



Help and Protect



National Drug Headquarters ANNUAL REPORT 2024



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"Honor et Iustitia", thus "Honor and Justice", is the motto of the National Drug Headquarters. The sword, one of the symbols of the unit, was manufactured in 2017 in the forge in Liten near Karlstejn.

photograph: Karel Títl



Dear readers,

The National Drug Headquarters has traditionally submitted its annual report already since 1993. Its purpose is to analyze the trends of illegal drug markets in the Czech Republic, mainly through criminal data, case findings and synthesis of information obtained through law enforcement activities and in the international context.

The Czech Republic is currently in a period of major changes in the legislative area of illicit addictive substances. These changes are in various stages of the legislative process. Two new categories of psychoactive substances have been created, namely the category of scheduled psychoactive substances and the category of psychomodulatory substances. The Scheduled Psychoactive Substances category serves to create a time window for responsible risk assessment of substances before they are placed in other regulatory categories. They are prohibited from being placed on the market during this period. The psychomodulatory substance category is a unique category of psychoactive substances that do not appear at the list as addictive substances. They will be sold at retail to individuals over the age of 18 under strict conditions. So far, only kratom is realistically headed for this category. The originally proposed HHC has become an internationally controlled banned substance. Compliance with the Czech Republic's international obligations and European legislation is very likely lacking for the inclusion of low-target cannabis products. An amendment to the Criminal Code is currently under discussion. It should introduce into the Czech legal system the impunity of cultivation of small quantities of cannabis for personal use and its disposal, parametrically following the German model. The parameters of this amendment are the subject of extensive expert discussions. In addition, we expect changes in qualifying circumstances and criminal penalties for drug offences.

In general, we can state that the current direction of the Czech Republic's drug policy is significantly skewed in the direction of liberalization of the handling and use of illicit drugs. At the same time, the expert arguments of a number of professional groups, which point out the potential risks of this development from a public health and social perspective, are neglected. It is possible to interpret the regulation of cannabis itself in the form of an amendment to the Criminal Code as a failure to take the declared balanced approach and a failure to address the expected negative externalities and internalities of this step.

The trend of increasing prevalence of non-original methamphetamine in final distribution in the Czech Republic has been repeatedly confirmed in 2024 in the area of illicit methamphetamine production and distribution. In several cases, illicit production using manufacturing processes and precursors other than ephedrine or pseudoephedrine were revealed. Attempts to produce synthetic cathinones in the order of hundreds of kilograms per production cycle were also identified. We have a relatively small opioid-preferring subculture. The reduction of heroin production in Afghanistan has resulted in increased interest not only in opioid analgesics, but also in fentanyl patches or other opioid substances in our country. On the contrary, the increased production and availability of cocaine in Europe manifests itself by an increase in its availability and popularity in the Czech Republic. Illicit cannabis production meets domestic demand and partly serves for exportation abroad, most often by buying surpluses from small-scale growers. Following the very rapid emergence of low-potency cannabis products in the form of confectionery and e-cigarette cartridges, the regulation of their availability has led to a reduction in supply. Nevertheless, these products continue to be offered containing yet unregulated variants of semi-synthetic cannabinoids.

In the area of final distribution, we can see the growth of influence of the virtual environment as a source of illicit addictive substances. Closed groups on various communication platforms or social networks are becoming an increasingly common source of demand satisfaction. International police and judicial cooperation is more important than ever before and is essential in disrupting international criminal groups trafficking in illicit substances. The changing paradigm of drug policies around the world is a challenge for both law enforcement and other actors.

*Brigadier General PhDr. Jakub Frydrych
Director, NPC SKPV PČR*

Current trends

The most commonly abused substances in the Czech Republic are marihuana, methamphetamine, and cocaine. Besides, MDMA, ketamine, opiates, or other substances also appear. The abuse of medicaments containing narcotic and psychotropic substances is on the rise, especially benzodiazepines and zolpidem medicines.

The production of methamphetamine by a method based on ephedrine or pseudoephedrine typical for the Czech Republic in small "kitchen" laboratories providing with several hundred grams per production cycle has dominated in the Czech Republic for a long time. Manufacturers obtain precursors from pseudoephedrine-containing pharmaceuticals. They import them from abroad, mainly from Poland, Serbia, Belgium, or Netherlands. However, we had interceptions of medicaments from Egypt, the United Arab Emirates and other countries as well. Organized groups carry out imports of medicaments mainly.

The Czech Republic has traditionally been a source of methamphetamine for illegal drug markets in other countries. However, we see an increasing amount of non-domestic methamphetamine smuggled from Germany, the Netherlands and Belgium. It is produced using a different production method from the precursors BMK or P2P. Production is high volume, providing tens of kilograms per production cycle. Therefore, the selling price is lower. Illegal laboratories using this production method are already appearing in the country.

Cocaine use is also on the rise in our country. Due to its overproduction in South America, it is relatively easy to obtain cocaine smuggled from abroad through major European ports. Its price remains unchanged.

Drug users consume MDMA on the club and disco scene. Captures of pure substance for its further processing into tablets happen as well.

Synthetic cathinones, most commonly mephedrone and cledrone, are mostly abused in Poland as cheaper variants of meth or cocaine. Their production is also emerging in the Czech Republic.

Cannabis is grown in small and medium-sized indoor and outdoor cultivation facilities equipped with modern technologies. The illicit market not only offers a wide range of cannabis products, but also semi-synthetic cannabinoids containing HHC and other substances. Technical hemp products containing up to 1% of the banned substance THC are legally available. The highly addictive but still freely available kratom poses a growing threat.

The popularity of anabolics, steroidal substances and substances with hormonal effects increases. They link with the strength sports and fitness environment. Their distribution happens there as well. The Internet is also a frequent source of them.

The extent of drug production and distribution is more important in large cities, most notably in Prague. The Central Bohemia, Ústí nad Labem, South Moravia and Moravia-Silesia regions follow it. Traditionally, the export of illegal drugs to neighboring German federal countries poses a burden linked with drug trafficking for border areas of the Karlovy Vary Region.

Following the decline in opium production in Afghanistan, there is concern about the reduced availability of heroin in Europe and its substitution by high-risk synthetic opioids such as fentanyl or nitazenes and their derivatives. Their lethal dose can look like a grain of salt. Illicit laboratories for their production have not yet been detected in the Czech Republic. Only a few of them have been seized in Europe. Nevertheless, we noticed deaths caused by the use of these substances, possibly in combination with another psychoactive substance. Users order them in a virtual environment.

In connection with the occurrence of these highly dangerous substances, the National Drug Headquarters, in cooperation with the Regional Directorates of the Police of Czech Republic, began to monitor in detail the circumstances of individual cases of fatal and non-fatal intoxications associated with illegal addictive substances. These are cases to which the police were called. Monitoring this data allows the police to react in time and possibly prevent chain overdoses, such as those caused by heroin in Prague in the past.

We also encounter the manufacturing of an extract from poppy heads in the Czech Republic during summer months.

Since the Covid-19 pandemic, online drug trafficking, the use of social networks and other communication platforms, and cryptocurrency payments for drugs have been on the rise. Courier deliveries, the use of mail order services or 'dead drops' are common. In this case, the customer sends money and in exchange receives a message telling him where to pick up the ordered drug.

Encrypted groups, that arise and disappear quickly, have hundreds to thousands of members. They include not only dealers and users, but also scammers who extort money from those interested in addictive substances and send them, for example, creatine instead of meth, plaster instead of cocaine, oregano instead of marijuana, or nothing at all.



Illustration photo, source: Freepik

„Concerns about reduction of availability of heroin in Europe and about its replacement by highly hazardous fentanyl-type synthetic opioids have appeared after the opium production slowdown in Afghanistan.“

In 2024, significant changes in legislation regulating illegal addictive substances took place. The amendment to Act 167/1998 Coll. on Addictive Substances introduced new concepts into the existing legislation in the form of categories of psychomodulatory substances and classified psychoactive substances. The first category is to be composed of psychoactive substances with low health and social risks, while the second category will include substances that newly appear on the market. The examination of these substances is to take a maximum of two years and will lead

to a determination of the level of risk and, if necessary, to the prevention of their placing on the market. Substances on this list will therefore be classified as either addictive or psychomodulatory.

Because of these changes, the Criminal Code was also amended. For the purposes of criminal proceedings, the definition of an addictive substance has been expanded to include psychomodulants and classified psychoactive substances. In addition to the administration of alcohol to a child, the administration of psychomodulants or scheduled substances is also punishable. New sections have been created to take into account the unauthorized disposal of psychomodulants (section 251a) and the unauthorized manufacture and other disposal of scheduled psychoactive substances (section 287). Alcohol, together with psychomodulating substances, now constitutes an exception to the offence of dissemination of a substance.

The list of classified psychoactive substances currently includes about one hundred and thirty substances. It was expanded in mid-January to include the semi-synthetic cannabinoid HHC. This substance has been banned at international level. Its inclusion to the list of addictive substances is therefore envisaged in the future in the Czech Republic.

HHC derivatives remain among the scheduled psychoactive substances for the time being. The inclusion of kratom and low-potency cannabis products as psychomodulatory substances is under discussion. For the latter group of products, this is contrary to the Conventions and European legislation.

Methamphetamine

The Czech Republic still ranks at the top of statistics and researches on methamphetamine production and consumption. Methamphetamine production from ephedrine has reappeared in the Czech Republic after several years. The most common precursor is pseudoephedrine, long obtained from medicaments smuggled from abroad. Non-domestic methamphetamine produced by another method using the precursor BMK is also imported. Illegal laboratories with this method of production are already beginning to appear also in the country.

While cocaine is the most problematic illicit stimulant in Europe, methamphetamine has long been the dominant drug in the Czech Republic. In 2024, it caused twenty-four fatal intoxications in the Czech Republic in cases to which the police were called. Users of methamphetamine and other synthetic stimulants are at risk of overdose, chronic mental health problems and infectious diseases. They can also be dangerous to those around them.

Police in the Czech Republic detect around 200 illegal meth labs every year, up from 192 in 2024. Small "kitchen labs", where meth is produced in the so-called "Czech way", still prevail. The precursor is ephedrine or pseudoephedrine obtained from medicaments smuggled in from abroad, often from Poland or Serbia, but also from other countries, such as Egypt.

Community meth labs producing quantities up to 50 grams per production cycle prevail among the seized laboratories.

Another group consists of clandestine laboratories with a production capacity of a few hundred grams (up to half a kilogram) per production cycle. Their number has incre-

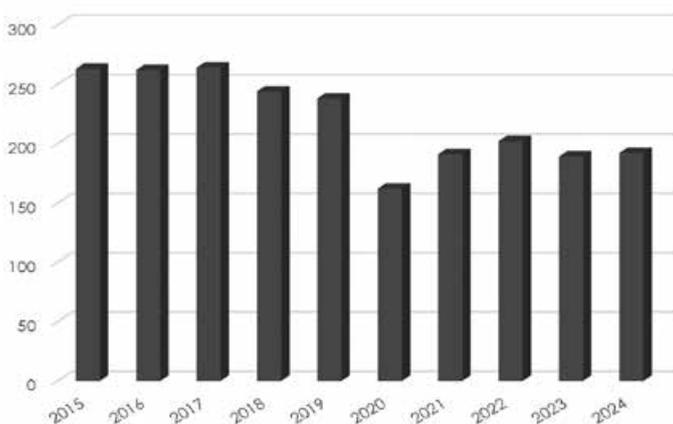
ased in recent years. In some cases, the groups have included older offenders, often recidivists, into such production. They moved from "light bulb cookers" to producing hundreds of grams of methamphetamine. They operate with the financial support of a younger investor often. The investor has also been involved in providing precursors and chemicals for production. Such groups often change production sites, which is an important burden on the environment. There is a risk of fire and explosion during meth production. Additionally, the area remains contaminated. The remaining chemicals are usually simply spilled by the perpetrators near the site where they produced the addictive substances.

The large-volume export-oriented productions pose only the tip of iceberg. They are most often discovered in the northwestern border region and the Central Bohemian Region.

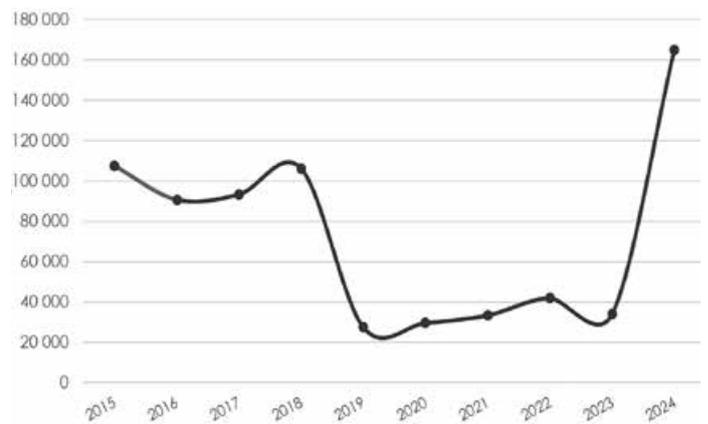
The production and abuse of methamphetamine has a long history in the Czech Republic and Slovakia. The

YEAR	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
METHAMPHETAMINE (g)	107 363	90 718	93 256	106 155	27 576	29 602	33 403	41 916	34 033	164 892
METH LABS	263	262	264	244	238	162	191	202	189	192

Number of methamphetamine laboratories seized in the Czech Republic



Quantity of methamphetamine seized in the Czech Republic





„While cocaine is the most problematic illicit stimulant in Europe, methamphetamine prevails in the Czech Republic. It caused 24 fatal intoxications reported to the police in 2024.“

frequency of this substance is also confirmed by the European Union Drugs Agency (EUDA) wastewater analysis, in which Czech cities occupied seven of the top ten places. Occurrence and availability of methamphetamine is also increasing in other European countries, where the abuse of chemically similar amphetamine has long been prevalent.

Methamphetamine laboratories using total synthesis from BMK precursor intended mainly for smuggling to countries outside the European Union have been seized in the Netherlands, Belgium or Poland. Seizures of methamphetamine in Turkey have also increased in recent years, which may reflect an increase in smuggling from Afghanistan along established heroin smuggling routes into Europe.

That methamphetamine mentioned above is also called "Mexican" due to the involvement and influence of Mexican criminal groups. The entire production process is fundamentally different from the method used in the Czech Republic. Moreover, the drugs are not produced in gram or kilogram quantities, but usually in tens or hundreds of kilograms.

There are also higher seizures of the oils and chemicals needed to produce the precursor BMK, which is used to produce all amphetamine-type stimulants, including methamphetamine or MDMA. An illegal laboratory for the production of methamphetamine from BMK has already been discovered in the Czech Republic.

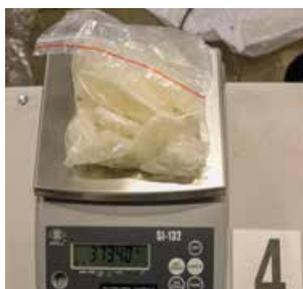
Synthetic cathinones, most commonly clephedrone and mephedrone, have also appeared in our country.

They have a similar effect to methamphetamine and possibly can be cheap alternatives. Their use is associated with serious health risks.

The final price of methamphetamine ranges from a few hundred crowns to two and a half thousand crowns; non-domestic methamphetamine is cheaper.

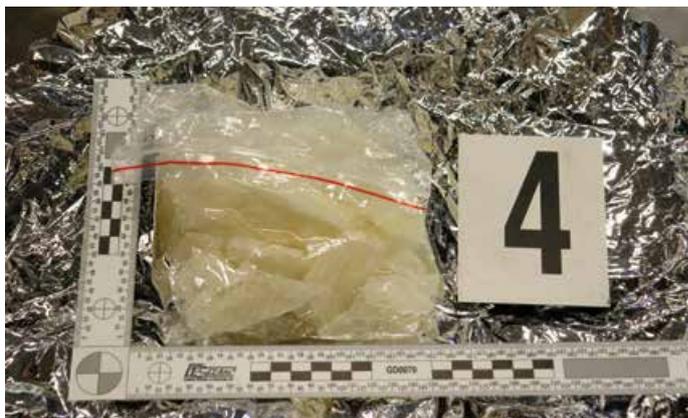
"GNOM"

According to NDH detectives, a group of four foreigners, two men and two women, operated textile stalls at a market in the border village of Potůčky. However more often than the clothes on display, they sold methamphetamine imported from abroad. It was apparently a drug made from BMK. The



three members of the group were to sell methamphetamine both to other distributors and directly to end users, mostly from Germany. The fourth foreigner supplied the market with methamphetamine in the order of kilograms per month. He also supplied drugs to the fifth member of the organized group, who was arrested by detectives from the Karlovy Vary Police Department.

During the searches, a total of 681 grams of methamphetamine worth approximately 600,000 crowns, cash in the amount of EUR 28,475, two passenger motor vehicles and two properties worth CZK 8 000 000 were seized. During the course of the investigation, detectives documented the trafficking of another ten kilograms of methamphetamine.



"TRONG"

NDH detectives arrested three foreigners and charged them with importing and distributing illegal addictive substances into the Czech Republic. The fourth accused is a woman who procured drugs for them abroad. Based on a European Arrest Warrant, she was immediately arrested by the Dutch police and extradited to the Czech Republic.

The group was to import methamphetamine and later cocaine and ketamine into the Czech Republic. During the searches, 6 kilograms of non-domestic methamphetamine, 1 kilogram of cocaine and 2 kilograms of ketamine were seized.

Police officers also seized funds worth nearly CZK 1 million in total, two motor vehicles and jewelry, which, according to an expert's report, is worth CZK 786 570.

"GRUS"

According to NDH officers, the two foreigners organized the importation of medicaments containing precursors for the production of methamphetamine from Poland to the Czech Republic in a quantity of at least 79 boxes containing almost 200 000 tablets with pseudoephedrine. More than 13 kg of methamphetamine could have been produced from them. The other defendants were to manufacture and distribute the drugs, providing some of it back in return to precursor providers. Criminal investigators seized 1.8 kg of ephedrine, 2.8 kg of methamphetamine, 9 kg of red phosphorus and other dangerous chemicals, equipment for the production of drugs and a firearm. They also found precise instructions on how to make methamphetamine with notes on the amounts of each chemical. They also seized funds amounting to CZK 1 400 000, 6 motor vehicles, computer equipment and mobile phones.



"KEFIR"

Police charged nine persons with manufacturing and distributing methamphetamine in the Plzeň and Prague regions. The head of the group was involved in the purchase and import of medicinal preparations with pseudoephedrine from Serbia, as well as in the production of methamphetamine, according to the findings of criminal investigators. Four men were successively involved in his drug business. According to detectives, the other accused stood outside the structure of the organized group, but participated in the criminal activity, for example by providing premises or distribution.

300 grams of finished methamphetamine, a complete drug lab including chemicals, and additional methamphetamine in the unfinished stages of production were seized. In addition, funds totaling over half a million crowns, four motor vehicles, mobile phones and computer equipment, gold watches and jewelry were seized as well.



"VIVALDI"

Record 100 kilograms of methamphetamine and 32 kilograms of pseudoephedrine medicaments were seized by the National Drug Headquarters, regional police officers and the National Drug Unit of the Slovak Police during an operation codenamed Vivaldi. In addition, they seized 5 kilograms of cocaine, 25 kilograms of hashish, a cannabis farm and a hyd-

raulic press used to process the drugs before their sale. Funds with a total value of almost CZK 7 000 000, 2 vehicles and two firearms were seized as well. Three Czechs and one foreigner were charged. According to the police, the latter was repeatedly importing drugs from Slovakia, up to twice a month.



