



Pomáhat a chránit



National Drug Headquarters ANNUAL REPORT 2021

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Annual Reports issued by the National Drug Enforcement Headquarters aim to provide an overview of illegal drug markets in the Czech Republic in terms of trends in illegal production and distribution of narcotic substances and to present criminal legal data pertaining to drug related crime.

Distinguished readers,

The structure and dynamics of the illicit drug market in the Czech Republic are currently being affected by numerous factors, the most important of which include the growing importance of the virtual space on the visible and hidden internet (Darknet), use of encrypted communications, cryptocurrencies and shipping services. Equally important is the state of global production of cocaine, heroin and new psychoactive substances. Psychoactive pharmaceuticals procured by eligible patients are also starting to emerge in traditional distribution structures.

European illegal methamphetamine markets have been experiencing major changes in recent years. As far as the production is concerned, the demand is being saturated by methamphetamine produced in Mexico, or by Mexican criminal groups directly in Europe. Methamphetamine produced in Afghanistan and Iraq has been also playing and increasingly important role. So far, this trend has only had a marginal effect on the Czech methamphetamine production characterized by a large number of laboratories with small production capacity with distribution taking place mostly on a community level. Non-native criminal groups organise large-scale production of methamphetamine in different European countries to dilute the risk of being detected by law enforcement authorities. The Czech Republic is fully self-sufficient in cannabis production with part of it being exported, its large-scale export is controlled by non-native criminal groups of Serbian origin most often. The trend of blurring the topics of medical use of cannabis, CBD consumption and illegal production, referring to related legislation in order to relax the regulatory framework

to permit “recreational” use can be expected to continue. Especially non-native criminal groups of Vietnamese origin, Albanian speaking criminal groups, Serbian speaking criminal groups and groups originating in Western Africa are involved in the most serious forms of illicit drug trade in the Czech Republic.

The question of the direction in which the drug-policy should be steered is being significantly influenced by the non-profit sector as well as by certain political entities that have been consistently trying to break the existing regulatory frameworks relating to illegal narcotic substances, even beyond what has been agreed in international conventions. There is a continuous effort to implement services and intervene in favour of reducing risks for users of illegal narcotic substances in contravention of the current legislation. The renaissance of interest in the use of psychedelic substances and the related ambitions calling for changes in regulation of these substances have been a relatively new phenomenon.

We always appreciate the feedback on information, data and trend interpretations presented in our Annual Reports, which we receive from the expert community as well as members of the public. On behalf of all the experts at the Police and the Customs Administration of the Czech Republic involved in identifying, detecting and investigating drug crime, I can assure you that we are fully aware of the importance of our work; we will continue to make every effort to reduce availability of illegal narcotic substances and prosecute perpetrators of drug crimes who seek to profit from these illegal activities. Illegal drugs are impossible to eradicate, yet it is socially self-preserving to do whatever can be done to minimise their supply.

Brigadier General PhDr. Jakub Frydrych
Director of the National Drug Enforcement Headquarters,
Criminal Police and Investigation Service
of the Police of the Czech Republic

Methamphetamine

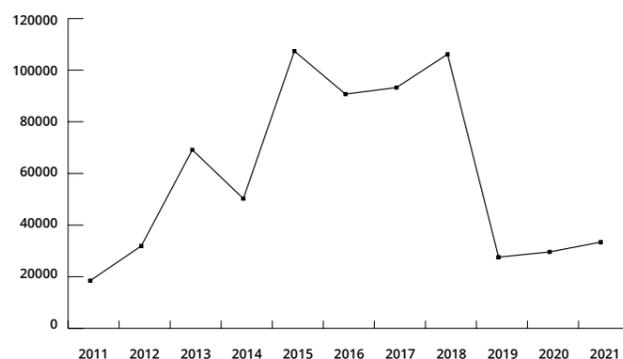
The number of seized methamphetamine cooking labs increased compared to the previous year, however, it did not reach the numbers that had been detected in the past. The same is true about the amount of seized methamphetamine. Measures adopted in relation to the COVID-19 pandemic continued to affect the first half of 2021 making access to precursors more difficult, which also affected the methamphetamine production and price. The situation stabilised in the second half of the year with the price of methamphetamine returning to the original levels between CZK 1000 and CZK 2000 per gram.

The production of methamphetamine was also being impeded by limitations imposed on access to red phosphorus and by changes in the European legislation on drug precursors classifying the red phosphorus in the 2A category, limiting the sale of the substance to registered customers only. Regardless of their increased price, chemical substances as well as drug precursors (pharmaceuticals) were often in short supply. Just like in the previous years, most of the precursors used in the production of methamphetamine were imported from Poland. In some areas the price of pharmaceuticals containing pseudoephedrine imported from Poland has doubled (from CZK 30,000/kg up to CZK 60,000/kg and even more). Efforts to obtain chemical supplies from other countries, e.g. Russian Federation, Hungary and the states of former Yugoslavia, have also intensified.

The pharmaceutical drug Efedrina Arena Comprimata, originating from Romania and not licensed in the Czech Republic has been newly identified as a frequently used precursor; it is being illegally imported from Poland.

YEAR	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
METHAMPHETAMINE (g)	18 476	31 900	69 137	50 238	107 363	90 718	93 256	106 155	27 576	29 601	33 403
METH LAB	338	235	261	272	263	261	264	240	234	160	188

Amount of methamphetamine seized in the Czech Republic



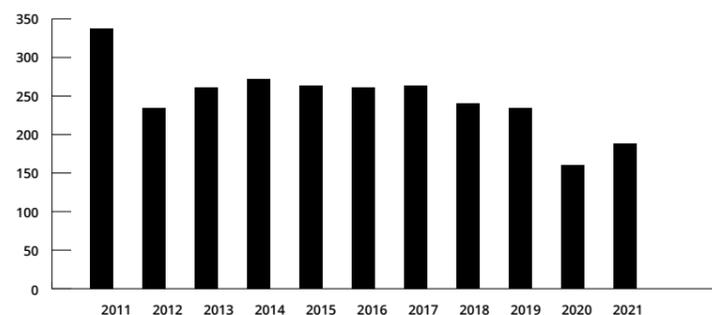
As far as production capacity is concerned, small home-based methamphetamine laboratories with maximum production output of tens of grams per production cycle continue to prevail; their production is designed exclusively for the domestic market.

Industrial methamphetamine laboratories with a production capacity reaching single kilograms to tens of kilograms that are mostly operated by Vietnamese organised crime groups, and from which the production is designed for export, accounted for **about five percent of all the detected production facilities last year.**

The trend of moving the large-scale production abroad, especially to Poland, Germany, the Netherlands, Belgium and other European countries, has been confirmed. Part of the methamphetamine production from these countries is then imported back to the Czech Republic.

The main reasons for relocating the production are availability of drug precursors and other chemical substances needed for the production, severity of penalties for this criminal activity if detected, and market demand and prices.

Amount of seized meth labs in the Czech Republic



Methamphetamine represents a growing threat across Europe. Its availability has been increasing and the area where it is being used is expanding. Originally, methamphetamine used to be a drug typically abused in the Czech Republic and Slovakia, then its use expanded to cross-border regions and now it is spreading and is frequently being detected in Belgium, Cyprus, Eastern Germany, Spain, Turkey as well as several Nordic countries (e.g. Denmark, Latvia, Finland, Norway).

As in the previous year, methamphetamine produced by Mexican criminal groups in clandestine industrial laboratories located especially in the territory of the Netherlands and Belgium, and methamphetamine imported in large quantities of hundreds of kilograms in shipping containers from Mexico by Mexican criminal groups are amongst the major sources of methamphetamine in Europe.

Police and customs drug enforcement units have been documenting the increased presence of Mexican methamphetamine in European countries. Its quality does not match the quality of product produced locally by Vietnamese producers, and it is sold by street dealers at roughly a third of the price. A chemical substance known as BMK is used by these groups as a precursor.

Methamphetamine produced in Europe is used to supply local as well as foreign markets. Europe is also a destination and transit hub for methamphetamine made in other production centres – in particular Iran, Nigeria and Mexico – which is bound for Asia and Oceania. The methamphetamine industry emerging in Afghanistan poses a threat due to its lower price and the availability of established trade routes to Europe.

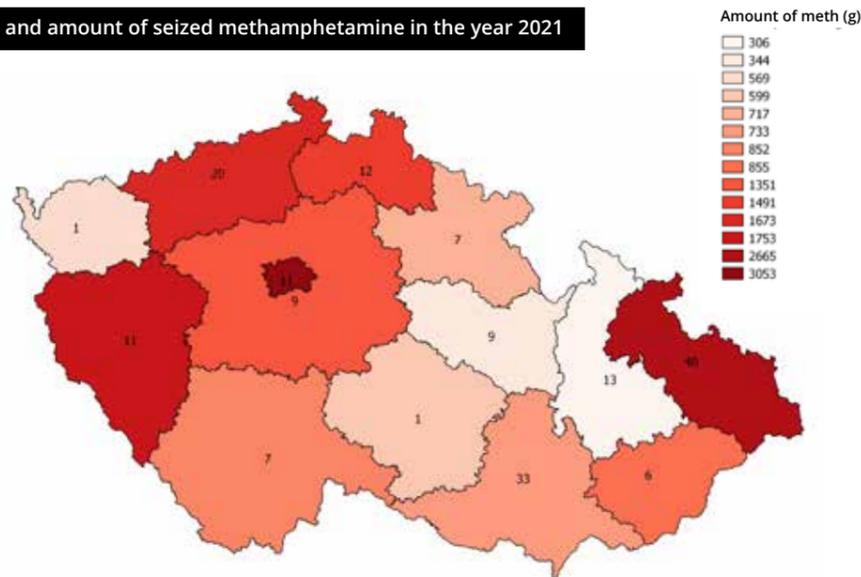
At least since the previous year – after the Alliance forces withdrew from Afghanistan – the country has been experiencing a definite transformation of the addictive substances production sector seeing increased production of methamphetamine. In addition to the traditional *Papaver somniferum* (poppy) used to produce opium, the ephedra plant is also being grown in massive volumes as the key source of the ephedrine alkaloid that is extracted from the plant and used in illicit production of methamphetamine.

Ongoing trends indicate that the methamphetamine trade, just like trade in other illegal substances, is also being partially shifted online (internet, Darknet, social media) with deliveries executed through shipping and delivery companies.

In 2021, there was a case of a fire and explosion of a methamphetamine cooking laboratory causing a safety hazard in a residential building; other cases of fire caused by mishandling of flammable substances associated with the production of methamphetamine were also recorded.

Chemical substances used to produce methamphetamine and the resulting dangerous waste are significant environmental contaminants.

Amount of meth labs and amount of seized methamphetamine in the year 2021



Operation “METHA”

A criminal group consisting of seven members whose criminal activity consisted of the large-scale production of methamphetamine using chemical substances purchased under the pretence of legal use were arrested in this operation. This Vietnamese-Czech criminal group organised methamphetamine production and sale very efficiently, they operated especially in the region of West and North Bohemia.

Part of the methamphetamine they produced was exported to Germany. **During this operation, 7kg of crystal methamphetamine, 1kg of heroin, approximately CZK 3 million in cash, a complete production laboratory and a chemical substances warehouse were seized.** An additional 10kg of methamphetamine was documented during the investigation of the case.



Operation “IPON”

A four-member group of perpetrators operating a methamphetamine lab in North Bohemia were arrested in this operation. The perpetrators distributed the methamphetamine mainly through the Darknet. In addition to methamphetamine, this group was also trading cocaine and marijuana.

2kg of methamphetamine, three passenger cars, CZK 7 million, CZK 0.55 million in gold, CZK 1.31 million in bank accounts, cryptocurrencies worth BTC 0.086 in a crypto wallet, foreign currency worth approximately CZK 320,000, a complete assembled laboratory, chemical substances, IT equipment and mobile telephones were seized in this operation.

Operation “DEVOL”

A seven-member organised group were apprehended in this operation, their criminal activity consisted of the large-scale production of methamphetamine.

In this operation, 200g of methamphetamine, 9,870 tablets of Cirrus, 8,030 tablets of Efedrina

Arena Comprimate, components and chemical substances for methamphetamine production, CZK 400,000 in cash and a vz. 61 submachine gun were seized.

Operation “ALMAT”

A five-member organised group were arrested in this operation, their criminal activity consisted of methamphetamine production and trade in methamphetamine.

In this operation, 3kg of methamphetamine,

1.3kg of MSM used for dilution, chemical substances and laboratory glass for the production of methamphetamine, computers, mobile telephones and CZK 600,000 were seized.



Operation „ALMAT”

Operation “VITRUM”

A five-member organised group were arrested in this operation, their criminal activity consisted of methamphetamine production and its sale.

In this operation, two complete brewing laboratories in different phases of the production cycle, chemical substances for the production of methamphetamine, 170g of methamphetamine, weapons, mobile telephones and IT equipment were seized.

Operation “MEDER”

In this operation an organised group of six people were apprehended, their criminal activity consisted of the large-scale production of methamphetamine and subsequent trade in methamphetamine and its export.

In the operation, 13kg of tablets containing pseudoephedrine, a smaller amount of methamphetamine, marijuana and cocaine and a shotgun were seized.

Marijuana

The largest amount of dried marijuana matter seized to date in the Czech Republic was in 2021. Perpetrators of criminal activities relating to cannabis products represented forty percent of all drug crime perpetrators, this number is comparable to previous years. On the other hand, the number of seized illicit cannabis growing facilities and plants indicates a decreasing trend year over year. Overall, the use and consumption of cannabis in the Czech Republic, just like in most of countries of the world, ranks first.



The demand for cannabis continues to be accommodated by local production in the Czech Republic, the production ranges from growing facilities with several plants to plantations growing hundreds of plants. The trend of setting up smaller plantation facilities detected in the previous years has continued.

In terms of large-scale growing of cannabis, activities of Balkan criminal groups, notably Serbian and Macedonian groups, were detected in 2021. Marijuana produced by these groups is intended for export. These groups are changing their modus operandi from large

indoor or outdoor plantations to smaller-scale facilities located in flats using grow-tents for growing cannabis. This growing method is easier to conceal and hide mainly because it consumes less electrical power.

New technologies for indoor cannabis growing have been reflected in an accelerated development of a wide range of automated devices and electronic components including the ability to remotely control internal environments via mobile applications.

When efficient nutrient chemicals are also used (fertilizers, substrates, root nutrition, balanced pH of soil and water, cyme growth boosters etc.) indoor cannabis production may generate high yield.

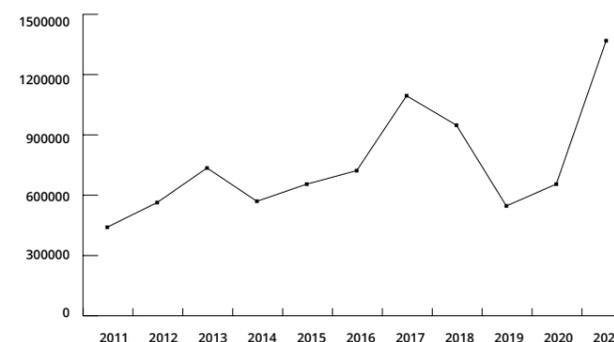
Synthetic cannabinoids that serve as a substitute for marijuana continue to show a downward trend. Although the market for new psychoactive substances has been dominated by synthetic cannabinoids and cathinones over the past five years, 2021 marked more prominent presence of benzodiazepines often disguised as original pharmaceuticals.

The trend of moving the trade in domestically produced marijuana into the virtual environment has continued and the volume of orders from abroad has increased. Buying and selling of the produced cannabis is organised by traders who offer it to local, and most importantly, to foreign customers.

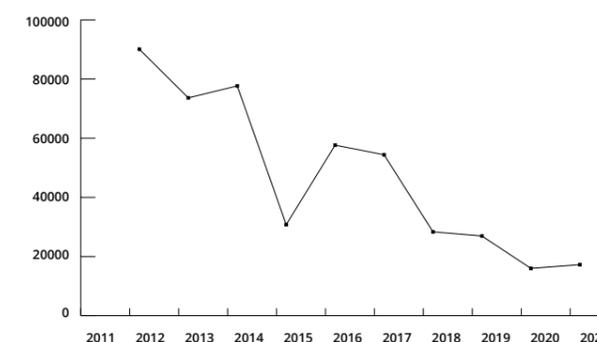
There is a consistent and continual effort to legalise or liberalise “recreational” use of cannabis products, however, these efforts are not backed by any in-depth analyses of health, social, criminal, economic and other long-term impacts on the society.

