



Pomáhat a chránit

National Drug Headquarters Annual report 2018



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Dear readers,

Whichever reasons you may have to open and read this Annual Report of the National Drug Enforcement Headquarters of the Service of the Criminal Police and Investigation of the Czech Republic (NPC SKPV PČR) for 2018, I am glad this document found its way to you. For many years, we have been circulating our Annual Reports striving to draw a comprehensive and complex picture of the development and dynamics of the illegal drug markets in the Czech Republic from the criminal law's point of view. I am pleased and honoured to say that our Annual Reports have become a popular source of citations in the drug-related scientific research and numerous expert papers.

The Czech drug markets may seem rather rigid, but the opposite is true. Czech perpetrators and users readily react to global changes and trends, which impact them as much as it would in any other country. I mean, in particular, the overproduction of opium in Afghanistan and cocaine in South America and the dramatically increasing offer of the new psychoactive substances and their precursors. In Europe, which is perceived as a very important drug market, we've witnessed growing importance of small shipments of conventional and new drugs sent via postal services or freight companies which the users order online on the Internet or the Darknet. This phenomenon has been extremely challenging for the law enforcement bodies and have placed high demands on us, especially with regard to the changing distribution schemes, complexity and procedural circumstances which we must take into consideration when documenting and investigating international organized drug crime in the cyberspace.

We've seen indications that some of the large-scale methamphetamine production would sooner or later move to other European countries. That will require even more efficient international Police and judicial cooperation in the future, so that we can even more effectively detect and investigate criminal organizations perpetrating this type of crime which have been diversifying and moving individual stages and parts of their production or distribution chain from country to country to avoid detection. Furthermore, these perpetrators abuse differences and fragmentation of legislation in individual countries and our complex and time consuming conventional international investigation tools and procedures often help them avoid detection and prosecution. Many successfully completed international cases show that the law enforcement bodies know how to innovate their processes and adapt to the globalized and highly dynamic development of illicit drug markets.

Recently, we've been challenged repeatedly by representatives of the civil society raising the issue of necessity of criminal legislation to guide illicit drugs. These days, it is more important than ever before to emphasize that illicit drug use causes harm to the society and is therefore undesirable; interventions to promote social acceptance of drugs as a natural social phenomenon are equally harmful and undesirable. Despite numerous disputes challenging the impact of the law enforcement bodies on illicit drug markets' structure and dynamics, it is indisputable that legal repression has become an integral part of the portfolio of successful drug enforcement policy tools not only as means of regulating individual behaviour, but especially as a tool of social prevention and control.

Members of the Czech Police and the Customs Administration, who specialize in detecting and investigating the drug crime, have always been well aware of the social impact of their work. Our motivation is to protect our society and its values from drugs, perpetrators of the drug crime, and activities of the organized criminal groups, which follow their economic interests only. For our society, this is not only necessary, but also self-preserving in all aspects.



brig. gen. Mgr Jakub Frydrych
ředitel NPC SKPV PČR

Trafficking in METHAMPHETAMINE

Trafficking in METHAMPHETAMINE

Regardless of the growing popularity of the large industrial scale production organised by criminal groups to meet foreign demand, most of the Czech production has remained in the hands of small community-run laboratories. Such laboratories are to be found on the entire territory of the Czech Republic, mostly in inhabited facilities, where they pose enormous risk to their surroundings. Methamphetamine laboratories contaminate structures in which they operate with toxic substances, which take years to evaporate, and pollute the living environment with dangerous production waste. Large scale production of methamphetamine has remained in the hands of criminal groups perpetrating exclusively this particular type of illegal business. Most of them are predominantly of Vietnamese origin and most of their output is intended to meet the demand from abroad.

We have detected increasing tendency of these groups and their members to cooperate closely, many of them are interrelated and have tendencies to further deepen mutual relations. Recently, top ranking members and criminal bosses have transformed themselves, many of them merged their activities and started cooperating. On the other hand, there’s been strong rivalry amongst the key actors, who’ve been struggling for power and control over the drug market. There’s been a continuing trend of cooperation of foreign perpetrators of different nationalities in one criminal group, regardless of the drug they are dealing.

Criminal groups tend to produce or deal several types of hallucinogenic and psychotropic substances or combine these commodities with another gainful commodity such as tobacco.

The criminals’ modus operandi is obvious – they invest enormous effort into concealing their activities and use a whole range of available means and measures to this end. It is quite clear from their communications, job organisation, distribution, and use of technical means, vehicles and other means of transportation, real estate, and production style.

Perpetrators have been increasingly more cautious also in respect of the preparatory phase of methamphetamine production, in particular concerning procurement of chemical substances, special equipment and production precursors. They frequently use dead drops and smaller shipments to avoid detection, they alternate curriers and, last but not least, carefully guard their production facilities and other important premises.

We’ve also detected continuing trend of the perpetrators to frequently move their large-scale production of methamphetamine not only amongst rented facilities on the territory of the CR, but also abroad, primarily to Poland, Germany, or the Netherlands. Each facility is used for one or two cycles only. By moving their production back and forth, the perpetrators strive to avoid detection and get easier access to precursors or pre-precursors for their production.

In some countries, they may also face less serious punishment if detected. The methamphetamine produced abroad is partially reimported to the CR where it gets subsequently distributed.

Illegal methamphetamine laboratories in the CR have continued using pseudoephedrine-containing drugs. Despite the strong regulation of dispensing of these pharmaceuticals in Poland, their massive import into the Czech Republic has continued so far. They come to the black market from selected local pharmacies in Poland or get imported from the Balkan countries. In 2018, in addition to the frequently abused drugs, SUDAFED and CIRBUS, methamphetamine laboratories started using GALPSEUD and APSELAN. However, most pharmaceuticals are trafficked without proper packaging and their origin is very difficult to disclose. In 2018, the illegal market price of pharmaceuticals used as methamphetamine precursors was around 50,000 crowns per kilogram.

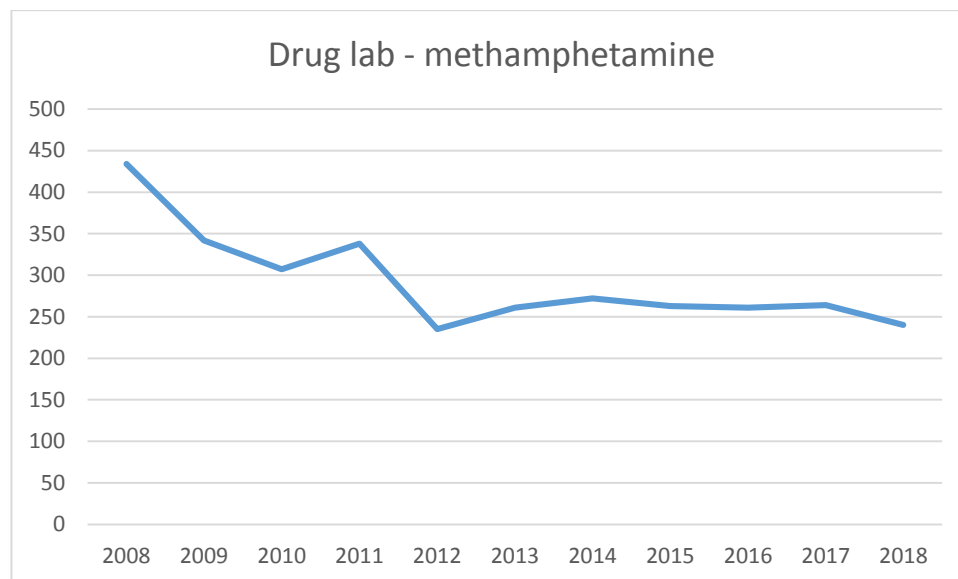
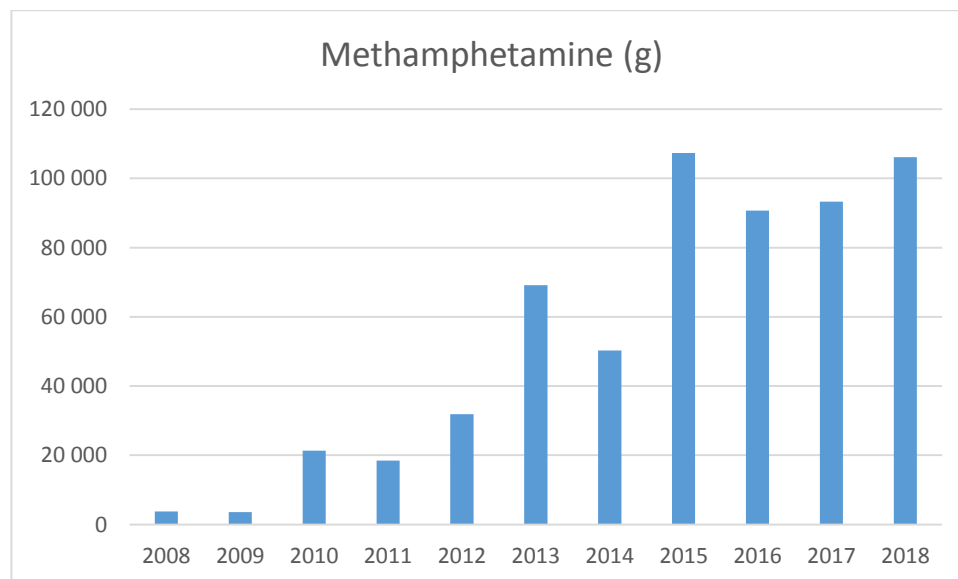
Increasingly often, Poland supplies not only pharmaceuticals containing pseudoephedrine, but also chemicals necessary for methamphetamine production.

In respect of methamphetamine, we’ve detected a significant increase of activities aiming at legitimisation of proceeds from this crime. Some of the criminals’ gains are reinvested into crime, some are used to buy components and raw materials necessary for the drug production, property rental, lease or purchase of vehicles, and everyday expenses. The rest is legitimised primarily via purchase of real estate property in the Czech Republic, but also in Germany or Vietnam or by providing various services.

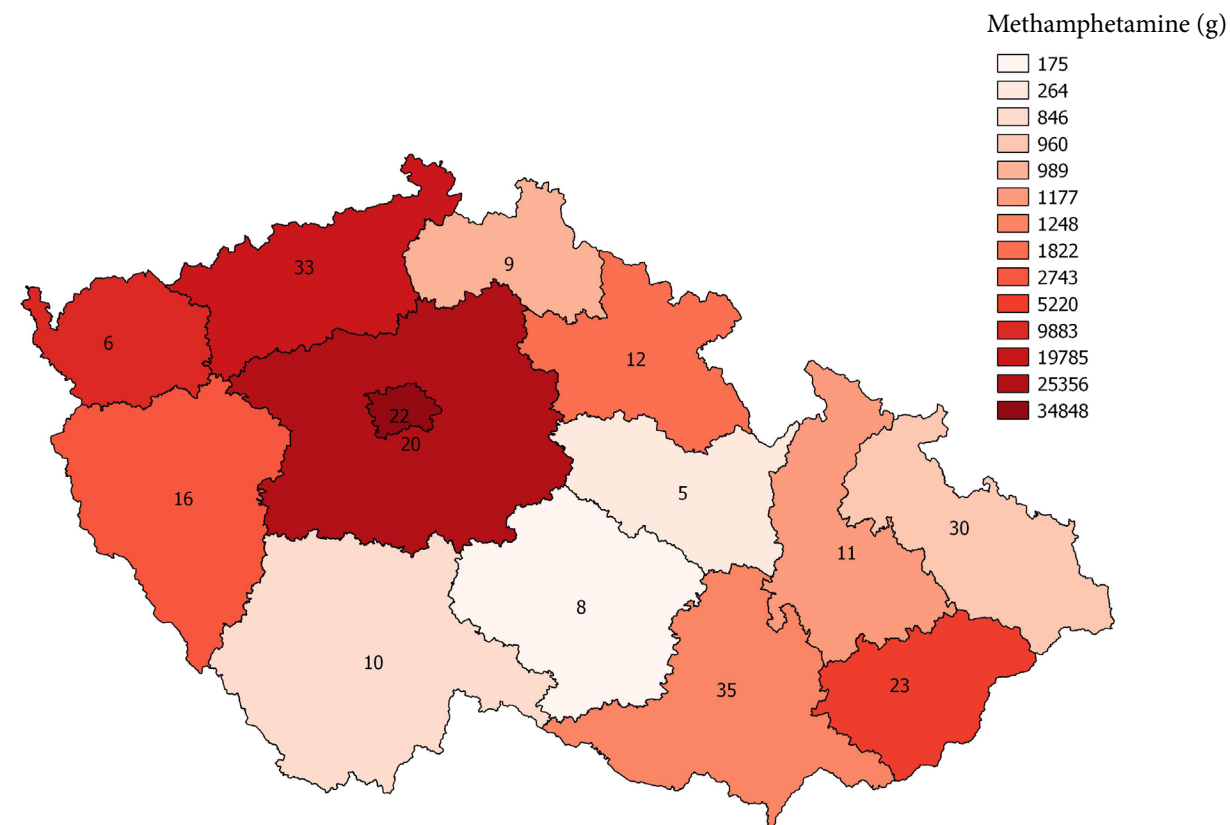
In 2018, the price of methamphetamine produced by Vietnamese perpetrators was CZK 450,000 to 540,000 per kilogram.

Volume of methamphetamine detected and number of detected brewing houses

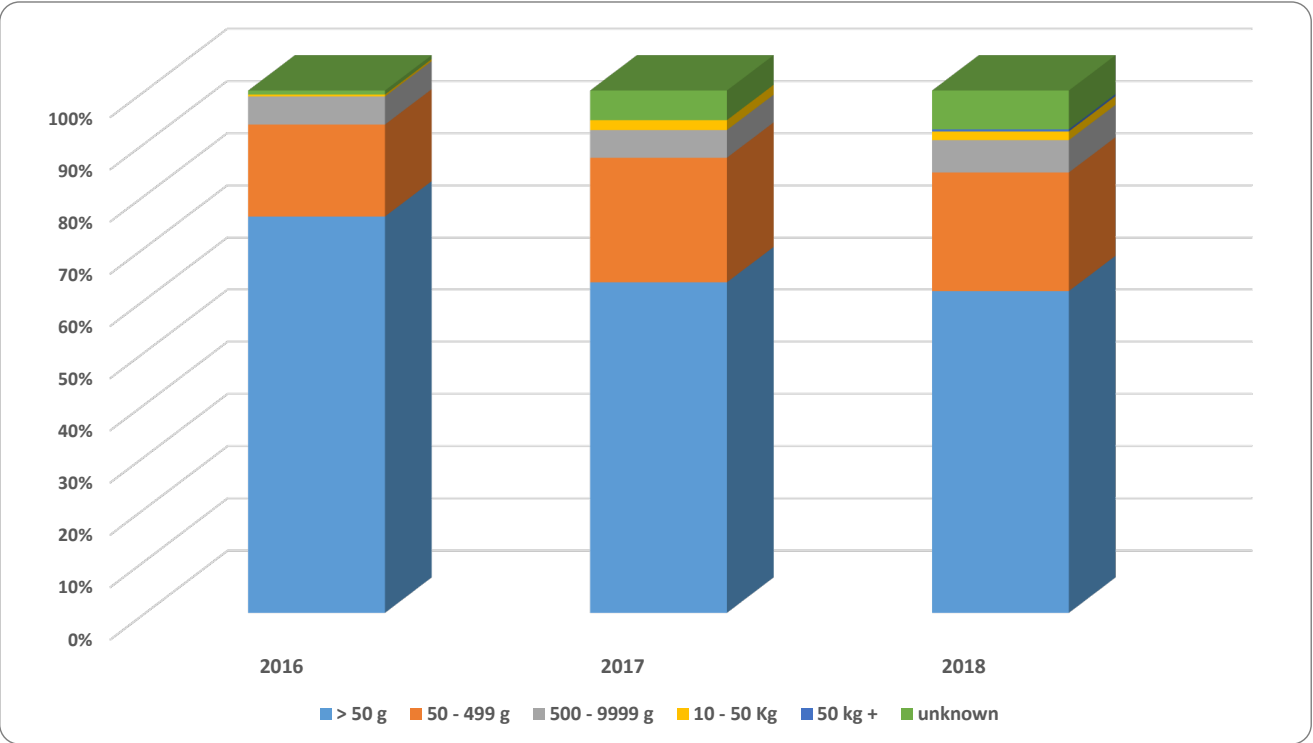
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Methamphetamine (g)	3 799	3 596	21 301	18 476	31 900	69 137	50 238	107 363	90 718	93 256	106 155
Drug lab	434	342	307	338	235	261	272	263	261	264	240



