



Pomáhat a chránit

# National Drug Headquarters Annual report 2020



# Content

05	Editorial
07	Methamphetamine
23	Marijuana
33	Cocaine
39	Heroin
45	MDMA - „Ecstasy“ tablets
51	Covid-19 pandemic and its impact on drug crime in the regions
57	Prekursors, education, prevention and NPS
69	International cooperation
73	Asset seizure
79	Statistical data on drug crime (Czech Republic, 2020)

Distinguished readers,

The National Drug Enforcement Headquarters are proud to present to you the traditional Annual Report describing the drug culture and illicit drug markets in the Czech Republic from a point of view of a law enforcement body. In the Report, we particularly concentrate on new trends in the production, trafficking, and distribution of narcotic and psychotropic substances.

The past year was heavily impacted by Covid-19 pandemic measures and restrictions on public life. Limited chances to distribute drugs to occasional and situational users led to their reduced offer. Restrictions of movement across borders negatively impacted the availability of pharmaceuticals, especially those containing pseudoephedrine, and caused an increase in the price of both precursors and drugs produced from them. In the Czech Republic and Europe-wide, we continued documenting incidences of distribution of methamphetamine imported from abroad rather than produced locally. In Europe, the demand for methamphetamine has recently been on the rise, and the market is increasingly more often supplied by perpetrators from Mexico and methamphetamine produced in Afghanistan. We have been documenting a continuing trend of perpetrators relocating their large-scale methamphetamine production to neighbouring countries; criminal groups also realised that spreading criminal activities across several states can help them reduce the risk of detection. The Covid-19 pandemic measures affected the transnational criminal groups only to a limited extent and perpetrators have continued flooding drug markets in Europe, particularly in the Netherlands and Belgium, with their overproduction of heroin, cocaine, and increased production of MDMA-containing amphetamines.

In the Czech Republic, the abuse of the virtual environment for international distribution of illicit illegal addictive substances and drugs has been gaining importance; dealers and distributors deliver by mail or postal services and may even receive payments in virtual currencies.

We have documented a visible increase of abuse of psychoactive medication prescribed to legitimate patients; the illicit distribution of prescription drugs leaking from patients has blended into illicit drug markets. In the light of their increasing abuse and related risks, legislators have continued their efforts to add new substances, particularly the new psychoactive substances, to lists of prohibited substances.

In my opinion, the last year was extremely challenging and I would like to express my thanks and gratitude to all members of the Police of the Czech Republic in charge of the detection and investigation of drug-related crime. My thanks also go to our partners – members of support units of the Service of the Criminal Police and Investigation, the Customs Administration, the intelligence services, and last but not least, all of our foreign partners. Our operations depend on and would not be feasible without close cooperation with external partners – the public administration, the academia, and entities in the chemical and pharmaceutical industry, whose trust we have long enjoyed and valued.

In November, the National Drug Enforcement Headquarters will celebrate three decades of existence. We have been working hard to prove ourselves and to demonstrate that there is indeed a good reason for our existence. We have been continually improving our capacity to effectively combat international organized drug crime, and we have been moving forward steadily to remain equally successful in the coming decades of fighting drug crime. We are getting stronger with each positive feedback from our partners, every new case, and our belief that our work can contribute to a better life in our country.



Brigadier General PhDr. Jakub Frydrych,  
director of NPC SKPV PČR

# METHAMPHETAMINE

## METHAMPHETAMINE

For many years, the Czech Republic had been reporting the highest number of detected methamphetamine brewing laboratories; the output of the Czech production, however, is no longer that high. 90 per cent of the current laboratories are small home-based units, the output of which is a maximum of tens of grams per one production cycle. Production of the small laboratories is designed for the domestic market only.

Industrial breweries, with a production capacity of one to tens of kilograms, production of which is designed for exports, account for about seven percent of all illicit methamphetamine production facilities detected in the Czech Republic. Recently, primarily in the past two years, perpetrators have been moving their large-scale production to Poland and the Netherlands.

In this context, we've been detecting an increased involvement of Czech citizens in the large-scale production of methamphetamine on the territory of the Czech Republic, which may be related to the current trend of transferring production organised by Vietnamese criminal groups to other European countries.

Perpetrators of illicit production of methamphetamine on the territory of the Czech Republic, mostly import precursors and other necessary ingredients, in particular the red phosphorus, from Poland; in other words, Poland continues to be the main source of pharmaceuticals containing pseudoephedrine used for the illicit production of methamphetamine. Cirrus has remained the most frequently illegally imported drug. The pharmaceuticals distributed on the Polish territory are often produced in other countries.

However, the number of imports of pharmaceuticals from more distant destinations, e.g. Spain, Turkey, Bosnia and Herzegovina, and Romania, has been increasing; imports of pseudoephedrine-containing pharmaceuticals from southern European countries are mainly organised by foreigners with long-term residence in the Czech Republic.

The state of emergency and Covid-19 restrictions, particularly the closed borders, resulted in a reduced supply of substances necessary for methamphetamine production which subsequently caused temporary gaps in availability of methamphetamine at certain locations as well as their price increase. In this context, we detected illegal crossing of the green border outside the official ports of entry and trafficking of pseudoephedrine tablets. However, the methamphetamine market quickly recovered due to alternative modus operandi of perpetrators of crime and termination of restrictions and Covid -19 related measures. We recorded a decline in methamphetamine exports from the Czech Republic abroad.

In 2020, German law enforcement authorities recorded a total of 60 cases of German citizens or foreigners residing in Germany trafficking methamphetamine from the Czech Republic to Germany. In this context, 83 persons were charged and a total of 1662.39 grams of methamphetamine seized. Most perpetrators were trafficking small quantities of illicit drugs. 2020 marked a decrease in all the three indicators – number of cases, number of suspects charged, and the volume of drugs seized – when compared to the previous years.

## Illicit trafficking to Germany

	<b>cases</b>	<b>offenders</b>	<b>seized amount</b>
<b>2020</b>	60	83	1662,39
<b>2019</b>	165	214	2312,74
<b>2018</b>	220	305	6223,09
<b>2017</b>	331	458	8334,16
<b>2016</b>	438	616	8264,87
<b>2015</b>	320	457	14561,57
<b>2014</b>	792	1080	15504,25

Source: Joint Czech-German center for police and customs cooperation in Schwandorf

We've detected an increased number of German customers travelling to the Netherlands to buy methamphetamine there – an issue which corresponds to the current trend of Vietnamese criminal groups moving their production capacities abroad, including the Netherlands, as well as the increased availability of methamphetamine from Mexican drug cartels in Europe. The reduced methamphetamine exports were also caused by measures that restricted movement across borders, which particularly affected the supply in markets close to the national borders as the dealers lost their German customers, who had used to regularly come to these open-air markets to buy doses of crystalline methamphetamine.

In 2020, we detected an increase in cases of methamphetamine distributed in cyberspace; most cases, however, were rather small-scale.

In Europe, most methamphetamine currently comes from industrial laboratories run by Mexican criminal groups mainly in the Netherlands and Belgium, or from dealers selling production imported by Mexican criminal groups which are trafficking hundreds of kilograms of methamphetamine primarily in cargo containers coming from Mexico on commercial vessels. The Mexican cartels use a special methamphetamine production technology that allows for the production of larger quantities of the drug per production cycle and significantly reduces its price; Mexican methamphetamine has become a significant competitor for the European production of methamphetamine. In the Netherlands, Mexican criminal groups cooperate effectively with both local and foreign groups of perpetrators, including the Vietnamese. In Austria, Germany, Belgium, France, Spain, the Netherlands, and Slovakia, the law enforcement bodies seized a significant volume of Mexican methamphetamine.

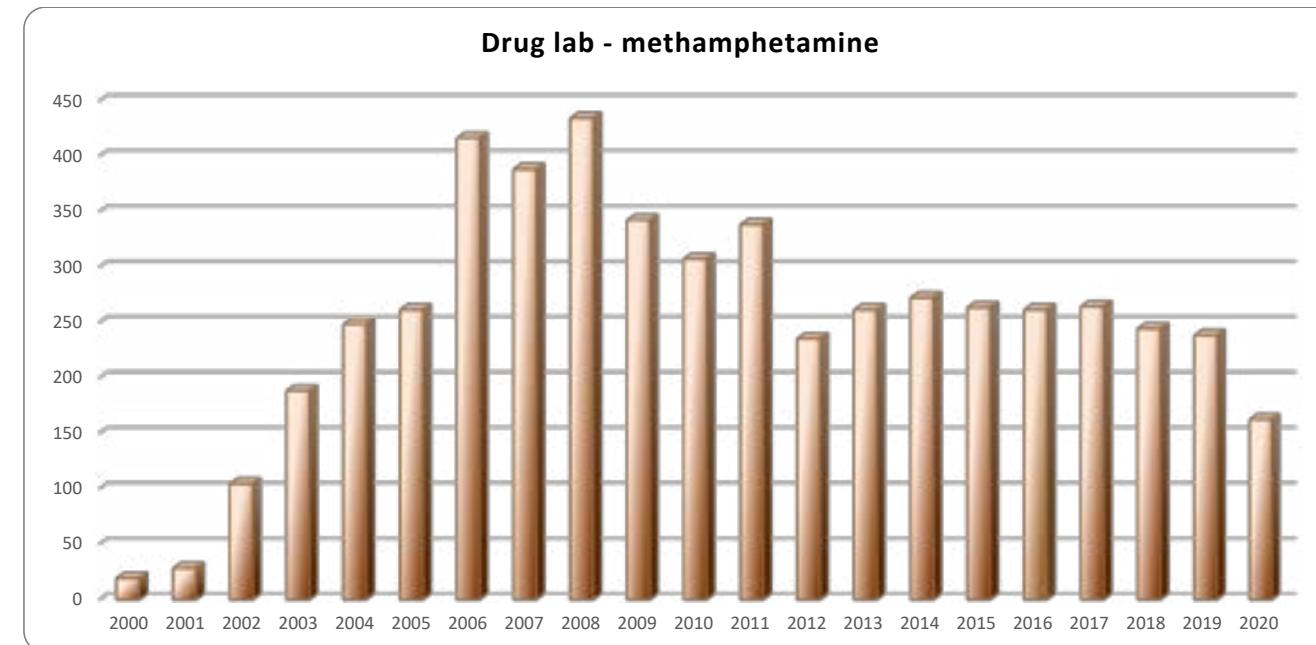
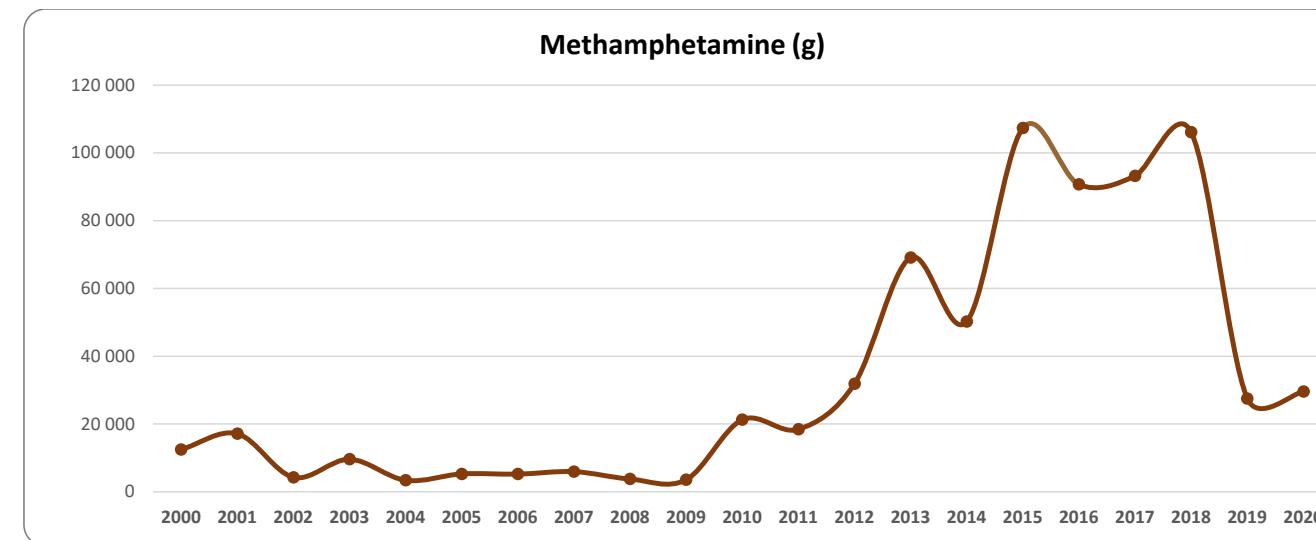
Furthermore, the law enforcement bodies throughout Europe have been seizing considerable quantities of methamphetamine originated from Central Asian countries (most commonly Afghanistan) or Iran. In 2020, we also recorded imports of methamphetamine industrially produced by Mexican organised groups to the Czech Republic.

In respect of the production of methamphetamine in the Netherlands and its trafficking to the Czech Republic, we seized methamphetamine made from a precursor called BMK.

The methamphetamine produced with the help of BMK is sold in the Czech Republic for CZK 400,000 to CZK 450,000 per kilogram, while methamphetamine produced in the Czech Republic is sold for CZK 500 to 560 thousand per kilogram. In 2020, due to the Covid-19 pandemic measures, the price of 1 kilogram of pharmaceuticals containing pseudoephedrine in bulk rose from CZK 50 to 55 thousand.

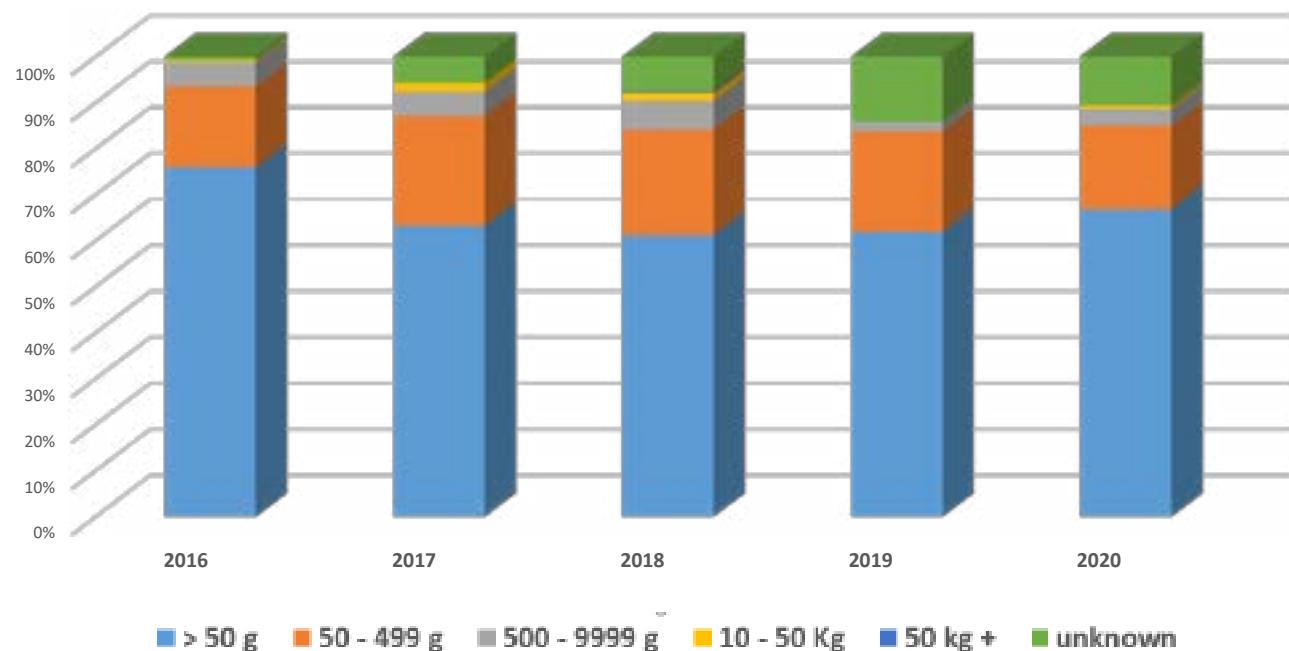
#### Volume of methamphetamine detected and number of detected brewing houses

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
<b>Methamphetamine (g)</b>	21 301	18 476	31 900	69 137	50 238	107 363	90 718	93 256	106 155	27 576	29 601
<b>Drug lab</b>	307	338	235	261	272	263	261	264	240	234	160





## Drug lab volume of production



## Seized precursors

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Total
Acatar (tbl.)	26 924	240	168	72	1 880	1 245	3 382	656	4 120	3 072	1 372	<b>46 651</b>
Acifed (tbl.)										480	0	<b>480</b>
Apselan (tbl.)			160	1 647	4 222	8 644	16 782	79 725	65 296	39 176	1 100	<b>216 752</b>
CET-DER (tbl.)									364 000	0	0	<b>364 000</b>
Cirrus (tbl.)	68	17 551	24 788	158 842	618 767	616 983	163 997	244 336	118 545	147 536	96 397	<b>2 217 652</b>
Clarinase (tbl.)											3 065	<b>3 065</b>
Claritine Active (tbl.)		10 926	20 981	36 221	24 795	7 161	6 854	8 068	300	60	96	<b>115 462</b>
Efedrin (g)	8 151,9	2 317,4	2 167,2	23,0	13 554,9	1,2	430,70	347	1 190,8	65	632	<b>74 742,5</b>
Efedrin (tbl.)	15 000	4 070			2 355	2 341	92	150	290	5	60	<b>26 065</b>
Galpseud (tbl.)								18 700	14 700	12 034		<b>45 434</b>
Grip Blocker (tbl.)								120		172		<b>292</b>
Gripepton (tbl.)										72		<b>72</b>
Grip Ibum (tbl.)								50				<b>50</b>
Gripex Max (tbl.)								100	154	202		<b>456</b>
Grippal (tbl.)											1 892	<b>1 892</b>
Ibuprofen/Ibuprom (tbl.)	551	1 474		1 499	180	3 466	3 402	230	372	736	384	<b>34 454</b>
Infex Zatoki (tbl.)								48	24	348		<b>420</b>
Metafen Zatoki (tbl.)										400		<b>400</b>
Modafen (tbl.)	3 356	2 762	2 208	1 095	420	825	1 031	46	1 547	508	385	<b>39 837</b>
Neoaftrin (tbl.)		2 120	2 492									<b>4 612</b>
Nurofen Stop grip (tbl.)		14 892	228	2 760	8 200	6 896	2 772	1 218	1 884	9 359	3 819	<b>91 280</b>
Panadol (tbl.)/Panadol plus stop grip						1 032	240					<b>19 589</b>
Paralen + (tbl.)	144									72		<b>3 917</b>
Pseudoefedrin (g)	2 179,1	2 880	2 307	63 739	11 645,1	1 222,2	20 377,3	6 056,3	9 347,0	5 687,0	21 607,2	<b>150 849,2</b>
Rhynopront (tbl.)		660	588	24			72					<b>1 344</b>
Reactine Duo (tbl.)	11 284	10 940										<b>22 224</b>
Rhinostop (tbl.)									890	120		<b>1 010</b>
Robicold (tbl.)									139	120	40	<b>299</b>
StopCold (tbl.)											4 370	<b>4 370</b>
Sudafed (tbl.)	278 133	403 105	169 348	21 052	27 181	7 565	6 832	22 120	5 511	3 512	2 688	<b>959 806</b>
Theraflu (tbl.)									192			<b>192</b>
Zyrtec - D (tbl.)		28 140								960		<b>29 100</b>
Unspecified medicinal products containing pseudoephedrine (tbl.)					6 152	3 308	1 668		19 669	0	2 070	<b>32 867</b>

### Operation „METZGER“

In our operation codenamed Metzger, we detected and arrested, in cooperation with Kriminalpolizeiinspektion Bayreuth, our German colleagues, an international organised group of perpetrators who were active on the territory of Bavaria and in the Sokolov county, Czech Republic. The group perpetrated the trafficking of methamphetamine from the Czech Republic to the Federal Republic of Germany and its further distribution by dealers to end-users. Perpetrators distributed methamphetamine in the Czech Republic, too. Our German counterparts criminally prosecuted and sentenced six perpetrators, three of whom were Czech citizens.

