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Dear readers,

the 2017 Annual Report of the National Drug Enforcement Headquarters of the Service of the Criminal Police and Investigation of the Police of the Czech Republic describes activities of the law enforcement bodies in countering illicit production, trafficking, and distribution of hallucinogenic and psychotropic substances and poisons. The examples of operations show the dynamic nature and variability of the illegal drug market in the Czech Republic.

The high-volume drug crime in the Czech Republic has remained under dominance of the Vietnamese criminal groups perpetrating mass production of methamphetamine for exports. In the recent years, we have been monitoring an obvious increase in activities of Serbian criminal groups launching and operating, on the territory of the Czech Republic as well as in other European countries, indoor cannabis plantations, production of which is also intended for exports. The Albanian-speaking criminal groups have transformed their structure with the clear intention to widen their portfolio of illegal commodities and to add cocaine, ephedrine and acetic anhydride to their traditional heroin offer.

Most of the confiscated methamphetamine comes from numerous small community run laboratories with relatively small production capacity. However, when looking at the total number of laboratories recently detected and confiscated, we see a growing number of methamphetamine brewing houses with much higher production capacity. As to the indoor cannabis plantations, there are two segments which are currently gaining popularity – the segment of so-called “small home plantations” with up to 50 plants and the segment of medium sized plantations with up to 500 plants. There’s also been a growing number of Czech criminal groups that grow cannabis for exports.

In the Czech Republic, we have been monitoring an increase in the abuse of synthetic opioids, mainly obtained from pharmaceutical distribution, which is rather unique and specific for our country. Generally speaking, the incidence of illegal distribution of psychoactive pharmaceuticals or medicinal products has been increasing. The Czech consumers have not yet become massively interested in the new psychoactive substances, which pose high risk to the users due to the variability of their active substances. These new psychoactive substances have caused serious medical conditions to users in some of the neighbouring countries. In 2017, the National Drug Enforcement Headquarters continued contributing significantly to the legislative process, especially in the field of risk identification and the process of introducing new lists of psychoactive substances in the Czech legislation.

In the past years, the law enforcement bodies responsible for drug enforcement have been successfully hiring new members and, in 2017, this effort finally bore fruit and we can now be proud of the increasing number and quality of criminal proceedings on all levels. In 2017, we also managed, with the kind support of the Ministry of the Interior, to accentuate the issue of corporate social responsibility and persuade holders of registrations for pharmaceuticals containing pseudoephedrine to accept voluntary regulation through a register of distribution of prescription drugs. We perceive this agreement as an extremely important step towards better perception of the Czech methamphetamine problem throughout the European Union and a clear signal that the Czech Republic is capable of a consistent response at the national level.

To make our public communication more transparent, we improved our interactive map of detected brewing houses and plantations. The map has proven helpful especially for municipalities wishing to adopt their own drug prevention measures or for the purposes of drafting preventive strategies for specific locations. In relation to this issue, we launched a debate on contamination of facilities as a result of illicit drug production and invited other relevant public control and regulatory bodies to contribute to the discussion on how to clarify responsibilities and roles in preventing impact of contamination on people's health and on potential decontamination efforts.

The National Drug Headquarters of the Police of the Czech Republic is an executive Police force with stable performance and quality. Thanks to our multidisciplinary expertise, we have been contributing to the implementation of the National Drug Strategy and outbalancing the health-centred nature of the Czech drug enforcement policy.



Brigadier General Mgr. Jakub Frydrych
Director

Trafficking in METHAMPHETAMINE

METHAMPHETAMINE

The traditional popularity of methamphetamine, numerous small laboratories and the increasing demand for methamphetamine in the neighbouring countries, all the above hand in hand with the growing organized industrial production boosted by the availability of precursors and substances, have given the Czech Republic a specific position in the underworld of illicit production and distribution of methamphetamine. Methamphetamine production and abuse are, of course, followed by extremely serious health and social problems and crime associated with this drug.

The large-scale production and distribution of methamphetamine has remained firmly in the hands of the Vietnamese criminal groups operating all over Europe which mainly cooperate with other ethnic groups or individuals.

In 2017, we detected a new trend of relocating production to, besides Poland, the Federal Republic of Germany and the Netherlands. The Vietnamese organized crime groups, which have good relations with their fellow countrymen in these countries, look for premises suitable for high-capacity methamphetamine production laboratories. With the help of hired couriers from the EU (Czechs, Slovaks, and Germans), they transport chemicals needed for production from the Czech Republic to the newly established laboratories and subsequently traffic methamphetamine back to the Czech Republic. In this respect, the individual national law enforcement authorities must balance the different attitude of the investigators to the criminal investigation in the countries concerned. The Police and Customs authorities in Germany and the Netherlands, for example, prefer, instead of targeting of all members of the organized cri-

minal group, and, in particular the key organizers, the so-called “ad hoc” seizures of consignments trafficked by individual couriers or arrests of small methamphetamine producers in their illegal laboratories. With this approach, the authorities often fail to prove the crime and prosecute the perpetrators, not speaking about insufficient seizure and forfeiture of proceeds from this crime. The organizers react by hiring new accomplices and they continue undisturbed maximizing and legitimising their profits from this serious international organized crime.

The number of multinational organized criminal groups, members of which are most often citizens of Vietnam, the Czech Republic, Poland and Slovakia, keeps growing. These criminal groups have one in common – they carefully distribute responsibilities and tasks among all members of the group.

In reaction to the changes in Poland and the new stricter regulation of sales of the most frequently abused drugs containing pseudoephedrine and the increased attention the law enforcement bodies now pay to this phenomenon, the perpetrators have started looking for new sources of precursors. At the beginning of 2017, we detected other types of pharmaceuticals containing pseudoephedrine as the active substance, which were not originally intended for the European market. It was, for example, the CET-DER, a pharmaceutical intended for the Asian market, which was detected mainly in the Karlovy Vary region, and GALPSEUD, a pharmaceutical intended for the British market, which was detected in the Hradec Králové region and the Moravian-Silesian region.

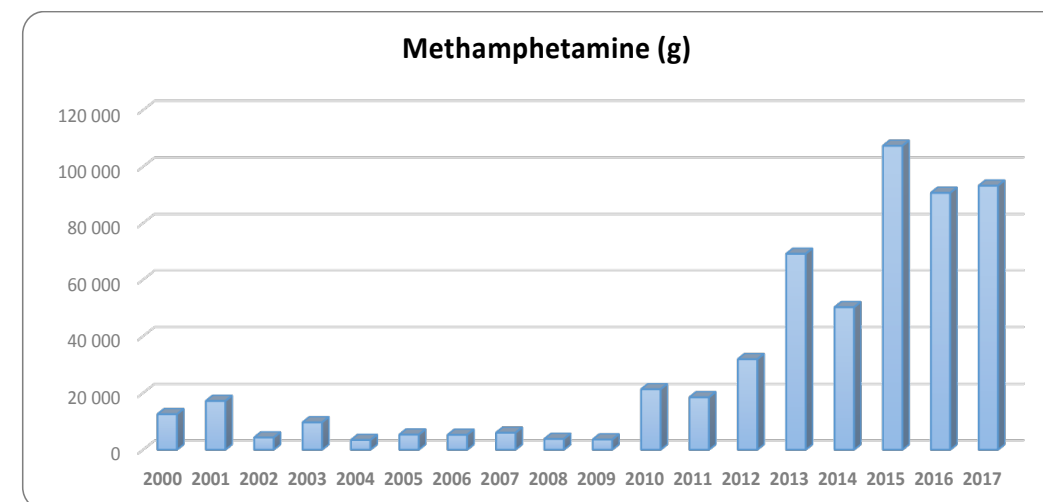
The fact that pharmaceuticals containing pseudoephedrine are now much harder to obtain has led to the increase of methamphetamine production costs. To keep their profits as high as in the past, perpetrators dilute methamphetamine, at the final phase of the production process, using MSM (methylsulfonylmethane, dimethylsulfone). MSM contains 34% of elemental sulphur and synthesizes amino acids such as L-methionine and L-cysteine. It is legally used as a supplement for healthy joints and sells for approximately CZK 150 per one kilogram. MSM crystallizes together with methamphetamine and together they form large crystals (up to about 5 cm). The end product is most often diluted half and half, but sold at a price of pure methamphetamine hydrochloride, hence contributing to the increased profits of the organized crime groups.

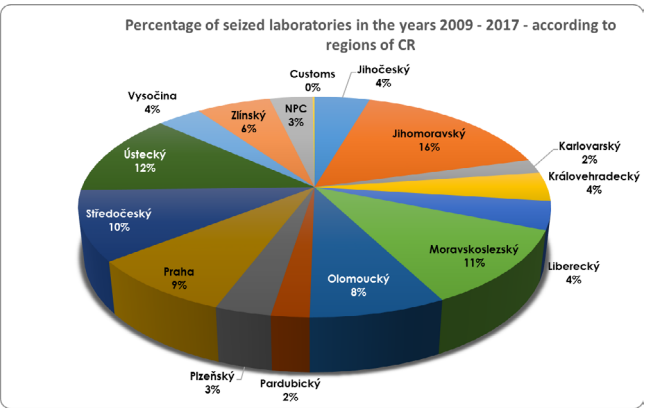
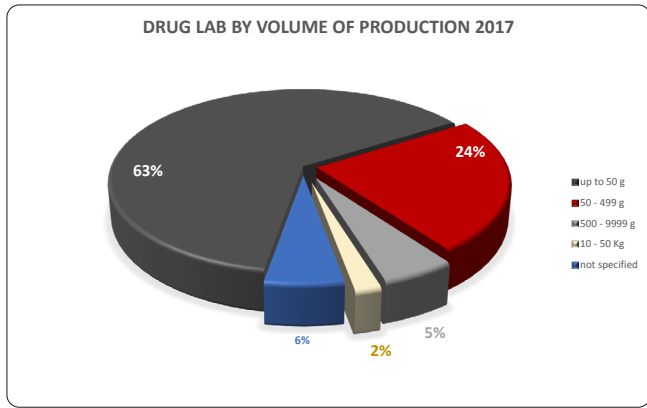
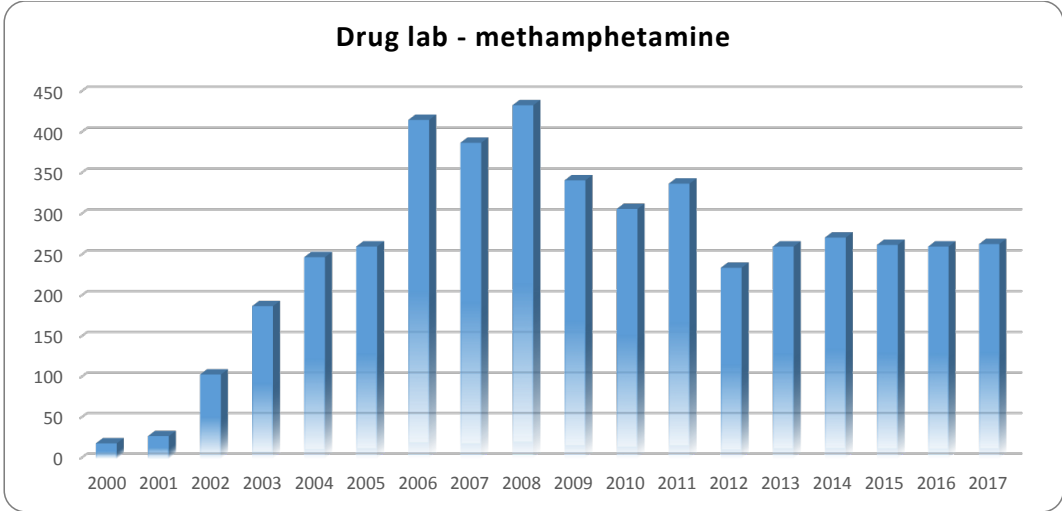
Most methamphetamine produced by the Vietnamese criminal groups is sold to the Federal Republic of Germany, Austria, France and Scandinavia (Norway, Sweden). We have also recorded cases of methamphetamine trafficking to Australia and Japan.

The perpetrators keep increasing the output of their laboratories and, as a result of the mass-production of methamphetamine, they now generate large amounts of hazardous waste. They seriously contaminate facilities which they use for the illicit drug production. Long-term exposure to these toxic and dangerous substances poses high risk of adverse health effects to many people.

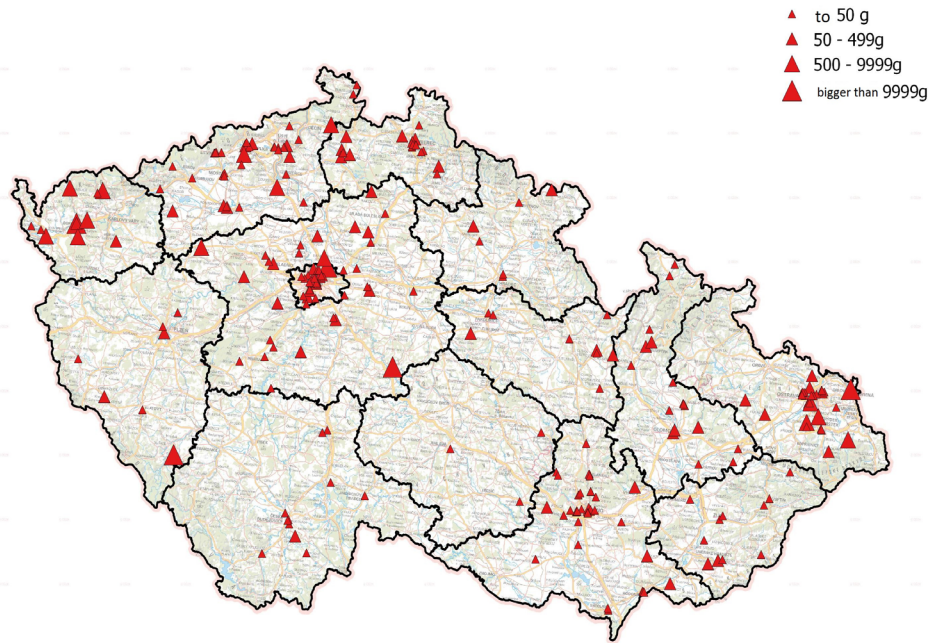
Volume of methamphetamine detected and number of detected brewing houses

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Methamphetamine (g)	5 978	3 799	3 596	21 301	18 476	31 900	69 137	50 238	107 363	90 718	93 256
Drug lab	388	434	342	307	338	235	261	272	263	261	264

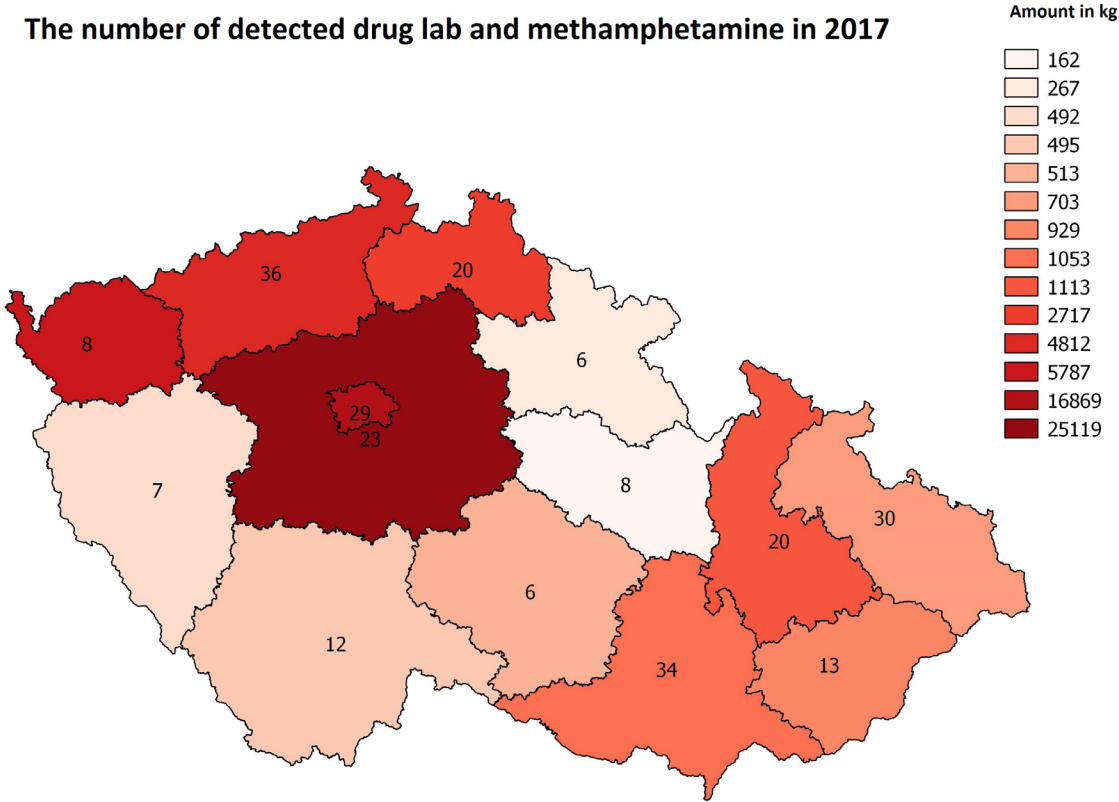




Detected drug lab in 2017



The number of detected drug lab and methamphetamine in 2017



	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	Total
Acatar (tbl.)								3 508	26 924	240	168	72	1 880	1 245	3 382	656	38 075
Apselan (tbl.)											160	1 647	4 222	8 644	16 782	79 725	111 180
Cirrus (tbl.)								6	68	17 551	24 788	158 842	618 767	616 983	163 997	244 336	1 845 338
Claritine Active (tbl.)										10 926	20 981	36 221	24 795	7 161	6 854	8 068	115 006
Efedrin (g)		7 648,7	825,0	27 301,0	1 201,0	1 185,0	1 677,0	6 023,4	8 151,9	2 317,4	2 167,2	23,0	13 554,9	1,2	430,70	347	72 854,7
Efedrin (tbl.)		1 100				602			15 000	4 070			2 355	2 341	92	150	25 710
Galpseud (tbl.)																18 700	18 700
Grip Blocker (tbl.)																120	120
Grip Ibum (tbl.)																50	50
Gripex Max (tbl.)																100	100
Ibuprofen/lbuprom (tbl.)								22 160	551	1 474		1 499	180	3 466	3 402	230	32 962
Infex Zatoki (tbl.)																48	48
Modafen (tbl.)	300	72		10 980	2 406	3 480	7 876	840	3 356	2 762	2 208	1 095	420	825	1 031	46	37 697
Neoaftrin (tbl.)										2 120	2 492						4 612
Nurofen Stop grip (tbl.)				12	4 631	11 948	21 785	876		14 892	228	2 760	8 200	6 896	2 772	1 218	76 218
Panadol (tbl.)/Panadol plus stop grip						72	17 021	1 224						1 032	240		19 589
Paralen + (tbl.)							2 261	1 440	144								3 845
Pseudoefedrin (g)			89,2			217,7	733,5		2 179,1	2 880	2 307	63 739	11 645,1	1 222,2	20 377,3	6 056,3	111 446,4
Pseudoefedrin (tbl.)		4 768															4 768
Rhynopront (tbl.)										660	588	24			72		1 344
Reactine Duo (tbl.)									11 284	10 940							22 224
Sudafed (tbl.)								12 231	278 133	403 105	169 348	21 052	27 181	7 565	6 832	22 120	947 567
Zyrtec - D (tbl.)										28 140							28 140
Drugs contain pseudoephedrine (tbl.)													6 152	3 308	1 668		11 128

Operation „KIWI“

Operation Kiwi has been, with its scope, nature and impact on illegal drug market in the Czech Republic, one of the most important investigations of the decade. The criminal network of perpetrators currently under prosecution was, for at least five years, operating virtually all high-volume methamphetamine production laboratories in the Czech Republic. The group, members of which were mainly Vietnamese, specialized in the supply of chemicals and other components necessary for the mass production of methamphetamine. These commodities were delivered to individual groups of producers in the community in a form of a “turn-key solution”. The perpetrators’ modus operandi was highly sophisticated. Offenders actively cooperated with legitimate companies which specialize in the sales

of chemicals. The group also had connections to illegal importers of pharmaceuticals containing pseudoephedrine from Poland and the red phosphorus from Italy. Large shipments of the manufactured drug were trafficked to dealers in Germany, partly to satisfy the demand of the Czech market. Qualified estimates indicate that the perpetrators produced in total up to a dozen metric ton of methamphetamine.



Operation „GOROLA-SUNG“

In their joint operation codenamed “GOROLA-SUNG”, members of the Czech, Slovak and Polish Police detected an international organized group of perpetrators who produced and trafficked large volumes of methamphetamine. An elaborately structured group headed by three key suspects operating on the territory of all three countries repeatedly and regularly perpetrated crime by operating a complex structure of criminal conduct with the intention to produce and sell at least hundreds of kilograms of methamphetamine. The perpetrators had accomplices in Poland, who collected pharmaceuticals containing pseudoephedrine from pharmacies containing pseudoephedrine from pharmacies and managed to avoid the legal regulation prohibiting sale of these massively abused pharmaceuticals. Perpetrators used couriers who trafficked the pharmaceu-

tics from Poland to the Slovak Republic where the drug was processed for subsequent use in the production of methamphetamine. The processed substance was then trafficked to the Czech Republic to a laboratory located in an industrial building in the city of Karviná, where the perpetrators produced methamphetamine - their final product. The production of methamphetamine itself was perpetrated by Vietnamese nationals whom the group transported for this purpose from northern Bohemia. To avoid detection, perpetrators concealed their production of methamphetamine in shipments of food and electronic appliances. They used a legitimate business operation to facilitate and conceal their crime. Members of the Czech, Slovak and Polish Police operating in close international co-operation arrested and charged in total 38 perpetrators.



