



Pomáhat a chránit

National Drug Headquarters Annual report 2015



Content

05	Introduction
07	Trade in METHAMPHETAMINE
19	Trade in MARIJUANA
31	Trade in COCAINE
37	Trade in HEROIN
41	Trade in DESIGNER DRUGS
45	Trade in ANABOLIC STEROIDS
49	PHARMACEUTICALS AND MEDICAL PREPARATIONS
51	PRECURSORS AND CHEMICAL SUBSTANCES
55	INTERNET AND DRUGS
59	INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION
63	METHODOLOGY AND PREVENTION
67	SEZURES OF PROPERTY OF CRIMINAL ORIGIN
71	Statistical Data on Drug Crime (Czech Republic 2015)

Dear readers,

already traditionally, we offer our insight into the situation at illegal drug markets in the form of the Annual Report of the National Drug Headquarters which maps the state of illegal drug markets in the Czech Republic and names the most crucial trends of development through the optics of criminal legal data.

In 2015 like in previous years, the bulk illegal production of methamphetamine and its exportation remains the most burning issue in the Czech Republic. Criminal groups and their internal divisions of labor in the chain from obtaining chemicals through production to the phase of distribution or organization of exportation are being transformed according to the availability of precursors. Vietnamese criminal organizations have been involved into this type of production to the undiminished extent. These groups have locally conditioned important influence also on meeting inland demand. The trend of exportation of large quantities of marijuana to neighboring countries can be highlighted as a growing one. Czech nationals are more and more involved in this activity. Due to the crisis in Ukraine and due to the historical overproduction of heroin in Afghanistan, the pressure on sending bulk shipments of heroin along the northern branch of the so called Balkan Route is growing. This can predict some kind of renaissance of the interest about this traditional drug in Europe. Also progressive increase of the use of pre-precursors and new synthetic drugs which compete in some countries with traditional drugs to a considerable extent should not be underestimated as well. The influence of migration crisis on traditional drug trafficking routes is a question which will be answered only by time.

The illegal drugs world is developing and not only the dynamics of production and distribution illegal drug markets but also the ability of law enforcement authorities to respond these changes are being developed with it as well. The international organized drug crime is cooperative and innovative. This is why it is very important that the people who are aware about it should face it and that they would strengthen their ability to reveal and to prove drug crime consistently. This kind of work is unimaginable without a closed and dynamic police and justice cooperation in the current world.

The anniversary of 25 years of existence of the National Drug Headquarters which we remember in 2016 poses an occasion not only for the review of existing development and successes but also for setting up new horizons of development and professional growth of the unit which stands in the first line of the fight against drugs. The reason is not the fight itself but the protection of society and shared values against wide specter of risks brought by drugs to the life of the society and to the life of everybody of us.



Col. Mgr Jakub Frydrych
Director

Trafficking in METHAMPHETAMINE

Trafficking in METHAMPHETAMINE

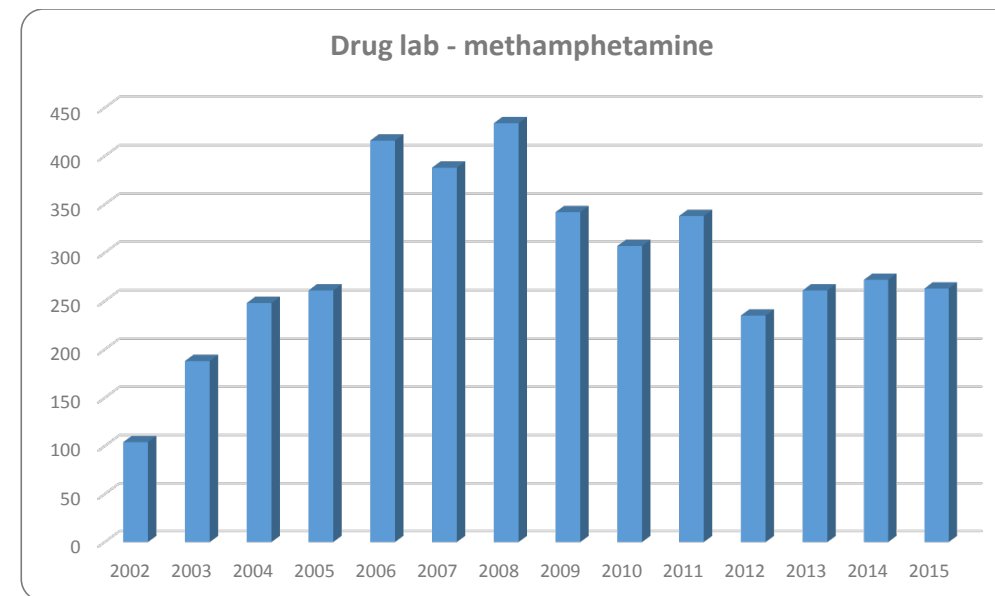
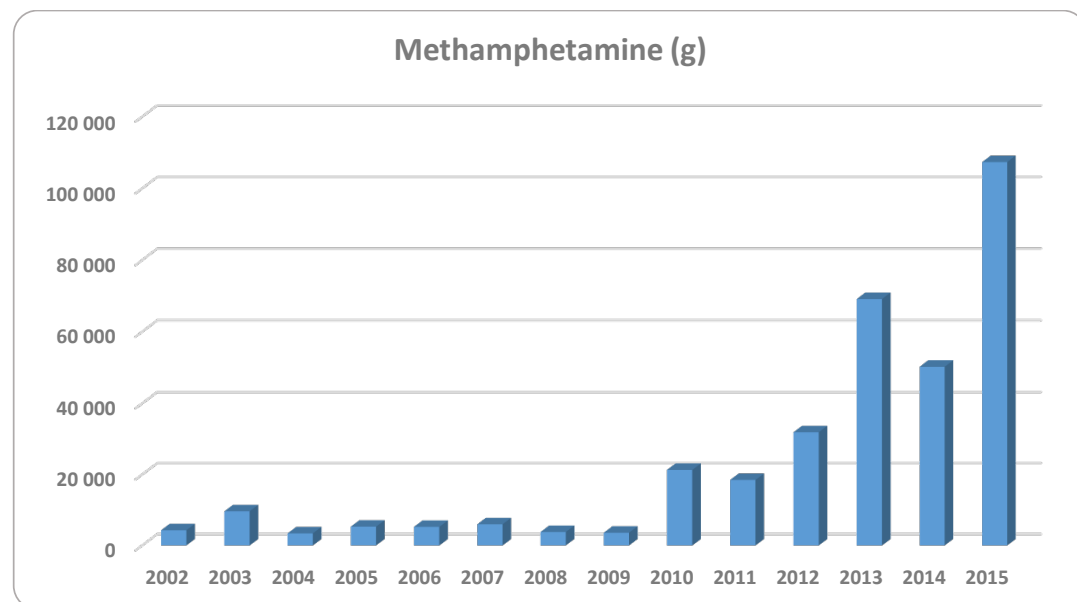
VTrafficking in drugs has remained dominated by a serious and important trend of a growing demand for methamphetamine. The year 2015 marked a continuing trend of increasing production; it has become even more organized and commercial. The demand for methamphetamine, particularly among foreigners, has been growing steadily thus significantly stimulating activities of organized criminal groups in the Czech Republic. The already high numbers of users from Germany keep growing and the same is true for the neighbouring Austria and regions at the Czech – Polish

and Czech - Slovak border. For several years, the high volume production of methamphetamine has been dominated by organized crime groups of Vietnamese origin, which target primarily foreign users. Illegal activities of these groups are highly conspiratorial and organized. Capacity of brewing houses also keeps increasing; in one lot, perpetrators now produce tens of kilograms of methamphetamine.

The total number of detected brewing houses decreased last year, the volume of detected methamphetamine, however, reached its historical maximum.

Volume of methamphetamine detected and number of detected brewing houses

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
methamphetamine (g)	5 310	5 249	5 978	3 799	3 596	21 301	18 476	31 900	69 137	50 238	107 363
drug lab	261	416	388	434	342	307	338	235	261	272	263



Statistically, most facilities on the territory of the Czech Republic are small laboratories producing and distributing in the local community. As to the volume, however, most production of methamphetamine is due to large producers running industrial size facilities, output of which is intended primarily for foreign markets. Methamphetamine exported and sold in Germany is four times more expensive and that exported to the Scandinavian countries is even eight times more expensive. Organized groups operate well developed production and distribution networks, capable of flexibly reacting to the high demand for methamphetamine.

Last year, we detected a trend of sophisticated shuffling of brewing houses from one rented property to another. Perpetrators tend to regularly change locations of laboratories and use rented residential property or warehouses, in which they brew several cycles and subse-

quently leave the contaminated property. To eliminate the risk of detection, perpetrators have moved some of their production abroad. We detected cases of parts of methamphetamine production moved over to Poland.

Conversion of pseudoephedrine into methamphetamine using iodine and red phosphorus, the “Czech way”, has remained the prevailing manufacturing method. The persistent trend in the production of methamphetamine has been pseudoephedrine extraction from prescription drugs, which are mostly imported from abroad. The Polish authorities adopted a new regulation guiding sales of pharmaceuticals containing pseudoephedrine, in effect since 1st July 2015, which has not had much impact on their imports to the Czech Republic yet. We keep detecting and seizing tablets, primarily of CIRRUS. In 2015, we seized altogether about 644 000 of tablets of all sorts. Increasingly more often,

pharmaceuticals get imported from Bulgaria. They are smuggled from Turkey and further trafficked to Poland and the Czech Republic. Distribution of drugs containing methamphetamine in the Czech pharmacies has recently been stable, although now and then detect cases of suspicious distribution, which we subsequently investigate in cooperation with the State Institute for Drug Control.

Drug producers have remained focused on the legal market, official manufacturers and retailers, as the source of precursors and other chemicals needed for their drug production. Thanks to the strict international control, an increasing effort of the law enforcement bodies, the Police and customs as well as other competent authorities, which issue permits and licenses to official traders in these substances and, last but not least, responsible chemical and pharmaceutical companies, it's been more and more difficult for offenders to perpetrate this illegal activity. That's why we see them looking not only for new ways to obtain chemicals traditionally exploited, but often for new substances that are not under legislative control. This concerns both substances from which precursors are produced – so called pre-precursors, but also new methods of synthesis and drug production.

In 2015, we also detected attempts to produce methamphetamine from other substances such as benzyl chloride or BMK (phenylpropan-2- on) with the help of so called Leuckart method. Such cases have been, however, quite rare here in the Czech Republic, since very few people are aware of the technology, which is quite time consuming and demanding, when compared to the “traditional” Czech method.

Methamphetamine is produced and distributed all over the Czech Republic. More facilities and distributors, however, tend to operate close to the German and Austrian border thus responding to the lasting massive demand from abroad.

The increasing production capacity of brew houses and the dangerous waste produced by these laboratories threatens the environment. The increasing amount of waste has contaminated underground water and subsequent costs of its removal and clean-up have been considerably high. Contamination of apartments and other facilities used for home brewing has long been an underestimated and hard to resolve issue. The longer the use of the facility, the more methods used and the higher the volume of production, the worse the impact. Production of drugs generates various types of hazardous gases and aerosols which are emitted to the residential premises and individual apartments through hallways or central ventilation, which connects all apartments. A brewing facility thus poses threat to the entire apartment house in which it is located. Subsequent decontamination and rehabilitation of premises used for methamphetamine production is very costly and difficult to perform. For this reason, it is almost never done. Workers who, unaware of the history of its use, refurbish such apartment without taking any precautions thus run very high risk of harm. In the apartment, contamination concerns all household equipment, furniture, textiles, small items and decorations, plastering, waste plumbing, ventilation, wastewater tanks, etc. The new tenants, who, buy or rent such apartment in good faith, expose themselves long-to these highly toxic and hazardous substances which have a negative impact on their health.

Operation CUDAM

In their Operation CUDAM, launched in autumn 2014, officers of the National Drug Headquarters of the Service of Criminal Police and Investigation detected a large organized group of Vietnamese citizens living in the Czech Republic, who were engaged in large-scale illegal methamphetamine production and subsequent sale of psychotropic substances both in the Czech Republic and the Federal Republic of Germany. In total, this organized group faces charges for production of at least 70 kg of methamphetamine, value of which is estimated at approximately CZK 70 million.

Members of this organized group living mainly in the Liberec Region, bought CIRRUS in Poland. CIRRUS is a medication which contains 120 mg of pseudoephedrine per tablet and is often abused as a precursor for production of methamphetamine. Organizers of the criminal activity commissioned illegal production of methamphetamine from CIRRUS to perpetrators of the Vietnamese origin. Methamphetamine produced by the Vietnamese was subsequently sold to other merchants, mostly from the Vietnamese community, and was probably intended for distribution in the Czech Republic, the Slovak Republic and the Federal Republic of Germany.

In the course of the criminal proceedings, the investigators managed to document several deals with methamphetamine, during which they seized 7.3 kg of the substance and apprehended four couriers. During the final Police intervention, which took place in April 2015, the investigators carried out 11 house searches and 10 searches of other premises and land. They seized two laboratories used for illicit production

of methamphetamine, chemicals used to produce methamphetamine and a cannabis growing facility, which contained about 100 grown cannabis plants. Furthermore, they seized 170 grams of methamphetamine, 5,170 grams of marijuana, cash in the amount of CZK 1,750,000, two Skoda Octavia cars, one Audi A6 and a VW Transporter van, as well as two real estate properties, a guest house and a hotel, which were used for the manufacturing of methamphetamine and cannabis cultivation.

During the Police intervention, the officers apprehended 14 people, 12 of whom were Vietnamese citizens and two were Czech citizens. There are altogether 18 people currently under prosecution (16 of them while in custody) for an extremely serious crime of illegal production and other handling of narcotic and psychotropic substances and poisons under Section 283, Subsection 1, Subsection 2c) and Subsection 3c) of the Criminal Code. For their extremely serious crimes they face 8 up to 12 years in prison. In their Operation CUDAM, the Police managed to detain an entire organized group of perpetrators.



Operation LOSOS

In their Operation LOSOS (SALMON), officers of the National Drug Headquarters of the Service of Criminal Police and Investigation managed to detect an organized group of ten offenders, who were the main source of pharmaceuticals containing pseudoephedrine for the illicit production of methamphetamine in Plzeň (Pilsen) and Karlovy Vary (Carlsbad) regions. At the same time, the group was engaged in large-scale illicit production of methamphetamine and its subsequent sale to customers of Pilsen Region, especially in the districts of Mariánské lázně (Marienbad), Cheb and Sokolov. Besides the “classic” methamphetamine, the group also distributed its specific type known as “yellow methamphetamine”, which is a standard methamphetamine modified with a special dedicated technological process using acids. The “yellow methamphetamine” has been in high demand due to its significant psychotropic effect.

After more than half a year-long investigation, the National Drug Headquarters’ investigators, in cooperation with the Intervention Unit of the Regional Headquarters of the Plzeň Region, the Municipal Directorate of the Police of the Czech Republic in Plzeň, and the local Police departments of Plzeň – suburbs and the municipality of Cheb, apprehended all ten members of the organized group. The main organizer of the crime and one of the members of the group were detained right during the production process of methamphetamine. In the course of the subsequent investigation, the Police seized a complete methamphetamine production laboratory, 1,800 g of methamphetamine, 800 g of extracted ephedrine, 4 kg of CIRBUS tablets, 750 kg of chemicals used to produce methamphetamine, several grams of

Ecstasy and hashish, a passenger vehicle, and cash exceeding CZK 5,000,000.

The group’s modus operandi was as follows: the main organizer planned frequent, but irregular, trips to Poland, where one pharmacy owner sold him hundreds of thousands of CIRBUS tablets packs containing 120 mg of pseudoephedrine hydrochloride. The perpetrator imported the tablets to the Czech Republic and subsequently sold them, with the help of other group members, to illicit producers of methamphetamine. He used some of his merchandise for his own production of methamphetamine in a laboratory located in a family house in the centre of a residential area.

Deliveries by this criminal group of precursors in the form of pharmaceuticals (tablets) containing pseudoephedrine intended for illicit production of methamphetamine represented a significant source for large-scale producers of methamphetamine, the number of which keeps growing, mainly in the North-Western Bohemia, due to the increasing demand from foreign users. Involvement of organized criminal groups in this activity is massive. In the course of the criminal investigation, we managed to document several trips to collect tablets in Poland and imports of nearly 100 kilograms of CIRBUS tablets. This number of tablets can produce approximately 18 kg of methamphetamine.

Under the Operation LOSOS (SALMON), the Police charged altogether ten suspects, all nationals of the Czech Republic. One person was charged with an extremely serious crime of illegal production and handling of narcotic and psychotropic substances and poisons under Section 283, Subsection 1, Subsection 2a) and b), and Subsection c). The perpetrator faces imprisonment

of 8 to 12 years. One person was charged with an extremely serious crime of illegal production and handling of narcotic and psychotropic substances and poisons under Section 283, Subsection 1 and Subsection 2a) b), and c) of the Criminal Code. This perpetrator faces imprisonment of two years to 10 years. Eight people were charged with an extremely serious crime of illegal production and handling of narcotic and psychotropic substances and poisons under Section 283, Subsection 1, Subsection 2a), and Subsection 3 c), for which they face imprisonment of 8 to 12 years.



Operation SAKE

A Japanese court convicted, in late June 2015, the last group of perpetrators investigated and charged in connection with an operation codenamed „SAKE“. Members of the National Drug Headquarters detected and investigated an international organized criminal group which hired Czech and Slovak citizens as couriers for transporting methamphetamine from Turkey and Armenia to Japan. Couriers apprehended in Japan were charged under the Japanese national law and convicted of illicit trafficking in stimulants for profit. They were

sentenced to 7 to 10 years of imprisonment and fines of up to 6,000,000 Japanese yen.

Crimes of the organized group were investigated by security forces of the Slovak Republic, Armenia, and the Great Britain and representatives of international Police organizations -- Europol and Interpol. Methamphetamine came from Iran, where one can buy a gram for the equivalent of about CZK 200, while in Japan, methamphetamine sells for around CZK 19,000 per gram. In most cases, couriers were partners or siblings, sometimes perpetrators paired two randomly selected people to make their detection as couriers more difficult. The couriers flew from Prague or Vienna to Turkey or Armenia, where they received a specially modified suitcase with a 1 kg of methamphetamine hidden inside and a flight ticket via Dubai or Abu Dhabi to the Narita Airport in Tokyo, Japan. In Tokyo, they went to a previously agreed upon hotel to deliver the suitcase containing methamphetamine. As a reward for transportation of methamphetamine, the couriers received cash in the amount of about CZK 100,000 per couple and the organizers also paid for all travel expenses and accommodation. The group was international and involved perpetrators from Iran, Turkey, Slovakia and the Czech Republic.

