range of applications in cosmetics and medicine; their effects on microbes are being studied; natriuretic peptides, for example, have become a tool for diagnosing heart failure. They also affect muscle growth, athletic performance, calorie burning and recovery.

Given their wide range of effects, it was only a matter of time before peptides began to be abused. The NPC investigated the first peptide-related case in 2020 and had been mo-

nitoring the incidence of peptide abuse worldwide for almost a decade before that. The fact that the US sports supplement market, one of the largest in the world, was rather lenient towards peptides, despite the strict regulation of anabolic steroids in the USA, contributed to the rapid spread of the peptide abuse. The US Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) is even authorized to act against anabolic steroid dealers anywhere in the world, regardless of their territorial affiliation, if they sell their products to professional athletes.

The World Anti-Doping Agency (WADA) banned peptides from use by professional athletes after sports organizations around the world began to see signs of abuse, but they can still be found in the sporting world.

There are many substances available in Czech fitness centres.

Registered and solved crimes under Section 288 of the Criminal Code, 2017-2023

YEAR	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Registered by the Czech Police	40	40	56	41	37	31	59
Solved by the Czech Police	30	33	47	35	31	26	43

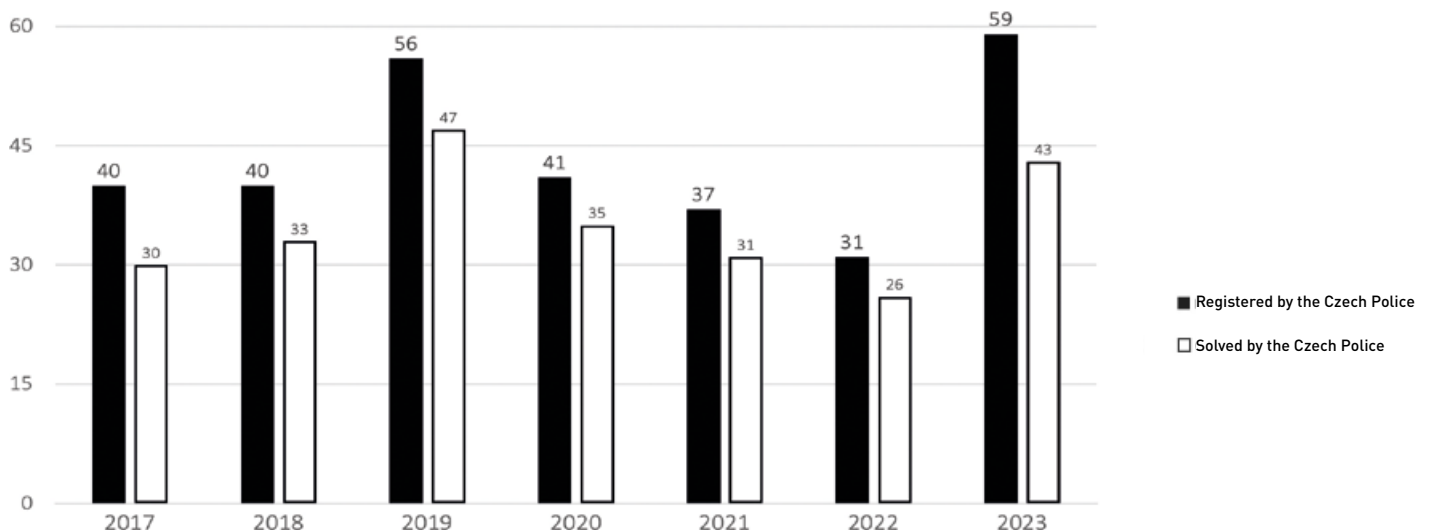




Illustration photo, source: Adobe Stock

'Given their wide range of effects, it was only a matter of time before peptides began to be abused. The NPC investigated the first peptide-related case in 2020 and had been monitoring the incidence of peptide abuse worldwide for almost a decade before that.'

The polypeptide GHRP-6 has been popular for years. It is one of the synthetic analogues of metenkephalin, which was developed as a potent stimulant of gGH growth hormone secretion. It activates the ghrelin receptor. It can be given orally or intravenously, and it is very difficult to determine the correct dose for someone who is not a medical professional. It is often administered with insulin, which increases its effect on hGH secretion, but this can be a fatal combination for a user.

Another cyclic heptapeptide found in the Czech Republic is bremelanotide. Although it is not listed as a prohibited substance under Section 288 of the Criminal Code, it can be classified as an illicit substance. It is a non-selective peptide antagonist of the melanocortin receptor. It was originally developed as a self-tanning agent, but tests have shown that it affects sexual arousal and satisfaction, helps with erection and increases libido. These are the reasons for its popularity among users of anabolic and other hormonal substances, despite its side effects, which include headache, nausea, hot flashes, hypertension or local reactions after injection.

A formula called Gigarelin rX was an interesting and rather popular product on the Czech market, it was advertised and distributed as a 'stimulant of natural growth hormone production'. It was claimed to increase levels of hGH and IGF-1. However, it was not possible to find any information about the ingredients, the active substance, or any other relevant data. It was not clear whether it was a high-molecular-weight substance, i.e. a peptide or protein, or a low-molecular weight sub-

stance that could theoretically have a similar biological effect to growth hormone or stimulate its production. In the end, experts described the product as a fake with no declared effect.

The substances abused by athletes are believed to be imported from China to the European and US markets. Chinese pharmaceutical production is also likely to supply the precursors and pre-precursors used by Mexican cartels to produce the fentanyl that has flooded the USA and the 'Mexican' methamphetamine imported into Europe. The sale of these substances often generates higher profits than the sale of narcotic and psychotropic substances. The impact of these substances on the medical condition, health and social systems of Western population is not always obvious and the consequences may take years to be felt.

At the global level, the abuse of hormonal substances is monitored by the World Anti-Doping Agency (WADA), while in the Czech Republic, the highest authority on this issue is the Anti-Doping Committee, which is a traditional partner of the National Drug Headquarters. Last year, officers representing the two agencies took part in a course organized by the World Anti-Doping Agency (WADA). The aim was to increase the competence of anti-doping agency members in investigating anti-doping rule violations and to promote contacts between international anti-doping agencies and law enforcement.

New Psychoactive Substances

New psychoactive substances (NPS) have been known for decades as mainly synthetic substances imported from Asian sweatshops. In 2023, the National Drug Headquarters proposed 144 new substances to be added to the list of addictive substances.

As in the previous period, a number of new psychoactive substances were intercepted in 2023. Most of the substances, mainly 4-MMC, 3-CMC and 4-CMC, belonged to the synthetic cathinone group, but ketamine and dimethyltryptamine were also found. Synthetic cannabinoids, opiates and benzodiazepines pose a particularly serious long-term threat to society. In 2023, 144 new NPS were evaluated by the EWS working group, i.e. the Early Warning System under the Office of the Government and are ready to be included in the lists of addictive substances according to Government Regulation No. 463/2013 Coll. In particular, these substances belong to the group of synthetic cannabinoids, synthetic opiates, benzodiazepines and cathinones. Due to a number of GBL intoxications a risk assessment was conducted, based on which GBL should also be included in the list of addictive substances under the Government Regulation No. 463/2013 Coll.

The most prominent trend in 2023 was a sharp increase in the sale of 'collector items' containing psychoactive substances, sold in vending machines and in stone and online shops. The most popular items were vaping pens, gummies and hemp flowers containing semi-synthetic cannabinoids. These substances were mainly HHC, THCP, HHCP and their acetylated variants HHC-O, THCP-O and HHCP-O. The unrestricted availability of these products led to a number of intoxications, including a number of cases in underage users.

On 6th March 2024, an amendment to the Government Regulation on the List of Addictive Substances came into force. HHC, HHC-O and THCP were added to the list in Annex 4. They will remain on the list until 31st December 2024, after which they will be removed from the list unless the Czech government decides otherwise. The sale of products containing these substances had to be discontinued before 6th March 2024. In addition to cannabinoids, imports of the ground leaves of the *Mitragyna speciosa* tree, sold as kratom in powder or capsule form, increased at a record rate in 2023. Official statistics for 2023 show that around 192t of this substance were imported. Recently, kratom extract has appeared on the market as a high-risk product that may lead to more severe cases of intoxication in the future. A number of other psychoactive plants, such as ground kanna or kava kava plant powder with mild sedative and antidepressant effects, were also offered on the market in 2023.

Growing interest in research into psychedelics, which are increasingly the subject of clinical trials for the treatment of depression, anxiety and post-traumatic stress disorder, has made these substances more popular with the general public. This is evidenced by the increase in the number of cases involving dimethyltryptamine and ketamine. The number of cases involving hallucinogenic mushrooms containing psilocybin and psilocin has also increased. In addition to psilocybin mushrooms, extracts of *Amanita muscaria* (toadstool) also appear on the internet, but no intoxications have been reported.

In recent years, European law enforcement agencies have reported an increasing number of seizures of substances belonging to the family of hallucinogens and dissociative anaesthetics, such as GHB, GBL, ketamine, nitrous oxide and LSD, or their synthetic derivatives.

Record seizures of more than 20t of ketamine were reported in South Asia. The volume of ketamine seizures reported through the EU's Early Warning System on New Psychoactive Substances in recent years suggests that this drug is becoming more prevalent and available on the illicit market. However, the prevalence of these substances is still lower than that of stimulants, opioids and their synthetic variants.

Investigators and customs officers in the Czech Republic intercept ketamine smuggled by couriers, often with other drugs. It is found in consignments produced in clandestine laboratories in the Netherlands and Belgium, added to MDMA tablets and to mixtures distributed as 'pink cocaine'. These mixtures are a diverse mix of ketamine, synthetic drugs, MDMA and amphetamine. Together with GHB, ketamine plays a prominent role in the so-called chemsex scene.

Ketamine belongs to the group of cyclohexanones and is used therapeutically by intravenous administration producing rapid anaesthetic effects and dulling developmentally older brain centres such as the cerebellum. The anaesthetic state is characterized as 'dissociative', meaning that there is a separation from the somatic essence; hallucinatory experiences are also a concomitant phenomenon.

Non-therapeutic use of ketamine is associated with numerous acute and chronic health risks, mainly characterized by neurotoxicity and cardiotoxicity, development of mental disorders and urological complications.



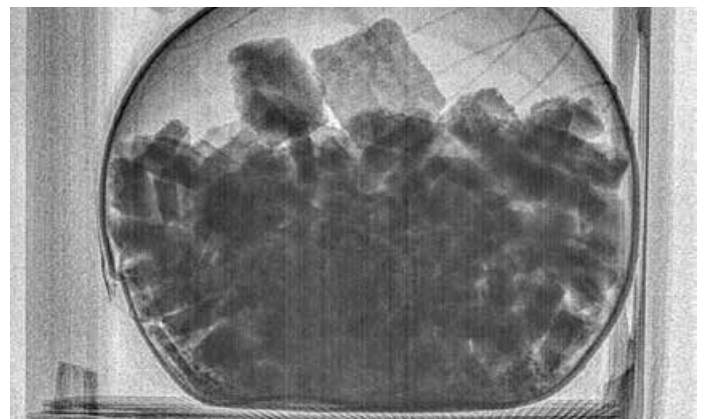
‘The most prominent trend in 2023 was a sharp increase in the sale of ‘collector items’ containing psychoactive substances, sold in vending machines and in store and online shops.’

‘HASRAT’

NPC officers, in cooperation with the Anti-Drug Unit of the General Directorate of Customs, documented the criminal activities of a man who procured the psychotropic substance ketamine in order to distribute it in large quantities to specific recipients. He illegally shipped a total of 8 kg of a mixture containing more than 6.5 kg of pure ketamine. The man was arrested in the Netherlands on the basis of a European Arrest Warrant and escorted by air to Prague.

‘WILSON’

International cooperation and the European Arrest Warrant led to the arrest and extradition of a suspect from the Netherlands to the Czech Republic, where he and his mother, who was arrested in the Czech Republic, were subsequently convicted of drug offences. In cooperation with another foreign national they imported ketamine into the Czech Republic, which was then shipped via various shipping companies to storage boxes in the USA, and they also sent a package containing MDMA to Australia. Nine kilograms of ketamine and 250 g of MDMA in crystal form, a car and mobile phones were seized during the investigation; the illegal market value of the substances reached almost CZK 10 million.



