



Pomáhat a chránit

# National Drug Headquarters Annual report 2019



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Dear readers,

As many other things in our life, illicit drug production and trafficking also have their trends and keep developing dynamically. In our traditional Annual Report, we are presenting details of illicit production, trafficking, and distribution of hallucinogenic and psychotropic substances in the Czech Republic. Our text is based primarily on data received from the law enforcement and judicial bodies. The data illustrate many successfully implemented criminal cases investigated and prosecuted by the National Drug Enforcement Headquarters (NPC SKPV PČR) in cooperation with our colleagues from the regional Police of the Czech Republic directorates and the Drug Enforcement Unit of the Customs Administration.

Data available to us clearly show that our recent predictions have been correct – there is a continuing trend of Vietnamese criminal groups moving their illicit production away from the Czech Republic. In respect of methamphetamine, 2019 was marked by imports from abroad of new pharmaceuticals containing pseudoephedrine and other illegal substances. The current global overproduction of heroin and cocaine has had an impact in the Czech Republic, too, mainly in respect of cocaine, which is, unlike in the past, now available outside big cities and their traditional cocaine user environment and groups. Amphetamines in tablets show high content of the active substance (MDMA). The Internet and the Darknet have gained importance and so did parcel services abused for trafficking of both conventional drugs as well as new synthetic drugs and precursors. Illegal marijuana production is currently dominated by Czech perpetrators, whose production is intended both for the domestic use as well as for exports, especially to the west of our border. International trafficking in products containing CBD and THC below the limit is currently booming.

When I sat down to write this foreword to our Annual Report 2019, which we intend to launch on 26th June, on the day which had been, in 1987, declared the International Day against Drugs and Illicit Trafficking, the world was suffering under measures introduced to suppress the COVID-19 pandemic. The closed borders, substantial decrease in international transport, measures confining people to their homes and limited chances to buy drugs caused by strict regulations of street movement have impacted the illicit drug markets in the Czech Republic as well as abroad and the situation will undoubtedly show in the 2020 figures and facts.

To conclude with, I should like to extend my thanks to all colleagues and counterparts who, like us, believe that, for every society, combating the drug crime is not only important and necessary, but also self-preserving.



Brigadier General Mgr. Jakub Frydrych  
Director, NPC SKPV PČR

# METHAMPHETAMINE

METHAMPHETAMINE

Modus operandi of perpetrators of methamphetamine production in the Czech Republic has always been rather specific and has remained completely different from what we see in other European countries. There are many producers in small home-based laboratories and a smaller number of laboratories engaged in large scale production of methamphetamine which are driven by demand from abroad.

Large-scale production of methamphetamine has remained in the hands of selected criminal groups, predominantly criminal groups of the Vietnamese origin.

In 2019, we continued observing criminals relocating their large scale production of methamphetamine to the neighbouring countries, such as Poland, the Federal Republic of Germany, and the Netherlands, from where they supply methamphetamine directly to collection points in Germany or traffic it back to the Czech Republic to further distribute the drug to local dealers. Perpetrators move their production of methamphetamine abroad to avoid detection, to get better access to precursors or pre-precursors for their production and, finally, to get advantage from lower penalties perpetrators face in these countries should they be caught.

As to the production of methamphetamine in the Netherlands and Belgium, we’ve received intelligence on industrial scale production of methamphetamine (hundreds of kilograms) perpetrated by Mexican organized groups in cooperation with local groups using BMK as a precursor.

Methamphetamine produced by the above perpetrators from BMK gets exported, among other countries, to the Czech Republic, where its price ranges from CZK 400,000 to CZK 450,000 per one kilogram, while methamphetamine produced the Czech way is sold for CZK 500,000 to CZK 560,000 per one kilogram. There may be a new segment of the European market emerging around Mexican groups perpetrating trafficking of methamphetamine from Mexico to the Netherlands, where they first recrystallize their drug and then sell it to the end users. Large-scale production of methamphetamine in the Czech Republic is increasingly more often perpetrated the Czech citizens, which may be a result of the relocation of some production capacity organized by the Vietnamese criminal groups to other European countries.

The law enforcement bodies in the Czech Republic have worked hard to reduce availability of precursors and substances needed to produce methamphetamine thus forcing the perpetrators to seek new sources of these substances and new methods of production.

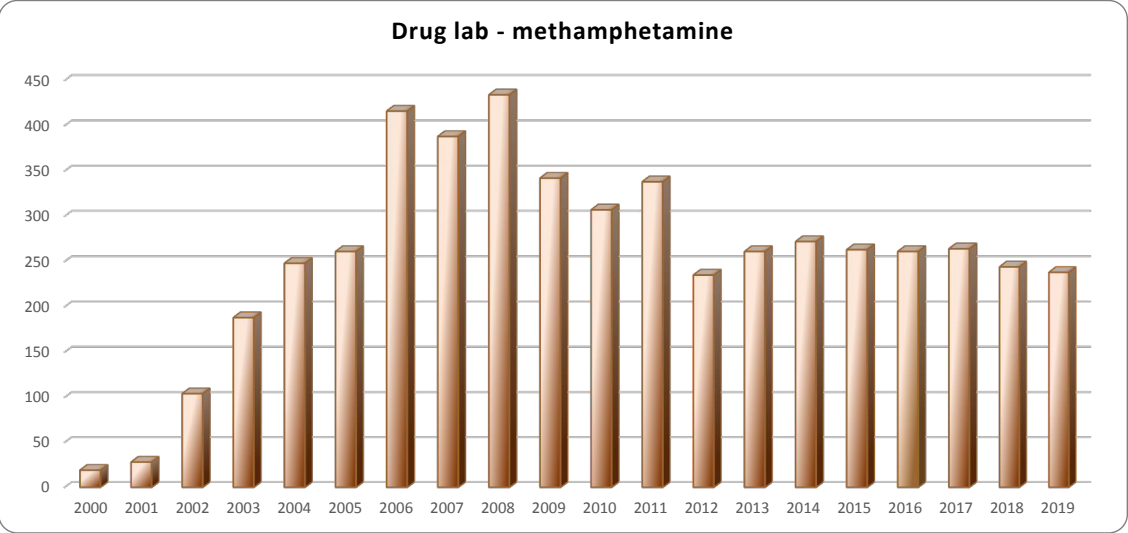
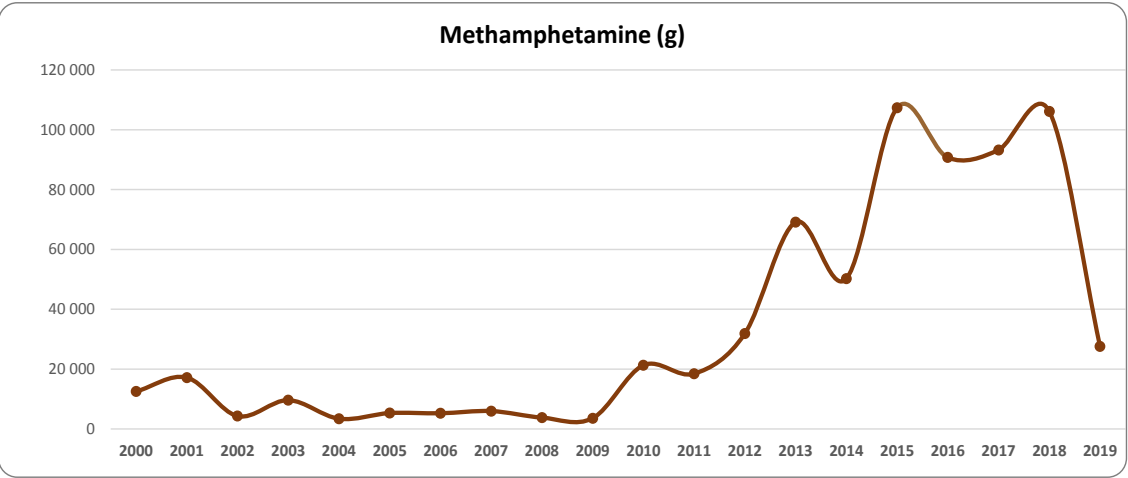
In 2019, we detected increased traffic of red phosphorus to the Czech Republic from Poland while Austria has remained one of the major suppliers of red phosphorus. Poland has continued to be the main source of pseudoephedrine-containing drugs used to produce methamphetamine. Most of the pharmaceuticals are not made in Poland but are distributed there. Recently, we’ve had cases of pharmaceuticals trafficked from more distant European destinations, such as Romania, but also from Asia.

In 2019 in the Czech Republic, we also detected a new method of methamphetamine production. It is the so-called reductive amination, where the key ingredient was most likely styrene (vinylbenzene) and later alpha-methyl-styrene. However, given the circumstances of the case as well as other indicators, this method of production is rather unique and isolated.

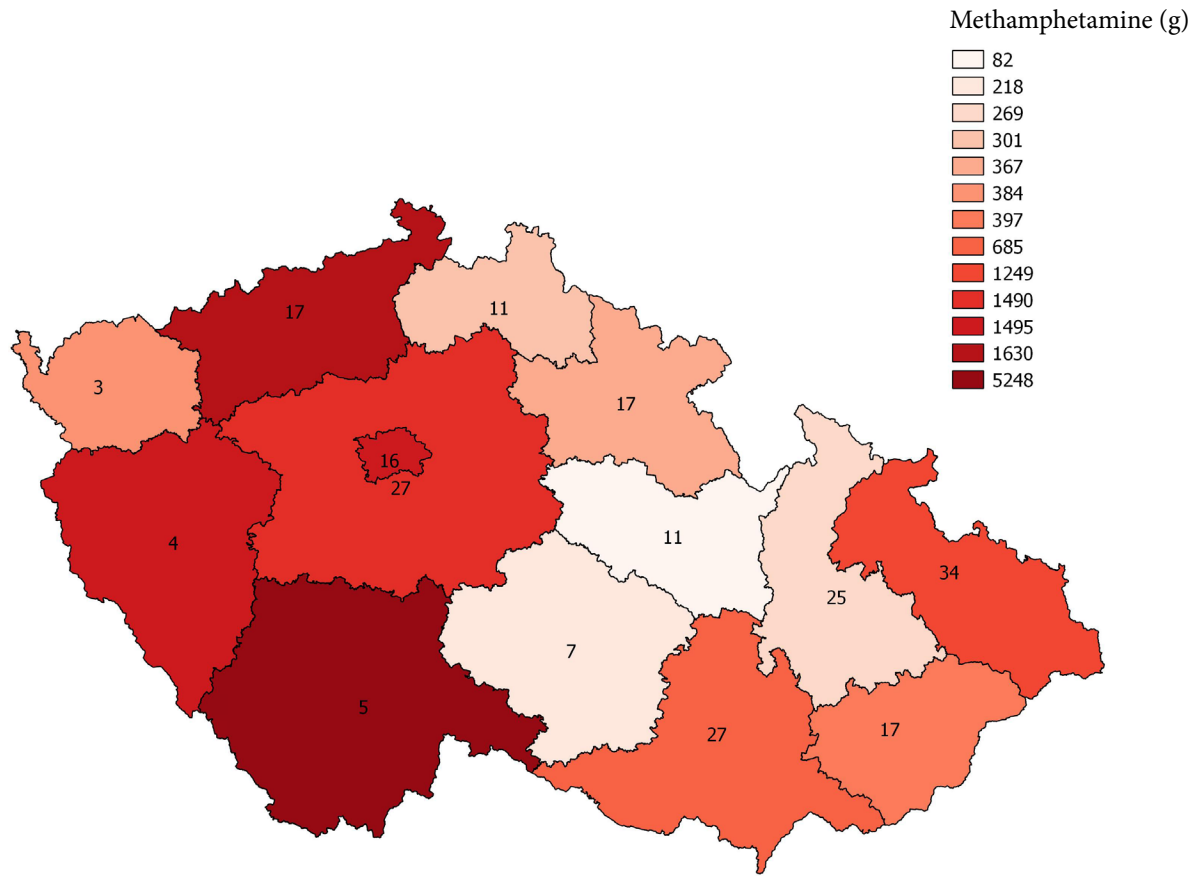
In 2019, methamphetamine produced in the Czech Republic was most often trafficked by couriers, mostly people from socially disadvantaged groups. Larger shipments of kilograms for the purposes of structured distribution were handled by professional couriers. Dealers from the Federal Republic of Germany come directly to the Czech Republic to buy their drugs at the open-air markets near the border. These perpetrators traffic methamphetamine in quantities ranging from a few grams to hundreds of grams.

Volume of methamphetamine detected and number of detected brewing houses

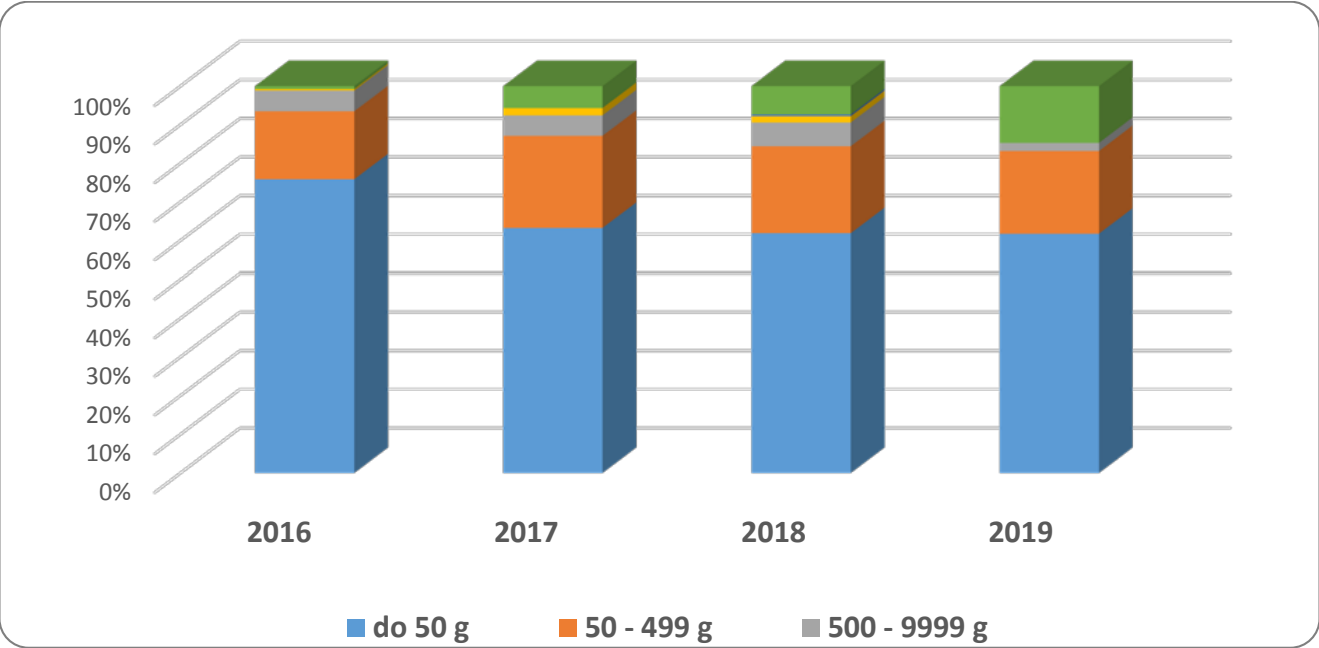
	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Methamphetamine (g)	3 596	21 301	18 476	31 900	69 137	50 238	107 363	90 718	93 256	106 155	27 576
Drug lab	342	307	338	235	261	272	263	261	264	240	234



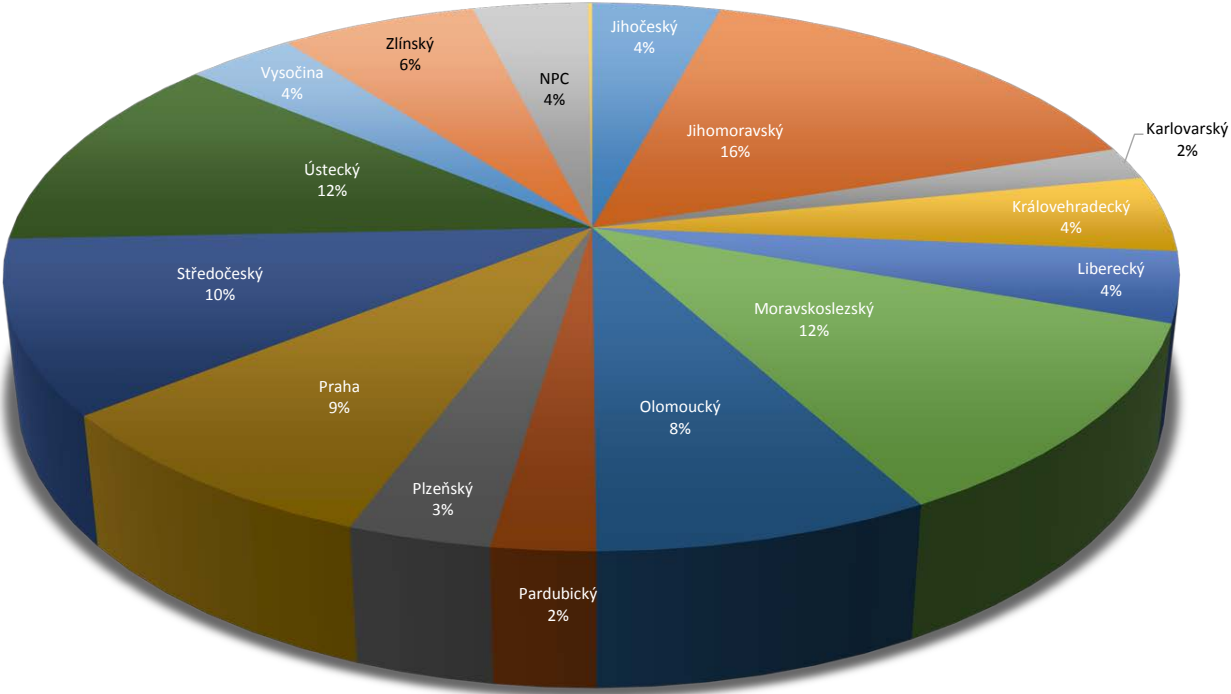
The number of detected drug lab and methamphetamine in 2019



Drug lab by volume of productiony



Seized laboratorieis according to regions



Seized precursors

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Acatar (tbl.)	3 508	26 924	240	168	72	1 880	1 245	3 382	656	4 120	3 072
Acifed (tbl.)											480
Apselan (tbl.)				160	1 647	4 222	8 644	16 782	79 725	65 296	39 176
CET-DER (tbl.)										364 000	0
Cirrus (tbl.)	6	68	17 551	24 788	158 842	618 767	616 983	163 997	244 336	118 545	147 536
Claritine Active (tbl.)			10 926	20 981	36 221	24 795	7 161	6 854	8 068	300	60
Efedrin (g)	6 023,4	8 151,9	2 317,4	2 167,2	23,0	13 554,9	1,2	430,70	347	1 190,8	65
Efedrin (tbl.)		15 000	4 070			2 355	2 341	92	150	290	5
Galpseud (tbl.)									18 700	14 700	12 034
Grip Blocker (tbl.)									120		172
Gripecton (tbl.)											72
Grip Ibum (tbl.)									50		
Gripex Max (tbl.)									100	154	202
Ibuprofen/Ibuprom (tbl.)	22 160	551	1 474		1 499	180	3 466	3 402	230	372	736
Infex Zatoki (tbl.)									48	24	348
Metafen Zatoki (tbl.)											400
Modafen (tbl.)	840	3 356	2 762	2 208	1 095	420	825	1 031	46	1 547	508
Neoaftrin (tbl.)			2 120	2 492							
Nurofen Stop grip (tbl.)	876		14 892	228	2 760	8 200	6 896	2 772	1 218	1 884	9 359
Panadol (tbl.)/Panadol plus stop grip	1 224						1 032	240			
Paralen + (tbl.)	1 440	144									72
Pseudoefedrin (g)		2 179,1	2 880	2 307	63 739	11 645,1	1 222,2	20 377,3	6 056,3	9 347,0	5 687,0
Rhynopront (tbl.)			660	588	24			72			
Reactine Duo (tbl.)		11 284	10 940								
Rhinostop (tbl.)										890	120
Robicoid (tbl.)										139	120
Sudafed (tbl.)	12 231	278 133	403 105	169 348	21 052	27 181	7 565	6 832	22 120	5 511	3 512
Theraflu (tbl.)										192	
Zyrtec - D (tbl.)			28 140								960
unspecified medicinal products containing pseudoephedrine (tbl.)						6 152	3 308	1 668		19 669	0

Operation „NOVIS“

In April 2019, we detected and investigated five Czech offenders who were involved in the production and distribution of methamphetamine in the Zlín Region and the South Moravian Region. One of the key perpetrators, a chemist turned into a methamphetamine producer, not only stored, in his family house, dangerous chemicals, poisons, and explosives, but also built a large-scale chemical laboratory in which he produced methamphetamine in a new alternative way. He also distributed his produce to the end users using his contacts. In the intervention in the house, we found approximately 5 kilograms of methamphetamine produced by his method and about 0.5 kilograms of MDMA. In the period when he perpetrated the crime of production of methamphetamine, he managed to sell hundreds of kilograms of methamphetamine.