In the Czech Republic, we are criminally prosecuting six perpetrators of particularly serious crime of illicit production and another handling of narcotic and psychotropic substances and poisons pursuant to Section 283, paragraph 1, paragraph 2b) and c), and paragraph 4c) of the Criminal Code; more suspects will be charged in the near future. On top of the drugs, we also seized about CZK 2 million and several illegally possessed firearms.



### Operation „MOI“

In our operation codenamed Moi, we initiated criminal proceedings against two suspects of Vietnamese origin for the particularly serious crime of illicit production and another handling of narcotic and psychotropic substances and poisons pursuant to Section 283, paragraph 1 and paragraph 3c) of the Criminal Code who were perpetrating trafficking in methamphetamine, a psychotropic substance. The perpetrators were detained in a parking lot in Děčín, Ústí nad Labem region during the handover of a total of 4.5 kilograms of methamphetamine, which we found in their motor vehicle.

During subsequent house searches, we found about 500 grams of methamphetamine in a family home in Děčín, including a fully operable illegal laboratory and all the necessary laboratory supplies and chemicals.



### Operation „MATT“

In our operation codenamed Matt, we initiated criminal prosecution of six Czech nationals charged with the particularly serious crime of illicit production and another handling of narcotic and psychotropic substances and poisons pursuant to Section 283, paragraph 1 and paragraph 2a), b), and c) of the Criminal Code perpetrating production of methamphetamine in Znojmo county. The perpetrators pooled funds to buy tablets in Poland which they used to produce methamphetamine in rented cottages in the vicinity of the nearby Vranov Dam. The group had started its criminal activities by trafficking thousands of Ecstasy tablets from the Netherlands. Arguments over cash as well as Covid-19 restrictions made them expand their criminal activities and they started making methamphetamine; altogether, we seized three small methamphetamine brewing laboratories..



### Operation „TROUBA - KUFR“

The National Drug Enforcement Agency, in cooperation with the Police authorities of the State of Israel, the Federal Republic of Germany, and the Kingdom of the Netherlands, investigated the criminal activities of two Dutch citizens trafficking amphetamine, a psychotropic substance, from the Netherlands to Israel in consignments sent via shipping agencies in several European countries. In the Czech Republic, in 4 consignments declared as consumer goods, we seized a total of 14 kilograms of amphetamine, a psychotropic substance. Furthermore, two Dutch nationals were detained in the Netherlands; they were in possession of 3.5 kilograms of amphetamine seized in related house searches.



## Operation „VANG I“

In our operation codenamed Vang I, we initiated criminal prosecution of two Vietnamese nationals for the serious crime of illicit production and another handling of narcotic and psychotropic substances and poisons pursuant to Section 283, paragraph 1 and paragraph 3c) of the Criminal Code; the two individuals perpetrated trafficking of methamphetamine were apprehended when withdrawing 1.642 gram of methamphetamine from storage in the woods in the vicinity of Bžany, Ústí and Labem region.

This case is closely related to a criminal file kept by the Regional Directorate of the Police in Prague on criminal activities of two other Vietnamese nationals who were apprehended by the Motorized Police Unit patrol in a routine traffic check carrying about 1 kilogram of methamphetamine, a psychotropic substance in their vehicle.



## Operation „VANG II“

In our operation codenamed Vang II, we initiated criminal prosecution of one Vietnamese national suspected of serious crime of illicit production and another handling of narcotic and psychotropic substances and poisons pursuant to Section 283 paragraph 1 and paragraph 2c) of the Criminal Code; the suspect was a dealer of methamphetamine in an open-air market near Dubí in the Ústí and Labem region, the clients were German-speaking drug users whom he sold packages of minimum 100 gram of the psychotropic substance. In cooperation with the Customs Administration of the Federal Republic of Germany, we documented a total of three transactions which amounted to a total of about 300 grams of methamphetamine. Our criminal prosecution was strongly affected by the spring Covid-19 measures, in particular the closed Czech/German border preventing German citizens from coming to the Czech Republic to buy psychotropic substances such as methamphetamine.



# MARIJUANA

## MARIJUANA

Drug crimes related to cannabis remain, together with methamphetamine-related offenses, the most serious offenses in the Czech Republic. Cannabis cultivation in 2020, as in previous years, ranged from small plantations with just several plants to big plantations with a capacity of hundreds of plants; the current trend is to set up smaller plantations, both indoor and, increasingly often, outdoor, and seasonal in the more climate-friendly regions.

Cases of illicit trafficking in cannabis investigated and prosecuted by the law enforcement bodies in 2020 show that cannabis cultivated in the Czech Republic continues to be purchased by organized distributors who resell it partly to domestic but mainly to foreign buyers, especially in Germany, Poland, Austria, Hungary, the Scandinavian countries, and Slovakia.

In 2020, we marked an increased volume of distribution of locally cultivated cannabis in the virtual environment, which was due to the Covid-19 pandemic measures and restrictions of movement across borders; however, we had detected such tendencies already in the previous years.

In relation to the Covid-19 pandemic measures and restrictions of movement across borders, there were fewer seizures and lower amount of cannabis seized in border areas on the territory of the Federal Republic of Germany; it may, however, also be due to the increased orientation of larger German cannabis distributors on the Dutch market with narcotic and psychotropic substances.

On the other hand, seizures and intelligence received from the Polish law enforcement bodies indicate that Czech producers dominate the Polish market at least in the Czech – Polish border areas.

Perpetrators sell marijuana to Poland in consignments containing several kilos of the drug. Trafficking of marijuana to Poland is dominated by Czech perpetrators. Consumption of cannabis drugs in the Czech Republic continues to be covered by the local production; in 2020, however, we detected changes in the modus operandi of distribution to the end users and supply in publicly accessible places.

In the area of large-scale production of cannabis drugs, we continued detecting and intense involvement of Balkan organised criminal groups perpetrated mainly by nationals of Serbia, Montenegro, and Croatia. These perpetrators often use forged documents to rent property in which they set up cannabis cultivation plants. The criminal activity is usually organised by bosses from abroad, who are not personally involved in this criminal activity on the territory of the Czech Republic and who launder their proceeds of crime in their countries of origin, where they invest them in real estate or business. The marijuana produced by these groups is intended primarily for export.

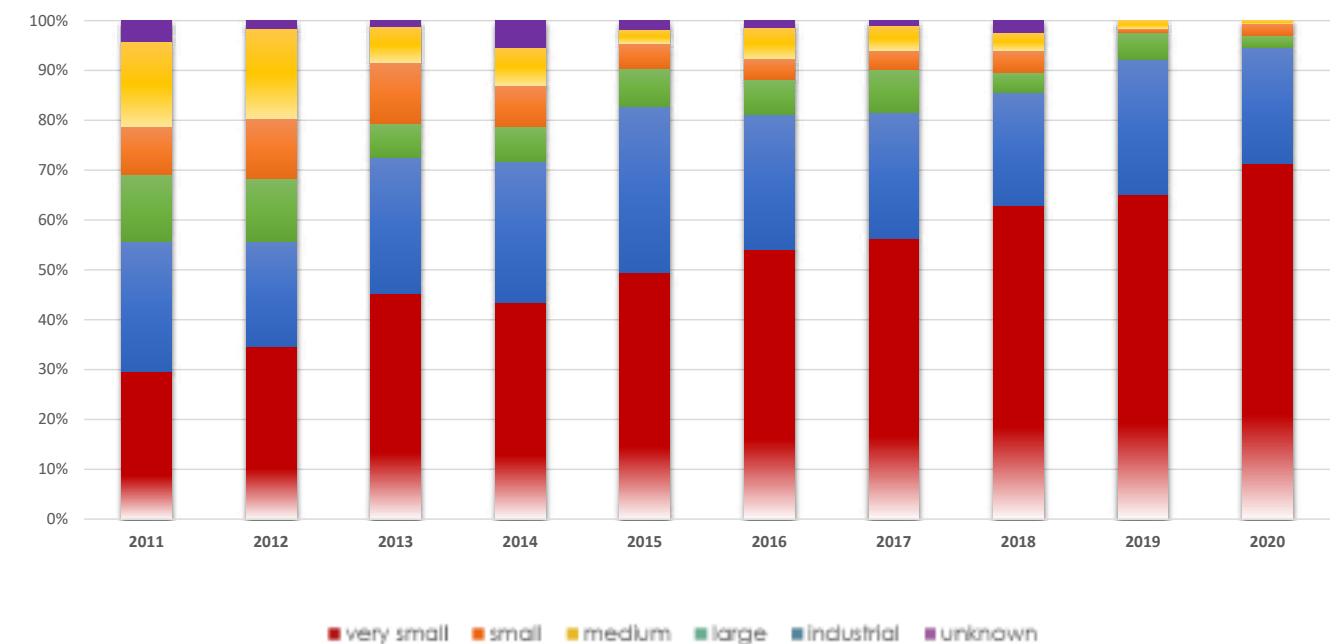
In 2020, we marked a decreasing trend of synthetic cannabinoids used as a substitute for cannabis; the decrease is visible not only in the Czech Republic but also Europe-wide. These substances are often mistaken for raw cannabis, on the contrary, sold as legal and harmless substances. This poses considerable risks since most users are unaware of the pharmacological and toxicological impact of synthetic cannabinoids on the human body.

In the Czech Republic in 2020, we detected a case of production of a cannabis extract, so-called Phoenix tears, from the perpetrator's production of cannabis cultivated outdoors.

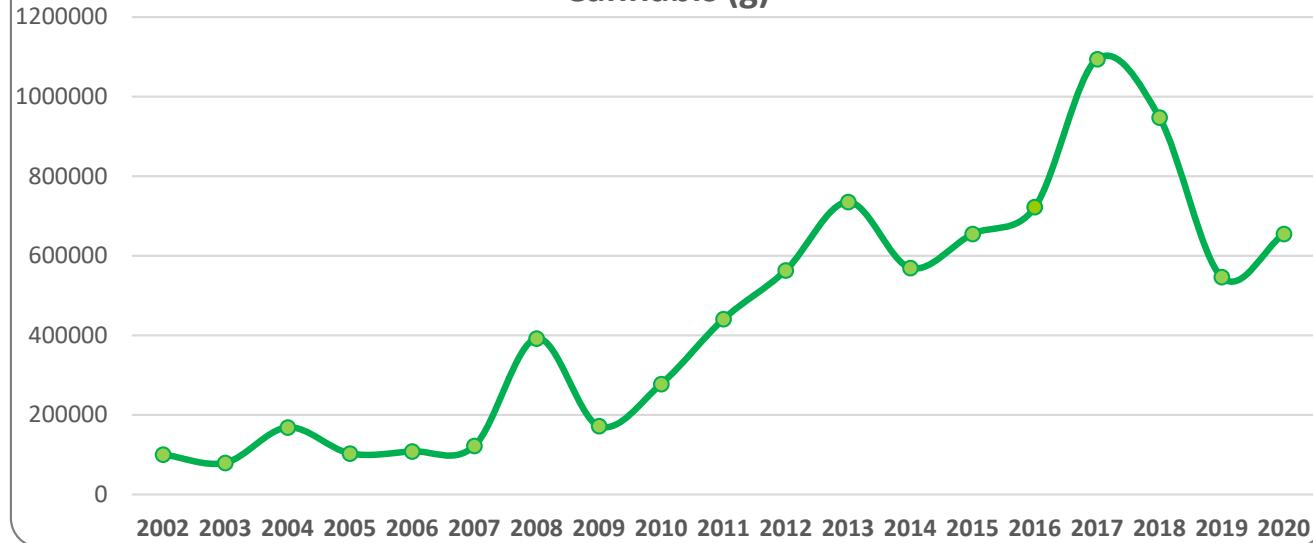
## Increase in volumes of detected Cannabis

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
<b>Cannabis (g)</b>	277 988	440 780	563 335	735 362	569 564	655 055	722 107	1 094 601	948 015	546 339	655 130
<b>Cannabis - plants (ks)</b>	64 904	62 817	90 091	73 639	77 685	30 770	57 660	54 392	28 334	26 925	15 990
<b>growhouse</b>	145	165	199	276	301	220	299	305	202	258	167
<b>Hashish (g)</b>	9 354	2 431	20 532	1 321	14 852	7 558	6 566	9 126	2 916	1 650	1 186

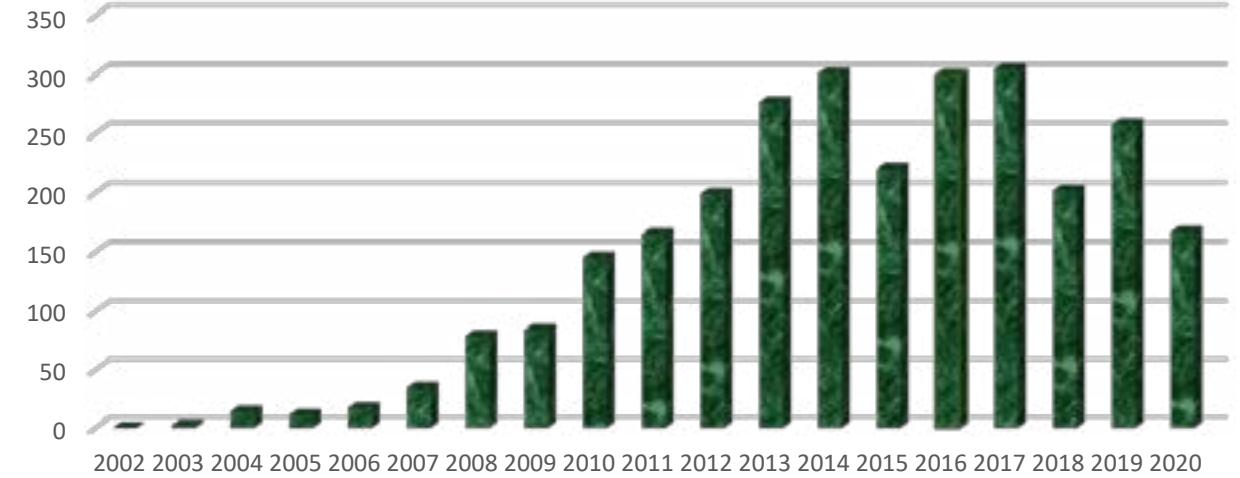
## Percentage of cultivation sites seized in the years 2011 - 2020