▲ Drugs hidden in a medicine ball

Drug Precursors, Medicines and Medicinal Products

Precursors and other chemical substances used in the production of drugs cannot be produced in 'kitchen laboratories', and offenders must obtain raw materials from sources that are available, preferably of high quality, not expensive and associated with a low risk of revealing the purpose of the requested substances. Raw materials are purchased in the Czech Republic and abroad, even in countries very far away from the Czech Republic.

As the legal chemical and pharmaceutical industry is the only source of precursors for the production of drugs, criminals are looking for possible loopholes.

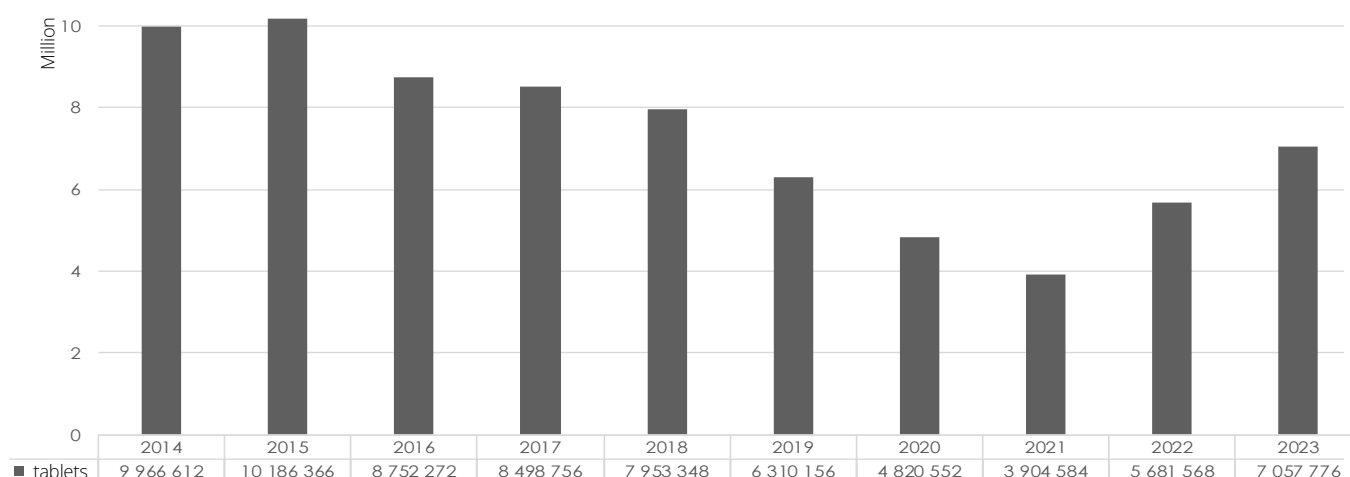
Precursors and pre-precursors for the production of illicit substances follow the same dynamics that have been observed for new psychoactive substances for more than a decade. The well-established cooperation of the National Drug Headquarters with other state authorities and private entities involved in the production, processing and legal trade of substances abused as precursors for the production of illicit substances makes it possible to keep the situation in the Czech Republic within tolerable limits.

Great importance is attached to cooperation with the chemical industry, and the NPC is committed to maintaining high professional standards and preventing the leakage of precursors misused for the production of illicit substances into the illicit environment. Well-established cooperation and communication between all stakeholders has proven to be the most effective prevention tool. To this end, the NPC organized an online conference 'Drug Precursors', which was attended by members and representatives of the NPC, the Customs Administration, the Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances

Inspectorate of the Ministry of Health, the Association of Chemical Industry, of the Czech Republic, the ECHO Trade Union and the Chemical Traders and Distributors Association. The participants were informed about the various aspects of the illicit trade in chemical substances, laboratory equipment and technologies, of which they may not be aware.

Cooperation with the business community resulted in more than 50 reports of suspicious orders of drug precursors and laboratory equipment in 2023, which were investigated and referred to the Police of the Czech Republic according to the relevant jurisdiction. Timely screening of suspicious orders also prevented the leakage of several tonnes of precursors for the production of illicit substances into the illicit environment and stopped trade with untrustworthy entities. The most commonly misused chemicals are those used in the production of methamphetamine, such as iodine, toluene, hydrochloric and phosphoric acids, and sodium hydroxide. Red phosphorus, a controlled substance subject to registration, is an issue in itself. Other chemicals that may be misused include acetate anhydride (used to make heroin), potassium permanganate (used to make cocaine) and BMK (used to make methamphetamine). It should be stressed that cooperation is voluntary

Use of tablets containing pseudoephedrine in the Czech Republic (source SÚKL)





for the companies. The chemical substances they trade in, are often not listed as prohibited (although they may be used as precursors for the production of illicit drugs). The sale of these substances does not constitute illicit trafficking in drug precursors, and it is up to individual companies to assess individual orders as risky and suspicious.

Each year, the NPC participate in a series of thematic lectures for representatives of the chemical and pharmaceutical

drawal of Efedrina Arena, manufactured in Romania, which in previous years had caused an ephedrine tsunami in the country and forced all other ephedrine-containing formulations off the market, the situation is returning to normal, with offenders attempting to obtain pseudoephedrine-containing medicines from various sources and countries in and outside Europe. To this end, the NPC together with Europol are working on a comprehensive list of all pseudoephedrine-containing medicines

‘Timely screening of suspicious orders also prevented the leakage of several tonnes of precursors for the production of illicit substances into the illicit environment and stopped trade with untrustworthy entities.’

industry to promote prevention and raise awareness of the undesirable use of drug precursors. The lectures focus on identifying suspicious orders, untrustworthy business partners and possible fraudulent attempts to purchase chemicals of interest.

The NPC is also a permanent member of the European Commission’s Expert Group on Drug Precursors and a member of the Council of Europe’s International Cooperation Group on Drugs and Addictions. At regular meetings held twice a year, participants exchange up-to-date knowledge, information on trends and experiences reflecting the illicit trade in chemical substances. They also discuss changes in legislation regulating drug precursors. The MIRACULIX international operation focused on the illegal import of medicines and resulted in the interception of the illegal import of the Egyptian medicine Decancit, which contains pseudoephedrine. In another case of international cooperation to combat illicit trafficking in medicines, suspected misuse of an Austrian veterinary medicine Caniphedrin (containing ephedrine) was investigated, and action was taken to prevent the product from being procured for illicit purposes in the Czech Republic. Following the with-

available in the European Union; this pan-European list will serve as a source of operational information.

GBL (gamma-butyrolactone), also known as ‘liquid ecstasy’, is continuously abused. This is a challenge across Europe, as GBL is not yet included in the list of drug precursors. European countries have different approaches – in some it is classified as an illegal drug, while in others it is freely available. Without an active and responsible approach by the relevant authorities and harmonization of legislation, no positive changes in the use of GBL can be expected. The NPC prepared a ‘risk assessment’ proposing that GBL should be included in the list of addictive substances under Government Regulation No. 463/2013 Coll.

Discussions with international partners and presented reports clearly show that the number of chemical substances abused as precursors for the production of illicit substances imported to Europe has been continuously increasing. China and India have traditionally been the main source countries. However, Europe is in a position to adopt effective rules and procedures to enable law enforcement authorities to implement the ‘catch-all’ clause.

Education and Prevention

The Training and Prevention Group of the National Drug Headquarters organizes and co-organizes training activities for other departments of the Police of the Czech Republic as well as for numerous institutions involved in other training and prevention activities. Lectures, courses, projects and preventive activities were increasingly requested in 2023.

The National Drug Headquarters organize specialization courses for police officers from the Criminal Police and Investigation Service who specialize in drug crime. Since last year, the course has also been open to officers from the Customs Administration of the Czech Republic and the Military Police. The course covers both theory and practical situations, such as how to safely enter a clandestine laboratory and how to conduct operational investigations. Participants gain valuable experience in the effective detection and investigation of this type of serious organized crime.

There is also ongoing cooperation with a number of state and private educational institutions. The partners include the University of Chemistry and Technology in Prague, the Czech University of Life Sciences in Prague, the Police Training Facilities in Opatovice and Holešov, the Police Academy of the Czech Republic, the Institute of International Relations, the General Directorate of Customs, the Institute of Criminalistics in Prague, Metrohm, the Toxicological Information Centre, the First Faculty of Medicine of the Charles University and the Nové Česko Foundation, to name but a few. Expert lectures for a wide range of professionals from public administration institutions, municipalities, municipal police, judiciary, secondary school and university students and teachers were very popular. A series of training sessions for teachers was held in many cities in the Czech Republic in 2023 to provide school staff with up-to-date information on addictive substances in schools and possible solutions and prevention to avoid undesirable situations. The NPC also provides training for the judiciary, with courses held at the Czech Judicial Academy in Prague and Kroměříž, the Czech Army and other security forces. The topics covered always reflect current drug crime and drug scene situation, relevant legislation, including newly adopted laws, as well as prevention and related activities. Traditionally, participants are most interested in hearing about new psychoactive substances and other substances appearing on the Czech market, new ways of offering and distributing drugs, drug precursors and, more recently, activities related to the legalization or decriminalization of certain substances. Teachers and providers of extracurricular activities for children and young people are interested in learning about products such as nicotine pouches, kratom, cannabis containing CBD, substances such as HHC, THC-P, GBL, tobacco and nicotine products and smoking products containing other psychoactive substances.

The annual meeting of the Reference Group on Drugs and Addictions of the European Monitoring Centre for Drugs and Addictions (EMCDDA) in Lisbon, attended by representatives from many European countries, takes place every autumn. The forum reviews national activities, evaluates statistical data for the past period and discusses new trends in drug crime. From mid-2024, the EMCDDA will be part of the new EU Drugs Agency (EUDA), which will not only deal with data and information on drug crime, but will also focus on the user portfolio, harm reduction and other activities related to addiction and drug abuse.

Specialized lectures for the professional public and the police were not the only preventive activities of the National Drug Headquarters; its members were also involved in many other activities. The most important of these were 'Ice Prague', 'Museum Night' at the Police Museum in Prague, 'Days with the Police of the Czech Republic' and events at summer camps for children of employees of the Ministry of the Interior.

The twelfth edition of the prevention project 'Správným směrem' held in the towns of Hořovice and Velké Poříčí u Náchoda, invited students to create a drug prevention poster or other artwork.

The well-established cooperation with the Nové Česko Foundation and its Revolution Train continues. In 2023, this anti-drug train offered numerous workshops and lectures for professionals and the general public on topics such as the current drug scene and the presence of drugs in schools and similar institutions. The NPC also provide expert advice on other project activities – 'Police Search' and the follow up programme in schools after students have visited the Revolution Train.

Cooperation with the Czech Tourism Agency has been equally important, and the NPC produced basic information for foreign tourists to warn them about the use of addictive and other psychoactive substances in the Czech Republic and the associated criminal liability.

The peer-reviewed journal Drugs & Forensics Bulletin NPC maintains a high level of published articles and is a unique source of up-to-date information on addictive substances, drug precursors and addictions in the Czech Republic. The Bulletin follows the trend of diversity of contributing authors and their affiliations, which is a prerequisite for ensuring a wide range of opinions on the above-mentioned issues and the basis of a multidisciplinary

perspective. The Bulletin allows the National Drug Headquarters to publicly present its positions and to argue against some of the current trends. The number of subscribers has increased significantly compared to the previous year, which is one of the indicators of interest not only in the Bulletin but also in information on addictive substances. The electronic version of the Bulletin was completed in cooperation with the Ministry of the Interior's printing house, and readers can now receive a digital version of the Bulletin or subscribe to individual articles. The editorial board has been expanded to include a new member from the Public Prose-

ctor's Office. This increases the range of expertise on the Bulletin's board. The Bulletin has successfully curated a stable group of contributing authors who are a significant asset to the Bulletin and its readership. The team will continue to work to ensure that the Bulletin is included in the forthcoming index of scholarly titles in order to remain attractive to authors and increase the likelihood of citation. The Drugs & Forensics Bulletin NPC will be celebrating its 30th anniversary in 2024, a figure that confirms how successfully the Bulletin has established itself within the police force, and among professionals and the general public.