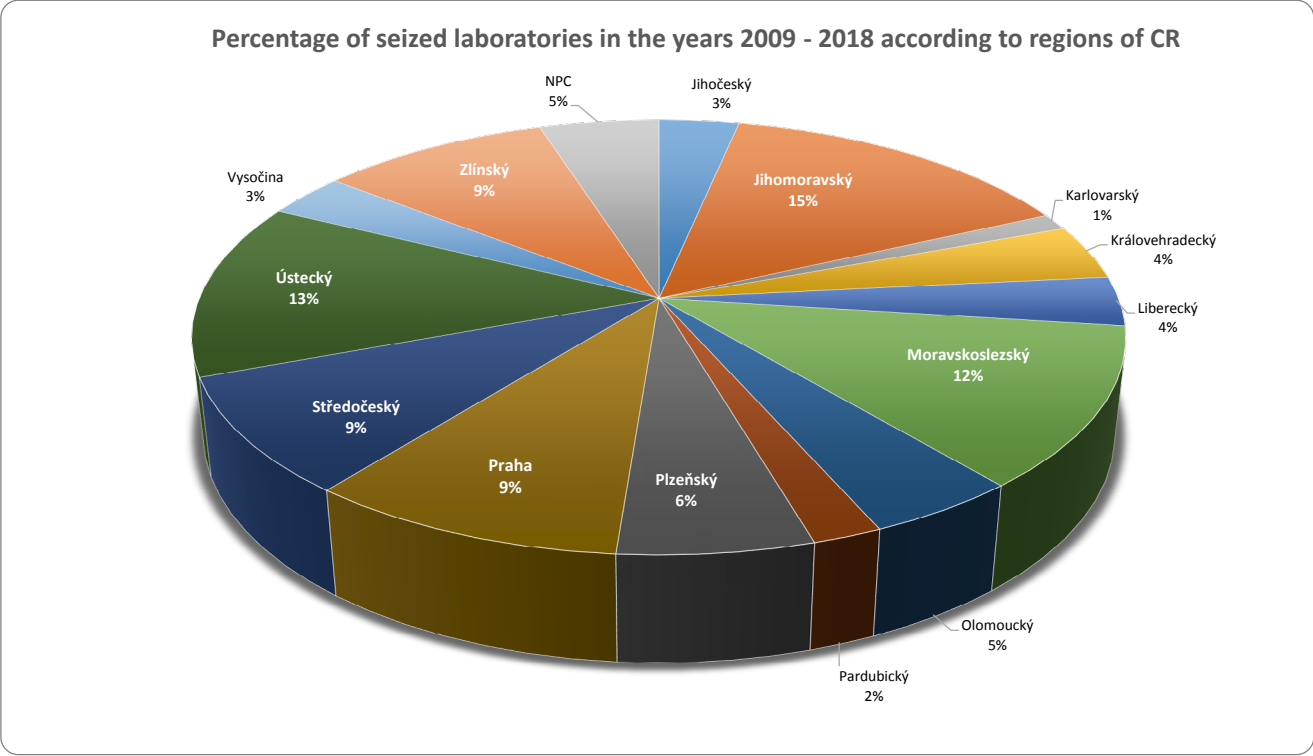
The number of detected drug lab and methamphetamine in 2018



Drug lab by volume of production



Seized laboratorieis according to regions



Seized precursors	
Acatar (tbl.)	4 120
Apselan (tbl.)	65 296
CET-DER (tbl.)	364 000
Cirrus/Cirrus Duo (tbl.)	118 545
Claritine Active (tbl.)	300
Efedrin (g)	1 190,77
Efedrin (tbl.)	290
Gaulpseud (tbl.)	14 700
Gripex (tbl.)	154
Ibuprom/Ibuprofen (tbl.)	372
Infex Zatoki (tbl.)	24
Modafen (tbl.)	1 547
Nurofen Stop grip (tbl.)	1 884
Pseudoefedrin - blíže neurčený (g)	9 346,96
Pseudoefedrin - blíže neurčený (tbl.)	19 669
Rhinostop (tbl.)	890
Robicold (tbl.)	139
Sudafed (tbl.)	5 511
Theraflu (tbl.)	192

Operation SPIRIT

In the course of the operation, investigators detected and investigated an organized group perpetrating production and distribution of methamphetamine in the Pilsen region. Eleven members of the organized group were arrested and charged. The investigators seized an illegal laboratory.

The group was under control of two bosses, a man and a woman, who managed the group’s operations, distributed tasks and facilitated trafficking of drugs containing pseudoephedrine from Poland and distribution of methamphetamine mainly in the streets of Pilsen. Pharmaceuticals worth hundreds of thousands of Czech Crowns came from a Polish pharmacy, from which they were trafficked by the perpetrators in suitcases anonymously placed in the luggage compartments of long-distance buses. The woman was in charge of methamphetamine production in a laboratory, which the perpetrators moved regularly among facilities in the ownership of individual members of the group in order to avoid detection.

Operations ŠTAFLÍK and STŘÍBRO

In the course of this operation, the National Drug Enforcement Headquarters detected and investigated two criminal groups perpetrating industrial large-scale production of methamphetamine. Their laboratories were in the regions of Karlovy vary, Pilsen, and Central Bohemia as well as in the Municipality of Prague. The investigators concluded that in both cases, the perpetrators trafficked most of the methamphetamine they produced to countries outside the Czech Republic. As the precursor for their production of methamphetamine , they were using pseudoephedrine extracted from pharmaceuticals imported (at least several kilograms) from Poland to the Czech Republic. The organised groups of perpetrators predominantly of Vietnamese origin had a well-orchestrated organisational structure with divided responsibilities. They had been perpetrating this crime for a long time, repeatedly, and regularly. For their production, they were using many different locations. In one laboratory, we managed to seize the largest volume of methamphetamine in one location, i.e. over 22 kilogram of methamphetamine in the form of crystals, already packaged, labelled, and ready to dispatch to illegal wholesalers.

In the course of operation STŘÍBRO, the National Drug Enforcement Headquarters’ investigators disclosed a link of a group of perpetrators to several illegal storages of chemical substances located on the territory of north-western Bohemia. They stored waste from industrial production of methamphetamine and threatened to seriously contaminate the vicinity of the illegal storage. The facilities which they were using are now heavily contaminated with toxic substances, primarily the red phosphorus and iodine, and they cannot be used without proper cleaning and reclamation.

On the territory of the Czech Republic, in the course of operation STŘÍBRO, the National Drug Enforcement Headquarters arrested and charged 12 perpetrators and in the course of ŠTAFLÍK, it was 8 perpetrators.



Operation ROYAL

In the course of this operation, our investigators targeted a criminal network perpetrating production and trafficking of a precursor necessary for large scale illegal production of methamphetamine. On the territory of the Czech Republic, we have so far arrested and charged six members of an organised group of perpetrators and seized a large-scale laboratory in which the perpetrators extracted pseudoephedrine. The pseudoephedrine from this particular laboratory was a significant source of precursor for large scale production of methamphetamine, primarily in the western part of Bohemia close to the Czech – German border. It is the very first seizure of a precursor-production facility on the territory of the Czech Republic.

This criminal group is suspected of running a significant segment of large-scale methamphetamine production not only in the Czech Republic, but also in the Federal Republic of Germany. The group - mainly Vietnamese nationals - used their close relations to compatriots in both countries and abused their connections and business activities, especially at open air markets in the border region.



The organised criminal group released the highly toxic waste from their illegal production to the arable land in the vicinity of the facility and used various locations in the surrounding area for their illegal disposal. In the course of the intervention on the site only, we detected large volume of waste from several extraction cycles, from which we conclude that in order to generate this much waste, the perpetrators must have produced about 200 kg of methamphetamine. Qualified estimates of the total volume of pseudoephedrine produced and traded in just over a six-month period are in hundreds of kilograms and the respective methamphetamine yield is about 80%.



Operation ROHLÍK

A four-member organized group of Czech suspects operating in the Karviná district perpetrated production of methamphetamine, which they were selling both in the Czech Republic and in Slovakia. As part of the operation, our investigators seized a complete functional laboratory as well as technology and waste from another laboratory, which the perpetrators had previously operated elsewhere. In the laboratory, the Police also seized about 3 kg of pseudoephedrine intended for production of methamphetamine. The precursor drugs containing pseudoephedrine were trafficked by the perpetrators from Poland.

Operation COBAIN

Operation COBAIN targeted a group of perpetrators trafficking pharmaceuticals containing pseudoephedrine from Poland to be further used for methamphetamine production. The investigators seized altogether fifteen kilograms of pseudoephedrine-containing pharmaceuticals and two home brewing laboratories. There were 13 people arrested and charged.

Operation BLUMA

BLUMA targeted illegal large-scale production of methamphetamine in the Ústí nad Labem district and its subsequent trafficking abroad, in particular to the Federal Republic of Germany. For their production, the perpetrators used as precursors the pseudoephedrine-containing drugs imported by a supplier from Poland. In the course of this operation, our investigators arrested four perpetrators and seized a complete methamphetamine laboratory, methamphetamine chemicals, and two kilograms of methamphetamine at various stages of production.

Operations DONUM, DROGA and ADMIRAL

Operations DONUM, DROGA and ADMIRAL on the territory of the Hradec Králové Region concerned the same criminal modus operandi. The perpetrators used imported drugs from Poland to produce methamphetamine in dozens of kilograms. Some of their methamphetamine production was sold in the Czech Republic and some trafficked back to Poland. The precursor drugs were imported to our territory in thousands in unlabelled plastic bags without proper packaging. The supply of drugs in Poland was regulated to meet the demand from the local methamphetamine producers.

Operation AKAT

Operation AKAT concerned production and subsequent distribution of methamphetamine in the Pilsen and Ústí nad Labem regions. The investigators seized one kilogram of methamphetamine, a large volume of drugs, chemicals, and an illegal methamphetamine laboratory. Seven members of the group were arrested and charged.

Operation EXIT

In the course of this operation, our investigators arrested seven Czech and German nationals who operated, in the districts of Teplice and Ústí nad Labem, a large dealer network selling heroin and methamphetamine and also trafficked these drugs to Germany.

Trafficking in MARIJUANA

Trafficking in MARIJUANA

The increasing demand on the side of both Czech and foreign customers is to blame for the increase in cannabis production in the Czech Republic. Part of the indoor cannabis cultivation, especially when it comes to facilities counting 500 plus plants, is well organized and mainly intended for export. Consumption of cannabis in the Czech Republic is covered both by domestic production as well as by foreign sources. There’s been continuing tendency to grow in more locations or to use the crop of small growers.

There’s been a continuing trend of massive involvement of Balkan organized criminal groups in marijuana illegal cultivation. Most groups are dominated by Serbians, citizens of Montenegro, and Croatians. These groups choose the Czech Republic for its 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. Organisers of this crime live abroad and do not personally engage in the operations on the territory of the Czech Republic. Their activities are highly conspiring and they use curriers who traffic the cannabis grown in the Czech Republic to the EU. The organisers legitimise proceeds from their drug crime in their respective countries of origin, where they invest money in real estate and various businesses.

Industrial production of cannabis is no longer dominated by organised criminal groups of Vietnamese origin. The Vietnamese now tend to divide their activities to smaller operations.

In the border areas of north-western Bohemia, we’ve seized a significant quantity of cannabis and monitored a growing number of cases in which the perpetrators transfer their indoor plantations of non-technical cannabis from the Czech Republic to the Federal Republic of Germany. Operations in Germany are organized by Czech citizens. Trafficking from the Czech Republic to Germany in volumes of hundreds of grams to several kilograms has remained in the hands of both professional couriers and recruited Czech and German citizens from low income communities.

In the South Moravia, we have detected numerous cases of outdoor cultivation of non-technical cannabis for sale. Growers untypically grow cannabis in gardens, vineyards, vegetable greenhouses and the like. It is a seasonal issue and the yield of this type of cultivation is in kilograms only. The cannabis produced in this area is intended both for the internal market and for customers mainly from Austria, Poland and Slovakia. In one of our cases in 2018, however, we monitored destinations of marijuana exports from the Czech Republic in more than sixty countries on different continents.

Especially in smaller quantities, marijuana is increasingly more often sold in the virtual environment, as is the case with other drugs, too. However, in the case of marijuana, it concerns almost exclusively exports of the domestic production.

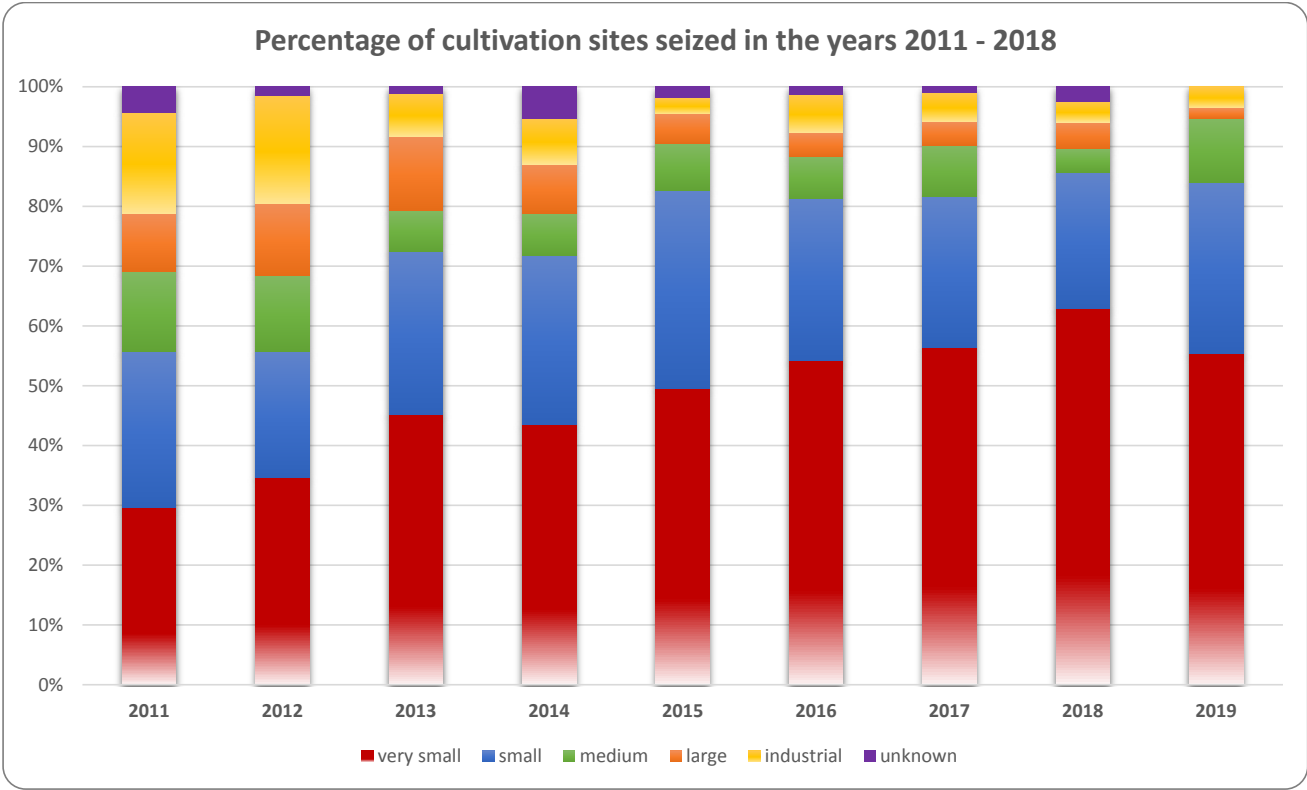
In the Czech market, we’ve been monitoring an increased presence of synthetic substances serving as marijuana substitutes - cannabinoids - which are often presented as marijuana dry matter or, on the contrary, as legal and harmless substances.