YEAR	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
CANNABIS (g)	440 780	563 335	735 362	569 564	655 055	722 107	1 094 601	948 015	546 339	655 130	1 368 537
CANNABIS-PLANTS (pcs)	62 817	90 091	73 639	77 685	30 770	57 660	54 392	28 334	26 925	15 990	17 237
CANNABIS CULTIVATION LAB	165	199	276	301	220	299	305	202	258	167	151
HASHISH (g)	2 431	20 532	1 321	14 852	7 558	6 566	9 126	2 916	1 650	1 186	1 042

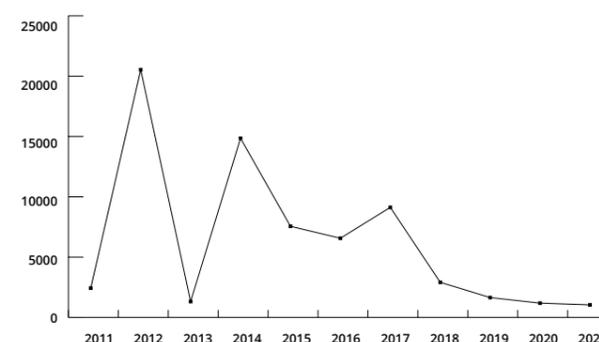
Amount of dried cannabis plant (g) in the Czech republic



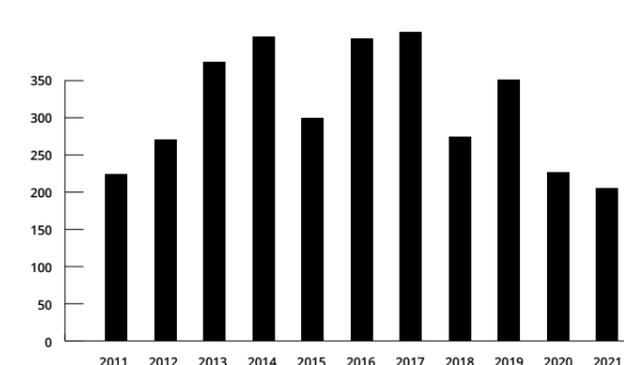
Amount of seized cannabis plants (pcs) in the Czech republic



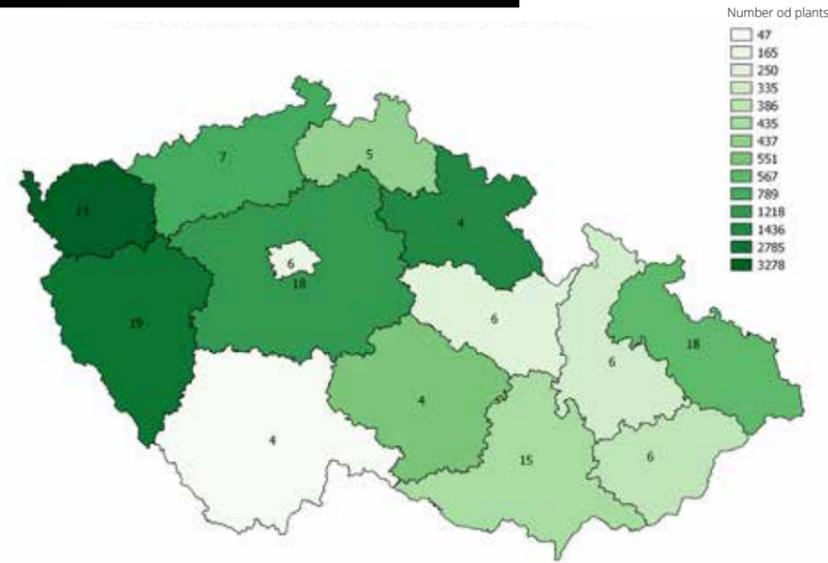
Amount of seized hashish (g) in the Czech republic



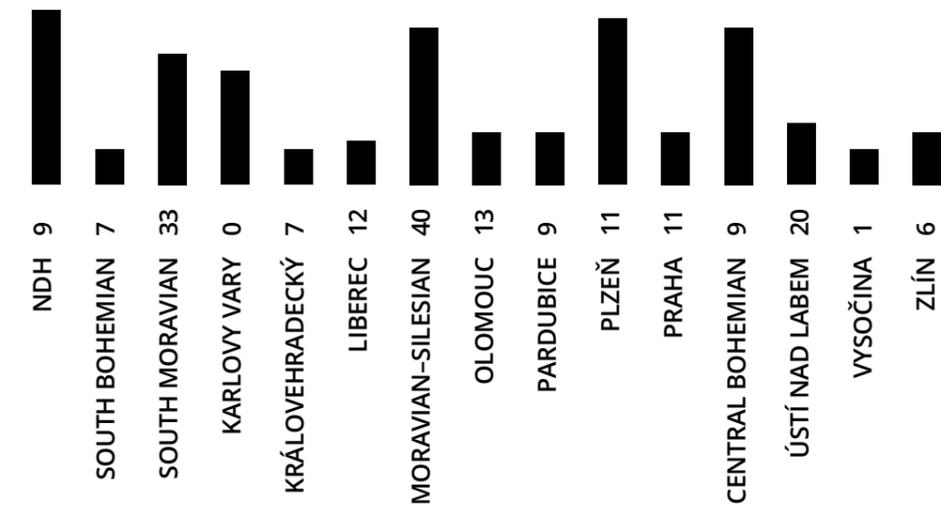
Amount of seized cannabis cultivation lab in the Czech republic



Amount of cannabis plant labs and amount of seized plants in the year 2021



Ratio of seized cannabis cultivation lab in the Czech republic in the years 2009 – 2021 / due to Regional Police Directorates



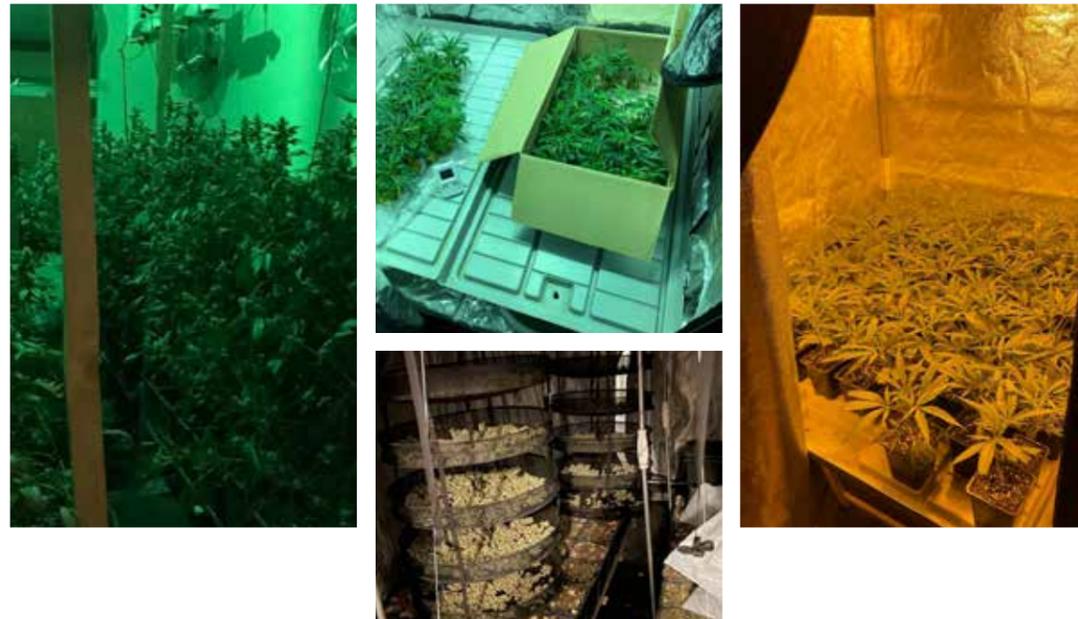
Operation “TRUDA”

An organised group of thirteen mostly Serbian members, the criminal activity of whom consisted of establishing illicit indoor marijuana growing facilities and large-scale production of marijuana and its export to neighbouring countries, Germany and Austria, were apprehended in this operation.

A total of twenty-one house searches and searches of other premises were conducted as part of the operation codenamed TRUDA in Prague, Central Bohemia and Vienna, the searches revealed 11 actively used in-

door cannabis cultivation sites. Three thousand cannabis plants and almost 50 kilograms of vacuum packed dry marijuana ready to be shipped were found at these illicit cultivation sites.

A total of 200kg of marijuana was seized during the investigation with an estimated worth of over CZK 50 million on the German and Austrian black markets. The group used luggage compartments of passenger cars and trucks allowing transportation of large volumes of marijuana to ship the marijuana abroad.



Operation “VIKING”

In this operation investigated by the Customs Administration of the Czech Republic, a group of eight persons mostly of North Macedonian nationality were arrested, the group’s criminal activity consisted of setting up illicit indoor cannabis cultivation sites in small plantation tents located in the flats of the group members.

The perpetrators used the cannabis plants to produce dry marijuana containing high amounts of psy-

chotropic substance delta-9-tetrahydrocannabinol. In addition to this activity they also traded cocaine. Six complete cannabis cultivation facilities, almost CZK 1 million in cash and CZK 1 million in bank accounts were seized as part of this operation. The organised group would have received approximately CZK 8 million for the seized cannabis intended primarily for export from our territory.



Operation “BURÁK”

A five-member organised group – the criminal activity of whom consisted of operating illicit indoor cannabis cultivation sites and subsequent marijuana production and trade – were investigated by the Customs Administration of the Czech Republic as part of an international operation.

In this operation, 743kg of marijuana, 30 grown cannabis plants, 15.8kg heroin, CZK 900,000 in cash, BTC 0.123, watches worth CZK 400,000, seven passenger vehicles, mobile telephones and IT equipment were seized.

Cocaine

The increased supply of and demand for cocaine identified across Europe has also been recorded in the Czech Republic. A major part of the cocaine trade in the Czech Republic takes place on-line and on hidden dark web sites making access to the substance easier. Not only small amounts of cocaine intended for individual use, but also large batches of several kilograms intended for further distribution are traded there. Intercepted cocaine consignments in 2021 originated mainly from the Netherlands and Belgium.

In addition to cocaine consignments forwarded by international postal and shipping services, the number of cocaine consignments intercepted at airports has been increasing as well, the consignments are disguised as other goods in cargo transport or trafficked by passengers in their luggage, body packing is also used.

The high availability of cocaine in Europe is mostly due to its overproduction in South America. Colombia, Bolivia and Peru remain the source countries, however, the number of cases of cocaine being processed in Europe, mainly in Belgium, Spain and the Netherlands has been also on the rise. The Czech Republic is a destination as well as transit country in the cocaine trade with consignments bound for the Middle East and Asia.

Most of the cocaine seized in Europe is trafficked in shipping containers via major ports like Algeciras, Antwerp, Hamburg, Rotterdam and Valencia, the consignments, which arrive in a variety of ways often consist of several tons of cocaine.

Cocaine continues to be the main commodity traded by criminal groups originating from Western Balkans, i.e. Croatia, Serbia, Slovenia, Montenegro, Bosnia and Herzegovina, which are dominated by Serbian and Albanian nationals. They traffic cocaine into the entirety of Europe including the Czech Republic with the help of their communities and contacts in South America using air, sea and then land transportation. The cocaine trade organisers include nationals of the European Union including Czech citizens in individual phases of the cocaine trafficking and trade chain.

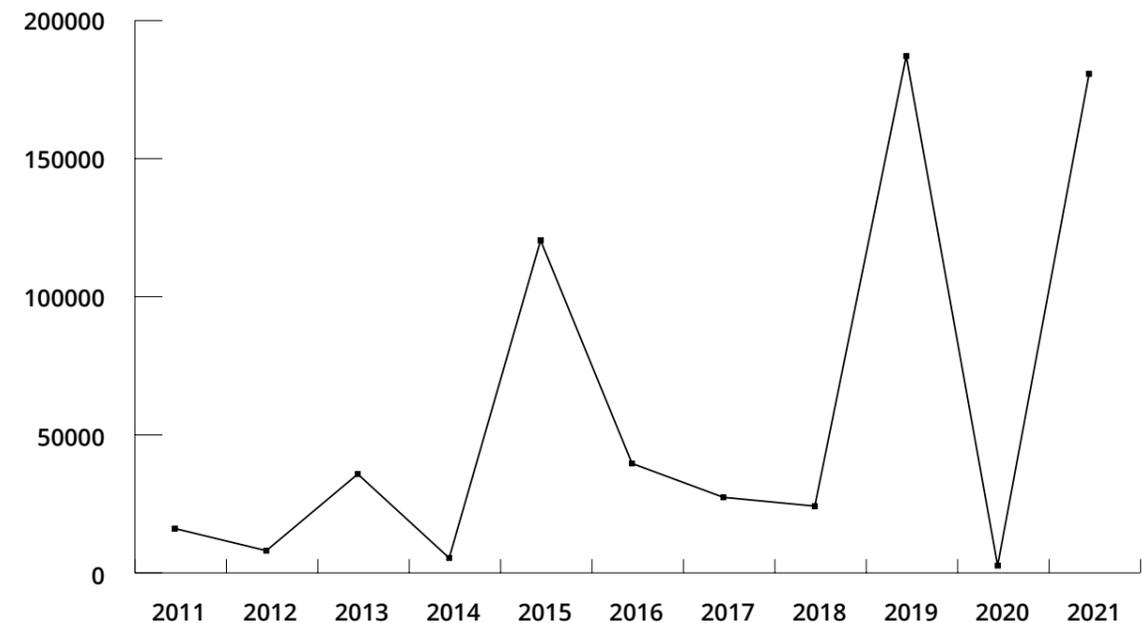
The price of cocaine is similar to the price of methamphetamine, its average price was about CZK 2,000 per gram in 2021, however, one gram of cocaine for CZK 1,300 has also been recorded.



Seized quantity in years 2011 – 2021

YEAR	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
COCAINE (g)	16 071	8 050	35 788	5 406	120 386	39 637	27 376	24 189	187 102	2642	180 660

Seized quantity in years 2011 – 2021



Operation “VIKING”

In this operation, a group of eight persons, the criminal activity of whom consisted of the distribution of cocaine and large-scale cannabis cultivation and trade, were arrested. **Six complete illicit cannabis cultivation facilities, 450 cannabis plants, 2.5kg of marijuana, 65g of cocaine, plant cultivation equipment, IT and**

communication equipment, cash worth almost CZK 1 million, almost CZK 1 million in bank accounts and four passenger vehicles were seized in twenty houses and on other premises searched.



Operation “TOTEM”

An organised group of twelve Czech nationals whose criminal activity consisted of the large-scale import of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, mainly cocaine that had been sold to distributors, were arrested as part of this operation.

Cocaine, “Ecstasy” tablets and marijuana, a cocaine press, 1,847 ampoules of anabolic steroids and an indoor cannabis cultivation facility were seized in house searches together with mobile telephones, IT equipment, cash worth over CZK 1 million and four luxury passenger cars worth about CZK 7 million.



Operation “FEZ”

An organised group consisting of seven members (six Kosovo nationals and one Italian national) were arrested in this operation, the group engaged in cocaine importation and trade.

425g of cocaine, three plastic containers containing a white powdery substance, a cocaine press,

CZK 2.5 million in cash, three motor vehicles, a vz.58 submachine gun including magazines and ammunition, a Walther pistol with ammunition, a Taurus pistol with ammunition, forged documents, mobile telephones and IT equipment were seized as part of this operation.



Operation “METOT”

A ten-member organised group consisting mainly of Serbian nationals and nationals of Albania and Bosnia and Herzegovina were arrested in this international operation.

Perpetrating crime in cooperation with Czech nationals, the group members imported cocaine to the Czech Republic and distributed it to clients across the country.