The key perpetrator is currently under prosecution for the criminal offense of illicit production and other handling of narcotic and psychotropic substances and poisons pursuant to Section 283, paragraph 1, paragraph 3c) of the Criminal Code; for the criminal offense of development, production and possession of prohibited means of warfare pursuant to Section 280, paragraph 1 of the Criminal Code; crime of illicit possession of firearms pursuant to § 279 par. 1, par. 3a), par. 4 b) of the Criminal Code; an infringement of causing public danger by negligence pursuant to Section 273 (1) of the Criminal Code and an infringement of possession of narcotic and psychotropic substances and poisons pursuant to Section 284 (2) of the Criminal Code.





### Operation „SOUMAR“

In our operation codenamed Soumar, we apprehended an organized group of people perpetrating large-scale trafficking of pseudoephedrine-containing pharmaceuticals from Poland and Romania to the Czech Republic. The perpetrators used the imported pharmaceuticals to extract a precursor necessary to produce methamphetamine. During the Police intervention, the Police seized a total of 15 kilograms of pharmaceuticals containing PSE, an industrial methamphetamine production laboratory and several smaller mobile brewing units. We launched criminal prosecution of nine individuals.



### Operation „GUSTO“

In our operation codenamed Gusto, we detected an organized group of three offenders perpetrating production and distribution of methamphetamine in the Pilsen Region. During the criminal prosecution, we detained three individuals and seized an illegal methamphetamine production laboratory as well as about 4 kilograms of methamphetamine and grams of cocaine and cannabis. The Police also seized the real property used by the perpetrators to produce methamphetamine, money and two motor vehicles.

### Operation „LEGAL“

In our operation codenamed Legal, we launched criminal proceedings against two individuals suspected of crime of laundering proceeds pursuant to Section 216, paragraph 1, paragraph 4b) and c) of the Criminal Code. They are suspected of intentionally hiding in their place of residence CZK 3,600,000 in cash, allegedly proceeds from their criminal activity.

Their cash comes from particularly serious crime of illicit production and other handling of narcotic and psychotropic substances and poisons pursuant to Section 283, paragraph 1, paragraph 3 c), and paragraph 4c) of the Criminal Code, which the perpetrator of this crime committed by producing and distributing methamphetamine on a large scale (in 2010 to 2015) in cooperation with other perpetrators. The perpetrator is currently serving a sentence in Valdice Prison.

### Operation „PHEN“

During the investigation of the case, we disclosed the fact that a group of Vietnamese nationals was dealing methamphetamine in a stall at Hora Svatého Šebestiána open air market (Chomutov district); their customers were primarily German. We turned to the German Police authorities for cooperation which resulted in suspects detained in the German territory. During the final raid, three individuals were apprehended when selling about 100 grams of methamphetamine. The subsequent house searches resulted in about 750 grams of methamphetamine seized.



### Operation „RONG“

In the case codenamed Rong, the Police disclosed distributors of methamphetamine at a market stall in Cheb; their customers were primarily nationals of the Federal Republic of Germany. The authorities initiated criminal proceedings against two Vietnamese nationals for a particularly serious crime pursuant to Section 283(1), (3)c) of the Criminal Code, partially completed and partially attempted pursuant to Section 21(1) of the Criminal Code. During the final raid, the Police seized about 2 kilograms of methamphetamine and a larger amount of cash.

### Operation „SEVER“

As part of the investigation of our operation codenamed Sever, we documented criminal activities of a group of 26 individuals of Czech and especially Vietnamese nationality. The group perpetrated and organised, approximately from June 2017 to August 2019, production, transport and subsequent sale of methamphetamine and cannabis; perpetrators were active in the Czech Republic, the Federal Republic of Germany and the Netherlands. During the investigation, four couriers of Czech and Vietnamese nationality were apprehended in the Czech Republic and the Federal Republic of Germany, carrying a total of 13.8 kilograms of methamphetamine and 29 kilograms of cannabis; the drugs were seized. Methamphetamine was transported to the Czech Republic in secret cavities of motor vehicles, marijuana was, due to its volume, transported in trunks of motor vehicles. The criminal investigation was a joint effort of the Czech Police and the German, Belgian and Dutch Police authorities. This cooperation resulted in a seizure of illegal methamphetamine production facility in the Netherlands in October 2017 in the city of Nederweert.





### Operation „KOUZELNÍK“

As part of operation codenamed Kouzelník, the Police initiated criminal proceedings against a group of Vietnamese nationals perpetrating production of methamphetamine in the Czech Republic. The group subsequently trafficked the drug from the Czech Republic to Poland. In cooperation with the Polish authorities (Straž Graničná WARSAW), we seized a complete methamphetamine brewing laboratory in the village of Ustroň and apprehended one Vietnamese suspect. In the village of Kaliska, we apprehended three Vietnamese nationals who were in the process of producing 6.5 kilograms of pseudoephedrine, a precursor, which they could have used to produce about 4.5 kilograms of methamphetamine.



### Operation „KOMBO“

In November 2019, members of the National Drug Enforcement Headquarters apprehended, on the Czech territory, six individuals who, as an organized group, perpetrated procurement of pseudoephedrine and production of methamphetamine.

The key organizer financed the production and managed production volume based on the demand. He also procured pharmaceuticals containing pseudoephedrine from Polish suppliers. He collected methamphetamine produced by the perpetrators, stored it at the place of his residence and sold it to distributors.

In conjunction with this case, there was a customer apprehended in the Slovak Republic, who was in possession of 726,5 grams of methamphetamine. This customer collected methamphetamine once or twice a month to subsequently sell it in Košice, Slovakia.

There was a certain period, when the group established and operated a methamphetamine brewhouse in a nearby village in Poland. The rest of their production remained in the Czech Republic. Altogether, we managed to seize five brewing laboratories and one marihuana plantation.

The perpetrators were charged with a particularly serious crime of illicit production and handling of narcotic and psychotropic substances and poisons pursuant to Section 283 (1), (2)a), (3) c) of the Criminal Code.



### Operation „FRANCIS“

As part of this operation, we detected and investigated a group of individuals perpetrating large-scale production of methamphetamine in the Hradec Králové region. The group operated with production precursors and substances from Poland. The group's modus operandi was to do one brew of methamphetamine once every 14 days in a rented space located in an industrial facility. Their output was usually 500 - 1000 grams of substance per one production cycle.

The perpetrators lied to the neighbours telling them that the typical chemical odour came from chemicals they were using for their business – furniture renovation, for which they were using various varnishes and paints. The methamphetamine produced by the group was sold primarily to customers in the regions of Central Bohemia, Hradec Králové and Liberec. The key perpetrators and heads of the group were detained during the final raid upon completion of one brew. The Police subsequently apprehended other suspects who were also engaged in the crime.

In the subsequent house searches and searches of other premises, the authorities seized close to 700 grams of recently produced methamphetamine and a complete illegal methamphetamine production laboratory, including chemicals, laboratory glassware and other necessary components. The Police also seized almost 200 grams of methamphetamine ready for sale, scales, dealer bags and mobile phones used to negotiate drug deals, motor vehicles - Audi A4, Audi A7, BMW 730 - and around CZK 100,000 in cash.





# MARIHUANA

MARIHUANA

Cases detected and investigated in 2019 in respect or illegal handling of marijuana show growing tendencies to move from large plantations to smaller facilities, both indoor as well as outdoor, primarily on the territory of Moravia, where climate is much warmer. Perpetrators buying this marijuana resell it primarily to foreign customers. Consumption of cannabis in the Czech Republic is covered by the local production.

The continuing trend of massive involvement of Balkan organized criminal groups in marijuana illegal cultivation in the Cr and in moist European countries continued in 2019. Most groups are dominated by Serbians, citizens of Montenegro, and Croatians. These groups choose selected countries for easily accessible and cheap technology needed for indoor cannabis cultivation and wide offer of affordable facilities suitable for cannabis plantations. Organisers of this crime live abroad and do not personally engage in the operations on the territory of the Czech Republic. Their activities are highly conspiring and proceeds from the drug crime are legitimised in the perpetrators’ respective countries of origin, where they invest money in real estate and various businesses. These groups grow mar for exports.

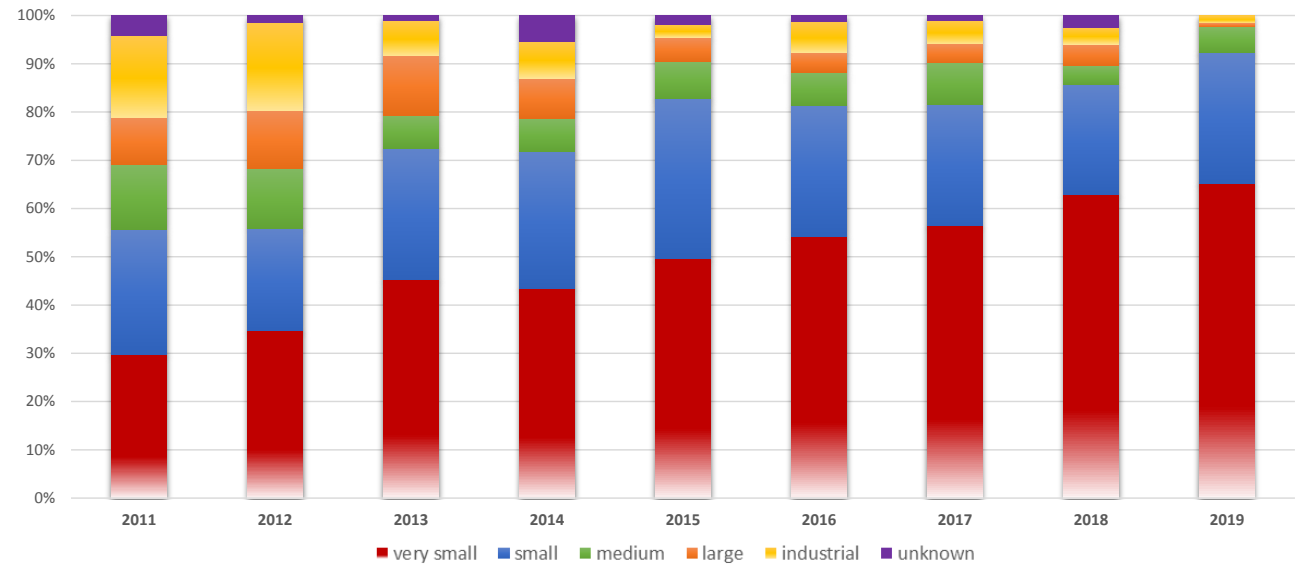
Mar is trafficked abroad – in quantities ranging from hundred grams up to several kilograms – by professional couriers as well as Czech and German nationals coming from socially disadvantaged population.

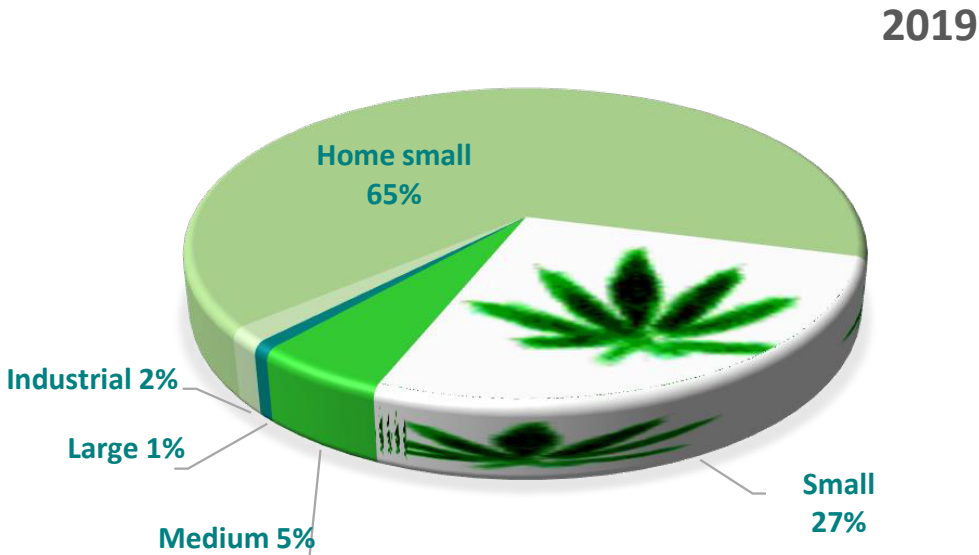
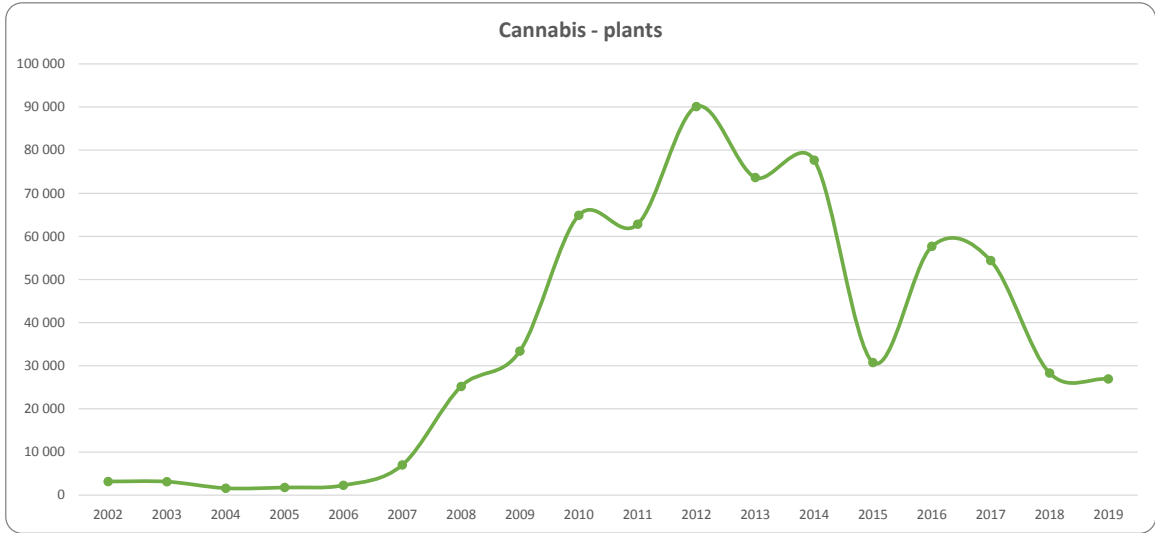
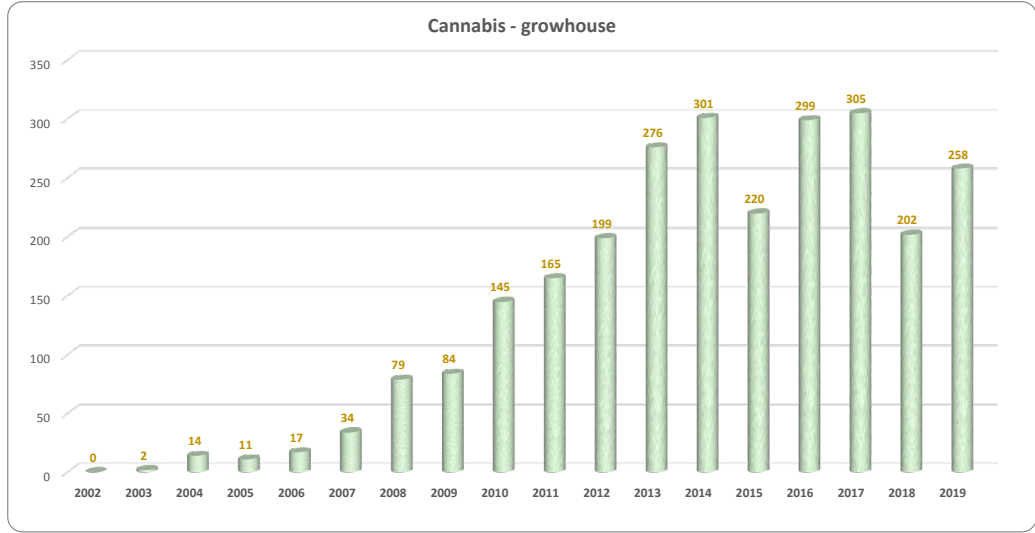
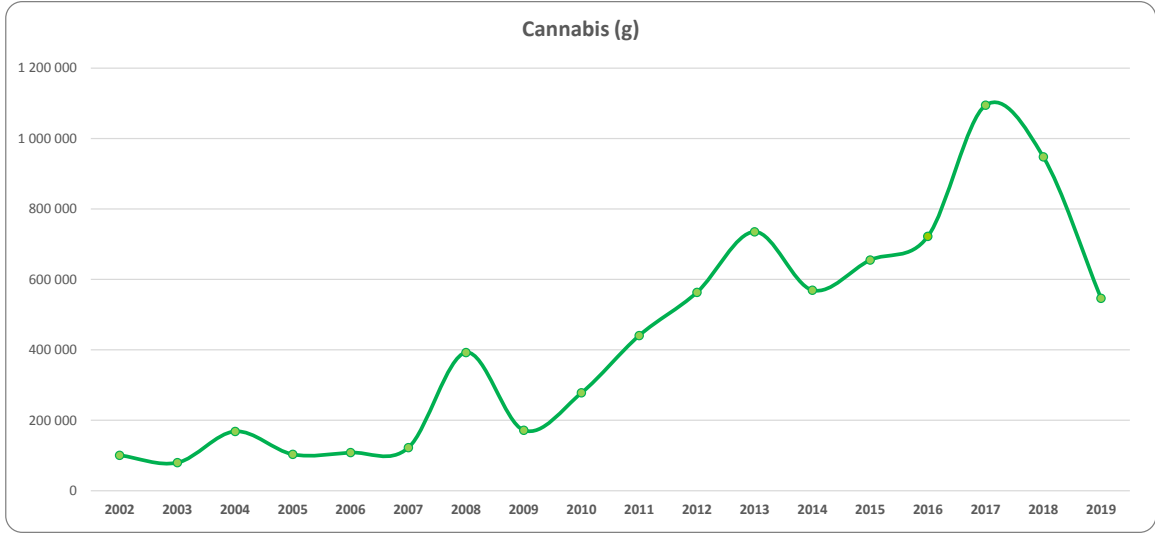
Especially in smaller quantities, marijuana is increasingly more often sold in the virtual environment, as is the case with other drugs, too. However, in the case of marijuana, it concerns almost exclusively exports of the domestic production. In the Czech market, we’ve been monitoring an increased presence of synthetic substances serving as marijuana substitutes - cannabinoids – most frequently detected new psychoactive substances in Europe. Cannabinoids are often presented as marijuana dry matter or, on the contrary, as legal and harmless substances. These substances pose high risk since many people are unaware of their pharmacological and toxicological impact on the human body.