"STEIN"

An organized group smuggled methamphetamine from Poland to Ostrava and on through southern Bohemia to Austria. Seven suspects have been arrested and two of them are being prosecuted separately. The group was supposed to operate mainly in the South Bohemia and Moravia-Silesia regions, but the trail also led to the Pilsen and Karlovy Vary regions, where one of the accused came from. A seventy-three-year-old man was also supposed to smuggle drugs in his old car. He assumed that, given his age and the cheapness of the car, he would not look suspicious. On the initiative of the NDH, the Austrian police arrested and charged three customers who were driving to the Czech-Austrian border to buy meth. One of them was carrying half a kilogram of methamphetamine intended for resale abroad. The drugs, according to evidence, were hidden in the double bottom of a paint can. An Austrian court has already sentenced him to three and a half years in prison.

During the Stein operation, 1.7 kg of methamphetamine, 1 kg of marijuana, CZK 630 000 worth of cash, an illegally held revolver and ammunition, 6 cars, computer and communication equipment were seized in the Czech Republic.



Cannabis drugs

Outdoor and indoor cultivation of cannabis occurs in the Czech Republic, as well as the purchase of surplus harvests for illegal distribution abroad. Large cannabis farms are no longer part of the trend. Medium-sized and smaller ones equipped with modern cultivation technologies have replaced them. The offer of cannabis products and semi-synthetic or synthetic cannabinoids expands.

Marijuana has long been the most commonly abused drug in our country and abroad. There is also interest in other cannabis products, such as Phoenix's tears or extracts sold in vaping cartridges.

Seasonal outdoor cultivation occurs mainly in Moravia. The plants are taller and more robust, sometimes looking like bushes. Weather has influence on the THC content. We encounter buying up surplus harvests. The price per one kilogram of marijuana in such case is around CZK 45 000.

Illegal year-round indoor cultivation, which is more difficult and more expensive, predominates. In addition to acquiring cultivation space, perpetrators invest in cultivation technologies, soil and fertilizers to create ideal conditions for the plants. Such cannabis farms often contain plants in three stages of development, from the smallest to those close to har-

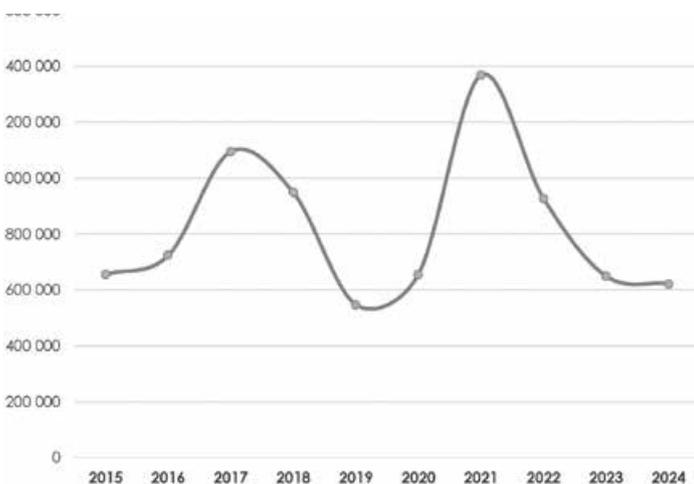
vest. This takes place roughly every two months, sometimes at shorter intervals. The plants are usually genetically bred and smaller, while the fruits are larger. The THC content is also higher, up to 20 % in some varieties. A better quality is expected. The purchase price of marijuana grown in this way ranges from CZK 80 000 to CZK 100 000 per kilogram on the illicit drug market. Indoor cultivation facilities run the risk of fire, washing out neighbors or spreading toxic mold.

Local production covers community consumption of marijuana. Organized groups, often led by foreigners who also buy from Czech growers, smuggle marijuana mostly to Slovakia or Austria, where the selling price is significantly higher on the illegal market.

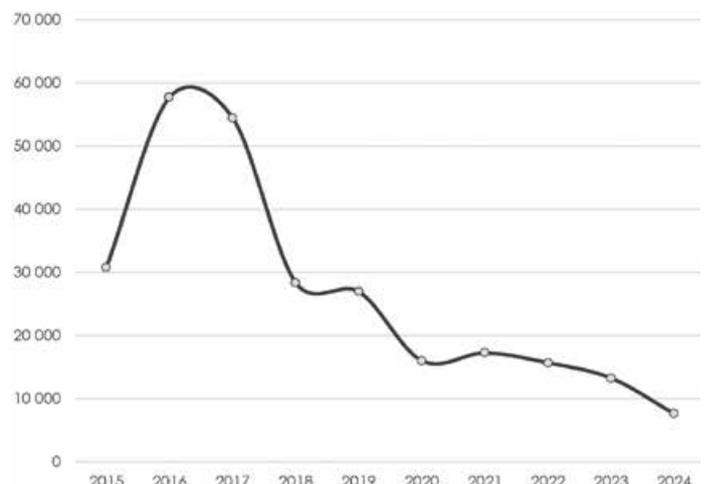
Imports of marijuana or hashish have been recorded from Spain, the Netherlands and Slovakia, for example. Cannabis drugs are usually one commodity among a wider range of

YEAR	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
CANNABIS (g)	655 055	722 107	1 094 601	948 015	546 339	655 130	1 368 537	926 737	648 766	621 267
CANNABIS - PLANTS (pcs)	30 770	57 660	54 392	28 334	26 925	15 990	17 237	15 671	13 236	7 599
HASHISH (g)	7 558	6 566	9 126	2 916	1 650	1 186	1 042	2 362	1 887	125 593
CULTIVATION FACILITY	220	299	305	202	258	167	151	139	138	109

Dry marijuana seized in the Czech Republic (g)



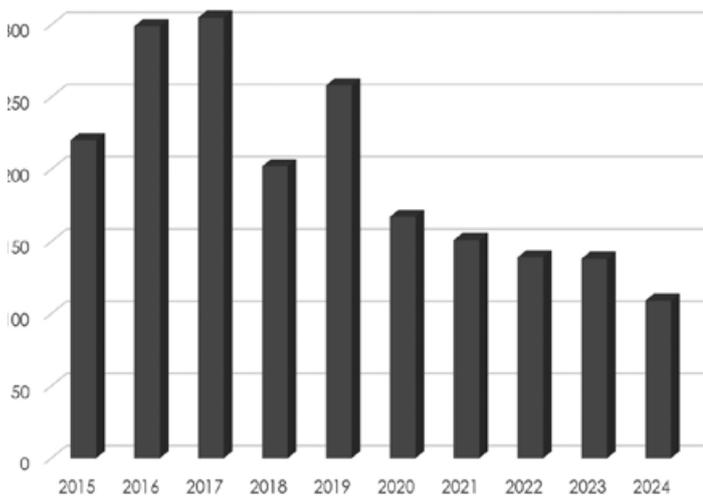
Number of marijuana plants (pieces) seized in the Czech Republic





„Cannabis drugs mostly pose one of commodities from a wider spectrum of drugs offered by perpetrators. Captures often appear connected with methamphetamine, cocaine, ketamine, or MDMA.“

Number of cannabis cultivation sites seized in the Czech Republic



Hashish seized in the Czech Republic (g)

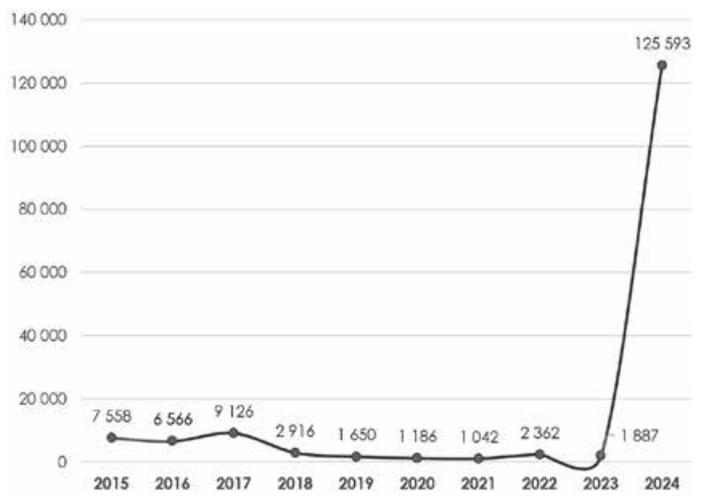




Illustration photo, source: Freepik

drugs offered by offenders. Seizures often occur together with methamphetamine, cocaine, ketamine or MDMA.

In addition to community sales, marijuana is available in a virtual space like other addictive substances. Users also share information about cultivation and they evaluate varieties on the internet. This growing trend may be related to the debate on the legalization of cannabis for personal use in the Czech Republic.

The attention to the cannabinoid CBD has increased abroad. CBD can serve as a precursor to the production of semi-synthetic cannabinoids. Some countries have taken measures to address the possible use of CBD in the illicit production of delta-9-THC, delta-8-THC and HHC derivatives. China has added CBD to its list of controlled precursors.

Due to serious intoxications caused by semi-synthetic cannabinoids contained most often in candies (HHC, THC-P, or HHC-O), some of them have been included in the list of addictive substances and later in the list of scheduled psychoactive substances, making it virtually impossible to place these substances on the market. Other substances from the not yet banned semi-synthetic cannabinoids (TACs, 10-OH-HHC) also emerge in the form of candies, vaping pen refills or products containing low-potency THC, often in combination with other substances such as muscimol, a neurotoxic extract of fry agaric. Many European countries consider semi-synthetic cannabinoids being illegal addictive substances and penalize their disposal (Albania, Austria, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Hungary, Iceland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, the Netherlands, Poland, Slovakia, Sweden, Switzerland, and the United Kingdom. In Norway, its dispensing is limited only to pharmacies.)

Importation of synthetic cannabinoids mostly happen through mail order services following orders in virtual environment. Plant mixtures or fragments of the tops of industrial hemp with the active substance applied on them



often occur. The potency of synthetic cannabinoids causes acute non-fatal hospitalizations related to acute intoxication.

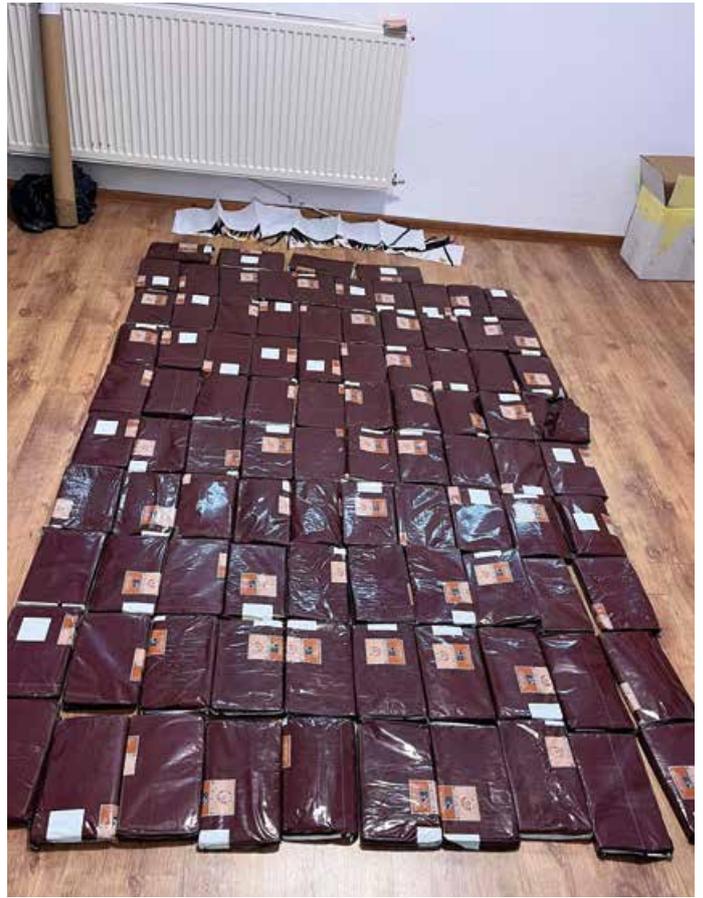
In the Czech Republic, products made from technical cannabis, also known as low-potency cannabis, are legally available with a THC content of up to 1%. Hashish products containing cannabis resin with flavors also appear. Excessive consumption, especially in combination with other psychoactive substances, may have health impacts on users. A proposal to classify them as psychomodulators, which will not be available to persons under 18 years of age, is currently in the legislative process.

"KONOR"

Police officers seized nearly 100 kilograms of hashish, cocaine, methamphetamine and other drugs imported from Slovakia during this operation. They arrested three foreigners and eleven Czechs.

The members of the organized group are accused of distributing medicaments containing pseudoephedrine and selling narcotic and psychotropic substances. The main defendant is a foreigner who imported drugs from Slovakia based on orders. According to the findings of the criminal investigators, he distributed them in the Hradec Králové and Pardubice regions and in Prague. He supplied drug laboratories in the Central Bohemia region with preparations containing pseudoephedrine. According to the evidence, he imported at least 145 kilograms of medicaments containing pseudoephedrine into the Czech Republic. Such a quantity could be used for production over 23 kilograms of methamphetamine.

A total of 5.2 kilograms of cocaine, 1.2 kilogram of dried marijuana, 1.8 kilogram of hashish, 0.9 kilogram of methamphetamine, 1 kilogram of pseudoephedrine, three illegally possessed handguns, a complete laboratory, for drug production. Four vehicles, 405 500 CZK and 25 945 euros were seized at the territory of the Czech Republic. In Slovakia, police seized 97 kilograms of hashish, 150 grams of methamphetamine and one vehicle during a search.



"SPELEC"

Based on the initiative of the Slovak drug police, NDH detectives arrested a group of six persons from the South Moravian Region and charged them with drug trafficking in several countries. According to their findings, one of the accused was the main supplier, who cultivated cannabis for marijuana export himself and he bought it from five other growers in that area. Eight persons from the Slovak organized group, who were subsequently arrested by the Slovak police, were supposed to travel to the Czech Republic for marijuana at regular weekly intervals. During the course of the operation, 11 kilograms of cannabis, CZK 1 281 250 in accounts and cash in euros and crowns, as well as communications equipment were seized.



Cocaine

While cocaine is the most commonly abused illegal drug after marijuana in Europe, methamphetamine has long been in second place in the Czech Republic. Cocaine is still a status drug, but it is no longer the exclusive drug of the rich. In the context of the overproduction of cocaine in Latin American countries and the tons of cocaine smuggled into Europe by drug cartels, the price of cocaine decreases domestically, bringing it closer to the price of methamphetamine.

Organized criminal groups smuggle large volumes of cocaine in shipping containers into Europe, most often hidden in perishable goods. Bananas are typical being imported in huge quantities from countries where the cocaine originates from. However, narcotics can be hidden in almost any goods, e.g. in electronics. Perpetrators are able to dissolve them in alcohol, petrol or shampoo, or impregnate clothing with them. Rotterdam alone, one of Europe's largest transshipment hubs, handles around 15 000 shipping containers a day. With this frequency of trade, it is only possible to inspect a small portion of the goods that arriving in Europe. Even so, this is the sixth year that EU member countries have reported seizures of record quantities of cocaine according to the INCB.

Countries with large container ports have seen higher levels of drug-related crime, including corruption of employees

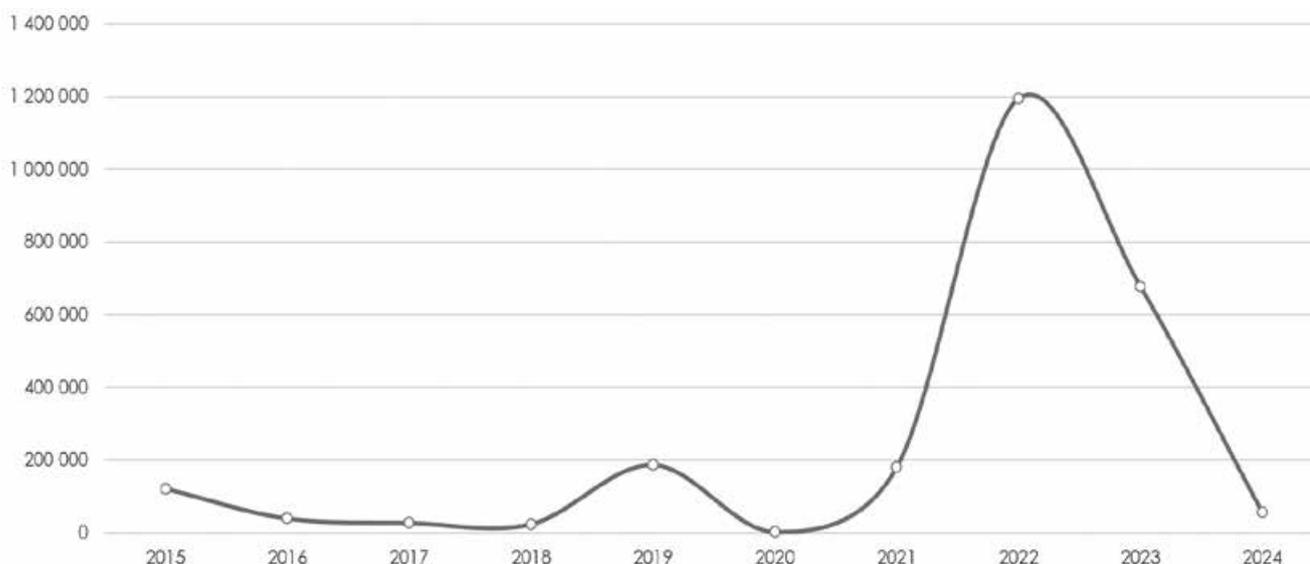
in supply chains, intimidation and violence. Smaller volumes of narcotics continue to be smuggled, for example by air.

The wholesale and retail cocaine market is also a driver of drug-related crime, including violence and homicides in countries linked to drug cartels. At the same time, there is a trend towards greater tolerance of cocaine and other drug use, with serious public health implications. In recent years, European countries have reported that cocaine is responsible for almost a third of acute drug intoxication cases. In Spain, the narcotic was responsible for more than half of drug-related deaths in 2021.

Cocaine is most often smuggled into the Czech Republic by couriers operating as part of an organized group. Drugs intended for domestic consumption are imported by the hundreds of grams or in kilogram quantities, typically from the Netherlands or Spain. Most of the transport is carried out in hidden boxes in passenger or truck transport, but smuggling is also carried out by air. Cocaine predominant-

Seized quantities, years 2015-2024

YEAR	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
COCAINE (g)	120 386	39 637	27 376	24 189	187 102	2 642	180 660	1 194 635	677 523	56 615





tely originated from Prague then heads to different regions. Drugs also flow to customers in shipments ordered in a virtual environment.

For many years, customers used to pay between two and two and a half thousand crowns for a street gram of cocaine on average. The drug, when diluted, contains about 0,6 gram of pure cocaine on the illicit market in the Czech Republic. The financial value, of course, rises sharply with overcoming the distance to the final customer on the richest continent, which Europe is for the drug market.

Methamphetamine produced in the so-called "Czech way" was sold for a thousand crowns per gram in the Czech Republic during many past years. Nevertheless, the amount rises to fifteen hundred crowns and more. Therefore, the price of the two illegal stimulants is slowly becoming comparable due to a high offer of cocaine. Its availability is increasing with the lower price of cocaine in the Czech Republic.

Although the importation of addictive substances in smaller quantities is predominant in this country, the case of three men accused of organizing the importation of hundreds of kilograms of cocaine has also gone to trial. Occasionally, we also see the accidental discovery of hundreds of kilograms of cocaine in boxes of bananas transported to a Czech supermarket warehouse. In these cases, it is usually a logistical error. It means that the route along which the drug was smuggled was changed, for example, and the mafia failed to remove the cocaine from the goods. Drugs in quantities of hundreds of kilograms are not usually destined for the Czech market; they are destined for larger countries.

