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(Czech Republic 2016)

Dear readers,

it has become a tradition that in its annual report the National Drug Enforcement Headquarters of the Criminal Police and Investigation of the Police of the Czech Republic regularly provides a picture of the illicit drugs market in the Czech Republic from the perspective of a law enforcement body. With regard to the responsibilities of the National Drug Enforcement Headquarters, which focuses primarily on crimes perpetrated by organized criminal groups in the international context, information and data gathered from criminal investigations have shown an increase in the activities of criminal groups of perpetrators of Vietnamese origin, especially in relation to the large-scale production of methamphetamine and marijuana intended for export abroad. The activities of these groups have also impacted the Czech drug market. Methamphetamine is the most troublesome substance and perpetrators and addicts pose the highest criminal and other related risks. As for other types of drugs, the situation has remained relatively stable. The market, however, has been indicating a growing preference for psychoactive substances, most often opiates and opioids. New synthetic substances have not yet become a significant phenomenon but we should not underestimate the enormous health risks posed by some of these substances.

The National Drug Enforcement Headquarters has been fighting international organized drug crime for twenty six years now. We have been operating in close cooperation with other law enforcement bodies to counter drug crime at the central as well as at the regional and local level. We have also been working closely with our foreign counterparts and partners and this cooperation has remained an integral part of Czech drug enforcement efforts. We believe that our activities have contributed to the implementation of the national drug enforcement policy and that we have managed to act as a stable and rational balance to groups promoting a liberal and an exclusively medical approach to and perception of narcotic and hallucinogenic substances.

Drug-related crime and the risks associated with drug crime have always posed a persistent threat to our society and its core values. Drugs, drug-related crime and associated risks impact the lives of individuals and their surroundings as well as the quality of life of entire communities and countries. Very often, people mistake individual freedoms for unbridled conduct. This is another reason our law enforcement efforts in this area remain a high priority for society as a whole.

We are true professionals in our field; we perceive our vocation as a mission, and we strongly believe in its importance.



Col. Mgr. Jakub Frydrych
Director

Trafficking in METHAMPHETAMINE

Trafficking in METHAMPHETAMINE

The current on-going trend of large-scale production and distribution of methamphetamine concentrated in several selected regions and characterised by strong involvement of the Vietnamese criminal groups has continued to impact the availability of this drug in the Czech Republic. Epidemiological data show that the current trend has been slightly changing and the numbers of methamphetamine users have started to decline. This marks a change, since the data had been, until recently, showing a steady increase in estimates of the number of methamphetamine users. However, before we interpret the fresh data as a proof of culmination or declining problem in the methamphetamine use, we shall assess many other factors with extreme caution. Even in the case of primary drug crime, none of the monitored indicators has been revealing a steady decline. The nature and size of recently detected methamphetamine production laboratories have confirmed that the Vietnamese criminal groups have been playing a major role in the methamphetamine production, in their case primarily designed to meet the foreign demand rather than to supply the domestic drug market. The estimated volume of methamphetamine production by these groups is 10 to 12 tonnes per year.

The criminal gangs are well aware of the fact that the demand for methamphetamine is far above its supply. With readily available components and chemicals and, in particular, low-cost and readily available „brewers“, they make extremely high profits. Methamphetamine produced in large quantities is distributed mainly to the neighbouring countries, but also to Scandinavia.

Statistically, most laboratories on the territory of the

Czech Republic are small and use the community production method. Production quantity, however, is in the hands of gangs perpetrating high volume of methamphetamine production in large-scale brewing houses, production of which is intended especially to meet the demand of foreign users. Most large-scale laboratories are to be found in the northwest Bohemia.

Methamphetamine is a relatively affordable drug, a drug user can readily buy it, at least in some parts of the Czech Republic, for as little as CZK 500 per one gram. Its quality in the illegal market reaches about 70% of methamphetamine base, sometimes even more. Its high quality, mainly in the form of crystals, makes the methamphetamine made in the Czech Republic into a highly demanded commodity outside the Czech Republic. Seizures of methamphetamine in Germany range from a few grams to several kilograms, and its price increases several times once exported. The further away from the Czech border, the higher the price. The trend shows that perpetrators prefer larger volume of drugs trafficked in larger consignments by couriers instead of formerly popular petty trafficking in small quantities by drug tourists.

The predominant raw materials for large-scale methamphetamine production perpetrated by Vietnamese criminal groups have by large been pharmaceuticals containing pseudoephedrine imported from Poland or, more recently, through Poland. The most commonly abused pharmaceutical is Cirrus, which contains 120 mg of pseudoephedrine in one tablet. Most tablets are not manufactured in Poland, but primarily in Turkey, from where they are smuggled through Romania, Bulgaria, Hungary and Slovakia to Poland and then into the Czech Republic. In Poland, there are criminal

groups perpetrating exclusively illicit drug smuggling of pharmaceuticals containing PSE and subsequent extraction of pseudoephedrine, which is subsequently trafficked to the Czech Republic.

Our investigations and cases indicate that currently there are the following sources of drugs containing pseudoephedrine originating in Poland:

- Pharmaceuticals, which the criminal groups had obtained in significantly high volumes prior to the introduction of the new Polish regulation limiting distribution of selected pharmaceuticals,
- Pharmaceuticals, procured unlawfully with the help of pharmacists or distributors of pharmaceuticals,
- Pharmaceuticals supplied by criminal groups perpetrating imports of tablets containing PSE from other EU countries and countries outside the EU, most often from Turkey,
- Pharmaceuticals supplied by criminal groups perpetrating illegal imports to Poland of generic pharmaceuticals containing PSE that are not registered in the EU.

In 2016, most tablets containing pseudoephedrine came from Wulka Kosovska, a market hall located in the suburb of Warsaw. Our recent cases have shown that Czech brewers have started using generic pharmaceuticals containing pseudoephedrine, which are not registered in any EU country.

We have also detected cases of methamphetamine production directly from ephedrine, which the Vietnamese criminal groups buy either from criminal groups from the Balkan countries (see MAMA-TATA operation) or have it delivered from China. In the last quarter of 2016, we also detected cases of methamphetamine pro-

duction from CET-DER, a drug made in India and trafficked from there to the Czech Republic and Poland for its subsequent use in methamphetamine brewing laboratories.

There is yet another trend in this area – perpetrators divide their production cycle into several phases, which they perform at different and often remote locations. The first phase – extraction of pseudoephedrine from tablets and subsequent production of liquid methamphetamine - takes place at remote buildings or facilities located at the outskirts of villages or towns to prevent passers-by from recognizing the typical odour of chemicals such as toluene and acetone. The perpetrators often use former production facilities, warehouses, or farmhouses. The production waste of virtually tons of hazardous chemicals (acids, alkalis, organic solvents, iodine, phosphorus, etc.) most often ends up in sewers or drainage pipes. The perpetrators are thus contaminating the surrounding area with carcinogenic compounds which penetrate deep into the groundwater and chemicals threaten to poison the drinking water. In some municipalities, there has been an increased incidence of thyroid cancer reported as a result of the widespread infestation of the underground water with iodine. The second phase of production - evaporation of liquid methamphetamine or its crystallization - takes place elsewhere, most often in rented flats, which are located on top floors of buildings (top floor or attic properties), to prevent people living in the house from detecting the smell (of toluene or acetone) produced in the process of crystallization of methamphetamine. Methamphetamine intended for the second production phase is often transported in plastic bottles used for beverages, such as lemonade, mineral water or beer, in order to prevent detection by the Czech Police or the

Customs Administration should there be a random inspection or a road check.

It has also been a continuing trend to move the methamphetamine production to Poland, where the Vietnamese criminal groups find better conditions for their crime. By producing in the source country of the precursor, they can actually skip the phase of having to smuggle the tablets containing pseudoephedrine from Poland to the Czech Republic thus eliminating the risk of detection and financial loss. There may be yet another quite significant factor in the relocation of at least a part of the production to Poland – the fundamental difference in verdicts of imprisonment pronounced by Czech and Polish courts (length of prison sentence). Perpetrators often import from the Czech Republic chemicals necessary for their methamphetamine production located in Poland. They tailor made their shipments exactly to produce the intended brew of methamphetamine. The methamphetamine produced this way is subsequently transported to the Czech Republic either in the liquid form and the second production cycle takes place in the Czech Republic. Alternatively, both phases take place in Poland and the perpetrators traffic the final product - crystalline methamphetamine - to the Czech Republic.

Vietnamese criminal groups operating in the Czech Republic and Poland have increased their cooperation.

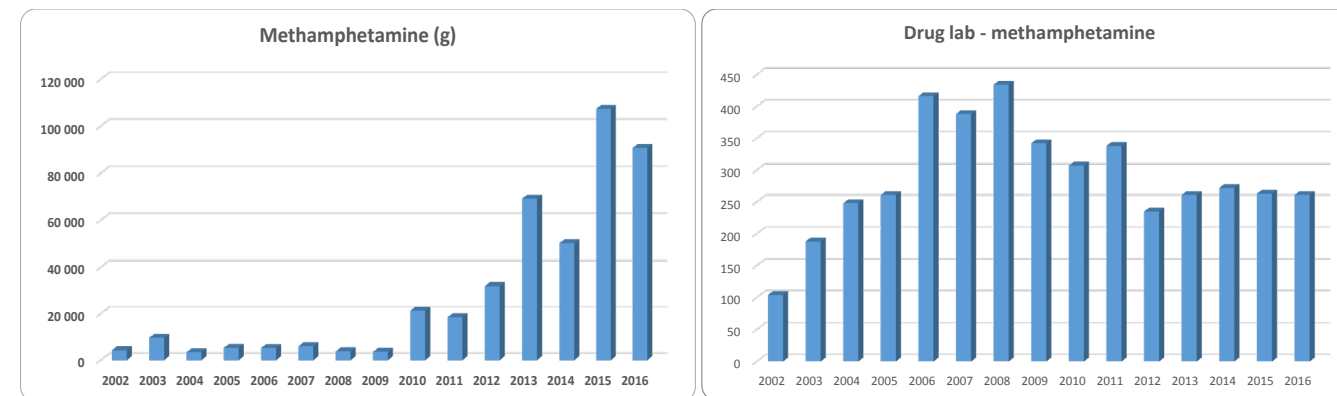
Some perpetrators are members of groups on both sides of the border and perpetrate crime in both countries.

The Vietnamese criminal groups sell most their methamphetamine to the Federal Republic of Germany, Austria, France and the Scandinavian countries (Norway, Sweden). We have detected cases of methamphetamine smuggling to Australia and Japan.

Due to the high production capacity of some brewing houses, there has been a growing issue of the volume of hazardous waste generated during the production process. Contaminated facilities, where the illegal production was taking place, pose high threat. Long-term exposure to these toxic and hazardous substances threatens health of many people in their vicinity. As of 2016, there has been a publicly accessible map of seized methamphetamine production laboratories and growing facilities. The map is intended to increase people’s awareness of risks associated with illicit drug production and disseminate information among the general public and municipalities of the territorial distribution of illegal production. We believe that publication of such a map will help adopt local measures to prevent these negative phenomena. For the map, see: <http://www.policie.cz/clanek/narodni-protidrogova-centrala-skpv-projekty-projekty.aspx>.

Volume of methamphetamine detected and number of detected brewing houses

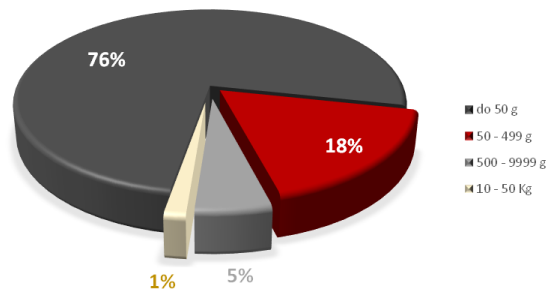
	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Methamphetamine (g)	5 249	5 978	3 799	3 596	21 301	18 476	31 900	69 137	50 238	107 363	90 718
Drug lab	416	388	434	342	307	338	235	261	272	263	261



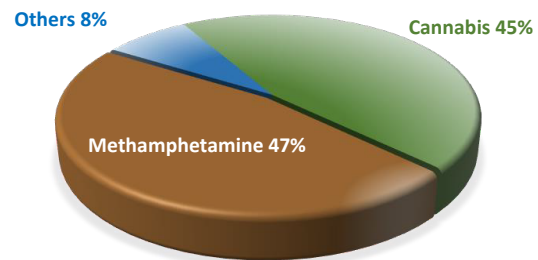
Detected drug lab 2016



Drug lab by volume of production 2016



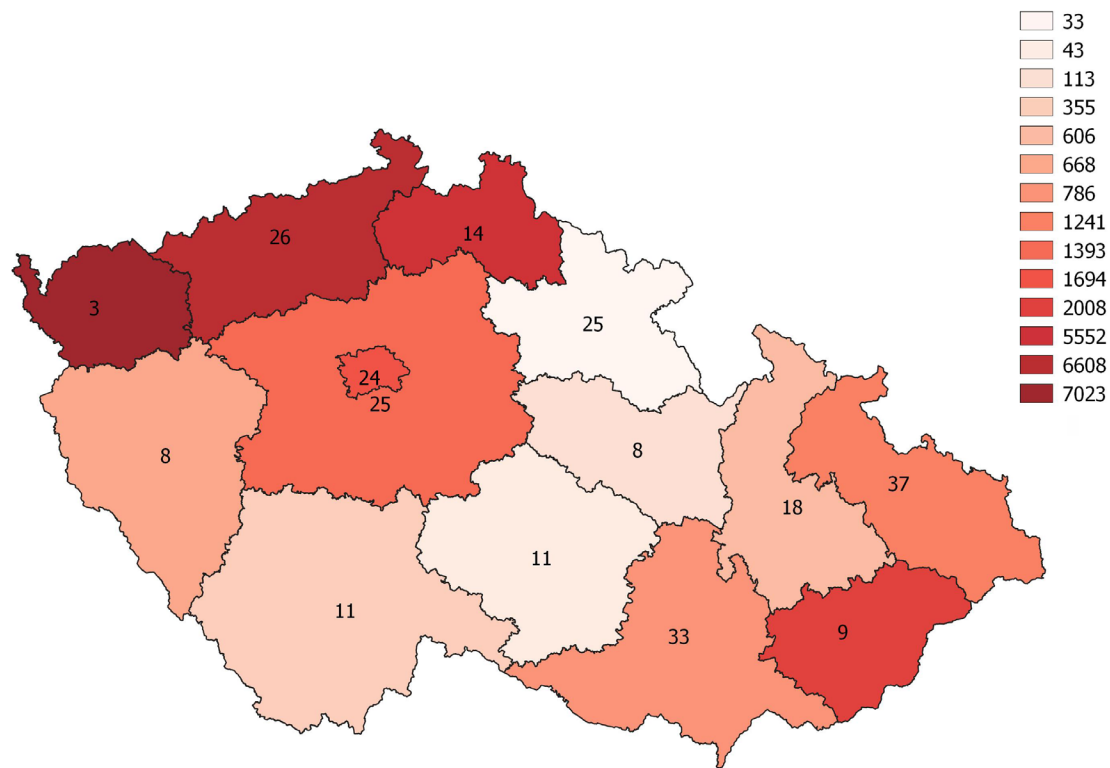
Drug offenses in relation to substance



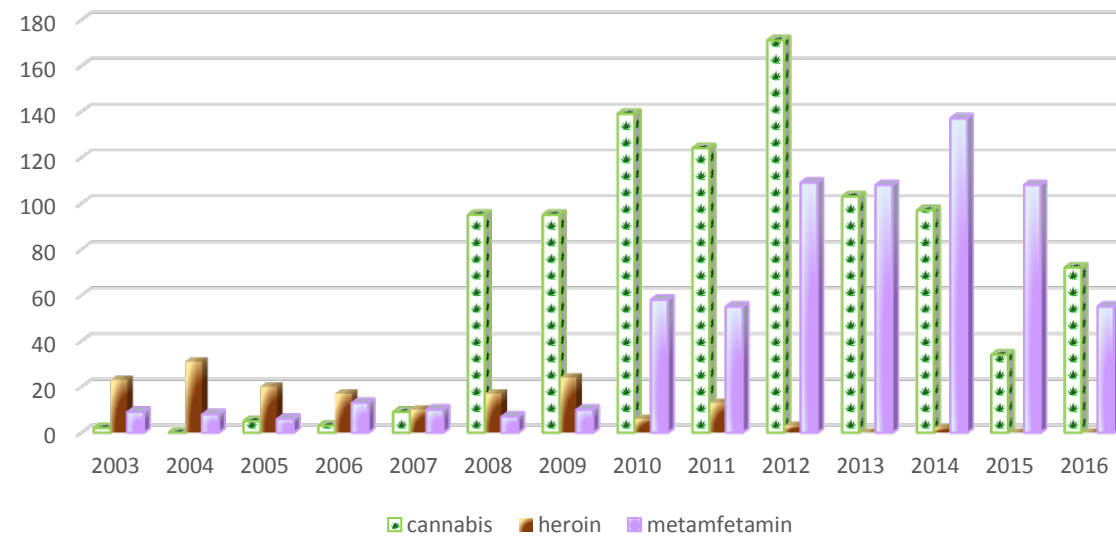
The share of Vietnamese (%) in the amount of detected methamphetamine



The number of detected drug lab and methamphetamine in 2016



Number of Vietnamese nationality offenders according to NPS



Operation „LOM“

At the beginning of September 2016, in their Operation „LOM“, officers of the National Drug Enforcement Headquarters detected and apprehended a group of fifteen suspects perpetrating extensive illegal production, trafficking and dealing with methamphetamine and marihuana. The current investigation has shown that the drug was sold primarily to customers on the territory of the Czech Republic and the Federal Republic of Germany. The group produced tens of kilograms of methamphetamine per production cycle using several different leased premises. The perpetrators divided the production process into individual phases which they performed at different locations.

The seized methamphetamine production laboratory was located in a rented warehouse at the outskirts of a village in the Ústí nad Labem Region. In the production room, the perpetrators stored plenty of chemicals intended for drug production. Production waste was deposited in plastic barrels and stored in basements while the pseudoephedrine extraction waste was deposited in plastic bags. The group of perpetrators used a drug called Cirrus to obtain the necessary methamphetamine production precursor. The origin of the drug is subject to further investigation. The stored residual chemicals leaked alkaline and other chemicals into the air. All substances have been taken to a Police warehouse under strict safety precautions. The whole structure, where the methamphetamine production laboratory was located, is currently contaminated.

There were other dangerous substances found in a residential building in the Central Bohemian Region where the perpetrators had operated a methamphetamine

brewing lab before. Even this facility is heavily polluted with various hazardous gases and aerosols from methamphetamine production as well as unscrupulous storage of hazardous substances.

The group of perpetrators transported their methamphetamine in a liquid form from the border area to the centre of Prague, where they produced crystals. They crystallized the methamphetamine in the attic of a building having a convenience store on the ground floor.

During the investigation of two documented deals, the National Drug Enforcement Headquarters officers seized altogether 30 kg of marijuana and 2 kg of methamphetamine. At the final Police intervention which took place in Prague, Dolní Poustevna, Mratín, Klobúky and Dolní Podluží, the Police performed over 10 house searches and 15 searches of other premises and land. They seized a large-scale methamphetamine production laboratory and about 10 kg of methamphetamine produced by the perpetrators. Members of the group were apprehended by the National Drug Enforcement Headquarters officers in cooperation with members of the Special Intervention Unit Prague and Special Intervention Unit Ústí nad Labem.



Under the umbrella of this operation, we seized a total of 12 kg of methamphetamine, 30 kg of marijuana, a large-scale methamphetamine production laboratory, and large quantity of chemicals used to produce methamphetamine. 15 suspects were detained.