Increase in volumes of detected Cannabis

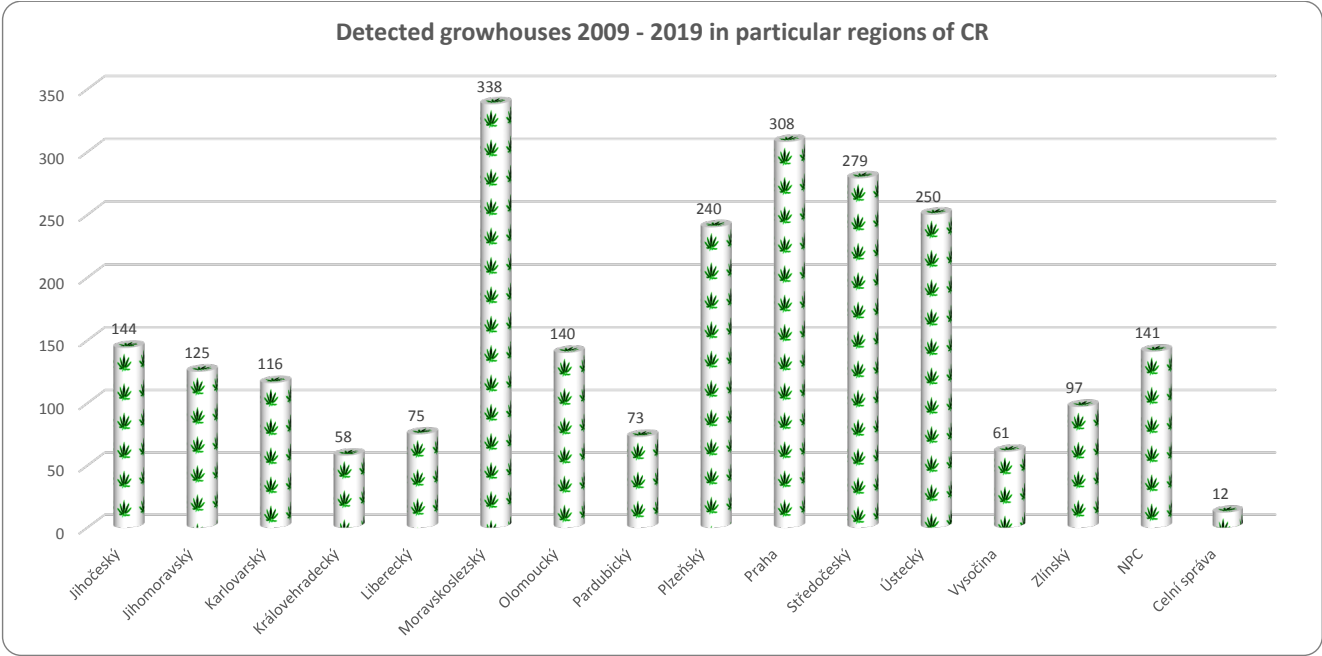
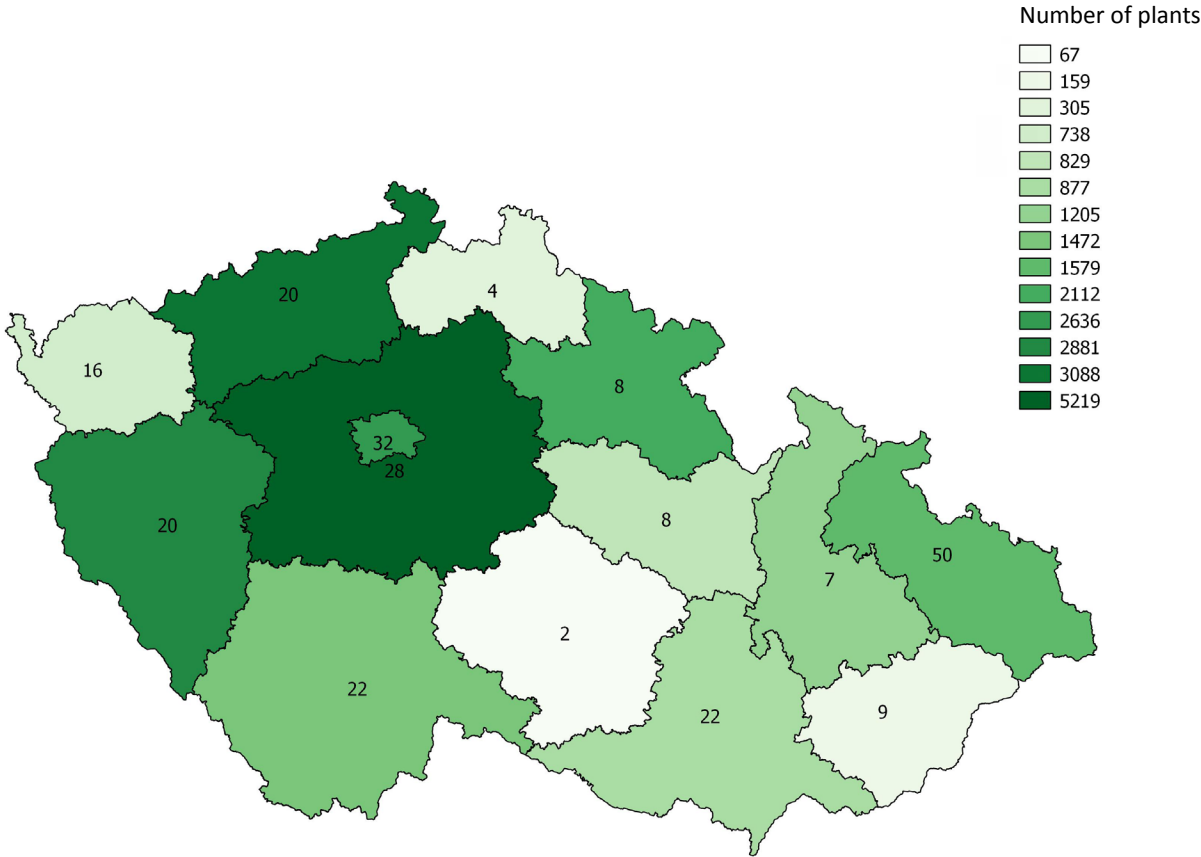
	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Cannabis (g)	171 800	277 988	440 780	563 335	735 362	569 564	655 055	722 107	1 094 601	948 015	546 339
Cannabis - plants	33 427	64 904	62 817	90 091	73 639	77 685	30 770	57 660	54 392	28 334	26 925
growhouse	84	145	165	199	276	301	220	299	305	202	258

Percentage of cultivation sites seized in the years 2011 - 2019





# The number of detected growhouses and plants in 2019





### Operation „TOICHAN“

As part of our operation codenamed Toichan, we apprehended an organized group of ten - six individuals were Vietnamese nationals and four were Czech citizens. The groups perpetrated production and distribution of marijuana in the regions of Olomouc, Moravia-Silesia, Ústí nad Labem and Plzeň. During the Police intervention, the authorities seized output of large cannabis and marijuana plantations, in total, it amounted to tens of kilograms. During the criminal proceedings, we managed to document trafficking in hundreds of kilograms of marijuana. The drugs were sold in the Czech Republic, Slovakia, Hungary and Romania. We initiated criminal prosecution of individuals detailed for the crime of illicit production and handling of narcotic and psychotropic substances and poisons pursuant to Section 283(1), (3) c), (4)c) of the Criminal Code; the offense carries a sentence of 10 to 18 years.



### Operation „BORN“

As part of our operation codenamed Born, we apprehended five Serbians nationality and two Czechs who operated a large-capacity non-technical cannabis plantation near Moravské Budějovice. During the investigation, we documented and prove at least one previous growing cycle completed in the plantation. During the Police intervention on the site, the authorities seized approximately 3,000 plants in various stages of growth. Currently, we are still investigating the trafficking aspect. The individual suspects and one legal entity are currently under prosecution for a criminal offense pursuant to Section 283(1), (3)c), and (4)b) of the Criminal Code.



### Operation „IZAR“

In the course of our operation codenamed Izar, we launched criminal prosecution of an individual, who trafficked in his luggage (two pieces of massage equipment) a total of 339,6 grams of cannabis resin (hashish) containing 32.6 grams of absolute delta - 9 - tetrahydrocannabinol together with liquid (in a glass wine bottle) containing 361 grams of ketamine hydrochloride containing 70.95% of ketamine base (in total 256.1 grams of ketamine base).

The foreign national travelling from New Delhi via Istanbul to Prague was detected and apprehended by the Customs Authority. The man is now under criminal prosecution for the crime of illicit production and handling of narcotic and psychotropic substances and poisons pursuant to Section 283(1) and (2) c), of the Criminal Code; the offense carries a sentence two to ten years of imprisonment.



# COCAINE

COCAINE

Our crime related data and other information and intelligence in respect of cocaine show an increasing demand for this drug as well as increased criminal activities related to its trafficking. Even though the Czech Republic has been neither a significant target nor a transit country, especially in comparison with the neighbouring countries, and although cocaine has remained the signature drug of the wealthier population mainly because of its high cost, we can say that in 2019, the trend was towards increased availability to a wider range of customers. Quality expert analyses show that in average cocaine quality was on rise.

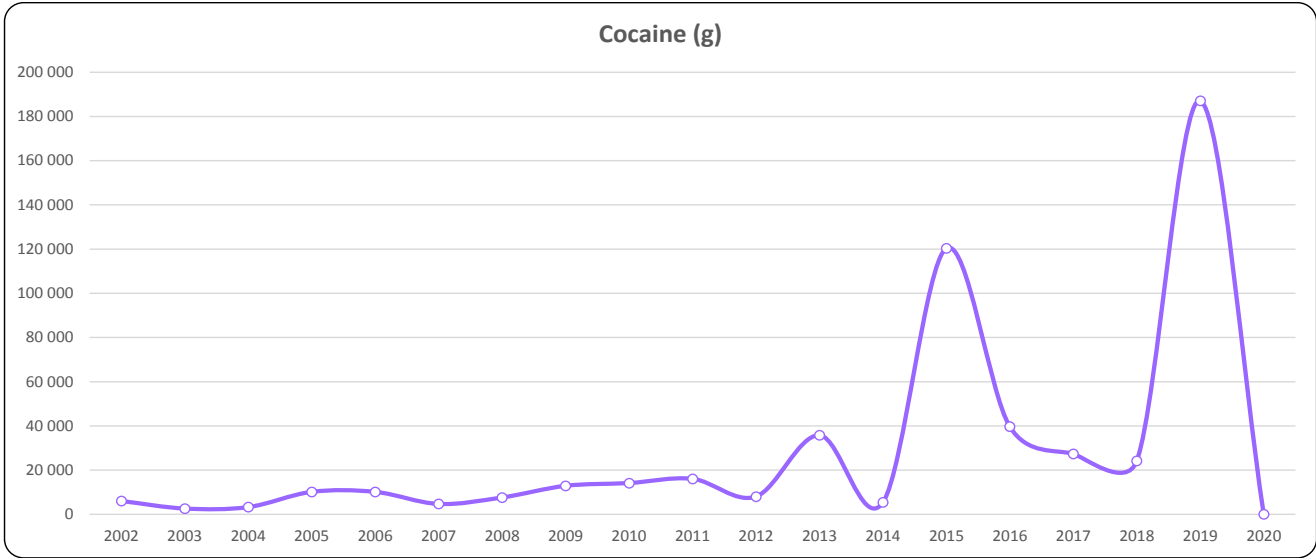
In 2019, cocaine trafficking remained dominated by Balkan organized crime groups, primarily from the Western Balkans - Croatia, Serbia, Slovenia, Montenegro, Bosnia and Herzegovina. These gangs traffic cocaine to most countries in Europe, including the Czech Republic, through their communities and contacts in South America. They use air, sea and subsequently land routes. The organizers hire Europeans - European Union citizens, including Czechs – to traffic and deal cocaine in Europe. Within one organized group, we often document cooperation of various national groups and cooperation with other groups with the objective to widen the group’s portfolio and get involved in various illegal commodities.

Cocaine is mostly trafficked by air by couriers hired by West African criminal groups. We keep detecting and documenting cases Czech citizens involved not only in the local distribution of cocaine, but also in its trafficking from the source countries in South America or from Western European countries. The volume of cocaine trafficked to the Czech Republic usually ranges between one to three kilograms of substance, which perpetrators subsequently dilute here. These groups often traffic and deal in cocaine in combination with MDMA.

In 2019, we marked increased number of cocaine trafficking cases in cyberspace, both in small quantities intended for end-users as well as large quantities, virtually kilograms, designed for further distribution. In this context, we had an increased number of seizures of consignments transported by freight companies, most often in the border areas of transit countries. As in the previous years, seized cocaine shipments most often came from the Netherlands and Belgium.

Increase in volumes of detected cocaine

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Cocaine (g)	12 904	14 162	16 071	8 050	35 788	5 406	120 386	39 637	27 376	24 189	187 102





### Operation „FAMILIA“

During an operation codenamed Familia, which was coordinated by the US DEA and Europol, the authorities detained 16 individuals - 11 in Europe and 5 in Asia – and seized more than a tonne of cocaine and € 2 million in cash.

Law enforcement bodies from virtually all the world joined forces to strike against Balkan organized crime gangs suspected of perpetrating massive cocaine trafficking from South America to Europe using private airplanes. In early 2018, the investigation was launched and initially conducted by the Croatian Police and the Office of Special Prosecutors for the Fight against Corruption and Organized Crime with the participation of the Czech, Serbian, and Slovenian authorities. The operation was led simultaneously by law enforcement and judicial authorities from three different continents - Asia, Europe and South America. As part of the criminal investigation, the National Drug Enforcement Headquarters systematically monitored activities of two Czech pilots, who, following instructions provided of the key organizer, pretended to carry fictitious passengers in order to conceal the real purpose of flights which was to traffic cocaine from South America to Europe by a private jet. In May 2019, the Czech authorities sent a European Investigation Order to the respective French authorities requesting them to actively monitor the suspects. Intelligence obtained by the Czechs indicated that there was a substantial load of cocaine coming by air from Uruguay. The traffickers indeed brought their cocaine to France and after the suspects crossed the French/Swiss border, the Police apprehended them in possession of 600 kilograms of cocaine hidden in 21 pieces of luggage. The second pilot was subsequently arrested in the CR.



### Operation „BANANA“

In May 2019, we initiated criminal proceedings related to a seizure of 200 kilograms of cocaine concealed in 170 packages and hidden in a shipment of bananas. The drugs were found by the staff of the distribution company handling the shipment of fruit. The drugs most probably come from Ecuador. The Police initiated criminal proceedings against a suspect whose identity is not known for extremely serious crime of illicit production and handling of narcotic and psychotropic substances and poisons pursuant to Section 283 (1) and (3) of the Criminal Code.

### Operation „SKOK“

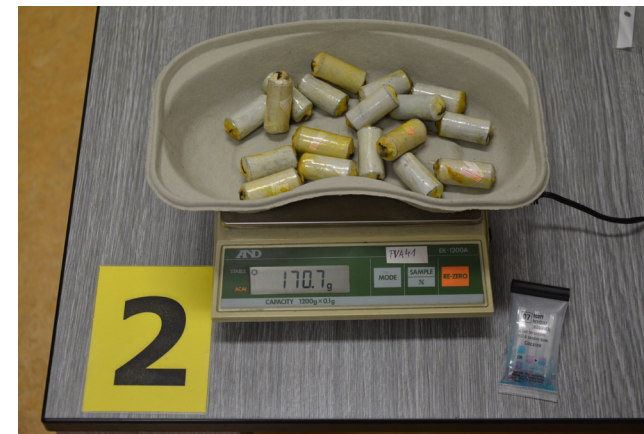
A case targeting cocaine dealers in the Ústí nad Labem district. In this case only, the Police documented four instances in which the perpetrators sold a total of 420 gram of cocaine. The authorities arrested four suspects who are now in detention and under prosecution for crime of illicit production and handling of narcotic and psychotropic substances pursuant to Section 283 (1) and (2)a) of the Criminal Code. One suspect is under prosecution for crime of illicit production and handling of narcotic and psychotropic substances pursuant to Section 283 (1) and (2)c) of the Criminal Code.

### Operation „NARTES“

In May 2019, the Police finalized a case of an organized group of four Czech nationals and one Slovak citizen trafficking cocaine from the Federal Republic of Germany. The perpetrators imported consignments, most often 300-gram packages of cocaine, in passenger vehicles, mostly rented ones (for the sake of conspiracy). Apart from this criminal activity, they also operated small and medium-sized non-technical cannabis plantations. All of them have been charged with criminal offenses pursuant to Section 283, (1), (2)a) and (3)c) of the Criminal Code. The Police are now investigating potential involvement of other individuals.

### Operation „KRAJ“

The National Drug Enforcement Headquarters took over a case from the Customs Administration of a suspect who flew to Prague's Václav Havel International Airport from Lisbon. The suspect had travelled from Fortaleza (Brazil) to Lisbon (Portugal) and to Prague (Czech Republic). In his hand luggage, he trafficked 15 small containers and in his digestive system he had further 51 small containers which he had swallowed fully aware all health risks involved. The authorities found on him a total of 66 small containers, in which he trafficked 531.075 gram of cocaine and levamisole mixture, containing from 81.8% to 84.1% of active substance, i.e. 440.486 gram of cocaine. This perpetrator illegally trafficked high quantity of narcotic substances and is currently prosecuted for crime of illicit production and handling of narcotic and psychotropic substances and poisons pursuant to Section 283 (1)c) of the Criminal Code.





# HEROIN

HEROIN

In respect of heroin, patterns known from the past remained unchanged in 2019 and the Czech Republic remained predominantly a heroin transit country. Crime related data confirm that estimates of the numbers of heroin users remained relatively stable. Many heroin users are foreigners currently residing in the Czech Republic.

As to trafficking and distribution of heroin in the Czech Republic, we’ve been constantly monitoring activities of organized criminal groups primarily from the Western Balkans. There groups are known for their tendency to bring more language gangs together in one multinational organized criminal group, which traffics and deals multiple illicit substances or combine illegal substances with legal commodities.

We kept monitoring activities of Albanian-speaking criminal groups trafficking smaller quantities of heroin or cocaine, usually around 5 grams, from the Netherlands and Belgium as well as from the Western Balkans. In the Czech Republic, they engage in diluting the imported substance and further distribution it to dealers.