„Availability of cocaine is increasing, and its price is decreasing. This is due both to higher production in Latin American countries and to the quantities of cocaine reaching Europe, the richest continent with a large number of buyers interested in stimulants. “

"LUPUS"

According to criminal investigators, the two brothers, originally from the Western Balkans, built an organized group from their circle of acquaintances that operated in several countries. NDH detectives arrested and charged three foreigners and seven Czechs. The group was operating in Prague and the Karlovy Vary Region and was supposed to import drugs from Spain. Evidence shows that they paid for them not only with euros but also with luxury cars. The suspects would usually make such trips twice a month and they imported five to ten kilograms of cocaine each time.

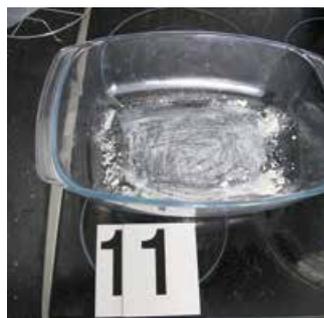
According to criminal investigators, the group was selling a kilogram of cocaine for at least 32 000 euros, possibly adjusting the quality by diluting it, and then distributing the drugs for prices starting at 1 100 CZK per gram. During the Lupus operation, police seized 11 kg of cocaine, 1.2 kg of ketamine, 15 kg of marihuana, more than half a kilogram of MDMA, a hydraulic press for processing drugs before sale, and two grow tents. They also seized three illegally held firearms, cash of CZK 1 100 000 and 625 euros, a car and 2 watches worth about 400,000 CZK.



"HOODIE"

The cocaine dissolved in bottles of alcohol was to be smuggled directly from Peru. According to detectives, one of suspects was the organizer of the group, while the others, following his instructions, repeatedly made trips from various European cities to Peru and back to the Czech Republic in exchange for financial rewards. Evidence shows that they smuggled cocaine dissolved in a solution in bottles labeled with wine or other alcohol, or helped to organize the trips and distribute the drugs in the Czech Republic.

Criminal investigators accuse them of having made at least 14 trips since 2020, from which imported roughly 15 kilograms of cocaine into the Czech Republic. They sold it for between CZK 1,250 and CZK 2,500 per gram. The distribution value of the imported drugs could thus be several tens of millions crowns. During the Operation Hoodie, officers seized six glass bottles of cocaine solution containing approximately two kilograms of the drug. In addition, cash for CZK 440 000, 2 motor vehicles, 2 firearms, a considerable amount of ammunition, substances and objects for vaporizing and distributing drugs were seized.



"HATAKO"

NDH detectives dismantled an international organized group. Police have charged its members of importing cocaine from abroad and selling it to dealers and end users. The cocaine, intended for distribution in the Moravian-Silesian Region, was to be imported from Austria, Germany, Slovakia and Poland. Detectives found that they were exporting marijuana to our northern neighbors on the contrary.

The police first arrested the organizer of the group with the smuggled cocaine on his way from Austria to Ostrava, then nine other people. Polish police detained a foreigner with a kilogram of marijuana after his crossing the border into Poland. During a house search, they found more cannabis and an illegally held firearm.

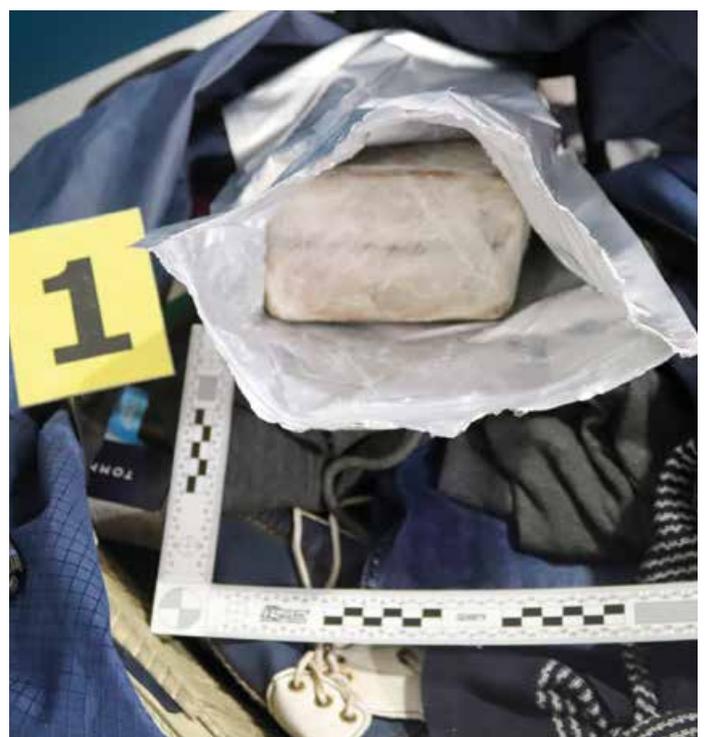
Austrian police arrested and charged two foreigners living for as long time in Styria. Police seized over half a kilo of cocaine, marijuana and an illegally held firearm from them. According to detectives from the National Drug Headquarters, the two accused sold drugs to the Ostrava group.

During the Hatako operation, police seized cocaine, marijuana, seven vehicles used for criminal activities and nearly one million crowns in the Czech Republic. In addition, luxury watches, communication and computer equipment, and a personally owned apartment as replacement value were seized.



"SMUGGLED FROM MEDELLIN"

Based on a risk analysis from the National Drug Headquarters detectives, customs officers detained a man at Václav Havel Airport who was carrying four packages of cocaine weighing over four and a half kilograms in his luggage. The foreigner was travelling from Medellín, Colombia, via Bogotá and Frankfurt am Main to Prague. In his travel bag, customs officers found 4 kilograms of compressed cocaine concealed among other items.



Heroin

Heroin together with the substitution drug buprenorphine and opioid medications are the most abused opioids in the Czech Republic. Heroin is more common in large cities and socially excluded localities. It is less abundant in illicit drug markets than before. Its purity has long been low in street distribution.

The UN Office on Drugs and Crime estimates that illegal opium production in Afghanistan has decreased by 95% since the Taliban banned opium cultivation. The impact of this change may manifest itself gradually. It is assumed that the opium market has been well stocked and that the change will not fully reflect in the availability of heroin until several years have passed. Thus, the importance of the Golden Triangle countries in illicit opium production is increasing. Seeded areas are appearing, for example, in Myanmar, which is reeling from an economic and political crisis following the 2021 coup. According to the INCB, it is currently the world's largest opium producer. Long-term source countries include Mexico and Colombia.

Data from the European Union Drugs Agency show that there has been a slight decrease in the total amount of heroin seized in the EU. Significant drops in seizures appeared in Bulgaria and Turkey, key countries on heroin trafficking rou-

tes. Conflicts in Ukraine and the Middle East may also affect the routes for smuggling illicit drugs into Europe.

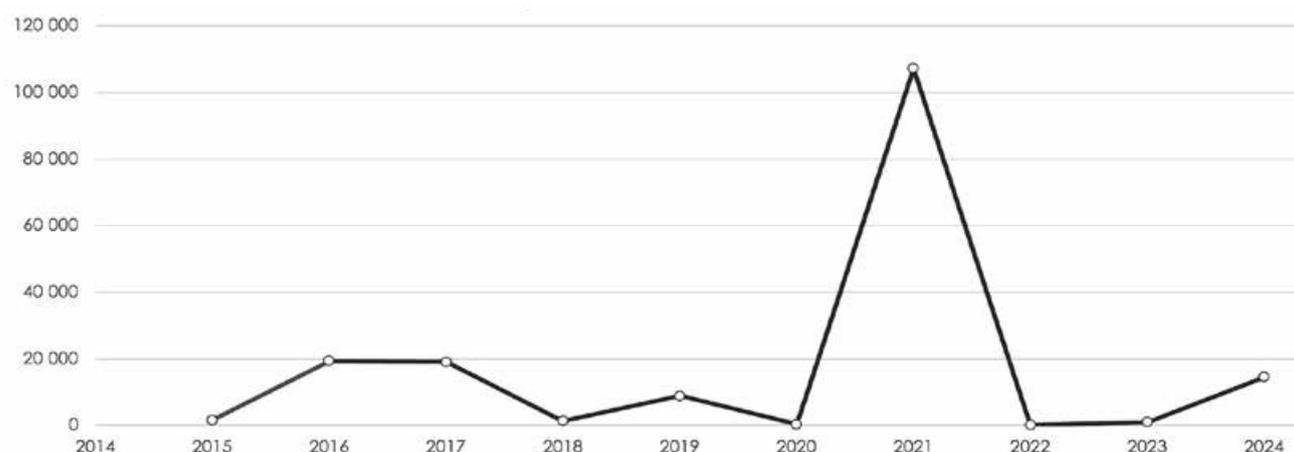
The poorer availability of heroin has led to an increase in the supply of highly potent synthetic opioids, in particular fentanyl analogues and nitazene opioids. In Ireland and France, cases of nitazenes, being illegally distributed as heroin or offered as 'synthetic heroin', have been reported. Some Nordic and Baltic countries reported a higher incidence of synthetic opioids, including fatal intoxications. The heroin shortage has also been linked to increased interest in mixtures of addictive substances such as heroin and benzodiazepines, methadone and cocaine or buprenorphine and amphetamine.

In the Czech Republic, fentanyl is mainly obtained from patches intended for pain control in seriously ill patients. Small quantities are also found in shipments. In the same way, nitazenes may also enter the Czech Republic.

Opioid abuse, unlike methamphetamine, is not a major problem in all regions of the Czech Republic. We register a higher prevalence in Prague, Brno, Ústí nad Labem, the South Bohemia and the Moravian-Silesian regions.

Heroin seized in the Czech Rep. (g), 2015 - 2024

YEAR	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
HEROIN (g)	1 585	19 334	19 084	1 340	8 838	286	107 199	102	906	14 539





„A poorer availability of heroin leads to increasing offer of highly potent synthetic opioids“

As in previous years, police officers recorded several cases of persons camping in poppy fields and harvesting the crop to manufacture a drug from dried poppy juice or from dried poppy heads during the summer of 2024. The substance, created under domestic conditions, resembles heroin in its effects. Profit does not pose motivation for such manufacturing. Users usually take such drug to stave off abstinence crisis. However, it leads sometimes to fatal overdoses sometimes.

"KRYSTAR"

In cooperation with the Prague-Ruzyne Customs Office and the General Directorate of Customs, NDH officers detained two foreigners at the airport who had arrived from Thailand with a stopover in South Korea. They found 13.6 kilograms of heroin with a purity of 78% in their luggage.



MDMA

Ecstasy (MDMA) often appears associated with the nightlife and dance scene. Due to its low price, MDMA is also popular with young people and students. Users are at risk of intoxication, overheating of the body, as well as unintentional use of other mixtures of substances that the tablets may contain.

MDMA is a synthetic drug chemically similar to amphetamine. However, it has different effects. It increases levels of norepinephrine, serotonin and dopamine in the brain. It stimulates, improves mood and increases empathy. Because of these effects, users often seek after it in disco and club environments. Its distribution takes place there together with frequent sales on the internet and distribution among friends. Acute poisonings and deaths are often associated with MDMA use. Higher numbers of fatal intoxications appeared in Turkey.

Surveys and analyses of sewage water show that MDMA is the second most commonly used illicit stimulant in Europe after cocaine. It is a widespread drug in major cities.

MDMA is most commonly consumed in the form of tablets having usually bright colors. They are popular because of their relatively low price. It reaches about 200 CZK on the Czech illegal drug market. Users also consume it in powder form. The drug appeared in sweets such as 'edibles' as well. The amount of the active substance and the subsequent effect when consumed is difficult to estimate.

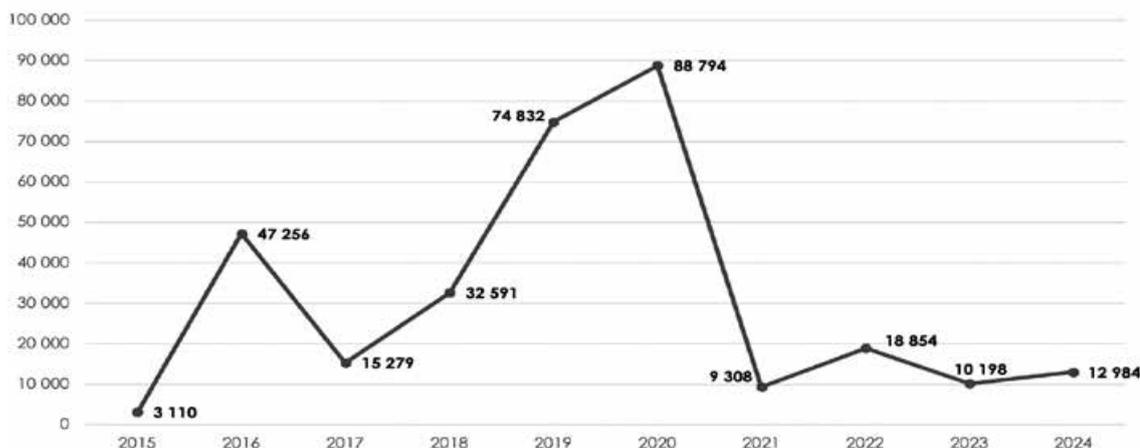
Unclear composition of ingredients of a tablet or a powder may also pose a risk. According to the European Union Drugs Agency (EUDA), the MDMA content in a tablet is most commonly between 140 mg and 157 mg, with the Netherlands reporting an average of 130 mg. However, it can be less or several times more. Tablets may also contain other mixtures of drugs.

Synthetic cathinones, mis-sold as MDMA, were detected in MDMA tablets in cases reported to the EU's early warning system. Some of the samples tested for the presence of psychoactive mixtures contained clefedrone or mephedrone. These substances, popular for example in Poland or the Baltic countries, are cheap competitors to amphetamine. They appear in tablets, crystals and 'ecstasy' powder. Illegal laboratories for the production of these substances have already been discovered in the Czech Republic. Several cases of tablets containing clefedrone instead of MDMA appeared in Prague in recent years, according to the National Monitoring Centre for Drugs and Addictions.

Ketamine may also be added to ecstasy tablets. The risk of unexpected side effects and damage to health increases with unintentional use of other substances. There is a risk of overdose when taking synthetic cathinones. Such risk greatly

MDMA pills seized in the Czech Republic, years 2015-2024

YEAR	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
MDMA (PILLS)	3 110	47 256	15 279	32 591	74 832	88 794	9 308	18 854	10 198	12 984
MDMA (G)	392,2	2 550,5	4 921,1	8 645,8	37 396,7	20 650	4 229,0	1 833,6	2 755,6	28 089,9





increases when combined with other drugs or medications. MDMA is mostly imported from the Netherlands, but also from Belgium or Germany. Europe is a source of the substance at global level.

In the past year, MDMA in the form of a crystalline substance emerged in several NDH seizures. This may indicate that distribution of the substance in this form occurs in the country or that there is also some ecstasy production there.

"GIFT"

Shortly before Christmas Eve, customs officers detained a foreigner who was travelling to Prague by bus. He was supposed to smuggle a total of 17 kilograms of MDMA, 1 kilogram of methamphetamine and 300 grams of cocaine into the Czech Republic. This was not his first smuggling trip. The National Drug Headquarters investigates the case.

When arrested, the courier had with him ecstasy tablets weighing almost 10 kilograms, over 2 kilograms of brown MDMA crystals, two ashtrays molded from white crystalline MDMA, and plastic bags containing methamphetamine and cocaine. Child car seats, UV lamps for nail polish and canned food concealed smuggled drugs.



"AQUARIUM"

The NDH in cooperation with the General Directorate of Customs arrested two female foreigners, students at a university in the Czech Republic. According to the findings of customs officers and criminal investigators, they took over mail and courier shipments of drugs delivered from the Netherlands. Subsequently, they sent them with a fictitious or altered name of the sender from Prague to various countries around the world, namely the USA and China, New Zealand, Canada, the United Arab Emirates and Mexico. The women received their instructions from a member of an international organized group via a social network.

Eleven of the intercepted shipments contained, for example, over 35 kg of ketamine hidden in loudspeakers or children's toys. The twelfth shipment contained nearly 4.5 kg of MDMA. Funds amounting to one million crowns, mobile phones and other evidence were also seized.



Anabolics

Despite the negative influence of substances with anabolic and hormonal effects on human health, their distribution and consumption belongs mainly to the world of fitness and combat sports. Illegal distribution occurs not only in the virtual environment of online websites, hidden platforms and social networks, but also in gyms. Delivery takes place through mail order services or the drugs are handed over in person.

The use of anabolics, steroidal substances and substances with hormonal effects is on the rise in the Czech Republic and abroad. These are dangerous substances produced in makeshift conditions. They overload the body and have a range of side effects from hair loss, headaches, aggression or heart palpitations, to digestive problems, waterlogging, hormonal problems, and infertility. Substances abused in sport seem to enter the European and American markets mainly from China and India, but also from Pakistan, for example.

Different aspects contribute to the growing interest in these substances globally. They include inconsistent legislation in different countries, lower priority for law enforcement authorities, and lower penalties in case of conviction than for conventional narcotic drugs or psychotropic substances.

Successfully closed cases show that the illegal proceeds from this type of crime are comparable or even higher than in cases of distribution of narcotics and psychotropic substances.

Criminal activity has three fields in this category. The first one consists in the illegal sale of official medicines and hormonal preparations or their counterfeits. The second one offers dietary supplements with the intentional addition of medicaments in order to increase their effect or accidental addition of drugs from previous production. The third field includes the trade in veterinary medicinal products.

Even in the field of anabolics, a circumvention of the lists of banned substances happens. They are substituted with so called peptides, which are not banned. Nevertheless, such substances transform themselves into substances with anabolic effect inside human body. These become active only

Registered and solved crimes under Section 288 of the Criminal Code, 2018-2024

YEAR	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Registered by the Czech Police	40	56	41	37	31	59	45
Solved by the Czech Police	33	47	35	31	26	43	35

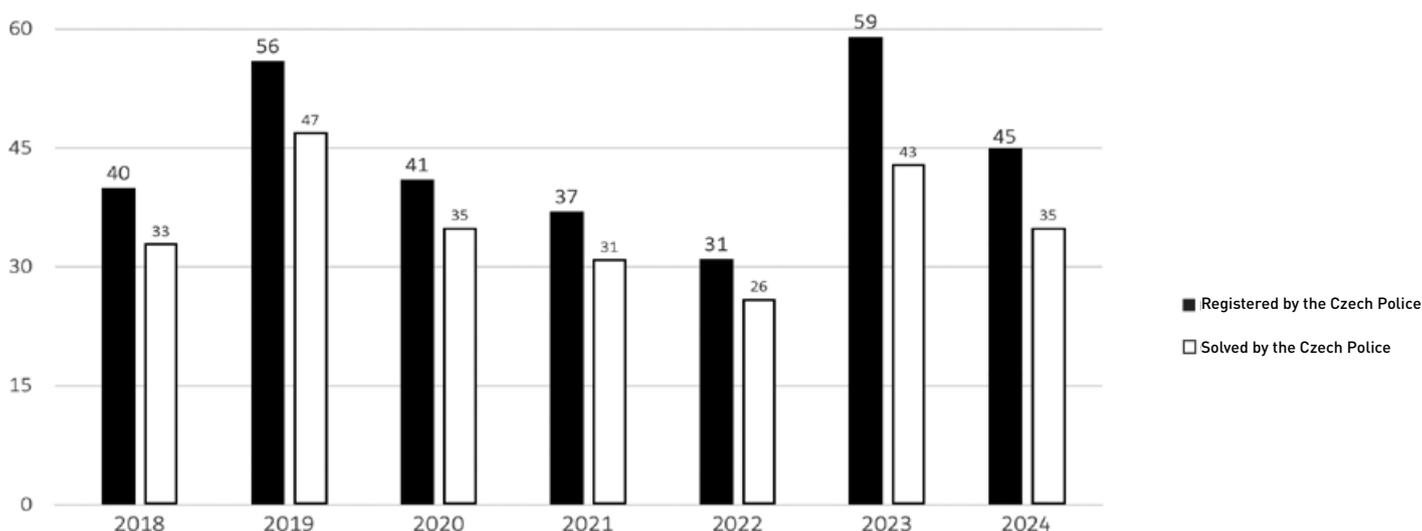




Illustration photo, source: Freepik

when they reach the place where they are supposed to act. They are essentially an intermediate step in the process of amino acids becoming protein. While anabolic steroids are strictly regulated in the US, the approach to sports supplements is rather permissive. The World Anti-Doping Agency (WADA) has placed these products on the list of substances that are banned for professional athletes. However, they have remained in the sporting environment.