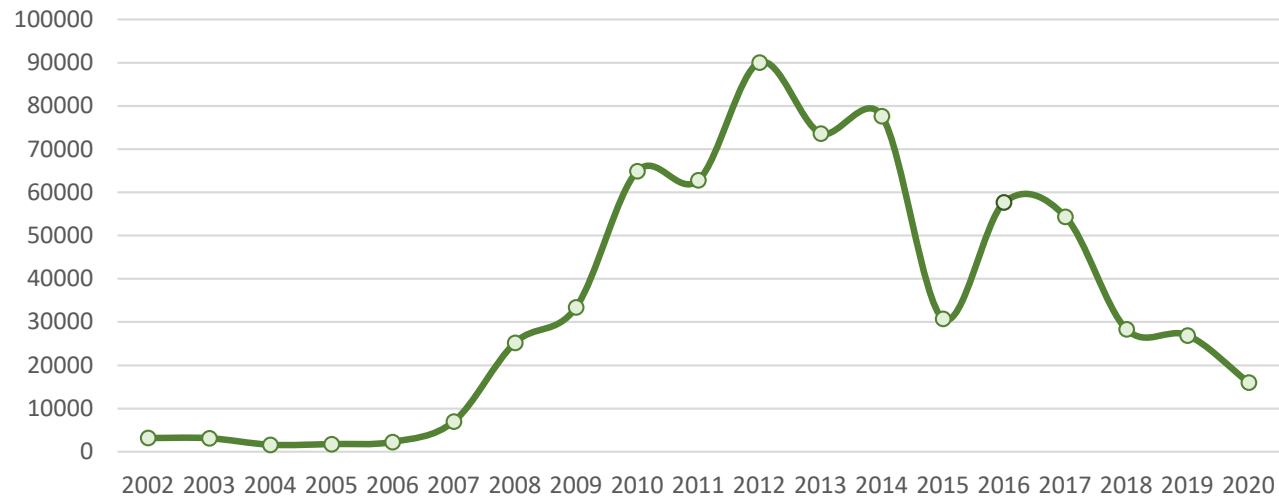
**Cannabis (g)**



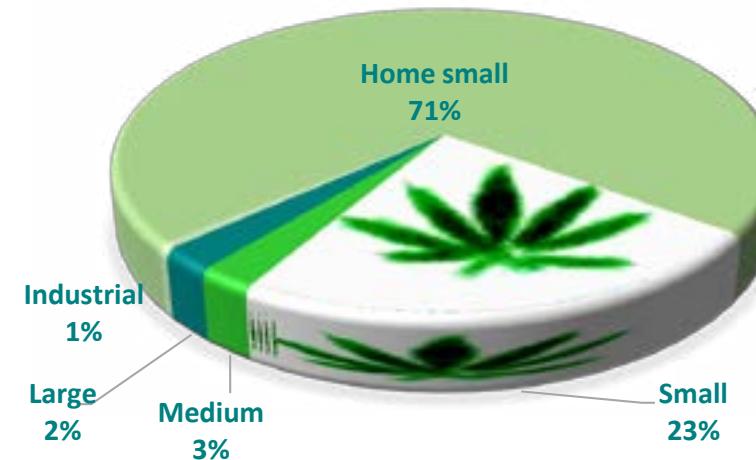
**Cannabis - growhouse**



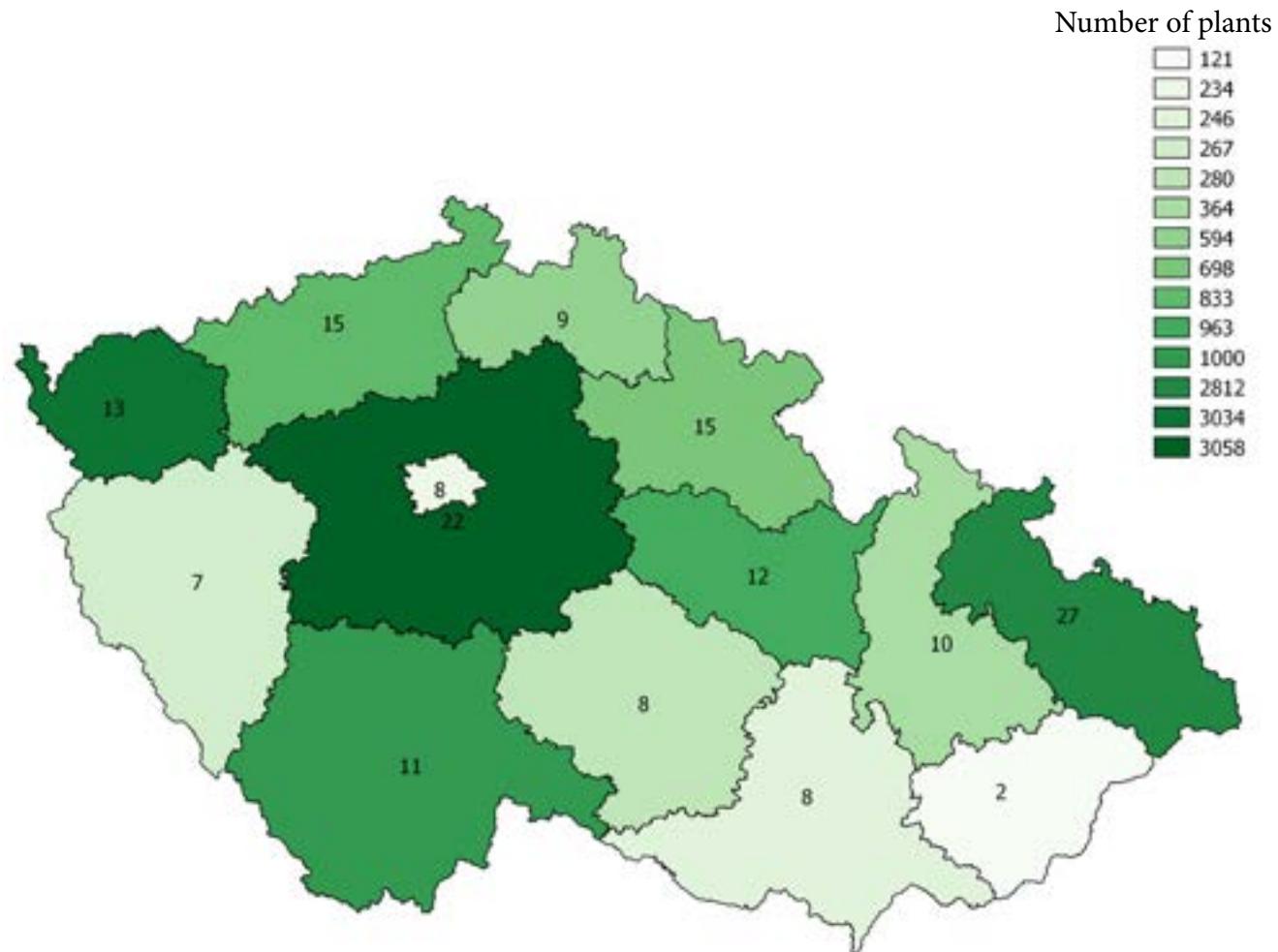
**Cannabis - plants**



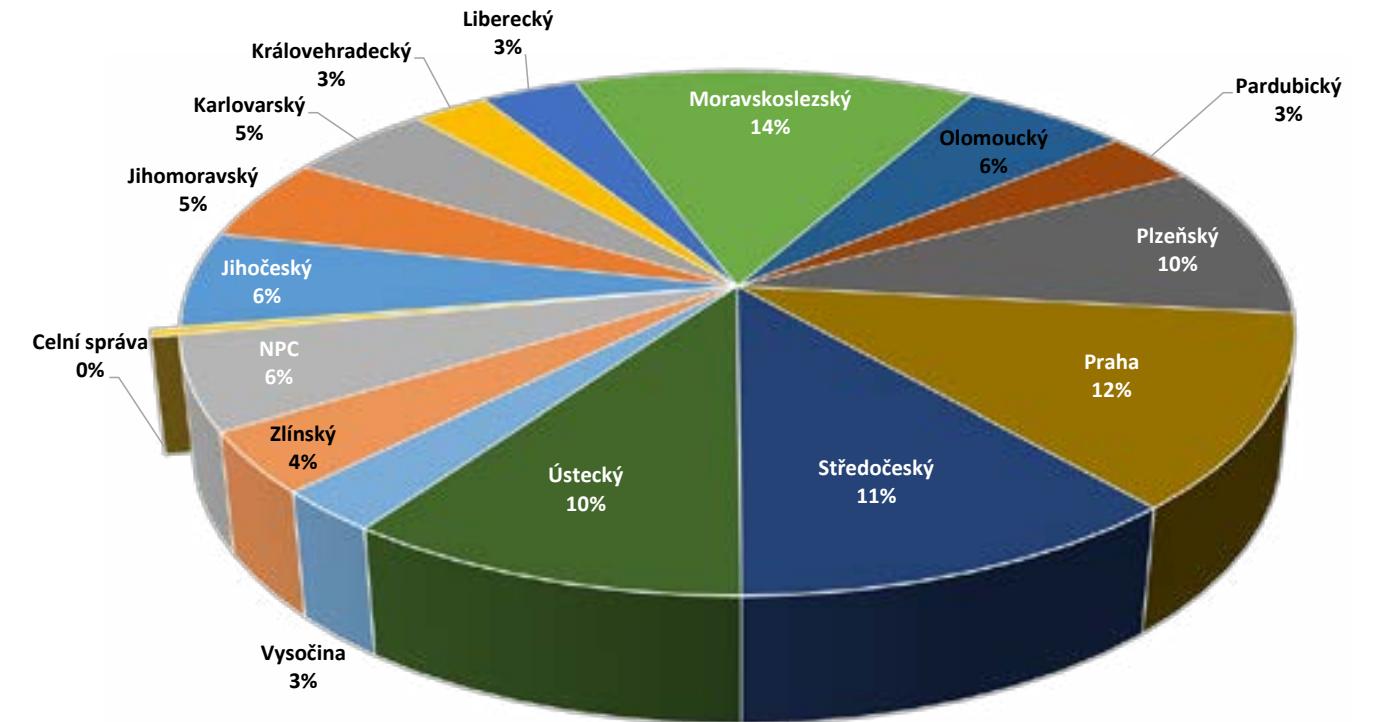
**2020**



## The number of detected growhouses and plants in 2020



## Percentage of seized cultivation sites in CR 2009 - 2020 - present in particular regions of CR



### Operation „PESA“ a „PESA II“

In our operation codenamed Pesa, we cooperated with the Austrian Police authorities to detect an international organized criminal group perpetrating large-scale cannabis cultivation and the subsequent production and distribution of marijuana, its export to Germany, and trafficking and distribution of cocaine on the territory of the Czech Republic.

In total, the Police arrested and charged five members of the organized group, including the main organizer of the criminal activity, and seized two fully equipped large-capacity in-door cannabis cultivation plants operated in family homes in the region of Central Bohemia. In the course of the operation and the subsequent house searches, we seized 110 cannabis plants with an estimated yield of around 500g of dry matter per plant, 22 kg of dry matter of marijuana, approximately 77 g of cocaine, a narcotic substance, cocaine presses, approximately CZK 3,000,000 in cash, two motor vehicles, and two real estate properties.

The criminal activity was organized by a national of Bosnia and Herzegovina illegally residing in the Czech Republic. Together with two other men, he was in charge of the cultivation plants and the import and export of substances. The other two members of the group worked as gardeners. To export marijuana, the perpetrators used a special built-in electromagnetic box in the trunk of their vehicle. The vehicle was intercepted, in cooperation with the German Police authorities, after crossing the border at the Rozvadov point of entry carrying eight packages of cannabis dry substance; the total weight of the illicit drugs was 4.413,97 g.

We initiated criminal proceedings of the apprehended suspects for the serious crime of illicit production and another handling of narcotic and psychotropic substances and poisons pursuant to Section 283 paragraph 1, paragraph 3c), and paragraph 4c) of the Criminal Code.

Subsequently, in an operation codenamed Pesa II, we apprehended and initiated criminal prosecution of 14 Czech nationals suspected of serious crime of illicit production and another handling of narcotic and psychotropic substances and poisons pursuant to Section 283, paragraph 1, paragraph 2a), and paragraph 3c) of the Criminal Code. As part of the operation, we seized six small illegal cannabis cultivation plants on the territory of the Hradec Králové and Pardubice regions.



### Operation „ZÁVORY“

Incorporation with members with the general headquarters of the customs service in Ústí nad Labem, we apprehended four Czech nationals suspicious of perpetrating the serious crime of illicit production and another handling of narcotic and psychotropic substances and poisons pursuant to Section 283, paragraph 1, paragraph 3c) and paragraph 4c) of the Criminal Code. On the territory of Liberec and Jablonec nad Nisou counties, the suspects distributed marijuana locally and also trafficked the drug for the purpose of further distribution. In the criminal proceedings, we documented 42 kilogrammes of marijuana trafficked and distributed. In the course of our operation, we seized 3000 grammes of marijuana, CZK 74,200 in cash, electronic appliances worth CZK 150,000, and a VW Passat worth CZK 80,000. T

### Operation „FARMA“

In our operation codenamed Farma, we initiated criminal proceedings of four Czech nationals who perpetrated the serious crime of illicit production and another handling of narcotic and psychotropic substances and poisons pursuant to Section 283, paragraph 1 and paragraph 2c) of the Criminal Code. On the territory of Louny region, the suspects were cultivating non-technical cannabis in an outdoor cultivation plant, they were using their products to make marijuana which day subsequently distributed or used to make so-called Phoenix tears. In the course of our operation and controlled deliveries we seized several dozens of kilogrammes of marijuana, CZK 1.682.000 in cash, Eur 8.000 in cash, electronic appliances worth CZK 40.000, equipment necessary to dry cannabis, equipment to produce Phoenix tears, and cannabis fertilisers worth in total about CZK 100.000. The apprehended individuals are also suspected of juvenile sexual victimisation and possession of child pornography.



## Operation „RIR“

In our operation codenamed RIR, we initiated criminal proceedings of three Czech nationals who perpetrated the serious crime of illicit production and another handling of narcotic and psychotropic substances and poisons pursuant to Section 283, paragraph 1 and paragraph 2c) of the Criminal Code; the suspects were distributing marijuana on the territory of Karlovy Vary region. In the course of our investigation, we documented the distribution of several kilogrammes of the substance. Intelligence gathered in the criminal proceedings was used for Police interventions by the Department of General Crime of the Regional Headquarters of the Police of the Czech Republic in Karlovy Vary.



# COCAINE

## COCAINE

In 2020, we continued documenting an ongoing increase in illegal trafficking in cocaine on the territory of the Czech Republic. The state of emergency and the COVID-19 restrictions, especially reduced freedom of movement, limited air traffic, and closed borders, impacted imports of cocaine to our territory and its subsequent distribution. The cocaine trafficked to our territory is of relatively high quality and its price was ranging from CZK 800 to CZK 3,500 per 1 gram, depending on the volume and purity.

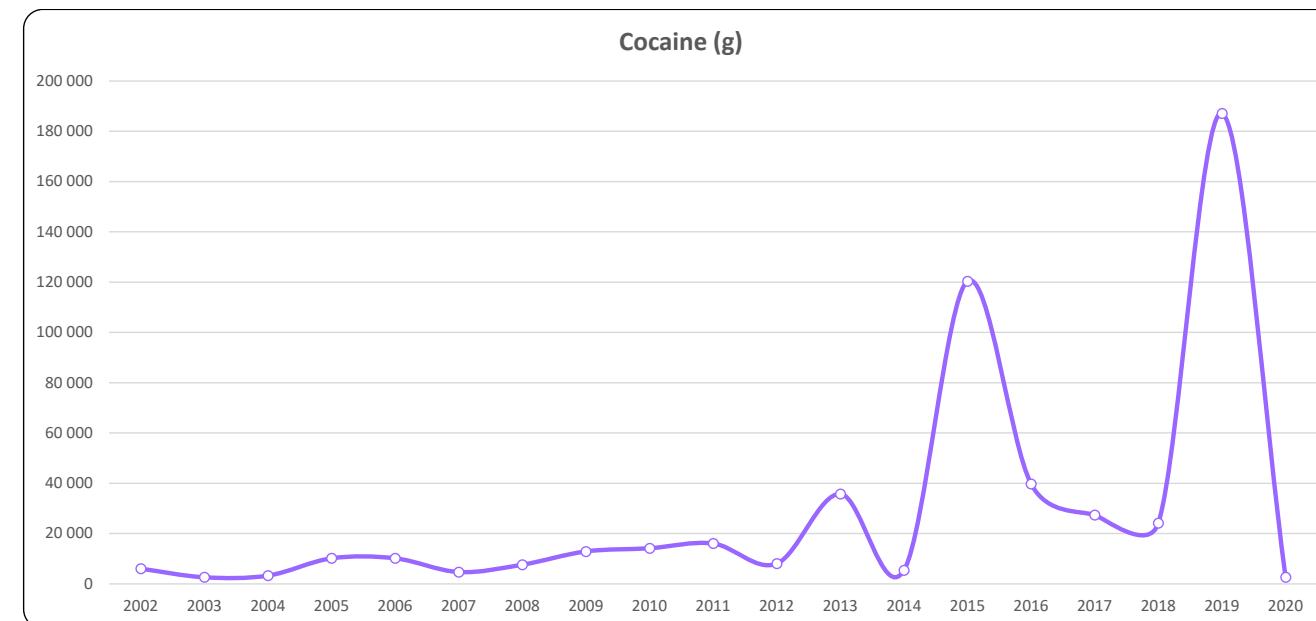
Cocaine is the main commodity of criminal groups from the Western Balkan countries - Croatia, Serbia, Slovenia, Montenegro, and Bosnia and Herzegovina; it is dominated by Serbian and Albanian citizens, who use their communities and contacts in South America to traffic cocaine to Europe, including the Czech Republic, using air, sea, and land routes. The organisers hire nationals of European Union member states, including Czechs, to perpetrate trafficking and distribution of cocaine. One organised group usually entails different nationalities who traffic and deal with multiple illicit commodities in cooperation with other criminal groups.

The restriction of air traffic in 2020 caused a significant decrease in the illicit trafficking of cocaine via air couriers into the Czech Republic; the perpetrators replaced the temporarily missing air route with land routes and hired organised groups of Czech nationals and foreigners residing in the Czech Republic traffic cocaine from the Netherlands.

There has been an ongoing trend, which became exceedingly more important in 2020 due to the Covid-19 restrictions, to move drug trafficking online and to various illicit webs, such as the Darknet. This type of distribution is closely linked to the increasing number of seized consignments of cocaine in international mail or parcel services coming to the Czech Republic or seized on our territory. Some consignments are small while others contain kilograms of cocaine. We have documented a growing number of cases when cocaine consignments were not intended for the recipients' consumption or experimental use but for further distribution. The criminal conspiracy of perpetrators keeps intensifying with the increasing number of cases. Most consignments seized in 2020 were coming from the Netherlands and the Federal Republic of Germany.

## Increase in volumes of detected cocaine

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Cocaine (g)	14 162	16 071	8 050	35 788	5 406	120 386	39 637	27 376	24 189	187 102	2642



### Operation „RYCHTA“

In our operation codenamed Rychta, members of the National Drug Enforcement Headquarters apprehended an organised group of perpetrators who were using vehicles with modified trunks with clandestine storage space to traffic cocaine from the Netherlands to the Czech Republic, which they subsequently distributed to dealers and end-users in the Pardubice and Hradec Králové regions. The crime was organised by a 30-year-old multiple offender from Pardubice who was legitimizing his proceeds from the drug trafficking and dealing through his official business with CBD-containing cannabis products. Moreover, this man, in the first wave of the Covid-19 pandemic, invested considerable funds in protective masks from China, which he subsequently sold at a high profit. In the course of our operation, we apprehended 4 suspects from Pardubice, Hradec Králové, and Prague, and seized a total of 150 gram of cocaine, 1 kg of a substance used to dilute the drug, pressing equipment for narcotic and psychotropic substances, 1 kg of marijuana, a cultivation tent, an illegally held shotgun with a modified main, forged personal identification documents, an Audi A8, and CZK 450,000 in cans in various currencies.



### Operation „RITA“

In our operation codenamed Rita, members of the National Drug Enforcement Headquarters apprehended an organised group of six individuals perpetrating, at least since 2017, trafficking cocaine from the Netherlands to the Czech Republic. The traffickers dealt their cocaine, intended mainly for further distribution, but also for end-users, to markets in the Pilsen and Karlovy Vary regions as well as to Prague. In the course of the investigation, we documented a total of 16 trips abroad to traffic cocaine to the Czech Republic in quantities of 1 kilogram each and at a frequency of at least once a month, but also more often. The subsequent expert examination revealed that the cocaine's quality was at 70-80%. In the course of the house searches as part of the criminal proceedings, we seized about CZK 3 million in cash and 500 grams of crystal methamphetamine.



# HEROIN

## HEROIN

In respect of heroin, the Czech Republic has been for many years a transit country with most consignments trafficked from our territory via the Federal Republic of Germany further to Western and Northern Europe. The volume of heroin distributed on the territory of the Czech Republic, however, has been on the decrease for several years already.

More and more often, we document cases of street-distributed heroin being replaced by substances with a similar effect, such as easily accessible synthetic opioid substitutes, most commonly pharmaceuticals containing buprenorphine. These prescription drugs most often leak to the illicit market from patients. The dealers, however, cater not only to the needs of addicts but also users who have never been addicted to heroin but have developed an addiction to substitution drugs. Increasingly more often, heroin gets replaced by fentanyl in the form of transdermal patches which have been gaining importance primarily as a result of Covid-19 restrictions on the movement of people across the borders

The street-level dealt heroin is being increasingly often replaced, by both users as well as traffickers, by methamphetamine, marijuana, and, in the case of richer addicts, cocaine.

Ukraine nationals, who, as to the information and intelligence available to us, traffic heroin into the Czech Republic from the former Soviet republics. This modus operandi was also confirmed by data from the US (DEA) showing that a significant proportion of heroin sold in Europe comes to Europe from or via Turkmenistan, Tajikistan, Uzbekistan, and Russia.

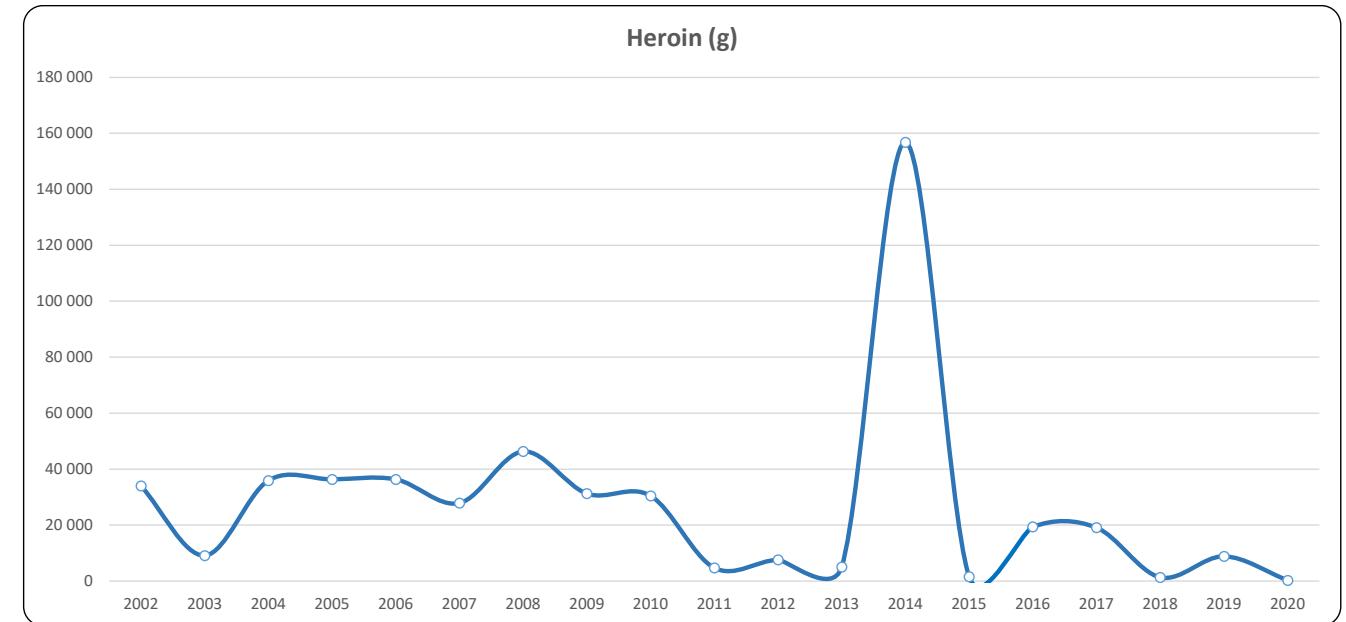
In 2020, most heroin dealers and distributors were detected in the capital city of Prague and the Central Bohemian region as well as regions of Ústí nad Labem, South Moravia, and Moravia and Silesia; among dealers, we find various ethnicities residing on the territory of the Czech Republic. Major cities such as Prague, Brno, and Ostrava also serve as a source of heroin for both end-users and smaller dealers.