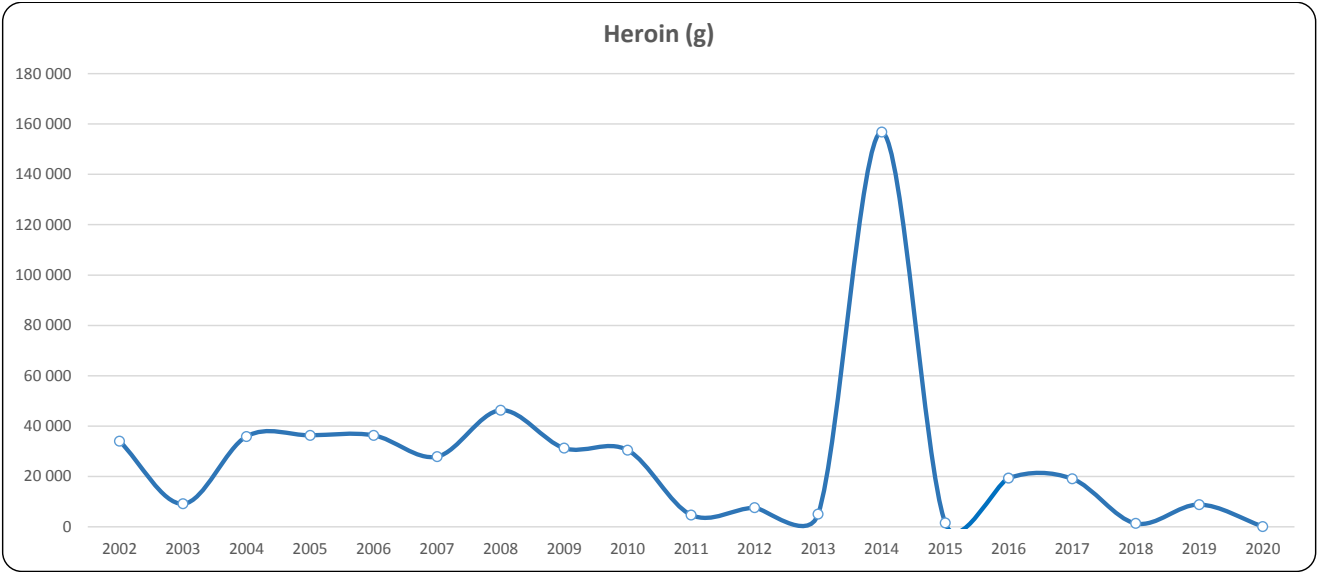
The heroin trafficked to the Czech Republic comes predominantly from the Western Balkans and Turkey. It is usually smuggled by couriers and passenger in shipments of several kilograms.

Larger shipments of heroin transiting through our territory are usually not intended for the Czech market. Perpetrators use the Czech Republic as a transit country or a logistical base for storage, dilution and portioning of the drugs in smaller consignments to be dispatched to customers abroad.

As to heroin substitution treatment, substitution products continued to be frequently abused. Substitutes often leak to the illegal drug market and insufficiently regulated drugs thus end in the hands of users lacking previous experience with opiates. Individuals, who abuse such substances, often perpetrate illegal acquisition and trafficking of these drugs.

Heroin seized - year to year figures

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Heroin (g)	31 258	30 453	4 730	7 576	5 045	156 810	1 585	19 334	19 084	1 340	8 838



### Operation „INFLÁTOR“

As part of this operation, there are Romanian and Serbian nationals under prosecution for trafficking of large quantities of heroin into the Czech Republic and its subsequent illegal export to Austria using concealed compartments in cars. The suspects were arrested when transporting 1.3 kilograms of heroin. The authorities initiated criminal prosecution of the suspects for particularly serious crime of illicit production and handling of narcotic and psychotropic substances and poisons pursuant to Section 283 (1) and (3)c) of the Criminal Code; the offense carries a sentence of up to 12 years of imprisonment.



### Operation „DIRECT“

We initiated criminal proceedings of individuals suspected of crime of illicit production and other handling of narcotic and psychotropic substances and poisons pursuant to Section 283 (1) and (2)c) of the Criminal Code. They are suspected of having perpetrated heroin trafficking in Teplice and Ústí nad Labem districts. In the Police raid, there were three Kosovo nationals and one Czech citizen detained in possession of approximately 800 grams of heroin, CZK 825,000, EUR 74,250, electronic equipment (mobile phones, scales and other equipment) of a total value of approximately CZK 20,000, as well as a Mercedes Benz E350 CDI worth CZK 300,000, a BMW 525D worth CZK 300,000 and CZK 1,350,000 in cash as proceeds from a real estate transaction.

### Operation „DORON“

In a case codenamed Doron, we've been investigating a Spaniard, who was detained by the Customs Authority at the Prague Airport. The authorities initiated criminal prosecution for particularly serious crime of illicit production and handling of narcotic and psychotropic substances and poisons pursuant to Section 283, Paragraph (1), (3)c) and (4) b) and c) of the Criminal Code. The man flew to Václav Havel International Airport from Dubai and planned to continue to Amsterdam.



# MDMA “Ecstasy” tablets

MDMA – “Ecstasy” tablets

As in the previous year, in 2019, there was an increasing trend in the volume of both MDMA seizures and illicit trade. MDMA is sold either in the form of XTC tablets or as powder for further processing. This trend responds both to the increasing demand for this substance as well as its easier availability in the cyberspace.

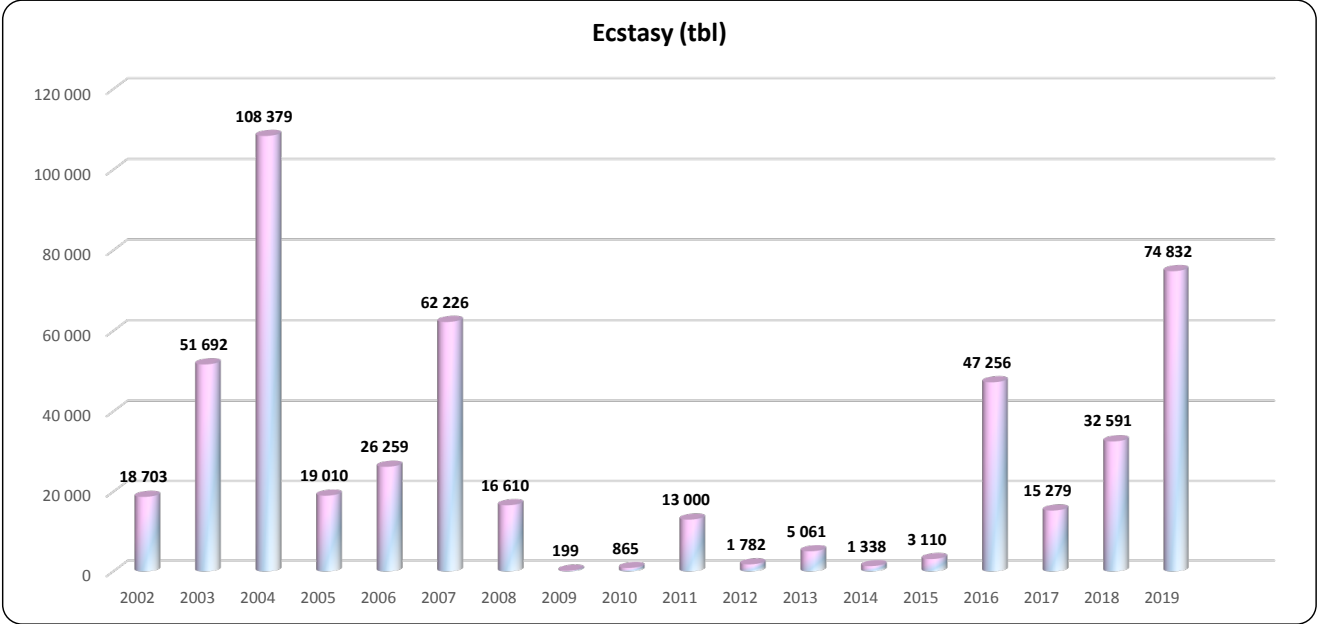
The demand for ecstasy tablets remains the highest in night clubs, dance clubs, bars and summer dance music festivals. Recently, it has been common illicit practice to import powdered MDMA make it subsequently to tablets here in the Czech Republic.

In 2019, expert examinations of seized ecstasy tablets confirmed relatively high content of MDMA, in average it was 145 mg per tablet.

MDMA is most often traded in the cyberspace, both in small quantities as well as in larger volumes of several kilograms. The most common source countries of MDMA are, together with cocaine, the Netherlands and Belgium. The substance is offered through various virtual marketplaces in the latent internet Darknet. MDMA is trafficked to our territory in consignments sent by freight companies. Since the virtual environment is sought especially by the young generation, young people are the most frequent buyers there and form a new category of offenders in the drug crime. These people feel that Darknet shopping as relatively safe and often use to get extra income.

Increase in volumes of detected Ecstasy

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Ecstasy (tbl)	199	865	13 000	1 782	5 061	1 338	3 110	47 256	15 279	32 591	74 832
Ecstasy (g)	0	0	0	66	42	75	392	2 551	4 921	8 646	37 397





## Operation „AIRBUS“

As part of the operation codenamed „AIRBUS“, officers of the National Drug Enforcement Headquarters apprehended a group of five individuals perpetrating, for a longer period of time, distribution of narcotic and psychotropic substances in virtual markets at the latent TOR network, commonly known as Darknet or DAr. This group of Czech nationals dealt in various types of drugs, especially Ecstasy tablets, cocaine, ketamine and MDMA.

Members of the group were 25 to 28 old. The key perpetrators focused primarily on the supply and negotiation of deals on Darknet and the rest of the group perpetrated distribution of substances to the end users. Narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances were trafficked to the Czech Republic mainly from Belgium and the Netherlands via private courier services. The group further distributed their illegal merchandise to customers both in the Czech Republic and abroad, but also sent to various countries almost all over the world.



Destinations included, for example, the USA, Australia or Russia. For transport, the perpetrators used services of the Czech Post exclusively.

During the final raid, the authorities seized, in nine house searches or searches of other premises, approximately 6 kilograms of hallucinogenic and psychotropic substances, mostly Ecstasy tablets of various colours and shapes, as well as MDMA, ketamine and cocaine. Furthermore, we seized so-called cryptocurrency, namely 2.3 BTCs (Bitcoins) and about CZK 300,000 in cash.

We initiated criminal prosecution of two key organizers of the above criminal activity crime of illicit production and handling of narcotic and psychotropic substances and poisons pursuant to Section 283, Paragraph 1, Paragraph 3, Letter c) of the Criminal Code. They acted as accomplices pursuant to Section 23 of the Criminal Code; the crime carries a sentence of eight to twelve years of imprisonment. Details of involvement of other individuals is currently under investigation.



## Operation „KOMP“

As part of an operation codenamed “KOMP“, the Police arrested a man perpetrating, for an extended period, distribution of hallucinogenic and psychotropic substances online on Darknet using the TOR platform (The Onion Router). He offered his illicit merchandise at various virtual markets, such as Alfabay, Dream Market, Tochka, Wall Street Market, Berlusconi Market, Darkshades Market, Nightmare, and Empire Market.

The suspect was offering various types of drugs, especially Ecstasy tablets, cocaine, amphetamine, or MDMA and dry cannabis plants rich in THC, all were available in large quantities and high quality. He had customers from almost all over the world, including Australia, the USA, Scandinavia, European countries, and the Russian Federation. He used services of various freight companies, especially the Czech Post. The Police are currently investigating which sources of narcotic and psychotropic substances he was procuring his illicit drugs from.

During the final raid in his home and two other premises, the Police found altogether 3.219 grams of MDMA and 208 grams of dry matter containing THC.

In the course of the Police investigation, the Police managed to prove and seize consignments containing the following: 5,886.71 grams of MDMA, 99.7 grams of cocaine, 79.49 grams of dry matter containing THC, 1,107 ecstasy tablets with high content of MDMA and 150.47 grams of amphetamine.

The Police initiated criminal prosecution of perpetrators of serious crime of illicit production and handling of narcotic and psychotropic substances and poisons pursuant to Section 283, Paragraph (1), (2)b) and (3) c) of the Criminal Code; the offense carries a sentence eight to twelve years of imprisonment. The suspect is currently in a detention prison.



### Operation „KROUPA“

As part of an operation codenamed Kroupa, the Police initiated criminal prosecution of a group of individuals perpetrating a serious crime of illicit production and handling of narcotic and psychotropic substances and poisons pursuant to Section 283, Paragraph (1) and (3)c) of the Criminal Code.

The National Drug Enforcement Headquarters took the case over from the Customs Authority, which had preciously documented incidences of extensive trafficking of MDMA from Belgium and the Netherlands to the Czech Republic.

During the final Police raid, the authorities seized a consignment coming from Belgium of 983,7 grams of MDMA containing 79,4 % of MDMA base, i.e. 781,05 grams of MDMA base.

The group is also suspected of procurement via “dreamweb“, a virtual market. In three instances, they bought 60 grams of cocaine for CZK 750 a gram. They paid by BITCOINs (BTCs) and used courier services to traffic the consignment from the Netherlands to the Czech Republic, where it was to be further distributed.

### Operation „ARNOLD“

The National Drug Enforcement Headquarters took the case over from the Drug Enforcement Unit of the General Headquarters of Customs Administration. The Customs were investigating this case in cooperation with the German customs authorities. The group of suspects trafficked hallucinogenic and psychotropic substances from the Netherlands. Perpetrators operated an extensive illicit drug business in cooperation with another large organized criminal group active in multiple countries. The drugs were trafficked in elaborate cavities built into cars.

During the final raid, we apprehended two perpetrators and seized over thirteen kilogram of synthetic drugs (cocaine, speed, Ecstasy, methamphetamine, LSD, MDMA and others), almost ten kilograms of marijuana, 213 cannabis plants, 50g cannabis seeds, 375g hashish, 100g hallucinogenic mushrooms, and 896 tablets of Kamagra.

The Police initiated criminal prosecution of perpetrators of serious crime of illicit production and handling of narcotic and psychotropic substances and poisons pursuant to Section 283, Paragraph (1), (3)c) and (4) c) of the Criminal Code.



# PHARMACEUTICALS



PHARMACEUTICALS

In 2019, we marked an increasing trend of drugs leaking from pharmaceutical distribution. Abuse of opiate-based drugs, benzodiazepines, analgesics, hypnotics and anxiolytics seems to be on rise. In respect of substitution treatment, in 2019, the authorities again failed to impose effective regulation and abuse of substitution products remained rather frequent, even among users without any previous experience with opiates (for more information, see chapter OKVS, Pharmaceuticals).

Anabolic steroids remain on top of the list of most frequently abused illicit drugs, mainly due to their availability. In recent years, most anabolic steroids seized by the National Drug Enforcement Headquarters came from the black market and were not produced and stored in line with the drug production standards of quality, impact, and safety. In addition, other illegal activities pursued by perpetrators of illicit trade in these substances have been on rise.

Increase in volumes of detected Anabolics

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Anabolics (amp.)	0	0	260	461	45	458	2 411	2 122	2 037	439
Anabolics (g)	0	0	3 099	799	24 143	0	1 422	2 002	763	65
Anabolics (tbl./caps.)	962	2 136	13 449	6 634	4 881	10 292	13 683	16 512	8 687	8 329

In respect of the illicit trade in anabolic steroids, situation has remained virtually unchanged. Perpetrators still concentrate on suppliers from countries with little or no regulation of possession of anabolic steroids. In the past years, however, most perpetrators were by large either Czech and Slovak nationals or foreign nationals residing in the Czech Republic, last year, we marked an increased number of perpetrators from Ukraine.

2019 was the second year in a row of documented abuse of amino acid polymers (so-called peptides), which seems to be a new trend. The Czech legislation defines abuse of these substances only generally, while the National Drug Enforcement Headquarters tend to interpret the legislation as prohibiting use of these substances. The final say is in the hands of the Czech courts and the first court decision is expected in 2020 as a result of a National Drug Enforcement Headquarters' case.

Operation „AMPULKA“

The National Drug Enforcement Headquarters, in cooperation with the National Drug Enforcement Unit of the National Criminal Agency under the Police Presidium of the Slovak Republic, disclosed an organized group of perpetrators trafficking in anabolic steroids.

The organized group consisted of two Slovak nationals and a Czech-Bulgarian married couple living in Prague. During the investigation under the umbrella of international Police cooperation, detectives documented the storage of prohibited substances in the Slovak Republic's town of Komárno and the perpetrators' modus operandi of trafficking the substances to the Czech Republic. The investigation revealed that every month members of the organized group trafficked anabolic steroids worth approximately CZK 500,000 to the Czech Republic.

The group conspired to distribute the prohibited substances using the anonymity of social media which they used to communicate and organise themselves. To hand over their illicit merchandise, the group used car parks of shopping centres in Brno and Prague. Social media were also used to inform dealers that substances were ready for distribution.

In the Czech Republic, the authorities have initiated criminal prosecution of three individuals. The criminal file codenamed „AMPULKA“ is supervised by the Municipal Office of Prosecution in Prague. Should they be found guilty and finally and conclusively convicted of their crimes, the individuals prison sentences of 5 and 12.

The perpetrators were apprehended in the centre of Prague immediately following handover of prohibited substances in one of the luxury hotels on the Wenceslas Square. Subsequently, a house search of one of the perpetrators' premises yielded approximately 10 kilograms of anabolic steroids, black market value of which is estimated at approximately CZK 400,000.

Simultaneously with the arrests on the territory of the Czech Republic, the implementation action also took place on the territory of Slovakia. Here, during a house search, one of the perpetrators was found to have 40,000 Euros, probably originating from the criminal activity in question.

Many steroids, worth approximately EUR 450,000 (CZK 11,700,000), was found at the main supplier, a Slovak citizen detained in Prague, during an inspection of his warehouse. These illegal goods surprised intruding detectives not only with their quantity, but also with their diversity in terms of types and professional packaging.



# Precursors, education, prevention and NPS

Department of coordination, education, and strategies

Drug precursors, pharmaceuticals, and medicinal products

Changes in legislation

Both new psychoactive substances as well as drug precursors have undergone dramatic changes in the past 10 years. There is nothing to compare this dynamic development to. Organized criminal groups have become extremely flexible and capable of reacting to the new legislation while maintain high availability of illicit drugs at the market. Perpetrators keep searching for new products which are not yet under international control. After discovering a new drug pre-precursor, perpetrators try to quickly produce as much of the substance as possible and traffic their illicit produce to illegal laboratories all over the world. The pre-precursors are first made into precursors and then to illicit drugs. This “new” trend has been under domestic as well international pressure of regulatory bodies, public authorities and the law enforcement.

The UN, in March 2019, at the 62nd session of the United Nations Commission on Narcotic Drugs (CND), extended the list of drug precursors under the 1988 UN Convention against Illicit Trafficking in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances and added 3 new substances in Table 1 of the Convention, namely Alpha - phenyl acetoacetamide (APAA), PMK Glycidate and PMK Glycidic Acid. These substances have not yet been regulated by European drug regulations.

At the December 2019 CND meeting, the INCB proposed to add 3 more substances - drug precursors, namely BMK Glycidate, BMK Glycidic Acid and Methyl 3 - oxo - 2 - phenyl butanoate (MAPA).

This proposal will be put to vote at the 63rd CND meeting in spring 2020.