The National Drug Headquarters works closely together with the State Institute for Medicines Control. This institute analyses counterfeit and illegal medicines seized from its own control activities in its laboratories. It also cooperates on a long-term basis with the Czech Anti-Doping Committee.

The committee continuously monitors and evaluates the situation in the field of substances with anabolic and other hormonal effects. The World Anti Doping Agency has trained a representative of the National Anti Doping Centre. That agency also has trained police officers from Asia, Australia and Oceania and plans to continue in Africa and America in the coming years. By 2030 or so, anti doping organizations around the world should be trained. The aim is to promote cooperation between international anti doping organizations and law enforcement authorities. A new anti doping code should also be in place in the future. Among others, it formalizes procedures and outcomes of anti doping investigations.

"FIT"

Investigators of the National Drug Headquarters charged twenty-three people and one legal in this case. One of defendants created gradually an organized crime group that operated at least since at least the beginning of 2021. Part of the group was at the top level in strength sports. The accused used to distribute counterfeit official drugs with a hormonal effect just in gyms, according to the evidence. Police officers also found that they were sending anabolics to other distributors in different regions of the Czech Republic.

Investigators also charged two doctors. One of them is accused of selling a large number of Xanax packages worth CZK 20 000 to members of the group without a prescription and without medical reasons, in addition to possessing and using anabolics. Besides, a female doctor was accused of prescribing and picking up the products at a pharmacy, which she also passed on to a friend for use and distribution, according to the findings of the criminal investigators.

The other charges are for trafficking in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, specifically clenbuterol, cocaine and methamphetamine, on a large scale. According to police findings, the group expanded its portfolio of supply with these substances about a year before the police intervention.

During Operation Fit, officers conducted 19 searches of homes and 16 searches of other premises. Acts of criminal proceedings happened in the Olomouc, South Moravia, and Ústí nad Labem and Central Bohemia regions and in Prague.

The National Drug Headquarters seized tens of thousands of tablets and vials containing various types of substances with hormonal effects abused for muscle growth and sports doping. Their total value in final distribution would be at least CZK 1.500.000. In addition, various quantities of cocaine, clenbuterol, mephedrone and marijuana were seized.

Criminal investigators seized funds in cash and in bank accounts - Czech crowns, euros and bitcoins - worth a total of more than CZK 6.500.000. They seized five motor vehicles and two properties, computer equipment and mobile phones as well.

New psychoactive substances

The market for new psychoactive substances (NPS), known as synthetic drugs, is characterized by a large number of substances. In addition, new substances and derivatives are being discovered every year. This group includes synthetic and semi-synthetic cannabinoids, synthetic cathinones, new synthetic opioids and nitazenes.

Synthetic substances are meant to simulate the effects of natural drugs. Nevertheless, they are often much stronger and longer lasting. They are faster, cheaper and easier to produce. Demand for them is growing worldwide. It is also linked to the number of people addicted to prescription opioids or taking counterfeit drugs from the illegal market. In addition, they are at risk of contamination with strong opioids such as fentanyl and its derivatives. In North America in particular, hundreds of thousands of deaths happen annually due to synthetic opioids overdose. The quantity of such opioids is very difficult to estimate. Although the number of deaths has declined slightly, trafficking in fentanyl and other synthetic opioids remains a major drug problem in North America. Most of these substances are illicitly manufactured in Mexico from chemicals originating in China or India.

In the Czech Republic, fentanyl is mainly obtained from patches intended for pain control in seriously ill patients, or ordered by users via the internet in small shipments. Fifteen fatal intoxications have been linked to fentanyl in the country in cases where police were called. Some cases involved a combination of fentanyl and another substance.

Counterfeit painkillers may also contain nitazenes, which are also sold as "synthetic heroin". They were developed as opioid analgesics. However, they were never approved for medical use due to their extreme potency, risk of addiction and overdose. They became more prevalent in illicit drug markets after the regulation of fentanyl. The reduction in opium production following the ban on opium cultivation in Afghanistan may also have had an impact. Estonia, Poland, Ireland, and France reported seizures. The National Drug Headquarters has not yet registered any occurrences. Nevertheless, it is possible that they enter the Czech Republic in small shipments from abroad.

A new trend on the domestic drug scene is the large-scale production of synthetic cathinones. The most famous of them are mephedrone or clefedrone. This is a cheap competition for methamphetamine or cocaine. Those substances are popular in the Baltic countries and especially in Poland, from where the trend is moving to the Czech Republic. They are produced in hundreds of kilograms per production

cycle. Organized groups are therefore interested in producing hundreds of kilograms of drugs for export to our territory. They change the production site within a few weeks or months. Abroad, synthetic cathinones are increasingly being smuggled from India to Europe in large shipments.

Reports from drug control services in several EU member countries, as well as the EU Early Warning System, warn that synthetic cathinones may be present in tablets sold as MDMA. GBL/GHB intoxication and ketamine seizures are also occurring in the Czech Republic. Ketamine is a dissociative anesthetic abused as a recreational drug in club settings or in conjunction with spiritual activities. Its anesthetic effect can cause disconnection from somatic nature, time and space. Hallucinations, dreaming or altered perception may occur.

Countries in East and Southeast Asia are at the center of illicit ketamine production, where the trade in the substance has soared in the past few years. New markets are targeted to the European Union, North America and the United Kingdom.

Synthetic drugs are often sold in mixtures. The most commonly intercepted mixtures in Europe are heroin with cocaine or crack; buprenorphine with amphetamines and benzodiazepines; methadone with cocaine or heroin with benzodiazepines; and cannabis and cannabis products with new psychoactive substances, cocaine or ecstasy.

A typical example of a mixture is the so-called 'pink cocaine', which is used in club settings for its promised stimulant effects. The mixture increases energy and sensory perception, but also body temperature and heart rate. It first appeared in Colombia in 2010. Later, it has spread to other countries in South and then North America, Australia and Europe. More recently, there has been a significant increase in use and seizures in Spain and Greece. Despite its name, the mixture rarely contains cocaine. Ketamine is often detected in samples, often combined with MDMA, methamphetamine, opioids or psychoactive substances. The unpredictable composition poses serious health risk.

In the Czech Republic in addition to synthetics, the demand for substances of plant origin, such as kratom or



Illustration photo, source: Emergency Medicine News 2015, 37 (11), 24

muscimol, is also increasing. Sweets and other snacks containing the hallucinogen and neurotoxin muscimol, an extract from the red toadstool, belong to relatively new psychoactive products.

The use of alternative products to conventional cigarettes continues to dominate in the age group of children and adolescents. Electronic cigarettes with various variations of refills (liquid glycerin, nicotine, semi-synthetic cannabinoids in different flavors), vaping pens with different flavors, nicotine pouches regulated from 2023, chewing tobacco and other snacks containing semi-synthetic cannabinoids are popular. In the Czech Republic, many of these products are neither regulated nor banned and therefore they are freely available, although they pose significant risks not only to children. Legislators did not accept legislative considerations to ban the sale of flavored vaping pens and electronic cigarettes, which were outlined in the first half of 2024. Tens of thousands of people, including adolescents and children, use addictive kratom on a daily basis. It is still freely available in the Czech Republic unlike many European and other foreign countries. In the future, it is envisaged that it will be added to the list of psychomodulating substances. It should then be available to people over 18 years of age.

The distribution of new psychoactive substances and conventional drugs via courier and freight forwarding services based on online orders to the Czech Republic remains a significant and unresolved problem.

Many new psychoactive substances have been included in the list of banned substances in Government Regulation No. 463/2013 Coll., on lists of addictive substances for their being harmful because of their numerous risks and their harmfulness for human health. Ten new substances were added to the list in 2024. Due to several serious intoxications of children, adolescents and adults, some semi-synthetic cannabinoids have been added to the list through an accelerated legislative procedure, including, for example HHC, THC-P, and HHC-O. The ban was in force until the end of the year. We expected that the legislation would be changed since 2025 and the sale of these substances would be regulated. However, due to adverse procedural circumstances, a situation has arisen where these substances have been left without any control or restriction until 17 January 2025.

The Act No. 321/2024 Coll. also amended act No. 167/1998 Coll., on addictive substances and on amendments to other legislation, at the end of 2024. The amendment entered into force on 1 January 2025. This Act introduces two new categories - psychomodulatory substances and substances classified as psychoactive. On 17.1.2025, 132 substances were added to the latter list, including semi-synthetic cannabinoids, whose original inclusion in the list of prohibited addictive substances ended with the year 2024. HHC-type substances were thus banned again. At the time of the deadline for this report, implementing legislation and lists of psychomodulants and rules for their manufacture and marketing were still lacking.

"RZI"

NDH police officers, in cooperation with the Israeli National Police, arrested a foreigner who was allegedly involved in smuggling narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances from the Czech Republic to Israel in conjunction with an organized group operating in several countries. In one of his luggage, 10 kg of the psychotropic substance ketamine and in another 10 kg of the psychotropic substance MDMA were seized.



Drug precursors and medicinal products

New types of chemical precursors necessary for the production of illegal drugs are increasing in connection with new trends in synthetic drugs. The controlled substance lists do not include many of these exhaustively. Therefore, it is difficult to grasp them from a criminal law perspective. Their control is based on voluntary cooperation with chemical companies and the associations that represent them.

The trend of domestic production of methamphetamine in small-scale illicit labs persists in the Czech Republic. Pseudoephedrine remains the main precursor for methamphetamine production. It is extracted from pharmaceuticals imported mostly from Poland. Nevertheless, pharmaceuticals from Serbia, Egypt, the United Arab Emirates and other countries appear for this purpose.

Ephedrine seizures reappear in the country after a pause of several years. It may indicate leakage from pharmaceutical distribution abroad.

Another chemical needed to produce methamphetamine is red phosphorus in the Czech Republic. Its sale is controlled in the Czech Republic and other EU Member States. We have seen smuggling of this chemical from Ukraine or the Baltic countries.

A different production method, total synthesis using the precursor BMK, is typical of methamphetamine smuggled in from abroad. However, illegal laboratories for the production of drugs in this way have already been discovered on our territory.

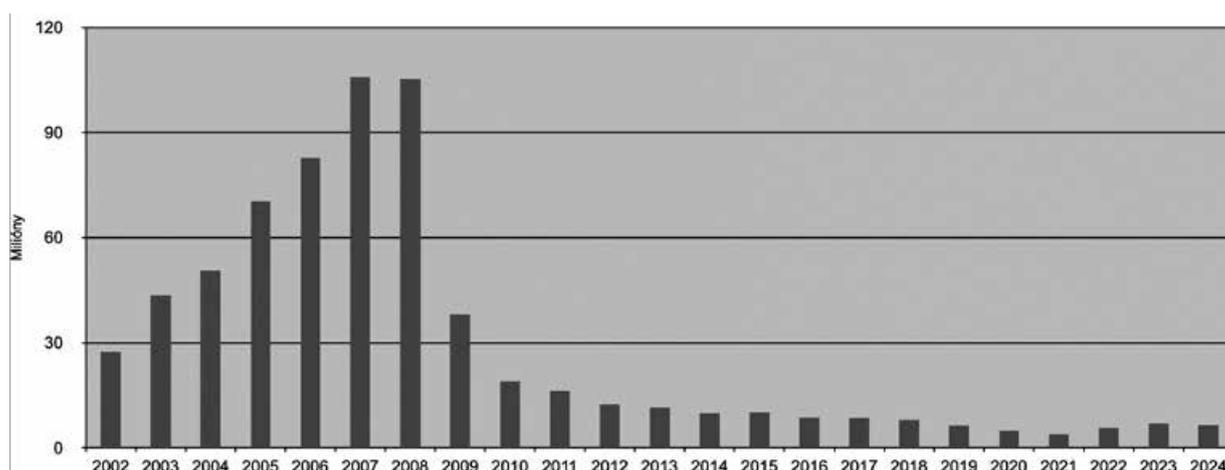
The amount of methamphetamine precursors seized is also increasing abroad. According to the International Narcotics Control Board (INCB), over 15 tons of ephedrine or pseudoephedrine in various forms were seized in 2024, exceeding the amount sei-

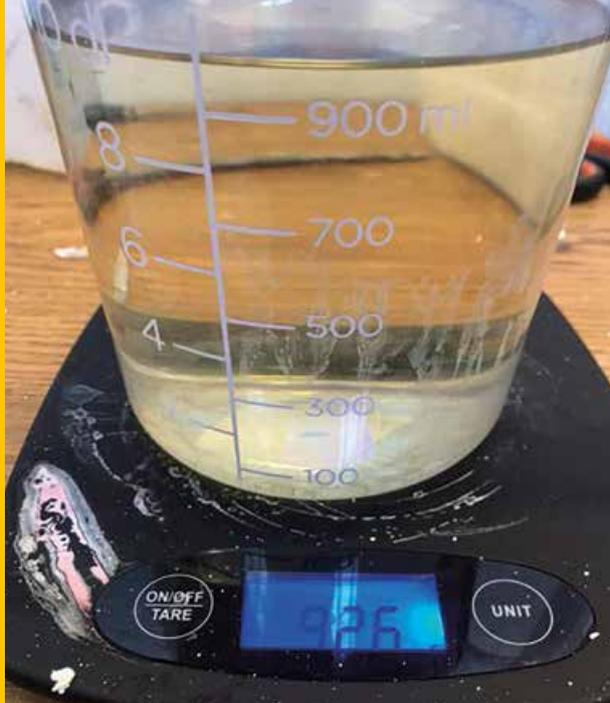
zed by security forces in the previous two years together. The largest volume, over 5 tons in 21 cases in 2023, was detected in Pakistan. By comparison, 723 kilograms of ephedrine were seized between 2010 and 2022. The seizures occurred near the Afghanistan-Pakistan border, so it is likely that the substance was extracted from the ephedra plant, which grows in Afghanistan. The sharp increase may indicate a new smuggling route from West Asia to Europe. Significant seizures have also been reported on the route from India to Australia.

Already in 2023, Romania seized a record amount of ephedrine and pseudoephedrine. That probably relates to the intervention of the National Drug Headquarters. In cooperation with Romanian and Slovak police, police officers dismantled the criminal group responsible for the production and distribution of precursors in tonnage quantities. Over time, medicaments from various countries in Africa, Asia, and Europe replaced Romanian sources.

Chemicals abused to produce synthetic cathinones or semi-synthetic cannabinoids have come to the fore in recent years. In the Czech Republic, newly emerging substances are gradually being added to the list of addictive substances. Their use is then regulated, and a special permit is required for the industrial use of such substances.

Use of tablets containing pseudoephedrine in the Czech Republic (source SÚKL)





Attention to the cannabinoid CBD also increased abroad. CBD can serve as a precursor to the production of semi-synthetic cannabinoids. Some countries have taken measures to address the possible use of CBD in the illicit production of delta-9-THC, delta-8-THC and HHC derivatives. China has added CBD to its list of controlled precursors.

Pressure for more effective control and monitoring of precursors and other chemicals used for the illicit production of all types of drugs from the legal producer of these substances to their final processor is growing both in the European Union and globally. To this end, the European Union and the Czech authorities are introducing new measures and strengthening the role of electronic registers.

The combination of national and international measures should ensure a more effective fight against illegal precursors and synthetic drugs not only in the Czech Republic but also in the wider European context.

Very dynamic developments in the field of drug precursors, their pre-precursors, but also new psychoactive substances,

accentuate the importance of detection equipment and analytical laboratories capable of identifying often completely new chemical substances. The monitoring of Internet sales and the exchange of information between all competent authorities at international level are also important.

The cooperation between the National Drug Headquarters and the chemical industry poses a key preventive activity in the field of drug precursors in the Czech Republic. This includes dialogue with individual chemical companies or associations and various training activities. Similarly, cooperation between the Czech state authorities involved in the field of drug precursors and medicines containing pseudoephedrine is essential. International cooperation aimed at systematically gathering information with regard to the current situation is important as well.

We also cooperate with other governmental institutions in the field of precursors in the Czech Republic. They include the Inspectorate of Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances, Czech Agriculture and Food Inspection Authority, State Institute for Drug Control or Regional Hygiene Stations.

We investigated nearly 50 findings related to suspicious orders of precursor drugs and chemicals in 2024. The dealers canceled most of these orders early on. The rest are still under further review. The National Drug Headquarters has also participated in a number of training sessions for chemical and pharmaceutical industry. The sessions serve for raising legal awareness in this area and for highlighting the identification of suspicious enquiries and orders.

The abuse of psychoactive medicaments is also a trend nowadays. Sedatives, hypnotics, and anxiolytics, mainly benzodiazepines, Z-hypnotics, and opioids, belong to the most abused groups of medicines. The healthcare system and prescriptions from doctors of various specializations pose the source of such substances. Passing such medicines between friends or buying them on the Internet appears as well. Such medicines are illicitly traded online either by persons to whom medicines are prescribed or counterfeit medicaments are also offered. We have also seen intoxications, including fatal ones, caused by mixing psychoactive medicaments with other substances. A typical example is the combination of stimulants, opiates and pharmaceuticals.

"BOBBY"

Two foreigners arrested and charged by the National Drug Headquarters managed to trade dozens of kilograms of cocaine, methamphetamine and marijuana, thousands of ecstasy tablets and hundreds of liters of oil used to produce precursor, according to criminal investigators. Police officers worked on the case with Croatian and Austrian drug police. Croatian police detained a courier travelling from the Czech Republic and seized 6.47 kg of methamphetamine from a hidden cache in his car. NDH officers then detained a fifty-nine-year-old foreigner and later his son.

The evidence shows that the older of the two defendants organized and financed the drug trade. Through couriers, he imported oil containing the precursor BMK to Sweden and other European countries, where the production of amphetamine and methamphetamine took place. Another member of the family, who had been convicted of drug offences and sentenced to seven years' imprisonment in Sweden, had also apparently been involved in drug production in recent years.



Lecturing, methodical and preventive activities

The Department of Coordination, Education and Strategy prepares educational and preventive activities not only for members of the National Drug Headquarters, but also for other departments of the Police of the Czech Republic and for other security forces, professional institutions and the general public. The Department cooperates closely with many units of the Police of the Czech Republic and other institutions.

The Lecturing Methodical Education Group maintains professional contacts and cooperates with a number of governmental and non-governmental organizations. Besides other security forces or integrated rescue system units, we also cooperate with partners in chemical industry, health care organizations, universities, research institutions, with partners in agriculture, food industry and many other fields.

The opportunity to participate in international expert conferences (EUDA, UNODC, INCB..) with the topic of drug crime linked to organized crime and terrorism seems very beneficial for the work of the Department. It is an important source of information about the situation abroad. Moreover, it helps to consolidate the position of the NDH among foreign actors and security forces or to maintain close relations and contacts. It also offers the opportunity to discuss crucial topics with other participants, to predict the development of the drug and security situation in the country and to apply knowledge from abroad into practice.