International Conference in Benešov

An international conference organized by the NPC took place at the Institute for Public Administration at the end of 2023. The conference dealt with organized drug crime in Central Europe. Speakers at the conference included police trainers from the Czech Republic, guests from abroad and a representative of the International Narcotics Control Board (INCB). Participants included NPC officers and officers from other departments of the Criminal Police and Investigation Service, prosecutors, police officers from Slovakia, the Netherlands and Poland and customs officers.



Police Day in Letná

Police officers from the Coordination, Training and Strategy Department of the NPC took part in the event traditionally organized by the Regional Police Directorate in Prague. The public was informed about the preventive activities in which the NPC participates. Professional detection of seized substances using detection kits or instruments was presented to the public. Visitors had the opportunity to see the so-called 'drug case' with samples of the most frequently found narcotic and psychotropic substances and to discuss drug-related issues with police officers.

Ice Prague and Museum Night

NPC officers took part in these two events, which are traditionally organized by the Museum of the Police of the Czech Republic. In the section of the museum dedicated to the NPC, visitors were able to see the work of criminal investigators first-hand, see how different substances are detected and learn about the preventive activities of the NPC. They learned about new trends in drugs and drug crime and were given a guided tour of the exhibition.



Revolution Train Workshops

The NPC established closer cooperation with the Nové Česko Foundation and its project Revolution Train in 2023. During the spring and autumn tours, several workshops were held with representatives of municipalities, state and local administrations, schools, NGOs, the Police of the Czech Republic, municipal police and other institutions working with children. Participants were provided with up-to-date information on drug abuse in the Czech Republic, including the latest trends and problematic substances that can be found among schoolchildren.

International Cooperation

International police and judicial cooperation has been a long-term priority of the National Drug Headquarters. It reflects not only the main focus of the National Drug Headquarters of the Criminal Police and Investigation Service, i.e. the detection of the most serious forms of drug crime with an international overlap, but also the current situation on the European and global markets for narcotic and psychotropic substances.



Illustration photo, source: www.eurojust.europa.eu

In 2023, as in previous years, most information was exchanged with neighbouring countries. The communication takes place mainly through direct contact with partner police services. This cooperation is particularly effective when a rapid response to an ongoing operation is required. Cooperation also continued with other European countries that have traditionally been identified as important crossroads for international drug trafficking – Spain, the United Kingdom and the Balkan countries. Bilateral cooperation was supported by liaison officers of foreign security forces accredited to the Czech Republic and liaison officers of the Czech Police stationed abroad.

Our most important non-European partner is the U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) and its regional office in Vienna, which is accredited for the Czech Republic. The DEA has an extensive network of offices with contacts to local law enforcement agencies in most countries around the world. Through this network, they can support our information needs in countries where we do not have a presence. These are usually the countries in Latin and Central America, the Caribbean and the Middle East.

In 2023, the NPC continued to participate actively with the DEA in the Cocaine Signature Programme, in which samples of seized cocaine are tested in specialized forensic laboratories in the USA. The aim is to identify the area of origin of the cocaine sample or brick. The programme allows better tracking of cocaine trafficking and destinations and helps to identify new trends.

Operational and coordination meetings on open criminal cases funded by Europol or Eurojust were an important element of international cooperation in 2023. The possibility of meeting face-to-face with foreign partners to discuss open cases is seen as a very effective tool of international cooperation, contributing to a deeper and more frequent exchange of information that supports synchronized planning and implementation of steps to solve a case in all participating countries. In communicating with both agencies, we are in frequent contact with our representatives at Europol and Eurojust, who provide us with the necessary support and are valuable long-term partners. The NPC participated in the joint OTF (Operational Task Force) Limit team, funded by Europol, which was set up to analyze the data obtained from



Illustration photo, source: www.europol.europa.eu

the Sky ECC encrypted platform, and in the OTF Joker, where the NPC participated in the operation KRONE. As a result, we were able to use the LVG (Low Value Grant) instrument to purchase equipment for operational case-related activities.

The NPC also participates in the Europol's EMPACT (European Multidisciplinary Platform Against Criminal Threats) activities, in particular in the EMPACT Synthetic Drugs/NPS and EMPACT Cocaine, Cannabis, Heroin activities, which have been running for many years and are an important part of European police cooperation. Due to the fact that the Czech Republic has long been one of the main methamphetamine producers and distributors in Central Europe, there is more intensive participation in the EMPACT Synthetic Drugs/NPS chapter, where the Czech Republic leads several operational activities (OA). The NPC focuses in particular on the OA 'High Risk Criminal Networks in Ukraine', which monitors synthetic drugs produced by Ukrainian criminal groups in the territory of the EU or originating from Ukraine; we are also co-leaders of the operational activity 'Methamphetamine', which focuses on the production and trafficking of this narcotic substance produced in Europe and in other territories; the aim of the activity is to identify new trends and support international investigation of these cases. The NPC also participates in the third operational activity 'Forensic', which aims to develop the expertise of forensic experts in the field of chemical analysis of synthetic opioids and cannabinoids and other NPS.

The NPC also participated in several training activities organized by CEPOL, which provided an in-depth insight into the fight against drug crime, including information on the dismantling of clandestine laboratories, seizure of the proceeds of drug crime, high-risk criminal networks involved in drug crime, or effective management of joint investigation teams. The NPC also greatly appreciated the opportunity to send a representative of the unit to a two-week INTERCOPS training course organized by the Brazilian police for police and customs officers working at international airports, which focused on drug trafficking by air. This type of training not only develops the knowledge and expertise of NPC officers, but also provides a unique opportunity to network with fo-

reign colleagues dealing with organized drug crime; such contacts can successfully contribute to solving cases investigated by the NPC.

The participation of NPC officers in international conferences on drug-related issues is an integral part of international cooperation. The 37th IDEC Conference took place in Jamaica in September 2023. Hosted annually by the US DEA, the conference provides a platform for drug unit commanders from most countries around the world to exchange information and share practices. The conference is undoubtedly the most important networking event, with representatives from more than 130 countries attending each year. The most important event in Europe is the Drugs Conference organized by Europol. The 7th edition of the conference was held at Europol's headquarters in The Hague in December 2023 and was attended by representatives of EU Member States, non-member countries, EMCDDA, MAOC, Interpol and Eurojust.



Illustration photo, source: www.europol.europa.eu

Seizure of Proceeds of Crime

Assets worth CZK 145,215,656 were seized in 2023 as a result of criminal investigations conducted by the National Drug Headquarters of the Criminal Police and Investigation Service in 2023. Of this amount, a total of CZK 43,058,600 was secured in the form of cash, bank accounts and as virtual currency, vehicles worth CZK 27,395,500 were seized, real estate worth CZK 72,990,000 and electronics, jewellery and other luxury goods worth CZK 72,990,000.

Section 347 (penalty of forfeiture of property) and, for the third year in a row, Section 358(b) (seizure of part of the property – so-called extended criminal confiscation) were used in a significantly higher number of cases as instruments to deprive offenders of the proceeds of criminal conduct under the Code of Criminal Procedure. The use of Section 79(a) of the Code of Criminal Procedure (seizure of proceeds and instruments of crime) is increasing in terms of frequency of use and value of the property seized, while the use of Section 79(g) (confiscation of substitute value – typically corresponding to the proceeds of crime) is comparable to the previous year. On the other hand, the use of Section 344(a) of the Code of Criminal Procedure (securing the execution of a fine) shows a downward trend.

When cars are seized as a substitute value, their value rather than quantity and the existence of relevant arguments for legal confiscation are considered as part of the planning of next steps. A similar approach is applied to the confiscation of a dwelling, although this requires even more sophisticated reasoning. The value of criminal assets confiscated, as well as the types of assets confiscated, reflect good work in gathering and analyzing relevant information, the right choice of procedural tools and the strength of the evidence.

The increase in the number of cases under Sections 347 and 358(b) of the Code of Criminal Procedure demonstrates

the high level of acceptance by the supervising prosecutors of the proposals made by the National Drug Headquarters of the Criminal Police and Investigation Service, and thus the quality of the overall comprehensive financial investigation. Also positive is the upward trend in the use of Section 79(a) of the Code of Criminal Procedure, which demonstrates the ability to trace, secure and prove the existence of specific direct or intermediated proceeds of crime, and to justify the need to confiscate property used in the commission of a crime. This is often a difficult task due to the conspiratorial behaviour of the offenders, when assets are deliberately transferred to other persons not directly involved in the original crime.

The downward trend in the confiscation of assets to serve a sentence is also positive, although it may not be apparent at first sight.

In order to be truly punitive, a fine should affect the offender's legitimate assets. In the vast majority of cases, offenders of particularly serious drug offences usually have little or no property of legitimate origin. The confiscation instruments currently in use better match the property profile of these offenders, and at the same time demonstrate that the NPC is able to target more appropriately and effectively the full range of assets – from property of proven illicit origin, the legality of which can be reasonably doubted, to legal property,

DRUG	QUANTITY	VALUE	MARKET PRICE
Dry marijuana	117 593 g	CZK 23 518 600	CZK 200 / g
Cannabis plants	2 285 ks	CZK 45 700 000	{1 plant = 100 g dry marijuana x CZK 200}
Methamphetamine	3 618 g	CZK 3 618 000	CZK 1 000 / g
Cocaine	652 482 g	CZK 1 304 964 000	CZK 2 000 / g
MDMA (ecstasy)	439 065 ks	CZK 21 953 250	CZK 50 / vial
Efedrina Arena	205 500 ks	CZK 2 055 000	CZK 10 / tablet
CZK 1 401 808 850			



when an offender is living a life of luxury, where their significant monthly expenses are well known, but the potential for confiscation is at most limited to funds found in cash during a search of the home or other premises and assets, such as safe-deposit boxes. It is usually the younger generation of offenders who use up all their illegal and legal earnings. In such cases, large-scale criminal activity is documented, but financial investigation reveals only a negligible possibility of asset confiscation.

The use of unofficial payment systems based on traditional HAWALA principles remains widespread among foreign criminals. Money obtained through criminal activity is usually transferred to the home country, where a significant part of it is remitted through legitimate payment institutions of the official money market with a fake origin of acquisition, which is very difficult for the Czech authorities to verify in countries such as Vietnam, Albania, Serbia or Ukraine.

Virtual currencies and darknet marketplaces are constantly changing and evolving. There has been a significant shift away from using the non-indexed part of the internet, both by distributors and the consumers, probably as a result of the numerous and successful interventions by law enforcement agencies in Europe and North America. Users are also likely to move away from this environment because of the high risks associated with doing business in the highly fraudulent environment, where a greater degree of anonymity may not always be an advantage. For example, it is mainly small quantities of narcotic and psychotropic substances that are traded and distributed by mail order. The high volatility of the exchange rate of bitcoin, the most widely used cryptocurrency to date, has forced sellers to switch to a more stable asset, in particular tether (a stablecoin pegged to a traditional currency, in this case the USD).

the confiscation of which, alongside imprisonment, is a real punishment for the offender. There have been no significant developments in the activities used to conceal the illegal proceeds of drug crime. There is a tendency, particularly among Czech offenders, to use alternative methods of financing the acquisition of goods – leasing, credit, rental. These alternatives are mainly used to acquire cars, but also electronic equipment and, increasingly, real estate. In such cases, the offenders are not the owners of the items, although they have an unlimited right to use them, which limits the possibilities and purpose of possible criminal confiscation.

The earlier practice of diverting assets to next of kin or a legal entity is increasingly being replaced by a practice

The Most Interesting Cases with High Criminal Profits Seized

‘SPONGE’

Foreign nationals spent a smaller proportion of their illicit proceeds in the Czech Republic, but a large proportion was sent back to their home country via legal financial services providers and probably also in the form of cash transport by land. In total, 12 persons were arrested and charged, 14 cannabis cultivation sites and 1,166 plants, 35,627 g of dry marijuana, 72 g of cocaine, 1 firearm and ammunition, CZK 111,400 and EUR 14,260 in cash, EUR 13,000 in a bank account and 1 family house were seized.



◀▲ Seized cash



'ARENA'

In addition to their criminal activities, the natural and legal persons accused of illegal activity have for a long time been involved in the legitimate trade in medicines, with an annual turnover of hundreds of millions of euros. They had contracts with 28 other foreign legal entities (identified so far) for the sole purpose of committing criminal activities, which were covered up by legitimate business.