Operation „TRAJECT“

Operation „TRAJECT“ targeted an international organized criminal group operating in the territory of the Kingdom of Sweden, the Czech Republic and the Republic of Hungary. The group perpetrated large-scale production of amphetamine, a psychotropic substance, and its subsequent distribution. Their criminal activity was yielding them high proceeds. Members of this criminal group were successfully meeting the demand for amphetamine on the territory of almost the entire Kingdom of Sweden for at least five years. Small quantity of amphetamine – less than ten kilograms – was also sold in illegal markets in the Czech Republic. In their operation, the law enforcement bodies managed to detect the first amphetamine brewing laboratory in the history on the territory of the Czech Republic. Its total production is estimated at 3.5 tonnes of this illicit stimulating substance.

Operation „TRAJECT“ was a joint activity of the Czech, Swedish, and Hungarian Police authorities. Criminal activities of the perpetrators were documented by a joint investigation team. During the pre-investigation phase, Police and customs authorities of the Federal Republic of Germany, Bosnia and Herzegovina and Croatia were also involved.

Individual members of the criminal group had their tasks strictly divided amongst themselves. The key per-

petrator, a Swedish citizen of Serbian nationality, was in charge of financing of the whole group, he regularly ordered production of amphetamine in the Czech Republic, and commissioned couriers, who trafficked the amphetamine from the Czech Republic to Sweden. The carriers were either Swedish citizens or one Hungarian citizen and one Czech citizen. Last but not least, the key perpetrator managed distribution of the amphetamine on the territory of the Kingdom of Sweden, particularly in the Malmö area. Another important member of the group, a Czech citizen, and his co-defender, also a citizen of the Czech Republic, were in charge of illegal production of amphetamine, the psychotropic substance, in the Liberec region, especially in the town of Jablonec nad Nisou. For this purpose, he built a large-scale laboratory capable of producing tens of kilos of amphetamine in one production cycle. For this purpose, he also set up a warehouse for chemicals he needed to produce the psychotropic substance and he stored highly hazardous waste from his production there, too. Another member of the criminal group, a Czech citizen living in Prague, was in charge of trafficking the amphetamine to the Kingdom of Sweden. He trafficked the drug himself or recruited couriers from the Czech Republic or Slovakia, planned their trips, and arranged for the best conditions possible to for the drugs to reach the final destination successfully. The last member of the criminal group was also a Czech citizen living in the Liberec region, who used his legitimate car garage to hide amphetamine in passenger vehicles which subsequently travelled with the illicit drug to Sweden. His modus operandi was to hide amphetamine in various car cavities to conceal them from the customs or Police authorities in case of a border or road check on their way to the final destination.

Thanks to the joint investigation team, the authorities managed to seize a total of 93 kg of amphetamine on the territory of the Kingdom of Sweden, the Federal Republic of Germany and the Czech Republic and detained 7 couriers who have already been convicted or are currently in custody awaiting trial.

On 6 July 2016, the authorities, pursuant to an agreement of all members of the joint investigation team, launched the final intervention. The leader of the criminal group was arrested in Malmö, Sweden, on the basis of a European Arrest Warrant. Subsequently, on 7 June 2016, the Czech authorities arrested, in Prague and also in the Liberec Region, four other members of the criminal group and performed 7 house searches and 5 searches of other premises and sites. They seized a large capacity amphetamine laboratory (three brewing sets, a fifty-litre laboratory glass bottle, three 25-litre laboratory glass bottles, one 20-litre laboratory glass bottle, one 15-litre laboratory glass bottle, and 3 glass coolers), about 700 litres of chemicals which are commonly used to produce amphetamine, and about 600 litres of amphetamine production waste. According



to a court sworn expert in chemistry, the perpetrators could have produced up to 3.5 tons of amphetamine in their brewing laboratory. The value of such amount of amphetamine in Sweden would be around 343 million Swedish Crowns, i.e. CZK 995 million (at the „wholesale“ price of 98 000 Swedish Crowns per 1 kg of amphetamine). Furthermore, the authorities seized 5 passenger vehicles, the total value of which was CZK 900,000, 4 real estate properties in the total value of about CZK 15 million and cash amounting to about CZK 150 000. The final intervention ended on 7 July 2016 in Malmö, where the Swedish colleagues used the European Arrest Warrant to arrest the remaining two members of the criminal group living in Sweden.

Operation „MAMA-TATA“

The joint investigation team of the Czech, German, and Austrian law enforcement bodies detected and investigated serious international drug crime of production and trafficking in methamphetamine, amphetamine, marijuana, and cocaine. The investigation team documented an organized group of more than fifty perpetrators, seized two large-scale methamphetamine production laboratories and over 100 kilograms of drugs worth around eight million euro. Amongst the organized group members, there were drug producers, organizers, couriers, and dealers.

The international cooperation under the umbrella of this operation led the Police to a Bosnian-Albanian criminal group of more than 25 members, who organized methamphetamine production in northern Bohemia, recruited couriers, trafficked methamphetamine from the Czech Republic to Germany and Austria, and distributed drugs to dealers as well as end-users.

The joint investigation team counted 30 Police officers from three countries. During 9 months, they managed to arrest 20 perpetrators and seize a total of 104.5 kg of methamphetamine, 2.9 kg of cocaine, 2.2 kg of amphetamine, and 3 kg of marijuana.

The seized drugs could have been sold at street price for a total of around 8 million euro. Members of the joint investigation group also seized 2 large-scale laboratories used for factory-line production of methamphetamine. In the laboratory located in the Czech Republic, the team seized more than 20 kg of methamphetamine and 90 kg of ephedrine, the methamphetamine precursor. In the other laboratory in the Netherlands, they seized more than 74 kg of methamphetamine and pure methamphetamine base were right during the production process. The initial findings show that the laboratories' production capacity was 50 to 100 kilograms of substance per one production cycle. There was at least one production cycle per week. Methamphetamine produced in these laboratories was mainly designed for dealers and drug users in central Germany, Berlin, and Austria.



Operation „MĚSÍC/MOON“

Operation „MĚSÍC/MOON“ targeted ten Vietnamese nationals perpetrating extensive production of methamphetamine. During all phases of the investigation, the detectives seized a large-scale methamphetamine brewing laboratory, large quantities of chemicals and precursors, about 10 kg of drugs, and cash - hundreds of thousands - of various denominations and illegal firearms.

In the course of the investigation, which lasted for less than a year, the Police documented criminal activities of an organized group of perpetrators, identified the individuals who organized and financed this illicit drug trafficking activity, and other persons involved. They also detected the modus operandi of the gang of illicit substances' traffickers. The detectives detected and seized a large-scale methamphetamine brewing house in a rented farm at a remote location in the district of Tachov. Its production capacity is estimated at about 45 kg of the drug per one brew. As precursor for their production, the perpetrators' used tablets containing pseudoephedrine. The methamphetamine was sold to other perpetrators and the final destination the drug has been under investigation.



Operation „LASICE“

Operation „Lasice“ targeted an international criminal group perpetrating organized production of methamphetamine and its subsequent export abroad, especially to Germany. The detectives detected and seized two large-scale methamphetamine brewing houses, including a total of about 92 kilograms of already produced methamphetamine. One methamphetamine brewing house was in the Ústí nad Labem Region, the other was detected by the detectives during a house search in the Netherlands, where the perpetrators were right in the middle of their brew of about 70 kg of methamphetamine.

Members of the organized group, two Czech nationals and two nationals of the Kingdom of the Netherlands, were detained in the Netherlands on the basis of an international legal assistance request and subsequently extradited for criminal prosecution in the Czech Republic.



Operation „KOMÁR“

In their Operation „KOMÁR“, detectives detained a five-member international organized group perpetrating crime in several countries. The group bought methamphetamine produced in the Czech Republic and trafficked the drug to the Federal Republic of Germany.

In the course of the investigation, the Police documented purchase and subsequent trafficking of 1,220 grams of methamphetamine and 850 ecstasy tablets within 35 courier trips to Germany.

The Police apprehended three suspects in the Czech Republic and two others in Germany. The perpetrators were in possession of 1060 grams of methamphetamine, 1 kilogram of cocaine and 500 grams of marijuana, 665 euro in cash, electronic appliances worth CZK 16 000, a methamphetamine production laboratory, and a VW Passat worth CZK 400 000.

Operation „MOLA“

In their Operation „MOLA“, members of the National Drug Enforcement Headquarters of the Service of the Criminal Police and Investigation of the Police of the Czech Republic (NPC SKPV PČR), in cooperation with their colleagues, members of units subordinated to the Regional Headquarters of the Police of the Czech Republic in Hradec Králové Region, Central Bohemian Region, Liberec Region, and South Bohemian Region, detected and detained an organized criminal group perpetrating sophisticated and extensive deals in methamphetamine intended for users in the Czech Republic.

In the course of the final Police intervention, members of the National Drug Enforcement Headquarters, in cooperation with detectives of local units subordinated to the Regional Headquarters of the Police of the Czech Republic in Hradec Králové Region, Liberec Region, and South Bohemian Region, apprehended a total of 12 perpetrators, 10 of whom were Czech nationals and 2 were nationals of Vietnam, on the territory of the Municipality of Prague and districts of Strakonice, Mladá Boleslav, Česká Lípa, and Jičín. The interventions were carried out in cooperation with the Special Intervention Unit of the Hradec Králové Region, the Special Intervention Unit of the South Bohemian Region, the Special Intervention Unit of the Municipality of Prague and the Rapid Deployment Squad.

The organized criminal group bought high quality crystal methamphetamine from Vietnamese citizens for CZK 400 per 1g and subsequently distributed the drug to dealers in the Central Bohemian, South Bohemian, Liberec and Hradec Králové Regions for sale to the end users. The detectives are currently investigating whether the group was also perpetrating trafficking of the drugs abroad.



When documenting the crimes of the organized group of perpetrators, the detectives documented a total of 20 kg of pervitin sold and its subsequent distribution by dealers to the end users. During the intervention, in the course of which the perpetrators were arrested, and the subsequent house searches, the Police seized a total of half a kilogram of methamphetamine, about CZK 500 000 in cash in various currencies, several cell phones, computer technology, and a Mercedes Benz.

Imports of pharmaceuticals from Poland, subsequent production of methamphetamine on the territory of the Liberec region and distribution of tens of kilograms of the drug on the territory of the Czech Republic were also documented in operations „KARPOV“ and „KONTAKT“. Operations „HASOD“ and „RAIM“, which have already been completed, targeted a group of Bulgarian traffickers of pharmaceuticals, namely Cirrus, who perpetrated trafficking of altogether 36 kg of various pharmaceuticals.

Operation „DUBÍ“

The operation under the cover name „DUBÍ“ targeted a four-member organized group perpetrating illegal production of methamphetamine.

One of the perpetrators was detained right in the middle of methamphetamine production in a well hidden laboratory in the Teplice District. He was in possession of 6 crystal methamphetamine drying plates and 5841 gram of white to pinkish crystals - very pure methamphetamine in the crystalline form.

In the methamphetamine lab, the perpetrators stored all chemicals necessary for the synthesis of methamphetamine from pseudo ephedrine and/or ephedrine by the so-called „Czech brewing process“ (iodine, phosphoric acid, phosphorus in red modification, sodium hydroxide, hydrochloric acid, toluene, and acetone). In addition, the detectives seized all types of containers used in the process, in particular laboratory flasks, heat sources - stoves, extraction tanks - plastic containers, agitators, funnels, filtration materials (cotton wool, filter papers), paper for pH measurement, scales and other matter needed for a successful synthesis. However, when the Police raided the laboratory, the perpetrator was already in the stage of final methamphetamine crystallising.

The perpetrator's method was based on slow crystallization of methamphetamine from a mixture of organic solvents which yields large crystals of up to 5 cm. This type of methamphetamine, commonly referred to as ICE or CRYSTAL, is intended especially for foreign markets, where users prefer this form of the drug.



Trafficking in MARIJUANA

Trafficking in MARIJUANA

Most psychoactive drugs originating from the cannabis plant are made from locally grown plants. Despite the decrease of the number of detected plantations in 2015, in 2016 the figures were back on track and marking steady growth again. The number of detected and seized plants and packs of dry cannabis, which kept growing ever since 2007, also decreased in 2015. In 2016, it was on increase again. 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 growers. Nevertheless, we have recently marked a trend of perpetrators attempting to decrease the risk of detection by establishing more plantations with less than 500 plants each. The trend of large-scale plantations operated by Czech nationals, who export their crops abroad, has also been increasing.

Non-technical cannabis is most often grown indoors using special indoor growing technology for growing plants under the artificial light. Marijuana grown indoors usually has high content of THC, the psychoactive substance. Plantations are often located in specially refurbished buildings, most often warehouses and farms, but also rented family houses and flats in residential areas. Plantations pose high risk

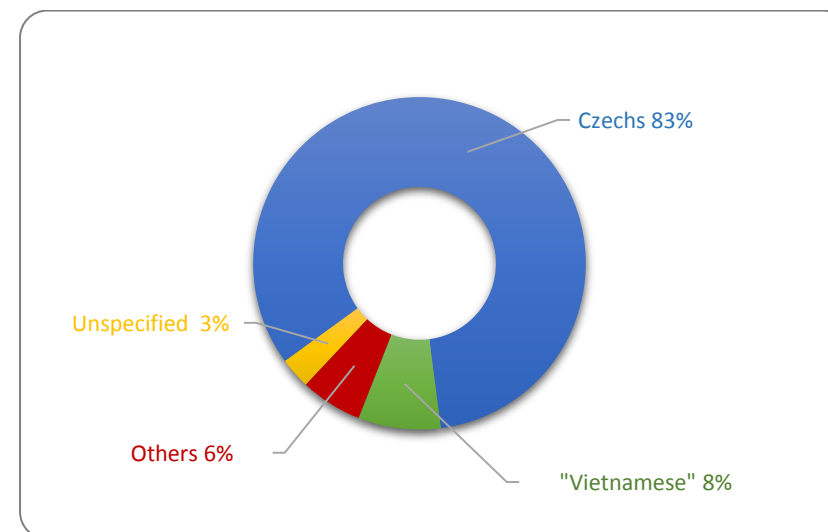
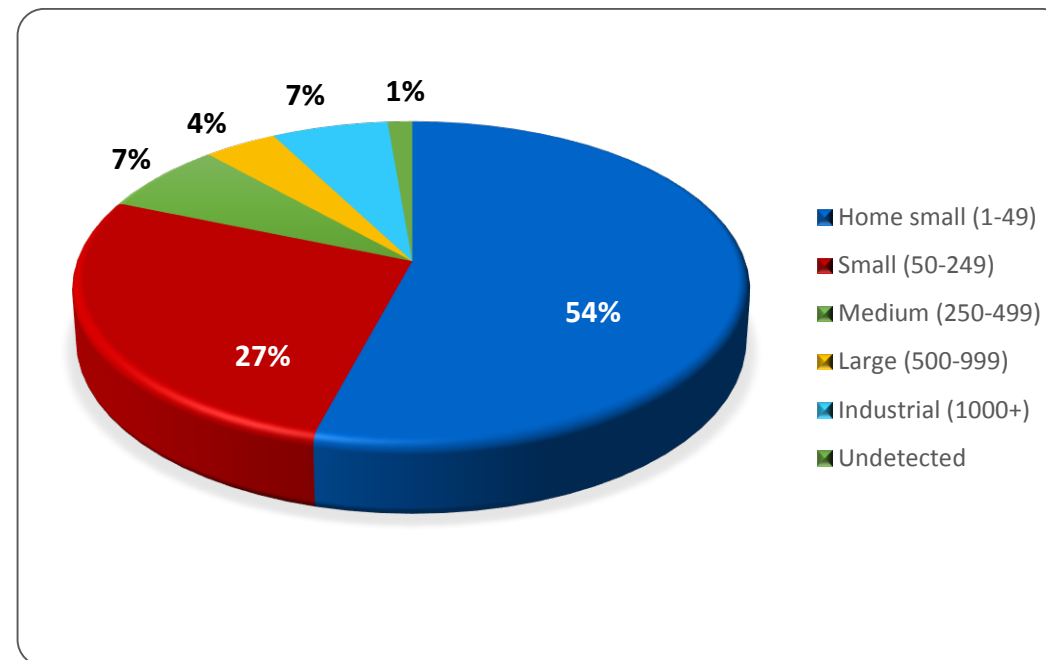
to their environment and this danger is often neglected. The dangers associated with indoor growing of cannabis include poisonous “fumes” from cultivation, fires caused by short circuits due to improperly executed electricity wiring, electric shocks, damage to buildings due to refurbishment, or environmental damage caused by chemicals used for cultivation.

Part of the „indoor“ cannabis production is well organized. Most of it is in the hands of criminal groups of perpetrators of Vietnamese origin, which are estimated to produce 30 to 40 tonnes per year. Most marijuana crops are destined for the domestic market, but there are also large-scale exports, especially to neighbouring countries, but also to Ukraine, Hungary, the UK and the Scandinavian countries.

In order to reduce the risk of detection, cultivation often takes place at several locations. Instead of one „factory-size“ plantation, the perpetrators set up a number of smaller plantations, where the number of plants ranges from 300 to 500 on average. One group usually operates 3 to 5 plantations. In the plantation, there are plants at different stages of growth; while one room has just been harvested and new plants are planted, in the adjacent room, there are plants that can be harvested soon in order provide for a regular supply of the illicit drug market.

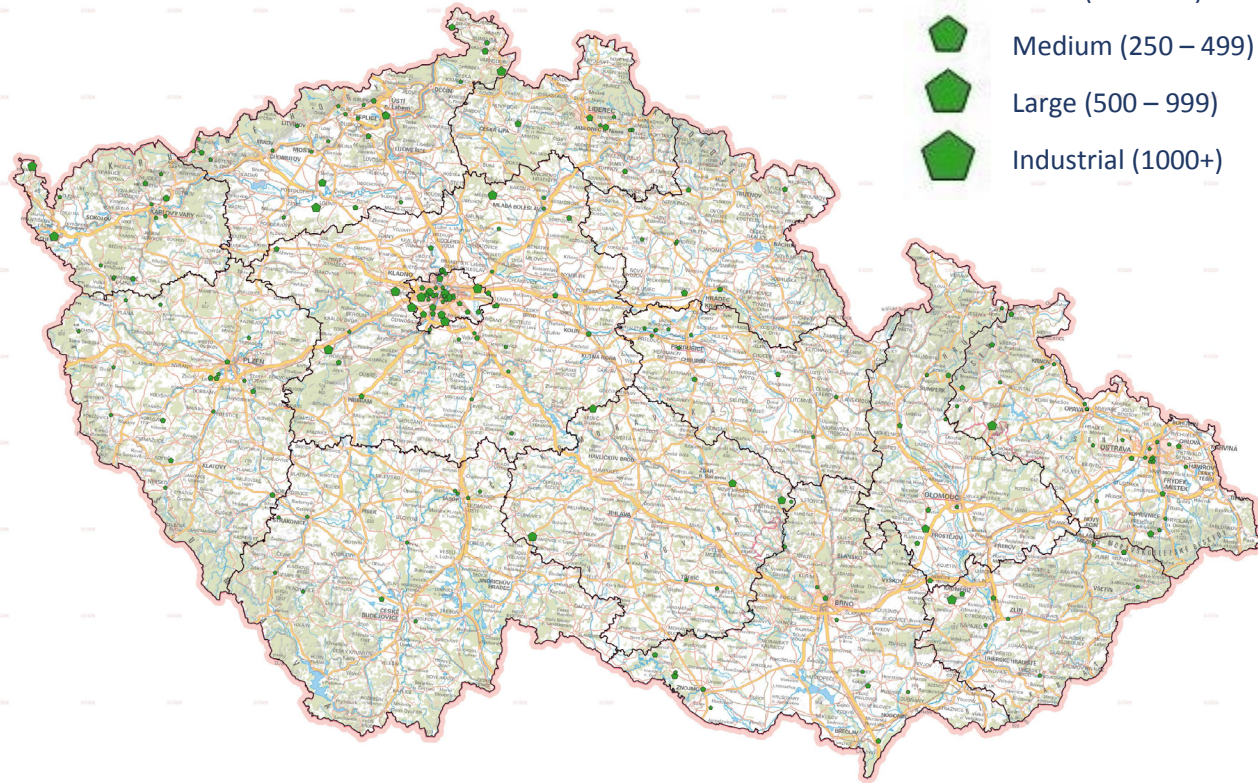
	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Cannabis (g)	108 352	122 124	392 527	171 800	277 988	440 780	563 335	735 362	569 564	655 055	722 107
Cannabis - plants	2 276	6 992	25 223	33 427	64 904	62 817	90 091	73 639	77 685	30 770	57 660
Cannabis - growhouse	17	34	79	84	145	165	199	276	301	220	299
Hashish (g)	46	387	697	12 499	9 354	2 431	20 532	1 321	14 852	7 558	6 566