The NDH is a member of many working groups operating in the fields of drug precursors, new psychoactive substances, as well as data collection on drug crime. The international data obtained from the regular meetings of these bodies are a source of valuable information not only for the officers working in drug field, but also as preventive and informative material.

We consider being significant the involvement of two NDH members in the Group for Science, Research and Innovation, organized by the Police Presidium of the Czech Republic. The members of the NDH also get involved in the Interpol project named Pangea VII. The latter concerns the issue of "Pharma Crime". We are also members of the ENVIRO working group related to the area of environmental crime.

Members of the Department participate as thesis supervisors, opponents or expert consultants in final university theses. In this area, we have long been cooperating with the Faculty of Biomedical Engineering of the Czech Technical University, the Police Academy of the Czech Republic, the University of Finance and Administration, the AMBIS University and other educational entities.

The National Drug Headquarters has long been directing its prevention activities towards strengthening the criminal awareness of citizens and deepening the awareness of pro-

fessional groups and officers so that they can apply the new information in their professional practice. It informs the public about the current situation on the drug scene both in the Czech Republic and abroad. It also develops competences towards civic responsibility or critical thinking in the field of addictive substances and drug prevention.

In 2024, the National Drug Headquarters organized a specialization course for police officers of the Criminal Police and Investigation Service working in the field of drug crime again. Due to a great interest, the course took place three times in 2024. We enabled the participation also for members of the Customs Administration of the Czech Republic, the Military Police and the Prison Service of the Czech Republic. The NDH focuses its long-standing and highly rated specialization course both on theoretical and practical aspects of the topic. It is about intelligence gathering and search activities, safe entry into illicit laboratories, current trends in the field of drug crime and other subjects in particular. Two full-day training sessions organized by the Department followed the course indirectly. The NDH officers thus had the opportunity to get to know in detail with the instrumentation available to the NDH and to test it directly in practical situations.

A series of lectures for the general and professional public took place both in the Police Museum and in schools and workplaces. We cooperate with the New Czechia Foundation, which sponsors the Revolution Train project. We participate in thematic workshops and lectures focused on the current drug scene, legislation and the incidence of addictive substances in schools and educational institutions.

The podcast WITHOUT ADDICTION poses an innovation. The Higher Police School and the Secondary Police School of the Ministry of the Interior in Holesov and Prague launched it in 2024 with the support of the NDH. It is a series of podcasts where students openly discuss topics related to addiction using peer strategies. The first guest who supported the project was the director of the NDH Brigadier General Jakub Frydrych, PhD. He mapped the addictive substances scene both in the Czech Republic and in the international context in connection with the unit's activity in the pilot episode. The production of the Secondary Police School of the Ministry of the Interior in Prague – Hrdlořezy released the pilot episode

within the series of podcasts "Eavesdropping". The next episodes are being broadcast under the title of the project itself having the same name as the podcast WITHOUT ADDICTION. Authentic stories and insights of the guests are available on platforms such as Spotify, Instagram and Facebook.

The ISF prevention project focuses, among other things, on the prevention in the field of addictive substances and addictive behavior. Members of the Department carried out business trips to Slovakia and Poland in 2024. They thus established contacts with foreign colleagues in the field of police prevention and drug crime. The Slovak and Polish teams presented us their strategy in the field of drugs and prevention activities.

The NDH has been publishing the peer-reviewed journal Drugs & Forensics Bulletin for more than three decades. It is a unique periodical in the Czech environment of scientific journals. Its critical and unrelenting view on addictive substance use offers a counterbalance to the often non-professional journals. Such periodicals advocate the legalization of addictive and other psychoactive substances and the liberalization or uncontrolled spread of these substances in the public. The

title looks at the issue of drugs, chemical precursors, and related addictions through a broad multidisciplinary spectrum that brings together diverse topics. In terms of data quantification, the journal published a total of 18 peer-reviewed papers, 5 interviews and 12 other types of articles (case reports, communications) in 2024. Thirty-eight authors from twenty-one institutions or organizations contributed to the peer-reviewed papers. A novel feature was the involvement of artificial intelligence in the preparation of two cover pages.

The Drugs & Forensics Bulletin serves professionals from many disciplines to publish their findings and research, and provides a venue for university students. Each year, we also announce the article of the year. In 2024, we awarded Major Ing. Kalivoda from the Customs Administration of the Czech Republic for his contribution "Illegal drugs in postal items" on the occasion of a gala event at the Police Museum in Prague. Members of the Department also publish in other periodicals such as Taylor and Francis Analytical Letters, Criminalistics, Forensic Sciences, Law, Criminalistics; Collection of Contributions of the Medical Engineering Faculty of the Czech Technical University, or Poppy Occasionalist.

Poppy-Hemp-Drugs

The Czech Blue Poppy Society, registered association, organized the exhibition named Poppy - Hemp - Drugs. The NDH, the Flax and Hemp Association, the National Museum of Agriculture in Prague and other entities participated in organizing the exhibition. Expert lectures, tasting of culinary specialties, and visits to thematically focused stations of various institutions accompanied the opening of the exhibition with the subtitle "Helpers and seducers of mankind". The extension of the exhibition held on the roof of the National Museum of agriculture by a quarter of a year happened due to a great interest of visitors.

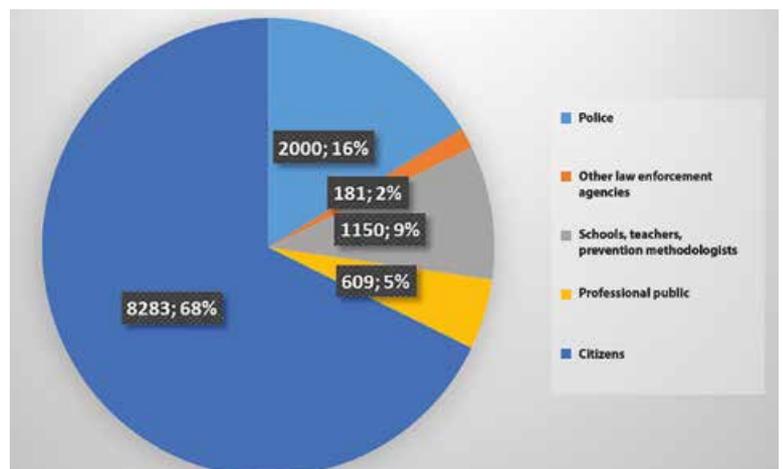


WITHOUT ADDICTION

The Higher Police School and the Secondary Police School of the Ministry of the Interior in Holesov and Prague have launched a new joint project called WITHOUT ADDICTION. In cooperation with the National Drug Headquarters of the Police of the Czech Republic, it aims to break and change stereotypes about the idea that addictions are an inevitable part of life. It shows to young people that life without these "crutches" is full of freedom and open possibilities. Students of police schools choose the format of podcasts. They also moderate the interviews.

Lecturing activities of the Department in 2004

More than twelve thousand people participated in lecturing and training activities of the Department during 2024.



International cooperation

Activities related to international police and judicial cooperation belong to the priorities of the National Drug Headquarters. This is due to the focus of the unit's activities on detecting the most serious forms of drug crime with an international dimension, but also the constantly evolving situation on European and global markets for illegal narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances and their precursors.



Illustration photo, source: DEA

The most frequent international cooperation of the National Drug Headquarters has long been with neighboring countries. Direct contact with partner services is particularly useful in cases where a rapid response to the current operational situation is required. Within the framework of bilateral cooperation, we use liaison officers or police attaches of foreign law enforcement forces accredited for the territory of the Czech Republic and liaison officers of the Police of the Czech Republic operating abroad.

We also cooperate with other European countries that have long been perceived as important crossroads for the international drug trade. In 2024, this was primarily Spain and Ukraine. We have established direct cooperation with the European Operations Team/EOT deployed in southern Spain, which targets criminal organizations operating in the Costa del Sol region. These groups are mainly involved in smuggling of marijuana and cocaine in containers from North Africa and Latin America to Europe and their subsequent distribution to European countries.

The project "Increasing the capacity of the Ukrainian police to fight drug crime in a virtual environment" was implemented in 2024. The Security Development Cooperation Program of the Ministry of the Interior funded the project. It happened despite the ongoing Russian aggression in Ukraine. The project had been delayed for several years. Several NDH criminal investigators participated in the preparation of this course in Kyiv. The course itself took place in Prague. Eight members of the Department for Combating Drug Crime of the National Police of Ukraine, a department with a remit and powers very similar to ours, attended the course. We use the personal

contacts to be able to establish through this cooperation in running cases. Thanks to our foreign colleagues, we have also broadened our horizons regarding, for example, the typical behavior of Ukrainian offenders in the virtual environment.

Outside Europe, our most important partner continues to be the regional office of the U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) in Vienna, which is also accredited for the Czech Republic. The DEA has an extensive network of law enforcement contacts in most countries around the world. They provide support to our unit in countries where we do not have our own outreach. Typically, these are countries in Latin and Central America, the Caribbean or the Middle East.

As part of our collaboration with the DEA, we continued our active participation in the Cocaine Signature Program in 2024. This program allows for the examination of samples from seized cocaine in specialized forensic laboratories in the United States. The goal of this examination is to identify the region from which the sample, or seized brick of cocaine, originated, i. e. in which region it was produced. This program allows for better identification of existing cocaine trafficking routes and destinations, as well as possible new trends in this area.

Europol or Eurojust organized a number of operational and coordination meetings on pending cases in 2024. We see this possibility of direct meetings with foreign partners in ongoing criminal cases as a very effective tool for international cooperation. It leads to deepening and intensification of the exchange of information. It also contributes to the possibility to plan and to implement a number of steps in a case in a synchronized manner in all countries involved. The representatives of the Czech Republic working in Europol and Eurojust provide the necessary support in communication with both agencies being a very valuable partner for us in the long term.

Representatives of the NDH also participate in the activities of the EMPACT (European Multidisciplinary Platform Against Criminal Threats) platform in cooperation with Europol. Specifically, they take part in EMPACT Synthetics Drugs/NPS and EMPACT Cocaine, Cannabis, Heroin. We have seen this activity as an important part of European police cooperation for many years. Methamphetamine production and distribution has been a major problem in the Czech Republic for a long time. That is why our participation in the EMPACT Synthetics Drugs/NPS chapter is more intensive. We were the leader of the Operational Activity/OA High Risk Criminal Network of Ukra-



Illustration photo, source: www.europol.europa.eu

ine, targeting synthetic drugs produced by Ukrainian criminal organizations on EU territory. Therefore, we hosted a strategic meeting in Prague in November 2024. Representatives of Europol Member States enrolled in this OA, Europol representatives and representatives of the National Police of Ukraine dealing with organized drug crime attended the meeting.

NDH detectives also participated in foreign training programs organized mainly by CEPOL and ILEA on issues related to the fight against drug crime. Courses focused, for example, on dismantling clandestine laboratories, seizing the proceeds of drug crime, high-risk criminal networks involved in drug crime, and effective leadership of joint investigation teams.

International drug conferences continue to be an important form of exchange of information and contacts for us. In September 2024, the 38th annual IDEC conference was held in Athens, Greece, organized by the US DEA. It provided face-to-face meetings for drug unit commanders. It also promoted the establishment of a suitable platform for sharing information, experience and good practice across most countries of the world. The conference is attended by representatives from more than 130 countries and is the premier annual networking event for drug unit commanders. The eighth annual conference hosted by Europol at its headquarters in The Hague was similarly significant. In addition to EU Member States, a number of representatives from non-EU countries or from EUDA, MAOC, Interpol and Eurojust also attended.

In the past year, our unit has led several international projects as part of joint investigation teams. They have significantly helped to deepen international cooperation, increase the operational and analytical capacity of the unit and, most importantly, to uncover organized crime groups committing crime both within and outside EU Member States.

Specifically, there were six projects implemented with the support of Eurojust for individual ongoing criminal proceedings. The actual disbursement by the NDH amounted to CZK 1.770.000. This was mainly expenditure in the framework of operational and judicial cooperation between EU Member States, i.e. interpretation, translation, financing of operational meetings and operational equipment.

In the first half of the year, two projects were completed with partners from Poland, Romania and Lithuania. Both were supported by Low Value Grants (LVG) from Europol for EMPACT Synthetics Drugs/NPS and EMPACT Cocaine, Cannabis, Heroin, for a total amount of EUR 51 626 (CZK 1.077 million

was spent for the Czech Republic). In May 2024, another project under this funding modality was launched with a total budget of EUR 35 738.

The NDH is implementing the project "Increasing skills and competences in the field of education and analytics", registration number CZ.13.01.03/00/23_006/0000009, in cooperation with the Special Activities Unit and the National Center against Terrorism, Extremism and Cybercrime. It is co-financed by the EU Fund for Home Affairs, Operational Program of the Internal Security Fund (OP FVB). The object of the project is to support the capacity and competence in the fight against serious, organized and cross-border crime. It focuses on detecting and clarifying drug crime. Its prevention through strengthening material infrastructure and education of Czech police agents belongs to the focuses of the project. The project started in May 2024 and is scheduled for completion in April 2027. The total estimated cost is almost 14 million crowns

The use of data provided from the SKY ECC communication platform in cooperation with France, the Netherlands, and Belgium has proved to be very productive. The National Drug Headquarters has built nine cases of international organized drug crime based on information from SKY ECC together with its own investigations. Five of them are already in court proceedings.



Financováno
Evropskou unií



Spolufinancováno
Evropskou unií

Illustration photo,
source: Eurojust



Confiscation and asset recovery

Property in the total amount of CZK 140,762,722 was seized in criminal proceedings conducted by the National Drug Headquarters in 2024. This amount includes CZK 30,552,122 in funds, i. e. in cash, in accounts, and in virtual currency, seized by criminal investigators. They also seized vehicles worth CZK 40,173,100, real estate worth CZK 64,760,000, branded watches, electronics, jewelry and other luxury goods.

The seizure of instruments and proceeds from crime (Section 79a of the Criminal Procedure Code) long prevails among the applied property seizure institutes of the Criminal Procedure Code in the work of NDH officers. The trend of securing execution of forfeiture of a portion of assets, the so-called extended criminal confiscation (Section 358b of the Criminal Procedure Code), continues to grow. In this case, a comprehensive financial investigation demonstrates a significant disproportion between the lawfully obtained income of the offender and his immediate surroundings, and their expensive way of life.

We have also seen an increase in the number of securing executions of financial property (Section 344a of the Code of Criminal Procedure). Prosecutors are more frequently resorting to this type of provision. It should fall strictly on legal property owned by the accused in order to subsequently fulfil its purpose of punishment. The earlier pressure to apply this provision has led to the fact that it is still applied today even to property of manifestly illegal origin.

Compared to the previous two years, detention for the purpose of execution of a financial penalty was imposed in twice as many cases, i.e. almost as often as detention for the execution of seizure of part of the property. Frequency of seizures of equivalent value, typically instead of the proceeds of crime (Section 79g of the Code of Criminal Procedure), is comparable to last year.

Offenders continue to use specific techniques to launder the proceeds of crime. In view of the recent legislative changes in the tax area, the abuse of the flat tax regime is a new trend. In this context, we record increasing efforts by a number of perpetrators of particularly serious drug offences to launder their proceeds of crime in this way.

The currently set parameters are based on the principle of absolute trust of the tax administrator in the truthfulness and honesty of the reported and unproven income. They simply allow concealing the origin of the money, with respect to the chosen band, up to two million crowns per year. The only drawback for the offender is having to pay a required, but relatively small, fee to the state. Moreover, the amount relates to only one person. The police (and the tax office) do not know the exact legal income. Therefore, offenders can more easily hide illegal income. An organized group is thus able to "spread" its illegal profits among accomplices or interested close persons registered as self-employed under the flat-rate tax regime.

Offenders also often limit the possibility and meaning of criminal confiscation by not becoming owners of real estate or other property (motor vehicles or electronics), although they are in their full use. They pay rent, lease or loan repayments.

The tendency to divert assets to a next of kin or a loved person, or to a legal entity continues. However, we are increasingly seeing the type of offender who lives a life of luxury,

DRUG	QUANTITY	VALUE	MARKET PRICE
Dry marijuana	177.552 g	CZK 35 510 400	CZK 200 / g
Cannabis plants	633 pc	CZK 12 660 000	dry weight basis
Methamphetamine	3 618 g	CZK 3 618 000	CZK 1 000 / g
Cocaine	123.414 g	CZK 246 828 000	CZK 2.000 / g
MDMA (eCAtasy)	47.161 g	CZK 94 322 000	CZK 2.000 / g
Efedrina Arena	10 963 g	CZK 5 481 500	CZK 500 / g
Ketamin	13.605 g	CZK 6 802 500	CZK 500 / g
CZK 401 604 400			



spending all profits, illegal and possibly legal. The police are aware of his high monthly income and expenses. Nevertheless, the most they can confiscate is the cash found during a house search or searches of other premises and land, e.g. in safe deposit boxes. Although the police have documented a large scale of criminal activity, the possibilities of confiscating assets are relatively negligible in such a case from the point of view of financial investigation. In essence, the perpetrator can say he "squandered" all the property.

If the perpetrator owns property, most often motor vehicles and real estate, he or she is rarely registered as the owner. The property is usually either registered or reregistered in the

name of another person. It is difficult to prove the purposefulness of such an act. This concerns especially situations where the property is seized as a tool used to commit a crime, as a substitute value or for securing the execution of a potentially imposed financial penalty in the future.

The use of unofficial payment systems based on original hawala principles continues to prevail among foreigners, mostly from Balkan and Vietnamese criminal groups. They usually bring the funds obtained through criminal activity to the country of origin. A significant portion of the money is then sent back through legitimate payment institutions of the official money market with fabricated provenance. It is very difficult to verify the origin of such funds in countries such as Vietnam, Albania, Serbia or Ukraine.

We have noted a new trend in the last few years in cooperation with the Financial Analytical Office. Persons from the Vietnamese ethnic minority were investing extensively in the purchase of real estate in the Czech Republic.

In addition to the previously mentioned seized property, criminal investigators also confiscated narcotic and psychotropic substances valued at CZK 401,604,400 from criminal groups during the course of the investigations (see table). The calculation of this amount is based on the average street level price of drugs in the Czech Republic according to data from the National Monitoring Centre for Drugs and Addictions (NMS) published in the Report on Illicit Drugs in the Czech Republic 2024. The data from the European Union Drugs Agency (EUDA) and the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) also provide base for the calculations.

Thus, in 2024, the total assets seized from drug trafficking criminal groups reached the amount of CZK 542,367,122.

The quantity and indicative value of substances seized in criminal proceedings conducted by the NDH.

The most interesting asset seizure cases in the field of financial investigation

"HOODIE"

The police arrested five persons. They seized four wine bottles with a solution containing cocaine, substances intended for dilution of drug, cash amounting to approximately CZK 439 600, two motor vehicles and two firearms during house searches. All the property was in the possession of the main accused. He had essentially no legal income since 2019. Moreover, there are several enforcement proceedings pending against him. Apparently, this is why the accused used a bank account or cars registered to members of his family.



"TRONG"

During resolution of the case, criminal investigators arrested and charged three foreigners. The fourth perpetrator was a female foreigner living abroad for a long time. She was supposed to procure the drugs. Based on a European Arrest Warrant, the Dutch police arrested her and extradited her to the Czech Republic. During the operation Trong, the police seized 6 kg of methamphetamine, 2 kg of ketamine, 1 kg of cocaine, 2 luxury motor vehicles, funds in cash and bank accounts and luxury jewelry, which according to an expert opinion is worth CZK 786 570. The financial investigation carried out pointed to major discrepancies between the defendants' legal income and assets.