Operation „JATKA“

The operation revealed crime perpetrated by a married Vietnamese couple producing and selling methamphetamine to a wide range of customers. The production itself took place directly on the premises of the SAPA open-air market in Prague – Libuš. The market environment, which is rather special, made the documentation of the criminal activity rather difficult. The high-volume laboratory was located in the immediate vicinity of a local restaurant called LOTUS. During the investigation, we also house searched other premises in this part of the SAPA market and found a high-volume methamphetamine production laboratory, where perpetrators produced at least 85 kg of this psychotropic substance. We also confiscated chemicals used to produce methamphetamine and about 1 metric ton of highly toxic chemical waste. During a house search in the couple's luxurious villa in Prague 4 – Chodov, we also confiscated about 4,800 fake luxury watches which would have sold for about CZK 250,000,000. The Police charged the perpetrators, among others, for violation of trademark and other intellectual property rights pursuant to Section 268 of the Criminal Code.



Operation „BONG“

In the course of the operation codenamed “BONG”, members of the National Drug Enforcement Headquarters detected and investigated a Vietnamese organized group of perpetrators perpetrating illicit methamphetamine production on the territory of the Czech Republic. The methamphetamine was made from pharmaceuticals containing pseudoephedrine which the gang procured illegally in Poland. The perpetrators' production of methamphetamine was sold either to distributors and users on the territory of the Czech Republic or trafficked by couriers in shipments of several kilograms to the Federal Republic of Germany. The Czech law enforcement bodies detected and investigated the perpetrators in close cooperation with the German Police authorities. The perpetrators' modus operandi was highly sophisticated and elaborately designed to avoid detection. Perpetrators regularly moved their methamphetamine production sites; they started on the territory of the Karlovy Vary Region and then moved to the Ústí nad Labem Region and on to Prague. The Police arrested nine members of the group, confiscated a methamphetamine production laboratory, loads of GRIPORT, a Polish pharmaceutical which contains pseudoephedrine and served as the precursor for the perpetrator's illicit production, laboratory equipment and chemicals needed to produce methamphetamine - about 20 kg of MSM (confiscated methylsulfonylmethane) used as a solvent for methamphetamine dilution, and cash.

Operation „HOKOV“

In the course of this operation, members of the National Drug Enforcement Headquarters detected and investigated a Vietnamese married couple who perpetrated methamphetamine production and distribution in the Czech Republic. They frequently moved production sites thus making the investigation of their crime quite difficult. During the investigation, we detected a high-volume methamphetamine production laboratory, located near Prague in the village of Líbeznice in the immediate vicinity of a restaurant and, in Prague, we intercepted a Vietnamese courier with 700 grams of methamphetamine for sale. In response to this seizure, the key perpetrator moved the essential part of the methamphetamine production technology from Líbeznice to an old family house in the village of Hokov near Rakovník. During the final intervention, we confiscated both high-volume production laboratories including the methamphetamine production technology, about 2 metric tons of chemicals to be used for methamphetamine production, about 68,000 tablets of Cirrus, a Polish pharmaceutical, and about 1,000 tablets of Apselan, also a Polish pharmaceutical (both contain a pseudoephedrine precursor), 16 kg of already extracted pseudoephedrine, and 8 kg of methamphetamine.

Operation „LACHTAN“

In the course of this operation, the National Drug Enforcement Headquarters detected and investigated a five-member Vietnamese organized crime group, which perpetrated large-scale production of methamphetamine and its subsequent distribution. In the course of the investigation, the National Drug Enforcement Headquarters documented sales of about 11 kilograms of methamphetamine to other Vietnamese nationals.

The group divided tasks among themselves and produced methamphetamine at their leased residential premises especially in the Central Bohemian Region. The gang hired co-defendants, so called brewers, who worked at the methamphetamine production laboratories and collected production precursors, pharmaceuticals from Poland, and chemicals from the Czech Republic. The National Drug Enforcement Headquarters intervened right upon a handover of 8 kilograms of methamphetamine. Five Vietnamese perpetrators were arrested and detained. Subsequently, the National Drug Enforcement Headquarters performed seven searches of other premises and land as well as 3 house searches and confiscated, in addition to movable assets and a subsequent amount of money in cash, a complete and fully functional methamphetamine production laboratory and about 19 kilograms of methamphetamine.

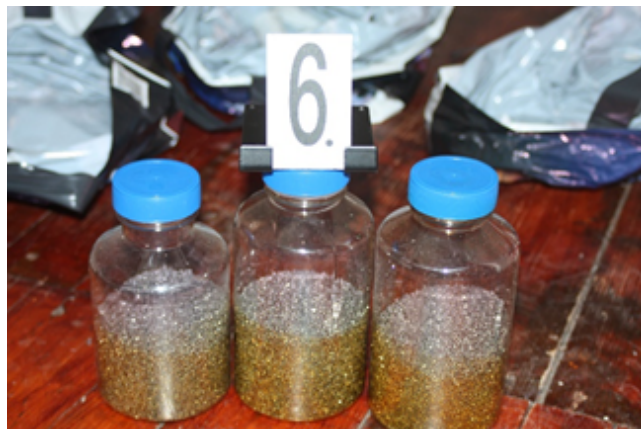
Operation „LIDLA“

In the course of this operation, the National Drug Enforcement Headquarters detected and investigated an organized group perpetrating crime in several countries. The group produced methamphetamine in the North Bohemia and subsequently exported their produce abroad, especially to Germany. In one trip abroad, the perpetrators always exported several kilograms of the drug. Currently, three of the six perpetrators who are under prosecution are facing charges in the Czech Republic. All of them are in detention.

Operation „ROY“

In the course of this operation, the National Drug Enforcement Headquarters detected and investigated an organized group of Czech nationals perpetrating production and distribution of methamphetamine. The group operated in the regions of Liberec, Hradec Králové, Central Bohemia and Prague. The key perpetrator and the boss of the group, an experienced repeated offender who was well aware of the Police investigation methods, trafficked Apselan, a drug which contains pseudoephedrine, from Poland. He also handled chemicals to manufacture methamphetamine and hired and paid accomplices to produce methamphetamine. He moved locations of individual production cycles frequently. The group's production took place in Jablonec nad Nisou, Oldřichov, Lázně Bělohrad, Kropáčova Vrutice and Rožmitál pod Třemšínem. The key perpetrator further diluted the methamphetamine with the use of MSM (dimethylsulfone) and distributed the final product to markets in the Czech Republic and Germany.

During the final phase of this operation, the National Drug Enforcement Headquarters intercepted and detained five perpetrators; one perpetrator fled the Police and is currently wanted for prosecution. The National Drug Enforcement Headquarters also confiscated a laboratory in which the perpetrators worked on extraction of pseudoephedrine from 12 kg of Apselan, 350 grams of already extracted pseudoephedrine, and laboratory equipment and chemicals intended for methamphetamine production. Furthermore, the National Drug Enforcement Headquarters confiscated an “indoor” cannabis plantation with about 50 plants and the cannabis cultivation technology, about 1 kg of marijuana, a firearm and ammunition, cash, and movable property.



Trafficking in MARIJUANA

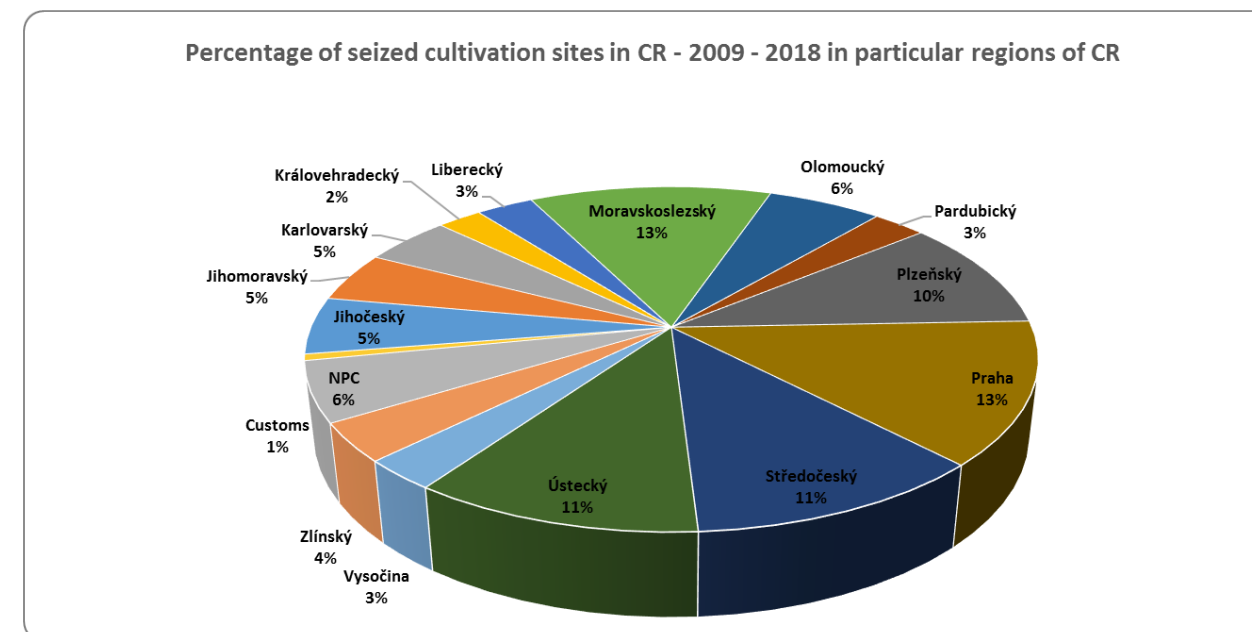
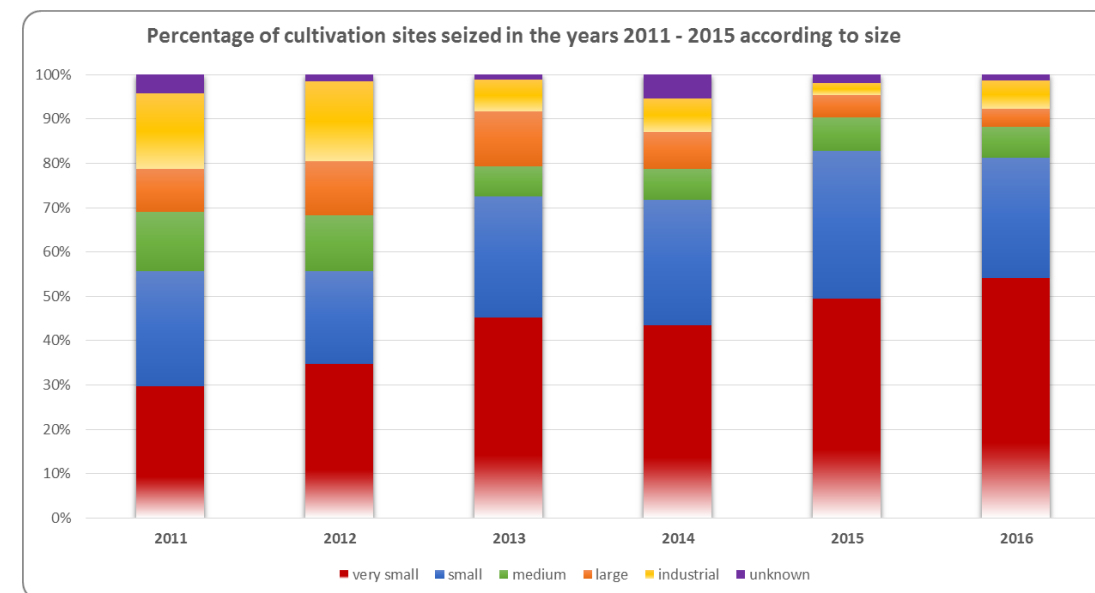
MARIJUANA

Consumption of cannabis in the Czech Republic still remains by large dependent on the domestic production. Most indoor cannabis production continues to be well organized and perpetrated by criminal groups of Vietnamese origin. Most groups manage more than one cannabis plantation thus distributing the risk of detection to more locations. Instead of one industrial-size plantation, perpetrators prefer to set up several large plantations in less conspicuous buildings (family houses, flats or non-residential premises in residential houses, non-residential premises in industrial sites, etc.) than in large industrial halls or farms.

There is a new trend in massive involvement of Balkan organized criminal groups in the marijuana illegal business. Most groups are dominated by Serbians with citizens of Montenegro and Croatia as co-defendants. These groups have chosen the Czech Republic for its prime location in the heart of Europe, easily accessible and cheap technology needed for indoor cannabis cultivation and wide offer of affordable space suitable for cannabis plantations (rented apartments, family houses). The crime is under control of Serbian perpetrators who manage the criminal activities but do not personally perpetrate crime on the territory of the Czech Republic. They rarely ever come to the Czech Republic and their visits concentrate around the period of cannabis harvest. They hire Serbians, mostly unemployed people, to work as “gardeners”. Most of these people are men under 30 years of age, who speak no foreign

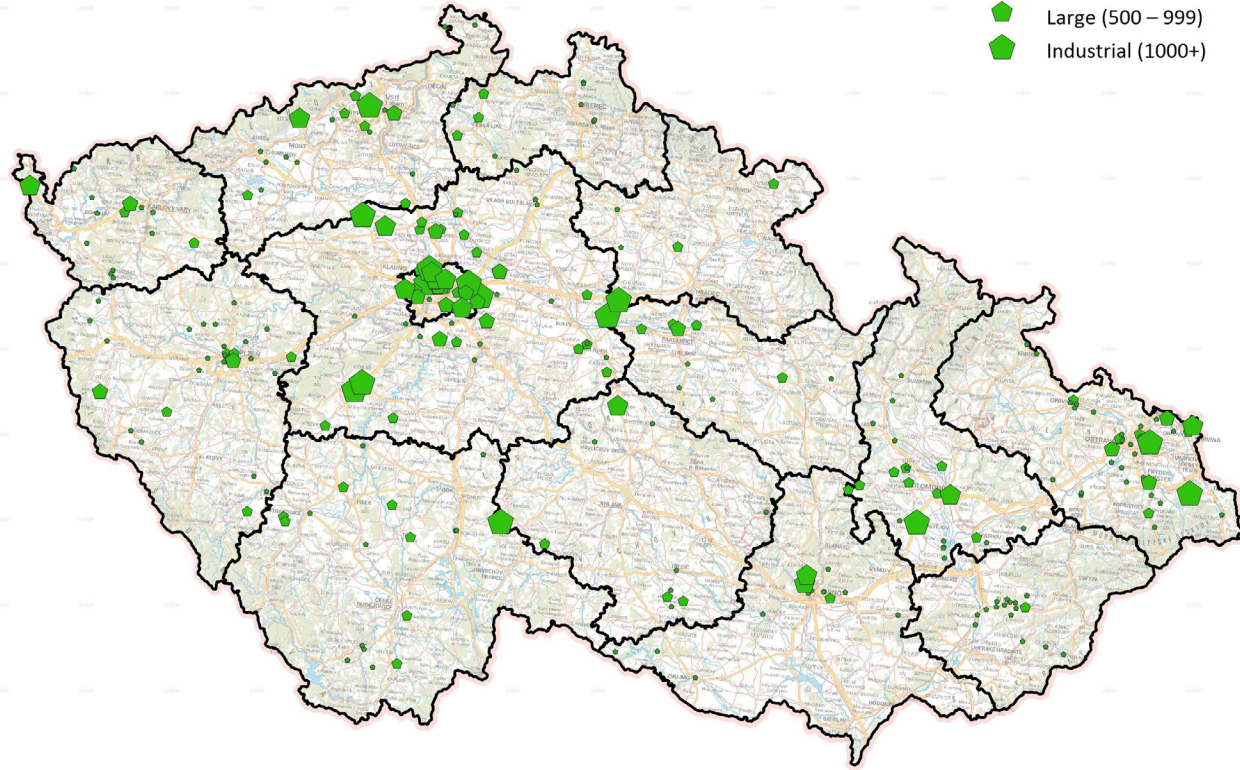
language, have no education and are happy with their monthly earnings of about € 1,000. The “gardeners” often come from one extended family, one region or one city. They stay in the Czech Republic for 3 to 4 months, work at several plantations, and then go back to Serbia. Marijuana produced by these gangs is usually smuggled by Serbian couriers to Germany or Austria. Gang bosses subsequently legitimize their profits in Serbia, where they invest in the real estate, restaurants, cafes, or discos.

Thanks to the “Cooperation with the Western Balkans”, a project under the umbrella of the Ministry of Interior of the Czech Republic, we enhanced our cooperation with the Serbian Police (Service for the Prevention of Drug Abuse and Crime Prevention, Service to Combat Organized Crime) and the Serbian Office of Prosecution. We have cooperated in several joint investigation teams supported by EUROJUST, an international organisation supporting cooperation in judicial matters. Our co-ordinated efforts in parallel criminal investigations both in the Czech Republic and in Serbia allowed us to document activities of all Serbian organized criminal groups starting with the “gardeners” and couriers and ending with the key organizers. Our cooperation resulted in dismantling the gang and disintegrating many indoor plantations on the territory of the Czech Republic, primarily in Prague and the Central Bohemian Region. Last but not least, the investigation led to seizure of dozens of millions of Czech crowns as proceeds from this crime.

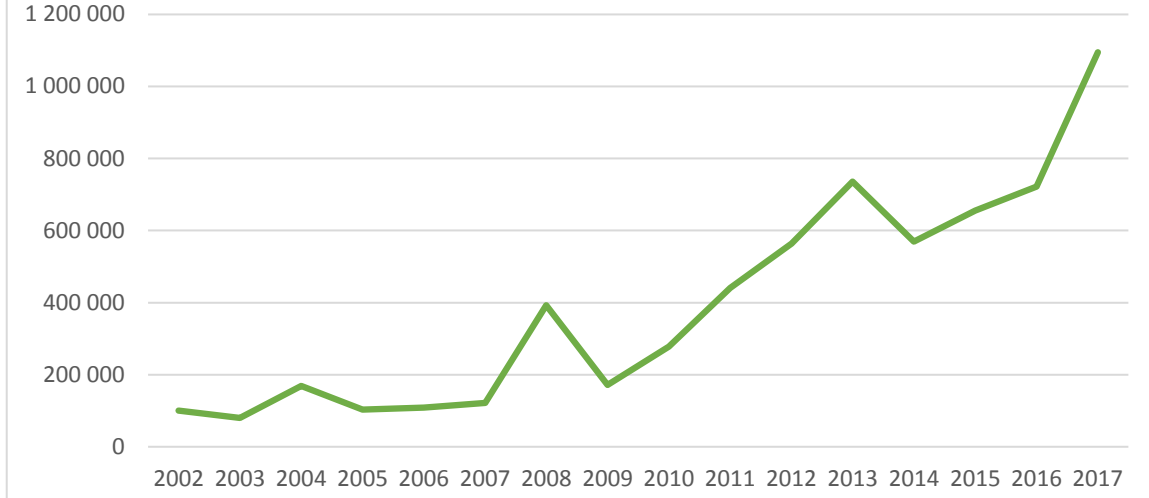


Detected growhouses 2017

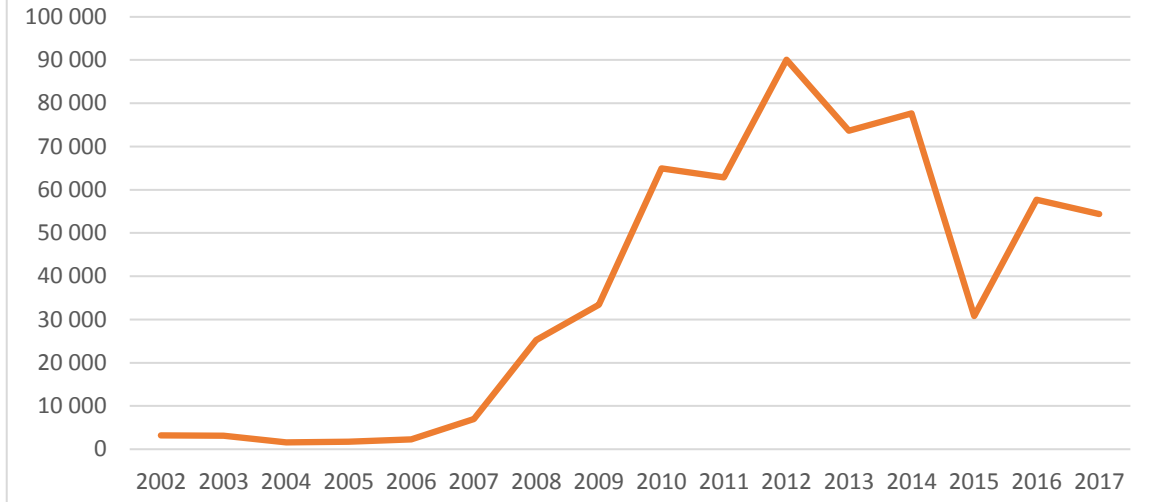
- Home small (1 – 49)
- Small (50 – 249)
- Medium (250 – 499)
- Large (500 – 999)
- Industrial (1000+)