Detected growhouses according to production potential

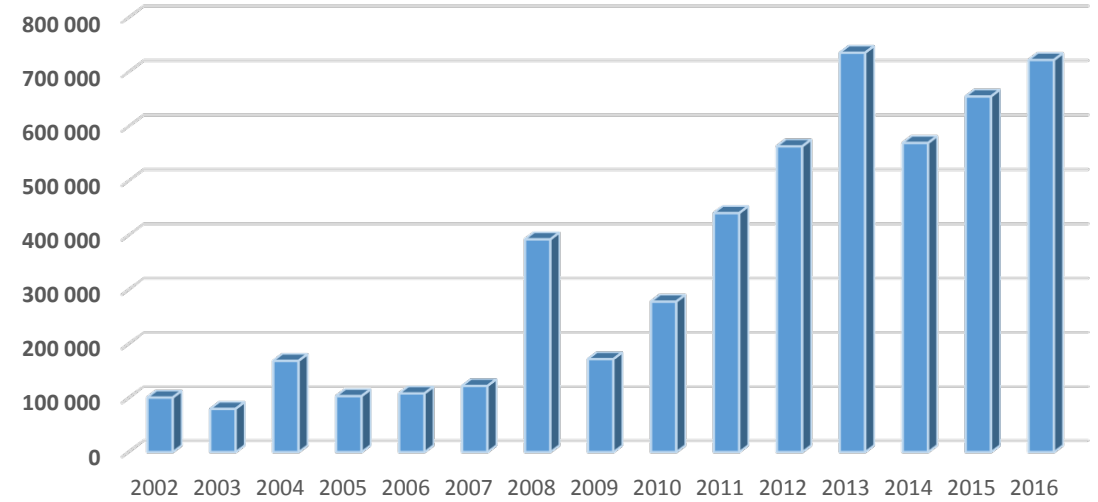


Detected growhouses 2016

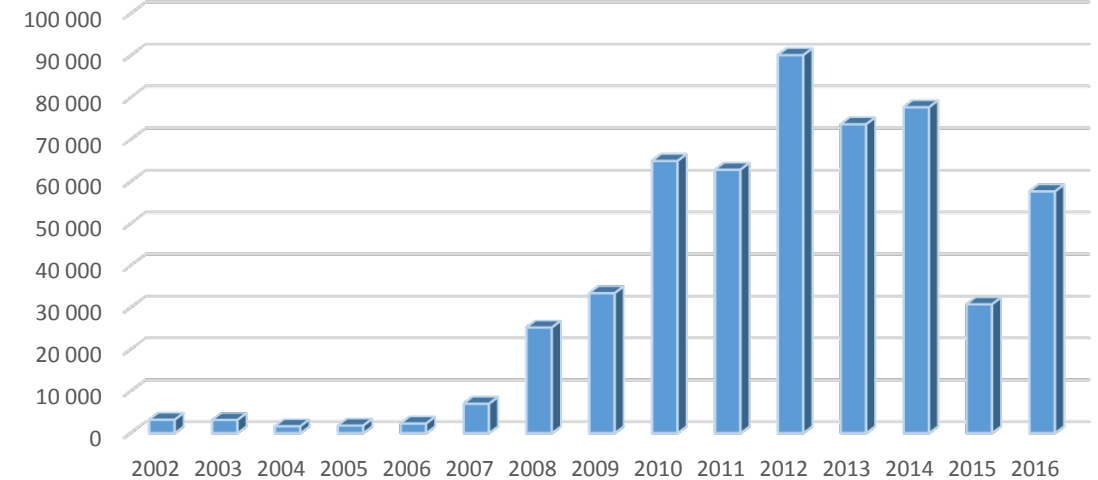
-  Home small (1 – 49)
-  Small (50 – 249)
-  Medium (250 – 499)
-  Large (500 – 999)
-  Industrial (1000+)



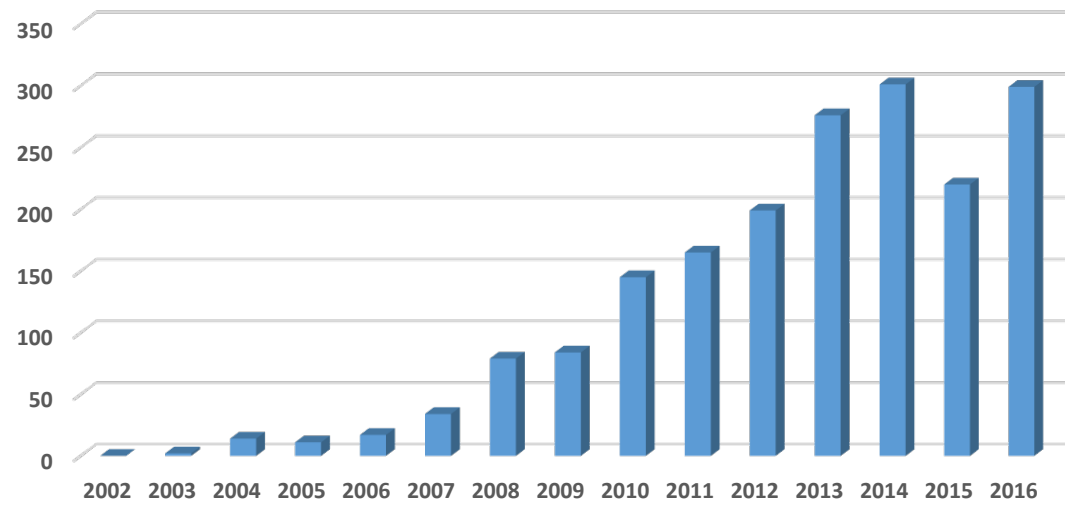
Cannabis (g)



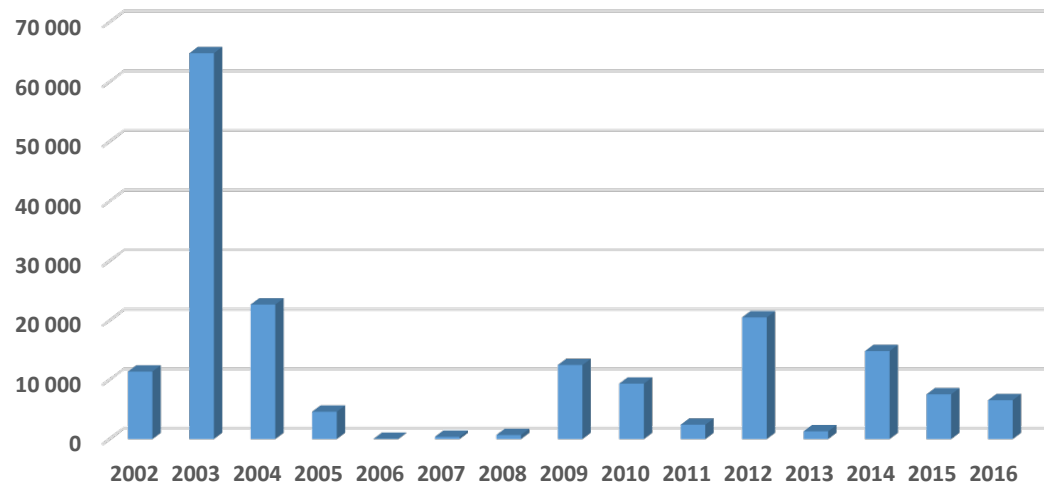
Cannabis - plants



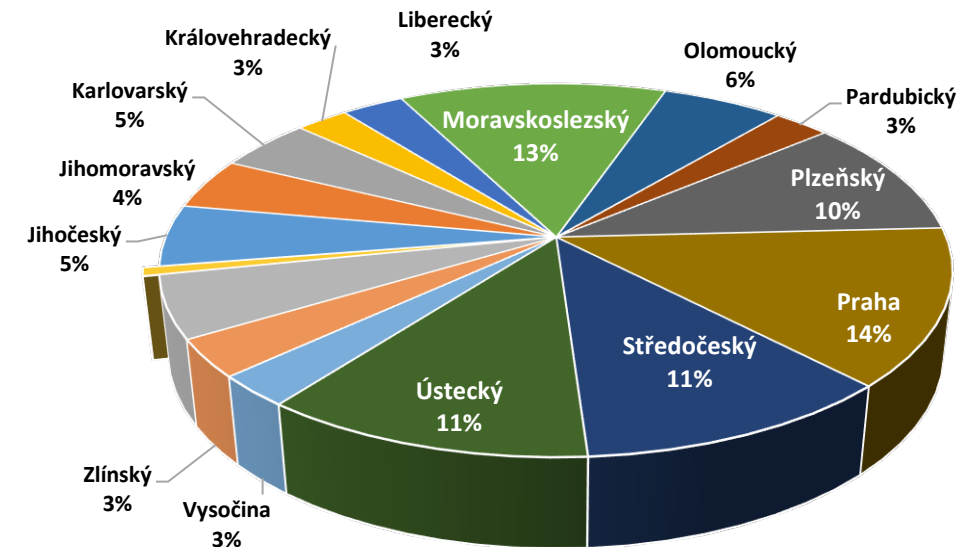
Cannabis - growhouse



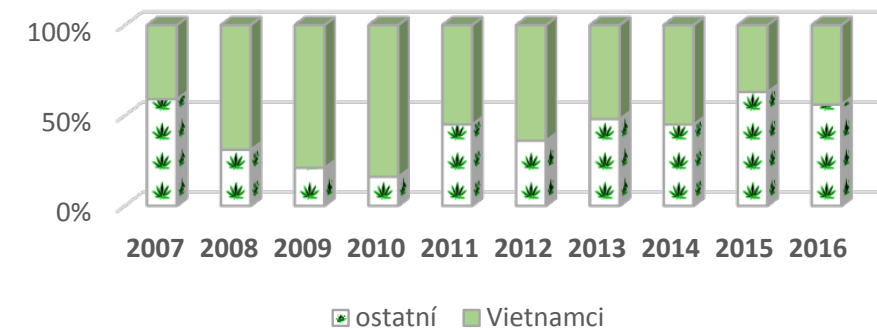
Hashish (g)



Territorial distribution of detected growhouses in 2002 - 2016



The share of Vietnamese (%) in the amount of detected plants cannabis



Operation „AXIT“

In their operation „AXIT“, the Police investigated and apprehended a 16-member organized criminal group perpetrating extensive „indoor“ cultivation of non-technical cannabis plants, dealing in marijuana and trading in specialized agricultural and technical commodities intended solely for the cultivation of cannabis plants for production of psychotropic substance.

The group perpetrated clandestine cultivation of cannabis using modern and relatively expensive sophisticated technology. They were using botanical and technical matter, such as special nutrient solutions, light systems, and special ventilation to maximize their yield of cannabinoids.

During house searches and searches of other premises in the Czech Republic, the Police seized a total of 4287 cannabis plants at different stages of growth and documented previous large-scale cultivation activities. Furthermore, The Police seized over 30 kg of cannabis.

The group also set up two legitimate business entities

and used them to sell cultivation equipment. The perpetrators were well aware of the fact that the merchandise would be used to grow cannabis plants in clandestine „indoor“ farms in order to produce psychotropic substances.



Operation „CHALAN“

As part of this operation, the Police apprehended a six-member international organized criminal group perpetrating large-scale production and distribution of marijuana and methamphetamine.



Operation „AYGO“

The joint operation of the Customs Drug Enforcement Unit under the General Customs Directorate, the National Drug Enforcement Headquarters of the Service of Criminal Police and Investigation (SKPV) and the Regional Headquarters of the Police of the Central Bohemian Region („AYGO“) targeted a criminal group of Vietnamese nationals, who built a large-scale marijuana plantation facility in the Central Bohemia. Their product – dry marijuana – was intended primarily for customers abroad.

During the arrest and the subsequent house searches, the detectives found a functional plantation, where the perpetrators had planted a total of 4 392 cannabis plants and prepared almost one thousand little plantlets in growing boxes, i.e. a total of about 5,400 cannabis plants. The Police also seized about 20 kg of dry matter containing the psychotropic substance, which was ready for subsequent distribution, horns of African animals, about CZK 330 000 in various currencies, and four passenger vehicles.

The investigation also revealed a connection between

this group and a Hungarian courier carrying almost 11 kg of dry matter, who was arrested a while ago at the Czech-Slovak border. The drug originated from this plantation was probably designed for the Hungarian market.

Operation „TAO“

In their Operation „TAO“, the Police detected and investigated an international organized criminal group of Vietnamese, Bulgarian and Albanian nationals residing on the territory of the Czech Republic and Slovakia and perpetrating theft of marijuana on the territory of the Czech Republic from illegal plantations operated by other criminal groups, mostly from Vietnam. The group dried the stolen cannabis plants and packaged the dry drug for further distribution primarily in Austria.

To traffic the drugs, the group recruited couriers, mostly Chinese nationals living in Slovakia. The Police documented the very last deal of the organized group (10 kg of marijuana) and detained the courier attempting to traffic marijuana to Slovakia. In the course of subsequent house searches, detectives found 19 kg of marijuana in the house of one organized group’s members.



Operation „LOUŽE“

Thanks to international cooperation of the Czech and the Dutch Police in their operation „TREFPUNKT - LOUŽE“, the authorities detected and apprehended an international criminal group perpetrating production and distribution of amphetamine, methamphetamine, MDMA, cocaine, marijuana and precursors and chemical substances used for production of synthetic drugs. The group also perpetrated the crime of legitimisation of proceeds of crime. The key organizer of the crime was arrested in the Czech Republic where he operated an indoor cannabis plantation.

In 2013, investigation of the group's crimes started in both countries. The key organizer of the crime was under investigation in the Czech Republic as he was suspected of trafficking in LSD and Ecstasy. Thanks to the international Police co-operation, the law enforcement bodies managed to link his criminal conduct to a group of drug dealers perpetrating drug crime in the Netherlands, the Czech Republic, Belgium, Germany, and Poland.

The organized group perpetrated crime under a cover of a fictitious company operated by the key suspect. The company – rental of party equipment - had its official seat in the Netherlands and was officially at a loss, but behind closed doors, the group operated extensive business with narcotic and psychotropic substances intended for customers in several European countries.

In this case, the major source of marijuana was the Czech Republic. The group operated three large-scale plantations in the South Bohemia. Indoor plantations were carefully hidden in the premises of one of the local

farms and the perpetrators used different cultivation technologies, e.g. a relatively new and unique technology using growing pipes which allow for more sophisticated cultivation of non-technical cannabis using much less soil. Highly potent cannabis seedlings were imported by the key suspect directly from the Netherlands. The group trafficked tens of kilograms of marijuana across the Czech border in passenger vehicles driven by couriers.



Synthetic drugs, some of which were also sold on the territory of the Czech Republic, were produced in the Netherlands and in Belgium. The perpetrators used BMK as the precursor for their production of amphetamine and methamphetamine. BMK is a substance commonly obtained from legal pre-precursors. It yields up to tens of kilos of amphetamine or methamphetamine in one batch.

The group hired couriers to distribute drugs to five European countries using passenger vehicles or vans. Their communication was highly clandestine and most deals were arranged via social networks and mobile applications.

In this international operation, the Police officers arrested 58 suspects, seized 6 laboratories, 32 kilograms of synthetic drugs, 3 kilograms of cocaine, 54 kilograms of marijuana, 8 cannabis plantations, 7170 litres of chemical substances, 28 weapons, and movable and immovable property related to the criminal activity.

Operation „LOOP“

The operation under the cover name „LOOP“ targeted an organized group perpetrating production and distribution of marijuana in the Czech Republic and in Germany. In cooperation with other Police units and the Customs Drug Enforcement Unit, we arrested 11 perpetrators and seized 6 fully equipped „indoor“ plantations, CZK 2 million in cash, about a thousand cannabis plants, six firearms, and movable property related to the group's criminal activities.



Operation „SYSEL“

The operation targeted a criminal group perpetrating production and subsequent trafficking of marijuana to Austria.



Operation „NANUK“

In their Operation „NANUK“, the National Drug Enforcement Headquarters detected and investigated an international organized criminal group perpetrating smuggling of hashish from Denmark to Greenland in body cavities of Czech couriers. In addition to hashish trafficking, some members of the group also perpetrated import of hashish to the Czech Republic and its distribution in the South Moravian Region.

At the end of June 2016, after having received criminal intelligence from their colleagues serving at Criminal Police Service in Blansko, the detectives launched their criminal investigation. They were assisted by Police forces from Denmark and Greenland as well as representatives of Eurojust.

The key perpetrator and the lead member of the group was a citizen of the United States living in Denmark. There was a Czech citizen, who also held a higher position in the group hierarchy and acted as an organizer of courier trips. He was also in charge of selecting and recruiting couriers. All members of the group had a criminal record, either minor theft or violent crime,

vandalism, drug offenses, or vice crime. All of them were using drugs. Members of the international organized group came from the Czech Republic, the USA, and Greenland.

In Denmark, the perpetrators bought hashish, which they delivered via couriers to customers in Greenland. Their criminal activity was yielding them high profits. Couriers were making tens of thousands of Czech Crowns per one trip. To deliver the drug to the final destination, each courier had to swallow about one kilogram of hashish divided into about 200 ampoules. Couriers usually arrived in Denmark accompanied by a Czech intermediary who was in contact with the key organizer.

The case took about half a year to investigate. The detectives detected the key organizers and other members of the group and documented several courier trips from Denmark to Greenland. The Greenland Police authorities subsequently detained two Czech couriers who were coming to Greenland with 1kg of hashish in their stomachs each. Under the operation „NANUK“, the Police arrested five perpetrators on the territory of the Czech Republic.

Intercepting of a hashish trafficker

At Václav Havel Airport in Prague, Ruzyne, customs officers intercepted a shipment of hashish. The drug was hidden in the luggage of a 39-year-old foreigner, who travelled from Delhi via Istanbul to Prague.

During the luggage check, the customs officers suspected that the perpetrator's suitcase may have a double bottom. They checked the suitcase using an inspection needle and detected an unknown substance. A drug test revealed hashish.

From the suitcase, the authorities seized about 6 700 gram of hashish, including packing material. The exact weight will be determined by additional complex expertise. The final destination of the drug is currently under investigation. The foreign perpetrator was handed over to the National Drug Enforcement Headquarters of the Service of the Criminal Police and Investigation with a motion to initiate criminal proceedings. The individual is suspected of the crime of illicit production and other handling of narcotics and psychotropic substances and poisons.



Trafficking in COCAINE

Trafficking in COCAINE

In the Czech Republic, cocaine has remained a drug of choice especially for wealthier people, predominantly in larger cities. It is most commonly available in the form of powder (hydrochloride salt, HCl). The modus operandi of traffickers perpetrating import of cocaine to our territory has remained the same as in the previous years, and the same is true as regards the types and composition of criminal groups perpetrating this crime. Due to the competition of methamphetamine, which costs less, cocaine is becoming relatively more affordable, but its quality is often very low since it gets regularly mixed and diluted with various other substances. In respect of cocaine, the Czech Republic is neither a major destination nor transit country. The largest cocaine seizure in 2016 was a 30 kilogram shipment that came to our territory as a result of a mistake made by a freight company managing fast-forward shipping of South American fruit. On the territory of the Czech Republic, cocaine is most frequently seen and seized in Prague and the Central Bohemian Region.

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. 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 in volumes ranging between 0,5 to 5,0 kilograms. To transport cocaine, perpetrators hire as couriers prima-

rily 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 therefore 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 shipped packages and place it inside various seemingly legitimate goods to avoid detection by standard package inspection tools.