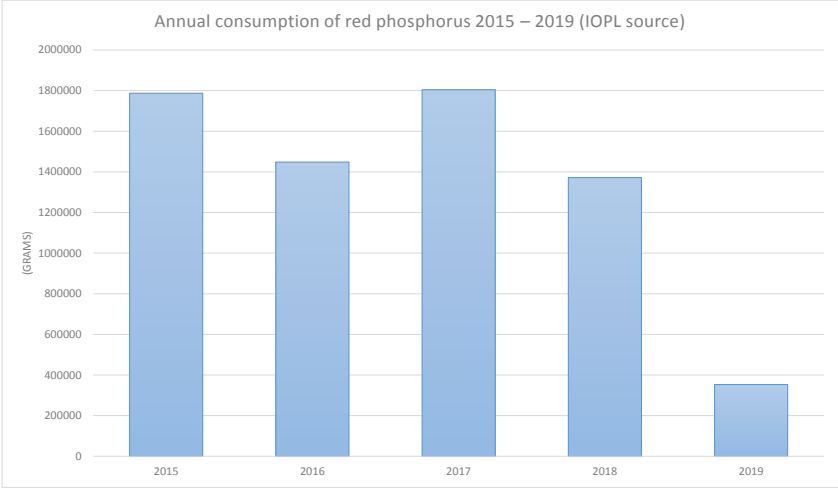
There have been extensive negotiations on drug precursors at European level, too. There is a joint Czech-Slovak initiative, which is particularly important for the Czech Republic, targeting availability reduction of red phosphorus abused for illegal production of methamphetamine throughout the EU. At the national level, the key stakeholder proposing changes have traditionally been the National Drug Enforcement Headquarters, the Customs Drug Enforcement Unit and the Inspectorate of Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances. After a series of complex negotiations amongst representatives of all EU Member States at expert level over many years, stakeholders have finally agreed, at the end of 2019, to include red phosphorus in the list of drug precursors and in list it as Category 2A of Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006. 272/2004. If adopted by the European Parliament, this new norm is expected to take effect as of the third quarter of 2020. The norm will oblige all entities in the EU which handle red phosphorus to register with the competent authority. The rule will apply not only to entities which trade in the substance also to end-users of red phosphorus. Unfortunately, there’s been no consensus reached yet over application of this norm to imports from third countries.

Red phosphorus has been abused for years for illegal production of methamphetamine in many countries, primarily in the Czech Republic, Slovakia, but also in Poland, Germany and the Netherlands.

In 2019, we documented an increased incidence of imports of red phosphorus to the Czech Republic from Poland.

The total amount of red phosphorus traded in 2019 was 353 kilograms. Legal annual consumption for industrial processing in the Czech Republic is, however, only about 60 kilograms/year.

In 2019, we managed, under the umbrella of voluntary cooperation with relevant business entities, we managed to draw attention of at least some companies to their social responsibility in the business with this highly risky substance, which often gets abused for illegal production of methamphetamine. Measures taken have led to a significant decrease in its sales in the Czech Republic, i.e. from 1,372 kilograms of red phosphorus in 2018 to 353 kilograms in 2019 (see the chart Annual consumption of red phosphorus for the period 2015 - 2019, source IOPL). Unfortunately, these measures do not have much impact on imports from abroad which saturated the market.



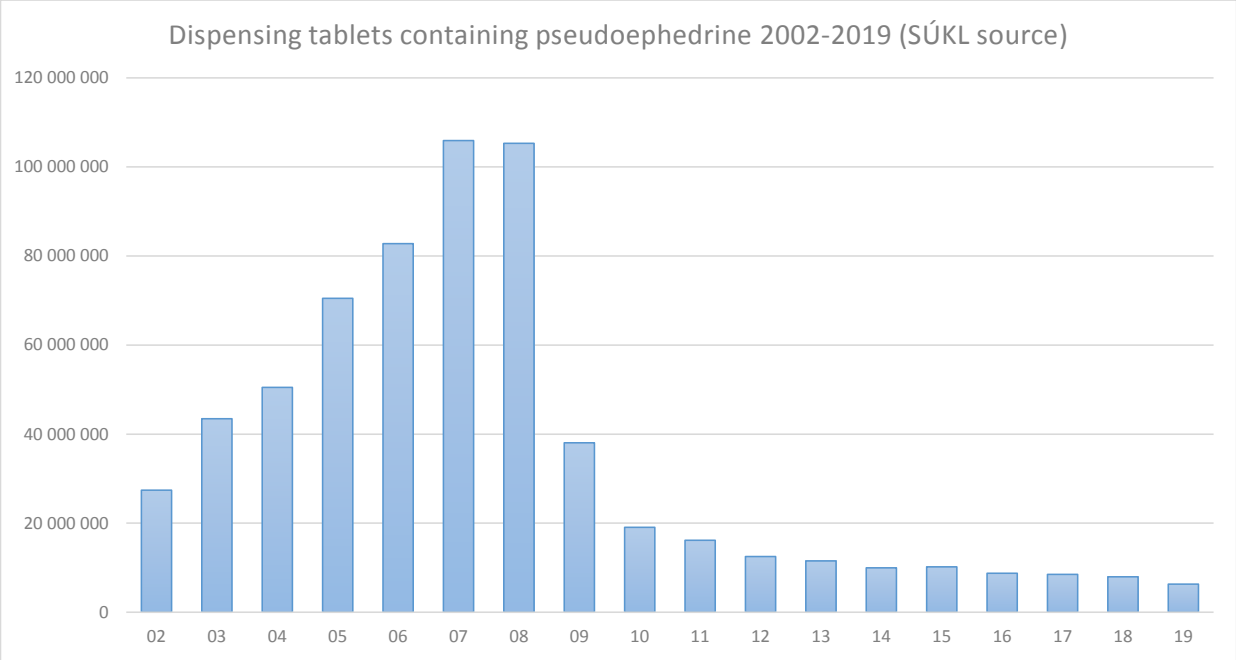
Perpetrators’ reaction to the new norm was remarkably like the regulation of the market for pharmaceuticals containing pseudoephedrine (in 2009, the authorities introduced regulation limiting the dispensing of these drugs).

For many years, we’ve been monitoring a decline in the volume of pharmaceuticals dispensed by Czech pharmacies. On the contrary, imports from abroad have been on the rise. The trend is by large caused by the absence of unified European regulation of pharmaceuticals containing pseudoephedrine. In the light of this absence, we particularly welcome international agreement on regulation of sales of the red phosphorus on the entire EU territory. As in the past years, in 2019, it was not proven that red phosphorus would be needed by either small entrepreneurs or do it yourself activities. For that reason, we are convinced that the substance sold by retailers is abused for illegal production of methamphetamine.

The National Drug Enforcement Headquarters have continued cooperating with selected business entities in both chemical and pharmaceutical industry, which handle drug precursors or other chemicals which perpetrators abuse for illegal production of drugs. Such cooperation is necessary for fast exchange of information concerning suspicious transactions and new trends in this area, for prevention and, finally, to enhance stakeholders' responsible attitude. In 2019, we collected information to 25 intelligence reposts which we assessed as suspicious. Thanks to responsible personnel's vigour as well as correct assessment and evaluation of individual contracts, we managed to stop suspicious transactions and prevented high risk substances from leaking to the criminal underworld.

*Pharmaceuticals and medicinal products*

Abuse of pharmaceuticals containing pseudoephedrine/ephedrine registered and distributed in the official distribution network on the territory of the Czech Republic. Since we had introduced transparent rules of dispensing, the real need for medical reasons has become clear (see Chart: Dispensing of tablets containing pseudoephedrine in 2002-2019, source SÚKL/State Authority for Control of Pharmaceuticals). Limited availability of pharmaceuticals containing pseudoephedrine in our pharmacies and a well-functioning control system of dispensing have contributed to decreasing incidence of their abuse. Perpetrators, however, keep importing these pharmaceuticals from abroad.



In 2019, we documented continued trend of imports primarily from Poland. Changes to the better have been slow despite measures taken by the Polish authorities in the past years. Pharmaceuticals containing pseudoephedrine have remained available in the Czech Republic and are frequently abused by perpetrators operating illegal production of methamphetamine.

Situation has remained virtually unchanged in respect of other drugs as well. This concerns primarily pharmaceuticals containing buprenorphine, such as Subutex and Subuxone, but also other products - hypnotics and antidepressants (Rivotril, Hypnogen, Stillnox, etc.), which doctors often prescribed in larger quantities and patients subsequently sell them illegally on the black market. These deals are often closed via advertising or auction portals, but also through social media.

In recent years, we've disclosed several organized groups perpetrating illegal distribution of drugs, especially Adripex retard, Vendal, fentanyl patches and a number of other drugs. This particular field requires close interagency cooperation within the public administration, above all with the SÚKL/State Authority for Control of Pharmaceuticals.

*New psychoactive substances*

New psychoactive substances (hereinafter referred to as „NPS“) have been a significant phenomenon for many years, especially at the international level. Even though the Early Warning System (EWS) has contributed to a decreasing trend since 2015 and the number of newly reported substances keeps dropping every year, in absolute figures, the volume of new psychotropic substances has been growing and so has the number of seizures by National Drug Enforcement Headquarters . Each year, authorities identify dozens of new substances and this trend is likely to continue increasingly affecting the global drug market<sup>1</sup>. Between 1997 and 2018, authorities recorded more than 750 different new psychoactive substances, most of which were synthetic cannabinoids (190) and cathinones (138). The growing number of intoxications due to synthetic opiates and synthetic cannabinoids is alarming. In 2019, in reaction to the increasing presence of these dangerous substances and the number of deaths in the EU, our experts made a risk assessment of dozens of new psychoactive substances. The survey was initiated by the EWS working group and resulted in an amendment to Government Decree No. 463/2013 Coll., List of Addictive Substances, as amended. In this draft amendment, legislators proposed to add to the list most of the currently known synthetic opiates, which pose the highest risk of damage to health. The draft is currently in the legislative process and we expect it to come to effect in the second half of 2020.

<sup>1</sup> Peacock, A.; Bruno, R.; Gisev, N.; Degenhardt, L.; Hall, W.; Sedefov, R.; White, J.; Thomas, K. V.; Farrell, M.; Griffiths, P. New psychoactive substances: challenges for drug surveillance, control, and public health responses. Lancet 2019, 394 (10209), 1668–1684.

At the end of 2018, EU introduced regulations guiding exchange of information concerning NPS <sup>2,3</sup>. Following this new approach to NPS reporting, we published, in December 2019, there was a manual published which guides procedure to be followed by member states' authorities following detection of NPS. The manual introduced shorter deadlines following detection of NPS as well as new principles of reporting to the EWS, EU Commission decision to create a risk assessment and subsequent inclusion of respective substances to the list of controlled substances at the level of EU Member States.

There's also been an increasing trend in abusing drugs from the benzodiazepine group, which are mostly distributed online and are currently prescription-free. In most cases, however, these are counterfeit drugs, which may contain at best a completely inactive substance, at worst a synthetic opiate, which can very easily lead to fatal intoxication of the user. In 2019, the authorities seized 6 different types of synthetic cathinone stimulants. In respect of synthetic opiates, we detected several shipments of para-fluorofuranylfentanyl. We wish to draw attention to our seizure of almost 140 kilograms of fresh shoots of the Kattha edible plant.

The Czech Republic is a major producer of breadseed poppy which is widely used in the food industry. Both the Customs Administration and the Police of the Czech Republic are closely monitoring poppy plantations. In 2019, the authorities detected several cases of crop damage. Perpetrators attempt extraction of raw opium from incisions in seed pods. Such conduct is usually classified and prosecuted as a minor offence; in one case, however, the authorities may initiate criminal proceedings. Situation concerning abuse of poppy has improved thanks to our cooperation and information exchange with an association called Český mák (Czech Poppies) and the General Customs Directorate supervising breadseed poppy trade. As part of this cooperation, we also introduced training of breadseed poppy growers.

## Prevention, education and methodology

In 2019, the National Drug Enforcement Headquarters continued instructing and providing guidelines and methodology not only to the Police of the Czech Republic, but also to members of other security forces and professionals in the field of law enforcement. Training sessions and guidelines concentrate on topics such as risks associated with illicit drug production, environmental impact of drug production, use of personal protective gear, contamination and decontamination of people and illicit drug production facilities, etc. In this respect, the National Drug Enforcement Headquarters' representatives helped organize and instruct two practical training sessions for members of the regional Police forces (Liberec, Zlín) on prevention of risks associated with interventions in illegal laboratories.

Prevention has remained in the centre of attention of the National Drug Enforcement Headquarters. Prevention activities target primarily school staff and education field as such, drug prevention, social services, etc. The National Drug Enforcement Headquarters also provides on-going training to Police prevention staff. These Police prevention experts regularly receive new or updated promotional matter related to new psychoactive substances, fentanyl, and current legislation guiding addictive substances. In 2019, we also organized several seminars for the public at large, primarily on current drug issues, legislation, and drug-related cybercrime.

Representatives of the National Drug Enforcement Headquarters also participated in lifelong education of all elements of the Integrated Emergency System, primarily with the help of the Police Academy of the Czech Republic, but also in cooperation with several universities and institutions, such as the Czech Technical University in Prague, the Judicial Academy, the Technical Institute of Fire Protection, the Toxicological Information Centre, and many others.

In 2019, members of the National Drug Enforcement Headquarters continued actively contributing to professional journals reporting on matters related the drug enforcement. Such contributions enhance good reputation of the National Drug Enforcement Headquarters and show that the force's activities go far beyond the scope of the Police of the Czech Republic's operations.

In 2019, legislation guiding addictive substances remained virtually unchanged. Act No. 65/2017 Coll., so-called anti-smoking law, entered practice in full swing. In respect of addictive substances testing of pupils and students under 18 years of age, we sadly failed to make any progress in respect of both methodology and practice. The current legislation guides that the only authority empowered to take a test sample from a minor is a member of the Police of the Czech Republic or a Municipal Police officer. At the end of the year, the Parliament amended Act No. 387/2007 Coll. on pharmaceuticals; the amendment concerns primarily the eReceipt/ePrescription, register of restricted pharmaceuticals, and, last but not least, instances in which cannabis for medical purposes can be covered by the health insurance.

<sup>2</sup> Regulation (EU) 2017/2101 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 15 November 2017 amending Regulation (EC) No 1920/2006 as regards information exchange on, and an early warning system and risk assessment procedure for, new psychoactive substances. Official J. L 305. 21.11.2017. p. 1–7. <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX:32017R2101>.

<sup>3</sup> Directive (EU) 2017/2103 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 15 November 2017 amending Council Framework Decision 2004/757/JHA in order to include new psychoactive substances in the definition of 'drug' and repealing Council Decision 2005/387/JHA. Official J. L 305. 21.11.2017. p. 12–18. <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/en/TXT/?uri=CELEX:32017L2103>



In 2019, the National Drug Enforcement Headquarters organised an expert conference (held in Benešov) on „Drugs on-line“. This important education activity provided by the National Drug Enforcement Headquarters was attended by staff of judicial authorities and security forces' members.

The National Drug Enforcement Headquarters invited speakers from the neighbouring countries, which the Czech law enforcement bodies cooperate the most with. The main goal was of the expert conference was to share operational experience in the field of detection and investigation of and to exchange information on the current legislation.

The National Drug Enforcement Headquarters provides guidelines and methodology not only to the law enforcement bodies in respect of the criminal proceedings, but also to the public administration bodies. In 2019, we monitored, in cooperation with the Police of the Czech Republic and other public bodies, the tenth edition of Cannafest, a festival of cannabis. The festival has gained fame and its numerous stands offering products which can be easily used for illegal cultivation and processing of cannabis, attract numerous visitors every year. Promotion of cannabis and cannabis products has also been rising. Cannabis products and their offer in stores in tourist locations in the centre of Prague and other big cities give the impression that it is legal to sell, distribute, and use such illegal substances.

The Police of the Czech Republic, together with relevant public administration bodies, such as the Ministry of Health of the Czech Republic, Ministry of Agriculture of the Czech Republic, Czech Trade Inspection Authority, State Health Institute, State Agricultural and Food Inspection Authority, General Directorate of Customs and others, have been working hard to address and change this situation. Inspections carried out by these public authorities in respective stores target potential illegal conduct related to handling of addictive substances as well as illegal sale of cannabis products.

The National Drug Enforcement Headquarters, under the umbrella of cooperation on drug crime related projects, contributed to a research project coordinated by the Institute of Criminology and Social Prevention on criminal proceedings in respect of plantations<sup>4</sup> and possibilities of determining incidence and structure of secondary drug crime in the Czech Republic<sup>5</sup>. Every year, OKVS participates in the development of strategies and concepts related to addictive substances and addictions.

<sup>4</sup> Zeman,P. - Pešková, M. - Roubalová, M.: Postih provozovatelů growshopů v ČR [http://www.ok.cz/iksp/docs/zzv2019ii\\_growshopy.pdf](http://www.ok.cz/iksp/docs/zzv2019ii_growshopy.pdf)

<sup>5</sup> Roubalová,M. - Grohmannová,K. - Trávníčková,I. - Zeman,P.: Možnosti zjišťování míry a struktury sekundární drogové kriminality v podmínkách České republiky. ISBN 978-80-7338-180-6, [http://www.ok.cz/iksp/p\\_stud.html](http://www.ok.cz/iksp/p_stud.html)

In 2019, we continued supporting Revolution Train, our partner prevention project. Last year, the train visited 47 in the Czech Republic and its programmes were attended by 23,459, of which there were 16, 197 students and pupils. The train also visited Slovakia. Its prevention programmes reached 8,487 people (pupils, students, teachers, guests, and members of public at large) in 15 towns (altogether 5,175 pupils and students). In Germany, the train visited 10 towns attracting 12,000 visitors. The follow-up programme called “To je zákon, kámo/It's the law, man”, to which we contributed as an expert advisory body, has been already implemented in a few schools. In 2019, the number of attendees reached 9,318. The programme builds on the Revolution Train's main theme and it targets students of 6th grade and up who have already visited the train. Its primary goal is to increase these students' legal awareness.

The follow-up programme at schools is instructed by trained Police officers. It has become an integral part of the Police of the Czech Republic's drug prevention scheme targeting pupils and students.



For the statement of the Director of NPC SKPV PČR on the project, see (<https://www.policie.cz/clanek/stanovisko-reditele-npc-skpvp-pcr-k-projektu-revolution-train.aspx>).

The programme has had significant success and won the national round of the European Crime Prevention Award 2019 in „Prevention of drug-related juvenile delinquency“. The ceremony took place in mid-October 2019 in Brno and the programme, as the winner of the national round, represented the Czech Republic in the European finals of the ECPA 2019 competition, which took place in December 2019 in Helsinki. The participants of the event were extremely interested in the programme which won strong positive response. On top of it, critics, who initially lacked information and challenged the project, changed their mind after the presentation introducing the project in its entirety and in the context.



“Správným směrem/The Right Direction” is yet another prevention project of the National Drug Enforcement Headquarters. It is running parallel to the above described programme. Under the umbrella of the project, students (primarily 6th grade and up) make posters expressing their attitude to drugs.

This project has a long tradition in Litoměřice; last year we celebrated its 7th edition there. In these years in Litoměřice only, we involved in the project 28 schools (15 elementary schools and 15 secondary schools) and students created altogether 257 posters. In November 2019, we had a ceremony to announce winners who received awards from representatives of the municipality and the Director of the National Drug Enforcement Headquarters.

“Správným směrem/The Right Direction” project was also launched in Frýdek–Místek (15th October, Národní dům). In the past years, we’ve collected a few interesting posters which get exhibited at schools. The Frýdek–Místek edition will be evaluated in April 2020 during an award ceremony, which serves both as a platform to announce and award winners, but also as a cultural event. Yet another city, Otrokovice, have already expressed an interest in launching the project as of September 2020.

Since the launch of the project in 2011, we have kept statistics regarding participants of all activities related to the project implementation. The headcount is currently around 11,000 participants and includes individuals age 12 to 60 who participated not only as poster authors, but also attended seminars and visited poster exhibitions in project locations. Exhibitions have always been curated in line with the local requirements.





Our Drugs & Forensics Bulletin, a quarterly expert periodical, has undergone significant development since its launch in 1995. At present, it is a respected professional bulletin dedicated primarily to addictive substances in the light of the current legislation and new trends in the illicit trade and trafficking. Our Bulletin managed to win attention of the expert public and has become an irreplaceable source of information for experts as well as the lay public. Autumn 2019 marked a breakthrough for the bulletin, which was added onto ERIH PLUS, a European index of professional printed periodicals. The fact, that our bulleting is now listed, indicates that it is a high quality and professional periodical and that texts published in the bulletin have a scientific impact. The bulletin thus became more interesting for the authors who now have better motivation to contribute their texts.