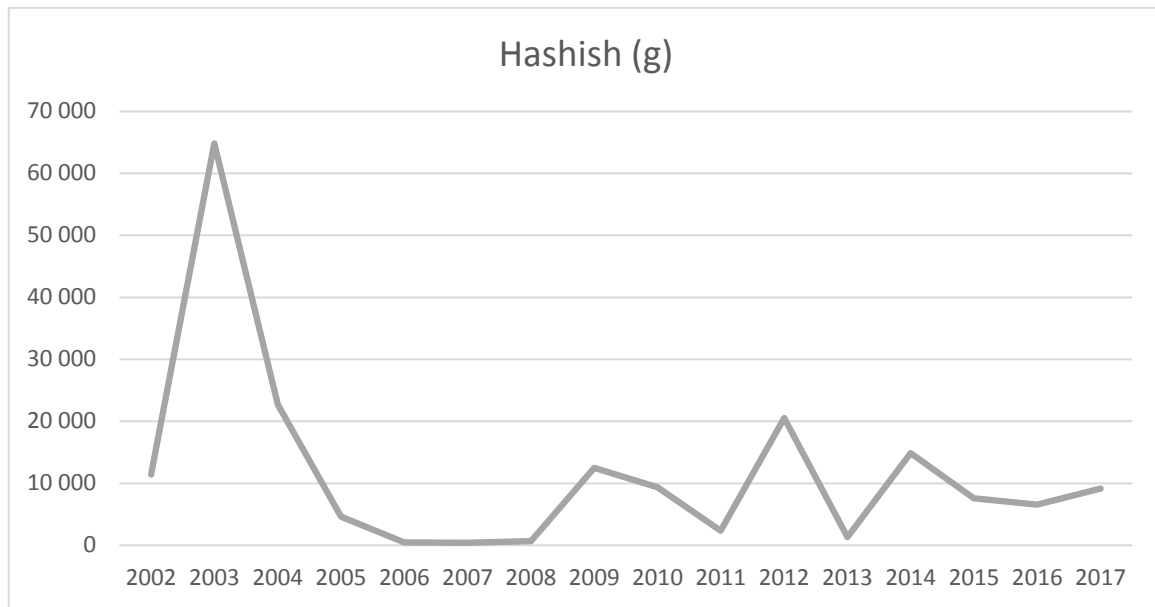
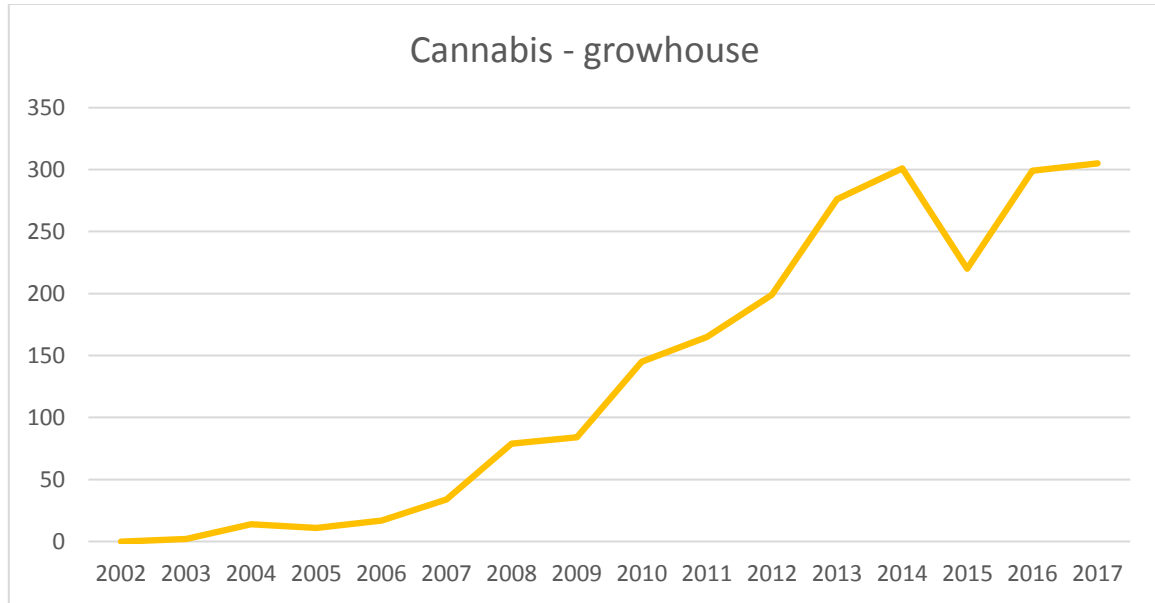


Cannabis (g)

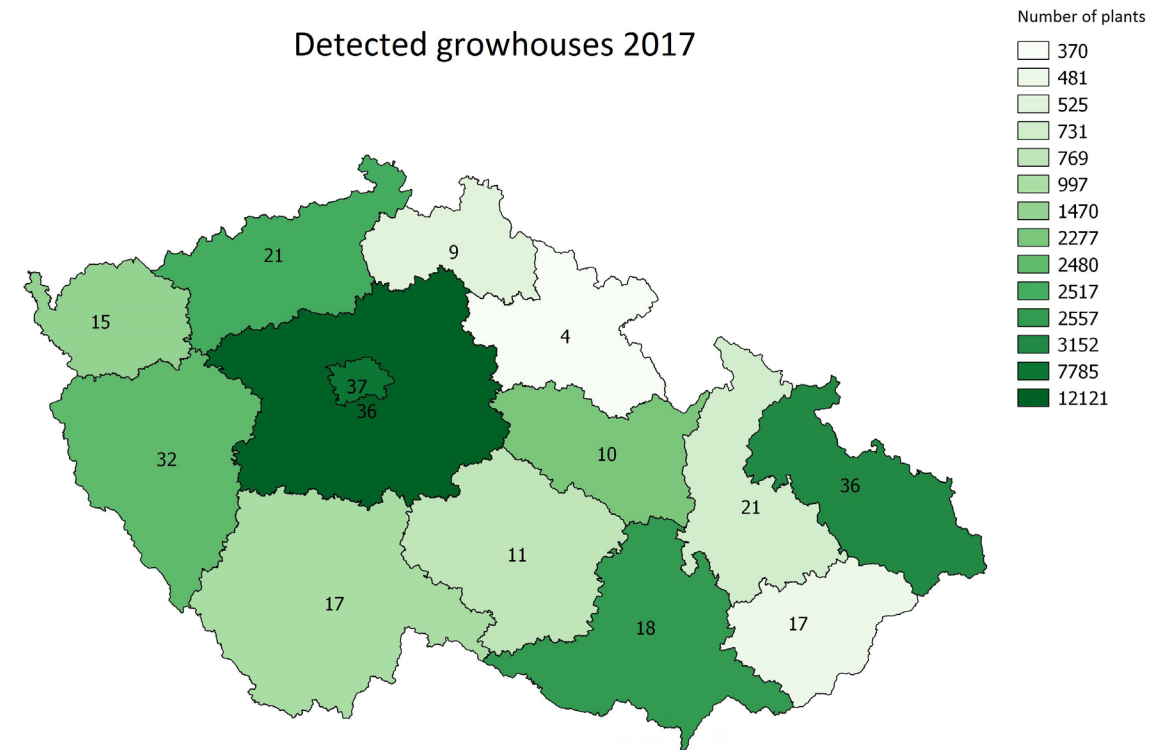


Cannabis - plants





	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Cannabis (g)	122 124	392 527	171 800	277 988	440 780	563 335	735 362	569 564	655 055	722 107	1 094 601
Cannabis - plants	6 992	25 223	33 427	64 904	62 817	90 091	73 639	77 685	30 770	57 660	54 392
growhouse	34	79	84	145	165	199	276	301	220	299	305
Hashish (g)	387	697	12 499	9 354	2 431	20 532	1 321	14 852	7 558	6 566	9 126



Operation „BUDEC“

In the course of their operation codenamed BUDEC, the National Drug Enforcement Headquarters detected and investigated an extensive international organised group of suspects perpetrating the crime of establishing and operating large-scale cannabis plantations and subsequent production and distribution of marijuana as well as trafficking and distribution of cocaine on the territory of the Czech Republic. The network of plantations cultivating non-technical cannabis operated by this group of perpetrators was equipped with state-of-the-art technology bought at official growshops. In total, the Police confiscated 11 indoor cannabis plantations, 7246 cannabis plants, 34 kg of dry marijuana, 1 kg of cocaine, and a large amount of cash. Sixteen perpetrators were arrested and charged. The BUDEC operation is rather especially specific due to the hierarchical organizational structure and distribution of tasks amongst perpetrators within the organized group, the extent of crime and the perpetrators' modus operandi, and the composition of the group confirming a new trend on the territory of the Czech Republic, reported from numerous European countries, of significant involvement of some ethnic groups from the former Yugoslavia in selected types of drug crime.

A criminal group of individuals, mainly Serbian nationals, specialized in registering companies on the name of which they subsequently bought and rented real estate property, primarily in Prague and the Central Bohemian region. Such property was used to establish indoor non-technical cannabis plantations.

By perpetrating their crime, the group significantly contaminated all real estate property in their portfolio and caused further damage by unauthorised construction jobs, including interference with electricity distribution systems.



Operation „HVALA“

The Czech and Serbian Police established a Joint Investigation Team to investigate a 10-member organized criminal group of individuals running a large-scale cannabis plantation in the Czech Republic and perpetrating high-volume marijuana trafficking on the territory of the European Union.

The Serbian nationals charged with the above described crime organized their criminal activities from the territory of Serbia. They used false identity to rent family houses in Prague which they subsequently used for cannabis cultivation. They used virtually every room of the rented property to grow non-technical cannabis plants and produce marijuana. The buildings were equipped with state-of-the-art technology for indoor plant growing. Plant cultivation was handled by specially trained gardeners, who were managed and regularly supervised by the organizers from Serbia. Thanks to sophisticated technology, they managed at least four harvests a year generating thousands of cannabis plants with a high content of psychotropic cannabinoids. The production capacity of plants cultivated by the group is estimated at around one metric ton of marijuana.

During the final intervention, the Police confiscated three large plantations at the outskirts of Prague - Suchdol, Horní Počernice and Újezd nad Lesy, including a large amount of fertilizers, cannabis seeds, about 3000 non-technical cannabis plants and 201 kilos of dry marijuana.



Trafficking in COCAINE

COCAINE

Despite the increasing availability of cocaine, a trend which remained unchanged in 2017, the Czech Republic has become neither a significant cocaine destination nor a cocaine transit country. Cocaine is much more expensive than methamphetamine and tends to be in high demand in cities with higher purchasing power (mainly Prague, Brno, and possibly other regional cities) and amongst users in higher income groups and foreign tourists in music clubs and luxury bars. The street distributed cocaine is of particularly low quality as a result of dilution perpetrated by various elements of the supply chain with the intention to increase profit.

The traffickers' modus operandi and the involvement of particular criminal groups have remained almost unchanged. We have documented cases of involvement of Czech citizens in the local distribution of cocaine as well as imports from the source countries in South America or from countries in Western Europe. Citizens of the Czech Republic are hired by international organized crime groups mainly as couriers and smuggle their load either in their luggage or, as swallowers, in their gastrointestinal tract. The couriers traffic shipments from South America (Peru, Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil) to the Western Europe (most often the United Kingdom, Spain, Portugal, France, and the Netherlands) or from one European country to another. Courier hiring has been a task entrusted to the West African criminal groups, most often Nigerians, who operate throughout the EU and abuse "Schengen" visas for their free movement to hire couriers, primarily very poor citizens of the Czech Republic and other Eastern European countries, such as the Baltic States or Ukraine.

Generally speaking, couriers are hired to smuggle smaller cocaine consignments. Those smuggling drugs in their luggage travel with consignments usually not larger than 5 kg, in the case of swallowers smuggling drugs in the gastrointestinal tract, the amounts are mostly within the range of hundreds of grams up to a maximum of 1 kg.

In this context, they have marked a growing importance of the Václav Havel Airport in Prague, which has been commonly used by West African criminal groups and others as a transit and destination airport for a growing number of couriers. Couriers usually make several stopovers on their Europe-South America route and move between EU countries to hide the real purpose of their travels. Because of the geographical location of Prague in the heart of Europe, the Prague Airport is very often their target destination, from which it is very easy to travel to other EU countries by regular bus or train connections without the necessity to book tickets in advance.

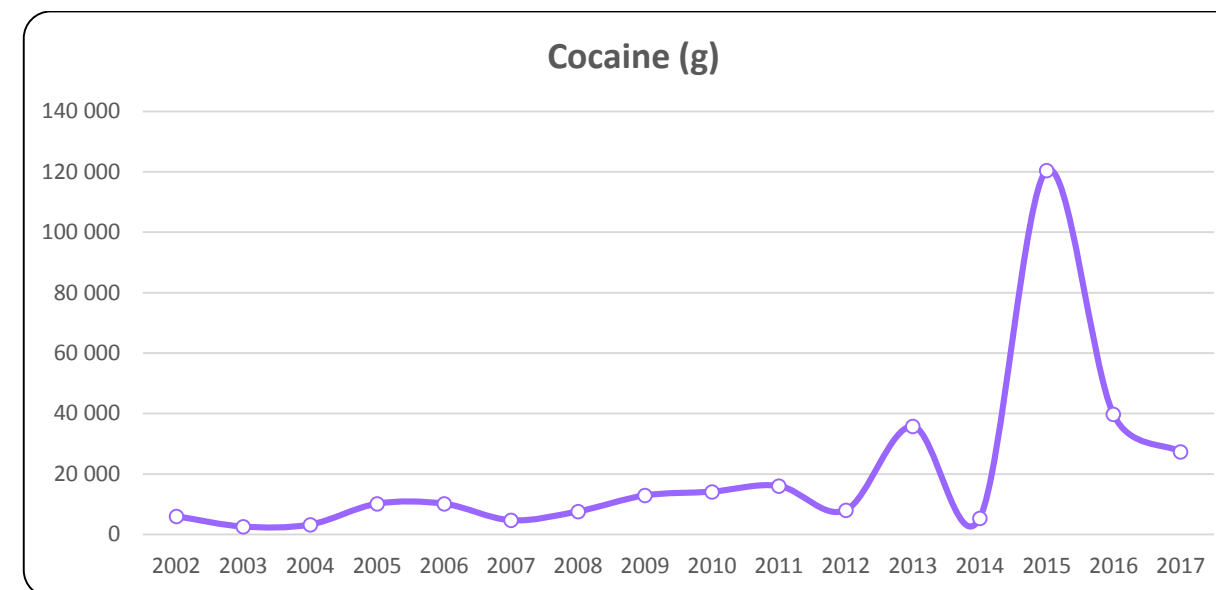
Trafficking and illicit trade of cocaine has increasingly become dominated by the Balkan organized crime groups, operated mainly by citizens of Serbia and manned with Croatians, Slovenians, Montenegrins, Bosnians and Herzegovinians. The groups primarily engage in smuggling of cocaine from South America to Europe, but they have successfully established themselves in the source countries of cocaine and Brazil. They build on their knowledge of maritime transport and manage to smuggle to Europe large consignments of cocaine worth hundreds of kilos or even tons. After having been unloaded in Europe, cocaine is stored in Western European countries, most often in Spain, Belgium, the Netherlands, and Croatia. Perpetrators subsequently smuggle their cocaine to other European countries in smaller consignments of up to a dozen or dozens of kilogram.

They use couriers from amongst the lowest echelon of the Balkan criminal groups or hire citizens of Eastern European countries who smuggle cocaine in their luggage by buses or trains or in passenger cars. Consignments up to dozens of kilogram of cocaine are smuggled across the EU in trucks transporting various goods.

In this area we have also established close cooperation with the Serbian colleagues. Under the umbrella of the Europol's EMPACT project and Ministry of Interior of the Czech Republic's cooperation project targeting countries of the Western Balkans, we have developed very intensive cooperation with our colleagues from Croatia, Slovenia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Montenegro, and Albania.

Increase in volumes of detected cocaine

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Cocaine (g)	37 588	7 631	12 904	14 162	16 071	8 050	35 788	5 406	120 386	39 637	27 376



Operation „ALTIMA“

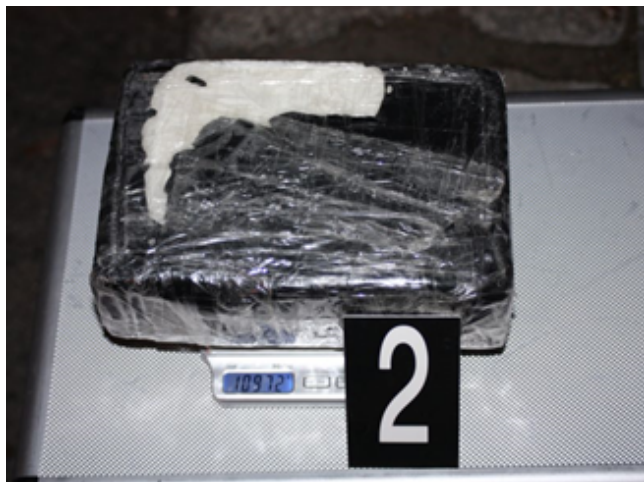
In an joint operation of the Czech and Serbian Police, members of the National Drug Headquarters arrested on the territory of the Czech Republic three members of an organized group of suspects perpetrating extensive international cocaine trafficking. Two other suspects, including the key organizer of the crime, were arrested by the Serbian Police Service to Combat Organized Crime on the Serbian territory. The organized criminal group perpetrated trafficking of cocaine from South America to the Netherlands and further to a number of European Union countries.

One of the Serbian nationals arrested in the Czech Republic was in charge of the gang's logistics in all European countries concerned, the second Serbian national was responsible for the domestic distribution on the territory of the Czech Republic, and the third man, a Hungarian national, was a courier. In the Czech Republic, we confiscated a total of 8.4 kg of cocaine.

Operation „PORTO“

In the course of the operation codenamed PORTO, the National Drug Enforcement Headquarters detected and investigated a Nigerian organized criminal group operating in the Czech Republic, Spain and Brazil. The key organizer of this criminal activity hired, with the help of his Czech partner, couriers from amongst the poorest people. Other members of the group, operating in Spain, provided couriers with air tickets to travel to South America on the Prague - Madrid - Lisbon - Sao Paulo flights and gave them money to pay for their stay in Brazil. In Sao Paulo, the curriers received from local members of the group hand luggage containing cocaine, which they took on flights back to Lisbon. Members of the National Drug Enforcement Headquarters confiscated in total 8 kg of cocaine. The key organizer also dealt cocaine in the centre of Prague.

Trafficking in HEROIN



HEROIN

Unlike in most European countries, illicit trafficking and distribution of heroin in the Czech Republic have stagnated for several years and the trend continued in 2017. The heroin supply is mainly driven by the more or less stable number of users. Generally speaking, users prefer stimulants over suppressive substances. Last year, the Czech street market was dominated by very low quality heroin; the content of diacetylmorphine was below 5% of in the mix. Most addicts abused opiate-based pharmaceuticals.

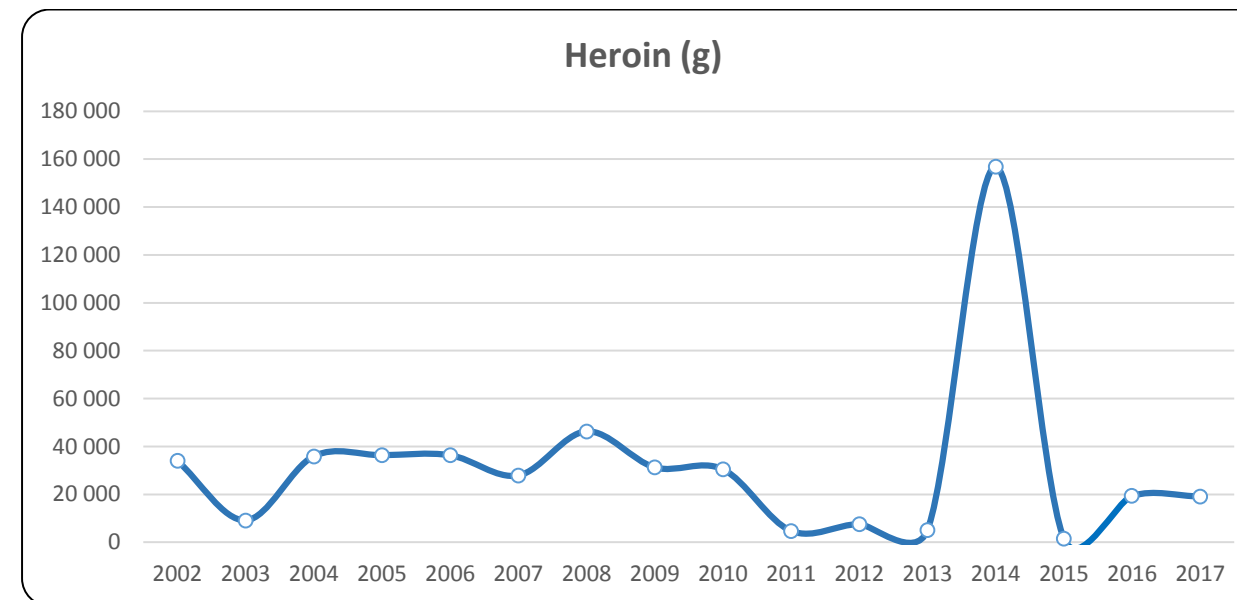
Illicit trafficking and subsequent distribution of heroin in the Czech Republic has remained in the hands of organized groups of ethnic Albanians from Kosovo and Macedonia. Parallel to their heroin business, these groups perpetrate illicit trafficking and subsequent distribution of cocaine, which is highly demanded especially by richer clients. Other organized criminal groups from the countries of the Western Balkans and Turkey also want to have their share of the heroin business. The Albanian organized crime groups have continued to focus their activities mainly to Prague, Northern Bohemia (Ústí nad Labem, Teplice), Brno, and Ostrava.