Four people were arrested and charged. During the operation, EUR 19,390, USD 1,998, CAD 595, 12 investment coins, information technology, mobile phones and payment cards were seized. EUR 148,163, PLN 22,434, CZK 711,082 were frozen in bank accounts. In Slovakia, 4 people were arrested and EUR 1,129,220 was seized; in Poland 8 people were arrested and the police seized 3,200,000 tablets of EFEDRINA ARENA (containing precursors for the Czech method of methamphetamine production), a line for the production of drugs using pseudoephedrine, EUR 175,000 and PLN 86,000.



▲ Concealed cash



▲ Almost EUR 20,000 in cash were seized



▲ The offenders also traded in medicines, with an annual turnover of hundreds of millions of euros

'COAL'

The offenders used dozens of domestic and foreign bank accounts, BTC transactions and services provided by non-bank financial service providers such as Western Union and MoneyGram. The total proceeds of crime calculated so far exceed CZK 117,000,000 and further assets are being identified and frozen abroad.

Nine people were arrested and charged with illegal production and handling of substances having hormonal effect under Sections 288(1) and (4) (b) and (c) of the Code of Criminal Procedure. Seven cars, 3 motorcycles, 8 properties, virtual assets, cash, money in bank accounts in the Czech Republic and abroad, a man's luxury watch and an investment diamond worth over CZK 76,000,000 were seized, as well as illegal supplies: 430,000 anabolic steroid tablets, 158 kg of anabolic steroids, 7,645 vials containing anabolic steroids, 1,100 packets with anabolic steroids, 166 kg of chemicals and 2 laboratories for the production of anabolic steroids and 8 firearms, 4,700 rounds of ammunition, 12 computers and laptops and 28 mobile phones were confiscated during this operation.



▲ Seized BMW



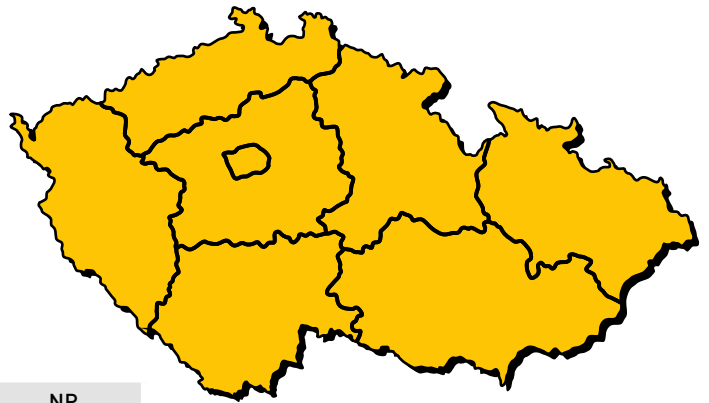
**Police of the Czech Republic
The National Drug Headquarters
of the Criminal Police and Investigation Service**

Statistical Data on Drug Crime Czech Republic 2023

**Source: The Police of the Czech Republic
The General Directorate of Customs of the MF CR**

**Elaborated: The Coordination, Education and Strategy Department,
the National Drug Headquarters of the Criminal Police and Investigation Service
of the Police of the Czech Republic**

CZECH REPUBLIC - 2023



REGION	CRIMINAL CASES	OFFENDERS	NP
South Bohemia	180	189	1
South Moravia	194	218	1
Karlovy Vary	100	105	8
Hradec Králové	107	122	2
Liberec	179	192	8
Moravia-Silesia	256	338	3
Olomouc	261	280	6
Pardubice	102	114	0
Pilsen	132	158	0
Prague	456	495	13
Central Bohemia	413	463	21
Ústí and Labem	256	305	4
Vysočina	141	151	0
Zlín	71	74	0
NPC	27	105	0
Customs Admin.	517	106	421
TOTAL	3 392	3 415	488



Police and Customs Administration Cooperation	
criminal cases	3
offenders	17

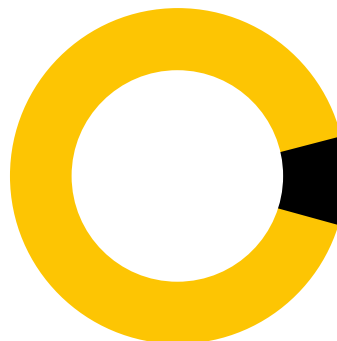
SEX	NUMBER
men	2 820
women	595

♂ 2 820

♀ 595

adults	3 258
15-18 years old	124
under 15 yrs old	33


Czechs
90%




Foreigners
10%



Czechs	3 085
foreigners	330

CZECH REPUBLIC - 2023

CITIZENSHIP	NUMBER
Albania	2
Algeria	1
Australia	2
Azerbaijan	2
Belgium	3
Belorussia	3
Bosna and Herzegovina	3
Brazil	1
Bulgaria	8
CZECH REPUBLIC	3 085
Denmark	1
Egypt	1
Estonia	1
France	1
Croatia	1
Italy	1
Canada	1
Kazakhstan	4
Colombia	1
Kosovo	3
Cuba	1

CITIZENSHIP	NUMBER
Germany	10
Nigeria	20
The Netherlands	3
Norway	1
Côte d'Ivoire	1
Poland	26
Austria	5
Romania	8
Russia	7
Slovakia	84
Serbia	23
Sudan	1
Spain	1
Tunisia	1
Ukraine	64
USA	1
United Kingdom	4
Vietnam	19

Classification – individual regions / criminal proceedings initiated



REGION	§ 283	§ 284	§ 285	§ 286	§ 287	§ 288
South Bohemia	164	30	8	0	0	0
South Moravia	170	43	9	16	0	2
Karlovy Vary	81	31	3	1	0	1
Hradec Králové	102	25	1	5	6	0
Liberec	138	69	7	4	3	0
Moravia-Silesia	300	42	3	1	0	2
Olomouc	219	83	8	8	0	0
Pardubice	95	22	1	4	0	0
Pilsen	124	29	20	3	1	0
Prague	684	197	3	8	1	63
Central Bohemia	326	142	14	12	1	4
Ústí nad Labem	272	41	5	8	1	1
Vysočina	135	22	1	3	0	0
Zlín	52	24	1	0	0	0
NPC	97	1	0	0	0	16
TOTAL	2 959	801	84	73	13	89

National Drug Headquarters, Criminal Police and Investigation Service

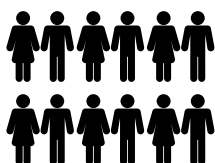
UNIT	ČTS	OFFENDERS	NP
NPC	27	105	1
Customs Administration	3	4	0

Police and Customs Administration Cooperation	
criminal cases	1
offenders	10

SEX	NUMBER
men	90
women	19



adults	109
15-18 years old	0
under 15 yrs old	0



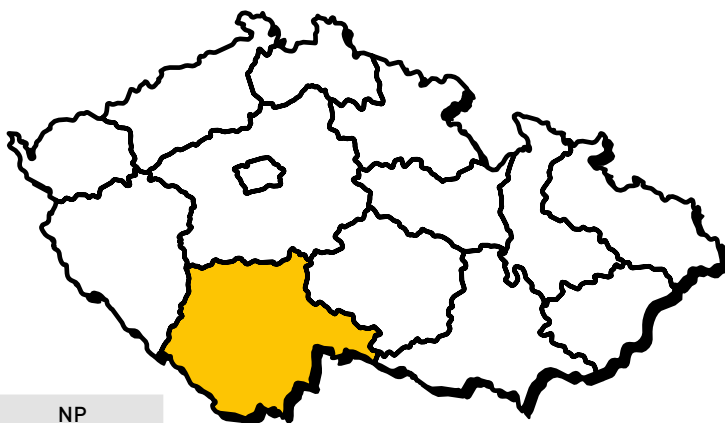
Czechs
62 %



Foreigners
38 %

CITIZENSHIP T	NUMBER	CITIZENSHIP	NUMBER
Bosnia and Herzegovina	1	Poland	5
Brazil	1	Slovakia	5
Czech Republic	68	Serbia	14
Kazakhstan	1	Spain	1
Kosovo	1	Tunisia	1
Morocco	1	Ukraine	1
The Netherlands	2	Vietnam	7

South Bohemia Region



UNIT	ČTS	OFFENDERS	NP
České Budějovice	34	35	0
Český Krumlov	12	12	0
Jindřichův Hradec	44	44	1
Písek	22	24	0
Prachatice	22	25	0
Strakonice	4	4	0
Tábor	41	43	0
Regional Police Directorate	1	2	0
TOTAL	180	189	1

Police and Customs Administration Cooperation

criminal cases	0
offenders	0

Customs Administration	5	8	0
------------------------	---	---	---

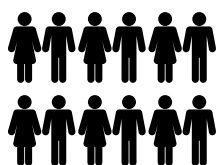
SEX	NUMBER
men	165
women	32



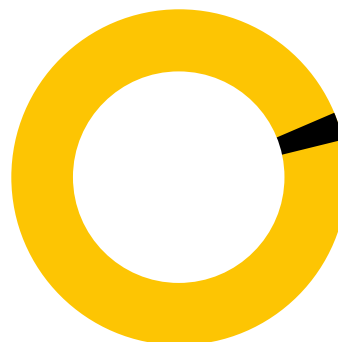
♂ 165

♀ 32

adults	178
15-18 years old	15
under 15 yrs old	4




Czechs
97 %

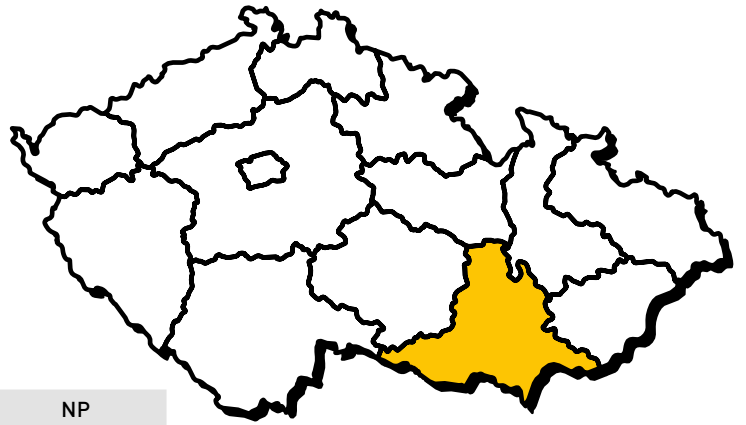



Foreigners
3 %

§	NUMBER
283	164
284	30
285	8
286	0
287	0
288	0

CITIZENSHIP	NUMBER
Czech Republic	192
Hungary	1
Austria	1
Slovakia	1
Ukraine	2

South Moravia Region



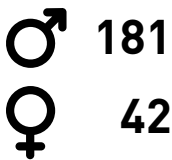
UNIT	ČTS	OFFENDERS	NP
Blansko	18	19	0
Brno - město	38	41	0
Brno - venkov	23	26	0
Břeclav	29	32	1
Hodonín	32	37	0
Vyškov	17	17	0
Znojmo	32	33	0
Regional Police Directorate	5	13	0
TOTAL	194	218	1

Police and Customs Administration Cooperation

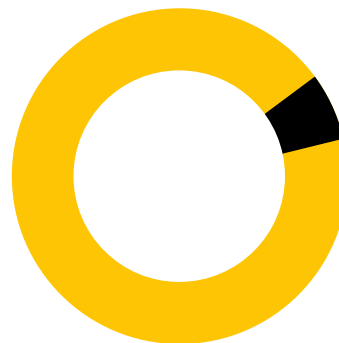
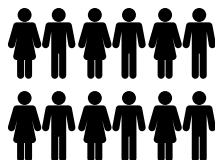
criminal cases	1
offenders	5

Customs Administration	5	5	0
------------------------	---	---	---

SEX	NUMBER
men	181
women	42



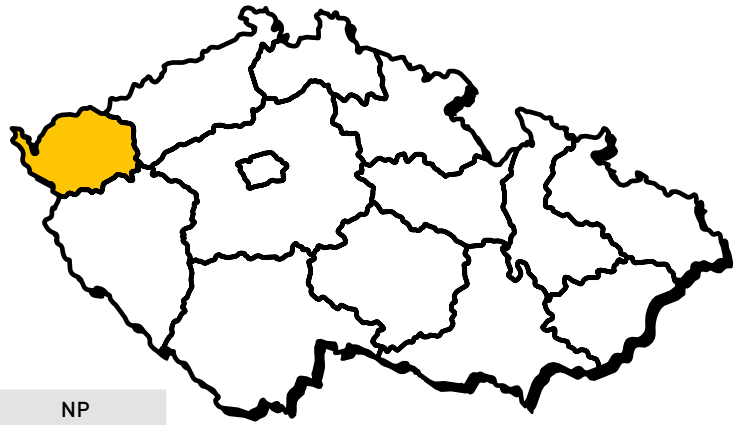
adults	218
15-18 years old	4
under 15 yrs old	1



