Report on Public Order and Internal Security in the Czech Republic in 2006 (compared with 2005)

A shortened version

Prague 2007
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TABLES AND DIAGRAMS
1. Introduction

The Report on Public Order and Internal Security in the Czech Republic in 2006 (hereinafter referred to as the ‘Report’) was drawn up under the responsibility of the Ministry of the Interior (hereinafter referred to as the ‘MoI’) and was compiled from documents provided by the Ministry of Justice (the ‘MoJ’), the Ministry of Defence (the ‘MoD’), the Ministry of Finance (the ‘MoF’), the Ministry of Culture (the ‘MoC’), the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs (the ‘MLSA’), the Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports (the ‘MEYS’), the Ministry of Industry and Trade (the ‘MIT’), the Ministry of Transport (the ‘MoT’) the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (the ‘MFA’), the Ministry of the Environment (the ‘ME’), the Security Intelligence Service (the ‘SIS’), the National Security Authority (the ‘NSA’), the Supreme State Prosecutor’s Office (the ‘SSPO’), the Industrial Property Office, and the Office for the Protection of Personal Data.

The aim of the Report is, in particular, to:
- provide an overview of trends in crime, the structures of criminal offences committed, and criminal offenders;
- provide an overview of developments in internal order and security;
- provide information on the activities of executive bodies within security policy¹, on adopted and drafted strategies and legislative and non-legislative measures, and to enable the use of information gathered to combat crimes, in particular to prepare legislative decision making, strategic and organisational objectives;
- provide an overview on crime prevention as a tool of offensive control on crime²; and
- identify those areas to which central state administration authorities need to devote special attention.

Thus the Report does not deal with a detailed evaluation of specific measures since these are evaluated in separate reports; rather it only summarises gathered findings. The Report contains basic information on government policy concerning public order and internal security. On the basis of the evaluated findings, the conclusions of the report include draft priorities for security policy for the next term relating to public order and internal security. Separate Annexes to the Report are: Information on the Security Situation in Central Europe, and Information on the Issue of Extremism in the Czech Republic in 2005. Also annexed to the Report are Tables and Diagrams which are referred to in the text of the Report.

The presented Report deals with detected criminal offences. The scope of latency of a certain part of crime, which is ‘hidden’, can be guessed from sociological surveys carried out on an ongoing basis.³

The statistical data used in the Report is based on the Statistical Crime Recording System of the Czech Police (hereinafter referred to as the ‘SCRS’) which specifies individual kinds of crime through tactical and statistical classification.

Criminal statistics are completed by statistics maintained by the Ministry of Justice containing statistics of state prosecutors and courts.

Data provided for in the Report, unless stated otherwise, relates to the year 2006. Further information relating mainly to adopted measures is valid as of 31 January 2007.

¹ The principles of internal security policy are defined in the Status Report on Security in the Czech Republic reflecting the security interests and needs of the Czech Republic in the context of the developing security environment. The Report was discussed by the Government and approved by Resolution No. 263 of 15 March 2006. It is a follow up to the Status Report on Security in the Czech Republic in the area of the Protection against Emergency Events which comprehensively deals with issues of protection of inhabitants, fire protection, the Integrated Rescue System, crisis management, and civil emergency planning.

² As regards crime prevention the Report is followed up by the 2006 Report on Meeting Tasks Arising from the Strategy of Crime Prevention from 2004 to 2007, drawn up under the competence of the Ministry of the Interior.

³ For example: Citizens on Crime and Prevention; the Final Report describing the sociological survey - Prague, the Institute for Criminal Sciences and Social Prevention 2006.
2. Development of Individual Types of Crime and Security Risks

2.1 Basic data on Criminal and Minor Offences

- **Criminal statistics**
  - Number of detected crimes in total: 33,446 (-2.2 %, -7,614)
  - Total number of crimes detected per 10,000 inhabitants: 328 (-9)
  - Number of solved crimes: 133,695 (-1.2 %, -1,586)
  - Clear-up rate (the share of the number of solved crimes within detected crimes): 39.7 % (+0.4 %)
  - Amount of damage ascertained: CZK 24,262,154,000 (-43.6 %, CZK -18,722,502,000)
  - Damage recovered: CZK 834,943,000 (+30.5 %, CZK +195,031,000)
  - Crimes from previous years solved: 6,356 (+2.3 %, +143)

- **Court statistics**
  - Number of crimes committed by sentenced persons: 89,194 (+1.8 %, +1,616)

- The total number of crimes detected in 2006 decreased, according to the data of the SCRS, by 2.2 % (-7.614) to 336,446. In the four subsequent years the number of detected criminal offences has dropped and the number of criminal offences in 2006 was the lowest ever since 1993. The decrease in the number of detected crimes was accompanied by a moderate decline in the number of solved crimes by 1.2 % (-1,586) to 133,695.

- In summary pre-trial proceedings 29,869 (+36.8 %, +8,038) cases were reported as cases displaying suspicion that a crime had been committed, which accounts for 22.7 % (+6.6 %) of solved criminal offences. The Czech Police made use of summary pre-trial proceedings mainly as regards illegal border crossing, frustration of the decision of an official, intoxication, hooliganism, theft, unauthorised use of another person’s property, forcible entry into dwelling, kidnapping, violence and threats against a group of people, and running unfair games and gambling.

- Public prosecutors took meritorious decisions in 112,149 (+2.5 %, +2.687) cases, of which in 96,009 cases public prosecutors lodged a proposal for indictment or a proposal for punishment.

- As for the most considerable fluctuation in crime development, the number of detected economic crimes, violent crime and sexually motivated crimes decreased. As regards crimes against property, the number of burglaries (burglaries of holiday houses owned by private persons, shops, flats and family houses) and other thefts (thefts from cars, thefts of cars and bicycles) declined. However the number of pick pocketing offences continued to grow. As for violent crimes the number of intentional injuries to health, extortion, robberies and robberies of financial institutions saw a decline. When compared with 2005, the number of detected murders grew and thus returned to the level of previous years. As regards sexually motivated crimes the number of rapes and procuring decreased.

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For example the clear-up rate in Austria in 2006 was 3.9 %. (The date in parenthesis shows the change in comparison with 2005)
Ascertainment damage substantially decreased while damage recovered moderately increased. The share of recovered damage when compared with ascertainment damage was 3%. In 2006 the highest reported damage (with regard to new charges) reached the amount of CZK 1.3 billion and related to the case of ‘tunnelled’ CS Funds (however, the tunnelling happened back in 1997).

**Measures Adopted**

- A range of measures were put into place in the year reviewed, but their implementation will continue in 2007. In 2006 the first stage of the ‘P 1000’ project was successfully implemented. Its objective is to modernise offices of the lowest units of the Czech Police, i.e. offices where police officers meet citizens. The working environment of the police, including specific equipment, will be upgraded as well.

- The Act on Service of Members of Security Forces came into effect on 1 January 2007. This unifies fragmented legal provisions regulating service duties of members of the Czech Police, Fire Rescue Service, the Prison Service of the Czech Republic, the Customs Administration of the Czech Republic, the Security Intelligence Service, and the Office for Foreign Relations and Information. The Act concerns lays down new rules of internal organisation, systematisation, and career pathing in such forces.

- Measures resulting from the Strategy of the Government for Combating Corruption from 2006 to 2011, based on prevention, transparency, and sanctions, began to be put in place. The Ministry of the Interior considers the following steps to be essential in the next years:
  - Reform of the Czech Police. The Ministry of the Interior will continue to incorporate methods of community policing into police work. The possibility of integrating operational centres within individual regional administrations of the Czech Police will be analysed. The aim is to harmonise the needs of regional and local authorities with the performance of the police service, and to analyse possibilities to merge certain police units. Negotiations on transforming the Alien and Border Police Service will continue. The Ministry of the Interior will seek to find effective tools for prevention and sanctions against corruption among members of the Czech Police.
  - To draft a new Act on the Police of the Czech Republic, which will, respecting contemporary trends, define the functions of the Czech Police. This legal regulation will be supported by a set of related legal provisions and standards. This comprehensive legal regulation of affairs pertaining to internal order and security will, inter alia, contain provisions regulating instruments available to regions and municipalities, as well as provisions concerning crime prevention, and so forth.
  - Reform of the intelligence services. A draft solving the transformation of the intelligence services, including a draft regulating activities to be carried out by the intelligence services, will be submitted to the Parliament of the Czech Republic.
  - Drafting a new Policy for Combating Organised Crime. Priorities are to improve coordination of cooperation and information exchange between the Czech Police and state administration authorities as well as other partners; to enhance the protection of victims and witnesses (provided by the state) of organised criminal activities; to improve the protection of the police and other persons involved in combating organised crime; and to create legislative and organisational conditions for confiscating proceeds from criminal activities.
  - The Draft Act amending Act No. 119/2002 Coll., on Weapons. The principal objective of the proposed legal regulation is to restrict opportunities for the abuse of legally held weapons, however the adopted measures should administratively overload neither businesses nor individuals. This Draft Act should solve some inadequacies of the current Act detected during the practical application of the current Act on weapons. The draft amendment to the said Act is also intended to regulate some minor offences relating to firearms and ammunition.
2.1.1 CRIME BY REGIONS. REGIONAL VARIATIONS

Basic data in the Czech Republic in 2006:
Area in km²: 78,866
Population: 10,251,079
Density of population in the Czech Republic:
130 persons/ km²

Crime development with regard to Higher Territorial Self-Governing Units (Regions)

- The highest number of criminal offences is attributed to the capital city of Prague (27 % - 89,618 crimes) followed by the Central Bohemian Region (37,188), the Moravian-Silesian Region (36,993), the Usti Region (32,837) and South Moravian Region (32,042), and then the South Bohemian, Liberec, Olomouc, Pilsen, and Hradec Kralove Regions. The Vysocina Region, the Karlovy Vary Region, the Pardubice Region and the Zlin Region (up to 10,000 crimes) displayed the lowest number of crimes.
- The development of crime in individual regions differs. Crime increased only in the Moravia-Silesian, South Moravian and Vysocina Regions. The number of reported cases remained the same in the Usti Region whilst other regions saw a decline, with most remarkable decline being in the capital city of Prague and the Pilsen Region.
- If we compare the sequence of regions taking into account crimes per 10 thousand inhabitants, Prague still occupies 1st place (758 crimes), and can be attributed a two-fold number of criminal offences when compared with other, most affected, regions – the Usti Region (399), the Liberec Region (344), the Central Bohemian Region (321) and the Karlovy Vary Region (312), and the Vysocina Region (160 crimes) and Zlin Region (168 crimes). Different rankings, according to whether an absolute number of crimes, were used, or a calculation using crimes per 10,000 inhabitants, can be still seen in the Karlovy Vary Region (thirteenth place out of 14 regions in the number of all ascertained crimes, but fourth place when calculating crimes per 10,000 inhabitants).
- The Karlovy Vary Region shows the highest share of total crime (59.4 %), followed by the Usti Region (55.8 %), the Liberec Region (54.7 %), the Hradec Kralove Region (52.1 %) and the Vysocina Region (51.6 %). The capital city of Prague can be attributed the lowest clear-up rate (21.3 %). It is followed by the Central Bohemia Region (31.4 %).

* Crime culminated in the capital city of Prague in 1999 (120,166 crimes). Since 1999 (with the exception of 2002) Prague reported a permanent decline in crime. The year 2006 (89,618 crimes) displayed a year-on-year decline of 6.4 % (-6,113). With respect to a long-term perspective crime has decreased during the last seven years by approximately 30,000 criminal offences. Despite these facts, crimes against property represented in Prague 32 % of the total number of such crimes in the Czech Republic (thefts of cars account for 40 % of the total number of car thefts in the Czech Republic). Its share of foreign nationals in criminal activities (14.6 %) is high and the same applies to repeat offenders (52.3 %). However, crime development in Prague basically does not differ from crime development in large conurbations in other countries.

* Recorded crimes are influenced by a range of variable factors, for example the trust of citizens in security bodies, fear of revenge by offenders, insurance, and detection and recording of crimes by control/inspection bodies.

(For more details see Tables and Diagrams 1-3, and 42-64)
Findings of the public survey relating to citizens' attitude towards crime

According to the survey known as Aktér 2006, carried out by the Universitas agency in February 2006 within the research objective of the Sociology Department of the Philosophical Agency of Charles University, since 1998 the share of citizens directly affected by a crime have remained the same. Data relating to the previous year and provided by respondents showed that 23% of the population were affected in 2005, 25% in 2001 and 26% in 2002. Data showing what percentage of victims actually report a crime has been constant for a long period of time – in 2006 52% of crimes were reported to the Czech Police, 3% of crimes were reported to a representative of any other organisation (governmental authority, practitioner and so forth), 16% to the closest family members, and 29% of crimes were not reported at all.

Measures adopted

- In the Czech Republic there were, as of 31 December 2006, in total 617 (+2) district or local units of the Czech Police and 27 police offices (+1). In 2006 District Directorates of Prague-vychod (East) and Prague-zapad (West) merged, with their successor being the District Directorate of Prague-venkov.

- In 2006 the project Transition Facilities 2004 ‘Support for Strengthening Prevention and Community Policing Methods in Police Work’, was carried out in cooperation with the police forces of the Netherlands and Northern Ireland, was successfully completed.

- By implementing the project ‘Support for Strengthening Prevention and Community Policing Methods in Police Work’ the activities of local and district units will be gradually transformed in order to use preventive methods of policing. In total 17 sample police offices (for example in Prague at Wenceslas Square) were set up within introducing the quality monitoring system. Telephone lines for people suffering from hearing problems are being established.

- Binding Instruction of the Police President No. 36 of 16 March 2006 regulates procedures of the Czech Police with respect to assemblies and similar events where larger numbers of participants can be expected. Anti-conflict teams were established at all regional administrations of the Czech Police, established by Order of the Police President No. 172 of 6 November 2006.

- The Czech Police steadily carry out fundamental tasks of the integrated rescue system (hereinafter referred to as ‘IRS’). In 2006 special documentation preparation of the IRS was increased. The draft list of actions of individual IRS units when intervening together in cases involving extensive police measures were adopted to maintain public order during techno-parties. An action under the number STC 06/IZS was verified in practice during the techno-party in Maslov and subsequently approved and included in the Catalogue of Actions of IRS Units for Joint Interventions.

- The objective of the Strategy for Policing of the Czech Police in Relation to Minorities for 2006 – 2007, approved by Government Resolution No. 49 of 11 January 2006, is to enable the police to work more effectively in relation to members of national and ethnic minorities as well as socially excluded people. Liaisons for minorities established at regional administrations of the Czech Police continue their work. The project ‘Assistant of the Police of the Czech Republic in Socially Excluded Areas’ is being extended. Its purpose is to support victims of criminal activities and to expose latent crime more effectively. Currently the project is being implemented in Ostrava, Cheb, Brno, Pilsen, and Karvina. The first part of an information campaign focused on recruiting members of minorities to the Czech Police was completed. A year-long pilot project on supervision was launched at the Brno Municipal Police Directorate. This project is to verify whether it will be possible to use supervision as a tool of personnel work at the Czech Police. The Ministry of the Interior continues to carry out surveys to map crime affecting socially excluded localities.
2.1.2 Offenders

Criminal statistics
Number of prosecuted and investigated persons: 122,753 (+1 %, +1,242); of them:
Percentage of male offenders: 86.4 % (+0.6 %)
Percentage of female offenders: 13.6 % (-0.6 %)
Percentage of first-time offenders: 52.2 (-0.6 %)

Court statistics
Number of persons sentenced: 69,379 (+2.7 %, +)
Number of persons charged: 70,082 (-6.8 %, -5,141)

- The number of offenders remained the same, which relates to the stagnating number of solved criminal offences. The stagnation of the number of offenders and solved crimes was accompanied by a moderate growth in the number of repeat offenders and foreign national offenders.
- The courts of justice in the Czech Republic lawfully sentenced a total number of 69,379 persons (+1,818). A suspended prison sentence was most frequently used – for 38,616 persons, which accounts for 55.7 % of all imposed sentences and sanctions. Unconditional sentences of imprisonment were imposed upon 9,989 persons which accounts for 14.4 %. Sentences of community service were imposed upon 11,799 persons, i.e. 17.1 %, and 2,670 persons, i.e. 3.8 %, were required to pay financial penalties. Unconditional sentences of imprisonment were most often imposed for one year of imprisonment – 6,314 persons (66.4 % of all unconditional sentences imposed) and from one year to five years of imprisonment – 3,124 persons (31.3 %). Sentences of from five to fifteen years of imprisonment were imposed on 535 persons (5.4 %), while an exceptional sentence of from 15 to 25 years of imprisonment was imposed on 14 persons; two persons received a life sentence.
- Centres of the Probation and Mediation Service recorded in total 24,559 new cases (26,338 in 2005). Most cases concerned sentences of community service (75 % of the total number of 19,434 adult offenders recorded within criminal trial proceedings). Within pre-trial proceedings and court proceedings (5,125 cases) the Probation and Mediation Service was, in the cases of adult offenders, most often authorised to mediate conflict solutions and to prepare the possibility for alternative punishment or other measures (75 %).

Criminal Offences Committed by Repeat Offenders
- Despite the stagnation in the total number of offenders, the number of repeat offenders moderately increased to 56,661 (+1.4 %, +805) and their share in the total number of offenders grew to 46.2 % (+0.2 %), thus these were the highest figures since 1993.
- The number of economic crimes, crimes against property, violent crimes and sexually motivated crimes committed by repeat offenders decreased. On the other hand, the number of murders (+15, detected 78 crimes) committed by repeat offenders increased. The share of repeat offenders in the total number of those committing crimes against property was 56.7 %, for thefts 62.2 %, for offenders of violent crimes 40.4 %, and for economic crime 36.8 %.

5 The stated numbers of cases will be increased by the data provided by four centres of the Probation and Mediation Service.
Measures Adopted

- In compliance with the Crime Prevention Strategy for 2004 – 2007, activities of the Prison Service of the Czech Republic focused in particular on preventing the ongoing committing of crimes. The number of convicted persons servicing a sentence of imprisonment in special departments of prisons increased by about two percent. The number of activities concerning young prisoners increased as well. The number of convicts in ‘checkout’ departments of prisons and in police custody was on the rise, programmes for preparing prisoners for being released from jails grew, and the number of convicts servicing a sentence of imprisonment in drug-free areas of prisons and in police custody increased.

Crimes Committed by Foreign Nationals

- The number of offenders who were foreign nationals increased to 7,284 (+4.1 %, +290); their share in the number of persons prosecuted in the Czech Republic has not changed considerably – since 1993 it has been around 6 %. (5.9 % in 2006). The foreign nationals most frequently prosecuted were citizens of the Slovak Republic (2,981), followed by citizens of Ukraine (1,384), citizens of Vietnam (659), and citizens of Poland (370).

- The number of crimes against property committed by foreign nationals increased (+140, 696 crimes detected) but other basic categories of crime decreased: sexually motivated crimes, violent crimes and economic crimes. As for the share of foreign nationals in the total number of prosecuted persons, the highest proportion of foreigners was reported with regard to the crime of frustrating the execution of an official decision (14.9 %), pick pocketing (15.4 %) and murder (12.8 %), followed by robberies (9.6 %).

(For more details see Tables and Diagrams 10-14)

Measures Adopted

- The Institute of Criminalistics in Prague (Kriminalistický ústav Praha) is involved in documenting detected criminal acts, mainly in the form of expert investigations/opinions (15,044 expert investigations), and through criminalistic and technical activities (14,397), for example in compliance with the requirements of Interpol. Genetic and ballistic expertise, the identification of persons according to their fingerprints, and computer expertise represent important areas. The national database of DNA was continuously updated (as of 31 December 2005 the database included in total 17,304 DNA profiles).

- The Probation and Mediation Service along with the Prison Service of the Czech Republic implemented, from July 2005 to September 2006, in cooperation with the National Probation Service of England and Wales and with the Probation Service of Finland, the EU twinning project ‘Conditional Release with Parole – Development of Effective Cooperation between Judicial Units’. This project, which was carried out within the programme of Transition Facility, strove to increase the professional skills and cooperation of relevant workers involved in the area of conditional release from prisons.