As with other illicit substances, we detected cases of distribution of heroin and other opioids, in smaller quantities, in the Darknet.

In 2020, trafficking of heroin to the Czech Republic was predominantly perpetrated by organized criminal groups from the Western Balkans.

## Heroin seized - year to year figures

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Heroin (g)	30 453	4 730	7 576	5 045	156 810	1 585	19 334	19 084	1 340	8 838	286



### Operation „SAGITARIUS“

As part of our operation codenamed Sagitarius, we arrested a group of three suspects – a Czech, a Serbian, and a Macedonian national – perpetrating the distribution of heroin. They were buying heroin, primarily in Prague, to further distribute it both in the Czech Republic and in Austria. The suspects were charged with the serious crime of illicit production and another handling of narcotic and psychotropic substances and poisons pursuant to Section 283, paragraph 1, paragraph 3c), and paragraph 4b) of the Criminal Code; the offense carries a sentence of eight to twelve years of imprisonment.

Furthermore, one of the persons was charged with the crime of legitimizing proceeds of crime pursuant to § 216, paragraph 1, paragraph 3c), and paragraph 4b) of the Criminal Code. As part of the criminal proceedings, we documented several incidences of heroin sales; altogether, we seized a total of 1783 grams of heroin.



# MDMA „Ecstasy“ tablets

## MDMA – „Ecstasy“ tablets

In 2020, despite the state of emergency during the Covid-19 pandemic in 2020 and the related discontinuation of selected distribution points and the reduced demand for Ecstasy tablets in the dance clubs and nightclubs in general, the intensity of MDMA dealing stagnated as most dealers moved away from the public space and went underground or to the cyberspace.

There has been an increase in the volume of MDMA trafficking, both in the form of XTC tablets and in the form of powder for further processing into tablets directly on the territory of the Czech Republic. In 2020, the demand remained high primarily thanks to MDMA's easy availability in cyberspace, where the substance is distributed both in small quantities and in volumes of several kilograms. The Netherlands and Belgium have remained the most frequent source countries for both MDMA and cocaine. MDMA is most often offered through various virtual marketplaces in the network known as Darknet. MDMA is trafficked to the territory of the Czech Republic in consignments shipped via shipping companies. The virtual environment is mostly used by younger buyers; this phenomenon has led to a new category of drug offenders who perceive the dark part of the Internet safe for buying drugs and often further deal with them as an easy way to make extra money.

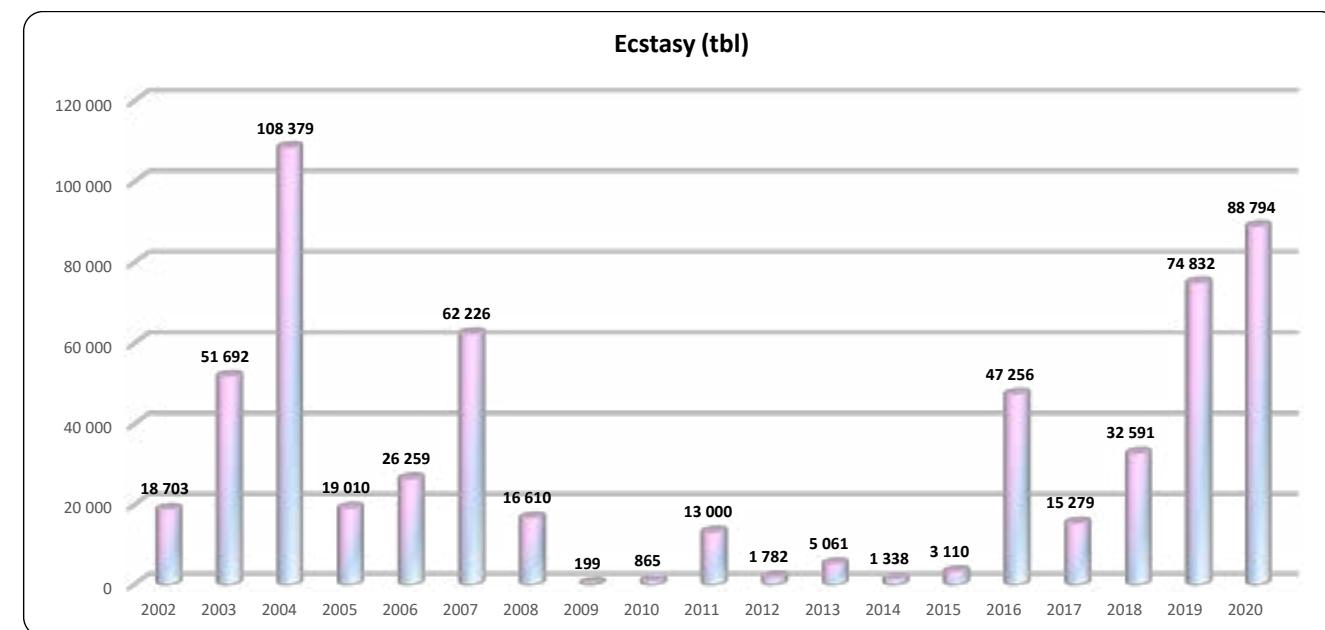
In 2020, we also documented an increase in the distribution of MVMA in the form of crystals, which are either sniffed or diluted in drinks.

Ecstasy tablet prices in the Czech Republic have remained unchanged and range from CZK 150 to 250 per piece. The wholesale price of 1 tablet in the Netherlands is about CZK 15 per piece. The crystalline MDMA is sold for CZK 300 to 500 per one gram.

Last year we documented a new type of crime perpetrated by organised criminal groups of Vietnamese nationals who were trafficking MDMA to Vietnam using the Czech Republic as a transit country; both popularity and price of MDMA in Vietnam have been on the rise.

## Increase in volumes of detected Ecstasy

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
<b>Ecstasy (tbl)</b>	865	13 000	1 782	5 061	1 338	3 110	47 256	15 279	32 591	74 832	88 794
<b>Ecstasy (g)</b>	0	0	66	42	75	392	2 551	4 921	8 646	37 397	20 650



## Operation „GREN“

The National Drug Enforcement Headquarters and the General Directorate of Customs of the Czech Republic established a joint working team to cooperate on a criminal file codenamed Gren. The two bodies detected and investigated an organised group of perpetrators, mainly Vietnamese nationals living in the Czech Republic and Germany, who organised trafficking of “Ecstasy” tablets containing MDMA, a psychotropic substance, from the Netherlands to the Czech Republic. These drugs were subsequently repackaged on our territory, hidden in consumer goods, and shipped to Vietnam.

In the course of the investigation, the perpetrators moved their crime logistics to Germany and started shipping the illegal substances from there. In total, we seized 94 kg of the MDMA, worth approximately 188,000 Ecstasy tablets. 72,000 Ecstasy tablets containing MDMA, i.e. about 36 kg of drugs, were seized in the Czech Republic at the Václav Havel Airport in Prague, approximately 28 kg were seized in the Federal Republic of Germany, and the rest of 30 kilograms were seized in Vietnam.



## Operation „NANTI“

In 2020, members of the National Drug Enforcement Headquarters investigated a case of distribution of illegal substances in Hradec Králové and Pardubice regions. A young man from Jablonné nad Orlicí was distributing a wide spectrum of narcotic and psychotropic substances to dealers and end-users in large volumes. He concentrated primarily on crystal MDMA, Ecstasy tablets, LSD trips, and methamphetamine. In the course of the investigation, we detected that the drugs concerned were purchased by other individuals on the Darknet who were reselling them for a profit.

In the final intervention, which was assisted by members of the Local Department of the Police of the Czech Republic in Žďár nad Sázavou, we arrested four suspects: one suspect was apprehended in the Pardubice Region, one juvenile suspect was apprehended in the Vysočina Region, and two suspects were apprehended in the South Moravian Region. In the course of the operation, we seized more than 12 000 pieces of Ecstasy tablets, 500 g of methamphetamine, 300 g of crystal MDMA, CZK 600,000 in cash, and two Mercedes-Benzes.



# Covid-19 pandemic and its impact on drug crime in the regions

## Covid-19 pandemic and its impact on drug crime in the regions

The year 2020 was heavily impacted by Covid-19 pandemic measures and restrictions, which significantly affected the drug environment not only in the Czech Republic but also globally. The impact varied from region to region and changed over time. In the first weeks and months of the emergency measures, we documented changes mainly in respect of prices, which started increasing, and the availability of some drugs, which was reduced. Some distribution channels were disabled, and the dealers and end-users started looking for new import and export routes and sources. Distribution of narcotic and psychotropic substances moved from the public space to more secluded or online environment and hidden networks or sites (Darknet). We detected a new type of distribution of CBD-containing cannabis through so-called CBDmats which popped up in some parts of the Czech Republic in the summer of 2020. These vending machines complemented the online and products sold in conventional (not online) shops.

Restrictions on the movement of people, discontinued store operations, limitations on services, and a decline in tourist traffic also contributed to a significant decrease in general crime and drug-related offences. The import of drug precursors into the Czech Republic from Poland, mostly via the green border, was also limited due to the pandemic, and it led to increased prices of drugs containing pseudoephedrine and, subsequently, of the methamphetamine produced in the Czech Republic. We detected an increased number of cases of fires and explosions due to the so-called “home” production of drugs (methamphetamine, Phoenix tears, etc.).

On the other hand, the number of drug-related deaths, including cases of overdose with new psychoactive substances, remained relatively unchanged. Mosh drug deaths during 2020 were related to chronic diseases or other addictive substances, in particular, alcohol; amongst the death cases, several long-term heavy users fell victim to their addiction.

On the territory of the capital city of Prague, we documented no significant changes in drug crime. The availability of drugs remained relatively unchanged as, at the time of the introduction of the pandemic measures in spring 2020, the dealers and distributors managed to supply the market from their stocks; later, the market returned to the “normal”. In the very centre of Prague, the absence of tourists led to a significant decrease in sales. We detected fewer drug dealers in the streets and a reduced number of street sales. The reduced offer was mainly related to the supply of cocaine and the so-called club drugs (Ecstasy) in nightclubs and bars. Drug dealers moved their illicit business from the streets to the Internet and social media, and we documented an increasing number of anonymous sales, distribution by mail order, via couriers, etc. However, the Covid-19 pandemic measures caused no major gap in the supply of drugs. The same was true for drug precursors, even though their prices increase slightly when compared to 2019. The users started abusing alcohol and pharmaceuticals, especially benzodiazepines, much more than before. Towards the end of 2020, we recorded several deaths that were related to polymorphic abuse, respectively a combination of drugs, alcohol, and pharmaceuticals.

In 2020, we recorded seventeen substance-related deaths. We recorded no significant demand for cannabis substances, particularly CBD products. We detected several smaller cultivation sites and a new trend of cultivation in so-called homeboxes containing around 50 plants; part of the yield is generally intended for the grower’s use and the rest is for sale. On the other hand, we recorded a significant increase in the abuse of drugs containing psychoactive substances, in particular an increase in the demand for antidepressant drugs. We investigated several cases of a massive leak of prescription drugs from pharmacies and the involvement of pharmacy staff in the illicit trade in pharmaceuticals.

In the region of Central Bohemia, we recorded a slight decrease in drug crime and the number of drug offenders. The availability of narcotic and psychotropic substances and precursors decreased as a result of the Covid-19 pandemic measures. The methamphetamine prices in the streets slightly increased to approximately CZK 1,300 per 1 gram. In some places, cannabis growers attempted to cultivate cannabis with a higher CBD and THC content than allowed by the respective law.

In the South Bohemian Region, Covid-19 pandemic measures led to limited movement across the Czech-Austrian border, yet the availability of methamphetamine, for example, did not change significantly. Its price, however, increased to CZK 1,500 to 2,000 per gram, mainly due to the limited availability of precursors from Poland. We documented a lower incidence of other drugs, especially Ecstasy tablets, in the region; and heroin was to be found only rarely.

Users switched over to marijuana and methamphetamine, and we recorded an increasing interest in cocaine. CBD cannabis products appeared mainly in Vietnamese general stores and on websites. Distribution of drugs moved to social media, such as Facebook, WhatsApp, and Messenger; drug dealing generally took place in the online environment.

In the Pilsen Region, we recorded a decline in drug trafficking from the Czech Republic abroad, mainly to neighbouring Germany, and the absence of imports of drug precursors, especially from Poland. The limited supply of precursors led to an increase in the price of methamphetamine, which was sold by dealers to the end-users for CZK 2,500 per 1 gram. In the course of our investigation of the network of so-called CBDmats, we seized samples containing excessive amounts of the psychoactive substance - THC (0,4 % and 0,6 %). The Police also investigated a case of an individual who abused an excessive amount of pharmaceuticals containing psychoactive substances (benzodiazepines) which were prescribed to him.

In the Karlovy Vary Region in the first half of 2020, we recorded a shortage of methamphetamine and precursors necessary for its production; on the other hand, there was a surplus of marijuana there. The closed borders led to a decreased number of drug addicts from the Federal Republic of Germany coming to buy drugs from dealers in the region. Methamphetamine quality deteriorated since the producers started diluting it primarily by dimethyl sulphide.

Restrictions and limitations on the movement of persons resulted in a greater conspiracy in dealing and distributing drugs. Drug prices, even in the case of methamphetamine, did not change significantly and there were no drug-related and/or pharmaceutical abuse-related deaths in the region.

In 2020, we did not record any significant changes in the modus operandi of drug offenders in the Ústí nad Labem region. The only difference was that communication between drug dealers and drug users moved from the public space to social media, such as Messenger, Facebook, and the Internet. The perpetrators widely used courier services or the Czech Post to traffic the drugs and their precursors. We recorded no significant decrease in methamphetamine production and supply; its price ranged from CZK 1,500 to CZK 2,000 per 1 gram. Producers sourced drug precursors and other chemicals from dealers in the Czech Republic and, increasingly more often, in Poland. The Covid-19 pandemic measures did not have a significant impact on the price of drugs or their precursors in the region. Some smaller, ethnically significant groups of offenders intensified their production in small brewing methamphetamine laboratories, which yielded hundreds of grams per cycle and distributed their products in the region. The production itself was perpetrated under the tight control of the respective groups, activities of which became more sophisticated and vigilant. Throughout the year, we kept detecting CBDmats in Ústí nad Labem, Chomutov, and Most. The Police also investigated several cases of explosions in brewing laboratories.

In spring 2020 in the Liberec Region, we documented a short-term decline in the availability of drug precursors imported from Poland; later, the situation stabilised, and the respective pharmaceuticals became readily available as before the introduction of the Covid-19 pandemic measures. The new trend amongst perpetrators is to use Poland as a source of both drug precursors containing pseudoephedrine, but increasingly often also methamphetamine brewed by Polish offenders. That is why the number of seized clandestine laboratories decreased in 2020. At the same time, methamphetamine became less available locally, its quality deteriorated and its price rose by up to 30%. Street drug dealers increased prices of drugs containing pseudoephedrine, e.g. Cirrus 60, because it became almost unavailable in Poland, and started gradually replacing it with Ephedrine Arena 50mg, which we intercepted repeatedly. We, however, recorded no changes in user preferences. In Liberec, we detected CBDmats, cannabis vending machines, located in shopping malls.

In 2020, in the Hradec Králové Region, we marked an increasing trend of using the Internet and social media for drug dealing and distribution; drugs are commonly delivered by various courier services. During the period of emergency measures Covid-19 pandemic restrictions, we recorded neither a significant decrease in drug prices nor a decrease in the supply of drugs. Because of the measures, the perpetrators started trafficking drug precursors via pedestrian Czech – Polish border crossings via courier services. Red phosphorus, iodine, and other commonly available chemicals continued being abused in methamphetamine production. In 2020, we detected the first CBDmat in the region – it was located in Hradec Kralove, the regional capital.

In 2020, in the Pardubice Region, we documented neither significant changes in drug crime nor any new trends. At the beginning of 2020, when imports from Poland were restricted, there was a partial decrease in the availability of drug precursors; traffickers, however, soon found new channels to import pharmaceuticals containing PSE and the necessary chemicals, either across the green border or Internet orders with consignments sent via postal services. Drug prices remained the same or, in some districts, slightly increased. The price of methamphetamine, which is, together with marijuana, the most commonly dealt drug in the region, ranged from CZK 2,000 to CZK 2,500 per 1 gram. Cocaine and Ecstasy were rarely to be found and we recorded no incidences of abuse of drugs containing psychoactive substances. In the region, we recorded an increase in drug-related petty offences, such as theft and burglary; detections of persons driving motor vehicles under influence of drugs increased. Methamphetamine was mostly imported into the Pardubice Region from other regions, especially the Moravian-Silesian region and the South-Moravian region. Small methamphetamine brewing laboratories were detected in remote locations, e.g. in forests.

In the Olomouc Region, the Police investigated several cases which resulted in seizures of drug shipments coming from abroad. In 2020, drug prices increased slightly, especially in the case of methamphetamine, prices of which ranged from CZK 1,500 to CZK 2,000 per 1 gram. Cocaine, in particular, has been gaining popularity among users in this region.

Drug precursors, pharmaceuticals containing pseudoephedrine, and chemicals are most often trafficked from Poland, but we recorded almost no impact of the restrictions of movement and border closures on drug crime in the Olomouc region. In the region, perpetrators also installed a CBDmat in a publicly accessible space offering a variety of products.

In the Moravian-Silesian Region, we recorded a decrease in the supply of Ecstasy tablets which resulted from the Covid-19 pandemic restrictions which closed music and nightclubs; the demand for other synthetic drugs also decreased. On the other hand, drug addicts switched their attention to cocaine, which became more accessible due to the shift from street sales to readily available social media, the Darknet, or other Internet platforms. We recorded very few incidences of heroin abuse as it's been replaced by fentanyl in the form of transdermal patches, the use of which keeps increasing. In 2020, drug prices remained stable as in the previous years; methamphetamine, for example, was sold for around CZK 1 000 to CZK 1 500 per gram. In the region, we disclosed 37 cannabis cultivation plants, the output of which was destined for the Czech and Polish markets. In 2020, the main precursor for the production of methamphetamine continued to be drugs containing pseudoephedrine imported from Poland and the Balkan countries. Despite Covid-19 pandemic measures and travel restrictions, perpetrators managed to open other channels to traffic drug precursors to the Czech Republic, and therefore we cannot report any decrease in the production of methamphetamine. We disclosed thirty-three methamphetamine brewing laboratories and investigated three cases of laboratory explosions.