§	NUMBER
283	170
284	43
285	9
286	16
287	0
288	2

CITIZENSHIP	NUMBER
Bosnia and Herzegovina	1
Czech Republic	206
Poland	1
Austria	2
Russia	1
Romania	1
Slovakia	6
Ukraine	4
United Kingdom	1

Karlovy Vary Region



UNIT	ČTS	OFFENDERS	NP
Cheb	26	27	1
Karlovy Vary	40	38	2
Sokolov	28	28	5
Regional Police Directorate	6	12	0
TOTAL	100	105	8

Police and Customs Administration Cooperation

criminal cases 1

offenders 2

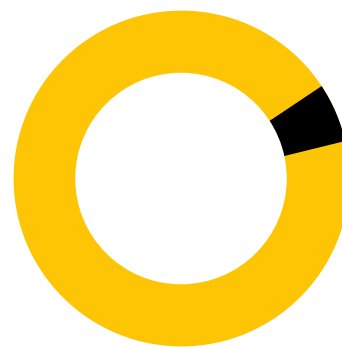
Customs Administration	2	1	1
------------------------	---	---	---

SEX	NUMBER
men	89
women	17

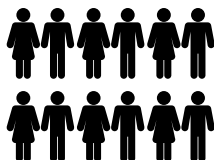


adults	102
15-18 years old	2
under 15 yrs old	2


Czechs
95 %



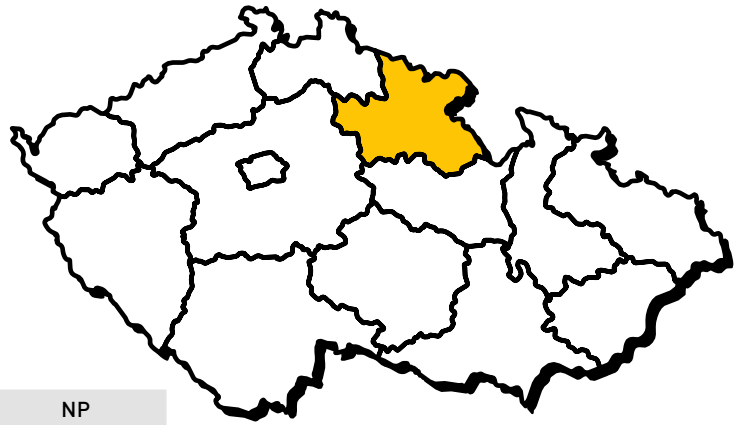

Foreigners
5 %



§	NUMBER
283	81
284	31
285	3
286	1
287	0
288	1

CITIZENSHIP	NUMBER
Albania	1
Czech Republic	101
Slovakia	1
Vietnam	3

Hradec Králové Region



UNIT	ČTS	OFFENDERS	NP
Hradec Králové	10	10	0
Jičín	31	40	2
Náchod	14	14	0
Rychnov nad Kněžnou	16	16	0
Trutnov	31	33	0
Regional Police Directorate	5	9	0
TOTAL	107	122	2

Police and Customs Administration Cooperation

criminal cases	0
offenders	0

Customs Administration	5	4	1
------------------------	---	---	---

SEX	NUMBER
men	97
women	29



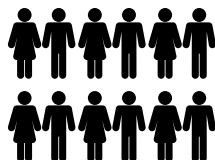
97



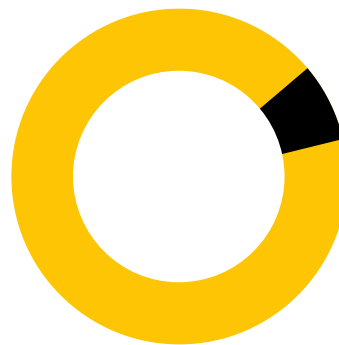
29



adults	133
15-18 years old	9
under 15 yrs old	0



Czechs
92 %

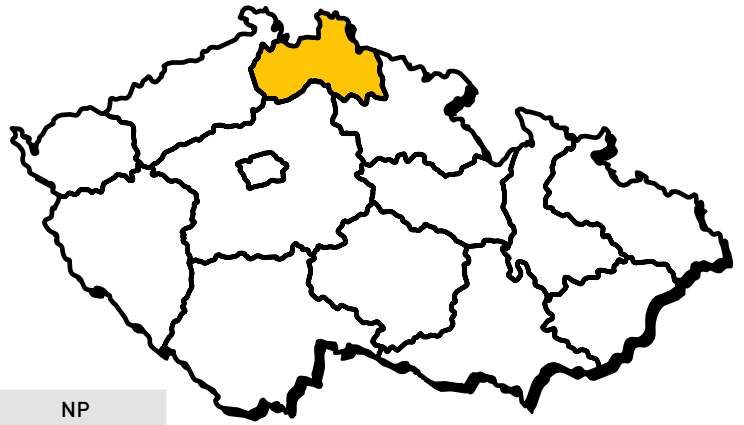


Foreigners
8 %

§	NUMBER
283	102
284	25
285	1
286	5
287	6
288	0

CITIZENSHIP	NUMBER
Czech Republic	116
Poland	2
Slovakia	6
Ukraine	1
Vietnam	1

Liberec Region



UNIT	ČTS	OFFENDERS	NP
Česká Lípa	58	58	3
Jablonec nad Nisou	24	22	3
Liberec	75	83	2
Semily	16	16	0
Regional Police Directorate	6	13	0
TOTAL	179	192	8

Police and Customs Administration Cooperation

criminal cases	0
offenders	0

Customs Administration	11	13	0
------------------------	----	----	---

SEX	NUMBER
men	164
women	41



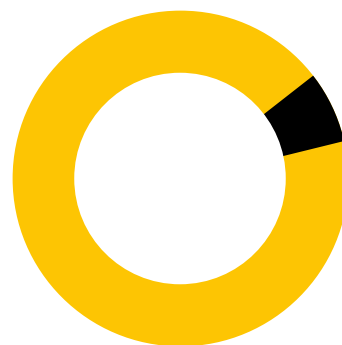
♂ 164
♀ 41



adults	195
15-18 years old	9
under 15 yrs old	1



Czechs
93 %



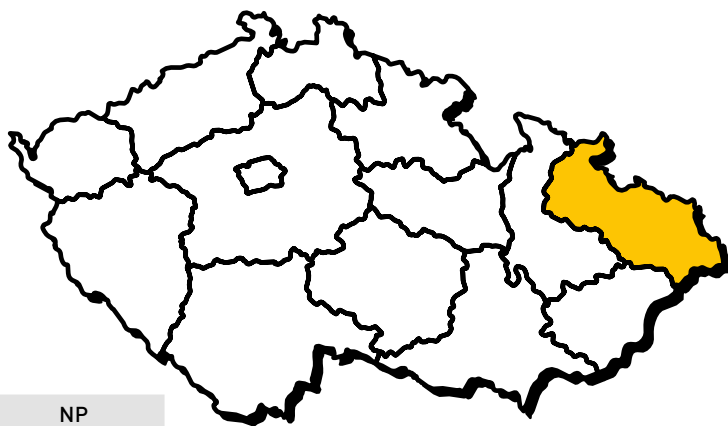
Foreigners
7 %



§	NUMBER
283	138
284	69
285	7
286	4
287	3
288	0

CITIZENSHIP	NUMBER
Bulgaria	1
Czech Republic	190
Poland	7
Romania	2
Slovakia	4
Vietnam	1

Moravia-Silesia Region



UNIT	ČTS	OFFENDERS	NP
Bruntál	31	47	0
Frýdek Místek	44	49	0
Karviná	27	37	2
Nový Jičín	12	18	0
Opava	56	66	0
Ostrava	74	95	0
Regional Police Directorate	12	26	1
TOTAL	256	338	3

Police and Customs Administration Cooperation

criminal cases	0
offenders	0

Customs Administration	6	3	3
------------------------	---	---	---

SEX	NUMBER
men	279
women	62



♂ 279

♀ 62

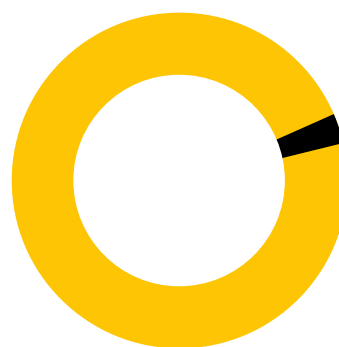
adults	317
15-18 years old	14
under 15 yrs old	10



§	NUMBER
283	300
284	42
285	3
286	1
287	0
288	2



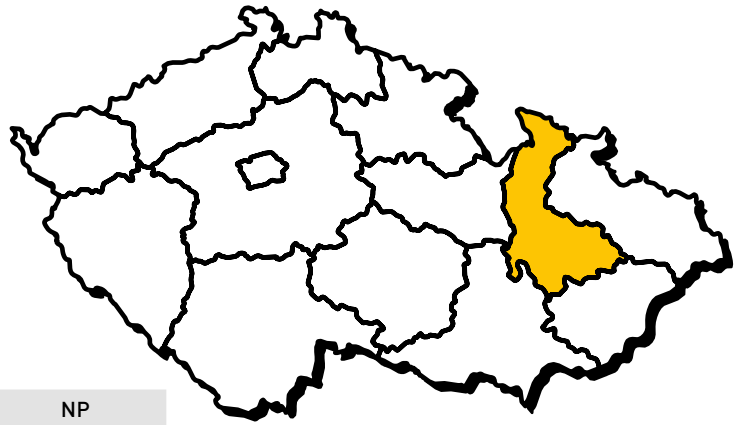
Czechs
97 %



Foreigners
3 %

CITIZENSHIP	NUMBER
Bulgaria	1
Czech Republic	331
Poland	2
Slovakia	3
Vietnam	4

Olomouc Region



UNIT	ČTS	OFFENDERS	NP
Jeseník	45	47	0
Olomouc	51	54	2
Prostějov	43	42	1
Přerov	62	61	1
Šumperk	49	58	2
Regional Police Directorate	11	18	0
TOTAL	261	280	6

Police and Customs Administration Cooperation

criminal cases 0

offenders 0

Customs Administration	16	17	3
------------------------	----	----	---

SEX	NUMBER
men	241
women	56

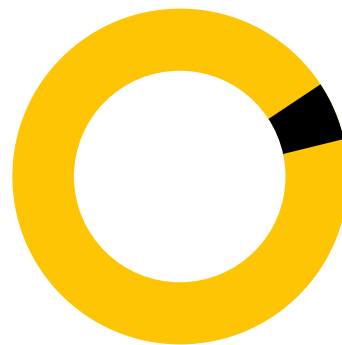


♂ 241

♀ 56

adults	288
15-18 years old	6
under 15 yrs old	3


Czechs
95 %



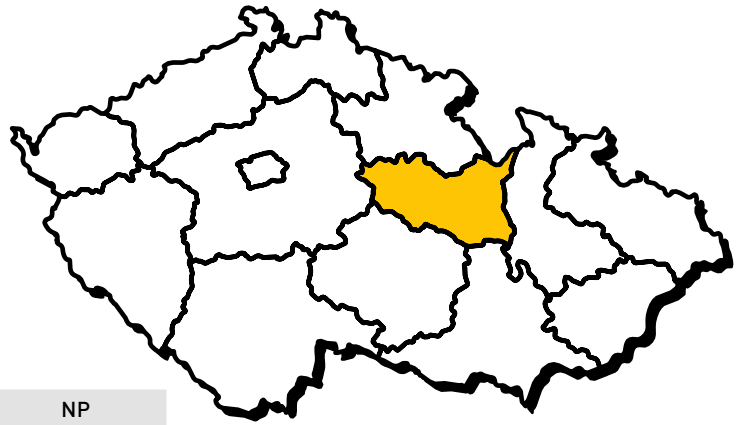

Foreigners
5 %



§	NUMBER
283	219
284	83
285	8
286	8
287	0
288	0

CITIZENSHIP	NUMBER
Bulharsko	1
Česká republika	282
Kosovo	1
Polsko	3
Rakousko	1
Slovensko	8
Ukrajina	1