Crimes Committed by Members of the Czech Police and the Fire and Rescue Service of the Czech Republic

- The Minister of the Interior’s Inspection recorded a further decline in the number of solved crimes committed by police officers to 228 (-19.7 %, -56). The number of prosecuted and investigated policemen was 204 (-22.1 %, -58), while the number of solved crimes of this type was lowest in the last ten years. On duty policemen committed in total 104 criminal offences (-53), and off duty police committed in total 124 crimes (-3). Most frequently these were crimes of abuse of power of a public official (60 crimes, -30), crimes relating to traffic under Sections 179, 180, 184, 201, 201a, 223, 224, and 257 of the Criminal Code (38 crimes, -1), fraud (14 crimes, 0), insurance crimes (11 crimes, -2), frustration of the task of a public official (11 crimes, +1), bribery under Sections 160 to 162 of the Criminal Code (7 crimes, -3), and injury to health under Sections 221 and 222 of the Criminal Code (11 crimes, -2).
• In 2006 in total 28 solved criminal offences (33 in 2005), committed by 30 (25 in 2005) members of the Fire and Rescue Service of the Czech Republic, were recorded. With regard to individual criminal acts, the most frequent crime was wilful injury to health (6 crimes), theft (5 crimes), intentional injury to health (4 crimes), embezzlement (2 crimes), endangering under the influence of a narcotic substance, and drunkenness (2 crimes).

(For more details see Tables and Diagrams 18-19)

Measures Adopted

• By Order of the Police President No. 43 of 4 April 2006 a Standing Anti-corruption Commission of the Police of the Czech Republic was established as a methodological and coordinating advisory body to the Police President for combating corruption. In accordance with the Ministry of the Interior’s Anti-Corruption Programme, measures aimed at improving the situation were being implemented: at regional administrations ‘Surveys of Satisfaction of the Internal Client’ were being carried out; questionnaires completed by visitors to Czech Police offices were evaluated; and official rooms were equipped so that there should be anonymity.

• The Czech Police use recording technologies within their duties of direct service (digital cameras, GPS systems in cars and voice mail). They also verify cashless payment transactions (wire transfers). As regards public procurements (namely public contract awarding) a module for monitoring procedures of public procurement and public contracts, including references to performance of such contracts, was implemented within the information system of the Ministry of the Interior.

Crimes Committed by Members of the Army of the Czech Republic

• A decline in the number of cases in which members of the Czech Army were suspected of having committed a crime continued. The number fell to 334 (-43 %) cases and this decline relates mainly to the fact that the Czech Army is in the process of becoming professional. Of the total number of crimes committed by members of the Czech Army, military crimes accounted for 39 % (24 % in 2005). With regard to military criminal offences, soldiers most often committed crimes of absence without leave and desertion - 34 % (42 % in 2005). Most offenders of unlawful activities were (35 %) the lowest rank army officers; 26 % were middle rank army officers.

• The Military Police investigated 150 cases (-241) where there were grounds that a crime against property was committed. Six soldiers were suspected of having committed a crime or minor offence concerning drug abuse, and two soldiers (-5) were charged with the crime of unauthorised production and possession of narcotic and psychotropic substances and poisons. The Military Police registered 161 traffic accidents caused by drivers of army vehicles and investigated in total 672 minor offences, of which 353 related to traffic.

Crimes Committed by Members and Civilian Staff of the Prison Service

• In 2006 148 (+27) members of the Prison Service were suspected of having committed criminal offences either when on duty or off duty. Under the provision of Sec. 159a (1 ) of the Rules of Criminal Procedure, 92 (+14) cases were suspended, and under Sec. 159a/lb and 171/1 of the Rules of Criminal Procedure 22 (+11) Prison Service members were referred for disciplinary proceedings. Six Prison Service members (-2) were charged. Prosecution was halted for five Prison Service members and conditionally halted for three (-2) members of the Prison Service under Sec. 307 of the Rules of Criminal Procedure.

• In relation to criminal acts committed whilst on-duty, five Prison Service members were lawfully sentenced (among them two committed crimes under Sec. 158 and Sec. § 171 of the Criminal Code, two committed crimes under Sec. 158 of the Criminal Code, and one committed a criminal offence under Sec. 286 of the Criminal Code). In total four Prison Service members were sentenced for crimes

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6 This is based on MoD documents.
7 This is based on MoJ documents.
committed while off duty (two crimes under Sec. 235 and Sec. 238 of the Criminal Code and two criminal offences under Sec. 201 of the Criminal Code). In the course of 2005 criminal proceedings were commenced against 15 civilian employees of the Prison Service (-5).

Crimes Committed by Customs Administration Staff

- Two cases of unlawful conduct by employees of the Customs Administration of the Czech Republic while on duty were reported, on the basis of internal control and inspection activities, to relevant law enforcement authorities (9 cases in 2005, 44 in 2004, 80 in 2003). In total eight employees (8 in 2005, 31 in 2004) were found guilty of committing a crime, in particular for the abuse of the power of a public official and for accepting a bribe.

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5 This is based on MoF documents.
**Crimes Committed by Youth**

**Criminal statistics**

Number of child offenders  
(under 15 years): 3,027 (-9.4 %, -314)  
Number of crimes committed by children: 3,090 (+0.1 %, +4)

Number of juvenile offenders  
(15-18 years): 5,808 (+2.7 %, +154)  
Number of crimes committed by juveniles: 7,605 (-0.1 %, -9)

- The share of children under 15 years of age remained the same and was, in the total number of offenders, 2.5 % (-0.2 %), and the same applied to the share of juveniles aged 15 to 18 - 4.7 % (+0 %). In the structure of solved crimes committed by children and juveniles, crimes against property prevailed. Juveniles are in particular involved in various kinds of theft and robberies, while pick pocketing prevails among crimes committed by children. All basic categories of criminal activities decreased. The number of murders committed by children remained the same (one crime), however the number of murders committed by juveniles increased (+2, four crimes detected). Just for comparison: from 1997 to 2005 the highest number of murders committed by children was recorded in 1999 and 2004 (four crimes) and by juveniles in 1998 (16 crimes).

(For more details see Tables and Diagrams 15-16)

**Measures Adopted**

* A significant change was brought about by Act No. 383/2005 Coll., amending Act No. 109/2002 Coll., on the Execution of Institutional Education or Protective Education at School Facilities and on Preventive Educational Care at School Facilities and on the Amendment to Some Other Acts. The important provision of the said Act is a definition of the differences between executing institutional and protective care (‘reform’ houses or houses of correction for juvenile delinquents), in particular some restriction of the rights of children during protective care. This amendment relates to the establishment of a specialised department for children who have committed especially serious criminal acts – murders, mugging/robberies, and so on, for which they would be imprisoned in the case that they were of the age of legal liability.

* In 2006 Decree No. 438/2006 Coll. was adopted. It regulates some procedures relating to the execution of institutional and preventive care at school facilities. The Decree defines categories of children who require care in specialised facilities as a consequence of neurological problems and psychological disorders – children with serious behavioural disorders and children with extreme behavioural disorders.

* A specialised department as a section in the Educational Institute, and an Orphan’s House (twelve beds) with a school in Boletice, was established for children with extreme behavioural disorders. During the years 2005 and 2006 thirteen boys were placed there.

* Children with serious behavioural disorders, often suffering from psychological disorders, are temporarily placed in common school facilities. Since 2005 the Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports has been negotiating with the Ministry of Health and the Psychiatric Hospital in Prague regarding establishing a specialised facility in the premises of the hospital, while educated health staff of the hospital could be used.

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9 In 2002 the amendment to Sec. 89 (11) of the Criminal Code regarding the amount of damage came into force. The increase in the limit of damage, not negligible, to CZK 5,000, meant that the number of crimes against property increased and such acts became unpunishable.
* In 2006 the MEYS launched the **process of certifying programmes of primary drug prevention.** In order to ensure the certification process a special agency was selected – the Institute of Educational and Psychological Advisory Services of the Czech Republic which commenced the certification process on 2 October 2006. Among its other assignments were for example the training of providers of certificates and the provision of services concerning primary prevention.

* **Activities of the Ministry of the Interior** concentrated mainly on collecting and evaluating findings leading to the detection of problems in the system of care for children at risk and delinquent children.

* The project Early Intervention System (‘EIS’), launched in 2000 in Ostrava and in 2005 in Svitavy, continued. The aim is to create conditions for social corrective intervention of state and public administration as well as NGOs at times when children and juveniles get into conflict with the law. The role of the Probation and Mediation Service was reinforced, in particular once the project was extended by Teams for Youth applying EIS in a specific locality. The project was newly subsidised by the National Crime Prevention Committee, and Hradec Kralove, as a newly participating city, received CZK 1,795,000. In 2006 the general **Guidelines of the Early Prevention System and Teams for Youth for 2007** were completed. It is assumed that EIS will be implemented in further cities in 2007. At the same time project work on a ‘central variant of EIS’ will be commenced. Such a variant will enable mutual communication between municipalities and the connection of other entities, particularly at regional and national levels.

* Research which focused on the future of young people who leave ‘reform’ houses or houses of correction for juvenile delinquents was completed, and the collection of data on about 18,190 young people, who between 1995 and 2004 left the aforementioned facilities, was completed. Its objective was to find out whether and to what extent people, after having been released from such institutions, commit criminal offences, and to what degree they are able to integrate into normal life. This research was required by the Czech Government within an assignment specified and adopted by Government Resolution No. 795 of 25 August 2004 relating to ‘Evaluation of the Effectiveness of Legislative Measures Concerning the Systematic Approach towards the Care of Delinquent Youth’. Preparation of the research was coordinated by the Republic Committee for Crime Prevention in cooperation with all other stakeholders. The responsible party for this research is the MoI, which cooperates with the MEYS, the Police Presidium (hereinafter referred to as the ‘PP CR’) and the Institute of Criminal Sciences and Social Prevention). An analysis of the data collected will be made at the beginning of 2007. Its interpretation will form a part of the **Report on the Care System for Risky, Endangered and Delinquent Children and Youth.** The Minister of the Interior will submit the Report to the Government in 2007.
2.1.3 Victims of Crimes

I. Information on Victims of Crimes

- The Ministry of the Interior strives to gather systematic data on victims however, SCRS is the only system of law enforcement bodies’ data, containing statistical data on victims of crimes; but the data is incomplete. The number of victims decreased to 49,940 (-1,833), and this decline concerns also child victims. Children were most often victims of violent crimes and crimes motivated sexually. The number of juvenile victims was almost the same. Also these people (under 18 years of age) were the subject of attacks by offenders committing crimes against property and violent crimes; most frequently pick pocketing and mugging prevailed. With regard to victims over 18 years of age, theft, wilful injuries to health and robberies prevailed.

- As regards criminal offences committed against youth, a slight decline was reported; robberies, wilful injuries to health, and sexual abuse prevailed.

- Attention is paid to some specific groups of victims of latent types of crime – domestic violence. The Czech Police detected 164 (-38) crimes of the abuse of a dependant person under Sec. 215 of the Criminal Code (+17) and in total 532 (-14) crimes of the abuse of a person living in the same household.

(For more details see Tables and Diagrams 17, 20-21)

II. Measures Adopted

- Act No. 135/2006 Coll., amending Some Acts concerning Protection against Domestic Violence came into effect on 1 January 2007. This new legal regulation extended the powers of the police, who are permitted to banish a person who commits domestic violence from an apartment or house for a period of ten days, essentially regardless of the consent of an endangered person. Essential for combating domestic violence is an interdisciplinary approach including not only the Czech Police but also intervention centres which provide to persons endangered by domestic violence psychological, social, and legal assistance. Judicial bodies must be involved as well since courts issue, within civil proceedings, preliminary rulings, upon the request of an endangered person, concerning a ban on the violent person entering the joint apartment/house.

- Effective from 1 June 2006, Act No. 134/2006 Coll., amending Act No. 359/1999 Coll., on Social and Legal Protection of Children, withdrew minor offences relating to social and legal protection of children from Act. 200/1990 Coll., on Minor Offences (Misdemeanours) and included them in the Act on Social and Legal Protection of Children. Regulation of minor offences relating to social and legal protection of children was extended and sanctions for such offences were made stricter.

- The Probation and Mediation Service, besides their work with criminal offenders who are educated to be accountable for settling the consequences of crimes they have committed, endeavours to involve, to a larger extent, injured parties in the process of criminal proceedings. PMS officers provide the injured with basic information on options for indemnification within valid law, on the possibilities of alternative manners in which to solve criminal cases, and on the progress of criminal proceedings.

* In 2006 in cooperation with the Association of Civic Advisory Centres a project was drawn up, the aim of which is to improve the situation concerning victims of criminal offences and of domestic violence and to enable these victims’ easier return to everyday life. The project was supported by EU money within the operational programme Human Resources Development and was launched in September 2006. It will be completed in June 2008. It gradually establishes in three pilot regions (Beroun, Brno and Trebic) a system of specialised comprehensive advisory services to victims of criminal acts.

* The Ministry of Justice discussed in total 87 applications by victims of crime for the provision of financial assistance under Act No. 209/1997 Coll., on Providing Financial Assistance to Victims of Crime. 41 applications were assessed as being eligible for financial assistance and the total amount of financial assistance provided was CZK 3,307,692. Current experience shows that the legal parameters for providing such assistance were set up optimally.
2.1.4 Searches for Persons and Articles

- The Czech Police announced searches for in total 34,101 persons (+1,551), of whom 7,036 persons were being searched for within so-called ‘active searching’. Almost 80% of cases were successfully resolved. At the request of foreign countries, searches were announced for 8,961 persons. The number of children and juveniles who escaped from special educational/care facilities increased to 6,103 (+374). As of 31 December 2006 13,288 persons were being searched for.

- On 1 July 2006 the amendment to the Rules of Criminal Procedure came into effect. This enabled searches for missing persons on the basis of the European Arrest Warrant and also in cases committed before 1 November 2004. According to the National Unit of SIRENE, Czech judicial bodies issued in total 107 European Arrest Warrants; and on the other hand 78 (+74) persons were apprehended in the Czech Republic and 29 (+29) Czech persons were arrested abroad under a European Arrest Warrant. On the basis of the request of foreign states through Interpol, new searches in the Czech Republic were announced and subsequently in total 20 searched for persons (-16) were extradited to those countries making the respective request (for example Israel, Slovakia, Romania, Bulgaria, Ukraine, France, and some others). On the basis of requests delivered via the National Headquarters of Interpol abroad (for example France, Bulgaria, Turkey, Canada, and the US) in total 13 (-23) searched for persons were apprehended and extradited to the Czech Republic. 6 (-5) missing persons were found via Interpol abroad. The same number of missing persons (-2) from foreign countries were found in the Czech Republic.

- The Czech Police also searched abroad for cultural heritage stolen in the Czech Republic. Between 1994 and 2006, mainly in Austria and Germany, the sale of 154 items of art plus an unascertained number of archive documents, ancient prints and pieces of furniture were blocked in 41 cases. However, of this number only five pieces were returned to the Czech Republic! In 2006 in total 16 items of art stolen in the Czech Republic were found and their sale was blocked in cooperation with the National Institute of National Heritage.

Measures Adopted

- On 1 February 2006 the Department of Targeted Searches was established by extending the Group of Targeted Searches to the number of eight plus one police officer. The Guidelines for the System of Recording of Works of Arts was finished.

- Development of the operation of the communication system of Interpol ‘I-24/7’ continued. This system enables direct access to the databases ‘Persons’, ‘Stolen motor vehicles’, ‘Stolen personal documents’, and ‘Stolen Works of Art’. Binding Instruction of the Police President No. 107 of 1 August 2006 regulates the use of this information system.

- A procedure for disclosing data on searching for persons, vehicles, items of art and articles of cultural heritage over the internet was regulated by Binding Instruction of the Police President No. 171 of 3 November 2006.

- The Agreement between the Police of the Czech Republic and the International Air Transport Association on Cooperation in Searching for Missing Persons was concluded in December 2006.
2.1.5 Minor Offences

- In 2006 the members of the **Public Order Police Service** detected in total 868,198 (-225,312) minor offences under the Act on Minor Offences. Most of the minor offences related to road safety and the flow of traffic under Sec. 22 of the Act cited (555,780, -202,093 minor offences). These were followed by minor offences against property under Sec. 50 (172,964, +1,173), minor offences disturbing the peace and citizens’ coexistence under Section 47 to 49 (97,626, -10,170), and 25,346 (-10,406) minor offences related to alcohol abuse and other substance abuses were ascertained under Sec.30. The Public Order Police solved 582,411 (-211,451) minor offences by issuing tickets for fines and penalties amounting to almost CZK 281.8 million (-CZK 27.8 million).

- The **Administrative Service of the Police** detected 5,702 (+385) minor offences committed by holders of firearm licences, of which 2,412 (-123) were solved by issuing tickets for fines totalling CZK 625,700 (CZK - 83,200). In total 1,482 (+250) cases were submitted to relevant administrative bodies.

- The **Traffic Police** recorded altogether 644,086 (-283,624) minor offences committed by drivers of motor vehicles and 13,412 (-7,869) minor traffic offences committed by others. The police levied on-the-spot fines for 528,094 (-298,180) such minor offences; these fines amounted to in total CZK 307 million (CZK -78.9 million).

- The **Railway Police Service** ascertained altogether 26,205 (-5,333), minor offences, of which 22,043 (-5,112) minor offences were solved through fine and penalty proceedings. In total this amounted to CZK 10.4 million (CZK -3.6 million). 1,587 (-236) minor offences were reported to relevant administrative bodies.

- The **Alien and Border Police Service** solved a total of 95,302 (-23,914) administrative offence, of which 24,922 (-6,710) administrative offences under the Act on the Residence of Aliens in the Czech Republic for which they levied penalties totalling CZK 19.1 million (CZK -1.1 million). 69,980 (-16,958) misdemeanours were solved in compliance with the Act on Minor Offences (Misdemeanours), and fines amounting to CZK 33.4 million (CZK -3.4 million) were imposed. 28 (-69) minor offences under Sec. 93 of the Act on Asylum were detected or reported. In relation to violation of the Act on the Protection of the National Border, police officers were solving 372 (-305) minor offences. The total amount of fines was CZK 52.5 million (CZK -4.5 million). Further the Alien and Border Police dealt with 689 (-305) administrative delicts under the Act on the Residence of Aliens, and levied fines amounting to CZK 64.7 million (CZK +27.7 million).

- The **municipal police** solved altogether 1,775,705 minor offences and levied fines amounting to CZK 295.7 million. Of the total number of minor offences, 1,391,371 were administrative offences concerning traffic rules, and the municipal police imposed fines amounting to CZK 264 million.

*For more details see Tables and Diagrams 8-9*

**Measures Adopted**

- Binding Instruction of the Police President No. 83 of 22 June, governing the procedure of Czech Police bodies in relation to proceedings with respect to minor offences, was issued.
2.2 Development in Individual Types of Crime. Analysis of Individual Issues in Internal Security and Public Order

2.2.1 Crimes against Property

I. Development and Characteristic Features

Criminal statistics
- Number of crimes detected: 221,707 (-3.3 %, -7,572)
- Number of prosecuted and investigated persons: 35,474 (-4.5 %, -7,449)
- Number of solved crimes: 42,098 (-7.7 %, -3,492)
- Clear-up rate: 19 % (-0.9 %)
- Amount of damage ascertained: CZK 9,149,639,000 (-4 %, -CZK 383,144)
- Amount of damage recovered: CZK 91,850,000 (-21.4 %, CZK-25,041,000)

Court Statistics
- Number of persons sentenced under Section 247, 248, 250, and 251 of the Criminal Code: 20,733 (-5.2 %, -1,143)

- Even in 2006 a decline in crimes against property continued, and the number of detected crimes was the lowest since 1993. A downward trend in burglary, which had been consistently recorded since 1994 with the exception of 2002, continued. The decline concerned burglaries of shops, flats, cottages and weekend houses of individuals, and family houses.
- The number of thefts also saw a decline, demonstrated by the lower numbers of thefts from cars, thefts of bicycles and motor vehicles; however thefts from cars still dominated with a share 22 % (48,474) thus representing the most frequent crime of this type. These were followed by thefts of cars, accounting for 9 % (20,175). Such thefts are organized at a very good professional level (especially with respect to breaking security devices, altering codes of electronic management systems, or modifying secondary identification signs). Detected pick pocketing continued to increase (19,065).
- As regards crimes against cultural heritage, a decline, falling to 98 (-50) criminal offences, was recorded - as regards burglaries of premises where there are ancient articles and works of art. However, common thefts of ancient articles and works of art increased to 298 (+41) criminal offences.