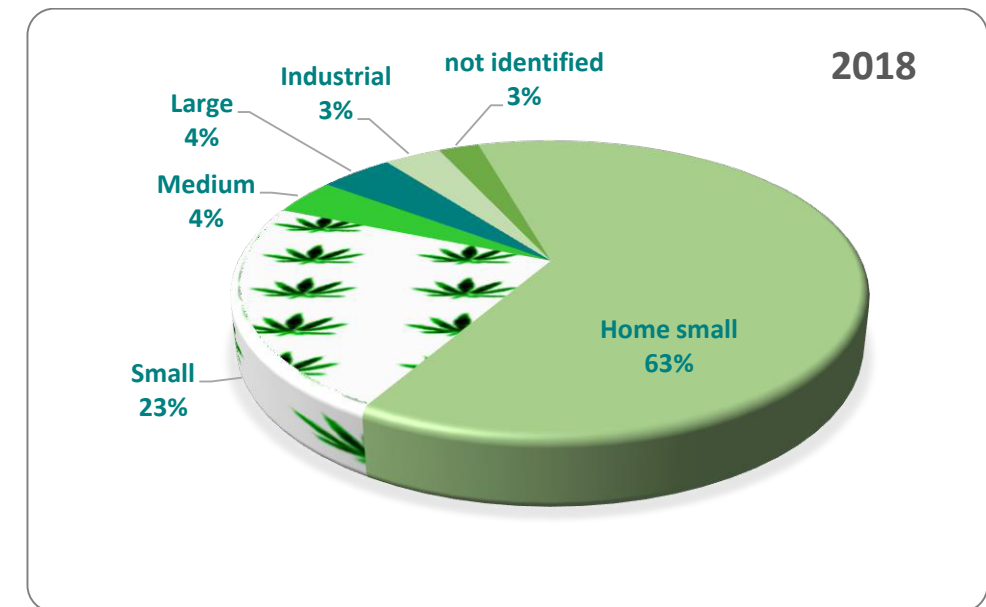
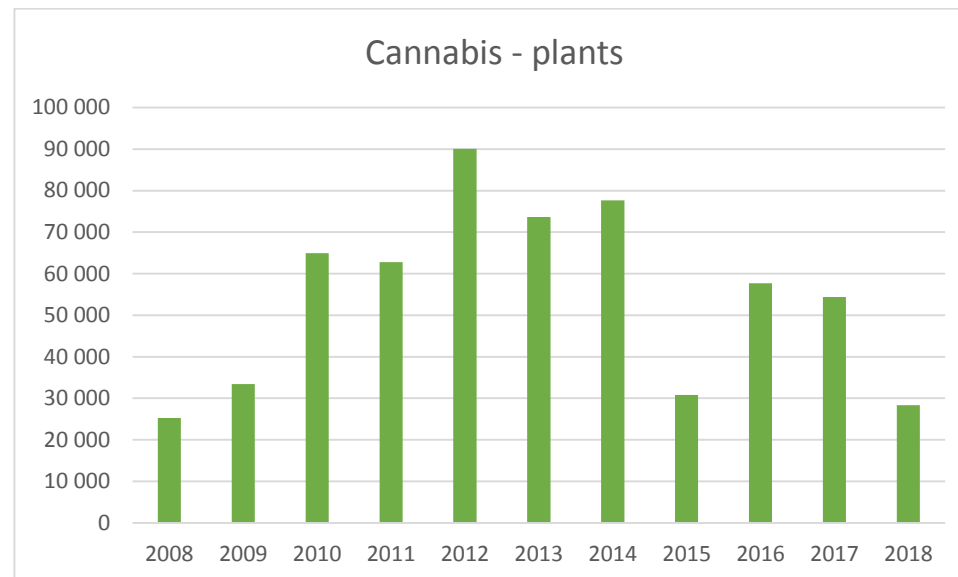
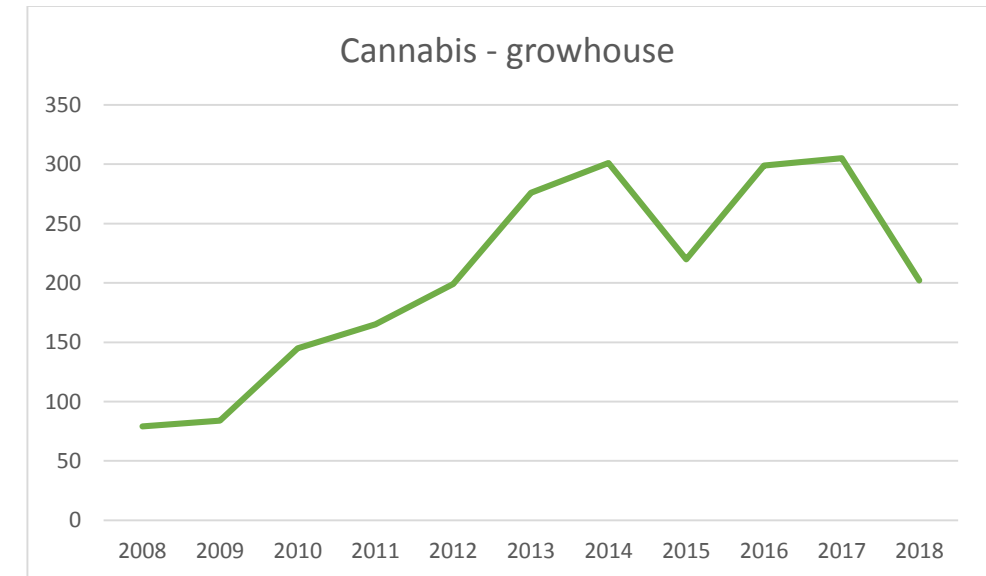
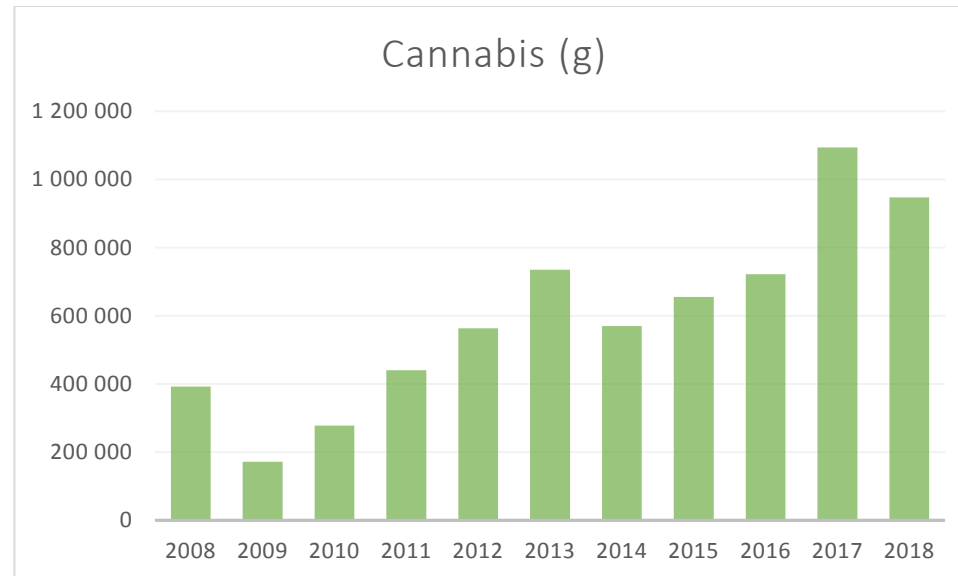
These substances pose high risk since many people are unaware of their pharmacological and toxicological impact on the human body.

In 2018 in the Moravian-Silesian Region, we recorded dozens of intoxications and several deaths due to these substances.

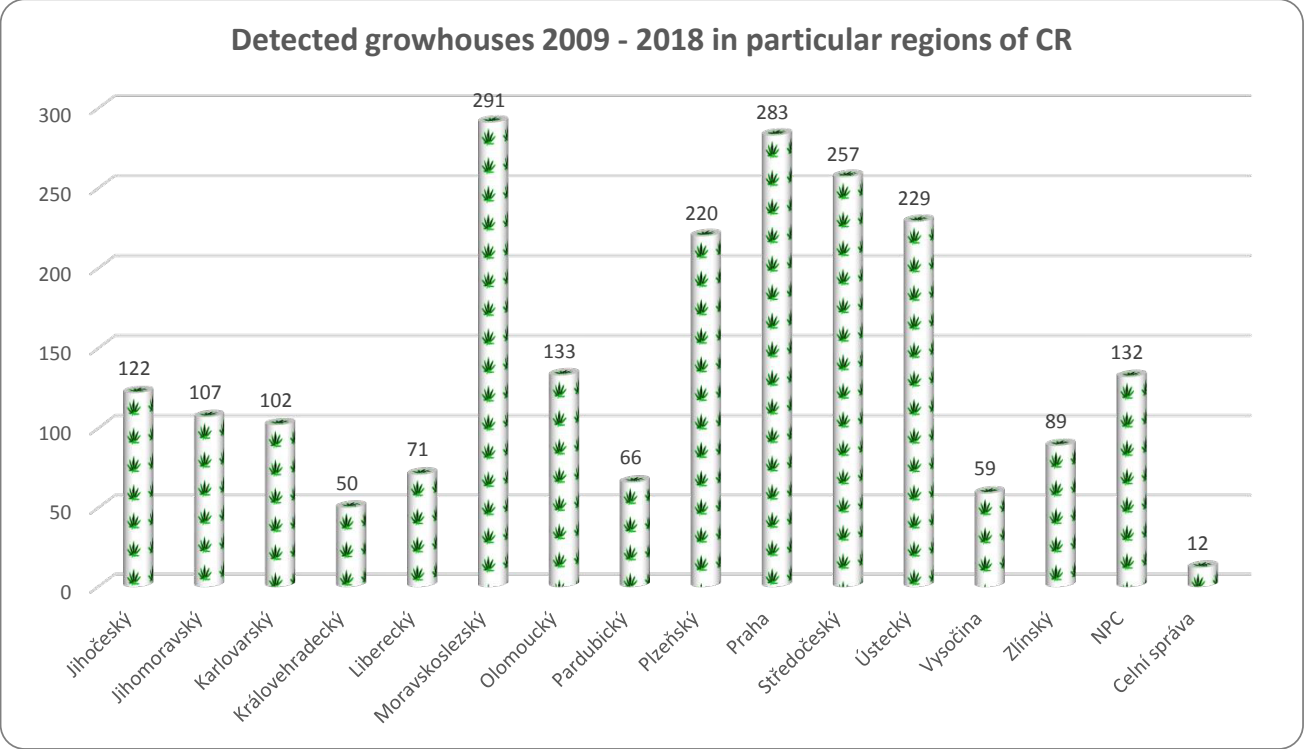
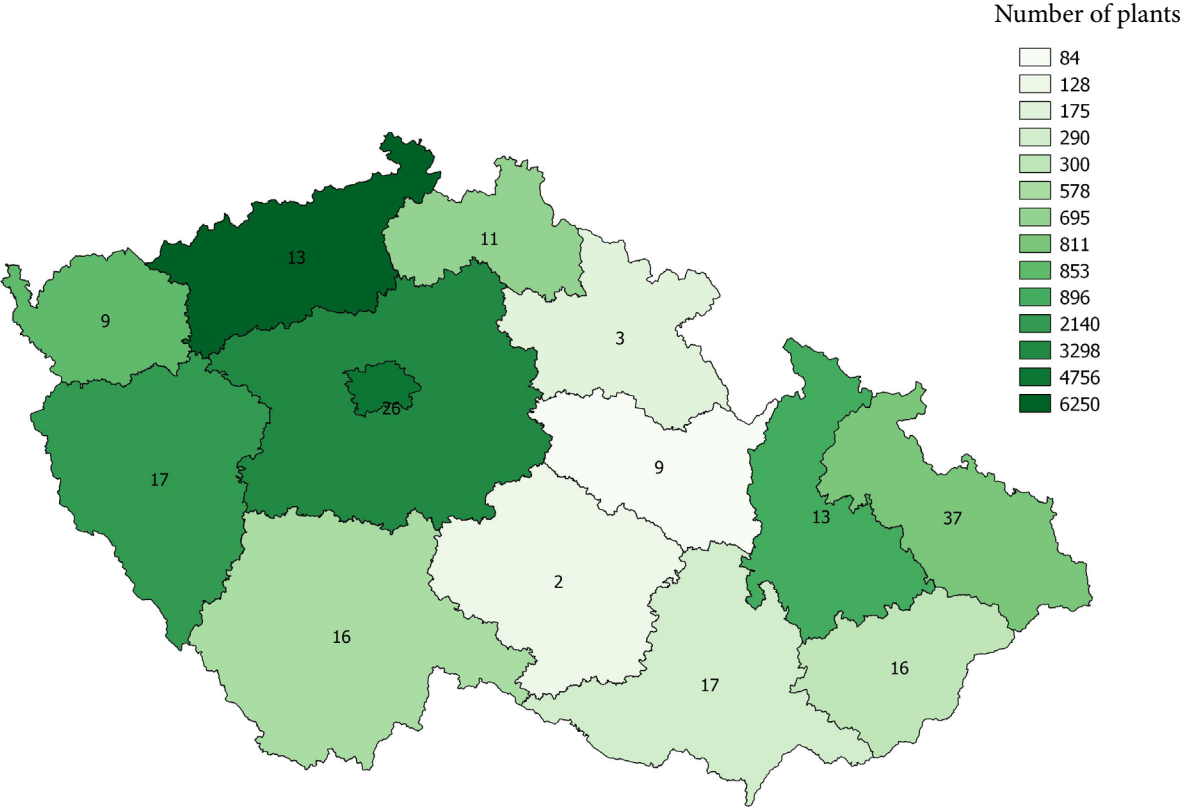
Increase in volumes of detected Cannabis

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Cannabis (g)	392 527	171 800	277 988	440 780	563 335	735 362	569 564	655 055	722 107	1 094 601	948 015
Cannabis - plants	25 223	33 427	64 904	62 817	90 091	73 639	77 685	30 770	57 660	54 392	28 334
growhouse	79	84	145	165	199	276	301	220	299	305	202
Hashish (g)	697	12 499	9 354	2 431	20 532	1 321	14 852	7 558	6 566	9 126	2 916





The number of detected growhouses and plants in 2018



Operation LAVA

In an international operation, our detectives arrested a six-member organized group of Serbian nationals, who internationally operated, managed and organized large scale growing of indoor non-technical cannabis, marijuana production and subsequent export and sale in the Czech Republic and elsewhere in the European Union.

In the Czech Republic, in a rented residential building in Prague, our detectives seized a functional growshop and 40 kg of marijuana. Designated members of the organized group used this facility for large-scale clandestine cannabis cultivation using modern, relatively expensive, and highly sophisticated technology to maximize their cannabinoid yields. Their growing and technical conditions and deadlines were adapted to the highest yield, too. The perpetrators established more growshops in selected countries in the Schengen area, where they found better conditions for their criminal activities and from where marijuana can be distributed with much lower risk of detection than in Serbia.



Operation KUCA

After almost 15 months of international criminal investigation in cooperation with the Austrian, Slovak and Serbian authorities, we managed to break an organized network of perpetrators, mostly from Serbia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, and Montenegro, which established large-scale cannabis growing facilities in the European territory and dealt and trafficked marijuana, cocaine, and heroin. On the territory of the Czech Republic, namely in Prague and in the Central Bohemian Region, we seized two fully-equipped indoor cannabis growshops with a stock of 1,551 cannabis plants and about 3 kg of marijuana dry matter; three perpetrators were arrested.

We established a joint investigation team (JIT) of representatives of the Police and the judicial authorities of the Czech Republic, the Slovak Republic, the Republic of Austria and the Republic of Serbia.



There were dozens of perpetrators arrested and in the cooperating countries, the authorities seized a number of growshops and a large volume of substances.

There are more suspects under investigation now who were also involved in this crime and who have not been detained as part of the intervention for the absence of European and/or international arrest warrants. These perpetrators will be criminally prosecuted later.



Operation CARLOS

As part of an operation codenamed CARLOS, the National Drug Headquarters' detectives arrested and subsequently charged seven suspects – members of an organized group perpetrating crime in the Czech Republic. They perpetrated outdoor cultivation of cannabis containing THC. They dried their crop with the intention to deal it as a drug. They were dealing their produce in a sophisticated way and used both dealers and online channels.

For the online business, they accepted payments in Bitcoins and other virtual currencies (Litecoin or Monero). To traffic the drugs, they recruited couriers and abused the Czech, Austrian, Slovak and Polish Postal services or private courier services.

The group's members were from 28 to 72 years of age. Most of them engaged in the growing of cannabis and processing of the dry matter, using more than eleven sites in the Moravian-Silesian, South Moravian, and Vysočina region. In the operation, we managed to seize a total of 69.8 kg of dry cannabis intended for distribution, 113 Bitcoins, CZK 1,600,000 in cash, one facility, and motor vehicles used for crime (worth in total CZK 5,200,000). The total value of seized items amounted to CZK 17,200,000.





Operation SKY

In the course of the operation, our detectives detected and investigated perpetrators of organized trafficking of marijuana from the Pilsen Region to Finland, mostly by air or in a specially rebuilt fuel tank of a passenger car. The five perpetrators, who trafficked kilograms of the drug, were charged in the Czech Republic and one was arrested and charged in Finland, where he has already been sentenced to eight years of imprisonment. During the intervention, we seized 25 kg of marijuana and three large-capacity cannabis growshops, two of them in the South Moravian Region and one in the Central Bohemian Region.



Operation SMEČKA

A joint operation with the Customs Drug Enforcement unit from Brno targeting ten suspects perpetrating, in the Břeclav district, outdoor cultivation of cannabis (hundreds of plants) intended for exports to Austria.

Operation TANTO

TANTO was an operation led in cooperation with the Austrian Police, namely with our counterparts from the District Police in Neusiedl am See. The perpetrators were engaged in production of marijuana, its trafficking (in kilograms) from the Czech Republic to Austria, and its subsequent distribution. Marijuana came from both outdoor and indoor growshops run by either one of the key perpetrators or by other growers. In the case, four persons were charged and the law enforcement bodies seized about 40 kilograms of dried marijuana, about 20 kilograms of unprocessed cannabis matter, and dozens of plants.