Pardubice Region



UNIT	ČTS	OFFENDERS	NP
Chrudim	20	21	0
Pardubice	26	27	0
Svitavy	41	41	0
Ústí nad Orlicí	14	19	0
Regional Police Directorate	1	6	0
TOTAL	102	114	0

Police and Customs Administration Cooperation

criminal cases	0
offenders	0

Customs Administration	6	6	0
------------------------	---	---	---

SEX	NUMBER
men	105
women	15



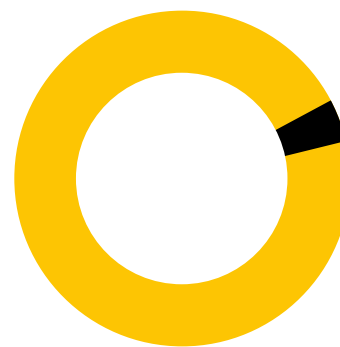
adults	110
15-18 years old	9
under 15 yrs old	1



§	NUMBER
283	95
284	22
285	1
286	4
287	0
288	0



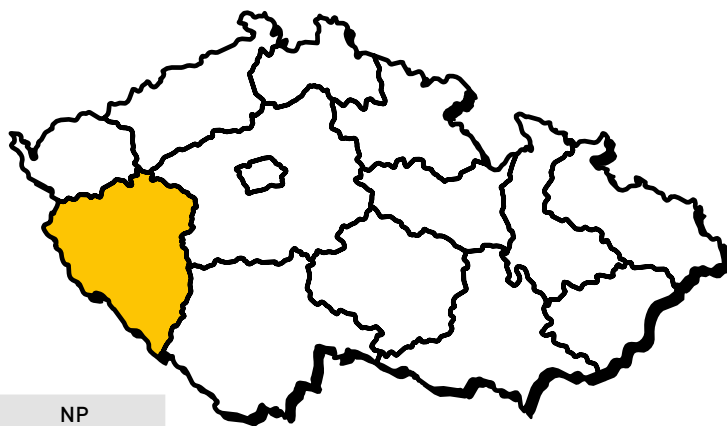
Czechs
96 %



Foreigners
4 %

CITIZENSHIP	NUMBER
Czech Republic	115
Poland	1
Romania	2
Slovakia	2

Pilsen Region



UNIT	ČTS	OFFENDERS	NP
Domažlice	10	10	0
Klatovy	30	31	0
Plzeň - město	35	50	0
Plzeň - venkov	29	29	0
Rokycany	8	9	0
Tachov	17	24	0
Regional Police Directorate	3	5	0
TOTAL	132	158	0

Police and Customs Administration Cooperation

criminal cases	0
offenders	0

Customs Administration	11	10	2
------------------------	----	----	---

SEX	NUMBER
men	127
women	41



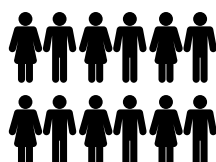
♂ 127



♀ 41



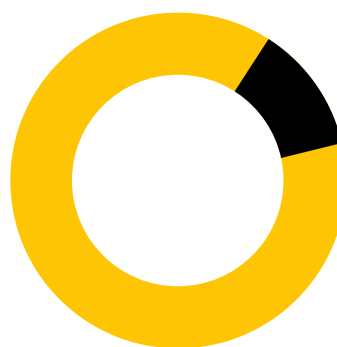
adults	161
15-18 years old	5
under 15 yrs old	2



§	NUMBER
283	124
284	29
285	20
286	3
287	1
288	0



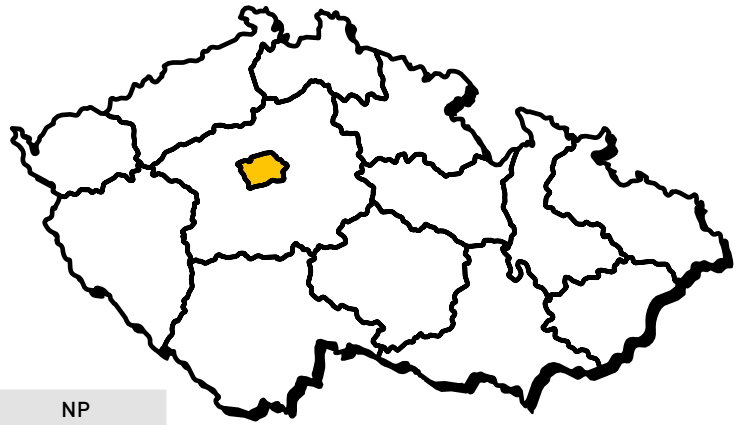
Czechs
89 %



Foreigners
11 %

CITIZENSHIP	NUMBER
Belgium	1
Bulgaria	2
Czech Republic	150
Canada	1
Germany	1
Poland	2
Slovakia	9
Ukraine	2

Prague



UNIT	ČTS	OFFENDERS	NP
Praha I	203	234	2
Praha II	79	78	4
Praha III	45	43	2
Praha IV	109	113	4
Regional Police Directorate	20	27	1
TOTAL	456	495	13

Police and Customs Administration Cooperation	
criminal cases	0
offenders	0

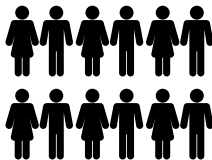
Customs Administration	426	15	412
------------------------	-----	----	-----

SEX	NUMBER
men	497
women	68



♂ 441
♀ 69

adults	503
15-18 years old	6
under 15 yrs old	1




Czechs
76 %



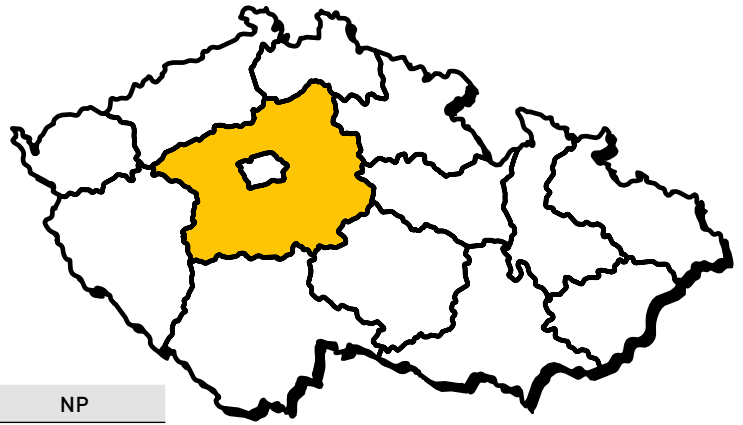

Foreigners
24%

§	NUMBER
283	684
284	197
285	3
286	8
287	1
288	63

CITIZENSHIP	NUMBER
Albania	1
Algeria	1
Australia	1
Azerbaijan	2
Belorussia	3
Bosnia and Herzegovina	1
Bulgaria	1
Czech Republic	387
Egypt	1
Estonia	1
France	1
Kazakhstan	3
Colombia	1
Kosovo	1
Lithuania	1

CITIZENSHIP	NUMBER
Hungary	1
Moldova	2
Germany	5
Nigeria	20
Norway	1
Côte d'Ivoire	1
Russia	5
Slovakia	15
Serbia	1
Sudan	1
Ukraine	45
USA	1
United Kingdom	3
Vietnam	3

Central Bohemia Region



UNIT	ČTS	OFFENDERS	NP
Benešov	18	18	0
Beroun	42	41	1
Kladno	54	60	8
Kolín	32	37	0
Kutná Hora	3	3	0
Mělník	31	34	1
Mladá Boleslav	65	69	0
Nymburk	41	42	2
Praha venkov - jih	19	17	2
Praha venkov - východ	21	31	0
Praha venkov - západ	15	12	3
Příbram	29	27	4
Rakovník	33	50	0
Regional Police Directorate	10	22	0
TOTAL	413	463	21

Police and Customs Administration Cooperation

criminal cases	0
offenders	0

Customs Administration	4	3	1
------------------------	---	---	---

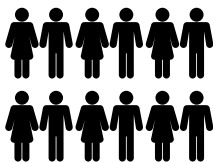
SEX	NUMBER
men	393
women	73



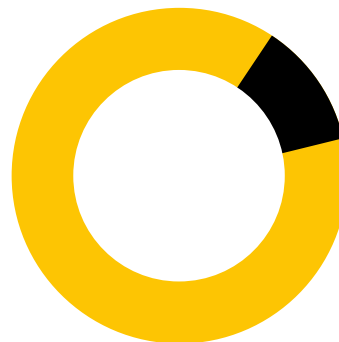
♂ 393

♀ 73

adults	435
15-18 years old	28
under 15 yrs old	3




Czechs
90 %

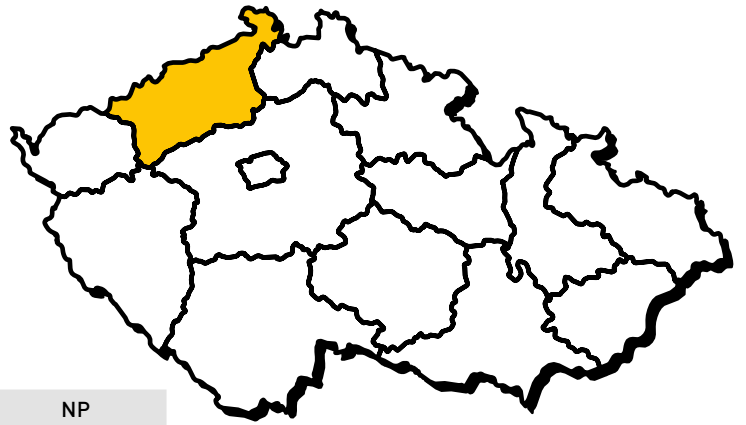



Foreigners
10 %

§	NUMBER
283	326
284	142
285	14
286	12
287	1
288	4

CITIZENSHIP	NUMBER	CITIZENSHIP	NUMBER
Australia	1	Germany	3
Belgium	2	The Netherlands	1
Bulgaria	1	Poland	2
Czech Republic	420	Romania	3
Croatia	1	Russia	1
Italy	1	Slovakia	14
Lebanon	2	Serbia	8
Hungary	1	Ukraine	5

Ústí nad Labem Region



UNIT	ČTS	OFFENDERS	NP
Děčín	35	40	0
Chomutov	66	80	1
Litoměřice	12	12	0
Louny	32	49	0
Most	48	53	2
Teplice	42	44	0
Ústí nad Labem	7	7	0
Regional Police Directorate	14	20	1
TOTAL	256	305	4

Police and Customs Administration Cooperation

criminal cases	0
offenders	0

Customs Administration	11	11	0
------------------------	----	----	---

SEX	NUMBER
men	261
women	55



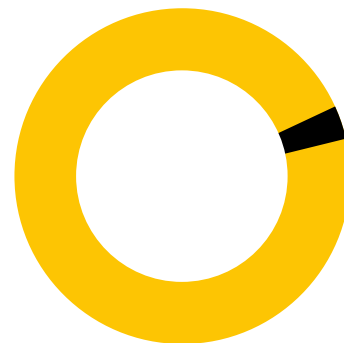
♂ 261

♀ 55

adults	306
15-18 years old	10
under 15 yrs old	0



Czechs
98 %

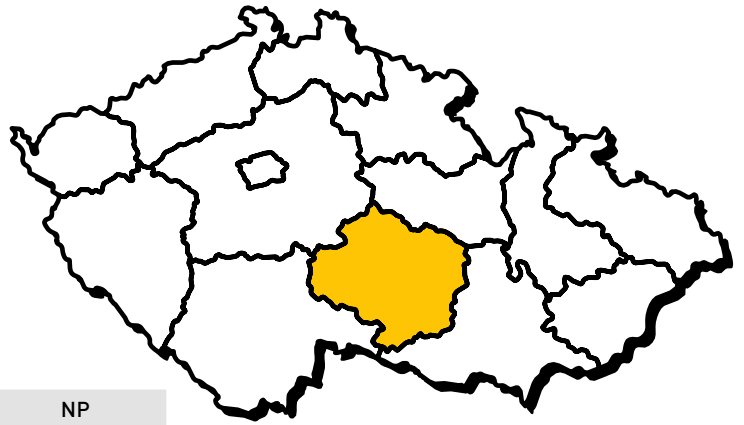


Foreigners
2 %

§	NUMBER
283	272
284	41
285	5
286	8
287	1
288	1

CITIZENSHIP	NUMBER
Czech Republic	309
Slovakia	6
Cuba	1

Vysočina Region



UNIT	ČTS	OFFENDERS	NP
Havlíčkův Brod	41	41	0
Jihlava	23	29	0
Pelhřimov	10	11	0
Třebíč	28	30	0
Žďár nad Sázavou	38	39	0
Regional Police Directorate	1	1	0
TOTAL	83	85	0