This organised criminal group was also involved in importing tablets containing pseudoephedrine from Serbia, the tablets were either being sold to dealers, or directly to methamphetamine producers in the Czech Republic.

During this operation, a larger amount of cocaine, two fully equipped methamphetamine cooking labs including chemicals, tens of kilograms of pharmaceuticals containing pseudoephedrine, an indoor cannabis cultivation facility with 1,500 mature plants and 5kg of dry marijuana were seized in house searches conducted in the Czech Republic and Austria.

Furthermore, shotguns and ammunition, cash worth CZK 3 million, luxury watches worth over CZK 2 million, two cars, IT equipment and mobile telephones were also seized.



Operation “TURPIS”

As part of this operation, an organised five-member group, the criminal activity of whom consisted of the importing and trading in several types of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, notably in cocaine, were arrested.

In this operation, 400g of cocaine, 350g of creatine

for dilution, 670g of maltodextrine for dilution, two cocaine metal presses, 12kg of dry marijuana, three cultivation facilities and 500 cannabis plants, cash worth CZK 3 million, three motor vehicles, five motorcycles and a vz. 61 submachine gun were seized.

Heroin and opioids pharmaceuticals



In 2021, the most commonly traded drugs were Rivotril, Tramadol, Neurol, Vendal Retard and Subutex.



Heroin remains to be most frequently substituted by substances that have a similar effect. The Czech illegal market in abused pharmaceuticals consists in particular of the trade in buprenorphine preparations and other opioid preparations used for pain treatment, sedatives and hypnotics.

In 2021, the most commonly traded drugs were Rivotril, Tramadol, Neurol, Vendal Retard and Subutex. Heroin was also often being sub-

stituted with fentanyl most frequently administered in the form of transdermal patches. These prescription drugs are most often sold by eligible patients.

The volume of psychoactive pharmaceuticals and heroin traded on the internet is growing, as well as the trade in other substances, thus increasing the availability of these drugs.

The volume of the heroin trade as well as the number of heroin users has shown a decreasing trend in the Czech Republic over the past years. Heroin users represent about seven percent of all problematic drug users. On the other hand, the number of people using opioids, namely buprenorphine, in a risky manner has been growing slightly. The trade in heroin typically takes place mostly in Prague and Central Bohemian, Ústí nad Labem, South Moravian and Moravian-Silesian regions, and it is mostly carried out by particular ethnic groups. Large cities like Prague, Brno and Ostrava serve as the source of heroin for end users as well as dealers.

The Czech Republic continues to be mostly a transit country for heroin with the majority of consignments being trafficked from the country's territory to the Federal Republic of Germany and further to Western and Northern Europe.

Organised criminal groups originating mainly from the Western Balkan countries remain most frequently involved in heroin trafficking. Furthermore, heroin is being trafficked to Western Europe via ports in Pakistan, Iran and Saudi Arabia as well as ports on the Black Sea and Adriatic coasts. Afghanistan continues to be the major producer of opium, which is the key source for the production of heroin.

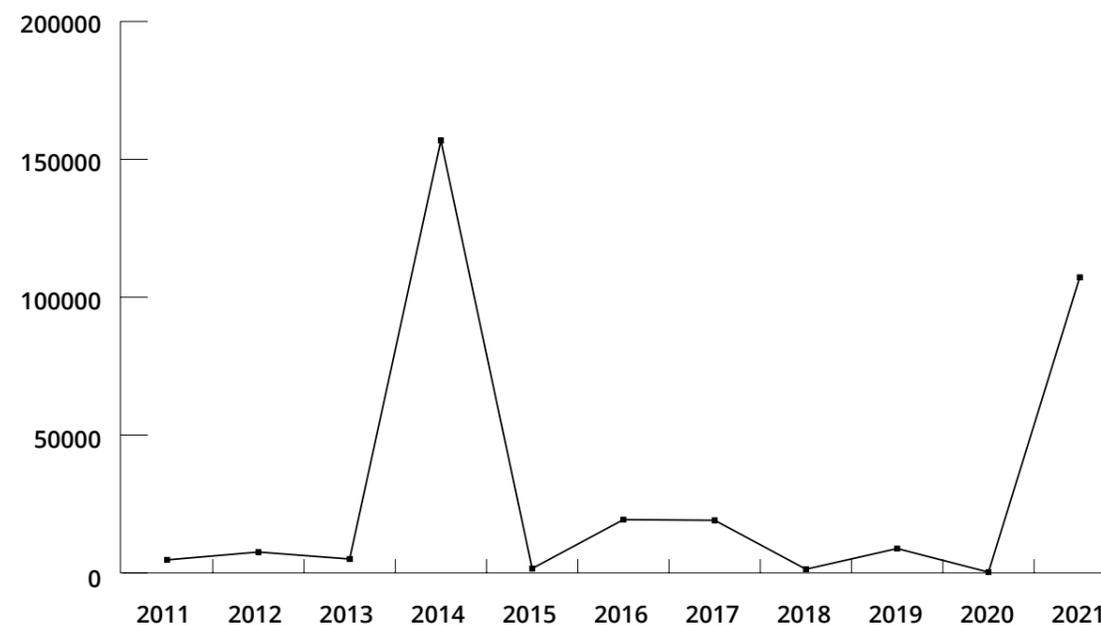
Following the withdrawal of the Allied Forces from Afghanistan and considering especially the socio-economic opportunities of the local population, the assumption is that any development that would lead to lowering the opium production is rather not to be expected.

Heroin is only rarely produced directly in the Czech Republic, if it is produced using opioid pharmaceuticals or poppy, the volumes are very small and do not make any significant impact. Such heroin production was detected in Moravian-Silesian region in 2021.

In 2021, as part of its long-term cooperation with an agricultural association called Modrý mák z.s. (Blue Poppy), the National Drug Enforcement Headquarters continued to take part in activities to raise awareness of the fact that the Czech food poppy contains only trace amounts of morphine alkaloids that are far below the EU standard. Its producers are associated in the Modrý mák z.s. association. Such poppy is worthless for illegal processing into opium and efforts of some addicts to exploit plants growing in poppy fields only cause unnecessary and high losses to farmers.

Seized quantity in years 2011 - 2021

YEAR	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
HEROIN (g)	4 730	7 576	5 045	156 810	1 585	19 334	19 084	1 340	8 838	286	107 199



MDMA

“Ecstasy” tablets

The trade in MDMA was similar to the situation in 2020. Following the end of pandemic measures that had previously caused the trade in illicit substances to withdraw from the public space and go underground or into cyberspace, MDMA “Ecstasy” tablets are now returning to dance events and night clubs. The Netherlands and Belgium remain the source countries of MDMA. The average content of MDMA in tablets as well as powder purity have increased.

MDMA is largely traded on virtual marketplaces in the hidden part of the internet. The demand remains large as the substance is easy to get online where it is traded in small amounts, as well as in large batches of several kilograms. In the marketplaces, it is offered either in the form of tablets, or as a powder intended for further processing.

MDMA traded on virtual marketplaces is trafficked to the territory of the Czech Republic in consignments transported by shipping companies.

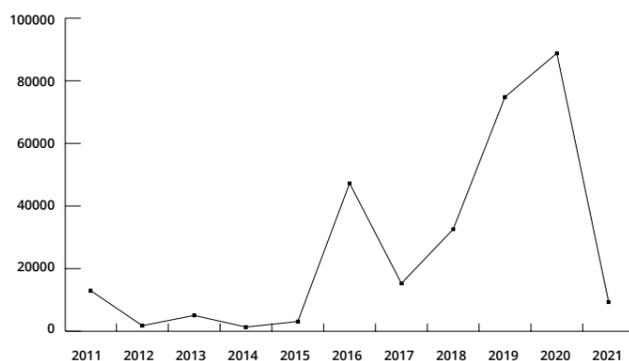
Czech as well as foreign nationals are involved in the importation of MDMA, originating in the source countries. One case of death as a result of MDMA overdosing was registered in the Vietnamese community in 2021.

The price of MDMA remains almost constant in the Czech Republic, street-dealers sold the substance for CZK 100 per one gram and for CZK 200 per tablet in 2021.

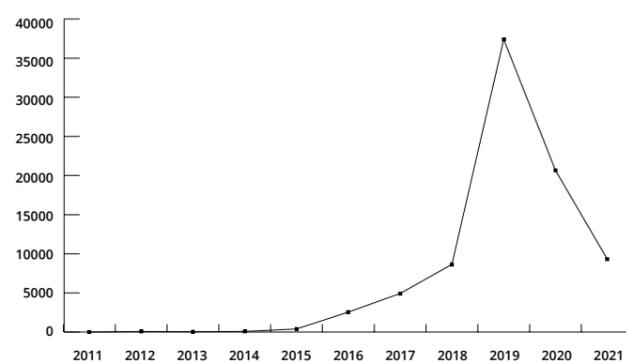
Statistics of arrests taking into account the illicit substance traded indicate that just like in the previous year MDMA ranked third after methamphetamine and cannabis products and just ahead of cocaine.

A trend of organised criminal groups of Vietnamese origin getting involved in the MDMA trade and export of the substance to Vietnam, where it is becoming ever more popular and expensive, was identified in 2020. This trend continued in 2021.

Number of seized ecstasy tablets in years 2011 – 2021



Number of grams of ecstasy seized in years 2011 – 2021



Seized quantity in years 2011 – 2021

YEAR	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
ECSTASY (tbl)	13 000	1 782	5 061	1 338	3 110	47 256	15 279	32 591	74 832	88 794	9 308
ECSTASY (g)	0	66	42	75	392	2 551	4 921	8 646	37 397	20 650	4 229

Operation “CASI”

A three-member organised group of Vietnamese origin operating in more than one country were arrested in this operation. The main organiser was arranging export of MDMA and ketamine with a high profit value to Vietnam from the territory of the Czech Republic. One

gram of MDMA costs around CZK 2,500 in Vietnam. The main perpetrator traded the substance in the Czech Republic as well. **Approximately 500 MDMA “Ecstasy” tablets, 140g of methamphetamine and 80g of ketamine were detected in this operation.**

Operation “TOTEM”

An organised group of twelve Czech nationals were arrested in this operation. Their criminal activity consisted of importing and illegally trading in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances including MDMA “Ecstasy” tablets, among others. **Cocaine, MDMA “Ecstasy” tablets, marijuana, a metal cocaine press, 1,847 ampoules of anabolic steroids and an indoor cannabis cultivation facility were seized in ten house searches and six searches of non-residential premises.**

Furthermore, mobile telephones and IT equipment, CZK 1,103,000 and EUR 2,265 in cash, precious metals worth approximately USD 3,000 and four luxury passenger cars worth CZK 7 million were also seized.



Department of Coordination, Education and Strategy

Drug precursors, pharmaceuticals and medications

Trends in drug production, national and international legislation and availability of certain chemical substances in the market are closely linked to availability of specific precursors needed for the production of illegal drugs. Methamphetamine production using the so-called Czech method, i.e. the original Nagai reaction using red phosphorus, iodine and ephedrine, persisted in the territory of the Czech Republic in 2021.

Czech drug production has been significantly affected by changes in legal availability of red phosphorus. An important Czech and Slovak EU-level initiative was adopted on 13th January 2021, it applies to all the European Union countries as an effective amendment to Regulation no. 273/2004 on drug precursors classifying red phosphorus in the 2A category and providing consistent regulation of the trade in this particular substance.

Previously, the trade in red phosphorus was only regulated by law in the Czech Republic where it had been classified in the category of reactants and auxiliary chemical substances by The Drug Precursors Act No. 272/2013, Coll. Sale of the substance without registration is newly limited to 100g per person per year within the entire EU. The mandatory registration requirement applies not only to sellers but also to end users of the substance. In the Czech Republic, the registration is issued by the Inspectorate for Addictive Substances and Drug Precursors of the Ministry of Health.

These legislative changes have greatly contributed to reducing the leakage of this substance and its misuse for illegal production of methamphetamine. Red phosphorus is being imported from abroad, namely Poland and Slovakia, more often now.

The trade in precursors is regulated by national as well as international legislation. Additional auxiliary tools include European guidelines for cooperation with business entities describing voluntary cooperation between chemical companies and law enforcement agencies. These tools also include a methodology for intercepting suspicious orders, the so-called EU Voluntary Monitoring List of Non-Scheduled Substances, listing chemicals frequently used in illegal drug production. The list of chemicals is amended annually taking into account the latest trends in illegal drugs production. Chemical companies are at the forefront of intercepting and preventing the abuse of chemical substances for the production of drugs, cooperation with these companies is indispensable on the national as well as EU-wide level.

In 2021, ninety-three cases of suspicious orders of chemical substances that are used in production of illegal drugs were identified and verified in voluntary cooperation with the Czech chemical industry. In almost all of the cases the suspected criminal activity was confirmed, and relevant units of the Police of the Czech Republic were informed.

Police officers of the National Drug Enforcement Headquarters are members of several international expert groups on drug precursors. The main purpose and objective of the expert group for drug precursors set up by the European Commission and of the expert group of the International Narcotics Control Board is to define regulations and harmonise a system of controls to prevent leaking of precursors for illegal drug production. The expert groups also serve as information and experience sharing platforms. An interesting group working in 2021 was an ad hoc expert group dedicated to the so-called catch-all clause.

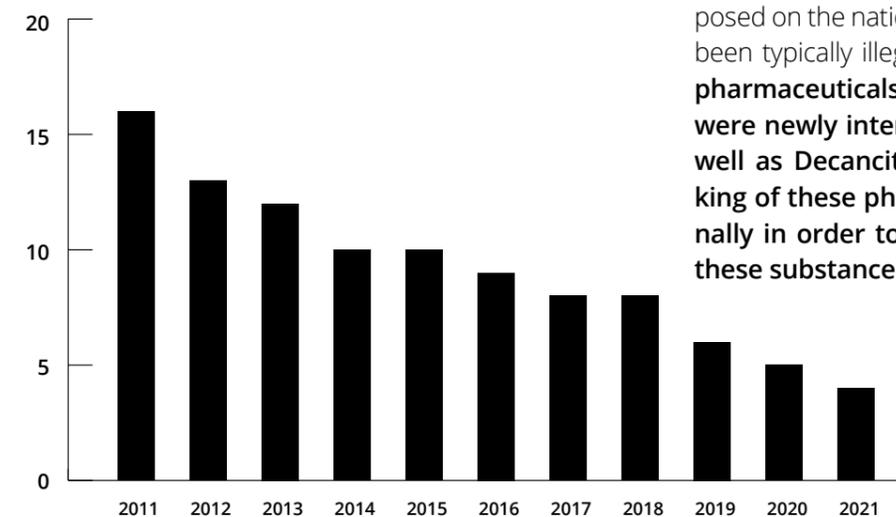
The clause deals with new chemicals and new trends in drug production, in particular capturing of the so-called designer precursors – substances with no known legal use – and of non-scheduled substances, the legal use of which is known but the substances as such are not listed in European regulations (e.g. are gradually added to the EU Voluntary Monitoring List).

Members of the National Drug Enforcement Headquarters co-authored a legislative draft of the clause and a suggested set of common rules for implementation of the new legislation. For example, one of the proposals suggests setting of threshold levels for non-scheduled substances for scientific and research purposes, changing of the legal status of the EU Voluntary Monitoring List of Non-Scheduled Substances, a proposal to create a new alert system and a proposal to harmonise interpretation and practice across all EU countries.

Another topic discussed in relation to precursors is a growing trend of GBL (gamma butyrolactone) abuse across Europe.

