



Pomáhat a chránit



**National
Drug Headquarters
2022
ANNUAL REPORT**



Content

Foreword	02
Current trends: Addictive substances	04
Methamphetamine	06
Cannabis drugs	10
Cocaine	16
Heroin	20
MDMA	22
Anabolic steroids	24
Pharmaceuticals	26
Department of Coordination, Education and Strategy	28
International cooperation	33
Seizing the proceeds of crime	34
Statistics on drug crime (2022)	37



‘The annual reports of the National Drug Enforcement Headquarters take stock of the illegal drug markets in the Czech Republic through the lens of trends observed in the illicit production and distribution of illegal addictive substances and relevant data on drug-related crime.’“

Dear readers,

You are holding in your hands the Annual Report of the National Drug Enforcement Headquarters of the Criminal Police and Investigation Service of the Police of the Czech Republic for the year 2022. For the past 30 years, we have been publishing annual reports on our activities to present the latest activities of the law enforcement authorities in the fight against drug-related crime in the Czech Republic. The aggregate statistics of the Police and the Customs Administration of the Czech Republic illustrate the efforts of all security forces specialised in detecting and investigating drug crime to reduce the availability of illegal addictive substances.

Illicit drug markets have their own specific dynamics, which can be examined from the perspective of the distribution of illegal drugs to end users and the social costs in terms of health, social and crime-related risks in individual countries, as well as in the international context. Illicit substances are produced and trafficked on all continents and are a major source of funding for organised crime in all countries.

The social crises of recent years have also been accompanied by changes in drug markets. Europe is experiencing an unprecedented surge in demand for methamphetamine, which is increasingly being met by Mexican, Iranian and Afghan production, as well as by the activities of Mexican criminal groups operating in the Netherlands and Belgium. Overproduction of cocaine is increasing its availability and reducing its price to users. New psychoactive substances, of both natural and synthetic origin, are increasingly being identified in distribution chains. Distribution methods using both, the visible and hidden parts of the internet, cryptocurrencies and postal or courier deliveries are becoming increasingly important. The interest of illicit markets in the sale of conventional drugs and in the illegal distribution of psychoactive medicinal products outside the medical system has also become a common feature.

In Europe, we are going through a period of searching for new ways to regulate addictive substances. The experience of countries that have relaxed the regulation of cannabis for recreational use is inspiring our efforts to create a model that would be suitable for Europe. The Czech Republic has discussed proposals to introduce a regulated cannabis market, which would be supplied by own production, cannabis clubs and retail. The transformation of this purely technical dis-

ussion into an ideological one, the lack of long-term impact studies and the apparent strong desire of overseas cannabis producers to expand into European markets complicate this debate, which should primarily provide a rational assessment of possible benefits and risks for informed policy decisions.

Alongside these proposals, some addiction experts are calling for a reduction in the criminal penalties for drug offences and the introduction of decriminalisation for the use of illicit addictive substances in a helping context, i.e. in facilities that allow the supervised use of drugs and provide drug testing. Globally, there are opinion groups reviving interest in psychedelics and pushing for the decriminalisation of assisted psychedelic experiences. An exclusively Czech proposal suggests the creation of a new category of the so-called 'psychomodulating substances', which could be regulated exclusively by administrative law and include substances with lower health and social risks. This category would include substances that are currently in the grey area, such as kratom, semi-synthetic psychoactive cannabinoids produced from CBD or products made from low-potency cannabis.

The lobbying influence of interested business groups is also evident in the discussions on how to regulate these products.

A mere listing of the issues currently under discussion will give the informed reader a clear indication that the Czech drug policy is experiencing one of the most dynamic periods in its modern history. The National Drug Enforcement Headquarters is the core unit professionally dealing with these challenges. A critical and well-reasoned assessment of the new proposals is desirable in order to protect the social interests protected by law and framed by the international obligations of the Czech Republic, as the new proposals, in their complexity, may represent a social experiment that will be difficult to reverse, will impose significant costs on society, and will make law enforcement in this area difficult or impossible.

*Brigadier general PhDr. Jakub Frydrych
Director of National Drug Headquarters
Police of the Czech Republic*

Current trends: Addictive substances

The way in which addictive substances are traded plays a very important role. Recent COVID-19 related restrictions have accelerated the emerging and progressive trend of online drug sales on the internet and the darknet websites. The anonymity, relative ease of transactions and wide range of addictive substances offered by virtual marketplaces have become a rival to traditional street distribution. Substances are often delivered via postal and courier services. Payments are usually made in cryptocurrencies.

On the internet, trends are copying those of the last year, with the prevalence of new psychoactive substances (hereinafter referred to as 'NPS'), substances affecting the anabolic or hormonal system and pharmaceuticals sold via e-shops; such e-shop domains are usually hosted abroad and have a Czech language version. In the case of online shops advertising the sale of addictive substances, we are now very often confronted with fraudulent behaviour, where the perpetrators extract payments for addictive substances, although they never intended to actually distribute the addictive substances, as they have never possessed them.

Compared to previous years, there has been a decrease in the number of virtual marketplaces on the darknet market places; the network is still mainly used by mass producers of addictive substances in the Netherlands, who compete on price in the market for addictive substances and take advantage of online contacts without having to have a portfolio of contacts in the physical world.

Some kinds of narcotics and psychotropic substances are offered within user groups on the Telegram network. The substances most in demand are cocaine, methamphetamine, MDMA, marijuana and antidepressants. There is a significant increase in the sale of addictive substances on the Telegram network, as well as the sale of goods derived from criminal activities. Fraud committed via the Telegram communication network is also on the rise.

Until 2021, activity on the Telegram network was marginal. In the Czech Republic, there were only three dominant 'Prague-based' virtual marketplaces with less than 50 users each working in parallel; the user groups consisted mainly of foreign tourists looking for recreational drugs while on holiday; on average, two ads for these substances

were published there per week. After the arrival of more than 400,000 Ukrainian refugees in the Czech Republic, the number of Ukrainian- and Russian-language user groups on Telegram increased dramatically. The user groups form and dissolve dynamically over time. The Police in the Czech Republic are currently monitoring around 30 of these groups, with the number of users ranging from 7,000 to 20,000. This previously marginal form of drug distribution in the Czech Republic, which has been popular in the Eastern European countries for years, has allowed the Ukrainian- and Russian-speaking dealers to quickly penetrate the Czech drug market. According to the communication observed within these groups, legal activities such as job opportunities and various services are also offered. However, there is also a high level of fraud.

Predictions of future development suggest that the role of virtual marketplaces within the TOR network will be reduced to a minimal number of functional sites, which will be used only for bulk sales of addictive and illegal substances, which will then be distributed using commercial courier and delivery services.

According to the predictions, the likelihood that users of the TOR network will move to the Telegram network, and the accumulation of local customers within the virtual groups on the Telegram network, who will purchase the substances through the locally established groups offering physical or online sales, remains very high. The user base of these networks may possibly grow by two groups of users – those who find it too complicated to buy addictive substances on the internet and the Telegram network simplifies the process for them, and those who are interested in buying antidepressants and other substances and



Illustrative photo: Pixabay

'All narcotics and psychotropic substances are offered in the groups on the Telegram network. The most sought-after substances are cocaine, methamphetamine, MDMA, marijuana and antidepressants.'

have been discouraged from buying them on the internet by fraudulent offers. Groups using encrypted environments for communication are likely to show the same or increased interest in direct communication between individual perpetrators, or within whole organised groups using encrypted communication devices or specialised IT devices.

Another trend worth noting is the use of mobile phones equipped with an encrypted communication platform; these devices can only be used to communicate via a specific

network of encrypted terminals and do not support regular mobile services. They are equipped with other features that make them essentially impossible to locate. As a result, communication within organised groups often takes place on special encrypted applications.

The sale and use of methamphetamine and cannabis remain the dominant drug market segment in the Czech Republic. To date (as of April 2023), legal addictive substances with a significant user base in the Czech Republic are kratom and hexahydrocannabinol (HHC). The trend of nicotine pouches and other unregulated alternatives to non-tobacco products consumption by children continued in 2022 (note that in March 2023, the amendment to Act No. 65/2017 Coll., on the protection of health from the harmful effects of addictive substances was adopted, it includes a definition of nicotine pouches and regulates the sale and other handling of nicotine pouches in a manner similar to the way alcohol and tobacco are regulated in the Czech Republic, the amendment will enter into force in the second half of 2023).

Methamphetamine

Methamphetamine and marijuana are the most commonly abused psychotropic substances in the Czech Republic. The methamphetamine market is relatively stable, with production dominated by small laboratories with a production capacity of 50 g of the substance to meet domestic demand. Large-scale production is mainly carried out by Vietnamese-speaking criminal groups, and the methamphetamine they produce (usually in crystal form) is also intended for export

It is not uncommon for the synthesis of the methamphetamine to take place abroad, most often in the Netherlands, but also in other European countries, with some of the product being reimported into the Czech Republic. This modus operandi is most often associated with Vietnamese-speaking groups, which originally carried out all their activities in the Czech Republic, but have moved their methamphetamine production abroad, where they find more favourable conditions (availability of precursors and other chemicals, lower penalties in case of detection). Another trend related to methamphetamine production is the import of pharmaceuticals containing ephedrine or pseudoephedrine, which can be extracted and used as the main precursor for the methamphetamine production.

The price of methamphetamine ranges from CZK 1,000 to CZK 2,000. Its production is mainly organised by Czech citizens and the necessary precursors, i.e. ephedrine and pseudoephedrine, are mainly imported from Poland and also from Romania. Pharmaceutical products, both legally and illegally manufactured in various European countries, remain the main source of ephedrine and pseudoephedrine, which are precursors for the production of methamphetamine. Recently, there

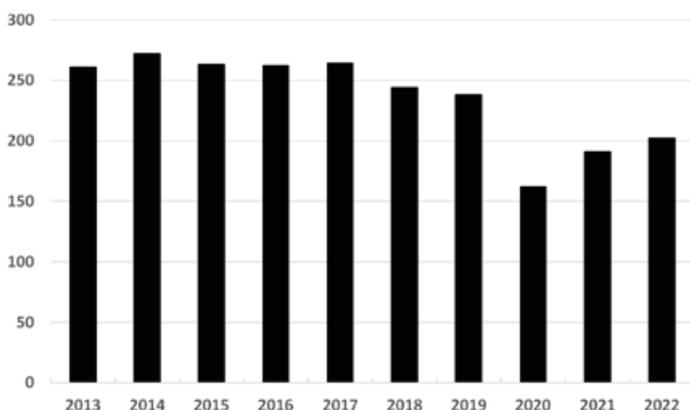
has been an enormous increase in the import of these pharmaceutical into the Czech Republic.

Efedrina Arena Comprimata is a pharmaceutical product containing 50 mg of the active ingredient ephedrine hydrochloride per tablet. Packages of up to 1,500 tablets containing up to 45 g of ephedrine have been seized. At the end of the year, the National Drug Enforcement Headquarters discovered on the black market another pharmaceutical product manufactured in Romania, called Cold Relief, containing 120 mg of pseudoephedrine per tablet. These pharmaceuticals are not registered in the Czech Republic and are usually imported illegally from Poland. Both Efedrina Arena and Cold Relief are misused as precursors for methamphetamine production in the Czech Republic and have completely replaced ephedrine and pseudoephedrine preparations previously used for methamphetamine production.

The trend towards large-scale methamphetamine production in the Netherlands, mainly for the German, Netherlands, Belgian and Polish markets, with some redistribution to the Czech Republic, was confirmed in 2022. However, the Netherlands, and probably Germany, are also starting points for the distribu-

YEAR	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
METHAMPHETAMINE (g)	69 137	50 238	107 363	90 718	93 256	106 155	27 576	29 602	33 403	41 916
METH LABS	261	272	263	262	264	244	238	162	191	202

Amount of meth labs in the Czech Republic



Amount of methamphetamine seized in the Czech Republic

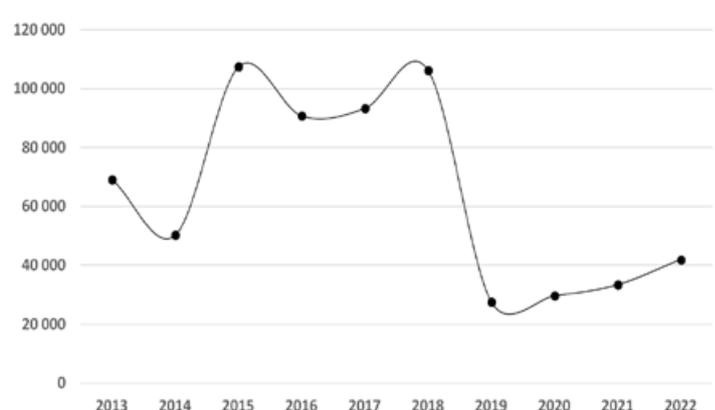




Fig. 1: Methamphetamine
Source: Criminalistics Institute

tion of the so-called Mexican methamphetamine to the same destinations; it is produced by a different method of synthesis using benzylmethylketone (BMK) as a precursor. While production in the Czech Republic is dominated by tens of kilograms, so-called Mexican methamphetamine yields hundreds of kilograms, is about 50 percent cheaper than Czech methamphetamine, and is typically in the form of large transparent crystals. According to the findings, the Vietnamese speaking community is again heavily involved in the activity. The presence of this drug was detected throughout the Czech Republic in 2022, most frequently among Vietnamese speaking offenders in the regions along the western border with Germany.

Exports of methamphetamine from the Czech Republic have declined, mainly as a result of cheaper 'Mexican' methamphetamine flooding European markets. Some Czech methamphetamine production is exported to Slovakia or Germany, but the quantities are not significant.

Another trend worth mentioning is the short-term renting of facilities by methamphetamine producers. They setup a clandestine laboratory in one place for a limited period of time, carry out several production cycles and then move to another rented site, making it more difficult to trace and document their illegal activity.

Operation 'KOZEL II'

The police operation resulted in the arrest of four individuals who were operating as an organised group, whose criminal activity consisted of the production and trafficking of methamphetamine. A large methamphetamine production laboratory,

190,500 tablets of Efedrina Arena Comprimata, 14.3 kg of ephedrine and other chemicals used in methamphetamine production were seized.



▼ Fig. 2: Operation KOZEL II



▲ QR link to the press release of the KOZEL II operation ▲



▲ Fig. 3: Operation KOZEL II

Operation 'FLORUS'

This police operation resulted in the arrest of three individuals involved in the production and distribution of methamphetamine. Two complete methamphetamine laboratories,

175 g of ephedrine, other chemicals used in the production of methamphetamine, several mobile phones, IT equipment and a car were seized during the operation.



▲ Fig. 4: Operation FLORUS

▼ Fig. 5: Operation FLORUS



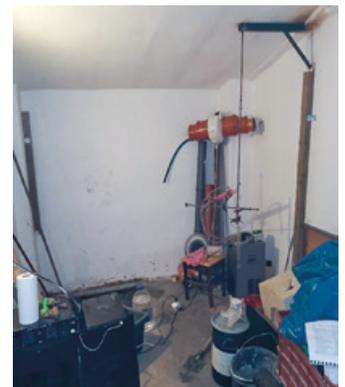
Operation 'SANELA'

This operation led to the arrest of a group of eight Czech citizens who were involved in the purchase and import of ephedrine containing tablets and the production of methamphetamine in three illegal laboratories. A complete laboratory, 22,500 tablets of Efedrina Arena Comprimato, 600 g of methamphetamine and CZK 381,000 in cash were seized during the operation.



▲ Fig. 6: Operation SANELA

▼ Fig. 7: Operation SANELA



Operation 'PEKOS'

A total of 12 people were arrested during this operation, 10 of whom were citizens of the Czech Republic and two of Germany. The criminal activity of this organised group consisted of the production and distribution of methamphetamine.

Three methamphetamine production laboratories, 2 kg of methamphetamine, 2 passenger cars and CZK 574,500 and EUR 13,655 in cash were seized during this operation.



▲ Fig. 8: Operation PEKOS

▼ Fig. 9: Operation PEKOS



Operation 'MOA'

Ten perpetrators were arrested in the operation code named MOA. They acted as an organised group and purchased pharmaceuticals containing pseudoephedrine from Poland and Romania. After importing them into the Czech Republic, they used them to produce methamphetamine for further sale and distribution. Three methamphetamine laboratories, 584 g of methamphetamine, 180 g of marijuana, 2.4 g of pseudoephedrine, ephedrine and other chemicals for the production of methamphetamine, CZK 1,066,100 and EUR 1,925 in cash and 4 cars were seized during this operation.



▲ Fig. 10: Operation MOA

Operation 'JAMAL II'

Operation JAMAL II focused on the illicit production, possession and distribution of methamphetamine on the territory of the Czech Republic and Sweden. Operational cooperation led to the arrest of at least three individuals, the seizure of a medical drugs warehouse, an illegal firearm and a small amount of cocaine in Sweden. In the Czech Republic, another person was prosecuted in the JAMAL II case and found guilty of possession and distribution of at least 700 g of methamphetamine.



▲ Fig. 11: Operation JAMAL II



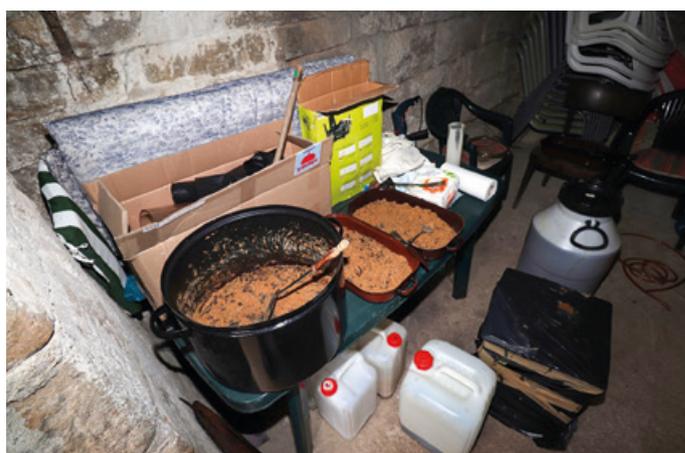
▲ Fig. 12: Operation JAMAL II



Operation 'Phale'

This operation resulted in the arrest of a criminal group consisting of seven members, 5 Vietnamese and a Czech couple. The common objective of the group was to participate in and profit from the illicit production and trafficking of methamphetamine. Part of the illegal production was destined for the Czech market and part for the markets in Germany and the Netherlands. During the operation, a complete methamphetamine laboratory, 7 kg of finished methamphetamine, a large quantity of precursors and chemicals used for drug production, cash amounting to CZK 700,000 in various currencies and a car worth approximately CZK 950,000 were seized.