Trafficking in COCAINE

Trafficking in COCAINE

In respect of illicit trade in cocaine, our operational knowledge shows a growing range of consumers, mainly due to the fact that people in general are wealthier than ever before. There’s been growing demand for this traditionally popular illegal stimulant. However, the Czech Republic is far from being either a significant target or a transit country, especially in comparison with the neighbouring countries, and cocaine has remained a signature drug of the wealthier population mainly because of its high cost.

In 2018, we monitored increasing activities of Balkan organized criminal groups which traffic cocaine from South America, where they have their contacts and communities, to Europe, including the Czech Republic. They use all channels, be it air, sea and land. The organizers recruit other nationalities from the European Union, including Czechs, to traffic and distribute cocaine.

In this context, we perceive the growing importance of monitoring air transport and recruitment of couriers especially from the West African region. We’ve been monitoring cases of involvement of Czech citizens not only in the local distribution of cocaine but also in its trafficking from the South American production countries or from the Western Europe.

As with other drugs, there’s been a growing trend of cooperation of different nationalities within one organized cocaine group as well as mutual cooperation of these groups. Many groups traffic and deal more illegal commodities or even conceal their illicit trade with legal commodities’ trade.

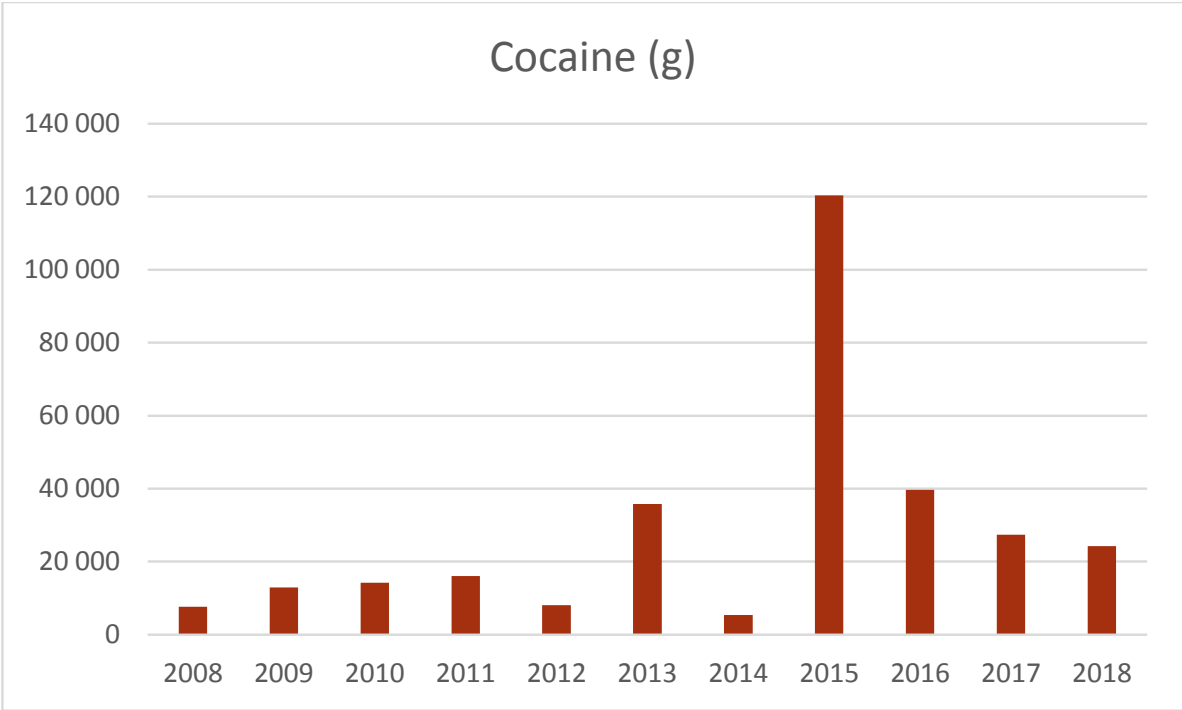
In our cases, we’ve been monitoring significant decrease in the price of cocaine. For CZK 1500 to CZK 2000, one can now buy high quality cocaine from local distributors; since the traditionally offered content of the active substance is lower, distributed cocaine often gets further diluted and dealt to end users. The original purchase price is thus even lower.

Cocaine is an important representative of a traditional drug that have recently started to enter the cyberspace and the online demand has been growing. Cocaine is traded online both in small quantities for end users and in large volume for further distribution. The cocaine offered online is, due to the user preferences and the sellers’ desire to keep their reputation high, of high quality and the contents of the active substance are higher than usual. Moreover, prices have been dropping due to the wide range of narcotic and psychotropic substances available in the virtual environment and the absence of intermediaries between the end user and the distributor, thus contributing to its increasing availability.

In this context it comes of little surprise, that we’ve had an increased number of seizures of shipments sent via freight companies, most often in border regions of the transit states. Cocaine consignments seized so far most often came from the Netherlands and Belgium.

Increase in volumes of detected cocaine

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Cocaine (g)	7 631	12 904	14 162	16 071	8 050	35 788	5 406	120 386	39 637	27 376	24 189



Operation COCOA

We initiated our criminal investigation of COCOA on the basis of information received from the Austrian Criminal Police. Perpetrators were planning to import cocaine from South America hidden in a shipment of 1.5 tons of cocoa containing a total of 102,369 grams of cocaine hydrochloride. The shipment was to be sent from José Joaquín de Olmeda International Airport in Guayaquil in Ecuador via New York to the Vienna Airport and the final recipient was a company based in Ostrava. This shipment was detained by the National Police of Ecuador. Retrospectively, we realized that the same channel and the same addressee had previously received a 55 kg package also declared as cocoa.

In cooperation with members of the General Directorate of Customs of the Czech Republic, a six-member group of Czech, Serbian, and Vietnamese nationals was arrested at the end of September. We seized three large-capacity cannabis growshops, two large-scale illegal tobacco growing facilities, tobacco processing machines, and several tons of tobacco, which were not taxed, and a large amount of coffee, of which part was illegally marketed under the registered trademark of a well-known producer. Later on, we found warehouses full of technology intended for other large-scale growshops. The perpetrators were charged with the crime of illicit production and other handling of hallucinogenic and psychotropic substances and poisons, the crime of tax, levies and duties evasion, breach of intellectual property rights and counterfeiting and alteration of public documents.

Operation BEKO

In May and July 2018, members of the National Drug Headquarters, in cooperation with their counterparts from the Federal Republic of Germany and the Slovak Republic, arrested (in the Czech Republic) ten members of an international organized group perpetrating illicit import of cocaine from Spain to the Czech Republic and Slovakia and cocaine and marijuana from Spain to the Federal Republic of Germany. The criminal group consisted of nationals of the Czech Republic, Slovakia, Ukraine and Kyrgyzstan and some of its members were legitimate owners of fruit and vegetable business. They concealed their cocaine imports from Spain in sample shipments of lemons which they pretended to send to potential customers for tasting. Most offenders were detained by URNA members during their attempt to sell a kilogram of cocaine in Pilsen. Purity of the trafficked cocaine was around 70%. The group trafficked cocaine consignments of hundreds of grams to Slovakia and Germany.

Trafficking in HEROIN

Trafficking in HEROIN

In 2018, the volume of heroin seized in the Czech Republic remained virtually the same as in the recent years. Heroin obviously continues to be one of the least popular substances in the Czech drug market and the pool of its users has remained relatively stable.

In respect of heroin trafficking, the Czech Republic is more of a transit country than a destination country. The relatively low number of seized consignments seems to be the result of low domestic users' demand and the sustained pressure of the law enforcement bodies. Our seizures of heroin sold by street dealers show that the street quality is very low.

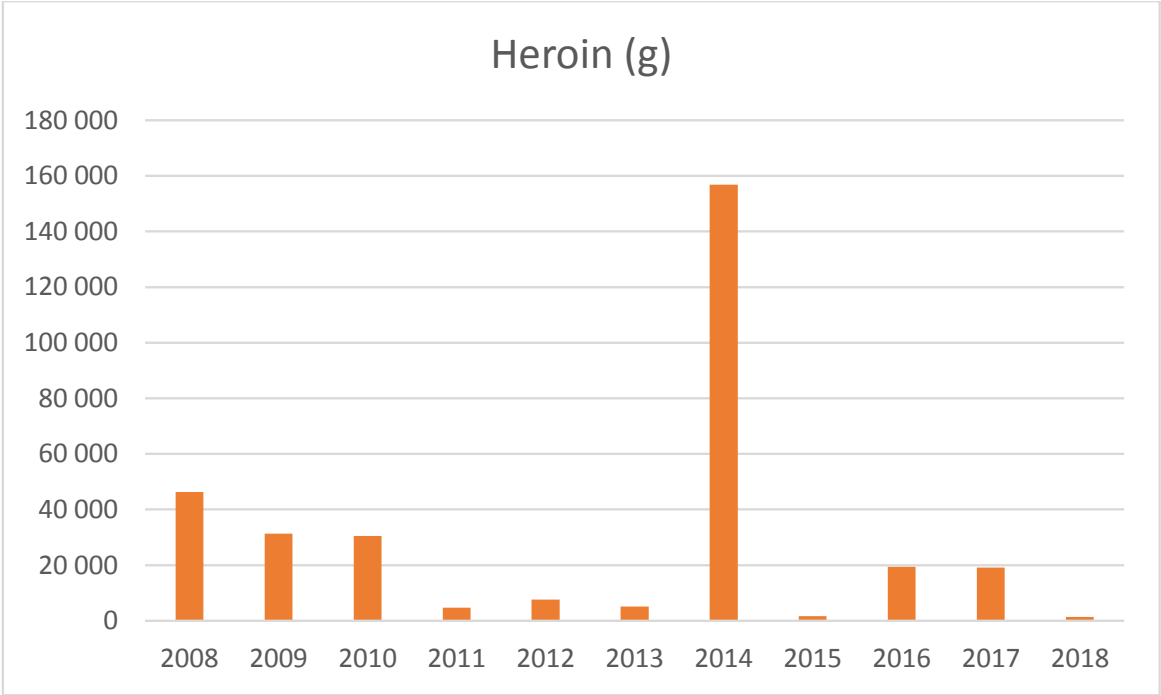
Unlike the stagnating heroin market, which is very different in the Czech Republic than in most European countries, the problem of opiate-based pharmaceuticals has been on the rise here. These drugs, mainly containing buprenorphine, have continued leaking massively to the illicit market. The Czech Republic lacks proper and powerful regulation of the substitution treatment and substitution products therefore get abused frequently, even by users having no previous experience with opioids. This burning issue has been aggravated by the fact that dealers and users don't hesitate to engage in various illegal activities to buy and deal these increasingly more popular drugs.

As to illicit import and distribution of heroin in the Czech Republic, we've been monitoring activities of organized criminal groups primarily from the Western Balkans. There is a continuing trend of multinational cooperation within these organized criminal groups, which increasingly more often traffic and deal multiple illicit substances or combine illegal substances with legal commodities.

Heroin is most commonly imported into the Czech Republic from the Western Balkan countries and Turkey. Perpetrators recruit couriers who traffic the drug in passenger cars (usually several kilograms). The larger shipments of heroin intercepted on our territory were usually not intended for the Czech market; the perpetrators used the Czech Republic either for transit or as a logistical base for drug storing, dilution, and distribution in smaller consignments to customers.

Heroin seized - year to year figures

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Heroin (g)	46 302	31 258	30 453	4 730	7 576	5 045	156 810	1 585	19 334	19 084	1 340



Trafficking in MDMA – “EXTASY” tablets

Trafficking in MDMA – “EXTASY” tablets

In 2018, the number of MDMA seizures increased significantly; MDMA is trafficked and sold both in the form of tablets as well as powder form intended for further processing. We seized large quantities (kilograms) and thousands of tablets. This trend is related to the increasing demand for „ecstasy“ tablets, especially from dance fans, dance clubs, bars, and summer dance music festivals.

MDMA is also a frequently sold online, both in small quantities and in kilograms, too. The most common source countries are the Netherlands and Belgium; perpetrators ship their illicit merchandise to the Czech Republic via freight and transportation companies. Customers prefer online purchase because it is considered safer and cheaper; students, for example, buy tablets online to distribute the further with relatively high financial gain.

Operation PALLA

In the course of an international operation codenamed PALLA, the Czech National Drug Headquarters arrested 14 suspects, Czech and Moldovan nationals, while the investigators of the Drug Enforcement Unit of the Republic of Moldova, under their operation GALAXY TAB, arrested and subsequently charged five Moldovans. The suspects were members of an organized group operating in several countries, in particular in the Czech Republic, the Republic of Moldova, and the Netherlands. The group perpetrated illicit import, export, and other illegal handling of psychotropic and hallucinogenic substances: marijuana, cocaine, MDMA both in loose form and in the form of tablets (so-called Ecstasy).

The operation was carried out in close cooperation with respective dedicated units of the Police of the Czech Republic and the Moldovan and Austrian Police authorities. The Czech Republic and the Republic of Moldova established a joint international investigation team.

The group used highly sophisticated cyber methods and non-standard means of communication to divide roles and tasks within the group to conceal their activities and to avoid detection.

The group engaged in illicit importation of cocaine and MDMA substances from the Netherlands and in cultivation of marijuana in the Czech Republic to further distribute their drugs on the territory of the Czech Republic or to traffic them abroad, primarily to Austria and Republic of Moldova. Their recipients – dealers – further distributed the substances to users in Prague, Brno, Olomouc, Hodonín, but also in Austria and the Republic of Moldova.

During the investigation, the NPC SKPV detectives documented distribution of at least 3,000 MDMA tablets, 400 grams of cocaine and 800 grams of marijuana. During the subsequent raid in February 2018, we performed 12 house searches and 6 inspections of other premises and seized at least 13,000 MDMA tablets, 1.3 kg of cocaine, 1.3 kg of loose MDMA, 2.4 kg of marijuana, about CZK 2,000,000 in cash, and two passenger cars (a BMW and an AUDI).



Trafficking in PHARMACEUTICALS

Trafficking in PHARMACEUTICALS

In respect of substances with hormonal and other anabolic effects, there have been no significant changes in the recent years. The Czech market continues receiving supplies of counterfeits produced in illegal laboratories abroad; these counterfeit products pose significant health risks to users as they often fail to contain the declared active and other substances in the declared doses.

As these drugs are commonly produced by international groups of perpetrators, we have been closely monitoring distributors of these substances from Slovakia and its illegal market. At the same time, we've detected growing involvement of other countries of the former Eastern Bloc.

Peptide abuse is a new trend in the community of users of substances which are illegal in the Czech Republic. These substances are distributed similarly to anabolic steroids, often by the same organized groups. The perpetrators use personal contacts between distributors and users and/or web platforms providers of which are very hard to identify.

The National Drug Enforcement Headquarters have not yet finalized any criminal prosecution of peptide distribution and there have been no court decisions in this field made to illustrate the official standpoint.

This issue is, however, similar to the new synthetic drugs. From the legislative point of view, peptide distribution can be prosecuted pursuant to provisions of the Government Decree No. 454/2009 Coll., which defines, for the purposes of the Criminal Code, the term 'substance with anabolic and other hormonal effects' and the term 'higher volume' and explains what is understood to be the method of increasing oxygen transfer in the human body and other doping-related methods.

The volume of substances having psychedelic effects distributed on illicit markets in the Czech Republic has been more or less marginal and relatively low for the past years and the same is true for quantities seized by the law enforcement bodies. Users include, in particular, experimenters and individuals having specific reasons for the use.

Operation VET

In cooperation with the Slovak National Drug Enforcement Unit, the detectives of the National Drug Enforcement Headquarters detected perpetrators of illicit procurement of veterinary products containing ketamine, a psychotropic substance, and their subsequent distribution in large quantities to customers in Slovakia and Hungary. Both forces documented hundreds of illegally exported packages and have information on illicit exports of tens of thousands of packages of this product more. Since one package contains 5g of ketamine, the illegal market is now flooded with tens of kilograms of ketamine.



PRECURSORS, EDUCATION AND PREVENTION

Department of coordination, education and strategies

A. Drug Precursors, pharmaceuticals and medicinal products

Changes in legislation – in the Czech Republic and international

Last year, the EU introduced a significant change in respect of drug precursors and added two more substances to the list of drug precursors or, better say, substances category 1. The two substances were added as of July 7, 2018 by ways of an amendment to the Regulation of the EP and the Council (EC) No. 273/2004 and Council Regulation (EC) No. 111/2005. The amendments completed the legislative process initiated by the UN Commission on Narcotics (CND), which adopted the inclusion of the two substances in Table 1 at its regular session in March 2017. The two precursors are:

4 - anilino - N - fenethylpiperidin (ANPP) – code KN 2933 39 99 - CAS 21409-26-7

N - fenethyl - 4 - piperidon (NPP) – code KN 2933 39 99 – CAS 39742-60-4

ANPP is a direct precursor of synthetic fentanyl and acetyl fentanyl opioids. NPP can be used either as a substance for production of ANPP to subsequently synthesize fentanyl or it can be a direct precursor of other fentanyl analogues.