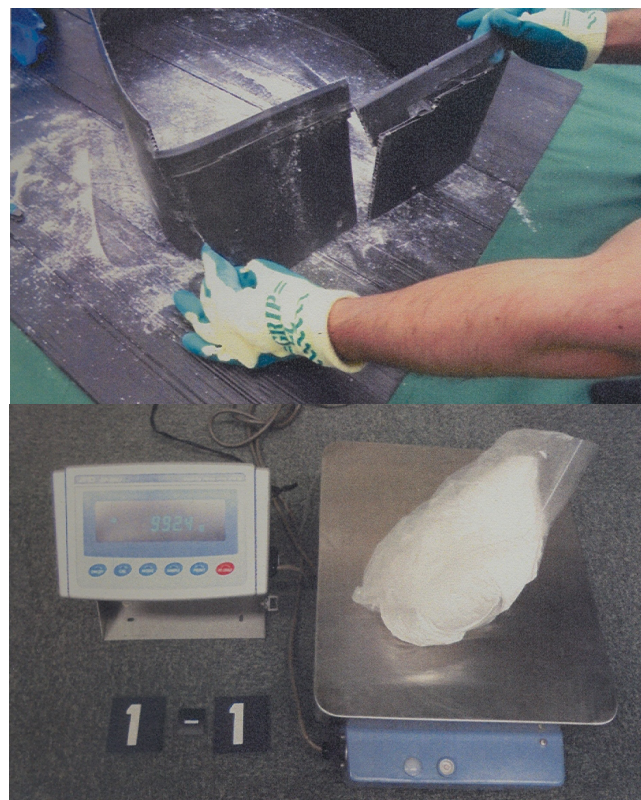
Detectives worked on the case for three months and during this time they managed to disclose a group of organizers living in the UK. They also documented five illicit deliveries of methamphetamine to Japan. Thanks to the broad international cooperation, Japanese forces involved in the Operation SAKE apprehended two people, a man and a woman, who attempted to smuggle to Japan 2 kilograms of methamphetamine hidden in two suitcases. Subsequently, cooperation of the Natio-

nal Criminal Agency of the Slovak Republic, the British National Crime Agency and the Turkish Police resulted in arrests of two Slovaks at airports in the Great Britain, who attempted to traffic from Turkey and Armenia to the UK a delivery of about 5 kg of methamphetamine, which was most probably intended for the Japanese drug market. The above described international cooperation also helped apprehend a Slovak citizen permanently residing in the Czech Republic. He was caught in a hotel in Antalya, Turkey, when receiving a bag containing 2 kg of methamphetamine from a Turkish national. The delivery was heading to the Great Britain and Japan. The detained Slovak citizen was the prime suspect in the operation "SAKE" in the Czech Republic, where he organized recruitment of couriers for the above deliveries. In Turkey, he was sentenced to 10 years in prison.

We had noticed the trend of hiring Czech couriers to transport methamphetamine from various destinations to Japan already in 2011. Most couriers come from socially and economically deprived locations or have suffered significant economic problems. Recruitment of couriers is mostly in the hands of Czech or Slovak citizens, but they are always subordinated to foreign ethnic criminal groups. The methamphetamine trafficked usually comes from non-European countries, European countries serve mainly as sources of couriers and transit routes. Prices of methamphetamine in Japan are considerably higher than in Europe and we expect that recruitment of Czech couriers will continue in the future, too.

Under the umbrella of operation „SAKE“, the Czech authorities arrested, on the territory of the Czech Republic, three suspects, who were charged with a serious

crime of illicit production and other handling of narcotic and psychotropic substances and poisons under Section 283, Subsection 1, Subsection 3c), and Subsection 4 c) of the Criminal Code as attempted pursuant to Section 21, Subsection 1 of the Criminal Code, for which they face, if convicted, up to 18 years in prison. Currently, all three suspects are in custody and the investigation is under go. One of the main suspects, a Slovak man residing on the territory of the Great Britain, was arrested, under a European arrest warrant, by the Police in the UK and his extradition for criminal prosecution in Czech Republic is pending.



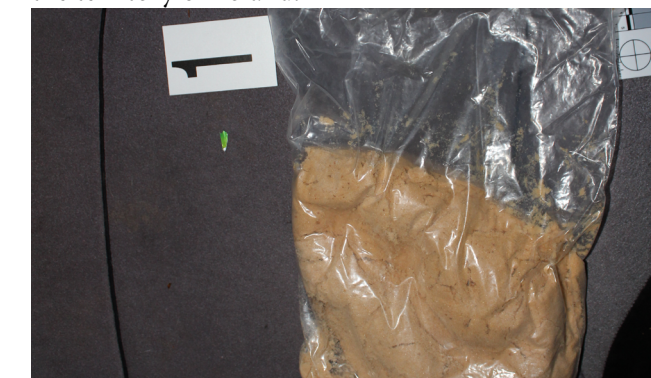
Operation VIATOR

In their Operation "VIATOR", officers of the National Drug Headquarters of the Service of Criminal Police and Investigation managed to break an entire six-member group of organized perpetrators who produced and distributed hundreds of kilograms of high-quality methamphetamine. The drug produced by this group of offenders was distributed in the Czech Republic and also exported to Poland.

The Czech Police detected and investigated this case in cooperation with the Polish Police authorities, the Intervention Unit of the Regional Headquarters of the Hradec Králové Region and Intervention Unit of the Regional Headquarters of the Ústí nad Labem Region. The organized criminal group of perpetrators imported CIRRUS, a pharmaceutical containing pseudoephedrine, from Poland, perpetrated large-scale production of methamphetamine in the Czech Republic, and organized its subsequent distribution. The group bought the pharmaceutical containing pseudoephedrine from a group of Polish citizens, partly in exchange for cash and partly for deliveries of methamphetamine. The imported pharmaceutical was processed on our territory and the extracted pseudoephedrine was used in laboratories in the Ústí nad Labem Region, which the perpetrators regularly moved from place to place to hide their activity. The final product was a high-quality crystallised methamphetamine. Perpetrators used several properties to run their laboratories there and brew about once a week. The produced methamphetamine was subsequently delivered to dealers from all over the Czech Republic who further distributed the drug to the end users. The perpetrators always took some quantity of the drug to Poland primarily to barter it in exchange for the source pharmaceutical.

The perpetrators, Czech nationals aged 35 to 58 years, were apprehended in the Ústí nad Labem region right after they had completed a brew of one kilogram of methamphetamine. The brewer was the key organizer of the crime himself. During subsequent house searches the Police seized a complete methamphetamine laboratory the size of which was used, in average, to yield several kilograms of methamphetamine in one production cycle. Furthermore, the Police seized large amount of chemicals used in brewing, glassware and other technical components as well as three illegally possessed pistols, one long firearm and ammunition.

The National Drug Headquarters initiated criminal proceedings against the perpetrators for an extremely serious crime of illegal production and possession of narcotic and psychotropic substances and poisons. Activities of selected members of the group qualify as the most serious crimes pursuant to Section 283, Subsection 1, Subsection 2b), Subsection 3c), and Subsection 4c) of the Criminal Code. Should they be found guilty, they face eight to eighteen years in prison. The District Court judge in Hradec Kralove sent all six offenders to custody. One of the perpetrators was declared as wanted. Investigation of the case continues on the territory of Poland.



Operation BAT

VIIn their Operation „BAT“, officers of the National Drug Headquarters of the Service of Criminal Police and Investigation, in cooperation with members of the Polish Border Guards, identified and detained, in both countries, an organized group of nineteen criminals engaged in illegal large-scale manufacturing and trafficking and distribution of methamphetamine. The investigation revealed that the drugs were brewed for customers in the Czech Republic, Germany, Australia and also dealers of Albanian origin. The case is specific primarily for the particular modus operandi of organizing production, its considerable volume and the frequent moving of brewing facilities to new buildings in the Czech Republic and Poland, an elaborate cooperation of perpetrators of this large-scale illegal business, their perfect division of labour, and the wide circle of customers.

Given the quantity of produced and subsequently seized methamphetamine and the scope of the organized group's activities, it was the largest counter-drug Police intervention in 2015. Moreover, the group's modus operandi reflects the latest trends in illicit trafficking in methamphetamine in our country.

After six months long investigation under the umbrella of operation "BAT", the officers of the National Drug Headquarters, in cooperation with the Regional Directorates of the Police of the Czech Republic in the Municipality of Prague, Karlovy Vary Region, the Central Bohemia Region, and Ústí nad Labem Region as well as units of the General Directorate of Customs, the Czech Republic, apprehended and charged, at the end of 2015, a total of 13 offenders, 11 of whom were of Vietnamese origin and two were Czech nationals. Detection and

investigation of the criminal conduct of this organized group was carried out in close cooperation with the Polish law enforcement bodies.

The perpetrators not only engaged in massive large-scale production of methamphetamine in the Czech Republic and Poland, but also perpetrated distribution of the source pharmaceutical and methamphetamine to other producers and customers. In fact, they acted as wholesale brokers. The key organizer of the group's criminal activity himself was in charge of procurement of methamphetamine from various producers and its distribution to big dealers as well as for providing precursors for its production.

The key organizer of the group's criminal activity used to buy methamphetamine from producers at a price of CZK 210,000 per one kilo and supplied his merchandise to open air markets at the border between the Czech Republic and Germany. He also sold methamphetamine to the Vietnamese dealers who distributed the drug further to end users in the Czech Republic. Large quantities were trafficked and investigation of this particular crime is still going.

Production of high quality methamphetamine in the form of crystals was located in the regions of Western Bohemia, Ústí nad Labem, Central Bohemia, and the Municipality of Prague. Perpetrators cleverly alternated facilities where they placed their production and used rented houses or warehouses. After several brewing cycles, they abandoned the location and moved elsewhere. Rental agreements were made on names of individuals residing outside our territory or on forged or modified identification documents.

As a precursor for their production of methamphetamine, the group used Cirrus, which they bought in Poland. The pharmaceutical was made in Turkey. The group was able to produce, in one production cycle lasting about 5 days, from 30 to 50 kg of methamphetamine.

To avoid detection and eliminate the risk of exposure, the manufacturers moved a part of their methamphetamine production in Poland. The methamphetamine produced in Poland was transported to the Czech Republic usually in various cavities made in cars. In Poland, the Police detained a courier transporting 27 kg of methamphetamine to the Czech Republic. Near Warsaw, members of the Polish Border Guards also discovered a large-scale methamphetamine laboratory and a warehouse holding about 30 kilograms of Cirrus tablets. On the territory of the Poland, the Police apprehended and charged 6 persons, 5 of whom were of Vietnamese origin and one was a Polish citizen acting as a courier.

In the course of the investigation the Czech Republic, the National Drug Headquarters members apprehended three couriers holding 23 kg of methamphetamine. The final intervention took place simultaneously in Dubí, Žatec, Teplice, Praha, Cheb, Hrádek nad Nisou, Podbořany, Jirny and Jíloviště and the investigators performed 20 house searches and 15 searches of other premises and land. They seized two high-volume brewing laboratories for production of methamphetamine, 10 luxury cars worth in total about CZK 4 million, 2 large villas worth in total about CZK ten million and CZK 15 million in cash.

In this operation, the investigators seized about 50 kg of methamphetamine, 90 kg of pharmaceuticals containing pseudoephedrine, 3 large brewing houses, large quantity of chemicals used to produce methamphetamine. There were 19 people arrested in two countries. In the Czech Republic, 13 suspects were charged with an extremely serious crime of illicit production and other handling of narcotic and psychotropic substances and poisons pursuant to Section 283, Subsection 1, Subsection 3c), Subsection 4c) or Section 283, Subsection 1 and Subsection 3p) of the Criminal Code, the Czech Republic. If found guilty, they face up to 18 years in prison. All the accused are prosecuted while in custody.



Operation KOMÁR

In their Operation „KOMÁR“, officers of the National Drug Headquarters of the Service of Criminal Police and Investigation arrested an organized group of perpetrators trafficking methamphetamine from the Czech Republic to the Federal Republic of Germany. Perpetrators are currently under criminal prosecution for having trafficked a total of 1,220 grams of methamphetamine and 850 Ecstasy tablets in altogether 35 documented courier trips to Germany.

One Czech citizen was apprehended on the territory of the Czech Republic and charged with the crime of illicit production and other handling of narcotic and psychotropic substances and poisons under Section 283 Subsection 1, Subsection 2c), and Subsection 4c) of the Criminal Code. Two perpetrators were apprehended in Germany and subsequent house searches revealed 260 grams of methamphetamine and 500 grams of marijuana. All suspects are currently in custody and the investigation is under go.

In the course of the operation, the Police also seized cash in the amount of EUR 665, electronics worth CZK 16,000, a methamphetamine production laboratory and a VW Passat worth CZK 400,000.

Trafficking in MARIJUANA

Trafficking in MARIJUANA

In 2015, we marked a slight decrease in trafficking in marijuana. Consumption of marijuana in the Czech Republic has remained, by large, covered by the domestic production. Nevertheless, the number of detected plantations and the number of seized plants

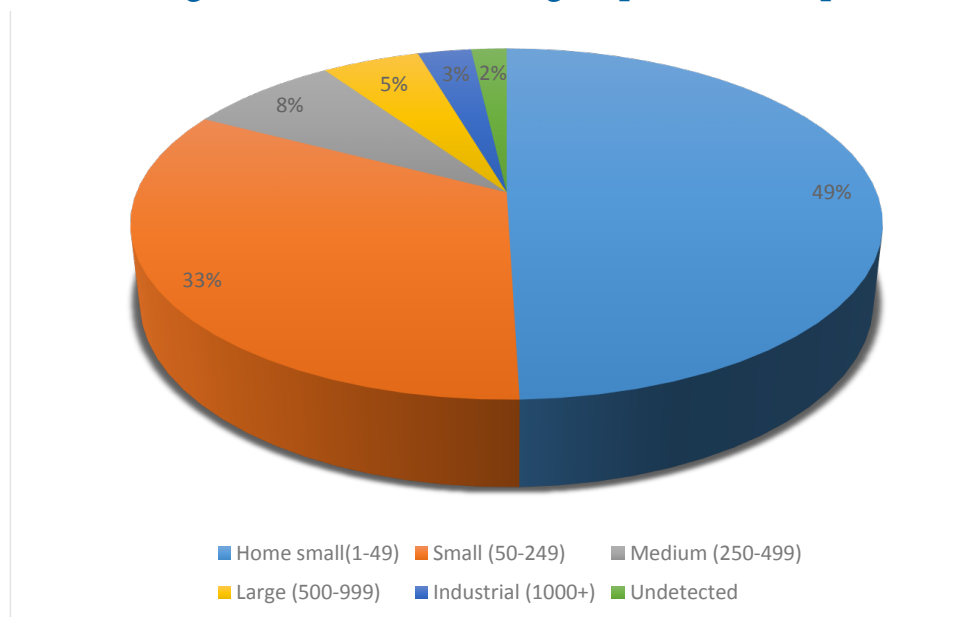
	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
cannabis (g)	103 337	108 352	122 124	392 527	171 800	277 988	440 780	563 335	735 362	569 564	655 055
cannabis - plants	1 780	2 276	6 992	25 223	33 427	64 904	62 817	90 091	73 639	77 685	30 770
growhouse	11	17	34	79	84	145	165	199	276	301	220
hashish (g)	4 625	46	387	697	12 499	9 354	2 431	20 532	1 321	14 852	7 558

The average THC content is 12 per cent, but we have detected cannabis ranging in content between 7 to 23 per cent. Part of the „indoor“ cannabis production is well organized and to a large extent perpetrated primarily by criminal gangs of Vietnamese origin. In 2015, we detected 13 larger cultivation plantations operated by the Vietnamese. Most of the marijuana in our country is grown for the domestic market. However, perpetrators also engage in trafficking marijuana abroad in high-volume, especially to the neighbouring countries, but also to Ukraine, Hungary, the Great Britain and the Nordic countries.

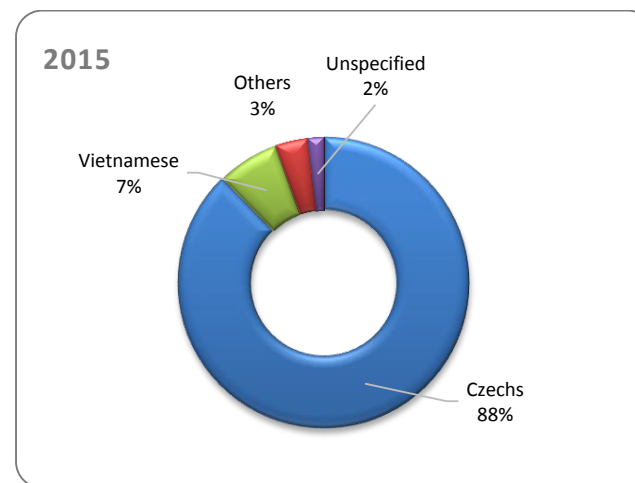
and dry cannabis, which both kept growing ever since 2007, has been decreasing. The decrease of cultivation on non-technical cannabis by “indoor“ industrial methods began after the Police had intervened against owners and operators of “growshops”, which served as an important source of technology for the cultivators.

There is a continuing trend of investors moving away from “industrial cannabis plantations” to give way to numerous smaller plantations with the growing capacity of about 300 to 500 plants, thereby reducing the risk of detection. One investor would invest in several small plantations along with some other partners in crime. Should one of the smaller plantations be discovered by the authorities, investors loose only a fragment of their investment and their hence profits will not suffer much.

Detected growhouses according to production potential



There is a steady trend for the Vietnamese criminal groups perpetrating drug crime to move away from the illegal cultivation of cannabis to engage in illegal production of methamphetamine, which raises them bigger and faster profits and poses less risk of detection.



As to the „indoor“ cannabis cultivation, perpetrators have continued importing technology needed for „indoor“ cannabis cultivation, which is illegal. Technology is imported mainly from the Netherlands and Great Britain and, in some cases, owners of companies trading in these technologies also get involved in the illegal cultivation of cannabis and the subsequent production and distribution of marijuana.

Since 2013, the Police of the Czech Republic have initiated, in relation to the operation of so called „growshops“ in the Czech Republic, a total of 58 criminal proceedings. In 49 cases, suspects have already heard final and conclusive judgements pronounced by courts in the first or second instance, 3 cases were heard by the Supreme Court. Of the 83 suspects, 69 have already received a final and conclusive judgement. Of the total cases resolved and heard by courts so far, 91% of defendants were found guilty.

The most commonly used defence and subsequent court reactions

I did not intend to promote drug abuse.

- It was an indirect intent.
- The defendants wished to sell their products. Their primary intent was not to intently propagate drug abuse, but they were aware of the fact that drug abuse may be involved. (NS 8 Tdo 1217/2014)

Intent was neither there nor documented.

- The defendants distanced themselves from the potential abuse.
- The courts concluded that by distributing a written disclaimer to their customers declaring that cannabis cultivation constitutes a crime, the defendants were

aware of the fact that the seeds sold by them could be used for this purpose and consented to it. They indirectly indicated that seeds could be used for this purpose. (NS 8 Tdo 1217/2014)

Their acts do not constitute a violation since they were not selling seeds containing THC, but solely seeds of cannabis sativa.

The courts did not try to determine what type of cannabis seeds were involved and whether such seeds could be used to grow a plant with THC content – reference to a conclusion made by the Constitutional Court (ÚS 934/13).

• THC is not contained in seeds, but in blossoms and leaves of cannabis. The defendants were describing individual varieties as to their effect. (see a completed crime of propagation of drug abuse in other complaints)

• Public prosecutor – in case of propagating drug abuse, the decisive factor is not the criminal liability for sales of seeds containing THC, but propagation of illegal production of cannabis containing THC, i.e. equipment needed for cultivation, seeds with instructions, etc.

• Defendants were not propagating cultivation of cannabis to produce hemp used to make ropes or insulation materials or any other healthy chemical substances contained in cannabis, but those varieties of cannabis, which contain THC above the limit, which can influence human psychological condition. (NS 8 Tdo 1217/2014)

It is necessary, that the other person started abusing the addictive substance other but alcohol, i.e. became a user. The merit of crime of propagation of drug abuse is not present.

- It is a crime of posing danger.
- The defendants exposed others to risk and subsequently caused real danger. The crime is considered concluded since instigation, propagation, etc. are present. (NS 8 Tdo 1217/2014). For further definition of the crime, see (NS 3 Tdo 1218/2014).
- To prove the merit of crime, it is not necessary that the expected effect was present, i.e. the other person actually abused another substance but alcohol. (NS 3 Tdo 1218/2014)
- It is not necessary to prove that the other person actually started abusing the drug. (11 Tdo 935/2014)

Defendants provided the buyers with a written disclaimer in which they brought their attention to the fact that planting and growing of plants may be qualified as a crime of illicit production of a narcotic and psychotropic substance.