▶ Fig. 13: Operation PHALE



QR link to the press release of the PHALE operation ▲

Cannabis drugs

Marijuana, the most common cannabis product, is one of the most commonly abused psychotropic substances in the Czech Republic, along with methamphetamine. The Czech market is largely saturated with local cultivation of cannabis in smaller outdoor and indoor cultivation facilities, and the large-scale cultivation known from the past is declining.

In the past, large-scale cultivation was favoured by Vietnamese criminal groups. In the Czech Republic, outdoor cultivation facilities are commonly found in the Zlín and South Moravia regions, particularly in the Hodonín and Břeclav districts. Indoor cultivation is characterised by highly sophisticated cultivation methods and the use of modern technologies (lighting control, irrigation with fertilisers, artificial CO2 supply, humidity control and temperature optimisation ensure maximum yield of usable plant parts and especially of the psychotropic substance THC). Indoor grow tents are also fitted with materials that prevent the escape of heat and biological materials, making them very difficult for security

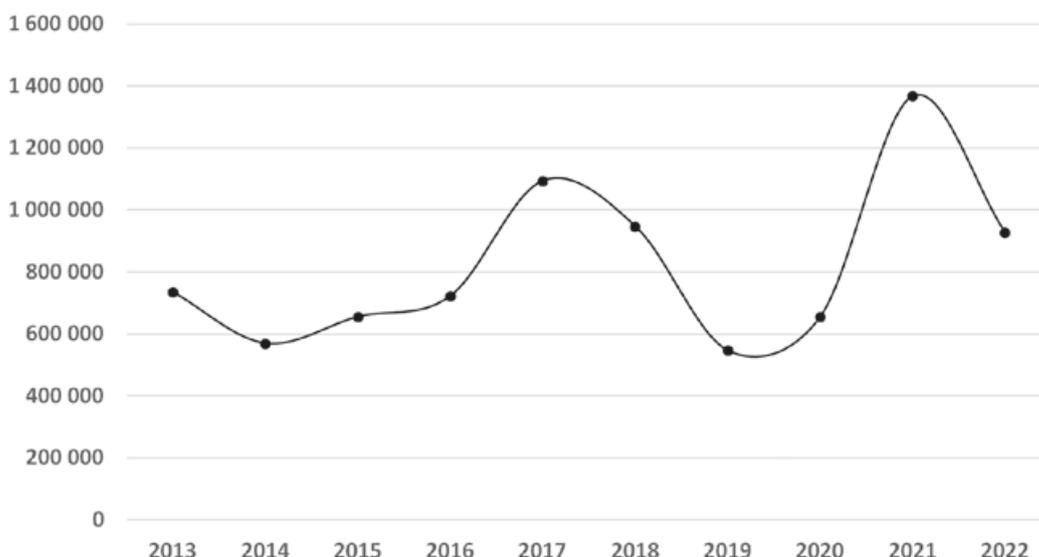
forces to detect. The activity of Vietnamese criminal groups as growers of cannabis with THC levels above the legal limit has also decreased.

An amendment to Act No. 167/1998 Coll., on addictive substances setting the limit for the content of the active prohibited substance THC in cultivated industrial hemp to 0.3%-1% entered into force on 1st January 2022.

The cultivation of cannabis plants with maximum CBD (cannabidiol) content has become quite widespread in the Czech Republic in recent years, but subsequent findings have increasingly shown that these cannabis plants actually contain more THC than permitted and can be considered

YEAR	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
CANNABIS (g)	735 362	569 564	655 055	722 107	1 094 601	948 015	546 339	655 130	1 368 537	926 737
CANNABIS - PLANTS (ks)	73 639	77 685	30 770	57 660	54 392	23 334	26 925	15 990	17 237	15 671
HASHISH (g)	1 321	14 852	7 558	6 566	9 126	2 916	1 650	1 186	1 024	2 362
CANNABIS CULTIVATION LABS	276	301	220	299	305	202	258	167	151	139

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





Illustrative photo: Freepik

conventional cannabis plants for the production of marijuana. According to recent observations, cannabis growers are now conspiring to cover up their illegal products by emphasizing their CBD content.

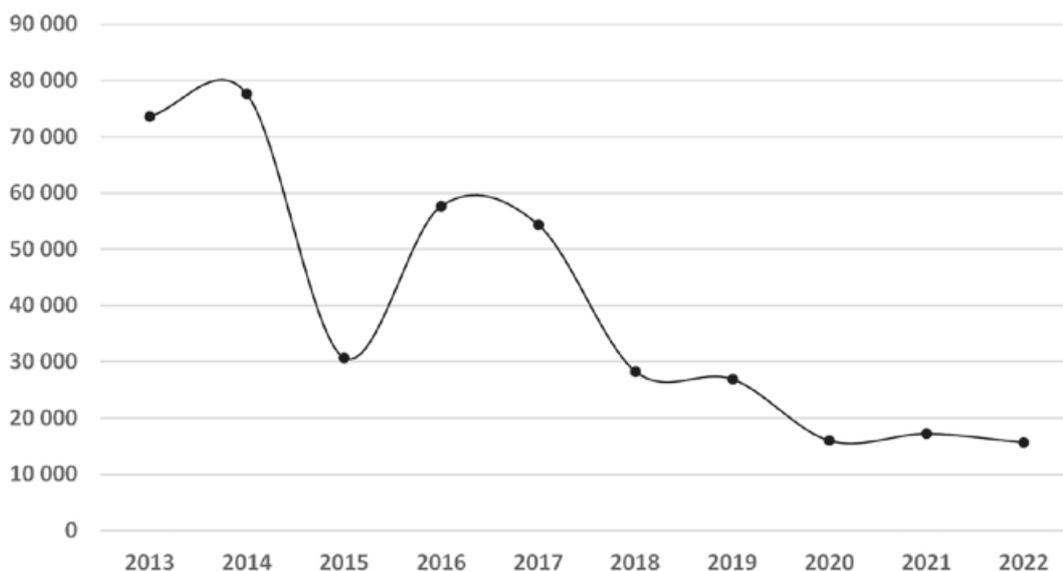
Another trend that has been identified is the increasing number of criminals who buy marijuana from smaller growers in order to resell it in large quantities to other distributors – dealers – for distribution in the Czech Republic or abroad. The product is exported to Slovakia, Poland, Hungary, Austria and the United Kingdom and Northern Ireland. Exports to Germany have decreased in recent years, as the German market is supplied with large quantities of marijuana from Spain or the Netherlands. Distributors buy marijuana from smaller growers for CZK 60,000-70,000 per kilo and resell it for CZK 100,000 per kilo. The trend towards small-scale cannabis cultivation in multiple locations is the result of con-

spiracy by offenders, who seek to eliminate the possibility of detection and arrest.

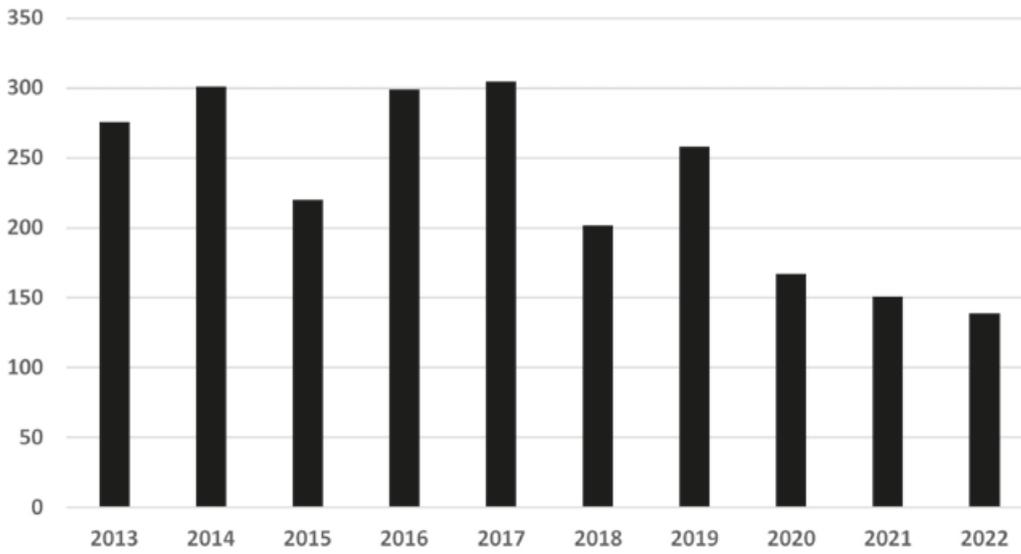
Cannabis is not only grown for its CBD content, but part of its production is used to make other products, such as Phoenix Tears.

There is a noticeable and growing number of marijuana users, including among Ukrainian refugees. Products are often sold and delivered via mail order, social media and other platforms.

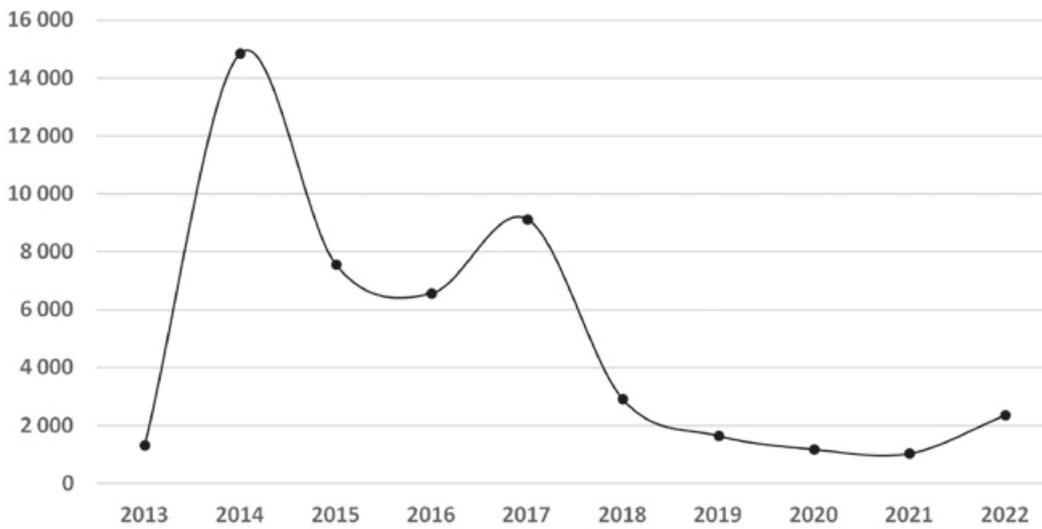
Amount of seized cannabis plants (pcs) in the Czech Republic



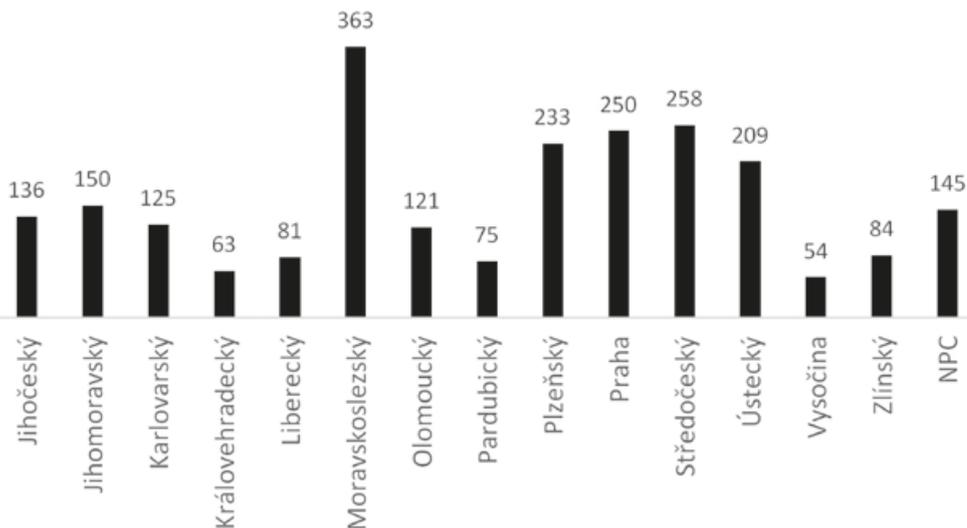
Amount of seized cannabis cultivation lab in the Czech Republic



Amount of seized hashish (g) in the Czech Republic



Ratio of seized cannabis cultivation labs in the Czech republic in the years 2013-2022 due to Regional Police Directorates



Operation 'HRABĚ'

In 2022, several offenders were prosecuted for committing the particularly serious crime of illegal production and other disposal of narcotics and psychotropic substances. The individuals committed the crime as members of an organised group, from at least March to June 2022, participating in the illegal trafficking of marijuana (minimum 9.5 kg) and other illicit substances with the intention of obtaining substantial financial gain. Individual members of the group, who had a very sophisticated organisation, worked together to organise

export of marijuana from the Czech Republic to Germany, in particular to Saxony, and its subsequent distribution throughout Germany by German couriers. Their illegal conduct was characterised by a high degree of coordination and division of labour with a high degree of conspiracy. As part of international police cooperation, a Czech courier and a German customer were arrested immediately after the delivery of a consignment to Germany; the Czech courier was paid EUR 6,500 for the delivery of 1 kg of marijuana. A total of 6 individuals were arrested and prosecuted, 2 in the Czech Republic and 4 in Germany.



◀◀ Fig. 1: Operation Hrabě - the perpetrator's camera in briefcase to defend against surveillance

◀ Fig. 2: Operation Hrabě - one of several jammer used by criminals

Operation 'SELKA'

The National Drug Enforcement Headquarters was informed about the suspicion of criminal activity of illegal production and other disposal of narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances and poisons, as defined in Article 283 of the Criminal Code, and this activity was investigated from September 2022. The criminal activity consisted of the illegal production and distribution of approximately 4.1 kg marijuana. The illegal cannabis was distributed from South Bohemia to Prague and then to Liberec. This serious crime was committed by members of one family as an organised group under the pretext of legal cultivation of cannabis plants with a higher CBD content.

During the police operation SELKA in October 2022, three people were arrested. During a home warranty a cannabis cultivation facility containing 14.7 kg of plant material with an unauthorised THC content and 575.6 kg of so-called industrial cannabis were seized. As part of the criminal proceedings, numerous components for indoor cultivation, CZK 603,000 and EUR 38,610 in cash, a car and several IT and communication devices were also seized. New Mobile Detect Pouches tests for the detection of THC levels above 1% in cannabis plants were used during home warranty and subsequent searches of other properties. Two offenders are currently being prosecuted for the offence of illicitly producing and otherwise disposing of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances.



▲ Fig. 3: Operation Selka - dried cannabis plants

Operation 'KRONE'

Operation KRONE was launched in 2021 on the basis of information provided by Europol on the activities of an international criminal group operating in the Czech Republic. This well-organised group was involved in the trafficking and transport of various narcotic and psychotropic drugs and other illegal substances from South America, Europe and Asia. Its members based in the Czech Republic were mainly involved in arranging the transport, storage and subsequent redistribution of the illicit goods to many EU Member States.



▲ Fig. 4: Operation KRONE

The documentation of this highly organised and conspiratorial criminal activity required the involvement of a joint investigation team from several countries. The criminal investigation revealed that the perpetrators imported and subsequently stored at least 3.5 tonnes of hashish and more than 1 tonne of cocaine on the territory of the Czech Republic. These illicit substances were then distributed by lorry to customers in several EU countries. A total of 9 individuals were arrested in the Czech Republic. House searches led to the seizure of 250 g of cocaine, over 18,000 illegal cigarettes, 10 cars, one lorry, 3 trailers, several luxury watches valued at over CZK 2,500,000 and CZK 1,898,000, AUD 4,450, EUR 165,185 in cash and 17 firearms and their components.



▶ Fig. 5: Operation KRONE

Operation 'RESTART'

At the end of 2021, an investigation was launched into the suspected commission of the crime of illegal production and distribution of dried cannabis by individuals operating in the western part of the Central Bohemian Region. Initial information led to a young man who was well established in the local criminal environment and had extensive experience in the distribution of narcotics and psychotropic substances. After several weeks of investigation, evidence was found linking this individual to two other middle-aged men from the Kladno region, both of whom had apparently quiet family lives and had legal jobs to better conceal their high illegal

incomes. They both worked on a daily basis at large grow houses in the area. The yield from these grows enabled the group to supply the market in Slovakia with approximately 8-12 kg of marijuana every two weeks, transported by a courier of Slovakian nationality linked to a young man from the Beroun region. On one of his return trips to Slovakia, the courier was arrested with 8 kg of dry marijuana in cooperation with the Slovak police. Three large-scale cultivation sites with more than 3,000 cannabis plants were seized; if these plants were dried, the organised group would have at least 250 kg of THC-containing substance to sell..



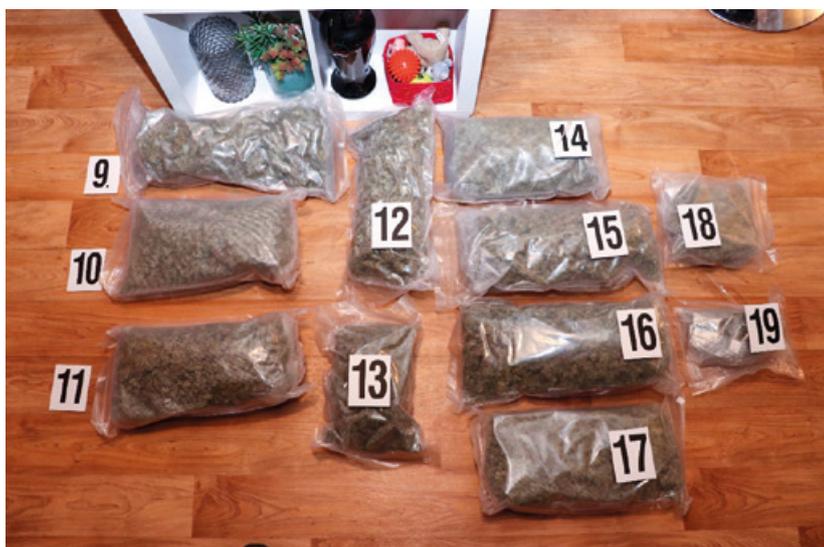
▲ Fig. 6 & 7: Operation RESTART - cannabis plant lab

Operation 'POST'

A consignment of concealed cannabis addressed to a UK resident was intercepted by chance in early 2021. Further investigation of the case revealed an organised group of 8 individuals, the main organiser of which, in collaboration with other offenders, procured psychoactive dry cannabis, partly by cultivation and partly by other means. This drug, concealed in various items, was sent by the offenders to various addresses in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, using various courier services and false sender identities. Further mailings were then sent from the UK containing disguised money as payment for the mailings containing the illegal substances. The organised group carried out the above criminal activities repeatedly and over a long period of time. Criminal proceedings resulted in the seizure of 7 industrial cannabis cultivation facilities, 16 kg of dry marijuana, 449 cannabis plants, 200 g of cocaine, a number of mobile phones and IT equipment, 14 firearms, 2 cars and several hundred thousand CZK in cash. Two of the main perpetrators have already been sentenced in absentia to the imprisonment of 11.5 and 10.5 years.