These criminal groups perpetrate distribution of cocaine mainly in the centre of Prague. Thanks to the consistent approach of local Police authorities, they are currently far less successful than they used to be, as illustrated by the statistical data.

Criminal groups of Czech citizens who have ties in some South American countries have continued using their contacts to perpetrate cocaine trafficking. Their illicit cocaine trade flourishes with the help of Czech expats who had left the Czech Republic and now live in 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, primarily Czech citizens, for distribution in our country.

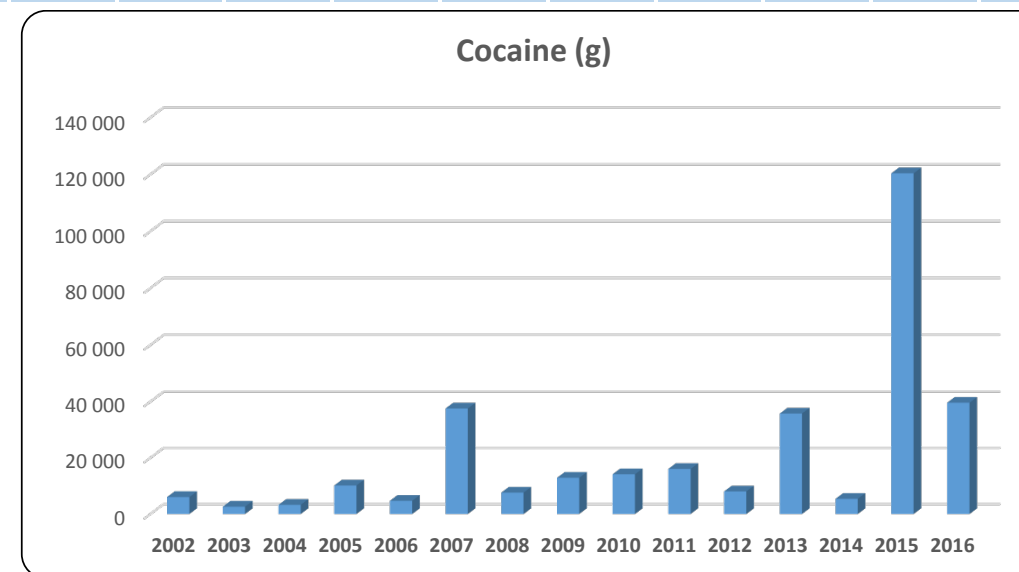
Criminal groups from the Western Balkans, such as Serbia, Croatia and Bosnia and Herzegovina have dominated the illicit trafficking in cocaine from South America through Western European or Southern European countries for many years. Individual members of these criminal groups often come from one large family or have roots in one village or town. Amongst these groups, the Czech Republic has gained popularity as a „logistics base“, since they can relatively easily get permissions to stay in the Czech Republic 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 with 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 established 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 frequently transported in couriers' luggage or using human body as a container.

Increase in volumes of detected cocaine

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Cocaine (g)	4 708	37 588	7 631	12 904	14 162	16 071	8 050	35 788	5 406	120 386	39 637



Operation „TULIPÁN“

Joint operation „TULIPÁN“ of the National Drug Enforcement Headquarters of the Service of the Criminal Police and Investigation and the Customs Drug Enforcement Unit targeted illicit trafficking of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances from the Netherlands to the Czech Republic perpetrated by a group of Czech citizens. Drugs were sold to dealers as well as end-users in Prague, the Central Bohemia, the South Moravian Region, and the Moravian-Silesian Region and also trafficked to Slovakia. So far, the detectives have arrested two key organizers of the respective drug crime and three other perpetrators of imports, exports, and distribution of narcotic substances.

The criminal investigation began in 2015, when the Customs Drug Enforcement Unit at Frýdek-Místek, a unit subordinated to the General Customs Directorate of the Czech Republic initiated, on the basis of intelligence gathered so far, criminal proceedings to investigate facts indicating beyond doubt that a group of perpetrators was trafficking cocaine and Ecstasy from the Netherlands to the Czech Republic and subsequently distributed the drugs on the Czech territory. In the course of the investigation, the customs officers documented criminal activity of a perpetrator, a member of the organized group, who acted as a drug courier. Subsequently, the customs officers detected and identified other persons of interest from Brno and Prague who organized and financed this illicit drug trafficking. The authorities also documented the traffickers' modus operandi and their distribution networks in the Czech Republic.

At the beginning of 2016, after the two law enforce-

ment bodies had exchanged information on the case, it turned out that the suspects under investigation were in close contact with other suspects, whom the National Drug Enforcement Headquarters kept a criminal file on.

After almost 14 months of criminal investigation and after an overall operational assessment, customs officers detained a courier who had just arrived to the Main Station in Prague from the Netherlands by train. In his luggage, the courier was carrying about one kilogram of cocaine and nine kilograms of ecstasy tablets. The case was handed over to the National Drug Enforcement Headquarters for further investigation and the two law enforcement bodies subsequently detained other members of the organized group.

Later, members of the National Drug Enforcement Headquarters detained a Czech national returning from the Netherlands to the Czech Republic with a shipment of approximately 0.5 kg of cocaine, approximately 0.6 kg of ecstasy tablets and counterfeit euro banknotes worth 14 000 euro. The National Drug Enforcement Headquarters also detained a suspect trafficking 174 pieces of ecstasy tablets in his passenger vehicle.

After a joint evaluation of the investigation by both law enforcement bodies and the above seizures of drug shipments, the authorities decided to intervene against the two key perpetrators of the criminal activity in Prague and Brno respectively. During house searches and searches of other premises and land, the detectives seized a number of substantive and documentary evidence. In total, they detected and seized about 12 200 tablets of ecstasy, about 330 grams of MDMA, about 88 grams of cocaine, about 17 490 grams of pseudoephedrine in the form of crushed tablets, about 117 millilitres of pervi-

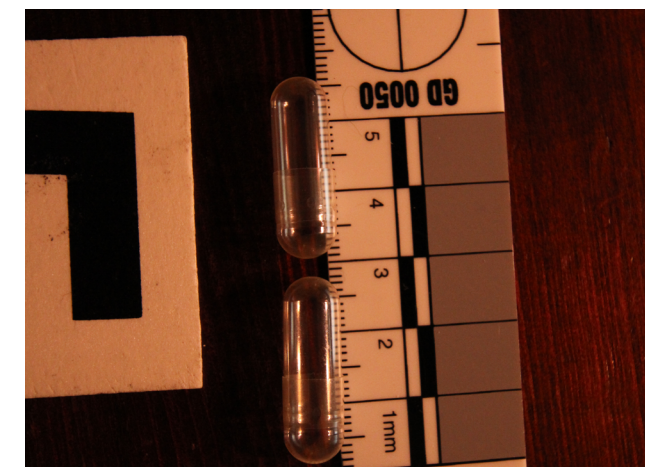
tin in syringes, about 13 600 grams of unknown chemicals intended for production of ecstasy, about 1,2 kilograms of marijuana, equipment used for compressing drugs and other psychotropic substances into tablets, and equipment used for in-door marijuana growing. In addition, they seized cash and movable property as proceeds of crime or as substitute value for proceeds from crime.

In respect of the suspected drug trafficking to Slovakia, the Czech authorities have been cooperating with their counterparts, the Slovak National Drug Enforcement Unit (NAKA). So far, the Slovaks have detained six people and seized four thousand ecstasy tablets.



Operace „CICERO“

As part of this operation, the Police investigated and documented crimes of two suspects perpetrating extensive dealing with cocaine, ecstasy, LSD, Psylocybin, and marijuana, primarily in the Municipality of Prague.



Trafficking in HEROIN

Trafficking in HEROIN

Unlike in many European countries, which benefit from overproduction of this substance in Afghanistan and where dealers offer a relatively pure drug, heroin sold by dealers in the Czech Republic has remained of very poor quality. Many addicts abuse pharmaceuticals based on opiates, especially Subutex, Fentanyl and Vendal Retard. Perpetrators obtain opioids either from pharmaceuticals or they produce them directly for the black market. In the Czech Republic, the most commonly abused opioid is the so-called brown heroin - in the form of a liquid base, which is most often diluted with a mixture of paracetamol and caffeine, of pharmaceuticals having anaesthetic effect (procaine, mesocaine). For their shipments of heroin to Europe and subsequently to the Czech Republic, traffickers are currently abandoning, in reaction of the turbulent migration situation in the region, the historical „Balkan route“ in exchange for a new destination, the so-called „Southern route“ the importance of which has recently been growing. In 2016, most heroin seizures were documented in Prague.

In 2016, we did not record any changes in modus operandi of perpetrators of trafficking in heroin. The Czech Republic has remained both a destination and a transit country. Smuggling and distribution of heroin on the territory of the Czech Republic 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. Perpetrators, who deal with larger quantities of heroin, usually use Pyracetam, Paracetamol, Kreatin and Levamisol as solvents, petty dealers,

however, use virtually anything of similar structure and appearance. 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. Ethnic Albanians have been showing increased interest in trafficking and dealing in cocaine and ephedrine.

Organized groups from Turkey have long been involved in heroin trafficking. They specialize in large-scale consignments from Turkey to western and northern parts of Europe. They use the Czech Republic mainly as a transit country, but part of their shipment is usually sold locally. Their shipments are usually hidden in trucks transporting textile and other consumer goods. Once the load has been cleared by the customs, perpetrators retrieve the heroin from the textile shipment and sell it either to the Czech market or to dealers in virtually any EU country.

Mainly due to the very low quality of heroin sold in the streets, the users keep abusing pharmaceuticals containing opiates. In Prague and in some larger cities, they concentrate primarily on pharmaceuticals prescribed for substitution treatment, which contain buprenorphine as the active ingredient. Perpetrators deal in prescription drugs which are intended exclusively for patients of substitution programs, who sell their special prescriptions to dealers. It has become a massive activity and concerns primarily pharmaceuticals such as Subutex, Subuxon, Ravata, Diazepam, Rivotril, and Neurol.

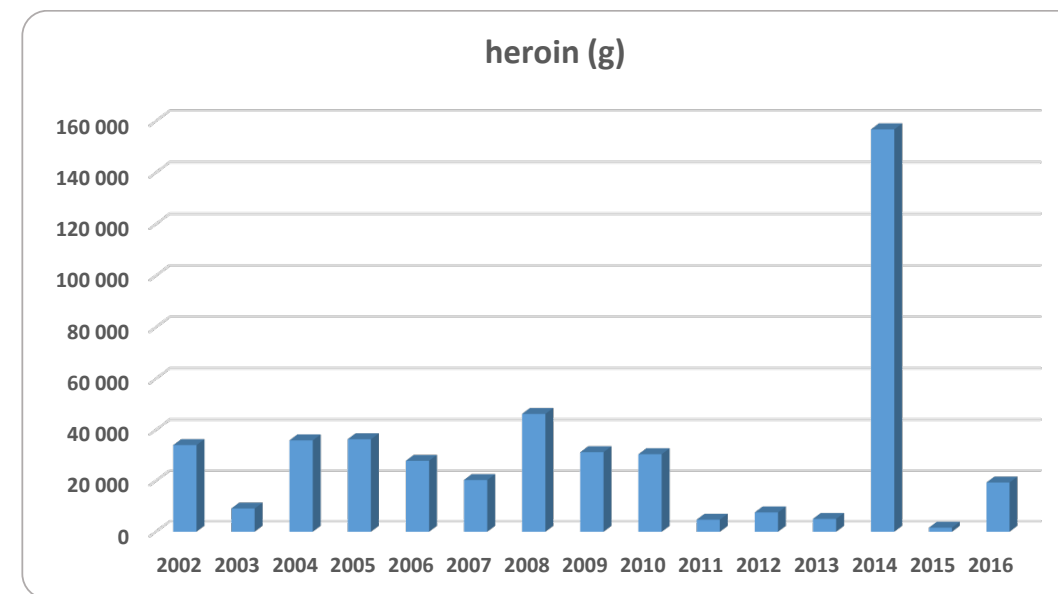
Increasingly more addicts have been abusing fentanyl, especially in the form of transdermal patches. It is a highly potent synthetic opioid mainly used for anaesthesia or administered as a strong analgesic in chronic illness therapy or a painkiller designed to relieve patients suffering from pain accompanying 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. We have recently documented a number of fatal intoxications, especially on the territory of Moravian-Silesian Region and Zlín Region.

We have documented cases of abuse of other painkillers used to relieve cancer patients, especially pharmaceuticals based on morphine. This concerns mainly tablets, which are further processed and subsequently administered intravenously, similarly to heroin.

We assume that especially due to the low quality of heroin dealt by street dealers, the tendency of abusing pharmaceuticals will continue increasing. The readily available on-line access to these pharmaceuticals will only aggravate the problem further.

Heroin seized - year to year figures

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
heroin (g)	27 877	20 333	46 302	31 258	30 453	4 730	7 576	5 045	156 810	1 585	19 334



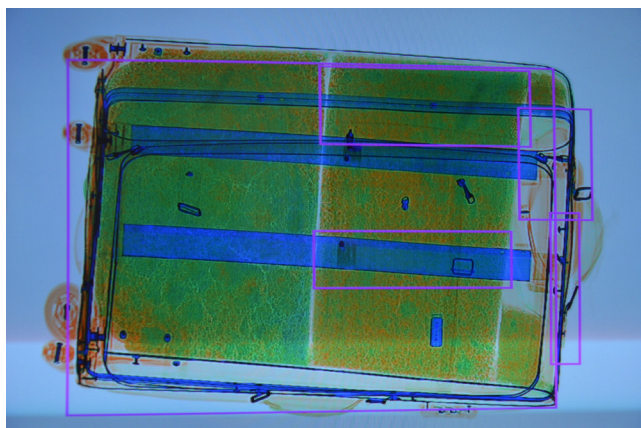
A shipment of 9 kilograms of heroin

On Sunday, November 20 in the afternoon, customs officers at Václav Havel Airport in Prague, Ruzyně, intercepted a shipment of heroin in the luggage of a 28-year-old foreigner who had arrived in Prague on a flight from Islamabad.

The drug was found during the standard passenger baggage check. The X-ray inspection revealed organic matter hidden in the suitcase full of clothing. The customs officers selected the suitcase for further inspection in which they found in a double bottom filled with two packs attached by adhesive tape to the plastic bottom of the suitcase. The packs contained an unknown substance of brown colour.

The drug detection test used to reveal narcotic and psychotropic substances responded positively to heroin and subsequent expert test confirmed that the matter was a mixture of heroin and caffeine. The shipment was worth 9 275,9 gram, including the packaging material.

The passenger was detained and handed over to the National Drug Enforcement Headquarters of the Police of the Czech Republic.



Trafficking in ANABOLIC STEROIDS

Trafficking in ANABOLIC STEROIDS

Anabolic steroids have remained very popular in the Czech Republic. They are one of the most frequently abused illicit preparations, i.e. substances, majority of which are not registered as pharmaceuticals and their quality, efficiency and safety cannot be therefore guaranteed.

Dealers in anabolic steroids very often sell counterfeits, most often “medication” made in Asia. Percentage of the active ingredient contained in the preparation is often very different from what is written in the instructions. The declared ingredients are sometimes not there at all or were replaced by other ones. Even in one blister, we can find ampoules with different concentrations of the active ingredient. Moreover, illicit producers often fail to respect basic hygienic standards. All the above significantly increases health risks for those who abuse such substances. Furthermore, users in general have very low awareness of the dangers posed by these substances.

Abuse of anabolic steroids has been rising and the recent expert research and findings have revealed that anabolic steroids have long ceased to be a sports environment phenomenon only. Anabolic steroids have become popular among professionals, for whom physical appearance and fitness means better success in their profession. Most active ingredients of anabolic steroids are, in a certain quantity, naturally produced by the human body itself, and therefore it is often hard to determine whether the individual has abused the substance or not.

Since 2010, the Police have investigated about 300 cases of illegal production or other handling of substances having hormonal effects.

In recent years, most anabolic steroids have been imports from the Slovak Republic, where handling of these substances used to be legal. After the adoption of the amendment to the Penal Code of the Slovak Republic, which had come to effect on July 1, 2016 (Act No. 300/2005), the trend has changed and most anabolic steroids, mostly made in Asia, are now imported to the Czech Republic via Romania and Bulgaria.

Anabolic steroids are most commonly sold on-line, especially via various social networks. Websites offering anabolic steroids are in the Czech language, but they are not hosted in the Czech Republic and cannot therefore be traced back to their anonymous owners. Profiles on social networks are predominantly fakes.

Anabolic steroids are generally abused in the form of:

- 1) Pharmaceuticals
 - a) legal pharmaceuticals - illegal trade (registered in the Czech Republic, not registered in the Czech Republic) - mostly from abroad
 - b) counterfeit pharmaceuticals
- 2) Food supplements
 - a) perpetrators enrich supplements with anabolic steroids to increase efficiency
 - b) some supplements are contaminated with anabolic steroids from previous production in the same facility
- 3) Veterinary products

Coordination, Education and Strategy Section

Coordination, Education and Strategy Section

Awareness rising and preventive projects

In mid-2015, a change in the organisational structure transferred certain tasks over to the methodology and prevention section, which is now newly responsible for tasks pertaining to monitoring of drug precursors, drug chemicals, pharmaceuticals, and technology used for illicit drug production, new psychoactive substances, and training of TOXI experts.

As to training, we organized, among other activities, two important international conferences. In the second half of September, we hosted an event dedicated to the project called Reliéf, which is sponsored by the Swiss-Czech cooperation program. The two-day conference was attended by almost 140 delegates from 40 countries and international law enforcement organizations. The second international conference, this time on new psychoactive substances, took place in mid-November at the Institute for Public Administration in Benešov. Most attendees were state prosecutors from the Czech Republic, Germany, Austria and Slovakia. We also provided regular series of instruction trainings of the Service of the Criminal Police and Investigation specialists in charge of detection and investigation of the drug crime. Altogether, we trained more than 400 specialists.

The National Drug Enforcement Headquarters' representatives took part in a number of other traditional events which bring together Police of the CR experts and representatives of Municipal Police corps from various municipalities, drug coordinators, school prevention officers, and teachers of Police schools.

In 2016, we continued working on our project called „The Right Direction“, which was introduced in České Budějovice, Strakonice, Mělník and Český Brod. In the South Moravian Region and municipality of Litoměřice, we disseminated the project in its full scope, including the best drug prevention poster award for pupils and students at primary and secondary schools. The project attracted altogether over one thousand pupils and students.

Among other preventive projects worth mentioning is the National Drug Enforcement Headquarters' participation on the so called Revolution Train. The National Drug Enforcement Headquarters is currently developing guidelines for the Police using a short movie that is part of the Train exposition. The new initiative under a slogan „It's the law, man“ targets awareness of legal aspects of the drug abuse.

Our quarterly magazine, which we have been publishing for 22 years now, has also changed. Not only that we changed its name to „Drugs & Forensics Bulletin of the National Drug Enforcement Headquarters“, but we also extended its coverage to include forensic science, law, and toxicology matters. Since its very first issue, our quarterly magazine has focused on matter pertaining to policing drug crime in general, and in particular to detection and investigation of illicit production and trafficking in narcotic and psychotropic substances. In the quarterly, we regularly publish information on successfully concluded cases. Among others, we disseminate information on new methods and approaches in this field. At the beginning, we primarily targeted members of the Police of the Czech Republic, but over time, our quarterly Bulletin has found its readers among other representatives of the law enforcement

bodies, e.g. among school prevention officers. What once used to be an awareness rising periodical, is now an expert bulletin, the only one of its kind in the Czech Republic. It comes out every quarter in 1 200 copies and, by large, owes its existence to the support of the Ministry of the Interior's printing house.

Drug precursors

Last year, in respect of drug precursors, the authorities had introduced several legislative changes, both at European and national level. In autumn 2016, the authorities added, pursuant to the relevant European regulations, two substances commonly abused for production of methamphetamine, namely chlorphedrine and chlorpseudoephedrine, to the list of drug precursors in category I. The Czech Republic had significantly contributed to the adoption of this proposal, namely thanks to one of its cases back to 2014, when the Czech authorities seized nearly 3 tons of chlorpseudoephedrine intended for illegal drug production. Due to this change, we were able to strike at the national level, too, and excluded the two above mentioned substances from the list of basic and auxiliary substances pursuant to Act No. 272/2013 Coll. on drug precursors.