• By providing the disclaimer, the defendants obviously attempt to distance themselves from any abuse. On the Internet, they published descriptions of plants of Indian cannabis and its cultivated varieties as well as the frequently used symbol of cannabis leaf together with information on the effect of various varieties of cannabis and their use, praising their effect on the human mind without any objective information about the negative effects. They also shared information on easy methods of cultivation, yields and harvest time. All the above constitutes an act of promoting marijuana products accessible to the public without restrictions. (NS 8 Tdo 1217/2014)

• It would be rather naive to believe that if the products carry a warning that the growing of cannabis seeds may be subject to prosecution would inculcate the seller. One can only conclude that the disclaimer is quite an obvious way of concealing the true nature

of the product and such defence shall be perceived as totally unacceptable. (NS 3 Tdo 1218/2014)

Products sold were meant for growing plants and vegetables, as witnessed by some customers (Planetarium hl. města Prahy, ZOO Praha, Zemědělská univerzita).

Sales of products are not illegal; sales of seeds as such are not illegal.

• Defenders are not prosecuted for selling something which is illegal to sell, possess, or use. They are prosecuted for the fact, that the merchandise they sold, its combinations, and circumstances as well as accompanying information may instigate in other people an interest in growing cannabis in order to harvest marijuana or may help people abusing drugs get access to equipment, seeds, and instructions(7 T 27/2014)

Hemp is neither illegal nor poses danger to the society, moreover, it has been entered in the National book of plant varieties.

Seized merchandise can be easily bought from standard shops in both the CR and Europe.

• The defendant was offering the whole range of goods necessary for cultivation, processing and subsequent use of cannabis to a wide range of people thus providing them with material conditions for abuse of THC, an addictive substance, the act of which can clearly be perceived as instigation to abuse such substance. (ÚS 934/13, 11Tdo 935/2014)

Despite ever increasing interest in the cultivation of marijuana, the circle of people who have the necessary knowledge of how to grow marijuana plants has remained very small. Members of the public at large

have no knowledge of marijuana cultivation and the given offer and range of products at any store would be of no help for them should they decide to start growing.

- Information was targeted at people having knowledge of cannabis cultivation.
- Such people need no instruction of how to grow seeds, but may seek detailed information on specific plant varieties.

Pursuant to decision NS 8 Tdo 1206/2012, they stop selling the cannabis seeds and offered them on a different internet site in order not to commit crime thus complying with conditions stipulated by the Supreme Court in the above decision.

- An attempt to conceal the true nature of their activity. (3 Tdo 1218/2014)

In respect of freedom to disseminate information, the defendant endorses the decision made by the Supreme Court, which acquitted the person charged with dissemination of Main Kampf.

- The defendant is guilty of more than mere dissemination of “specific information“, he is also guilty of activities, such as offering, presenting, and sales of cannabis seeds and equipment necessary to grow and process cannabis. The decision he refers to is therefore irrelevant for his case. (11Tdo 935/2014)

Reference to the Bill of Fundamental Rights and Freedoms and the Czech Constitution – freedom of dissemination of information and freedom of speech.

- Freedom of speech ends where protection of rights of others starts to prevail. “The constitutional right of expression of one’s beliefs and opinions which is not limited by law is, in its contents, limited by rights

of others, regardless of whether such rights derive from the national constitution or from legal norms protecting interests and values of the entire society “ (ÚS 359/96). The defendant was not prosecuted solely for dissemination of information or propagating THC, his conduct involved other merits, but dissemination and propagation, such as offering, publicly presenting and selling of a range of products and merchandise to be used in processing, storing, and abusing of cannabis. (11Tdo 935/2014)

A flagrant violation of ultima ratio and a basis for legal excess, violation of the principle of subsidiarity of criminal repression.

- Public prosecutor – how can you say that this conduct was extraordinary and different from even the least serious cases we’ve had in this context... This conduct is typical for the general framework of the merit of this crime. 8Tdo 1217/2014)
- It was neither a single case nor a case of accidental propagation of drug abuse or instigation to abuse drugs, it was a systematic activity operated as a business having a wide circle of customers shopping in the store as well as on-line; from the criminal law perspective, the impact of the drug abuse cannot be ignored. (3Tdo 1218/2014)
- The principle of subsidiarity of criminal repression cannot be applied in such wide sense so that it would lead to rejection of provisions of the criminal law; the key function of the criminal law is to protect the society from crime. Should there be a crime committed and the merit of crime be present, as is the case here, the state cannot withdraw from its role in protecting the justified interest of the society. ((3Tdo 1218/2014)

Lacks common sense – unprecedented criminal penalty – reference to ÚS 1098/10, ÚS 631/05, ÚS 4/04. Violation of legal license.

The authorities should have regulated the given business accordingly.

Prior to 4th November 2014, this business had been absolutely legal, tolerated by the authorities, and the defendant had received a permission to operate his business even though the authorities knew what type of business activities he was engaged in. Only later was this business labelled as a criminal activity.

- One cannot argue with an analogy to changes in case law since, prior to the decision NS 8Tdo 1206/2012, there had been no case law whatsoever which would indicate that the activities of the defendant were legal. The mere fact that the activity was not investigated by the law enforcement bodies cannot be used to conclude that the activity was legal. Moreover, one cannot claim, that in this case a legitimate business became a business not only prohibited or unpermitted, but even criminal under the current law, without gravely breaching the principle that “what is not prohibited is permitted”.(11Tdo 935/2014)
- Public prosecutor – one can hardly imagine that the state, by “regulating” the business, would de facto engage in the perpetration of crime. (11Tdo 935/2014)
- The fact that the responsible bodies failed to pay proper attention to this issue is worrisome and we are sorry for that, but it makes no difference as to the reaction of the authorities. (7 T 27/2014)

Business was under control of various institutions which performed numerous checks

- Conclusions of inspections performed by the Czech trade inspection (Česká obchodní inspekce) or the authorities supervising entrepreneurial activities

could not have any impact on the defendant’s perception of the situation. Such inspection visits have nothing to do with the question of whether the defendant, by his conduct and as part of his business, provided information, advice, and instructions leading to the possession of the drug and its abuse. The defendant cannot claim that he perceived the visits as a kind of moral and material support. Moreover, the above mentioned authorities do not have a status of courts and cannot (and should not be perceived as such) judge and, primarily, interpret the scope of criminal law norms and provisions. (7 T 27/2014-422)

Disproportionately high sentences when compared to other similar cases

- No reason to appeal. (3Tdo 1218/2014). The appellate court – in case of both defendants, sentences are rather mild and cannot be, by any means, perceived as disproportionately high.

Legal conditions for a protective measure pursuant to Section 101, Subsection 1c) of the Criminal Code were not met and they could not have been used to commit the crime of propagation of drug abuse. The analogy in mala parkum is not acceptable in respect of the protective measure once they are under prosecution for a misdemeanour, not a crime.

- It is not decisive whether they are found guilty for a misdemeanour or a crime.
- It is not decisive, that the defendants were found guilty for a misdemeanour; it is important that the seized merchandise can be used to commit more serious violations which may be perceived by law as crime. (8 Tdo 1217/2014)
- It is not a must that they pose direct danger to people’s security or property, or security of the entire

society, but that they are or may be used to commit crime. (8 Tdo 1217/2014)

Not all the items seized were related to the alleged violation of law,

Seizure of merchandise pursuant to Section 101 – some items were costly and the courts ignored the fact that their seizure may have a detrimental impact on the defendant’s gainful activities – reference to ÚS 12/03.

- Given the volume of merchandise, one could consider production of cannabis in the “industrial way”, Section 83/1,2 or 3c) NS.
- DISSENTING OPINION OF THE REGIONAL COURT(due to other decisions the opposite opinion won and all merchandise from the growshop was seized and forfeited) – The District court was obviously proceeding in line with the „in dubio pro reo“ principle and all other merchandise, with the exception of cannabis seeds, was not covered by the sanction of seizure and forfeiture. It was an absolutely logical decision since these other products are easily available and can be bought from any other shop or shopping centres. (4To 240/214)

Cannafest offers the same merchandise as offered by the defendant in his store.

- It is not up to the court to judge whether such events or festivals are right or whether other growshops comply or not. (5T 29/2014)

Cannabis seeds can be used in healing.

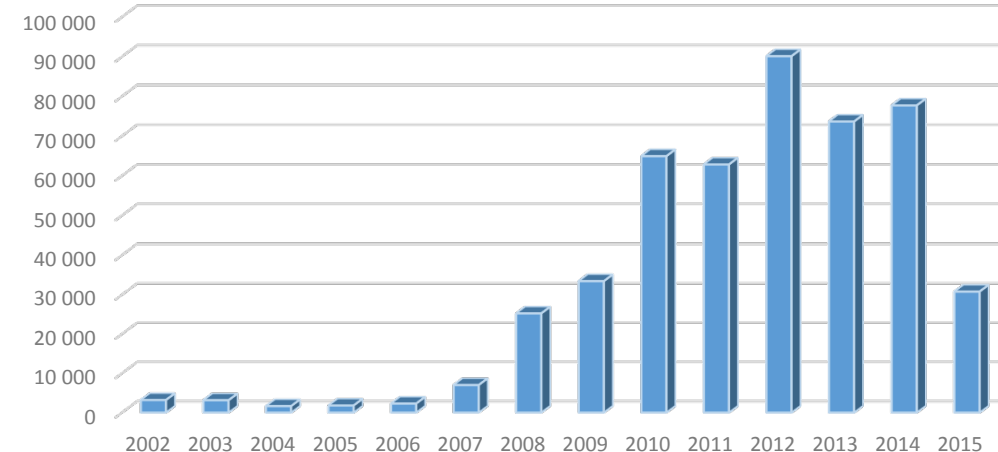
- Cultivation and distribution of cannabis for healing purposes requires a permit from the State institute for control of pharmaceuticals (SUKL).
- It was obvious from the context of the merchandise

offered that these products were intended to abuse the drug and not to use cannabis for healing purposes.

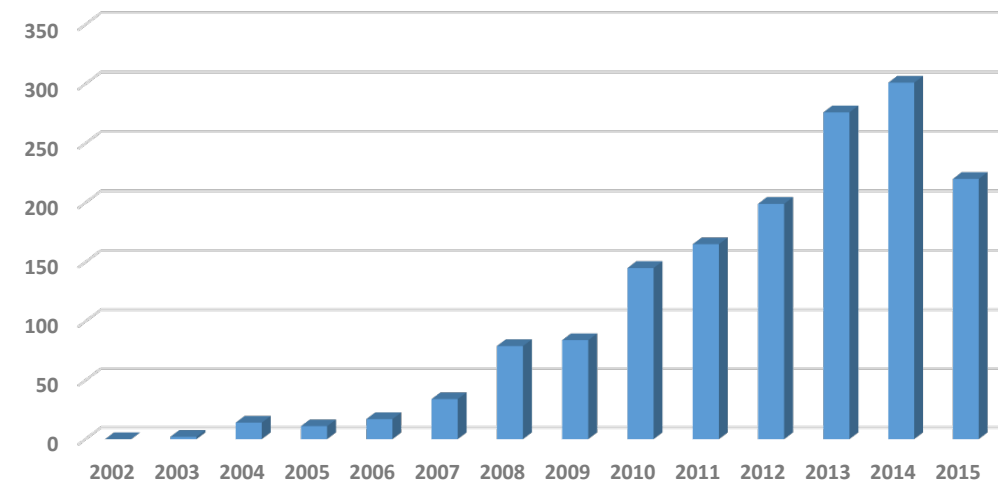
EXAMPLES OF DESCRIPTIONS OF SEEDS:

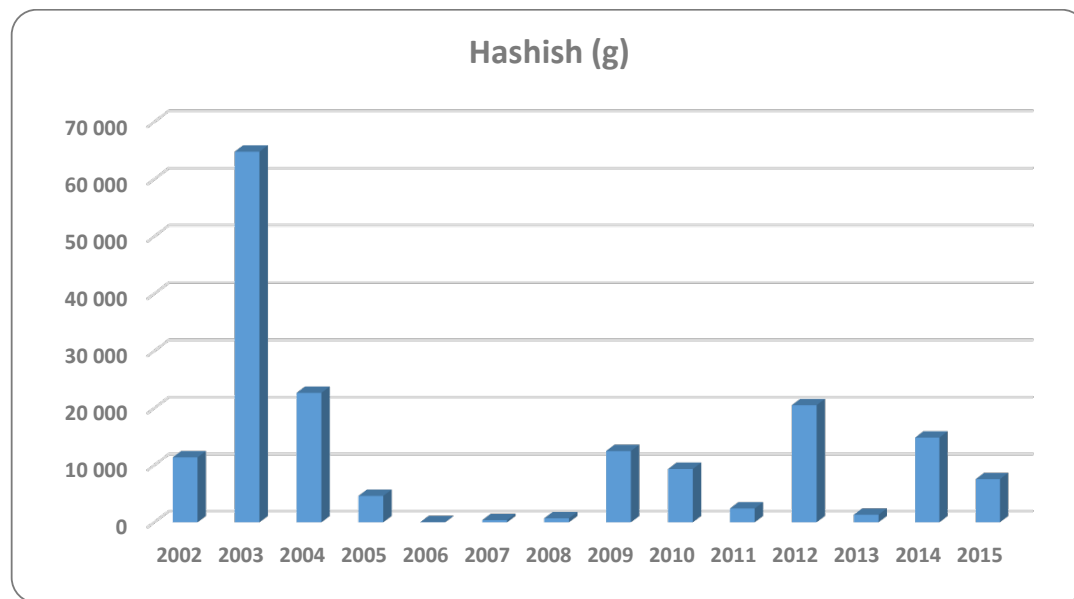
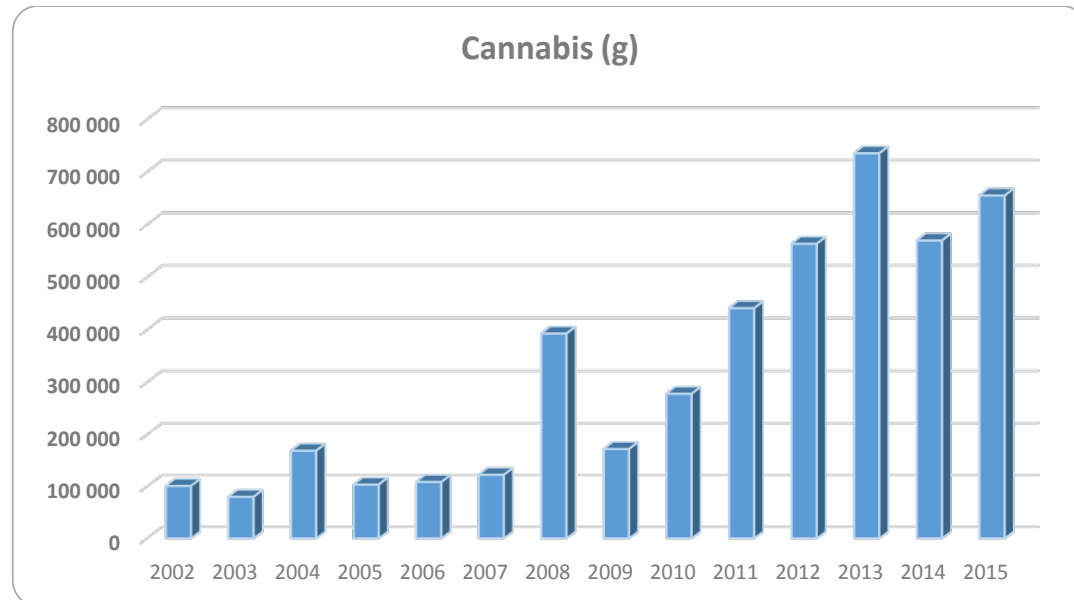
- Its high THC content makes it ideal for experienced users.
- Smells and tastes of matured cheese, lemon, and skunk and when in blossom, you will need a strong carbon filter, because the aroma is incredibly strong and specific, this variety is not recommended for beginners and inexperienced smokers.
- Healing effects.
- The effect is emotionally utopic and its impact on the brain is long term and heavenly.
- Heavy physical condition and euphoria.
- It will grow into a short and wide plant, yet yielding huge buds, sweet-scented as pines, the indica is very strong, heavy and tough and hallucinogenic, unmistakable from the onset.

Cannabis - plants



Cannabis - growhouse





Operation DENISA

In their Operation DENISA at the beginning of November 2015, officers of the National Drug Headquarters of the Service of Criminal Police and Investigation, in cooperation with the German Police, apprehended an organized group of perpetrators engaged in trafficking marijuana and methamphetamine from the Czech Republic to the Federal Republic of Germany. Perpetrators, members of the organized group, are currently under prosecution for procurement and subsequent trafficking of a total of 1,340 g of methamphetamine and 14 kg of marijuana within 39 documented courier trips to Germany.

In the Czech Republic, the Police arrested five Czech nationals who were charged with the crime of illegal production and other handling of narcotic and psychotropic substances and poisons (in two cases) pursuant to Section 283, Subsection 1, Subsection 2c), and Subsection 4c), in one case under Section 283, Subsection 1, Subsection 3c), and Subsection 4c) and in two other cases pursuant to Section 283, Subsection 1, and Subsection 2a) of the Criminal Code. In the Federal Republic of Germany, the Police also arrested four suspects; subsequent house and premise searches revealed 500 grams of methamphetamine. The Police also seized cash in the amount of CZK 310,000 and EUR 480 and a VW Passat worth CZK 160,000.

Operation KORBA

At the beginning of October 2015, officers of the National Drug Headquarters of the Service of Criminal Police and Investigation apprehended an organized group counting seven suspects perpetrating indoor cultivation of non-technical cannabis, subsequent production of marijuana and its distribution to customers from Germany.

In this operation, the Police documented distribution of the prohibited substance to at least 30 customers from Germany. During the intervention, the Police seized three cultivation tents used for “indoor” cultivation of non-technical cannabis. On the territory of Germany, the Police seized a total of 2,030 grams of marijuana.

As the scene of crime was in the vicinity of Děčín, which then holds territorial and material competence over the case, the officers of the National Drug Headquarters transferred the case to the Service of the Criminal Police and Investigation in the municipality of Děčín.

Trafficking in COCAINE

Trafficking in COCAINE

In the Czech Republic, cocaine has remained a drug of choice particularly for wealthier people, predominantly in larger agglomerations. Due to the competition of methamphetamine, which costs less, cocaine is becoming relatively more affordable, but its quality is often very low since it often gets mixed and diluted with various other substances. Modus operandi of perpetrators of trafficking in cocaine to our territory has also remained the same and the same is true for the involvement of criminal groups in its distribution. In 2015, the Police detected large shipments of cocaine in the Czech Republic, but the investigation confirmed that it was only a logistical mistake and the consignments were not destined for the illegal Czech market. Czech Republic is neither a major cocaine transit nor destination country.

Smuggling and distribution of cocaine in the Czech Republic have been and still are significantly dominated by West African criminal groups, particularly perpetrators from Nigeria. Since many Nigerians have left their country and became economic migrants to developed countries, perpetrators have managed to establish criminal networks which cooperate globally. Nigerian criminal groups organizing illegal transport of cocaine from South American countries, where cocaine is produced, to the EU member states also dominate the European cocaine distribution network. To transport cocaine from South America to the European Union and subsequently to other countries, they often use couriers who transport cocaine either in the gastrointestinal tract, genitalia or luggage. The amounts transported range from 0,5 to 5,0 kilograms. To transport cocaine, perpetrators hire as couriers primarily individuals from the Central and Eastern Europe, the Balkans and the

Baltic countries. Couriers come from low income families and the reward offered, usually in thousands of euros, is very attractive for them. Czech citizens are usually not hired as couriers directly by the Nigerians, but by other Czech citizens, who had previously worked as couriers themselves and were promoted in the criminal hierarchy after some time served in the gang or by perpetrators in close personal relationship to the Nigerian perpetrators.

West African criminal groups keep abusing postal services to import cocaine into the Czech Republic. They hide cocaine elaborately in the package inside other goods to avoid detection by standard package inspection tools.