QR link to the press release of the POST operation ▲



▲ Fig. 8: Operation POST



▲ Fig. 9: Operation POST

Cocaine

Global overproduction of cocaine (a record of 1,982 tonnes in 2020, according to UNODC) is driving down the price of the substance and increasing its availability. Cocaine is mainly trafficked to Europe in shipping containers on container ships bound for Antwerp (Belgium), Hamburg (Germany), Rotterdam (Netherlands), Marseille (France), Genova (Italy) and other ports.

It is not within the capacity of the control authorities in these countries to inspect the exorbitant number of containers transported and their contents; moreover under pressure from international criminal groups using corruption or extortion of the security forces in charge of inspections, it is reasonable to assume, that the proportion of the illegally imported cocaine seized is only the imaginary tip of the iceberg of the actual quantities of this illicit commodity being trafficked. Cocaine is mainly imported into the Czech Republic by lorry, mainly from the Netherlands, Germany and Spain.

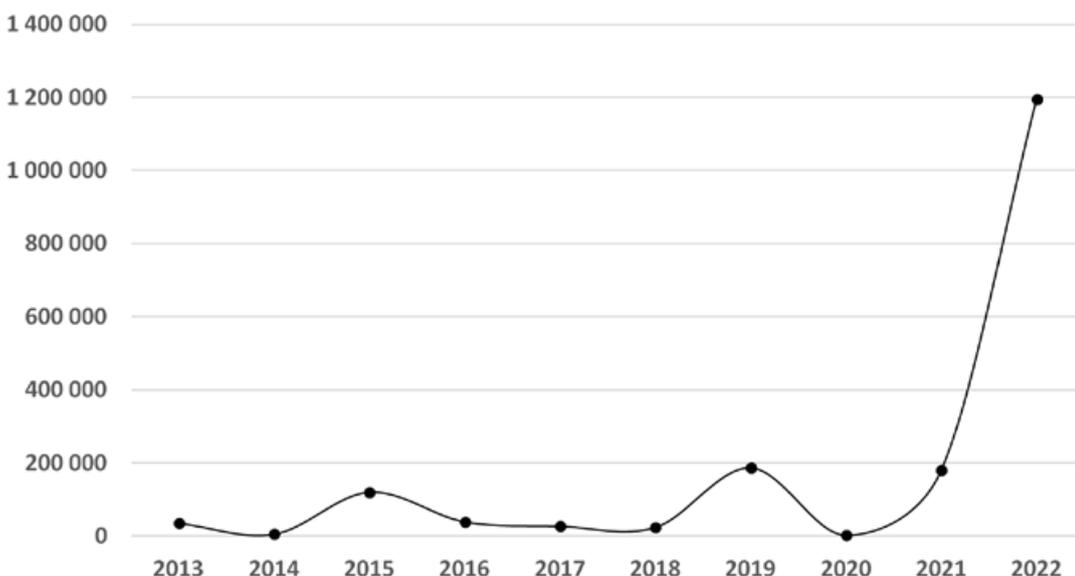
There is evidence that the northern and north-eastern parts of Africa have become a convenient transit area for cocaine trafficking, mainly due to the low levels of law enforcement and unstable regimes.

Criminal organisations use trafficking routes in Africa not only for cocaine, but also for other drugs, weapons and migrants.

Demand for cocaine is growing in the Czech Republic. One factor of its growing popularity may be the increasing purchasing power of the population. The average purity of cocaine sold at retail level is increasing, averaging over 45%. One gram of cocaine can be bought for as little as CZK 1,500 with prices typically ranging from CZK 2,000 to CZK 2,500. Cocaine use is concentrated in dance clubs, nightclubs and bars in larger cities.

Seized quantity of cocaine in years 2013-2022

YEAR	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
COCAINE (g)	35 788	5 406	120 386	39 637	27 376	24 189	187 102	2642	180 660	1 194 635





Illustrative photo: Midjourney AI

Operation 'LEROY'

In June 2021, officers of the National Drug Enforcement Headquarters started investigating a suspected particularly serious criminal activity by an organised group of persons of Czech and Ukrainian nationality, which had been operating in the Czech Republic, the Netherlands and Germany for a long time. From at least the beginning of 2018 until October 2022, the group imported cocaine and powdered MDMA or MDMA tablets, popularly known as 'ecstasy', the psychotropic substances ketamine and amphetamine into the Czech Republic, and also organised the production of methamphetamine. The group had its own extensive network in the Czech Republic, particularly in Prague and the Central Bohemia region, to distribute the drugs to others. The group used so-

phisticated modern methods of encrypted communication via modified mobile phones with the SkyECC communication application used to carry out its criminal activities. This communication was intercepted in cooperation with Europol and the communication data was obtained in accordance with the relevant procedures. Analysis of the communication revealed that the organised group had committed crimes on a large scale, exceeding the large-scale threshold more than 20 times. Seven individuals were arrested and charged, 29 house and other premises were searched and 2 kg of cocaine, 1 kg of methamphetamine and 14,000 MDMA tablets, including two presses for their manufacture, were seized during the operation. CZK 2,669,400, EUR 22 320, one car, 23 firearms and several thousand rounds of ammunition were also seized.



▲ Fig. 1: Operation LEROY

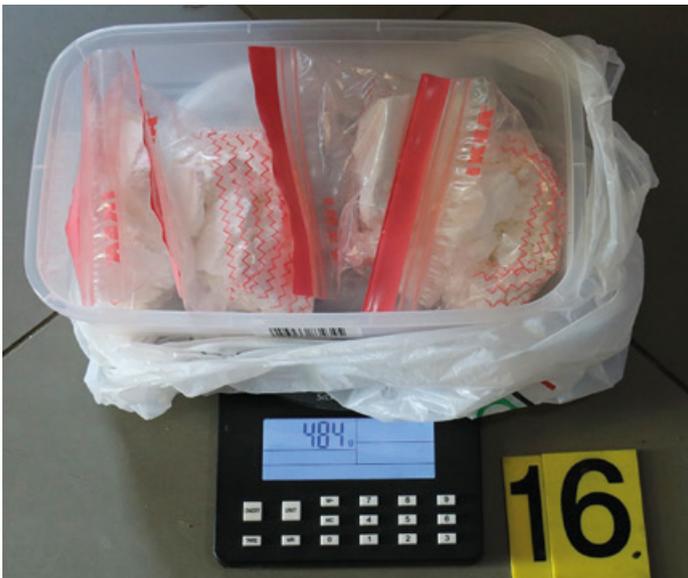
▼ Fig. 2: Operation LEROY



Operation 'KROY'

In June 2021, officers from the National Drug Enforcement Headquarters began investigating a tip about the distribution of cocaine, MDMA and marijuana in the regions of Pilsen, Central Bohemia and South Bohemia involving offenders from the techno subculture. The subsequent police operation took place in April 2022 and resulted in the arrest of

13 perpetrators in the Czech Republic; during house searches and searches of other premises 12.8 kg of marijuana, 1.6 kg of cocaine, 912 g of MDMA, 338 CMC tablets and 17 MCM tablets, 5 complete cannabis cultivation facilities, information and communication technology used to commit offences were seized, together with proceeds of crime, i.e. CZK 3,332,000 and EUR 1,560 in cash, and eight cars. Criminal proceedings were initiated against 8 of the arrested offenders.



▲ Fig. 3: Operation KROY

◀ Fig. 4: Operation KROY

Operation 'PINTA'

Officers from the National Drug Headquarters Police department in Hradec Králové were asked to investigate the discovery of cocaine shipments in banana boxes found in two KAUF LAND supermarkets in June 2022. A total of 840 pressed blocks of high-quality cocaine weighing 842.7 kg were found in the stores. Various logos stamped on the cocaine blocks were checked against the international RELIEF database.

In the course of the investigation, national and foreign legal and natural persons involved in the container shipments, as well as EUROPOL, INTERPOL and other national security forces were contacted through international police cooperation. Based on the information provided and analysed, it was possible to fully document the logistical route of the banana consignment, starting from two specific banana plantations in Colombia and the entire route from Colombia to European ports and fruit ripening facilities, from where the bananas were distributed to KAUF LAND stores in the Czech Republic. Criminal proceeding are ongoing.



▼ Fig. 6: Operation PINTA



▲ Fig. 5: Operation PINTA

Operation 'PEREZ'

In June 2022, officers from the National Drug Headquarters Police department in Ústí and Labem initiated criminal proceedings in connection with the discovery of 300 kg of cocaine in a container of burnt magnesite at a site in Teplice where magnesite is regularly imported. The cocaine was packed in ten packages, each containing 30 one-kilogram blocks of cocaine. The investigation of the case documented the exact route of the legitimate goods. The cocaine was loaded into the container in Brazil at a location that has not yet been identified. At the Brazilian port of Salvador, the container containing the magnesite and cocaine was loaded onto a ship

that took the shipment to the German port of Hamburg. From the port, the container was transported by train to the Czech Republic. One of the packages was sealed with a seal bearing the same identifier as the seal on the outside of the container. Expert examination revealed that the identifiers on both seals had been tampered. The tampering was done by grinding out the original identifier and burning in a new one (e.g. with a laser marker). The investigation revealed that the cocaine should have been removed from the consignment at an as yet unidentified location in Europe, probably in Germany. It was probably delivered to the Czech Republic as a result of a logistical error. Criminal proceedings are underway, and the Czech police are cooperating with other countries through Europol and Interpol.



◀ Fig. 7: Operation PEREZ

▲ Fig. 8: Operation PEREZ

Operation 'CORVUS'

From July 2021, officers from the National Drug Headquarters investigated a tip-off about the sale of cocaine. The Police operation took place in February 2022, when two offenders were arrested. Two house searches and four searches of other premises and land were carried out resulting in the seizure of 3,814 g of cocaine, 680 g of methamphetamine, a press for the production of illicit drugs, metal pressing dies, IT equipment, cash and diethylether, which is used to

check the quality of cocaine by nonexperts. A search of a car belonging to one of the perpetrators revealed two metal boxes hidden in the car boot. Letter boxes belonging to the homes of the arrested offenders were also used to hide drugs, one of which contained 421 g of methamphetamine and the other 1 kg of cocaine pressed into a block. Expert analysis showed that the cocaine contained 70% of the active substance and the methamphetamine 80.3%.



▲ Fig. 9: Operation CORVUS

▼ Fig. 10: Operation CORVUS



Heroin

Heroin trafficking has been declining steadily in the Czech Republic, and this trend did not change significantly in 2022. The availability of heroin is associated with large urban areas, particularly Prague and Brno; larger numbers of heroin users can also be found in northern Bohemia, in the cities of Ústí and Labem, Teplice, Most and Chomutov, with a high proportion of heroin users among the local Roma community.

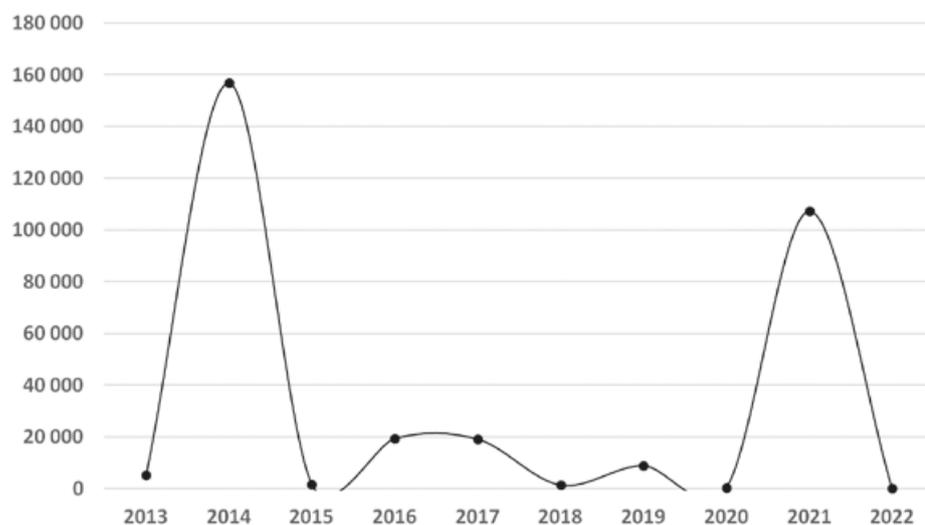
Heroin distribution is organised by individuals from the former Yugoslavia; within the Roma community, the substance is distributed by the Roma themselves.

Only poppy cultivated specifically for food production is grown in the Czech Republic. The poppy varieties comply with the maximum opium alkaloid content of 20mg/kg for food as defined in Commission Regulation (EU) 2021/2142. The quality of the poppy varieties grown in Czech fields is also guaranteed by the Protected Geographical Indication (PGI) 'Český modrý mák'.

However, adulterated poppy or poppy imported from abroad, where it is grown for technical purposes, may pose a higher risk due to higher levels of morphine in the seeds. Unfortunately, poppy fields in the Czech Republic are damaged every year by addicts who try to obtain opium by cutting into poppy heads, but the poppy grown contains only negligible amounts of narcotic alkaloids. The countries of the so-called Golden Crescent and Golden Triangle, Mexico and South America remain the main regions of production of opium poppy, which is then processed into addictive substances.

Amount of seized heroin (g) in the Czech Republic in years 2013 - 2022

YEAR	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
HEROIN (g)	5 045	156 810	1 585	19 334	19 084	1 340	8 838	286	107 199	102





Source: Vlastimil Mikšík; <https://ceskymodrymak.cz/cs/spolek/fotogalerie>

The countries of the so-called Golden Crescent and Golden Triangle, Mexico and South America remain the main regions of production of opium poppy, which is then processed into addictive substances.

Operation 'VATA'

In September 2021, officers from the Police department in Pilsen, the 1st District in Sokolov, began investigating information about the export of 9.2 kg of heroin and 7.5 kg of methamphetamine to Germany involving a perpetrator of German nationality who was a permanent resident of the town of Cheb. The police operation was organised together with the Bavarian Criminal Police. The Police operation took place in April 2022, when the perpetrator was arrested in

Cheb on the basis of a European Investigation Order; during the home warranty, IT and communication equipment used for the criminal activity and proceeds of crime in the form of cash, jewellery and branded watches were seized. In parallel seizures in Germany, 3.5 kg of heroin, tens of thousands of euros, diamonds, firearms, IT and communication equipment were found and seized. The perpetrator, who was arrested by the officers from the National Drug Headquarters, has been extradited to Germany for prosecution.

MDMA

The substance MDMA is largely traded on virtual marketplaces in cyberspace and very often through social media and applications such as the Telegram network and others. MDMA is most commonly offered in tablet or powder form. It remains particularly popular among dance drug users.

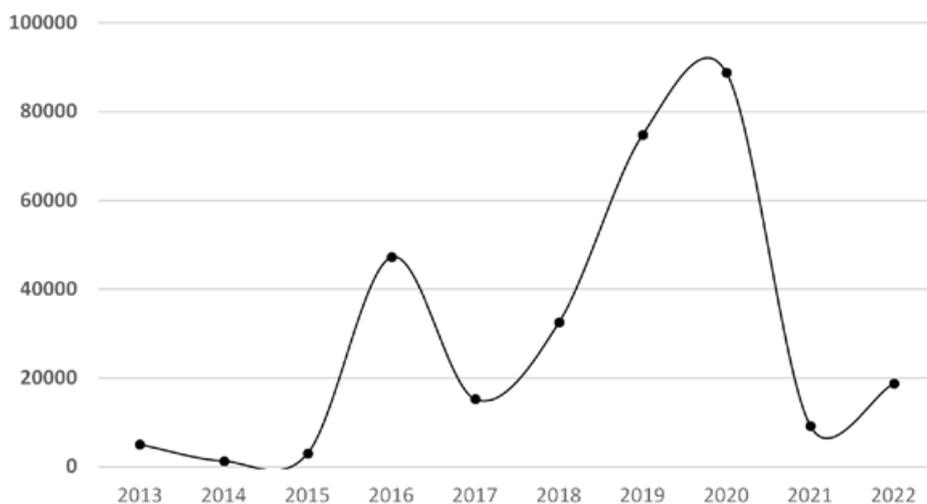
The average MDMA content of tablets and the purity of powder remain stable, with MDMA tablets containing an average of 125-200 mg of MDMA and the average purity of recovered MDMA powder being over 45%. MDMA is mainly imported or shipped from the Netherlands and Belgium, but also from countries such as Poland. There have also been cases of the Czech Republic acting as a transit country, with mainly Vietnamese groups purchasing MDMA tablets in the Netherlands for subsequent export to Vietnam via the Czech Republic.

There is a general trend towards incorporating products containing semi-synthetic or synthetic psychoactive substances, including those containing MDMA, into consumable products, the so-called edibles. These products, such as

sweets, gummy bears, sweet drinks, etc., are often packaged in attractive packaging with bright colours and trendy designs that disguise the fact that they contain a psychoactive substance and may not be recognised as such by unsuspecting customers.