(For more details see Tables and Diagrams 22-23)

II. Measures Adopted

- The Czech Police prepared the documents necessary for drawing on financial assistance within the project known as ‘Protection of Cultural Heritage’, using a financial mechanism of the European Economic Area/Norway 2004 – 2009. Guidelines for the Czech Police on the issue of cultural heritage were developed.
- The MC continued implementing the programme of the Integrated System of Protection of Cultural Heritage Movable. Subsidies amounting to CZK 39,944,000 were used to secure premises which hold articles of cultural heritage in public, regional, municipal and church ownership.
- The Ministry of the Interior established an inter-ministerial working group comprising representatives of public and private sectors dealing with systemic changes in order to diminish the number of thefts of motor vehicles. When solving the issue of motor vehicle thefts the priority is to strengthen checks before the car is officially registered, the control of car wreckage management and the usage of spare parts as well as the issue of insurance fraud. However, it appears that it is impossible to decrease the number of car thefts and thefts from cars without a good preventative approach. The Ministry of the Interior in cooperation with other entities made all efforts to provide citizens with maximum information, on the relevant MoI’s web-sites, in publications or at special trade fairs, necessary for them to take appropriate decisions/measures. Municipal closed-circuit camera systems are used.
2.2.2 Economic Crime

I. Development and Characteristic Features

Criminal Statistics

Number of crimes detected: 39,473 (-10 %, -4,409)
Number of prosecuted and investigated persons: 26,500 (-5.4 %)
Number of solved crimes 27,142 (-8.1 %, -2,377)
Clear-up rate: 68.8 % (+1.5 %)
Damage ascertained: CZK 13,712,076,000
(-57.5 %, CZK -18,567,380,000)
Damage recovered: CZK 732,187,000
(+31.3%, CZK +229,254,000)

Court Statistics

Number of sentenced persons under Sections 118 to 152 of the Criminal Code 1,371 (-3.3 %, -47)

Map: Economic Crime in the Regions of the Czech Republic in 2006

• The number of detected economic crimes decreased by 10 %. The share of individual criminal offences remained unchanged – credit fraud prevailed (13,814 crimes), followed by unauthorised possession of a payment card (7,908), fraud (5,186), and embezzlement (2,905). The number of crimes of tax evasion, embezzlement, fraud, and copyright infringement decreased, whilst the number of credit fraud, insurance fraud and unauthorised possession of a payment card remained the same.

(For more details see Tables and Diagrams 24-28)

• Mainly classical forms of fraud, credit, breaching duties when administering another person’s property, misuse of classified information in business relations (insider trading), unauthorised possession of a payment card, crimes against currency and so forth have been continually detected. Tax crime concentrates predominantly on indirect taxes (excise tax, VAT). Tax related criminal offences are of a ‘domestic nature’, however a moderate growth in the number of cases of fraudulent reporting on taxes on goods allegedly to be exported to third countries and subsequent claims for VAT returns despite the respective goods having been sold in the Czech Republic, was detected

• In 2006 the Unit for Combating Corruption and Financial Crime of the Criminal Police and Investigation Service Office closed the investigation of crimes of a group of offenders who violated the Act on Bankruptcy and Settlement This group endeavoured to establish links with state administration representatives and members of the Czech Police, public prosecutors, officers of the National Security Authority, and courts. Adoption of the Insolvency Act in 2006, effective from 1 July 2007 (the effect is assumed to be postponed by half a year, i.e. it should come into force on 1 January 2008) would contribute to the restriction of such criminal offences.

• As regards trading at Prague Stock Exchange, cases continued to occur whereby offenders, on the basis of contractual relationships, traded contrary to contractual terms and conditions, for the purpose of gaining financial advantage. Several older cases are still being investigated. For example managers who had caused damage to their clients amounting to CZK 932 million continued to be investigated (investigation was commenced in August 2001). Two entrepreneurs were newly charged in April 2006 with fraud, because they without holding a permit executed the activities of a bank and broker whereby they enticed approximately CZK 3.9 billion from natural and legal entities under concluded concession agreements. A proposal for an indictment was lodged in June 2006 against both managers. Directors of banks which were bankrupted in the past, namely IPB and Union Banka, continued to be prosecuted. The damage caused was about several billion of Czech crowns. As regards IPB, the investigation of which is divided into three separate parts, in total 18 persons are being prosecuted. In one of these investigations, namely that concerning Ceske pivo (Czech Beer), four more persons were in July 2006 charged with the crime of misuse of information in business relations. In September 2006 two former managers of the Czech branch of Japanese Nomura bank (one is a citizen of the United Kingdom, the other a citizen of the USA) were charged as co-offenders with the crime of misuse of information in business relations; the Czech Police cooperated with the police of the United Kingdom in this case. As regards the case of the
Union Banka, two Italian nationals were charged (thanks to international legal assistance) with crimes of breaching duties when administering another person’s property and moreover, one of them was charged with fraud. The police continued to investigate the case of Komercni Banka from 2005 – misuse of a documentary letter of credit. A suspended case of misuse of certificates of deposit amounting to CZK 780 million was renewed.

- In 2006 the investigation of the case of an organised group of persons, closely monitored by media, who were preparing a fraud amounting to CZK 2 billion against Cepro, a company in public ownership, as well as other serious criminal acts, continued. This case was, on the basis of a decision taken by the Chief Public Prosecutor, reintegrated with two other cases of forging notes. One escaped offender was charged in absentia with this crime (the organisation of forgery) in August 2006 whilst this type of conduct was legally classified as the criminal act of conspiracy. In total thirteen persons are being prosecuted in this case.

- Another area affected by economic crime and usually also by corrupt conduct is public procurement, namely public contracts awarded in a number of cases without regular tenders. New cases of abuse of state subsidies and EU funds were reported. In 2006 the Unit for Combating Corruption and Financial Crime finished its investigation of the case of 10 persons charged with fraud, among them a former Deputy Minister for Regional Development and his consultant, who was a liquidator of the foundation which held and managed public subsidies, together with a further six liquidators and partners of respective companies. These persons attempted to transfer from the remaining balance of the foundation the amount of CZK 229 million to their private accounts. This was the balance from PHARE funds which the EU had provided to the Czech Republic for specific projects. The Unit for Combating Corruption and Financial Crime commenced in 2006 the prosecution of two persons in two other cases concerning EU funds.

- The share of damage caused by economic crime decreased and accounted for 57% of total damage ascertained. This decline was influenced by the fact that in previous years the total value depended on one case causing huge damage (in 2005 it was the case of IPB–Ceske pivo with the damage amounting to CZK 7.2 billion, however the whole case started back in 1998). In 2006 the highest reported damage was the amount of CZK 1.3 billion relating to ‘tunnelled’ CS Funds, however this damage was also caused in 1997. The Unit for Combating Corruption and Financial Crime charged in total six persons (co-offenders) with fraud.

- The Unit for Combating Corruption and Financial Crime seized assets amounting to CZK 779,914,500. The largest portion of these assets was the amount of CZK 640.9 million, confiscated by police officers from the Hradec Kralove branch and relating to the case of the Czech Consolidation Agency. CZK 400,000 was in cash, and about CZK 415 million was found in the accounts of legal and natural persons, while CZK 225.5 million was detected in securities seized. As regards the case of Radovan Krejcir, his property amounting to CZK 90 million was frozen in April 2006, however the property was released after a complaint was filed with the High Court in Prague.12

* The tax administration, in cooperation with relevant bodies of the Czech Police, public prosecutors and customs administration, participates in investigations of extensive cases. In 2006 the Ministry of Finance lodged 1,436 notifications of a suspicion that a tax crime had been committed, the damage of which amounted to CZK 1,688 million.

* Customs bodies recorded in total 504 (-414) cases in which they seized more than 102 million (+25 million) cigarettes without official labels and 1,001 tonnes (+747 tonnes) of tobacco. Customs bodies detected 120 (+50 cases) cases of breaches of customs rules regarding oil products, and customs duty evasion and tax evasion was in the amount of CZK 1,300 billion. Act No. 353/2004 Coll., on Excise Tax, was violated in 1,075 cases, where 7.8 million litres of alcoholic drinks (pure spirits, liquor, wine and beer) were confiscated. With regard to agricultural products, customs rules were breached in 108 cases, the damage amounting to about CZK 215 million. Customs bodies examined in total 832 cases of suspected criminal offences (-322 cases). 153 files (-21) were submitted to be further investigated by the police. Crimes concerning the protection of intellectual property (571 cases), illicit drugs (103 cases) and excise tax (106 cases) were those most frequently investigated.

12 The aforementioned amounts of CZK 640.9 million and CZK 90 million are not included in total damage recovered (in criminal statistical records).
The Financial Analytical Office received from the banking sector and other financial institutions in total 3,480 (+76) notifications of suspicious transactions, of which 3,239 were from banks and 241 from other entities legally obliged to provide such information. The number of reports of crimes lodged dropped to 137 (-71). Criminal information related in total to 174 persons, of whom 124 were citizens of the Czech Republic, ten were from Slovakia, 15 persons were from the countries of the former Soviet Union, five were from China, and five were citizens of Vietnam.

II. Measures Adopted

• Act No. 69/2006 Coll., on Executing International Sanctions was adopted. It should enable the effective application of sanctions by international bodies and institutions, inter alia, in the field of combating the financing of terrorism.

• The MoF decided not to amend Act No. 61/1996 Coll., on Some Measures against Legalising Proceeds from Criminal Activities, but to draft a new legal regulation which would incorporate the requirements of EU directives adopted in the area concerned. The MoF drew up the Draft Act and this was submitted to the Management of the MoF.

• The Czech Police successfully completed the PHARE 2003 project – Combating Fraud against EU Interests and Cyber and Financial Crime, which had been organised as twinning cooperation with police units from Baden-Württemberg.

• In July 2006 the project Strengthening the Capacity of the Police of the Czech Republic in Combating Corruption and Financial Crime was commended within the Transition Facility. The project will be supported by the total amount of EUR 1.9 million, of which EUR 1 million is determined for equipment for the Czech Police. It has been planned for 24 months. In the context of the project a twinning advisor from the State (Landen) Criminal Bureau of Baden-Württemberg started to work for the Unit for Combating Corruption and Financial Crime.

• The Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs strives to enter into international agreements on data exchange and cross-the-border cooperation when combating the abuse of social benefits and collecting health and social insurance fees. In 2006 the text of an agreement was agreed on at the presidential level with France. A number of European countries - the Netherlands, Belgium, and Germany - contacted the Czech Republic and requested to enter into ministerial agreements concerning this area. However negotiations in 2006 were commenced only with Germany. The MLSA will make its best efforts to enter into agreements with countries from which the largest numbers of migrants arrive (thus there is the possibility of ‘abuse of social benefits’), in particular with Slovakia.

Other Areas of Major Economic Crime

Intellectual Property

• Customs Administration bodies and the Czech Trade Inspection, in cooperation with Czech Police bodies, participated in a number of interventions during which large numbers of fake products were confiscated. However, fake products are not usually found in market places inland of the Czech Republic.

• The situation in the field of protecting industrial rights (unfair competition, patents, industrial designs, and so forth) was stable. The internet became a means for the mass commission of crimes – i.e. the infringement of copyright, through the sharing and downloading of software, films and music via peer-to-peer networks. In almost all such cases ICT equipment is seized which must be subsequently examined by relevant experts. It is costly to document such criminal activities.

• Both customs bodies and the Czech Trade Inspection, which can seize forged products or solve some cases independently within administrative proceedings, played an increasingly more important role.

* In 2006 the Czech Trade Inspection focused on inspections concerning intellectual property in 1,639 retail outlets (in 2005 in 1,825 retail outlets). Deficiencies were ascertained especially in market stalls. Inspectors confiscated 998,000 items of goods infringing intellectual rights (667,000 items of goods in 2005). The value of the confiscated goods, if they had been originals, would have been CZK 741 million (CZK 733 million in 2005).
The share of audio–video items (83.1 %) highly exceeded textile items (13 %). As regards textiles these were, in particular, the infringement of trademarks by fake products - Puma, Adidas, Nike, Diesel, and Diddl. Fake products were most frequently found in the borderland, mainly in the Pilsen Region (52.5 % of all items confiscated in the Czech Republic), followed by the Karlovy Vary Region and the Usti Region (altogether 89 % of items). The Czech Trade Inspection levied within administrative proceedings 154 fines for offering fakes, totalling CZK 699,000. Furthermore, 850 administrative proceedings against unknown persons came into legal force.

**Measures Adopted**

- In 2006 the inter-ministerial Commission for Combating Unlawful Conduct against Intellectual Property Rights established at the Ministry of Industry and Trade paid attention to market places and stalls, and monitored the inspections of sales at stalls which were carried out by the Czech Trade Inspection and Trade Licensing Authorities. The Commission provided information relating to the dispute between the EU and the USA regarding the European protection of trademarks and designations of geographical origin (the dispute related also to the Budvar, n.p. company – a brewery in Ceske Budejovice).

- Members of the Commission were informed, on an ongoing basis, about the OECD project ‘Economic Impacts of Forgery and Piracy’ (the distribution and sale of products infringing trademarks, copyrights and patents). The Commission informed the members also about other initiatives pertaining to the area of enforcing intellectual property rights relating to trademarks (the project Pursuing Rights to Intellectual Property, the project Humanita, establishment of the Working Group EU–USA, and establishment of the working group EU–China).

- In 2006 the Czech Republic was again not included in the ‘Watch List’, i.e. the list of countries with insufficient protection of intellectual property (it was included the last time in 2000).

- On 26 May 2006 Act No. 221/2006 Coll., on Enforcing Rights to Industrial Property and on the Amendment to the Act concerning the Protection of Industrial Property (the Act on Enforcing Rights to Industrial Property) came into force and transposed the Directive of the Council and European Parliament on enforcing rights to industrial property, and regulates instruments for enforcing rights to industrial property came into force, with one exception. The exception is the provision regulating the competence of courts relating to industrial property; this will come into force in January 2008. Act No. 216/2006 Coll., amending Act No. 121/2000 Coll., on Copyright, Rights Relating to Copyright and on the Amendment to Some Other Acts (the Act on Copyright), as amended, came into force on 22 May 2006. The Act on Copyright now contains, apart from the existing grounds of the criminal offence of abuse of copyright relating to artistic works or other protected works, new criminal grounds of minor offences and administrative delicts relating both to technical tools for protection and electronic information as well as to the right to remuneration when the original of the work of art is resold. Fines for committing such minor offences and administrative delicts were increased substantially.

- Act No. 480/2004 Coll., on Some Services of the Information Society and on the Amendment to Some Other Acts (the Act on Some Services of the Information Society) entered into force. This Act brings about new rules for using electronic contacts/details acquired in relation to the sale of a product or service for disseminating business information concerning the buyer’s own, similar products and services based on the principle of an opt-out. The original rules were replaced by less restrictive legal provisions which are more favourable for business undertaking. This legal regulation is based on the requirements of EC law.

**Cyber-Crime**

- Cyber-crime is a specific form of criminal activity where information technologies are targets of criminal attacks (i.e. computer systems and electronic data) or criminal activities which use information technologies for committing crimes. These are mainly misuse of the internet for committing criminal offences. Most common is the infringement of copyright, but the internet is also used for disseminating prohibited pornography, extremist manifestations, fraudulent conduct, threats, extortion, spreading alarming news, defamation, and attacks on data - all such crimes may be committed through information technologies.
In 2006 several banks were repeatedly attacked (by the form known as ‘phishing’). Since October 2006 the majority of banking institutes have adopted measures to secure their customers when using home or telephone banking. As a consequence no more attacks were recorded. The fraudulent sale of motor vehicles via the internet, through which the seller and a buyer communicate, was on the rise. The year 2006 saw in total 52 cases. Another fraudulent form of communication via the internet is misuse of payment cards. Rooms in hotels are booked via the Internet and the identification numbers of another holder’s payment card are stated. As regards the dissemination of prohibited pornography, closed communities are being established. The possible detection of such activities requires the infiltration of the communities concerned. As a new phenomenon there were also thefts of identity on the internet and its misuse for dishonouring the person whose identity the attacker was using.

Measures Adopted

- It is planned to establish within the Czech Police specialised departments of cyber (hi-tech) crime at the level of regions, and to set up specific jobs at the level of districts. At the same time a project which is to be implemented by the Secondary Police School of the Ministry of the Interior is planned for police officers who are experts in cyber-crime. The training course should be commenced in September 2007.
- As regards cooperation with intelligence services, the system of direct exchange of experiences and technical information at working meetings of specialised departments involved in the issue of cyber crime is currently being used.
- The Ministry of the Interior’s ‘Strategy for Combating Cyber Crime’ is currently being updated.
- In the framework of the Security Survey for the years 2006 – 2010 new sub-projects are being prepared: Information Support in Preventing Crime and Exposing Latent Crime Committed via the Internet and The Issue of Cyber Threats with Respect to the Security of the Interests of the Czech Republic.
- A document titled The Current Level of Safeguarding Cyber Security of the Czech Republic was drawn up. The document analyses the activities of law enforcement authorities when combating cyber crime. The document also mentions potential threats relating to the ‘information war’, espionage and terrorism. The document suggests steps to be taken to overcome weaknesses revealed. It is proposed to establish a specialised Centre for Combating Cyber Threats. This Centre would merge existing human and technical resources, which are today fragmented and operate in a number of institutions. The Centre would provide services for all parties involved (in particular for specialised police units) and would be engaged in applied research and development. The proposed Centre is to serve as a platform which is able to participate in international research, for example when using finance from EU funds. Among the expected outcomes of the Centre are activities concerning training, drawing up guidelines, providing information and profit-making activities (unless these threaten the security of the state).

Environmental Crime

- The Czech Police reported 39 (+15) criminal acts of intentional endangering of the environment under Sections 181a, c, e, f, and h of the Criminal Code and 21 (+6) criminal acts of negligent endangering of the environment under Sections 181b, c, e, g, and h of the Criminal Code.
- The most serious risk today is waste management. The primary interest is to eliminate the illegal import of waste into the Czech Republic. To this end the Customs Administration together with the Alien and Border Police adopted a range of measures. The priority of the Alien and Border Police Service is cooperation with customs bodies and the exchange of information on the alleged illegal transportation of waste, to make control of freight transport to the Czech Republic more intensive, and to closely cooperate with the Czech Environmental Inspectorate (CEI). In this context 31 persons were prosecuted in 2006 for breaching the law on the movement of exported goods and on waste management. The Czech Police is currently examining in total 26 places where waste imported from abroad was or is being dumped. In the course of republic-wide checks on waste transportation carried out by mobile supervision of the Customs
Administration of the Czech Republic (from 1 March until 30 September 2006), in total 233 cases of breaches of legal regulations concerning waste management were detected.

- In the course of 2006 the problem of the grave endangering of persons and the environment was solved when illegal warehouses of hazardous waste were detected in Libcany, Chvaletice, Slatinany, and Nalzovice. In this case four persons are being prosecuted. On the basis of solving these emergency situations (in the case of Libcany it was a crisis situation as the Head (hejtman) of the Hradec Kralove Region declared a state of danger), whilst solution was prepared by the relevant secretaries of Regional Security Councils, local authority officers and intervening security forces, the Ministry of the Interior and the Ministry of the Environment were required to analyse this issue, including existing legislation, to draw up single guidelines for the activities of public administration bodies (in particular regions and municipalities), and to incorporate the involvement of Integrated Rescue System units, with an emphasis put on preventing the possible leakage of dangerous substances, the protection and surveillance of relevant premises, and so on.

- In 2006 the number of poisonings by chemical agent FURADAN increased. The Czech Police recorded 14 cases of poisonings of birds of prey, of which in seven cases the affected bird died and one sea eagle was harmed. These cases are classified as crimes of an unauthorised breed of protected and wild animals and wild plants in concurrence with the crime of poaching. The number of crimes of poaching decreased to 235 (-134).

- Since 2000 the illegal logging of timber carried out contrary to the Act on Forests has been steadily decreasing. The CEI dealt in 2006 with 41 cases of illegal logging, seven cases of ‘cuts in standing trees’, and two cases of low density of stocking.

**Measures Adopted**

- The Ministry of the Interior in cooperation with the Ministry of Justice, the Ministry of Finance, the Ministry of the Environment, and the Ministry of Agriculture, drew up an **Updated Strategy on Combating Environmental Crime within the Competence of the Ministry of the Interior**. The Strategy proposes a range of measures for suppressing unlawful acts against the environment to be implemented by the Ministry of the Interior and the Czech Police in legislative, organisational and educational areas.

- Specialist police officers at District Directorates and Regional Administrations of the Police of the Czech Republic are in charge of the area of environmental crimes. In their work they use the ‘Agreement on Cooperation between the Police of the Czech Republic and the Czech Inspectorate of the Environment’, under which the Czech Inspectorate of the Environment attaches its expert opinions to its proposals for commencing criminal prosecution.

- The Czech Environmental Inspectorate actively participates in activities of the EU network for introducing and enforcing environmental rights - IMPEL (Implementation and Enforcement of Environmental Law), the aim of which is to ensure a more effective application of legal provisions protecting the environment.

- The Czech Police participate in the activities of the Commission for Animal Protection working at the Ministry of Agriculture and the activities of a newly established Commission for Combating Illegal Import of Waste working at the Ministry of the Environment.
2.2.3 Corruption

- In 2006 the same number of crimes of bribery as in 2005, i.e. 138 crimes of bribery under Sections 160 – 162 of the Criminal Code, was reported. The number of crimes of abuse of the power of a public official under Sec. 158 dropped to 160 (-52) cases, and negligent frustration of the task of a public official fell to 16 (-3) cases.