There are, however, criminal groups of solely Czech citizens who have ties in some South American countries. Their Illicit cocaine trade flourishes with the help of Czech expats who had left the Czech Republic and now live in one of the South American countries, or thanks to direct links of the Czech perpetrators to local criminal groups in South America. The perpetrators use their contacts in the source countries to buy cocaine, which they subsequently traffic to the Czech Republic via hired couriers, Czech citizens, for distribution in our country.

Criminal groups from the Western Balkans, such as Serbia, Croatia and Bosnia and Herzegovina have dominated the Illicit trafficking in cocaine from South America through Western European or Southern European countries for many years. Individual members of these criminal groups often come from the same family or have roots in one village or town. Amongst these groups, the Czech Republic has gained populari-

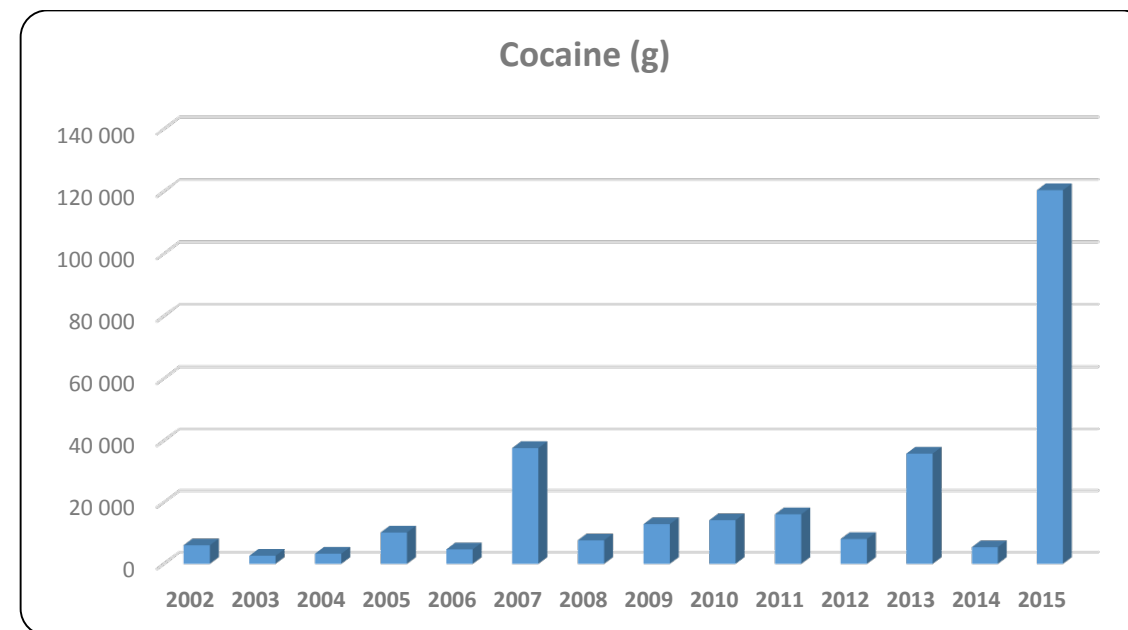
ty as „logistics base“, since they can relatively easily get permissions to stay and incorporate a mock legitimate business which serves them as a front for their illegal activities. These groups also benefit from language similarities and the strategic position of the Czech Republic in the heart of Europe having good air and motorway connections both to the Balkans as well as the Western European countries. Cocaine deliveries most often come to Europe through large ports in the Netherlands, Belgium and Spain and are taken by land to other European countries, including the Czech Republic. The number of disclosed cases of such perpetrators

supplying the cocaine imported into the Czech Republic to the locally established criminal groups of ethnic Albanians keeps increasing. To distribute cocaine, the Albanians use their already built heroin distribution network.

The Czech Republic has been also used as a transit country for parcels ranging from a kilogram up to several dozen kilograms. Couriers most often fly to the Prague airport and change here for other destinations. Cocaine is most often transported in luggage or using human body as a container.

Increase in volumes of detected cocaine

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Cocaine (g)	10 169	4 708	37 588	7 631	12 904	14 162	16 071	8 050	35 788	5 406	120 386



Operation HOLE

In their Operation HOLE, which took place in July 2015, officers of the National Drug Headquarters of the Service of Criminal Police and Investigation apprehended an eight-member organized group of perpetrators engaged in trafficking large amounts of cocaine from Peru to the Czech Republic. All members of this organized group were Czech citizens. Cocaine was smuggled dissolved in wine bottles. Purity of the drug ranged from 80% to 90% and was intended for the Czech illegal drug market. Members of the Intervention Unit of the Regional Police Directorate in the South Moravian Region apprehended three perpetrators directly upon their attempt to import their delivery of cocaine to the Czech Republic at the border crossing of Chvalovice – Hate. Other members of the organized group were subsequently apprehended at several locations in Prague and the Central Bohemia.

Detectives started investigating the case in the summer of 2015. Since the perpetrators kept changing their trafficking routes, the investigators established close cooperation with the Peruvian, Spanish, French and Austrian Police. In September 2014, at the Jorge Chavez airport in Lima, the authorities, in cooperation with the Peruvian Police apprehended two couriers - Czech citizens - who attempted to traffic from Peru about 1.5 kg of cocaine dissolved in 4 bottles of wine. In February 2015, the Austrian Police apprehended a Czech courier at the airport in Vienna. In his baggage, he had about 780 grams of cocaine dissolved in two bottles of Chilean wine. In March 2015 at the Barajas Airport in Madrid, the Spanish Police cooperated on an arrest of another Czech courier trafficking from Peru to the Czech Republic about 1.5 kg of cocaine, again dissolved in 4

bottles of wine. Despite all efforts to eliminate couriers, the perpetrators managed to traffic by air from Peru via other European airports to the Czech Republic about 6 kg of high quality cocaine.

After having received in Peru their cocaine delivery sophisticatedly hidden in wine bottles, which at first glance did not differ from original bottles, couriers flew to one of the major European airports from which they always proceeded to the airport in Vienna. At the airport, they hired a car and drove to the Czech Republic. To conspire, they frequently changed their routes. In the Czech Republic, the couriers delivered the bottles to the main organizer, who first extracted the cocaine from the solution, diluted it and subsequently distributed to his network of wealthy customers especially in Prague and the Central Bohemia. Cocaine trafficking and distribution were the only source of livelihood of the main organizer. His wife and son, who operated a private kindergarten, were also involved in the illegal activity. After the delivery of wine bottles containing cocaine to the Czech Republic, each courier received dozens of thousands of Czech Crowns from the main organizer, who also paid their airfare and stay in the South American countries.

In Peru, the price of cocaine of 80% to 90% purity ranges between two to three thousand US dollars per kilogram. Prior to distribution in the Czech Republic, the high quality substance usually gets diluted to produce three to four times more drugs. At the current average price of cocaine in Prague, which is two thousand Czech Crowns per one gram, the organized criminal group could earn, with the documented quantities of cocaine only, around 50 million Czech Crowns. The value of 1,300 grams of cocaine seized during the Police

intervention amounts to at least CZK 10 million.

Trafficking of cocaine dissolved in fluids represents one of the trafficking options for the cocaine market in the Czech Republic, although not so frequent. The most common ways of trafficking cocaine into our country have been baggage, body as a container, and postal parcels. The most common source countries for couriers importing cocaine into the Czech Republic are, particularly with regard to airfares and other expenses, Peru, Venezuela, Brazil and the Dominican Republic.

In the course of the operation, the Police seized 1,300 grams of cocaine dissolved in four wine bottles, movable and immovable property worth several million Czech Crowns, four illegally possessed weapons – a submachine gun make (model 58) with a silencer, two double-barrelled shotguns, and a rimfire rifle (an unde-

tectable brand) with a riflescope and a silencer, larger quantity of ammunition, three vehicles – a VW Touareg, a Citroen C4 and a Jeep Grand Cherokee, and other evidence.

In the course of the operation HOLE on the territory of the Czech Republic, the Police apprehended eight suspects, who are under prosecution for an extremely serious crime of illegal production and other handling of narcotic and psychotropic substances and poisons (in six cases) under Section 283, Subsection 1, Subsection 3c and Subsection 4c of the Criminal Code, and (in two cases) pursuant to Section 283, Subsection 1 and Subsection 4c of the Criminal Code, for which they face up to ten to eighteen years in prison. Two couriers have been serving their sentences for trafficking cocaine abroad – one in Peru and one in Spain.



Trafficking in HEROIN

Trafficking in HEROIN

In 2015, heroin quality in the Czech Republic remained different from a number of European countries, which benefit from overproduction of this substance in Afghanistan and dealers offer a relatively pure drug. The Czech street market offers relatively low quality heroin. Many addicts abuse pharmaceuticals based on opiates, especially Subutex, Fentanyl and, increasingly more frequently, Vendal Retard. Due to the migration crisis which hit primarily the Balkans, the traffickers had to seek other routes but the traditional “Balkan route”.

For heroin, the Czech Republic is both a destination country and a transit country. Smuggling and distribution of heroin on the territory of the Czech Republic remains has long been dominated by criminal groups of ethnic Albanians, mainly from Kosovo and Macedonia. These groups supply the Czech market with smaller heroin shipments of up to 10 kilograms of the drug, which get further diluted here in the Czech Republic. Part of the heroin is further trafficked to other European countries. Ethnic Albanians sell the diluted heroin, whose street purity reaches up to 5 per cent of diacetylmorphine in the base, to the distribution network dominated primarily by the Olah Roma and the local drug addicts. Perpetrators - ethnic Albanians – have increasingly penetrated the illegal cocaine trade as well.

The illegal heroin trade has also been increasingly targeted by organized criminal groups of the Turkish origin, which supply both the Czech drug market as well as other EU countries. To smuggle their shipments, these perpetrators most often use trucks transporting textile and other consumer goods. Once cleared by the customs, they take heroin out from the textile shipment

and sell it either to the Czech market or any other EU country.

Mainly due to the very low quality of heroin sold in the streets, its users continue abusing medication containing opiates. In Prague and some larger cities, they concentrate in particular on medication designed for substitution treatment which contains buprenorphine as the active ingredient. Resale of prescription drugs sold solely based on a special prescription for patients of substitution programs has been quite massive. Prescriptions leak to the market from the patients and drugs concerned are mainly Subutex, Subuxon, Ravata, Diazepam, Rivotril and Neurol.

We continue witnessing increased abuse by heroin users of fentanyl, especially in the form of transdermal patches. It is a highly potent synthetic opioid mainly used for anaesthesia or a strong analgesic in chronic illness therapy or a painkiller designed to relieve patients suffering from pain accompanying cancer and non-malignant diseases. This synthetic opioid has about forty times higher analgesic effect than the same dose of pure heroin. At the same time, it causes much stronger addiction, since its effect is much shorter. Its substitution for heroin, or use in a mixture with heroin, is life-threatening.

Transdermal patches leak to the illegal market mainly through relatives of seriously ill cancer patients or the patients themselves. The illegal market sells these patches for around CZK 3,000 apiece and one patch can be used for about nine doses. The administration of the drug is similar to heroin, the active ingredient leached from patches is applied intravenously. Drug addicts also extract fentanyl from patches discarded in

the trash.

We have documented cases of abuse of other painkillers to relieve cancer patients, especially those based on morphine. It mainly concerns tablets, which are further processed to be administered, similarly to heroin, intravenously.

In 2015, we documented an increased number of users of hallucinogenic and psychotropic substances addicted on an opiate sold as Vendal Retard. The drug is primarily intended for cancer patients. Drug users, however, abuse this drug to administer it intravenously in particular when there is no other opiate available. Perpetrators buy this drug fraudulently from pharmacies using forged prescriptions. One tablet is then sold for around CZK 200 per one tablet.

In 2015, we marked an increase in production of heroin from morphine. Perpetrators extract heroin from Vendal Retard, a pharmaceutical which yields high quality heroin of over 90% purity. Heroin extraction from morphine is wide spread especially in Prague, the capital of the Czech Republic.



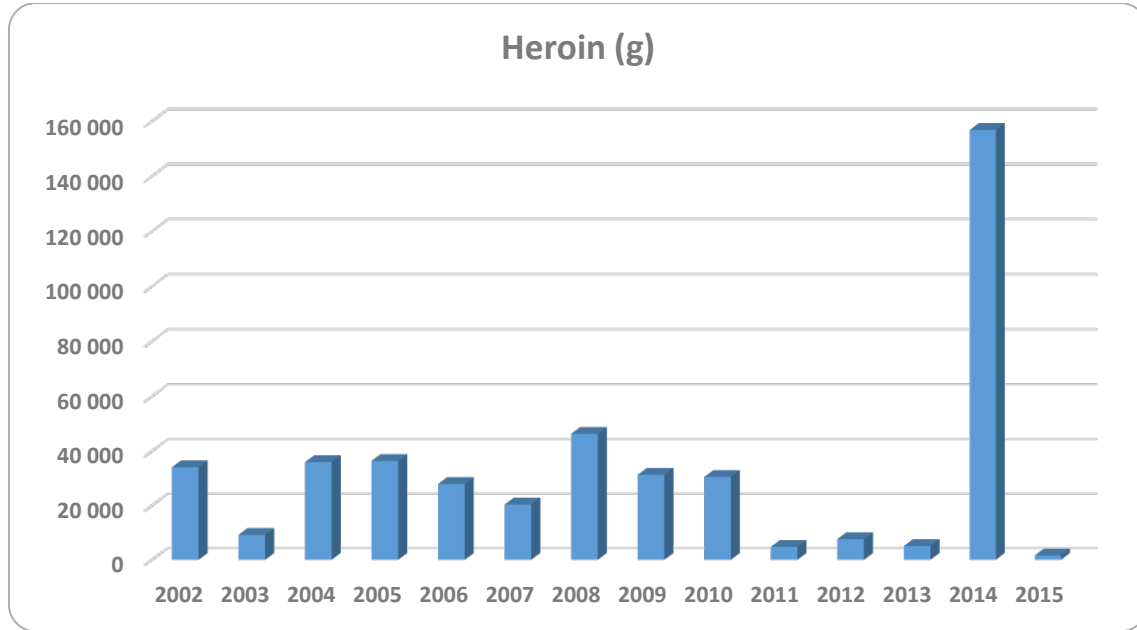
We expect that, especially due to the low quality of traditional drugs on the black market, especially heroin, perpetrators will continue using pharmaceuticals to extract more pure drugs from them.

We have also detected cases of heroin produced from poppy heads. The most wide spread method of production of heroin is extraction of morphine from opium, which is subsequently used to extract heroin. Opium is the dried latex obtained from the opium poppy. Morphine may also be gained from whole or broken poppy heads, free of seeds and with minimum stalk, the so called “poppy mass“. Poppy for the food production industry, which is grown in the Czech Republic, contains 0,20% to 0,47% of morphine in the poppy mass. It makes extraction of heroin from poppy heads in our country into quite demanding and costly process. Due to the low yield, it has remained a marginal activity.



Heroin seized – year to year figures

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Heroin (g)	36 340	27 877	20 333	46 302	31 258	30 453	4 730	7 576	5 045	156 810	1 585



NEW PSYCHOACTIVE SUBSTANCES

NEW PSYCHOACTIVE SUBSTANCES

In Europe, the phenomenon of abusing the so called new psychoactive substances has been on rise. Certain substances have already been established so well in the community of users that they are no longer considered as new psychoactive substances, but are perceived as conventional drugs. A prime example is mephedrone, which is no longer monitored by the early warning system, since its use in some countries is now comparable to cocaine. However, at the end of 2015, the EWS reported about 100 new substances, a figure comparable to 2014, when the system officially reported 101 new psychoactive substances. In the Czech Republic, popularity of new synthetic stimulants, mainly cathinone, keeps growing. Cathinone is now more used by so called “problem drug users”, mainly because of the poor quality of street methamphetamine, prices, or users’ belief that they are buying methamphetamine. (E.g. users in Prague frequently use „Funky“ – which is a generic name for synthetic cathinones and its contents vary (MDBPB, MPPP, MDVP, alfa-PVP).

In 2015, members of the National Drug Headquarters documented in the Czech Republic a quantity of synthetic drugs, such as 2,077 g of UR-144 (a synthetic cannabinoid in a resin matrix), 400 trips containing 5-MeO-aMT (synthetic tryptamine, a powerful hallucinogen with effects similar to LSD), 1000.9 g of ethylone (a controlled derivative of methylone, a substance with effects similar to Ecstasy), 1015.9 grams of α -PVP (effects similar to Ecstasy) and 311 g of 4-chloromethcathinone (4-CMC, IUPAC: 1- (4-chlorophenyl) -2-(methylamine) -1-propanone). An good example of a smaller seizure would be an interesting derivative of

methylphenidate 3,4-CTMP, seized quantity of which was less than 2 g. Customs authorities have reported a seizure at the airport of 26 kg of 3-MMC (3-methylmetkathinon, a derivative of mephedrone) and another seizure at the airport of 11.5 kilograms of synthetic cannabinoids AMB-CHMICA.

Seizures of the above substances indicate that the Czech drug market keeps introducing new compounds that are not, despite their obvious toxicological effects, timely and flexibly added to the list of narcotic and psychotropic substances and poisons under the current legislation, the fact which significantly reduces capacity of the law enforcement bodies to detect and investigate related crimes. Provisions of the Criminal Code allow for prosecution solely in terms of propagation of drug abuse pursuant to Section 287 of the Criminal Code. Tools available to the Police to detect and investigate crimes committed in relation to the new synthetic drugs by international organized crime groups have proven insufficient. This fact was pointed out by the experience gained in 2014 as part of Operation Herbarium. However, an amendment to the Government Decree No. 463/2013 Coll. listing addictive substances has improved the situation at least partially by adding, with effect as of the 1st October 2015, nineteen new substances to the list, including UR-144 a α -PVP thus getting them under control.

All of the above findings provide us with fruit for thought. Have the Czech authorities, primarily the Police and other law enforcement and security bodies, conducted sufficient monitoring of presence of these substances on the Czech territory? It is possible that increased cooperation and targeted activities would

disclose that users of hallucinogenic and psychotropic substances such as Ecstasy and LSD in the Czech Republic in many cases remain totally unaware of the fact that they take new synthetic drugs instead. Members of the National Drug Headquarters determined, thanks to their international Police cooperation network, that, especially in the Russian Federation, popularity and availability of new synthetic drugs has exceed traditional drugs. Given the large Russian-speaking community in the Czech Republic, one can imagine that the addicts in this community may contribute to wider spreading of new synthetic drugs in our country.

Trafficking in ANABOLIC STEROIDS

Trafficking in ANABOLIC STEROIDS

VIn 2015 in the Czech Republic, situation in the field of illegal production and distribution of substances having hormonal effect remained essentially the same when compared to the information given in the annual report of the National Drug Headquarters for the year 2014.

Based on the monitoring of the Internet we may conclude that modest changes occurred in the structure and functioning of distribution of anabolic steroids over the Internet towards individuals involved in the trade of anabolic steroids on the lowest level. We marked a slight increase in activities of these persons virtually on all advertising sites associated either with the sale of sports supplements or promotion of particular power sports. The people involved are equally active on social networks. On the other hand, in 2015 we marked virtually no change in distribution of anabolic steroids via e-shops.

Given the above and the fact that users of anabolic steroids are usually members of enclosed groups of people linked to the community of people frequenting fitness centres or followers and admirers of lifestyle associated with bodybuilding, we may conclude that the „established“ traders in anabolic steroids communicate with their customers through social networks based on the client database. These valuable business databases created from databases of e-stores or client databases of sports and fitness centres help conceal these business activities and make them undetectable by instruments used by the Police in their standard operations. Small dealers of anabolic steroids usually lack this capacity and their activities are therefore easier to monitor. Sin-

ce perpetrators are usually young and therefore computer literate, they do their best to conceal their activity usually through various forms of changing or hiding their identity.

There were no synergies or cooperation detected between these two groups of perpetrators of sales and distribution of anabolic steroids.