Amount of seized tablets of ecstasy in the Czech republic in years 2013 -2022

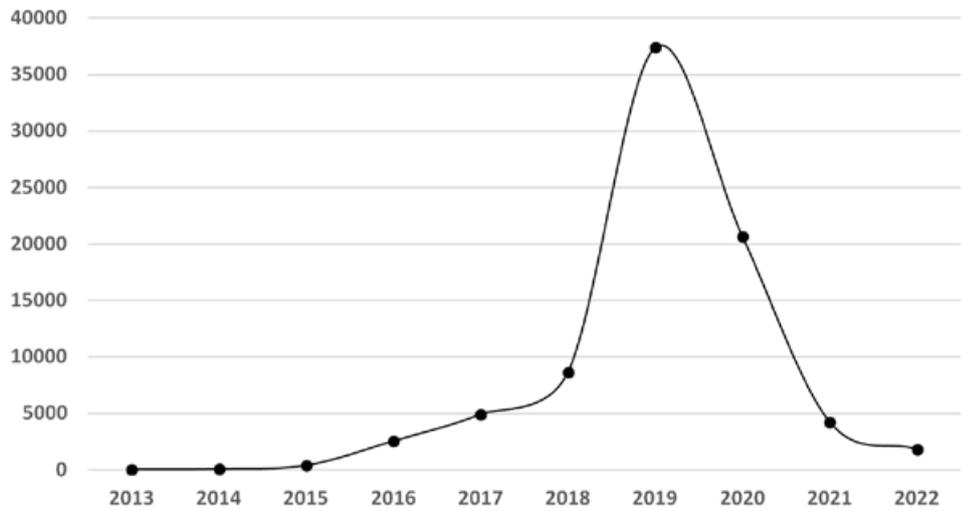
YEAR	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
ECSTASY (tablets)	5061	1 338	3 110	47 256	15 279	32 591	74 832	88 794	9 308	18 854
ECSTASY (g)	41,8	75	392	2 551	4 921	8 646	37 397	20 650	4 229	1 834





Illustrative photo: Midjourney AI

Number of seized ecstasy (g) in the Czech republic



Operation 'KROY'

This operation resulted in the arrest of 13 offenders. The criminal activity of the organised group consisted of the illicit cultivation of cannabis plants containing unauthorised levels of the active ingredient THC and the procurement and resale of cocaine and MDMA. During the Police operation, 43 house searches and searches of other premises were carried out, resulting in the seizure of 5 functioning cannabis cultivation facilities. 12.8 kg of marijuana, 1.6 kg of cocaine, 912 g of MDMA, 338 CMC tablets and 17 MCM tablets, CZK 3,332,000 and EUR 1,560 in cash, as well as eight cars were also seized.



▲ Fig. 1: Operace KROY

Operation 'LEROY'

Operation LEROY uncovered the criminal activities of an organised group operating in the Czech Republic, the Netherlands and Germany. The group also imported cocaine and other narcotics and psychotropic substances and organised their distribution in the Czech Republic. Seven individuals were arrested and charged, 29 houses and other premises were searched resulting in the seizure of 2 kg of cocaine, 1 kg of methamphetamine and 14,000 MDMA tablets including two presses for their manufacture in the operation. CZK 2,669,400, EUR 22,320, one car, 23 firearms and several thousand rounds of ammunition were also seized.



▲ Fig. 2: Operace LEROY

Anabolic steroids

Recently, there has been a significant increase in the trafficking of anabolic steroids, which is mainly linked to the fitness and martial arts subculture, as anabolic steroids are often used as a regular supplement within these communities. There is a tendency to circumvent the lists of banned substances by substituting them with 'legal' substances that are not banned but are converted in the human body into substances with anabolic and similar effects.

A large number of substances with anabolic or other hormonal effects are ordered from online shops in third countries, but they are also imported from Slovakia or Poland and traded like synthetic drugs on virtual online marketplaces, the darknet websites and in closed groups on networks such as Telegram. These substances are often sent by courier services or collected from contacts arranged through social networks.

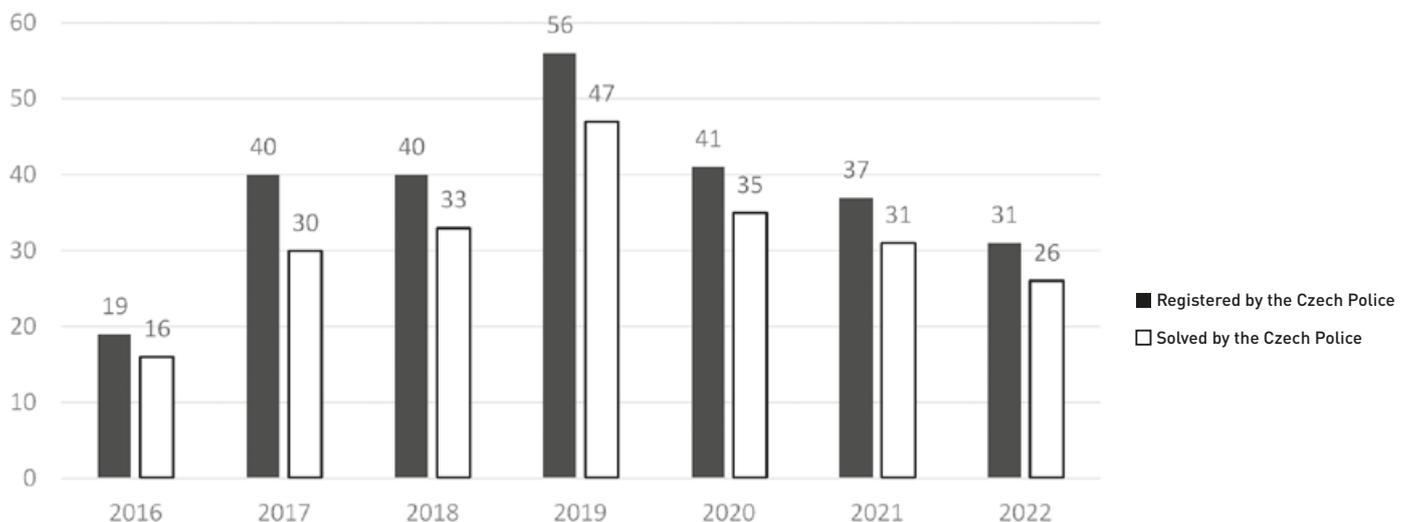
International organised crime is also actively involved in this type of crime, particularly in the production and distribution of counterfeit steroids. A few years ago, an international conference in Johannesburg adopted a declaration expressing concern about the threat posed by doping in sport, which runs counter to the ideals of sports. Not only does it negatively affect the health of athletes, but some of them or their teams, agents,

coaches, medical and scientific staff and other professionals may even be directly involved in these illegal activities. Conference participants also noted that pharmaceuticals, counterfeit pharmaceuticals and illicit substances are widely used for non-therapeutic purposes, especially by athletes and young people. Unfortunately, this trend is snowballing and access to these risky substances is becoming easier.

Crimes falling under the provisions of Article 288 of the Criminal Code, i.e. the production and other disposal with substances with anabolic and other hormonal effects, are to a large extent, latent crimes, i.e. they are investigated when actively detected by the police and customs administration, however, they are usually not reported to the police. Anabolic steroids are often distributed and abused within a closed community of 'athletes' who do not commit any other

Overview of registered and solved crimes (§ 288 of the Czech Criminal Code) in the years 2016 -2022

YEAR	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Registered by the Czech Police	19	40	40	56	41	37	31
Solved by the Czech Police	16	30	33	47	35	31	26





Illustrative photo: Freepik

Anabolic steroids and hormonal substances with harmful effects on the human body are continuously monitored and evaluated in cooperation with the Czech Anti-Doping Committee.

secondary crimes and do not come into contact with the law enforcement authorities for other reasons.

Anabolic steroids and hormonal substances with harmful effects on the human body are continuously monitored and evaluated in cooperation with the Czech Anti-Doping Committee. On 1st January 2009, Government Regulation No. 454/2009 Coll., came into force, which defines what is considered anabolic and other hormonal substances and what is considered a larger quantity for the purposes of the Criminal Code. The amendment also defines what is considered a method consisting of increasing oxygen transfer in the human body and other methods with a doping effect; this provision expanded the list of controlled substances by 53 new substances.

The National Drug Enforcement Headquarters of the Criminal Police Investigation Service also closely collaborates with the State Institute for Drug Control; counterfeit and illegal pharmaceuticals seized during the Institute's inspections are analysed in its laboratories. The results of the analyses show that the majority of the examined pharmaceuticals can be classified according to Government Regulation No. 454/2009 Coll., which, among other things, defines what is considered to be a substance with anabolic and hormonal effects, what is considered to be a method consisting in increasing oxygen transfer in the human body, and what is considered to be another method with a doping effect within the meaning of the Criminal Code.

Pharmaceuticals

Abuse of pharmaceuticals can be considered from two perspectives – abuse of pharmaceuticals by consumers, or abuse of pharmaceuticals as key precursors for the production of other addictive substances. In the Czech Republic, the abuse of pharmaceuticals, especially antidepressants and hypnotics, has increased dramatically.

Covid-related restrictions and isolation have exacerbated the overuse of psychotropic drugs. Illicit trade has also responded to the increased demand for prescription drugs, mostly through social media, chat applications and other virtual marketplaces. The prices of the illegally sold pharmaceuticals are many times higher than those of regular commercial sales. Overuse of these is associated not only with the risk of addiction, but also with numerous adverse health effects. They are also often misused for the manufacture of illicit addictive substances, such as ephedrine or pseudoephedrine for the production of methamphetamine.

Illicit trafficking of pharmaceuticals is also closely linked to the sale of counterfeit pharmaceuticals containing no or dif-

ferent active ingredients to those declared. The active ingredient content of these pharmaceuticals may also be different from that declared.

The most commonly abused of them include Stilnox, Zolpinox, Apozolpidem, Alprazolam, Zolpidem, Rivotril, Neurol, Xanax and others.

Operation 'SUBOT'

This operation targeted a Serbian criminal group involved in trafficking ALPRAZOLAM from Serbia to EU countries. During this police operation, three Serbian citizens were arrested after crossing the border into the Czech Republic for illegally importing pharmaceuticals containing the psycho-

tropic substance alprazolam, which was found in the tyres of their vehicles.

A total of 74,820 Ksalol tablets containing 74.82 g of alprazolam were found. Two individuals were prosecuted and sentenced to unconditional imprisonment and deportation from the Czech Republic.



◀ Fig. 1: Operation SUBOT

▼ Fig. 2: Operation SUBOT





Illustrative photo: Freepik

Operation 'JAMAL II'

In 2021, officers from the National Drug Headquarters began investigating the criminal activities of a Palestinian national who allegedly procured pharmaceuticals for the production of methamphetamine in the Czech Republic, mainly in Poland. Due to the man's frequent trips to Sweden and the suspicion that they were used to illegally transport methamphetamine, the Headquarters established cooperation with the Swedish police.

As a result of this cooperation, other individuals of Palestinian origin who were also involved in the distribution of drugs and pharmaceuticals on Swedish territory were subsequently identified. In 2022, four suspects were arrested in Sweden, where 41,000 packages of the drug Tramadol and 20,800 packages of the drug Pregabalin, an illegal firearm and a small amount of cocaine were seized during house and vehicle searches. Two people were arrested in the Czech Republic and charged with possession and distribution of at least 700 grams of methamphetamine.



◀◀ Fig. 3: Operation JAMAL II

◀ Fig. 4: Operation JAMAL II



Operation 'TISA'

QR link to the press release of the TISA operation ▲

SA joint police investigation team from the Czech and Slovak Police investigated an organised criminal group involved in the illegal re-export of pharmaceuticals obtained through the official pharmaceutical system, first from the Czech Republic and later from other countries as well. The re-exports mainly involved pharmaceuticals containing alprazolam and morphine, which were exported to Slovakia, and then sent by post to end users. In the Czech Republic, seven people were charged

in the case and 80,000 tablets containing the controlled substances, CZK 12.5 million in cash and four properties worth CZK 14.7 million were seized during the police operation. The perpetrators had earned at least CZK 17 million from the illegal trade in pharmaceuticals. In Slovakia, three people were charged and 1,500 tablets of various pharmaceuticals, two properties, two cars and money from three bank accounts totalling EUR 170,000 were seized.



▲ Fig. 5: Operation TISA



▲ Fig. 6: Operation TISA

Department of Coordination, Education and Strategy

Drug precursors and pharmaceuticals

Well-established cooperation between the relevant public authorities supports the joint development of legislation that does not prevent companies from legally disposing of and trading in drug precursors, while at the same time protecting public interests and erecting barriers against the misuse of precursors for the illicit manufacture of drugs. As many effective barriers have been put in place significantly reducing the availability of some of the key precursors for the production of semi-synthetic or synthetic addictive substances, a trend towards their illegal import from abroad can be observed.

Good cooperation with commercial entities in 2022 resulted in the collection of more than 70 tips on suspicious orders of drug precursors and laboratory equipment, all of which were investigated and forwarded to the competent police authorities in the Czech Republic.

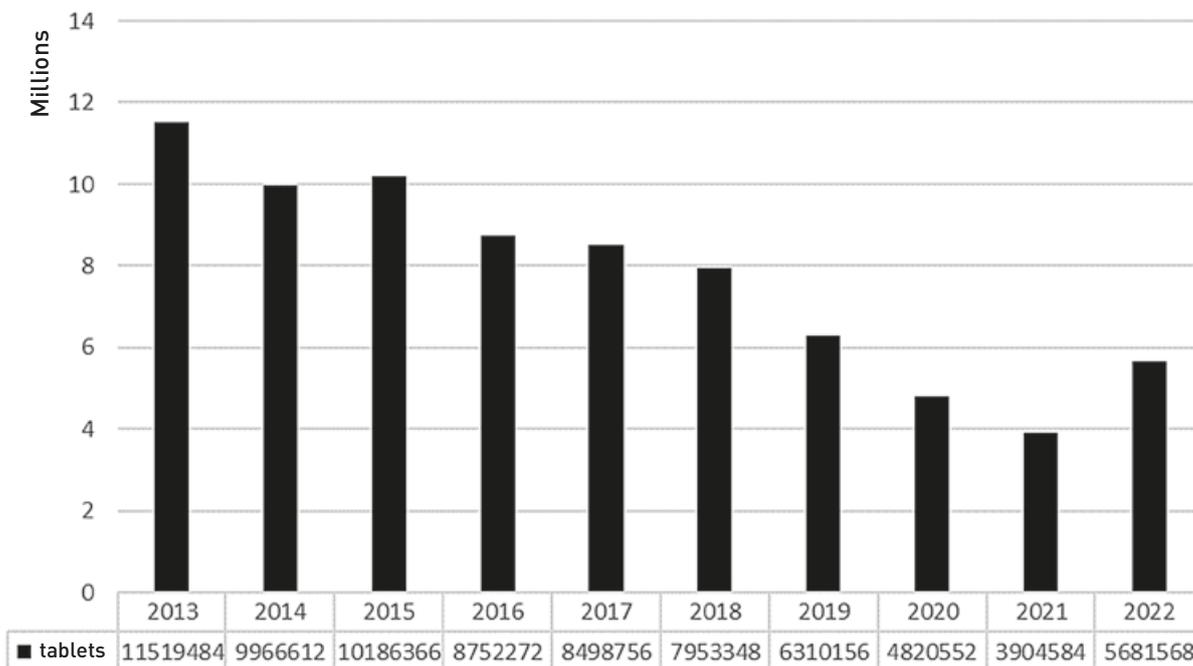
Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2022/1528 of 29 March 2022 extended the list of certain drug precursors in the list of scheduled substances in Category I under Regulation (EC) No 273/2004 of 11 February 2004 on drug precursors. These chemical substances have no known legitimate

use but are abused exclusively for the manufacture of drugs. Two new precursors have been added to the list: Ethyl alpha-fenylacetoacetate (EAPA) and methyl 3-oxo-2-(3,4-methylenedioxyphenyl) butanoate (MAMDPA).

Like last year, abuse of GBL (gamma-butyrolactone), a precursor of GHB (gamma-hydroxybutyrate), known as 'liquid MDMA' or 'the rape drug' is increasing. This trend has been observed across Europe. Members of the National Drug Headquarters took part in an international operation focusing on the illegal trafficking of GBL, which involved 12 other European countries and was led by the Italian Prosecutor's Office. During the operation, called 'Sex and Clean', 56 people were arrested for the illegal distribution of 10,000 kilos of GBL. The approach of European countries to the abuse of GBL is inconsistent, which is why the Czech Republic continues to lobby both nationally and internationally for the inclusion of GBL in the list of scheduled substances.

International discussions and reports clearly indicate that chemical substances and their mixtures are increasingly being imported into Europe for use as drug precursors. The

Consumption of tablets containing pseudoephedrine in years 2013 - 2022 (Source: State Institute for Drug Control)





◀ Fig 1: Ephedrina Arena comprimata, source: NDH

▼ Fig. 2: Ephedrina Arena comprimata, source: NDH



main countries of origin are China and India. The European Commission is currently drafting a catch-all clause that will provide hope and vision for the future and enable an effective defence against drug precursors in Europe. To this end, the Czech Republic, in cooperation with other European states, has proposed that the European Commission adopt measures to establish rules that will enable the practical implementation of the catch-all clause by national authorities.

With regard to pharmaceuticals, an enormous increase in imports of a pharmaceutical preparation known under the trade name of Ephedrina Arena Comprimata, containing 50 mg of ephedrine chloride per tablet, was recorded in 2022. According to the current knowledge, this medicine is not registered in Romania or in any other EU Member State. It is mainly used as a precursor for the illicit manufacture of methamphetamine. Another preparation from Romania, offered under the trade name 'Cold Relief' containing 120 mg of pseudoephedrine hydrochloride per tablet was found on illicit marketplaces at the end of 2022. The drug is not registered as a legal medicine in the Czech Republic and is used exclusively as a methamphetamine precursor. These two preparations have replaced medical preparations containing pseudoephedrine, which have been abused in the past for the production of methamphetamine. International criminal proceedings have been initiated on the basis of these findings. The data and graphs presented below from the State

Institute for Drug Control (SÚKL) also show that sales of these drugs on the Czech market have been steadily decreasing and are now mirroring actual use by patients.

The year 2022 was marked by an increase in the consumption of psychotropic drugs, especially antidepressants and hypnotics, and by an increase in the illegal trade in these drugs. Much of the illicit trade takes place in the virtual environment or on social networks and trading portals. Both internet and darknet websites are used. The most commonly abused drugs include Stillnox, Zolpinox, Apozolpidem, Alprazolam, Zolpidem, Rivotril, Neurol and Xanax.