- The core of corrupt conduct within state administration and self-government lies with administrative activities and awarding public and municipal contracts. The Unit for Combating Corruption and Financial Crime closed investigations of corrupt conduct of several customs officers, and the Office Manager of the Director of the National Security Authority was charged with the crime of bribe taking. Several new prosecutions related to elected representatives of municipalities who knowingly abused their offices in order to provide unfair advantage to another person or to enrich themselves. There were several new cases concerning the unlawful conduct of bailiffs who have had conferred on them the legal status of a public official. In 2006 several cases concerned corrupt conduct relating to the fraudulent manipulation of public tenders and public auctions. The most serious problem, when investigating crimes relating to corruption, is to prove how assets were acquired by a suspect.

(For more details see Tables and Diagrams 29-30)

Measures Adopted


* Act No. 159/2006 Coll., on Conflict of Interest entered into force on 1 January 2007. It extends personal competences, lays down sanctions for violating the law, and empowers tax authorities to examine the regularity of property returns by persons obliged to submit such returns.

* The Czech Government Resolution regarding the Strategy of the Government for Combating Corruption for 2006 – 2011 contained the task of drawing up a ‘draft legal intention leading to simplification, better transparency and unification of administrative proceedings’ which is to be submitted to the Government not later than on 30 June 2007. The Ministry of the Interior as a coordinator of administrative proceedings will, in cooperation with other ministries, seek to remove derogations from the general regulation of administrative proceedings under the Rules of Administrative Procedure as such derogations might be overburdening.

* The same Resolution contained also the task of drawing up a ‘draft legal regulation for the filing and effective processing of complaints regarding the procedure of public administration bodies’. According to an analysis of processing complaints required by Government Resolution No. 1002 of 17 August 2005, the Ministry of the Interior will submit to the Government, by 30 June 2007 at the latest, the above-mentioned legislative task to be discussed.

* The Ministry of the Interior drew up the project analysing the effectiveness of Act No. 106/1999 Coll., on Free Access to Information. The Act was analysed with respect to the scope of public control over the activities of governmental, regional and municipal authorities and their subordinate or otherwise managed legal entities and other legally obliged entities. At the same time the draft Government Resolution through which the project should be approved was submitted. This Resolution also required other bodies to cooperate. The deadline for submitting the said analysis to the Government is 31 December 2007.

* Furthermore, the Ministry of the Interior drew up the draft amendment to Act No. 128/2000 Coll., on Municipalities (establishment of municipalities), as amended. Act No. 129/2000 Coll., on Regions (the establishment of regions), as amended, and Act No. 131/2000 Coll., on the Capital City of Prague, as amended, will be amended accordingly. The subject matter of the draft amendment is to make
stricter and to clarify the existing legal regulation concerning the management of municipal assets and to
introduce some new institutes the aim of which is to manage such assets more effectively and
transparently.

Other priorities of combating corruption are, inter alia, as follows:
* to strengthen specialised units of the Czech Police responsible for combating corruption through
human resources as well as by equipment;
* to draw up compulsory training programmes on combating corruption for police officers involved in
combating corruption and for public administration officers falling under the scope of the Act on Conflict
of Interests;
* to establish a specialised Chamber of a higher court and to set up a special department of the High
Public Prosecutor’s Office which will be responsible for prosecuting corrupt public officials and
corruption found in public procurement, tenders and auctions as well as other significant activities of
general interest (at the Ministry of Justice under the responsibility of the Legislative Department a
working group made up of judges, public prosecutors, ministerial officers and other officers was
established. It solves individual issues concerning this task arising from Government Resolution No. 1199
of 25 October 2006, mainly with respect to legislation);
* to make penalties for corruption committed by a public official more strict, including the draft legal
regulation of the obligatory imposition of a ban on activities to be carried out by persons sentenced for
corrupt conduct in connection with public procurement, public tenders and auctions or other important
activities of general interest;
* to submit a draft legal intention which should regulate legitimise lobbying; and
* to draw up a draft amendment to the legal regulation enabling the use of the institute of a so-called
anti-corruption agent.

Other activities
* The Ministry of the Interior is a coordinator of the inter-ministerial coordinating group for
combating corruption. The group consists of members of all ministries and many other central
administrative authorities, while members of NGOs participate as well.

  * Bilateral cooperation – the Ministry of the Interior initiates discussion with representatives of
individual ministries which should closely cooperate with each other as well as engage other appropriate
entities (NGOs, occupational organisations, and so forth), support the establishment of working groups
for solving specific tasks, and enforce the inclusion of partial anti-corruption measures into strategic anti-
corruption documents.

* Internal anti-corruption programmes – individual ministries evaluate and update, on an
ongoing basis, their own anti-corruption programmes defining partial tasks resulting from the
Governmental Programme on Combating Corruption and laying down further internal anti-corruption
measures.

Cooperation with the Non-governmental Sector
* The civic association ‘Revival’ has, since 2002 on the basis of a long-term programme —
Corruption and Conflict of Interests within Public Administration – participated in training courses
concerning the enforcement of Codes of Conduct of municipal and regional assemblies (for example at
the City Council of Prague, the Borough Council of Prague – Ujezd, and at the Municipal Council of
Prerov).

  * Transparency International of the Czech Republic implements a number of projects focused on
eliminating corruption in the Czech Republic. In 2006 the project A Transparent Health Care System in
the Czech Republic was commenced. It objective is to increase the degree of transparency at all levels
and within all processes in the health care system and thus to contribute to decreasing corruption therein.

  * In the framework of a subsidy programme of the Ministry of the Interior ‘Preventing Corrupt
Conduct’, the civic association ‘Revival’ was subsidised by the amount of CZK 494,000, earmarked for
the project ‘Disseminating Anti-Corruption Know-How Among NGOs and Citizens’, and Transparency
International was supported by the amount of CZK 949,000 to be able to continue the Legal Anti-
Corruption Advisory Centre. The Centre is predominantly focused on providing assistance to individuals who have been witness to or victims of corruption or who wish to prevent such situations.

Training and Professional Activities

* The twinning project ‘Anticorruption Strategy for the Principles of Integrity and Ethics of Policing’ is being implemented. Its aim is to incorporate integrity and a Code of Conduct into police training with a view to reducing police failures and enhancing the image of the Czech Police among the general public. The project is being implemented in cooperation with German partners from the Ministry of the Interior of the Free and Hanseatic City of Hamburg.

* The project Strengthening Anti-corruption Measures within Public Administration was approved. It was proposed by the Ministry of the Interior for the Transition Facility programme. Its aim is to increase the integrity and transparency of public institutions and the trust of citizens, businesses and civic society in such institutions. As a partner for project implementation, HAUS – Finnish Institute of Public Management was selected.

International Cooperation

* The Czech Republic is a contracting state to several international agreements: the Council of Europe Civil Law Convention on Corruption, the Council of Europe Criminal Law Convention on Corruption, and the OECD Anticorruption Convention. Accession to other conventions is being prepared, in particular to the UN Convention on Supranational Organised crime (the Czech Republic has signed it however it has not yet been ratified) and to the UN Convention against Corruption (the Czech Republic has signed it however it has not yet been ratified).

* Representatives of the Ministry of the Interior participated in regular meetings of standing representatives of GRECO within the Council of Europe. On 9 – 12 May 2006 the Evaluation Report of the Czech Republic (2nd round) was discussed and approved. This Report contains recommendations and observations relating to the freezing and confiscation of the proceeds of corruption, as well as to public administration and corruption, and legal persons and corruption.

* The OECD evaluating mission, assessing how measures resulting from existing international conventions and OECD directions are met and implemented, was held between 22 and 26 May 2006. The Evaluation Report was approved on 27 October 2006 and the following points rank among the principal recommendations for the Czech Republic:
  - to introduce liability of legal entities for bribery abroad;
  - in relation to prosecuting the crime of corruption of foreign public officials, to secure sufficient training courses for judges, public prosecutors and applicants for such offices, concerning criminal liability for bribing foreign public officials, and to record statistical data on the number of crimes concerning domestic and foreign bribery;
  - in relation to international legal assistance and to extradition, in general to instruct public prosecutors who deal with international legal assistance so that they are not influenced in the cases of the extradition of persons who attempted to bribe a foreign public official by factors laid down in Article 5 of the Convention and to notify judges regarding Section 377 of the Rules of Criminal Procedure and Article 5 of the convention;
  - in relation to the legalisation of proceeds from criminal activities, to consider an amendment to the provisions of Section 252a of the Criminal Code so that they explicitly cover the legalisation of proceeds from criminal activities if such proceeds result from bribery abroad, and to ensure effective and proportionate sanctions, as well to increase the awareness of public prosecutors regarding the importance of the seizure and confiscation of bribes and to encourage them to order the seizure and confiscation of bribes always where it is possible; and
  - in relation to the crime of misrepresentation of data on economic situation and assets under Section 125 of the Criminal Code, to ensure effective and proportionate sanctions.
Media Policy

* One of the priorities is the development of anti-corruption phone lines, in particular through electronic tools, and the presentation of anti-corruption measures via the website of the Ministry of the Interior. The establishment of a special anticorruption line (199) is being planned. It would be operated by a non-governmental organisation.

2.2.4 Violent Crimes

I. Development and Characteristic features

Criminal statistics

Number of detected crimes: 19,171 (-11.6 %, -2,513)

Number of persons prosecuted and investigated: 14,196 (-12.1 %, -1,949)

Number of solved crimes: 14,028 (-12.6 %, -2,018)

Clear-up rate: 73.2 % (-0.8 %)

Court statistics

Number of sentenced persons under Sections 221, 222, and 225 of the Criminal Code: 2,684 (-14.8 %, -398)

- The number of detected violent crimes decreased by 11.6 %. The clear-up rate was 73.2 %. The number of robberies, robberies of financial institutions, wilful injuries to health, dangerous threats and extortion decreased. Offenders are predominantly repeat offenders who account for 40.4 % of all violent crimes; the share of foreign nationals is 6.6 %, the proportion of children is 3.9 % and juvenile offenders account for 6.4 %.

- When compared to previous years, the number of robberies dropped to 4,613 (-14.1 %), thus returning back to the level of 2000. The number of robberies of petrol stations slightly increased together with street muggings. The majority of street muggings are committed against persons who are alone and found at night, or sometimes even during daylight, in places sparsely populated.

- Of the total number of crimes 3,758 crimes were committed using weapons (-289); of these 855 (-69) crimes were committed using a firearm, the holding of which is subject to the Act on Weapons. There were 29 (-5) cases of crimes committed using explosives, which are subject to the Act on Mining.

- The Czech Police investigated 509 (+1) cases of unauthorised arming under Sec. 185 of the Criminal Code.

  * As of 31 December 2006 the Czech Police registered in total 311,640 (+756) holders of legal permits for carrying a firearm (firearm licenses); of these 1,197 (-49) holders were foreign nationals, 74,887 (+421) were weapons and ammunition collectors, 124,244 (-597) were sports shooters, 122,451 (-6,508) were hunters or foresters who were holders of a hunting licence, and 63,568 (-393) were weapon holders who need a firearm for performing their profession; there were 228,492 (-2,292) firearm holders who possessed a weapon to protect health, life, and property, and 16 (+1) holders who used a weapon for performing pyrotechnical research.

- There were 10 (-7) events relating to the use of incendiary devices or devices which were only meant to look like incendiary devices, but were not functional, and 84 (-6) cases of detected explosives and explosive objects used for technical and entertainment purposes. Altogether there were 40 (+8) explosions of incendiary devices, ammunition and other explosive objects, during which 8 (-4) persons were injured and 1 (-3) persons were killed.

(For more detailed data see Tables and Diagrams 31-33)
II. Measures Adopted

- The Czech Police entered into close cooperation with security guards at banks associated with the Banking Association of the Czech Republic and the Department of Emergency Management of the Czech Postal Services. Adopted measures are evaluated at regular meetings where new measures are proposed to prevent further criminal activities.

- Instruction of the Police President No. 179 of 27 November 2006 lays down the procedure to be used by the police in cases of domestic violence, whilst main priorities include, in addition to the assistance of the endangered person, the protection of minors who live jointly with both the endangered and the violent persons.

- Strengthening the protection of the staff and the property of the Czech Postal Services continued; the indicators are as follows: almost 1,500 facilities of the Czech Postal Services have been equipped with an electronic security system (which accounts for 44% of all facilities), more than 1,140 of these are monitored by the Multifunctional Surveillance Centre of the Czech Postal Service, and 340 others are monitored by the Czech Police. Closed-circuit television was installed in post office premises and other important facilities for transportation.
2.2.5 Sexually Motivated Crimes

I. Development and Characteristic Features

Criminal Statistics
Number of detected crimes: 1,615 (-12.7 %, -234)
Number of prosecuted and investigated persons: 1,184 (-13.4 %, -183)
Number of solved crimes: 1,331 (-14.7 %, -229)
Clear-up rate: 82.4 % (-2 %)

Court Statistics
Number of persons sentenced under Sections 241-245 of the Criminal Code: 473 (-4 %, -20)

Even in 2006 the decline in sexually motivated crimes continued and dropped to 1,615 crimes, which is the lowest number in the last ten years. The number of rapes decreased to 530 (-66 crimes), crimes of procuring fell to 85 (-38 crimes), and the same applied to sexual abuse.

As regards commercial sexual abuse of children and spreading child pornography via the internet, the activities of quite numerous groups were recorded. In the course of 2006 groups producing and distributing child pornography were detected, investigated and prosecuted in several EU Member States. The Czech Police examined a range of cases and proposals for indictment and proposals for punishment were lodged against the offenders of such crimes.

II. Measures Adopted

* Resolution of the Czech Government No. 1180 of 18 October 2006 approved the Strategy for the Care of Children at Risk and Children Living Outside Their Own Families. The Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs and other ministries involved were assigned tasks relating to the protection of children at risk of being tortured, abused or neglected (CAN - Child Abuse and Neglect); sexually abused children ranked among such children.

* The Ministry of Justice drafted the amendment to the Criminal Code implementing obligations arising for the Czech Republic from the Council Framework Decision 2004/68/JHA on combating the sexual exploitation of children and child pornography and from - although not yet ratified - the Optional Protocol of 2000 to the Convention on the Rights of the Child, on child slavery, child prostitution and child pornography of 2000. The cornerstone of this amendment is to extend the existing regulation of the crime of corrupting morals contained in Sec. 205 of the Criminal Code, with punishment for acquiring and storing child pornography for personal use. The amendment to the Criminal Code submitted in December 2006 by a group of deputies (Bill No. 114) is of the same nature.

* The Government Draft Act on Regulating Prostitution was, under Government Resolution No. 232 of 1 March 2006, withdrawn from further discussion in the relevant committees of the Chamber of Deputies of the Czech Parliament.

(For more detailed data see Table 34)
2.2.6 Illegal Migration

I. Development and Characteristic Features

Number of illegal departures from the Czech Republic: 2,750 (-809, -22.7 %)
Number of persons detected when illegally crossing the national border: 4,371 (-1,318, -23.2 %)
Number of persons violating residency rules 7,117: (-2,683, -27.4 %)

Illegal Migration – Breach of Residency Rules

- The number of persons who violated residency rules in the Czech Republic decreased by 23.2 %. Of the total number of persons who illegally crossed the Czech national border or who demonstrably attempted to do so 3,676 (84.1 %) were foreign nationals and 695 (15.9 %) were citizens of the Czech Republic. Taking into account the difference between EU citizens and third country nationals, the share of third country nationals in the total number of detected foreign nationals was 75.2 % (2,768 foreigners). Of the total number of detected foreigners, 2,562, i.e. 69.7 % (-25 %) arrived from countries subject to visa obligations.

- Of the total number of persons ascertained as illegally crossing the Czech national border, 62.9 %, i.e. 2,750 persons crossed the border in a direction leaving the Czech Republic and 37.1 %, i.e. 1,621 persons, crossed the national border into the Czech Republic. The highest number of persons detected attempting to illegally cross the national border were caught at the border between the Czech Republic and Poland (31.7 %, i.e. 1,385 persons), followed by the borders with Austria (25.4 %, i.e. 1,111 persons), Germany (24.0 %, i.e. 1,047 persons), by air (12.4 %, i.e. 544 persons) and the border with Slovakia (6.5 %, i.e. 284 persons).

- As regards the nationality of persons from non-neighbouring countries, citizens of Ukraine dominated in number (654), followed by nationals of China (241), Russia (186), Moldova (146), Vietnam (136) and Iraq (112). The number of citizens of Russia (-71.9 %, -475 persons), Bulgaria (-66.7 %, -144 persons) and India (-55.3 %, -130 persons) participating in illegal migration across the national border substantially decreased. On the other hand, the most considerable growth must be attributed to citizens of Egypt (+745.5 %, i.e. +82 persons).

- Asylum proceedings continue to be abused by illegal migrants, however the proportion of asylum seekers in the total number of foreign nationals detected illegally crossing the Czech national border was only about 5.6 %.

Illegal Migration Across the National Border of the Czech Republic

- The total number of illegal border crossings ascertained decreased by 23.2 %. Of the total number of persons who illegally crossed the Czech national border or who demonstrably attempted to do so 3,676 (84.1 %) were foreign nationals and 695 (15.9 %) were citizens of the Czech Republic. Taking into account the difference between EU citizens and third country nationals, the share of third country nationals in the total number of detected foreign nationals was 75.2 % (2,768 foreigners). Of the total number of detected foreigners, 2,562, i.e. 69.7 % (-25 %) arrived from countries subject to visa obligations.

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- Asylum proceedings continue to be abused by illegal migrants, however the proportion of asylum seekers in the total number of foreign nationals detected illegally crossing the Czech national border was only about 5.6 %.

Illegal Migration – Breach of Residency Rules

- The number of persons who violated residency rules in the Czech Republic decreased to 7,117 (-2,683 persons, -27.4 %). Of this number, 71.6 % foreign nationals were detected inland of the Czech Republic and 28.4 % were apprehended at border crossing points when they wanted to leave the Czech Republic. Illegally residing foreign nationals were most often detected by the Czech Police in the Czech Republic during police checks on the observance of residency rules (61.2 %) but a large percentage of foreigners (37.1 %) came to the relevant police unit themselves.

[13] Illegal migration displays high latency. Evaluation is based on the number of apprehended illegal migrants. The total number of migrants crossing the Czech Republic not revealed by law enforcement bodies cannot be reliably estimated.
* 68.2% (i.e. 4,853 persons) of the total number of detected persons were citizens of Ukraine, followed by citizens of Vietnam (7.3%, i.e. 518 persons), Russia (2.9%, i.e. 203 persons), and Belarus (2.7%, i.e. 195 persons). The illegal residency of foreigners is usually accompanied by other unlawful activities such as working without a relevant job permit, frustrating the task of a public official (when they do not leave the country after they have received a decision on being administratively banished), or crimes against property.

* In 2006 the number of foreign nationals who were issued with a decision on administrative banishment displayed a considerable decrease (6,960 foreigners i.e. -3,134 persons, -31%). Most decisions on administrative banishment were issued in relation to violation of residency rules (about 76%) and illegal crossing of the national border (about 15%). Decisions issued for violation of the Act on Employment also saw a substantial decline. The most numerous group of foreign nationals who were issued a decision on administrative banishment were, as in previous years, citizens of Ukraine (64.4%, 4,482 persons), followed at a far distance by nationals of Vietnam (289 persons, i.e. 4.2%), China (282 persons, i.e. 4.1%), Moldova (192 persons, i.e. 2.8%), and Russia (178 persons, i.e. 2.6%).

* In 2006 courts, within criminal proceedings, imposed a sentence of extradition upon 1,951 foreign nationals. The most numerous group was again Ukrainians (733 persons, i.e. 37.6%), Slovaks (337 persons, i.e. 17.3%), Romanians (100 persons, i.e. 5.1%), and Vietnamese (137 persons, i.e. 7%).

(For more detailed data see Tables and 35)

II. Measures Adopted

- In August 2006 members of the Alien and Border Police Service were sent to embassies and consulates in Lvov, Minsk, Cairo, Hanoi, Peking, and in October also to Ulaanbaatar. They returned from these visits in December 2006. Evaluations concerning these trips will form a part of the Information on Meeting the Tasks of the 2006 Action Plan on Combating Illegal Migration which will be submitted to the Government of the Czech Republic in the first half of 2007. Such visits were held under the ‘Agreement between the Ministry of the Interior of the Czech Republic and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Czech Republic on Sending Members of the Alien and Border Police Service on Visits to Embassies and Consulates of the Czech Republic’ signed on 28 December 2005.