Key legislative changes in the field of anabolic steroids

As already stated in the Annual Report of the National Drug Headquarters for 2014, the above modus operandi of distributors of anabolic steroids was possible due to their availability and insufficient legislation, especially in the Slovak Republic. In 2016, we await a big change in this field since the Slovak Republic adopted, at the end of 2015, new provisions of the Criminal Code No. 300/2005.

It is obvious that the new legislation in the Slovak Republic is considerably stricter than the comparable norms in the Czech Republic. Moreover, the Slovak provisions are more comprehensive; the Slovaks introduced new sections of the Criminal Code guiding illegal handling of medication, pharmaceuticals and medical aids, and forging of drugs and medical aids.

Should the judicial authorities in the Slovak Republic enforce the new legislation consistently, the situation may result in reversing the recent trend and the Czech Republic may once again become an important hub in trafficking in anabolic steroids. Not only that the local dealers and traffickers have the right know-how, but perpetrators will follow the less strict criminal legislation.

At the end of 2015, we already marked some changes. An unnamed well-known Slovak internet website dedicated to the distribution of anabolic steroids went out of business and its domain is now for sale.

Last but not least, members of National Drug Headquarters of the Service of Criminal Police and Investigation have monitored quantity of prohibited substances offered and their diversity. Police investigations and operational information revealed that perpetrators also engage in counterfeiting of substances having anabolic and other hormonal effect or distribute substances under fictitious labels.

We can conclude that perpetrators at the Czech black market offer substances having anabolic and other hormonal effect which, thanks to their professional-looking packaging and labels, make users believe that they are buying officially registered drugs. Expert examinations of these substances, however, indicate just the opposite. For illustration, we can use the example of substances available the Czech Republic as products of a company called ElitePharm. This company is neither registered in the database of the State Institute for Drug Control nor is it an authorization holder. It is also not registered as a manufacturer responsible for the release (which is usually stated in the leaflet of the pharmaceutical). Products labelled as made by ElitePharm With revealed, in several cases, differences between the “manufacturer” declared and the actual content of active substance in the drug.

In 2015, the Municipal Court in Prague issued a judgment in the case known as Operation ROID. The operation concerned an organized group of people perpetrating distribution of anabolic steroids in the Czech

Republic, the Federal Republic of Germany, Austria and Spain. The main organizer of the crime, a German citizen, died before the end of the Police investigation. His business partner was convicted and sentenced, thanks to her confession and cooperation with the judicial authorities, to 7 years in prison. Two other members of the group, who were also under investigation, were convicted and sentenced to 5, respectively 2 years in prison; the court also pronounced several suspended sentences.

Pharmaceuticals and Medical Preparations

Pharmaceuticals and Medical Preparations

In 2015, we monitored an increased demand for pharmaceuticals containing opium, such as Vendal Retard and transdermal patches, which are sought primarily by people addicted to heroin. The most commonly abused pharmaceutical drug is currently Subutex. Addicts prefer pharmaceutical drugs over low quality heroin sold on the streets. Moreover, pharmaceutical drugs are relatively easy to get. Intravenous users take high risk since insufficiently filtrated suspension of tablets dissolved in liquid may cause embolism, one of the most common causes of death of opium addicts.

In 2015 we marked a significant increase of the number of illegal heroin production laboratories using Vendal Retard as a source. Service of the Criminal Police and Investigation of the Police of the Czech Republic, in cooperation with the State Institute for Drug Control which accelerated its control efforts, pharmacy owners, who were informed of the problem, and thanks to dedicated efforts to tackle and remove this type of illegal production of drugs, managed to seize several laboratories of significant size thus reducing the output and offer and availability of heroin made from this pharmaceutical drug.

Key legislative changes

In the middle of 2015, long-term efforts and argumentation campaigns of the National Drug Headquarters and selected other central authorities bore fruit and contributed, as of 1st July 2015, the Polish authorities introducing a regulation limiting free availability of selected pharmaceuticals containing ephedrine. Such pharmaceuticals may now be sold solely from pharma-

cies and to individuals above 18 years of age. Each customer may buy one package only per purchase. To buy more packages, a prescription is now needed. Although this initiative is by large commendable, it has remained a formal measure and some pharmacy owners tend to ignore it. Therefore, Poland has remained a country where one can relatively easily get hold of a significant amount of pharmaceuticals intended for illicit production of drugs.

Panadol plus Grip, the only pharmaceutical in the Czech Republic containing pseudoephedrine and available off the counter in the Czech Republic, has been newly added, based on a new registration decision, to the electronic list of pharmaceuticals distributed with limitation. This measure has significantly contributed to a controlled distribution of this drug and we firmly believe that in the near future the responsible authorities will add more pharmaceutical drugs to the above list.

From unofficial information we conclude that the UN pressure in Turkey resulted in restrictions of sales of pharmaceuticals containing pseudoephedrine thus reducing their illegal export to Europe. In this context, we have detected, in several cases, shipments of pharmaceuticals from different European countries. It is obvious, that the only really efficient measure would be an adoption in the EU of legislative changes which would tackle the issue uniformly on the entire territory of the EU.

Drug precursors

Drug precursors

Level of illicit trafficking in precursors and other chemicals which may be abused for drug production remained stable over the past year. The number of companies handling these substances remained unchanged regardless of changes in the legislation described below. The National Drug Headquarters kept negotiating with potential partners in order to streamline and strengthen cooperation and obtain information on suspicious customers, orders, etc.

The regulation of distribution of precursors introduced by the Act on drug precursors through the compulsory registration indicates that consumption of red phosphorus and iodine in the Czech Republic has remained enormous. Unfortunately, most of these substances end at illegal laboratories. In this respect, the National Drug Headquarters submitted dozens of reports on cases of suspicious distribution of these substances to the local units of the Police of the Czech Republic for further investigation. In most cases, such intelligence triggered further investigation in which the Police detected pervitin brewing laboratories and apprehended perpetrators of illicit production of drugs.

Key legislative changes

The new Act on drug precursors had certain downsides which surfaced in the first months of its implementation. It concerns primarily the 'Declaration of recipient of precursors', which required an amendment to the decree on official forms, which entered into effect on 24th December 2015. The new form newly includes mandatory identification of the person physically receiving a delivery of precursors.

As of 1st October 2015, the authorities also amended the Government Decree No. 458/2013 Coll., on Database of precursors and their annual limits, which included to the database the enantiomers of chloroephedrine and chlorpseudoephedrine, precursors having a past history of abuse for illicit manufacturing of methamphetamine. In 2015, thanks to pressure exerted mainly by the Czech Republic and Germany, these substances were added to the European list of so-called voluntarily controlled substances (EU Voluntary Surveillance List of Non-scheduled Substances). In the following year, we expect their transfer to Category I, i.e. to the most strictly controlled substances in terms of European regulations governing drug precursors.

Amendments of European regulations have recently introduced a new subcategory (2A), in which the authorities included, after several years of persistent efforts, a substance distributed under the name of acetic anhydride. The substance has been, since 1st July 2015, subject to mandatory registration also for companies which engage in its further processing, use as a source material, storing, etc. This measure effectively supplements the Act No. 272/2013 Coll. and the obligatory regular monthly reporting of sales of excess quantities of these substances.

Although in 2015 the authorities in the Czech Republic did not detect any new synthetic drug precursors, we have monitored a Europe-wide increase in substances, which are sometimes referred to as pre-precursors of synthetic drugs. It concerns primarily derivatives of benzyl methyl ketone and piperonyl methyl ketone, substances used for the synthesis of amphetamine and MDMA. Furthermore, we've seen an increase in the supply of precursors of mephedrone and other synthe-

tic drugs, production of which is now slowly moving to Europe. This is mainly due to legislative changes in China. The Chinese extended their list of controlled substances and included many of the new psychoactive substances. One can therefore expect an increase in the number of illegal laboratories producing new psychoactive substances in Europe.

Internet and drugs

Internet and drugs

In the Czech Republic, the Internet has been a common phenomenon in the abuse of drugs. We have recently monitored a slight increase in the use of the Internet for distribution of drugs which is due to the rise of a new generation of drug users (the younger generation uses the Internet daily and perceives it as a natural part of life; many young people live in the 'virtual' world and the same is true for the drug trade). Young people are home in the cyber space and visit massively discussion forums focused on drugs, especially those where drug users describe their experience with individual drugs or, rather rarely, share instructions for preparation of drugs for consumption. In this context, we should appreciate the growing importance of on-line prevention services.

Most of what is offered on the Internet concerns pharmaceuticals, substances having hormonal and anabolic effect (hereinafter the "anabolic steroids"), and certain precursors. "Growshops" have remained a lasting phenomenon. Hard drugs are on offer primarily on so-called „darknet“.

The most commonly offered/demanded narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances on the Internet are undoubtedly some types of pharmaceuticals. Pharmaceuticals are usually offered on advertising sites by people who got hold of numerous packages of drugs and want to monetize them. A significant number of advertisements, however, just attempts to trick people who express their interest into giving out their e-mail address and other information, which get subsequently traded further, or to rid them of money. In 2015, the

National Drug Headquarters did not investigate any cases of trafficking drugs over the Internet. On several occasions, however, the investigators submitted intelligence concerning the offer of drugs containing active ingredients that are on the list of substances with narcotic drugs and psychotropic to their counterparts at the Police of the Czech republic on the local level.

In respect of the Internet offer of anabolic steroids, the media coverage of the case codenamed "DOBÍRKA" (CASH ON DELIVERY) investigated by the National Drug Headquarters had a significant impact. The number of people offering on forums their anabolic steroids to be sent by post decreased significantly and the "established" dealers either refused to sell anabolic steroids to unknown customers or tightened their "screening" procedures. The number of websites in the form of e-shops offering anabolic steroids slightly increased. Most such websites are administered from abroad but their language is Czech and their addresses are published on some discussion forums. A typical „modus operandi“ in 2015 was sending anabolic steroids by post from Slovakia. Slovakia, however, amended its legislation as of 1st January 2016 rendering trafficking in substances with hormonal and anabolic effect criminal and we therefore expect a decline of this offer.

The Internet has been relatively constantly used to offer new synthetic drugs. After the conviction of several "Smartshop" owners for the criminal offense of propagation of drug abuse, the dealers have tried to avoid prosecution by offering substances as "collectibles" or "compounds for chemical experiments". They no longer inform the buyer on effects of individual substances or their consumption and dosing. Substances are offered solely under their chemical names and buyers who

wish to use them as psychoactive substances must have at least some knowledge of organic chemistry.

It seems that so called "growshops" keep flourishing in the virtual environment. Most operators of similar e-shops reacted quickly to the series of Police interventions against owners of "growshops" who were criminally prosecuted and subsequently convicted of the criminal offense of propagating drug abuse. Most of them divided their merchandise designed for the cultivation of cannabis amongst several virtual stores, or, at least, separate product groups. In some cases, online distributors stopped labelling hemp seed varieties with expected content of THC and CBD as active ingredients in plants. Shops selling goods used for cultivation of cannabis often get disguised as e-shops selling needs for hydroponic cultivation of plants or chillies. The cannabis leaf as a symbol of these stores has remained the only unifying element. The above "growshops" and recreational users of marijuana are closely linked to the community of advocates of legitimisation of marijuana and propagators of the use of cannabis for therapeutic purposes. Unfortunately, these people often make little difference between marijuana abuse and the use of cannabis for therapeutic purposes.

Hard drugs are most often sold by street dealers and if sold on the Internet, then primarily on the "darknet", a clandestine part of the Internet. In the Czech Republic, abuse of the "darknet" to sell drugs has so far remained a marginal issue. Surprisingly enough, the number of Czech "darknet" drug dealers dropped in the course of the last year. It could have resulted from criminal proceedings unrelated to this activity (for example a dealer intercepted by the Police during a random check or investigated for other crimes) or successful operations

of foreign Police forces (the Dutch Police, for example, arrested an online drug trafficker). We can say that after the intervention against the "Silk Road" portal in 2013 and the subsequent forced closure of the "Black Market Reloaded", "Silk Road" 2 and other portals, and after the extensive fraud (ciphening-off) against the "Blacksheep Market" portal, most users lost interest in drugs offered over the "darknet" for the massive loss of confidence - one of the basic principles of this form of commerce. In 2015, National Drug Headquarters participated at several joint international projects targeting trafficking of narcotics and other illegal business on the "darknet".

International cooperation

International cooperation

As in the previous years, 2015 was of no exception and international cooperation of the National Drug Headquarters with their counterparts abroad was highly significant and irreplaceable. Of the total number of 473 requests and reports settled, 220 concerned reports of the joint Czech-German Centre for Police and Customs Cooperation in Schwandorf. Schwandorf has been operable for six years now, providing daily excerpts from the German situational report on drug related cases having significance for the Czech Republic. Most reports are on seizures of drugs originating in the Czech Republic and intercepted on the German side of the border.

Requests for international cooperation, or letters rogatory, in 2015 were as follows: German liaison officer in Prague (34), the USA via their DEA office in Vienna (27), liaison officer of the Czech Customs Service in Germany (17), liaison officer of the German BKA in Prague (13), Austria (9), Japan (9), Switzerland (6), France (5), Slovakia, Ukraine and the United Kingdom (each 4), Sweden (3), Australia, Ireland, Hungary, Spain (each 2) Denmark, Dominican Republic, Canada, Colombia, Korea, Lithuania, the Netherlands, Peru, Poland, Russia, Singapore and Eurojust (one each). Our colleagues from the DEA have been assisting us for many years both with issues relating directly to the United States as well as with many drug cases in different countries.

In 23 cases, we collaborated under the umbrella of a Joint Investigation Team (JIT) that we had established and still operate together with our counterparts in Sweden and Hungary to fight trafficking in amphetami-

ne. We reckon that in 2015 we finally managed to close the period of relatively negative experience with JITs as an instrument of international cooperation. JITs are by large a good tool to be used in drug cases with an international element present. The above Joint Investigation Team has borne fruits and delivered tangible and quality results, both thanks to the positive approach of the Police and prosecutors from all three participating countries as well as help and support provided by the Czech delegation at Europol in the Hague. In this context, we wish to reiterate the importance of excellent cooperation of our Headquarters with the Czech delegate at Eurojust in the Hague and his deputy. We have significantly benefited from their active and informal approach to requests in the field of judicial cooperation, which is very often highly needed in our cases.

In 2015, we continued in our contacts, already praised in our annual report for 2014, between our border branch offices (Brno, České Budějovice, Plzeň, Ústí nad Labem, and Ostrava) and our counterparts in selected regions of the neighbouring countries, namely Germany, Poland, Austria and Slovakia. In this context, we wish to declare that in 2015 we marked a significant improvement in our international cooperation with Poland, mainly due to the contacts established by our branch office in Ostrava.

In 2015, we organised altogether 35 trips abroad as part of the mutual legal assistance. Most often, investigators travelled to the Netherlands (14), apparently because it is the seat of Europol headquarters, four trips were to Germany, three to Belgium, two to Bosnia and Herzegovina, Austria and Romania and one each to Bulgaria, Croatia, Japan, Hungary, Portugal, Slovakia, Slovenia, and the United States. 12 trips took place within EM-

PACT (European Multidisciplinary Platform Against Criminal Threats). It concerns Europol projects focused on priority criminal threats in the EU in different areas. Our Headquarters participated mainly on projects targeting synthetic drugs, cocaine, and heroin. In two cases, we accepted an offer made by the European Police College (CEPOL) which organizes numerous seminars and courses for Police officers from the EU countries. Two trips (to the US and Romania) took place under an umbrella of a joint Czech – Swiss project codenamed Relief targeting dissemination and awareness raising of a method of examining traces of moulds on the surface of compressed drug shipments and a database associated with this method as part of the project. The most distant country visited in 2015 was probably Japan, where we travelled to upon invitation by the Japanese Police to attend the 20th Asia-Pacific Police Conference on drugs in Tokyo. At the conference, we delivered our presentation on Czech- Japanese Police cooperation in cases related to drug couriers. Our trip to Japan helped us get better understanding of the region and its problems, which our Headquarters get quite frequently exposed to, especially in the context of drug trafficking to Japan and Australia.

In the framework of legal assistance in individual cases in 2015, we organized altogether 46 trips abroad. Most often we travelled to the neighbouring Germany (15), Poland (9), and Slovakia (5), followed by the Netherlands (5) as the seat of Europol and Eurojust headquarters, Austria (3), and Bulgaria, Croatia, Hungary, Norway, Panama, Russia, the UK and Sweden (one trip each).

Methodology and Prevention

Methodology and Prevention

The Department of Methodology and Prevention (OMP) represents the National Drug Headquarters of the Police of the Czech Republic in the public through lectures, teaching, guidelines and publications. Furthermore, the Department of Methodology and Prevention communicates with the public on an almost daily basis. In the structure of the National Drug Headquarters, the Department of Methodology and Prevention is, on a permanent basis, responsible for organizing gatherings on important anniversaries of our Headquarters as well as regular working meetings of our members with members of the Police of the Czech Republic responsible for detecting the drug crime and representatives of other cooperating authorities.

The Police Academy of the Czech Republic hosted a seminar for experts – members of the Police of the Czech Republic responsible for detection and investigation of drug crime. The seminar under the heading of “Drug-related crime - Vietnamese criminal groups” focused on the most recent trends in drug-related crime. It was organized by the National Drug Headquarters in cooperation with the Police Academy and the Supreme Public Prosecutor’s Office in Prague. The agenda of the two-day seminar focused primarily on specifics aspects of investigation of the drug crime committed by organized groups of Vietnamese nationals, forensic aspects of this phenomenon and other related issues.

Premises of the Institute for Public Administration in Benešov hosted an International Conference on “Methamphetamine - New challenges in international cooperation and collaboration in the Central Europe”, also organized by the National Drug Headquarters. It brought together all main actors in the criminal proce-

edings against the drug crime – the Police and prosecutors from the Czech Republic, Slovakia, and Poland. The main objective of this already traditional gathering was to exchange information on current trends in drug crime in individual countries and cases prosecuted by the law enforcement bodies in this area, and to facilitate consultations and addressing of specific questions and issues arising in connection with illicit trafficking in methamphetamine.

In 2015, the Department of Methodology and Prevention contributed to the training and education system of the Ministry of the Interior and the Police of the Czech Republic with special courses for members of the Police of the Czech Republic.

Outside the scope of the Ministry of the Interior and the Police of the Czech Republic, members of the Department of Methodology and Prevention helped train professionals, such as judges-in-waiting and legal trainees at the Judicial Academy in Kroměříž, members of municipal and local Police corps, the Army of the Czech Republic, the Prison Service, and also cooperated on the training of school prevention methodologists. In addition, they took regular part of debates organized by the Museum of the Police. They also assisted the Museum of the Police Czech on their cultural and preventive events under the umbrella of the Icy Prague and the Museum Night.

In 2015, the Department of Methodology and Prevention engaged in publication and bore responsibility for preparing and publishing of the 21th edition of the National Drug Headquarters Newsletter, an expert-reviewed quarterly targeting primarily members of the Police of the Czech Republic, the judiciary and other professionals.

Prevention project “IN THE RIGHT DIRECTION“

The prevention project called “IN THE RIGHT DIRECTION“ was launched in 2013 in the Region of Ústí nad Labem and currently counts more than 4,000 active participants. The main objective of this prevention project is to establish efficient cooperation of all stakeholders active in the drug prevention in the given region and to draft an efficient set of measures which would reflect particular drug related issues in the given area. The project was co-financed and implemented under the auspices of the Governor of the Region of Ústí nad Labem. Prevention of high risk conduct and abuse of addictive substances was promoted at seminars, lectures, public workshops, workshops for students and various other events.



Under the umbrella of the project, pupils and secondary school students are encouraged to express their attitude to the drug abuse and join a competition for the best poster bearing an anti-drug message. Posters must comply with the assigned theme, meet the announced technical parameters and be clearly targeted against the abuse of illegal addictive substances. The expert jury assesses and evaluates mainly the competitor’s fantasy, the uniqueness of the creative idea and artistic techniques used, all the above with respect to the competitor’s age.