From 13 January 2021, red phosphorus is classified in Annex II of Regulation (EC) No 273/2004 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 February 2004 on drug precursors as Category 2A substance and its marketing throughout the EU in quantities exceeding 100 g is subject to registration. In the Czech Republic, this has completely prevented the leakage of red phosphorus from the legal to the illegal environment. According to operational information, red phosphorus is imported into the Czech Republic not only from Germany and Poland, but also from countries outside the EU. This change is already having an impact on the availability of this key substance for illicit methamphetamine production. The production method using the red phosphorus (the so-called Nagai synthesis) is likely to be replaced by other methods using different drug precursors.

[1] European Monitoring Centre for Drugs and Drug Addiction (2022), European Drug Report 2022: Trends and Developments, Publications Office of the European Union, Luxembourg.

[2] Jurásek, B.; Rimpelová, S.; Babor, M.; Čejka, J.; Bartůněk, V.; Kuchař, M. Intriguing Cytotoxicity of the Street Dissociative Anesthetic Methoxphenidine: Unexpected Impurities Spotted. *Int. J. Mol. Sci.* 2022, **23**, 2083. <https://doi.org/10.3390/ijms23042083>

[3] Qureshi, M. N.; Kanwal, F.; Afridi, M.; Akram, M., Estimation of Biologically Active Cannabinoids in Cannabis indica by Gas Chromatography-mass Spectrometry (GC-MS). *World Applied Science Journal* 2012, **19**, 918-923.

New psychoactive substances and anabolic steroids

New psychoactive substances (NPS) have become increasingly popular among users of psychoactive substances and have been part of the Czech drug scene for more than a decade. Compared with 2021, there was a significant increase in the number of NPS seizures in 2022; forensic laboratories analysed more than 200 NPS seized by the Customs Administration and the Police of the Czech Republic. The most common substances seized belonged to the group of synthetic cathinones, mainly 3-MMC, 3-CMC and 4-CMC, as well as non-traditional stimulants such as derivatives of variously substituted amphetamines and methiopramine. Ketamine interceptions were also statistically significant.

In the long term, synthetic cannabinoids, opiates and benzodiazepines pose a serious threat to society. In response to this phenomenon, the list of narcotic and psychotropic substances was expanded by an amendment to Government Regulation No. 463/2013 Coll., on the List of Addictive Substances, as amended, with effect from 1 July 2022. A total of 283 substances were added, including 155 synthetic cannabinoids, 22 synthetic benzodiazepines and 86 cathinones. The absolute number of substances newly detected on the market has increased steadily, with new substances belonging to different groups appearing. While the NPS market was dominated by synthetic cannabinoids and cathinones in the last 5 years, in 2021 and 2022 increasingly dangerous synthetic opioids in the form of fentanyl derivatives appeared.

Another dangerous phenomenon is the adulteration of common addictive substances or non-psychoactive plant material with potent substances (e.g. industrial hemp with synthetic cannabinoids) [1]. NPS substances are usually imported in small consignments via shipping companies. Purchases are often made via the internet and dark web sites, but customers may not receive the substance ordered or may receive a poor-quality substance, e.g. with toxic impurities, which may increase the risk of fatal intoxication [2].

A surge in interest in ethnobotanical products was the most prominent trend in 2022. In particular, media interest in kratom led to the development of a trade in finely ground, powdered leaves of the plant *Mitragyna speciosa*. According to official statistics, around 65 tonnes were imported in 2022, but internal estimates by the Czech-Slovak Kratom Association put the figure at up to 200 tonnes of imported substance. This has created a relatively large group of kratom users, consisting of tens to hundreds of thousands of regular users. However, kratom is not regulated, it is sold as a collector's item with no quality control and its availability to minors is not restricted. This problem has become most acute in relation to vending machines, where these products are offered to the public without any regulation.

The second phenomenon was the massive import of the semi-synthetic cannabinoid HHC (hexahydrocannabinol), which is found in low concentrations in the cannabis plant [3]. This substance has been little studied pharmacologically, but it is thought to interact with cannabinoid receptors in a similar way to THC. The ease of production of this substance from CBD, and therefore its low cost, has made it one of the most popular cannabinoids in 2022. HCC has taken a leading position among legal substitutes for potent THC cannabis. It



Illustrative photo: Mitjourney AI

„There is an increasing number of cases related to the use of hallucinogenic substances, such as the ritual use of ayahuasca, the import of LSD derivatives or the growing public interest in psilocybin mushrooms“

is sold as part of e-cigarette cartridges, is an active ingredient in vaping pens, is infused into technical CBD sticks and is even added to jellybeans, cookies and brownies.

The issue of ethnobotanical products traded as collectibles has led to a pro-legalisation initiative to create a new category of the so-called psychomodulating substances, which would be regulated and sold under conditions of quality control and restricted availability to minors. These substances are currently being studied by experts and there is much debate about which category they should belong to, how they should be regulated and what rules should be for disposing them.

The renaissance of the research into psychedelic substances, which are increasingly the subject of clinical trials for the treatment of depression and anxiety, has also led to their popularity in an uncontrolled environment. There is an increasing number of cases related to the use of hallucinogenic substances, such as the ritual use of ayahuasca, the import of LSD derivatives or the growing public interest in psilocybin mushrooms.

Education, methodological and preventive activities

The teaching and methodological activities of the National Drug Enforcement Headquarters continue with a high number of lectures and regular courses. The National Drug Enforcement Headquarters have been successful in establishing contacts with new partners offering space for lecture activities and in continuing cooperation with the existing partners. One of the most important courses organised by the Coordination, Education and Strategy Department of the National Drug Headquarters is Special criminalistics drug course for members of the Criminal Police and Investigation Service, who focus on this particular field.

A fully functional training laboratory simulating the production of methamphetamine and a training cannabis cultivation facility were built at the Higher Police School in Prague-Hrdlořezy in 2022. Both rooms are equipped with relevant samples of substances, allowing training participants to practice collecting evidence and using spectroscopy and colorimetry to identify addictive substances in the field. In 2023, further training activities are planned to take place in the training facility, both for participants of the specialisation course and for police cadets whose basic training is organised by the Police Education and Training Unit.

In 2022, a similar training laboratory was built in the Police Training Centre in Opatovice. The National Drug Headquarters regularly organise lectures for the Higher Police School in Praha Hrdlořezy, Brno and Opatovice. The National Drug Headquarters also maintain high-quality cooperation with prominent academic entities, state and non-state institutions. These include, in particular, the Czech Technical University in Prague, the University of Chemistry and Technology in Prague, the Czech University of Life Sciences in Prague, the University of Finance and Administration, the Institute of Criminalistics, the Drug Unit of the Customs Administration, the Criminal Police and Investigation Service, as well as institutions such as the Czech Blue Poppy, Metrohm, the Institute of International Relations in Prague, the Toxicological Information Centre the Nové Česko Foundation and many other partners.

The Coordination, Education and Strategy Department of the National Drug Enforcement Headquarters organises general and specialised lectures for a wide range of professional audiences, including not only police officers but also civil servants, municipal police officers, the judiciary, teachers, university students and others. Examples of regular and ad hoc lectures include lectures for the Municipality of České Budějovice, the Cynological Training Centre of the Police of the Czech Republic, the Municipal Office in Cheb, the Police Academy of the Czech Republic, the Judicial Academy, the Police Colleges in Prague and Holešov and the above-mentioned universities. Lectures always reflect current trends, currently these include legalisation of cannabis, information on kratom, nicotine pouches in schools and educational institutions, CBD cannabis, GHB, international aspects of organised crime, trafficking routes, precursors, new psychoactive substances and many other topics. It should also be mentioned that the Coordination, Education and Strategy Department of the National Drug Headquarters also participates in the training activities of CEPOL, proposing topics for and contributing to national and international training initiatives and lectures organised under the umbrella of CEPOL.

In 2022, official cooperation was established with the Ministry of the Environment to ensure the sharing of data on sites contaminated by illicit drug production (methamphetamine laboratories and cannabis cultivation sites). This data will be uploaded to the SEKM3 (Contaminated Sites Evidence System) database that has been adapted for this purpose.

In the framework of the Czech Presidency to the EU, a number of activities were carried out with the participation of the National Drug Enforcement Headquarters. These activities included the preparation of documents on drug use for international meetings, participation in meetings, workshops and the preparation of documentation, including statistical data.

Prevention activities co-organised by the National Drug Headquarters included the drafting of a manual for the police prevention officers and participation in numerous events focusing on prevention, such as the Pilsen Truck Days, the Integrated Rescue System Days at the Tlustice Airfield, prevention-oriented activities at children's summer camps, lectures for police officers, the general public and professionals at the Czech Police Museum.

An interactive police project 'Tvoje cesta načisto' ('Your Pathway to Staying Clean') focusing on drug prevention and development of legal awareness for older primary and younger secondary school students, was presented in many schools in 2022. Several workshops for the general public were organised in cooperation with the Nové Česko Endowment Fund as part of the Revolution Train project. The National Drug Headquarters, together with the Nové Česko Endowment Fund, also organised an international conference entitled Children and the Youth – Their Future – Our Responsibility in November 2022, where many Czech and international speakers discussed drug prevention.



Illustrative photo: Freepik

„In 2022, official cooperation was established with the Ministry of the Environment to ensure the sharing of data on sites contaminated by illicit drug production“

Pilsen Truck Day

Police officers from the Coordination, Education and Strategy Department of the National Drug Headquarters took part in the charity rally of truck drivers and fans 'Pilsen Truck Day – Truckers Help with Their Heart' held on 12 May 2022 in Pilsen. The main goal and idea of this charity event is to financially support parents and children with serious illnesses.

This event supported a girl named Eliška. There were many things to see – demonstrations of the work of the Integrated Rescue System, dance performances and other interesting activities.

Drug use and driving are a very risky combination, so visitors to the event had the opportunity to try out simulation goggles that simulate the effects of drug intoxication. While trying on the goggles, children and adults had fun, but were also made aware of how drugs affect the perception of drivers under the influence.

▼▼▼ Fig. 1-3: Presentation of NDH officers in charity preventive event in Pilsen



Children's Day with the IRS RS Day in Zbůch

Police officers from the Coordination, Education and Strategy Department of the National Drug Headquarters together with other Integrated Rescue System partners organised the first edition of the Children's Day with the Integrated Rescue System (IZS) at the Tlustice Airport. Children and adults enjoyed carefully tailored activities and learned the basics of first aid. Visitors also had the opportunity to try out goggles that simulate driving under the influence of drugs and alcohol. Police officers from the National Drug Headquarters also presented a 'Drug Case' with examples of the most commonly abused drugs in the Czech Republic.

Police officers representing the National Drug Headquarters presented issues related to drug and addictive substances abuse to the event visitors.



Tax Administration's Summer Camp for Children in Smilovice

Police officers from the Coordination, Education and Strategy Department co-organised a programme for children attending the summer camp organised by the Financial Administration Unit, where children learned about legal issues and responsibilities related to the abuse of addictive substances and had the opportunity to take part in drug prevention activities.



◀▲ Fig. 4-5: Preventive event with participation of NDH

International cooperation

As in previous years, international police and judicial cooperation remained priorities for the National Drug Headquarters in 2022. They were not only part of the core activities of the Headquarters, i.e. the detection of the most serious cross-border drug crime, but also the fight against the current illicit drug trade in Europe and worldwide. In addition to the coordinators of international cooperation, other police officers from individual departments of the National Drug Headquarters with the necessary language skills are also involved in these activities.

The beginning of 2022 was influenced by the ongoing restrictions related to the COVID-19 pandemic. From the beginning of 2020, the possibility of physical meetings with colleagues in other countries was significantly reduced. These measures lasted until the first half of 2022 and affected the activities of the National Drug Headquarters, which were forced to cancel many activities or organise them online. The situation gradually improved in the second half of the year, with the number of organised events approaching the pre-pandemic levels.

In 2022, information was again exchanged mainly with neighbouring countries, namely Germany, Austria, Slovakia and Poland.

Cooperation between the National Drug Headquarters and countries considered to be the main international drug trafficking hubs in Europe in the long term, i.e. Spain, United Kingdom and the Balkan countries continued; the role of liaison officers of other countries' security forces accredited in the Czech Republic and Czech liaison officers abroad is proving to be very effective in this respect.

The U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration, in particular its regional office in Vienna, remains the Czech Republic's most important foreign partner. With a network of agents operating almost everywhere outside the US, the DEA has been able to provide the National Drug Headquarters with the necessary support in countries where the Czech Republic has no intelligence resources. Typically, these are countries in Latin and Central America, the Caribbean and the Middle East.



Cooperation with EUROPOL continued, traditionally through participation in meetings of the EMPACT platform working groups on cocaine, heroin, marijuana and synthetic drugs. During the past year, numerous international meetings were held on ongoing criminal cases, some of which required the establishment of Joint Investigation Teams (JITs) under the auspices of the European judicial organisation EUROJUST.

The mission of a National Drug Enforcement Headquarters expert seconded to EUROPOL focused on the extraction and analysis of data of interest secured on the ECC encrypted platforms Encrochat and SKY ECC; after the expiry of her assignment to OTF Emma (Encrochat platform) expired, a new assignment to OTF LIMIT (SKY ECC platform) was negotiated for the expert. These OTFs are an important source of information on the activities of organised groups producing and trafficking

narcotic drugs and psychoactive substances in Europe and worldwide, as these communication channels have long been used by various criminal groups to exchange key information relating to a wide range of sophisticated and organised criminal activities. After the data was analysed and made available to the National Drug Headquarters, several investigations were launched and several cases are currently under investigation (e.g. KRONE, FEZ and LEROY cases).

Another member of the National Drug Headquarters started his mission at EUROPOL as a Seconded National Expert (SNE) in AP Synergy in March 2022, bringing the cooperation between the Headquarters and the EUROPOL's drug units to a higher level and raising the awareness of the efficient use of the organisation's range of tools, methods and programmes that can be used to support ongoing criminal investigations. The Czech Presidency of the Council of the European Union in the second half of 2022 promoted many internal security issues. The National Drug Headquarters were actively involved in the preparations for the Presidency and were represented in the CZ PRES working group of the Police Presidium of the Czech Republic from 2019, as well as in a wider team under of the Ministry of the Interior of the Czech Republic.

In September 2022, the management of the National Drug Headquarters participated in a meeting of the Standing Committee on Operational Cooperation on Internal Security (COSI) held in Brussels. The main items on the agenda were CZ PRES priorities in the fight against drugs – drug trafficking in virtual environments and new trends in methamphetamine production and trafficking in Europe.

The National Drug Headquarters play an important role in international research into forensic-analytical methods of combating international organised drug crime through the operation of the so-called Reliéf database. This flagship project of the National Drug Headquarters was launched in 2016, the database was donated to Interpol in 2019, and since then the portfolio of database users has gradually expanded, making the database an efficient tool. The Reliéf database was significantly expanded in the USA at the end of 2022, after the DEA asked Czech police experts through Interpol to support the implementation of the Reliéf database, which will also be used to combat illicit trafficking in narcotics and psychotropic substances, especially the new and dangerous recent phenomenon of fentanyl, in the USA.

Seizure the proceeds of crime

In 2022, property and funds totalling CZK 105,272,512 were seized in criminal proceedings conducted by the National Drug Headquarters of the Criminal Police and Investigation Service of the Police of the Czech Republic. The amount includes CZK 50,543,187 in funds (in accounts, cash and virtual currencies), CZK 34,722,500 in vehicles, CZK 15,700,000 in real estate, and the rest in electronics, jewellery and other luxury goods.

The total loss caused to criminal groups dealing in illegal drugs by the seizure of their property worth CZK 105,272,512 and narcotic and psychotropic substances worth CZK 2,596,733,040 reached CZK 2,702,005,552. Financial investigations are currently being carried out as a standard part of any criminal proceedings against a known offender. Seized assets are entered into the information systems of the Czech Police and statistically recorded.

The table below shows, in rounded figures, the quantity of seized controlled substances and precursors and their market value, i.e. the loss caused to the offenders. The calculation is based on the average street price of the substances in the Czech Republic, but if these substances had been exported, and most of them were destined for markets abroad, the value would have been several times higher.

The trend observed in the use and transformation of the proceeds of crime in the country indicates that offenders tend to acquire property using alternative methods of financing, such as leasing, loans and renting, so that they do not actually own the items, although they have full power to dispose of them. This approach significantly reduces the possibility and purpose of possible criminal confiscation. This practice is most common in the case of motor vehicles, electronic equipment and rented property. The former practice of registering one's property with a relative or a le-

gal entity is increasingly being replaced in this way; although the perpetrators live luxuriously and the police have detailed information on their monthly expenses, possible confiscation is limited at most to cash found during property searches.

Characteristics of Vietnamese criminal groups remain similar to those in 2021; the so-called DIH VU principle, similar to the Arabic HAVALA, is still used, with users depositing funds in cash at a 'service point' and withdrawing them at

„The trend observed in the use and transformation of the proceeds of crime in the country indicates that offenders tend to acquire property using alternative methods of financing.“

SUBSTANCE	SEIZED AMOUNT	VALUE	NOTE
Dried marijuana	26.654,3 g	5.330.860 CZK	CZK 200/gram
Cannabis plants	5.019 pcs.	100.380.000 CZK	converted to dry matter (1 plant = 100 g of dry matter)
Methamphetamine	2.218 g	2.218.000 CZK	CZK 1000/gram
Cocaine	1.240.240,79 g	2.480.481.580 CZK	CZK 2000/gram
Ecstasy	14.088 pcs.	2.817.600 CZK	200 CZK/tabs
Ephedrina Arena Comprimat	550.500 pcs.	5.505.000 CZK	10 CZK/tabs
2.596.733.040 CZK			



▲ Fig. 1: Operation KROY

another location, usually in Vietnam. The funds deposited in this way are then transported for a commission, mainly in cash. The 'service points' are typically located in Vietnamese marketplaces at money transfer counters, such as Western Union, where this service is provided alongside legitimate business. However, these funds are not transferred through the official channels of the money transfer company, but through an unofficial institution that does not use standard money transfer methods.

The inability of perpetrators to physically transfer cash during the COVID-19 pandemic forced them to look for new ways to move money out of the country. Remittances through payment institutions under different names were repeatedly recorded, as was the use of REVOLUT and MONEYGRAM services.