We have also marked progress at the European level in respect of the joint Czech-Slovak initiative which strives to draw attention to red phosphorus and its frequent abuse for illegal production of methamphetamine.

We have raised this issue repeatedly in the European Commission. There have been illegal laboratories on the rise in other countries of the European area, not only in the Czech Republic and Slovakia, perpetrating production of red phosphorus. Such laboratories have been detected also in the Netherlands, Germany, and Poland and due to the fact that red phosphorus has become an international issue, we have been able to gain support from other countries and join forces to make the authorities to change legislation and include red phosphorus on the list of precursors, or so-called listed substances. In the course of the evaluation of functioning of the European legislation in the field of drug precursors, the Czech and Slovak authorities submitted a proposal to include red phosphorus in Category 2A. Such move would mean compulsory registration with the competent authority not only for traders but also for end users of red phosphorus on the entire territory of the European Union. It seems that this proposal has been successfully gaining support in other Member States, too.

At the national level, thanks to the initial effort of the director of the National Drug Headquarters and the subsequent support from the respective ministries, namely the Ministry of the Interior of the Czech Republic and the Ministry of Health of the Czech Republic, the authorities managed to convince the holders of authorization to handle pharmaceuticals containing pseudoephedrine sold over the counter to show their social responsibility and join the proposal made by the respective public authorities. They requested a change in the way these pharmaceuticals were dispensed in order to prevent their abuse for illegal production of methamphetamine.

The new regime came into effect on 1st July 2018 and from then on, the pharmaceuticals concerned have been distributed solely through an electronic „Register of Restricted Pharmaceuticals“ to guarantee that one person can buy a maximum of 900 mg pseudoephedrine over a period of 7 consecutive days from any pharmacy in the Czech Republic. Regular and honest patients will not be limited in their use and will, as it's been common so far, be able to buy these pharmaceuticals after presenting their ID.

Voluntary cooperation with industries

In respect of so-called voluntary cooperation with the private sector, respectively with subjects in chemical and pharmaceutical industry, which handle drug precursors and other chemicals used in the production of illicit drugs, there's been a well-functioning and continuous exchange of information and awareness raising messages to promote responsible approach. The National Drug Enforcement Headquarters took part in an awareness raising seminar to inform the subjects concerned about the new Guidelines for Operators issued by the European Commission which was initiated and organised under support of a number of EU countries, including the Czech Republic.

In 2018, we investigated a total of 44 suspicious requests, orders, customers, etc. Most of these hints turned out to be well founded and we confirmed them as attempts to abuse the system. Thanks to the awareness and proper evaluation of these suspicious signals by the companies concerned, the attempted transactions fell through and we jointly managed to prevent hazardous substances from leaking to the criminals.

Precursors

As mentioned above, leakage of red phosphorus into the illegal environment has remained a major problem in the Czech Republic. Last year, the total consumption of this substance was about 1.8 tonnes, while the legitimate need for all industries in the Czech Republic is about 70 kg per year only. Since there is no known legal use for the red phosphorus for household or handicraft purposes, we assume that most of the 1,8 tonnes ended up in illegal methamphetamine laboratories.

The red phosphorus was also debated at the international methamphetamine conference in Bratislava (13th to 14th November 2018) by V4 representatives and guests from Germany, Austria, and the USA. All presenters agreed to the need to regulate availability of this substance.

Last year, the authorities initiated a number of further measures and led numerous meetings and negotiations both at the professional as well as political level. Both the Ministry of the Interior and the Ministry of Health were very active in support of the Czech-Slovak initiative.

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.

We've been monitoring new precursors that can be used directly to produce drugs, or so-called pre-precursors, which are used to produce drug precursors. We cooperated on two cases - imports of such substances to the European Union. Each of them involved several consignments, the total amounted to several dozen tons. We detected the following: Alpha - phenyl acetamide (APAA), Methyl - 2 - phenylacetate (MAPA), 3,4 - Methylenedioxy) phenyl - 2 - methyl glycidate (PMK - GLYCIDATE).

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 been monitoring continuing massive imports into the Czech Republic. Availability of pharmaceuticals containing pseudoephedrine/ephedrine in pharmacies on the territory of the Czech Republic is very limited and regulated by the above-mentioned regulation, which not only limits the volume and time of dispensing, but also introduces a strict requirement for all dispensing to be recorded in the database of electronic prescriptions. To see whether we have succeeded in our joint effort, however, we must wait and see.

It comes of no surprise that perpetrators have continued abusing other drugs, especially those containing buprenorphine (Subutex, etc.). The National Drug Enforcement Headquarters have been pointing at this since 2006.

Despite a number of reports, opinions, and analyses repeatedly sent to the Ministry of Health, the State Institute for Drug Control, and The Ministry of the Interior, and despite numerous debates we have had on this particular issue, there hasn't been any significant progress made.

Adipex Retard is yet another drug issue in the Czech Republic and we've also been trying to attract attention to this phenomenon for many years. The Czech Republic is currently the only country in the European Union having this drug registered, as the State Institute for Drug Control had just prolonged its registration for another 5 years.

B. Prevention, education, and guidelines

In respect of education and training, our activities in 2018 concentrated primarily on prevention of addictive substances' abuse. We continued organising lectures and presentations for the Police of the Czech Republic and other security forces (Customs Service, Military Police, Fire Brigades, Prison Service, etc.) as well as for prevention experts, school prevention coordinators, drug prevention coordinators, Probation and Mediation Service, and other actors across the Czech Republic. We organised dedicated training for the Press Departments and Prevention Departments of the Police of the Czech Republic. We focused primarily on the new legislation guiding addictive substances, which has been in effect since 2017, especially in relation to the so-called Anti-Smoking Act (Act No. 65/2017 Coll.) and amendments of legal regulations guiding prosecution of misdemeanours.

As part of the Police life-long education programme, we organised a seminar at the Police Academy of the Czech Republic on abuse of addictive substances by drivers, amendments to regulations of addictive substances, investigation and prosecution of crimes and administrative violations, and drug precursors. There have been neither substantial changes in the legislation nor in respect of the system of testing pupils for the presence of addictive substances at schools (as expected by teachers). As a result of this, strict legal regulations continue to apply and the only authority to make a child (a minor under 18 years of age) to be tested, in case of a probable cause of him/her being under influence of an addictive substance, is a Police officer or a member of the municipal or local Police force.

In this context, the OKVS focused primarily on updating guidelines and manuals, in particular the „Addictive Substances and Law“, „Parental Advice“ (fliers) and „Indoor Non-technical Cannabis Growing Plant and Methamphetamine (Pervitin) Risks“, a double-sided bookmark. All these prints were updated to reflect the recent legislation changes and their design was upgraded; currently, they are available online as well as on intranet sites, and the end user can download them and make as many copies as necessary.

Moreover, the National Drug Headquarters helped organise education and training modules on safe entry, seizure, and disposal of illegal drug laboratories, the use of protective equipment, and their decontamination and disposal.

At the end of 2018, we organized an international expert conference on „Potential use of whistleblowers in the criminal proceedings“ for the judiciary (Offices of Prosecution) and for members of other security forces. We had a number of foreign participants – our counterparts, representatives of neighbouring countries' forces, the Czech Republic often cooperates on criminal proceedings with.

In 2018, we were also actively involved in cannabis related issues. Cannabis has recently become a very sensitive issue and we've organised, in cooperation with other relevant public control authorities, numerous meetings and a number of inspections targeting promotion and sale of food and tobacco products declaring various THC contents. The offer of these products concentrates in the most attractive touristy locations, such as Prague (especially in the centre - Prague 1), but also the Giant Mountains. Our chemical analyses usually reveal very low content of THC, which is often sub-minimal; fraudsters simply misinform their potential customers to incite interest.

We should not forget to mention our participation on projects regarding the drug crime mapping (e.g. the Institute of Criminology and Social Prevention project analysing criminal proceedings against growshops) and our cooperation on drafting of strategies and concepts guiding activities countering drugs, drug abuse, and addictions.

In 2018, we continued supporting the Revolution Train project, we have been a partner of. The RT has become an integral part of the National Drug Enforcement Headquarters' strategy targeting primary and secondary school pupils. Under the umbrella of the project, we helped launch a school prevention follow-up programme under a slogan of „To je zákon, kámo/It's the law, man". The National Drug Enforcement Headquarters, namely the Coordination, Education and Strategy Department, has cooperated on this project the New Czechia foundation. After the pilot implementation of the follow-up programme, it became an integral part of the teaching materials used by project coordinators along with the dedicated and trained Police officers across the Czech Republic. In 2018, one of the patrons of the programme was the former Police President Mgr. Bc. Tomáš Tuhý Ph.D.

“The Right Direction”, yet another project of the NPC SKPV PČR, which had been launched in 2011 to mark the 20th anniversary of the NPC, will be, in 2019, implemented in Frýdek-Místek. In 2018, a separate part of the project (the 6th round of the project) was implemented in Litoměřice and its vicinity. Dozens of pupils and secondary school students participated in the project implementation, and the most successful participants were, on 3 December 2018, awarded valuable prizes from the hands of the local self-government representatives and the director of the National Drug Enforcement Headquarters.

Our Drugs & Forensics Bulletin, a quarterly expert periodical, has undergone significant development since its launch in 1995. At present, it is a respected professional bulletin dedicated primarily to addictive substances in the light of the current legislation and new trends in the illicit trade and trafficking. Our Bulletin managed to win attention of the expert public and has become an irreplaceable source of information for experts as well as the lay public. Already in 2018, members of the editorial board strove to divide the magazine into sections to better respond to various readers' interests. One of the newly introduced sections is dedicated to new trends and current development in respect of addictive substances; the second one concerns case descriptions from bulletin contributors who comment in their reports on the criminal law consequences of addictive substances' abuse. The third section, provided by members of the editorial board, provides complex information from conferences, interesting meetings, prevention events and programmes at all levels of prevention. Currently, we have 890 subscribers and regular readers.

C. New Psychoactive Substances

The New Psychoactive Substances (NPS) have been paid increased attention to locally as well as globally. Prior to the end of 2018, EMCDDA had recorded 730 NPS; in 2018 only, authorities reported 55 new substances. Even though the Early Warning System (EWS) has contributed to a decreasing trend since 2015 and the number of newly reported substances keeps dropping every year, in absolute figures, the volume of new psychotropic substances has been growing and so has the number of seizures.

We find alarming the growing number of intoxications due to synthetic opiates and synthetic cannabinoids. Synthetic opioid intoxication cases are mainly due to fentanyl abuse, their number is relatively low, and individualised. Intoxication with synthetic cannabinoids, on the other hand, resembles an outbreak of a local epidemic; in a relatively short period of time, as in the Moravian-Silesian Region in 2018, we detected a significant number of intoxicated users. In a course of a few days, many people got intoxicated and several of them died. In reaction to the alarming situation, when many people abused these highly hazardous substances which resulted in several deaths and many people taken to hospitals, we managed to place under control 8 new psychoactive substances, mainly from the synthetic cannabinoids group (25th October 2018). Furthermore, the EWS Working Group initiated a risk assessment of several dozens of new psychotropic substances, and, on 8th March 2018, an amendment the Government Regulation No. 30/2018 Coll. added 74 new psychoactive substances to the List of Addictive Substances (Government Decree No. 463/2013 Coll., as amended). In reaction to the substantial global increase in fatal intoxications due to the abuse of synthetic opiates and synthetic cannabinoids, the EMCDDA issued risk assessments to five fentanyl derivatives, including a very potent substance called carfentanyl, and to four synthetic cannabinoids.

Moreover, we've marked an increasing trend in abusing drugs from the benzodiazepine group, which are distributed online and are prescription-free. In most cases, however, the merchandise is counterfeit and pharmaceuticals sold to the users either (in the better cases) contain inactive substances, or (in the worst cases) a synthetic opiate that can easily cause fatal intoxication of the user. In 2018, the authorities seized a record volume of synthetic cathinone stimulants, altogether 20 different derivatives; the largest volume of seizures was marked by 4-chlorocathinone (more than 5 kg).

International Cooperation

International Cooperation

As in previous years, in 2018, the National Drug Enforcement Headquarters continued cooperating with international foreign counterparts. As always, we cooperated primarily with our close neighbour and foreign partner, Germany; most contacts and information exchange were implemented via the Joint Czech - German Centre for Police and Customs Cooperation in Schwandorf. Since the very beginning of our cooperation in Schwandorf, the Centre has served as an increasingly important source of information about the drug scene in the Czech-German border region, which also impacts the Czech Republic. We've been cooperating with the Centre in Schwandorf for more than nine years on now traditional issues, such as German citizens travelling to buy drugs at Vietnamese open air markets conveniently located just across the border and Czech citizens, mostly perpetrators of petty theft and property crime, smuggling small amounts of methamphetamine to Germany. We've also been jointly working on detecting and investigating addicts who cross the border to Germany to commit theft and burglary to pay for their everyday dose. In the second half of 2018, Schwandorf reported a new major issue. German customs officers accompanied by canine experts with their drug trained dogs began stopping and checking, close to the border, postal vehicles carrying letters from the Netherlands to the Czech Republic. In the second half of the year only, they seized 309 letters containing different types of drugs. Our intelligence indicates that most of these shipments are drug orders made on the darknet or the Internet. It seems that this has become an increasingly important new modus operandi of the perpetrators of this type of crime.

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 and, to a lesser extent, the Liaison Office of the US Department of Homeland Security also in Vienna.

In 2018, we exchanged information related to Pakistan, respectively a Czech air courier arrested with a shipment of heroin in Pakistan.

In 2018, we had relatively busy exchange with the United Kingdom of the Great Britain and the Northern Ireland, also thanks to the activities of the Czech Police Liaison Officer in London and the UK Liaison Officer in Bratislava. Our cooperation was, however, limited to the exchange of information; we had no joint investigations or cases in 2018.

Our exchange and contacts with Finland serve as positive and encouraging examples of international cooperation. We cooperated on cases of Czech couriers trafficking marijuana in their cars to Finland. The Finnish side responded very flexibly and effectively to our information. Thanks to this co-operation, one courier having a very sophisticated hiding place in the fuel tank of a passenger car was arrested in Finland.

In 2018, we also had quite active exchange of information and cooperation with Austria, Poland, Serbia, Canada, and France. In Serbia, we wish to highlight our ongoing successful cooperation on cases of Serbian organized groups perpetrating indoor cultivation of cannabis in the Czech Republic.

In addition to the above, we cooperated and exchanged information and intelligence with a number of other countries, such as Australia, Bulgaria, Montenegro, Denmark, Ecuador, Italy, Israel, Japan, Colombia, Kosovo, Moldova, the Netherlands, Paraguay, Peru, Poland, Romania, Russia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, and Ukraine.

There is yet another important and integral part of our international cooperation - our study trips and missions abroad. In 2018, we travelled abroad on 62 occasions, on 51 occasions, these trips were related to the ongoing criminal proceedings, in five cases, we were by our foreign counterparts invited as an official delegation. Most trips were to Europe (mainly to the Netherlands, Germany, Austria, Poland, Slovakia, and Hungary) and only three trips were non-European (Japan and Vietnam twice).

Among our long-term activities, we wish to highlight the EMPACT project, which, in 2018, entailed series of expert meetings focused on current issues and the development of new trends in cocaine, heroin, cannabis, synthetic drugs and new synthetic drugs (NPS). This platform has borne fruits for many years, especially in respect of information, intelligence and experience sharing and dissemination of information on current trends in individual countries. Meetings under the umbrella of the project have helped establish numerous direct contacts with colleagues from foreign drug enforcement units, which we subsequently used to investigate cases initiated by our force.

In 2018, we also continued contributing to the Ministry of the Interior of the Czech Republic's project on Security Development Cooperation and under the umbrella of this activity, we seconded two NPC officers to Serbia and Vietnam. These secondments helped strengthen mutual cooperation and establish new direct working contacts with our counterparts in these respective countries. This is true especially in respect of Vietnam, authorities of which have always been rather reluctant to exchange or share. Our secondment with the Vietnamese Police was an important step forward and has a capacity to improve the current situation.

On the EU level, we continued participating on „Joint Investigation to Fight Trafficking in Drugs and Firearms“, a joint project of several European countries launched in late 2016. The concluding conference was held in Paris in September 2018. The project aimed at enhancing exchange of operational information among European airports to counter drug and weapon trafficking. The project coordinators decided to build and provide a follow-support to a network of contact points at airports. Meetings and conferences under the umbrella of this activity were attended by our representatives (NPC) side by side with representatives of the Customs Administration. The network created under this activity has been used, upon need, both by the National Drug Enforcement Headquarters and the Customs Administration, especially for the purposes of exchange of information on air couriers arrested at international airports; in this respect, the project has definitely had a positive impact on our work.