In the Czech Republic, its customer base that originally consisted especially of members of the gay community has grown to include sex workers and their clients and young people, especially students. In the Czech Republic, this substance is listed in the reactants and auxiliary substances category in the Drug Precursors Act. This substance is legally used in numerous industrial applications. However, abuse of the substance poses significant health risks. Some European countries have already reacted to the danger and frequency of GBL abuse and added this substance to their national lists of banned substances. **Unauthorised disposal of GBL is punishable by criminal law.**

Ephedrine and pseudoephedrine are essential ingredients for the production of methamphetamine using the Czech method. The trend of misusing especially pharmaceuticals containing pseudoephedrine has continued in the Czech Republic. Due to regulations imposed on the national level, these pharmaceuticals have been typically illegally imported from abroad. **In 2021, pharmaceuticals like StopCold and Efedrina Arena were newly intercepted on numerous occasions as well as Decancit SR. Information on illegal trafficking of these pharmaceuticals is shared internationally in order to track and prevent illegal trade in these substances.**



Consumption of tablets containing pseudoephedrine 2011 – 2021

(Source: State Institute for Drug Control)

New psychoactive substances and anabolics

New psychoactive substances (NPS) have been on the Czech drug scene for over ten years. Although statistics of interceptions and number of cases indicate decreasing popularity of NPS, these substances remain a threat from the forensic, as well as toxicological perspective: they are difficult to identify, as well as frequently having a higher risk of overdosing and side effects, and are problematic from the criminal law perspective, as they are not listed as controlled substances according to the Government Decree no. 463/2013, Coll.

While synthetic cannabinoids and cathinones dominated the NPS market over the past five years, benzodiazepines often disguised as original pharmaceuticals [1] have been recently appearing with increasing frequency. In 2021, two cases of counterfeit Xanax containing different benzodiazepines than the original formulation were investigated. Substances belonging in the NPS group are most often trafficked by air in smaller consignments transported by shipping companies.

Purchases are often made over the internet and on the Darknet, however, customers may not always be delivered the substance they ordered, which increases the risk of fatal intoxication for them [2]. The NPS intercepted by the Customs Administration and the Police of the Czech Republic indicate that structural variability of these substances which are available on the market is increasing. **In particular substances belonging to the group of tryptamines, methylphenidate derivatives and synthetic cathinones have been intercepted. Cases of intoxication with GBL have also been detected in club related environments.**

Renaissance of research into psychedelic substances that are increasingly becoming a subject of clinical trials focused on treatment of depression and anxiety has led to an increased popularity of these substances by non-professionals in uncontrolled environments. There is a growing trend of using hallucinogenic substances such as ayahuasca or LSD derivatives. In 2021, the Customs Administration seized several structural analogues of LSD belonging to this group of substances.

A globally growing number of fatal synthetic opioids intoxications resulted in important additions to the list of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances included in the amendment to the Government Decree no. 463/2013, Coll. that became effective on 3rd June 2021. A total of 49 new substances were added to the list – 26 synthetic opioids and 23 psychotropic substances with a predominance of dangerous synthetic cannabinoids. An important process to extend the list of substances specified by the above-mentioned Government Decree was initiated in 2021 due to a growing number of cases when substances not included on the list were detected. A total of 283 substances including the majority of known synthetic cannabinoids, opioids and benzodiazepines, have been added to the list following a current risk assessment and a round of comments. A process evaluating 11 substances in the psychedelic tryptamines category, LSD derivatives, ibogaine and kratom plant was also launched at the end of 2021.

During 2021, intensive work was carried out to amend Government Decree No. 454/2009 Coll.; for the purposes of the Penal Code, the Government Decree establishes what substances are considered to be substances with anabolic and other hormonal effect and what is their larger quantity, as well as what is considered to be a method consisting in increasing oxygen transfer in human body as well as other methods with

doping effect for the purposes of the Penal Code, as amended by Government Decree No. 2/2012 Coll.

The list was extended by 53 new substances after more than 10 years of efforts, and all the substances were formally better arranged to be easier to find. The amendment was passed in the form of Government Decree No. 359/2021 Coll. that became effective on 1st January 2022.

[1] European Monitoring Centre for Drugs and Drug Addiction (2021), European Drug Report 2021: Trends and Developments, Publications Office of the European Union, Luxembourg.

[2] Jurásek, B, Čmelo, I, Svoboda, J, Čejka, J, Svozil, D, Kuchař, M. New psychoactive substances on dark web markets: From deal solicitation to forensic analysis of purchased substances. Drug Test Anal. 2021; 13: 156–168. <https://doi.org/10.1002/dta.2901>

Education, methodological and preventive activities

A number of ongoing and one-off educational, methodological and preventive training activities for members of the security forces as well as the expert community and general public were organised in 2021.

In the field of primary prevention, the unit started to participate in a police project focusing on drug abuse prevention called “Tvoje cesta na čisto” (“**Your Pathway to Staying Clean**”) designed for schools; its concept is based on a programme called “To je zákon, kámo” (“**That’s the Law, Buddy**”) organised by the Police of the Czech Republic in cooperation with the Revolution Train (Drug Prevention Train) project.

The unit continued to cooperate with the Press and Prevention Department of the Police Presidium, prevention officers of individual Regional Police Directorates, municipal police departments as well as with members of expert community and the general public to support other drug abuse prevention activities, and to supply methodology and information.

In the spring of 2021, representatives of the Communication and Public Relations Department trained two hundred selected civil servants (30 hours in total) as part of a comprehensive training programme organised by the Everesta organisation on behalf of the Office of the Government of the Czech Republic.

Together with other selected public authorities (Ministry of Health, Czech Agriculture and Food Inspection Authority, Czech Trade Inspection, The National Institute

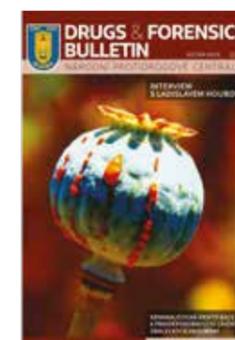
of Public Health and others) the National Drug Enforcement Headquarters also participate in numerous activities monitoring the current situation and trends in the use of cannabis and cannabis products.

A number of meetings with representatives of the Directorate of Public Order Police Service discussing issues relating to drug offences took place in 2021. Discussions concerning the SEKM database (Register of Contaminated Locations) were held with the Ministry of the Environment to establish options for communicating information concerning locations contaminated as a result of drug production.

Numerous meetings with individual components of the Integrated Rescue System (IZS) took place during the year to establish tactics addressing new tasks for the Integrated Rescue System in joint operations in cases of detection of clandestine drug production laboratories; a number of meetings with members of the international expert community were also held.

Lecturing activities and close cooperation with universities such as: the Czech Technical University, University of Chemistry and Technology, Czech University of Life Sciences, University of Finance and Administration and Police Academy in Prague also continued, as well as mentoring of students working on their bachelor or diploma theses. Continual methodological support was also being provided to experts of the Criminal Police and Investigation Service at individual Regional Police Directorates.

A peer-reviewed journal: Drugs & Forensic Bulletin NDH, once again experienced major changes in 2021. The most visible change is the new graphics of the journal designed in cooperation with the Ministry of the Interior Printing House (TMV). The University of Chemistry and Technology became a subscriber of an electronic version of the journal in a pilot project launched in mid-2021.



One of the objectives for 2022 is digitisation of the journal and its wider distribution. A student competition organised by the Drugs & Forensics Bulletin NDH finished in 2021 and four winners of the competition received valuable prizes.

Preparation of a joint presentation by the General Customs Directorate – the Search Department and the National Drug Enforcement Headquarters of the Criminal Police and Investigation Service was launched at the Training Centre of the Customs



Administration of the Czech Republic in January 2021 to commemorate the 30th anniversary of establishment of the Anti-Narcotic Department of the Central Customs Administration, which was a direct predecessor of a Customs Drug Enforcement Unit within the General Customs Directorate.

The project aimed to provide students and training centre visitors with a historical overview of the most important events in the history of the National Drug Enforcement Headquarters and General Customs Directorate, and to showcase the important activities of the two institutions.

The exhibition was officially launched in June 2021 in the presence of the management of the National Drug Enforcement Headquarters and the General Customs Directorate.

An initiative from the National Drug Enforcement Headquarters focused on drug abuse prevention called “Správným směrem” (“In the Right Direction”) celebrated 10 years of operation in 2021.

The project invites specifically pupils of higher grades of elementary schools and secondary school students to design posters expressing their views on drugs. The project is held in cooperation with individual towns and schools that wish to participate. The best posters submitted in previous rounds of the competition are exhibited to inspire new participants. The exhibitions may also serve as venues for accompanying events to support drug abuse prevention.

The latest round of the project was launched on 15th October 2019 in the “Národní dům” (a cultural centre) in the town of Frýdek-Místek; as many posters had been

collected in the previous years of the competition, it was possible to lend the posters to a number of primary schools in the region where they were used in accompanying programmes. In 2020, the posters submitted by primary and secondary school pupils were judged by the committee, however, due to the COVID-19 related restrictions, the winners of the competition were unable to receive their prizes until November 2021.

An intimate award ceremony was attended by the Lord Mayor of Frýdek-Místek, Petr Korč, Director of the National Drug Enforcement Headquarters, Brigadier General Jakub Frydrych and members of the National Drug Enforcement Headquarters and of the Security Risks, Crime Prevention and Social Services units of Frýdek-Místek Municipal Council.



On the occasion of the 30th anniversary of the founding of the unit, a competition for art school students was opened in February 2021; the students were to design a 3D object that would express the difficult, complex and long-term character of the fight against drugs in all its contexts at all levels and in various fields of human activity.

The winning design gave its shape to the trophy that is to be awarded annually to a prominent figure in society for a lifetime of contribution to the fight against drugs. The competition was held in two rounds; in the first

round, participants submitted their graphic proposals of the award, shortlisted designs selected by an expert committee went through to the second round. In the second round, the students were to produce a tangible 3D model of their design using the material that they suggested for making the award.

The committee selected the final winner in November, all participants were recognized for their contribution by the director of the National Drug Enforcement Headquarters in the traditional venue – The Police Museum.



The permanent exhibition of the National Drug Enforcement Headquarters in The Police Museum was refurbished in 2021, the new permanent exhibition was opened in May 2021 on the occasion of a festive gathering of former members of the unit and guests celebrating the “National Drug Enforcement Headquarters Flag Day”.



International cooperation



As in former years, efficient international police and justice cooperation are high priorities of the National Drug Enforcement Headquarters. This is not only due to the primary activity of the unit, i.e. detecting the most serious drug crimes with international overlap, but also to keep abreast of the current situation in the trade in illicit drugs in Europe and globally. International cooperation coordinators as well as police officers of individual unit's departments with relevant language skills are involved in international cooperation.

In 2021, international cooperation was still greatly affected by the COVID-19 pandemic, namely by numerous restrictive measures adopted in an effort to contain the disease in the Czech Republic as well as in other countries. As in 2020, COVID countermeasures significantly hindered the possibility of direct contacts between our colleagues and their counterparts abroad; part of the international activities of the National Drug Enforcement Headquarters was once again cancelled or postponed until the following year, some meetings were able to be held online, but compared to the pre-covid period, only a small number of activities were held physically.

The U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA), in particular its regional office in Vienna accredited for the Czech Republic, remained the most important overseas partner of the National Drug Enforcement Headquarters in 2021. Thanks to their network of agents operating basically all around the world, in addition to their operations within the territory of the U.S.A., the DEA provides essential support to the Czech National Drug Enforcement Headquarters in the countries where the Czech Republic has no informational ingress. These regions typically include countries of Latin and Central America, the Caribbean and the Middle East.



The most intense information exchange traditionally involved neighbouring countries – Germany, Austria, Slovakia and Poland in 2021.

In Europe, the National Drug Enforcement Headquarters continued their cooperation especially with the countries that are generally considered long-term major international drug trade intersections, i.e. Spain, the Netherlands and Great Britain. Well established international cooperation via liaison officers of foreign law enforcement authorities accredited for the Czech Republic, and liaison officers of the Czech Police in other countries proved to be functioning well. Cooperation with Western Balkan countries also continued in connection with a phenomenon known as 'The Balkan Cartel'.



Members of the National Drug Enforcement Headquarters continued to participate in activities of EUROPOL in 2021, they played an active role in the meetings of EMPACT platforms tackling issues relating to cocaine, heroin, marijuana and synthetic drugs. Members of the National Drug Enforcement Headquarters also took part in international meetings of joint investigation teams (JIT) led by EUROJUST.

Repeated posting of a member of the National Drug Enforcement Headquarters to EUROPOL in order to evaluate and analyse data obtained in 2020 through Encrochat and SKY ECC communication platforms as part of extensive European police operations marked an achievement within the context of international police cooperation; this cooperation is to be extended for another term.

Both platforms were being used by organised criminal groups to exchange crucial information on a wide range of sophisticated criminal activities over the long term; they also included information concerning criminal activities related to the production and trade in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances on the international level. By gradually evaluating the data, the National Drug Enforcement Headquarters are able to obtain operative information on organised drug crime with direct links to the Czech Republic.

Major achievements in the field of international cooperation included the finalisation of the CO3DIL (Collaboration for Dismantling Drugs Distribution and Illicit Laboratories) project in 2021; the project, launched in February 2019, focused on deepening of cooperation in combating the production and distribution of methamphetamine and trade in precursors used for methamphetamine production.

The project focused primarily on Europe, the main partner countries were Poland, Slovakia, Bulgaria and Serbia, and a number of countries also closely affected by methamphetamine related issues, e.g. Germany, Austria, Hungary, Belgium, the Netherlands, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Romania, Moldova, Ukraine, Türkiye, Spain, Mexico and the U.S.A., were also involved in the project.

The project was supported by many international organisations – EUROPOL, INTERPOL, EMCDDA, FRONTEX, EUSDR.

The original project deadline was January 2021, however, due to the COVID-19 pandemic, all the project-related activities were suspended in March of 2020 and the project deadline was postponed until October 2021. In 2021, meetings of experts were held in Hnanice in the Czech Republic and in Gdansk in Poland, and an operations meeting took place in Frýdek-Místek, an international conference to close the project was held in Prague.

Except for the operations meeting, all the other project activities were held in the form of hybrid meetings, i.e. some of the participants were present in the event venue, and those who were unable to travel joined online.

The most important project conclusions can be summarised as follows:

- ▶ Alarming amounts of methamphetamine produced with the use of a method frequently exploited by Mexican organised groups (the BMK method) were seized in the EU in 2020 and 2021. There is no doubt that the Mexican organised groups either produce the methamphetamine directly in the EU, or traffic the final or semi-finished product from Mexico to the EU along the trafficking routes established to traffic other kinds of drugs, notably cocaine. It is also necessary to take into account the production of methamphetamine in Afghanistan and Iran, the price of which is unrivalled on the illegal market. Routes established for heroin trafficking are also used to distribute the methamphetamine from Afghanistan.
- ▶ All the project participants positively evaluated the benefits of the project and agreed on the need to develop further activities, beyond regular tasks pertaining to combating international organised drug crime that are defined on the national level. They appreciated that the project is an initiative specifically targeted at the production of synthetic drugs – notably methamphetamine which is considered a major threat globally. The discussions were received very positively.
- ▶ Successfully prosecuted criminal cases involving either the illegal import of precursors or the production of methamphetamine have shown that a comprehensive approach is needed for this phenomenon to be successfully regulated and controlled and that it is necessary to consider the interdependency of criminal cases investigated in individual countries. Fast and effective international cooperation of law enforcement authorities is crucial. It may be important to focus attention on linking precursors trafficking to consequent methamphetamine production. Quality operative cooperation must be based on fast and efficient exchange of information and its analysis in order to promptly identify interconnectedness between individual cases and to organise joint measures.
- ▶ In relation to cases investigated as part of the project, 67 people were apprehended and 18 illegal methamphetamine laboratories were seized. The investigations were supported and informed by a total of 18 operations meetings as part of the CO3DIL project, the meetings proved to be an important coordination tool in investigating serious international drug crime. Police and customs officers combating this crime especially appreciated the fast, informal and easy to administer organisation of the meetings facilitating direct contact with their colleagues abroad, operative exchange of obtained information, data, and mutual coordination of next steps.
- ▶ The experience gained in this project has significantly contributed to the development of a methodology manual as one of the most important project outputs. All the project partners participated in the development of the manual. The manual was published in seven language versions. In addition to the methods of detecting methamphetamine production, the manual also discusses methods of work on a crime scene and appropriate preservation of evidence, including recommendations of technical forensic procedures.
- ▶ Implementation of the project activities also included a discussion on sharing of strategic information concerning trends in methamphetamine production and illegal activities of organised criminal groups relating to methamphetamine distribution. A network of security experts working on this issue from the EU and third countries was successfully established. The possibility of organising operations meetings to discuss individual criminal cases allowing security experts to exchange not only operative information but also their experiences proved to be essential.