"FIT"

During the operation Fit, police officers arrested and charged 14 people with trafficking in illegal addictive substances and anabolics. They conducted 19 searches of homes and 16 searches of other premises. The detectives seized funds, Czech crowns, euros and bitcoins, worth more than CZK 6.500.000 in total, five motor vehicles worth CZK 2.400.000, two realties worth an estimated CZK 4.500.000, anabolic steroids worth at least CZK 1.500.000, ICT premium brands, cocaine, cledrone, mephedrone and marijuana. The amount of seizures in the Fit case illustrates the profitability of the illicit market for anabolic and other hormonal substances and the interconnectedness of this environment with the abuse and distribution of "traditional" narcotic and psychotropic substances.





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

Statistical Data on Drug Crime Czech Republic 2024

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

**Elaborated: The Coordination, Education and Strategy Department,
the National Drug Headquarters of the Criminal Police and Investigation Service
of the Police of the Czech Republic**

CZECH REPUBLIC - 2024



REGION	CRIMINAL CASES	OFFENDERS	UNIDENTIFIED OFFENDERS
South Bohemia	147	157	0
South Moravian	173	219	1
Karlovy Vary	132	132	22
Hradec Kralove	99	119	0
Liberec	92	114	3
Moravian-Silesian	243	338	6
Olomouc	197	231	4
Pardubice	125	125	0
Pilsen	99	127	1
Prague	425	491	7
Central Bohemia	445	545	23
Ústí	272	332	1
Highlands	81	85	0
Zlín	52	64	0
NDH	28	137	0
Customs Admin.	470	93	384
TOTAL	3 080	3 309	452



Police and Customs Administration Cooperation	
criminal cases	3
offenders	8

SEX	NUMBER
male	2 750
female	559

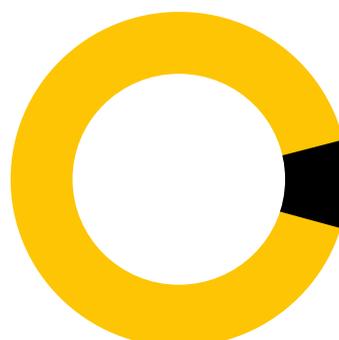
♂ 2 750

♀ 559

adults	3 208
15-18 years old	81
under 15 years old	20



**Czechs
90%**



**Foreigners
10%**



Czechs	2 990
foreigners	319

CZECH REPUBLIC - 2024

CITIZENSHIP	NUMBER
Afghanistan	1
Armaleia	1
Australia	2
Azerbaijan	1
Belarus	5
Bosnia and Herzegovina	1
Bulgaria	9
Montenegro	1
Czech Republic	2 990
China	2
Egypt	1
Croatia	1
Iran	2
Israel	1
Italy	1
Kazakhstan	3
Kosovo	3
Lebanon	1
Libya	1
Latvia	1
Macedonia	3
Hungary	4
Moldova	3
Germany	7

CITIZENSHIP	NUMBER
Nigeria	16
Netherlands	1
Pakistan	1
Poland	28
Austria	4
Romania	6
Russia	12
Greece	1
Slovakia	82
Serbia	4
Turkey	2
Ukraine	62
USA	1
Vietnam	44
CZECH REPUBLIC	2 990
Foreigners	319

Classification – individual regions / criminal proceedings initiated



REGION	§ 283	§ 284	§ 285	§ 286	§ 287	§ 288
South Bohemia	133	26	5	3	0	0
South Moravia	166	46	0	15	0	3
Karlovy Vary	114	47	1	3	0	1
Hradec Králové	95	29	2	4	5	0
Liberec	86	40	5	0	0	0
Moravia-Silesia	316	31	2	7	2	2
Olomouc	171	58	9	6	0	2
Pardubice	88	35	2	4	0	0
Pilsen	87	30	16	1	0	0
Prague	663	188	1	6	5	50
Central Bohemia	427	136	18	12	0	2
Ústí nad Labem	286	45	9	4	0	1
Highlands	69	19	0	0	0	0
Zlín	49	12	4	1	0	0
NDH	128	2	0	7	0	18
TOTAL	2 878	744	74	73	12	79

National Drug Headquarters, Criminal Police and Investigation Service

UNIT	CRININAL CASES	OFFENDERS	UNIDENTIFIED OFFENDERS
NPC	28	137	0
Customs Administration	2	3	0

Police and Customs Administration Cooperation	
criminal cases	1
offenders	1

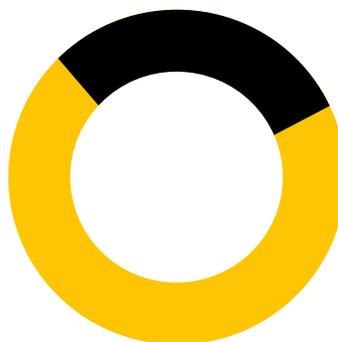
SEX	NUMBER
male	122
female	18



adults	140
15-18 years old	0
under 15 years old	0




Czechs
73 %




Foreigners
27 %

CITIZENSHIP	NUMBER	CITIZENSHIP	NUMBER
Afghanistan	1	Poland	3
Czech Republic	102	Romania	1
China	2	Slovakia	8
Croatia	1	Serbia	1
Israel	1	Ukraine	4
Kosovo	2	USA	1
Macedonia	3	Vietnam	9
Nigeria	1		

South Bohemia Region



UNIT	CRIMINAL CASES	OFFENDERS	UNIDENTIFIED OFFENDERS
České Budějovice	31	33	0
Český Krumlov	9	10	0
Jindřichův Hradec	41	43	0
Písek	4	4	0
Prachatice	20	24	0
Strakonice	1	1	0
Tábor	41	42	0
Regional Police Directorate	0	0	0
TOTAL	147	157	0

Police and Customs Administration Cooperation	
criminal cases	0
offenders	0

Customs Administration	3	3	0
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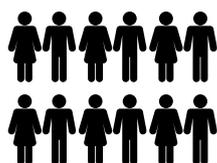
SEX	NUMBER
male	131
female	29



♂ 131
♀ 29



adults	149
15-18 years old	8
under 15 years old	3



§	NUMBER
283	133
284	26
285	5
286	3
287	0
288	0

CITIZENSHIP	NUMBER
Belarus	1
Czech Republic	153
Germany	1
Austria	1
Slovakia	3
Turkey	1

South Moravia Region

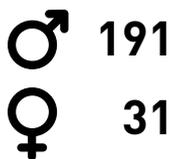


UNIT	CRININAL CASES	OFFENDERS	UNIDENTIFIED OFFENDERS
Blansko	17	19	1
Brno - město	38	46	0
Brno - venkov	26	31	0
Břeclav	16	22	0
Hodonín	29	32	0
Vyškov	8	11	0
Znojmo	33	39	0
Regional Police Directorate	6	19	0
TOTAL	173	219	1

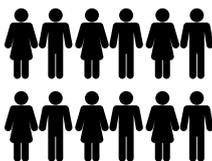
Police and Customs Administration Cooperation	
criminal cases	0
offenders	0

Customs Administration	3	3	0
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SEX	NUMBER
male	191
female	31



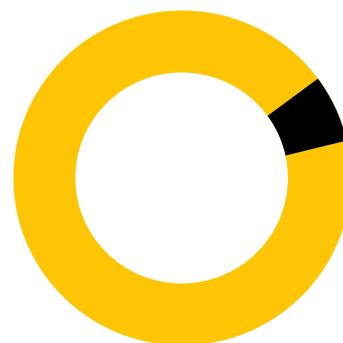
adults	219
15-18 years old	3
under 15 years old	0



§	NUMBER
283	166
284	46
285	0
286	15
287	0
288	3



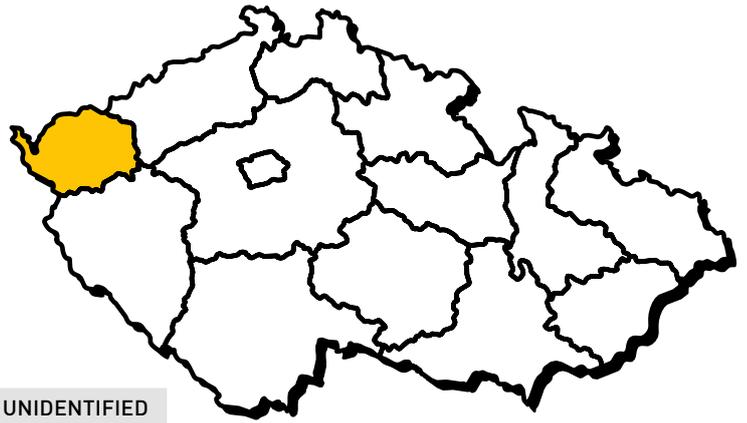
Czechs
91 %



Foreigners
9 %

CITIZENSHIP	NUMBER
Belarus	1
Bosnia and Herzegovina	1
Czech Republic	201
Moldova	1
Austria	1
Russia	3
Slovakia	6
Ukraine	4
Vietnam	4

Karlovy Vary Region



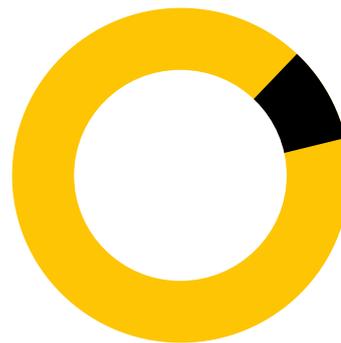
UNIT	CRININAL CASES	OFFENDERS	UNIDENTIFIED OFFENDERS
Cheb	38	35	6
Karlovy Vary	51	51	7
Sokolov	33	30	9
Regional Police Directorate	10	16	0
TOTAL	132	132	22
Customs Administration	5	9	0

Police and Customs Administration Cooperation	
criminal cases	0
offenders	0

SEX	NUMBER
male	120
female	21



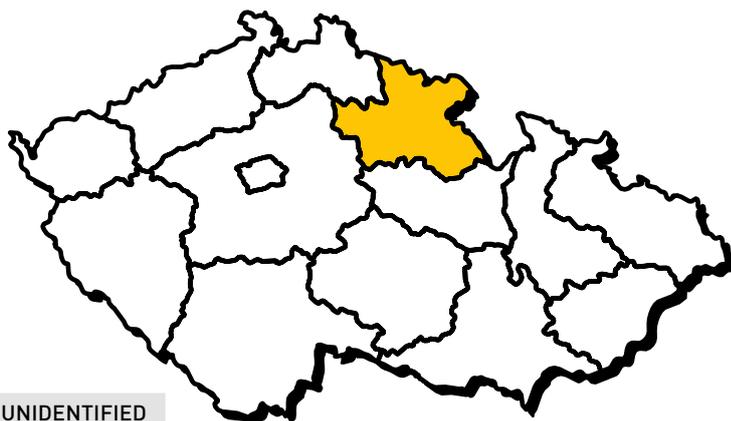
adults	102
15-18 years old	2
under 15 years old	2



§	NUMBER
283	114
284	47
285	1
286	3
287	0
288	1

CITIZENSHIP	NUMBER
Czech Republic	110
Hungary	2
Germany	3
Russia	1
Slovakia	8
Ukraine	1
Vietnam	16

Hradec Králové Region



UNIT	CRININAL CASES	OFFENDERS	UNIDENTIFIED OFFENDERS
Hradec Králové	23	23	0
Jičín	19	26	0
Náchod	6	6	0
Rychnov nad Kněžnou	8	9	0
Trutnov	36	37	0
Regional Police Directorate	7	18	0
TOTAL	99	119	0

Police and Customs Administration Cooperation	
criminal cases	0
offenders	0

Customs Administration	4	4	0
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SEX	NUMBER
male	103
female	20



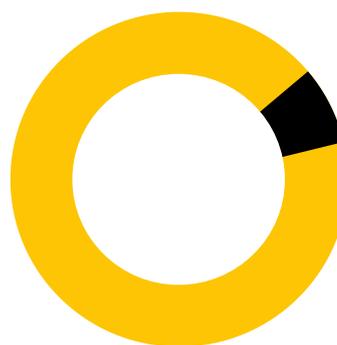
adults	118
15-18 years old	5
under 15 years old	0



§	NUMBER
283	95
284	29
285	2
286	4
287	5
288	0



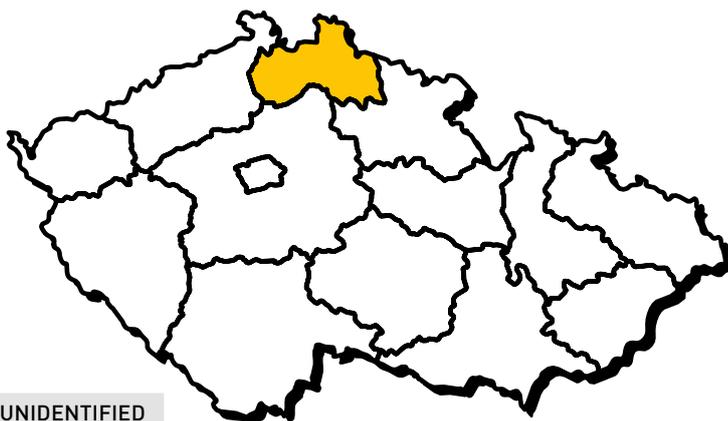
Czechs
93 %



Foreigners
7 %

CITIZENSHIP	NUMBER
Czech Republic	114
Poland	4
Russia	1
Slovakia	1
Ukraine	2
Vietnam	1

Liberec Region



UNIT	CRININAL CASES	OFFENDERS	UNIDENTIFIED OFFENDERS
Česká Lípa	39	42	3
Jablonec nad Nisou	12	21	0
Liberec	21	20	0
Semily	13	15	0
Regional Police Directorate	7	16	0
TOTAL	92	114	3

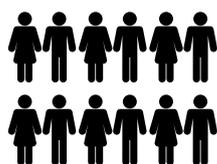
Police and Customs Administration Cooperation	
criminal cases	0
offenders	0

Customs Administration	12	12	0
------------------------	----	----	---

SEX	NUMBER
male	99
female	27

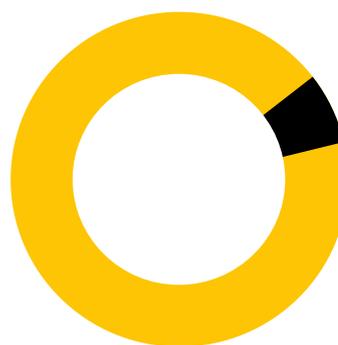


adults	124
15-18 years old	1
under 15 years old	1



§	NUMBER
283	86
284	40
285	5
286	0
287	0
288	0

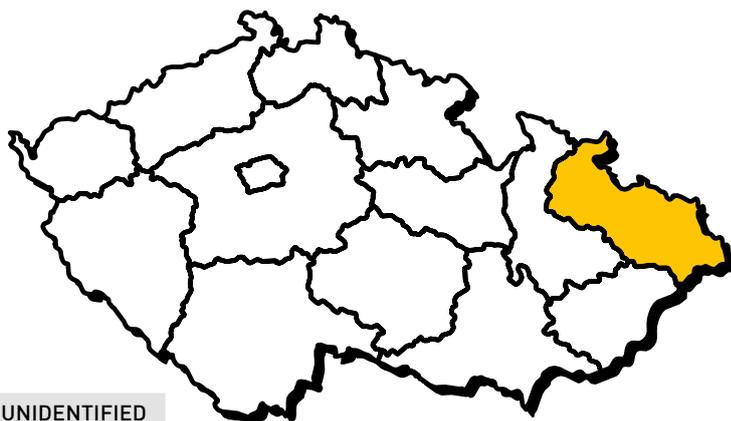

Czechs
91 %




Foreigners
9 %

CITIZENSHIP	NUMBER
Czech Republic	115
Poland	5
Russia	1
Slovakia	2
Serbia	2
Ukraine	1

Moravia-Silesia Region



UNIT	CRININAL CASES	OFFENDERS	UNIDENTIFIED OFFENDERS
Bruntál	37	55	0
Frydek Místek	39	43	0
Karviná	33	45	1
Nový Jičín	2	9	0
Opava	45	53	0
Ostrava	72	92	5
Regional Police Directorate	15	41	0
TOTAL	243	338	6

Police and Customs Administration Cooperation

criminal cases	0
offenders	0

Customs Administration	8	8	0
------------------------	---	---	---

SEX	NUMBER
male	292
female	54



♂ 292

♀ 54

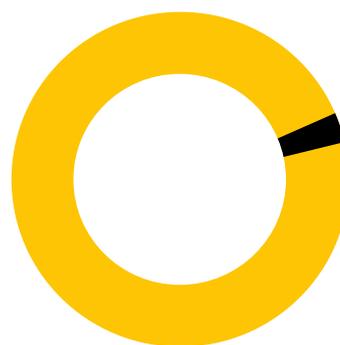
adults	317
15-18 years old	14
under 15 years old	10



§	NUMBER
283	316
284	31
285	2
286	7
287	2
288	2



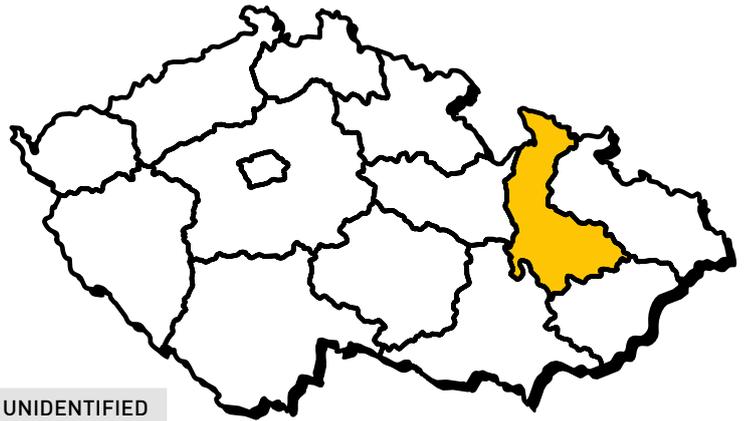
Czechs
97 %



Foreigners
3 %

CITIZENSHIP	NUMBER
Belarus	1
Czech Republic	334
Poland	6
Slovakia	4
Vietnam	1

Olomouc Region



UNIT	CRININAL CASES	OFFENDERS	UNIDENTIFIED OFFENDERS
Jeseník	22	25	0
Olomouc	62	65	1
Prostějov	30	34	0
Přerov	45	49	2
Šumperk	34	44	1
Regional Police Directorate	4	14	0
TOTAL	197	231	4

Police and Customs Administration Cooperation	
criminal cases	0
offenders	0

Customs Administration	10	8	2
------------------------	----	---	---

SEX	NUMBER
male	202
female	37



♂ 202

♀ 37

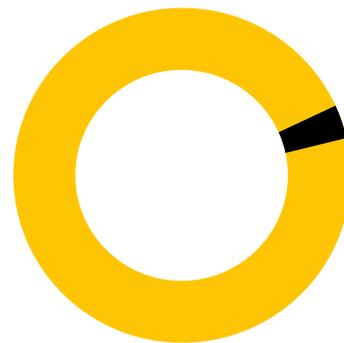
adults	234
15-18 years old	5
under 15 years old	0