In 2018, the National Drug Enforcement Headquarters was represented at several international drug crime conferences, mainly the 1st Interpol Drug Global Conference in Toledo, the 2nd Europol Drug Conference in the Hague, the 35th IDEC Conference in Rotterdam, and the 23rd Asia-Pacific Drug Conference in Tokyo. These events are an important source of information and expertise in enforcement of measures to counter drug production, distribution and trafficking, information on current trends and threats in this area, or to the most important issues, effective strategies, and activities of law enforcement bodies countering the drug crime. Presenters at these conferences speak and discuss the issue from the global perspective and the global or pan-European insight has always been very beneficial and inspirational for the Czech Republic. Last but not least, these high-level events have always been and will remain very important and irreplaceable for establishing and maintaining contacts with our counterparts - representatives of foreign drug enforcement units and international organizations countering the drug crime.

When compared to previous years, the number of National Drug Enforcement Headquarters' officers deployed to courses organized by numerous institutions on various aspects of the drug crime (e.g. MEPA, CEPOL, and ICOFI) grew significantly in 2018. In terms of content, the organizes expanded their offer of subject matter and added more training on synthetic drugs, new psychoactive substances and, in particular, educational activities focused on the distribution of drugs and precursors on the Darknet.

In the future, we expect an increase in the number of Police officers sent to these types of training events, which have always been extremely beneficial especially from the professional point of view, as they offer information and new expertise in a relatively short time, experience and information sharing, and, last but not least, new contacts necessary for future cooperation.

One of the exceptional training activities in 2018 was the ARLEMP course on international cooperation in the field of investigation of synthetic drug-related crime, which was held in Vietnam in October 2018. This exceptional event as to its length, organisation, and volume of information and experience gained, was organised by the Australian Police (AFP).

In 2018, we wish to highlight one visit of our foreign counterparts, namely our colleagues from Georgia (Drug Enforcement Section of the local Central Criminal Police), which was de facto a follow-up event to a stay of one Georgian Police officer to our Headquarters under the umbrella of a CEPOL exchange in 2017. The visit in 2018 was sponsored by the EU-ACT project and the aim was to exchange theoretical and practical experience and expertise in countering various types of drugs, including psychotropic and hallucinogenic substances dealt on the Darknet. Visiting members from our foreign partner units are always welcome since they bring with them information on their work and processes thus giving us a great opportunity to exchange information about the functioning of our units, learn about our main problems and challenges, trends, and the current development in the drug crime in their respective countries as well as in the Czech Republic.

Both parties benefit from the exchange of experience while the main benefit is in establishing or deepening of personal contacts which always prove invaluable in the future cooperation on cases having common aspects.

Vast majority of the trips of our officers abroad which mentioned above were to Europe, except for one trip to Australia. Some of the trips were under the umbrella of Joint Investigation Teams (JIT). In 2018, we had a total of five criminal investigations in the JIT regime and others have been under negotiations.

As we've declared above, the National Drug Enforcement Headquarters' long term goal is to deepen the current and establish new networks of personal contacts with counterparts abroad. Cooperation through personal contacts have always been the most effective and practical way of facilitating and supporting successful investigation of our cases having some kind of international dimension. Our visit in 2018 to Vietnam to establish contacts with our Vietnamese counterparts serves as one of the best examples of foreign cooperation of this kind. We believe that our visit to Vietnam will help establish at least the basic standards of a functioning international exchange with this country, which is highly necessary for members of the Vietnamese community in the Czech Republic have been extensively perpetrating drug crimes here and cooperation is therefore highly needed.

Seizure and forfeiture of proceeds from crime

Seizure and forfeiture of proceeds from crime

The drug crime is a very latent type of crime and perpetrators highly conspire not only to commit this type of crime but also to hide proceeds from their criminal activity. For that very reason, financial investigation of these crimes and the subsequent seizure and forfeiture of proceeds have their special features and must follow special rules.

Perpetrators usually live expensive life and spend substantial part of the proceeds for themselves, the rest is then reinvested in the procurement of „commodities“ (substances, chemicals, equipment, etc.). Their real estate and movable property are registered on other people's names or on legitimate companies which they either own or lease.

Perpetrators of the drug crime rarely ever use banks for safekeeping their money. They use bank services solely and exclusively to operate their legitimate business, if they have any. To legitimise proceeds of crime, they buy real estate, mostly using mortgages, or purchase vehicles, deposit cash to bank accounts, and invest in legal businesses. Investments in legal business activities are exceptionally demanding for the Police to investigate; it is often virtually impossible to prove that the assets seized are proceeds from crime and not legitimate income from business activities, as the perpetrators claim it. To move money around, perpetrators use services of the Western Union or money carriers.

The Balkan criminal groups, which are currently extremely active in the Czech drug market, channel their proceeds back to their countries of origin and we must rely on the local law enforcement bodies to seize and forfeit them.

In 2018 (1st January 2018 to 31st December 2018), NPC SKPV PČR seized assets and funds in the total amount of CZK 69,080,000.

Of this, CZK 28,475,000 was seized in cash, on bank accounts, and in virtual currency (BTC).

Non-monetary assets seized were worth CZK 40,605,000 (vehicles, real estate, components of brewing laboratories and growshops rooms, and electronic appliances).

To seize the assets, we applied the following legislation:
- Section 79a (1) of the Criminal Code (proceeds from crime or assets used to commit crime - applied in 12 cases)

- Section 79g (1) of the Criminal Code (replacement value - used 10 times)

- Section 344a used 10 times (fine - used 18 times)

- in other cases, we applied provisions of Sections 78 and 79 of the Criminal Code. order.

The most relevant cases of financial investigation:

In the course of our operation codenamed VET, we arrested 6 Czech nationals (veterinarians) perpetrating, in several countries, in particular in the Czech Republic, Slovakia and Hungary, illicit trade in ketamine, an ingredient of veterinary products. They distributed the above psychotropic substance, in large quantities and fully aware of the fact that the product will not be administered to animals, to drug addicts and customers in Slovakia and Hungary.

In the course of our operation codenamed ŠTAFLIK, we arrested 8 Vietnamese nationals perpetrating large-scale production of methamphetamine. The group imported the precursor for their methamphetamine production in the Czech Republic from Poland (dozens of kilograms). They used the method of precursor extraction from drugs containing pseudoephedrine. In one of the brewing laboratories, we seized the largest volume of methamphetamine ever seized in one location. The total volume of the drug seized was over 22 kilograms of crystals already packed and labelled for delivery to the contracted wholesale customers. In addition to the large scale „industrial“ brewhouse, we also seized 22,250 gram of methamphetamine and 4,000 gram of methamphetamine from an unfinished production round, several kilograms of Galpseud, tablets containing pseudoephedrine, large volume of chemicals intended for methamphetamine production, and over CZK 2.5 million in cash.

In the course of our operation codenamed COCOA, on which we cooperated with the Customs Administration of the Czech Republic, we arrested and charged five suspects perpetrating illicit cultivation of marijuana. In illegal growshops at several locations in the Czech Republic, we seized 3,420 plants at various stages of growth. The group also perpetrated trafficking of cocaine from South America; the cocaine shipment was seized when still on the territory of Ecuador. During the raid, we also seized tobacco leaves (5,040 kilograms), which the group stored for further processing and subsequent distribution to subjects, which we haven't disclosed yet, a machine cutter, and other components for treatment of tobacco leaves. By this activity, the group evaded CZK 11,269,440 in tax. We therefore charged

them with a separate crime of evasion of taxes and similar duties and levies pursuant to Section 240(1) and (2)a) and (3)a) of the Criminal Code. Furthermore, we seized 84,000 packages of ground coffee (i.e. 5,880 kilograms) fraudulently labelled as „Traditional Ground Standard“ (a protected trademark in the ownership of MOKATE Czech s.r.o which has the exclusive right to its use). In this respect, the group violated intellectual property rights (violation of rights to a trademark or other designations pursuant to Section 268(1) of the Criminal Code);.

In the course of our operation codenamed CARLOS, we arrested a group of suspects perpetrating illicit trading in marijuana. The key organiser sold marijuana online and received payments in virtual currencies. During the intervention, we seized 69,797 grams of marijuana, cash, virtual currency (BTC) worth CZK 9,508,000, motor vehicles, and real estate worth CZK 4,554,000.

To manage the assets seized, we've continued our excellent co-operation with the Seized Assets Centre, which facilitates management and, in some cases, sale of seized assets to prevent loss of their value in the usually lengthy criminal proceedings. Most commonly, the Centre offers for sale motor vehicles; in 2018, the Centre also sold a seized stake at a housing co-operative.

The following table shows the volume of seized controlled substances and the indicative financial loss suffered by the perpetrators. Prices of individual commodities are quoted with regard to the fact that these perpetrators mostly belong to the higher echelon of the distribution chain and the prices of individual substances are therefore lower than in the streets. Perpetrators profit from addictive substances and any seizure means a material loss to them. In most cases, perpetrators pay for their “commodities” with gains from their previous criminal activities. Any time we seize these commodities, we undoubtedly confiscate perpetrators’ valued proceeds from crime.

Substance	Amount seized	Value	Note
Cannabis	232 012 g	41.762.160,- CZK	180,- CZK/g dry matter
Cannabis plants	6 560 plants	118.080.000,- CZK	Converted to dry matter (1 plant - 100 g dry matter)
Methamphetamine	36 497 g	43.431.430,- CZK	1.190,- CZK/g
Drugs with PSE	37 112 tbl.	593.800,- CZK	40.000,- CZK/kg (1 kg – cca 2.500 tbl.)
Cocaine	14 511 g	29.022.000,- CZK	2000,- CZK/ g
Ecstasy	20 333 tbl.	3.863.270,- CZK	190,- CZK/tbl.
Heroin	50 g	50.000,- CZK	1000,- CZK/g
Ketamine	30 680 g	12.272.000,- CZK	400,- CZK/g
Total		249.074.660,- CZK	

In 2018, the total value of confiscated hallucinogenic and psychotropic substances amounted to CZK 249,074,660. This value is only indicative because for calculation we used the lowest possible price. Should these hallucinogenic and psychotropic substances be trafficked abroad, the value would be much higher.

In 2018, the total value of confiscated hallucinogenic and psychotropic substances and seized assets combined amounted to CZK 318,154,660.

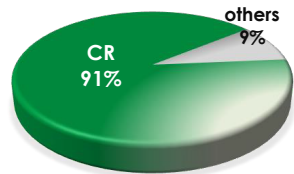
Statistical data on drug crime Czech Republic 2018

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

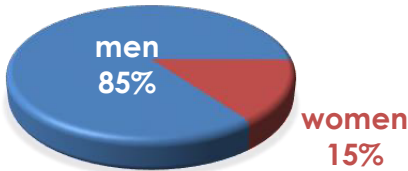
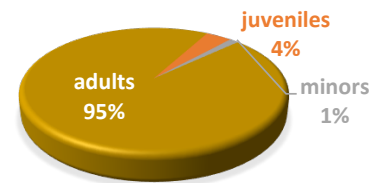
CZECH REPUBLIC (Statistical data on drug crime)

region	cases	offenders	NP
South Bohemia	174	219	1
South Moravia	180	226	6
Karlovy Vary	99	107	5
Hradec Králové	135	151	3
Liberec	159	165	8
Moravia - Silesia	313	380	3
Olomouc	190	203	3
Pardubice	113	128	1
Plzeň	95	124	0
Prague	457	482	10
Central Bohemia	319	395	23
Ústí	364	424	3
Vysočina	162	169	1
Zlín	94	121	0
NDH	37	189	0
Customs Adm.	1 209	152	1 070
TOTAL	4 100	3 635	1 137

CR	3 291
others	344



adults	3 450
juveniles	137
minors	48



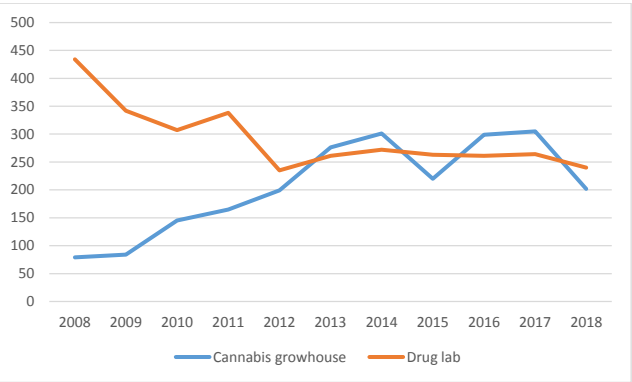
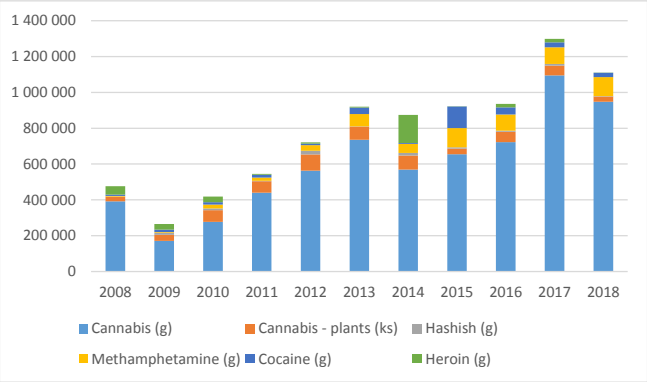
Cooperation PCR with CA	
cases	11
offenders	33

men	3 093
women	542

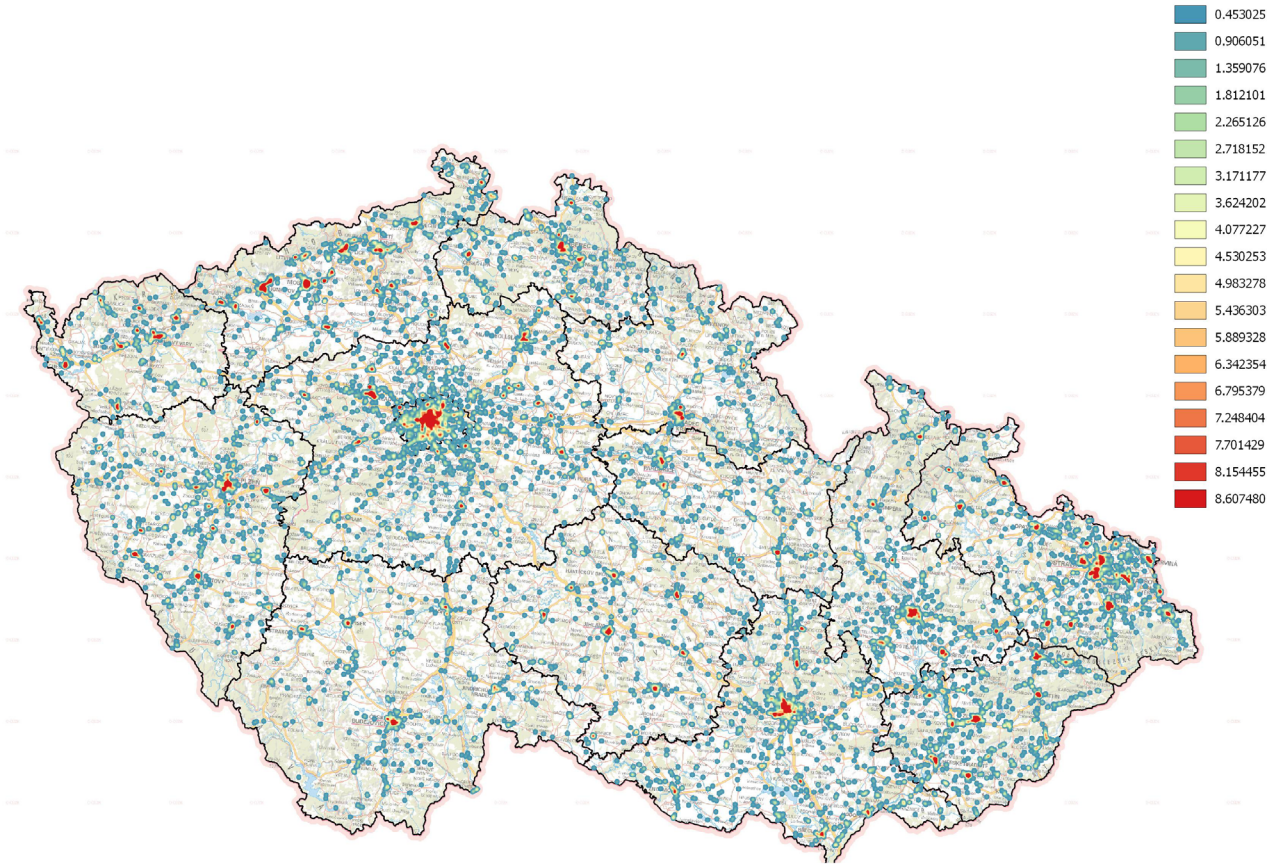
nationality		nationality		nationality	
Algeria	2	Cameroon	5	Peru	1
Armenia	0	Kazakhstan	1	Ivory Coast	1
Australia	1	Colombia	1	Poland	34
Belgium	3	Kosovo	3	Austria	4
Belarus	2	Cuba	1	Romania	4
Bosnia and Herzegovina	2	Kyrgyzstan	1	Russia	8
Brazil	1	Lebanon	1	Greece	2
Bulgaria	7	Macedonia	5	Slovakia	69
Montenegro	5	Hungary	2	Serbia	23
Czech Republic	3 291	Malaysia	1	Syria	1
Egypt	1	Mexico	1	Spain	1
France	2	Moldova	1	Switzerland	2
Gambia	1	Mongolia	1	Tunisia	1
Guinea	1	Germany	16	Ukraine	13
Croatia	1	not identified	3	USA	2
India	1	Nigeria	41	United Kingdom	1
Italy	2	Netherlands	2	Vietnam	57
Izrael	1	Paraguay	1		