The abuse of drugs containing psychoactive substances, which the addicts buy on social media, the internet, and discussion forums, has been an ongoing trend in recent years, but it is a very latent type of crime. In 2020, we investigated several deaths as a result of narcotic or psychotropic substances' abuse, in particular abuse of fentanyl and methamphetamine. The number of drug-related deaths, however, did not increase substantially when compared to the previous years. We observed a relatively new trend of mailing consignments containing drugs via postal services. In cooperation with the Customs and Police authorities of the Federal Republic of Germany, we intercepted several such shipments and subsequently identified the addressees.

In 2020, in the South Moravian Region, the demand for synthetic drugs in the night and dance clubs also decreased significantly. Users have been increasingly more often placing their orders online (on the Darknet and other marketplaces), while the distribution from hand to hand takes place following communication on Signal, Telegram, etc. In spring 2020, heroin was unavailable for some time, but the situation gradually returned to where it had been before the pandemic. In respect of methamphetamine, the average price increased by up to 25 %, mainly as a result of the limited availability of precursors, to between CZK 1,500 and CZK 2,200 per 1 gram. In respect of other types of drugs, we recorded a 10-15% price increase. Despite the partially limited availability of drug precursors in spring 2020, the perpetrators kept trafficking them across the green border. Methamphetamine producers, mainly from the northern districts of the South Moravian Region, sourced their precursors containing pseudoephedrine from Czech pharmacies and imported red phosphorus from Slovakia, Poland, Ukraine, Turkey, and Bulgaria.

Marijuana was trafficked mainly from Austria, with prices ranging up to EUR 1,800 per 1 kg; street dealers were selling one gram for CZK 60 to 120. We also detected two cases of production of so-called Phoenix tears; the perpetrators were using lighter gas which caught on fire and exploded.

In the Zlín Region, we detected a decrease in the number of active methamphetamine brewing laboratories as a result of the Covid-19 pandemic and we observed reduced availability of drug precursors and other chemicals as a result of travel restrictions, public space regulations, and Police patrolling roads. On the other hand, we documented a massive increase in the sale of indoor cannabis cultivation equipment in online stores. In this context, we recorded an increase in the price of drugs and precursors, an increase in alcohol consumption, and lower availability of drugs. The production of methamphetamine was perpetrated in smaller quantities, but more regularly, and for a smaller group of customers.

In the Vysočina region, the Police did not record any significant changes in drug crime and abuse; methamphetamine and marijuana remained the most commonly abused drugs. There is a long-term trend of decreasing number of drug producers in the region and the distribution has been gradually shifting to social media. In 2020, neither drug prices nor user preferences changed. There were very few cases of abuse of psychoactive substances in the region.

## Precursors, education, prevention and NPS

## Department of Coordination, Education, and Strategies

### Drug precursors, pharmaceuticals, and medication

Drug precursors are an integral part of illicit drug production. Their (un)availability significantly impacts the drug production methods, offenders' modus operandi, and strategies of individual perpetrators as well as organised criminal groups. Drug precursor availability very much depends on both international and national legislation, capacity and powers of respective law enforcement bodies, and cooperation with producers.

The illicit drug market follows the standard rule of supply and demand, and, in this respect, offenders are always more flexible than the established control system that responds only to new trends, new challenges, and new problems. In recent years, illicit drug producers have targeted both the traditional precursor drugs that are already regulated by the respective authorities, as well as the new and yet uncontrolled substances, so-called designer precursors (a chemical substance closely related to a regulated precursor) or so-called pre-precursors (a substance which is a source of a regulated precursor). Restrictions on precursor availability and increased control of precursor dispensing forced the perpetrators to create an illicit market in precursors, which follows similar rules and patterns as the illicit drug market. Perpetrators of precursor trafficking are now using the established drug trafficking channels worldwide thus making international cooperation of supervisory bodies extremely important; as part of their regular cooperation, supervisory bodies organise annual joint coordination meetings.

In 2020, there was an important online meeting of the Expert Group on Drug Precursors established by the European Commission. Participants concentrated primarily on evaluation of Regulation (EC) No. 273/2004 on drug precursors and Regulation (EC) No. 111/2005 laying down rules for the monitoring of trade between the Community and third countries in drug precursors. The extensive analysis found both these regulations relatively ineffective and the stakeholders invited the European Commission to consider revising the respective two regulations as well as other related regulations, such as Council Framework Decision 2004/757/JHA of 2004 laying down minimum provisions on the constituent elements of criminal offences and penalties in the field of illicit drug trafficking, or easing off the administrative burden on legal entities (producers) and competent supervisory bodies while enforcing stricter control of online trading platforms.

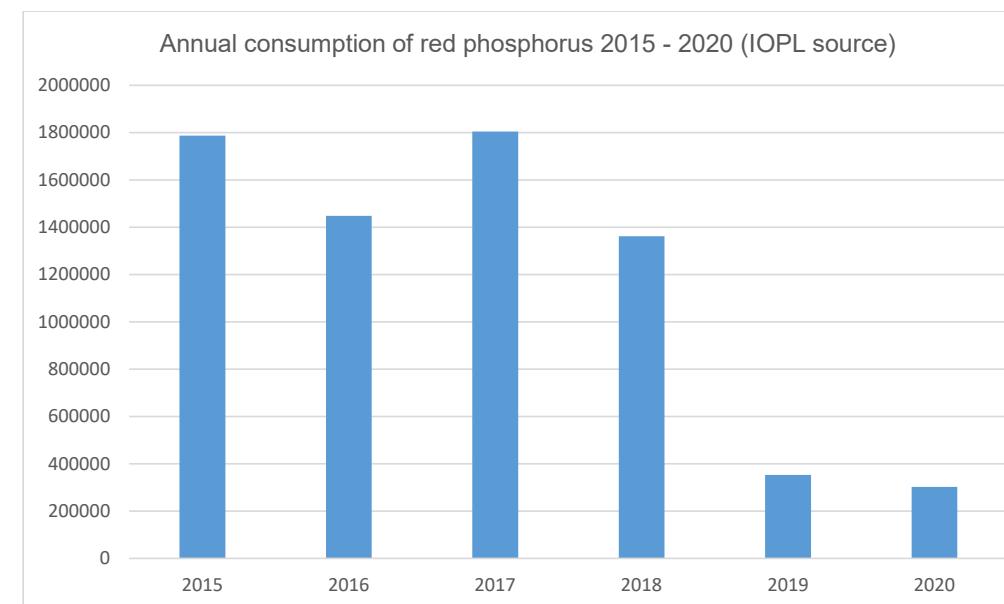
The new amendment of the European Regulation on drug precursors No. 273/2004 is a significant legislative change that will fundamentally affect the illicit drug market as well as the legal and illegal drug precursor market. The first part of the amendment entered into force on 13th December 2020 and extended the list of substances classified as Category 1, which have been frequently used in recent years for the production of drugs and have no actual legal use. The EU authorities added 6 following new precursors to the list: PMK methyl glycidate, PMK glycidic acid, BMK methyl glycidate, BMK glycidic acid, APAA, and MAPA. The second part of the amendment, with came into force on 13th January 2021, extended the list of category 2a substances to include red phosphorus. This substance had not been previously included in the European regulations and therefore did not have the same EU-wide supervision as, for example, the acetic anhydride.

Red phosphorus has been included in the group of preparatory and auxiliary substances under the national legislation of the Czech Republic only, namely by the Act No 272/2013 Coll., on drug precursors (This group of substances is not regulated by European regulations and the above Czech regulation was not binding for other countries.) The legislators decided to regulate red phosphorus by the domestic legislation in reaction to its widespread abuse for the illicit production of methamphetamine on the territory of the Czech Republic.

The entry into force of the amendment to the European Regulation on the inclusion of red phosphorus in category 2a, will not change the criminal law practice, but it will have a major impact on trading in the respective substances; a substance added on an official list requires a seller mandatory registration as well as mandatory registration of buyers that exceed the annual limit on quantity, which is 100g.

The mandatory registrations will be required in all EU member states.

The total amount of red phosphorus traded in 2020 was 303 kg, while the estimated need for legal consumption in the Czech Republic for industrial processing is 40 kg/year at the most. In the past years, we've been documenting decreasing consumption of red phosphorus and fewer leaks of the substance from legal entities to perpetrators. Nevertheless, perpetrators of illicit methamphetamine production have continued using red phosphorus from abroad. We believe that the legislative changes adopted at the European level will improve the situation and bring about more positive changes, such as, in particular, a reduction in the supply of methamphetamine.



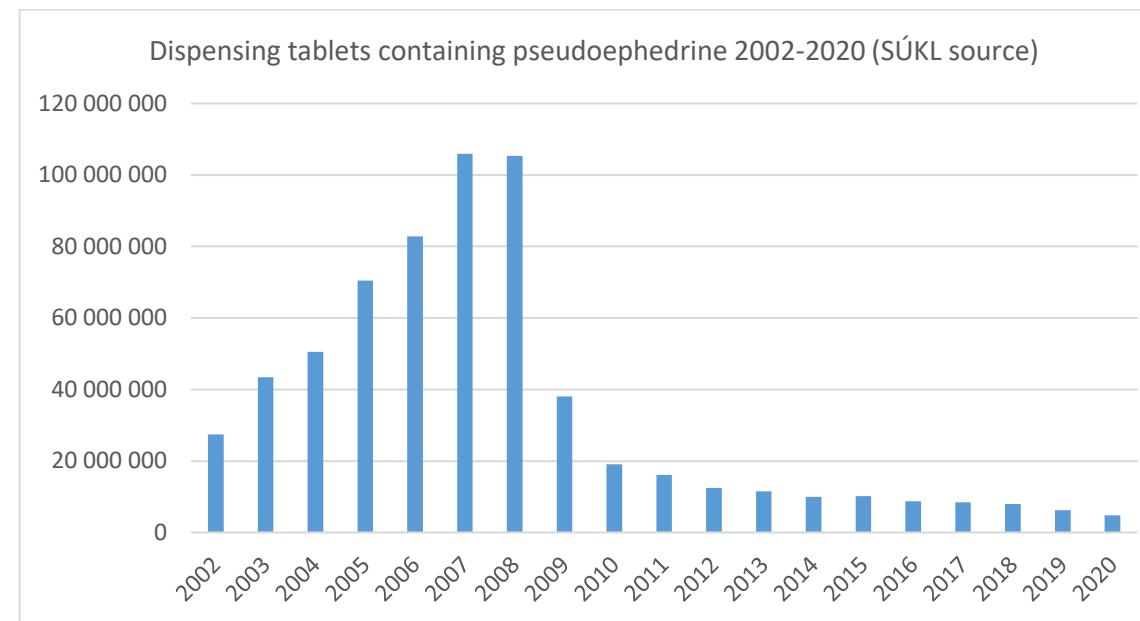
There is yet another trend in precursors – an increased abuse of GBL (gamma-butyrolactone), which is a precursor for the production of GHB (gamma-hydroxy butyrate), a drug commonly referred to as liquid Ecstasy; this trend has been monitored by the authorities throughout Europe. GBL, however, is not on the list of the European Regulations for drug precursors, and its trading is thus not regulated uniformly (as it used to be in the case of red phosphorus). Some countries have included this substance on their national list of prohibited addictive substances, drugs, strictly control trading and possession of this substance, and criminally prosecute perpetrators. GBL is unusual in that it can be both used as a precursor for the production of GHB as well as administered directly by the user in its original form; the human body is capable of transforming GBL into GHB without any external intervention.

By observing the rules and regulations, entities engaged in legal trading in precursors can play an important role in preventing leaks of precursors to perpetrators. Cooperation of the chemical industry with the law enforcement bodies and regulatory authorities (in particular, The Inspectorate of Narcotic and Psychotropic Substances under the Ministry of Health of the Czech Republic) has become an important tool in the prevention and investigation of precursor-related crime. In 2020, the voluntary cooperation and assistance of business entities yielded a total of 47 reports of potentially suspicious orders. In all 47 cases, the entities' suspicion was confirmed; the customers were associated with perpetrators of drug crime.

## Pharmaceuticals and medicinal products

The Covid-19 pandemic, among others, had a serious impact on the availability of pharmaceuticals containing pseudoephedrine/ephedrine which commonly serve as precursors for methamphetamine production. Especially in the spring of 2020, as a result of closed borders, measures restricting of movement of persons, and closed wholesale and retail outlets, pharmaceuticals containing pseudoephedrine/ephedrine which perpetrators usually traffic mainly from Poland became unavailable. The perpetrators, however, reacted fast to the new situation and flexibly opened new distribution routes (e.g. smuggling routes over the so-called green border, shipping of consignments via shipping companies, etc.) to keep the illicit production and their illegal activities going.

The price of pharmaceuticals containing drug precursors fluctuated and, at least in some regions, we documented an increase. In the Czech Republic in the past years, the volume of pharmaceuticals containing pseudoephedrine dispensed to patients has been decreasing steadily. In the Czech Republic, we have been documenting new types of pharmaceuticals containing pseudoephedrine being abused by addicts (Virilix Plus, Parasinus, Tedolfen, StopCold, Respidina, Rhinozad, etc.); these pharmaceuticals, however, are not registered in the Czech Republic and originate from many different countries worldwide (Spain, Turkey, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Romania, etc).



In 2020, we recorded increasing consumption of pharmaceuticals containing psychoactive substances, especially antidepressants and hypnotics. We documented an increased volume of these pharmaceuticals prescribed by medical practitioners to their patients; many people reacted to the Covid-19 pandemic with fear and anxiety and were prescribed antidepressants legitimately. Pharmaceuticals, however, were also being prescribed to people who subsequently distributed them illicitly, particularly in the virtual environment (social media, various online market sites, etc.). The most commonly abused pharmaceuticals were Stilnox, Zolpinox, Apozolpidem Alprazolam, Zolpidem, Rivotril, but also Neurol, Xanax, and others. The increase in the abuse of psychoactive substances was very often combined with other addictive substances' abuse, especially alcohol.

Contrary to drug users, individuals abusing substitution medication containing buprenorphine, i.e. pharmaceuticals such as Subuxone, Subutex, or Ravata, were not significantly affected by the pandemic situation. We have been documenting the illegal distribution of these pharmaceuticals particularly in bigger cities.

In December 2020, the UN introduced a significant change in respect of cannabis for medical purposes. The change, however, had no substantial impact on the Czech counter-drug legislation and criminal proceedings. The UN Commission on Narcotic Drugs removed marijuana (cannabis) from Schedule 4 of the 1961 Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, which lists the most dangerous drugs having little to no therapeutic purposes, and kept cannabis only in Schedule I, which lists substances that have medicinal or therapeutic uses.

Cannabis remains under international control, but it was removed, upon the World Health Organisation's (WHO) recommendation, from Schedule 4. The recommendation pointed at the therapeutic potential of cannabis in medical treatment. In the Czech Republic, patients have been able to use cannabis for therapeutic purposes already for several years.

We have been documenting an increasing number of cases of abuse of pharmaceuticals containing hormones; these new pharmaceuticals are based on growth hormone fragments, ghrelin secretagogues, and modulators such as SERMs and SARMs. Some preparations are referred to as prohormones and distributed as dietary supplements.

In respect of counterfeit pharmaceuticals, most substances we documented in 2020 were pharmaceuticals used for the treatment of erectile dysfunction (Cialis, Levitra, Viagra) and counterfeit benzodiazepines. [1]

### New psychoactive substances

New psychoactive substances (NPS) had become a part of the global drug culture years ago and their popularity has remained high, especially in countries with a tradition of synthetic drug use. Although the number of new substances reported through the Early Warning System (EWS) has been slowly decreasing since 2015, the total number of new substances on the market has been steadily increasing, as has the number of individual new psychoactive substances' seizures. This trend is likely to continue and increasingly affect the global drug market. Between 1997 and 2020, authorities in the EU documented more than 820 different new psychoactive substances. Although the large group of synthetic cannabinoids and cathinone derivatives keeps dominating the market, the nature of seizures has been gradually changing and the dominance of cannabinoids and cathinone derivatives is being overturned by substances in the benzodiazepine and synthetic opioid categories [2]. In 2020, as a result of numerous intoxications and deaths related to new psychoactive substances in the EU, the government introduced and circulated for comments by the relevant government agencies an amendment to Government Regulation No. 463/2013 Coll., on the lists of addictive substances, as amended, which adds most of the identified synthetic opiates to the respective list.

In 2020, the EU developed new operational risk assessment procedures to guide the inclusion of the new psychoactive substances to the lists of controlled substances [3]. The procedures include an initial step in which the authorities create a preliminary report on selected substances concerned using the early warning system (EWS). In 2020, this concerned 4F-MDMB-BICA and MDMB-4en-PINACA. The EMCDDA Scientific Board drafted a final "risk assessment" on a substance referred to as isotonitazene, a dangerous opioid.

The first research of the distribution of new psychoactive substances on the Darknet revealed that they are mainly offered as "research chemicals" and dealt in large volumes on a "dealer to dealer" basis, whereas NPS distribution on the Internet targets primarily the end-users. It is worthwhile noting that, in most instances, customers receive a different substance than marketed on the Darknet marketplace, which can have fatal consequences for them [4].

The seizures of new psychoactive substances by Customs and the Police in 2020 show an increasing structural variability of these drugs on the market. In particular, we kept intercepting benzodiazepines and methylphenidate derivatives, dissociative anaesthetics (phencyclidine derivatives), and an increasing volume of various types of hallucinogens (LSD and tryptamine derivatives). There has been, however, a decreasing number of seizures of synthetic cathinone derivatives and cannabinoids.

---

[1] Jurásek, B., Čmelo, I., Hájková, K., Kofroňová, E. and Kuchař, M.: Counterfeit benzodiazepines—A phantom menace. *Int. J. Clin. Pract.*, 2020, 74: e13575. doi:10.1111/ijcp.13575

[2] European Monitoring Centre for Drugs and Drug Addiction (2020), New psychoactive substances: global markets, global threats and the COVID-19 pandemic. An update from the EU Early Warning System (December 2020), Publications Office of the European Union, Luxembourg

---

[3] Evans-Brown M., Gallegos A., Sedefov R. European Monitoring Centre for Drugs and Drug Addiction (2020), EMCDDA operating guidelines for the risk assessment of new psychoactive substances, Publications Office of the European Union, Luxembourg.

[4] Jurásek, B., Čmelo, I., Svoboda, J., Čejka, J., Svozil, D., Kuchař, M. New psychoactive substances on dark web markets: From deal solicitation to forensic analysis of purchased substances. *Drug Test Anal.* 2021; 13: 156– 168. <https://doi.org/10.1002/dta.2901>

## National Drug Enforcement Headquarters as a provider of education and guidelines

In 2020, the NPC's activities in the field of education, training, and providing guidelines were, as with many other organisations, significantly impacted by the Covid-19 restrictive measures. Still, we tried hard to provide education, training, and guidelines as well as presentations to the maximum extent possible given the circumstances.