Perpetrators traffic heroin to the Czech Republic mainly from the Western Balkans or from Turkey in smaller consignments of up to 5 kg. Couriers are commonly hired directly by members of this community and transport heroin throughout Europe particularly concealed in passenger cars with in-built “secret mailboxes” designed for this purpose. Individual members of the organized criminal groups often come from one extended family. Criminal groups of Albanian nationals usually do deal heroin to the end users, but concentrate primarily on heroin trafficking, storage, dilution, and distribution to smaller local Roma, Arabic and Czech dealers. In this context, the Czech Republic still functions as a logistical base.

Last year, the price of heroin in the street distribution was around CZK 1,000 per 1 gram. Low quality heroin offered by street dealers has made the addicts concentrate on opium-based pharmaceuticals. In Prague and some bigger cities, addicts abuse pharmaceuticals intended for substitution treatment, which contain buprenorphine as the active substance. Most of these pharmaceuticals come to the drug market from patients under substitution programs who receive special prescriptions. In 2017, Heroin addicts continued abusing fentanyl extracted mainly from transdermal patches or tablets which leak to the drug market from patients.

Heroin seized - year to year figures

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Heroin (g)	20 333	46 302	31 258	30 453	4 730	7 576	5 045	156 810	1 585	19 334	19 084



Operation „KUJE“

In the course of the operation codenamed KUJE, the National Drug Enforcement Headquarters detected heroin distribution and dealing in Prague. The crime was perpetrated by an ethnic Albanian from Kosovo, who, to minimize the danger of detection by the law enforcement, frequently changed the heroin storage, never met with buyers in person (Czechs, Romans, Arabs) using a co-defendant to hand over the drugs, and kept changing meeting and hand over places. In the course of the investigation, we managed to evidence about 800 grams of heroin sold.

Trafficking MDMA “Ecstasy” tablets

MDMA – “Ecstasy” tablets

The demand for “Ecstasy” tablets has continued growing. Unlike in the past, the tablets confiscated last year did contain MDMA as the active substance. Previously, this substance was often replaced by various new synthetic drugs (NSDs) with the intention to avoid criminal prosecution. The users often suffered unexpected and unwanted adverse effects due to the replacement of MDMA and in many cases the drug use ended with a serious medical condition.

Consumption of “Ecstasy” tablets containing MDMA has always been associated with the dance parties and clubs, bars and summer dance music festivals. Tablet shipments are either trafficked from the Netherlands to the Czech Republic or produced in the Czech Republic. In the past two years, “Ecstasy” production in the Czech Republic has been on the rise and perpetrators use the Netherlands only as a source of MDMA in the crystalline form. Other necessary components, such as the ‘tablet matter’ and dyes are readily available in the Czech Republic. To make the tablet, perpetrators most commonly use machines assembled from components purchased online from China or India. A tableting machine would cost them several dozen thousand CZK.

Production and subsequent distribution of MDMA tablets of “Ecstasy” are most often perpetrated by organized criminal groups of Czech citizens under age 35. They perceive “Ecstasy” as means to fast and significant financial gains. Relocation of “Ecstasy” production to the Czech Republic has increased the perpetrators’ illegal profits since they no longer pay for the transfer of tablets from the Netherlands to the Czech Republic.

Their highly gainful illegal business also profits from the significant margin given by the difference between the production cost of the tablet, which is roughly between CZK 10 and CZK 15 and its selling price to the end consumer, which is around CZK 200.

Operation „POKER“

In the course of the operation codenamed “POKER”, members of the National Drug Headquarters intercepted five Czech nationals, members of a group of perpetrators in their early thirties, who had met as students and worked as employees in various night bars in the centre of Prague. To produce “Ecstasy” tablets, they assembled a tableting machine with a production capacity of about one tablet per second. Production components were purchased online in China and the UK. They processed MDMA, the active substance, and mixed it with dye and cellulose as the gluing agent. They used their machine to form this mix into “Ecstasy tablets” of various sizes and appearance. The production took place in a rented warehouse in an industrial zone at the outskirts of Prague.

According to the expert opinion of the Forensic Institute Prague (KÚP), the content of the active substance in one tablet was about 30% of the 3,4-methylenedioxy-methamphetamine base (MDMA), i.e. approximately 100 mg. The price of one tablet to dealers ranged between CZK 60 to 80, end-users paid between CZK 150 to 200.

The group of perpetrators sold their “Ecstasy” tablets mainly to dealers who operated, based on information gathered during the investigation so far, at music festivals all over the Czech Republic and among nightclub goers, mainly in Prague.



Trafficking DESIGNER DRUGS

DESIGNER DRUGS

In respect of the new synthetic drugs, the law enforcement bodies in the Czech Republic have been facing the same challenge over the past years – the lengthy process of listing these drugs on lists of addictive substances. Perpetrators are well aware of this legislative gap and compose their offer of drugs so that they are not prosecutable under Section 283 of the Criminal Code. This situation can be documented using the example of AMB - CHMICA, which was put on the list only after March 2017. The new synthetic drugs are very dangerous, especially due to the fact that their impact on the human body and mind remains, in most cases, unknown. In this respect, they may be significantly more dangerous than the traditionally abused drugs.

The new synthetic drugs confiscated in the Czech Republic in 2017 can be traced to Chinese producers of chemicals. Perpetrators most often traffic these substances to the Czech Republic using mail and courier services. Consignments containing new synthetic drugs are either shipped secretly hidden in packages containing electronic appliances or other consumer goods or they are declared and shipped as a completely different product, such as pigments, adhesives, or detergents. Another typical feature of this type of crime is that the perpetrators and users usually come from countries where the NSDs are a much greater drug problem than in the Czech Republic (e.g. the Russian Federation, Poland or Hungary).

For this reason, the NSDs in the Czech Republic where are usually on offer in locations with a high concentration of these nationalities, such as Prague or the Moravian-Silesian Region. The availability of these drugs online is yet another typical phenomenon. The online business can pose a real problem in the future among members of the younger generations used to the anonymous Internet or Darknet environment; moreover, young people are able to pay for goods and services by alternative currencies, such as bitcoin. Users of these drugs are in serious danger; their health and life may be under serious threat since they are often unaware of the potential adverse effects of these drugs and their dosing. Situation in other countries shows that there is a lot to worry about. In Germany, many people suffered serious intoxications and several died after having taken NSDs (a substance known as 5F - ADB).

Operation “FILTR”

In the course of the operation codenamed FILTR, the National Drug Enforcement Headquarters investigated crime perpetrated by Russian nationals having an Israeli citizenship. The perpetrators imported to the Czech Republic the so called “new synthetic drugs” and subsequently trafficked them, concealed in water filters, through courier services to Israel. During the investigation of this crime, the National Drug Enforcement Headquarters detected 6 almost identical shipments, 3 of these shipments were intercepted.

They consisted of 486.30 g of AMB - CHMICA (MMB - CHMICA), 497.6 g of 5F - ADB and 445.09 g of 5F - ADB. Thanks to the international Police cooperation which we entered into with customs authorities of the State of Israel, the Israeli authorities intercepted, at the Ben Gurion airport in Tel Aviv, a consignment which contained 445.09 grams of 5F - ADB. During the subsequent house searches also in Israel, the authorities found 1,600 grams of this substance. The investigators documented that the perpetrators ordered the illegal substances from China. The National Drug Enforcement Headquarters managed to document several payments for these substances. At the same time, the National Drug Enforcement Headquarters documented payments made with bitcoins.

Coordination, Education and Strategy Section

Coordination, education, and strategies

Drug Precursors, pharmaceuticals, medicinal products

A) Changes in legislation – international aspects

In 2017, the authorities introduced several significant changes in the area of drug precursors at the international level. In March 2017, the UN Commission on Narcotics (CND) passed, at its regular session, a resolution to include two substances commonly abused for the production of synthetic fentanyl opiate on Table 1 of the Drug Precursors of the 1988 United Nations Convention on Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances. It concerns the following substances: 4 – aniline – N-phenethylpiperidine (ANPP) and N – phenethyl – 4 – piperidone (NPP). Subsequently, the EU authorities initiated the legislative process to include these two substances on the list of drug precursors under the relevant European Parliament Regulation on drug precursors, namely among Category 1 precursors. In the light of the forthcoming evaluation of the implementation of the European Drug Precursors Regulation, the European Commission officially proposed amendments in legislation to change perception of pharmaceuticals containing precursors, in particular pseudoephedrine/ephedrine, which are still massively abused for the production of methamphetamine. Moreover, the European Commission proposed to transfer the acetic anhydride to the list of Category 1 precursors pursuant to the relevant Regulations and, moreover, inclusion of the red phosphorus to the list of drug precursors.

The joint Czech-Slovak initiative gathering the Czech National Drug Enforcement Headquarters, the Ministry of Health of the Czech Republic, the National Drug Enforcement Unit of the Slovak Republic and the State Institute for Drug Control of the Slovak Republic drafted a joint position on methamphetamine, availability and use of the red phosphorus and availability of pharmaceuticals containing pseudoephedrine/ephedrine and their abuse in the Czech Republic and Slovakia. This position was, among others, presented to the European Commission at the meeting of the Drug Precursor Working Group, which we are members of. This initiative wishes to promote steps necessary to strictly regulate sales of the red phosphorus in the European Union and to enter certain pharmaceuticals which contain drug precursors into the category of drug precursors.

B) Cooperation in drug precursors

The National Drug Enforcement Headquarters have been engaged in extensive collaboration and exchange of information with business entities which produce, sell/buy, or process chemicals which are of interest for the law enforcement bodies. This voluntary cooperation on drug precursors and other often abused chemicals promotes, in particular, systematic education and awareness rising, risk assessment, monitoring of current trends and establishing new and improving existing cooperation, which is supported by the respective Memorandum of Cooperation, the first part of which was signed already in the year 2001. Last year, the European Commission completed the new so-called Guidelines for Operators, which the National Drug Enforcement Headquarters had also contributed to.

We investigated twenty intelligence reports or pieces of information on suspicious demand, orders, customers, etc. We confirmed all these suspicions as well founded. In most cases, we managed to stop the perpetrators from trafficking the precursors in question and prevented the subsequent processing of such precursors for illicit drug production. In two cases, however, we failed to prevent the delivery and the precursors leaked to the criminal underworld. These precursors are subject to further investigation of the relevant law enforcement or administrative authorities.

Both globally and in the Central Europe, acetic anhydride has remained in enormous demand for, which seems to be heavily impacted by this trend. Last year, mainly thanks to the voluntary cooperation and support from the business entities concerned and the timely reaction from our side, we managed to stop sales of a total of about 2.1 metric tons of acetic anhydride, which the perpetrators intended to use, had it been successfully purchased and trafficked to the production country, for illicit production of more than one metric ton of heroin.

In 2017, the legitimate consumption of another chemical substance, which has been largely abused for illicit drug production in the Czech Republic, namely the red phosphorus, was over 3.8 metric tons. It's been a significant increase compared to the already heavy previous years. It should be noted that this increase is due to a one-off delivery of 2 metric tons of this substance for confirmed legal purposes. 40 - 50 kg of the remaining amount of more than 1, 8 metric tons would have been used, similarly to 2016, for legitimate industrial purposes in the Czech Republic. The vast majority of the red phosphorus, however, ended in illegal methamphetamine laboratories.

The National Drug Enforcement Headquarters as well as other European Police forces have also paid increased attention to other chemicals, so-called “non-scheduled substances”, which, although often abused for illicit drug production in Europe, have not been listed to fall under legislative control. These substances are included on the so-called EU Voluntary Monitoring List of Non-Scheduled Substances, which had been, as of October 2017, divided into two groups:

1. Substances where legal use and trade are known
2. Substances for which legal use and trade are not known, except for limited use for research and laboratory analysis

C) Pharmaceuticals and medicinal products

The abuse of pharmaceuticals containing pseudoephedrine/ephedrine has remained more or less stable. Despite the significant official restrictions imposed on the distribution of these pharmaceuticals in Poland, we have monitored steady and massive imports into the Czech Republic. There are several pharmacies in our country that distribute more of these pharmaceuticals than usual in the given location. To enhance our interventions to tackle this challenge, the stakeholders - the National Drug Enforcement Headquarters, the State Institute for Drug Control, the Inspectorate of Narcotic and Psychotropic Substances and representatives of pharmaceutical companies which manufacture pharmaceuticals containing up to 30 mg of pseudoephedrine per tablet organized meetings to debate possible changes of the system of recording and documenting distribution of pharmaceuticals containing pseudoephedrine.

The key objective was to limit distribution of these pharmaceuticals through a new Register of restricted prescription drugs. Thanks to the mutual understanding and shared effort to solve the problem, the stakeholders managed to agree and the change will be introduced around mid-2018.

Prevention and Education

In respect of education and training, our activities in 2017 concentrated primarily on prevention, methodology, and guidelines. We organised a number of lectures and presentations attended by members of the Police of the Czech Republic and other security forces as well as for experts on criminal law, school prevention coordinators, drug prevention coordinators, and other stakeholders in the Czech Republic. One of the activities worth mentioning is a seminar for drug prevention coordinators from the Czech Republic and Poland under the umbrella of a project called “Drugstop”, which took part twice in Poland and once in the Czech Republic. Moreover, we engaged in cooperation with the Justice Academy of the Czech Republic and organised two training sessions under the umbrella of an international exchange programme for judges and state prosecutors. Altogether, we delivered almost 60 lectures and trainings attended by about 2,500 people.

A) Revolution Train

The National Drug Enforcement Headquarters have been a partner to the Revolution Train project. In the course of 2017, we participated in a school prevention programme „To je zákon, kámo”/It’s a law, man.

The programme is designed as a follow up prevention activity targeting pupils and students who have already visited the Revolution Train. The aim is to enhance their legal awareness and knowledge of legislation guiding addictive substances. The programme was piloted at the end of 2017 and will be fully rolled out in 2018.

B) Changes in the domestic legislation

The new legislation guiding misdemeanours and the derogation from Act No. 200/1990 Coll., on petty offenses as of 30 June, 2017, has substantially impacted the area of drug related misdemeanours, which are now newly guided by Section 39, Article (2) of Act No. 167/1998 Coll., on drug addictions. In 2017, in reaction to the new legislation guiding procedural aspects of misdemeanour proceedings, namely the newly enacted Act No. 250/2016 Coll., on liability for offenses, the authorities introduced a number of guidelines and methodologies related to addictive substances designed for wide use. In this respect, we offered a number of training sessions designed for members of the Police of the Czech Republic and focused on drug related issues as well as cooperation with the Traffic Police and the Order Police.

C) Coordination and strategies

In 2017, Cannafest festival in Prague took place for the 8th time. Cannafest is a trade fair and exhibition promoting cultivation and use of cannabis and cannabinoids. The National Drug Enforcement Headquarters acted primarily as a coordinator of law enforcement activities to prevent illegal conduct at the premises of the Cannafest event.

We coordinated our activities with the members of the Police of the Czech Republic as well as with administrative bodies, such as the Czech Trade Inspection, Ministry of Health Care, Czech Agriculture and Food Inspection, the General Directorate of Customs, etc. We managed to draw a good picture of the offer of goods and services at this international event, which keeps attracting more and more foreign exhibitors. In a number of cases, the Police of the Czech Republic and administrative bodies cooperating with the Police managed to prevent unlawful conduct of exhibitors as well as visitors. In most cases, offenders attempted or perpetrated petty drug related offenses.

In 2017, the National Drug Enforcement Headquarters continued their close cooperation with the Ministry of the Interior of the Czech Republic and other administrative bodies. The website of the National Monitoring Centre for Drugs and Drug Addiction (www.drogy-info.cz) added a new cannabis related platform in the legislative section of the web. It contains key legislative texts as well as information on cannabis and cannabinoids as a group of substances relevant for other fields but law enforcement. The Ministry of Health of the Czech Republic, the Customs Administration, the Ministry of Agriculture and the National Agency for Therapeutic Use of Cannabis contributed to this section.

The National Drug Enforcement Headquarters have played an essential and indispensable role in prevention and education. The new Act No. 65/2017 Coll. on protection of health from harmful effects of addictive substances, which replaced Act No. 379/2005 Coll., on measures to prevent damage caused by tobacco products, alcohol and other addictive substances, also referred to as the Tobacco act, significantly impacted the

process of testing pupils and students for the presence of addictive substances at schools. Provisions of the act now allow for testing of a child (under 18 years of age), in case of a reasonable suspicion of their abuse of the addictive substance, only in presence of a member of the Police of the Czech Republic or a member of the local or municipal Police. A teacher or another member of staff (a school prevention coordinator or another person authorized by the headmaster) is no longer authorised to ask the pupil or student to take the test. Since the effective date of the new law there have been many interpretation related disputes and uncertainties which have not been eliminated so far. This issue was also addressed by the international conference held in Prague on 5 December, 2017 on Addictive Substances and Safety at Schools organized by the National Drug Headquarters together with the Addictive Substances Clinic of the Charles University and the 1st Medical Faculty of the General University Hospital.

D) “Správným směrem” project

The project called „Správným směrem”/”The Right Direction” was launched upon the 20th anniversary of the foundation of the Czech National Drug Enforcement Headquarters. To celebrate the anniversary, the Police Museum in Prague opened an exhibition to present to the public the history of fight against the drug crime in the Czech Republic.

In 2016, we continued working on our project called “The Right Direction”, which was introduced in České Budějovice, Strakonice, Mělník and Český Brod. In the South Moravian Region and Litoměřice, we rolled out the project in its full scope, including the best drug prevention poster award for pupils and students at primary

and secondary schools. Altogether, the project attracted over one thousand pupils and students.

As part of the exhibition, the curators announced a competition and invited young people, primarily secondary school students, to send in posters to illustrate the competition's motto "The Right Direction". The competition was designed mainly for students of art schools and graphic design. Participants were to express their attitude and perception of illicit drugs with the help of art. To qualify, the poster had to comply with the instructions, i.e. to clearly express disapproval of illicit drugs and addictive substances. The jury did not admit any collective work; it was an individual exercise with clear technical parameters. The key evaluation criteria were fantasy, originality, artistic quality, all the above with respect to the age of the young artists.

The competition was very successful and the public response was highly positive. That is why we decided to continue with the current scheme and to extend the competition and include prevention of risk the addictive substances pose to their users.

The exhibition is mobile and flexible and can be moved wherever needed upon request within the given location. It is also suitable as a supplementary programme to other preventive activities. The "Right Direction" first moved to the Ústí nad Labem Region, followed by the Region of South Bohemia, Municipality of Prague, and the Hradec Králové Region. In 2016 it was exhibited in the Region of South Moravia, where it launched the "Healthy Region", a regional project in Brno. In 2017, the project moved to the Moravian-Silesian Region, namely Třinec.

The project's face is Markéta Konvičková, a singer and a promoter of healthy lifestyle (a finalist of the Czech-Slovak Idol in 2009 and a winner of Český slavík in the category rising star of the year).

Our statistics since 2013 show that about 9100 people became acquainted with the project so far, both as participants of the competition, as visitors of the competition exhibitions, or as attendees of various seminars. To date, participants have created over 300 posters.

New Psychoactive Substances

A) Current international situation

There have been legislative changes introduced nationally as well as internationally also in the field of the New Psychoactive Substances (NPS). The authorities have been paying increased attention to the NPS and many countries have adopted individual legislative measures, introduced new legislation listing generic controlled substances, or enacted legislation to enforce various temporary lists of prohibited substances, applying less severe regime than with traditional hallucinogenic and psychotropic substances.

Although the number of substances newly reported through the Early Warning System has been decreasing year-to-year, we must admit that our lists of prohibited substances do not keep pace with the ever changing drug scene and the number of newly discovered NPS. Just for the sake of comparison - in 2014, the Early Warning System reported 101 new substances, in 2015, it was 98, and in 2016, it was only 66.