Seizure of proceeds of crime

Property and funds totalling CZK 177,703,184 were seized in criminal cases investigated by the National Drug Enforcement Headquarters of the Criminal Police and Investigation Service of the Police of the Czech Republic in 2021. CZK 15,289,271 was seized in the form of money (in bank accounts, in cash, virtual currency). The remaining value of CZK 162,413,913 was seized in the form of other commodities (cars, equipment of growing facilities, electronics, real estates, means for the production of narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances and anabolics).

Criminal groups trading in illegal substances suffered total damages of CZK 768,937,184 as a result of the seized property worth CZK 177,703,184 and narcotic substances worth CZK 591,234,000.

The following legal instruments were applied in order to seize the criminal proceeds in 2021:

Code of Criminal Procedure, § 79a, section 1	37 cases: seizure of proceeds and instruments of crime
Code of Criminal Procedure, § 79g	11 cases: seizure of replacement value
Code of Criminal Procedure, § 344a	41 cases: securing the execution of a fine
Other process steps were in accordance with the Code of Criminal Procedure § 78 and § 79.	

Activities known as **“DICH VU”, an analogue of Arabic “HAVALA”**, are traditionally detected in relation to money laundering, or legalisation of proceeds of crime, by Vietnamese criminal groups. It is a kind of unofficial payment institution that does not use official methods of transferring funds. The funds are deposited in cash at a “service centre” and then withdrawn in cash, usually in Vietnam. Cash deposited this way is typically transported physically in return for a commission. **These “service centres” are often located in Vietnamese marketplaces, typically alongside “WESTERN UNION” and similar payment service counters where the service is provided in parallel with legitimate activities.** However, the funds do not flow through the official channels of the payment service. Investigation into a particular case showed that Vietnamese criminal groups also use this service to finance illegal activities in the Czech Republic.

In addition to the modus operandi described above, the use of various new payment tools has been identified more frequently after the Vietnamese criminal structures were forced to use alternative methods of getting funds out of the country, in particular due to the measures related to the COVID-19 pandemic, as they had been unable to organise transfer of cash using the so-called “money mules”. **Money transfers through payment institutions using names of other persons have been detected repeatedly. REVOLUT services are also being used more often.**

Investigations carried out in cooperation with the **Financial Analytical Unit of the Ministry of Finance of the Czech Republic** continue to detect a trend wherein funds originally transferred out of the country come back in the form of **“gifts from family” often accompanied by an official statement from a notary.** These funds are then invested especially into real estate, cars or other property, or are reinvested into criminal activity. In 2021, perpetrators were most frequently buying real estate in the Czech Republic as well as Western Europe, namely the Netherlands.

Groups of Balkan origin cover up their criminal activities by setting up front-companies that may engage in some business activities but are mostly used to disguise a crime. The main difference between Vietnamese and Balkan groups is that the Balkan groups usually buy the properties they use for cannabis production and have them registered to so-called “strawmen”. The funds thus remain in Europe.

Criminal activities relating to the trade in narcotic drugs on the Darknet are on the rise.

Perpetrators usually buy large quantities of a particular drug on a Darknet marketplace and then they sell it in the same way, i.e. on the Darknet, in smaller amounts with a profit margin. They accept payments in virtual currencies and ship the drugs in postal consignments. This method provides an advantage for illegal dealers, as they do not really need any street-level distribution network and can work on their own.

Investigation of these cases revealed a perpetrator who was able to generate a profit of more than CZK 700,000 per month this way.

The most interesting cases with seized property worth over CZK 5 million and new methods of financial investigation:

Investigation of, and intervention in a criminal case code-named TOVARYŠ took place at the beginning of 2021, this operation aimed at producers and dealers of substances with a hormonal effect operating in several European countries. The criminal activity was co-organized by a Turkish national based in the Czech Republic. The organiser, representing the backbone of the criminal activity, moved production of the substances with a hormonal effect to Romania, where these activities are not punishable by law.

In cooperation with the Slovak and Romanian police, production equipment almost up to industrial production standards, worth nearly CZK 80 million was seized. A parallel investigation conducted by the Slovak police also dismantled a Slovak branch of this criminal group. Property worth CZK 20 million was seized from the organiser of the criminal activity in the Czech Republic. Most of the organiser’s property was registered to legal entities he owned; the only activity of these businesses was to legally source materials used for the production of anabolic steroids.

Investigation of, and intervention in a criminal case investigated by the Customs Administration of the Czech Republic code-named VIKING took place in May 2021. The investigation aimed at a criminal group of North Macedonian origin. Perpetrators were cultivating cannabis plants in smaller grow-tents located in the flats of the group members and producing dry marijuana containing high amounts of delta-9-tetrahydrocannabinol psychotropic substance.

This activity was complemented by trade in cocaine. The property of the criminals, worth over CZK 10 million mostly registered to their girlfriends, was seized. An interesting feature of the case was that the entire group had links to a functioning restaurant in Prague 6 where they could legalise the proceeds of their crimes; this part of the case is still under investigation.

In August 2021, investigation of, and intervention in a criminal case code-named METHA took place. A group of criminals operated and sold the proceeds from a clandestine methamphetamine cooking laboratory in the Sokolov region. This criminal group was well established and was also engaged in violent crime. Investigation of the money laundering activities of the perpetrators was still under investigation in 2021.

They “gambled” the proceeds of their crime on slot machines and in gambling houses in a way to “win” most of the money back. Their income was then disguised as gambling winnings. The police detected this money laundering activity and determined the legal income of the perpetrators. The conclusion was that the perpetrators were not able to legally obtain the funds they were gambling.

Investigation of, and intervention in a criminal case investigated in cooperation with the Customs Administration of the Czech Republic code-named IPON was carried out in November 2021. A group of criminals operated a methamphetamine cooking laboratory in a building at a former saw mill located in North Bohemia; the criminals distributed the product in person as well as on the Darknet in cooperation with a Polish citizen operating on the Darknet under the name “VENDOR.CZ”. In addition to methamphetamine, the group also traded in cocaine and marijuana containing high amounts of delta-9-tetrahydrocannabinol.

The crime organiser also had a legal income. Most of his property was registered to two companies in the Czech Republic. These businesses were owned by a company based in Great Britain that was owned by a company in Florida in the U.S.A. It was impossible to retrieve information about beneficial owners of the company at the Division of Corporations which registers businesses in Florida. A statement about the beneficial owner of the entire property structure – the organiser of the criminal activity – was obtained from a bank which was keeping the accounts of the domestic companies in accordance with the Code of Criminal Procedure, §8, section 2.

Amounts of seized scheduled substances and approximate financial loss:

Substance	Seized amount	Value	Note
Dried marijuana	756,283g	CZK 151,256,600	CZK 200/gram
Cannabis plants	3,511 plants	CZK 70,220,000	Converted to dry matter (1 plant – 100g of dry matter)
Methamphetamine	12,603g	CZK 12,603,000	CZK 1,000/gram
Cocaine	173,126g	CZK 346,252,000	CZK 2,000/gram
MSDA “Ecstasy”	5,562 tablets	CZK 1,112,400	CZK 200/tablet
Anabolics	195,800 ampoules	CZK 9,790,000	CZK 50/ampoule
Total		CZK 591,234,000	

The narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances seized in 2021 were worth CZK 591,234,000.

This value is indicative only, as it suggests the lowest possible price, if the narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances were exported, their value would be several times higher. The indicated prices of the individual commodities also take into account the fact that the commodities were seized from perpetrators on higher levels of the distribution chain, therefore, they are lower than the prices in street-level distribution.

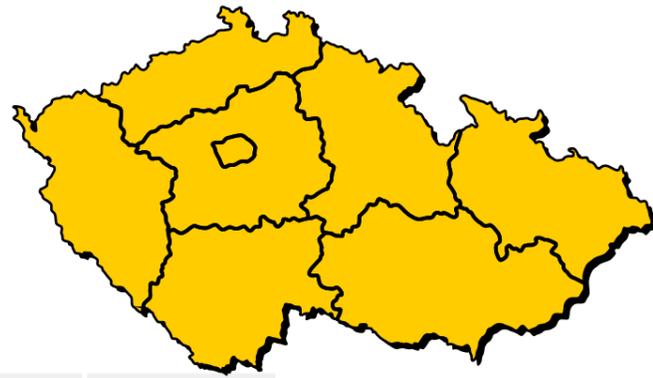


Police of the Czech Republic
National Drug Headquarters of the
Criminal Police and Investigation Service

Statistical Data on Drug Crime Czech Republic 2021

Source: Police of the Czech Republic
General Directorate of Customs of the Ministry of Finance of the Czech Republic
Elaborated by: National Drug Headquarters of the Criminal Police and Investigation
Service of the Police of the Czech Republic, Department of Analyses and the National Focal Point

CZECH REPUBLIC – 2021



REGION	CASES	OFFENDERS	UNKNOWN
South Bohemian	148	169	0
South Moravian	167	195	2
Karlovy Vary	95	109	13
Hradec Králové	96	103	4
Liberec	178	188	10
Moravian-Silesian	318	375	20
Olomouc	195	210	4
Pardubice	118	121	1
Plzeň	148	143	19
Praha	414	440	12
Central Bohemian	365	389	25
Ústí nad Labem	255	285	5
Vysočina	104	105	0
Zlín	51	71	0
NDH	26	117	0
Custom Service	420	126	330
TOTAL	3 098	3 146	445

SEX	NUMBER OF
Males	2 638
Females	508



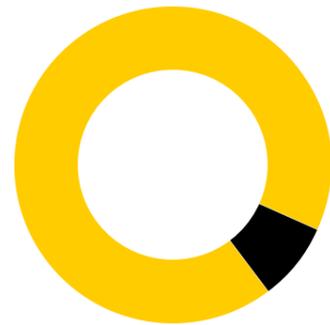
Adults	3 056
Juveniles	68
Minors	22



Czech	2 897
Others	249



Czech
92,1 %



Others
7,9 %



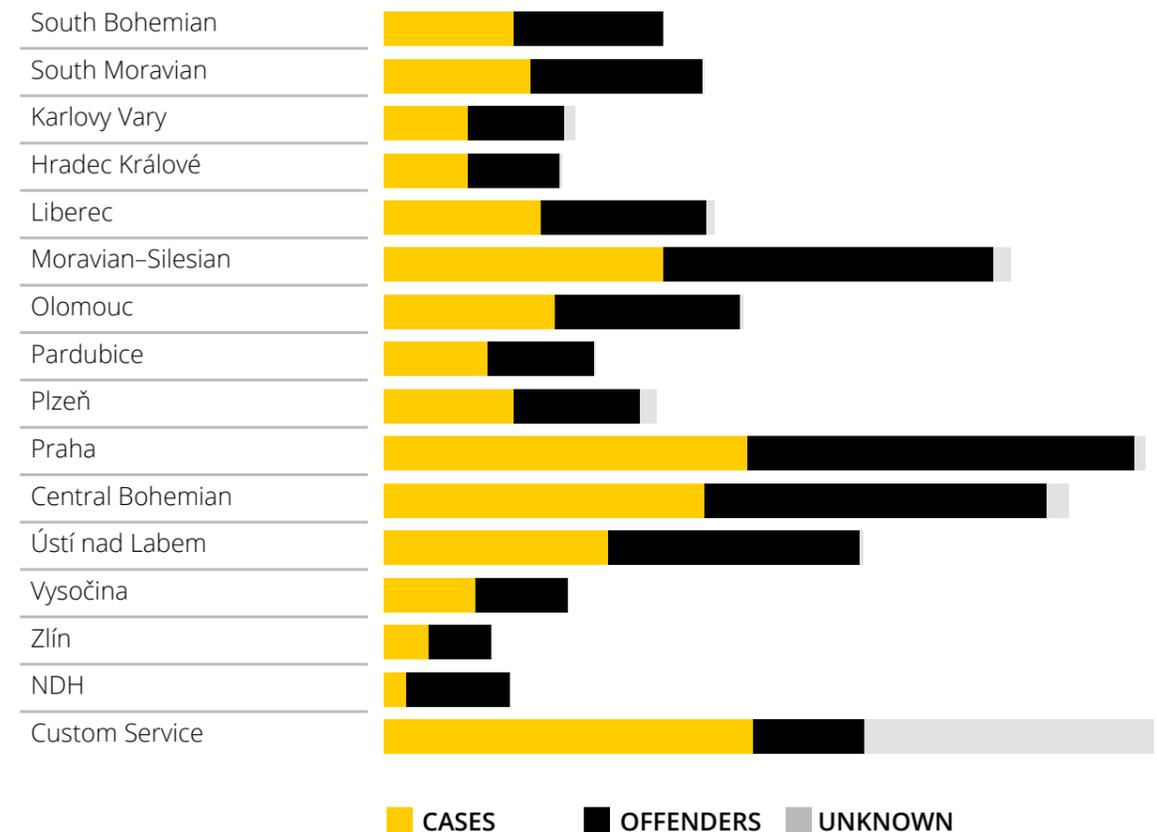
COOPERATION WITH THE POLICE OF CR/CA

Cases	3
Offenders	10

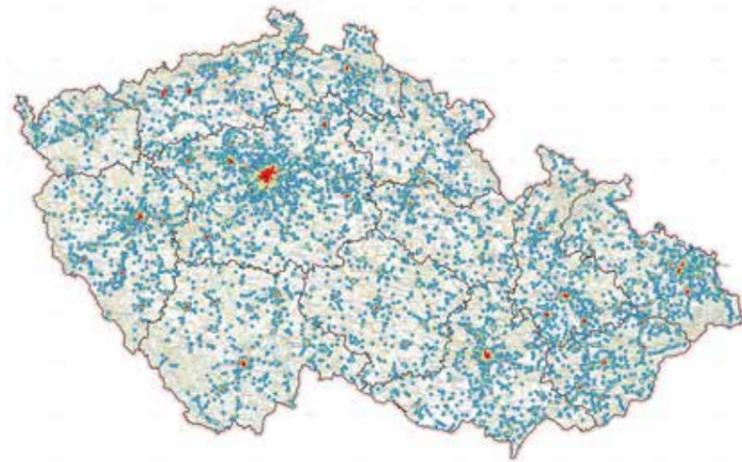
CZECH REPUBLIC – 2021

NATIONALITY	NUMBER OF
Armenia	1
Belgium	2
Belarus	4
Bosnia and Herzegovina	6
Bulgaria	8
Czech Republic	2 897
Egypt	1
France	1
Georgia	1
Italy	1
Israel	3
Cameroon	1
Canada	1
Kazakhstan	1
Kosovo	6
Cuba	1
Kyrgyzstan	1
Latvia	2

NATIONALITY	NUMBER OF
Hungary	2
Macedonia	8
Germany	1
Nigeria	6
Netherlands	1
Norway	1
Ivory Coast	1
Poland	34
Austria	5
Romania	3
Russian Federation	8
Slovakia	64
Serbia	15
Turkey	1
Tunisia	2
Ukraine	29
USA	2
Great Britain	1
Vietnam	24



DRUG CRIMES IN 2021

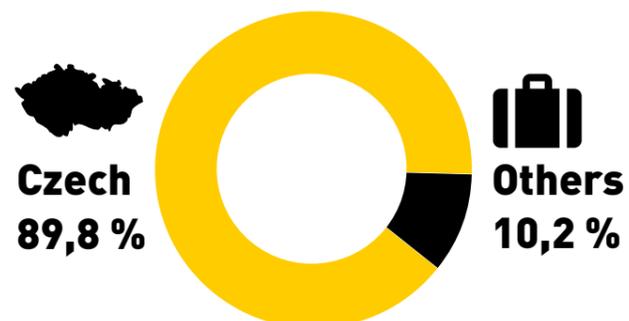


Amount of selected offenders/foreigners in drug crime in the years 2011–2021

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	TOTAL
BULGARIA	5	4	9	26	11	13	8	7	6	5	8	102
GERMANY	1	13	25	27	9	7	19	16	17	2	1	137
NIGERIA	23	11	12	30	21	30	33	41	117	26	6	350
POLAND	9	17	14	18	16	32	37	34	36	35	34	282
RUSSIAN FEDERATION	2	5	5	8	6	6	5	8	7	9	8	69
SLOVAKIA	26	34	45	49	73	58	53	69	64	59	64	594
FORMER STATES OF YUGOSLAVIA	11	16	27	6	6	20	49	39	19	12	35	240
BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA	1	2	2	1	1	4	0	2	1	1	6	
MONTENEGRO	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	5	0	4	0	
CROATIA	1	0	1	2	0	0	2	1	1	3	0	
OTHER FORMER STATES OF YUGOSLAVIA	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
KOSOVO	0	2	4	1	2	4	2	3	5	1	6	
MACEDONIA	3	9	11	1	3	4	9	5	1	1	8	
SLOVENIA	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	
SERBIA	4	3	9	1	1	7	31	23	11	2	15	
UKRAINE	7	10	13	20	16	17	18	13	18	24	29	185
VIETNAM	192	283	218	237	143	135	119	57	47	18	24	1473