In 2015, “In the Right Direction“ project targeted the Hradec Králové Region. In 2016, it will move to the Region of South Moravia and the Central Bohemian Region and then onwards to other regions of the Czech Republic.



Asset Seizure

Asset Seizure

In the period from 1st January 2015 to 31st December 2015, members of the National Drug Headquarters of the Service of Criminal Police and Investigation seized, in the course of their criminal proceedings, property and money amounting to CZK 86,509,000. Of this sum, CZK 29,031,000 were seized in cash and CZK 57,478,000 in various assets (vehicles, laboratory components, IT) and real estate property.

Funds seized by the National Drug Headquarters as proceeds from crime reflect the specific nature of the drug crime and patterns of behaviour of its perpetrators.

Perpetrators of the drug crime often live fairly expensive life and finance their life style from proceeds of crime (renting of real estate property, leasing of luxury vehicles, visiting casinos and nightclubs and the like) Besides the illicit trafficking of narcotic and psychotropic substances, perpetrators operate normal business activities. Most often they legitimize their proceeds from crime through procurement of real estate property, respectively through payment of mortgage instalments, purchase of vehicles, cash deposits to bank accounts, and investment into legitimate business activities. Individuals hired for the transportation of drugs (so-called “couriers”) most often use their proceeds from crime as means to resolve their difficult financial situation. Personal problems are often the major incentive to commit crime. Perpetrators, especially from among the Vietnamese community, have shown a continuing trend of transferring proceeds of crime outside the territory of the Czech Republic, most often using non-banking means.

Funds generated as proceeds from crime get reinvested in other criminal activities, such as purchase of components and raw materials for the illicit production of hallucinogenic and psychotropic substances or purchase of these substances for resale.

The following table shows rounded up figures for controlled substances seized and an indicative figure of perpetrators’ financial loss due to the Police of the Czech Republic interventions. Prices of commodities are quoted with regard to the fact that the vast majority of these perpetrators were higher in the distribution chain and the prices of individual substances are therefore lower than in the street distribution. These substances account for the perpetrators source of profit and seizures mean a significant property loss. In most cases, perpetrators buy substances from funds gained as proceeds from other criminal activity. Therefore, seizures of narcotic and psychotropic substances can be rightfully regarded as seizures of proceeds of crime.

The value of narcotic and psychotropic substances seized in 2015 amounts to almost 260 million CZK. Narcotic and psychotropic substances are a commodity which has no further economic use and its handling is rather costly. Besides the fact that it concerns narcotic or psychotropic substances, which were thus withdrawn from the illegal market, it also represents a relatively significant amount of money lost by perpetrators of this crime.

Substance	Amount seized	Value	Note
Cannabis	74209 g	5.936.720,-CZK	80,-CZK/gram of dry basis
Cannabis plants	2148 plants	20.620.000,-CZK	Converted to dry basis (1 plants - 120 g)
Methamphetamine	71927 g	50.348.900,-CZK	700,-CZK/gram
Drugs with PSE	65624 g	1.968.000,-CZK	30.000,-CZK/Kg
Cocaine	116934 g	175.401.000,-CZK	1500,-CZK/gram
Hashish	7815 g	1.719.300,-CZK	220,-CZK/gram
Extasy	30 tablet	6.000,-CZK	200,-CZK/tablet
Pseudoephedrine	800 g	160.000,-CZK	200,-CZK/gram
Total		256.159.920,-CZK	

Furthermore, our foreign partners seized, based on our information and intelligence (from cases under investigation) drugs worth CZK 23,200,000.

Comprehensive financial investigation is carried out in respect of almost all criminal proceedings, with the exception of penniless perpetrators (mostly couriers who are hired solely for the transportation of drugs, or perpetrators intercepted at random checks at the Václav Havel – Ruzyně airport in Prague). For the criminal proceedings tend to be rather lengthy, we cannot state the exact figures of proceeds seized in 2015. The final figures will be there in 2-3 years only.

The total assets seized together with the seized narcotic and psychotropic amount to a total of CZK 342,668,920 seized by the National Drug Headquarters.

When investigating criminal cases, we always duly consider a possibility of initiating criminal prosecution for the criminal offense of money laundering. At present, we have a court decision pending in one criminal case investigated in 2014 and two cases investigated in 2015. We have yet another criminal file currently considered by the Prosecutor’s Office for indictment. No criminal proceedings were completed yet.

Cases of seizures exceeding CZK 5 million:

A Vietnamese organized group (a total of 18 perpetrators charged, of whom 16 were prosecuted while remaining in custody) perpetrated high-volume illicit production and subsequent distribution of methamphetamine, especially in the northern part of the Czech Republic and in the Federal Republic of Germany. In this case, investigators seized real estate property, vehicles and cash amounting to about CZK 16,580,000.

An organized group of Czech nationals (in total 10 perpetrators charged) also perpetrated high-volume illicit production and subsequent distribution of methamphetamine, this time in Western Bohemia. In this case, investigators seized real estate property, vehicles and cash amounting to about CZK 7.2 million.

An organized group of Czech nationals (in total 8 perpetrators charged) trafficked cocaine, dissolved in wine bottles, from the South America. In this case, investigators seized real estate property, cash, and weapons.

A Vietnamese organized group (a total of 13 perpetrators charged, all prosecuted while remaining in custody, 6 perpetrators charged in Poland) perpetrated high-volume illicit production and subsequent distribution of methamphetamine, especially in the North-West Bohemia and Poland. In this case, investigators seized real estate property, vehicles and cash amounting to a total of approximately CZK 25,980,000.

STATISTICAL DATA ON DRUG CRIME CZECH REPUBLIC 2015

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

Elaborated: PCR the National Drug Headquarters of the CPIS
The Department of Analyses and the National Focal Point

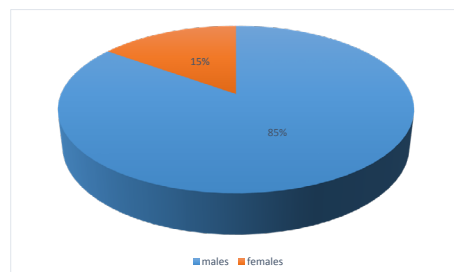
CZECH REPUBLIC (statistical data on drug crime)

region	No. of cases	offenders	unknown
South Bohemia	165	212	1
South Moravia	192	237	0
Karlovy Vary	95	114	0
Hradec Králové	151	165	2
Liberec	171	188	2
Moravia - Silesia	322	420	1
Olomouc	189	204	5
Pardubice	79	93	0
Plzeň	139	173	3
Prague	412	465	10
Central Bohemia	344	441	3
Ústí	413	498	5
Vysočina	136	145	0
Zlín	95	124	0
NDH	46	152	3
Customs Adm.	605	131	494
TOTAL	3 554	3 762	529

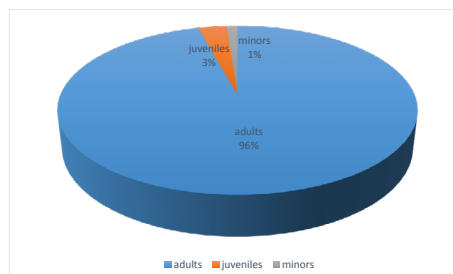
cooperation with PCR/CA

No. of cases	50
offenders	66

sex	number
males	3194
females	568



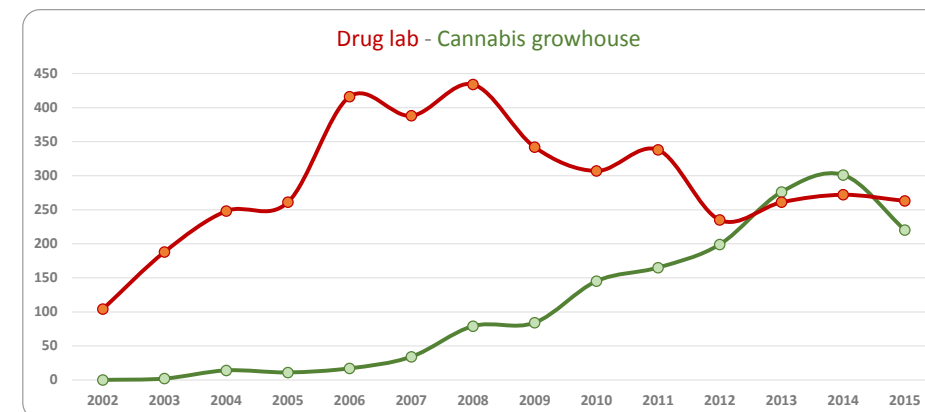
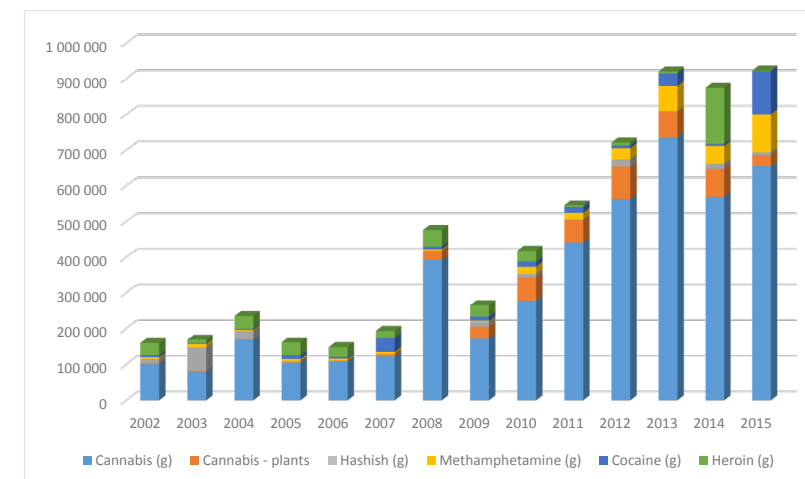
adults	3603
juveniles	115
minors	44



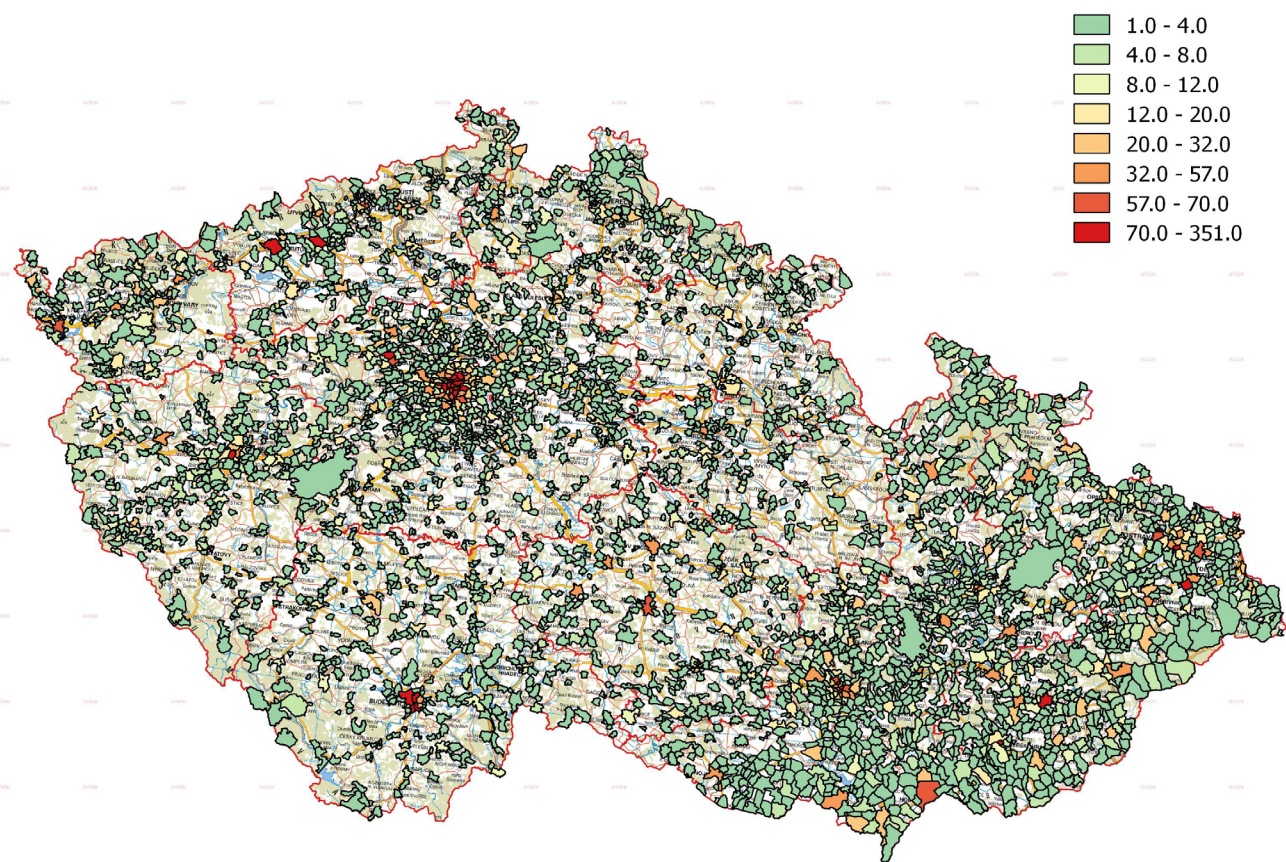
nationality	cases	nationality	cases
Afghanistan	2	Mongolia	1
Albania	1	Germany	9
Algeria	2	Nigeria	21
Argentina	1	Netherlands	1
Armenia	1	Norway	1
Belarus	1	Peru	1
Bulgaria	11	Ivory Coast	2
Burkina Faso	2	Poland	16
Czech Republic	3410	Portugal	1
Egypt	2	Austria	4
France	2	Romania	1
Iran	1	Russia	6
Italy	3	Slovakia	73
Israel	1	Slovenia	1
Cameroon	1	Serbia	1
Kazakhstan	1	Syria	3
Colombia	1	Spain	1
Kosovo	2	Sweden	2
Latvia	1	Tunis	1
Hungary	1	Ukraine	16
Macedonia	3	USA	3
Mali	1	Great Britain	1
Maroco	1	Vietnam	143
Moldova	1		

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

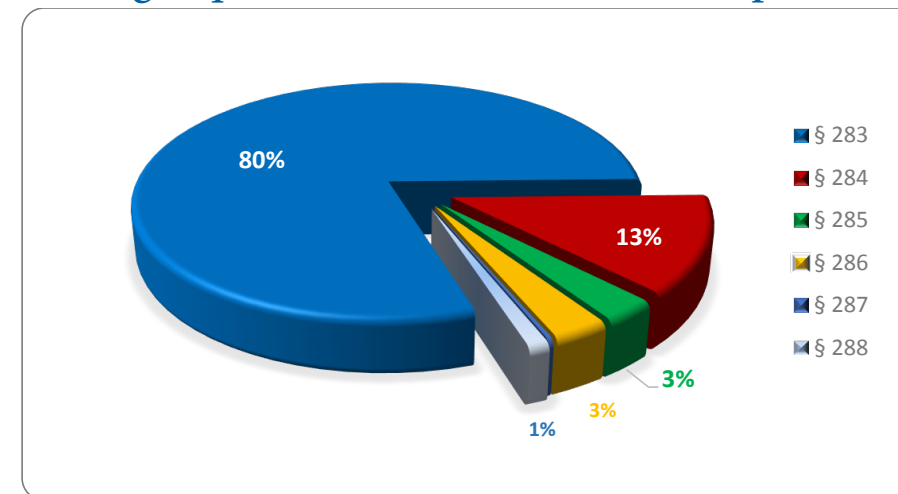
	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Cannabis (g)	103 337	108 352	122 124	392 527	171 800	277 988	440 780	563 335	735 362	569 564	655 055
Cannabis - plants (ks)	1 780	2 276	6 992	25 223	33 427	64 904	62 817	90 091	73 639	77 685	30 770
Cannabis - greenhouse	11	17	34	79	84	145	165	199	276	301	220
Hashish (g)	4 625	46	387	697	12 499	9 354	2 431	20 532	1 321	14 852	7 558
Methamphetamine (g)	5 310	5 249	5 978	3 799	3 596	21 301	18 476	31 900	69 137	50 238	107 363
Drug lab - methamphetamine	261	416	388	434	342	307	338	235	261	272	263
Cocaine (g)	10 169	4 708	37 588	7 631	12 904	14 162	16 071	8 050	35 788	5 406	120 386
Heroin (g)	36 340	27 877	20 333	46 302	31 258	30 453	4 730	7 576	5 045	156 810	1 585



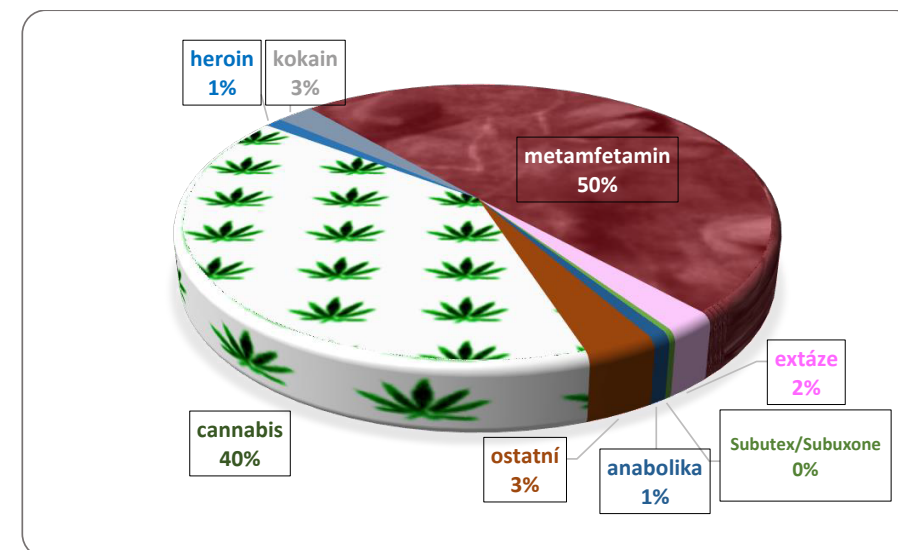
Incidence of primary drug-related crime in absolute figures - territorial distribution in the Czech Republic, 2015



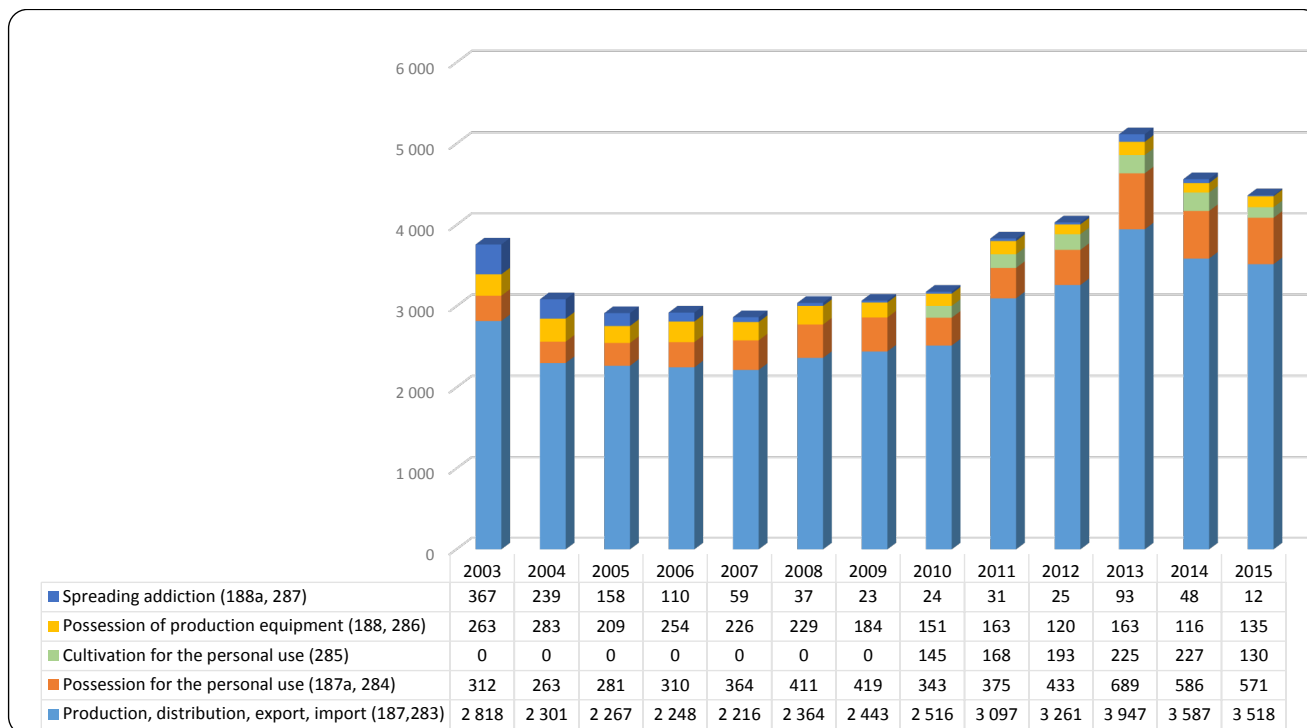
Prosecuted primary drug offenses in respect of their legal qualification in the Czech Republic - 2015