Police and Customs Administration Cooperation

criminal cases	0
offenders	0

Customs Administration	6	6	0
------------------------	---	---	---

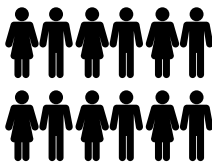
SEX	NUMBER
men	121
women	36



♂ 121
♀ 36



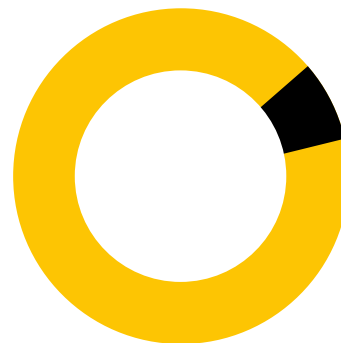
adults	151
15-18 years old	5
under 15 yrs old	1



§	NUMBER
283	135
284	22
285	1
286	3
287	0
288	0



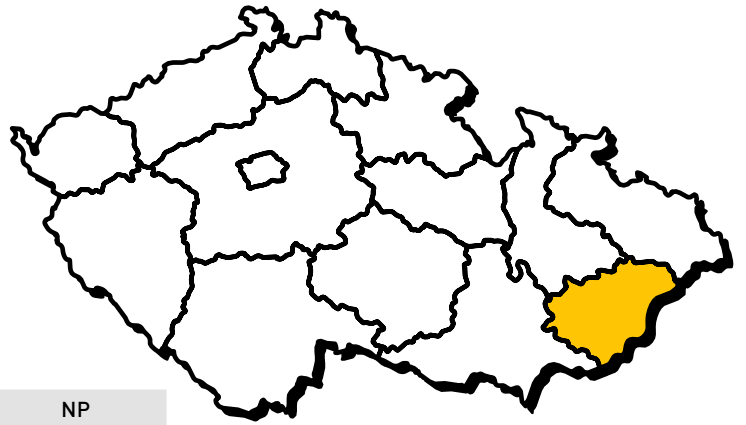
Czechs
92 %



Foreigners
8 %

CITIZENSHIP	NUMBER
Bulgaria	1
Czech Republic	145
Denmark	1
North Macedonia	1
Germany	1
Poland	1
Austria	1
Slovakia	4
Ukraine	2

Zlín Region



UNIT	ČTS	OFFENDERS	NP
Kroměříž	12	14	0
Uherské Hradiště	23	23	0
Vsetín	14	15	0
Zlín	22	22	0
Regional Police Directorate	0	0	0
TOTAL	71	74	0

Police and Customs Administration Cooperation

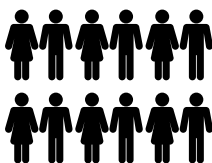
criminal cases	0
offenders	0

Customs Administration	0	0	0
------------------------	---	---	---

SEX	NUMBER
men	66
women	8

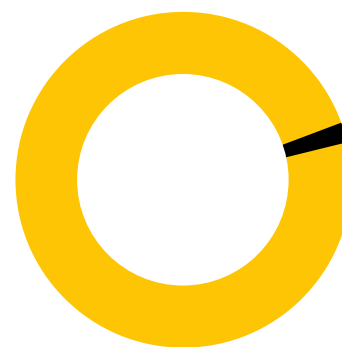


adults	71
15-18 years old	1
under 15 yrs old	2



§	NUMBER
283	52
284	24
285	1
286	0
287	0
288	0


Czechs
99 %




Foreigners
1 %

CITIZENSHIP	NUMBER
Czech Republic	73
Ukraine	1

Narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances seized – by region

Region °	NPC		South Bohemia		South Moravia		Karlovy Vary		Hradec Králové		Liberec		Morava-Silesia		Olomouc		Pardubice	
	Police	CA	Police	CA	Police	CA	Police	CA	Police	CA	Police	CA	Police	CA	Police	CA	Police	CA
Cannabis products																		
Cannabis plants	2 285		346		439		357		1 131		162		747		480		316	
Cannabis dry (g)	117 510,50	4 466	23 573,9	1 347,5	116 375,5	1 386,6	13 199,2	21,54	36 780,86	96,2	30 625,15	969,48	36 856,90	20,6	54 545,11	1 920,66	28 937,51	
Hashish (g)			1		0,34		83,11		531,69						1,30			
Hashish oil (g)					4,32													
Phoenix Tears (g)													4 459,57					
Phoenix Tears (ml)																		
GR. FACILITIES	24		1		9		7		9		5		8		6		3	
Stimulants																		
Amphetamine (g)		1 019,70							9,7		0,44		35,62		0,23		0,183	0,46
Amphetamine (tbl./capsule)																		
Ecstasy (g) (MDMA, MDA, PMA, DOB, MDE, MBDA etc.)	251,00				212,028		2,5		32,36		37,84		30,05		15,73	5,84	2	
Ecstasy (tbl.) (MDMA, MDA, PMA, DOB, MDE, MBDA etc.)			18		2		2		189	16	75		96		58			
Methamphetamine (g)	3 629,58		1 249,65		2 135,46	1,44	2 420,39		75,02	6,92	3 414,05	99,68	2 016,22		2 604,03	107,61	336,83	199,20
METH LABS	7		0		25		3		6		14		36		14		4	
Opiates																		
Heroin (g)			2,8		280,644				0,125		3,91				1,94			
Makovina (g)																		
Opium (g)																		
Opium (ml)																		
OPIUM, MORPHINE, HEROIN LABS																		
Cocaine products																		
Cocaine (g)	649 645,09	3264,1	10		534,84		1,20		8,43		65,61		1,95	10	12,69	6,43	1915,00	
Halucinogens																		
AL-LAD (trips)																		
1P-LSD (trips)																		
LSD (trips)									24		90		822		5	22		
LSD (g)																		
Lysohlávký (g) (psilocin/psilocibin)					43,39		4,5		36				1,6					
Lysohlávký (capsules)																		
Lysohlávký (sporocarp)											1 756				146			
Other substances																		
GHB (g)																		
GHB (ml)																		

Pilsen		Prague		Central Bohemia		Ústí nad Labem		Vysočina		Zlín		ČR		OFFEN- CES (PČR+CA)	TOTAL
Police	CA	Police	CA	Police	CA	Police	CA	Police	CA	Police	CA	Police	CA		
531	320	742		2 640		2 082		72		128		12 458	320	458	13 236
38 990,62	927,28	29 300,85	3 478,58	48 331,93	57	31 424,54	287,95	5 579,22	151,7	11 413,15		623 444,99	15 131,10	10 190,29	648 766,37
21,30	3,35	259,267	725,29	104,32		1,81		48,14		31,37		1 082,35	729,94	74,62	1 886,91
		9,615	3,10							0,73		14,67	3,10		17,77
		4,37										4463,94	0		4463,94
		3,5										3,5	0		3,5
13	2	11		26		11		0		3		136	2		138
		89,909	114,95	10,386		10,42						156,89	1 135,11	30,92	1 322,92
		15										0	15	3	18
6,24	11,82	1586,649	344,8	45,573		70,55	27,8	5,23		37,51		2 335,26	390,26	30,10	2 755,61
10,5	105	2524,5	5963	868	47	79	8	5				3 927,00	6 139,00	132	10 198
238,65	10,27	8 024,42	96,266	3 298,18	341,151	1 073,50	34,760	802,15		238,11		31 556,25	897,30	1 579,90	34 033,45
8		29		13		21		5		2		187	0		187
		504,161	43,1	0,286		1,58	30,2					792,65	76,10	37,01	905,76
		4627,8										4 627,80	0,00		4 627,80
												0,00	0,00	1,60	1,60
												0,00	0,00	15,76	15,76
		2										2	0		2
0,56		15915,568	2561	52,404		65,91		10	3369,85	16,47		668255,73	9211,34	55,97	677523,04
			5									0	5		5
			51									0	51		51
	50	47	441	18								1 006	513	19	1 538
		0,153		0,106								0,259	0	2,54	2,799
2,15		310,02	120,43	66,58		2,98		163,2		17,3		611,72	156	40,08	808,23
			200									0,00	200		200
			48									1 950	0	120	2 070
		22	55,95									22,00	55,95		77,95
		130	40									130	40		170

Narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances seized – by region

Region °	NPC		South Bohemia		South Moravia		Karlovy Vary		Hradec Králové		Liberec		Morava-Silesia		Olomouc		Pardubice	
	Police	CA	Police	CA	Police	CA	Police	CA	Police	CA	Police	CA	Police	CA	Police	CA	Police	CA
Methamphetamine precursors																		
Acatar (tbl.)												48						
Apsefan (tbl.)					199									27 000				200
Cirrus/Cirrus Duo(g)															1,41			
Cirrus/Cirrus Duo(tbl.)					60			6	184	95 566	138		1 288		2 388			90
Cold Relief (g)	27 469																	
Cold Relief (tbl.)												4 945						729 000
Decancit SR (tbl.)																		
Efedrin (g)	3,02				30,915								1530,78		442,00			
Efedrin (tbl.)					958													
Efedrina Arena (tbl.)	207 290				1 508									30 720				900 000
Espefa (tbl.)											12		1 181					
Chlorefedrin (g)																		
Ibuprom/Max Ibum Zatok (tbl.)					23													172
Infex Zatok (tbl.)															1 896	336		
Metafen (tbl.)																40		
Modafen (tbl.)					870													
Nurofen Stop grip (tbl.)					816													
Parasinus (tbl.)																		
Pseudoefedrin - blíže neurčený (g)	669,61										2011,5		1620,69					900,7
Pseudoefedrin - blíže neurčený (tbl.)															2 880	2 472		124
Rhinasek (tbl.)	23 895																	
Rhinasek (g)	4 973,17																	
Rhinostop (tbl.)																		
Sudafed (tbl.)					12						180	36						438
Opiátes																		
DHC Continus/Kodein (tbl.)																		30
Fentanyl (g)													0,45					
Fentanyl (náplast - ks)							8				33		4		2			
Morfin (amp.)												11						
Morfin (g)																		
Morfin (tbl.)					376													
Oxycodon (tbl.)			164						4									
Oxycontin (tbl.)																		
Trama/Tramadol (amp.)																		
Trama/Tramadol (g)									1 287,6									
Trama/Tramadol (tbl.)									264									

Pilsen		Prague		Central Bohemia		Ústí nad Labem		Vysočina		Zlín		ČR		OFFEN- CES (PČR+CA)	TOTAL
Police	CA	Police	CA	Police	CA	Police	CA	Police	CA	Police	CA	Police	CA		
										420		420	48		468
												27 199	200		27 399
												1,41	0		1,41
		1 497				96				252		101 153	412		101 565
												27 469	0		27 469
												0	733 945		733 945
												31 944	0		31 944
136,93		12322,71			13,372		240					14 719,73	0		14 719,73
			28									958	28		986
2 167		19 500						3 000				264 185	900 000		1 164 185
												1 193	0		1 193
					16,039							16,04	0		16,04
												23	172		195
												1 896	336		2 232
												0	40		40
												870	0		870
												816	0		816
		20										20	0		20
366,02		1031,138				0,42		268,738				6868,816	0		6868,816
						2750				60		5 690	2 596		8 286
		10133			3000							37 028	0		37 028
												4973,17	0		4973,17
		14967										14967	0		14967
					15 622					12		15 826	474		16 300
		3	49									3	79		82
												0,45	0		0,45
8		4			4		27					90	0		90
		2										13,00	0		13,00
			2,05									0,00	2,05		2,05
												376	0		376,00
		16	540									184	540	2	726
								3 080				0	3 080	1	3 081
		650										650	0		650
21,81												1 309	0		1 309
		49										313	0		313