As of the beginning of 2016, there is a new amendment in force to the Decree No. 54/2014 Coll. of the Ministry of Health on specimen of forms used in the sale of so-called basic and auxiliary substances pursuant to Act. 272/2013 Coll., on drug precursors. Now, the merchant must identify the person who is receiving these substances from the supplier. After a year of monitoring of this obligation, we can conclude that it may have helped decrease the consumption of starters and auxiliary substances slightly, especially in respect

of the most troublesome substance – the red phosphorus - consumption of which in the Czech Republic has remained enormously high. In this context, the authorities investigated to which extent the red phosphorus is being legitimately used for industrial production of various sorts in the Czech Republic. The exercise showed that the annual consumption of legal subjects ranges between 40 to 50 kg/year. However, the actual consumption in the Czech Republic is currently several times higher, e.g. in 2015, it was about 1.77 tonnes; in 2016, it was about 1.5 tonnes. It is more than obvious that the excess amount is used by illegal methamphetamine production laboratories. We can therefore conclude that the efforts to regulate its sales by registering suppliers and customers failed to produce a major impact on the illegal production of methamphetamine and have therefore had little impact on the drug crime. We are currently considering further options to reduce availability of selected substances.

In 2016, the Salzburg Forum, the Visegrad Four, and other fora engaged in intensive negotiations on the possibility of limiting availability of red phosphorus at a pan-European level with the view of avoiding the same situation which the authorities faced after the introduction of pseudoephedrine restrictions in the Czech Republic.

We strive to establish and develop cooperation with relevant private companies and other players who voluntarily coordinate their activities with the competent authorities. To that end, we reviewed our list of companies engaged in production, processing, or distribution of precursors and other chemicals which may be abused for the illicit production of drugs. We have established contacts and entered into cooperation with many new companies.

Although drugs containing pseudoephedrine illegally imported from abroad, especially from Poland and Slovakia, have remained the main source of precursors for illicit methamphetamine production in the Czech Republic, we have detected local pharmacies, which also display unusually high consumption of drugs commonly used to retrieve precursors from. We are sure that the pharmaceuticals end up in the hands of perpetrators. For a period of time, all drugs containing pseudoephedrine used to be recorded in the so-called central drug repository. Unfortunately, we haven't managed to reintroduce the former rigorous control of pharmaceuticals.

Representatives of the Polish authorities finally gave in to the constant pressure at various fora and introduced measures to restrict uncontrolled distribution of pharmaceuticals containing certain substances, including pseudoephedrine, in Poland. The authorities introduced a transition period from 01.07.2015 to 31.12.2016 in which pharmacies were allowed to sell only one package per transaction. During the transition period, the Ministry of Health was to stipulate, by ways of a Regulation, the quantity necessary for an effective treatment, that is, the maximum quantity that would be sold to one patient. These selected pharmaceuticals were to be distributed to adults only, i.e. to people over 18 years of age. Pharmacists had discretion to refuse to sell these selected pharmaceuticals to anybody, whom they suspect of non-medical use or a threat to life and health. Fines for violations of these rules were set at up to 500 000 Zlotys.

The new regulation of the Polish Ministry of Health should, with effect as of January 1, 2017, stipulate the maximum of PSEs per one treatment cycle. Pharmaceutical companies should change their production accordingly. The impact and effectiveness of this measure remains to be seen in the near future.

In the course of 2016, we investigated several suspicious facts which were reported to us by pharmaceutical and other companies under the umbrella of their voluntary cooperation with the law enforcement bodies. These reports concerned primarily suspicious demand for so-called new synthetic drugs, precursors and other chemicals commonly used for illicit drug production. Our findings were referred to the relevant services of the Police having territorial responsibility for the respective cases.

Last year, as in the previous years, criminal organizations perpetrating trafficking in precursors mapped the situation in the Czech Republic in search for a considerable amount (tens of tonnes) of acetic anhydride. Since the authorities have recently seized, especially in Turkey and other countries in the south-western Asia, relatively significant shipments of this important heroin production precursor, the demand for this chemical has increased worldwide. We have been cooperating on this matter intensively with our foreign counterparts.

Last year, as a result of the increasing popularity of cannabis use for therapeutic, cosmetic, or other use said to be of benefit for the human body and soul, we have detected distribution of several cannabis-based food supplements. The Czech Agriculture and Food Inspection determined that all the products contained THC.

Since the Czech legislation prohibits any amount of THC in consumer products, i.e. in food supplements or cosmetic products, the respective products had to be withdrawn from the market. Many manufacturers of these products have declared in their defence that their products contain legal technical cannabis in the permissible amount of THC, which is 0.2%. This is, however, a complete misinterpretation of the law. The 0.2% threshold (as required by the EU) applies only in respect of eligibility for subsidies and the current Czech legislation permits growing of selected varieties of cannabis which contain less than 0.3% THC. As regards processing of cannabis for the purposes of making an extract, such activity always requires a permit from the competent authority, i.e. the Inspectorate of Narcotic and Psychotropic Substances of the Ministry of Health of the Czech Republic.

European and/or other groups perpetrating trade and trafficking in precursors for the purpose of illicit drug production massively abuse so-called „non-listed“ chemicals, which are not guided by the law and, for their potential to be used in drug laboratories, are simply listed as so-called voluntary substances.

Recently, we have detected an increase of pre-precursors and so-called „designer precursors“, i.e. chemicals produced solely for the purpose of their subsequent abuse for the illicit production of narcotics. Such chemicals have no industrial use. Most designer precursors are made on order and their producers ignore the respective legislation. The widespread use of these substances thus raises the question of whether it makes sense to just enter substances on controlled lists.

New psychoactive substances

In Europe, the authorities are well aware of the danger posed by the new psychoactive substances (NPS). In some countries, law enforcement bodies have recently detected and seized more new psychoactive substances than classic drugs (for example in Hungary). In the recent years, there have been around 100 new psychoactive substances newly reported by the Early Warning System each year. Many EU countries reacted by enacting new legislation and many of them adopted the so-called generic way of NPS control. In the Czech Republic, new synthetic stimulants have also been increasingly more popular, especially when it comes to katinones and synthetic cannabinoids.

As to new psychoactive substances in 2016, the National Drug Enforcement Headquarters documented and seized on the territory of the Czech Republic the following: 4 - Cl - alpha - PVP, 4 - Chlorethathinon (4 - CEC), Dimethylon (bk - MDDMA) 2 - pyrrolidin - 1 - yl - heptanone (alpha - PEP), 6 - (2 - aminopropyl) indole (6 - IT).

There were several cases of substances seized at the airport in Prague, Ruzyně: 3 - chloromethcathinone (3 - CMS), Brepheдрone (4 - BMC), 5F - AMB - PINACA, MDMB - FUBINACA, which were a part of a consignment coming from China.

The UN has also been expressing their serious concerns in respect of the new psychoactive substances. UN agencies have urged the EU Member States to promote legislative changes and support research and scientific analyses of new psychoactive substances and their impact.

We are pleased to report that at the beginning of 2016, the Ministry of the Interior defended its Security Research Project (project number VG20122015045) targeting new synthetic drugs. Thanks to its high quality and, among others, guidance and support of the National Drug Enforcement Headquarters, the project was highly evaluated as excellent. It contains a number of findings concerning toxicity and hazards posed by the new psychoactive substances, there is a new web database of NPSs (www.nsddb.eu) and a new functional tests to help detect NPS in saline samples of allegedly intoxicated persons. Last but not least, the output of the project supported legislative changes in respect of new psychoactive substances within the EWS working group.

The drug market in the Czech Republic is relatively conservative and users prefer methamphetamine and marijuana. We have been, however, monitoring increasing incidence of seizures of new psychoactive substances, which are not, despite their obvious hallucinogenic effects, flexibly and fast enough included on the list of narcotic and psychotropic substances and poisons. Their absence on the list has been significantly limiting the capacity of relevant law enforcement bodies to initiate criminal proceedings in order to investigate this type of crime. Despite the efforts and intensive negotiations so far, we have not yet succeeded to subject 55 other substances to the legislative control. We firmly believe that we shall succeed in the first half of 2017.

In 2016, it came of no surprise that the new psychoactive substances were commonplace on-line, both the regular Internet environment as well as the so-called darknet. The anonymity of this environment, its user friendliness, and simplicity have made dealing in both traditional drugs and new psychoactive substances into a completely new activity, policing of which has become a great challenge for all law enforcement bodies.

Activities of the National Drug Enforcement Headquarters under the umbrella of the National Drug Enforcement Strategy of the Czech Republic¹

When it concerns activities implemented under the Action Plan for the Implementation of the National Drug Enforcement Strategy for the period 2016-2018 in respect of illicit drugs, the National Drug Enforcement Headquarters have cooperated on an interagency on-line information platform on addictive substances and related legislation which strives to centrally gather and further disseminate true and verified information to the public on legal aspects of drug dealing and drug abuse, thus contributing to increasing legal awareness in this area.

Among other objectives under the umbrella of the Action Plan there was a task to launch a publicly accessible website/map of locations where the Police have detected and seized methamphetamine/pervitin production laboratories and marijuana plantations. The web was introduced to the public on January 1, 2016 in order to help raise public awareness of the extent and disseminate information on territorial distribution of illicit drug production in the Czech Republic. Moreover, the authorities wished to draw public attention to the fact that production of these drugs is associated with significant health and safety risks posed by the former production facilities or sites and their vicinity.

The website disclosing locations of seized brewing houses and plantations should also draw public attention to the risks associated with real estate rental to potential perpetrators. Owners should pay increased attention to their tenants, there should be more profound social control in high risk locations, and potential future tenants should be informed of the fact that the place they wish to rent was formerly used for illicit production of drugs.

The National Drug Enforcement Headquarters are also a member of the Working Group on Mapping and Prevention of Precursors and Pre-precursors of Illicit Drugs and Psychoactive Medicinal Products, which is designed to facilitate flexible exchange of information amongst public stakeholders responsible for control of these substances. The Working Group also strives to increase and deepen cooperation with companies in the chemical and pharmaceutical industry.

In 2016, as part of the implementation of the National Strategy for Drug Enforcement Policy of the Czech Republic and with the view of deepening cooperation and strengthening mutual relations of stakeholders active in the implementation of drug enforcement policy in the Czech Republic, the National Drug Enforcement Headquarters organized a meeting with representatives of the Security Policy Department of the Ministry of the Interior of the Czech Republic, representatives of the Regional Directorates of the Police of the Czech Republic responsible for drug enforcement, regional drug coordinators and representatives of the Secretariat of the Government Council for Drug Enforcement Coordination.

National Drug Enforcement Headquarters representatives have also regularly participated in the EWS (Early Warning System) working group, which gathers and evaluates information on incidence, production, abuse, and risks posed by new psychoactive substances. Moreover, the working group facilitates fast exchange of information on both national and international level and proposes new substances to the Ministry of Health to be included in the Government Regulation on Lists of Addictive Substances. As of March 1, 2017, the authorities added 60 new psychoactive substances to the list and the responsible bodies started working immediately towards inclusion of other substances which appeared in the illegal market during the interim legislative process.

¹ <https://www.vlada.cz/cz/ppov/protidrogova-politika/strategie-a-plany/narodni-strategie-protidrogove-politiky-na-obdobi-2010-az-2018-99404/>

² <http://www.policie.cz/mapavaren>

National Drug Enforcement Headquarters projects

Relief Project

The project builds on forensic methods used for targeted identification of drug shipments. These methods have significantly enhanced capacity of international cooperation and have been of great benefit to the global efforts in combating organized crime and international drug trafficking.

The main objective of the Relief Project is to create a unique international forensic database of all useful

and relevant information gathered from various analyses of forensic evidence pertaining to drug shipments. Thanks to the support of the Swiss-Czech cooperation program, we were able to develop the Relief project into its present form, to improve the current system of forensic expertise, and to provide experts with state of the art hardware and software. Under the umbrella of the project, we also offered this system to our counterparts abroad.

In May 2016, the project was presented in detail to the participants of the 44th European Regional Conference of Interpol. On December 31, 2016 the National Drug Enforcement Headquarters completed the implementation phase of the project by creating the Relief database. Interpol is currently involved in the campaign to raise awareness of the project world-wide.

Mobile Analytical Laboratory (MAL)

The objective of the MAL project is to introduce new tools available to the Czech Police for the purposes of rapid and efficient detection of illegal laboratories. The project also targets tools to facilitate field identification of seized chemicals with the help of mobile analytical laboratories equipped with adequate tools and personal protection gear. The project's intended output is to increase effectiveness of the Czech Police in the area of detection of illegal laboratories and production of drugs perpetrated by international organized criminal groups operating in the EU countries. At the same time, tools introduced under the umbrella of the project shall help early identification of dangerous substances and increase personal protection of the members of the Police against such substances.

Possibilities of surveying the extent and structure of secondary drug crime in the Czech Republic

The key objective of the project is to draft a new procedure for detecting the extent and structure of secondary drug crime in order to draw a realistic and science based picture of this phenomenon.

The project team shall also create a standardized tool that can be used for regular monitoring and further investigation of this type of crime. This project was entrusted in the hands of the Institute for Criminology and Social Prevention and the National Drug Enforcement Headquarters have acted as an expert consultant.

The National Drug Enforcement Headquarters have also been providing their expertise to the following projects funded by the Ministry of the Interior under the umbrella of its security related research:

- detection kit for visual identification of organic solvents,
- reducing health consequences in locations of former of illicit production of drugs,
- an image analysis system for the needs of the Police of the Czech Republic,
- a text analysis system for the needs of the Police of the Czech Republic,
- the „Airport“ project promoting closer cooperation among international airports in Europe.

International Cooperation

International Cooperation

In respect of international cooperation, the year 2016 was no different from the previous years. For the National Drug Enforcement Headquarters, international cooperation has remained one of the most important and frequent activities. As in previous years, cooperation was most often facilitated by the international cooperation coordinator. Requests received from Interpol and Europol were most often handled by the Department of Analysis and ICT, and some requests and enquires, particularly those pertaining to individual criminal cases, were under responsibility of our operational teams.

In 2016, we again marked a significant increase in the volume of international exchange of Police intelligence and information. We exchanged information on 583 cases. As usual, most intelligence and information exchanged were related to the drug crime in areas alongside the Czech-German border. The partner was the Joint Centre of Czech-German Police and Customs Cooperation in Schwandorf. 2016 was the seventh year of our successful cooperation with this Centre. In our statistics, we recorded exchange in 247 cases, i.e. 27 more than in the previous year. The Federal Republic of Germany is our largest neighbour and therefore it comes of no surprise that we frequently exchange information with the liaison officer of the German Federal Criminal Police in Prague (altogether 18 cases, i.e. five more than in 2015), the liaison officer of the German Customs Administration in Prague (40 cases, i.e. 6 more than in 2015) and with the liaison officer of the Czech Customs Administration stationed in Germany (28 cases, i.e. 11 more than in 2015). These figures clearly illustrate the increase in Police cooperation and exchange of information with Germany.

The United States' DEA has remained our traditional partner. In 2016, we exchanged information on 35 cases (i.e. 8 more than in 2015).

In 2016, we found a new partner from the USA, an investigative body of the United States Department of Homeland Security based in Vienna. We launched cooperation with this body in the course of the Operation Vombat in which they targeted Czech couriers flying to the South Pacific. We exchanged information with this body in 18 cases. At the same time, most of our communication was also sent to partners in Australia and New Zealand, who were in particular concerned by the Operation Vombat. The United States' FBI sent us information in one case. Generally speaking, exchange of information and intelligence has been significantly rising also with our counterparts from the USA.

The above explains the relatively high number of items relating to Australia (37) and New Zealand (19). Both concern the above mentioned Operation Vombat. Our cooperation with customs officers from New Zealand started thanks to our contact we made with the New Zealand Police at an international conference in Tokyo in 2015.

Our previous cooperation with Serbia in the framework of the EU twinning project obviously acted in support of the development of cooperation with the Serbian Police in drug related matters. In 2016, we exchanged information and intelligence in 15 cases and later developed our cooperation into a joint operation called Hvala which targeted an organized group of Serbians perpetrating cannabis cultivation and exports to the Czech Republic.

In 2016, we significantly increased our cooperation with the Scandinavian countries. In addition to our traditional co-operation with Sweden, we also initiated one joint investigation team (JIT) in Operation TRAJECT. Thanks to this cooperation, we detected and seized a large-scale amphetamine laboratory in the Czech Republic, which was supplying the Swedish drug market. This joint investigation team played a significant role in 22 information and intelligence cases exchanged with Sweden.

As with other similar teams, team members started, after a certain period of time, communicating directly without any intermediaries. In eight cases, we exchanged information with our counterparts in Denmark, with whom we established a joint investigation team to assist their investigation in Operation Nanuk targeting trafficking of hashish from Denmark to Greenland using Czech couriers travelling by air. 23 cases of exchange related to Finland are largely linked to our support provided of the case of marijuana smuggling from the Czech Republic to Finland, which had been investigated in the Czech Republic by the Department of General Crime (OOK) at the Regional Police Directorate in Pilsen.

The joint investigation team in Operation Traject supplied three pieces of information which we submitted to our counterparts in Hungary, which was the third member of the team (plus the Czech Republic and Sweden). In this case, detectives also communicated directly without any intermediaries.

In 9 cases, we exchanged information and intelligence with Eurojust in the Hague. Our cooperation with this organization has always been very good. We apprecia-

te their helpfulness and efficiency. Most of the matter exchanged concerned activities of joint investigation teams in Operations Traject, Tata (Germany and Austria) and Hamburg (Slovakia). In six cases, it concerned Europol's correspondence in the Hague. The seemingly low exchange with Europol is by no means a result of our underestimation of this channel of cooperation. Our exchange with Europol takes place directly at the level of operational teams via the Department of International Cooperation at the Police Presidium of the Czech Republic.

Our neighbour, Slovakia, has traditionally been an important partner for us. In addition to the joint investigation team in Operation Hamburg, we exchanged information and intelligence with Slovakia in 9 cases (5 more than in 2015).

In 8 cases, we exchanged information and intelligence with Switzerland and in 4 cases with Estonia, whose expert delegation we received in the Czech Republic.

In 5 cases, we exchanged information and intelligence with Austria, yet another neighbour, with Japan in 4 cases, where we also successfully participated in the Asia-Pacific Drug Conference (ADEC) in Tokyo in 2016. In 3 cases, we exchanged information and intelligence with Korea and Turkey and in 2 cases with France and Slovenia. One case of communication was recorded with Canada and Spain, in one case we exchanged information and intelligence with the Office of the Government of the Czech Republic, the Ministry of the Interior of the Czech Republic and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Czech Republic. Three items concerned internal communication within the National Drug Enforcement Headquarters and in 10 cases,

we exchanged information and intelligence with the Customs Drug Enforcement Unit.

The outline of international exchange shows that our international activities have been steadily increasing for the recent years. Countries having an accredited liaison officer for the Czech Republic use his/her services to cooperate and exchange information. Otherwise, we cooperate by large with the help of direct contacts established either in previous joint activities or cooperation or made through Europol.

The high level international cooperation is best illustrated by information on our trips abroad. In 2016, there were 44 foreign missions, most of them to the Netherlands (8), apparently as a result of the Europol Headquarters located there, which hosts most of the events we deploy our members to. There were seven missions to Germany, our neighbour, followed by yet another neighbour, Poland (5), followed by Portugal, Austria and Belgium, (3), Spain (2), and Bulgaria, Montenegro, France, Italy, Japan, Kazakhstan, Hungary, Norway, Romania, Slovenia, Serbia, Sweden, and Switzerland (1).