Apart from the original peer-reviewed articles, however, the journal focuses on case studies, so called bookcases and reviews of books covering drug related issues. In 2018, the bulletin was newly divided into sections to better respond to various readers' interests. One of the sections is dedicated to new trends and current development in the field of illegal addictive substances. There is a section on case studies, which the authors contribute to the journal, and a section on covering prevention related conferences, meetings and activities. The bulletin now has almost 900 subscribers.





# International cooperation

## International cooperation

One of the key priorities of the National Drug Enforcement Headquarters in 2019 was to further develop international Police and judicial cooperation. Not only that it comes natural to a unit, which concentrates its activities on detecting and investigating the most serious drug offenses which are often cross border, but it is also necessary given the current situation in respect of drug trafficking in Europe and world-wide. To cooperate with its partners around the world, the National Drug Enforcement Headquarters relies not only on its dedicated coordinators of international cooperation, but also officers from individual organizational segments of the unit who speak foreign languages.

Traditionally, the National Drug Enforcement Headquarters cooperates and shares information most intensively with the neighbouring countries, especially the Federal Republic of Germany, which is number one on the list of international legal aid requests, as well as Austria, Slovakia and Poland. Further on in Europe, the National Drug Enforcement Headquarters has been cooperating mainly with countries used by international drug trafficking gangs as gateways to Europe, i.e. Spain, the Netherlands and the United Kingdom. It should be noted here that cooperation with these three countries depends significantly on their capacity and is often impacted by their legislation, which is different from ours, and their perception of the Czech Republic as one of the smaller EU countries.

We've realised that cooperation through liaison officers of foreign entities accredited in the Czech Republic and activities of Czech Police liaison officers accredited abroad is very efficient.

In 2019, primarily regarding the Balkan Cartel (see Operation FAMILIA), we concentrated our attention to further developing cooperation with the Western Balkan countries.

In 2019, members of the National Drug Enforcement Headquarters actively contributed to activities of EUROPOL, the European Police organization, where they participated EMPACT platforms meetings and worked as members of JITs under EUROJUST, the European judicial organization.

Outside Europe, the National Drug Enforcement Headquarters closely cooperated with the DEA (USA) and its worldwide network of liaison officers provided the National Drug Enforcement Headquarters with support in countries in which the Czech Republic has no information sources, primarily in the countries of south and central America.



The National Drug Enforcement Headquarters contributed significantly international cooperation of law enforcement bodies by participating on a Czech database called RELIEF, which the Czech Republic offered to INTERPOL, the International Criminal Police Organization. The handover ceremony took place in May 2019 in Lyon in the presence of the Secretary General of INTERPOL and the Czech Police President.

In 2019, the National Drug Enforcement Headquarters organized an international conference on drug dealing on the Internet, respectively darknet. The conference called Drugs Online took place on September 23rd – 25th in Benešov. The National Drug Enforcement Headquarters invited Czech Police officers, Customs officers and public prosecutors as well as colleagues from Germany, Austria, the USA and the United Kingdom. Trafficking in hallucinogenic and psychotropic substances on the darknet and the subsequent distribution of illicit drugs in letters or parcels has become a significant problem and such conference was highly needed to address this hot current issue (see chapter Hallucinogenic and Psychotropic Substances Distributed in the Virtual Environment).

At the beginning of 2019, the National Drug Enforcement Headquarters launched CO3DIL, a project to enhance and further develop cooperation in the field of combating illegal production and distribution of methamphetamine and trafficking in precursors used to produce methamphetamine. The project targets primarily Europe and the main partner countries are Poland, Slovakia, Bulgaria and Serbia. CO3DIL, however, rolls out to many other European countries which are also concerned about crime related to methamphetamine.

In 2019, we attended three expert meetings (in Belgrade/Serbia, Kiev/Ukraine and Lisbon/Portugal) to debate the most important aspects of crime related to methamphetamine, such as the specific nature of methamphetamine production and distribution in individual countries, detection and removal of illegal methamphetamine laboratories, management of waste generated by production of methamphetamine, data collection, and analysis.

However, the most significant benefit of this project is that it's helped convene and finance so-called operational meetings to ongoing methamphetamine cases. In 2019, we met at more than dozen occasions. We highly appreciate this type of international cooperation as it contributes to improving and intensifying cooperation with foreign partners on cases of joint interest. It's always good to have an opportunity to meet and flexibly tackle new problems on an operational basis. It gives us an advantage of responding quickly and adequately to changing situations in respect of individual cases.



# Seizure and forfeiture of proceeds from crime

## Seizure and forfeiture of proceeds from crime

The NDH currently carries out financial investigation as an integral and standard part of all criminal proceedings. Perpetrators usually spend substantial part of the crime proceeds to support their luxurious life standard and the rest gets reinvested in the procurement of „commodities“ (substances, chemicals, equipment, etc.). Their luxurious car park is either rented or registered on other people's names or on legitimate companies which do not perpetrate any crime. Their housing follows the same pattern – it is rented.

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

In 2019 (1st January 2019 to 31st December 2019), the National Drug Enforcement Headquarters seized assets and funds in the total amount of CZK 78,891,000. Of this amount, CZK 49,399,000 was seized in cash or on bank accounts. Non-monetary assets seized were worth CZK 29,492,000 (vehicles, real estate, components of brewing laboratories and plantations, and electronic appliances).

To seize the assets, we applied the following legislation:

- Section 79a (1) of the Code of Criminal Procedure (proceeds from crime or assets used to commit crime - applied in 8 criminal matters)
- Section 79g (1) of the Code of Criminal Procedure (replacement value - used in 4 criminal matters)
- Section 344a of the Code of Criminal Procedure (fine - used in 6 criminal matters)
- Section 358b (1) of the Code of Criminal Procedure (partial property seizure – used in criminal matters)
- In the rest of cases we proceeded pursuant to Sections 78 a 79 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

The most relevant financial investigations in cases concerning over CZK 5 million of seized assets or otherwise interesting as examples of new methods of financial investigation:

In the operation codenamed „FAMILIA“, which was coordinated by the US DEA and Europol, the law enforcement bodies arrested, in Europe and Asia, 16 individuals, nationals of several different countries. These suspects were members of an international organized group and an investigation indicated that the Balkan cocaine traffickers operated not only in Europe and South America, but also in Asia, especially in Hong Kong and Macao. The National Drug Enforcement Headquarters monitored activities of two Czech pilots implementing orders of the key organizer of the crime. The pilots organized fictitious passengers to hide the real purpose of their flights, which was to fly cocaine from South America to Europe by a private jet. In May 2019, the Police in a final raid apprehended the suspects after they had crossed the French border and arrived in Switzerland. .

They carried 605 kilograms of cocaine in 21 pieces of luggage. In a simultaneous raid in Hong Kong, the authorities seized 421 kilograms of cocaine.

House searches and searches of other premises in the CR yielded in total CZK 24,691,000 in cash.

In Croatia, the Croatian authorities had initiated criminal proceedings against the key organiser of the crime. Croatian authorities were the first to initiate investigation of the criminal matter. In 2018, they apprehended two suspects transporting EUR 1,010,200 in cash. There are simultaneous criminal proceedings undergo in Switzerland and in the Czech Republic. We currently have two suspects under criminal prosecution.

In October 2019, in our operation codenamed „PRINCEZNA“, we arrested a group of Czech nationals perpetrating production of dozens of kilograms of methamphetamine. The group sold their production mainly in the Karlovy Vary region and in the Federal Republic of Germany. Moreover, the group was procuring marijuana from numerous growers for distribution in Western Bohemia and Germany. To avoid detection, the group used multiple facilities and a complete mobile laboratory. To export methamphetamine abroad, perpetrators creatively developed a new approach of hiding their illicit merchandise inside fire extinguishers. During the final intervention, the Police executed 20 house searches and 22 searches of other premises; 12 individuals were arrested and seizures amounted to 1 kilogram of methamphetamine, 3 kilograms of dry marijuana, a methamphetamine brewing laboratory, plantation tents for growing cannabis, six illegally possessed firearms, vehicles, cash and 3 real estate properties, all the above in the total value of CZK 19,744,000. In Germany, the authorities seized EUR 21,000 in cash (CZK 567,000).

In our operation codenamed „AIRBUS“, we launched criminal prosecution of 3 individuals perpetrating illicit production and other handling of narcotic and psychotropic substances and poisons pursuant to the provisions of Section 283(1), (3)c) of the Criminal Code. The perpetrators illegally stored multiple illegal substances - ketamine, ecstasy tablets with the active substance MDMA, cocaine, amphetamine - and subsequently offered them for sale in virtual marketplaces. The substances were trafficked to the Czech Republic mainly from the Netherlands and Belgium via DPD and GLS services. The packages were addressed to names of various individuals and payments were made in virtual currencies. As part of our investigation, we seized, among others, virtual currencies in the total value of CZK 391,000.

In 2019, we referred three criminal cases to the Office of Public Prosecution for a prosecutor to proceed pursuant to the provisions of Section 358b of the Code of Criminal Procedure and execute partial property seizure. In all three cases, our motion was accepted, and the Office of Public Prosecution partially seized property concerned pursuant to the Code of Criminal Procedure.

In two cases, we initiated criminal prosecution for the crime of legitimisation of proceeds from crime pursuant to Section 216 (1), (4)b) and c) of the Criminal Code. Perpetrators, members of a family, were hiding cash or depositing money to bank accounts fully aware of the fact that they the funds were proceeds from illegal activities, namely drug crime - production and subsequent sale of methamphetamine.

In the table below, see rounded up amounts of controlled substances seized, and approximate financial damage caused to the perpetrators by the Police of the Czech Republic. Prices of individual commodities are quoted in the light of the fact that most perpetrators were relatively high in the distribution chain and prices of substances were thus lower than the street value.

The total value of hallucinogenic and psychotropic substances seized in 2019 was CZK 491,583,850. This value only indicates the scope of damage caused to the perpetrators since it is calculated using the lowest possible price. If these hallucinogenic and psychotropic substances were trafficked abroad, their value would be several times higher.

We also list value of property seized by our foreign counterparts within the framework of international cooperation in drug crime investigation. In Germany and the Slovak Republic, our counterparts seized funds in the total value of CZK 2,024,000 in criminal proceedings carried out simultaneously in the Czech Republic and these countries without instituting a joint investigation team.

In 2019, the monetary value of property seized in the Czech Republic by the National Drug Enforcement Headquarters was CZK 78,891,000 and the total value of hallucinogenic and psychotropic substances seized was CZK 491,583,850. In total, the final accrued figure achieved in 2019 by the National Drug Enforcement Headquarters was CZK 570,474,850.

Substance	Amount seized	Value	Note
Cannabis	22 393 g	4.030.740,- CZK	180,- CZK/g dry matter
Cannabis plants	3 214 plants	57.852.000,- CZK	Converted to dry matter (1 plant - 100 g dry matter)
Methamphetamine	10 127 g	12.051.130,- CZK	1.190,- CZK/g
Cocaine	204 085 g	408.170.000,- CZK	2000,- CZK/ g
Ecstasy	2 187 tbl	415.530,- CZK	190,- CZK/tbl
Ecstasy	4 255 g	808.450,- CZK	190,- CZK/g
Heroin	8114 g	8.114.000,- CZK	1000,- CZK/g
Hashish	710 g	142.000,- CZK	
Total		491.583.850,- CZK	

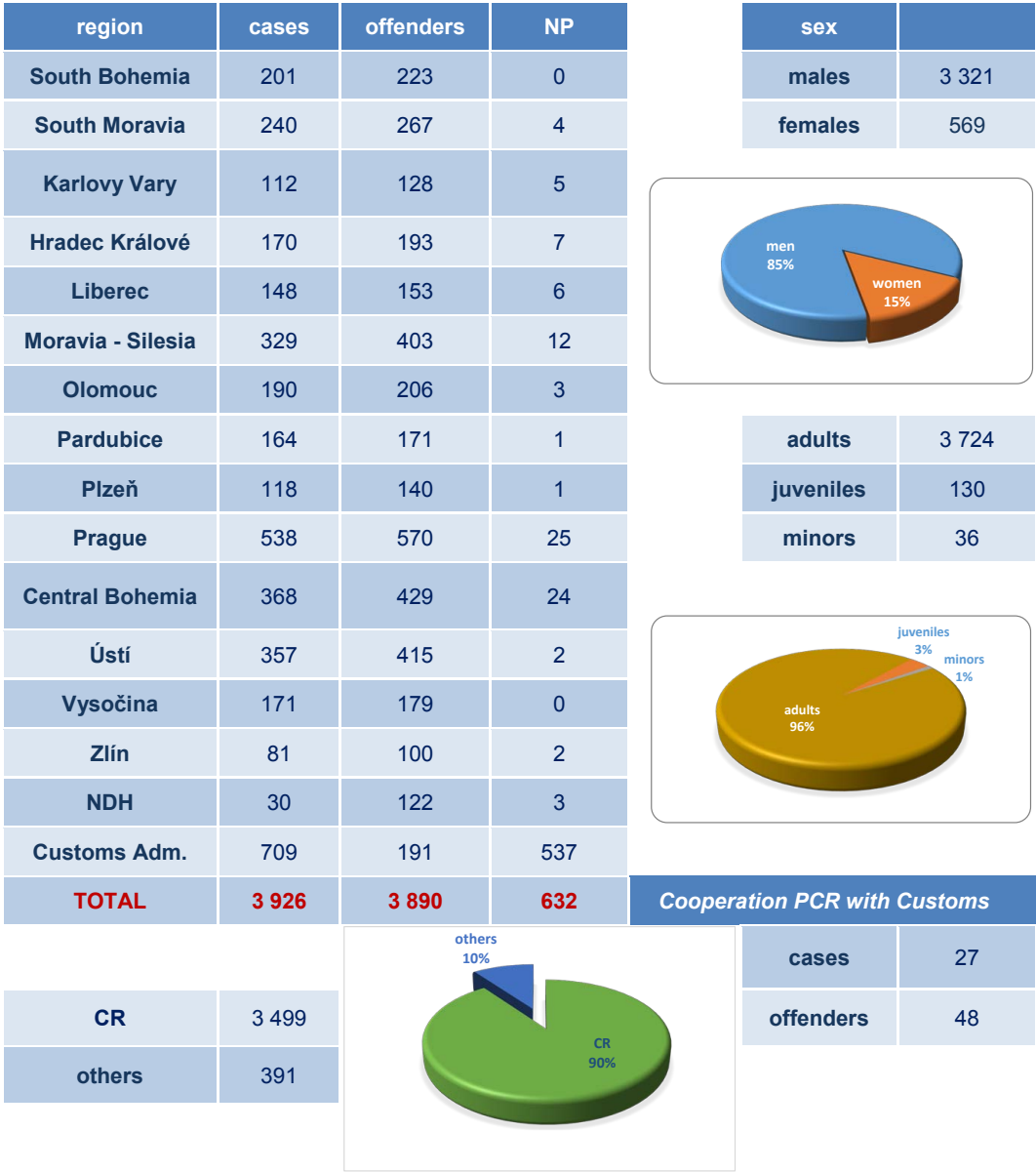


# Statistical data on drug crime Czech Republic 2019

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

Elaborated: PCR the National Drug Headquarters of the CPIS  
The Department of Analytics and Informatics

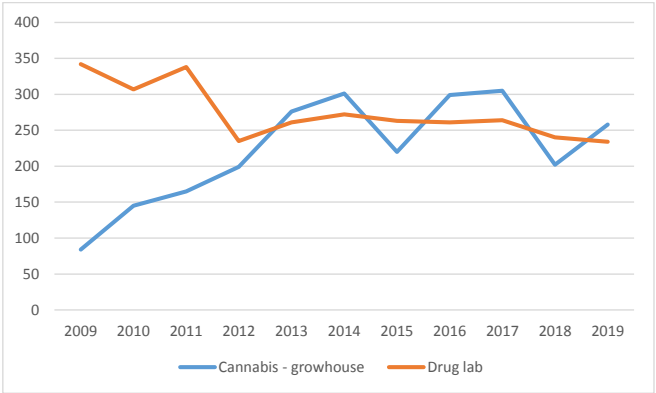
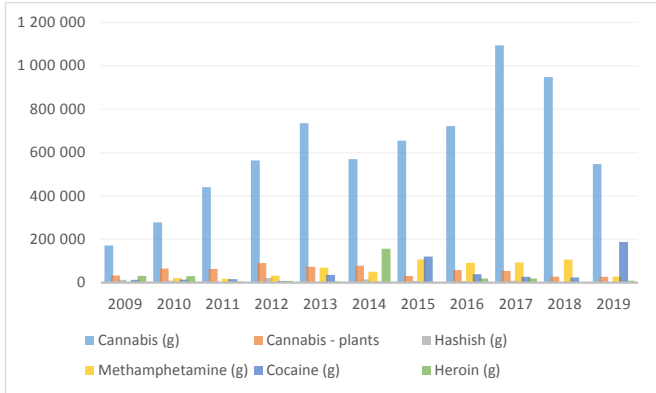
CZECH REPUBLIC (Statistical data on drug crime)



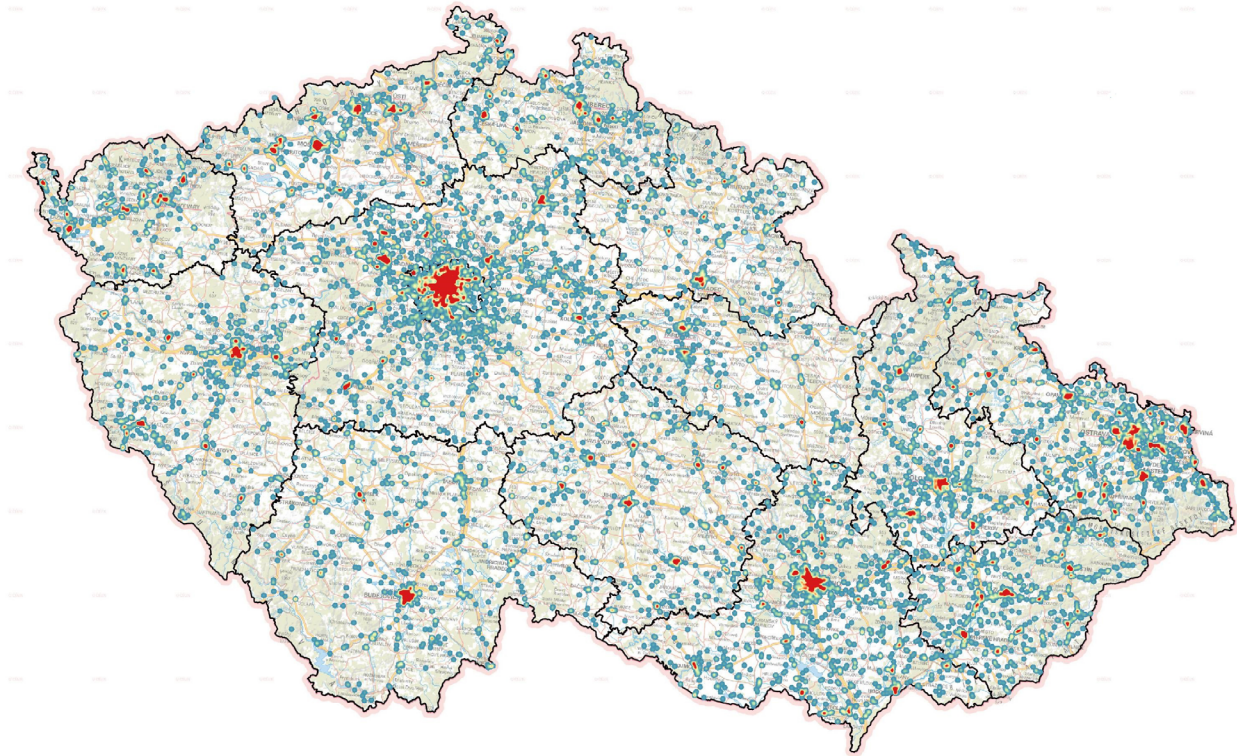
nationality		nationality	
Afghanistan	2	Myanmar	1
Argentina	1	Germany	17
Belgium	1	Nigeria	117
Bosnia and Herzegovina	1	Netherlands	3
Bulgaria	6	New Zealand	1
Czech Republic	3 499	Poland	36
Croatia	1	Austria	7
Etiopia	1	Romania	5
France	6	Russia	7
Ghana	2	Sierra Leone	1
Georgia	1	Slovakia	64
Guinea	1	Sebia	11
Iran	1	Syria	3
Italy	1	Spain	3
Israel	4	Sweden	1
JAR	1	Tunisia	1
Cameroon	3	Ukraine	18
Kosovo	5	USA	3
Cuba	1	Uzbekistan	1
Lybie	1	United Kingdom	2
Hungary	1	Vietnam	47
Macedonia	1		