At first, we should like to highlight the focus of our Section for Coordination, Education, and Strategy (hereinafter only the OKVS) to education, training, and presentations for members of the Police, other security forces, the expert public, and university students. As in the past years, we provided lectures at life-long education courses (CŽV) and the Police Academy of the Czech Republic which the members of our Section for Coordination, Education, and Strategy have been successfully cooperating with for many years. Apart from this activity, members of the section have been regularly lecturing to students of regular baccalaureate and master programs at the Academy. Our members have also been lecturing to students at the Czech Technical University (ČVUT), Department of Biomedical Engineering, on addictions, addictive substances, and drug precursors. Members of our Section for Coordination, Education, and Strategy were also invited to give three very prestigious lectures at the Information Centre for Toxicology, Department of Labour Medicine of the General University Hospital, and the 1st Department of Medicine of the Charles University in Prague. These lectures intended for physicians and students of medicine were very successful.

In 2020, we also continued providing education and organising awareness-raising events at Police schools in Prague and the Central Bohemian Region. To support experts, we organised three events in cooperation with an association called Český modrý mák z.s. (Czech Blue Poppy) on synthetic opioids, morphine alkaloids, and criminal activities related to the illegal production of addictive substances from *Papaver somniferum* (poppy).

Our lectures and awareness-raising campaigns target not only members of security forces, students, and experts, but also the general public. Every year, we engage in regular events, Ledová Praha (Ice Prague), Prague Museum Night (Pražská muzejní noc), Children's Activity Days, and others, which we find extremely important for awareness-raising. The only event, which took place in 2020, was Ice Prague. Despite the pandemic and related restrictions, we managed to establish contacts that will lead to further cooperation with selected stakeholders. We also kept providing the public with general as well as more expert information on drug-related problems and the dangers of the drug culture. We consider all contacts with the general public mutually beneficial and believe that after the Covid-19 pandemic restrictions will have been released, we will be able to continue in our public awareness-raising activities. In addition to a presentation of the NPC activities, the lecturers regularly open a debate with the public on various topics of the participants' interest or concern. At the same time, public presentations regularly yield valuable information on participants' attitudes to substance abuse (e.g. their opinion of legalisation of cannabis, information on potential cultivation plans and illegal laboratories in their neighbourhood, incidences of drug abuse at schools, etc.).

The National Drug Enforcement Headquarters has long been an expert guarantor of the Revolution Train project and its follow-up programme in schools called "It's the law, mate!" focusing on primary drug prevention. The cooperation with the Revolution Train project itself was significantly affected by Covid-19 pandemic measures; in 2020 we therefore jointly implemented only a fragment of activities planned for the year (e.g. workshops in Karlovy Vary, Brandýs nad Labem, Plzeň, etc.); over summer, we managed to run "Police drug squad intervenes", a summer school break Revolution Train game co-organised by the Museum of the Czech Police.

There is also a third and equally important field of activity – establishing and developing working, professional, and expert contacts, which benefit not only the National Drug Enforcement Headquarters, but for the entire Police of the Czech Republic in their efforts to combat drugs and drug crime. In 2020, we developed and intensified our relations with a number of expert organisations and experts, such as the Information Centre for Toxicology, Český modrý mák z.s., an association concerned particularly with poppy, Matěj Krejčí - author of books and publications concerning digital addictions, the Psychiatric Hospital in Prague-Bohnice, the Technical Institute of Fire Protection, the State Institute of Nuclear, Chemical and Biological Protection, etc. Our contacts established in previous years with both civilian and public institutions have remained unchanged and productive; we have been using all our contacts to further improve policing activities of the Police of the Czech Republic and the National Drug Enforcement Headquarters in particular.

Over years, we have established and developed contacts with numerous experts, authors of expert opinions and publications, and lecturers and trainers, in cooperation with whom we can widen our offer of lectures and training. Under the umbrella of an expert exchange programme, we welcomed and hosted a delegation of forensic experts and members of the Police from Turkey.

One of the key topics our Section for Coordination, Education, and Strategy concentrated on in 2020, was the legalisation of cannabis and its impact on respective countries, which we have been closely monitoring worldwide. At the national level, the Section concentrated primarily on the issue of cannabis and hemp products containing CBD. In this context, we closely cooperated with stakeholders amongst the public administration bodies (e.g. Czech Trade Inspection, State Agricultural and Food Inspection, Ministry of Agriculture of the Czech Republic, Ministry of Health of the Czech Republic, Public Institute of Health, etc.). Over the past years, the Section for Coordination, Education, and Strategy OKVS has been concentrating on the issue of contamination of structures, individuals, and the environment caused by perpetrators running illegal laboratories (methamphetamine brewing facilities and cannabis cultivation plants) and the health and safety risks posed by this illegal activity. It is also worth mentioning that we have been providing guidelines and methodology in the field of counterfeit pharmaceuticals and unregistered medication; it has been a global problem prosecution of which has not yet been regulated by the Czech criminal law.

Legislation guiding addictive substances has not changed significantly in the past year. The Pirate Party's efforts to legalise cannabis for recreational purposes by amending Act No. 167/1998 Coll., on addictive substances, have not been successful. Since 1st January 2020, 90 percent of the cannabis for treatment purposes price has been covered from the public health insurance pursuant to an amendment to Act No. 387/2007 Coll., on Pharmaceuticals; prescriptions are available via eRecept system. In the middle of 2020, the authorities introduced a platform containing a joint database of prescriptions (a database of all e-prescriptions issued to a patient), which will allow for a better overview of pharmaceuticals prescribed to patients not only by doctors and pharmacists but also for criminal proceedings, as information from the database can be presented to the Public Prosecutor's Office.

For many years, members of the Section for Coordination, Education, and Strategy have been regularly acting as consultants or opponents of theses of university graduates. In 2020, we had 19 students from the Czech Technical University, the Police Academy of the Czech Republic, and the Czech Agricultural University.

The National Drug Enforcement Headquarters experts in their respective fields regularly publish articles in many professional journals, most frequently in the NPC's Drugs & Forensics Bulletin. Expert publications by NPC members have been also published in periodicals such as Security Theory and Practice of the Police Academy of the Czech Republic (Bezpečnostní teorie a praxe, Policejní akademie ČR), Journal of the Department of Biomedical Engineering, Czech Technical University, 2020, Collection of lectures and papers. Czech Agricultural University in Prague, 2020.

Our prevention project called "Správným směrem/The Right Direction" has been running already for 9 years. Since 2011, we have counted more than 11,500 project participants - authors of posters, participants of our seminars, and visitors of poster exhibitions in regions enrolled. The key idea of the project is that schoolchildren and students express their attitudes to drugs on posters. The last round of the project was launched on 15th October 2019 at the National House in Frýdek-Místek. In 2020, the committee evaluated posters sent by primary and secondary school students, but the prize-awarding ceremony could not take place yet due to the Covid-19 pandemic measures and government restrictions. Both the winners and the organizers are waiting eagerly for the awards ceremony; the prizes have been waiting.

Similarly, we have been waiting to start the reconstruction of our permanent exhibition which we had planned to celebrate the 30th anniversary of the National Drug Enforcement Headquarters; the exhibition is a part of the Museum of the Police of the Czech Republic in Prague 2, Karlov. To this occasion, we also drafted an information flier on "New Psychoactive Substances", in which we share key information on these dangerous substances.

As a result of the Covid-19 pandemic measures, the authorities cancelled many planned preventive events in which we regularly participate, such as the Museum Night, Children's Activity Days, Days with the Czech Police, and the Integrated Emergency System (IZS), etc. We hope that in 2021, we will be able to continue in these activities and satisfy all members of the public who take interest in our activities.



# International cooperation

## International cooperation

As in previous years, international Police and judicial cooperation was one of the NPC's priorities in 2020. The effectiveness of this cooperation derives not only from our key focus, which is primarily to detect and investigate the most serious drug crimes having an international outreach but also from the current situation in the European and global trafficking in illegal substances. To support our international cooperation, we have dedicated National Drug Enforcement Headquarters officers who are in charge of such cooperation, and we can also rely on members of various units in our organisational structure who speak foreign languages.

It should be noted that in 2020, international cooperation was widely affected by the COVID-19 pandemic measures, respectively by the numerous restrictive measures imposed in the Czech Republic and abroad. Since mid-March 2020, the restrictive measures and restrictions significantly reduced our personal contact with foreign colleagues. Most National Drug Enforcement Headquarters' international activities were cancelled or postponed to the following year; only a few meetings, consultations, seminars, conferences, etc. took part online.

In 2020, as every year, we engaged in intensive exchange of information with the neighbouring countries, namely Germany, Austria, Slovakia, and Poland. In Europe, the NPC continued cooperating in particular with countries that serve as transit countries for international drug trafficking, i.e. Spain, the Netherlands, Israel, and the UK.

Our cooperation through liaison officers of foreign security forces accredited in the Czech Republic and activities of Police Liaison Officers of the Czech Republic stationed abroad continued proving itself as a particularly effective and extremely beneficial activity. We also continued cooperating with Western Balkan countries, in particular on a phenomenon commonly referred to as the "Balkan Cartel". In 2020, our officers continued participating in activities of EUROPOL, the European Police organisation, and actively participated in the meetings of the EMPACT platforms targeting cocaine, heroin, cannabis, and synthetic drugs. Our members also participated in Joint Investigation Teams (JIT) under the European Agency for Judicial Cooperation (EUROJUST).

Outside Europe, our most important partner in 2020 remained the US Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA), especially its office in Vienna. Thanks to its global network of liaison officers, the DEA provided support to us in countries where the Czech Republic has no information sources, mainly in Latin America, the Caribbean, and the Middle East.

Our ongoing CO3DIL project was also negatively affected by the Covid-19 pandemic measures. The project was launched in February 2019 to help develop and intensify international cooperation in combating illicit production and distribution of methamphetamine and trafficking of precursors used by perpetrators to produce methamphetamine.

The project targets primarily Europe - Poland, Slovakia, Bulgaria, and Serbia are the main partner countries - but also involves many other countries affected by methamphetamine abuse and production, such as Germany, Austria, Hungary, Belgium, the Netherlands, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Romania, Moldova, Ukraine, Turkey, Spain, and Mexico. The project enjoys the support of many international organisations and foreign agencies (e.g. Europol, Interpol, EMCDDA, DEA, and Frontex). Its main benefit is that it helps organise and finance operational meetings on live cases of illicit production of methamphetamine. The project was originally planned to peak with an international conference in Prague which was planned for January 2021, but in March 2020, the Covid-19 pandemic measures made us temporarily suspend all project activities. In 2020, there was a single operational meeting on a live case under investigation; all other planned operational and expert meetings were cancelled. The European Commission subsequently approved the request for extension of the CO3DIL project until October 2021.

# Seizure of proceeds of crime

## Seizure of proceeds of crime

In the period from 1. 1. 2020 to 31. 12. 2020, in criminal investigations carried out by NPC SKPV PČR, our agency, we seized property and cash amounting to CZK 26,897,564.

The total amount broke down to CZK 17,266,716 seized in financial means (bank accounts, cash, and virtual currency), CZK 16 261 625 seized in cash, and CZK 10,635,939 seized in assets (vehicles, plantation equipment, and components, electronic appliances, real estate).

In our criminal investigations, we performed seizures in line with the following legislation: Section 79a(1) of the Code of Criminal Procedure - in 56 cases (seizure of proceeds of crime and instruments to commit a crime), Section 79g of the Code of Criminal Procedure - in 7 cases (seizure of substitute value), Section 344a of the Code of Criminal Procedure - in 22 cases (seizure to enforce a fine), Section 358b of the Code of Criminal Procedure - in 1 case (seizure of a part of the property concerned); the rest of the cases were guided by provisions of Sections 78 and 79 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

The following table shows, in rounded numbers, quantities of controlled substances seized, and the approximate financial loss suffered by the perpetrators as a result of asset seizures by the Police of the Czech Republic. The prices of individual commodities are quoted with respect to the fact that the vast majority of perpetrators belonged to the top of the distribution chain and the prices of substances concerned are therefore lower than with street dealers.

From traffickers, we seized assets worth CZK 26,897,564 and drugs and narcotic substances worth CZK 32,050,134 thus causing them a total loss of CZK 63,480,347. The amount of seized values and narcotic and psychotropic substances was negatively affected by the COVID-19 pandemic measures. The financial investigation has become an integral part of our criminal proceedings.

Substance	Amount seized	Value	Note
Cannabis	30 889 g	5.560.020,- CZK	180,- CZK/g dry matter
Cannabis plants	563 plants	10.134.000,- CZK	Converted to dry matter (1 plant - 100 g dry matter)
Methamphetamine	7 012 g	8.344.280,- CZK	1.190,- CZK/g
Cocaine	1 176 g	2.352.000,- CZK	2000,- CZK/g
Ecstasy	82 830 tbl	15.737.700,- CZK	190,- CZK/tbl
Heroin	46 g	46.000,- CZK	1000,- CZK/g
<b>Total</b>		<b>32.050.134,- CZK</b>	

Trafficking and distribution of narcotics have been transforming dynamically worldwide, particularly as a result of the recent involvement of Mexican drug cartels in methamphetamine production, a phenomenon that has been affecting all EU countries including the Czech Republic. Our counterparts from dedicated Police and Customs drug enforcement units have been documenting an increasing volume of Mexican methamphetamine distributed in European countries. Although its quality is lower than the production of the local Vietnamese producers, it is popular as it is sold by street dealers for roughly one-third of the price of the local methamphetamine. The reduced price is probably due to the well organised large-scale supply of the substance to Europe.

In the meantime, Vietnamese criminal groups, activities of which caused that since 2014, the Czech Republic has been considered by the EMCDDA the second largest producer of methamphetamine and marijuana after the Netherlands and Belgium, have been diversifying their production process and looking for potential new customers. There is a new trend in methamphetamine production to launch clandestine methamphetamine brewing facilities in the Netherlands and Belgium and supply them with raw materials and production equipment from the Czech Republic and other Eastern European countries. Methamphetamine produced in the above-mentioned countries is trafficked back to the Czech Republic in exchange for raw materials or sale; perpetrators sell the methamphetamine produced in the Netherlands and Belgium also to dealers in other European countries.

We documented that to legitimise proceeds from their criminal activity, Vietnamese criminal groups use a system commonly referred to as “DICH VU”, which is similar to the Arabic “HAVALA”. “DICH VU” is a kind of unofficial payment body that fails to observe standard methods of financial transfers; funds are deposited in cash at a “service point” (e.g. a place at a Vietnamese market in the Czech Republic) and subsequently withdrawn in cash, usually in Vietnam. The funds are transported for a fee and usually in cash. Most such “service points” are located in Vietnamese open-air markets, most commonly under one roof with other payment institutions, such as the ‘WESTERN UNION’; “DICH VU” services are operated here parallelly to the legitimate business. However, the parallel funds are not sent via the official channels of the respective payment service. Our investigation in the course of Operation VOMBAT revealed that the Vietnamese groups of perpetrators also use “DICH VU” to pump money into illegal activities in the Czech Republic. Activities of the group prosecuted in Operation VOMBAT were financed by this service.

Funds sent abroad usually return to the Czech Republic as “contributions from the family”, often accompanied by an official notarial deed, and are subsequently invested mainly in real estate, motor vehicles, or other assets, or get reinvested in crime. Recently, however, perpetrators investing predominantly in real estate. Since the perpetrators have expanded their criminal activities from the Czech Republic to Belgium and the Netherlands, we have been recording investments in real in Western Europe, in particular the Netherlands.

Groups of Vietnamese perpetrators prefer cash transactions; current accounts, if they are necessary, are used solely for payments that cannot be made in cash. Perpetrators usually credit their accounts with cash deposits, and they hardly ever leave a substantial amount of money there.

In the Czech Republic, we have also been documenting criminal activities of Balkan perpetrators of a drug crime, in particular Serbian organised which took over production and distribution of marijuana after Vietnamese criminal groups had switched from cannabis cultivation to production of synthetic drugs. Serbian groups hide their criminal activities behind the seemingly legitimate business; their commercial activities are usually limited, and the legal entity serves only as a cover-up for criminal activities. The main difference between the Vietnamese and Serbian groups is that the Serbian groups tend to buy a property that they intend to use for cannabis cultivation; such property is often purchased in the name of a strawman.

The most interesting cases in which we seized assets worth CZK 5 million-plus or used new procedures and approaches in the financial investigation:

Our investigation under the umbrella of an operation codenamed VOMBAT has been finalised and suspects criminally charged. We detected and investigated the criminal conduct of at least 60 suspects trafficking drugs from the USA and Thailand to Australia and New Zealand. The modus operandi of the group was to traffic cocaine from the USA and heroin from Thailand to Australia and New Zealand.

The couples they were using as couriers always travelled from the Czech Republic to the USA or Thailand, where they received luggage containing the drugs to be delivered to the selected final destination. We documented 40 courier trips; each of them involved approximately 20 kg of drugs. The perpetrators picked Australia as their final destination because of its high drug prices. If sold to the drug market, the total value of the trafficked drugs could have reached at least CZK 2,200,000,000; this price estimate, however, assumes that the drugs would be undiluted material and the final street value could have been much higher.

In our operation codenamed PESA, we documented activities of Serbian criminal groups perpetrating the cultivation and distribution of cannabis, a criminal activity that was for many years perpetrated and dominated by Vietnamese criminal groups. It is typical for Serbian criminal groups (e.g. Operation BUDEC, see our 2017 Annual Report) to conceal their criminal activities by setting up so-called “front companies”, which they use to rent a property which they further utilise for cannabis cultivation; their cannabis is typical for its high content of THC, the psychoactive substance. Legitimate legal entities are further abused to purchase and operate motor vehicles and, to a certain extent, to launder proceeds of crime. Each Serbian criminal group incorporates and owns several such companies, each for a different purpose. The owners are usually related to the perpetrators but do not belong to the very core of the criminal group. The businesses are cash-intensive; perpetrators do receive some wire payments, but mostly deposit cash to their accounts and subsequently use the funds to buy motor vehicles, which they use to perpetrate crime (supplying cannabis plantations, transporting drugs, etc.).

They also use their accounts to pay for utility bills, property rent, loans, vehicle maintenance, etc. Upon intervention against a Serbian criminal group, it is necessary to freeze and seize their business assets and accounts as the perpetrators usually tend to move their assets abroad quickly.

In respect of proceeds of crime, we wish to draw attention to a newly documented method of cannabis cultivation - so-called plant branching; growers pin the plant stem to the soil in the pot, forcing it to root and branch out in the shortest possible time. They grow a much smaller plant but with more tops. Experts from the Forensic Institute in Prague analysed that to produce 1 kg of marijuana dry matter, a perpetrator may need as little as 1,4 plant, whereas, under standard circumstances, 11 to 12 plants are needed to produce 1 kg of dry matter. The perpetrators investigated and prosecuted in operation PESA were running two cultivation plants - one for 61 growing weeks and the other for 113 growing weeks.

Given a ten-week cultivation cycle and the wholesale price ranging from CZK 75,000 to CZK 80,000 per 1 kg and the dealer price of CZK 180 per gram, the perpetrators could have cultivated 703 kg of cannabis dry matter, the value of which could have been as follows:

A) CZK 52,725,000 to CZK 56,240,000 if sold at a wholesale price,

B) up to CZK 133,570,000 if sold at a dealer price.

Although this method of growing cannabis tends to be more labour intensive, the yield is much higher and generates substantial proceeds.