Most trips were under the umbrella of a Europol's EMPACT project (14), three under the Reliéf project (Bulgaria, Kazakhstan, and Austria), and two were to CEPOL European Police Academy courses, two to Interpol events and twice we seconded our member to a foreign expert partner. Two trips were under the framework of a project initiated by the Department of Security Cooperation at the Ministry of the Interior of the Czech Republic to assist countries of the Western Balkan area (Montenegro, Serbia). This project has been

repeatedly evaluated as highly beneficial not only for our unit, but apparently also for the partner countries. Thus, the western Balkan countries have remained one of our strategic priorities. Contacts made at trips abroad are often utilized in our investigation of various seemingly unrelated criminal cases. This concerns primarily our missions to Japan, Kazakhstan, or Serbia. It is worth mentioning, that a significant number of these 44 trips was unscheduled (32 of them). This shows that the current system of planning of foreign trips is far from perfect.

As usual, many foreign trips were financed from the legal assistance fund managed by the Deputy Police President for the Criminal Police and Investigation. In 2016, the fund helped finance fifty foreign trips. Most often, they targeted the neighbouring countries (in 16 countries to Germany, in 12 to Poland, in 7 to Slovakia 7, and in 4 to Austria). Three trips were heading to the Netherlands and Sweden, and one to Hungary. Sweden and Hungary cooperated with us under the umbrella of the joint investigation team in the Operation Traject. There was also one mission to Slovenia, the United States, and Turkey each.

Seizure of Proceeds of Crime

Seizure of Proceeds of Crime

In January 1, 2016 to December 31, 2016, the National Drug Enforcement Headquarters of the Service of the Criminal Police and Investigation of the Police of the Czech Republic (NPC SKPV PČR) seized, in the course of criminal proceedings, assets and funds in the total amount of CZK 92 330 000. Of this, CZK 16 893 000 were either in cash or money at bank accounts and the rest of CZK 75 437 000 was the value of movable property (vehicles, components of grow houses, electrical appliances) and, in particular, real estate. The NPC SKPV PČR used the following legislation:

- Section 79a (1) of the Code of Criminal Proceedings was used in 4 cases (6 seized accounts in total), in one case, the NPC SKPV PČR used the international judicial cooperation to seize funds from an account in a German bank
- Article 79d (1) of the Code of Criminal Proceedings was used in 6 cases (in total 9 pieces of real estate property)
- Article 79f(1) of the Code of Criminal Proceedings was used in 4 cases (of which 3 cases were seized funds in a bank account and 4 cases of real estate seized)
- In the rest of the cases, the NPC SKPV PČR used provisions of Article 78 and Article 79 of the Code of Criminal Proceedings.

The amount of funds seized by our service as proceeds of crime is directly impacted by individual characteristics of the drug crime and the modus operandi of perpetrators.

Perpetrators of drug crime usually live a relatively costly life, which they support from their proceeds of crime (real estate rental, luxury cars, gambling, casinos and nightclub parties).

In addition to their trafficking in narcotic and hallucinogenic substances, perpetrators engage in legitimate business activities, which they use to legitimise their proceeds of crime. Most often they buy real estate property and use their proceeds to pay off the mortgage, buy vehicles, deposit cash to bank accounts, and invest in other legal business activities. Many people use proceeds of to solve their difficult financial situation. This is mostly the case of individuals hired for the transport of drugs (so-called „couriers“), who commit crime to pay off their debts. Perpetrators of the Vietnamese origin usually send proceeds of their crime to their families outside the Czech Republic, mostly using various non-bank channels.

Funds generated as proceeds of crime are usually reinvested in other crimes, such as procurement of components and raw materials necessary for the illicit production of narcotic and psychotropic substances or purchase of drugs for further street dealing.

In the course of criminal proceedings, we always consider rigorously the possibility of initiating criminal prosecution for perpetrating the crime of legitimising proceeds of crime. In September 2016, the National Drug Enforcement Headquarters received a final judgment in a case, when the perpetrator was found guilty of legitimising proceeds of crime. The court ordered forfeiture of the previously seized CZK 5 200 000. At present, courts are hearing three other criminal cases, where the authorities had also initiated criminal proceedings against perpetrators of legitimisation of proceeds of crime pursuant to Article 216 of the Criminal Code or Article 217 of the Criminal Code (legitimation by negligence). There have not been any final and conclusive judgements made in these cases yet.

Cases of seizures exceeding CZK 5 million:

Criminal file AXIT - criminal activities perpetrated by a group of perpetrators of Vietnamese origin (in total 15 persons charged). The group operated, managed and organized indoor growing houses of plantations in different locations in the Czech Republic with the intention to produce the delta - 9 – tetrahydrocannabinol, a psychotropic substance. They took part in the growing process of cannabis plants, attempted to conceal their activity and engaged in large scale cultivation for the purpose of and with the intention to cultivate high yielding cultivars of cannabis plants (*Cannabis L.*) having high content of cannabinoids. The authorities seized from this group real estate, vehicles, funds from bank accounts and cash in the total amount of about CZK 20 million. The state prosecutor also initiated criminal proceedings against two legal entities.

The criminal file TRAJECT - an organized international criminal group perpetrated illicit large-scale production and subsequent trafficking and sale of amphetamine to the Kingdom of Sweden. To document the criminal activities of the group, the authorities decided to deploy a joint investigation team composed of members of the Police of the Kingdom of Sweden, the Republic of Hungary and the Czech Republic. During the intervention, the Police seized a large-scale amphetamine brewing facility. During the investigation which had commenced in 2014 in cooperation with German, Swedish and Czech Police, the authorities intercepted several couriers carrying a total of 93 kg of amphetamine. The total value of property, vehicles, and cash seized amounted to approximately CZK 10 million.

Criminal file LOOP - an organized group of Czech nationals (in total 10 persons charged) perpetrated illicit hemp cultivation in an indoor growing facility and its subsequent export to the Republic of Austria and the Federal Republic of Germany. The total value of property, vehicles, plantations or growing facilities, their components, and cash seized amounted to approximately CZK 24 million.

Criminal file PERSHING - an organized group of Czech, German and Romanian nationals perpetrated trafficking in dried chopped cannabis plants on the territory of the Czech Republic and the Federal Republic of Germany. The criminal proceedings were initiated by the Customs Drug Enforcement Unit. The total value of assets seized amounted to CZK 7,5 million (2 real estate properties, small electronic appliances and 2 bank accounts, one of them in Germany).

In 2016, the National Drug Enforcement Headquarters of the Service of the Criminal Police and Investigation of the Police of the Czech Republic (NPC SKPV PČR) investigated a total of 43 criminal cases, in which they initiated criminal proceedings against 174 suspects. 74 perpetrators were foreigners and the rest of 100 were Czech citizens. Most foreigners - 48 suspects - were of the Vietnamese origin.

The following table shows the volume of substances seized and the financial loss the perpetrators suffered as a result of the Police of the Czech Republic seizures. Prices of individual commodities are stipulated with respect of the fact that most perpetrators were higher in the distribution chain and therefore the prices of individual substances are lower than in the case of street dealers.

Substance	Amount seized	Value	Note
Cannabis	86723 g	15.610.030,-CZK	180,-CZK/gram of dry basis
Cannabis plants	4182 rostlin	75.276.000,-CZK	Converted to dry basis (1 plnts - 120 g)
Methamphetamine	62028 g	73.812.600,-CZK	1.190,-CZK/g
Drugs with PSE	18067 g	4.516.850,- CZK	35.000,-CZK/kg
Cocaine	34608 g	73.023.893,-CZK	2110,-CZK/g
Hashish	5985,4 g	1.017.518,- CZK	170,-CZK/g
Extasy	44370 tbl.	8.430.300,- CZK	190,-CZK/tbl.
Extasy powder	652 g	91.237,- CZK	140,-CZK/g
Heroin	9276 g	9.739.695,- CZK	1050,-CZK/g
Total		261.518.123,- CZK	

The perpetrators profit from narcotic and psychotropic substances and their seizure always causes them a significant material loss. Most perpetrators cover the cost of their narcotic and psychotropic substances from profits gained almost exclusively from previous criminal activities, so seizures undoubtedly mean significant damage to their resources since the seized proceeds could have been used to perpetrate further crimes.

The value of narcotic and psychotropic substances seized in 2016 amounted to almost 262 million Czech Crowns. The total value was determined on the basis of both the „Annual Report on Drug Enforcement in the Czech Republic in 2015“ issued by the National Centre for Drug and Addiction Monitoring and cases investigated by the National Drug Enforcement Headquarters of the Service of the Criminal Police and Investigation of the Police of the Czech Republic (NPC SKPV PČR).

Even though these commodities cannot be further used for economic purposes and their further handling by the authorities is very costly, we must seize them.

Narcotic or psychotropic substances shall be withdrawn from the illegal market so that they cannot be abused. Moreover, their seizure means significant loss to the perpetrators whose proceeds of crime are being forfeited.

A significant volume of narcotic and psychotropic substances was also seized by foreign counterparts of the National Drug Enforcement Headquarters, both as under activities of joint investigation teams or as a result of operational intelligence provided from the files under investigation by the National Drug Enforcement Headquarters. The total monetary value of substances seized amounted to CZK 132 240 000.

In 2016, the total value of assets and narcotic and psychotropic substances seized by the by the National Drug Enforcement Headquarters of the Service of the Criminal Police and Investigation of the Police of the Czech Republic (NPC SKPV PČR) would amount to CZK 353 848 123.

STATISTICAL DATA ON DRUG CRIME CZECH REPUBLIC 2016

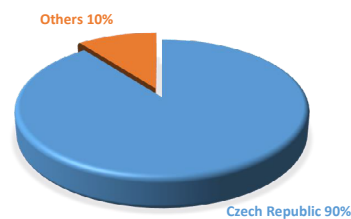
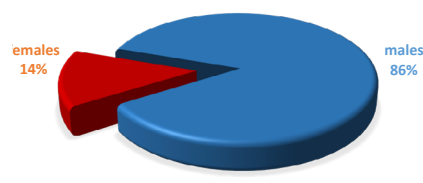
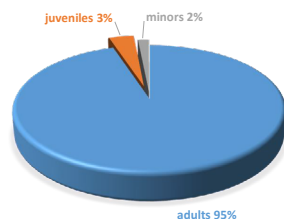
Source: The Police of the Czech Republic
The General Directorate of Customs of the MF CR
Elaborated: PCR the National Drug Headquarters of the CPIS
The Department of Analytics and Informatics

CZECH REPUBLIC (Statistical data on drug crime)

region	No. of cases	offenders	unknown
South Bohemia	139	187	0
South Moravia	206	250	1
Karlovy Vary	112	125	2
Hradec Králové	151	186	2
Liberec	175	200	0
Moravia - Silesia	404	500	6
Olomouc	168	180	8
Pardubice	109	116	3
Plzeň	91	116	0
Prague	435	471	16
Central Bohemia	304	414	12
Ústí	367	415	3
Vysočina	102	117	2
Zlín	93	117	1
NDH	42	172	1
Customs Adm.	136	102	603
TOTAL	3 034	3 668	660

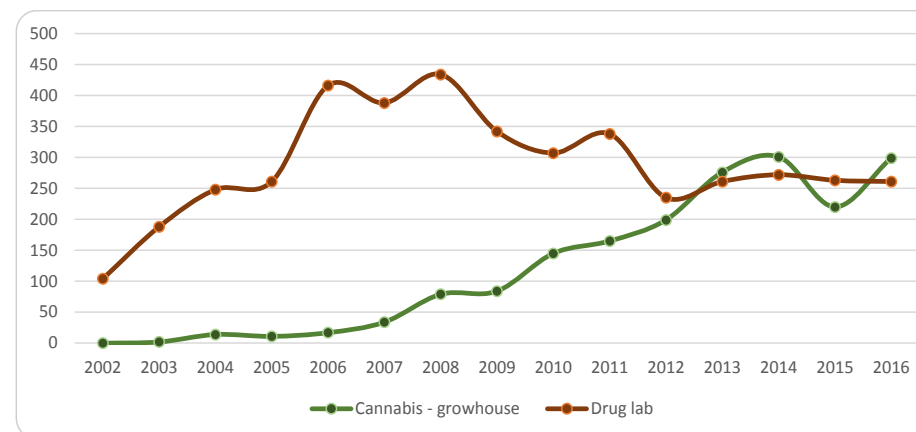
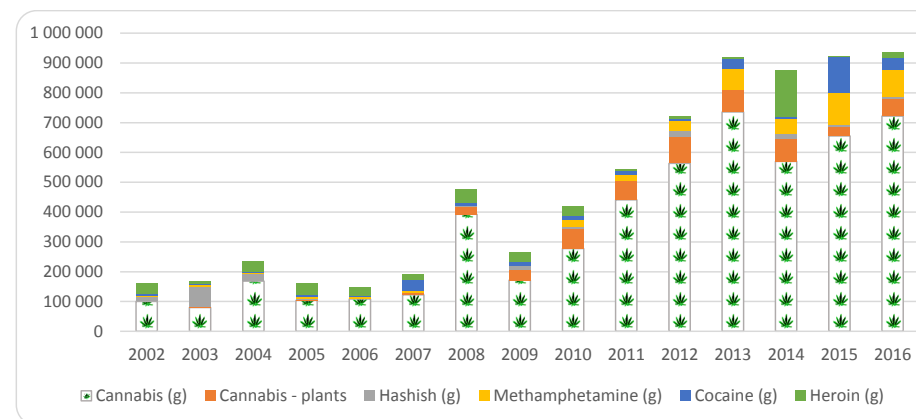
nationality	number	nationality	number
Algeria	1	Mexiko	1
Armenia	2	Moldova	1
Belgium	1	Germany	7
Bosnia and Herzegovina	4	Nigeria	30
Botswana	2	Netherlands	3
Bulgaria	13	Ivory Coast	3
Montenegro	1	Poland	32
Czech Republic	3 286	Portugal	1
China	2	Austria	6
Egypt	2	Romania	7
Estonia	1	Russia	6
France	1	Greece	2
Ghana	1	Saudi Arabia	1
Georgia	1	Senegal	1
Israel	1	Slovakia	58
Cameroon	2	Serbia	7
Congo	1	Sweden	1
Kosovo	4	Tunis	4
Cuba	1	Turkey	1
Latvia	2	Ukraine	17
Hungary	5	USA	3
Macedonia	4	Great Britain	2
Maroko	1	Vietnam	135

CR	3 286	adults	3 483	sex	number
others	382	juveniles	129	males	3 151
		minors	56	females	517

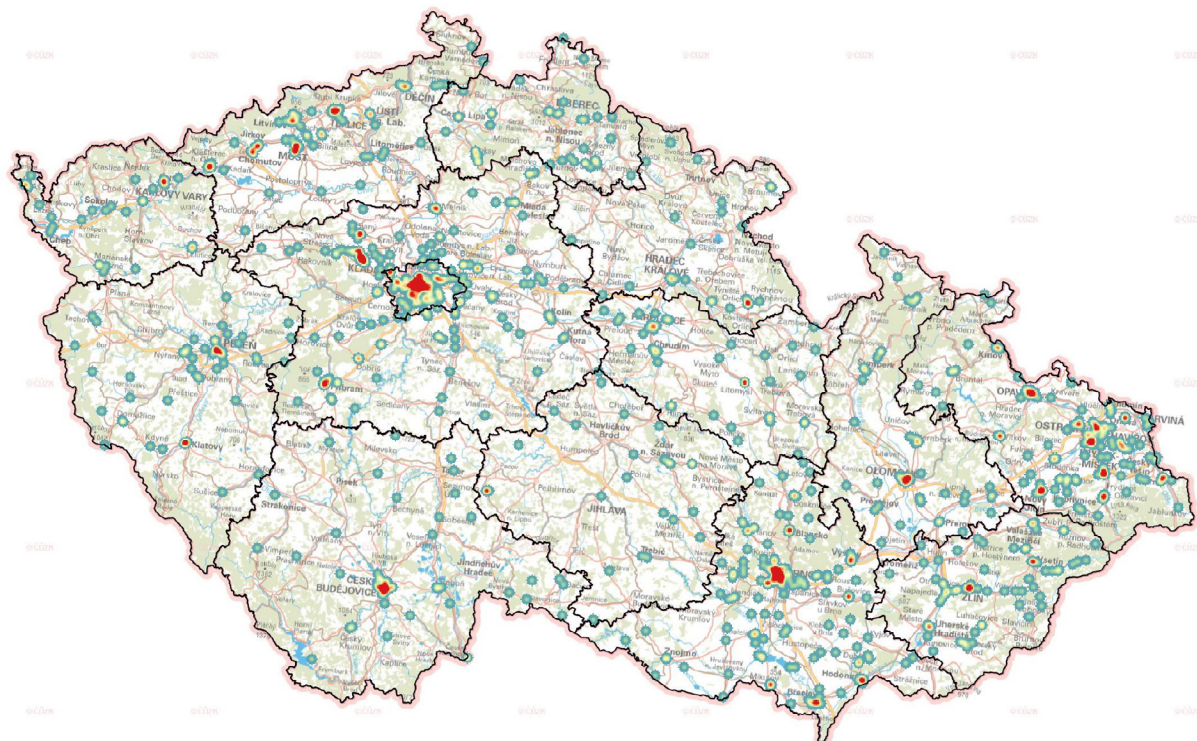


Total amount of seized drugs (with due regard for previous years)

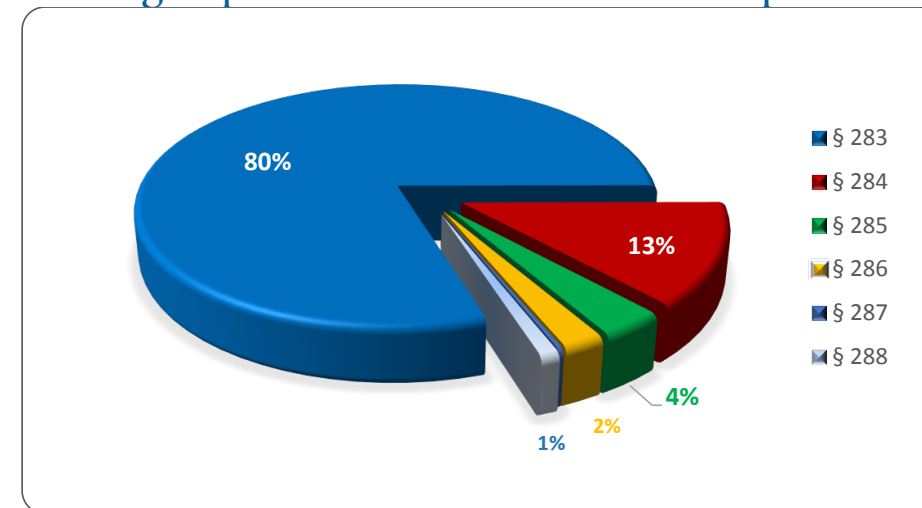
	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Cannabis (g)	108 352	122 124	392 527	171 800	277 988	440 780	563 335	735 362	569 564	655 055	722 107
Cannabis - plants	2 276	6 992	25 223	33 427	64 904	62 817	90 091	73 639	77 685	30 770	57 660
Cannabis - greenhouse	17	34	79	84	145	165	199	276	301	220	299
Hashish (g)	46	387	697	12 499	9 354	2 431	20 532	1 321	14 852	7 558	6 566
Methamphetamine (g)	5 249	5 978	3 799	3 596	21 301	18 476	31 900	69 137	50 238	107 363	90 718
Drug - lab	416	388	434	342	307	338	235	261	272	263	261
Cocaine (g)	4 708	37 588	7 631	12 904	14 162	16 071	8 050	35 788	5 406	120 386	39 367
Heroin (g)	27 877	20 333	46 302	31 258	30 453	4 730	7 576	5 045	156 810	1 585	19 334