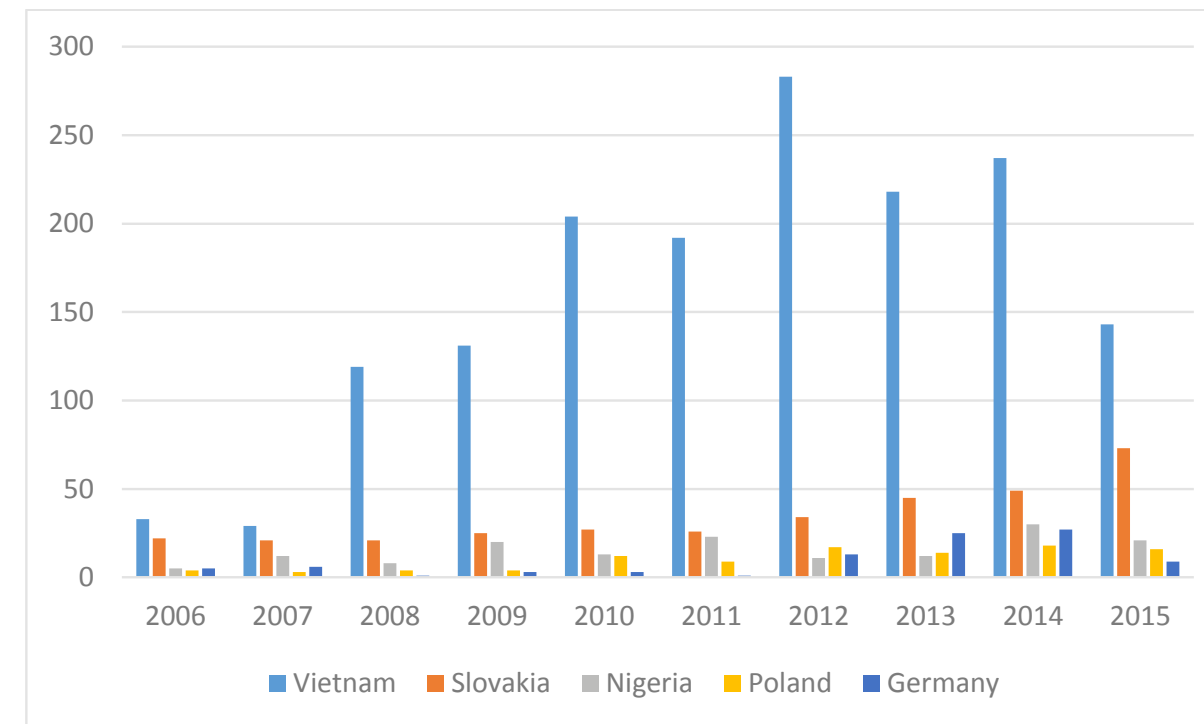
Primary drug offences prosecuted in the Czech Republic - by individual commodities - 2015



The number of drug offences in respect of individual merits of crime in 2003–2015



Share of individual perpetrators (in respect of selected nationalities)



Amount of NPS seized in CR - 2015 as to single regions

substance	NDH + oth.	South Bohemia	South Moravia	Karlovy Vary	Hradec Králové	Liberec	Moravia-Silesia	Olomouc	Pardubice
Amphetamine (g)						17 887,9			
Amphetamine (tbl.)									
Anabolics (ampoule)			2						
Anabolika (tbl.)			85				180		
Braun (ml)									
Braun – drug lab									
Cannabis (g)	74 209,9	12 206,9	74 212,10	8 494,95	10 531,2	2 496,10	34 524,6	41 936,4	26 865,05
Cannabis - plants	2 148	1 037	2 624	1 600	239	4 086	892	2 117	1 548
growhouse	10	13	10	12	4	6	46	9	10
Hashish (g)			79		0,2		0		7
Heroin (g)		299,4	3,8	2,9					
Heroin – drug lab									
Opium Poppy (dried - g)									
Cocaine (g)	116 132,0					8,8			
Cocaine – tea from leaves (pieces)									
LSD (trip)								1	
Magic mushrooms (g)		69,0			3,0	14	45,8		
Methamphetamine (g)	71 927,1	719,5	887,070	13 452,7	242,4	414,4	1 140,2	237,7	30,6
drug lab	13	16	39	2	17	7	39	18	4
Acatar (tbl.)					23				84
Apsefan (tbl.)	1 750								2 140
Cirrus (tbl.)	164 061	10 171	7 824		8 785	15 000		272 057	5 243
Claritine Active (tbl.)		56	447				529	550	5 239
Efedrin (g)									
Efedrin (tbl.)									
Ibuprom (tbl.)					373				2 640
Modafen (tbl.)		24	406						276
Nurofen Stop grip (tbl.)		5 196	452						36
Panadol (tbl.)			1 032						
Pseudoefedrin (g)	800	86,9				14,5			
Sudafed (tbl.)			372		624		480	348	302
drugs cont. pseudoephedrine (tbl.)					1 916				
Opium (g)							5,1		
XTC/MDMA (tbl.)	30	1			78	183	540	12	101
XTC/MDMA (g)						2,1			
25X-NBOMe (tripy)									
3-MMC (g)									
4-Chloromethcathinone (g)									
5-MEO-AmT (tripy)	400								
Alpha-PVP (g)	1 016								
Ethylon (g)	1 000,9								
UR-144 (g)	2 077								
Diazepam (tbl.)						7			
Dimethyltryptamin (g) - (DMT)							5000		
Hypnogen (tbl.)									
Kathinon (alfa PVP) (g)									
Ketamin (g)									
Kodein (g)									
Lexaurin (benzodiazepin) (tbl.)									
Mabron (opiod) (tbl.)									
Mefedron (g)			120		16,7				
Neuroi (tbl.)								30	
Oxazepam (tbl.)									
Pentobarbital (g)									
PMMA (tbl.)							450		
Rivotril (tbl.)									
Subutex (tbl.)									
Subuxone (tbl.)									
Tramal/Tramadol (tbl.)					120			60	
Vendal Retard (tbl.)									
Zolpidem (tbl.)			310					99	

substance	Plzeň	Prague	Central Bohemia	Ústí	Vysočina	Zlín	Custom Adm.	Minor offences	TOTAL
Amphetamine (g)		63,5			27,0		1 506,0	2,2	19 486,6
Amphetamine (tbl.)							52		52
Anabolics (ampoule)			10	4			442		458
Anabolics (tbl.)		1 151	230,5	225			8 384	36	10 291,5
Braun (ml)			10						10
Braun – drug lab		1							1
Cannabis (g)	52 445,6	82 108,4	57 184,8	64 210,2	3 667,2	27 963,1	72 136,4	9 862,5	655 055,4
Cannabis - plants	3 628	3 279	1 377	4 605	123	885	133	449	30 770
growhouse	28	11	18	31	5	5	1	1	220
Hashish (g)	6,1	83,9	78,0		7		7245,9	51	7 558,0
Heroin (g)		1 074,0	3,4	148,8			29,7	22,6	1 584,6
Heroin – drug lab		1							1
Opium Poppy (dried - g)		39 542,5							39 543
Cocaine (g)		232,3		14,98	5,3		3 982,0	10,4	120 385,7
Cocaine – tea from leaves (pieces)							300		300
LSD (trip)		11			48		920	16	996
Magic mushrooms (g)		92,7			31,1			15,6	271,5
Methamphetamine (g)	473,1	10 423,3	761,7	3 250,7	513,6	324,1	2 116,5	448,3	107 362,9
drug lab	3	25	25	34	9	12			263
Acatar (tbl.)							1 138		1 245
Apsefan (tbl.)							4 754		8 644
Cirrus (tbl.)		830	78 424	2 806		3 220	48 562		616 983
Claritine Active (tbl.)							340		7 161
Efedrin (g)							1,2		1,2
Efedrin (tbl.)		2 341,0							2 341
Ibuprom (tbl.)							453		3 466
Modafen (tbl.)							119		825
Nurofen Stop grip (tbl.)		240	228				720	24	6 896
Panadol (tbl.)									1 032
Pseudoephedrine (g)	99,7	221							1 222,2
Sudafed (tbl.)							5 439		7 565
drugs cont. pseudoephedrine (tbl.)							1 392		3 308
Opium (g)		786,6						0,30	792
XTC/MDMA (tbl.)	25	926	19	4	110		991	91	3 110
XTC/MDMA (g)		108,9	8,2				272,5	0,5	392,2
25X-NBOMe (tripy)		5							5
3-MMC (g)		1		347					347
4-Chloromethcathinone (g)							311		311
5-MEO-AmT (tripy)									400
Alpha-PVP (g)									1 015,9
Ethylon (g)									1 000,9
UR-144 (g)									2 077
Diazepam (tbl.)		72							79
Dimethyltryptamin (g) - (DMT)		1010							5 000
Hypnogen (tbl.)									1 010
Kathinon (alfa PVP) (g)							1011		1 011
Ketamin (g)			0,9						0,9
Kodein (g)			2				14,1		17
Lexaurin (benzodiazepin) (tbl.)		57							57
Mabron (opiod) (tbl.)		22							22
Mefedron (g)									137
Neuroi (tbl.)		24							54
Oxazepam (tbl.)		20							20
Pentobarbital (g)							26,4		26,4
PMMA (tbl.)									450
Rivotril (tbl.)		115,5	1 071	2				63	1 251,5
Subutex (tbl.)		45,25		5				10,75	61
Subuxone (tbl.)		9							9
Tramal/Tramadol (tbl.)									180
Vendal Retard (tbl.)	30			90					120
Zolpidem (tbl.)		21							430

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

region	283	284	285	286	287	288	
South Bohemia	165	36	11	16	0	0	
South Moravia	195	33	6	14	0	2	
Karlovy Vary	116	11	9	2	0	0	
Hradec Králové	157	24	6	5	3	1	
Liberec	176	31	9	10	0	0	
Moravia - Silesia	378	37	1	15	0	10	
Olomouc	179	38	5	3	0	1	
Pardubice	91	22	5	2	0	0	
Plzeň	133	42	13	3	2	0	
Prague	758	154	9	20	0	29	
Central Bohemia	347	72	25	27	2	2	
Ústí	443	39	22	10	2	2	
Vysočina	135	7	4	2	0	0	
Zlín	95	23	5	4	2	3	
NDH + other units	150	2	0	2	1	0	
TOTAL	3 518	571	130	135	12	50	4 416

National Drug Headquarters
Serious General Crime Division
Organized Crime Detection Unit

unit	No. of cases	offenders	unknown off.	sex	number	nationality	number
NDH	46	152	3	males	127	Bulgaria	2
OCDU	0	0	0	females	25	Czech Republic	81
the others	0	0	0			Kazakhstan	1
TOTAL	46	152	3	<i>Cooperation with PCR/CA</i>		Colombia	1
				No. of cases	3	Latvia	1
				offenders	3	Germany	1
				adults	152	Ivory coast	1
				juveniles	0	Poland	3
				minors	0	Slovakia	2
						Vietnam	59
				§			
				283	150		
				284	2		
				285	0		
				286	2		
				287	1		
				288	0		

NPS	seized		
	ofences	Customs	TOTAL
Cannabis (g)	74 209,9	0	74 209,9
Cannabis – plants	2 148	0	2 148
Growhouse	10	0	10
Hashish (g)	0	6 818	6 818
Cocaine (g)	116 132	3 095	119 227
Methamphetamin (g)	71 927,1	0	71 927,1
Drug lab	13	0	13
Apselan (tbl.)	1 750	0	1 750
Cirrus (tbl.)	164 061	0	164 061
Pseudoefedrin (g)	800	0	800
XTC (tbl.)	30	0	30
5-Meo-AmT (tripy)	400	0	400
Alpha - PVP (g)	1 015,9	0	1 015,9
Ethylon (g)	1 000,9	0	1 000,9
UR - 144 (g)	2 077	0	2 077

SOUTH BOHEMIAN REGION (statistical data on drug crime)

district	No. of cases	offenders	unknown	sex	number	natinality	
České Budějovice	60	59	1	males	192	Czech republic	195
Český Krumlov	14	19	0	females	24	France	1
Jindřichův Hradec	20	22	0			Macedonia	1
Písek	27	32	0	adults	207	Mongolia	1
Prachatice	6	10	0	juveniles	5	Austria	2
Strakonice	16	22	0	minors	4	Slovakia	9
Tábor	19	39	0			Ukraine	2
Regional Directorate	3	9	0			Vietnam	5
TOTAL	165	212	1	cooperation with PCR/CA			
				No. of cases	1		
Customs Adm.	3	4	0	offenders	2		

NPS	seized			§	number
	ofences	Customs	TOTAL		
Cannabis (g)	12 206,9	235,5	12 442,4	283	165
Cannabis - plants	1 037	0	1 037	284	36
growhouse	13	0	13	285	11
Heroin (g)	299,4	0	299,4	286	16
Magic mushrooms (g)	68,97	0	68,97	287	0
Methamphetamine (g)	719,5	149	868,5	288	0
drug lab	16	0	16		
Cirrus (tbl.)	10 171	0	10 171		
Claritine Active (tbl.)	56	0	56		
Modafen (tbl.)	24	0	24		
Nurofen (tbl.)	5 196	0	5 196		
Pseudoephedrine (g)	86,9	0	87		
XTC (tbl.)	1	0	1		
TRAMAL (ml)	96	0	96		

NPS	price/gram	most frequent occurrence
	street sale	street sale
Cannabis	40 - 300 CZK	200 CZK
Hashish	-	-
Ecstasy	-	-
Heroin	-	-
Cocaine	-	-
LSD	-	-
Methamphetamine	800 - 3000 CZK	1 500 CZK
Subutex 8 mg	-	-

SOUTH MORAVIAN REGION (statistical data on drug crime)

district	No. of cases	offenders	unknown	sex	number	nationality	
Blansko	17	21	0	males	207	Afghanistan	2
Brno - město	58	70	0	females	35	Czech Republic	228
Brno - venkov	18	21	0			Moldova	1
Břeclav	22	29	0	adults	238	Germany	1
Hodonín	36	54	0	juveniles	2	Nigeria	1
Vyškov	21	22	0	minors	2	Poland	1
Znojmo	20	20	0			Austria	1
Regional Directorate	0	0	0			Russia	1
TOTAL	192	237	0	cooperation with PCR/CA			
				No. of cases	0		
Customs Adm.	5	5	0	offenders	0		

NPS	seized			§	number
	ofences	Customs	TOTAL		
Anabolics (tbl., phials)	85	180	265	283	195
Cannabis (g)	74 212,1	5 004,7	79 216,8	284	33
Cannabis - plants	2 624	0	2 624	285	6
growhouse	10	0	10	286	14
Hashish (g)	79,4	0	79,4	287	0
Heroin	3,8	0	3,8	288	2
Methamphetamine (g)	887,07	0	887,1		
drug lab	39	0	39		
Cirrus (tbl.)	7 824	0	7 824		
Claritine Active (tbl.)	447	0	447		
Modafen (tbl.)	406	0	406		
Nurofen (tbl.)	452	672	1 124		
Panadol (tbl.)	1 032	0	1 032		
Sudafed (tbl.)	372	0	372		
4- Chloromethcathinone (g)	0	311	311		
Mefedron (g)	120	0	120		
ZOLPIDEM (tbl.)	310	0	310		

NPS	price/gram	most frequent occurrence
	street sale	street sale
Cannabis	40 - 250 CZK	100 - 200 CZK
Hashish	-	-
Ecstasy (tbl.)	150 - 200 CZK	-
Heroin	-	-
Cocaine	-	-
LSD	-	-
Methamphetamine	1000 - 2000 CZK	2 000 CZK
Subutex 8 mg	-	-

KARLOVY VARY REGION (statistical data on drug crime)

district	No. of cases	offenders	unknown	sex	number
Cheb	30	40	0	males	88
Karlovy Vary	30	31	0	females	27
Sokolov	23	26	0		
Regional Directorate	12	17	0		
TOTAL	95	114	0		
<i>cooperation with PCR/CA</i>					
	No. of cases	1			
	offenders	1			
Customs Adm.	20	1	19		

adults	112
juveniles	3
minors	0

nationality	number
Belarus	1
Czech Republic	93
Hungary	1
Germany	3
Vietnam	17

NPS	seized			§	number
	ofences	Customs	TOTAL		
Amphetamine (g)	0	8,5	8,5	283	116
Cannabis (g)	8 494,95	948,8	9 443,75	284	11
Cannabis - plants	1 600	0	1 600	285	9
growhouse	12	0	12	286	2
Hashish (g)	0	43,84	43,84	287	0
Heroin (g)	2,9	0	2,9	288	0
Cocaine (g)	0	3,96	3,96		
LSD (trip)	0	10	10		
Methamphetamine (g)	13 452,7	357,2	13 809,9		
drug lab	2	0	2		
XTC (tbl.)	0	5	5		

NPS	price/gram	most frequent occurrence
	street sale	street sale
Cannabis	100 - 200 CZK	200 CZK
Hashish	-	-
Ecstasy	-	-
Heroin	1 300 CZK	-
Cocaine	-	-
LSD	-	-
Methamphetamine	400 - 1000 CZK	1 000 CZK
Subutex 8 mg	-	-

HRADEC KRÁLOVÉ REGION (statistical data on drug crime)

district	No. of cases	offenders	unknown	sex	number
Hradec Králové	28	31	0	males	165
Jičín	25	29	2	females	22
Náchod	45	49	0		
Rychnov nad Kněžnou	11	11	0		
Trutnov	42	45	0		
Regional Directorate	0	0	0		
TOTAL	151	165	2		
<i>cooperation with PCR/CA</i>					
	No. of cases	12			
	offenders	14			
Customs Adm.	13	22	0		

nationality	number
Czech Republic	183
Poland	1
Austria	1
Syria	2

Customs Adm.	13	22	0
--------------	----	----	---

NPS	seized			§	number
	ofences	Customs	TOTAL		
Anabolics(tbl., phials)	0	102	102	283	157
Anabolics (ampoule)	0	60	60	284	24
Cannabis (g)	10 531,2	29,3	10 560,5	285	6
Cannabis - plants	239	0	239	286	5
growhouse	4	0	4	287	3
Hashish (g)	0,19	0	0,19	288	1
Magic mushrooms (g)	3	0	3		
Methamphetamine (g)	242,37	8,5	250,87		
drug lab	17	0	17		