Thanks to the last year's final and conclusive judgment in operation codenamed TRAJECT, we managed to confiscate assets of perpetrators of large-scale drug crime in Sweden, Hungary, and Croatia; the perpetrators produced at least 880 kg of methamphetamine worth at least CZK 1 billion. When investigating the group's activities in the past, we managed to track the perpetrators' criminal activities back to 1984. The National Drug Enforcement Headquarters assisted the Office Representing the State in Property Matters in contacting foreign partners in order to enforce forfeiture orders abroad. However, the competent court has not yet launched the procedure pursuant to Section 293 of Act No. 104/2013 Coll. on International Judicial Cooperation in Criminal Matters (recognition of a judgment for its enforcement), allegedly because it was waiting for the outcome of the defendants' appeal. We believe that once the Czech authorities have a final and conclusive decision on asset confiscation, they should request recognition of the decision without any undue delay. If we continue waiting, we may be facing a delay of up to one year or even more; meanwhile, the frozen assets will lose their market value significantly.

As part of the follow-up operation codenamed TRAJECT 2, we managed to trace the assets of one of the accomplices on the island of ARUBA in the Dutch Antilles in the Caribbean Sea; his two luxury villas there are worth about CZK 60,000,000. Under the umbrella of international judicial cooperation, we contacted the local authorities which have already notified the suspect of the decision to initiate criminal proceedings. The Police are not able to prove that the suspect had paid for his villas from proceeds of crime and, given the year of their acquisition, we cannot use provisions of Section 102a of the Criminal Code.

We can, however, prove that the suspect's assets were not financed from legal business activity. We have established cooperation with the judicial authorities of Aruba in our attempt to freeze and, possibly, confiscate the detected assets. The Aruba law imposes the reverse burden of proof, and it is up to the suspect to prove the source of money used to buy the assets concerned; we believe that there is a real chance of successful confiscation.

In the course of an operation codenamed KOMP, which targeted a perpetrator of drug distribution on the Darknet, the Police initiated criminal proceedings of the suspect's mother for crime of legitimisation of proceeds of crime according to Section 216(1), first alinea, paragraph 4(b) and (d) of the Criminal Code. The mother was accused of making her current account available to the suspect for him to legitimise proceeds of his criminal activity; he was depositing cash to the account and making other financial transactions. Moreover, the suspect had no right to manage or otherwise use his mother's account. The prosecutor assigned to the case by the Municipal Office of Prosecution in Prague revoked the Police resolution to initiate the criminal proceedings on the grounds that (quote): "If the mother allowed her son - the suspect - to use the payment card to her account, she indeed violated her obligations to the financial institution, but did not commit any crime".

In our operation codenamed GUSTO, we seized the real estate property of a third party. We proceeded pursuant to Section 358b of the Code of Criminal Procedure. The third party's lawyers challenged the seizure and the final judgment and took the case to the Constitutional Court, which rejected the constitutional complaint by its resolution I. ÚS 1651/20 of 21 July 2020. We seized real estate property that the complainant bought for CZK 1,498,000 which were transferred to her account on the very day of the sale. It was not clear where the funds were coming from, and the complainant's unfavourable financial situation indicated that it could have not been her legitimate income.

# Statistical data on drug crime Czech Republic 2020

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

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

## CZECH REPUBLIC (statistical data on drug crime)

region	cases	offenders	NP
South Bohemia	203	214	1
South Moravia	191	205	4
Karlovy Vary	114	118	11
Hradec Králové	132	147	5
Liberec	156	160	3
Moravia – Silesia	348	435	10
Olomouc	224	237	1
Pardubice	141	146	4
Plzeň	88	98	6
Prague	363	367	16
Central Bohemia	336	383	24
Ústí	303	353	5
Vysočina	124	128	0
Zlín	79	92	0
NDH	22	81	0
Customs Adm.	431	153	304
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>3 255</b>	<b>3 317</b>	<b>394</b>

sex	
males	2 820
females	497

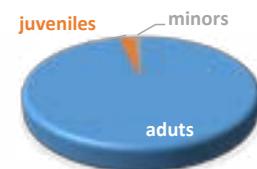


CR	3 091
others	226



nationality	
Bosnia and Herzegovina	1
Bulgaria	5
Montenegro	4
Czech republic	3 091
France	1
Gruzie	2
Croatia	3
Italy	1
Israel	3
Kazakhstan	3
Kosovo	1
Kyrgyzstan	1
Latvia	1
Macedonia	1
Hungary	4
Moldova	2
Germany	2
Nigeria	26

nationality	
Netherlands	1
Ivory Coast	1
Poland	35
Austria	6
Russia	9
Slovakia	59
Serbia	2
Sweden	1
Tunisia	1
Ukraine	24
USA	3
United Kingdom	5
Vietnam	18

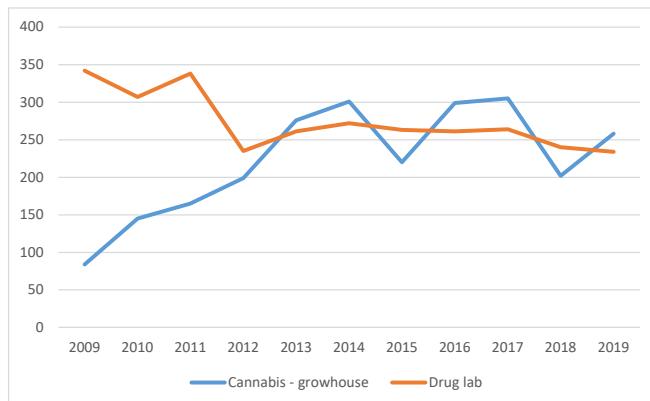
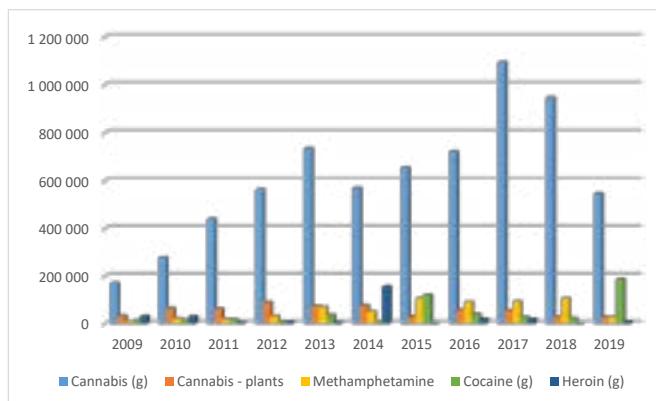


adults	3 196
juveniles	86
minors	35

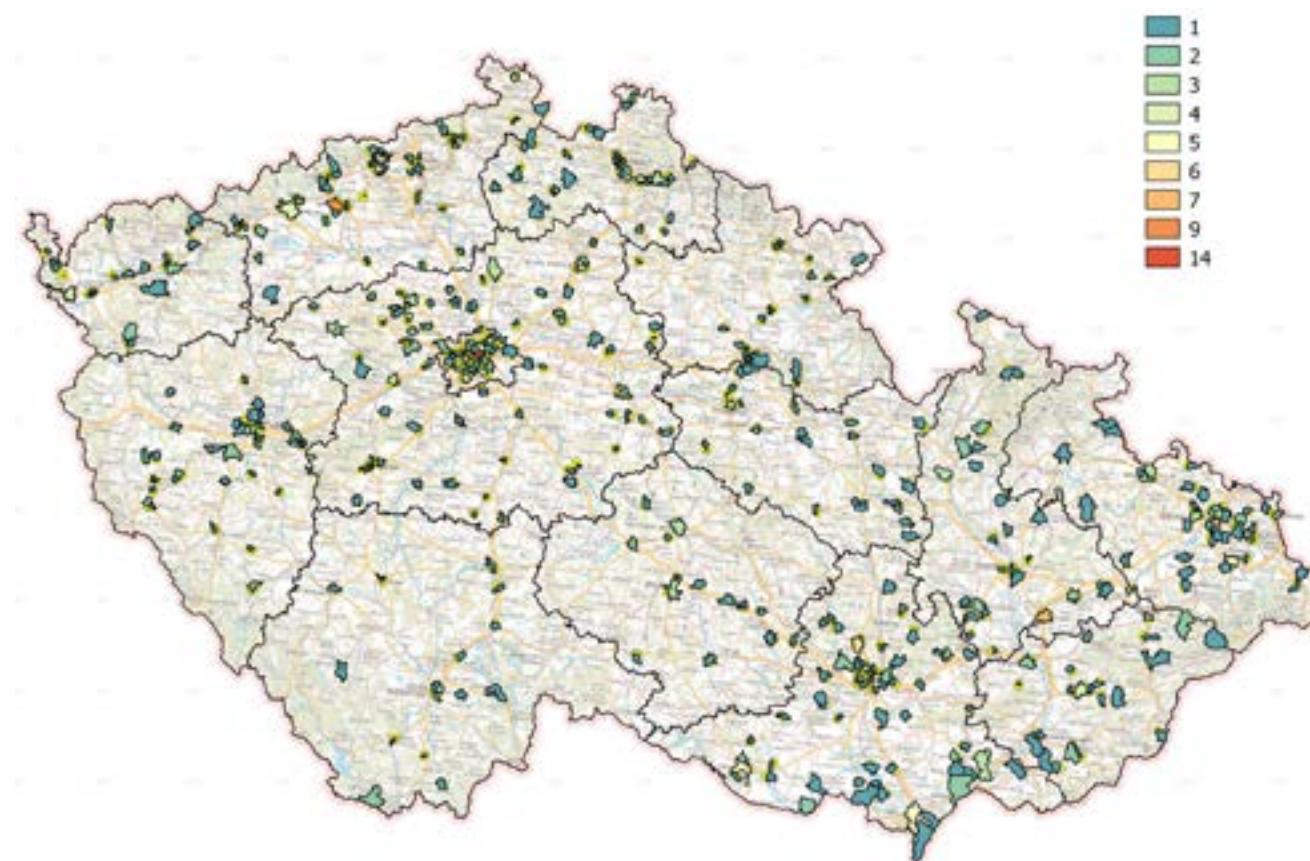
Cooperation PCR with Customs	
cases	20
offenders	27

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

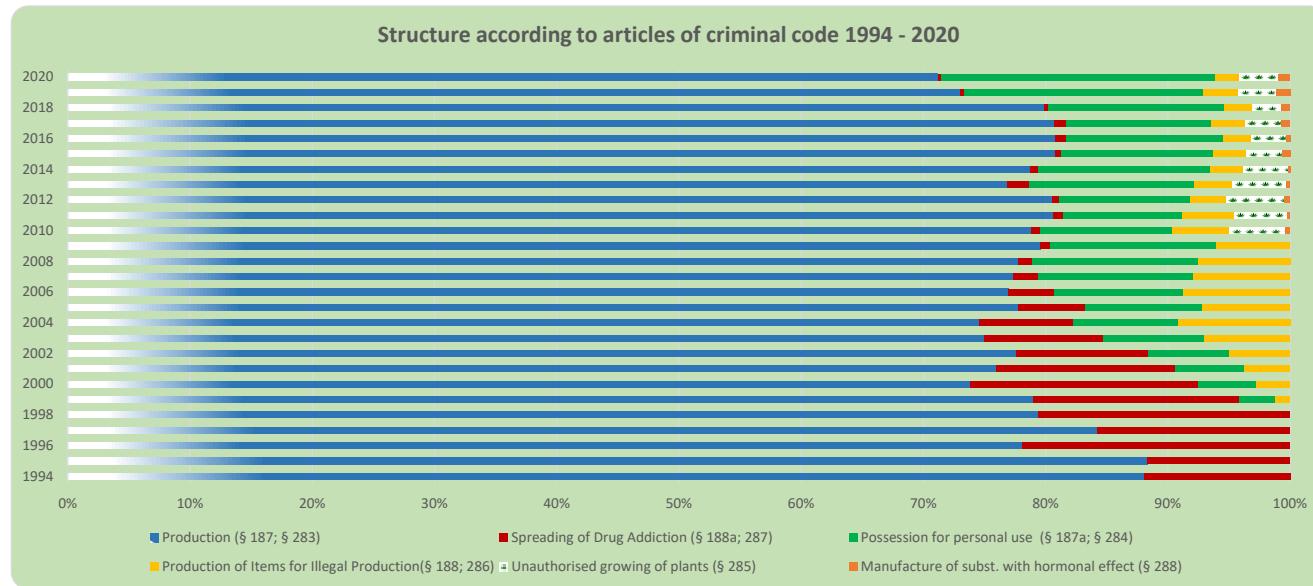
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
<b>Cannabis (g)</b>	277 988	440 780	563 335	735 362	569 564	655 055	722 107	1 094 601	948 015	546 339	655 130
<b>Cannabis - plants</b>	64 904	62 817	90 091	73 639	77 685	30 770	57 660	54 392	28 334	26 925	15 990
<b>Cannabis - greenhouse</b>	145	165	199	276	301	220	299	305	202	258	167
<b>Methamphetamine</b>	21 301	18 476	31 900	69 137	50 238	107 363	90 718	93 256	106 155	27 576	29 601
<b>Drug lab</b>	307	338	235	261	272	263	261	264	240	234	160
<b>Cocaine (g)</b>	14 162	16 071	8 050	35 788	5 406	120 386	39 367	27 376	24 189	187 102	2 642
<b>Heroin (g)</b>	30 453	4 730	7 576	5 045	156 810	1 585	19 334	19 084	1 340	8 838	286



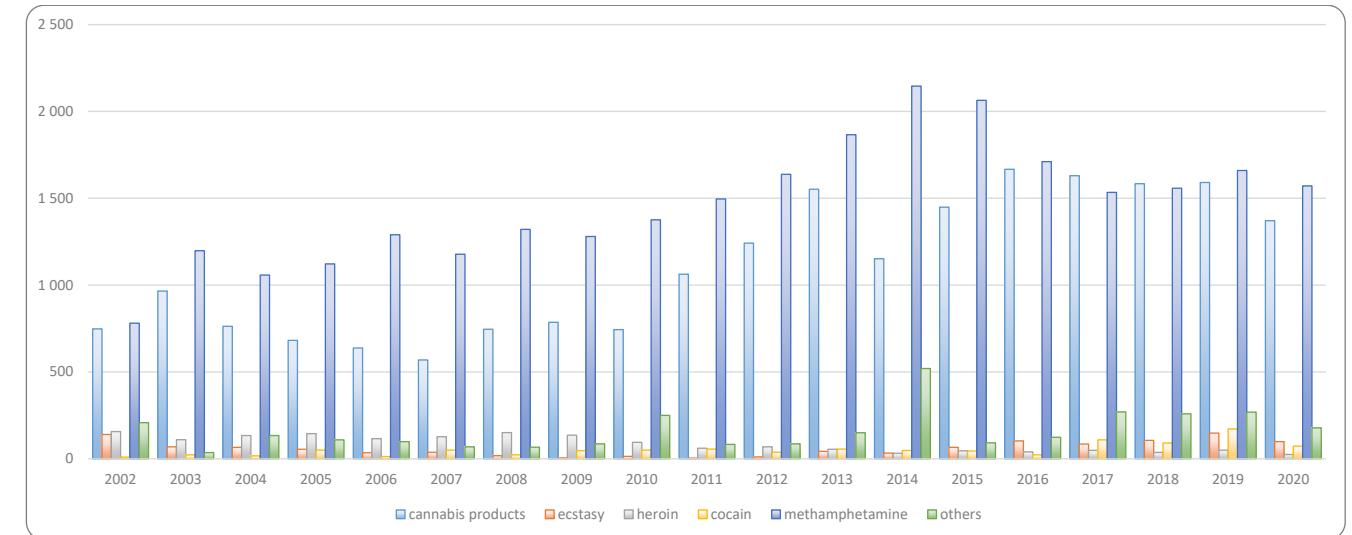
## Incidence of primary drug-related crime in absolute figures - territorial distribution in the Czech Republic 2020



## Structure according to articles of criminal code



## The share of individual offenders on drug crime in 2002 - 2020 (by individual commodities)



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

region → substance ↓	NDH		South Bohemia		South Moravia		Karlovy Vary		Hradec Králové		Liberec		Moravia - Silesia		Olomouc	
	Police	CS	Police	CS	Police	CS	Police	CS	Police	CS	Police	CS	Police	CS	Police	CS
<b>Cannabis products</b>																
Cannabis - plants (pcs)	761	5	1 000		246		3 034		698		594		2 812	3	364	136
Cannabis (g)	42 977,09	12 300	21 693,44	36 903,6	139 179,0	2 065,2	30 013,9	3,41	40 288,93	1 142,06	13 674,57	496,76	42 199,70	513,6	42 772,24	764,10
Cannabis - seeds (g)													150			
Hashish (g)	15,1		500	4,50	47,77	67	2,60	1,6	3,67		11,50		17,60		69	18,89
<b>GROWHOUSE (indoor technologie)</b>	<b>12</b>		<b>11</b>		<b>8</b>		<b>12</b>		<b>10</b>		<b>9</b>		<b>26</b>		<b>10</b>	
<b>Stimulants</b>																
Amphetamine (g)	2							48,43	422						23,039	
Amphetamine (tbl./capsule)								111								
Ecstasy (g) (MDMA, MDA, FMA, DOB, MDE, MBD, etc.)	11 081,51				38,169	1221,491	104,4	140,22	1,74	1	28,94	1500	45,298	31,63	13,75	2,19
Ecstasy (tbl.) (MDMA, MDA, FMA, DOB, MDE, MBD, etc.)	10 830	72 000	86		31	1367	158	290	114		132,5		268	538	91	
Methamphetamine (ampoule)					4											
Methamphetamine (bottle)					2											
Methamphetamine (g)	7 921,24		284,2	121,1	782,93		2 212,7	178,7	72,52		542,62	89,34	3 209,27	1,60	1 151,75	78,91
<b>DRUG LAB methamphetamine</b>	<b>3</b>		<b>5</b>		<b>25</b>		<b>3</b>		<b>10</b>		<b>6</b>		<b>26</b>		<b>8</b>	
<b>Opiates</b>																
Medical products (tbl.)			210						261		1		241			
Medical products (g)							6	5								
Fentanyl (path - pcs)																
Heroin (g)	45,98							19,5					22,00		0,40	
Heroin (bottle)					161											
<b>DRUG LAB opium/morphine/heroin</b>																
<b>Cocaine products</b>																
Cocaine (g)	611,72	728,23	103,697	4,57	21,25	102,5	15,62	25,85			18,83	2,07	7,22		110,00	25,1
<b>Halucinogens</b>																
AYAHUASCA (g)		500														
AYAHUASCA (l)													8			
LSD (trip)	70				10	742		554	36				875	40		
LSD (g)	2,5				0,561								5,5			
Magics mushrooms (g) (psilocin/ psilocybin)	1,86				37,62					2,1			70,434		3,44	
Magics mushrooms																
<b>Benzodiazepines</b>																
Medical products (tbl.)			390		14		59						2 683		48	
<b>Dissociative anesthetics</b>																
Ketamine (g)	2,77						1,51	20,1						2,85		
<b>Hypnotics</b>																
Hypnogen/Stinax/Zolpidem/Zolpinox/Sanval (tbl.)													20			
<b>Kathinons</b>																
Kathinons (g)	120				19,801		2,06									
Katha (g)		79 770,2														
<b>Substitution</b>																
Ravata (tbl.)																
Subutex/Suboxone (g)													4,7044	1,43		
Subutex/Suboxone (tbl.)							11						18	6		
<b>Others</b>																
Anabolics/hormones (amp.)															42	168
Anabolics/hormones (g)															511	0
Anabolics/hormones (tbl./capsule)															200	4 255
GBL (ml)															151	0