The preliminary estimates of the number of reported substances in 2017 show about 50 substances. Recently, many reported substances have fallen under the group of synthetic opiates, which are reported by toxicologists as substances posing significant potential health risks. Above all, the danger lies in the very high activity of these substances when compared to standard opiates. Even a small amount of the substance can cause serious overdose which may have fatal consequences. In 2017, for example, authorities in the EU detected fentanyl derivatives such as cyclopropylfentanyl, benzoylfentanyl, 3-phenylpropanolfentanyl, and methoxyacetylfentanyl. In reaction to the significant increase in fatal poisoning by synthetic opiates worldwide, the EMCDDA issued relevant "risk assessments" for furanylfentanyl and acrylylfentanyl. Similarly, China adopted, as of March 1, 2017, measures to control the following dangerous opiates: acrylylfentanyl, carfentanil, furanylfentanyl, and valerylfentanyl.

B) Changes in legislation

The EU introduced, on November 15, 2017, Regulation (EC) No 2017/2101 of the European Parliament and of the Council 2017/201 amending Regulation (EC) No 1920/2006 as regards the exchange of information on new psychoactive substances, an early warning system and the risk assessment procedure and Directive 2017/2103 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 15 November 2017 amending Council Framework Decision 2004/757/JHA to include a new psychoactive substance in the definition of a drug and repealing Council Decision 2005/387 JHA. The new European acquis emphasized primarily the increasing importance of the early warning provisions in respect of the new psychoactive substances.

Moreover, the new legislation is designed to help streamline the process of drafting introductory reports and organizing risk assessments. Individual phases of these procedures should now be considerably shorter. The EU authorities also clarified the definition of NPS as follows: "A new psychoactive substance is a substance in pure form or in a preparation not listed in the 1961 United Nations Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, as amended by the 1972 Protocol or the United Nations Convention on psychotropic substances of 1971 but may pose health or social risks similar to those of the substances referred to in those convention".

In 2017, the Government adopted its Regulation No. 46/2017, which entered into effect on March 1, 2017, respectively May 1, 2017. This amendment added 63 new substances on the list (61 NPS and 3 active substances in pharmaceuticals phentermine, lisdexamphetamine and fenazepam) was added. There is another amendment in the legislative process, adding 74 more substances, expected to come to effect in the first half of 2018.

C) Situation in the Czech Republic

In 2017, members of the Police of the Czech Republic and the Customs Authorities managed to document and confiscate four dozens of new synthetic drugs on the territory of the Czech Republic. Furthermore, several interventions at the Václav Havel airport in Prague led to seizure of substances in a consignment from China.

NPS	seized (g)
3-MeO-PCP	3,66
5F-AKB48	2,10
MPA + ethylfenidát	3,10
4-MEC	3,10
alpha-PVP	10,00
2-FMA	5,13
5F-ADB	1306,83
3-MMC	2,47
Ethylfenidát	0,22
4-CMC	0,04
Mexedron + Ethylfenidát	0,31
Furanylfentanyl	8,78
Escaline	0,40
NM-2201	1,58
N-ethylpentylon	20,02
U-47700	0,75
AMB-FUBINACA	0,23
ADB-FUBINACA	1,00
4-CEC	45,85
DOC	0,95
1P-LSD	0,18
DOB	0,51
25-NBOMe	0,90
NM-2201	0,94
mexedron	0,31
4-CDC	0,11
N-ethylpentylon + 4?-CMC	1117,50
5-MeO-MiPT + kofein	2,3
MXP	0,83
4-CI- α -PVP	0,66
5F-MDMB-PINACA / 5F-ADB	5 439,00
25I-NBOMe	500,00
Dibutylone / bk-MMBDB	159,16
2-Fluorodeschloroketamine / fluoroketamine	5,60
4-Methyl-N-ethylorpentedrone / 4-MEAP	300,00
4-CEC Ephylone	2 500,00
2C-I	1 000,00
Pentobarbital	554,50
Aniracetam / N-Anisoyl-2-pyrrolidinone	1 026,50
4-Methyl-N-ethylorpentedrone / 4-MEAP	1300,00
N-Ethylhexedrone	20,00

D) Security Research Project

We are happy to announce that at the beginning of 2017, the Ministry of the Interior launched a new Security Research Project (No VI20172020056) targeting new synthetic drugs. There is a toxicological research as part of the project, which will contribute to the “risk assessment” of NSDs both at national and international level. The project will also introduce an information node that will provide relevant information to both forensic chemists and all interested experts who seek detailed legislative information and facts about the NSDs. The project outputs supported the legislative process of amending the Government Decree No. 463/2013 Coll. on lists of addictive substances.

Project MAL

In 2017, we continued implementing the Mobile Analytical Laboratory project.

The Mobile Analytical Laboratory under registration number ISF/2/03 is funded from the national programme of the Internal Security Fund.

The aim of the project is to increase capacity of the National Drug Enforcement Headquarters of the Service of the Criminal Police and Investigation to fight drug crime perpetrated by organized criminal groups in the Czech Republic and in the EU.



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The key part of the project was launched in September 2016 and the list of equipment purchased so far includes four mobile Raman spectrometers, two night vision cameras, two sets necessary for breaking into perpetrators' facilities and counter-chemical protective gear for the intervening members of the Police. There is a procurement process underway for more detection devices, technical equipment and mobile analytical laboratories. Once fully implemented, the project will help increase our technical capacity for early and effective detection of illegal laboratories, together with the possibility of on-site or field identification of the confiscated chemicals. The project is likely to be extended by several months due to a number of changes necessary to comply with the project's objectives.

International Cooperation

International Cooperation

In 2017, the National Drug Enforcement Headquarters continued their international cooperation with foreign counterparts. International cooperation has been an extremely important and relatively frequent form of cooperation to help enhance detection and investigation of drug crime. The volume of information shared and exchanged under the umbrella of international cooperation has been on the rise and 2017 is no exception. Most often, information exchange concerned perpetrators and cases investigated alongside the Czech-German border, where we have been cooperating through the joint Czech-German Police and Customs cooperation centre in Schwandorf. Our cooperation with the Centre in Schwandorf has been ever increasing and last year we marked the eighth year of successful cooperation. Our fruitful cooperation with Germany has also been assisted by the liaison officer of the German Bundeskriminalamt in Prague, liaison officer of the German customs authorities in Prague, and the liaison officer of the Czech Customs in Koln.

Traditionally, we continued in our cooperation with the DEA (USA), one of our most significant foreign counterparts, namely with the DEA office at the US Embassy in Vienna, which is responsible for cooperation with the Czech Republic. Thanks to the helpful and highly cooperative DEA staff and our colleagues in Vienna, we have been able to make use of the DEA's extensive network of contacts all over the world to support operations under investigation by the National Drug Enforcement Headquarters of the Service of the Criminal Police and Investigation. In numerous occasions, DEA helped us gain access to information that would have otherwise remained inaccessible for us, or that would have

been very difficult for us to get in a reasonably short period of time. This is true especially for our Operation Vombat, in which we targeted Czech couriers trafficking cocaine and heroin to Australia and New Zealand. The extensive operation which was launched last year has significantly benefitted from our cooperation with the DEA. Moreover, the DEA helped us gather information necessary to respond to our immediate needs. Besides the DEA office in Vienna, we've been cooperating and sharing information with the representative of the US Department of Homeland Security, who is also based in Vienna and an FBI representative at the US Embassy in Prague.

In our operation codenamed Vombat, we have been drawing on support of our counterparts in Australia and the New Zealand.

In 2017, in reaction to the increasing incidence of mostly Serbian organised criminal groups perpetrating illicit cultivation of cannabis in indoor plantations on the territory of the Czech Republic and subsequent illicit trafficking of their produce abroad, we intensified our operation with Serbia. We exchanged information and intelligence especially in respect of operations codenamed Hvala and Kuča. In respect of Hvala, we established a Joint Investigation Team, and in respect of Kuča, we are in the process of negotiating a JIT. Cooperation so far has been fruitful and efficient and we managed to establish direct communication between law enforcement bodies responsible for the investigation of crime in both the Czech Republic and Serbia.

We have increased our use of JITs as a useful and practical tool of international cooperation in criminal matters. JITs have been delivering great results especially in cross border cases involving numerous countries. In 2017, we had five cases of criminal proceedings with the involvement of JITs. Apart from Hvala, it was an operation codenamed Tata (a JIT with Germany and Austria), Ferry (a JIT with Sweden and Hungary), Hamburg (cooperation with Slovakia) and Palla (a JIT with Moldova and Germany).

In 2017, in addition to the above mentioned cooperation with Germany, we cooperated, as in the past years, with our counterparts from the neighbouring countries, namely Slovakia, Poland and Austria. We cooperated either directly through the existing contacts at our counterpart's offices (Slovakia, Poland) or through a liaison officer stationed in Prague (Austria). Most of our missions abroad under the umbrella of international cooperation were also directed to these countries, where we gathered information and intelligence to support our investigations and criminal proceedings in the Czech Republic.

In 2017, the Czech Republic newly deployed a liaison officer to London, Tirana and Berlin. The National Drug Enforcement Headquarters have been actively drawing on their support taking advantage of their capacity and contacts, particularly in the Great Britain and Albania. The presence of these representatives of the Czech Police in these countries has significantly accelerated and improved exchange of information with both countries. When needed, we cooperate with other liaison officers of the Czech Republic abroad.

The role of the Balkan countries in the drug crime in the Czech Republic has made the liaison officers of the Czech Police working in Romania and Serbia particularly important and indispensable for us.

As to the foreign liaison officers stationed in the Czech Republic, we marked several changes in 2017. The Swiss liaison officer was relocated from Prague to Warsaw. Unfortunately, he is not the only one - in recent years, several liaison officers relocated from Prague to Vienna or Warsaw. For us, it means losing the chance for direct face-to-face cooperation with these representatives of foreign Police forces in cases when the immediate direct contact is a must. For many reasons, including the one above (relocations), we therefore prefer to invest in long-term efforts to build international cooperation on direct contacts established in the course of cooperation on cases jointly investigated in the past or during our official missions abroad.

In respect of our foreign cooperation in 2017, we wish to mention the EMPACT project, under the umbrella of which the National Drug Enforcement Headquarters participated in a total of 15 expert meetings targeting current issues and the development of new trends in cocaine, heroin, synthetic drugs and forensic science. EMPACT is one of the long-term activities of international Police cooperation, which we expect to continue in the future.

Through its cooperation with foreign partners, the Czech Republic has been involved in the European Union's policy cycle to combat organized and serious international crime, one of the key instruments of the EU internal security co-operation.

The project under the umbrella of the Financing of Implementation of Priorities of the EU Policy Cycle for the Period 2016-2017, Reg. No. ISF / 2/05 has been funded from the National Program of the Internal Security Fund.



FINANCOVÁNO EVROPSKOU UNIÍ
FOND PRO VNITŘNÍ BEZPEČNOST

In 2017, we continued participating working on a project under the auspices of the Ministry of Interior of the Czech Republic, which promotes cooperation with countries of the Western Balkans. We sent two missions to the Balkans - one to Bosnia and Herzegovina and one to Albania. Moreover, we managed to use an ISF project to deploy a successful training and working mission of our members to France. These missions were intended to improve mutual co-operation and establish new operational contacts directly with our counterparts responsible for combating the drug crime in the respective countries.

In 2017, we also participated in a joint project of several European countries called “Joint investigation to fight trafficking in drugs and firearms”, which was launched at the end of 2016 and will be continue to the end of this year. We attended 6 meetings targeting operational matters. The project is aimed at accelerating and enhancing exchange of operational information among European airports on trafficking of drugs and weapons. It is meant to establish and subsequently operate and support a network of contact points at the airports. Respective meetings have been attended by representatives of the National Drug Enforcement Headquarters and the Czech Customs Administration.

For the past several years, we have been engaged in an international project called RELIEF based on cooperation of the National Drug Enforcement Headquarters with our Swiss counterparts, the Forensic Institute Prague (KÚP) and the Police Presidium of the Czech Republic. In 2017, representatives of the above bodies took part in a mission to Warsaw visiting the Forensic Unit of the Polish Border Police. In the Czech Republic, we received a delegation of two colleagues from Albania, namely members of a forensic laboratory of the Albanian Police. In both cases, participants of the mission representing foreign Police corps received detailed information and theoretical and practical knowledge and expertise concerning the project and the respective database. Both forensic workplaces taking part in the missions became actively involved in the RELIEF database.

As in the past, members of the National Drug Enforcement Headquarters attended courses and seminars concentrating on selected aspects of drug crime and organized by various institutions (e.g. MEPA, CEPOL, and ICOFI). For our members, these courses have always been a great opportunity to gain knowledge and expertise in this difficult field, to exchange our own experience and to establish contacts to be used for future cooperation, which is, in the long run, one of the greatest benefits of such activities.

In 2017, we also continued attending annual international conferences and drug related international gathe-

rings, such as the Asia-Pacific Police Drug Conference in Japan, the DEA Drug Control Conference, the United Nations Narcotics Commission, the Standing International Working Group on Drugs, and sessions of the working group Southeast. These events are organized, in particular, to help share information on new drug related trends and threats in individual regions. These gatherings have an added value as they undoubtedly present an excellent opportunity to make new contacts, which can be used in the future to assist investigation of specific cases requiring effective and direct exchange of information and intelligence.

As always, we also attended events at the European Monitoring Centre for Drugs and Drug Addiction (EMCDDA) in Lisbon, which focuses on collection of statistical information on drug-related crime and drugs in general. Last year, we attended two EMCDDA expert meetings.

In addition to the above activities, we hosted three foreign missions. Our agency received colleagues from our partner units in Norway, Sweden and Poland - all three missions were financed from an ISF project. A colleague from our partner unit in Georgia visited our agency on a trip funded under the CEPOL exchange programme. Reciprocally, one of our members visited the drug unit in Georgia. We always welcome missions of our foreign counterparts. It is important for them to see how we operate at the National Drug Enforcement Headquarters of the Service of the Criminal Police and Investigation and pay visits to the cooperating services and units, such as the Forensic Institute Prague (KÚP).

We provide our visiting counterparts with information on the key challenges and trends as well as the current development of the drug crime in the Czech Republic. We highly appreciate the opportunity to exchange information and expertise and, as the key benefit of such missions, to establish and deepen personal contacts that can be used in the future for cooperation on specific cases.

Seizure of Proceeds of Crime

Seizure of Proceeds of Crime

Aspekty spojené s generováním a zajišťováním výnosů Large proceeds from drug crime are generated by perpetrators of large-scale production of methamphetamine, which is mainly the domain of organized criminal groups of perpetrators originally from Vietnam. The perpetrators receive their proceeds primarily in cash and use them to buy components and substances to perpetrate illicit production of hallucinogenic and psychotropic substances. Proceeds from crime also help them finance their expensive lifestyle. They rent property, rent or buy cars, and play games at casinos. Perpetrators also send money to Vietnam, either via money transfer services such as Western Union or take money to Vietnam personally in cash. When the Police confiscate large sums of cash during house searches, perpetrators often declare that it's not their money, they've just borrowed it from other members of the Vietnamese community, etc. Members of organized crime groups have well defined roles, some perpetrate collection and purchase of substances and other necessary material and components for the production of methamphetamine, others act as brewers or drivers and distributors.

In the past year, we investigated cases of crimes perpetrated by citizens of the former Yugoslavia who operated several professionally equipped indoor cultivation plantations of non-technical cannabis - marijuana in the Czech Republic. They incorporated several companies to rent or buy property in residential neighbourhoods and used their property to house indoor cannabis plantations.

The situation of people hired to traffic hallucinogenic and psychotropic substances, the so-called "couriers", is very different as they often use their pay to support themselves through difficult life or social situation.

When investigating criminal cases, we always consider the possibility of financial investigation and prosecution for the offense of legitimizing of proceeds from crime, whether intentional or negligent. We have had cases of perpetrators who "smurfed" their payments for, for example, a vehicle and pay in several smaller instalments, registered the vehicle on the name of a relative but used it on a regular basis. Other perpetrators make cash deposits to their bank accounts which do not correspond with their official activity. Their books show much lower turnover or profits than the amounts deposited.

Between January 1, 2017 and December 31, 2017, the National Drug Enforcement Headquarters confiscated, in the course of the criminal proceedings initiated by them, property and funds amounting to CZK 72,657,000. Of this sum, CZK 39,337,000 was in cash or at bank accounts and CZK 33,320,000 in movable property (vehicles, brewing equipment, and electrical appliances) and real estate.

We used the following provisions of the law:

- Section 79a, Article 1 of the Code of Criminal Procedure (seizure of instrumentalities and proceeds from crime) used in 24 proceedings
- Section 79g, Article 1 of the Code of Criminal Procedure (value confiscation) used in 14 proceedings
- Section 344a of the Code of Criminal Procedure (confiscation for the purpose of a fine) used in 4 proceedings
- In other cases we confiscated assets for the purposes of evidencing the crime.

Cases of assets confiscated worth CZK 5 million and up:

In the two interconnected operations, KIWI and REBUS, we investigated serious and extensive crime of an organized group of Vietnamese nationals in the Czech Republic (a total of 17 perpetrators) who delivered chemicals and other components to high-volume methamphetamine laboratories. The perpetrators designed a sophisticated and conspiratorial system of deliveries, using a number of vehicles and dead drops. The group had connections to an illegal importer of pharmaceuticals containing pseudoephedrine from Poland. The group was charged with delivering substances to at least eight high-volume methamphetamine laboratories. Moreover, we have been investigating participation of this criminal group on deliveries to 12 already detected and confiscated high-volume laboratories in the Czech Republic and abroad. During the final intervention, we performed 30 house searches or searches of other premises and confiscated four motor vehicles, a total of CZK 7,000,000, a number of computers and other IT technology, 15kg of methamphetamine, and other chemical substances (2944kg of sodium hydroxide, 871 litres of hydrochloric acid, and 831.6kg of red phosphorus).

The operation codenamed BUDEC targeted an extensive unlawful activity of an organized international group that installed and operated high-volume indoor non-technical cannabis plantations. The "BUDEC" operation is rather specific due to the hierarchical organizational structure of the group, the roles and conduct of the perpetrators within the organized group, and the extent and modus operandi of their crime. The case reveals a new trend in the Czech Republic - the significant involvement of some ethnic groups from the former Yugoslavia in certain types of the drug crime,

a phenomenon already monitored in many European countries. A criminal group of people, mostly Serbians, specialized in incorporating companies which were subsequently used to buy and rent property, mainly in Prague and the Central Bohemian Region, in which the perpetrators installed "indoor plantations" of non-technical cannabis. The non-technical cannabis plantations were large and well hidden. In the final phase of the investigation, we performed 20 house searches, confiscated 11 indoor plantations in full operation, 34 kg of dry cannabis, 7 246 cannabis plants at different stages of growth, 1 kg of cocaine, EUR 55,000 in cash, 1 motor vehicle and 4 real estate properties in a total value of CZK 6,000,000. There are 16 physical persons and 5 legal persons currently under prosecution. The business entities did not pursue any business activity and only served to buy or rent real estate, in which the perpetrators set up their cannabis plantations, and to purchase or rent vehicles used to transport components and other items to the plantations.

The operation codenamed GOROLA targeted a large international organized criminal group of perpetrators in three countries - the Czech Republic, the Slovak Republic, and the Republic of Poland. The Czech, Slovak, Polish and Vietnamese nationals established a well-organized criminal group with elaborately developed structure and division of tasks whereby every member of the group contributed to the repeated and regular illicit production of tens of kilograms of methamphetamine per one brew and its subsequent distribution. The group had accomplices in Poland who, despite the regulation of distribution of these massively abused drugs, collected pharmaceuticals containing pseudoephedrine from pharmacies. The pharmaceuticals were handed over to couriers who transported them to

Slovakia where the perpetrators used them to extract precursors for the subsequent use in the production of methamphetamine. The precursors were further trafficked across the Czech - Slovak border and the methamphetamine production took place on the territory of the Czech Republic. The laboratory was located in an industrial building and production of methamphetamine itself was perpetrated by Vietnamese nationals whom the group transported for this purpose from northern Bohemia. The perpetrators concealed their production of methamphetamine in shipments of food and electronic appliances to avoid detection. The perpetrators used a legitimate business operation to facilitate and conceal their crime. In the final phase of the investigation, we house searched more 20 premises on the territory of all three countries affected and 38 individuals were taken to custody. The Czech authorities initiated criminal prosecution against 8 perpetrators and one legal person. We confiscated a large-scale methamphetamine production plant, a substantial amount of chemical substances needed to manufacture the drug and waste materials from methamphetamine production, 10 kg of pharmaceuticals, 10 kg of dry cannabis, 7 motor vehicles and cash in various currencies, in total CZK 10,000,000. Information gathered during the National Drug Enforcement Headquarters intervention and in subsequent interrogations revealed facts which led us to more confiscations, namely two real estate properties the total value of which was CZK 4,000,000. In this case, we set up a Joint Investigation Team (JIT) together with our counterparts from Poland and Slovakia. In Slovakia, the Police confiscated property worth approximately CZK 19,160,000, in Poland the confiscations amounted to an equivalent of about CZK 90,000,000.

In 2017, the National Drug Enforcement Headquarters of the Service of the Criminal Police and Investigation investigated altogether 45 criminal cases and initiated criminal proceedings against 184 suspects, of whom 97 were foreigners and 87 were Czech nationals. Most foreigners were of Vietnamese nationality (50 suspects) as it's been the case for many years. 30 suspects came from countries of the former Yugoslavia, yet another significant destination.