- In 2006 Act No. 326/1999 Coll., on the Residence of Aliens in the Czech Republic and on the Amendment to Some Other Acts, as amended (hereinafter referred to as the ‘Act on the Residence of Aliens’) was amended several times. These amendments were made through Acts No. 112/2006 Coll., No. 136/2006 Coll., No. 161/2006 Coll., and No. 165/2006 Coll. Act No. 136/2006 Coll., amending some acts concerning travel documents. The Act implemented Council Regulation (EC) No. 2252/2004 on standards for security features and biometrics in passports and travel documents issued by Member States. In accordance with the aforementioned Act travel documents have been issued, effective of 1 September 2006, with machine readable data, and are furnished with a data medium containing biometric data - the first biometric data being the digitalised face of the holder. From 1 May 2008 travel documents should be furnished with the second biometric data – a fingerprint. The Czech Republic pays attention to the further development, unification and implementation of biometric data in documents and EU information systems, for example residency permits for third country nationals, identification cards, and the SIS and VIS systems.

- Act No. 161/2006 Coll. laid down essential changes as regards permanent residency permits for foreigners in the Czech Republic. The amendment enables each foreign national to acquire permanent residence in the Czech Republic in compliance with Council Directive 2003/109/EC, after five years of continuous residence of the Czech Republic (it used to be ten years of continuous residence). The option to get a permanent residence permit without previous residence in the Czech Republic remains valid. Other substantial changes and simplifications concern the residence of EU nationals and their family members in the Czech Republic. The majority of the provisions of Act No. 161/2006 Coll. came into effect on 27 April 2006; the provisions concerning permits for long-term residence for the purpose of study and for the purpose of protection came into effect on 26 June 2006. Part of the provisions relating to the Schengen acquis are to come into effect once the Council of the EU takes a decision on removing checks at the joint borders with the Czech Republic.
• Act No. 165/2006 Coll. transposed Council Directive 2004/83/EC of 29 April 2004 on minimum standards for the qualification and status of third country nationals or stateless persons as refugees or as persons who otherwise need international protection and the content of the protection granted (the Qualification Directive). In the case of the amendment to the Act on the Residence of Aliens, the alterations made relate mainly to the amendment to the Act on Asylum as a consequence of transposition of the said Directive. The vast majority of the provisions of Act No. 165/2006 Coll. came into force on 1 September 2006, with the exception of the provisions concerning the Schengen acquis (the effect of which was postponed until the Council of the EU takes a decision on removing checks at the joint borders with the Czech Republic) and Article XVIII (the amendment to the Act on Assistance in Substantive Destitution), which came into effect on 1 January 2007.

• Currently the amendment to the Act on the Residence of Aliens is underway. It will implement mainly Council Directive 2005/71/EC on a specific procedure for admitting third-country nationals for the purposes of scientific research (the deadline for transposition is 12 October 2007). The proposed date when this amendment should come into effect is 1 September 2007.

• The practical application of Decree No. 446/2005 Coll., laying down the list of foreign nationals who are permitted to stay in the transit zone of international airports in the Czech Republic only on the basis of an airport transit visa issued, brought about the need to supplement the list of countries whose nationals are permitted to stay in the transit zone of an international airport only on the basis of an airport transit visa issued, by adding Kazakhstan (implemented by Decree No. 356/2006 Coll., effective from 30 June 2006) and Egypt (implemented by Decree No. 418/2006 Coll., effective from 21 August 2006). On 1 February 2007 another amendment to the said Decree (Decree No. 13/2007 Coll.) came into effect. This amendment, for preventative reasons, extended the list of countries by adding some risky African countries, Middle East countries, and Central Asian countries. Airport transit visas were newly introduced for nationals of Algeria, Chad, Yemen, Jordan, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Cameroon, Kyrgyzstan, Liberia, Libya, Mali, Morocco, Mauritania, Niger, Palestine, the Ivory Coast, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Sudan, Turkmenistan, and Uzbekistan.

• The Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs continued meeting tasks of the Inter-ministerial Body for Combating Illegal Employment and concentrated on preventive tools to eliminate the illegal employment of foreign nationals. Information for foreigners who wish to be employed in the Czech Republic is available in five languages on the MLSA web sites. In cooperation with the Ministry of the Interior, projects to be launched in 2007 are being prepared. These will offer to those interested in employment in the Czech Republic a legal alternative to the so-called ‘client system’.

• The Report on Implementing the Strategy of Integration of Foreigners in 2006 was drawn up and it includes also further procedure for this matter and will be submitted to the Government not later than on 31 January 2007. The objective of the proposed measures is to legally regulate evidence of knowledge of the Czech language as a condition for granting permanent residence. The task for 2007 is, in cooperation among relevant ministries, to organise the system of teaching and testing the Czech language as a foreign language. However, strengthening legal certainty of foreigners, inter alia, by introduction of a protective period to get a new job, seems to be a fundamental prerequisite.

• On 10 May 2006 the Government approved, through its Resolution No. 505, the periodical Report on the Preparedness of the Czech Republic to Adopt the Schengen acquis and evaluation of the Schedule of Tasks for Completing Implementation of the Schengen acquis.

• In the context of preparation of the Czech Republic for full integration into Schengen cooperation, competent ministries drew up the National Plan for Managing Protection of the National Border of the Czech Republic, approved in June 2006. The National Plan is a strategic document which is to ensure the development and transformation of the system of the national border protection, and effective utilisation of existing capacities with regard to the abolishment of checks at the internal border within the following periods: 1st phase – until full integration into cooperation; and 2nd phase – after checks at the internal border are abolished.

• An Expert Group for Information Campaign was established within the Working Group ‘Schengen Evaluation – the Czech Republic’, which is a principal coordinating body for ministries and
other administrative authorities involved in preparing and implementing the Schengen acquis. Furthermore, in October 2006 an Expert Group for Removing Obstacles at the National Border was established. Its aim is to define tasks relating to the removal of obstacles at the national border in relation to the Czech Republic’s full integration into Schengen cooperation.

- In compliance with the schedule approved by the Council of the EU on 10 May 2005, the first part of the Schengen evaluation of new Member States was held in 2006. Altogether 58 evaluation missions were held in areas pertaining to the Schengen Information System (SIS); this means in the areas of police cooperation, data protection, borders, visa, and consular practice. In the case of the Czech Republic evaluations related only to air border, i.e. international airports.

- Negotiations about the proposal of the European Parliament and the Council on Visa Information System (VIS) and on the exchange of data on short-term visas between Member States continued within the European structures. Negotiations with the European Parliament about this proposal reached their final phase. VIS will be part of the overall security of the Schengen area as it ensures comprehensive control of persons who, after receiving a visa, are permitted to enter this area.

- With regard to use the national part of SISone4all and VIS, including VISION unit, adjustments to the source database of the Alien Information System were suggested. These are to facilitate better and secure two-way communication between systems and to satisfy requirements concerning data protection.

- Within implementation of the National Visa Information System for the Czech Republic (NS-VIS) all functionalities of the system Modernisation of Visa Process/Foreign Nationals Recordings will be transferred together with data, including integration of the VISION system or VISION2 system respectively. In April 2006 a testing version for VISION 1 consultations was delivered and it was tested in August 2006 in cooperation with Germany/Auswärtiges Amt.

2.2.7 Organised Crime

- Criminal organisations operating in the Czech Republic usually have direct links to foreign countries and their activities are based on trends of international organised crime. Groups of organised criminals from the countries of the former Soviet Union (in particular Russians, Ukrainians, Armenians, Georgians, Chechnyans, Dagestanians) have been rooted in the Czech Republic for a long period of time. These are followed by groups from the Balkans (mainly Albanians and Bulgarians) and Asia (particularly Vietnamese, Chinese).

- The most wide-spread form of organised crime in the Czech Republic is the production, trafficking and distribution of illicit drugs; organising prostitution and trafficking in human beings; organising illegal migration; money laundering; extortion and racketeering; corruption; forgery, international smuggling in weapons and ammunition; organised thefts of cars; and bank fraud and robberies. Some attempts to trade in nuclear (fissionable) material were registered.

- Approximately 50 – 70 groups of organised crime, with about two thousand members, operate in the Czech Republic. These estimates must be perceived as approximate numbers since the number of members of groups of organised crime has been permanently changing.

- The Czech Police reported 19 criminal offences of criminal conspiracy under Sec. 163a of the Criminal Code and in total 630 criminal offences committed as organised crime under the Criminal Code (the provisions of Sec. 128a/2a, 140/3a and some others), of which 590 crimes were solved, and altogether 603 crimes were prosecuted, 119 of the offenders of which were foreign nationals14.

- In 2006 the Unit for Combating Organised Crime detected and investigated in total 121 criminal offences and investigated 333 persons, of whom there were 83 foreign nationals (18 citizens of Ukraine,

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14 Not all these crimes are committed by an organised group since the provisions of the Criminal Code include several alternative signs: “or” as a member of an organised group. Moreover, the Police Crime Recording System does not distinguish such signs.
10 citizens of Slovakia, 9 citizens of Vietnam, 7 citizens of Russia, 4 citizens of Moldova, 3 citizens of China, 3 citizens of former Yugoslavia, and some others)

**Measures Adopted**


- The following working groups deal with organised crime within the Ministry of the Interior: the WG for Solving the Issue of Motor Vehicle Theft; the Inter-ministerial Coordinating Group for Combating Corruption; the WG for Analysing Foreign Criminal Groups in the Czech Republic; the WG Against Trafficking in Human Beings; the Working Group ‘Proceeds’; and an informal Working Group for Solving Issues Relating to Combating Cyber Crime.

- The Multidisciplinary Working Group of the Council of Europe for Organised Crime operates within the Council of Europe. It is a forum for preparing EU policy pertaining to the area of combating organised crime and related issues. It deals with international cooperation between law enforcement bodies in criminal proceedings in combating organised crime and the gravest forms of criminal acts. Representatives of the Ministry of the Interior participate in meetings of this Working Group.

- An analytical document ‘Report on Organised Crime’ had been drawn up in the EU for up to the year 2005. Starting from 2006 it was replaced by the document ‘Organised Crime Threat Assessment’. This document identifies current as well as future threats and gaps in collective recognition of the EU in relation to the threat of organised crime. It should serve as a guideline for setting out the priorities of individual EU Member States in the field of combating organised crime.

**The priorities of the MoI in combating organised crime are as follows:**

* to improve the coordination of cooperation in combating organised crime; to enhance the exchange of information between the Czech Police and their partners;
* to improve protection provided by the state to victims and witnesses of organised criminal activities and to improve the protection of policemen involved in investigating organised crime;
* to ensure the personal security of civil servants who might come into contact with organised crime;
* to promote the ongoing training of police officers specifically involved in combating organised crime; and
* to create legislative and organisational conditions for confiscating the proceeds of criminal activities.

* The Working Group operating under the responsibility of the Ministry of the Interior concentrates mainly on drafting legislative proposals for amending the Criminal Code and the Rules of Criminal Procedure. Its task is to found an effective way to seize/confiscate illegal proceeds.
* The Ministry of the Interior participates in the meetings of the Working Group at the Ministry of Justice which pays attention to analysing issues relating to the application of Act No. 279/2003 Coll., on Executing the Confiscation of Assets and Goods in Criminal Proceedings. Its aim is to draft a legal regulation replacing the current, above-mentioned Act.
2.2.7.1 Illicit Drug Dealing

- The Czech Police detected 110 crimes of spreading drug addiction (-48) and 2,812 crimes of unauthorised production and possession of psychotropic substances and poisons (+55).

(For more details see Tables and Diagrams 36)

- By its Resolution No. 886 of 13 July 2005 the Czech Government approved the ‘Action Plan of the Ministry of the Interior on Implementing the National Strategy for Anti-Drug Policy for 2005 and 2006’ and required the relevant ministers to draw up and submit, not later than on 31 December 2006, a report on meeting this Action Plan. To this end the Ministry of the Interior elaborated the evaluation of tasks assigned to it by the aforementioned document.

- One of the tasks assigned to the Ministry of the Interior is an ‘Analysis of Risk Employment Groups in Terms of Drug Abuse’. In 2006 two surveys were carried out within the Ministry of the Interior – among policemen and fire-fighters and among students at the Secondary Police School in Holesov. The survey was implemented through questionnaires which were completed by 150 policemen working at the Czech Police in Prague and 50 fire-fighters from the Fire and Rescue Service of Prague. The survey among students on the four-year study programme at the secondary Police School in Holesov focused on clarifying the extent to which drugs are abused. This empirical survey was carried out through questionnaires at all four grades of the school.

- On 1 January 2006 Act No. 379/2005 Coll., on Measures to Protect against Damage Caused by Tobacco Products, Alcohol and Other Narcotic Substances in accordance with which the Czech Police are authorised, with respect to the drivers of motor vehicles, to examine whether a narcotic substance is present, came into effect. On the basis of public procurement 3,000 saliva testing sets were purchased in November 2006. These were distributed to relevant bodies of the Czech Police. In cooperation with the supplier of testing tools known as DRUGWIPE 5 in total 22 policemen were trained, and these policemen will be authorised to train their colleagues. The purchase of a further 3,000 testing sets is planned in the second half of 2007.

- In 2006 the Czech Police in cooperation with the Customs Administration of the Czech Republic seized within criminal proceedings in total 6,059 kilos of amphetamine, 108,352 kilos of marijuana, 2,276 cannabis plants, 27,877 kilos of heroin, 4,708 kilos of cocaine, 5,249 kilos of methamphetamine, 1,748 LSD tabs, and 26,259,000 ecstasy tablets. The Czech Police found in total 416 devices for preparing methamphetamine (in comparison with 261 devices seized in 2005).

- Among the tasks of the National Drug Headquarters in 2007 are the following activities: to detect and investigate dangerous organised drug crime both in the Czech Republic and at the international level, to verify suspicious transactions with precursors and, within global projects (such as TOPAZ, PURPLE and PRISM) to collect and analyse data, including the meeting of international obligations (National Focal Point), and to cooperate with public as well as private (NGOs) entities.

- Detailed information on the situation in drug crime is part of the Annual Status Report on Drugs in the Czech Republic, which is prepared by the National Monitoring Centre for Drug and Drug Addiction working at the Office of the Government of the Czech Republic.
2.2.7.2 Trafficking in Human Beings

- Trafficking in human beings is a source of many serious risks (not only) for the Czech Republic: apart from grave security risks (organised crime, illegal proceeds from criminal activities, corruption) there are also health risks (increased prevalence of some diseases, in particular venereal diseases) and economic risks (tax evasion, distortion of labour force prices, disturbance of the balance of the labour market) and last but not least the human rights of victims are violated.

- In 2006 in total 16 crimes of trafficking in human beings (Sec. 232a) were detected, and 13 cases were solved. 11 persons were prosecuted for such crimes. Trafficking in human beings for the purpose of sexual exploitation and organised prostitution is organised mainly by Russian speaking and Bulgarian groups of organised crime which operate throughout the Czech Republic, however especially in North and Western Bohemia (near the border with Germany), in South Moravia (near the border with Austria), and in Prague. The share of Vietnamese and Chinese offenders is on the rise, while Czech citizens of Roma origin are significantly involved in the trafficking in human beings in the ‘internal market’.

- The Czech Police recorded an increase in the number of young girls and women from countries of Eastern Europe (most frequently from Ukraine, Moldova, Bulgaria, Russia, Belarus, Lithuania, and Romania) and from Asian countries (Vietnam, and China), who are forced into prostitution in the Czech Republic or are transported across the Czech Republic to western Europe.

- As regards the export abroad of women from the Czech Republic, according to the findings of the Czech Police they are exported mainly to EU Member States and also for example to Japan and Mexico. These are cases where the Czech Police detect direct physical violence to which the trafficked women are exposed in target countries. The most common sources of Czech victims of trafficking in human beings are the areas near the borders in North and West Bohemia, North Moravia, and also Prague and Brno.

- With regard to trafficking in children, the Czech Police concentrated on exposing child prostitution in the Czech Republic. The police recorded 46 (-21) cases. It is latent crime, whose offenders are predominantly foreign nationals. Victims are most often children who ‘work’ as prostitutes voluntarily; they are between 15 and 18 years (exceptionally they are younger) and they solve their difficult economic and social situations through this ‘work’. There are far less cases where children are forced by another person to become prostitutes, however in many cases such children are abused by a closed person or a relative. These children are becoming a source of regular income for persons who exploit them: here we can talk about genuine trafficking in children. A topical problem, not only in the Czech Republic, is distribution of child pornography via the internet. The Czech Police recorded 60 (+32) crimes of this kind.

Measures Adopted

- The ‘National Strategy for Combating Trafficking in Human Beings (2005 – 2007)’ was approved by Government Resolution No. 957 of 22 July 2005. The Ministry of the Interior is responsible for the coordination and evaluation of measures against trafficking in human beings and evaluates the document at two yearly intervals.

- An important change was brought about by the amendment to the Criminal Code (Act No. 537/2004 Coll.), which considerably altered and extended the previous grounds of the crime of trafficking in human beings for sexual purposes (Sec. 246 of the Criminal Code.), so that it covers cases of slavery, forced labour and so on (the criminal ground of the crime of trafficking in human beings under Sec.232a of the Criminal Code).

- In 2006 a specialised department dealing exclusively with trafficking in human beings for the purpose of forced labour was established within the Unit for Combating Organised Crime. At the same time cooperation with the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs was commenced with the aim of eliminating the so called ‘client system’: the exploitation of foreign labourers and cases of forced work. One of the measures against the elimination of the ‘client system’ is a pilot project of the ‘Working Agency’ planned for 2007 for Ukraine. The objective of the project is the pilot testing of an option to legally compete with the criminal environment when intermediating work in the Czech Republic.
• **Police training** concentrates on strengthening police capability to identify victims of trafficking in human beings and to offer her/him assistance with respective subsequent prosecution of offenders. Public prosecutors, judges, doctors, officers from Labour Offices, embassies and consulates of the Czech Republic abroad and social departments of regional and local authorities are included in such training courses. The Ministry of the Interior drew up the ‘Guidelines for Policing in Relation to Trafficking in Human Beings’.

• **Preventive activities** are organised both in the Czech Republic and in those countries which are source countries in terms of trafficking in human beings to the Czech Republic. In the Czech Republic preventative activities focus on groups at risk, in particular on women who travel abroad for the purpose of employment, inhabitants of socially disadvantaged regions, or members of socially excluded communities. NGOs take care of primary prevention at schools and operate information telephone lines. New targets for a preventive approach are customers who use the sexual services of the victims. NGOs implemented in summer 2006 a preventive campaign among customers in the South Moravian and West Bohemian Regions.

• The Ministry of the Interior organises a range of preventive projects in the main countries of origin of victims (mainly countries of the former Soviet Union – Ukraine, Moldova, Georgia, Belarus) where they disseminate information on the possibilities of legal (labour) migration and on the risks involved in illegal migration. Within an international aid the causes of illegal migration and trafficking in human beings are being removed through stabilising the economic situations of populations at risk. In order to be successful it is necessary to use joint action with other EU Member States and international organisations whose aims are the same as those of the Czech Republic.

• In 2003 the **Programme on Support and Protection of Victims of Trafficking in Human Beings (the Programme)** was commenced under the responsibility of the Ministry of the Interior and in cooperation with NGOs. The Programme offers assistance to persons who have become victims and motivates them to cooperate with law enforcement agencies. Trafficked persons are offered crisis psychological and social or health care, and if necessary, accommodation, support in their integration into usual life; the residence of foreigners is adapted accordingly. The programme is funded through subsidies – in 2006 the Archdiocese Charity Prague was supported by the amount of CZK 1,721,000.

• Since 2006 the Programme has been managed in compliance with Council Directive 2004/81/EC of 29 April 2004 on residence permits issued to third-country nationals who are victims of trafficking in human beings or who have been the subject of an action to facilitate illegal immigration, who cooperate with the competent authorities. The amendment to the Act on the Residence of Aliens implemented an **institute of long term residence for the purpose of protection**, providing a range of new rights for victims of trafficking in human beings who cooperate with law enforcement bodies.

• In total 47 trafficked persons were included in the Programme (in 2006 14 victims were added). Victims come mainly from the Czech Republic (10), Ukraine (10), Vietnam (7), and Bulgaria (6), but also from Slovakia, Romania, and Moldova. The majority of persons included in the Programme had become victims of sexual exploitation; only four persons were identified as victims of trafficking in human beings for the purpose of forced labour.

• The Czech Republic was requested by the UN Office for Drug Control and Crime Prevention to assist (by providing experts) in developing similar programmes to professionals from Slovakia and Moldova. Slovak and Moldovan counterparts visited the Czech Republic and familiarised themselves with the Programme in full detail. The Czech Republic was contacted also by the Organisation for Security and Cooperation in Europe with a similar request to provide help focused on the Caucasian region. A study delegation from Ukraine whose visit to the Czech Republic was organised by the International Organisation for Migration was also provided with detailed information on the Programme.