Another method is to transfer money abroad and then bring it back to the country in the form of 'gifts from family', often accompanied by an official declaration from a notary public; this money is then invested mainly in real estate (in the Czech Republic, and more recently, in Western Europe, namely in the Netherlands). It can also be invested in cars and other property used for criminal activities.

The activities of the Military Commercial Joint Stock Bank based in Hanoi, Vietnam, are alarming. This bank deliberately creates conditions for and actively participates in the legalisation of the proceeds of illegal activities of its clients from the Vietnamese community. Illegal funds generated by criminal activities are deposited in cash at the Military Commercial Joint Stock Bank in the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, where instructed employees actively assist depositors in fabricating and documenting a legend as to the origin of the funds. The funds are then transferred to accounts in foreign commercial banks, with the Military Commercial

Joint Stock Bank providing the guarantees required by the AML guidelines.

After Vietnamese criminal groups have shifted their attention to the production of synthetic drugs, Balkan criminal groups, particularly Serbian and North Macedonian, took the initiative in the production and distribution of marijuana. The Balkan groups conceal their criminal activities by setting up businesses that serve as a cover for their criminal activities. Properties used for cannabis cultivation are usually registered on 'straw men'. The trend of using large indoor and outdoor cannabis cultivation sites is declining; smaller cultivation sites spread over several locations are increasingly preferred by these groups as they are easier to conceal, for example, there is no dramatic increase in electricity consumption. Another method of cultivation is 'branching', which gives the plant has more tips and a higher yield.

Illicit trafficking in addictive substances, where criminals buy large quantities of drugs and then resell them in smaller doses at a profit, is on the rise on the darknet websites. The drugs are then sent by post and payment is made in virtual currency. There is no need for a street distribution network for this type of trade and the entire transaction takes place on the darknet.

Most interesting cases with significant assets seized

The police operation TURPIS took place in 2021, but in order to avoid possible deconspiracy, e.g. in the case of requests for loans for motor vehicles in the course of undercover investigation, the preliminary seizure of property for the possible imposition of future criminal sanctions or protective measures took place in 2022; this approach doubled the value of assets eligible for criminal confiscation. The police operation resulted in the arrest and formal accusation of 5 individuals, and the seizure of 2 cannabis cultivation sites with over 500 plants and 12 kg of dry marijuana, 400 g of cocaine, CZK 1,600,000 and EUR 35,225 in cash, luxury cars and 5 motorcycles.

The police operation KRONE resulted in the arrest of 9 individuals in the Czech Republic and the seizure of CZK 5,662,000, EUR 16,610 in cash, 5,130,000 cigarettes (preliminary estimate of tax evasion CZK 17,955,000), narcotics and psychotropic substances, at least 3 illegal firearms and other components (silencers, barrels, breech blocks, etc.), hundreds of rounds of ammunition, over 3 kg of gunpow-

der, several luxury watches worth over CZK 2,500,000, ten cars, 3 trailers and a lorry. The operation, which required international cooperation, was carried out by a joint investigation team under the auspices of EUROJUST and EUROPOL and resulted in a total of 44 arrests in 10 countries around the world.

The ALF case is an example of an investigation into the laundering of the proceeds of drug trafficking. In this case, the perpetrators imported at least 40 kg of an illegal drug from Spain to the USA, with payments totalling approximately CZK 26,000,000 being sent to the Czech Republic through MONEYGRAM and WESTERN-UNION financial services providers, and the money being collected by hired persons arranged by a designated member of the organised criminal group.



▲ Fig. 2: Operation KRONE – cocaine

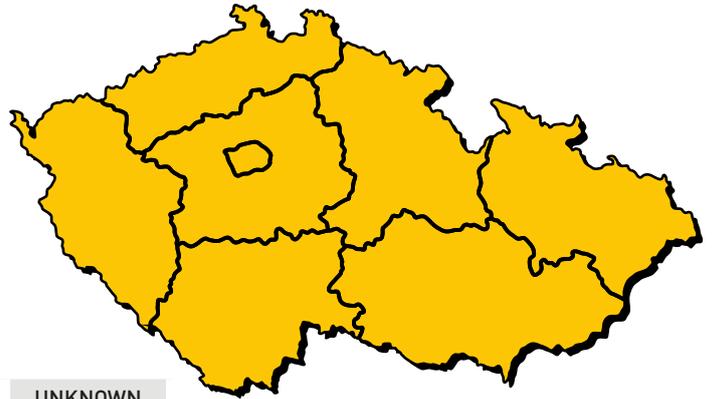


**Police of the Czech Republic
National Drug Headquarters
of the Criminal Police
and Investigation Service**

Statistical Data on Drug Crime Czech Republic 2022

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

CZECH REPUBLIC - 2022



REGION	CASES	OFFENDERS	UNKNOWN
South Bohemian	186	199	2
South Moravian	208	235	1
Karlovy Vary	97	104	10
Hradec Králové	123	139	7
Liberec	149	166	1
Moravian - Silesian	237	305	3
Olomouc	198	218	2
Pardubice	121	125	0
Plzeň	144	173	6
Prague	516	559	12
Central Bohemian	412	448	25
Ústí nad Labem	321	376	6
Vysočina	83	85	0
Zlín	100	105	2
NDH	23	111	2
Custom Service	249	70	191
TOTAL	3 167	3 418	270



Cooperation with the Czech Police and Custom Service

Cases	3
Offenders	14

SEX	NUMBER OF
Males	2 902
Females	516

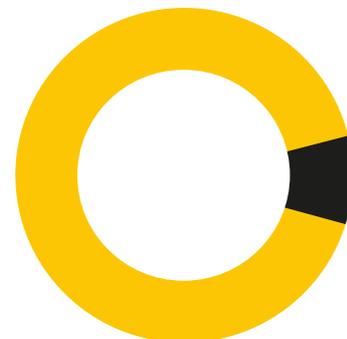
♂ 2 902

♀ 516

Adults	3 302
Juveniles	91
Minors	25



**Czech
91%**



**Others
9%**



Czech	3 099
Others	319

CZECH REPUBLIC - 2022

NATIONALITY	NUMBER OF
Albania	1
Algeria	2
Azerbaijan	1
Belgium	2
Belarus	4
Bosnia a Herzegovina	1
Bulgaria	8
Czech Republic	3 099
Denmark	1
Philippines	1
France	2
Ghana	1
Georgie	1
Croatia	1
Italy	1
Kazakhstan	8
Kosovo	2
Lebanon	1
Lithuania	1
Latvia	1
Macedonia	6
Morocco	2

NATIONALITY	NUMBER OF
Moldova	1
Myanmar	1
Germany	8
Nigeria	21
Netherlands	2
Peru	1
Poland	40
Austria	5
Romania	3
Russian Federation	17
Greece	1
Slovakia	75
Slovenia	1
Serbia	7
Switzerland	1
Tunisia	1
Turkey	1
Ukraine	57
USA	1
Great Britain	2
Vietnam	25

§§ of the Criminal Code according to particular region (criminal procedure)

§ 283	
§ 284	
§ 285	
§ 286	
§ 287	
§ 288	



REGION	§ 283	§ 284	§ 285	§ 286	§ 287	§ 288
South Bohemian	169	32	8	2	0	0
South Moravian	185	61	9	10	1	1
Karlovy Vary	88	17	1	0	7	1
Hradec Králové	112	25	5	3	7	1
Liberec	113	56	3	13	0	0
Moravian - Silesian	286	37	2	11	1	2
Olomouc	181	50	1	7	0	0
Pardubice	104	29	0	4	0	0
Plzeň	147	24	10	7	0	1
Prague	507	237	4	10	2	13
Central Bohemian	309	153	14	19	0	0
Ústí nad Labem	329	50	10	7	0	0
Vysočina	75	11	1	1	0	0
Zlín	83	25	1	1	0	0
NDH	114	0	0	0	0	1
TOTAL	2 802	807	69	95	18	20

National Drug Headquarters of the Criminal Police and Investigation Service

UNIT	CASES	OFFENDERS	UNKNOWN
NDH	23	111	2
Custom Service	1	1	0

Cooperation with the Czech Police and Custom Service

CASES	1
OFFENDERS	10

SEX	NUMBER OF
Males	97
Females	15



Adults	112
Juveniles	0
Minors	0



NATIONALITY	NUMBER OF	NATIONALITY	NUMBER OF
Bosnia a Herzegovina	1	Slovakia	4
Czech Republic	87	Serbia	6
Macedonia	1	Ukraine	2
Germany	1	Vietnam	8
Netherlands	1		

SOUTH BOHEMIAN REGION



TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT	CASES	OFFENDERS	UNKNOWN
České Budějovice	45	48	0
Český Krumlov	10	12	1
Jindřichův Hradec	30	30	1
Písek	15	15	0
Prachatice	23	25	0
Strakonice	13	14	0
Tábor	47	50	0
Regional Directorate	3	5	0
TOTAL	186	199	2

Cooperation with the Czech Police and Custom Service

CASES	0
OFFENDERS	0

Custom Service	2	2	0
----------------	---	---	---

SEX	NUMBER OF
Males	166
Females	35



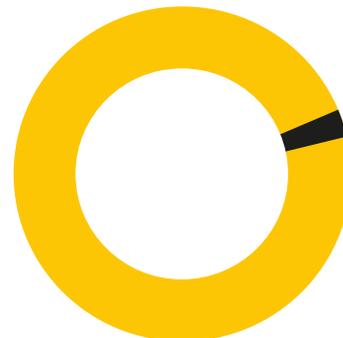
♂ 166
♀ 35



Adults	190
Juveniles	8
Minors	3




Czech
97 %

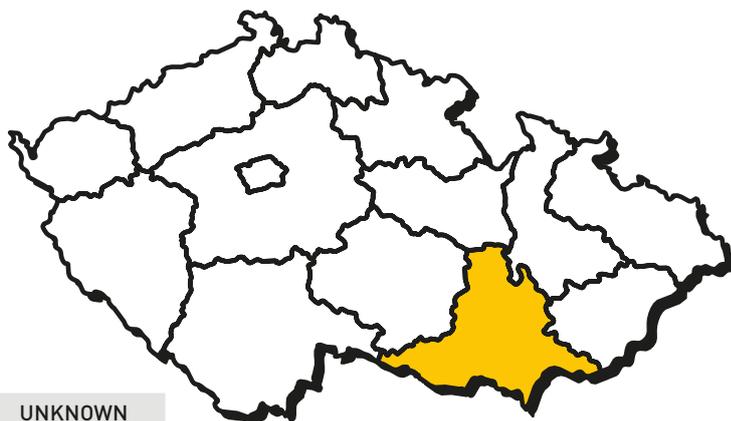



Others
3 %

§	NUMBER OF
283	169
284	32
285	8
286	2
287	0
288	0

NATIONALITY	NUMBER OF
Czech Republic	195
Macedonia	1
Austria	1
Slovakia	3
Tunisia	1

SOUTH MORAVIAN REGION



TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT	CASES	OFFENDERS	UNKNOWN
Blansko	11	11	0
Brno - město	53	60	0
Brno - venkov	27	29	0
Břeclav	17	20	0
Hodonín	29	37	0
Vyškov	24	25	0
Znojmo	39	43	1
Regional Directorate	8	10	0
TOTAL	208	235	1

Cooperation with the Czech Police and Custom Service

CASES	0
OFFENDERS	0

Custom Service	10	8	3
----------------	----	---	---

SEX	NUMBER OF
Males	207
Females	36



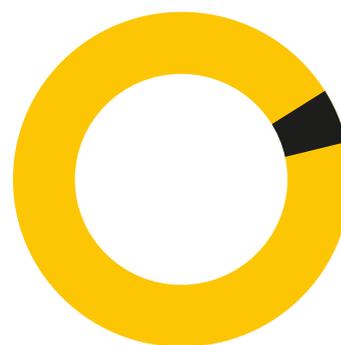
♂ 207

♀ 36

Adults	236
Juveniles	5
Minors	2



**Czech
95 %**

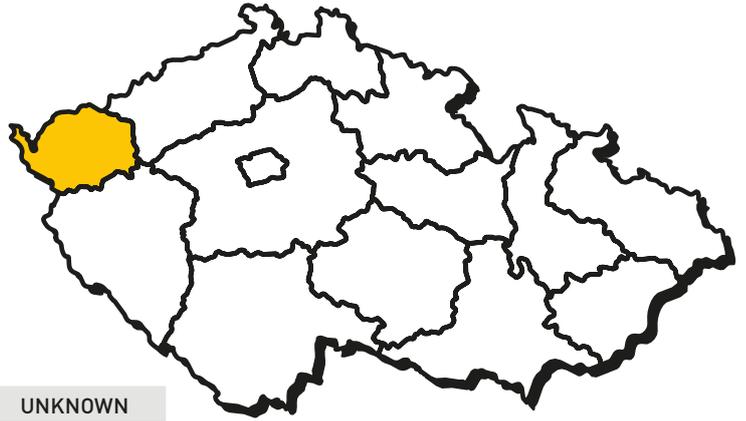


**Others
5 %**

§	NUMBER OF
283	185
284	61
285	9
286	10
287	1
288	1

NATIONALITY	NUMBER OF
Bulgaria	1
Czech Republic	230
Philippines	1
Poland	2
Austria	1
Slovakia	4
Ukraine	3
Vietnam	1

KARLOVY VARY REGION



TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT	CASES	OFFENDERS	UNKNOWN
Cheb	27	31	0
Karlovy Vary	36	42	2
Sokolov	33	29	8
Regional Directorate	1	2	0
TOTAL	97	104	10

Cooperation with the Czech Police and Custom Service

CASES	0
OFFENDERS	0

Custom Service	0	0	0
----------------	---	---	---

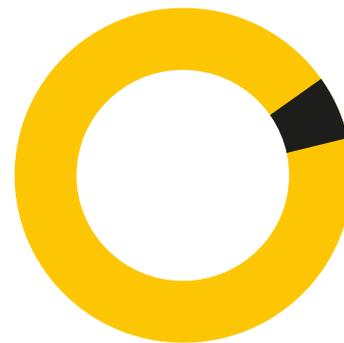
SEX	NUMBER OF
Males	93
Females	11



Adults	100
Juveniles	4
Minors	0



**Czech
92 %**

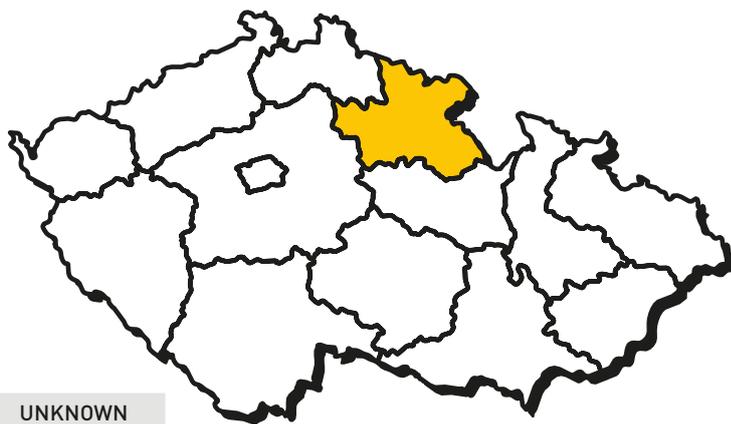


**Others
8 %**

§	NUMBER OF
283	88
284	17
285	1
286	0
287	7
288	1

NATIONALITY	NUMBER OF
Bulgaria	1
Czech Republic	96
Germany	1
Poland	1
Slovakia	2
Vietnam	3

HRADEC KRÁLOVÉ REGION



TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT	CASES	OFFENDERS	UNKNOWN
Hradec Králové	24	24	0
Jičín	32	35	7
Náchod	22	23	0
Rychnov nad Kněžnou	10	11	0
Trutnov	28	31	0
Regional Directorate	7	15	0
TOTAL	123	139	7

Cooperation with the Czech Police and Custom Service

CASES	0
OFFENDERS	0

Custom Service	4	3	1
----------------	---	---	---

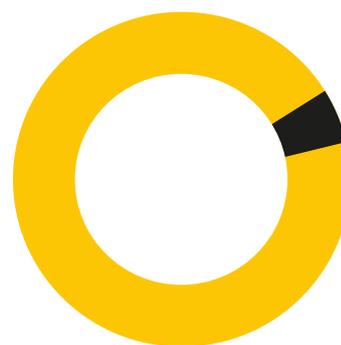
SEX	NUMBER OF
Males	117
Females	25



Adults	133
Juveniles	9
Minors	0



**Czech
95 %**

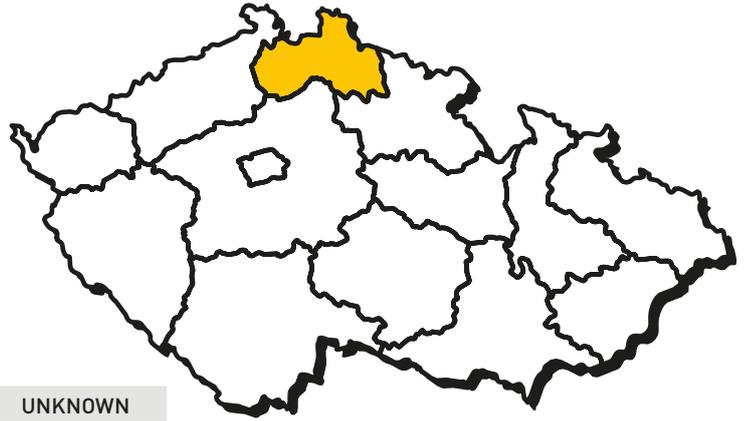


**Others
5 %**

§	NUMBER OF
283	112
284	25
285	5
286	3
287	7
288	1

NATIONALITY	NUMBER OF
Bulgaria	1
Czech Republic	135
Poland	3
Slovakia	2
Turkey	1

LIBEREC REGION



TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT	CASES	OFFENDERS	UNKNOWN
Česká Lípa	63	66	0
Jablonec nad Nisou	12	13	1
Liberec	51	55	0
Semily	13	13	0
Regional Directorate	10	19	0
TOTAL	149	166	1