Pardubice		Píseň		Praha		Central Bohemia		Ústí nad Labem		Vysočina		Zlín		CR			TOTAL
Police	CS	Police	CS	Police	CS	Police	CS	Police	CS	Police	CS	Police	CS	Police	CS	OFFENSES (PCR+CS)	
963		267	5	234		3 058		833	33	280		121		15 265	182	543	15 990
13 482,17	115,00	12 672,82	1 067,06	21 478,47	8 426,207	115 249,48	925,57	11 393,50		###	1 260	25 787,54	229,3	578 786,4	66 211,7	10 131,79	655 129,9
														150	0	19,36	169,4
15,84				41,68	287,50	7,846	5,40					9,34	1,56	742,5	386,5	56,79	1 185,7
<b>11</b>		<b>6</b>		<b>8</b>		<b>20</b>		<b>14</b>		<b>8</b>		<b>2</b>		<b>167</b>	<b>0</b>		<b>167</b>
<b>DRUG LAB opium/morphine/heroin</b>																	
70,1				25,719	1207,85	37,6194	4,96							580,5	1 261	16,94	1 858,66
														111	0		111
19,742		10		196,456	5,58	6025,3812	8,6889	5,19		152,4				17 570,56	3 063,17	16,4599	20 650,2
40		152	123	1079	423	146	30	27,5		461,5		42	302	13 658,50	75 073	62,75	88 794
														4,00	0		4
														2,00	0		2
172,956	1,57	300,82		4 194,90	272,54	1 792,30	155,024	3 889,07		406,99	150	629,01	3,60	27 563,20	1 052,59	986	29 601,5
<b>13</b>		<b>7</b>		<b>7</b>		<b>15</b>		<b>21</b>		<b>3</b>		<b>8</b>		<b>160</b>	<b>0</b>		<b>160</b>
<b>DRUG LAB opium/morphine/heroin</b>																	
			1	608	20	67								74	1 391	17	1 343
				42,5		14,14								56,7	0	0,5	177,2
		3				11						2		27	0		27
				116,10	7,71	27,65		14,50						226,6	27,2	32,3	286,1
														161	0		161
														2	0		2
<b>DRUG LAB opium/morphine/heroin</b>																	
6,004		5,72		759,46	5,85	31,52	9,40	4,97	3,6	2,00	2,10			1 698,01	909,27	34,3	2 641,6
<b>DRUG LAB opium/morphine/heroin</b>																	
														0	500		500
														8	0		8
25				375	559	14		4		200		14		1 623	1 895	24,25	3 542,3
														8,6	0	1,3	9,9
24,95				48,364	39,8	25,79				123,7				336,14	42	4,85	382,9
										85	91		241	85	332	200	617
<b>DRUG LAB opium/morphine/heroin</b>																	
				1 641	839	172								5 006	839	9	5 854
<b>DRUG LAB opium/morphine/heroin</b>																	
				6,179	1,39	6,01	0,1629	1		19,6				37,1	24,5	2,5	64,1
<b>DRUG LAB opium/morphine/heroin</b>																	
				1 160	480							705		1 885	480		2 365
<b>DRUG LAB opium/morphine/heroin</b>																	
				40,37	3,06	0,1587							3000,4	182	30003		30186
				33 697										33 697,0	79 770		113 467,2
<b>DRUG LAB opium/morphine/heroin</b>																	
				6,25										6,25	0		6,25
						4,7044		1,43						6,1	0,00	0,7	6,8
				90,50		18		6						126	0	5	131
<b>DRUG LAB opium/morphine/heroin</b>																	
				2	168	40								42	168		210
						511,28								511	0		511
						200								200	4 255		4 455
				151										151	0		151,0

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

	§ 283	§ 284	§ 285	§ 286	§ 287	§ 288
South Bohemia	186	41	9	1	0	0
South Moravia	165	53	6	5	0	0
Karlovy Vary	165	27	2	1	3	0
Hradec Králové	120	31	7	5	4	1
Liberec	105	66	15	4	0	0
Moravia – Silesia	388	55	15	10	0	1
Olomouc	199	45	6	7	0	0
Pardubice	105	42	11	9	0	0
Pízeň	88	16	4	4	1	0
Prague	450	162	2	6	0	22
Central Bohemia	280	118	27	5	1	5
Ústí nad Labem	319	26	15	8	0	0
Vysočina	125	15	0	2	0	0
Zlín	74	23	3	3	0	0
NDH	90	3	0	0	0	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2 859</b>	<b>723</b>	<b>122</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>29</b>

## NATIONAL DRUG HEADQUARTERS (statistical data on drug crime)

	cases	offenders	unknown
NDH	22	81	2
Customs Adm.	5	8	1

Cooperation PCR with CA	
cases	1
offenders	4

sex	
males	76
females	13

age group	
adults	84
juveniles	5
minors	0

nationality	
Bosnia and Herzegovina	1
Montenegro	1
Czech Republic	68
Israel	2
Kosovo	1
Nigeria	1
Poland	3
Serbia	2
Ukraine	4
Vietnam	6

§	
283	90
284	3
285	0
286	0
287	0
288	0

A 3D pie chart showing the distribution of drug crime cases by nationality. The chart is divided into two segments: a large green segment representing the Czech Republic (CR) at 76%, and a smaller grey segment representing 'others' at 24%.

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

district	cases	offenders	unknown
České Budějovice	54	56	0
Český Krumlov	11	13	0
Jindřichův Hradec	44	43	1
Písek	20	22	0
Prachatice	23	25	0
Strakonice	9	11	0
Tábor	40	42	0
Regional Directorate	2	2	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>203</b>	<b>214</b>	<b>1</b>

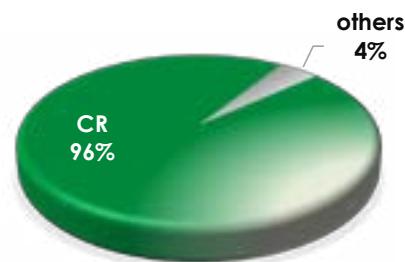
sex	
males	186
females	45
adults	222
juveniles	8
minors	1

§	
283	186
284	41
285	9
286	1
287	0
288	0

Cooperation PCR with CA	
cases	0
offenders	0

Customs	10	17	0
---------	----	----	---

nationality	
Czech Republic	221
Austria	6
Slovakia	1
Ukraine	1
Vietnam	2



## SOUTH MORAVIAN REGION (statistical data on drug crime)

district	cases	offenders	unknown
Blansko	20	23	0
Brno - město	54	57	2
Brno - venkov	30	31	0
Břeclav	13	16	0
Hodonín	14	17	0
Vyškov	20	21	0
Znojmo	37	36	2
Regional Directorate	3	4	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>191</b>	<b>205</b>	<b>4</b>

sex	
males	177
females	37
adults	207
juveniles	4
minors	3

Cooperation PCR with CA	
cases	1
offenders	1

Customs	7	9	0
---------	---	---	---

nationality	
Czech Republic	207
Russia	2
Slovakia	4
Ukraine	1



§	
283	165
284	53
285	6
286	5
287	0
288	0

## KARLOVY VARY REGION (statistical data on drug crime)

district	cases	offenders	unknown
Cheb	34	41	0
Karlovy Vary	35	31	4
Sokolov	39	38	7
Regional Directorate	6	8	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>114</b>	<b>118</b>	<b>11</b>

adults	128
juveniles	0
minors	1

sex	
males	113
females	16

Cooperation PCR with CA	
cases	0
offenders	0

Customs	64	11	53
---------	----	----	----

nationality	
Bulgaria	2
Czech Republic	121
Hungary	1
Moldavia	1
United Kingdom	1
Vietnam	2
USA	1



§	
283	165
284	27
285	2
286	1
287	3
288	0

## HRADEC KRÁLOVÉ REGION (statistical data on drug crime)

district	cases	offenders	unknown
Hradec Králové	48	49	2
Jičín	18	19	3
Náchod	23	23	0
Rychnov nad Kněžnou	10	13	0
Trutnov	28	30	0
Regional Directorate	5	13	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>132</b>	<b>147</b>	<b>5</b>

adults	147
juveniles	7
minors	3

sex	
males	129
females	28

Cooperation PCR with CA	
cases	1
offenders	2

Customs	10	10	0
---------	----	----	---

nationality	
Czech Republic	153
Poland	2
Slovakia	2



§	
283	120
284	31
285	7
286	5
287	4
288	1

## LIBEREC REGION (statistical data on drug crime)

district	cases	offenders	unknown
Česká Lípa	53	55	0
Jablonec nad Nisou	31	30	1
Liberec	44	44	1
Semily	22	24	0
Regional Directorate	6	7	1
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>156</b>	<b>160</b>	<b>3</b>

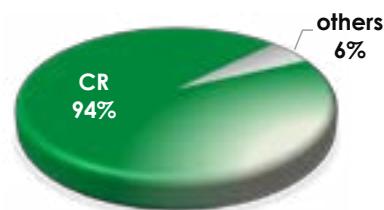
adults	172
juveniles	6
minors	0

sex	
males	154
females	24

Cooperation PCR with CA	
cases	4
offenders	6

§	
283	105
284	66
285	15
286	4
287	0
288	0

nationality	
Bulgaria	1
Czech Republic	168
Poland	4
Slovakia	2
Ukraine	3



## MORAVIAN -SILESIAN REGION (statistical data on drug crime)

district	cases	offenders	unknown
Bruntál	51	75	0
Frydek Místek	53	66	0
Karviná	56	77	4
Nový Jičín	31	35	0
Opava	47	55	0
Ostrava	105	120	5
Regional Directorate	5	7	1
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>348</b>	<b>435</b>	<b>10</b>

sex	
males	389
females	55
adults	424
juveniles	5
minors	15

§	
283	388
284	55
285	15
286	10
287	0
288	1

Cooperation PCR with CA	
cases	1
offenders	1

nationality	
Bulgaria	1
Czech Republic	423
France	1
Poland	14
Slovakia	4
Ukraine	1

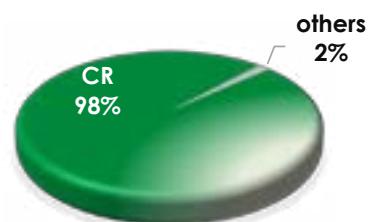


## OLOMOUC REGION (statistical data on drug crime)

district	cases	offenders	unknown
Jeseník	32	36	0
Olomouc	51	51	0
Prostějov	24	26	0
Přerov	78	77	1
Šumperk	36	39	0
Regional Directorate	3	8	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>224</b>	<b>237</b>	<b>1</b>

Customs	15	16	0
---------	----	----	---

nationality	
Czech Republic	249
Hungary	1
Slovakia	3



sex	
males	223
females	30

Cooperation PCR with CA	
cases	1
offenders	1

adults	236
juveniles	16
minors	1

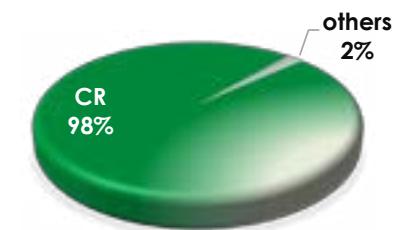
§	
283	199
284	45
285	6
286	7
287	0
288	0

## PARDUBICE REGION (statistical data on drug crime)

district	cases	offenders	unknown
Chrudim	15	17	0
Pardubice	36	34	4
Svitavy	54	57	0
Ústí nad Orlicí	36	38	0
Regional Directorate	0	0	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>141</b>	<b>146</b>	<b>4</b>

Customs	4	6	0
---------	---	---	---

nationality	
Czech Republic	149
Poland	2
Slovakia	1



adults	151
juveniles	1
minors	0

Cooperation PCR with CA	
cases	11
offenders	12

sex	
males	138
females	14

§	
283	105
284	42
285	11
286	9
287	0
288	0

## PLZEŇ REGION (statistical data on drug crime)

district	cases	offenders	unknown	sex	§
Domažlice	5	6	0	males	85
Klatovy	11	12	0	females	17
Plzeň - město	39	37	6		283
Plzeň - venkov	11	15	0	adults	98
Rokycany	14	16	0	juveniles	4
Tachov	8	12	0	minors	0
Regional Directorate	0	0	0		284
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>6</b>		<b>285</b>
				Cooperation PCR with CA	
				cases	0
				offenders	0
Customs	3	4	0		286
					287
					288

nationality	
Czech Republic	98
Hungary	1
Slovakia	2
Ukraine	1



## CAPITAL OF PRAGUE (statistical data on drug crime)

district	cases	offenders	unknown	sex	adults	juveniles	minors	§
Praha I	176	180	3	males	330	4	0	283
Praha II	34	33	2	females	47			284
Praha III	61	61	1					285
Praha IV	83	83	7					286
Regional Directorate	9	10	3					287
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>363</b>	<b>367</b>	<b>16</b>	Cooperation PCR with CA				288
				cases	0			450
				offenders	0			162
Customs	253	10	243					2
								6
								0
								22

nationality		nationality	
Bulgaria	1	Netherlands	1
Czech Republic	297	Ivory coast	1
Georgia	1	Poland	2
Croatia	2	Russia	7
Israel	1	Slovakia	15
Kazakhstan	2	Sweden	1
Kyrgyzstan	1	Tunisia	1
Latvia	1	Ukraine	8
Hungary	1	United Kingdom	3
Germany	1	Vietnam	5
Nigeria	25		



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

district	cases	offenders	unknown
Benešov	11	11	1
Beroun	30	37	2
Kladno	43	47	5
Kolín	21	27	0
Kutná Hora	17	13	5
Mělník	37	39	1
Mladá Boleslav	41	41	0
Nymburk	26	35	1
Praha venkov - jih	20	20	1
Praha venkov - východ	25	29	0
Praha venkov - západ	16	19	2
Příbram	26	36	4
Rakovník	16	16	2
Regional Directorate	7	13	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>336</b>	<b>383</b>	<b>24</b>

sex	
males	324
females	73

adults	384
juveniles	9
minors	4



Cooperation PCR with CA	
cases	0
offenders	0

Customs	13	14	0
---------	----	----	---

§	
283	280
284	118
285	27
286	5
287	1
288	5

nationality	
Czech Republic	369
Montenegro	3
Croatia	1
Kazakhstan	1
Moldavia	1
Poland	3
Slovakia	14
USA	1
Ukraine	3
United Kingdom	1

## ÚSTÍ REGION (statistical data on drug crime)

district	cases	offenders	unknown
Děčín	38	38	1
Chomutov	68	85	1
Litoměřice	22	26	0
Louny	25	34	0
Most	51	54	1
Teplice	68	72	0
Ústí nad Labem	26	25	2
Regional Directorate	5	19	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>303</b>	<b>353</b>	<b>5</b>

sex	
males	299
females	57

adults	344
juveniles	7
minors	5

§	
283	319
284	26
285	15
286	8
287	0
288	0

Cooperation PCR with CA	
cases	0
offenders	0

Customs	3	3	0
---------	---	---	---

nationality	
Czech Republic	343
Italy	1
Macedonia	1
Germany	1
Slovakia	6
Ukraine	1
Vietnam	3



## VYSOČINA REGION

(statistical data on drug crime)

district	cases	offenders	unknown
Havlíčkův Brod	34	38	0
Jihlava	19	19	0
Pelhřimov	19	19	0
Třebíč	17	17	0
Žďár nad Sázavou	35	35	0
Regional Directorate	0	0	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>124</b>	<b>128</b>	<b>0</b>

sex	
males	112
females	26

adults	127
juveniles	9
minors	2

	Cooperation PCR with CA		
	cases	offenders	unknown
Customs	11	10	1

nationality	
Czech Republic	134
Georgia	1
Poland	1
Ukraine	1
USA	1



§	
283	125
284	15
285	0
286	2
287	0
288	0

## ZLÍN REGION

(statistical data on drug crime)

district	cases	offenders	unknown
Kroměříž	15	15	0
Uherské Hradiště	17	17	0
Vsetín	11	13	0
Zlín	34	35	0
Regional Directorate	2	12	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>0</b>

adults	99
juveniles	1
minors	0

sex	
males	85
females	15

	Cooperation PCR with CA		
	cases	offenders	unknown
Customs	8	8	0

nationality	
Czech Republic	91
Poland	4
Slovakia	5



§	
283	74
284	23
285	3
286	3
287	0
288	0

## Prices of drugs in individual regions in 2020 - in CZK

region	Cannabis		Hashish		Ecstasy			
	price/gram	most frequent occurrence	price/gram	most frequent occurrence	cena/tablet	most frequent occurrence	price/gram	most frequent occurrence
South Bohemia	12 - 200	200	-	-	-	-	-	-
South Moravia	50 - 250	200	200	-	600	-	-	-
Karlovy Vary	75 - 200	200	-	-	250	-	2000 - 7500	-
Hradec Králové	75 - 200	200	-	-	-	-	1000	-
Liberec	50 - 200	200	-	-	200	200	-	-
Moravia - Silesia	80 - 350	200	-	-	130 - 300	200	1000	-
Olomouc	20 - 200	100	-	-	200	200	700 - 1000	-
Pardubice	100 - 250	100	300	-	100 - 300	200	-	-
Plzeň	100 - 200	200	-	-	50	-	-	-
Praha	80 - 550	100	-	-	100 - 200	-	1700	-
Central Bohemia	50 - 600	150	-	-	200	200	-	-
Ústí nad Labem	100 - 300	200	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vysočina	100 - 200	200	-	-	50 - 200	-	-	-
Zlín	40 - 200	200	-	-	-	-	-	-
NDH	-	-	-	-	180 - 250	-	-	-
Czech Republic	12 - 600	200	200 - 300	-	50 - 600	200	700 - 7500	-

region	Heroin		Cocaine		LSD		Methamphetamine		Amphetamine	
	price/gram	most frequent occurrence	price/gram	most frequent occurrence	price/trip	most frequent occurrence	price/gram	most frequent occurrence	price/gram	most frequent occurrence
South Bohemia	-	-	2000	-	-	-	500 - 5000	2 000	-	-
South Moravia	-	-	-	-	-	-	1000 - 2500	2 000	-	-
Karlovy Vary	-	-	1200 - 2500	-	-	-	400 - 2500	1 000	400 - 1000	-
Hradec Králové	-	-	1500 - 2000	-	-	-	1000 - 5000	2 000	-	-
Liberec	-	-	-	-	-	-	800 - 3000	1 000	-	-
Moravia - Silesia	2 000	-	1000 - 1700	-	-	-	500 - 4000	1 000	-	-
Olomouc	-	-	2 650	-	-	-	500 - 5000	1 000	-	-
Pardubice	-	-	2 000	-	-	-	1000 - 2500	2 000	1500 - 2000	-
Plzeň	-	-	2500	-	-	-	1000 - 2500	1 000	-	-
Praha	1000 - 1750	-	1500 - 4000	2 000	-	-	700 - 2000	1 000	-	-
Central Bohemia	1 200	-	-	-	-	-	1000 - 2000	1 500	-	-
Ústí nad Labem	-	-	-	-	-	-	700 - 2000	1 000	-	-
Vysočina	-	-	3000	-	-	-	1000 - 2500	2 000	-	-
Zlín	-	-	-	-	-	-	600 - 2000	1 500	-	-
NDH	1 500	-	2000 - 2500	-	-	-	1200 - 1500	-	-	-
Czech Republic	1000 - 2000	-	1000 - 4000	-	-	-	400 - 5000	1 000	400 - 2000	-