In the table below, see the amount of controlled substances confiscated and the estimate of financial loss the perpetrators suffered as a result of the Police confiscations. Prices of the individual commodities are quoted in respect of the fact that the vast majority of perpetrators belong to the top level of the distribution chain and the substance prices are therefore lower than those asked by street dealers. Perpetrators make substantial profit from their illicit business with psychotropic and hallucinogenic substances and confiscations cause a significant damage to them. Vast majority of perpetrators pay for their commodity - psychotropic and hallucinogenic substances - with money generated from their previous criminal activity and confiscating drugs and perpetrators' money is clearly confiscating proceeds from crime.

In 2017, the National Drug Enforcement Headquarters of the Service of the Criminal Police and Investigation confiscated psychotropic and hallucinogenic substances worth CZK 417,626,065. The price was determined in line with the "Annual Report on Drugs in the Czech Republic in 2016" issued by the National Monitoring Centre for Drugs and Addiction and based on cases investigated by the National Drug Enforcement Headquarters of the Service of the Criminal Police and

Investigation. Drugs are a special commodity which cannot be further sold to raise profit for the government budget. Moreover, their handling by the authorities is rather costly. Still, by confiscating these psychotropic and hallucinogenic substances, we withdraw them from the illegal market and, more importantly, hit the criminal groups by draining their financial resources. Moreover, we are not the only ones confiscating proceeds of crime. Other members of JITs also perform confiscations of substantial amounts of money. In 2017 in Serbia, the authorities confiscated money and assets as part of the Hvala operation worth an equivalent of CZK 16,000,000) and as part of the Altima operation (an equivalent of CZK 10,000,000).

In the course of the above mentioned operation codenamed GOROLA, the Polish law enforcement bodies confiscated money and assets worth an equivalent of CZK 90,000,000. In Slovakia, our counterparts confiscated money and assets worth an equivalent of CZK 19,160,000.

In the total sum of assets, money and psychotropic and hallucinogenic substances confiscated by the National Drug Enforcement Unit of the Service of the Criminal Police and Investigation amounted to CZK 490,283,065. If we added assets, money and psychotropic and hallucinogenic substances confiscated under the international cooperation (JITs), the total amount of confiscations would be in total CZK 625,443,065.

Substance	Amount seized	Value	Note
Cannabis	325 865 g	58.655.700,-CZK	180,-CZK/gram dry matter
Cannabis plants	15 894 plants	286.092.000,CZK	Converted to dry matter (1 plant - 100 g dry matter)
Cannabinoid synthetic	984 g	196.800,-CZK	200,-CZK/gram
Methamphetamine	32 963 g	39.225.970,-CZK	1.190,-CZK/gram
Drugs with PSE	105 900 tbl./cca 4000 tbl. = 1 kg	926.625,-CZK	35.000,-CZK/kg
Apseľan	32 972 tbl./cca 8000 tbl. = 1 kg	82.430,-CZK	20.000,-CZK/kg
Cocaine	13 247 g	26.494.000,-CZK	2.000,-CZK / gram
Hashish	6736 g	1.684.000,-CZK	250,-CZK / gram
Ecstasy	3 451 tbl.	655.690,-CZK	190,-CZK/tbl.
Ecstasy powder	3560 g	498.400,-CZK	140,-CZK/gram
LSD	869 trips	86.900,-CZK	100,-CZK/trip
Heroin	2 172 g	2.280.600,-CZK	1050,-CZK/ gram
Katha	74 695 g	746.950,-CZK	10.000,-CZK/kg
Total		417.626.065,- CZK	

Statistical data on drug crime Czech Republic 2017

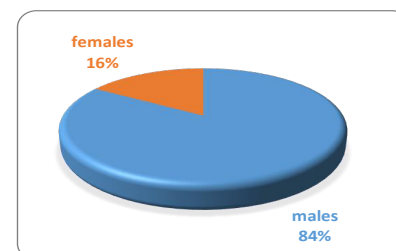
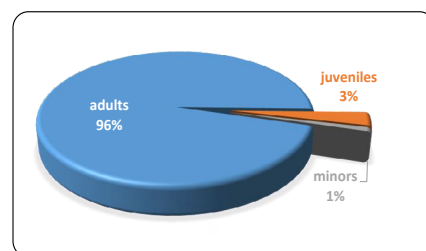
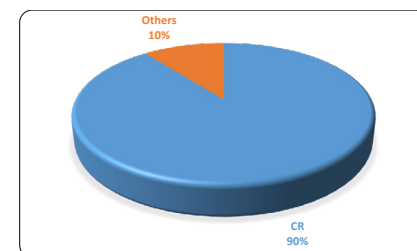
Source: The Police of the Czech Republic
The General Directorate of Customs of the MF CR
Elaborated: PCR the National Drug Headquarters of the CPIS
The Department of Analytics and Informatics

CZECH REPUBLIC (Statistical data on drug crime)

region	No. Of cases	offenders	unknown
South Bohemia	129	153	4
South Moravia	223	257	4
Karlovy Vary	108	110	12
Hradec Králové	171	183	2
Liberec	172	186	4
Moravia - Silesia	245	307	10
Olomouc	155	177	1
Pardubice	141	156	0
Plzeň	134	158	4
Prague	423	482	14
Central Bohemia	414	525	36
Ústí	345	406	6
Vysočina	163	164	4
Zlín	98	116	0
NDH	37	178	0
Customs Adm.	941	119	895
TOTAL	3 899	3 677	996

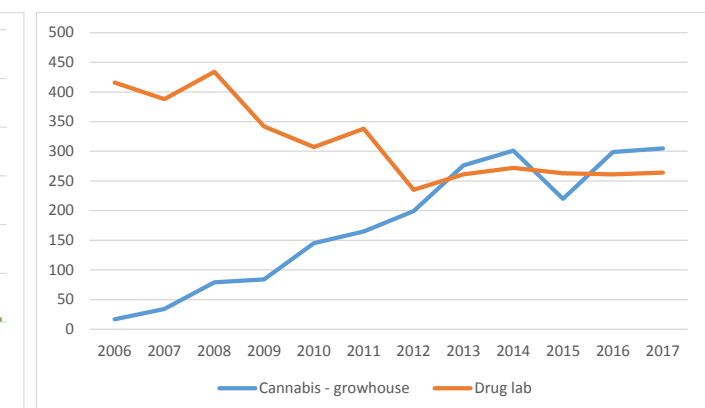
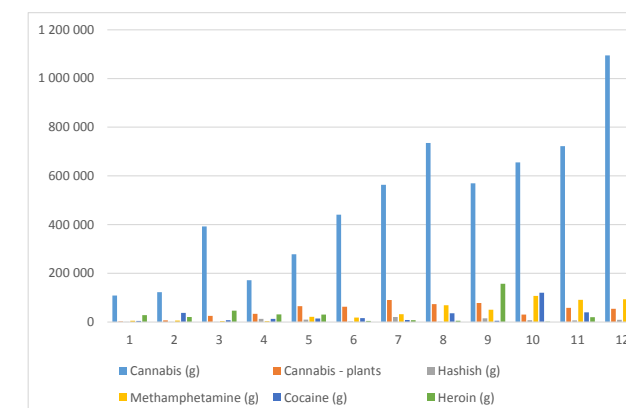
nationality		nationality	
Albania	1	Nigeria	33
Azerbaijan	1	Peru	1
Belarus	1	Poland	37
Bulgaria	8	Austria	4
Montenegro	3	Romania	2
Czech Republic	3 291	Russia	5
Egypt	1	Slovakia	53
France	2	Slovenia	2
Croatia	2	Serbia	31
Italy	7	Sudan	1
Israel	2	Syrie	2
Cameroon	3	Spain	3
Kosovo	2	Switzerland	1
Lithuania	2	Tunisia	1
Hungary	2	Turkey	1
Macedonia	9	Ukraine	18
Mali	1	USA	1
Mexiko	1	United Kingdom	2
Germany	19	Vietnam	119
Niger	2		

CR	3 291	adults	3 526	sex	
others	386	juveniles	116	males	3 083
		minors	35	females	594

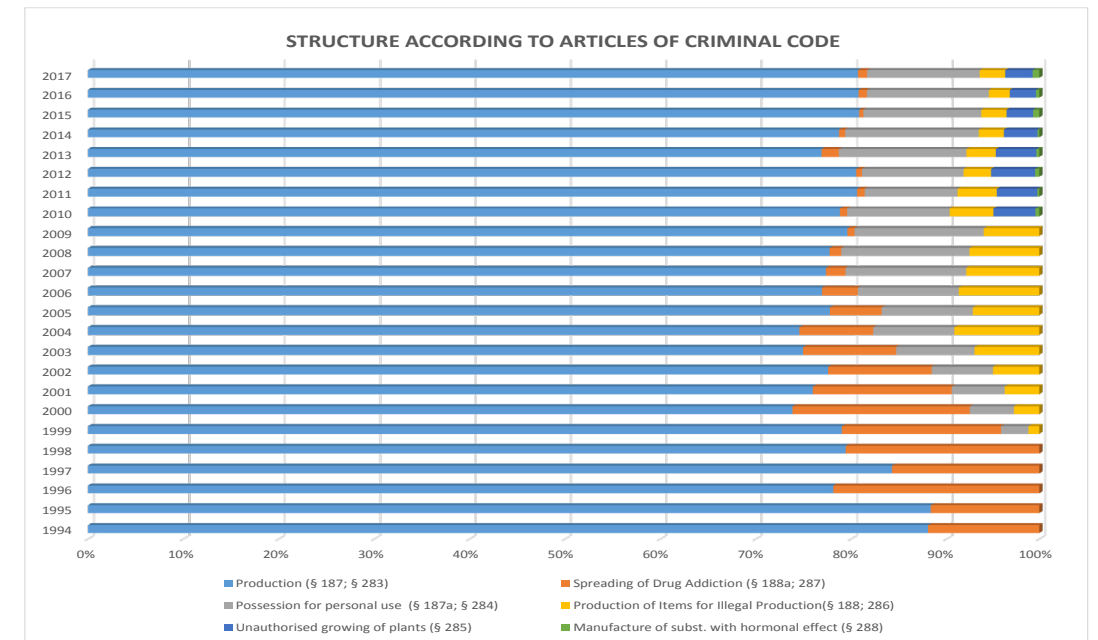
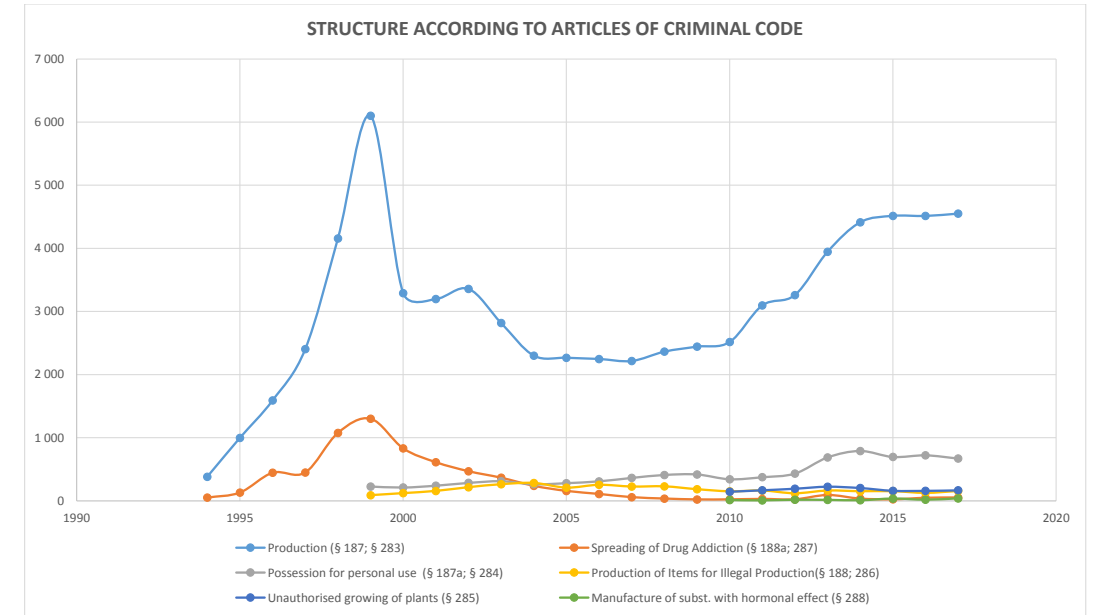
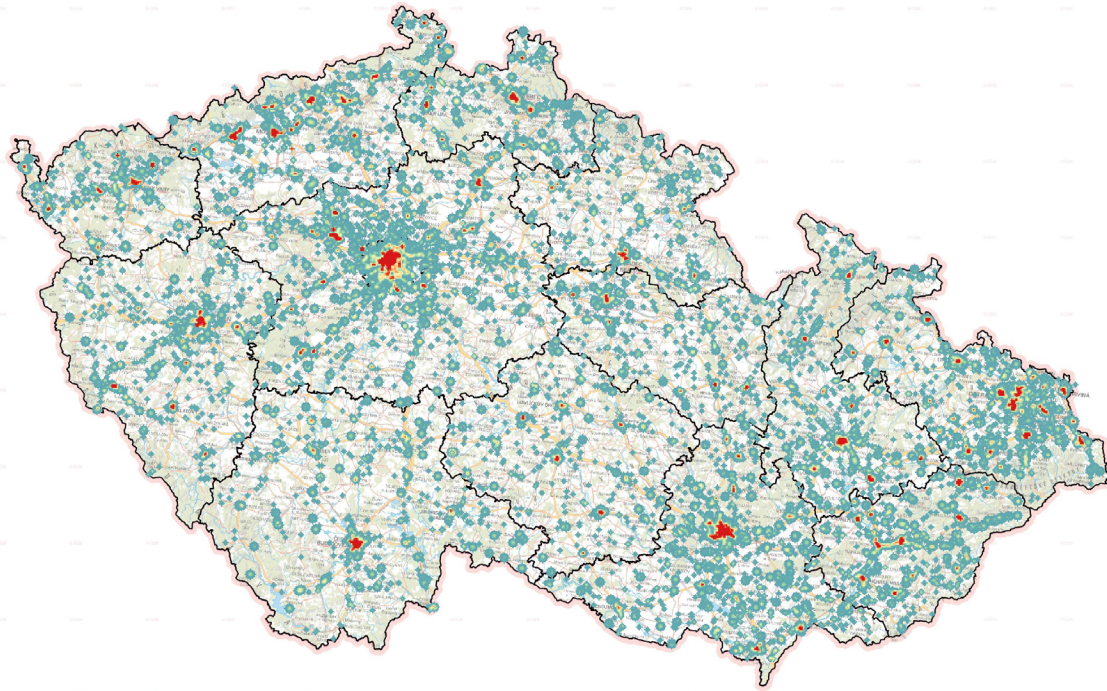


Total amount of seized drugs (with due regard for previous years)

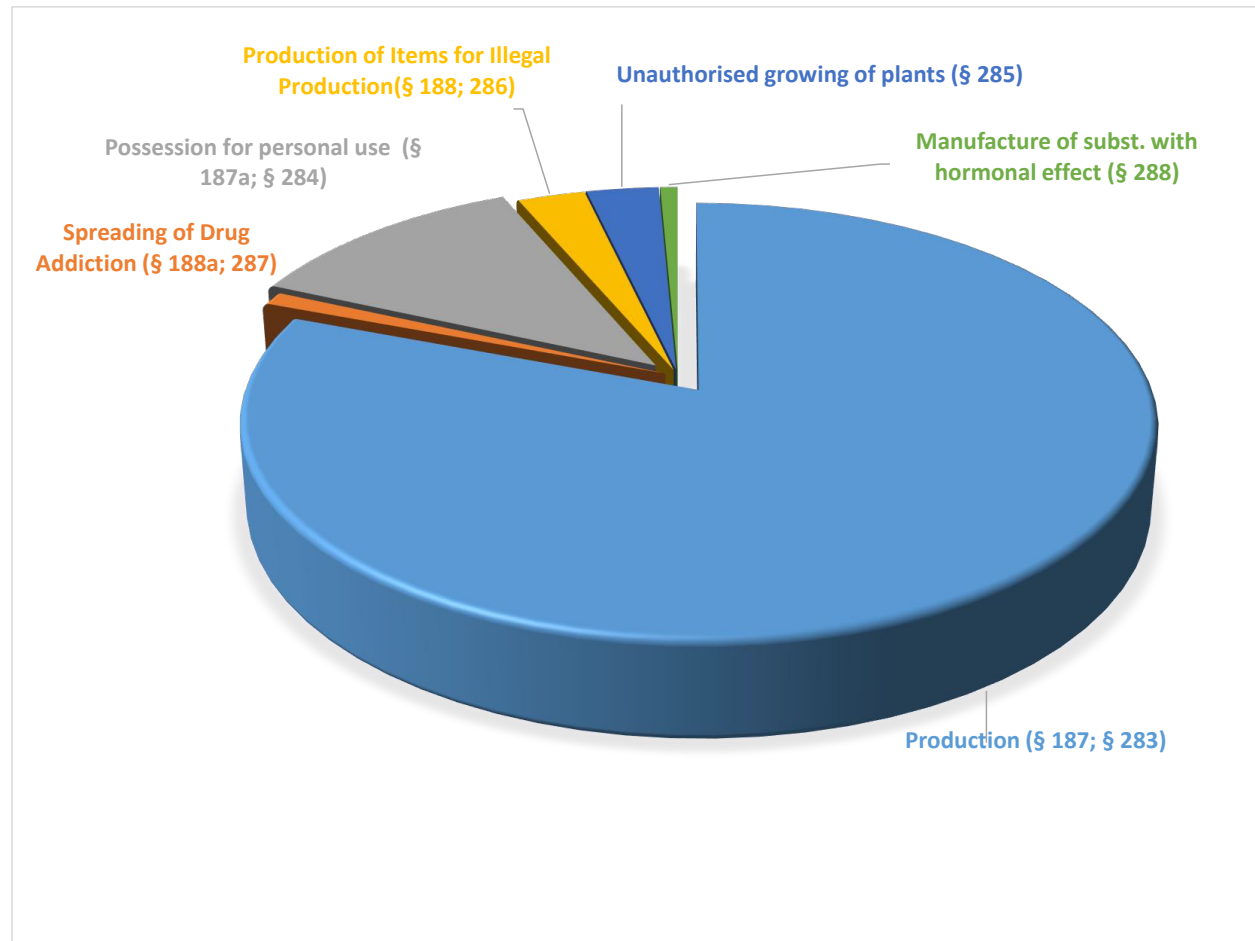
	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Cannabis (g)	122 124	392 527	171 800	277 988	440 780	563 335	735 362	569 564	655 055	722 107	1 094 601
Cannabis - plants	6 992	25 223	33 427	64 904	62 817	90 091	73 639	77 685	30 770	57 660	54 392
Hashish (g)	387	697	12 499	9 354	2 431	20 532	1 321	14 852	7 558	6 566	9 126
Methamphetamine (g)	5 978	3 799	3 596	21 301	18 476	31 900	69 137	50 238	107 363	90 718	93 256
Cocaine (g)	37 588	7 631	12 904	14 162	16 071	8 050	35 788	5 406	120 386	39 367	27 376
Heroin (g)	20 333	46 302	31 258	30 453	4 730	7 576	5 045	156 810	1 585	19 334	19 084



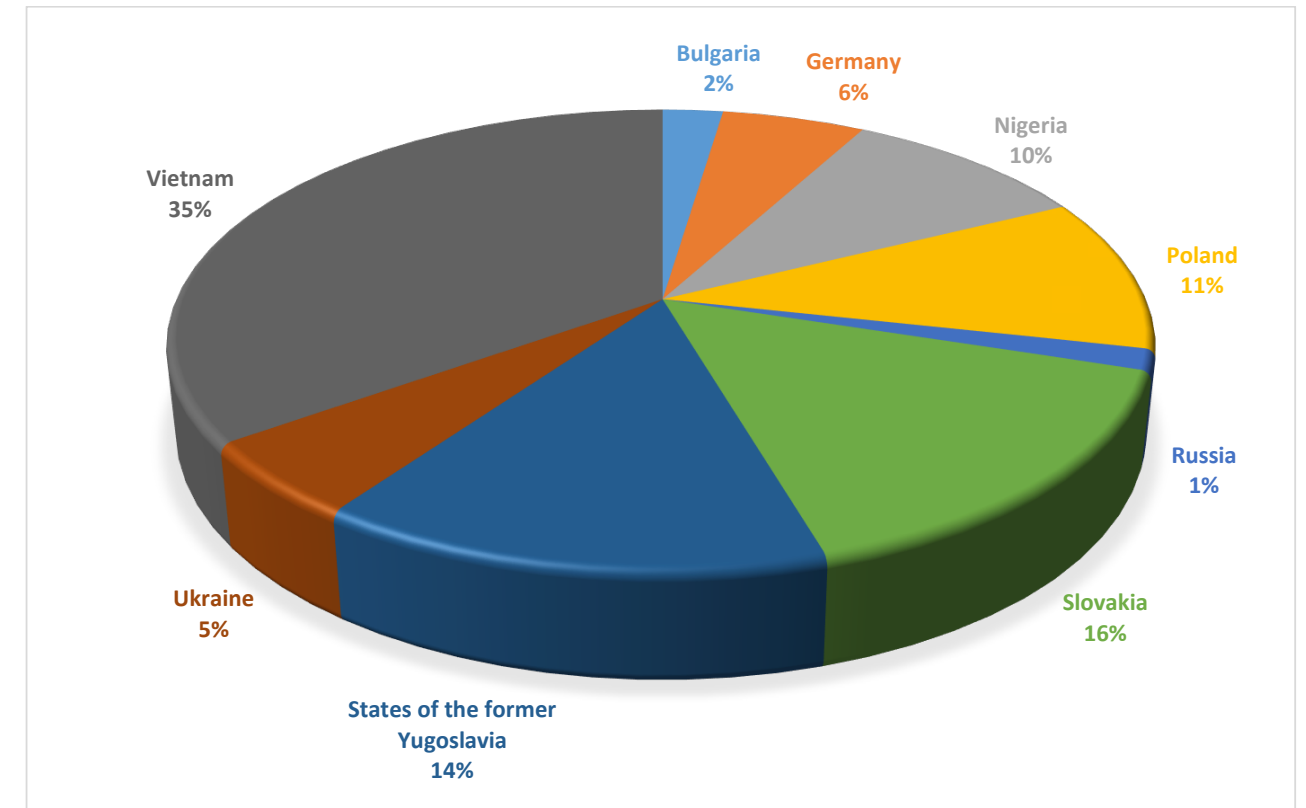
Incidence of primary drug-related crime in absolute figures - territorial distribution in the Czech Republic 2017