	%
BULGARIA	2,8 %
GERMANY	3,5 %
NIGERIA	9 %
POLAND	7,2 %
RUSSIAN FEDERATION	2,5 %
SLOVAKIA	17 %
FORMER STATES OF YUGOSLAVIA	7,8 %
UKRAINE	5,3 %
VIETNAM	44,9 %

Amount of drug offenders: Czech people and foreigners/ total 2011–2021



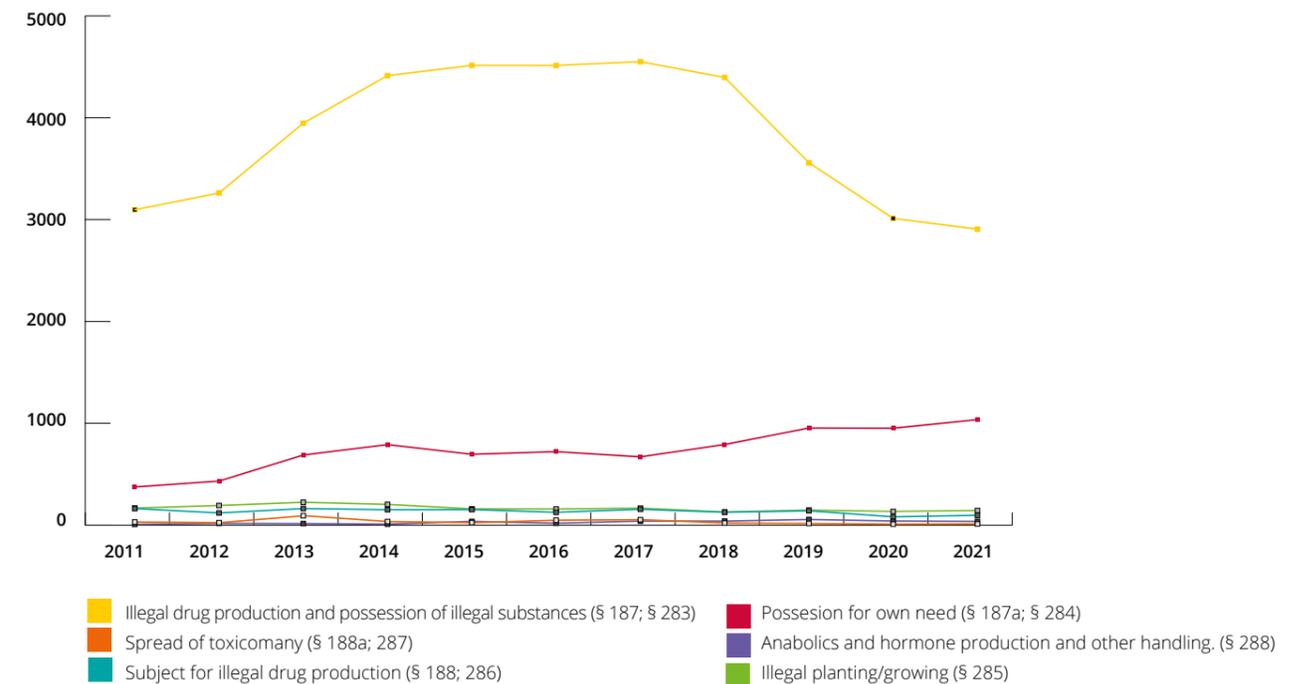
Amount of cases and seized offenders of drug crime

YEAR	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	TOTAL
TR. SPISY	2 261	2 463	3 241	3 588	3 554	3 034	3 899	4 100	3 926	3 255	3 098	36 419
OFFENDERS	2 763	3 084	3 722	3 931	3 762	3 668	3 677	3 635	3 890	3 317	3 146	38 595
UNKNOWN OFFENDERS	105	120	308	491	529	660	996	1 137	632	394	445	5 817

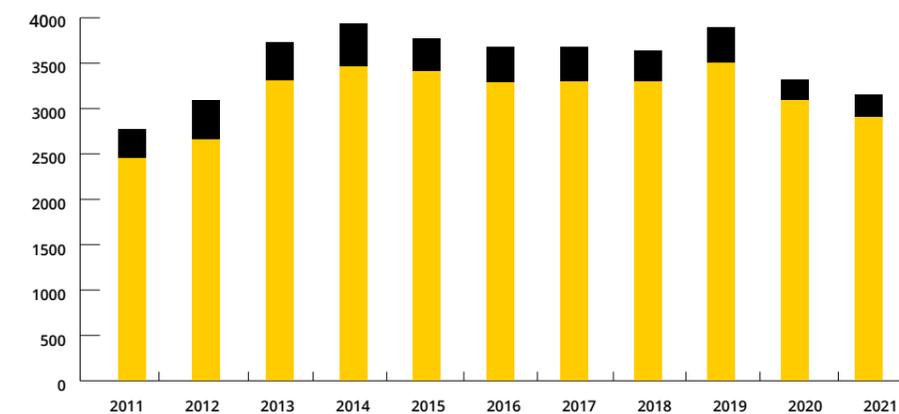
Amount of drug crime offenders in the years 2011–2021 by age

YEAR	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	TOTAL
ADULTS	2 604	2 946	3 575	3 808	3 603	3 483	3 526	3 450	3 724	3 196	3 056	36 917
JUVENILES (15 - 18)	115	104	107	103	115	129	116	137	130	86	68	1 210
MINORS (< 15)	44	34	40	20	44	56	35	48	36	35	22	414

Structure of registered drug crimes in the years 2011–2021



Amount of drug crime offenders: Czech people and foreigners



Committed drug crime, number of offenders by narcotic and psychotropic substances

YEAR	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	TOTAL
TOTAL	2 763	3 084	3 722	3 931	3 762	3 668	3 677	3 635	3 890	3 317	3 146	134
CANNABIS PRODUCTS	1 063	1 242	1 552	1 152	1 449	1 667	1 630	1 584	1 591	1 371	1 248	163
ECSTASY	4	11	43	33	66	103	85	106	148	99	79	425
HEROIN	61	69	55	32	46	40	49	37	50	25	25	341
COCAINE	56	38	56	48	45	23	109	91	172	73	78	119
METHAMPHETAMINE	1 496	1 638	1 866	2 146	2 064	1 711	1 534	1 556	1 660	1 503	1 497	800
OTHER	83	86	150	520	92	124	270	259	269	246	219	370

PARAGRAPHS ACCORDING TO INDIVIDUAL REGIONS / INITIATED CRIMINAL PROCEDURE



REGION	§ 283	§ 284	§ 285	§ 286	§ 287	§ 288
South Bohemian	142	28	4	1	0	0
South Moravian	171	37	7	11	0	2
Karlovy Vary	96	23	10	0	2	1
Hradec Králové	85	23	3	3	2	0
Liberec	127	77	11	8	0	1
Moravian-Silesian	353	44	9	7	0	0
Olomouc	173	49	5	10	0	2
Pardubice	95	21	7	4	0	0
Plzeň	103	47	16	7	0	0
Praha	573	189	7	5	0	14
Central Bohemian	283	131	28	4	1	2
Ústí nad Labem	259	37	2	8	1	0
Vysočina	96	15	3	0	0	0
Zlín	58	13	13	2	0	0
NDH	122	4	0	0	0	8
TOTAL	2 736	738	125	70	6	30

NATIONAL DRUG HEADQUARTERS

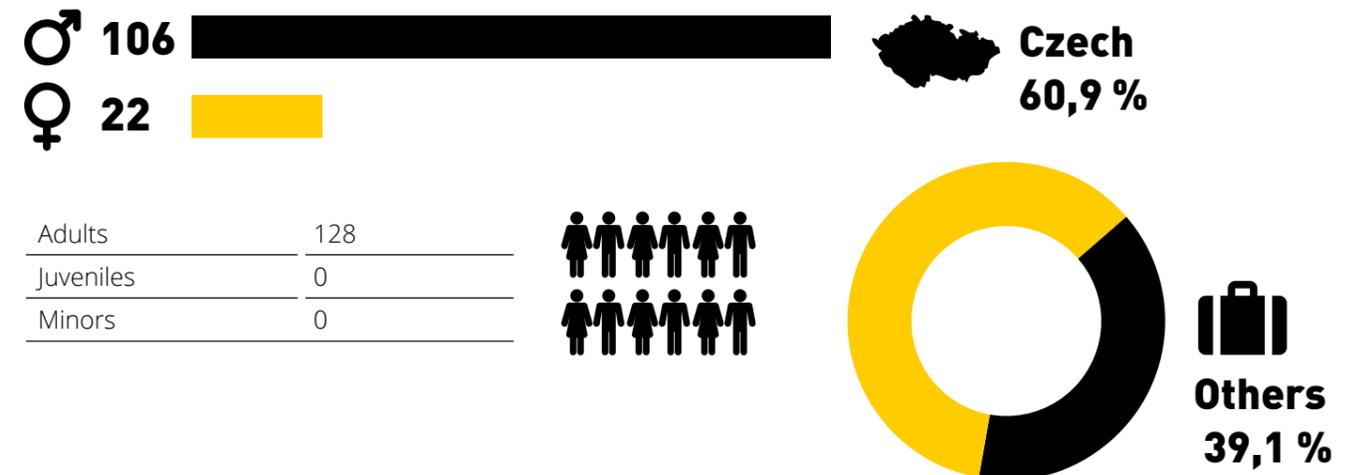
OF THE CRIMINAL POLICE AND INVESTIGATION SERVICE

UNIT/SECTION	CASES	OFFENDERS	UNKNOWN
NDH	26	117	3
Custom Service	4	11	0

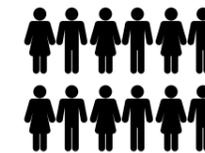
COOPERATION WITH THE POLICE OF CR/CA

Cases	0
Offenders	0

SEX	NUMBER OF
Males	106
Females	22



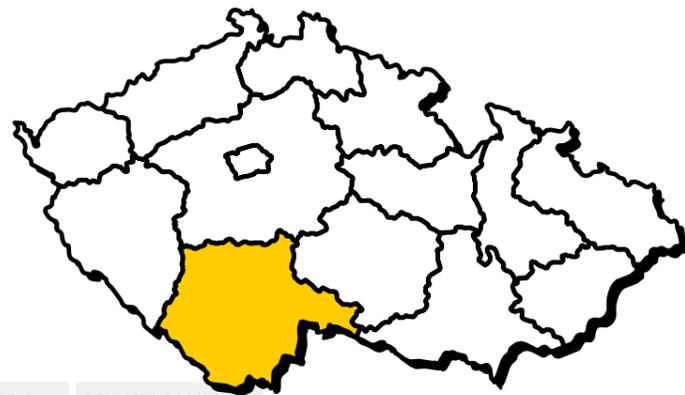
Adults	128
Juveniles	0
Minors	0



NATIONALITY	NUMBER OF
Bosnia and Herzegovina	4
Bulgaria	1
Czech Republic	78
Italy	1
Kosovo	6
Macedonia	6
Nigeria	1
Poland	2
Russian Federation	2
Serbia	14
Turkey	1
Vietnam	12

§	NUMBER OF
283	122
284	4
285	0
286	0
287	0
288	8

SOUTH BOHEMIAN REGION



TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT	CASES	OFFENDERS	UNKNOWN
České Budějovice	27	29	0
Český Krumlov	8	9	0
Jindřichův Hradec	36	38	0
Písek	23	24	0
Prachatice	9	11	0
Strakonice	6	6	0
Tábor	36	37	0
REGIONAL DIRECTORATE	3	15	0
TOTAL	148	169	0

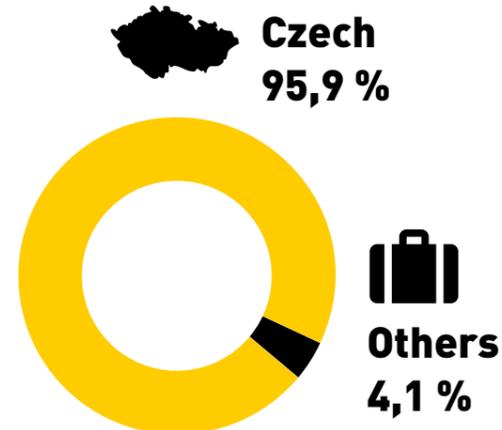
COOPERATION WITH THE POLICE OF CR/CA	
Cases	0
Offenders	0

CUSTOM SERVICE	3	3	0
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SEX	NUMBER OF
Males	134
Females	38

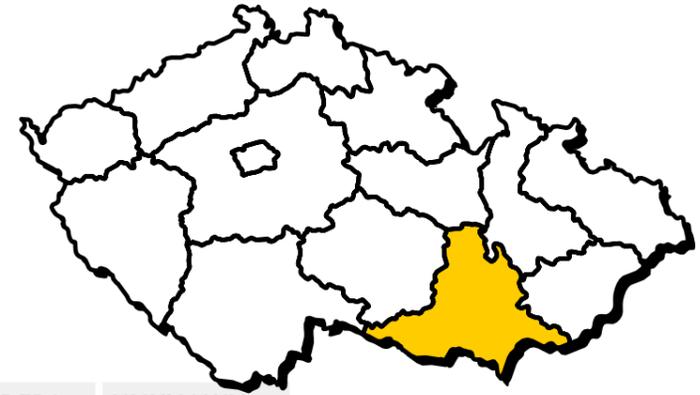


Adults	168
Juveniles	4
Minors	0



NATIONALITY	§	NUMBER OF
Belarus	1	283
Czech Republic	165	284
Hungary	1	285
Austria	1	286
Slovakia	2	287
Ukraine	2	288

SOUTH MORAVIAN REGION



TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT	CASES	OFFENDERS	UNKNOWN
Blansko	12	15	0
Brno-město	52	64	0
Brno-venkov	22	22	0
Břeclav	7	7	0
Hodonín	24	32	1
Vyškov	21	21	1
Znojmo	26	29	0
REGIONAL DIRECTORATE	3	5	0
TOTAL	167	195	2

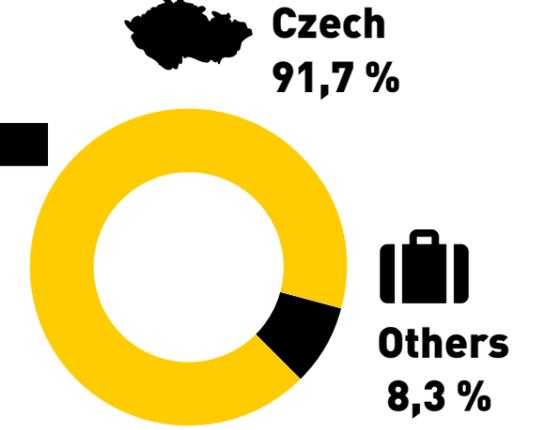
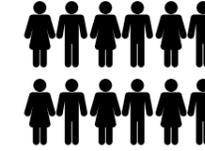
COOPERATION WITH THE POLICE OF CR/CA	
Cases	1
Offenders	1

CUSTOM SERVICE	8	9	0
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SEX	NUMBER OF
Males	163
Females	41