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

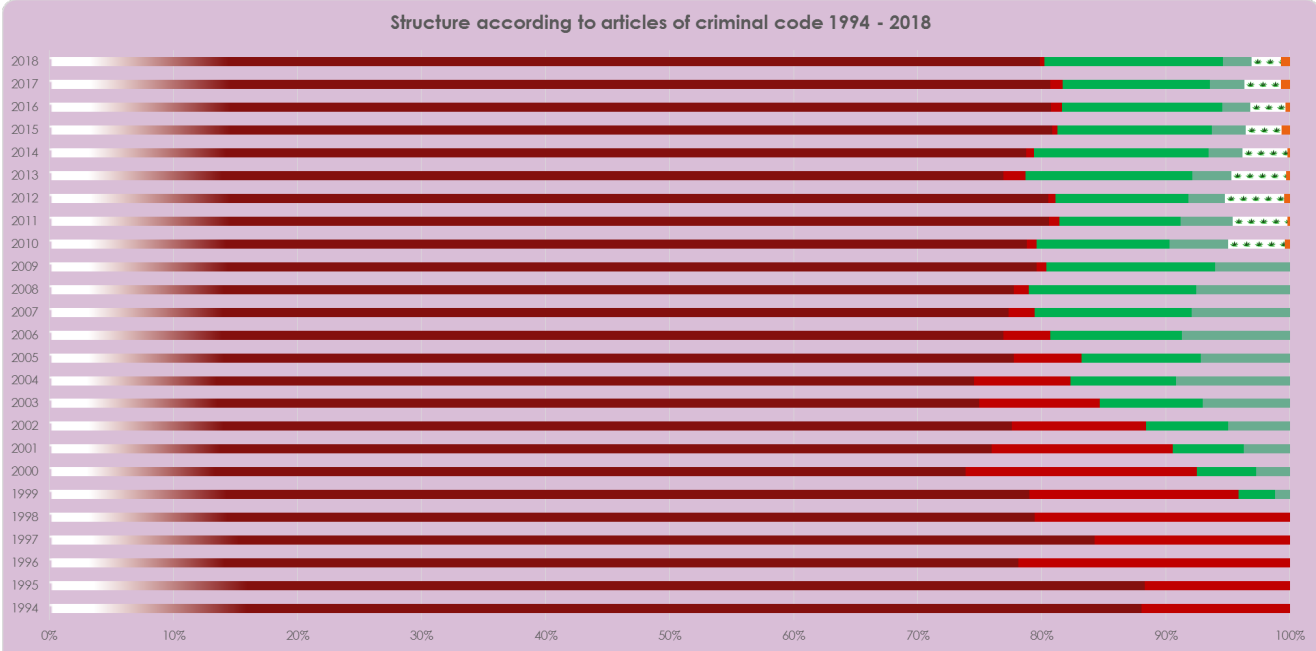
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Cannabis (g)	392 527	171 800	277 988	440 780	563 335	735 362	569 564	655 055	722 107	1 094 601	948 015
Cannabis - plants (ks)	25 223	33 427	64 904	62 817	90 091	73 639	77 685	30 770	57 660	54 392	28 334
Cannabis - growhouse	79	84	145	165	199	276	301	220	299	305	202
Hashish (g)	697	12 499	9 354	2 431	20 532	1 321	14 852	7 558	6 566	9 126	2 916
Methamphetamine (g)	3 799	3 596	21 301	18 476	31 900	69 137	50 238	107 363	90 718	93 256	106 155
Drug lab	434	342	307	338	235	261	272	263	261	264	240
Cocaine (g)	7 631	12 904	14 162	16 071	8 050	35 788	5 406	120 386	39 367	27 376	24 189
Heroin (g)	46 302	31 258	30 453	4 730	7 576	5 045	156 810	1 585	19 334	19 084	1 340



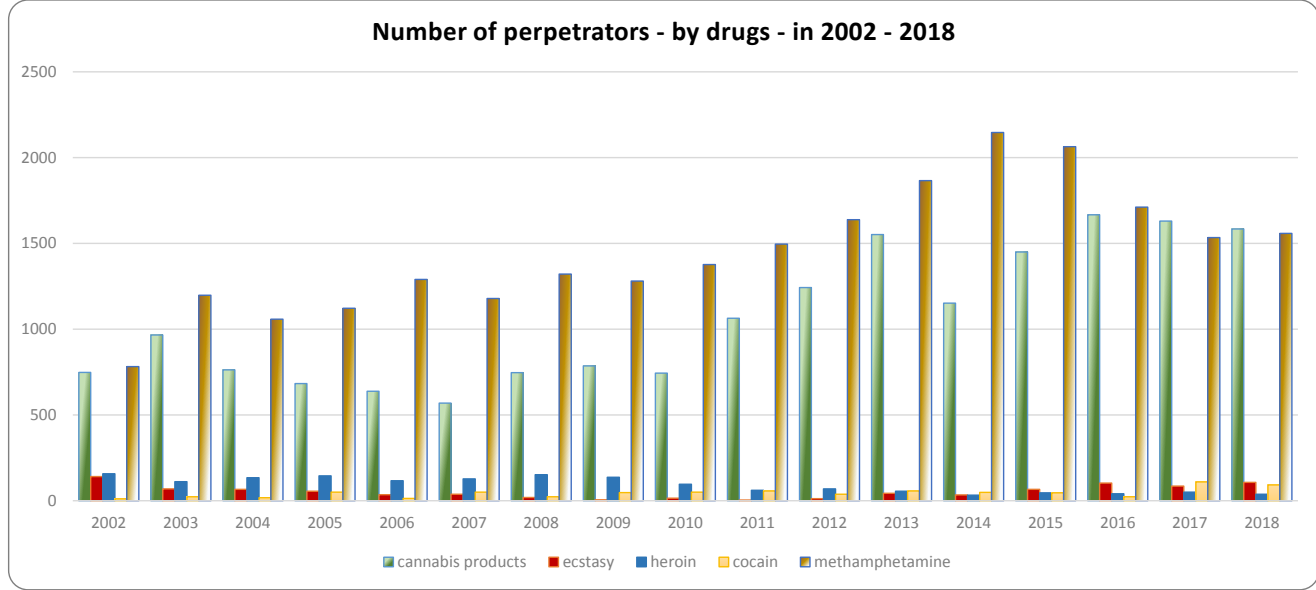
Incidence of primary drug-related crime in absolute figures - territorial distribution in the Czech Republic 2018



Structure according to articles of criminal code



The share of individual offenders on drug crime in 2002-2018 (by individual commodities)

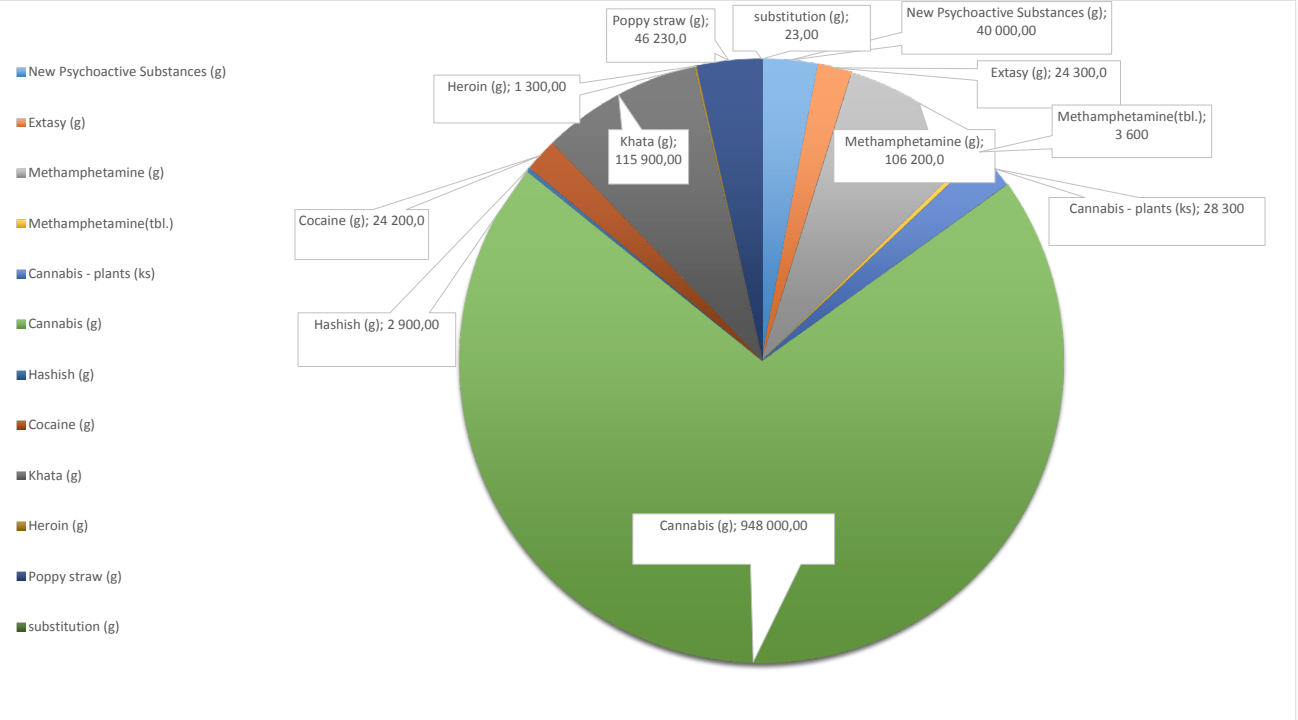


Amount of NPS seized in CR - 2017 as to single regions

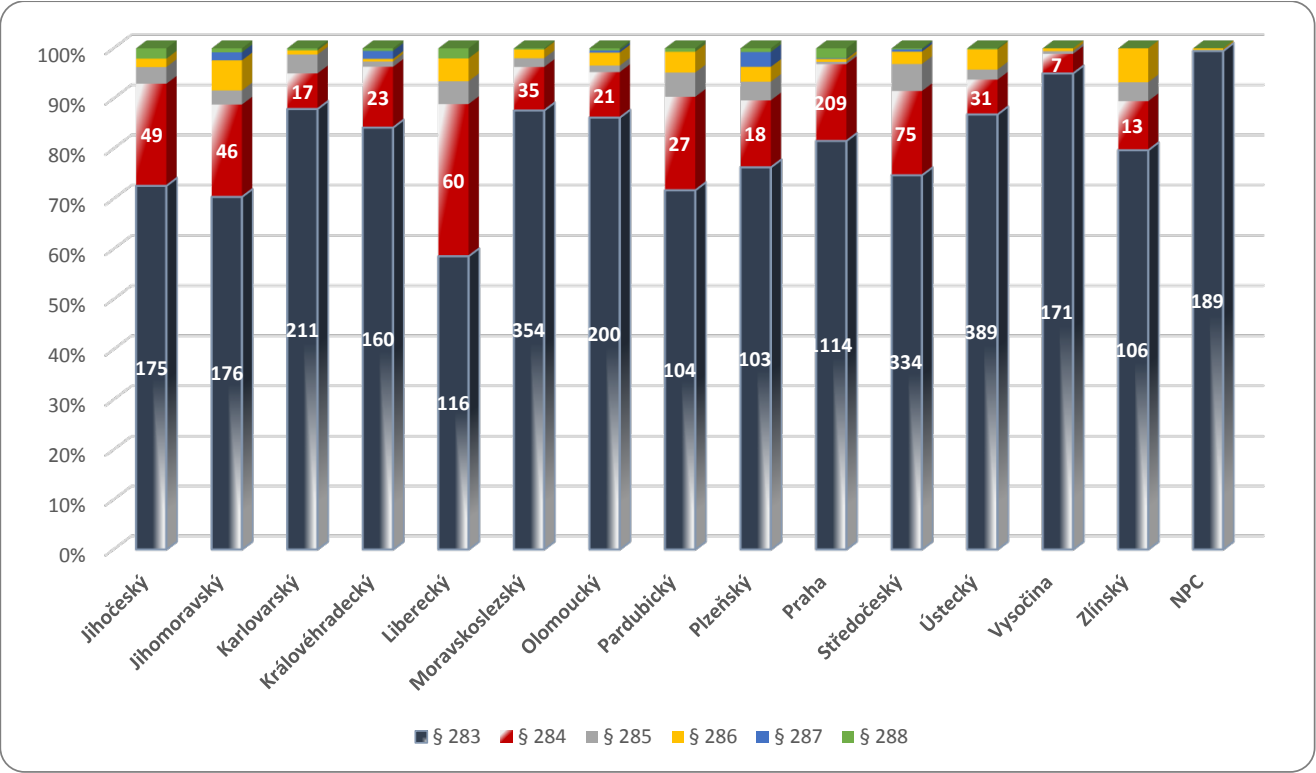
region ➡	NDH		South Bohemia		South Moravia		Karlovy Vary		Hradec Králové		Liberec		Moravia - Silesia		Olomouc	
	Police	Customs	Police	CS	Police	CS	Police	CS	Police	CS	Police	CS	Police	CS	Police	CS
Amphetamine (g)					6	10	322,5		46,353		10,19	1,084	10,3		3,20	62,50
Amphetamine (tbl.)							114									
Methamphetamine (g)	36 630,75		714,30	2	1 247,22	0,90	1 154,18	338,81	868,62	14,67	977,18	12,31	793,38	3,30	1 160,42	16,30
Methamphetamine (tbl.)							97									
Drug lab - methamphetamine	12		8		35		3		10		9		29		11	
Extasy (g) (MDMA, FMA, DOB, MDE, MBDA etc.)	1 386,48	2 613,00	0,105		359,94		556,42	14,276			3,76	2,58			7,07	90,10
Extasy (tbl.) (MDMA, MDA, FMA, DOB, MDE, MBDA etc.)	16 409		214		285	1663	51	3362	479		60	44	901	10	18	9
Cannabis - plants (pcs)	6 484		578		290		850	3	175		695		811		896	
Cannabis (g)	257 466,14		31 323,09	172,84	163 513,54	1 698,54	8 047,51	4 230,12	7 892,64	1 986,41	28 311,01	12,46	27 469,57	5 505,66	33 632,35	20 612,44
Cannabis - seeds (pcs)																
Cannabis - ointment (g)									3 383							
Hashish (g)	32,25		501		12,736		30,63	17,3	1,392	614,97			85,19		36,80	8,10
GROWHOUSES	19		15		10		8		3		11		33		13	
"Phoenix tears"(ml)					23											
"Phoenix tears"(g)																
Cocaine (g)	2 323,11	11 774,79	20		83,278	9,68	2,45	158,96	0,444	1,498	15,855		1	111	11,02	12,4
Coca - leaves (pcs)																
Khata (g)																
LSD (g)								1,9								
LSD (trip)	190				1	5	70		23						20	53
Magic mushrooms (g)			90						0,14							33,02
Magic mushrooms																
Heroin (g)	56,63				106,152		13,1	10,5			206,73		250			
Heroin (packet)					90											
Poppy seed (g)																
DRUG LAB opium/morphine/heroin					1											
Opium (g)																
Opiates (tbl.)									86							
Opiates (g)																
Opidy (ks)			6				10				5		2			
Substitution (tbl.)																
Substitution (g.)																
Benzodiazepines (tbl.)													2 829			
Benzodiazepines (g)																
Hypnotics (g)																
Hypnotics (tbl.)			5													
Dissociative anesthetics (g)													1			22,90
Phenethylamines (ks)																
Phenethylamines (g)															0,43	
Cathinones (g)								0,47			2					
Cathinones (mixture)																
Cathinones (packet)													423			
Piperazines																
Synthetic cannabinoids (g)													0,03			
Trypamines	2,96															
3-FPM (3-Fluorophenmetrazine hydrochloride)(g)			0,85													
Anabolics (amp.)			9				4				15		3		33	
Anabolics (g)									120							
Anabolics (tbl./capsule)			1 040		90	540					900		298		688	
GHB (g)																
Carbofuran (g)																
Potassium cyanide (g)																
Tamoximed (tbl.)																