Acatar (tbl.)	23	12	35
Apselan (tbl.)	0	50	50
Cirrus (tbl.)	8 785	10 798	19 583
Claritine Active (tbl.)	0	180	180
Ibuprom (tbl.)	373	405	778
Sudafed (tbl.)	624	1 619	2 243
drugs cont. pseudoephedrine (tbl.)	1 916	0	1 916
4MMC (g) - Mefedron	16,7	0	16,7
Tramal/Tramadol (tbl.)	120	0	120
XTC (tbl.)	77,5	0	77,5

NPS	price/gram	most frequent occurrence
	street sale	street sale
Cannabis	100 - 200 CZK	100 CZK
Hashish	-	-
Ecstasy (tbl.)	120 - 150 CZK	-
Heroin	-	-
Cocaine	-	-
LSD	-	-
Methamphetamine	900 - 2500 CZK	2 000 CZK
Subutex 8 mg	-	-
Tramal/tramadol (tbl.)	10 CZK	-

LIBEREC REGION

(statistical data on drug crime)

district	No. of cases	offenders	unknown	sex	number	adults	212
Česká Lípa	94	98	1	males	185	juveniles	3
Jablonec nad Nisou	14	18	0	females	34	minors	4
Liberec	44	50	1				
Semily	12	12	0				
Regional Directorate	6	9	0				
TOTAL	170	187	2				

cooperation with PCR/CA

No. of cases	7
offenders	8

Customs Adm.	28	32	2

NPS	seized		
	ofences	Customs	TOTAL
Amphetamine (g)	17 887,9	0	17 887,9
Cannabis (g)	2 496,1	31,8	2 527,8
Cannabis - plants	4 086	0	4 086
growhouse	6	0	6
Cocaine (g)	8,8	0	8,8
Magic mushrooms (g)	14,4	0	14,4
Methamphetamine (g)	412,3	642,4	1 054,7
drug lab	7	0	7
Acatar (tbl.)	0	984	984
Apselan (tbl.)	0	4 336	4 336
Cirrus (tbl.)	15 000	28 220	43 220
Pseudoefedrin (g)	14,5	0	14,5
Sudafed (tbl.)	0	120	120
Diazepam (tbl.)	7	0	7
XTC (g)	2,1	0,9	3
XTC (tbl.)	183,25	40	223,25

§	number
283	176
284	30
285	9
286	10
287	0
288	0

NPS	price/gram	most frequent occurrence
	street sale	street sale
Cannabis	100 - 300 CZK	200 CZK
Hashish	-	-
Ecstasy (tbl.)	200 - 300 CZK	200 CZK
Heroin	-	-
Cocaine	-	-
LSD	-	-
Methamphetamine	700 - 2000 CZK	1 000 CZK
Subutex 8 mg	-	-

MORAVIAN - SILESIAN REGION

(statistical data on drug crime)

district	No. of cases	offenders	unknown	sex	number	nationality	
Bruntál	40	41	0	males	358	Bulgaria	2
Frýdek Místek	59	66	0	females	62	Czech Republic	405
Karviná	37	69	0			Italy	2
Nový Jičín	40	46	0	adults	395	Poland	3
Opava	49	66	0	juveniles	15	Slovakia	4
Ostrava	89	113	1	minors	10	Ukraine	1
Regional Directorate	8	13	0			Vietnam	3
TOTAL	322	414	1				

cooperation with PCR/CA

No. of cases	2
offenders	9

Customs Adm.	6	6	0

NPS	seized		
	ofnces	Customs	TOTAL
Anabolics (tbl., phials)	180	0	180
Cannabis (g)	34 524,6	1 940,30	36 464,90
Cannabis - plants	892	0	892
growhouse	46	0	46
Hashish (g)	0	0	0
Magic mushrooms (g)	45,8	0,00	45,80
Opium (g)	5	0	5
Methamphetamine (g)	1 140,2	167,50	1 307,70
drug lab	39	0	39
Claritine Active (tbl.)	529	0	529
Sudafed (tbl.)	480	0	480
Dimethyltryptamin (g)	5 000	0	5 000
PMMA (tbl.)	450	0	450
XTC (tbl.)	540	0	540

§	number
283	378
284	37
285	1
286	15
287	0
288	1

NPS	price/gram	
	street sale	street sale
Cannabis	50 - 500 CZK	200 CZK
Ecstasy (tbl.)	200 CZK	-
Hashish (g)	-	-
Heroin	2 000 CZK	-
Cocaine	-	-
LSD	-	-
Methamphetamine	500 - 2500 CZK	1 000 CZK

OLOMOUC REGION (statistical data on drug crime)

district	No. of cases	offenders	unknown	nationality	sex	number
Jeseník	37	46	0	Czech Republic	males	183
Olomouc	43	43	3	Slovakia	females	31
Prostějov	20	26	0	Vietnam		
Přerov	45	46	0		adults	204
Šumperk	44	43	2		juveniles	8
Regional Directorate	0	0	0		minors	2
TOTAL	189	204	5	cooperation with PCR/CA		
				No. of cases		4
Customs Adm.	11	10	1	offenders		4

NPS	seized			§	number
	ofences	Customs	TOTAL		
Cannabis (g)	41 936,4	1 881,7	43 818,1	283	179
Cannabis - plants	2 117	0	2 117	284	38
growhouse	9	0	9	285	5
LSD (trip)	1	0	1	286	3
Methamphetamine (g)	237,7	57,6	295,3	287	0
drug lab	18	0	18	288	1

Apselan (tbl.)	0	260	260
Cirrus (tbl.)	272 057	1256	273 313
Claritine Active (tbl.)	550	0	550
Sudafed (tbl.)	348	420	768
Neurol (tbl.)	30	0	30
Tramal/Tramadol (tbl.)	60	0	60
XTC (tbl.)	12	3	15
Zolpidem (tbl.)	99	0	99

NPS	price/gram	most frequent occurrence
	street sale	street sale
Cannabis	120 - 200 CZK	200 CZK
Hashish	-	-
Ecstasy	-	-
Heroin	-	-
Cocaine	-	-
LSD	-	-
Methamphetamine	1000 - 2000 CZK	1 000 CZK
Subutex 8 mg	-	-

PARDUBICE REGION (statistical data on drug crime)

district	No. of cases	offenders	unknown	adults	juveniles	minors	sex	number
Chrudim	6	8	0	112	5	0	males	102
Pardubice	21	23	0	0			females	15
Svitavy	20	22	0					
Ústí nad Orlicí	31	34	0					
Regional Directorate	1	6	0					
TOTAL	79	93	0	cooperation with PCR/CA				
				No. of cases	12			
Customs Adm.	21	24	0	offenders	13			
							nationality	
							Argentina	1
							Czech Republic	114
							Poland	1
							Slovakia	1

NPS	seized			§	number
	ofences	Customs	TOTAL		
Cannabis (g)	26 865,05	627,3	27 492,3	283	91
Cannabis - plants	1 548	0	1 548	284	21
growhouse	10	0	10	285	5
Hashish (g)	6,5	0	6,5	286	2
Methamphetamine (g)	30,6	0	30,6	287	0
Drug lab	4	0	4	288	0

Acatar (tbl.)	84	142	226
Apselan (tbl.)	2 140	108	2 248
Cirrus (tbl.)	5 243	3 276	8 519
Claritine Active (tbl.)	5 239	160	5 399
Ibuprom (tbl.)	2 640	48	2 688
Modafen (tbl.)	276	119	395
Nurofen (tbl.)	36	48	84
Sudafed (tbl.)	302	2 423	2 725
drugs cont. pseudoephedrine (tbl.)	0	1 392	1 392
XTC (tbl.)	101	0	101

NPS	price/gram	most frequent occurrence
	street sale	street sale
Cannabis	80 - 200 CZK	200 CZK
Hashish	-	-
Ecstasy	-	-
Heroin	-	-
Cocaine	-	-
LSD	-	-
Methamphetamine	1000 - 2500 CZK	1 000 CZK
Subutex 8 mg	-	-

PLZEŇ REGION

(statistical data on drug crime)

district	No. of cases	offenders	unknown off.	sex	number	nationality	
Domažlice	21	31	1	males	150	Bulgaria	1
Klatovy	10	11	0	females	31	Czech Republic	163
Plzeň - město	42	46	1			Germany	3
Plzeň - venkov - jih	15	15	0	adults	177	Poland	2
Plzeň - venkov - sever	21	26	0	juveniles	4	Russia	1
Rokycany	11	13	0	minors	0	Slovakia	7
Tachov	18	27	1			Ukraine	1
Regional Directorate	1	4	0			USA	1
TOTAL	139	173	3	<i>cooperation with PCR/CA</i>		Vietnam	2
				No. of cases	2		
Customs Adm.	10	8	2	offenders	2		

NPS	seized		
	ofences	Customs	TOTAL
Cannabis (g)	52 445,6	93,6	52 539,2
Cannabis - plants	3 628	0	3 628
growhouse	28	0	28
Hashish (g)	6,13	6,1	12,23
Methamphetamine (g)	473,1	478,9	952
Drug lab	3	0	3
Pseudoephedrine (g)	99,7	0	99,7
XTC (tbl.)	25	0	25
Vendal Retard (tbl.)	30	0	30

NPS	price/gram	most frequent occurrence	§	number
			283	133
			284	42
			285	13
			286	3
			287	2
			288	0
NPS	price/gram	most frequent occurrence		
	street sale	street sale		
Cannabis	80 - 250 CZK	200 CZK		
Hashish	-	-		
Ecstasy (tbl.)	200 CZK	-		
Fentanyl (patch)	-	-		
Heroin	-	-		
Cocaine	-	-		
LSD	-	-		
Methamphetamine	750 - 1200 CZK	1 000 CZK		
Subutex 8 mg/tbl.	-	-		

CAPITAL OF PRAGUE

(statistical data on drug crime)

district	No. of cases	offenders	unknown	sex	number	nationality	
Praha I	161	187	9	males	405	Albania	1
Praha II	71	78	1	females	69	Algeria	2
Praha III	89	93	0			Bulgaria	4
Praha IV	82	96	0			Burkina Faso	2
Regional Directorate	9	11	0			Czech Republic	378
TOTAL	412	465	10	<i>cooperation with PCR/CA</i>		Egypt	2
				No. of cases	1	France	1
Customs Adm.	480	9	472	offenders	1	Italy	1
						Israel	1
				adults	464	Cameroon	1
				juveniles	8	Kosovo	2
				minors	2	Macedonia	2
				§	number	Mali	1
				283	758	Marocco	1
				284	154	Nigeria	20
				285	9	Peru	1
				286	20	Ivory Coast	1
				287	0	Portugal	1
				288	29	Romania	1
						Russia	4
						Slovakia	19
						Slovenia	1
						Serbia	1
						Spain	1
						Sweden	1
						Tunis	1
						Ukraine	6
						USA	1
						Great Britain	1
						Vietnam	15

NPS	price/gram	most frequent occurrence
Cannabis	100 - 500 CZK	200 CZK
Hashish	-	-
Ecstasy (tbl.)	120 - 250 CZK	200 CZK
Heroin	700 - 1000 CZK	1 000 CZK
Cocaine	1500 - 2500 CZK	2 000 CZK
LSD	-	-
Methamphetamine	800 - 1000 CZK	1 000 CZK
Rivotril (tbl.)	10 CZK	10 CZK
Subutex (?mg) (tbl.)	280 - 600 CZK	600 CZK

NPS	seized		
	ofences	Customs	TOTAL
Amphetamine (g)	63,5	1 479,5	1 543,0
Amphetamine (tbl.)	0	52	52
Anabolics (ampoule)	0	382	382
Anabolics (tbl.)	1 151	8 102	9 253
Braun – drug lab	1	0	1
Cannabis (g)	82 108,4	42 251,3	124 359,7
Cannabis - plants	3 279	98	3 377
growhouse	11	0	11
Hashish (g)	83,9	377,8	461,7
Heroin (g)	1 074,0	29,7	1 103,7
Heroin – drug lab	1	0	1
Poppy head (g)	39 542,5	0,0	39 542,5
Cocaine (g)	232,28	883	1 115,28
Cocaine – tea from the leaves	0	300	300
LSD (trip)	11	910	921
Magic mushrooms (g)	92,7	0,0	92,7
Methamphetamine (g)	10 423,3	183,7	10 607
Drug lab	25	0	25
Cirrus (tbl.)	830	0	830
Efedrin (g)	0	1	1
Efedrin (tbl.)	2 341	0	2 341
Nurofen (tbl.)	240	0	240
Pseudoefedrin (g)	221,1	0	221,1
2C-B (g)	14	0	14
25X-NBOMe (tripy)	5	0	5
3-MMC (g)	1	0	1
DHC (tbl.)	40	0	40
Diazepam (tbl.)	72	0	72
Hypnogen (tbl.)	1 010	0	1 010
Kathinon (alfa PVP) (g)	0	1 011	1 011
Kodein (g)	0	14,1	14,1
Lexaurin (tbl.) - (benzodiazepin)	57	0	57
Mabron (tbl.) - (opioid)	22	0	22
Neuroi (tbl.)	84	0	8
Opium (g)	786,6	0	786,6
Oxazepam (tbl.)	20	0	20
Pentobarbital (g)	0	26,4	26,4
Rivotril (tbl.)	115,5	0	115,5
Subutex (tbl.)	45,25	0	45,25
Subuxone (tbl.)	9	0	9
XTC (g)	108,9	271,6	380,5
XTC (tbl.)	925,5	943	1 868,5
Zolpidem (tbl.)	21	0,0	21

CENTRAL BOHEMIAN REGION (statistical data on drug crime)

district	No. of cases	offenders	unknown	sex	number	adults	434
Benešov	20	24	3	males	372	juveniles	10
Beroun	43	48	0	females	76	minors	4
Kladno	37	48	0				
Kolín	24	30	0				
Kutná Hora	6	6	0				
Mělník	31	39	0				
Mladá Boleslav	35	37	0				
Nymburk	25	28	0				
Praha venkov - jih	23	36	0				
Praha venkov - východ	38	43	0				
Praha venkov - západ	24	45	0				
Příbram	20	30	0				
Rakovník	13	13	0				
Regional Directorate	5	14	0				
TOTAL	344	441	3				
				cooperation with PCR/CA			
				No. of cases	2		
				offenders	5		
Customs Adm.	6	7	0				

NPS	seized		
	ofences	Customs	TOTAL
Anabolics (ampoule)	10	0	10
Anabolics(tbl., phials)	230,5	0	230,5
Braun (ml)	10	0	10
Cannabis (g)	57 184,8	9 512,0	66 696,8
Cannabis - plants	1 377	26	1 403
growhouse	18	0	18
Hashish (g)	78	0	78
Heroin (g)	3,4	0	3,4
Ketamin (g)	0,9	0	0,9
Kodein (g)	2,5	0	2,5
Methamphetamine (g)	761,7	1	762,7
drug lab	25	0	25
Cirrus (tbl.)	78 424	5 012	83 436
Nurofen (tbl.)	228	0	228
Salvia divinorum (g)	15	0	15
Rivotril (tbl.)	1 071	0	1 071
XTC (g)	8	0	8
XTC (tbl.)	19	0	19

NPS	price/gram	most frequent occurrence
	street sale	street sale
Cannabis	50 - 600 CZK	200 CZK
Hashish	-	-
Ecstasy (tbl.)	200 CZK	-
Heroin	1 000 CZK	-
Cocaine	-	-
LSD (trip)	200 CZK	-
Methamphetamine	500 - 3000 CZK	1 000 CZK
Subutex 8 mg	-	-

ÚSTÍ REGION

(statistical data on drug crime)

district	No. of cases	offenders	unknown off.
Děčín	83	90	0
Chomutov	48	64	0
Litoměřice	28	36	3
Louny	26	39	0
Most	86	89	0
Teplice	88	98	0
Ústí nad Labem	54	82	2
Regional Directorate	0	0	0
TOTAL	413	498	5

Customs Adm.	6	7	0
--------------	---	---	---

NPS	seized		
	ofences	Customs	TOTAL
Anabolics (tbl., phials)	225	0	225
Anabolics (ampoule)	4	0	4
Cannabis (g)	64 210,2	9 563,6	73 773,8
Cannabis - plants	4 605	0	4 605
growhouse	31	0	31
Heroin (g)	148,8	0	148,8
Cocaine (g)	14,98	0	14,98
Methamphetamine (g)	3 250,7	70,66	3 321,4
drug lab	34	0	34
Cirrus (tbl.)	2 806	0	2 806
Subutex (tbl.)	5	0	5
Rivotril (tbl.)	2	0	2
3-MMC (g)	346,5	0	346,5
Vendal Retard (tbl.)	90	0	90
XTC (tbl.)	4	0	4

sex	number
males	440
females	65
adults	493
juveniles	10
minors	2

cooperation with PCR/CA	
No. of cases	3
offenders	4

nationality	number
Armenia	1
Czech republic	461
Slovakia	5
Syria	1
Vietnam	37

§	number
283	443
284	39
285	22
286	10
287	2
288	2

NPS	price/gram	most frequent occurrence
	street sale	street sale
Cannabis	60 - 200 CZK	200 CZK
Hashish	-	-
Ecstasy	-	-
Heroin	800 - 1000 CZK	-
Cocaine	-	-
LSD	-	-
Methamphetamine	700 - 2000 CZK	1 000 CZK
Subutex 8 mg	350 CZK	-

VYSOČINA REGION

(statistical data on drug crime)

district	No. of cases	offenders	unknown
Havlíčkův Brod	30	31	0
Jihlava	15	18	0
Pelhřimov	37	40	0
Třebíč	15	15	0
Žďár nad Sázavou	41	41	0
TOTAL	138	145	0

Customs Adm.	2	2	0
--------------	---	---	---

NPS	seized		
	ofences	Customs	TOTAL
Amphetamine (g)	27	0	27
Cannabis (g)	3 667,2	0	3 667,2
Cannabis - plants	123	9	132
growhouse	5	1	6
Hashish (g)	6,5	0	6,5
Cocaine(g)	5,3	0	5,3
LSD (trip)	48	0	48
Magic mushrooms (g)	31,1	0	31,1
Methamphetamine (g)	514	0	514
Drug lab	9	0	9
Sudafed (tbl.)	0	857	857
XTC (tbl.)	110	0	110

sex	number
males	116
females	31

nationality	
Czech rep.	144
Slovakia	1
Ukraine	1
USA	1

§	number
283	135
284	7
285	4
286	2
287	0
288	0

NPS	price/gram	most frequent occurrence
	street sale	street sale
Amphetamine	-	-
Cannabis	100 - 200 CZK	-
Hashish	-	-
Ecstasy	-	-
Heroin	1 000 CZK	-
Cocaine	-	-
LSD	-	-
Methamphetamine	1000 - 2000 CZK	1 500 CZK
Subutex 8 mg	-	-

ZLÍN REGION

(statistical data on drug crime)

district	No. of cases	offenders	unknown	adults	113	nationality	
Kroměříž	15	17	0	juveniles	10	Czech republic	120
Uherské Hradiště	16	27	0	minors	1	Poland	1
Vsetín	16	24	0	sex	number	Slovakia	3
Zlín	42	43	0	males	103	§	number
Regional Directorate	2	9	0	females	21	283	95
TOTAL	91	120	0	cooperation with PCR/CA		284	23
Customs Adm.	4	4	0	No. of cases	0	285	5
				offenders	0	286	4
						287	2
						288	3

NPS	seized		
	ofences	Customs	TOTAL
Amphetamine (g)	0	18	18
Cannabis (g)	27 963,1	16,5	27 979,6
Cannabis - plants	885	0	885
growhouse	5	0	5
Methamphetamine (g)	324,1	0	324,1
Drug lab	12	0	12
Cirrus (tbl.)	3 220	0	3 220

NPS	price/gram	most frequent occurrence
	street sale	street sale
Cannabis	100 CZK	-
Hashish	-	-
Ecstasy	-	-
Heroin	-	-
Cocaine	-	-
LSD	-	-
Methamphetamine	700 - 1500 CZK	-
Subutex 8 mg	-	-