• The Government by its Resolution No. 949 of 16 August 2006 took note of the ‘**National Plan against the Commercial Exploitation of children for 2006 – 2008**’. This is aimed at making the activities of competent state administration and self-governing bodies more effective, protecting children from being exploited (for example by means of legislative regulation of conditions for working with children and youth and by introducing sanctions for the mere possession of child pornography),
decreasing the number of children placed in the facilities of institutional (corrective) care, strengthening
the awareness of commercial sexual exploitation of children among the general public and relevant
professionals, creating a friendly environment for child victims and witnesses within criminal
proceedings, and so forth.

• In 2006 the Ministry of the Interior organised three round table discussions concerning priorities
of the National Plan, which were attended by representatives of competent central state administration
bodies, NGOs and the academic community. Discussion was, inter alia, devoted to the conclusions of the
project ‘A Commercially Sexually Abused Child’ which had been implemented by the 3rd Faculty of
Medicine of Charles University under the support of the Ministry of health. On 11 April 2006 the 3rd
Faculty of Medicine of Charles University held in Prague in cooperation with UNICEF (United Nations
Children’s Fund) a symposium on child prostitution.

2.2.7.3 Illicit Trade in Weapons, Explosives and Dangerous Chemical and Biological Substances

• A major external security risk is the violation of regulations on international trade in military
material whereby companies strive to sell this material for the highest possible price even to countries
embargoed by the Security Council of the UN, mainly to countries of the third world. Another risk is
presented by the re-exporting of such material. The Czech Police gathered information that weapons are
being imported to the Czech Republic and that these are being immediately re-exported to another
country, which might be a country where the export of weapons is banned by international conventions.

• The largest internal security risk is the fact that sentences are short for crimes of illicit trade in
weapons. To that effect the Czech Police initiated the amendment of such sentences. Other risks are that
companies dealing with trade in the material concerned or with its disposal may be easily established and
the easy availability of such material with regard to former military areas which are not under control.

• After Act No. 310/2006 Coll., on the Management of Some Articles Usable for Defence and
Security Purposes in the Czech Republic came into effect, the then free trade in some commodities
between Czech entities was changed. Not only firearms, ammunition and explosives are regulated and
under control, but also newly regulated are all ‘security material’ in the scope laid down in the
implementing legal regulation concerning the Act cited.

• Violation or avoiding international control rules, the Czech Republic is a party to, rank among the
priorities of the Security Intelligence Service. The aim is to eliminate the proliferation of weapons of
mass destruction. The most frequent subject of information exchange between the SIS and other state
administration authorities is the issue of the export of ‘double use items’ to Iran, Syria, Korea, and as
regards nuclear material, to India as well. This concerns mainly machines and equipment and some other
products (for example electronic microscopes) and materials (for example cyanide). It is probable that
especially Iran was a supplier of such items, which are subject to international control, to other countries.
Korea supported military missile programmes in Iran and Syria by providing technologies and training
experts. Such activities may be expected in the future, and therefore it will be necessary to pay attention
to further exports to the Middle East, South-East Asia including China, and to some countries of the
former Soviet Union.

(For the issue of weapons and ammunition, unlawful arming – see also the Chapter ‘Violent Crime’)

Measures Adopted

* The Draft Act amending Act No. 119/2002 Coll., on Weapons is being drafted. The principal
objective of the proposed legal regulation is to restrict opportunities for the abuse of legally held
weapons, however the adopted measures should administratively overload neither businesses nor
individuals. This Draft Act should solve some insufficiencies of the Act which were detected in the
practical application of the current Act on weapons. The draft amendment to the said Act is also intended
to regulate some minor offences relating to firearms and ammunition. The draft amendment will be submitted to the Government of the Czech Republic not later than by 31 December 2007.

- On the basis of the document which was drawn up by the Ministry of the Interior within meeting tasks arising from the National Action Plan against Terrorism for the National Security Council, the Ministry of Industry and Trade will submit in the second half of 2007 to the Government the draft amendment to Act No. 38/1994 Coll., on International Trade in Military Material.

- Cooperation of the Czech Police with intelligence services, the Czech army and the Military Police is important. In collaboration with the Military Police the Czech Police map soldiers who were in international missions, particularly in former Yugoslavia. The police also cooperate with the Ministry of Industry and Trade which is responsible for registering sellers of weapons, ammunition, military material and explosives. Cooperation with the Supreme Mining Authority relates to information on persons and companies possessing permits and registrations who are carrying out work with explosives. The Unit for Combating Organised Crime cooperates with the State Office for Nuclear Safety, the State Institute for Radiation Protection, the State Institute of Nuclear, Chemical, and Biological Protection, the Ministry of Finance – General Directorate of Customs, the Ministry of Health, the Ministry of Agriculture, and the Fire and Rescue Service of the Czech Republic.

- As regards cooperation of the Czech Police with foreign partners, contact with liaisons working at the embassies of Germany, the USA, the United Kingdom, Switzerland, France, Italy and Scandinavian countries is most frequent, but there is also contact with a liaison from Spain for the Countries of Central Europe, who has his seat in Budapest. The Spanish liaison participated in November 2006 in negotiations with officers from the National Bureau of Investigation of the Spanish Police which were held in Prague. Cooperation with police officers of Slovakia, Poland, Austria, and Germany is maintained through border meetings.

- There were two meetings of the groups of European Weapon Experts, in February 2006 in Vienna, and in November 2006 in Wiesbaden. This group’s activities concentrate on enhancing cooperation and the exchange of information in combating the illegal possession, development and production of weapons, their parts and ammunition. Guidelines laying down basic methods of cooperation, in particular when attempting to detect the route of seized weapons, were developed.

2.2.7.4 Forgery

- In 2006 the number of seized, forged and altered banknotes generally decreased. The amount of forged euro and USD notes displayed a decline, on the other hand forged domestic banknotes were on the rise.

- In total 367,904 counterfeited, altered or forged banknotes and coins were seized, (-46,264 banknotes and coins). The number of seized altered notes and their imitations (fakes) of various currencies was especially high, as it was also in 2005. In total 352,236 banknotes and coins were seized.

- In total 7,834 (-1,461) counterfeited or forged banknotes and coins were seized in the Czech Republic. Forged Czech bank notes displayed the highest share in seized counterfeit. They were followed by the euro and American dollar currencies. The number of seized altered banknotes and coins decreased to 147 (-1,711 banknotes and coins).

- With regard to Czech currency 6,272 counterfeiters were seized (+1,273 counterfeiters). Banknotes of the nominal value of 500 CZK displayed the highest share in seized counterfeit banknotes. The majority of counterfeiters of domestic currency were made on office printers and copying machines and were evaluated as fourth degree with respect to their danger (less successful).

- As regards European currency the number of counterfeiters substantially decreased to 580 (-430 counterfeiters) whilst counterfeit banknotes of the nominal value of EUR 50 displayed the largest decline. The number of counterfeiters of US dollars decreased as well, dropping to 450 (-521 counterfeiters). Banknotes of the nominal value of USD 100 displayed the highest share in seized dollar banknotes. As
regards both currencies, they are counterfeited by using print techniques and demonstrate a higher professional level of counterfeitors.

- In 2006 in total 285 counterfeited coins (+6 coins) were seized. Seized counterfeits of euro coins show a high degree of danger and may be recognisable by the general public only with difficulty. On the other hand coins of domestic currency are counterfeited predominantly for the purpose of being used in vending/gambling machines.

- As regards the forgery of cashless payment means, crimes relating to the forgery of payment cards occupy the highest position. Banks quickly decided to use safer chip technologies which restrict the abuse of cards when used in shops. Forged toll labels represent a real problem. In total 550 toll labels for all categories of motor vehicles (for driving on highways) were seized.

### Measures Adopted

- The Inter-ministerial Working Coordination Group, consisting of officers from the Ministry of Finance – General Directorate of Customs, the State Fund of Transport Infrastructure, the General Directorate of the Czech Postal Service, the State Printing Works, the Ministry of Finance, and the Czech Police, was established. This Group is involved in preventive and repressive measures which are to prevent the forgery and sale of forged toll labels. Two more security features were added to new issues of toll labels which will enable better recognition of originals from counterfeits.
2.2.8 Terrorism

- The current situation in the Czech Republic is peaceful in terms of open manifestations of terrorism. The Czech Republic itself did not become in the course of 2006 the stage for any action which could be described as ‘a classic terrorist attack’, meaning politically motivated violence or a threat of violence the aim of which (apart from the respective victims of damage at the spot of an attack) is mainly to provoke an atmosphere of fear in society – for example for the purpose of forcing a government or any other state authorities to take certain steps (releasing prisoners, withdrawing military troops from international missions, and so on).

- On the other hand, in the course of the year there were certain threats and other facts bearing witness to the reality that the Czech Republic could be endangered by terrorism. At the end of September and the beginning of October 2006 measures adopted to protect the premises of the Jewish community located mainly in Prague culminated.

- As regards terrorism, the Czech Republic can be evaluated as a territory which can be used to ensure logistical support of supranational terrorist organisations or as a territory suitable for the transit of terrorists to other European countries. Prerequisites are created by the favourable geographical location of the Czech Republic, its membership in the EU and its prepared future integration into the Schengen area. With regard to the fact that the Czech Republic has not yet become the target of a terrorist attack, terrorists may assume a lower level of vigilance on the part of the public as well as public authorities. At the same time there are some facts indicating the presence of contact persons from some foreign terrorist groups in the territory of the Czech Republic. Interest in purchasing weapons or technologies by persons suspected of cooperation with terrorist organisations was ascertained in the Czech Republic, and efforts to establish branches of foreign NGOs which were suspected of supporting terrorism were reported as well.

- Although no classic terrorist attack has been reported in the Czech Republic, the general public have been disturbed by several incidents, such as the use of explosives to create a threatening situation (but also chemical and biological substances) in connection with events without any political context (settling accounts with other criminal groups, extortion directed towards the state or other public or private entities).

- The interests of the Czech Republic abroad (embassies and consulates, members of military missions, individual citizens, including tourists) cannot be underestimated.

- The most frequently mentioned motive for a terrorist attack in the Czech Republic or against the interests of the Czech Republic is the involvement of the state in global anti-terrorist efforts, including the deployment of army troops in Iraq and Afghanistan and the provision of space for Radio Free Europe.

- Potential offenders of terrorist acts are, allegedly, foreign nationals (both those who transit across our country and those residing in the Czech Republic for a long time) as well as domestic extremists coming from the ultra left-wing and ultra right-wing spectrum. Residents who are employees of foreign intelligence services, as well as acts committed by psychologically challenged persons, cannot be excluded either.

- In this context the premises of the embassies of some countries, airports and air traffic, some radio broadcasting stations and premises relating to civil aviation may be particular targets. However, ‘soft targets’ cannot be omitted either, for example places that are not guarded but are characterised by a high concentration of people (the Prague metro, hypermarkets, premises of the Jewish community, significant industrial or similar facilities, schools and school facilities and/or large cultural and sporting events could become potential targets for possible attacks and are among high risk targets).
Measures Adopted

- Despite the peaceful situation, the Czech Republic is continuously prepared for a confrontation with terrorism. The preparedness of the Czech Republic for a respective threat of terrorism will be enhanced by adopting specific measures. The National Action Plan on Combating Terrorism summarises results and includes newly proposed measures (in particular of a foreign policy, military, logistics, legislative, organisational, and analytical nature). Its updated version for the years 2005 – 2007 was approved by Government Resolution No. 1466 of 16 November 2005. A further update of the document is expected during 2007.

- Government Resolution No. 1060 of 13 September 2006 is focused on efforts to make operative aspects of combating terrorism more effective and relates to the coordination of activities of intelligence services of the Czech Republic when assessing intelligence necessary for the security of the Czech Republic with a special focus on combating terrorism. Government Resolution No. 1068 on authorising members of the Government to coordinate and provide with information some central state administration bodies which are not headed by a member of the Government and the Security Intelligence Service, has the same function as Resolution No. 1060.

- As regards international and political aspects, it is necessary to mention that the Czech Republic ratified in 2006 both the International Convention for the Repression of the Financing of Terrorism and the International Convention on the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism. Thus the Czech Republic has become a party to all thirteen anti-terrorist UN conventions generally known as ‘sectoral’ conventions.

The following steps are considered as main priorities of the Czech Republic in combating terrorism:

* to improve communication and cooperation between entities involved in combating terrorism;
* to enhance conditions for executing the activities of security forces;
* to carry out activities relating to the protection of the population; and
* to prevent the establishment of closed immigrant communities and the radicalisation of their members;

- All anti-terrorist measures which the Czech Republic adopts are conceived with respect to the protection of fundamental human rights and freedoms.

- Another set of activities relating to the preparation for a possible terrorist attack was included in the Official Catalogue of Activities for the Integrated Rescue System. In 2006 the new Set of Activities of the Integrated Rescue System under the number STC 05/IZS was drawn up and approved. Such activities are necessary for joint intervention where there a reasonable suspicion of the presence of B-agents or toxins is found. This new set of activities responds to the possibility of terrorist attacks using biological substances.

- The Czech Police participated in exercising the Integrated Rescue System units regarding the impact of possible terrorist attacks and the issue of terrorism. Testing the set of activities published under number STČ03/IZS 1 – air accident/crashes – was carried out through a large exercise involving all IRS units of the Vysocina Region held in October 2006. It was named HORIZONT 2006; members of the public order police from the respective region and a helicopter of the Police Air Service participated in the exercise at Jihlava airport.

- ‘A man suspected of having committed a terrorist attack was apprehended’ within the exercise called OCHRANA (PROTECTION) 2006 held in Brno near the shopping centre. The man (an actor) was to have made a fictitious attack against visitors to the shopping centre by placing an unknown toxic substance into a ventilating system. Other two men suspected of having sold the said substance to a terrorist were apprehended in the centre of Brno. Visitors could watch apprehension of the suspects, the action of the security forces and the seizure of luggage by fire-fighters.

- The Czech Police entered into cooperation with police partners. The aim of such cooperation was to exchange information more effectively. Specialists of the Criminal Police and Investigation Service Office are members of analytical working parties of the Europol Islamic Terrorism Group which deals
with the issue of Islamic terrorism in relation to the EU, and the Dolphin Group, which is devoted to the issue of terrorism except for Islamic terrorism.

- The Czech Republic considers the protection of civil aviation as essential. An ongoing analysis of risks led to in 2006 several findings demonstrating an increased danger of a terrorist attack both in the broader European context and directly against Czech interests. On the basis of such information all entities involved adopted appropriate measures.

- Act No. 225/2006 Coll., amending Act No. 49/1997 Coll., on Civil Aviation and on the amendment to Act No. 455/1991 Coll., on Trade Licensing (the Trade Licensing Act), as amended, was published. This Act newly governs the protection of civil aviation and defines unlawful acts which can seriously endanger or disturb the safety of civil aviation. The amendment clarifies the protection of civil aviation from unlawful acts in compliance with European standards, defines a new division of responsibilities and powers, and contains more precise sanctions against violations of security.

- Furthermore, Decree No. 410/2006 Coll., on the Protection of Civil Aviation against Unlawful Acts and on the amendment to Decree of the Ministry of the Transport and Communications No. 108/1997 Coll., implementing Act No. 49/1997 Coll., on Civil Aviation and on the amendment to Act No. 455/1991 Coll., on Trade Licensing (the Trade Licensing Act), as amended, was issued. Among other things it lays down the content and structure of security programmes.

- The Ministry of Transport in cooperation with members of the Inter-ministerial Commission for Civil Aviation Safety drew up the updated National Programme for Protecting Civil Aviation of the Czech Republic against Unlawful Acts describing the system of protection of civil aviation in the Czech Republic and regulating mechanisms of cooperation between individual entities responsible for its protection.

- The current security situation and risks in the Czech Republic, including civil aviation, are analysed by the Joint Intelligence Group working at the Office of the Government of the Czech Republic. A coordinating body of the Ministry of Transport- the Inter-ministerial Commission for Civil Aviation Safety meets regularly. The Commission evaluates the current security risks in relation to civil aviation, proposes measures and serves as a coordination forum for preparing new regulations and standards for civil aviation safety.

- The Ministry of Transport in cooperation with the Ministry of the Interior also participates in regular meetings of working groups of the International Organisation for Civil Aviation, of the European Union, and of the European Conference for Civil Aviation. It takes part, within these institutions, in preparing new security measures for the area of civil aviation.

For further related information – see Annex – Information on the Issue of Extremism in the Czech Republic in 2006.
2.2.9 Road Safety

I. Development and Characteristic Features

Number of road accidents:
187,965 (-5.7%, -11,297)

Consequences of road accidents:
- Persons killed:
  956 (-15.2%, -171)
- Persons with heavy injuries:
  3,990 (-9.2%, -406)
- Persons with light injuries:
  24,231 (-13.4%, -3,743)

Material damage caused
CZK 9.12 billion
(-6.7%, CZK -650 million)

• In 2006 the Czech Police investigated in total 187,965 (-5.7%, -11,297) road accidents. A comparison with 2005 shows that all basic indicators of road accidents displayed a decline. Such situation was affected by a favourable development in the second half of 2006 when the amendment to the Act on Road Traffic came into effect. The number of killed or heavily injured persons was in 2006 the lowest since 1990. The number of people with light injuries was the third lowest since 1990.

• Almost two thirds of accidents, of the number of accidents caused by drivers of motor vehicles, were caused by bad driving; a further 18% of accidents can be attributed to not giving priority; less than 15% were caused by excessive speed in driving; and 2.1% of accidents were caused by drivers incorrectly overtaking. Most persons were killed due to excessive speed in driving (420 persons, which accounts for more than 49%).

* The number of road accidents occurring under the influence of alcohol was 6,807 (-1,385) accidents (i.e. 3.8% of the total number of accidents), in which 42 (-17) persons were killed and 2,881 (-612) were injured.

(For further information see Chapter ‘Minor Offences’, the part concerning the Traffic Police, and tables and diagrams No. 37-40)

II. Measures Adopted

• An important moment was the coming into effect of the Act on Road Traffic (Act No. 411/2005 Coll.) on 1 July 2006, which brought about a number of substantial changes concerning road traffic. Some legislative insufficiencies of the said amendment were removed prior to the date when Act No. 411/2005 Coll. came into force. The impact of the Act on road safety needs to be evaluated, in full detail, in 2007.

• Under Act No. 411/2005 Coll. the number of crimes of drunkenness considerably increased and the same applies to criminal offences included in the category ‘Other Crimes’ (such as driving a motor vehicle without a driving licence).

• Decree No. 298/2006 Coll., amending Decree No. 167/2002 Coll., implementing Act No. 247/2000 Coll., on Acquiring and Improving Professional Skills for Driving Motor Vehicles and on the Amendment to Some Other Acts, as amended by Act No. 478/2001 Coll., as amended by Decree No. 152/2003 Coll., was published. The Decree regulates the conditions of tests necessary to acquire a driving licence and introduced electronic examinations of applicants for driving licences. A new system of tests was introduced for the acquisition of a driving licence which made the conditions of the
Theoretical part more strict and excluded fraud and possible errors made by the examination board (commissionaires).

- The Ministry of Transport agreed, within implementation of the project ‘A Single System of Traffic Information’, to issue a Decree on a ‘Republic-wide Traffic Information System’ which defines types of traffic information affecting safe and smooth road traffic, entities which are obliged to collect and transfer information into the republic-wide traffic information system, and conditions for publishing traffic information taken from the traffic information system. This Decree will come into force on 1 March 2007. Information on meeting the project of A Single System of Traffic Information was submitted to the Government in June 2006.

- On-the-spot-checks aimed at enforcing Section 43 of the Act on Road Traffic (restricting use/drives of some vehicles were carried by the Czech Police in cooperation with the Customs Administration.

- The Government Council for Road Safety evaluated how tasks arising from the National Strategy of Road Safety, Activities of Vehicle Testing Stations and Driving Schools, and State Professional Supervision had been met, and assessed activities pertaining to road safety.

- In order to meet the National Strategy for Safe and Smooth Road Traffic the Ministry of the Interior draws up annually the Ministerial Action Plan on Safe and Smooth Road Traffic. The following priorities of the Ministry of the Interior were set out in compliance with the relevant evaluation:
  - As regards road safety and smooth traffic, specific attention will be paid to the following issues: observing speed limits, the coordination of supervision in a municipality with the municipal police, checks on restrained systems (e.g. seat belts) in cars, establishing links with preventive education activities, and in cooperation with the municipal police attention will be paid to the supervision of how pedestrians cross roads and the conduct of pedestrians and drivers at zebra-crossings, as well as driving under the influence of alcohol.
  - Prevention: the use of restrained systems (links to supervisory activities of the Czech Police, presentations in the media), the correct way of crossing roads and the conduct of pedestrians and drivers at zebra-crossings (links to supervisory activities of the Czech Police and the municipal police, presentations in media), observing speed limits, and establishment of a Centre of Traffic Prevention of the Ministry of the Interior and the Czech Police in the Museum of the Police of the Czech Republic.
  - Human resources and technical equipment: to secure technical equipment required for implementing priority tasks of the Czech Police in the field of supervision and prevention.