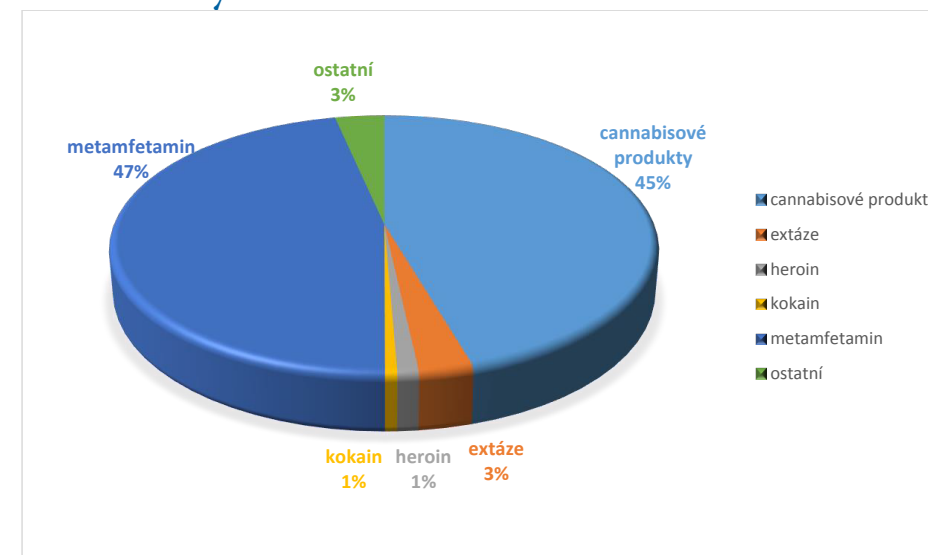
Incidence of primary drug-related crime i absolute figures - territorial distribution in the Czech Republic, 2016



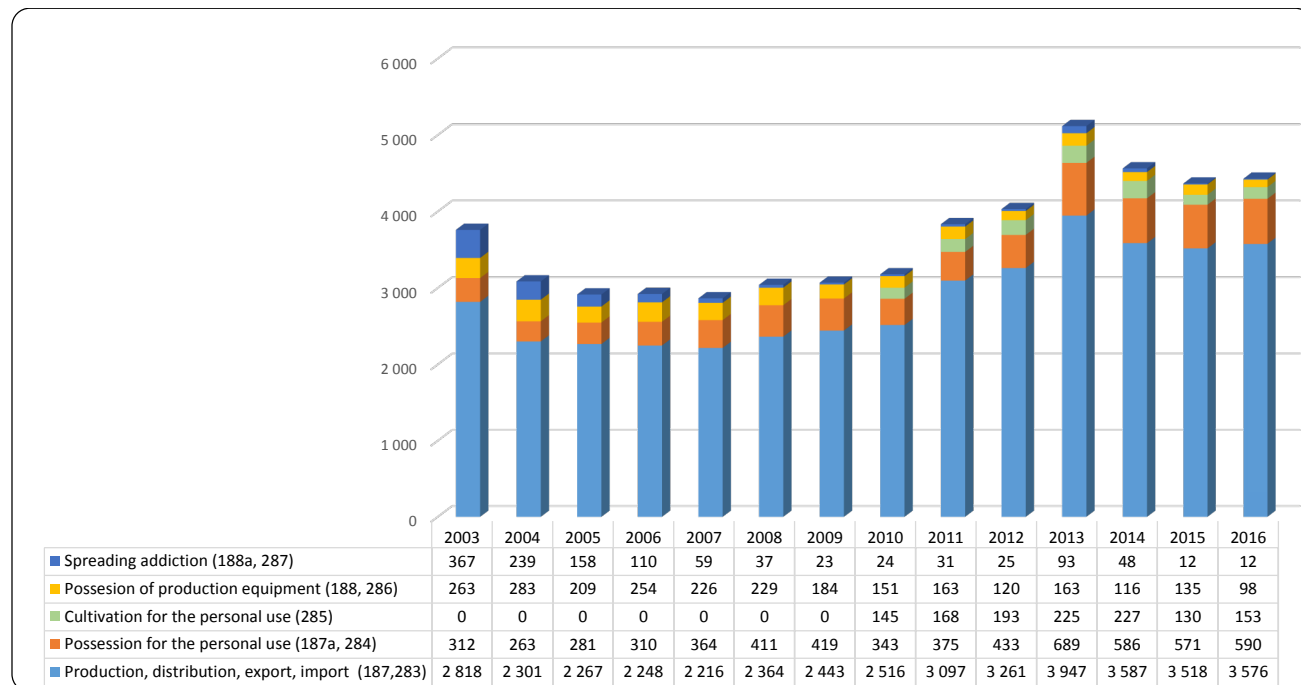
Prosecuted primary drug offenses in respect of their legal qualification in the Czech Republic - 2016



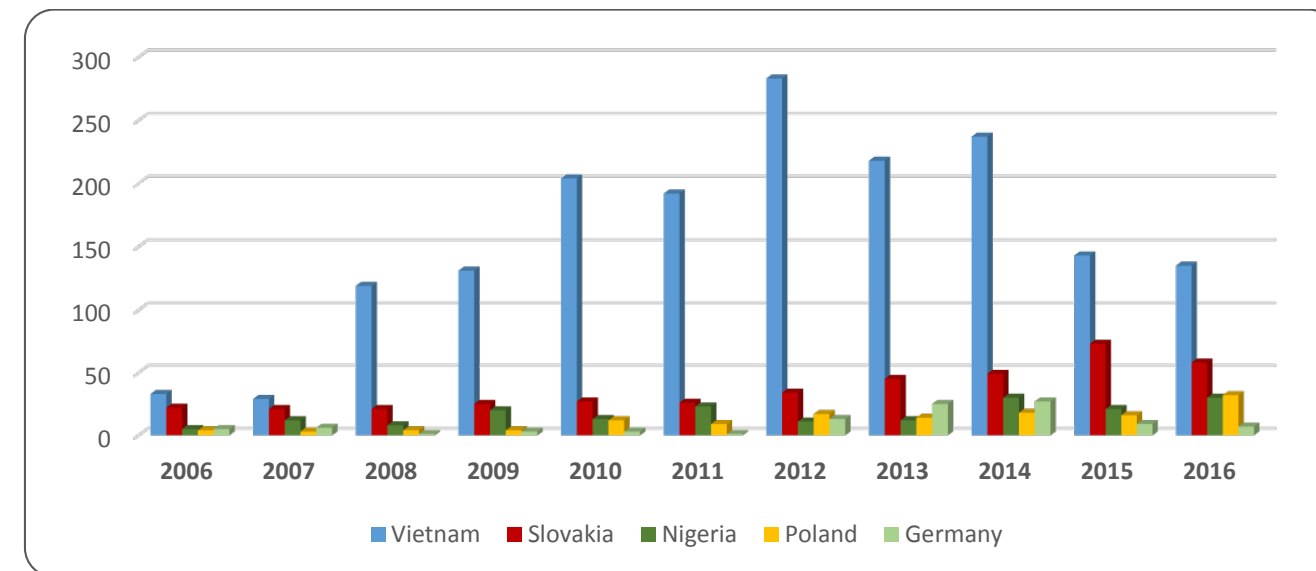
Primary drug offences prosecuted in the Czech Republic - by individual commodities - 2016



The number of drug offences in respect of individual merits of crime in 2003–2016



Share of individual perpetrators (in respect of selected nationalities)



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

region	283	284	285	286	287	288
South Bohemia	144	45	14	8	0	0
South Moravia	209	46	11	13	1	0
Karlovy Vary	156	15	5	7	0	1
Hradec Králové	177	19	5	6	2	2
Liberec	150	55	5	11	0	0
Moravia - Silesia	452	47	7	9	2	4
Olomouc	156	30	16	3	0	0
Pardubice	115	12	4	1	1	1
Plzeň	95	23	12	4	2	0
Prague	841	175	9	13	1	35
Central Bohemia	349	59	21	6	1	0
Ústí	368	35	25	8	0	2
Vysočina	109	7	2	3	2	0
Zlín	83	22	17	5	0	0
NDH	172	0	0	1	0	0
TOTAL	3 576	590	153	98	12	45

NATIONAL DRUG HEADQUARTERS

No. of cases	offenders	unknown			nationality	number
42	172	1	adults	172	Bosnia and Herzegovina	1
			juveniles	0	Bulgaria	6
			minors	0	Czech Republic	99
					China	1
					Kosovo	1
					Hungary	1
					Macedonia	1
					Mexiko	1
					Moldova	1
					Poland	1
					Austria	1
					Romania	1
					Slovenia	6
					Sweden	1
					Ukraine	1
					Great Britain	1
					Vietnam	48

NPS	seized			sex	number
	ofences	Customs	TOTAL		
Cannabis (g)	82 106,4	10 700	92 806,4	males	156
Cannabis - plants	4 182	0	4 182	females	16
Hashish (g)	0	5 985,4	5 985,4	§	
Growhouse	17	0	17	283	172
Ecstasy (tbl.) (MDMA, MDA, PMA, DOB, MDE, MBDA ...)	44 370	0	44 370	284	0
Ecstasy (g) (MDMA, MDA, PMA, DOB, MDE, MBDA ...)	651,7	0	651,7	285	0
Heroin (g)	0	9 275,9	9 275,9	286	1
Cocaine (g)	34 609,5	0	34 609,5		
LSD (trip)	8	0	8		
Methamphetamine (g)	62 027,4	0	62 027,4		
Pseudoephedrine (g)	18 067,4	0	18 067,4		
Amphetamine – Drug lab	1	0	1		
Methamphetamine – Drug lab	9	0	9		

SOUTH BOHEMIAN REGION (statistical data on drug crime)

district	No. Of cases	offenders	unknown	sex	number	nationality	
České Budějovice	46	54	0	males	158	Czech Republic	181
Český Krumlov	15	17	0	females	32	China	1
Jindřichův Hradec	21	24	0			Netherlands	1
Písek	22	28	0	adults	173	Austria	2
Prachatice	7	10	0	juveniles	14	Slovakia	2
Strakonice	10	10	0	minors	3	Serbia	1
Tábor	16	36	0			Vietnam	2
Regional Directorate	2	8	0				
TOTAL	139	187	0	<i>Cooperation with PCR/CA</i>			
				No. Of cases	0		
Customs Adm.	5	3	0	offenders	0		

NPS	seized			§	number
	ofences	Customs	TOTAL		
Cannabis (g)	27 958,5	295,6	28 254,1	283	144
Cannabis - plants	983	0	983	284	45
growhouse	15	0	15	285	14
XTC (g) (MDMA, MDA, PMA, DOB, MDE, MBDA ...)	500,4	0	500,4	286	8
XTC (tbl.) (MDMA, MDA, PMA, DOB, MDE, MBDA ...)	22	0	22	287	0
Fentanyl (patch)	21	0	21	288	0
Hashish (g)	3,6	0	3,6		
Methamphetamine (g)	352,8	2,51	355,3		
Drug lab	11	0	11		
Pseudoephedrin (g)	540	0	540		

NPS	price/gram	most frequent occurrence
	street sale	street sale
Cannabis	100 - 250 CZK	200 CZK
Hashish	-	-
Ecstasy (tbl.)	-	-
Heroin	-	-
Cocaine	-	-
LSD	-	-
Methamphetamine	1000 - 5000 CZK	1 000 CZK
Subutex 8 mg	400 - 600 CZK	-

SOUTH MORAVIAN REGION (statistical data on drug crime)

district	No. Of cases	offenders	unknown	sex	number	nationality	
Blansko	15	17	0	males	223	Algeria	1
Brno - město	58	79	0	females	38	Armenia	2
Brno - venkov	31	32	0			Bulgaria	1
Břeclav	32	36	0	adults	253	Czech Republic	234
Hodonín	21	31	0	juveniles	5	Kosovo	1
Vyškov	17	18	0	minors	3	Netherlands	1
Znojmo	28	33	1			Austria	3
Regional Directorate	4	4	0			Romania	1
TOTAL	206	250	1	<i>Cooperation with PCR/CA</i>			
				No. Of cases	0	Greek	1
Customs Adm.	7	11	0	offenders	0	Slovakia	12
						Ukraine	1
						Vietnam	3

NPS	seized			§	number
	ofences	Customs	TOTAL		
Amphetamine (g)	4,5	73	77,5	283	209
Cannabis (g)	147 747,1	26 654,1	174 401,2	284	46
Cannabis - plants	2 491	0	2 491	285	11
growhouse	18	0	18	286	13
XTC (tbl.) (MDMA, MDA, PMA, DOB, MDE, MBDA ...)	78	0	78	287	1
XTC (g) (MDMA, MDA, PMA, DOB, MDE, MBDA ...)	0,34	0	0,34	288	0
Hashish (g)	90	0	90		
Heroin (g)	200,5	0	200,5		
Cocaine (g)	4,9	0,5	5,4		
LSD (trip)	5	0	5		
Magic mushrooms (g)	0	19	19		
Methamphetamine (g)	786,4	0	786,4		
Drug lab	33	0	33		
Apselan (tbl.)	200	0	200		
Cirrus (tbl.)	1 805	0	1 805		
Claritine Active (tbl.)	570	0	570		
Panadol (tbl.)	240	0	240		
Modafen (tbl.)	480	0	480		
Nurofen (tbl.)	1 560	0	1 560		
Pseudoephedrine (g)	706,2	0	706		
Sudafed (tbl.)	0	450	450		

NPS	price/gram	most frequent occurrence
	street sale	street sale
Cannabis	40 - 250 CZK	100 CZK
Hashish	-	-
Ecstasy (tbl.)	-	-
Heroin	1000 - 2000 CZK	-
Cocaine	-	-
LSD	-	-
Methamphetamine	750 -2000 CZK	1 500 CZK
Subutex 8 mg	-	-

KARLOVY VARY REGION (statistical data on drug crime)

district	No. Of cases	offenders	unknown	sex	number	adults	122
Cheb	22	33	0	males	107	juveniles	6
Karlovy Vary	43	45	0	females	21	minors	0
Sokolov	37	34	2				
Regional Directorate	10	13	0				
TOTAL	112	125	2				

Customs Adm.	48	3	45	Cooperation with PCR/CA		nationality	
				No. Of cases	0	Bugaria	1
				offenders	0	Montenegro	1
						Czech Republic	116
						Germany	2
						Ukraine	1
						Vietnam	7

NPS	seized			§	number
	ofences	Customs	TOTAL		
Amphetamine (g)	3,7	48,8	52,5	283	156
Anabolics (tbl.)	2 000	0	2 000	284	15
Cannabis (g)	25 160,6	203,5	25 364,0	285	5
Cannabis - plants	4 297	0	4 297	286	7
growhouse	18	0	18	287	0
XTC (tbl.) (MDMA, MDA, PMA, DOB, MDE, MBDA ...)	131	359	490	288	1
Hashish (g)	0	22,9	22,9		
Heroin (g)	3,3	5,7	9		
Cocaine (g)	7,8	10,6	18,4		
LSD (trip)	15	7	22		
Magic mushrooms (g)	15,8	0	15,8		
Methamphetamine (g)	7 000,3	22,8	7 023,1		
Drug lab	3	0	3		

NPS	price/gram	most frequent occurrence
	street sale	street sale
Amphetamine	1 000 CZK	1 000 CZK
Cannabis	80 - 200 CZK	200 CZK
Hashish	-	-
Ecstasy (tbl.)	200 CZK	-
Heroin	-	-
Cocaine	-	-
LSD	-	-
Methamphetamine	700 - 1000 CZK	1 000 CZK
Subutex 8 mg	-	-

HRADEC KRÁLOVÉ REGION (statistical data on drug crime)

district	No. Of cases	offenders	unknown	adults	181	sex	number
Hradec Králové	29	36	1	juveniles	10	males	177
Jičín	32	39	1	minors	10	females	24
Náchod	44	47	0				
Rychnov nad Kněžnou	14	15	0				
Trutnov	27	35	0				
Regional Directorate	5	14	0				
TOTAL	151	186	2				

Customs Adm.	13	15	0	Cooperation with PCR/CA		nationality	
				No. Of cases	1	Belgie	1
				offenders	2	Czech Republic	194
						Poland	5
						Romania	1

NPS	seized			§	number
	ofences	Customs	TOTAL		
Anabolics (tbl.)	1 083	0	1 083	283	177
Cannabis (g)	25 751,1	91,6	25 842,7	284	19
Cannabis - plants	1 680	0	1 680	285	5
growhouse	15	0	15	286	6
XTC (g) (MDMA, MDA, PMA, DOB, MDE, MBDA ...)	0,5	0	0,498	287	2
Hashish (g)	13,07	0	13,07	288	2
Cocaine (g)	23,35	0	23,35		
Magic mushrooms (g)	85	0	85		
Methamphetamine (g)	33,1	0	33,1		
Drug lab	25	0	25		
Acatar (tbl.)	722	108	830		
Apselan (tbl.)	60	2 620	2 680		
Cirrus (tbl.)	2 832	7 406	10 238		
Claritine Active (tbl.)	3 640	0	3 640		
Modafen (tbl.)	168	0	168		
Nurofen (tbl.)	720	0	720		
Sudafed (tbl.)	468	1 680	2 148		
Drugs cont. pseudoephedrine (tbl.)	0	216	216		
Mofrin (l)	2,6	0	2,6		
Tramal/Tramadol (g)	66,8	0	66,8		
Vendal Retard (tbl.)	30	0	30		

NPS	price/gram	most frequent occurrence
		street sale
Cannabis	90 - 200 CZK	100 CZK
Hashish	-	-
Ecstasy (tbl.)	175 - 250 CZK	-
Heroin	-	-
Cocaine	2 500 CZK	-
LSD	-	-
Methamphetamine	1000 - 5000 CZK	2 500 CZK
Subutex 8 mg	-	-
Tramal/tramadol (tbl.)	-	-

LIBEREC REGION (statistical data on drug crime)

district	No. Of cases	offenders	unknown	sex	number	adults	200
Česká Lípa	82	84	0	males	185	juveniles	9
Jablonec nad Nisou	28	32	0	females	26	minors	2
Liberec	49	55	0				
Semily	10	10	0				
Regional Directorate	6	19	0				
TOTAL	175	200	0				
				Cooperation with PCR/CA		nationality	
				No. Of cases	0	Czech Republic	198
Customs Adm.	10	11	0	offenders	0	Kosovo	1
						Poland	3
						Slovakia	1
						Ukraine	2
						Vietnam	6

NPS	seized			§	number
	ofences	Customs	TOTAL		
Cannabis (g)	12 730,12	29,16	12 759,3	283	150
Cannabis - plants	1 088	0	1 088	284	55
growhouse	8	0	8	285	5
XTC (g) (MDMA, MDA, PMA, DOB, MDE, MBDA ...)	1,8	0	1,8	286	11
XTC (tbl.) (MDMA, MDA, PMA, DOB, MDE, MBDA ...)	268	0	268	287	0
Hashish (g)	0	0,5	0,5	288	0
Heroin (g)	20	0	20		
Cocaine (g)	8,8	0	9		
LSD (trip)	0	1	1		
Methamphetamine (g)	5 530,5	21,6	5 552,1		
Drug lab	14	0	14		

NPS	price/gram	most frequent occurrence
	street sale	street sale
Cannabis	60 - 200 CZK	200 CZK
Hashish	-	-
Ecstasy (tbl.)	116 - 250 CZK	200 CZK
Heroin	1 000 CZK	-
Cocaine	2 500 CZK	-
LSD	-	-
Methamphetamine	600 - 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	§	number
Bruntál	44	49	0	males	423	Bulgaria	283	452
Frýdek Místek	55	68	0	females	82	Czech Republic	284	47
Karviná	42	70	0				285	7
Nový Jičín	55	68	1	adults	467	Kosovo	286	9
Opava	79	96	0	juveniles	27	Lithuania	287	2
Ostrava	122	139	5	minors	11	Poland	288	4
Regional Directorate	7	10	0			Slovakia		
TOTAL	404	500	6			Vietnam		
				Cooperation with PCR/CA		Great Britain		
				No. Of cases	0			
Customs Adm.	5	5	0	offenders	0			