The number of drug offences in respect of individual merits of crime



Share of individual perpetrators (in respect of selected nationalities 2002 - 2017)



Amount of NPS seized in CR - 2017 as to single regions

substance	NDH	South Bohemia	South Moravia	Karlovy Vary	Hradec Králové	Liberec	Moravia-Silesia	Olomouc
Amphetamine (g)	365		5,9	0,7				
Amphetamine (tbl.)								
Anabolics (ampoule)		28			27	1		31,0
Anabolics (capsule)								
Anabolics (g)								
Anabolics (tbl.)	200	237				450	420	199,0
Cannabis (g)	325 866,4	9 923	184 493,46	21 650,6	20 805,7	8 894	55 880	35 453,9
Cannabis - plants	15 894	997	2 288	1 470	370	525	3 124	731
Cannabis - juice (g)			30 935					
Cannabis - greenhouse	21	17	18	15	4	9	36	21
Durman (g)								
Hashish (g)			24,6		74,40	3	30	22
Hashish oil (capsule)								
Hashish oil (g)		1,6						
"Fénixovy slzy" (g)			341					
XTC (g) (MDMA, MDA, PMA, DOB, MDE, MBDA apod.)	3 562,3		46,4	9,3		1,99	0,07	
XTC (tbl.) (MDMA, MDA, PMA, DOB, MDE, MBDA apod.)	3 451		26		18	119	1032	20,5
XTC (tripy) (MDMA, MDA, PMA, DOB, MDE, MBDA apod.)								
Heroin (g)	244,9		5	800				
Khata (g)								
Cocaine (g)	8 144,3	35	115,1	1,2		26,96	38,4	
Coka – leaves (pcs) – tea bags								
LSD (trip)	869		49		6		98	
Magic mushrooms (g)			2,5				110,5	1 001
Magic mushrooms (pcs)			325					
Poppy straw (g)								
Methamphetamine (g)	33 012,9	495,8	1 053,7	5 747,6	267,6	2 310,2	693,73	1 058,0
Methamphetamine (ml)								
Methamphetamine – Drug lab	12	12	34	8	6	20	30	20
Acatar (tbl.)								
Apelan (tbl.)	37 219		200					490
Cirrus (tbl.)	128 709				364	34 546	26 040	70
Claritine Active (tbl.)								1 640
Ephedrine (g)						0,5		
Ephedrine (tbl.)								
Gaulpseud (tbl.)								
Grip Blocker (tbl.)								
Grip Ibum (tbl.)								
Gripex (tbl.)								
Ibuprom/Ibuprofen (tbl.)								
Infex Zatoki (tbl.)								
Modafen (tbl.)			46					
Nurofen Stop grip (tbl.)		432	402					
Pseudoephedrine - unspecified (g)	432,4	45,7	290,7		1,8	2 961		100
Rinasek (tbl.)							10	
Sudafed (tbl.)							115	

Pardubice	Plzeň	Praha	Central Bohemia	Ústí	Vysočina	Zlín	Customs Adm.	Minor offences	TOTAL (circularize)
		0,4	2,01				1 475,78		1 849,4
							3		3
		32	100				1 903		2 122
		600					2 760		3 360
							2 001,5		2 001,5
							11 600	46	13 152
41 459,10	37 878,7	63 181,0	170 404,5	26 284,1	8 799,2	8 918,3	61 171,56	13 537,8	1 094 601,2
2 277	2 480	7 785	12 121	2 517	769	477	301	266	54 392
									30 935
10	32	37	36	21	11	17			305
			28						28
	3,2	906,7				3,0	7 970,50	88,3	9 125,7
							210		210
									1,6
									341
		518,7	16,9	0,5	0,2	0,38	764,58		4 921,3
30		1 169	275,5	207		64	8 602	265,25	15 278,75
				15				12	26,5
		15 613,4	11,6	122,2			2 255,40	31,9	19 084,3
							99 995,0		99 995,0
	2 500,0	5 545,2	844,4				10 107,36	18,4	27 376,2
							100		100
10		121,5					2 577	126	3 856,5
		42,40		25,9				52,7	1 235
								253,0	578
		9 879,50							9 879,5
162,2	495,1	5 830,2	25 129,1	4 321,2	513,74	929,9	10 602,35	632,6	93 255,9
2 000								192,24	2 192,2
8	7	29	23	36	6	13			264
72							584		656
180		6 324					35 312		79 725
15 474		19 372	13 959				5 802		244 336
5 382							1 046		8 068
				342,9			4		347,3
							150		150
							18 700		18 700
							120		120,0
							50		50
							100		100
38							192		230
48									48
									46
		264					120		1 218
	17,9	1 439	320,2	447,6					6 056,3
									10
156							21 849		22 120

substance	NDH	South Bohemia	South Moravia	Karlovy Vary	Hradec Králové	Liberec	Moravia-Silesia	Olomouc
1P-LSD (trip)								
2,2-dimethyl-2,3-dihydro-1-benzofuran-7-yl methylkarbamát (g)								
2C-1 (trip)								
2C-B (tbl.)					1			
2C-B (g)								
2C-B,2C-H,2C-C (g)						2,4		
2-FMA (g)						5,1		
3-FPM (3-Fluorophenmetrazine hydrochloride)								
3-MEC								
3-MeO-PCP (g)								
3-MMC (g)						2,5		
5F-ADB (g)	497,6							
ADB-Fubinaca (tbl.)								
Adipex Retard (tbl.)								
Alprazolam (tbl.)							68	
AMB-CHMICA (g)	486,3							
AMB-Fubinaca (g)								
Barbituráty (tbl.)								
DHC Continus/Kodein (tbl.)		60						
Diazepam (tbl.)						12		
Dimethylsulfon (MSM) (g)	1 560,8							
DMT (g)								
DOC (trippy)								
Fenethylamin (g)								
Fentanyl (g)					3,5			
Fentanyl (náplast - ks)								
Furanylfentanyl (g)					1			
GBL (ml)								
Hypnogen (tbl.)								
Ketalgin (Metadon) (tbl.)								127
Ketamin (g)								
Lexaurin (tbl.)								
Morfin (tbl.)								
Morfin (amp.)								
Neurol (tbl.)					132			68
Opium (g)								
Oxycodon (tbl.)					30			
PCP/Fencyklidin (g)								
Pentedron (g)								
Barbiturát Pentobarbital (g)								
Ritalina (tbl.)							60	
Rivotril (tbl.)					27			
Stilnox (tbl.)								
Subutex/Suboxone (tbl.)				6				
Subutex/Suboxone (g)								
Šalvěj (g)								
Tramal/Tramadol (g)					116			
Tramal/Tramadol (tbl.)					353			
Transec (buprenorfin) (náplasti)								
U-47700 (g)								
Vendal Retard (tbl.)								
Xanax (tbl.)								
Zolpidem/Zolpinox (tbl.)			120				8	330

Pardubice	Plzeň	Praha	Central Bohemia	Ústí	Vysočina	Zlín	Customs Adm.	Minor offences	TOTAL (circularize)
								11	11
							700		700
						6	5		11
							457		458
				6,4					6,4
									2,4
									5,1
							7,90		7,9
							2,20		2,2
		2,3							2,3
									2,5
									497,6
									1
	300								300
			5				172		245
									486,3
		0,2							0,2
							120		120
				170			24	44	298
		63		11	80		1 042		1 208
				649,1					2 209,9
							24,23		24,2
		47							47
		16							15,6
								0,6	4,1
					3				3
									1
	1480								1 480
	11 727		200				470		12 397
									127
		12	3				59,9		74,7
		390					76		466
		8	15						23
			3						3
									200
		23,1					1,50	0,40	25
		7							37
							56,20		56,2
							1,90		1,9
							98,50		98,5
									60
		351	98	108			520	171	755
		49	140,5	14	2			55,75	267,25
			20,2	1,1				6	27,2
							1		1
		0							116,4
			1 551						1 904
			3						3
		0,75							0,75
					30			3,25	33,25
		50						2	52
					84		314		856

Survey of prosecuted crimes
(according to particular sections of Criminal Code 40/2009 Coll.)

region	283	284	285	286	287	288
South Bohemia	117	28	17	7	2	1
South Moravia	192	65	10	26	3	0
Karlovy Vary	123	23	12	3	0	0
Hradec Králové	173	27	2	4	5	2
Liberec	133	60	7	20	0	2
Moravia - Silesia	298	20	7	2	0	2
Olomouc	157	15	15	3	1	3
Pardubice	131	21	8	1	1	1
Plzeň	131	18	16	8	1	0
Prague	1079	172	3	17	0	61
Central Bohemia	457	107	19	9	24	1
Ústí	349	37	16	28	0	0
Vysočina	160	7	3	1	1	0
Zlín	91	14	12	15	0	0
NDH	179	1	2	1	1	0
TOTAL	3 770	615	149	145	39	73

NATIONAL DRUG HEADQUARTERS

	No. of cases	offenders	unknown	sex		nationality	
National Drug Headquarters	36	177	0	males	153	Bulgaria	1
Customs Administration	7	7	0	females	31	Montenegro	1
						Czech Republic	87
				adults	184	Croatia	1
				juveniles	0	Israel	1
				mi	0	Kosovo	1
				§		Lithuania	2
				283	179	Hungary	1
				284	1	Macedonia	3
				285	2	Niger	1
				286	1	Nigeria	2
				287	1	Romania	1
						Russia	2
						Slovakia	3
						Slovenia	1
						Serbia	23
						Ukraine	2
						United Kingdom	1
						Vietnam	50

NPS	seized		
	ofences	Customs	TOTAL
Amphetamine (g)	364,5	0	364,5
Anabolics (tbl.)	200	0	200
Cannabis - plants	15 894	0	15 894
Cannabis (g)	325 866,4	0	325 866,4
Cannabis - growhouse	21	0	21
XTC (g) (MDMA, MDA, PMA, DOB, MDE, MBDA apod.)	3 562,3	0	3 562,3
XTC (tbl.) (MDMA, MDA, PMA, DOB, MDE, MBDA apod.)	3 451	0	3 451
tableting machine	1	0	1
Hashish (g)	0	6 736	6 736,0
Heroin (g)	244,9	2 172	2 416,9
Khata (g)	0	74 695	74 695
Cocaine (g)	8 144,3	7 331,3	15 475,5
LSD (trip)	869	0	869
Methamphetamine (g)	33 012,9	0	33 012,9
Drug lab	12	0	12
Apselan (tbl.)	37 219	0	37 219
Cirrus (tbl.)	128 709	0	128 709
Pseudoephedrine - unspecified (g)	432,4	0	432,4
Cannabinoid syntetic (g)	983,9	0	983,9
Dimethylsulfon (MSM) (g)	1 560,8	0	1 560,8

SOUTH BOHEMIAN REGION (statistical data on drug crime)

district	No. of cases	offenders	unknown
České Budějovice	43	47	0
Český Krumlov	6	11	0
Jindřichův Hradec	34	37	3
Písek	18	19	0
Prachatice	3	5	0
Strakonice	5	5	0
Tábor	15	21	1
Regional Directorate	5	8	0
TOTAL	129	153	4

Customs Adm.	1	1	0
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NPS	seized		
	ofences	Customs	TOTAL
Anabolics (amp.)	28	0	28
Anabolics (tbl.)	237	0	237
Cannabis – plants	997	0	997
Cannabis (g)	9 923,0	13	9 936,0
Cannabis – growhouse	17	0	17
Hahish oil (g)	1,6	0	1,6
DHC Continus (kodein) (tbl.)	60	0	60
Cocaine (g)	35	0	35
Methamphetamine (g)	495,789	0	495,789
Drug lab	12	0	12
Nurofen (tbl.)	432	0	432
Pseudoephedrine (g)	45,7	0	45,7

sex	
males	129
females	25
adults	149
juveniles	5
minors	0

nationality	
Czech Republic	150
Austria	1
Slovakia	1
Serbia	2

§	
283	117
284	28
285	17
286	7
287	2
288	1

NPS	price/gram	most frequent occurrence
	street sale	street sale
Cannabis	100 - 400 CZK	200 CZK
Ecstasy (tbl.)	150 CZK	-
Cocaine	1 800 CZK	-
Methamphetamine	800 - 3000 CZK	1500 CZK

SOUTH MORAVIAN REGION (statistical data on drug crime)

district	No. of cases	offenders	unknown
Blansko	19	19	0
Brno - město	73	86	2
Brno - venkov	41	53	0
Břeclav	24	26	0
Hodonín	21	22	2
Vyškov	21	22	0
Znojmo	20	24	0
Regional Directorate	4	5	0
TOTAL	223	257	4
Customs Adm.	8	6	2

sex		nationality	
males	215	Bulgaria	2
females	48	Czech Republic	244
adults	255	Croatia	1
juveniles	7	Kosovo	1
minors	1	Hungary	1
		Poland	1
		Austria	1
		Slovakia	9
		Spain	1
		United Kingdom	1
		Vietnam	1

NPS	seized			§	
	ofences	Customs	TOTAL		
Amphetamine (g)	5,93	4,58	10,51	283	192
Cannabis - plants	2 288	269	2 557	284	65
Cannabis - (g)	184 493,5	539,9	185 033,4	285	10
Cannabis - juice (g)	30 935	0	30 935	286	26
Cannabis - growhouse	18	0	18	287	3
"Fénixovy slzy" (g)	341	0	341	288	0
XTC (g) (MDMA, MDA, PMA, DOB, MDE, MBDA apod.)	46,4	7,3	53,7		
XTC (tbl.) (MDMA, MDA, PMA, DOB, MDE, MBDA apod.)	26	0	26		
Hashish(g)	24,6	0	24,6		
Heroin (g)	5	0	5		
Cocaine (g)	115,1	0	115,1		
LSD (trip)	49	685	734		
Magic mushrooms (g)	2,46	0	2,46		
Magic mushrooms (pcs)	325	0	325		
Methamphetamine (g)	1 053,7	0	1 053,7		
Drug lab	34	0	34		
Apsefan (tbl.)	200	0	200		
Modafen (tbl.)	46	0	46		
Nurofen (tbl.)	402	0	402		
Pseudoephedrine (g)	290,7	0	290,7		
Zolpidem (tbl.)	120	0	120		

NPS	price/gram	most frequent occurrence
	street sale	street sale
Cannabis	40 - 600 CZK	100 CZK
Hashish	200 CZK	-
Heroin	1 500 CZK	-
Cocaine	1 300 CZK	-
Methamphetamine	800 - 2000 CZK	2 000 CZK

KARLOVY VARY REGION (statistical data on drug crime)

district	No. of cases	ofenders	unknown	sex	adults	juveniles	minors
Cheb	24	32	0	males	96	1	0
Karlovy Vary	32	30	2	females	22		
Sokolov	45	40	10				
Regional Directorate	7	8	0				
TOTAL	108	110	12				

Customs Adm.	33	8	25
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NPS	seized		
	ofences	Customs	TOTAL
Amphetamine (g)	0,74	156,9	157,64
Cannabis (g)	21 650,6	1 257,5	22 908,1
Cannabis - plants (ks)	1 470	0	1 470
Cannabis - growhouse	15	0	15
XTC (tbl.) (MDMA, MDA, PMA, DOB, MDE, MBDA apod.)	0	368	368
XTC (g) (MDMA, MDA, PMA, DOB, MDE, MBDA apod.)	9,3	0	9,3
Hashish (g)	0	14	14
Heroin (g)	800	3	803
Cocaine (g)	1,2	26,6	27,8
Methamphetamine (g)	5 747,6	39,6	5 787,2
Drug lab	8	0	8
Subutex (tbl.)	6	0	6

nationality	
Bulgaria	1
Czech Republic	99
Germany	10
Syria	1
Ukraine	1
Vietnam	6

§	
283	123
284	23
285	12
286	3
287	0
288	0

NPS	price/gram	most frequent occurrence
	street sale	street sale
Amphetamine	1 000 CZK	-
Cannabis	90 - 200 CZK	170 CZK
Cocaine	2 500 CZK	-
Methamphetamine	500 - 1200 CZK	1 000 CZK

HRADEC KRÁLOVÉ REGION (statistical data on drug crime)

district	No. of cases	offenders	unknown
Hradec Králové	42	43	0
Jičín	40	41	2
Náchod	52	56	0
Rychnov nad Kněžnou	6	6	0
Trutnov	31	37	0
Regional Directorate	0	0	0
TOTAL	171	183	2

Customs Adm.	21	24	0
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NPS	seized		
	ofences	Customs	TOTAL
Amphetamine (g)	0	517,2	517,2
Anabolics (amp.)	27	0	27
Cannabis (g)	20 805,7	15 844,2	36 649,9
Cannabis - plants	370	0	370
Cannabis - growhouse	4	0	4
Hashish (g)	74,4	2,4	76,8
XTC (tbl.) (MDMA, MDA, PMA, DOB, MDE, MBDA apod.)	18	0	18
LSD (trip)	6	0	6
Methamphetamine (g)	267,6	0	267,6
Drug lab	6	0	6

Apselan (tbl.)	0	3 700	3 700
Cirrus (tbl.)	364	600	964
Galpseud (tbl.)	0	14 600	14 600
Sudafed (tbl.)	0	5 868	5 868
Pseudoephedrine - unspecified (g)	1,8	0	1,8
2C-B (tbl.)	1	0	1
Fentanyl (g)	3,5	0	3,5
Furynylfentanyl (g)	1,0	0	1,0
NeuroI (tbl.)	132	0	132
Oxycodon (tbl.)	30	0	30
Rivotril (tbl.)	27	0	27
Tramadol/Tramal (g)	116	0	116
Tramadol/Tramal (tbl.)	353	0	353

sex	
males	174
females	33

nationality	
Bulgaria	1
Czech Republic	192
Italy	1
Germany	1
Poland	11
Slovakia	1

§	
283	173
284	27
285	2
286	4
287	5
288	2

adults	186
juveniles	13
minors	8

NPS	price/gram	most frequent occurrence
	street sale	street sale
Cannabis	80 - 200 CZK	200 CZK
Ecstasy (tbl.)	100 - 120 CZK	-
Methamphetamine	800 - 5000 CZK	2 500 CZK

LIBEREC REGION (statistical data on drug crime)

district	No. of cases	offenders	unknown
Česká Lípa	60	65	1
Jablonec nad Nisou	20	20	0
Liberec	77	82	3
Semily	7	7	0
Regional Directorate	8	12	0
TOTAL	172	186	4

Customs Adm.	23	26	1
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NPS	seized		
	ofences	Customs	TOTAL
Anabolics (amp.)	1	0	1
Anabolics (tbl.)	450	0	450
Cannabis - plants (ks)	525	0	525
Cannabis (g)	8 894,0	167,2	9 061,2
Hashish (g)	3	0	3
Cannabis - growhouse	9	0	9
Diazepam (tbl.)	12	0	12
XTC (tbl.) (MDMA, MDA, PMA, DOB, MDE, MBDA apod.)	119	313	432
XTC (g) (MDMA, MDA, PMA, DOB, MDE, MBDA apod.)	1,99	0	1,99
Cocaine (g)	29,96	0	29,96
Methamphetamine (g)	2 310,2	407,0	2 717,2
Drug lab	20	0	20

Apselan (tbl.)	0	16 612	16 612
Cirrus (tbl.)	34 546	4 932	39 478
Claritine Active (tbl.)	0	500	500
Ephedrine (g)	0,46	0	0,46
Galpseud (tbl.)	0	3 200	3 200
Pseudophedrine - unspecified (g)	2 961,0	0	2 961,0
Sudafed (tbl.)	0	15 909	15 909
2C-B,2C-H,2C-C (g)	2,4	0	2,4
2-FMA (g)	5,13	0	5,13
3-MMC (3-Methylmethathinon) (g)	2,5	0	2,5

sex	
males	184
females	28

nationality	
CR	191
Poland	11
Slovakia	3
Turkey	1
Ukraine	2
Vietnam	4

§	
283	133
284	60
285	7
286	20
287	0
288	2

adults	202
juveniles	10
minors	0

NPS	price/gram	most frequent occurrence
	street sale	street sale
Cannabis	50 - 600 CZK	200 CZK
Hashish	300 CZK	-
Ecstasy (tbl.)	200 CZK	200 CZK
Methamphetamine	1000 - 3000 CZK	1 000 CZK