Cooperation with the Czech Police and Custom Service

CASES	0
OFFENDERS	0

Custom Service	13	13	0
----------------	----	----	---

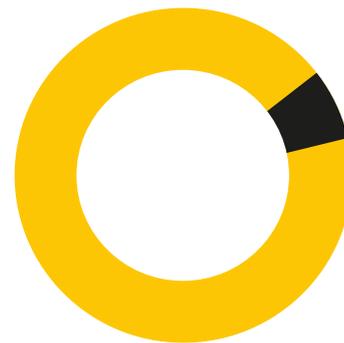
SEX	NUMBER OF
Males	157
Females	22



Adults	176
Juveniles	2
Minors	1



Czech
93 %

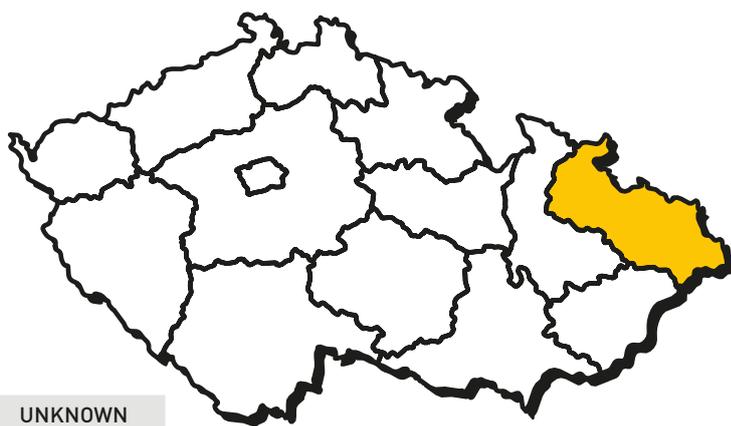


Others
7 %

§	NUMBER OF
283	113
284	56
285	3
286	13
287	0
288	0

NATIONALITY	NUMBER OF
Bulgaria	1
Czech Republic	167
Poland	6
Slovakia	2
Ukraine	2
Vietnam	1

MORAVIAN – SILESIA REGION



TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT	CASES	OFFENDERS	UNKNOWN
Bruntál	29	46	0
Frýdek Místek	36	38	0
Karviná	41	61	1
Nový Jičín	12	13	0
Opava	47	50	0
Ostrava	59	71	1
Regional Directorate	13	26	1
TOTAL	237	305	3

Cooperation with the Czech Police and Custom Service

CASES	1
OFFENDERS	3

Custom Service	8	12	0
----------------	---	----	---

SEX	NUMBER OF
Males	268
Females	49



♂ 268

♀ 49

Adults	304
Juveniles	12
Minors	1



Czech
94 %

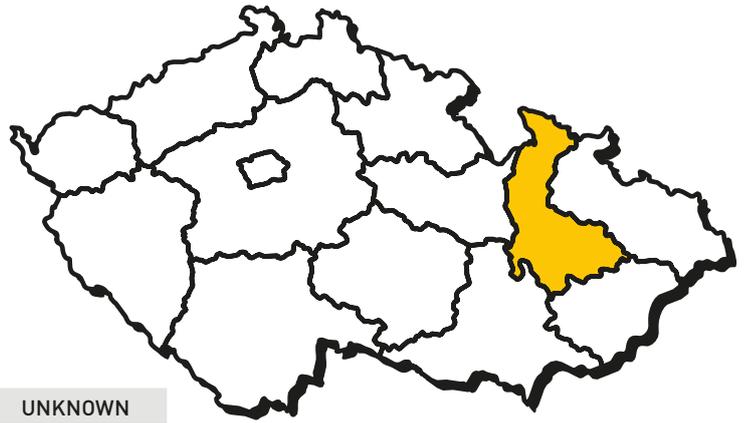


Others
6 %

§	NUMBER OF
283	286
284	37
285	2
286	11
287	1
288	2

NATIONALITY	NUMBER OF
Czech Republic	297
Poland	14
Slovakia	3
Ukraine	1
Vietnam	2

OLOMOUC REGION



TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT	CASES	OFFENDERS	UNKNOWN
Jeseník	32	36	0
Olomouc	27	27	0
Prostějov	16	16	0
Přerov	66	66	0
Šumperk	52	60	2
Regional Directorate	5	13	0
TOTAL	198	218	2

Cooperation with the Czech Police and Custom Service

CASES	0
OFFENDERS	0

Custom Service	10	10	0
----------------	----	----	---

SEX	NUMBER OF
Males	193
Females	35



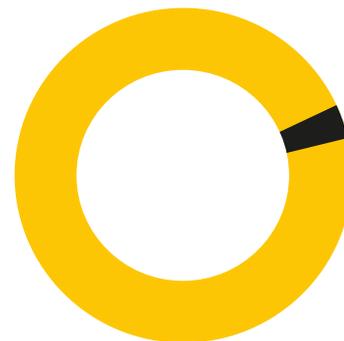
♂ 193
♀ 35



Adults	223
Juveniles	4
Minors	1



Czech
97 %

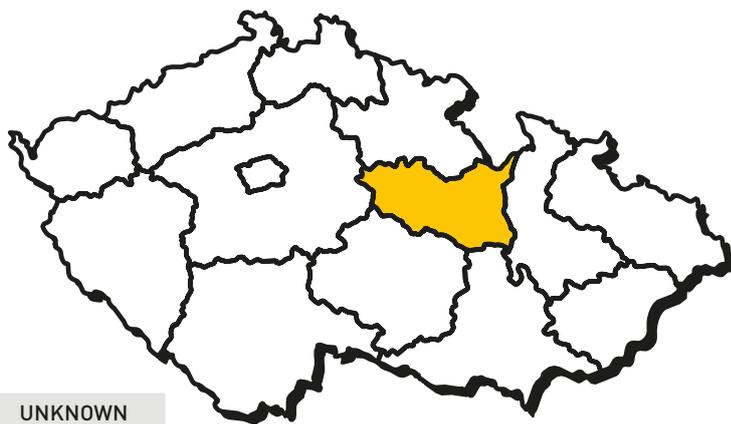


Others
3 %

§	NUMBER OF
283	181
284	50
285	1
286	7
287	0
288	0

NATIONALITY	NUMBER OF
Czech Republic	222
Poland	3
Slovakia	1
Greece	1
Vietnam	1

PARDUBICE REGION



TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT	CASES	OFFENDERS	UNKNOWN
Chrudim	17	17	0
Pardubice	43	47	0
Svitavy	38	38	0
Ústí nad Orlicí	23	23	0
Regional Directorate	0	0	0
TOTAL	121	125	0

Cooperation with the Czech
Police and Custom Service

CASES	0
OFFENDERS	0

Custom Service	4	4	0
----------------	---	---	---

SEX	NUMBER OF
Males	111
Females	18



Adults	122
Juveniles	6
Minors	1



**Czech
98 %**

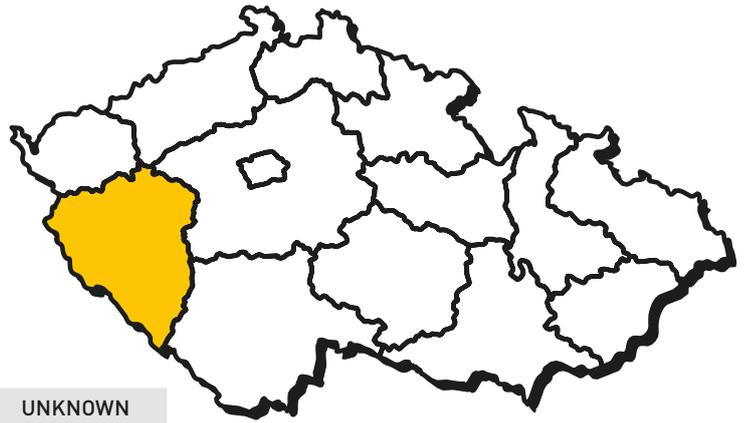


**Others
2 %**

§	NUMBER OF
283	104
284	29
285	0
286	4
287	0
288	0

NATIONALITY	NUMBER OF
Bulgaria	1
Czech Republic	124
Poland	1
Romania	1
Russia	1
Slovakia	1

PLZEŇ REGION



TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT	CASES	OFFENDERS	UNKNOWN
Domažlice	8	8	0
Klatovy	19	20	0
Plzeň - město	48	51	6
Plzeň - venkov	37	43	0
Rokycany	9	9	0
Tachov	19	30	0
Regional Directorate	4	12	0
TOTAL	144	173	6

Cooperation with the Czech Police and Custom Service

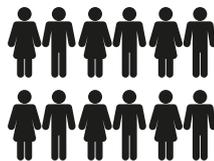
CASES	0
OFFENDERS	0

Custom Service	3	3	0
----------------	---	---	---

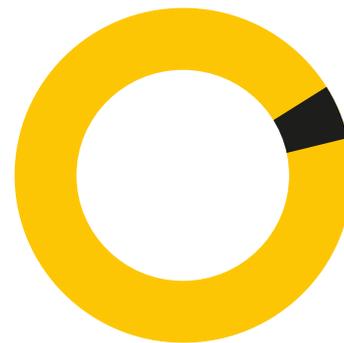
SEX	NUMBER OF
Males	140
Females	36



Adults	174
Juveniles	0
Minors	2



**Czech
94 %**

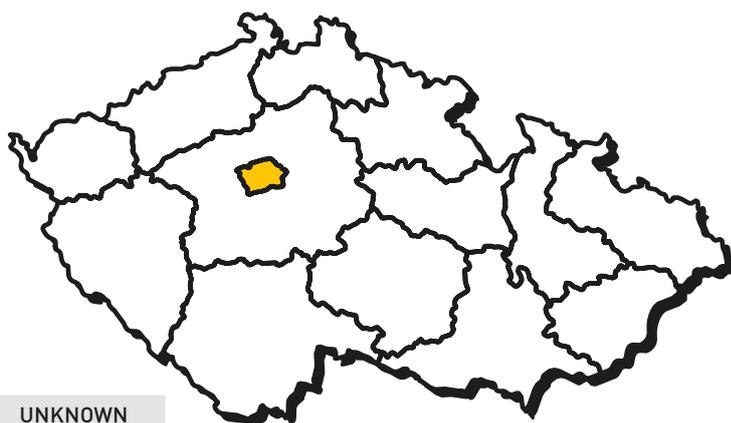


**Others
6 %**

§	NUMBER OF
283	147
284	24
285	10
286	7
287	0
288	1

NATIONALITY	NUMBER OF
Czech Republic	166
Macedonia	1
Germany	1
Nigeria	1
Poland	1
Slovakia	3
Ukraine	2
Vietnam	1

CAPITAL CITY OF PRAGUE



TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT	CASES	OFFENDERS	UNKNOWN
Praha I	223	239	5
Praha II	119	121	2
Praha III	66	68	2
Praha IV	106	109	3
Regional Directorate	2	22	0
TOTAL	516	559	12

Cooperation with the Czech Police and Custom Service

CASES	1
OFFENDERS	1

Custom Service	183	6	179
----------------	-----	---	-----

SEX	NUMBER OF
Males	497
Females	68



Adults	557
Juveniles	8
Minors	0



Czech
73 %



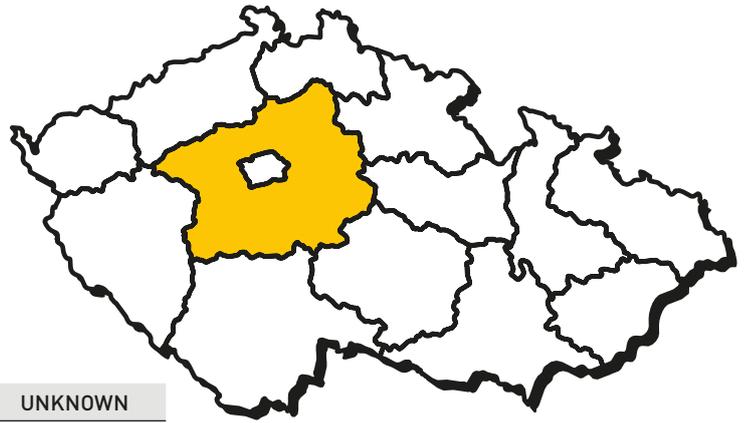
Others
27%

§	NUMBER OF
283	507
284	237
285	4
286	10
287	2
288	13

NATIONALITY	NUMBER OF
Albania	1
Algeria	2
Azerbaijan	1
Belgium	2
Belarus	4
Bulgaria	1
Czech Republic	414
Denmark	1
France	2
Ghana	1
Georgia	1
Italy	1
Kazakhstan	7
Lithuania	1
Latvia	1
Macedonia	2

NATIONALITY	NUMBER OF
Morroco	2
Moldova	1
Myanmar	1
Germany	3
Nigeria	20
Poland	2
Romania	1
Russia	16
Slovakia	28
Slovenia	1
Switzerland	1
Ukraine	39
USA	1
Great Britain	2
Vietnam	5

CENTRAL BOHEMIAN REGION



TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT	CASES	OFFENDERS	UNKNOWN
Benešov	14	13	1
Beroun	42	46	2
Kladno	56	63	5
Kolín	26	26	0
Kutná Hora	22	21	1
Mělník	40	40	1
Mladá Boleslav	56	62	1
Nymburk	28	25	3
Praha venkov - jih	26	28	1
Praha venkov - východ	20	27	0
Praha venkov - západ	10	10	1
Příbram	30	26	9
Rakovník	36	46	0
Regional Directorate	6	15	0
TOTAL	412	448	25

Cooperation with the Czech Police and Custom Service

CASES	0
OFFENDERS	0

Custom Service	3	2	0
----------------	---	---	---

SEX	NUMBER OF
Males	374
Females	76



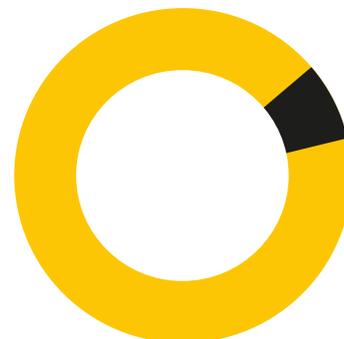
♂ 374

♀ 76

Adults	429
Juveniles	14
Minors	7



Czech
92 %



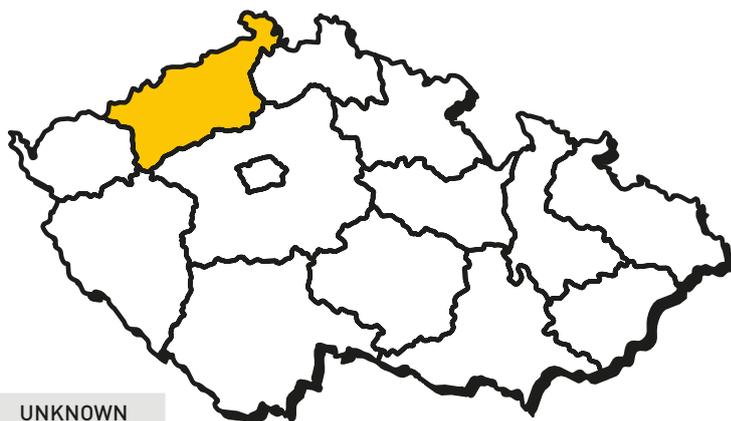
Others
8 %

§	NUMBER OF
283	309
284	153
285	14
286	19
287	0
288	0

NATIONALITY	NUMBER OF
Bulgaria	1
Czech Republic	413
Kazakhstan	1
Germany	2
Netherlands	1
Poland	5

NATIONALITY	NUMBER OF
Austria	3
Slovakia	14
Serbia	1
Ukraine	6
Vietnam	3

ÚSTÍ NAD LABEM REGION



TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT	CASES	OFFENDERS	UNKNOWN
Děčín	48	51	0
Chomutov	67	82	2
Litoměřice	18	21	0
Louny	32	37	1
Most	52	58	0
Teplice	51	54	0
Ústí nad Labem	34	39	1
Regional Directorate	19	34	2
TOTAL	321	376	6

Cooperation with the Czech Police and Custom Service

CASES	0
OFFENDERS	0

Custom Service	6	4	2
----------------	---	---	---

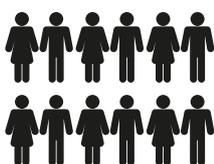
SEX	NUMBER OF
Males	320
Females	60



♂ 320

♀ 60

Adults	364
Juveniles	11
Minors	5



**Czech
97 %**



**Others
3 %**

§	NUMBER OF
283	329
284	50
285	10
286	7
287	0
288	0

NATIONALITY	NUMBER OF
Czech Republic	370
Croatia	1
Kosovo	2
Lebanon	1
Macedonia	1
Poland	1
Romania	1
Slovakia	2
Ukraine	1

VYSOČINA REGION



TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT	CASES	OFFENDERS	UNKNOWN
Havlíčkův Brod	31	31	0
Jihlava	7	9	0
Pelhřimov	8	8	0
Třebíč	11	11	0
Žďár nad Sázavou	26	26	0
Regional Directorate	0	0	0
TOTAL	83	85	0

Cooperation with the Czech Police and Custom Service

CASES	0
OFFENDERS	0

Custom Service	2	2	0
----------------	---	---	---

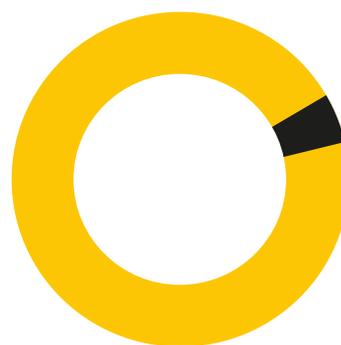
SEX	NUMBER OF
Males	69
Females	18



Adults	84
Juveniles	3
Minors	0



**Czech
95 %**

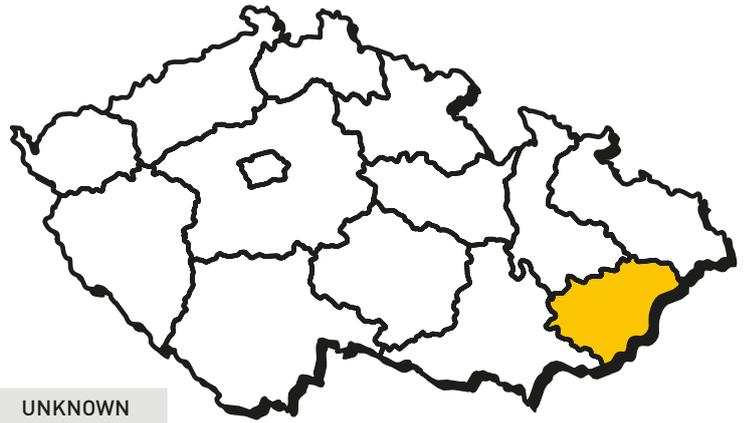


**Others
5 %**

§	NUMBER OF
283	75
284	11
285	1
286	1
287	0
288	0

NATIONALITY	NUMBER OF
Bulgaria	1
Czech Republic	83
Poland	1
Slovakia	2

ZLÍN REGION



TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT	CASES	OFFENDERS	UNKNOWN
Kroměříž	27	29	1
Uherské Hradiště	29	31	0
Vsetín	16	16	0
Zlín	27	28	1
Regional Directorate	1	1	0
TOTAL	100	105	2