Region °	NPC		South Bohemia		South Moravia		Karlovy Vary		Hradec Králové		Liberec		Morava-Silesia		Olomouc		Pardubice	
	Police	CA	Police	CA	Police	CA	Police	CA	Police	CA	Police	CA	Police	CA	Police	CA	Police	CA
Benzodiazepines																		
Alprazolam/Neuro/Xanax (tbl.)																		
75																		
47,5																		
Alprazolam/Neuro/Xanax (g)																		
Bromazepam/Lexaurin (tbl.)																		
Bromazolam (tbl.)																		
Diazepam/Valium (tbl.)																		
94																		
Diclazepam (tbl.)																		
Etizolam (tbl.)																		
Flubromazepam (tbl.)																		
Norflurazepam (tbl.)																		
Lorazepam (tbl.)																		
Oxazepam (tbl.)																		
Pyrazolam /tbl.)																		
Rivotril/Clonazepam (g)																		
59																		
Rivotril/Clonazepam (tbl.)																		
10																		
10																		
128																		
37																		
Dissociative anaesthetics																		
Deschlorketamin (g)																		
0,98																		
Ketamin (amplute)																		
Ketamin (g)																		
9 000																		
996																		
28,1																		
38,22																		
0,65																		
12,49																		
0,22																		
Hypnotics																		
Hypnogen/Stilnox/Zolpidem/Zolpinox (g)																		
55,15																		
Hypnogen/Stilnox/Zolpidem/Zolpinox/Sanval (tbl.)																		
1 599																		
100																		
Substitution drugs																		
Buprenorfin/Transtec (náplast - ks)																		
Buprenorfin (g)																		
3,525																		
Buprenorfin (tbl.)																		
3																		
Ravata (tbl.)																		
Subutex/Suboxone (g)																		
4,2																		
Subutex/Suboxone (tbl.)																		
28																		
84																		
Other substances																		
Anabolika/hormony (amp.)																		
8 913																		
Anabolika/hormony (g)																		
Anabolika/hormony (tbl./kapsle)																		
430 152																		
75																		
255																		
400																		
Reactine (tbl.)																		
1200																		
Mildronate (kapste)																		
Pregabalin (tbl.) - antiepileptikum																		
140																		
27																		

Pilsen		Prague		Central Bohemia		Ústí nad Labem		Vysočina		Zlín		ČR		OFFEN-CES (PČR+CA)	TOTAL
Police	CA	Police	CA	Police	CA	Police	CA	Police	CA	Police	CA	Police	CA		
		10 666	335	76,5				92 055		10 865,0		92 390		5,5	103 261
			39	17,10					0,24	17,34		39			56,34
		25	240					28 000		25		28240			28265
			45							0		45			45
		3 812	259					69 550		3 906		69 809			73 715
			300							0		300			300
			100							0		100			100
			50							0		50			50
			25							0		25			25
		2 165	30					5 000		2 165		5 030			7 195
			70							0		70		9,5	79,5
			145							0		145			145
				44,418					0,28	104		0		4,57	108,27
		4 714	180			3		48 970	40	4 942,00		49 150		66	54 158,00
										0,98		0,00			0,98
			50							0		50			50
		178,612	561,29	10,93		2,57	48,15			9 317,37		1559,86		1,11	10 878,34
										1,4		56,55		0	56,55
		6 000	277	367				16 020		6 467		17 896			24 363
		8				10		10		28		0			28
	0,47	0,203		14,8459						19,04		0		1,19	20,23
		7,5								10,50		0		6,75	17,25
										0		0		3,00	3
		0,3				0,38				4,88		0		19,08	23,96
		70,5		18		160				360		0		26	386
		2706	261							11 619		261			11 880
			150							0		150			150
		20837	9797	96						451415		10197			461612
										0		1200			1200
			300							0		300			300
										167		0			167

Other substances by region

Region °	NPC		South Bohemia		South Moravia		Karlovy Vary		Hradec Králové		Liberec		Morava-Silesia		Olomouc		Pardubice	
	Police	CA	Police	CA	Police	CA	Police	CA	Police	CA	Police	CA	Police	CA	Police	CA	Police	CA
Synthetic cannabinoids																		
MDMB-BUTINACA (g)																		
Stimulants																		
2-FMA (2-Fluorometamfetamin) (g)																		
4,462																		
1,1																		
2-FMA (2-Fluorometamfetamin) (tbl.)																		
2-FEA (2-Fluoroetamfetamin)(g)																		
2-FEA/3-FA (tbl.)																		
3-FA (3-fluoroetamfetamin) (g)																		
3-FA (3-fluoroetamfetamin) (tbl.)																		
3-FPM (3-fluorofenmetrazin) (g)																		
3-FPM (3-fluorofenmetrazin) (tbl.)																		
4-FMA (4-Fluorometamfetamin) (g)																		
5-MAPB (tbl.)																		
6-APB (g)																		
3F-Fenmetrazin (tbl.)																		
Dexamfetamin (tbl.)																		
Lisdexamfetamin (tbl.)																		
Dissociative anaesthetics																		
0-PCE (g)																		
2-FDCK (g)																		
2-FDCK (tbl.)																		
3-METHYL-PCP																		
MXIPR (g)																		
Methoxetamin (g)																		
Phenethylamines																		
2C-B (tbl.)																		
96																		
2C-B (g)																		
0,52																		
3-MMA (g)																		
Cathinones																		
α-PHP (g)																		
α-PVP (g)																		
CMC (g)																		
2-MMC (g)																		
3-CEC (g)																		
3-CMC (g)																		
3-MMC (g)																		
996,50																		
3,4 MDPHP (g)																		
4-CMC (g) Clefedron																		
55,62																		
25,114																		
3140																		
Dipentylon (g)																		
MDPHP (g)																		
Mefedron (g)																		
996,50																		
0,84																		
N-ethylpentedron (g)																		

Pilsen		Prague		Central Bohemia		Ústí nad Labem		Vysočina		Zlín		ČR		OFFEN-CES (PČR+CA)	TOTAL
Police	CA	Police	CA	Police	CA	Police	CA	Police	CA	Police	CA	Police	CA		
			50									0	50		50
			41,7									4	42,8		47,3
			18									0	18,0		18,0
			11,8									0	11,8		11,8
			21									0	21,0		21,0
			5,2									0	5,20		5,20
			10									0	10		10
			10,14									0	10,14		10,14
		25	224									25	224		249
		1,49	28,55									1	28,55		30,04
			29									0	29		29
			19,67									0	19,67		19,67
			25									0	25		25
			120									0	120		120
			56									0	56		56
		0,92	5,89									1	5,89		6,81
			13,65	0,27								0,27	13,65		13,92
			10									0,00	10		10,00
			1,35									0,00	1,35		1,35
			0,56									0,00	0,56		0,56
			4,4									0,00	4,4		4,40
		11	41	2								109	41		150
			5,32									0	5,84		5,84
			4,13									0	4,13		4,13
			7,6									0	7,6		7,6
			1,9									0	1,9		1,9
		1,722										1,722	0		1,722
			10,01									0	10,01		10,01
			2,7									0	2,7		2,7
		11,179	92,78	10,8356								22,0146	92,78		114,7946
			16,38									0	1012,88		1012,88
			2,8									0	2,8		2,8
		1023,268		5,4367	5,676							4249,4387	5,676		4255,1147
			3,82									0	3,82		3,82
			1,06									0	1,06		1,06
			5,51									0,84	1002,01		1002,85
			34,37									0	34,37		34,37

Region °	NPC		South Bohemia		South Moravia		Karlovy Vary		Hradec Králové		Liberec		Moravia-Silesia		Olomouc		Pardubice	
	Police	CA	Police	CA	Police	CA	Police	CA	Police	CA	Police	CA	Police	CA	Police	CA	Police	CA
Piperazines																		
4F-MPH (tbl.)																		
4F-MPH (g)																		
MPH (Methylfenidát/ Ritalin) (g)																		
MPH (Methylfenidát/ Ritalin) (tbl.)																		
Tryptamines																		
3-MeO-DMT (g)																		
3-MeO-PCE (g)																		
3-MeO-PCP (g)																		
4-AcO-MET (tbl.)																		
4-HO-MET (g)																		
4-HO-MET (tbl.)																		
4-HO-MiPT (tbl.)																		
5-MeO-DMT (g)																		
5-MeO-MiPT (tbl.)																		
DMT (Dimethyltryptamine) (g)																		
Metyltryptamin (g)																		
Other substances																		
Kratom (g)																		
MSM (dimetylsulfon) (g) 145																		
22,36																		
15,11																		

Price of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances by region, 2023 (CZK)

Region	dry marijuana		hashish		MDMA				heroin	
	price /g	most frequently	price /g	most frequently	price /g	most frequently	price /g	most frequently	price /g	most frequently
South Bohemia	50 - 400	200	-	-	200	-	1000	-	-	-
South Moravia	40 - 250	200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Karlovy Vary	100 - 200	200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hradec Králové	80 - 200	100	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-
Liberec	100 - 500	200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Moravia-Silesia	40 - 200	200	-	-	300	-	-	-	-	-
Olomouc	30 - 300	200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pardubice	50 - 200	200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pilsen	100 - 200	200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Prague	100 - 500	200	-	-	300 - 500	-	800	-	1 200	-
Central Bohemia	90 - 200	200	300	-	150 - 200	-	-	-	-	-
Ústí nad Labem	30 - 200	100	-	-	200	-	-	-	-	-
Vysočina	30 - 200	200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Zlín	50 - 250	50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NPC	90 - 130	-	-	-	80 - 200	-	-	-	800 - 1 000	-
Czech Republic	30 - 500	200	300	-	100 - 500	-	800 - 1 000	-	1 200	-

Pilsen		Prague		Central Bohemia		Ústí nad Labem		Vysočina		Zlín		ČR		OFFENCES (PČR+CA)	TOTAL
Police	CA	Police	CA	Police	CA	Police	CA	Police	CA	Police	CA	Police	CA		
			20									0	20		20
			8,81									0	9		9
			30									0	30		30
			295									0	295		295
			1,7									0	1,7		1,7
			3,16									0	3,2		3,2
			2,77									0	2,77		2,77
			15									0	15		15
			1,79									0	1,79		1,79
			17									0	17		17
			2									0	2		2
			8,8									0	8,8		8,8
			19									0	19		19
	3 814,57	1 203,3	0,937									3 815,51	1203,3		5 018,81
		2,65										0,00	2,65		2,65
			0,33									0,33	0		0,33
	477,078											659,55	0	48,7	708,24

cocaine		LSD		methamphetamine		amphetamine	
price /g	most frequently	price/trip	most frequently	price /g	most frequently	price /g	most frequently
2 500	-	-	-	1 000 - 5 000	2 000	-	-
1 600 - 2 500	2500	-	-	600 - 2 000	2 000	-	-
-	-	-	-	800 - 1 500	1 000	-	-
-	-	-	-	1 500 - 2 500	2 500	-	-
-	-	-	-	700 - 3 000	1 000	-	-
-	-	200	-	600 - 4 000	1 000	-	-
-	-	-	-	500 - 8 000	1 500	-	-
1 800 - 3 200	-	-	-	500 - 2 500	2 000	-	-
-	-	-	-	800 - 2 500	-	-	-
1 200 - 3 000	2 000	-	-	600 - 2 600	1 000	700	-
-	-	-	-	500 - 3 300	2 000	-	-
3 500	-	-	-	500 - 2 300	1 000	1 500	-
-	-	-	-	800 - 5 000	2 000	-	-
-	-	-	-	500 - 2 000	2 000	-	-
1300 - 2500	-	100 - 200	-	1000 - 1600	-	-	-
1 200 - 3 500	2 000 - 2 500	200	-	500 - 8 000	2 000	700 - 1 500	-



Title	The National Drug Headquarters, ANNUAL REPORT 2023
Authors	Collective of authors, contact: lucie.smoldasova@pcr.cz
Publisher	The Ministry of the Interior
Published by	Národní protidrogová centrála SKPV PČR
Print	Tiskárna Ministerstva vnitra, p. o., Bartůňkova 4, 149 01 Praha 4
Year of publication	2024