Pardubice	Píseň		Prague		Central Bohemia		Ústí		Vysočina		Zlín		CR				TOTAL
	Police	CS	Police	CS	Police	CS	Police	CS	Police	CS	Police	CS	Police	CS	others	Minor offence	
	12		25,93		31,638		1,53						136,64	408,08		7,33	552,06
					566									680		18	698
254,85	9,52	2 242,52		10 458,90	2 449,30	25 111,84	244,48	7 867,06	7 300	174,21	1	5 220,33	94 875,76	10 392,59	32,98	853,96	106 155,3
				3 538									0	3 635		3	3 638
5		14		21		20		32		8		23	240	0			240
		0,75		306,5	2 876,9	8,87	3,6	108		0,067	0,6	293,98	2 128,70	6 504,27		12,821	8 645,8
21	1	75		1 810,25	6 432	322		157		101			20 903,25	11 521		167	32 591,25
84		1 599	541	4 728	28	3 298		6 250		128		252	27 118	620		596	28 334
68 817,60	198,90	13 986,94	7 001,78	83 585,42	5 256,13	97 112,78	3 100	45 545,49	0,67	6 314,39	124,29	9 889,92	882 908,39	50 676,72	144,91	14 284,80	948 014,81
				117									117	0		5	122
													3 383	0			3 383
199,149		20,45	0,15	442,567	794,25								1 362,16	1 434,77		119,279	2 916,21
9		14		10		26		13		2		16	202	0			202
													23	0			23
				4,14									4,14	0			4,1
		109,55		395,24	7757,383	12,21	0,83		1 187,7		2,63	161,37	3 135,53	21 016,87		36,785	24 189,2
				200									0	200			200
				70 000	45 823,3								70 000	45 823,30			115 823,30
													0	1,9			1,9
	5			177	1225								392	1 377		10	1 779
16	8,67			5,33	169,85	34,80		0,95				9,6	57,08	311,28		90,6	458,96
	151			55									55	151		83	289
		202,94		303,709	21,46	116,32		7,06					1 262,64	31,96	5,25	40,13	1 339,98
													90	0		1	91
				46 229,8									46 229,77	0			46 229,8
				2		1							4	0			4
				0,803									0,80	0		1,1	1,90
		66,5		1	10	60,00		32					245,50	10,00	494,00	4	753,50
						97							104	0	161,72		266
													23	0			23
				56,50	7	3,00		98					158	7	5,81	65	229,50
				0,40		8,39		4					13	0	5,81	4	22,64
				472	742					3			3 332,5	750	60	318,5	4 461
					3								0,0	3	21		24
						1,19							1,19	0			1,19
				4	270								9,00	270			279,00
		3		2	164,85								30 686	187,75			30 873,34
					140	26,00							179	160,0			339,00
				4,72	17,25								5,15	17,25			22,40
				7 501,6		8							8,36	7 503,10			7 511,46
				1,5									0,00	1,50			1,50
													423,00	0,00			423,00
					46									46,1			46,1
				19	307,50								19,87	307,50			327,37
					40								2,96	39,85	0,00		43
				5,47	50,95								6,32	50,95			57,27
30				1774	169								1 859	178			2 037
					641,81			1,08					1,08	761,81			762,89
		360		1310	2988	273		200					5 159	3 528			8 687
					94,3								0	94,3			94,3
					1 504								0	1 504			1 504
													100	0			100
					120								0	120			120

The proportion of seized drugs



The proportion of detected drug offenses according to individual regions



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

	§ 283	§ 284	§ 285	§ 286	§ 287	§ 288
South Bohemia	175	49	8	4	0	5
South Moravia	176	46	7	15	4	2
Karlovy Vary	211	17	9	2	0	1
Hradec Králové	160	23	2	1	3	1
Liberec	116	60	9	9	0	4
Moravia - Silesia	354	35	7	7	0	1
Olomouc	200	21	3	6	1	1
Pardubice	104	27	7	6	0	1
Plzeň	103	18	5	4	4	1
Prague	1114	209	6	8	2	27
Central Bohemia	334	75	24	11	2	1
Ústí	389	31	9	18	0	1
Vysočina	171	7	1	1	0	0
Zlínský	106	13	5	9	0	0
NDH	189	0	0	1	0	0
TOTAL	3 902	631	102	102	16	46

NATIONAL DRUG HEADQUARTERS

	cases	offenders		
NPC	37	189	Cooperation PCR with Customs	
			cases	6
			offenders	8
nationality			sex	
Bosnia and Herzegovina	2		males	170
Mortenegro	2		females	19
Czech Republic	125			
Guinea	1		adults	189
Columbia	1		juveniles	0
Kyrgystan	1		minors	0
Macedonia	2			
Malajsia	1		§	
Nigeria	1		283	189
Paraguay	1		284	0
Poland	1		285	0
Russia	2		286	1
Slovakia	5		287	0
Serbia	17		288	0
Ukraine	1			
Vietnam	26			

SOUTH BOHEMIAN REGION
(statistical data on drug crime)

district	cases	offenders	unknown	sex	
České Budějovice	62	66	0	males	199
Český Krumlov	2	2	0	females	28
Jindřichův Hradec	32	35	0		
Písek	23	25	0	adults	215
Prachatice	11	11	1	juveniles	9
Strakonice	9	11	0	minors	3
Tábor	27	36	0		
Regional Directorate	8	33	0		
TOTAL	174	219	1	Cooperation PCR with Customs	
				cases	1
Customs	7	8	0	offenders	20

nationality	
Czech Republic	221
Austria	1
Slovakia	3
USA	2

§	
283	175
284	49
285	8
286	4
287	0
288	5

SOUTH MORAVIAN REGION
(statistical data on drug crime)

district	cases	offenders	unknown	sex	počet
Blansko	16	22	0	males	198
Brno - město	49	64	1	females	38
Brno - venkov	26	32	1		
Břeclav	21	25	0	adults	232
Hodonín	28	37	2	juveniles	4
Vyškov	15	19	0	minors	0
Znojmo	21	22	2		
Regional Directorate	4	5	0		
TOTAL	180	226	6	Cooperation PCR with Customs	
				cases	0
Customs	9	10	0	offenders	0

nationality	
Bulgaria	1
Czech Republic	223
Kosovo	1
Hungary	2
Poland	1
Greece	1
Slovakia	6
Ukraine	1

§	
283	176
284	46
285	7
286	15
287	4
288	2

KARLOVY VARY REGION
(statistical data on drug crime)

district	cases	offenders	unknown	adults	119	sex	
Cheb	32	40	0	juveniles	0	males	101
Karlovy Vary	26	26	0	minors	0	females	18
Sokolov	35	33	5				
Regional Directorate	6	8	0				
TOTAL	99	107	5	Cooperation PCR with Customs		§	
				cases	1	283	211
Customs	124	12	113	offenders	1	284	17
						285	9
						286	2
						287	0
						288	1
nationality							
Czech Republic	110						
Germany	7						
Vietnam	2						

HRADEC KRÁLOVÉ REGION
(statistical data on drug crime)

district	cases	offenders	unknown	adults	158	sex	
Hradec Králové	46	51	2	juveniles	16	males	153
Jičín	23	26	1	minors	4	females	25
Náchod	28	29	0				
Rychnov nad Kněžnou	0	0	0				
Trutnov	38	45	0				
Regional Directorate	0	0	0				
TOTAL	135	151	3	Cooperation PCR with Customs		§	
				cases	0	283	160
Customs	27	27	1	offenders	0	284	23
						285	2
						286	1
						287	3
						288	1
nationality							
Australia	1						
Czech Republic	163						
Germany	2						
Poland	9						
Slovakia	2						
Ukraine	1						

LIBEREC REGION
(statistical data on drug crime)

district	cases	offenders	unknown	adults	171	sex	
Česká Lípa	55	57	1	juveniles	10	males	153
Jablonec nad Nisou	23	25	1	minors	0	females	28
Liberec	70	68	6				
Semily	7	9	0				
Regional Directorate	4	6	0				
TOTAL	159	165	8	Cooperation PCR with Customs		§	
				cases	0	283	116
Customs	16	16	0	offenders	0	284	60
						285	9
						286	9
						287	0
						288	4
nationality							
Belgium	2						
Czech Republic	174						
Poland	3						
Romania	1						
Slovakia	1						

MORAVIAN - SILESIA REGION
(statistical data on drug crime)

district	cases	offenders	unknown	sex	
Bruntál	31	59	0	males	341
Frýdek Místek	73	76	0	females	50
Karviná	43	48	2		
Nový Jičín	38	44	0	adults	353
Opava	49	53	0	juveniles	22
Ostrava	79	100	1	minors	16
Regional Directorate	0	0	0		
TOTAL	313	380	3	Cooperation PCR with Customs	
				cases	0
Customs	7	11	0	offenders	0
nationality				§	
Bulgaria	1			283	354
Czech Republic	371			284	35
Macedonia	1			285	7
Poland	11			286	7
Russia	1			287	0
Greece	1			288	1
Slovakia	1				
Ukraine	1				
Vietnam	3				

OLOMOUC REGION
(statistical data on drug crime)

district	cases	offenders	unknown	adults	208	sex	
Jeseník	33	40	0	juveniles	13	males	190
Olomouc	49	47	3	minors	4	females	35
Prostějov	16	17	0				
Přerov	55	56	0				
Šumperk	36	40	0				
Regional Directorate	1	3	0				
TOTAL	190	203	3	Cooperation PCR with Customs			
				cases	0		
Customs	19	22	0	offenders	0		
nationality							
Czech Republic	214						
Netherlands	1						
Poland	2						
Slovakia	4						
Austria	3						
Vietnam	1						

PARDUBICE REGION
(statistical data on drug crime)

district	cases	offenders	unknown	adults	140	sex	
Chrudim	11	14	0	juveniles	4	males	120
Pardubice	29	34	1	minors	0	females	24
Svitavy	40	40	0				
Ústí nad Orlicí	30	34	0				
Regional Directorate	3	6	0				
TOTAL	113	128	1	Cooperation PCR with Customs			
				cases	2		
Customs	16	16	0	offenders	2		
nationality							
Belarus	1						
Bulgaria	1						
Czech Republic	135						
Poland	1						
Slovakia	4						
unknown	2						

PLZEŇ REGION
(statistical data on drug crime)

district	cases	offenders	unknown	sex	
Domažlice	14	15	0	males	110
Klatovy	14	16	0	females	17
Plzeň - město	33	39	0		
Plzeň - venkov	12	17	0	adults	123
Rokycany	10	14	0	juveniles	4
Tachov	10	18	0	minors	0
Regional Directorate	2	5	0		
TOTAL	95	124	0	Cooperation PCR with Customs	
				cases	1
Customs	2	3	0	offenders	2

nationality		§	
Czech Republic	117	283	103
Germany	1	284	18
Kosovo	2	285	5
Slovakia	3	286	4
Serbia	1	287	4
Vietnam	3	288	1

CAPITAL OF PRAGUE
(statistical data on drug crime)

territorial department	cases	offenders	unknown	adults	471
Praha I	183	200	1	juveniles	19
Praha II	87	88	4	minors	0
Praha III	79	77	3		
Praha IV	100	102	2		
Regional Directorate	8	15	0		
TOTAL	457	482	10	Cooperation PCR with Customs	
				cases	0
Customs	963	8	955	offenders	0

nationality		nationality		sex	
Algeria	2	Mongolia	1	males	428
Belarus	1	Germany	2	females	62
Brazil	1	unknown	1		
Bulgaria	1	Netherlands	1		
Montenegro	1	Nigeria	40	§	
Czech Republic	375	Peru	1	283	281
Egypt	1	Ivory Coast	1	284	209
France	2	Poland	1	285	6
Gambia	1	Russia	3	286	8
India	1	Slovakia	19	287	2
Italy	2	Serbia	3	288	4
Israel	1	Syria	1		
Kamerun	5	Švýcarsko	1		
Kazachstán	1	Tunis	1		
Kuba	1	Ukrajina	8		
Makedonie	1	Vietnam	8		
Mexiko	1				

CENTRAL BOHEMIAN REGION
(statistical data on drug crime)

district	cases	offenders	unknown
Benešov	20	19	3
Beroun	34	36	1
Kladno	67	72	10
Kolín	20	35	0
Kutná Hora	8	5	3
Mělník	19	28	0
Mladá Boleslav	36	38	0
Nymburk	22	25	0
Praha venkov - jih	20	28	1
Praha venkov - východ	15	17	3
Praha venkov - západ	13	23	0
Příbram	23	34	2
Rakovník	17	22	0
Regional Directorate	5	13	0
TOTAL	319	395	23

Customs	5	6	0
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nationality		§	
Belgium	1	283	334
Bulgaria	3	284	75
Montenegro	2	285	24
Czech Republic	364	286	11
Croatia	1	287	2
Lebanon	1	288	1
Germany	2		
Poland	4	adults	374
Romania	1	juveniles	20
Russia	1	minors	7
Slovakia	10		
Serbia	2	sex	
Spain	1	males	327
United Kingdom	1	females	74
Vietnam	7		

Cooperation PCR with Customs	
cases	0
offenders	0

ÚSTÍ REGION
(statistical data on drug crime)

district	cases	offenders	unknown
Děčín	44	50	0
Chomutov	72	84	0
Litoměřice	16	21	0
Louny	30	41	1
Most	51	63	0
Teplice	110	112	0
Ústí nad Labem	27	31	1
Regional Directorate	14	22	1
TOTAL	364	424	3

Customs	5	5	0
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nationality	
Czech Republic	411
Moldova	1
Germany	2
Poland	1
Russia	1
Slovakia	4
Switzerland	1
Ukraine	1
Vietnam	7

sex	
males	359
females	70
adults	414
juveniles	8
minors	7

Cooperation PCR with Customs	
cases	0
offenders	0

§	
283	389
284	31
285	9
286	18
287	0
288	1

VYSOČINA REGION
(statistical data on drug crime)

district	cases	offenders	unknown	adults	161	sex	
Havlíčkův Brod	36	36	0	juveniles	5	males	130
Jihlava	17	21	0	minors	5	females	41
Pelhřimov	20	20	0				
Třebíč	38	39	1			§	
Žďár nad Sázavou	50	52	0			283	171
Regional Directorate	1	1	0			284	7
TOTAL	162	169	1	Cooperation PCR with Customs		285	1
				cases	0	286	1
Customs	3	2	1	offenders	0	287	0
						288	0
nationality							
Czech Republic	168						
Romania	2						
Slovakia	1						

ZLÍN REGION
(statistical data on drug crime)

district	cases	offenders	unknown	adults	122	sex	
Kroměříž	15	18	0	juveniles	3	males	114
Uherské Hradiště	16	24	0	minors	2	females	13
Vsetín	12	15	0				
Zlín	50	57	0			§	
Regional Directorate	1	7	0			283	106
TOTAL	94	121	0	Cooperation PCR with Customs		284	13
				cases	0	285	5
Customs	6	6	0	offenders	0	286	9
						287	0
						288	0
nationality							
Czech Republic	120						
Macedonia	1						
Slovakia	6						

Prices of drugs in individual regions in 2018 - in CZK

region	Cannabis		Hashish	Ecstasy	
	price/gram	most frequent occurrence	price/gram	price/tablet	most frequent occurrence
South Bohemia	100 - 250	200	-	100 - 300	200
South Moravia	35 - 250	100	-	100 - 200	-
Karlovy Vary	100 - 200	170	-	150 - 200	-
Hradec Králové	60 - 330	200	-	70 - 200	200
Liberec	85 - 200	200	-	100 - 200	200
Moravia - Silesia	25 - 400	200	-	80 - 200	200
Olomouc	45 - 333	100	100	150 - 200	200
Pardubice	100 - 250	250	250	200	-
Plzeň	50 - 200	200	-	-	-
Prague	40 - 520	200	200 - 400	100 - 300	100
Central Bohemia	50 - 200	200	-	80 - 240	-
Ústí	100 - 200	200	-	200	-
Vysočina	100 - 200	200	-	100 - 200	200
Zlín	100 - 250	100	-	-	-

region	Heroin		Cocaine		Methamphetamine	
	price/gram	most frequent occurrence	price/gram	most frequent occurrence	price/gram	most frequent occurrence
South Bohemia	-	-	-	-	600 - 6 000	2 000
South Moravia	1 000 - 1 500	-	-	-	700 - 3 000	2 000
Karlovy Vary	-	-	2 500	-	700 - 2 000	1 000
Hradec Králové	-	-	-	-	1 000 - 2 500	2 500
Liberec	-	-	-	-	500 - 1 500	1 000
Moravia - Silesia	1 000	-	-	-	700 - 3 600	1 000
Olomouc	-	-	-	-	500 - 5 000	1 500
Pardubice	-	-	-	-	1 000 - 5 000	2 000
Plzeň	-	-	2 000 - 3 000	-	1 000 - 3 000	1 000
Prague	1 000 - 2 000	1 000	800 - 3 000	2 000	500 - 2 000	1 000
Central Bohemia	1 500	-	-	-	600 - 5 000	1 000
Ústí	-	-	-	-	500 - 5 500	1 000
Vysočina	-	-	-	-	1 000 - 6 000	2 000
Zlín	-	-	-	-	1 250 - 2 500	2 000