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

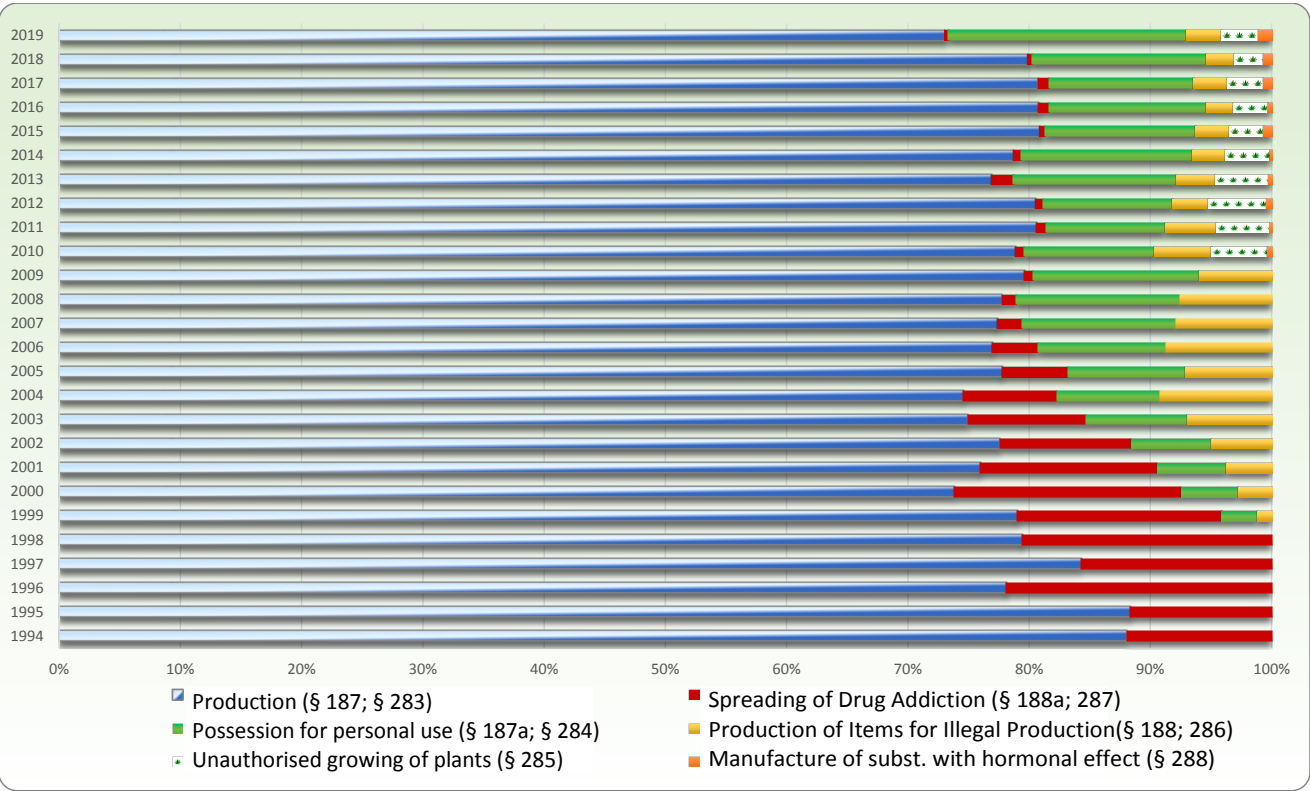
	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Cannabis (g)	171 800	277 988	440 780	563 335	735 362	569 564	655 055	722 107	1 094 601	948 015	546 339
Cannabis - plants	33 427	64 904	62 817	90 091	73 639	77 685	30 770	57 660	54 392	28 334	26 925
Cannabis - growhouse	84	145	165	199	276	301	220	299	305	202	258
Hashish (g)	12 499	9 354	2 431	20 532	1 321	14 852	7 558	6 566	9 126	2 916	1 650
Methamphetamine (g)	3 596	21 301	18 476	31 900	69 137	50 238	107 363	90 718	93 256	106 155	27 576
Drug lab	342	307	338	235	261	272	263	261	264	240	234
Cocaine (g)	12 904	14 162	16 071	8 050	35 788	5 406	120 386	39 367	27 376	24 189	187 102
Heroin (g)	31 258	30 453	4 730	7 576	5 045	156 810	1 585	19 334	19 084	1 340	8 838



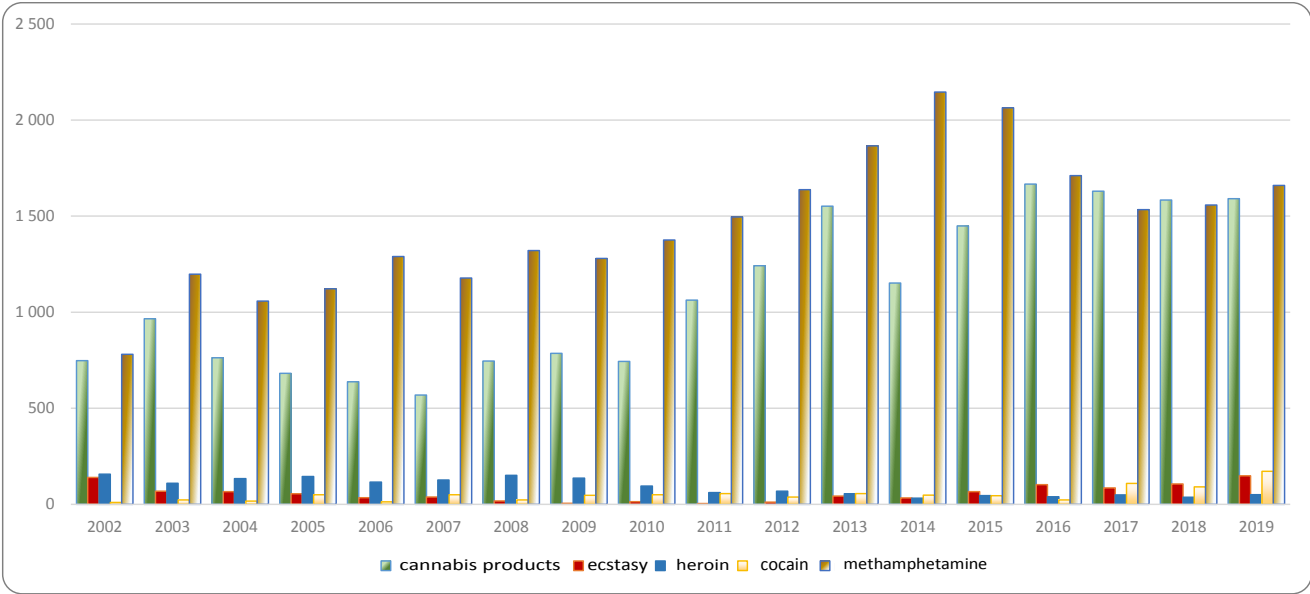
Incidence of primary drug-related crime in absolute figures - territorial distribution in the Czech Republic 2019



Structure according to articles of criminal code



The share of individual offenders on drug crime in 2002-2019  
(by individual comodities)



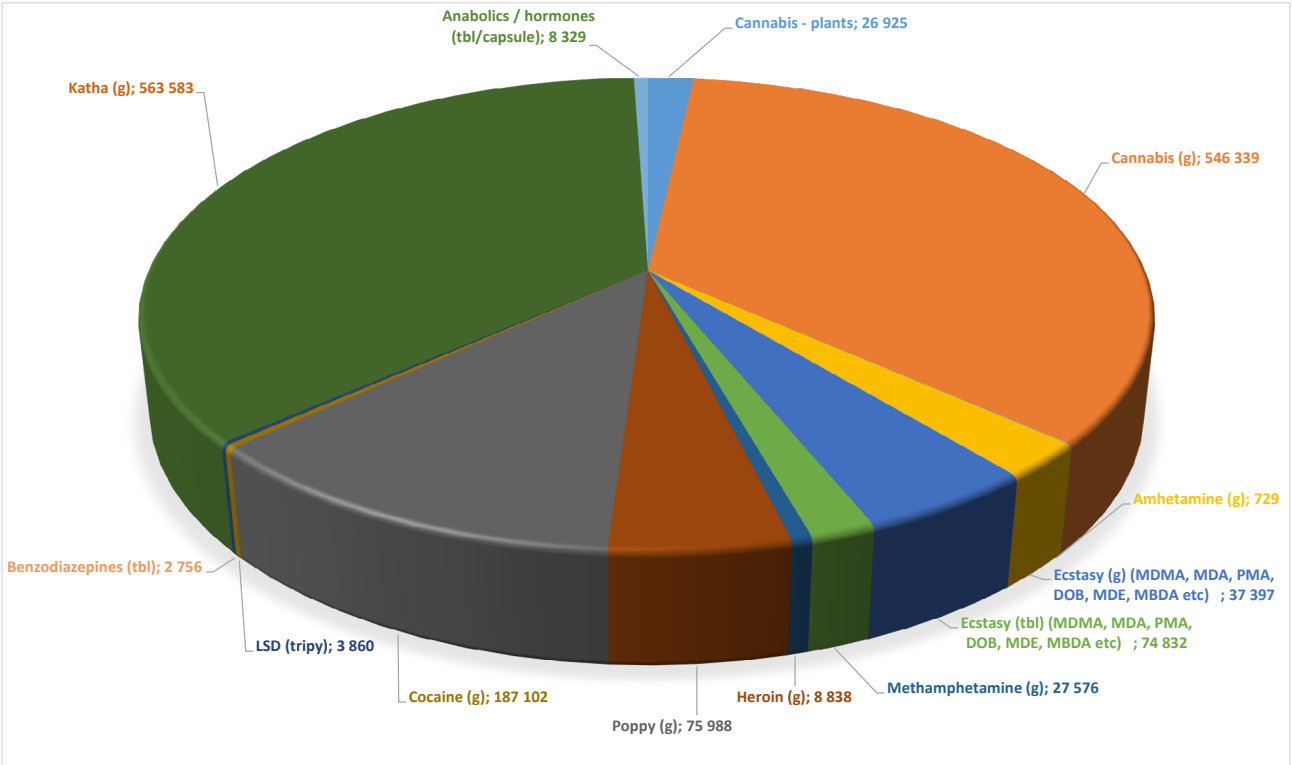


Amount of NPS seized in CR - as to single regions

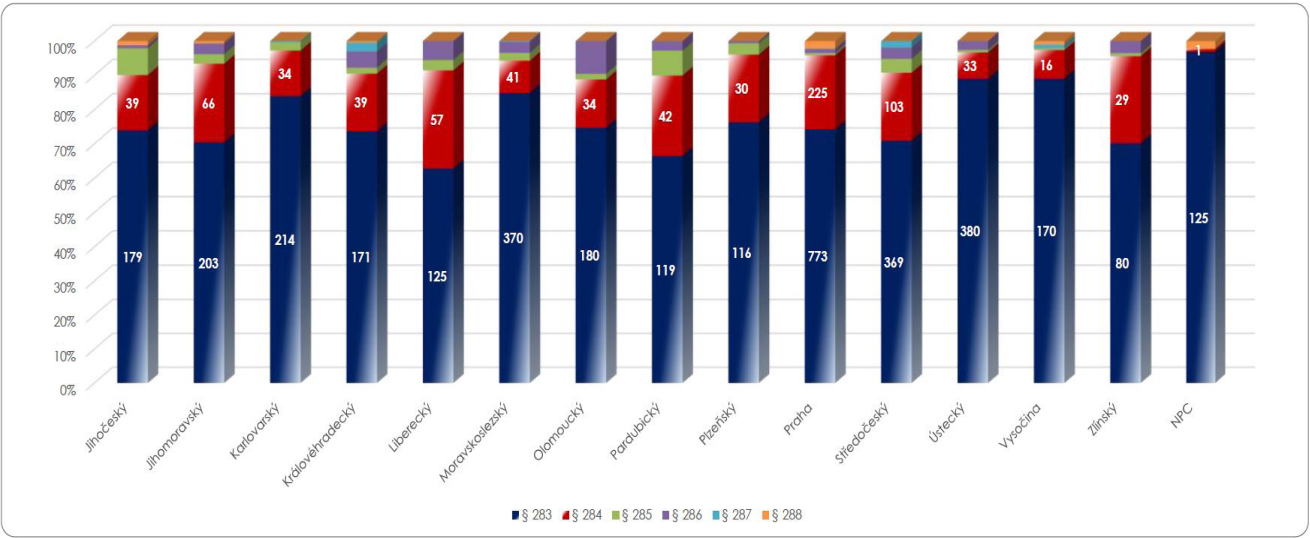
region ▾ substance ▴	NPC		Jihočeský		Jihomoravský		Karlovarský		Královéhradecký		Liberecký		Moravskoslezský		Olomoucký	
	Police	CS	Police	CS	Police	CS	Police	CS	Police	CS	Police	CS	Police	CS	Police	CS
Cannabis products																
Cannabis - plants (pcs)	3 242		1 472		877		738		2 112		305		1 579		1 205	3
Cannabis (g)	22 762		32 616	349	142 194	11 253	8 488	216	12 018	141	6 098	1 028	59 677	226	18 268	136
Hashish (g)	371	340	26		66		22	20			82		14		2	1
" Phoenix tears " (g)	12												1 091			
GROWHOUSE	10		22		22		16		8		4		50		7	
Cannabinoid synthetic								3,6		43						
Stimulants																
Amphetamine (g)					26	39	9	331			9	12	7		9	
Amphetamine (tbl./capsule)								71								
Amphetamine (trip)																
Amphetamine paste (g)						470										
Ecstasy (g) (MDMA, MDA, FMA, DOB, MDE, MBDA etc)	21 652		21		19	913	54	198	22		26	9	154		4	
Ecstasy (tbl) (MDMA, MDA, FMA, DOB, MDE, MBDA etc)	2 187		653		91	51		1 270	73	1 396	646	6 5564	228	538	15	
Metamphetamine (g)	10 614		5 248		685		384	416	367	19	301	112	1 249		269	13
DRUG LAB metamphetamine	13		5		27		3		17		11		34		25	
Opiates																
Medicinal products (g)								2								
Medicinal products (tbl)																
Fentanyl (patch - pcs)																
Heroin (g)	1 761	6 353			24			13					6			
Puppy (g)																
DRUG LAB opium / morphine / heroin																
Cocaine products																
Cocaine (g)	184 280	529	14		1	160	7	68	4	80		20	35		44	
Coca tea (g)																
Cocaine - leaves (pcs))																
Hallucinogens																
LSD (trip)					271	750		118					61	17	3	
Magic mushrooms (g) (psilocin/ psilocybin)	200								185		8				22	
Magic mushrooms					25			229							365	
Benzodiazepines Medicinal products (tbl)	516				30			10			2			24		
Benzodiazepines Medicinal products (g)					1						1		34		4	
Dissociative Anesthetics Ketamine (g)	451	862			2											
Phenethylamines (g)								1								
Hypnotics (g)																
Hypnogen/Stilnox/Zolpidem/Zolpinax (g)					3200											
Hypnogen/Stilnox/Zolpidem/Zolpinax/Sanval (tbl)																
Kathinony	11				130			2								
Katha (g)																
Piperazines Methylphenidate (tbl)								44								
Substitution (g)	0,6															
Substitution (tbl)																
Anabolics / hormones (amp)			55						80							
Anabolics / hormones (g)																
Anabolics / hormones (tbl/capsule)	798		1 942		382											
GBL (ml)																
GHB (g)																

Pardubický	Plzeňský		Praha		Středočeský		Ústecký		Vysočina		Zlínský		CR				TOTAL
	Police	CS	Police	CS	Police	CS	Police	CS	Police	CS	Police	CS	Police	CS	Other services	OFFENSES	
829	2 881		2 636		5 219	45	3 088		67		159		26 409	48		468	26 925
22 445	21 387	338	38 362	2 031	32 624	960	37 663	51	10 715	865	30 978	5 858	496 297	23 451	20	26 571	546 339
	54		94	330	85	6					42		858	696		95	1 650
			98										1 201	0			1 201
8	20		32		28		20		2		9		258	0			258
				10										57		1,45	58
	91		27	73	27	26							205	481		43	729
				52									0	123			123
				1000									0	1 000			1 000
													0	470			470
5	94		716	13 431	33	22			0	1	1		22801	14573		23	37 397
17	93		624	373	209	308	88		101	200	20		5044	69699		89	74 832
82	299	96	1 495	121	1 489	113	1 630	642	218		397		24728	1532	91	1225	27 576
11	4		16		27		17		7		17		234	0			234
				9		98							107	2		5	114
				83	276	88		33					204	276	234	4	718
2											20		22	0	13		35
				160	10			468		7			2 427	6 377		34	8 838
				75 485				503					75 988	0			75 988
				2		2							4	0			4
7	8	2	1 350	63	158	9	114		11	101	2		186 033	1 031		38	187 102
				1 630									0	1 630			1 630
				200									200	0			200
21				53	1599	912	21	6			13		1340	2505		15	3 860
7				26	340			146					448	486		47	981
						19	25				66	121	530	320		233	1 083
240				394	944	144		20			60		1406	978	232	156	2 772
													40	0	0		40
				2	4	11	10						466	876		2	1 344
				0,8	115	20							230	43			273
				749									3949	0			3949
					174			56					56	174			230
				4	48								151	49	2		203
				37311	526272								37311	526272			563 583
					30								0	74			74
						1		3					4	0	1	6	11
				21		25		30					85	0	34	12	131
				39	259				4				178	259		2	439
					65								0	65			65
				1090	3909								4212	3909	208		8 329
													182	0			182
					223								0	223			223

The proportion of seized drugs



The proportion of detected drug offenses according to individual regions



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

	§ 283	§ 284	§ 285	§ 286	§ 287	§ 288
South Bohemia	179	39	19	2	0	3
South Moravia	203	66	8	9	0	2
Karlovy Vary	214	34	6	0	1	0
Hradec Králové	171	39	4	11	6	1
Liberec	125	57	6	11	0	0
Moravia - Silesia	370	41	10	14	1	0
Olomouc	180	34	4	23	0	0
Pardubice	119	42	13	5	0	0
Plzeň	116	30	5	1	0	0
Prague	773	225	7	12	1	23
Central Bohemia	369	103	21	17	10	0
Ústí nad Labem	380	33	3	11	0	0
Vysočina	170	16	1	0	2	2
Zlín	80	29	1	4	0	0
NDH	125	1	0	0	0	3
TOTAL	3 574	789	108	120	21	34

NATIONAL DRUG HEADQUARTERS

	cases	offenders	unknown
NDH	30	122	3
Customs Adm.	3	3	0

Cooperation PCR with CA

cases	5
offenders	11

sex	
males	109
females	16

adults	125
juveniles	0
minors	0

nationality	
Bulgaria	3
Czech Republic	75
Croatia	1
Israel	1
Kosovo	4
Romania	1
Slovakia	5
Serbia	5
Spain	1
Ukraine	1
Vietnam	28

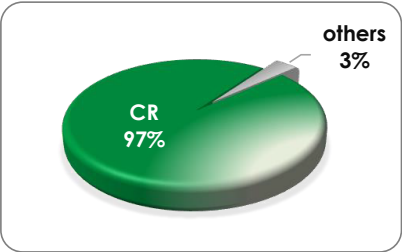
A 3D pie chart with two segments. The larger segment, colored green, is labeled 'CR 60%'. The smaller segment, colored grey, is labeled 'others 40%'.