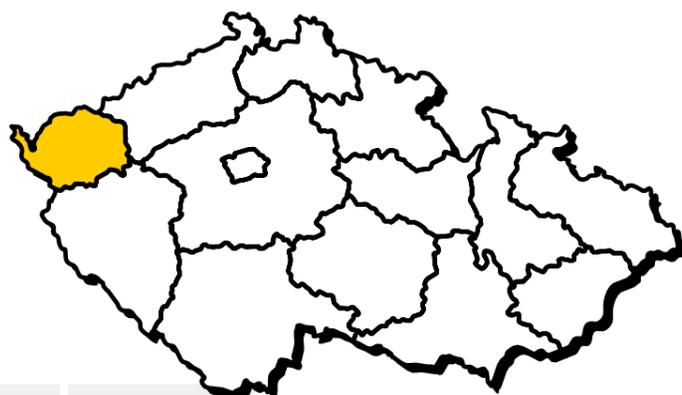


Adults	197
Juveniles	6
Minors	1



NATIONALITY	§	NUMBER OF
Bulgaria	1	283
Czech Republic	187	284
Slovakia	13	285
Great Britain	1	286
Vietnam	2	287
		288

KARLOVY VARY REGION



TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT	CASES	OFFENDERS	UNKNOWN
Cheb	25	29	1
Karlovy Vary	26	24	4
Sokolov	39	41	8
REGIONAL DIRECTORATE	5	15	0
TOTAL	95	109	13
CUSTOM SERVICE	4	4	0

COOPERATION WITH THE POLICE OF CR/CA	
Cases	0
Offenders	0

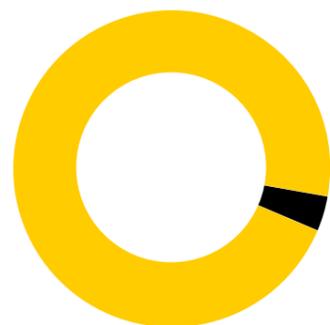
SEX	NUMBER OF
Males	89
Females	24



Adults	109
Juveniles	2
Minors	2



 **Czech**
96,5 %



 **Others**
3,5 %



NATIONALITY	§	NUMBER OF
Bulgaria	283	96
Czech Republic	284	23
Tunisia	285	10
USA	286	0
Vietnam	287	2
	288	1

HRADEC KRÁLOVÉ REGION



TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT	CASES	OFFENDERS	UNKNOWN
Hradec Králové	26	26	0
Jičín	22	27	1
Náchod	15	15	1
Rychnov nad Kněžnou	3	3	0
Trutnov	28	29	2
REGIONAL DIRECTORATE	2	3	0
TOTAL	96	103	4
CUSTOM SERVICE	5	5	0

COOPERATION WITH THE POLICE OF CR/CA	
Cases	0
Offenders	0

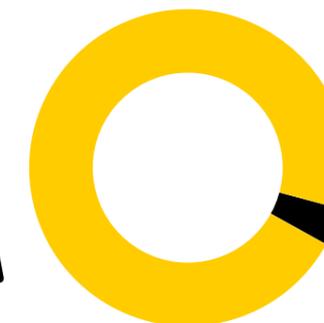
SEX	NUMBER OF
Males	95
Females	13



Adults	104
Juveniles	1
Minors	3



 **Czech**
96,3 %



 **Others**
3,7 %



NATIONALITY	§	NUMBER OF
Czech Republic	283	85
Belgium	284	23
Georgia	285	3
Poland	286	3
Slovakia	287	2
	288	0

LIBEREC REGION



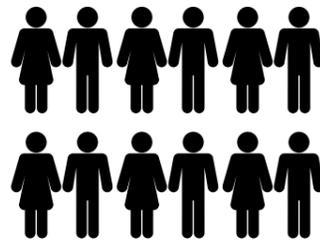
TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT	CASES	OFFENDERS	UNKNOWN
Česká Lípa	60	55	6
Jablonec nad Nisou	26	26	0
Liberec	60	60	1
Semily	21	18	3
REGIONAL DIRECTORATE	11	29	0
TOTAL	178	188	10

COOPERATION WITH THE POLICE OF CR/CA

Cases	0
Offenders	0

CUSTOM SERVICE	20	23	0
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SEX	NUMBER OF
Males	187
Females	24



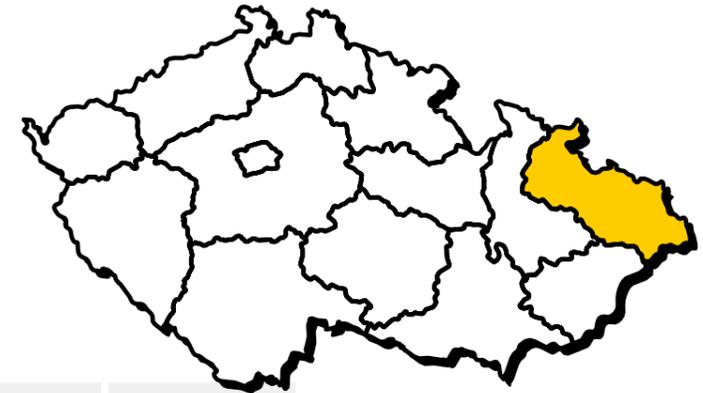
Adults	208
Juveniles	2
Minors	1

Czech
93,4 %



NATIONALITY	§	NUMBER OF
Czech Republic	283	127
Kazakhstan	284	77
Hungary	285	11
Poland	286	8
Slovakia	287	0
Vietnam	288	1

MORAVIAN-SILESIA REGION



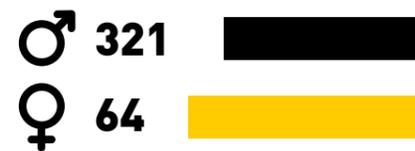
TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT	CASES	OFFENDERS	UNKNOWN
Bruntál	58	73	0
Frýdek Místek	50	54	2
Karviná	44	46	6
Nový Jičín	18	17	1
Opava	52	54	2
Ostrava	87	99	8
REGIONAL DIRECTORATE	9	32	1
TOTAL	318	375	20

COOPERATION WITH THE POLICE OF CR/CA

Cases	1
Offenders	7

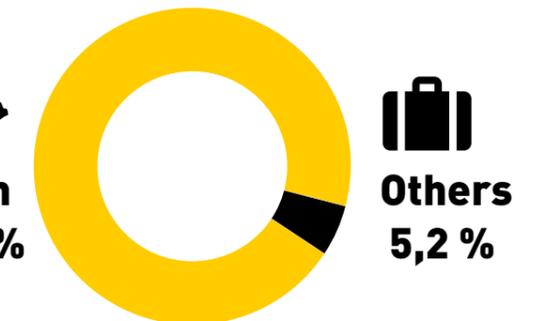
CUSTOM SERVICE	9	10	0
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SEX	NUMBER OF
Males	321
Females	64



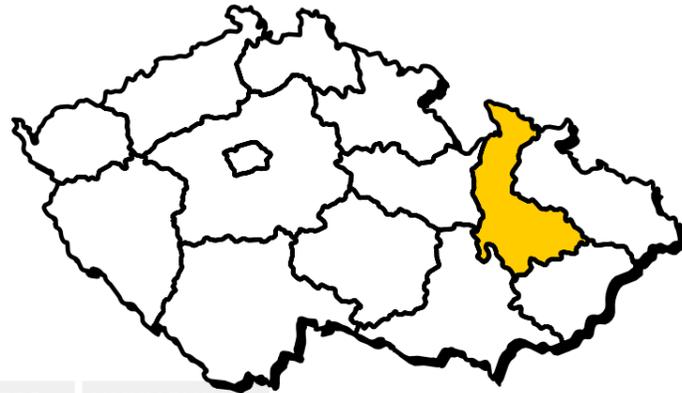
Adults	369
Juveniles	14
Minors	2

Czech
94,8 %



NATIONALITY	§	NUMBER OF
Czech Republic	283	353
Poland	284	44
Slovakia	285	9
Tunisia	286	7
Ukraine	287	0
	288	0

OLOMOUC REGION



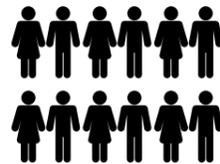
TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT	CASES	OFFENDERS	UNKNOWN
Jeseník	35	40	0
Olomouc	34	32	2
Prostějov	26	26	0
Přerov	40	40	0
Šumperk	58	62	2
REGIONAL DIRECTORATE	2	10	0
TOTAL	195	210	4

COOPERATION WITH THE POLICE OF CR/CA

Cases	0
Offenders	0

CUSTOM SERVICE	14	16	0
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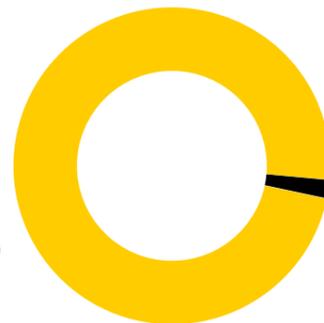
SEX	NUMBER OF
Males	178
Females	48



Adults	214
Juveniles	8
Minors	4



Czech
98,2 %

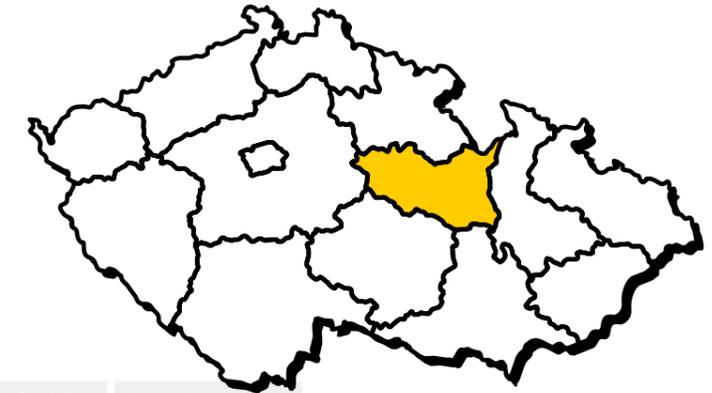


Others
1,8 %

NATIONALITY	NUMBER OF
Czech Republic	222
Poland	1
Slovakia	2
Ukraine	1

§	NUMBER OF
283	173
284	49
285	5
286	10
287	0
288	2

PARDUBICE REGION



TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT	CASES	OFFENDERS	UNKNOWN
Chrudim	22	24	0
Pardubice	29	29	1
Svitavy	44	44	0
Ústí nad Orlicí	22	23	0
REGIONAL DIRECTORATE	1	1	0
TOTAL	118	121	1

COOPERATION WITH THE POLICE OF CR/CA

Cases	0
Offenders	0

CUSTOM SERVICE	2	2	0
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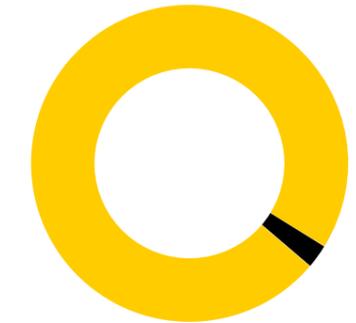
SEX	NUMBER OF
Males	109
Females	14



Czech
97,5 %



Adults	121
Juveniles	2
Minors	0

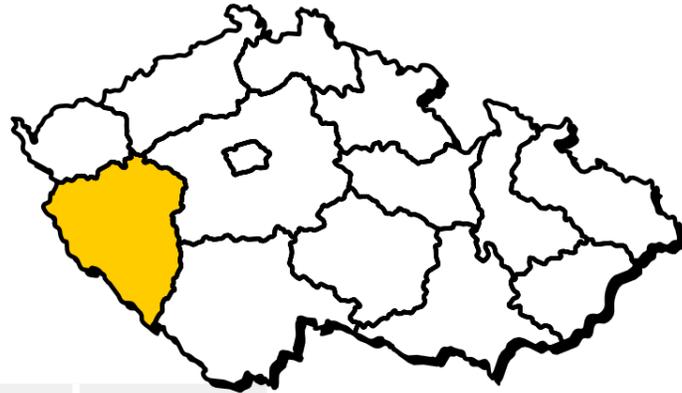


Others
2,5 %

NATIONALITY	NUMBER OF
Czech Republic	119
Egypt	1
Netherlands	1
Poland	1
Slovakia	1

§	NUMBER OF
283	95
284	21
285	7
286	4
287	0
288	0

PLZEŇ REGION



TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT	CASES	OFFENDERS	UNKNOWN
Domažlice	8	7	1
Klatovy	25	25	0
Plzeň-město	53	43	15
Plzeň-venkov	34	34	1
Rokycany	7	7	0
Tachov	13	14	0
REGIONAL DIRECTORATE	8	13	2
TOTAL	148	143	19

COOPERATION WITH THE POLICE OF CR/CA	
Cases	0
Offenders	0

CUSTOM SERVICE	1	1	0
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SEX	NUMBER OF
Males	117
Females	27



Adults	138
Juveniles	3
Minors	3



Czech
89,6 %

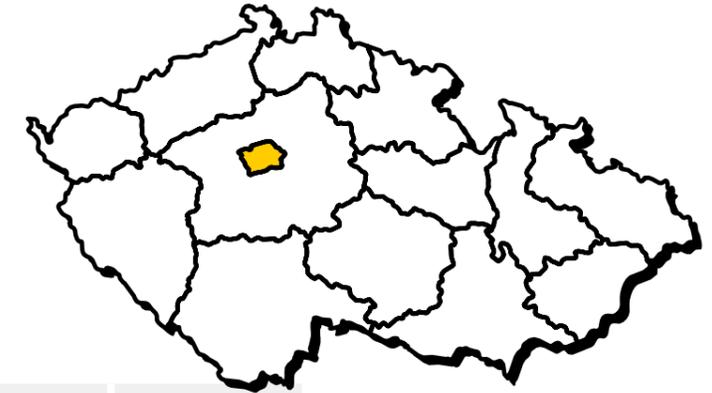


Others
10,4 %

NATIONALITY	NUMBER OF
Belgium	1
Czech Republic	129
Poland	2
Austria	3
Russian Federation	1
Slovakia	4
Ukraine	3
Vietnam	1

§	NUMBER OF
283	103
284	47
285	16
286	7
287	0
288	0

CAPITAL CITY OF PRAGUE



TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT	CASES	OFFENDERS	UNKNOWN
Praha I	249	264	5
Praha II	28	28	0
Praha III	37	38	2
Praha IV	93	97	5
REGIONAL DIRECTORATE	7	13	0
TOTAL	414	440	12

COOPERATION WITH THE POLICE OF CR/CA	
Cases	0
Offenders	0

CUSTOM SERVICE	322	16	308
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♂ 395

♀ 61

NATIONALITY	NUMBER OF
Armenia	1
Belarus	2
Bulgaria	2
Czech Republic	388
Israel	3
Cameroon	1
Cuba	1
Kyrgyzstan	1
Latvia	2
Germany	1
Nigeria	5
Norway	1
Ivory Coast	1
Poland	2
Russian Federation	3
Slovakia	22
Serbia	1
Ukraine	15
USA	1
Vietnam	3

SEX	NUMBER OF
Males	395
Females	61

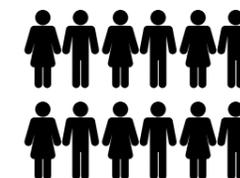
Czech
85,1 %



Adults	453
Juveniles	3
Minors	0

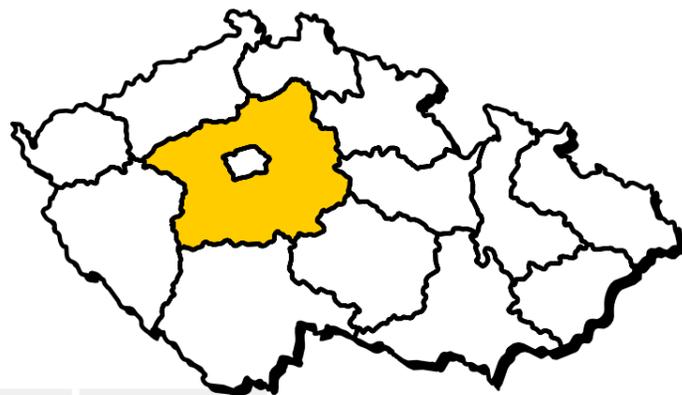


Others
14,9 %



§	NUMBER OF
283	573
284	189
285	7
286	5
287	0
288	14

CENTRAL BOHEMIAN REGION



TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT	CASES	OFFENDERS	UNKNOWN
Benešov	9	10	0
Beroun	35	35	3
Kladno	51	67	6
Kolín	36	38	0
Kutná Hora	35	35	4
Mělník	22	22	2
Mladá Boleslav	49	49	0
Nymburk	13	14	0
Praha venkov - jih	26	26	0
Praha venkov - východ	24	26	0
Praha venkov - západ	13	10	3
Příbram	21	19	6
Rakovník	27	31	1
REGIONAL DIRECTORATE	4	7	0
TOTAL	365	389	25