§	NUMBER
283	171
284	58
285	9
286	6
287	0
288	2



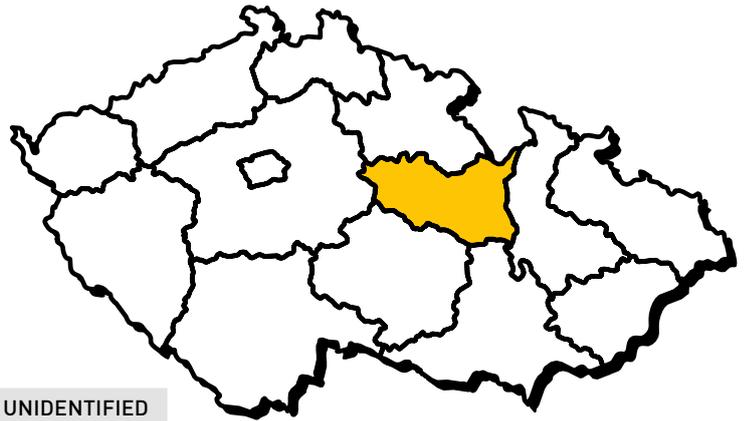
Czechs
98 %



Foreigners
2 %

CITIZENSHIP	NUMBER
Czech Republic	235
Moldova	1
Germany	1
Poland	1
Slovakia	1

Pardubice Region



UNIT	CRININAL CASES	OFFENDERS	UNIDENTIFIED OFFENDERS
Chrudim	21	21	0
Pardubice	34	34	0
Svitavy	46	46	0
Ústí nad Orlicí	23	23	0
Regional Police Directorate	1	1	0
TOTAL	125	125	0
Customs Administration	2	2	0

Police and Customs Administration Cooperation

criminal cases	0
offenders	0

SEX	NUMBER
male	108
female	19



♂ 108
♀ 19



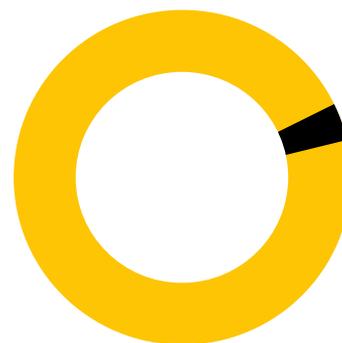
adults	114
15-18 years old	11
under 15 years old	2



§	NUMBER
283	88
284	35
285	2
286	4
287	0
288	0



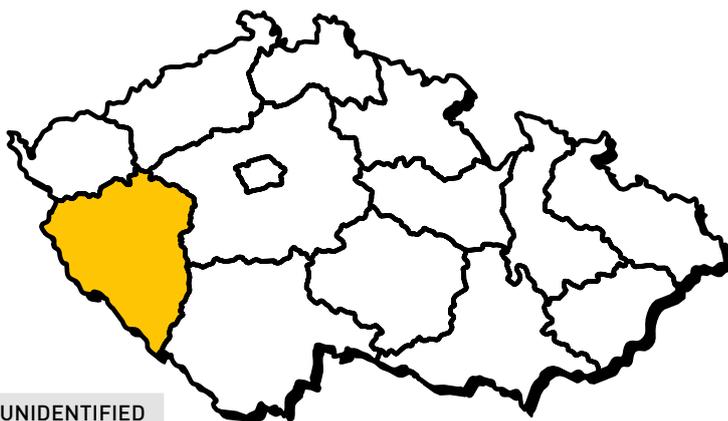
Czechs
98 %



Foreigners
2 %

CITIZENSHIP	NUMBER
Montenegro	1
Czech Republic	124
Slovakia	2

Pilsen Region



UNIT	CRININAL CASES	OFFENDERS	UNIDENTIFIED OFFENDERS
Domažlice	6	6	0
Klatovy	28	32	0
Plzeň - město	18	25	1
Plzeň - venkov	24	25	0
Rokycany	7	9	0
Tachov	13	21	0
Regional Police Directorate	3	9	0
TOTAL	99	127	1

Police and Customs Administration Cooperation

criminal cases	0
offenders	0

Customs Administration	5	5	0
------------------------	---	---	---

SEX	NUMBER
male	103
female	29



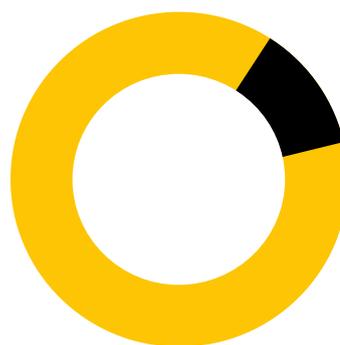
♂ 103
♀ 29



adults	130
15-18 years old	2
under 15 years old	0



Czechs
89 %



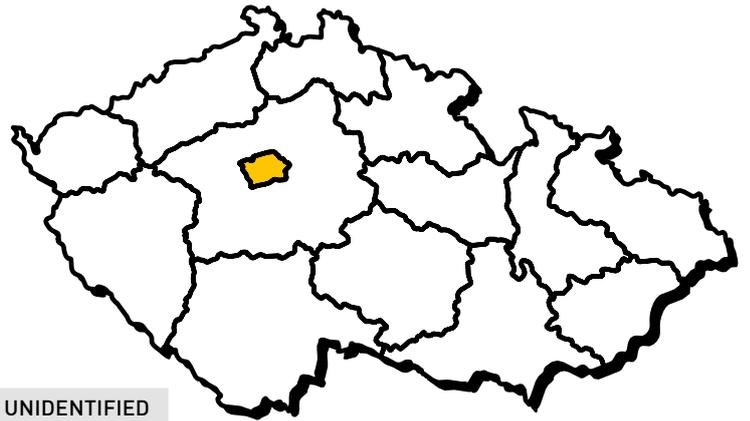
Foreigners
11 %



§	NUMBER
283	87
284	30
285	16
286	1
287	0
288	0

CITIZENSHIP	NUMBER
Bulgaria	1
Czech Republic	117
Hungary	1
Poland	1
Romania	2
Slovakia	9
Ukraine	1

Prague



UNIT	CRININAL CASES	OFFENDERS	UNIDENTIFIED OFFENDERS
Prague I	179	208	1
Prague II	61	60	1
Prague III	44	46	1
Prague IV	122	136	3
Regional Police Directorate	19	41	1
TOTAL	425	491	7

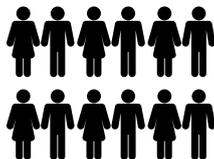
Police and Customs Administration Cooperation	
criminal cases	1
offenders	4

Customs Administration	407	29	379
------------------------	-----	----	-----

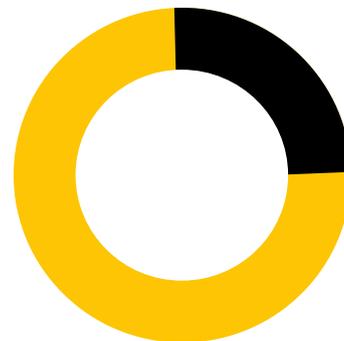
SEX	NUMBER
male	424
female	96



adults	513
15-18 years old	7
under 15 years old	0



Czechs
77 %



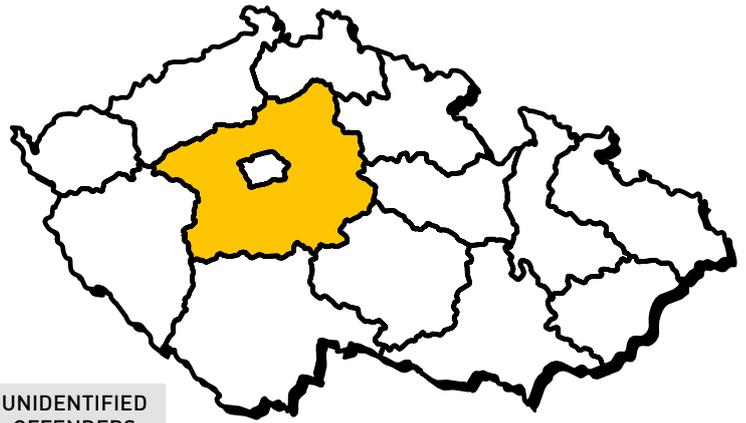
Foreigners
23%

§	NUMBER
283	663
284	188
285	1
286	6
287	5
288	50

CITIZENSHIP	NUMBER
Australia	2
Azerbaijan	1
Belarus	2
Bulgaria	6
Czech Republic	400
Egypt	1
Iran	2
Italy	1
Kazakhstan	3
Kosovo	1
Libya	1
Latvia	1
Moldova	1
Germany	1

CITIZENSHIP	NUMBER
Nigeria	15
Netherlands	1
Pakistan	1
Poland	2
Austria	1
Romania	3
Russia	6
Greece	1
Slovakia	15
Serbia	1
Turkey	1
Ukraine	40
Vietnam	10
Vietnam	3

Central Bohemia Region



UNIT	CRININAL CASES	OFFENDERS	UNIDENTIFIED OFFENDERS
Benešov	15	16	0
Beroun	65	68	2
Kladno	47	61	1
Kolín	44	49	1
Kutná Hora	33	31	2
Mělník	22	28	2
Mladá Boleslav	68	71	0
Nymburk	32	57	1
Praha venkov - jih	15	16	1
Praha venkov - východ	30	38	0
Praha venkov - západ	17	8	9
Příbram	29	54	4
Rakovník	22	31	0
Regional Police Directorate	6	17	0
TOTAL	445	545	23

Police and Customs Administration Cooperation	
criminal cases	1
offenders	3

Customs Administration	3	2	1
------------------------	---	---	---

SEX	NUMBER
male	455
female	92



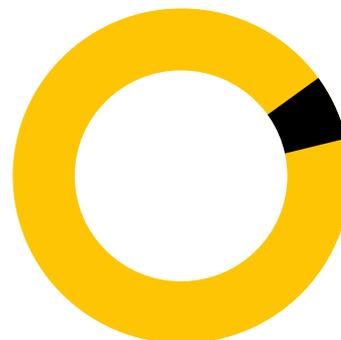
♂ 455

♀ 92

adults	519
15-18 years old	21
under 15 years old	7




Czechs
94 %

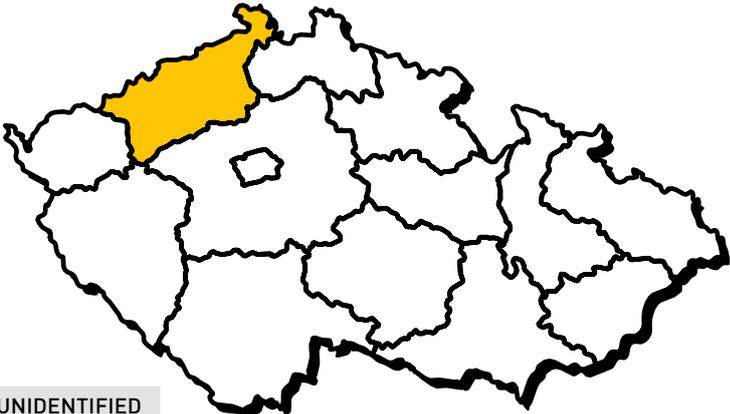



Foreigners
6 %

§	NUMBER
283	427
284	136
285	18
286	12
287	0
288	2

CITIZENSHIP	NUMBER
Bulgaria	2
Czech Republic	515
Lebanon	1
Germany	1
Hungary	1
Poland	5
Slovakia	15
Ukraine	7

Ústí nad Labem Region



UNIT	CRININAL CASES	OFFENDERS	UNIDENTIFIED OFFENDERS
Děčín	42	44	0
Chomutov	55	69	1
Litoměřice	21	21	0
Louny	38	57	0
Most	52	70	0
Teplice	53	58	0
Ústí nad Labem	7	7	0
Regional Police Directorate	4	6	0
TOTAL	272	332	1

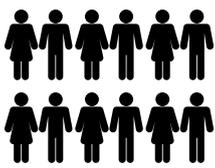
Police and Customs Administration Cooperation	
criminal cases	0
offenders	0

Customs Administration	6	5	1
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SEX	NUMBER
male	279
female	58



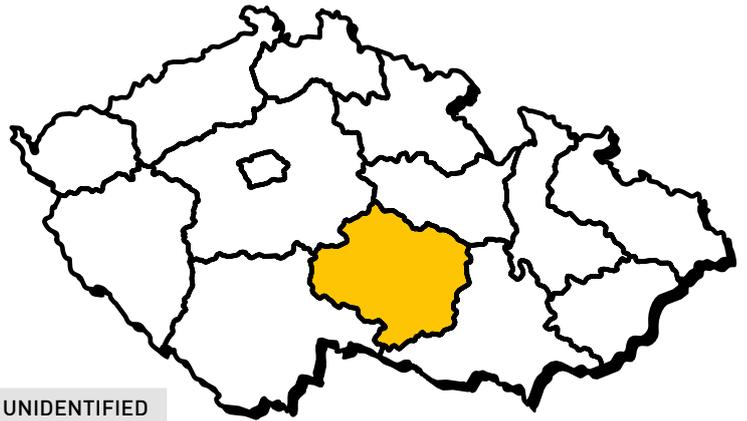
adults	332
15-18 years old	3
under 15 years old	2



§	NUMBER
283	286
284	45
285	9
286	4
287	0
288	1

CITIZENSHIP	NUMBER
Armaleia	1
Czech Republic	330
Slovakia	4
Vietnam	2

Vysočina Region



UNIT	CRININAL CASES	OFFENDERS	UNIDENTIFIED OFFENDERS
Havlíčkův Brod	28	29	0
Jihlava	12	13	0
Pelhřimov	2	2	0
Třebíč	22	22	0
Žďár nad Sázavou	15	15	0
Regional Police Directorate	2	4	0
TOTAL	81	85	0

Police and Customs Administration Cooperation

criminal cases	0
offenders	0

Customs Administration	0	0	0
------------------------	---	---	---

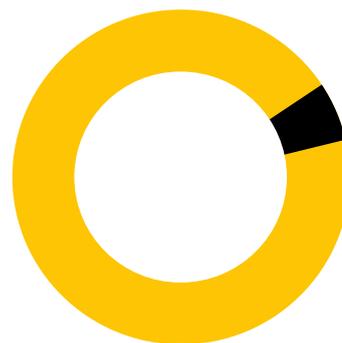
SEX	NUMBER
male	69
female	16



adults	85
15-18 years old	0
under 15 years old	0



Czechs
95 %

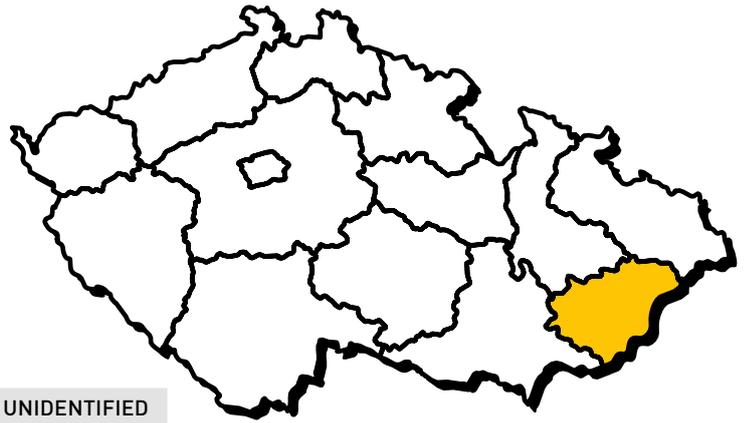


Foreigners
5 %

§	NUMBER
283	69
284	19
285	0
286	0
287	0
288	0

CITIZENSHIP	NUMBER
Czech Republic	81
Austria	1
Slovakia	1
Ukraine	1
Vietnam	1

Zlín Region



UNIT	CRININAL CASES	OFFENDERS	UNIDENTIFIED OFFENDERS
Kroměříž	7	8	0
Uherské Hradiště	25	25	0
Vsetín	7	10	0
Zlín	11	14	0
Regional Police Directorate	2	7	0
TOTAL	52	64	0

Police and Customs Administration Cooperation

criminal cases	0
offenders	0

Customs Administration	0	0	0
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SEX	NUMBER
male	52
female	12

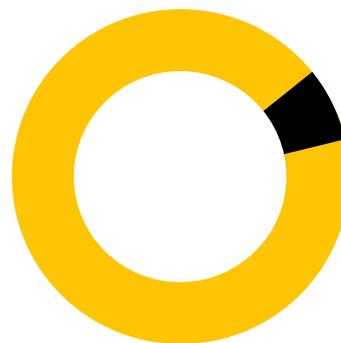


adults	62
15-18 years old	2
under 15 years old	0



§	NUMBER
283	49
284	12
285	4
286	1
287	0
288	0


Czechs
92 %




Foreigners
8 %

CITIZENSHIP	NUMBER
Czech Republic	59
Poland	1
Slovakia	3
Ukraine	1

Narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances seized – by region

Region °	NDH		South Bohemia		South Moravia		Karlovy Vary		Hradec Králové		Liberec		Morava-Silesia		Olomouc		Pardubice	
	Police	CA	Police	CA	Police	CA	Police	CA	Police	CA	Police	CA	Police	CA	Police	CA	Police	CA
Narcotic and psychotropic substances ¼																		
Cannabis products																		
Cannabis - plants (pcs)	633	-	656	-	125	-	307	-	880	-	138	-	1 218	-	184	205	185	-
Cannabis - dry weight (g)	65 362,7	-	18 906,41	-	45 730,1	-	24 575,96	2 025,35	61 363,31	3 104,7	2 107,93	0,60	66 669,41	18 806,4	49 551,50	3 278,92	32 448,42	-
Cannabis - seeds (g)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	291,70	-	-	-	-	-
Hashish (g)	122 292,9	-	-	-	1,54	-	2 296,03	-	0,50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,51	-
Phoenix's tears (ml)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
GR. FACILITIES	7	-	9	-	4	-	10	-	14	-	1	-	16	-	5	-	5	-
Stimulants																		
Amphetamine (g)	815,4	-	-	-	1,2	-	64,1	-	-	26,8	-	6,55	348,02	-	5,65	-	-	-
Amphetamine (tbl./capsule)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ecstasy (g) (MDMA, MDA, PMA, DOB, MDE, MBDA, etc.)	10 963,40	13 183,40	37,28	-	9,021	49,45	76,15	-	1,66	-	19,88	5,27	244,293	10,5	22,69	7,67	0,84	16,39
Ecstasy (tbl.) (MDMA, MDA, PMA, DOB, MDE, MBDA, etc.)	10	5 019	317	-	194	-	43	-	-	-	194	8	-	-	9	6	-	199
Methamphetamine/pervitine (g)	126 134,86	937,10	822,48	-	1 104,98	-	7 161,59	1 779,46	2 831,58	2,54	295,66	30,24	2 745,48	-	338,32	3,82	507,25	-
Methamphetamine/pervitine (tbl.)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
METH LABS	6	-	2	-	32	-	2	-	3	-	2	-	35	-	16	-	2	-
Opiates																		
Heroin (g)	-	14 215,00	-	-	157	-	10,65	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Poppy seeds (g)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Opium (g)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Opium (ml)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
OPIUM, MORPHINE, HEROIN LABS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cocaine products																		
Cocaine (g)	49 519,2	305,80	19,011	-	46,669	-	16,49	-	1,909	-	46,44	-	28,383	10,5	5,15	-	-	1,73
Coca - leaves (g)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hallucinogens																		
1cP-LSD (trips)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1P-LSD (trips)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
AL-LAD (trips)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
LSD (trips)	-	-	-	-	13	-	7	-	30	-	6	-	-	-	8	-	-	50
LSD (tbl.)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Psilocybe mushrooms (g) (psilocin/ psilocybin)	-	-	-	-	74,325	-	-	-	-	-	36,56	-	-	-	561,25	-	-	-
Psilocybe mushrooms (fruiting bodies)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	228	-	200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grow boxes for psilocybe mushrooms (pcs)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mescaline (g)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other substances																		
GHB (g)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
GHB (capsules)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
GHB (ml)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Pilsen		Prague		Central Bohemia		Ústí nad Labem		Vysočina		Zlín		CR		OFFENSES (PČR+CA)	TOTAL
Police	CA	Police	CA	Police	CA	Police	CA	Police	CA	Police	CA	Police	CA		
768	-	86	-	815	-	794	-	10	-	75	-	6 874	205	520	7 599
30 167,16	55,21	23 246,50	10 261,21	68 671,85	16,4	62 872,56	213,70	4 569,79	-	15 055,96	-	571 299,52	37 762,48	12 204,63	621 266,62
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	291,70	0,00	-	291,70
1,63	-	388,098	240,97	247,30	-	-	-	5,36	-	-	-	125 241,87	240,97	109,74	125 592,58
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	0,30	0,3
9	-	8	-	11	-	8	-	2	-	0	-	109	0	-	109
1	-	12,077	310,277	7,550	-	1,6	1028,8	25,1	-	-	-	1 281,70	1 372,43	17,59	2 671,71
-	-	-	53	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	53	-	53
3,74	13,59	1518,044	410,73	432,240	2,4	71,66	905,7	1,24	-	-	-	13 402,14	14 605,10	82,66	28 089,90
91	7	372	5672	233	396	-	-	1	-	12	-	1 476	11 307	111,25	12 894
384,55	11,22	6 791,03	89,46	3 678,94	-	7 782,78	-	203,99	-	196,11	-	160 979,61	2 853,84	1 058,33	164 891,78
-	-	-	152	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	152	1,00	153
4	-	24	-	27	-	10	-	5	-	14	-	184	0	-	184
-	-	33,525	27,89	18,111	-	13,5	30,2	-	-	-	-	232,79	14 273,09	32,70	14 538,57
-	-	389422,46	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	389 422,46	0,00	-	389 422,46
-	-	-	-	0,2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0,20	0,00	0,85	1,05
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0,00	0,00	1	1
-	-	7	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	0	-	8
259,08	0,41	6005,051	260,99	14,319	-	2,25	-	3,85	-	0,031	-	55 967,85	579,43	67,315	56 614,6
-	-	264,2	92,10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	264,20	92,10	-	356,30
-	-	-	208	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	208	-	208
-	-	-	34	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	34	16	50
-	-	-	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	13	-	13
-	-	50	917	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	115	967	13	1 095
-	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	10	-	10
-	-	87,832	276,89	27,45	-	-	-	6,15	-	45,868	-	839,44	277	45,39	1 161,72
423	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	440	-	-	-	1 291	0	119	1 410
-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	6	-	6
-	-	-	1 291,2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	1 291,2	-	1 291,2
-	-	104,773	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	104,77	0	-	104,77
-	-	-	51	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	51	-	51
-	-	10,08	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10,08	0	-	10,08

Narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances seized – by region

Region °	NDH		South Bohemia		South Moravia		Karlovy Vary		Hradec Králové		Liberec		Morava-Silesia		Olomouc		Pardubice	
	Police	CA	Police	CA	Police	CA	Police	CA	Police	CA	Police	CA	Police	CA	Police	CA	Police	CA
Precursors for the production of methamphetamine																		
Acatar (tbl.)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	120	-	29	-	-	-
Apsefan (tbl.)	-	-	-	-	20	-	-	-	70	-	-	-	96	-	51	-	190	-
Cirrus/Cirrus Duo(g)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cirrus/Cirrus Duo(tbl.)	-	-	-	-	540	-	1 728	-	96	-	485	-	48	-	368	-	90	-
Decancit SR (g)	32 000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ephedrine (g)	1 826,00	-	804,2	-	1,75	-	13,39	4505,29	-	-	3105	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ephedrine (tbl.)	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ephedra Arena (tbl.)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9 000	-	-	-
Ephedra Arena (g)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Espefa (tbl.)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	840	-	-	-
Ibuprom Zatoki (tbl.)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	34	-	-	-	-	-	13 524	-	-	-
Modafen (tbl.)	-	-	-	-	1 380	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nurofen Stop grip (tbl.)	-	-	-	-	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nurofen (tbl.)	-	-	-	-	1 920	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Paralen (tbl.)	-	-	-	-	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pseudoephedrine - unspecified (g)	2 189,10	-	-	-	1319,6	-	7,46	-	2,94	-	814,91	106,9	332,22	-	-	-	-	921
Pseudoephedrine - unspecified (tbl.)	-	-	-	-	8675	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	816	-	-	-
Rhinasek (tbl.)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2295	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rhinostop (tbl.)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rhinozad (tbl.)	960	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sedofan (tbl.)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stopcold (tbl.)	129	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sudafed (tbl.)	20	-	-	-	240	-	-	-	72	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	298	-
Opiates																		
DHC Continus/Codeine (g)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,70	-	-
DHC Continus/Codeine (tbl.)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fentanyl (g)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0,537	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fentanyl (patch - pcs)	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	14	-	12	-	7	-	-	-	-	-
Morphine (g)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17,83	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Morphine (tbl.)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oxycodone (tbl.)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tramal/Tramadol (amp.)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tramal/Tramadol (ml)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	86	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tramal/Tramadol (tbl.)	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	-
Vendal Retard (tbl.)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Pilsen		Prague		Central Bohemia		Ústí nad Labem		Vysočina		Zlín		CR		OFFENSES (PČR+CA)	TOTAL
Police	CA	Police	CA	Police	CA	Police	CA	Police	CA	Police	CA	Police	CA		
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	149	0	-	149
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	427	0	-	427
-	-	-	-	-	-	92,41	-	-	-	-	-	92,41	0	-	92,41
-	-	-	2 614	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3 355	2 614	-	5 969
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5 158	-	37 158	0	-	37 158
-	-	9 198,58	-	11 456,4	-	0,19	-	-	-	-	-	26 405,47	4 505	2,35	30 913,11
-	-	23 591	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	23 593	0	-	23 593
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9 000	0	-	9 000
-	-	3 994,82	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3 994,82	0,00	-	3 994,82
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	840	0	-	840
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13 558	0	-	13 558
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 380	0	-	1 380
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	0	-	24
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 920	0	-	1 920
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	0	-	24
-	-	1524,88	-	-	-	1001,50	-	-	-	5,269	-	7197,879	1 028	-	8225,779
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9 491	0	-	9 491
-	-	-	-	4878	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7 173	0	-	7 173
-	-	18699	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18 699	0	-	18 699
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	960	0	-	960
-	-	3587	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3 587	0	-	3 587
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	129	0	-	129
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	630	0	-	630
-	-	7,210	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,21	4,7	-	11,91
-	-	-	10	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	5	10	-	15
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0,537	0	-	0,537
3	-	3	-	34	-	16	-	-	-	-	-	93	0	2,25	95
-	-	-	4,7	3,15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20,98	4,7	-	25,68
-	-	-	-	-	-	30	-	-	-	-	-	46	0	-	46
-	-	23	899	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25	899	-	924
-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	0	-	1
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	86	0	-	86
-	-	5	-	30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	47	0	-	47
-	-	118	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	118	30	-	148

Narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances seized – by region

Region °	NDH		South Bohemia		South Moravia		Karlovy Vary		Hradec Králové		Liberec		Morava-Silesia		Olomouc		Pardubice		
	Police	CA	Police	CA	Police	CA	Police	CA	Police	CA	Police	CA	Police	CA	Police	CA	Police	CA	
Benzodiazepiny																			
Alprazolam/Neuro/Xanax (tbl.)	-	-	-	-	74	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Alprazolam/Neuro/Xanax (g)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bromazepam (g)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bromazepam (tbl.)	-	-	-	-	119,0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bromazolam (g)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,3	-	-	-	-
Bromazolam (tbl.)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	225	-	-	-	-
Deschloretizolam (tbl.)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Diazepam/Valium (amp.)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Diazepam/Valium (tbl.)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	-	-	-
Diazepam/Valium (ml)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Flunitrazepam (tbl.)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Flunitrazolam (tbl.)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lexaurin (g)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,58	-	-	-	-
Lexaurin (tbl.)	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rivotril/Clonazepam (g)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1,01	-	-	-	-
Rivotril/Clonazepam (tbl.)	18	-	27	-	-	-	84	-	20	-	30	-	38	-	125	-	-	-	-
Triazolam (tbl.)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dissociative anaesthetics																			
Ketamine (tbl.)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ketamine (g)	14 550,90	-	4,7	-	5	-	0,96	-	-	-	-	2,39	-	-	9,88	-	-	-	-
Hypnotics																			
Hypnogen/Stilnox/Zolpidem/ Zolpinox (g)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hypnogen/Stilnox/Zolpidem/ Zolpinox/Sanval (tbl.)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Substitution																			
Buprenorphine/Transtec (patch - pcs)	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Buprenorphine (g)	-	-	-	-	-	-	0,8	-	7,33	-	1,42	-	-	-	5,20	-	-	-	-
Buprenorphine (tbl.)	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	19	-	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ravata (tbl.)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subutex/Suboxone (tbl.)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	54	-	-	-	-	-	26,75	-	-
Other substances																			
Adipex (phentermine) (tbl.)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Anabolics/hormones (amp./vial)	40	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	4	-	-	-	-
Anabolics/hormones (g)	23,30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Anabolics/hormones (ml)	33,8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Anabolics/hormones (tbl./capsule)	64 265	-	-	-	313	-	300	-	360	-	-	-	500	-	-	90	-	-	-
Pregabalin (tbl.) - antiepileptic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	46	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pregabalin (g) - antiepileptic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,832	-	10,96	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Pilsen		Prague		Central Bohemia		Ústí nad Labem		Vysočina		Zlín		CR		OFFENSES (PČR+CA)	TOTAL
Police	CA	Police	CA	Police	CA	Police	CA	Police	CA	Police	CA	Police	CA		
-	-	1 215	376	900	-	15	-	-	-	-	-	2 214,0	376	90	2 680
-	-	16	-	1,1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17,1	0	0,2	17,3
-	-	-	0,58	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0,0	1	-	0,6
-	-	-	50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	119,0	50	-	169
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,3	0	-	5,3
-	-	-	70	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	225	70	117	412
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	0	-	1
-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	0	-	2
-	-	-	520	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	520	-	532
-	-	-	37,5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	37,5	-	37,5
-	-	-	26	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	26	-	26
-	-	-	112	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	112	-	112
-	-	-	-	0,9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	0	-	2
-	-	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	23	0	-	23
-	-	-	-	1,3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,3	0	1,7	5
-	-	124	90	193	-	48	-	-	-	-	-	707	90	284	1 081
-	-	-	70	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	70	-	70
-	-	-	30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	30	-	30
18	-	34,871	301,34	2,48	-	0,61	-	-	-	-	-	14 627,40	303,73	3,03	14 934,16
-	-	-	-	0,2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0,2	0	-	0,2
-	-	525	608	3 130	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	3 755	608	-	4 363
-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	0	-	8
-	-	80,456	-	42,681	-	23,248	-	-	-	-	-	161,14	0	-	161,14
-	-	1,5	10	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	67	10	1	78
-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	0	-	4
-	-	44	-	23	-	48	-	-	-	-	-	195,75	0,00	47,25	243
-	-	-	90	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	90	-	90
-	-	2532	4806	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 584	4 812	-	7 396
-	-	635,48	475	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	658,78	475	-	1 133,8
-	-	-	120	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	33,8	120	-	153,8
-	-	28461	60962	-	-	196	-	-	-	-	-	94395	61052	-	155 447
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	46	0	43	89
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19,792	0	-	19,792

Other substances by region

Region °	NDH		South Bohemia		South Moravia		Karlovy Vary		Hradec Králové		Liberec		Morava-Silesia		Olomouc		Pardubice	
	Police	CA	Police	CA	Police	CA	Police	CA	Police	CA	Police	CA	Police	CA	Police	CA	Police	CA
Synthetic cannabinoids																		
Cannabinoid synthetic - unspecified (g)	-	-	2009	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
HHC (g)	-	-	-	126	-	-	56,0	-	-	-	-	-	2,020	-	-	-	-	-
HHC (tbl.)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
HHC (l)	-	-	-	-	-	-	0,029	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stimulants																		
2-FMA (2-Fluoromethamphetamine) (g)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2-FMA (2-Fluoromethamphetamine) (tbl.)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2-FEA (2-Fluoroethamphetamine)(g)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2-FEA/3-FEA (tbl.)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3-FEA (3-fluoroethamphetamine) (tbl.)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3-FPM (3-fluorophene-metrazine) (g)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4-FMA (4-Fluoromethamphetamine) (g)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4-FMA (4-Fluoromethamphetamine) (tbl.)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5-MAPB (tbl.)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5-MAPB (g)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6-APB (g)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hallucinogens																		
3-HO-PCP (g)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dissociative anaesthetics																		
0-PCE (g)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0,90	-	-	-
2-FDCK (g)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2-FDCK (tbl.)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3-METHYL-PCP (g)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Phenethylamines																		
2C-B (g)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2C-B (tbl.)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4F-MPH (g)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4F-MPH (tbl.)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cathinones																		
α-PHIP(g)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
α-PVP(g)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2-MMC (g)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2-CMC (g)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3-CMC (g) Clofedrone	3,4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3-MMC (g)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3,4 MDPHP (g)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4-CMC (g) Clefedron	172,00	-	-	-	12,93	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,63	-	2,82	-	-	-
4-CMC (tbl.) Clefedron	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4-MMC (g) Mephedrone	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
N-ethylpentredone (g)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Pilsen		Prague		Central Bohemia		Ústí nad Labem		Vysočina		Zlín		CR				TOTAL
Police	CA	Police	CA	Police	CA	Police	CA	Police	CA	Police	CA	Police	CA	other forces	OFFENSES (PČR+CA)	
32,94	-	28,45	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2070,39	10	-	-	2 080,4
-	-	159,456	-	-	-	-	-	97	-	-	-	314,476	126	-	37,29	477,8
-	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	0	-	-	8
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0,029	0	-	-	0,029
-	-	1,01	4,28	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4,28	-	-	5,3
-	-	-	64	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	64	-	-	64
-	-	-	9,78	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	10	-	-	10
-	-	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	7	-	-	7
-	-	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	7	-	-	7
-	-	-	1,01	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	1	-	-	1
-	-	-	15,52	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	16	-	-	16
-	-	-	29	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	29	-	-	29
-	-	-	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	25	-	-	25
-	-	-	10,53	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	10,53	-	-	10,53
-	-	-	2,28	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	2,28	-	-	2,28
-	-	-	0,24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	-	-	0
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0,9	0	-	0,64	2
-	-	-	22,76	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0,00	22,76	-	-	22,76
-	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0,00	10	-	-	10,00
-	-	-	0,49	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0,49	-	-	0,49
-	-	6	12,41	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	12,41	-	-	18,41
-	-	10	124	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	124	-	62	196
-	-	-	2,94	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0,00	2,94	-	-	2,94
-	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	10	-	-	10
-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	0	-	-	2
-	-	1,458	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,458	0	-	-	1,458
-	-	10	408,44	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	408,44	-	-	418,44
-	-	-	67,53	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	67,53	-	-	67,53
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,44	0	-	-	3,44
-	-	7,94	2,5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,94	2,5	-	-	10,44
-	-	1,05	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,05	0	-	-	1,05
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	196,378	0	-	-	196,378
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	0	-	-	2
-	-	8,48	-	5,8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14,28	0	-	-	14,28
-	-	-	186,27	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	186,27	-	-	186,27

Other substances by region

Region °	NDH		South Bohemia		South Moravia		Karlovy Vary		Hradec Králové		Liberec		Moravia-Silesia		Olomouc		Pardubice	
	Police	CA	Police	CA	Police	CA	Police	CA	Police	CA	Police	CA	Police	CA	Police	CA	Police	CA
Piperazines																		
MPH (Methylphenidate/Ritalin) (tbl.)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tryptamines																		
3-MeO-PCE (g)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,40	-	-	-
3-MeO-PCP (g)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4-AcO-MET (tbl.)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4-HO-MET (tbl.)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4-HO-MIPT (tbl.)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5-MeO-DMT (g)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5-MeO-MIPT (tbl.)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
DMT (Dimethyltryptamine) (g)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other substances																		
PMK (g)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PMK (trips)	-	-	19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MSM (dimethylsulfone) (g)	-	-	-	-	348,73	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Price of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances by region, 2024 (CZK)

Region	dry marijuana		hashish		MDMA				heroin	
	price /g	most frequently	price /g	most frequently	price/ tbl.	most frequently	price /g	most frequently	price/g	most frequently
South Bohemia	35 - 200	200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South Moravia	40 - 300	100	-	-	170	-	700	-	1 250	-
Karlovy Vary	100 - 200	200	-	-	300	-	2 000	-	-	-
Hradec Králové	50 - 200	200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Liberec	50 - 200	200	-	-	-	-	1 000 - 2 000	-	-	-
Moravia-Silesia	30 - 220	200	-	-	200 - 800	200	500 - 800	-	-	-
Olomouc	75 - 300	200	-	-	-	-	500 - 1 000	500	-	-
Pardubice	40 - 200	200	-	-	200 - 250	200	-	-	-	-
Pilsen	80 - 400	200	-	-	200	-	-	-	-	-
Prague	50 - 400	-	-	-	240 - 300	-	1 000	-	1 500	-
Central Bohemia	30 - 250	200	-	-	100	-	-	-	2 000 - 6 000	-
Ústí nad Labem	100 - 900	200	-	-	600	-	-	-	-	-
Vysočina	100 - 250	-	-	-	-	-	2 000	-	-	-
Zlín	100 - 150	150	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NPC	90 - 130	-	-	-	80 - 200	-	-	-	800 - 1 000	-
Czech Republic	30 - 900	200	-	-	100 - 600	200	500 - 2 000	-	1 250 - 6 000	-

Pilsen		Prague		Central Bohemia		Ústí nad Labem		Vysočina		Zlín		CR		TOTAL		
Police	CA	Police	CA	Police	CA	Police	CA	Police	CA	Police	CA	other forces	OFFENSES (PČR+CA)			
-	-	1	86	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	86	-	-	87
-	-	-	0,38	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,4	0,4	-	-	1,8
-	-	-	2,30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	2	-	-	2
-	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	10	-	-	10
-	-	-	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	12	-	-	12
-	-	-	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	15	-	-	15
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	-	0,20	0,2
-	-	-	27	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	27	-	-	27
-	-	0,52	2810,35	-	-	-	-	-	-	0,02	-	0,54	2810,35	-	-	2 810,9
-	-	-	100000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	100 000	-	-	100 000
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19	0	-	-	19
-	-	942,203	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 290,93	0	-	-	1 290,93

cocaine		LSD		methamphetamine		amphetamine	
price/g	most frequently	price/trip	most frequently	price/g	most frequently	price/g	most frequently
2 500	2 500	-	-	650 - 5 000	2 000	-	-
2 000 - 2 500	-	-	-	1 000 - 2 250	2 000	1 500	-
2 000	-	-	-	500 - 2 000	1 000; 2 000	600 - 1 400	-
-	-	-	-	1 300 - 2 500	2 500	-	-
2 500	-	-	-	1 000 - 4 950	1 000	2 000	-
1 800 - 2 000	2 000	100 - 300	-	800 - 5 000	2 000	-	-
2 500	-	-	-	500 - 5 000	2 000	-	-
-	-	-	-	500 - 2 500	2 500	-	-
2 500 - 3 000	-	-	-	800 - 2 500	2 000	-	-
900 - 3 000	2 500	-	-	500 - 4 500	1 000	-	-
1 500 - 2 000	-	200	-	950 - 4 500	1 000; 2 500	2 000	-
-	-	-	-	700 - 2 500	1 000	-	-
-	-	-	-	1 000 - 5 000	2 000	2 000 - 2 500	-
-	-	-	-	1 000 - 2 000	2 000	-	-
1300 - 2500	-	100 - 200	-	1000 - 1600	-	-	-
900 - 3 000	-	100 - 300	-	500 - 5 000	2 000	600 - 2 500	-



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