§	
283	125
284	1
285	0
286	0
287	0
288	3

SOUTH BOHEMIAN REGION  
(statistical data on drug crime)

district	cases	offenders	unknown	sex		§	
České Budějovice	52	53	0	males	197	283	179
Český Krumlov	14	17	0	females	34	284	39
Jindřichův Hradec	37	40	0			285	19
Písek	20	21	0	adults	224	286	2
Prachatice	21	24	0	juveniles	6	287	0
Strakonice	10	10	0	minors	1	288	3
Tábor	32	36	0				
Regional Directorate	15	22	0				
TOTAL	201	223	0	Cooperation PCR with Customs			
				cases	2		
Customs	8	8	0	offenders	9		

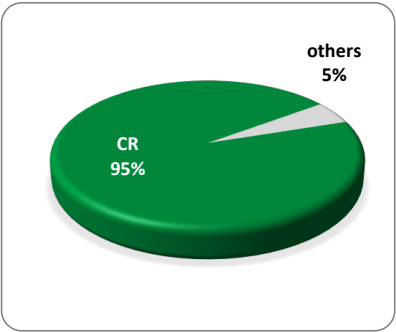
nationality	
Czech Republic	223
Slovakia	5
Ukraine	1
USA	1
Vietnam	1



SOUTH MORAVIAN REGION  
(statistical data on drug crime)

district	cases	offenders	unknown	sex		§	
Blansko	18	20	1	males	229	283	203
Brno - město	66	73	1	females	49	284	66
Brno - venkov	36	38	0			285	8
Břeclav	30	34	0	adults	265	286	9
Hodonín	38	46	0	juveniles	12	287	0
Vyškov	14	13	1	minors	1	288	2
Znojmo	35	36	1				
Regional Directorate	3	7	0				
TOTAL	240	267	4	Cooperation PCR with Customs			
				cases	0		
Customs	8	11	2	offenders	0		

nationality	
Afghanistan	2
Czech Republic	263
Germany	1
Poland	1
Austria	1
Russia	1
Slovakia	6
Syria	1
Vietnam	2

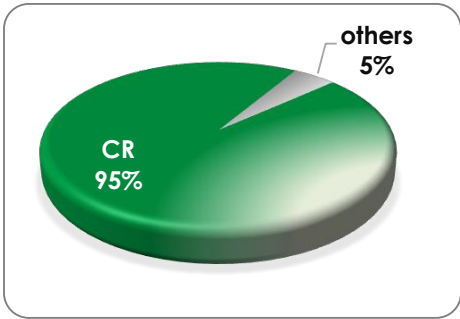




KARLOVY VARY REGION  
(statistical data on drug crime)

district	cases	offenders	unknown	adults	144	sex	
Cheb	39	50	1	juveniles	3	males	128
Karlovy Vary	34	35	0	minors	0	females	19
Sokolov	36	34	4				
Regional Directorate	3	9	0				
TOTAL	112	128	5	Cooperation PCR with Customs		§	
				cases	0	283	214
Customs	115	19	98	offenders	0	284	34

nationality	
Bulgaria	1
Czech Republic	139
France	1
Germany	2
Slovakia	1
Ukraine	2
Vietnam	1

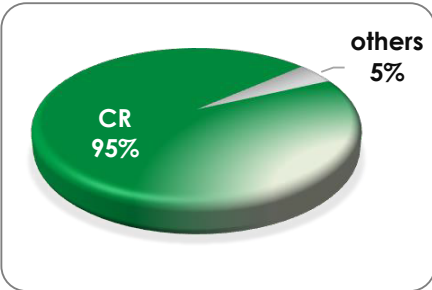


§	
283	214
284	34
285	6
286	0
287	1
288	0

HRADEC KRÁLOVÉ REGION  
(statistical data on drug crime)

district	cases	offenders	unknown	adults	206	sex	
Hradec Králové	53	54	1	juveniles	8	males	184
Jičín	36	44	6	minors	3	females	33
Náchod	28	30	0				
Rychnov nad Kněžnou	8	11	0				
Trutnov	41	44	0				
Regional Directorate	4	10	0				
TOTAL	170	193	7	Cooperation PCR with Customs		§	
				cases	1	283	171
Customs	23	24	1	offenders	2	284	39

nationality	
Czech Republic	207
Germany	1
Poland	5
Slovakia	3
Ukraine	1



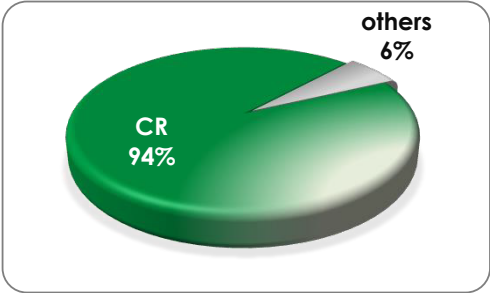
§	
283	171
284	39
285	4
286	11
287	6
288	1

LIBEREC REGION  
(statistical data on drug crime)

district	cases	offenders	unknown	adults	166	sex	
Česká Lípa	52	52	1	juveniles	9	males	161
Jablonec nad Nisou	16	16	0	minors	4	females	18
Liberec	55	53	5				
Semily	13	14	0				
Regional Directorate	12	18	0				
TOTAL	148	153	6				

Cooperation PCR with Customs				§	
	cases	1		283	125
Customs	27	26	2	284	57
	offenders	2		285	6
				286	11
				287	0
				288	0

nationality	
Czech Republic	168
Poland	7
Slovakia	1
Ukraine	1
United Kingdom	1
Vitetnam	1

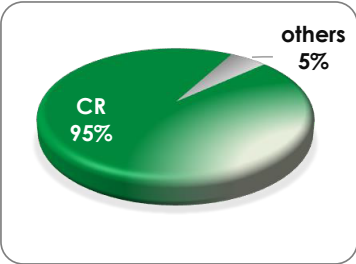


MORAVIAN - SILESIA REGION  
(statistical data on drug crime)

district	cases	offenders	unknown	sex	
Bruntál	24	52	0	males	358
Frýdek Místek	74	81	0	females	55
Karviná	36	47	3		
Nový Jičín	17	17	1	adults	377
Opava	58	63	0	juveniles	21
Ostrava	114	117	8	minors	15
Regional Directorate	6	26	0		
TOTAL	329	403	12		

Cooperation PCR with Customs				cases	0
				offenders	0
Customs	6	10	0		

nationality	
Czech Republic	391
France	1
Georgia	1
Poland	12
Slovakia	6
Vietnam	2



§	
283	370
284	41
285	10
286	14
287	1
288	0

OLOMOUC REGION  
(statistical data on drug crime)

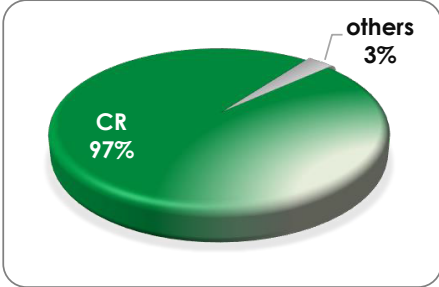
district	cases	offenders	unknown
Jeseník	28	39	0
Olomouc	41	42	1
Prostějov	15	15	0
Přerov	69	69	1
Šumperk	36	40	1
Regional Directorate	1	1	0
TOTAL	190	206	3

sex	
males	199
females	29

adults	209
juveniles	17
minors	2

Cooperation PCR with Customs			
	cases		0
Customs	20	22	0
	offenders		0

nationality	
Czech Republic	221
Poland	3
Slovakia	4



§	
283	180
284	34
285	4
286	23
287	0
288	0

PARDUBICE REGION  
(statistical data on drug crime)

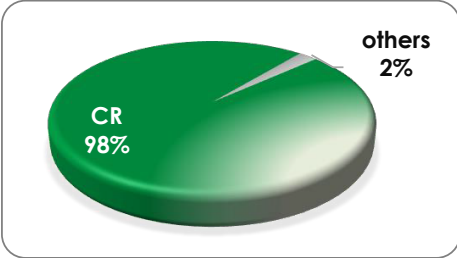
district	cases	offenders	unknown
Chrudim	27	27	0
Pardubice	48	52	1
Svitavy	49	50	0
Ústí nad Orlicí	38	40	0
Regional Directorate	2	2	0
TOTAL	164	171	1

adults	169
juveniles	5
minors	0

sex	
males	150
females	24

Cooperation PCR with Customs			
	cases		15
Customs	2	3	0
	offenders		15

nationality	
Czech Republic	170
Poland	1
Slovakia	2
Ukraine	1

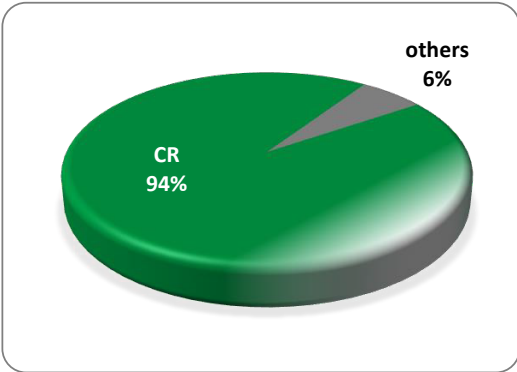


§	
283	119
284	42
285	13
286	5
287	0
288	0

PLZEŇ REGION  
(statistical data on drug crime)

district	cases	offenders	unknown	sex		\$	
Domažlice	10	14	0	males	124	283	116
Klatovy	19	23	0	females	23	284	30
Plzeň - město	42	46	1			285	5
Plzeň - venkov	22	22	0	adults	145	286	1
Rokycany	10	12	0	juveniles	2	287	0
Tachov	15	23	0	minors	0	288	0
Regional Directorate	0	0	0				
TOTAL	118	140	1	Cooperation PCR with Customs			
				cases	1		
Customs	8	7	1	offenders	4		

nationality	
Bosnia and Herzegovina	1
Czech Republic	138
France	1
Germany	1
Poland	2
Slovakia	1
Spain	1
Ukraine	2

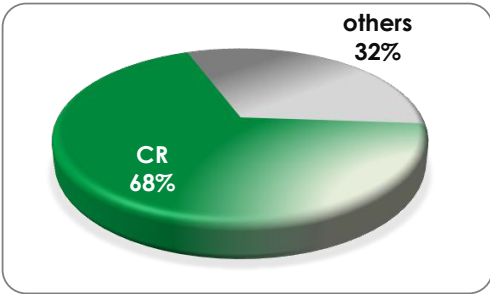


CAPITAL OF PRAGUE  
(statistical data on drug crime)

district	cases	offenders	unknown	sex		adults	566
Praha I	280	298	8	males	511	juveniles	9
Praha II	76	71	9	females	64	minors	0
Praha III	78	78	2				
Praha IV	94	90	6				
Regional Directorate	10	33	0				
TOTAL	538	570	25	Cooperation PCR with Customs			
				cases	1		
Customs	436	5	431	offenders	1		

nationality		nationality	
Argentina	1	Netherlands	1
Bulgaria	1	Poland	1
Czech republic	391	Romania	3
Etiopia	1	Russia	6
Ghana	2	Sierra Leone	1
Guinea	1	Slovakia	13
Iran	1	Serbia	5
Italy	1	Syria	1
Israel	3	Spain	1
Cameroon	3	Sweden	1
Cuba	1	Ukraine	7
Lybie	1	USA	2
Myanmar	1	Uzbekistan	1
Germany	2	United Kingdom	1
Nigeria	117	Vietnam	4

\$	
283	773
284	225
285	7
286	12
287	1
288	23





## CENTRAL BOHEMIAN REGION (statistical data on drug crime)

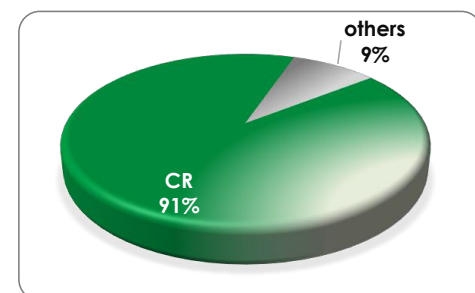
district	cases	offenders	unknown
Benešov	8	9	1
Beroun	44	49	0
Kladno	59	61	14
Kolín	33	37	1
Kutná Hora	5	5	0
Mělník	28	32	2
Mladá Boleslav	30	29	1
Nymburk	36	38	2
Praha venkov - jih	21	24	0
Praha venkov - východ	28	32	1
Praha venkov - západ	14	22	0
Příbram	40	55	1
Rakovník	17	19	1
Regional Directorate	5	17	0
TOTAL	368	429	24

sex	
males	372
females	96

adults	450
juveniles	12
minors	6

nationality	
Belgium	1
Bulgaria	1
Czech Republic	425
France	3
JAR	1
Kosovo	1
Hungary	1
Germany	10
Netherlands	1
New Zealand	1
Poland	3
Austria	5
Romania	1
Slovakia	9
Tunisia	1
Ukraine	1
Vietnam	3

<b>§</b>	
<b>283</b>	369
<b>284</b>	103
<b>285</b>	21
<b>286</b>	17
<b>287</b>	10
<b>288</b>	0



## ÚSTÍ REGION

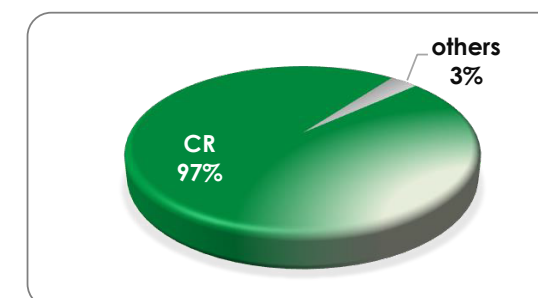
(statistical data on drug crime)

district	cases	offenders	unknown
Děčín	66	69	0
Chomutov	47	53	0
Litoměřice	23	23	2
Louny	27	50	0
Most	63	68	0
Teplice	76	83	0
Ústí nad Labem	49	60	0
Regional Directorate	6	9	0
TOTAL	357	415	2

sex		§	
males	341	283	380
females	76	284	33
		285	3
adults	404	286	11
juveniles	11	287	0
minors	2	288	0

<b>Cooperation PCR with Customers</b>		
	<b>cases</b>	<b>1</b>
	<b>offenders</b>	<b>4</b>

nationality	
Czech Republic	404
Macedonia	1
Slovakia	6
Serbia	1
Syria	1
Vietnam	4

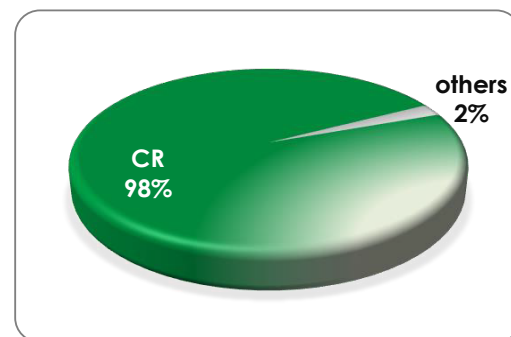


(statistical data on drug crime)

<b>nationality</b>	
<b>Czech Republic</b>	182
<b>Netherlands</b>	1
<b>Austria</b>	1
<b>Slovakia</b>	1
<b>Ukraine</b>	1
<b>Vietnam</b>	1

<b>cases</b>	0
<b>offenders</b>	0

§	
283	170
284	16
285	1
286	0
287	2
288	2

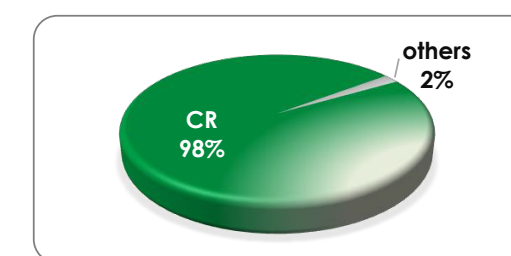


(statistical data on drug crime)

nationality	
Czech Republic	102
Poland	1
Slovakia	1

<b>cases</b>	0
<b>offenders</b>	0

§	
283	80
284	29
285	1
286	4
287	0
288	0



Prices of drugs in individual regions in 2019 - in CZK

region	Cannabis		Hashish		Ecstasy	
	price/gram	most frequent occurrence	price/gram	most frequent occurrence	price/tablet	most frequent occurrence
South Bohemia	50 - 250	200	-	-	200 - 250	200
South Moravia	40 - 200	200	-	-	200 - 250	200
Karlovy Vary	80 - 200	200	100	-	-	-
Hradec Králové	50 - 500	200	-	-	-	-
Liberec	60 - 200	200	-	-	200	200
Moravia - Silesia	50 - 400	200	-	-	150 - 800	200
Olomouc	25 - 250	100	150 - 200	-	200 - 300	-
Pardubice	60 - 250	250	-	-	200 - 300	-
Plzeň	100 - 300	200	-	-	-	-
Prague	100 - 800	400	-	-	65 - 400	200
Central Bohemia	50 - 300	200	-	-	90 - 600	200
Ústí nad Labem	65 - 200	200	-	-	-	-
Vysočina	60 - 250	200	-	-	100 - 200	200
Zlín	50 - 200	200	-	-	200	-
Czech Republic	25 - 800	200	100 - 200	-	65 - 800	200

region	Heroin		Cocaine		LSD		Methamphetamine	
	price/gram	most frequent occurrence	price/gram	most frequent occurrence	price/trip	most frequent occurrence	price/gram	most frequent occurrence
South Bohemia	-	-	1 500 - 2 500	2500	-	-	700 - 5 000	2 000
South Moravia	-	-	-	-	-	-	1000 - 2 500	2 000
Karlovy Vary	-	-	2 500	-	-	-	800 - 2 000	1 000
Hradec Králové	-	-	1 300 - 3 000	-	-	-	800 - 2 500	2 500
Liberec	-	-	-	-	-	-	800 - 3 000	1 000
Moravia - Silesia	1 000	1 000	2 100	-	-	-	600 - 3 000	1 000
Olomouc	-	-	3 000	-	-	-	500 - 3 000	1 500
Pardubice	-	-	2 000	2000	-	-	1 000 - 2 500	2 000
Plzeň	-	-	-	-	-	-	845 - 2 500	1 000
Prague	800 - 1 250	-	1 000 - 3 500	2 000	-	-	500 - 1 500	1 000
Central Bohemia	1 000	-	2 000 - 3 000	2 000	200	-	500 - 3 300	1 000
Ústí nad Labem	1 000	1 000	3 000	-	-	-	700 - 2 000	1 000
Vysočina	1 300	-	2500 - 3000	3 000	-	-	1 000 - 5 000	2 000
Zlín	-	-	-	-	-	-	500 - 2 200	1 000
Czech Republic	800 - 1 250	1 000	1 000 - 3 500	2 000	200	-	500 - 5 000	1 000