MORAVIAN - SILESIA REGION (statistical data on drug crime)

district	No. of cases	offenders	unknown
Bruntál	20	37	0
Frýdek Místek	48	61	1
Karviná	38	41	4
Nový Jičín	13	18	0
Opava	46	51	0
Ostrava	73	82	5
Regional Directorate	7	17	0
TOTAL	245	307	10

Customs Adm.	8	8	0
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NPS	seized		
	ofences	Customs	TOTAL
Anabolics (tbl.)	420	2 000	2 420
Cannabis - plants (ks)	3 124	28	3 152
Cannabis (g)	55 879,95	6 842,2	62 722,2
Cannabis - growhouse	36	0	36
Hashish (g)	30	0	30
XTC (tbl.) (MDMA, MDA, PMA, DOB, MDE, MBDA apod.)	1 032	0	1 032
XTC (g) (MDMA, MDA, PMA, DOB, MDE, MBDA apod.)	0,07	0	0,07
Heroin (g)	0	53	53
Cocaine (g)	38,4	0	38,4
LSD (tripy)	98	0	98
Magic mushrooms (g)	110,5	0	110,5
Methamphetamine(g)	693,7	10,0	703,7
Drug lab	30	0	30

Cirrus (tbl.)	26 040	0	26 040
Rinasek (tbl.)	10	0	10
Sudafed (tbl.)	115	0	115
Alprazolam (tbl.)	68	0	68
Ritalina (tbl.)	60	0	60
Zolpidem (tbl.)	8	0	8

sex	
males	282
females	33

nationality	
CR	298
Poland	8
Slovakia	2
USA	1
Vietnam	6

§	
283	298
284	20
285	7
286	2
287	0
288	2

adults	302
juveniles	7
minors	6

NPS	price/gram	most frequent occurrence
	street sale	street sale
Amphetamine (g)	1 300 CZK	-
Cannabis	50 - 150 CZK	200 CZK
Ecstasy (tbl.)	90 - 200 CZK	-
Cocaine	1800 - 2000 CZK	-
Methamphetamine	500 - 2000 CZK	1 000 CZK

OLOMOUC REGION (statistical data on drug crime)

district	No. of cases	offenders	unknown
Jeseník	22	25	0
Olomouc	31	37	1
Prostějov	15	16	0
Přerov	47	48	0
Šumperk	36	41	0
Regional Directorate	4	10	0
TOTAL	155	177	1

Customs. Adm.	11	13	0
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NPS	seized		
	ofences	Customs	TOTAL
Anabolics (amp.)	31	0	31
Anabolics (capsule)	0	180	180
Anabolics (tbl.)	199	0	199
Cannabis (g)	35 453,9	765,4	36 219,3
Cannabis - plants (ks)	731	0	731
Cannabis - growhouse	21	0	21
Hashish (g)	22	34,7	57
XTC (tbl.) (MDMA, MDA, PMA, DOB, MDE, MBDA apod.)	20,5	547	567,5
XTC (g) (MDMA, MDA, PMA, DOB, MDE, MBDA apod.)	0	10,2	10
Cocaine (g)	0	29,2436	29,2436
Magic mushrooms (g)	1 001	0	1 001
Methamphetamine (g)	1 058,01	55,54	1 113,55
Drug lab	20	0	20
Acatar (tbl.)	0	96	96
Apselan (tbl.)	490	0	490
Cirrus (tbl.)	70	12	82
Claritine Active (tbl.)	1 640	546	2 186
Galpseud (tbl.)	0	900	900
Grip Blocker (tbl.)	0	120	120
Grip Ibum (tbl.)	0	50	50
Gripex Max (tbl.)	0	100	100
Ibuprom Zatoki (tbl.)	0	192	192
Pseudoephedrine - unspecified (g)	100	0	100
Nurofen (tbl.)	0	120	120
Sudafed (tbl.)	0	72	72

sex		nationality	
males	162	Czech Republic	184
females	28	Switzerland	1
		Romania	1
		Vietnam	4
adults	185		
juveniles	3		
minors	2		

NPS	seized		
	ofences	Customs	TOTAL
2C-1, DOC (trip)	0	5	5
Hypnogen (tbl.)	0	390	390
Ketalgin (Metadon) (tbl.)	127	0	127
Lexaurin (tbl.)	0	60	60
Neuro (tbl.)	68	0	68
Stilnox (tbl.)	0	520	520
Zolpidem/Zolpinox (tbl.)	330	240	570

NPS	price/gram	most frequent occurrence
	street sale	street sale
Amphetamine	-	-
Cannabis	30 - 250 CZK	100 CZK
Hashish	-	-
Ecstasy (tbl.)	200 CZK	200 CZK
Heroin	-	-
Cocaine	-	-
LSD (trip)	-	-
Methamphetamine	800 - 2500 CZK	1 000 CZK
Subutex 8 mg	-	-

§	
283	157
284	15
285	15
286	3
287	1
288	3

PARDUBICE REGION (statistical data on drug crime)

district	No. of cases	offenders	unknown
Chrudim	20	24	0
Pardubice	49	55	0
Svitavy	45	46	0
Ústí nad Orlicí	26	29	0
Regional Directorate	1	2	0
TOTAL	141	156	0

Customs Adm.	3	3	1
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NPS	seized		
	ofences	Customs	TOTAL
Cannabis (g)	41 459,1	2 016	43 475,1
Cannabis - plants (ks)	2 277	0	2 277
Cannabis - growhouse	10	0	10
XTC (tbl.) (MDMA, MDA, PMA, DOB, MDE, MBDA apod.)	30	0	30
LSD (trip)	10	0	10
Methamphetamine (g)	162,2	0	162,2
Methamphetamine (ml)	2 000	0	2 000
Drug lab	8	0	8
Acatar (tbl.)	72	488	560
Apselan (tbl.)	180	15 000	15 180
Cirrus (tbl.)	15 474	258	15 732
Claritine Active (tbl.)	5 382	0	5 382
Ibuprom Zatoki (tbl.)	38	0	38
Infex Zatoki (tbl.)	48	0	48
Sudafed (tbl.)	156	0	156

sex	
males	131
females	28

nationality	
Bulgaria	1
Czech Republic	158

§	
283	131
284	21
285	8
286	1
287	1
288	1

adults	154
juveniles	5
minors	0

NPS	price/gram	most frequent occurrence
	street sale	street sale
Cannabis	50 - 300 CZK	200 CZK
Ecstasy (tbl.)	200 - 300 CZK	-
Methamphetamine	1 000 - 5 000 CZK	2 000 CZK

PLZEŇ REGION

(statistical data on drug crime)

district	No. of cases	offenders	unknown	sex	nationality
Domažlice	13	16	0	males 129	Czech Republic 155
Klatovy	17	20	1	females 30	Germany 1
Plzeň - město	47	52	1		Poland 1
Plzeň - venkov	25	24	2	adults 154	Slovakia 1
Rokycany	20	24	0	juveniles 4	Ukraine 1
Tachov	11	16	0	minors 1	
Regional Directorate	1	6	0		
TOTAL	134	158	4		

Customs	No. of cases	offenders	unknown
Customs	3	1	2

NPS	seized			§	
	ofences	Customs	TOTAL		
Cannabis (g)	37 878,7	332,6	38 211,3	283	131
Cannabis - plants (pcs)	2 480	0	2 480	284	18
Cannabis - growhouse	32	0	32	285	16
Hashish (g)	3,2	0	3,2	286	8
Cocaine (g)	2 500	0	2 500	287	1
Methamphetamine(g)	495,1	0	495,1	288	0
Drug lab	7	0	7		
Pseudoephedrine - unspecified (g)	17,9	0	17,9		

NPS	price/gram	most frequent occurrence
	street sale	street sale
Cannabis	50 - 200 CZK	200 CZK
Ecstasy (tbl.)	250 CZK	-
Cocaine	3 500 CZK	-
Methamphetamine	1000 - 2500 CZK	1 000 CZK

CAPITAL OF PRAGUE

(statistical data on drug crime)

district	No. of cases	offenders	unknown	sex	§	nationality
Praha I	176	204	1	males 424	283 1 079	Albania 1
Praha II	83	83	2	females 67	284 172	Azerbaijan 1
Praha III	86	85	7		285 3	Belarus 1
Praha IV	65	68	4	adults 477	286 17	Bulgaria 2
Regional Directorate	13	42	0	juveniles 13	287 0	Czech Republic 374
TOTAL	423	482	14	minors 1	288 61	Egypt 1

Customs Adm.	No. of cases	offenders	unknown
Customs Adm.	811	9	862

NPS	price/gram	most frequent occurrence
	street sale	street sale
Amphetamine	1 000 CZK	-
Cannabis	50 - 500 CZK	200 CZK
Hashish	150 CZK	-
Ecstasy (tbl.)	100 - 300 CZK	100 CZK
Heroin	800 - 4000 CZK	1 000 CZK
Cocaine	1500 - 3000 CZK	2 000 CZK
Methamphetamine	600 - 4000 CZK	1 000 CZK
Subutex (tbl.)	100 - 600 CZK	400 CZK

nationality	count
Albania	1
Azerbaijan	1
Belarus	1
Bulgaria	2
Czech Republic	374
Egypt	1
France	2
Italy	4
Israel	1
Cameroon	3
Macedonia	5
Mali	1
Mexico	1
Germany	7
Niger	1
Nigeria	31
Peru	1
Poland	2
Russia	3
Slovakia	13
Slovenia	1
Serbia	3
Sudan	1
Spain	2
Tunisia	1
Ukraine	7
Vietnam	21

NPS	seized			NPS	seized		
	ofences	Customs	TOTAL		ofences	Customs	TOTAL
Amphetamine (g)	0,40	812,1	812,50	2,2-dimethyl-2,3-dihydro-1-benzofuran-7-yl methylkarbamát (g)	0	700	700
Amphetamine (tbl.)	0	3	3	3-FPM (3-Fluorophenmetrazine) (g)	0	5,3	5,3
Anabolics (amp.)	32	1 903	1 935	3-MEC (g)	0	2,2	2,2
Anabolics (g)	0	2 001,5	2 001,5	3-Meo-PCP (g)	2,33	0	2,33
Anabolics (capsule)	600	2 760	3 360	ADB-Fubinaca (tbl.)	1	0	1
Anabolics (tbl.)	0	9 420	9 420	Adipex Retard (tbl.)	300	0	300
Cannabis (g)	63 181	7 272,6	70 453,6	Alprazolam/Neurol (tbl.)	0	172	172
Cannabis - plants (pcs)	7 785	0	7 785	AMB-Fubinaca (g)	0,23	0	0,23
Cannabis - growhouse	37	0	37	Barbiturát Pentobarbital (g)	0	98,5	98,5
Hashish (g)	906,7	1 182,9	2 089,6	Barbituráty (tbl.)	0	120	120
Hashish oil (capsule)	0	210	210	Diazepam (tbl.)	63	1 042	1 105
XTC (tbl.) (MDMA, MDA, PMA, DOB, MDE, MBDA apod.)	1 168,5	7 329,0	8 497,5	DMT (Dimethyltryptamine) (g)	0	24,2	24,2
XTC (g) (MDMA, MDA, PMA, DOB, MDE, MBDA apod.)	518,7	747,1	1 265,8	DOC (tripy)	47	0	47
Heroin (g)	15 613,4	27,4	15 640,8	Fenethylamin (g)	15,6	0	15,6
Kháta (g)	0	25 300	25 300	GBL (ml)	1 480	0	1 480
Cocaine (g)	5 545,21	2 737,84	8 283,05	Hypnogen (tbl.)	11 727	80	11 807
Coca - leaves(pcs – tea bags)	0	100	100	Ketamin (g)	12	60	72
LSD (trip)	121,5	1 892	2 013,5	Kodein (tbl.)	0	24	24
Magic mushrooms (g)	42,4	17	59,4	Lexaurin (tbl.)	390	26	416
Poppy straw (g)	9 879,5	0	9 879,5	Oxycodon (tbl.)	7	0	7
Methamphetamine (g)	5 830,2	11 039,2	16 869,4	PCP/Fencyklidin (g)	0	56	56
Drug lab	29	0	29	Pentedron (g)	0	1,9	1,9
Apsefan (tbl.)	6 324	0	6 324	Rivotril (tbl.)	351	0	351
Cirrus (tbl.)	19 372	0	19 372	mix 2C-B, 2C-1 (g)	0	457	457
Ephedrine (g)	0	4	4	Subutex/Suboxone (tbl.)	49	0	49
Ephedrine (tbl.)	0	150	150	Sage (g)	0	1	1
Nurofen (tbl.)	264	0	264	Tramal/Tramadol (g)	0,4	0	0,4
Pseudoephedrine - unspecified (g)	1 439	0	1 439	U-47700 (g)	0,75	0	0,75
Morfin (tbl.)	8	0	8	Xanax (tbl.)	50	0	50
Opium (g)	23,1	1,5	24,6	Zolpidem (tbl.)	0	74	74

CENTRAL BOHEMIAN REGION (statistical data on drug crime)

district	No. of cases	offenders	unknown
Benešov	14	21	0
Beroun	29	33	1
Kladno	88	89	17
Kolín	32	44	0
Kutná Hora	9	8	1
Mělník	21	20	2
Mladá Boleslav	56	61	0
Nymburk	41	37	5
Praha venkov - jih	24	36	0
Praha venkov - východ	24	26	1
Praha venkov - západ	13	16	0
Příbram	38	92	8
Rakovník	14	15	0
Regional Directorate	11	27	1
TOTAL	414	525	36

Customs Adm.	6	7	0
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sex	adults	juveniles	minors
males	435	20	
females	97	7	

nationality	§	
Montenegro	2	283
Czech Republic	490	284
Italy	1	285
Poland	3	286
Austria	2	287
Slovakia	9	288
Serbia	2	
Syria	1	
Ukraine	3	
Vietnam	19	

NPS	price/gram	most frequent occurrence
	street sale	street sale
Amphetamine	2 000 CZK	-
Cannabis	55 - 500 CZK	200 CZK
Heroin	1 500 CZK	-
Cocaine	2 000 CZK	-
Methamphetamine	800 - 2500 CZK	1 000 CZK

NPS	seized		
	ofences	Customs	TOTAL
Amphetamine (g)	2,01	0	2,01
Anabolics (amp.)	100	0	100
Cannabis - plants (pcs)	12 121	0	12 121
Cannabis (g)	170 404,5	18 745,8	189 150,3
Cannabis - growhouse	36	0	36
Datura (pcs)	28	0	28
XTC (g) (MDMA, MDA, PMA, DOB, MDE, MBDA etc.)	16,9	0	16,9
XTC (tbl.) (MDMA, MDA, PMA, DOB, MDE, MBDA etc.)	275,5	0	275,5
Heroin (g)	11,55	0	11,55
Ketamine (g)	2,75	0	2,75
Cocaine (g)	844,35	1,48	845,83
Methamphetamine (g)	25 129,05	0	25 129,05
Drug lab	23	0	23
Cirrus (tbl.)	13 959	0	13 959
Pseudoephedrine (g)	320,2	0,0	320,2
Alprazolam (tbl.)	5	0	5
Hypnogen (tbl.)	200	0	200
Morfin (amp.)	3	0	3
Rivotril (tbl.)	98	0	98
Sevredol (morfin) (tbl.)	15	0	15
Subutex/Subuxone (g)	20,22	0	20,22
Subutex/Subuxone (tbl.)	140,5	0	140,5
Tramal/Tramadol (tbl.)	1 551	0	1 551
Transec (buprenorfin) - patches	3	0	3

ÚSTÍ REGION (statistical data on drug crime)

district	No. of cases	offenders	unknown	sex	adults	397
Děčín	56	59	1	males	334	juveniles 11
Chomutov	54	74	0	females	74	minors 0
Litoměřice	9	12	0			
Louny	9	14	1			
Most	73	80	1			
Teplice	96	100	1			
Ústí nad Labem	42	46	2			
Regional Directorate	6	21	0			
TOTAL	345	406	6			
Customs Adm.	2	2	0			

NPS	seized		
	ofences	Customs	TOTAL
Cannabis (g)	26 284,1	0	26 284,1
Cannabis - plants (pcs)	2 517	0	2 517
Cannabis - growhouse	21	0	21
XTC (g) (MDMA, MDA, PMA, DOB, MDE, MBDA etc.)	0,46	0	0,46
XTC (tbl.) (MDMA, MDA, PMA, DOB, MDE, MBDA etc.)	207	0	27
XTC (trip) (MDMA, MDA, PMA, DOB, MDE, MBDA etc.)	14,5	0	14,5
Heroin (g)	122,2	0	122,2
Magic mushrooms (g)	25,9	0	25,9
Methamphetamine (g)	4 321,2	491	4 812,2
Drug lab	36	0	36
Ephedrine (g)	342,9	0	342,9
Pseudoephedrine - unspecified (g)	447,6	0	447,6
Red Phosphorus (g)	1 038	0	1 038
2C-B (g)	6,4	0	6,4
Diazepam (Apaurin) tbl.	11	0	11
DHC (Dihydrocodein) (tbl.)	170	0	170
Dimethylsulfon (MSM) (g)	649,1	0	649,1
Rivotril (tbl.)	108	0	108
Subutex/Subuxone (tbl.)	14	0	14
Subutex/Subuxone (g)	1,1	0	1,1

NPS	price/gram	most frequent occurrence
	street sale	street sale
Cannabis	100 - 200 CZK	150 CZK
Ecstasy (tbl.)	300 CZK	
Heroin	1000 - 1200 CZK	1 000 CZK
Methamphetamine	600 - 3000 CZK	1 000 CZK

VYSOČINA REGION

(statistical data on drug crime)

district	No. of cases	offenders	unknown	sex	adults	juveniles	minors
Havlíčkův Brod	29	27	2	males	128	11	
Jihlava	27	31	0	females	37		4
Pelhřimov	23	21	2				
Třebíč	58	59	0				
Žďár nad Sázavou	25	25	0				
Regional Directorate	1	1	0				
TOTAL	163	164	4				

Customs Adm.	1	1	0
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NPS	seized		
	ofences	Customs	TOTAL
Cannabis (g)	8 799,2	70	8 869,2
Cannabis - plants (pcs)	769	0	769
Hashish (g)	0	0,4	0,4
growhouse	11	0	11
XTC (tbl.) (MDMA, MDA, PMA, DOB, MDE, MBDA etc.)	0	35	35
XTC (g) (MDMA, MDA, PMA, DOB, MDE, MBDA etc.)	0,2	0	0,2
Cocaine (g)	0	0,7	0,7
Methamphetamine (g)	513,74	0	513,74
Drug lab	6	0	6
Diazepam (tbl.)	80	0	80
Fentanyl – patch (pcs)	3	0	3,0
Subutex/Suboxone (tbl.)	2	0	2
Vendal Retard (tbl.)	30	0	30,0
Zolpidem (tbl.)	84	0	84

NPS	price/gram	most frequent occurrence
	street sale	street sale
Cannabis	30 - 500 CZK	200 CZK
Hashish	500 CZK	-
Ecstasy (tbl.)	130 - 200 CZK	200 CZK
Cocaine	3 000 CZK	-
Methamphetamine	750 - 2500 CZK	2 000 CZK

ZLÍN REGION

(statistical data on drug crime)

district	No. of cases	offenders	unknown	nationality	adults	juveniles	minors
Kroměříž	5	5	0	males	107	6	
Uherské Hradiště	8	12	0	females	13		5
Vsetín	13	14	0				
Zlín	70	72	0				
Regional Directorate	2	13	0				
TOTAL	98	116	0				

Customs Adm.	4	4	0
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NPS	seized		
	ofences	Customs	TOTAL
Cannabis (g)	8 918,3	32,7	8 950,9
Cannabis - plants (pcs)	477	4	481
Cannabis - growhouse	17	0	17
Hashish (g)	3	0	3
XTC (tbl.) (MDMA, MDA, PMA, DOB, MDE, MBDA etc.)	64	10	74
XTC (g) (MDMA, MDA, PMA, DOB, MDE, MBDA etc.)	0,38	0	0,38
Cocaine (g)	0	6,8	6,8
Methamphetamine (g)	929,9	0,0	929,9
Drug lab	13	0	13
2C-1 (trip)	6	0	6
25-NBOMe (tripy)	54	0	54

nationality	§	adults	juveniles	minors
CR	113	283	92	
Italy	1	284	14	
Slovakia	5	285	12	
Ukraine	1	286	15	
		287	0	
		288	0	

NPS	price/gram	most frequent occurrence
	street sale	street sale
Cannabis	80 - 200 CZK	100 CZK
Ecstasy (tbl.)	110 CZK	-
Methamphetamine	1000 - 2500 CZK	1 000 CZK



Pomáhat a chránit

National Drug Headquarters
Annual report 2017