COOPERATION WITH THE POLICE OF CR/CA	
Cases	0
Offenders	0

CUSTOM SERVICE	11	10	1
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SEX	AMOUNT
Males	117
Females	27



NATIONALITY	AMOUNT
Bosnia and Herzegovina	2
Bulgaria	1
Czech Republic	375
Canada	1
Poland	5
Romania	2
Slovakia	9
Ukraine	2
Vietnam	2



Adults	138
Juveniles	3
Minors	3



§	NUMBER OF
283	283
284	131
285	28
286	4
287	1
288	2

ÚSTÍ NAD LABEM REGION



TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT	CASES	OFFENDERS	UNKNOWN
Děčín	26	31	1
Chomutov	66	67	3
Litoměřice	12	12	0
Louny	18	21	0
Most	61	64	0
Teplice	43	44	0
Ústí nad Labem	25	27	1
REGIONAL DIRECTORATE	4	19	0
TOTAL	255	285	5

COOPERATION WITH THE POLICE OF CR/CA	
Cases	0
Offenders	0

CUSTOM SERVICE	10	8	2
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SEX	NUMBER OF
Males	245
Females	48



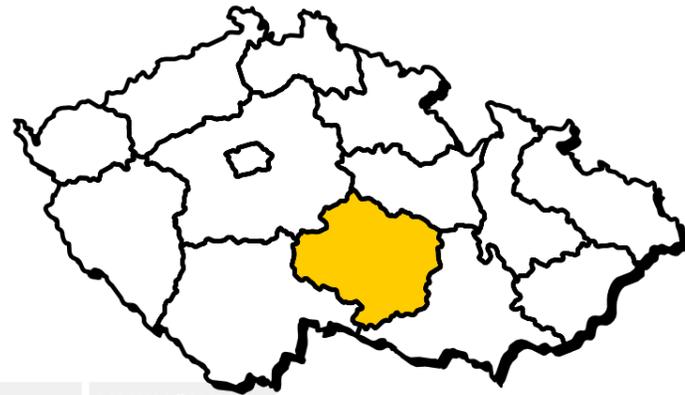
Adults	286
Juveniles	5
Minors	2



NATIONALITY	AMOUNT
Belarus	1
Czech Republic	283
Macedonia	2
Romania	1
Russian Federation	1
Slovakia	2
Ukraine	2
Vietnam	1

§	NUMBER OF
283	259
284	37
285	2
286	8
287	1
288	0

VYSOČINA REGION



TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT	CASES	Offenders	UNKNOWN
Havlíčkův Brod	36	36	1
Jihlava	21	21	0
Pelhřimov	15	16	0
Třebíč	15	15	0
Žďár nad Sázavou	15	15	0
REGIONAL DIRECTORATE	2	2	0
TOTAL	104	105	0

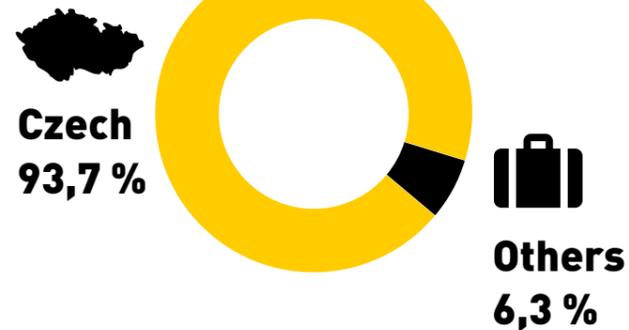
COOPERATION WITH THE POLICE OF CR/CA	
Cases	0
Offenders	0

CUSTOM SERVICE	5	6	0
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SEX	NUMBER OF
Males	90
Females	21



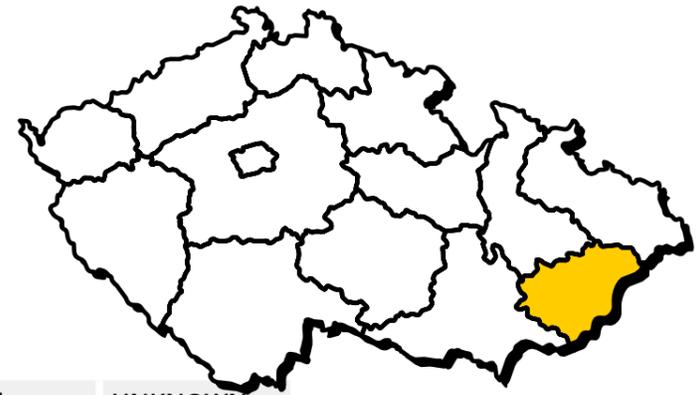
Adults	108
Juveniles	1
Minors	2



NATIONALITY	§	NUMBER OF
Bulgaria	2	96
Czech Republic	104	15
France	1	3
Austria	1	0
Russian Federation	1	0
Ukraine	2	0

§	NUMBER OF
283	96
284	15
285	3
286	0
287	0
288	0

ZLÍN REGION



TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT	CASES	Offenders	UNKNOWN
Kroměříž	8	8	0
Uherské Hradiště	6	7	0
Vsetín	10	13	0
Zlín	24	24	0
REGIONAL DIRECTORATE	3	19	0
TOTAL	51	71	0

COOPERATION WITH THE POLICE OF CR/CA	
Cases	0
Offenders	0

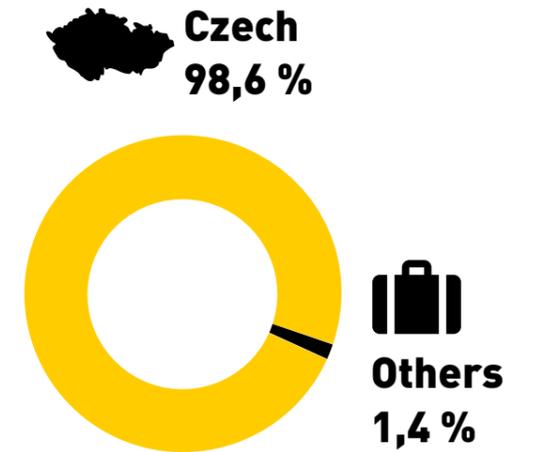
CUSTOM SERVICE	2	2	0
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SEX	NUMBER OF
Males	61
Females	12



Adults	73
Juveniles	0
Minors	0

NATIONALITY	§	NUMBER OF
Czech Republic	72	58
Slovakia	1	13



§	NUMBER OF
283	58
284	13
285	13
286	2
287	0
288	0

SEIZED ADDICTIVE SUBSTANCES DUE TO REGIONS

region°	NDH		South Bohemian		South Moravian		Karlovy Vary		Hradec Králové		Liberec		Moravia-Silesia		Olomouc	
	POLICE	CS	POLICE	CS	POLICE	CS	POLICE	CS	POLICE	CS	POLICE	CS	POLICE	CS	POLICE	CS
CANNABIS PRODUCTS																
Cannabis-plants (pcs)	3595	446	47		435		3278		1436		437		567	4	335	14
Cannabis-dried (g)	805931,665	2428,4	33721,68	12798,6	78830,805	5526,69	17189,851	6	34843,636	14,71	8648,049	318,17	27840,99	44593,6	30538,799	23104,1
Cannabis-seeds (pcs)															16	
Hashish (g)	12,88				43,71	24,883	41,87					398,05	2		2,1	12,6
Hashish oil (g)					31,238				530							
Stimulants			4		15		13		4		5		18		6	
2-FMA (2-Fluoromethamphetamine) (g)							2,37									
Amphetamine (g)	0	0	410	0	0	0	20	20	1	1,45	5,18		55		6,149	
Dextroamphetamine /Lisdexamphetamine (tbl.)																
Ecstasy (g) (MDMA, MDA, PMA, DOB, MDE, MBDA apod.)	2047,6	0	28	0	43,077	101,018	40,85		10,12		1,63		7,089		322,649	
Ecstasy (tbl.) (MDMA, MDA, PMA, DOB, MDE, MBDA apod.)	500	5162	62	0	5	10	20	26		42		356		13	176	
Methamphetamine/pervitin (ampoule)					5											
Methamphetamine/pervitin (ml)																
Methamphetamine/pervitin (g)	12603,639	0	852,565	49,4	733,712	11,3	569,34	19,62	717,8437		1491,56	206,102	2665,125		306,476	221,113
Methamphetamine precursors			7		33		0		7		12		40		13	
Acatar (tbl.)									156	24					72	
Acatar (g)																
Apsefan (tbl.)									269	10					10	
Cirrus/Cirrus Duo(g)											3018,4					
Cirrus/Cirrus Duo(tbl.)					19360				78	5354	42003	1722		72	120	
Claritine (tbl.)									12							
Ephedrine (g)	476	0	0	0	4,873	0	0	0	0	0	683,76	30,91				
Ephedrine (tbl.)																
Efedrina Arena (tbl.)									0	0	23248	17422	3370		18900	
Ibuprom/Max Ibum Zatoki (tbl.)									24							
Infex Zatoki (tbl.)									12							
Modafen (tbl.)					2184	264										
Neonafin (g)																
Nurofen Stop grip (tbl.)					671											
Paralen (tbl.)					72											
Pseudoephedrine - not specified (g)	113,88	0											3883,06		2061,88	
Pseudoephedrine - not specified (tbl)									96							
Rhinasek (tbl.)	74969															
Rhinozad (tbl.)																
Stopcold (tbl.)												17766				
Sudafed (tbl.)					348				60	24	36				204	120
Opioids																
DHC Continus/Kodein (tbl.)							133									
Fentanyl (patch - pcs)															20	
Heroin (g)	1015,8	98,11	0	0	26,12	9,5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10,6	0
Heroin (pouches)					726											
Opium (g)																
Poppy buds products (g)																
Morphine (g)																
Morphine (tbl.)																
Oxycodon/Oxycotin (tbl.)							240									
Tramal/Tramadol (tbl.)							118									
Transec (náplast)																
Vendal Retard (tbl.)																

region°	Pardubice		Plzeň		Praha		Central Bohemian		Ústí nad Labem		Vysočina		Zlín		Czech Republic		TOTAL	
	POLICE	CS	POLICE	CS	POLICE	CS	POLICE	CS	POLICE	CS	POLICE	CS	POLICE	CS	OFFENSES (PČR+CS)			
	250		2785		165	12	1218		789		551		386		16274	476	487	17 237
	31194,121	3,23	52238,09	2,976	13970,087	23084,911	55832,801	998,53	35956,66	141,1	2226,73	3442,5	10351,78	36	1239315,744	116499,517	12 721,45	1 368 536,7
							14								30	0	0	30
	41,663		31,09		4,435	268,1	121,18								300,928	703,633	37,25	1 041,8
						56,42									561,238	56,42	0	617,7
	6		19		6		18		7		4		6		151	0	0	151
															2,37	0	0	2,37
	2,72		38,2		527,529	16,22			66,7						1132,478	104,37	12,96	1 249,8
						14									0	14	11	
	46,01		6,16		89,081	1096,58	86,0111		38,73	132,9	74,626	15			2841,6331	1345,498	42,038	4 229,2
	13		10		955	778	175		498	212	216	0	8		2873	6364	71	9 308
															5	0	2	7
															0	0	397,22	397,2
	344,64		1753,677		3053,889	152,803	1351,5163	90,7485	1673,71	38,73	599,614	54,825	855,453		29572,76	2427,603	1 402,57	33 403
	9		11		11		9		20		1		6		188	0	0	188
															96	156	0	252
							4,0561								4,0561	0	0	4,06
															20	269	0	289
							1993								5011,4	0	0	5 011
						2614			21472						31260	61561	0	92 821
															0	12	0	12
															1212,443	215,96	0	1 428,40
															39007	0	0	39 007
															12996	0	0	75 936
	156														0	180	0	180
															0	12	0	12
															2184	264	0	2 448
											7,98				7,98	0	0	7,98
															671	0	0	671
															72	0	0	72
															6876,324	0	0	6 876,32
															96	432	0	528
															74969	0	0	74 969
													301291		301291	0	0	301 291
															17766	0	0	17 766
	1740	120													2479	264	0	2 743
															133	400	0	533
															25	0	0	25
	2,43	0	0	0	35,367	105737,56	225,8104	0	13,217	0	0	0	0	0	1329,3444	105845,17	24,8	107 199
															726	0	5	731
															12,69	0	6	18
															16,718	0	0	17
															2,7011	0	0,7	3
															58	0	0	58
															4	54	0	484
															4		240	484
															30			148
															148	0	0	148
															6	0	0	6
															50	0	0	50

THE PRICES OF ADDICTIVE SUBSTANCES IN REGIONS IN THE YEAR 2021 (CZECH CROWN CURRENCY)

REGION	CANNABIS-DRIED		HASHISH		ECSTASY				HEROIN	
	Price/gram	Most common price	Price/gram	Most common price	Price/tableta	Most common price	Price/gram	Most common price	price/gram	Most common price
SOUTH BOHEMIAN	20-200	200	-	-	-	-	1000	-	-	-
SOUTH MORAVIAN	30-200	100	-	-	500	-	-	-	-	-
KARLOVY VARY	60-200	200	-	-	150	-	-	-	-	-
HRADEC KRÁLOVÉ	60-200	100	-	-	200	200	-	-	-	-
LIBEREC	50-200	200	-	-	200-300	-	-	-	-	-
MORAVIAN-SILESIA	55-500	200	-	-	140-200	200	-	-	-	-
OLOMOUC	50-200	200	-	-	50	-	-	-	-	-
PARDOBICE	70-200	100	-	-	100-250	-	-	-	-	-
PLZEŇ	50-200	200	-	-	200	-	-	-	-	-
PRAHA	35-650	200	-	-	100-500	250	-	-	1000-1700	-
CENTRAL BOHEMIAN	100-200	200	-	-	300	-	-	-	-	-
ÚSTÍ NAD LABEM	100-200	200	-	-	75	-	-	-	-	-
VYSOČINA	150-200	200	-	-	140-200	-	-	-	-	-
ZLÍN	100-250	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NDH	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
CZECH REPUBLIC	20-650	200	-	-	50-500	200	1000	-	1000-1700	-

REGION	COCAINE		LSD					
	Price/gram	Most common price	Price/trip	Most common price	Price/gram	Most common price	Price/gram	Most common price
SOUTH BOHEMIAN	2000-3000	2000	-	-	750-5000	2 000	-	-
SOUTH MORAVIAN	-	-	200	-	1000-2000	2 000	-	-
KARLOVY VARY	1900-2000	-	500	-	650-4500	1 000	-	-
HRADEC KRÁLOVÉ	-	-	-	-	1000-2500	2 000	-	-
LIBEREC	2500	-	-	-	1000-2000	1 000	1000	-
MORAVIAN-SILESIA	-	-	700	-	500-4000	1 000	1600	-
OLOMOUC	-	-	-	-	2000-5000	1 000	1500-2000	-
PARDOBICE	2 000	-	-	-	800-5000	2 000	-	-
PLZEŇ	2100-2600	-	-	-	1000-2500	1 500	-	-
PRAHA	2000-4000	2 000	100	-	650-2000	1 000	-	-
CENTRAL BOHEMIAN	2000-2500	-	800	-	500-3000	1 000	-	-
ÚSTÍ NAD LABEM	-	-	-	-	900-2000	1 000	-	-
VYSOČINA	-	-	-	-	1000-5000	2 000	-	-
ZLÍN	-	-	-	-	1000-1500	1 500	-	-
NDH	1500-2500	-	-	-	800-900	-	-	-
CZECH REPUBLIC	1500-4000	2 000	100-800	-	500-5000	1 000	1000-2000	-