NPS	seized			NPS	seized		
	ofences	Customs	TOTAL		ofences	Customs	TOTAL
Amphetamine (g)	0,54	0	0,54	25B-NBOMe (trip)	21,5	0	21,5
Anabolics (amp.)	45	0	45	Adipex Retard (tbl.)	3 275	0	3 275
Anabolics (tbl.)	2 152	0	2 152	Diazepam (tbl.)	32	0	32
Cannabis (g)	48 197,87	7 621,15	55 819,02	Fentanyl (patch)	20	0	20
Cannabis - plants	3 585	0	3 585	Hypnogen (tbl.)	390	0	390
Cannabis - seeds (g)	2	0	2	Chlormethcathinon (g)	102	0	102
growhouse	49	0	49	Oxycodon (tbl.)	4	0	4
XTC (tbl.) (MDMA, MDA, PMA, DOB, MDE, MBDA ...)	205	0	205	Zolpidem (tbl.)	660	0	660
Hashish (g)	5,11	0	5,11				
Heroin (g)	0,15	0	0,15				
Cocaine (g)	2	0	2				
Methamphetamine (g)	1 241,4	0	1 241				
Drug lab	37	0	37				
Apsefan (tbl.)	8 600	0	8 600				
Cirrus (tbl.)	25 997	0	25 997				
Ephedrin (g)	105,2	0	105,2				
Pseudoephedrin (g)	758,5	0	758,5				

NPS	price/gram	most frequent occurrence
	street sale	street sale
Cannabis	80 - 300 CZK	200 CZK
Hashish	-	-
Ecstasy (tbl.)	100 - 200 CZK	-
Heroin	1 500 CZK	-
Cocaine	1 000 CZK	-
LSD	-	-
Methamphetamine	600 - 5000 CZK	1 000 CZK

OLOMOUC REGION (statistical data on drug crime)

district	No. Of cases	offenders	unknown	nationality	sex	number
Jeseník	26	36	0	Czech Republic	males	165
Olomouc	38	40	2	Poland	females	27
Prostějov	10	11	0	Slovakia		
Přerov	42	40	2	Vietnam	adults	183
Šumperk	50	51	4		juveniles	6
Regional Directorate	2	2	0		minors	3
TOTAL	168	180	8	<i>Cooperation with PCR/CA</i>		
Customs Adm.	12	12	0	No. Of cases		0
				offenders		0

NPS	seized			§	number
	ofences	Customs	TOTAL		
Cannabis (g)	33 518,4	5 543,4	39 061,8	283	156
Cannabis - plants	1 671	0	1 671	284	30
growhouse	16	0	16	285	16
XTC (g) (MDMA, MDA, PMA, DOB, MDE, MBDA ...)	3,6	0	3,6	286	3
LSD (trip)	25	0	25	287	0
Magic mushrooms (g)	0,2	0	0,2	288	0
Methamphetamine (g)	605,9	0	605,9		
Drug lab	18	0	18		
Apselan (tbl.)	260	450	710		
Cirrus (tbl.)	5 376	194	5 570		
Claritine Active (tbl.)	200	1 046	1 246		
Sudafed (tbl.)	276	0	276		
Drugs cont. pseudoephedrine (tbl.)	0	1 002	1 002		
3-MMC (g)	0	10,1	10,1		
DMT (g)	236,4	0	236,4		
Mefedron (g)	52,5	0	52,5		
Meskalin (g)	0	1 917	1 917		
Methkathinon (g)	1 547,2	0	1 547,2		
Neurol (tbl.)	30	0	30		
Opium (g)	10	0	10		
Oxycodon (tbl.)	12	0	12		

NPS	price/gram	most frequent occurrence
	street sale	street sale
Cannabis	50 - 250 CZK	100 CZK
Hashish	-	-
Ecstasy (tbl.)	200 CZK	200 CZK
Heroin	-	-
Cocaine	-	-
LSD	250 CZK	-
Methamphetamine	500 - 6000 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	15	16	0	123	7	0	males	118
Pardubice	32	32	3	0	0	0	females	12
Svitavy	35	39	0					
Ústí nad Orlicí	27	29	0					
Regional Directorate	0	0	0					
TOTAL	109	116	3	<i>Cooperation with PCR/CA</i>				
Customs Adm.	15	14	1	No. Of cases		4		
				offenders		4		

NPS	seized			§	number
	ofences	Customs	TOTAL		
Anabolics (ml)	22,4	0	22,4	283	115
Anabolics (tbl.)	311	0	311	284	12
Cannabis (g)	18 631,52	1 662,2	20 293,8	285	4
Cannabis - plants	416	0	416	286	1
growhouse	10	0	10	287	1
Hashish (g)	1,7	0	1,7	288	1
Methamphetamine (g)	113,4	0	113,4		
Drug lab	8	0	8		

NPS	price/gram	most frequent occurrence
	street sale	street sale
Cannabis	50 - 300 CZK	200 CZK
Hashish	500 CZK	-
Ecstasy (tbl.)	-	-
Heroin	-	-
Cocaine	-	-
LSD	-	-
Methamphetamine	700 - 5000 CZK	1 500 CZK
Subutex 8 mg	-	-

NPS	seized			§	number
	ofences	Customs	TOTAL		
Acatar (tbl.)	1 182	72	1 254		
Apselan (tbl.)	3 820	170	3 990		
Cirrus (tbl.)	1 458	4 474	5 932		
Claritine Active (tbl.)	1 098	300	1 398		
Ibuprom (tbl.)	2 832	0	2 832		
Modafen (tbl.)	359	0	359		
Nurofen (tbl.)	240	60	300		
Pseudoephedrine (g)	0,4	0	0,4		
Sudafed (tbl.)	1 079	726	1 805		
Pyrovaleron (g)	1,1	0	1,1		

PLZEŇ REGION (statistical data on drug crime)

district	No. Of cases	offenders	unknown	sex	number	nationality	
Domažlice	17	21	0	males	103	Czech Republic	113
Klatovy	14	17	0	females	21	Germany	1
Plzeň - město	33	38	0			Greek	1
Plzeň - venkov 1. odd.	7	9	0	adults	123	Poland	6
Plzeň - venkov 2. odd.	4	4	0	juveniles	0	Slovakia	1
Rokycany	3	3	0	minors	1	Vietnam	2
Tachov	13	24	0				
Regional Directorate	0	0	0				
TOTAL	91	116	0				
Cooperation with PCR/CA							
	No. Of cases	0					
	offenders	0					
Customs Adm.	8	8	1				

NPS	seized			§	number
	ofences	Customs	TOTAL		
Amphetamine (g)	94,4	0	94,4	283	95
Cannabis (g)	18 891,3	298,8	19 190,1	284	23
Cannabis - plants	1 169	0	1 169	285	12
growhouse	21	0	21	286	4
XTC (tbl.) (MDMA, MDA, PMA, DOB, MDE, MBDA ...)	10	15	25	287	2
XTC (g) (MDMA, MDA, PMA, DOB, MDE, MBDA ...)	2	0	2	288	0
Hashish (g)	10,4	0	10,4		
Methamphetamine (g)	643,6	24,4	668		
Methamphetamine (ml)	120	0	120		
Drug lab	8	0	8		
Acatar (tbl.)	1 298	0	1 298		
Cirrus (tbl.)	1 141	342	1 483		
Efedrin (ml)	170	0	170		
Gripex (tbl.)	0	40	40		
Ibuprom (tbl.)	570	0	570		
Pseudoefedrin (g)	164,5	0	164,5		
Rhynopront (tbl.)	72	0	72		
Sudafed (tbl.)	0	24	24		
Fentanyl - patch	1	0	1		
Rivotril (tbl.)	49	0	49		
Tramal/Tramadol (tbl.)	90	0	90		

NPS	price/gram	most frequent occurrence
	street sale	street sale
Cannabis	100 - 200 CZK	200 CZK
Hashish	-	-
Ecstasy (tbl.)	-	-
Fentanyl (náplast)	-	-
Heroin	-	-
Cocaine	-	-
LSD	-	-
Methamphetamine	800 - 1500 CZK	1 000 CZK
Subutex 8 mg/tbl.	-	-

CAPITAL OF PRAGUE (statistical data on drug crime)

district	No. Of cases	offenders	unknown	sex	number	adults	474	nationality		
Praha I	192	198	10	males	427	juveniles	6	Bulgaria	2	
Praha II	76	82	1	females	57	minors	4	Bosnia and Herzegovina	1	
Praha III	95	102	3					Botswana	2	
Praha IV	60	63	2					Czech Republic	368	
Regional Directorate	12	26	0					Egypt	2	
TOTAL	435	471	16	Cooperation with PCR/CA					Estonia	1
	No. Of cases	0						Ghana	1	
Customs Adm.	5	13	555	offenders	0			Gorgia	1	
								Cameroon	2	

§	number
283	841
284	175
285	9
286	13
287	1
288	35

NPS	price/gram	most frequent occurrence
	street sale	street sale
Cannabis	40 - 700 CZK	200 CZK
Hashish	300 CZK	-
Ecstasy (tbl.)	100 -250 CZK	200 CZK
Heroin	500 - 1000 CZK	1 000 CZK
Cocaine	1000 - 2000 CZK	2 000 CZK
LSD	-	-
Methamphetamine	400 - 1500 CZK	1 000 CZK
Rivotril (tbl.)	-	-
Suboxone (tbl.)	200 - 400 CZK	-

nationality	
Bulgaria	2
Bosnia and Herzegovina	1
Botswana	2
Czech Republic	368
Egypt	2
Estonia	1
Ghana	1
Gorgia	1
Cameroon	2
Kongo	1
Cuba	1
Lithuania	1
Hungary	4
Macedonia	2
Maroco	1
Germany	2
Nigeria	30
Netherlands	1
Ivory Coast	3
Poland	1
Portugal	1
Romania	2
Russia	5
Saudi Arabia	1
Senegal	1
Slovakia	10
Tunis	3
Turkey	1
Ukraine	6
USA	2
Vietnam	25

NPS	seized		
	ofences	Customs	TOTAL
Amphetamine (g)	0	1 046,7	1 046,7
Amphetamine (tbl.)	0	560	560
Anabolics (ampoule)	0	2 366	2 366
Anabolics (g)	0	1 422	1 422
Anabolics (tbl., capsule)	182	7 460	7 642
Cannabis - seeds (Pcs)	100	0	100
Cannabis (g)	30 622,2	8 999,4	39 621,6
Cannabis - plants	6 925	0	6 925
growhouse	33	0	33
XTC (g) (MDMA, MDA, PMA, DOB, MDE, MBDA ...)	1 222,1	139,8	1 361,9
XTC (tbl.) (MDMA, MDA, PMA, DOB, MDE, MBDA ...)	1200	367	1 567
Hashish (g)	56,3	185,3	241,6
Heroin (g)	511,08	9 283,3	9 794,4
Catha edulis (g)	0	700 000	700 000
Cocaine (g)	173,2	3 436,7	3 609,9
Cocaine - flour (g)	0	400	400
Cocaine - fluid (g)	0	650	650
LSD (trip)	107	764	871
Magic mushrooms (g)	156	167,9	323,9
Methamphetamine (g)	1 424,4	269,6	1 694
Methamphetamine (ml)	265	0	265
Drug lab	24	0	24
Cirrus (tbl.)	18 227	0	18 227
Efedrin (g)	0,14	0	0
Efedrin (tbl.)	92	0	92
Sudafed (tbl.)	0	419	419
Drugs cont. pseudoephedrine (tbl.)	0	450	450

NPS	seized		
	ofences	Customs	TOTAL
1P-LSD (tripy)	0	5	5
4-CMC (g)	0,6	0	0,6
4F-MPH (g)	0	2	2
Adipex Retard (tbl.)	7	0	7
Bromazepam (tbl.)	0	30	30
Clonazolam (tbl.)	0	50	50
Clonazolam (tripy)	0	50	50
Codein (tbl.)	0	8	8
Diazepam (tbl.)	20	1 454	1 474
Diazepam (trip)	0	1 755	1 755
DMT (g)	0	840,8	840,8
Etizolam (tbl.)	0	50	50
Fentanyl (g)	0	97	97
Fentanyl (ks)	0	1 316	1 316
Fentermin (tbl.)	0	60	60
Hypnogen	7 744	15	7 759
Ketamin (g)	0	4	4
Lexaurin (tbl.)	488	30	518
Mezkalin (g)	0	3 865	3 865
Neurol (tbl.)	0	75	75
Opium (g)	0	0,9	0,9
PCP (g)	0	2,7	2,7
Rivotril (tbl.)	118	0	118
Subutex/Suboxone (tbl.)	57	0	57
Tramal/Tramadol (tbl.)	0	4	4

CENTRAL BOHEMIAN REGION (statistical data on drug crime)

district	No. Of cases	offenders	unknown	sex	number	nationality	
Benešov	10	13	0	males	343	Bosnia and Herzegovina	1
Beroun	27	35	1	females	72	Bulgaria	1
Kladno	42	46	0			Czech Republic	373
Kolín	16	31	0	adults	399	Poland	1
Kutná Hora	7	11	1	juveniles	6	Romania	1
Mělník	25	40	0	minors	10	Slovakia	12
Mladá Boleslav	43	47	0	§	number	Serbia	5
Nymburk	22	24	1	283	349	Ukraine	6
Praha venkov - jih	13	40	0	284	59	USA	1
Praha venkov - východ	46	51	0	285	21	Vietnam	14
Praha venkov - západ	7	12	0	286	6		
Příbram	27	33	7	287	1		
Rakovník	14	16	1	288	0		
Regional Directorate	5	15	1				
TOTAL	304	414	12	<i>Cooperation with PCR/CA</i>			
				No. Of cases	0		
Customs Adm.	2	1	1	offenders	0		

NPS	seized		
	ofences	Customs	TOTAL
Amphetamine (g)	18,9	0	18,9
Cannabis (g)	77 514,3	24,2	77 538,5
Cannabis - plants	13 754	0	13 754
growhouse	30	0	30
XTC (g) (MDMA, MDA, PMA, DOB, MDE, MBDA ...)	1,4	0	1,4
XTC (tbl.) (MDMA, MDA, PMA, DOB, MDE, MBDA ...)	21	2	23
Hashish (g)	7,7	0	7,7
Heroin (g)	2,3	0	2,3
Cocaine (g)	1 333,03	0	1 333,03
Methamphetamine (g)	1 353,1	40	1 393,1
Drug lab	25	0	25
Cirrus (tbl.)	303	0	303
Clarinase (tbl.)	42	0	42
Efedrin (g)	325,4	0	325,4
Modafen (tbl.)	24	0	24
Nurofen (tbl.)	24	0	24
Pseudoefedrin (g)	140,3	0	140,3

NPS	seized		
	ofences	Customs	TOTAL
Codein (tbl.)	61	0	61
Morfin (tbl.)	1	0	1
Rivotril (tbl.)	253	0	253
Subutex/Suboxone (tbl.)	6	0	6
Subutex/Suboxone (g)	3,3	0	3,3
Tramal/Tramadol (tbl.)	260	0	260
Tramal/Tramadol (g)	48,4	0	48,4

NPS	price/gram	most frequent occurrence
	street sale	street sale
Cannabis	100 - 300 CZK	200 CZK
Hashish	-	-
Ecstasy (tbl.)	-	-
Heroin	-	-
Cocaine	-	-
LSD	-	-
Methamphetamine	500 - 3000 CZK	1 000 CZK
Subutex 8 mg	-	-

ÚSTÍ REGION (statistical data on drug crime)

district	No. Of cases	offenders	unknown	sex	number	nationality	
Děčín	84	86	2	males	352	Czech Republic	393
Chomutov	39	46	0	females	64	France	1
Litoměřice	25	28	0			Macedonia	1
Louny	32	43	0	adults	397	Germany	1
Most	80	87	0	juveniles	15	Poland	1
Teplice	74	76	0	minors	4	Russia	1
Ústí nad Labem	28	27	1			Tunis	1
Regional Directorate	5	22	0			Vietnam	17
TOTAL	367	415	3	<i>Cooperation with PCR/CA</i>			
				No. Of cases	1		
Customs Adm.	1	1	0	offenders	1		

NPS	seized			§	number
	ofences	Customs	TOTAL		
Amphetamine (g)	2 090,4	0	2 090	283	368
Alprazolam (tbl.)	75	0	75	284	35
Anabolics (tbl.)	495	0	495	285	25
Cannabis (g)	56 332,7	0	56 332,7	286	8
Cannabis - plants	9 463	0	9 463	287	0
growhouse	31	0	31	288	2
XTC (g) (MDMA, MDA, PMA, DOB, MDE, MBDA ...)	4,4	0	4,4		
Heroin (g)	2,1	0	2,1		
Cocaine (g)	2,2	0	2,2		
Methamphetamine (g)	6 600,8	7	6 607,8		
Methamphetamine (tbl.)	2	0	2		
Drug lab	26	0	26		
Apselan (tbl.)	595	0	595		
Cirrus (tbl.)	25 003	0	25 003		
Subutex/Suboxone (tbl.)	3	0	3		
Subutex/Suboxone (g)	1,2	0	1,2		

NPS	price/gram	most frequent occurrence
	street sale	street sale
Cannabis	100 - 200 CZK	100 CZK
Hashish	-	-
Ecstasy (tbl.)	-	-
Heroin	2 000 CZK	-
Cocaine	-	-
LSD	-	-
Methamphetamine	1000 - 2000 CZK	1 000 CZK
Subutex 8 mg (tbl.)	100 CZK	-

VYSOČINA REGION

(statistical data on drug crime)

district	No. Of cases	offenders	unknown	sex	number	adults	96
Havlíčkův Brod	21	23	0	males	99	juveniles	16
Jihlava	7	9	0	females	18	minors	5
Pelhřimov	10	9	1				
Třebíč	39	46	1				
Žďár nad Sázavou	25	30	0				
TOTAL	102	117	2				
				nationality			
				Czech Republic 113			
				Germany 1			
				Vietnam 3			
				Cooperation with PCR/CA			
				No. Of cases	0		
				offenders	0		
Customs Adm.	0	0	0				

NPS	seized			§	number
	ofences	Customs	TOTAL		
Cannabis (g)	20 189,3	0	20 189,3	283	109
Cannabis - plants	3 368	0	3 368	284	7
growhouse	7	0	7	285	2
XTC (g) (MDMA, MDA, PMA, DOB, MDE, MBDA ...)	16,5	0	16,5	286	3
XTC (tbl.) (MDMA, MDA, PMA, DOB, MDE, MBDA ...)	59	0	59	287	2
Ketamine (g)	1,9	0	1,9	288	0
LSD (trip)	100	0	100		
Magic mushrooms (g)	32,1	0	32,1		
Methamphetamine (g)	43,2	0	43,2		
Drug lab	11	0	11		
Sudafed (tbl.)	60	0	60		

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

ZLÍN REGION

(statistical data on drug crime)

district	No. Of cases	offenders	unknown	adults	120	nationality	
Kroměříž	13	19	0	juveniles	2	Czech Republic	110
Uherské Hradiště	7	7	0	minors	0	Israel	1
Vsetín	17	20	0			Poland	1
Zlín	54	57	1			Serbia	1
Regional Directorate	2	14	0			Slovakia	7
TOTAL	93	117	1			Vietnam	2
				Cooperation with PCR/CA			
				No. Of cases	0		
				offenders	0		
Customs Adm.	5	5	0				

NPS	seized			sex	number	§	number
	ofences	Customs	TOTAL				
Cannabis (g)	17 850,7	96,1	17 946,8	males	115	283	83
Cannabis - plants	2 443	0	2 443	females	7	284	22
growhouse	11	0	11			285	17
XTC (tbl.) (MDMA, MDA, PMA, DOB, MDE, MBDA ...)	0	12	12			286	5
Hashish (g)	110,5	0	110,5			287	0
Cocaine (g)	0	2,5	2,5			288	0
Magic mushrooms (g)	2,9	0	2,9				
Methamphetamine (g)	2 008,3	0	2 008,3				
Drug lab	9	0	9				
Nurofen (tbl.)	24	0	24				

NPS	price/gram	most frequent occurrence
	street sale	street sale
Cannabis	40 - 250 CZK	100 CZK
Hashish	100 CZK	-
Ecstasy (tbl.)	-	-
Heroin	-	-
Cocaine	-	-
LSD	-	-
Methamphetamine	1000 - 2200 CZK	1 000 CZK
Subutex 8 mg	-	-



Pomáhat a chránit

National Drug Headquarters
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