### 2.2.10 Crimes Committed on Railways

#### I. Development and Characteristic Features

- Crimes committed on railways accounted for 1.4 % of total crime, with pick pocketing representing the greatest part (17.6 %), while crimes against property accounted in total for 73.7 % of total crime. Railway Police Service units detected altogether 1,169 thefts (+48). As regards theft on trains, 1,314 (-13) persons were victims of such thefts, of whom 26 % were foreign nationals. The amount of damage caused decreased to CZK 17,548,000 (-10 %).

- An adverse situation on the platforms of Praha Hlavní nádraži (Prague Main Station) remains a problem, where in 2006, 400 passengers were robbed. A shift in the interest of offenders (thieves) to the railway station Praha Holesovice can be seen, as 51 passengers were robbed there. The total number of 477 criminal offences committed at Prague railway stations represents a share of 38 % of all criminal offences committed at railway stations in the Czech Republic as a whole.
II. Measures Adopted

- The structure of the Czech Police includes 17 Departments of the Railway Police and seven Departments of Escorts of Trains. As of 1 January 2006 a pilot project to merge the Unit of the Railway Police at the Municipal Directorate in Ostrava with the Unit of Train Escorts of the Police Administration of the North Moravian Region was commenced. Thus the Unit of the Railway Police and Train Escorts of the Department of the Public Order and Railway Police of the Police Administration of the North Moravian region will be established.

- As a follow up to activities carried out by the team PATA, working within the Police Administration of the South Moravian Region, cooperation with policemen of the Criminal Police and Investigation Service Office of the District Directorate of Prague II was commenced. By adopting appropriate measures the police managed to reduce the activities of thieves: 37 cases of thefts on trains R374 were solved.

2.2.11 Protection of Classified Information

I. Development and Characteristic Features

The number of cases of breaches of classified information slightly increased in 2006. The National Security Authority (‘NSA’) commenced in 33 cases administrative proceedings to impose a fine for breaching duties in the field of confidential information, of which 30 cases related to breaches of classified information concerning personal security and two cases related to the security of information systems, while one case related to administrative security. The total amount of fines levied amounted to CZK 28,000.

It is the Unit for Combating Corruption and Financial Crime which deals with criminal offences relating to breaches of classified information in state administration, up to the ‘Top Secret’ degree. In 2006 one former soldier of the Ministry of Defence along with one civil employee of the Ministry of Defence and one another person were charged with the crime of breaching classified information.

II. Measures Adopted

Act No. 412/2005 Coll., on the Protection of Classified Information and on Security Eligibility, and Act No. 413/2005 Coll., on the Amendment of Some Other Acts in relation to the Act on the Protection of Classified Information and Security Eligibility, implementing the amendments of relating legal provisions, came into force on 1 January 2006. At the same time, i.e. on 1 January 2006, implementing legal regulations relating to the new Act on the Protection of Classified Information and Security Eligibility came into effect. Namely they are: Government Regulation No. 522/2005 Coll., laying down lists of classified information, and Decrees No. 523 to 529/2005 Coll., regulating the application of individual degrees of classified information.

Within state supervision over the protection of classified information the NSA carried out in 2006 thirteen checks of state bodies and three checks of business undertakings with the aim of contributing to the protection of classified information.

2.2.12 Communist Crime Investigation

- The Office of Documentation and Investigation of the Crimes of Communism (the ODICC) prosecuted in total 96 cases and in 2006 no prosecution was commenced. Two files were closed. The average period of investigation of a criminal case is 76 days (32.5 months in 2005, 16.6 months in 2004).

- During the existence of the ODICC in total 190 charged persons were prosecuted. The unfinished prosecution of two charged persons was transferred to 2006, when this case was closed. The number of decisions issued relating to charged persons (total/year 2006) are as follows: discontinued under Sec. 172/1a of the Rules of CP - 6 persons/0; discontinued under Sec. 172/1b of the Rules of CP - 25/0;
discontinued under Sec. 172/1c of the Rules of CP - 23/0; discontinued under Sec. 172/1d of the Rules of CP - 20/0; discontinued under Sec. 172/1e of the Rules of CP - 1/0; suspended under Sec. 173/1 of the Code of CP - 3/0; motions for bringing charges – 120/0 (including repeat motions for bringing charges 190/0); charged with a relevant crime - 100/3 (including repeat indictments - 126/10) and lawfully sentenced by courts - 78/4 (eight persons received sentences of imprisonment, whilst twenty one persons received conditional sentences; eighteen persons were had charges against them dropped; and criminal prosecution was discontinued in 28 cases). Persons were charged mainly with crimes of abuse of power by a public official, treason, severe injury to health, oppression, breaching the duties of guard service, and so forth.

• In total 1,592 cases were examined. In 2006 31 new cases were recorded, 26 cases were closed, and thus 37 cases remain open; the average period of examination was 23 months.
• In 2006 19 cases were discontinued by final and conclusive decision under Sec. 159a/1 of the Rules of CP (until 2005, 437 cases), no case under Sec. 159a/2 tr. of the Rules of CP (until 2005, 123 cases) and two cases under Sec. 159a/4 of the Rules of CP (until 2005, 115 cases).

As regards analytical activities, in order to collect relevant data and information for security certificates to be issued by the National Security Authority 1,214 persons were examined and investigated (in 2005, 1,158 persons).

The general public was provided information on the activities of the ODICC in newspapers/journals, television, radio broadcasting and on relevant websites.
3. Policy Concerning Public Order and Internal Security

The Ministry of the Interior is a responsible party for preparing mutually linked strategic programme documents (governmental as well as ministerial) concerning the activities of the Czech Police and other security forces. Their goal is to create effective protection for Czech society against crime and to contribute to implementing the activities of the Czech Police as a service to citizens. Individual ministries and institutions are adopting a wide range of measures with the aim of enhancing a system which would help to maximally decrease the impact of criminal offences on citizens. Crime is not just effectively suppressed by legal repressive tools but also by preventive policy.

This particular Chapter contains measures adopted by the Ministry of the Interior and the Czech Police as the main parties responsible for public order and internal security and relating to preventive, economic, personnel, organisational and training activities.

3.1 Overview of Basic Strategic and Analytical Documents

In addition to regularly submitted documents, which are the National Action Plan on Combating Terrorism; the Status Report on Migration in the Czech Republic; Information on Meeting Tasks Resulting From the Action Plan for Combating Illegal Migration; the Report on Meeting Tasks Resulting from the Crime Prevention Strategy; and Mid-term Ministerial Strategies updated on an ongoing basis by individual ministries, the following reports have been drawn up:

- Strategy for Policing in Relation to Minorities for 2006 – 2007
- Strategy of Care for Children at Risk and Children Living Outside Their Families
- Information of Security Measures Being Adopted in the Czech Republic on Combating Terrorism
- Coordination of Activities of Intelligence Service in the Czech Republic when Evaluating Information Important to the Security of the Czech Republic with a Special Focus on Combating Terrorism
- Report on Safeguarding the Security of the Czech Republic
- Status Report on Safeguarding the Security of the Czech Republic in the Case of Protection Against Emergency Situations
- Report on the Preparedness of the Czech Republic for Adopting Schengen Acquis

The Supreme State Prosecutor’s Office has drawn up the following reports:

- Report on Evaluating the Effectiveness of Criminal Punishment of Conduct within Local and Regional Authorities and Public (State) Administration Bodies at the Local Level, and the Procedure for State Prosecutors in this Matter
- Report on Evaluating Punishment of Communist Crimes, Crimes Committed during so-called ‘Wild Displacement’ between 1945 and 1946, and War Crimes and Crimes Against Humanity Committed during the Nazi Occupation

Some research tasks relating to the area of public order and internal security of the Czech Republic are carried out by the Institute for Criminal Sciences and Social Prevention – this is research aimed at the issues of youth, drugs, organised crime, crime trends and crimes committed by women. In 2006 the Institute completed the following tasks:

- Application of Act No. 218/2003 Coll., on the Liability of Youth for Illegal Acts and the Judicial System Concerning Youth with regard to the development and situation in crime and pathological social phenomena concerning youth;
- A survey focused on the possibilities of criminal justice in anti-drug policy; and
- A survey focused on organised crime.
3.2 Legislative Activities
(The list of activities is not exhaustive; some of them are included in the relevant sections of the Report)

Act No. 71/2006 Coll., amending Act No. 2/1969 Coll., on Establishing Ministries and Other Central State Administration Authorities of the Czech Republic, as amended
Through this Act the Ministry of the Interior was assigned, inter alia, a coordinating role concerning the service relations of members of security forces.

The Amendment to the Act on the Residence of Aliens

Act No. 500/2004 Coll., on the Rules of Administrative Procedure
New regulation of the administrative procedure fully replaces Act No. 71/1967 Coll., on Administrative Proceedings (the Rules of Administrative Procedure), as amended, and complies with standards of European administrative proceedings. It reacts to changes in the organisation of public administration bodies and newly regulates the scope of competencies of the Rules of Administrative Procedure and its system; it introduces into administrative proceedings new institutes and clarifies current legal provisions. The Act came into effect on 1 January 2006.

Draft Act on Liability for Minor Offences and Related Proceedings (the Act on Minor Offences) and Draft Act on the Amendment to Some Acts in Relation to the Adoption of the Act on Minor Offences
The objective is to unify liability for minor offences committed by natural persons and other administrative delicts of both legal and natural persons. It newly lays down general conditions of liability for a minor offence, sanctions and protective measures and proceedings on a given minor offence. The legislative process concerning this Draft Act was suspended.

In accordance with the aforementioned Act travel documents have been issued, effective of 1 September 2006, with machine readable data and furnished with a data medium containing biometric data - with the first biometric data being the digitalised face of the holder. From 1 May 2008 travel documents should be furnished with the second biometric data – a fingerprint.

Decree No. 415/2006 Coll., laying down technical conditions and procedure for the acquiring and further processing of biometric data contained on the data media of a travel document
This legal regulation, effective of 1 September 2006, governs technical requirements for taking the image of the face of an applicant for a travel document furnished with machine readable data and media with biometric data, prerequisites for taking the image of the face of an applicant for a travel document with machine readable data and media with biometric data in cases of unusual anatomic or physiological features, conditions for verifying the functionality of data medium, basic preconditions of protection
when processing biometric data as sensitive personal data, and requirements for technical features of photographs to be used in a travel documents which are not furnished with biometric data. As well it also specifies new samples of travel documents and application forms.

**Act No. 342/2006 Coll., amending some acts relating to population records and some other acts**
The Act newly regulates how to monitor the security of processing of personal data stored in the recording information system of inhabitants in the Czech Republic, how to enhance the protection of personal data when it is processed, and at the same time to protect activities carried out by intelligence and security forces. It also lays down the competences of the Ministry of the Interior as a manager of the recording information system of citizens and authorises this system to be used for verification purposes and to ensure the complete data of foreign nationals holding a residence permit in the Czech Republic, and as well the competencies of the Ministry of the Interior to use information systems operated by the Czech Police. It can also retrieve data for the Ministry of Foreign Affairs if Czech citizens are involved in humanitarian or security situations abroad and it is necessary to ensure their rights. The Act came into effect on 3 July 2006.

The following legal regulations were drawn up by the Ministry of Justice:

The aforementioned Act incorporated in the Czech legal framework Article 3 of Council Framework Decision 2001/500/JHA of 26 June 2001 on money laundering, the identification, tracing, freezing, seizing and confiscation of instrumentalities and the proceeds of crime. Furthermore, through this Act Council Framework Decision 2003/577/JHA of 22 July 2003 on the execution in the European Union of orders freezing property or evidence was transposed.

**Draft Amendment to the Criminal Code and the Rules of Criminal Procedure**
The proposed legal regulation implements Council Framework Decision 2005/214/JHA of 24 February 2005 on the application of the principle of mutual recognition to financial penalties. It lays down specific procedure in recognising and executing the decision of imposing a financial penalty if this was issued by a court of an EU Member State within criminal proceedings or by any other body of the relevant court under the condition that an appeal can be lodged with a court which is competent in criminal proceedings. This Draft Act was submitted to the Government on 29 December 2006.

**Draft Amendment to the Rules of Criminal Procedure and the Act on the Register of Criminal Records**
The aim of the proposed legal regulation is to implement Council Decision 2005/876/JHA of 21 November 2005 on the exchange of information extracted from the Register of Criminal Records with the objective being to simplify and supplement the existing system on the exchange of information extracted from the Register of Criminal Records between the Czech Republic and other EU Member States. The draft Amendment was delivered in January 2007 to the Parliament of the Czech Republic to be discussed as Bill No. 128.

**Draft Amendment to the Criminal Code (unauthorised residence)**
The purpose of the proposed legal regulation is to implement Council Directive 2002/90/EC of 28 November 2002 defining the facilitation of unauthorised entry, transit and residence. The respective provisions were included in the draft new Criminal Code. These provisions were essentially transferred from the draft new Criminal Code to the amendment of the current Criminal Code and the Chamber of Deputies will discuss this amendment as Bill No. 127.
3.3 Crime Prevention


RCCP priorities aimed in 2005 at developing the system of crime prevention at the local level mainly through intensive involvement of the Czech Police and regions, broadening inter-ministerial cooperation pertaining to youth crime prevention, preventing crime in socially excluded and deprived communities, helping crime victims, preparing and managing, in terms of methodology, specific projects, and developing international cooperation. Ministerial programmes focused on elaborating the methodologies of their programmes, enhancing social services, developing advisory, emergency and specialised facilities, and improving educational systems. The implementation and promotion of specific preventative programmes continued. These were implemented by municipalities and NGOs targeting child and juvenile delinquents, socially excluded groups, victims of criminal acts, and victims of domestic violence.

As regards social prevention, cooperation between ministries represented in the RCCP and regional authorities continued, in particular when preparing guidelines and informative documents and coordinating preventive activities at a lower level of state administration and self-government. The Ministry of the Interior developed cooperation with managers of crime prevention working at regional authorities. They participated in drafting and implementing the Crime Prevention Programme at the local level. The Ministry also collaborated with regional coordinators for Roma affairs within the Working Group of the Government Council for Roma Community Affairs, which falls under the responsibility of the Ministry of the Interior and the Czech Police.


Main priorities of the RCCP and the Ministry of the Interior include the implementation of the Programme of Crime Prevention at the Local Level – Partnership (hereinafter referred to as the ‘Partnership Programme’). The aim of the Partnership Programme which is every year financed by the government from the state budget, is to decrease the level and gravity of criminal activities, to increase the feeling of citizens as being safe, and to incorporate crime prevention in the programmes of the development of municipalities and regions.

On the basis of recommendations of the Regional Administrations of the Czech Police 118 municipalities were invited to implement the Partnership Programme, while 111 municipalities submitted their projects. In total 192 projects were supported in 98 towns and villages and these subsidies totalled CZK 67,622,000.

In 2006 for the first time there was a possibility to implement the Partnership Programme in regions. Of 14 regions, eight filed applications for subsidies (the South Moravian Region, the Liberec Region, the Moravian-Silesian Region, the Olomouc Region, the capital city of Prague, the Central Bohemian Region, the Usti Region, and the Zlin Region). Regional projects covered social prevention and information to be provided to citizens about the possibility of protection from criminal offences. Twelve regional projects were supported by the amount of CZK 3,807,000.

Thus in total 204 projects of towns, villages, and regions were supported in 2006 in the framework of the Partnership Programme by an amount totalling CZK 71,429,000.

Evaluations of the Partnership Programme show that the implementation of preventive activities in towns and villages contributes to the stabilising of crime, and in some towns and/or villages even to a decline in criminal offences.
The Crime Prevention Programme of the Ministry of the Interior until 2007 pays special attention to developing preventive activities of the Czech Police and determines a range of specific tasks aimed at integrating the Czech Police in preventive systems. A specific, significant activity was the completion of a single educational programme ‘We are Learning with the Police’ for groups of children residing in risk localities. It was determined for pupils at higher classes of basic schools.

In 2006 the Ministry of the Interior allocated from its budget chapter CZK 3.9 million on implementing ministerial crime prevention projects. Projects concentrated on solving predetermined areas: Community Policing, proven ‘classical’ prevention, police training, school prevention, traffic prevention, combined projects, promotion articles, and technical equipment.

Implementation of a project of Introducing Principles of Community Policing into the Work of the Police of the Czech Republic continued. This project was piloted in two localities – Zruc nad Sazavou and Tisnov. Its aim is to verify some procedures of community policing in the work of the Public Order Police. In both localities a sociological survey was carried out focusing on the feeling of safety of citizens. A project aimed at solving spray painting was implemented in cooperation with one municipality. This project is being implemented in cooperation with the Otevrena spolecnost (Open Society) organisation. The project was closed in December 2006 and its outcomes are, inter alia, a manual for the work of the District Departments of the Czech Police and a training module for police officers.

The introduction of proactive methods of policing could be seen also in activities carried out by police public relation departments which focused on cooperation with local authorities in the field of preventive measures and on advisory services, as well as on providing citizens with relevant information.

Implementation, including evaluation, of the Programme ‘Safe Locality’ continued. This Programme is guaranteed by the Ministry of the Interior, the Czech Police, the Association of Technical Security Services - Gremium Alarm - and the Czech Association of Insurance Companies. The Programme offers those who are interested free professional assistance for businesses in safeguarding their property and certainty that measures taken have achieved the required quality.

In 2006 promotion of preventive activities of the Ministry of the Interior and provision of information to the general public on the possibilities of protection against crime continued through presentations in the media and by the publication of information leaflets.

3.4 European Integration, International Cooperation

During the year 2006 representatives of the Czech Republic were actively involved in all relevant groups of the Council of the European Union, working groups and committees of the European Commission.

Intensive work concerning preparation for full integration into Schengen cooperation continued in technical, organisational, and legal areas. In the first half of 2006 expert evaluation of Schengen acquis not related to the Schengen Information System (SIS) was carried out in the Czech Republic. In December 2006 the Justice and Home Affairs Council decided on the deadline for abolishing checks at the internal EU border at the end of 2007, and at airports in March 2008. The final abolishment will be, however, conditional upon implementing measures included in evaluation reports and successful connection of the Czech Republic in SIS, including a positive evaluation of the Schengen acquis relating to SIS.

Another important topic in the EU was that of enhancing decision-making processes in the area of justice and home affairs. An original objective, to use for such improvement ‘transitional provisions’ which are included in Article 42 of the Treaty on European Union and in Article 67 of the EC Treaty, was not supported by Member States. Nevertheless it is assumed that the EU will continue discussing this topic.

In 2006 new Member States as well as acceding countries continued to use the programme on EU financial assistance. The Ministry of the Interior and the Czech Police prepared and implemented
projects aimed at the area of security. **PHARE and Transition Facility Programmes** are used to fund priorities such as strengthening border controls, combating corruption, or reinforcing the capacities of law enforcement. The subject of currently implemented projects is expert assistance and training of policemen by experts from other EU Member States, and investment support of specialised police units.

Further support is provided by the European Economic Area through establishment of the **Financial Mechanisms of the EEA/Norway**. The Ministry of the Interior as well as the Czech Police have a possibility to draw on money in two areas – Schengen cooperation (implementation of the National Schengen Information System, establishment of the SIRENE Office and meeting the Schengen acquis at current regional airports); and combating corruption, organised crime and illicit trafficking in drugs and human beings. In 2006 the project ‘Establishment of the SIRENE Office and Training for SIS Participants’ (which will be launched in 2007) was approved and two more projects, ‘Innovation of the System for Protecting Culture Heritage Moves of the Czech Republic’ and ‘Enhancement of Combating Foreign Criminal Structures’ are under approval process.

In 2006 the Czech Republic was involved in activities carried out by the **European Crime Prevention Network (EUPCN)**, namely through implementation of a project focused on developing guidelines for monitoring policies of EU Member States pertaining to the area of crime prevention. Representatives of the Czech Republic took part in discussions within meetings of the EUCPN Board.

The Ministry of the Interior as a responsible party for the **DAPHNE II** programme of the EU participated in a meeting of the Steering Committee for the Programme and was engaged in discussions on a follow-up programme held within bodies of the Council of the EU – ‘Combating Violence in 2007 – 2013’.

**International Agreements**

In the course of 2006 two bilateral agreements relating to internal security and public order came into force. In both cases they were documents which require the signature of the President:
- Agreement between the Czech Republic and the Confederation of Switzerland on Police Cooperation in Combating Crime (came into effect on 1 November 2006, No. 105/2006 Collection of International Agreements).