Cooperation with the Czech Police and Custom Service

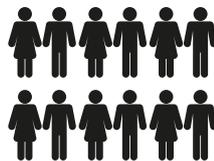
CASES	0
OFFENDERS	0

Custom Service	0	0	0
----------------	---	---	---

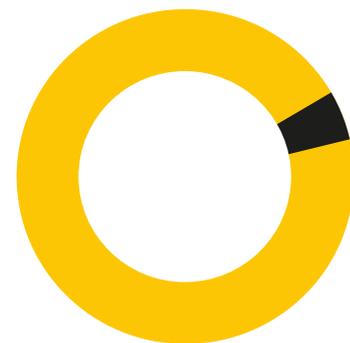
SEX	NUMBER OF
Males	93
Females	12



Adults	98
Juveniles	5
Minors	2



**Czech
95 %**



**Others
5 %**

§	NUMBER OF
283	83
284	25
285	1
286	1
287	0
288	0

NATIONALITY	NUMBER OF
Czech Republic	100
Slovakia	4
Ukraine	1

PRICES OF DRUGS IN REGIONS (CZK)

region	dried Cannabis		hashish		ecstasy				heroin	
	price/gram	Most common price	price/gram	Most common price	price/tablet	Most common price	price/gram	Most common price	price/gram	Most common price
South Bohemian	60 - 500	200	-	-	200 - 500	-	-	-	-	-
South Moravian	50 - 250	200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Karlovy Vary	70 - 200	200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hradec Králové	50 - 200	200	-	-	250	-	2 000	-	-	-
Liberec	200	200	-	-	140 - 200	200	1 000	-	-	-
Moravian - Silesian	90 - 400	200	-	-	-	-	1 000	-	-	-
Olomouc	55 - 600	150	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pardubice	100 - 200	200	-	-	50 - 200	200	-	-	-	-
Plzeň	80 - 200	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Prague	100 - 400	200	-	-	300	-	1 125	-	1 000 - 1 200	1 200
Central Bohemian	80 - 200	200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ústí nad Labem	100 - 200	200	500	-	100	-	-	-	-	-
Vysočina	45 - 200	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Zlín	300	300	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-
NDH	90 - 130	-	-	-	80 - 200	-	-	-	800 - 1 000	-
Czech Republic	45 - 600	200	500	-	50 - 500	200	1 000 - 2 000	-	800 - 1 200	-

SEIZED ADDICTIVE SUBSTANCES DUE TO REGIONS

region °	NDH		South Bohemian		South Moravian		Karlovy Vary		Hradec Králové		Liberec		Moravian - Silesian		Olomouc		Pardubice	
	Police	CS	Police	CS	Police	CS	Police	CS	Police	CS	Police	CS	Police	CS	Police	CS	Police	CS
Drugs/ substances ¼																		
Cannabis products																		
Cannabis - plants (pc.)	5 019		1 813		1 941		584		345		188		918	20	200		90	
Cannabis - dried (g)	27 457,73		37 669,6	0,40	146 792,2		17 888,9		69 201,47	220 000	8 746,32	16,40	9 082,82	2 706,1	25 546,86	3 518,60	25 014,95	15,84
Hashish (g)					64,00		3,99		9,71		800,00				18,90			
Hashish oil (g)					93													
Cannabis Plant Labs	7		9		18		9		3		3		16		4		4	
Synthetics cannabinoids																		
5F-ADB-PINACA (g)																		
Cannabinoids synthetics - no specification (g)																		
Stimulants																		
Amphetamine (g)					102,47	1159,3	3,69			6,2	34,27		148,59		2,89			
Amphetamine (tbl./capsules)						1												
Dexamfetamin (tbl.)																		
Ecstasy (g) (MDMA, MDA, PMA, DOB, MDE, MBDA etc.)	6,71		0,22		103,461				12,50		38,63		11,13	498,3	8,46		109	

cocaine		LSD		methamphetamine		amphetamine	
price/gram	Most common price	price/trip	Most common price	price/gram	Most common price	price/gram	Most common price
2500 - 3000	-	-	-	600 - 5000	2 000	-	-
1500 - 2500	-	-	-	600 - 2000	2 000	2000	-
2 500	-	-	-	800 - 2000	1 000	-	-
3 000	-	-	-	1000 - 2500	1 500	-	-
2 000	-	-	-	1000 - 2500	1 000	900 - 1400	-
2000 - 2500	-	200	-	600 - 5000	1 000	-	-
-	-	-	-	500 - 8000	2 000	-	-
1500 - 2000	-	-	-	1000 - 2500	2 000	3000	-
-	-	-	-	1000 - 2500	2 000	-	-
1000 - 4000	2 000	250	-	500 - 5000	1 000	1000	-
1500	-	-	-	1000 - 5000	1 000	-	-
-	-	100	-	500 - 4000	1 000	1 000	-
-	-	-	-	1000 - 6000	2 000	-	-
-	-	-	-	1000 - 2500	1 000	-	-
1300 - 2500	-	100 - 200	-	1000 - 1600	-	-	-
1 000 - 4 000	2 000	100 - 200	-	500 - 8 000	1 000	900 - 3 000	-

Plzeň		Prague		Central Bohemian		Ústí nad Labem		Vysočina		Zlín		Czech Republic		TOTAL					
Police	CS	Police	CS	Police	CS	Police	CS	Police	CS	Police	CS	Offences Pol. + CS							
1 069		830		1 017		1 033		39		78		15 164	20	487	15 671,0				
55 165,70		47 716,55		2 159,06		144 377,53		85,51		35 051,67		69,30		10 005,90	18 827,93	678 546,14	228 571,21	19 619,34	926 736,7
27,86		1 081,70		208,55				72,53							2 078,69	208,55	75,02	2 362,3	
															93	0		93	
18		16		13		13		1		4		138	1					139	
				125,3								0,00		125,30				125,3	
				0,025								0,03		0,00				0,03	
30,55		482,223		90,7		64,209		9,61		370	1,223				1 248,50	1 257,42	20,10	2 526	
				64											0	65	2	67	
				200											0	200		200	
14,47		675,91		31,45		141,106		28,02		8,4	100				1 249,62	538,15	45,83	1 833,6	

SEIZED ADDICTIVE SUBSTANCES DUE TO REGIONS

region °	NDH		South Bohemian		South Moravian		Karlovy Vary		Hradec Králové		Liberec		Moravian - Silesian		Olomouc		Pardubice	
	Police	CS	Police	CS	Police	CS	Police	CS	Police	CS	Police	CS	Police	CS	Police	CS	Police	CS
Ecstasy (tbl.) (MDMA, MDA, PMA, DOB, MDE, MBDA etc.)	14 616		15		94	1025	5		35		42	161	172	502	92	20	144	112
Metamphetamine/pervitin (g)	16 381,9		742,55		3 268,68	1 185,21	1 855,6		3 549,26	4,25	1 731,13	62,13	2 252,17	346,99	916,24	5,75	758,72	
Meth Labs	10		6		16		2		5		16		45		16		6	
Meth precursors																		
Acatar (tbl.)																		96
Apselan (tbl.)					199								70				30	10
Cirrus/Cirrus Duo(g)							998,3											
Cirrus/Cirrus Duo(tbl.)			459		60				600	14 012	2 600		138					
Clarinase (tbl.)																		
Efedrin (g)	188,88				1206			2,85		0,6		1,75						
Efedrin (tbl.)																		
Efedrina Arena (g)										1 500								
Efedrina Arena (tbl.)	370 500				3 027 000					51 223		66 078					2 985	
Gripex (tbl.)																		
Ibuprom/Max Ibum Zatoki (tbl.)					22,5												156	414
Infex Zatoki (tbl.)																	432	167
Metafen (tbl.)																		150
Modafen (tbl.)																		
Nurofen Stop grip (tbl.)					96													24
Paralen (tbl.)																		
Pseudoefedrin - unspecified (g)	11 658,64						2625,9			150		422,3	1 875,40				107,2	
Pseudoefedrin - unspecified (tbl.)									1495			166						
Reactine Duo (tbl.)																		
Revigrip (tbl.)	26 779,00																	
Rhinozad (tbl.)																	2 955	40
Stopcold (tbl.)	4 963,00												17 642		12 600			
Sudafed (tbl.)					12								12		144		120	564
Opioids																		
DHC Continus/Kodein (tbl.)																		
DHC Continus/Kodein (g)																		
Fentanyl (g)																		
Fentanyl (patch - ks)					9							25,5	5,00					
Heroin (g)												0,52						
Heroin (pouches)					73,00													
Poppy (g)																		
Morfin (ml)																		
Opium (g)																		
Opium (ml)																		

Plzeň		Prague		Central Bohemian		Ústí nad Labem		Vysočina		Zlín		Czech Republic		Offences Pol. + CS	TOTAL
Police	CS	Police	CS	Police	CS	Police	CS	Police	CS	Police	CS	Police	CS		
		891	576	2		111	102			55		16 274	2 498	82	18 854
484,13		2 974,36	201,77	1 390,26		1 764,73	1,798	171,70	9,769	471,19		38 712,68	1 817,66	1 385,77	41 916,1
3		18		22		20		1		13		199	0		199
												96	0		96
												299	10		309
						3 907,99	600					4 906,29	600		5 506,3
						24 700				2 442		41 811	3 200		45 011
			14									0	14		14
		10410,421		1058,2				200		197,737		13 266,44	0		13 266,4
				6 000								6 000	0		6 000
												1 500	0		1 500
		44 605		16 500		191				2 968		555 050	3 027 000		3 582 050
	250											0	250		250
												179	414		592,5
												432	167		599
												0	150		150
				288								288	0		288
				2 736								2 832	24		2 856
				2 016								2 016	0		2 016
		15,75		3464,1								20 319,29	0		20 319,3
												166	1 495		1 661
										240		240	0		240
												26 779	0		26 779
						150						3 105	40		3 145
												22 605	12 600		35 205
												288	564		852
		482	86									482	86		568
		1,196										1,20	0		1,2
				0,2								0,20	0		0,2
3				11								53,50	0		53,5
		48,67	9,9	1,025		5,81						56,02	9,93	35,62	101,6
												73	0		73
		102729,345										102 729,35	0		102 729,3
												0	0	4,00	4
												0	0	5,92	5,9
												0	0	18,25	18,3

SEIZED ADDICTIVE SUBSTANCES DUE TO REGIONS

region °	NDH		South Bohemian		South Moravian		Karlovy Vary		Hradec Králové		Liberec		Moravian - Silesian		Olomouc		Pardubice	
	Police	CS	Police	CS	Police	CS	Police	CS	Police	CS	Police	CS	Police	CS	Police	CS	Police	CS
Oxycodon (tbl.)																		
Oxycontin (tbl.)																		
Tapentadol (tbl.)																		
Tilidin (tbl.)																		
Tramal/Tramadol (tbl.)								286										
Opium labs/ morphine/ heroin																		
Cocaine products																		
Cocaine (g)	1 187 772,49	2 475,60	418,999	3,219	27,299	1,994	103,76	39,42		4,91	34,52	11,44	1060,98				31,96	
Coca tea (pads - pcs)																		
Halucinogens																		
Salvia divinorum (g)					154,22													
LSD (trips)	275				36			406		187		45					50	
LSD (g)					67,33			1,363										
Lysohlávky (g) (psylocin/ psilocybin)					275,15	372				29,9								
Lysohlávky (mushrooms)													328					
Mescaline (g)																		
Benzodiazepine																		
Alprazolam/Neuro/ Xanax (tbl.)	74 820		58		300													
Alprazolam/Neuro/ Xanax (g)										3,83								
Bromazepam/ Lexaurin (tbl.)					720													
Clonazolam (tbl.)																		
Diazepam/ Valium (tbl.)			21															
Diazepam/Valium (g)																		
Diazepam/ Valium (amp.)																		
Etizolam (g)																		
Etizolam (tbl.)																		
Frisium/ Klobazam (tbl.)																		
Lorazepam (tbl.)																		
Midazolam (tbl.)																		
Oxazepam (tbl.)																		
Rivotril/ Clonazepam (g)					13													
Rivotril/ Clonazepam (tbl.)			30		1 933			90		25		2						
Disociative anesthetics																		
Fencyklidin (g)																		
Ketamin (g)	1																	1,36
Ketamin (amp.)																		
Fenethylamins																		
2C-B (g)																		

Plzeň		Prague		Central Bohemian		Ústí nad Labem		Vysočina		Zlín		Czech Republic		Offences Pol. + CS	TOTAL
Police	CS	Police	CS	Police	CS	Police	CS	Police	CS	Police	CS	Police	CS		
		669	720							669	720				1 389
			180							0	180				180
			30 830							0	30 830				30 830
		200								200	0				200
		14								300	0		4		304
		3								3	0				3
3,77	542,67	930,746	648,85	32,66	429,00	9,96				7,5	1 189 394,92	5 196,83	43,48		1 194 635,2
			200							0	200				200
		13,755								167,98	0				167,98
68	1517,5	130	570	108						3 262,5	130	13,50			3 406
										68,69	0				68,7
1,57	281,738		59,97	0,368		7,29				655,99	372	34,65			1 062,6
										328	0	195			523
			100							0	100				100
90	3 737	930	2	227						79 234	930				80 164
		1,72	0,105							5,65	0				5,7
		747	90							1 467	90				1 557
		50	10							50	10				60
		324	151		107					452	151				603
110,63										110,63	0				110,6
		15	5							15	5				20
			2,2							0,00	2,20				2,2
		134	169							134	169				303
		210	120							210	120				330
		120								120	0				120
			160							0	160				160
		170	180		140					310	180				490
										13	0	0,68			13,7
		2 263	429	52	876					5 271	429	216,50			5 916,5
										0,00	0	5,21			5,2
		62,019	1023,5	7,14	10000					71,27	11 023,50	3,80			11 098,6
		10								10	0				10,0
		23,576			14,84					38,42	0				38,4

SEIZED ADDICTIVE SUBSTANCES DUE TO REGIONS

region °	NDH		South Bohemian		South Moravian		Karlovy Vary		Hradec Králové		Liberec		Moravian - Silesian		Olomouc		Pardubice	
	Police	CS	Police	CS	Police	CS	Police	CS	Police	CS	Police	CS	Police	CS	Police	CS	Police	CS
2C-B (tbl.)																		
Hypnotics																		
Hypnogen/Stilnox/ Zolpidem/Zolpinox (g)																		
Hypnogen/Stilnox/ Zolpidem/Zolpinox/ Sanval (tbl.)					27 040													
Cathinones																		
-PHP (g)																		
2-MMC (g)																		
3-CMC (g)												7,04			1		3,89	
3-CMC (tbl.)												6						
3-MMC (g)						15,35												
3-MMC (tbl.)																		
4-CMC (g) Clefedron												1,69		42,75		4,481		513
4-CMC (tbl.) Clefedron												30						
4-MMC (g)																		
Mefedron (g)																		
N-ethylpentedron (g)																		
Piperaziny																		
4F-MPH (tbl.)																		
Methylfenidát (tbl.)																		
Substitution																		
Buprenorfin (patch - pcs)								2		2								
Buprenorfin (g)																		
Buprenorfin (tbl.)								3										
Metadon (g)																		
Ravata (tbl.)																		
Subutex/Suboxone (g)																		
Subutex/ Suboxone (tbl.)										23								
Tryptaminy																		
DMT(Dimethyl- tryptamine) (g)					15 414,78											4,48		
DMT (Dimethyl- tryptamine) (tbl.)																		
Others																		
Anabolics/ hormones (amp.)	117,00				450									2				
Anabolics/ hormones (amp.)									59,187									
Anabolics/hormones (tbl./capsules)					346				102				200					
Fenobarbital (tbl.)																		
GBL (ml)																		
GHB (g)																		
GHB (ml)																		
Pentyton hydrochlorid (g)																		

Plzeň		Prague		Central Bohemian		Ústí nad Labem		Vysočina		Zlín		Czech Republic		Offences Pol. + CS	TOTAL
Police	CS	Police	CS	Police	CS	Police	CS	Police	CS	Police	CS	Police	CS		
						100						100	0		100
		0,1								0,10		0			0,1
		1 457	1 233							28 497		1 233			29 730
			0,35							0,00		0,35			0,4
			0,33							0,00		0,33			0,3
		11,448				5,47				21,81		7,04	3,47		32,3
										6		0			6
		6,177	122,55							6,18		137,90			144,1
			10							0		10			10
		65,243								622,68		4,48			627,2
										30		0			30
			12,83			12,83				0		25,66			25,7
		17,7								17,70		0	1,60		19,3
			1,2							0,00		1,20			1,2
		5								5		0			5
			22							0		22			22
		16								20		0			20
				2,798		0,12				2,92		0	0,07		3
			21			2				26		0			26
		1,98								0		1,98			2
			21							21		0	5		26
			0,11							0,11		0	17,82		17,9
		87,25		20						130,25		0	38,25		168,5
		11,48	1 269,4							15 426,26		1 273,88			16 700,1
		29								29		0			29
			263	26						832		26			858
										59,19		0			59,2
480		8800	2330	96						10 024		2 330			12 354
		100								100		0			100
		13,5								13,5		0			13,5
		26,314								26,31		0			26,3
		128								128		0			128
		386								386,20		0			386,2



Title: National Drug Headquarters, Annual Report 2022

Authors: Collective of authors

Publisher: Ministry of the Interior

Published by: National Drug Headquarters of the Criminal Police and Investigation Service

Printed by: Tiskárna Ministerstva vnitra, p. o., Bartůňkova 4, 149 01 Prague 4

Date of
publication: 2023