Another important contractual document was signed but this, however, has not yet entered into force):
- Agreement between the Czech Republic and the Republic of Poland on Cooperation of Police Bodies in Combating Crime and Protecting Public Order and on Cooperation in the Borderland (signed in Warsaw on 21 June 2006, it has been submitted to the Parliament of the Czech Republic for its approval with ratification).

Negotiations at expert level were held in relation to the following contractual documents:
- the Draft Agreement between the Czech Republic and the Republic of Cyprus on Cooperation against Organised Crime, Illicit Trafficking in Narcotic and Psychotropic Substances, Terrorism, and Other Dangerous Forms of Crime;
- the Draft Agreement between the Czech Republic and the Republic of Armenia on Readmitting Persons at the National Border;
- the Draft Agreement between the Czech Republic and Georgia on Readmitting Persons at the National Border;
- the Draft Agreement between the Government of the Czech Republic and the Federal Government of Switzerland on the Readmission of Persons Illegally Residing in the Country;
The following agreements are in preparation: agreements regulating police cooperation with Montenegro, Lithuania, Hungary, Russia, Serbia, Turkey, and readmission agreements with India and Mongolia.

The Czech Republic is directly bound by Community readmission agreements which the European Commission negotiates on behalf of the EC. In 2006 a Community Readmission Agreement with Albania entered into force and a Community Readmission Agreement with the Russian Federation was signed and the mandate of the Commission was extended by the countries of the West Balkans and Moldova.

International Police Cooperation

1. National Headquarters of Interpol in Prague

International police cooperation consists mainly of exchanges of police criminal information within the National Headquarters of Interpol Prague. The number of written documents/requests processed by officers of the National Headquarters of Interpol dropped to 108,008 (123,655 in 2005). The largest amount of these is represented by searches for persons and articles (for more information see Chapter 2.1.4).

Accession of the Czech Republic to the international DNA database of Interpol - ‘Interpol DNA Gateway’ could bring about significant help in solving criminal activities. Preliminary negotiations on online access to this database were commenced in September 2006.

2. Work relating to the accession to the European Union and to Schengen

Representatives of the Czech Police participate in meetings of the Working Groups SIS/Sirene, Police Cooperation, Schengen Evaluation, and Europol. They prepare supporting documents for meetings of the JHA Council (Justice and Home Affairs), COREPER (the Committee of Permanent Representatives) and CATS (a committee set up under Article 36). In 2006 the Czech Police commenced the preparation of nominees to European structures for executing the Czech Presidency of the Council of the European Union. From 19 to 23 February 2006 the Schengen evaluating mission concentrated on police cooperation, with a view to evaluate the preparedness of the Czech Republic for full integration in Schengen cooperation.

3. National SIRENE Headquarters

The National SIRENE Headquarters took part in all meetings of the Working Group of the Council of the EU - SIS/SIRENE, Schengen acquis and SIRENE I and II Manual. It participated in preparing the SIRENE I Manual. The project Establishing the National SIRENE Headquarters and Preparing Experts of the Ministry of the Interior of the Czech Republic and the Police of the Czech Republic for Using SIS was approved within the Norwegian financial mechanism. Thanks to this project the Czech Republic will receive for full integration into the Schengen Information System EUR 500,000.

At the level of the Council of the EU it was decided that with regard to the delay in project SIS II the new Member States will not be connected to this system but to the system SIS 1+, which means that the Czech Republic must make some changes in preparation for connection to SIS. This is a principle task of the National SIRENE Headquarters for 2007. This fact directly relates to the postponement of the deadline for removing checks at the internal border which is planned for 1 January 2008.

4. Activities of the National Europol Unit

In 2006 the National Europol Unit along with other units of the Czech Police and the Customs Administration participated on behalf of the Czech Republic in 13 analytical working files of Europol. In 2006 the Europol Awareness Programme was commenced – the programme for increasing awareness on the tasks and activities of Europol.

Binding Instruction of the Police President No. 71 of 23 May 2006 on cooperation of units of the Czech Police with the European Police Office regulates the scope, form and manner of cooperation and
specifies the status and tasks of the National Europol Unit, and defines rules for information exchange between Czech Police units and Europol.

On 1 January 2006 a liaison – customs officer of the Customs Administration – was appointed to work for the National Europol Unit. His task is to facilitate communication between the Customs Administration, Europol and Interpol.

5. Police Officers Seconded to Work Abroad

The Czech Police were responsible for the participation of Czech Police officers in missions established by international governmental organisation - the UN mission in Kosovo (the number of seconded policemen fluctuated during the year, oscillating between 11 and 14 police officers), the UN mission in Liberia whose main task is to assist in establishing the local police forces (five police officers), the EU monitoring mission in Bosnia and Herzegovina (five police officers), and the EU mission to support the rule of law in Iraq - EUJUST Lex (two police officers). Three police officers were newly seconded to the EU mission at the border between Moldova and Ukraine. And again in 2006 two ten-member groups of Czech Police officers were sent, one after another, to the International Police Training Centre in Jordan, where, as instructors, they participated in training Iraqi police. This project was closed on 31 December 2006.

In 2006 several liaisons were working at consulates or embassies of the Czech Republic: in Moscow, in Bratislava, in Kiev, and also in the Hague (Europol), in Lyon (Interpol) and at the European Agency for the Management of Operational Cooperation at the External Borders of the Member States of the European Union (Frontex Agency) in Warsaw.
3.5 Activities of the Ministry of the Interior in the Field of Human Resources, Science and Research, Education, Organisation, Economy, and Information and Telecommunication Systems

Human Resources

As of 31 December 2006 the total number of employees of the Ministry of the Interior and all subordinate agencies/units was 76,355. When compared with 2005, the number of employees increased by 419 employees. Of the stated total number there are 47,015 policemen (61.6 %), 9,450 fire-fighters (12.4 %), and 19,890 employees having typical employment contracts (civil employees) (26 %). There are 18,948 women, which accounts for 24.8 %, of whom 7,422 women have service contracts, i.e. 13.1 % of the total number of policemen and fire-fighters, and 11,526 women have employment contracts, i.e. 57.9 % of all civil employees.

As of 31 December 2006, when compared to 2005, the numbers of staff working for Regional Administrations of the Czech Police increased. This growth was reported from all Regional Administrations of the Czech Police with the exception of the Administration of Prague. In 2006 in total 2,104 police officers terminated their service contracts, whilst in 2005 3,387 police officers left the police. On the other hand in 2006 in total 2,842 new policemen were hired while in 2005 only 1,529 police officers were hired.

In the course of 2006 the planned staffing numbers of the Ministry of the Interior increased by 153 employees under the implementation of Government Resolutions. The distribution of individual effects was as follows: Government Resolution No. 294/2006 increased the number of fire-fighters of the Fire and Rescue Service in regions by 125 jobs and Government Resolutions No. 1088/2006 and 1232/2006 transferred 28 jobs, including employees of the Office of the Government, to the Ministry of the Interior.

At the end of 2006 there were 1,600 vacancies at the Czech Police. One of the possible causes of this situation was the postponement of the effect of Act 361/2003 Coll., on the Service Relationship of Members of the Security Services. The management of the Ministry of the Interior and the Czech Police along with the management of the Fire and Rescue Service at the end of 2006 commenced a recruiting campaign which will continue in 2007.

Science and Research


To cover research and development in 2006, a budget of CZK 12,070,000 was approved, and this was supported by CZK 50 million from the reserve fund and took into account the implementation of the programme Security Research. This research programme covering the period from 2006 until 2011 was approved by Government Resolution No. 189 of 22 February 2006. The programme Security Research is divided into two sub-programmes. The first focuses on the area of the protection of the population, while the second is oriented towards research on certain aspects of serious crime and emergency situations. A budget of CZK 42,525,000 was approved for 2007. The money will be used for implementing the programme Security Research and implementation of the projects concerning research pertaining the area of home affairs and two research objectives, namely the Police Academy of the Czech Republic and the Czech Police – the Unit of Special Activities of the Criminal Police and the Investigation Service Office. The approved budget for 2007 was, when compared to the original proposal, decreased by CZK 14,475,000.
Education and Training

The priorities of police education and training in 2006 resulted from tasks arising from the Czech Republic’s membership in the European Union, assignments of the Czech Police laid down by the Act of the Czech National Council No. 283/1991 Coll., on the Police of the Czech Republic, as well as from priorities of security policy pertaining to the area of public order and internal security.

Police education and training underwent between 2000 and 2005 essential reform launched by the PHARE project which set up a new system of education and training. Results of the PHARE project were implemented in the new Strategy for Police Education which was followed up by the Strategy for Police Teacher Education, built on a credit system. The concept of education of instructors, the new information system SAP HR, obligatory introduction of the EFQM model in police schools, and educational programmes have been implemented since September 2004. The new system is supported by legislation, and fully respects European trends in education given in particular by the Lisbon Strategy, the conclusions of Bergen, the European Code of Police Ethics, the priorities of CEPOL, and the Action Plan of the Hague Programme.

The tasks arising from the Strategy or Training in the Field of Schengen Cooperation for Members of the Police of the Czech Republic are met on an ongoing basis. The evaluating mission of EU experts appreciated the reform of police education and training in the Czech Republic.

The system of education under the responsibility of the Ministry of the Interior is based on six Secondary Police Schools of the Ministry of the Interior: two are in Prague; the others are in Brno, Jihlava, Pardubice, and Holesov. The capacity is 2,876 students and the total number of those who successfully complete police schools is about 11,000 a year. The schools provide both basic initial preparation and further specialised vocational training. To a certain, limited, degree the schools also train civil employees of the Czech Police and the Ministry of the Interior. Since November 2005 an obligatory level of language knowledge has been specified for selected police units.

The Police Academy of the Czech Republic is part of the system of education of police officers, is a top educational and scientific institution, and serves for the acquisition of a higher education degree at Bachelors, Masters and Doctoral levels on the programmes ‘Security and Legal Studies’ and ‘Public Administration’. The programmes ‘Police Activities’ and ‘Criminal Science and other Forensic disciplines’ were newly accredited. The Bachelor’s study programme and Master’s study programme ‘Public Administration’ are prepared for accreditation. The number of students in all accredited programmes is 2,293; of these 1,623 are police officers. In 2006 the Police Academy in Prague organised 50 training courses relating to the practical application of the legal regulation of service relations of attendees on security courses, changes at work of the Czech Police after accession to the Schengen Implementing Convention, the confiscation of proceeds of crime, fan violence, public procurement, extremism and some other topics.

Eight Training Centres of the Police of the Czech Republic run by regional police administrations and the administration of the capital city of Prague (and the Department of Professional Practice at the secondary School in Holesov) with the capacity of about 800 police officers supplement the system. There are four Training Centres of the police of the Czech Republic specialising in canine and equestrian training, and a department of special diving activities and training in driving police boats.

The system of police education and training also includes further professional training of policemen in active service - on-the-job-training and in-house training.

International Cooperation

CEPOL (the European Police College) as a cooperation network made up of national training institutions of EU Member States with the aim of harmonising and optimising the system of European police education plays an essential role in the field of police education and training. An important project implemented within CEPOL is building the EPLN = European Police Learning Network and e-Doc database with a view to provide access to scientific publications of research projects.
MEPA (Mitteleuropäische Polizeiakademie) is an educational network of eight countries – Austria, Germany, Hungary, Switzerland, Slovenia, Slovakia, Poland, and the Czech Republic - implemented under the Agreement of the Minister of the Interior of each of the countries concerned, signed in Budapest in May 2001. The Plan of Annual Activities includes a three-month principal course of MEPA devoted to organised crime. This is completed by a case study containing the experiences of all eight countries involved. It offers a one-month Special Course for Integrated Frontier Security, and eight to ten specific seminars focused on particular topics, language training and professional observations.

The Foundation of Hans Seidel has branches in sixty countries and ranks among significant partners of the Ministry of the Interior. Cooperation is based on the Agreement between the Ministry of the Interior of the Czech Republic and the Ministry of the Interior of Bavaria, signed in 1991. Secondary Police Schools and other units of the Ministry of the Interior participate in a number of activities. There were 29 events/activities in 2006.

**Assistance Provided by the Ministry of the Interior in the Field of Education and Training to Foreign Partners**

Azerbaijan – on the request of the Organisation for Security and Cooperation in Europe, the Ministry of the Interior became a twinning partner for establishing contemporary police education in Azerbaijan. In December 2006 a monitoring mission by a group of ten Czech experts was held in Azerbaijan and in 2007 a new training programme for newly hired policemen will be proposed and implemented in Azerbaijan.

Iraq – in 2006 the Czech Republic continued to be involved in training activities to enhance democracy within police structures by means of participating in training Iraqi policemen in the framework of the project of the International Organisation for Migration. Training activities were held by the Secondary Police School in Holesov and a course for document control was prepared for implementation in 2007.

Lebanon – the Ministry of the Interior adopted in 2006 a three-member delegation of VIP representatives of the Lebanese International Security Forces, who were interested in training in the field of public order and also the training of special units. Therefore the delegation saw demonstrations of the training of police units determined for the protection of VIP persons, of the Special Unit of the Police on Beat, of the Rapid response Team, and they visited the Police Academy of the Czech Republic.

**Organisation**

A fundamental document is the *Mid-term Strategy for the Policy of the Ministry of the Interior*, which represents a comprehensive document accepting fundamental approaches of the Strategy for Sustainable Development of the Czech Republic.

At the end of 2006 an organisational audit and an audit of processes was carried out at the Ministry of the Interior; its results will be reflected in 2007 in the organisation of the Ministry when executing its scope of competence.

- At the end of 2006 police units saw substantial changes in their structures when the Unit forCombating Illegal Proceeds and Tax Related Crime of the Criminal Police and Investigation Service Offices was abolished and its tasks were, as of 1 January 2007, taken over by other police units. Further, the District Directorates of Prague-vychod (East) and Prague-zapad (west) merged, with their successor being the District Directorate of Prague–venkov. In 2006 an integrated operative centre in Jihlava was established. As of 1 August 2006 an integrated operative centre in Brno commenced its activities. The Czech Police launched an accreditation process for offices of experts who are authorised to issue opinions on certain issues.
Economy

The issue of internal security and public order in the Czech Republic penetrates the activities of a number of entities. The most visible is in activities carried out by the Czech Police, the Fire and Rescue Service of the Czech Republic, and the Refugee Facility Service of the Ministry of the Interior.

Subsidies to cover crime prevention at the regional level continued to be provided. These supported in particular closed circuit camera systems in certain cities and towns, and facilities for youth to spend their free time (for example playgrounds for children). Funds totalling CZK 57,698,000 were allocated, as mentioned above, from the budget chapter General Cash Management, whilst the main proportion of funds was used to cover special programmes.

Expenditure for financing programmes was used to finance the acquisition and reproduction of assets, their repairs, maintenance and, in the case of ICT, its operation. The radio-communication system for principal units of the Integrated Rescue System – PEGAS was completed. Conditions for processing data in central information systems were created and their functioning was secured. Attention was paid to the projects ‘National Visa System CR’ and ‘National Schengen System of the Czech Republic’: the implementation and launching of the said projects are conditions for Czech Republic’s full integration into the Schengen area. The Justice and Home Affairs Council adopted on 5 December 2006 a procedure which should enable the abolishment of checks at the EU internal border in December 2007 or in March 2008 at the latest.

Further, other assets were purchased and technically enhanced. In 2006 the Project 1000 was launched. Its goal is to equip rooms of Czech Police units with state-of-the-art equipment as these are the places entered by the general public and it is the working environment for policemen.

Targeted funds were allocated from the Budget chapter of the Ministry of the Interior for funding joint programmes of the EU and the Czech Republic and these amounted to CZK 8,703,000.

The following tasks were solved thanks to resources from the Reserve Fund and EU money:

- ‘Support for the Strategic Development of the Dublin Unit’ (project TF CZ 04.07.02) – office equipment, ICT and software were purchased
- ‘Support to Enhance Policing in the Field of Prevention and as a Service to the Public (project TF CZ 04.07.03) – the purchase of computers.
- ‘Strengthening the Capacities of the Financial Police’ (TF CZ 05.04.01) – the purchase of computers.
- ‘Strengthening the Capabilities of the Czech Police in Combating Corruption and Economic Crime’ (project TF CZ 05.04.02) – computers and specialised equipment were purchased.
- Across-the-Border cooperation within the European Area – INTERREG IIIA CZ 04.4.85/1.2.CZ 1.0083 – Further development and modernisation of the infrastructure to enhance the competitiveness of this area. Fire equipment for the Fire and Rescue Service of the Hradec Králové Region was purchased. Two water tenders (CAS 24 Renault Midlum) to be used for suppressing forest fires were purchased.
- INTERREG IIIA CZ 04.4.85/1.2.CZ 1.0076 – Data-video-conference inter-connection of operating centres Ostrava-Katowice – namely the money was used for the Fire and Rescue Service of the Hradec Králové Region for data-video-conference inter-connection of operating centres Ostrava-Katowice and for professional training of rescue staff.

Beyond the aforementioned resources, money from the Ministry of the Interior’s Reserve Fund amounting to CZK 6,905,00 was used to cover the pre-accession Phare projects:

- ‘Supporting the National Schengen Information System’ (Phare project CZ 03.05.05) – the Ministry’s system of e-mail – mail servers, SW Mail602 were replaced and relevant administrators were trained.
- ‘Strengthening the Fight against Trafficking in Human Beings and Human Organs’ (Phare project CZ 03.05.04) – operational material was purchased. Both projects were completed as of 31 October 2006.

The Ministry of Finance decided to provide financial assistance from the National Fund-Financial Mechanism of Norway to the Police Presidium of the Czech Republic for individual project No. 01-04/05-0012-IP-0005-MV-B ‘Building the National SIRENE Centre and Preparation of experts of the Ministry of the Interior and the Czech Police for Using the Schengen Information System’.
Information and Telecommunication Systems

Communication Systems
In 2006 a long-term task of strengthening and modernising principal communication systems and extending services to basic police units continued. Modernisation is being made in the main areas provided for in the ‘Development Project of Communication Networks of the Ministry of the Interior with Integrated Services’. As regards radio-communication this is a PEGAS project; in the field of telecommunications and data transmission this is a HELIOS project.

Information Systems and Communication Technologies
A long-term task is the strategy for improving and integrating the information systems of the Ministry of the Interior and the Czech Police and their harmonisation to support the execution of all provisions relating to the Czech Republic’s accession to the EU. Therefore projects such as the ‘Visa Information System’, ‘National Schengen Information System’ and ‘Travel Documents Furnished with Biometric Elements’ are becoming more important.
4. Conclusions

Crime Development and Measures Adopted to Eliminate Crime

The Report summarises findings of the Ministry of the Interior’s units and units of the Czech Police, and of other ministries and relevant institutions involved in safeguarding public order and internal security in 2006. The Czech Police registered in total 336,446 crimes; when compared to 2005 this was a decline of 2.2 % (-7,614 crimes). In the fourth subsequent year the number of detected crimes was decreasing and the number of crimes in 2006 was the lowest ever since 1993. In terms of the long-term development of crimes, the years between 1990 and 1993 were the most dynamic; since then the differences between individual years has started to diminish. From 1994 the number of crimes increased every year until 1999 when it climaxed. Since 1999 the number of crimes, with the exception of 2002, has gradually been decreasing. The number of solved criminal offences slightly decreased by 1.2 % (-1,586 crimes); in total 133,695 crimes were solved. The percentage proportion of solved crimes was 39.7 % (+0.4 %).

Prague, with 27 % of all crimes, has the highest share in total crime, whilst it displays the lowest clear-up rate of 21.3 %.

As regards the most significant fluctuations in crime development: the number of economic crimes, crimes against property, and violent and sexually motivated crimes decreased. With respect to crimes against property the number of burglaries (burglaries of the holiday homes of private persons, shops, flats and family houses) and common thefts (thefts from cars, and thefts of cars and bicycles) declined. As regards violent crimes the number of crimes of intentional injuries to health, extortion, robberies and robberies of financial institutions fell. If compared with 2005, the number of detected murders increased thus returning to the level of previous years. When describing sexually motivated crimes the number of rapes and cases of procuring decreased.

A priority of police work is to conceive policing as a genuine service provided to the general public by way of eliminating crime supporting factors, prevention, and repression (to consistently solve crimes and to expose offenders and contribute to their economic destabilisation – i.e. freezing and confiscating illegal proceeds). The aim for the future period is to make the work of the Czech Police more effective in relation to members of national and ethnic minorities, and socially excluded groups of population.

On 1 January 2007 Act No. 135/2006 Coll., amending some Acts concerning domestic violence came into effect. This new legal regulation extended the powers of the police who are permitted to banish a person who commits domestic violence from his/her house/apartment for a period of ten days, essentially regardless of the consent of the endangered person.

The Czech Police will continue to implement tasks arising from the Czech Republic’s membership in the EU and to broaden their involvement in international police activities, including information systems, and will be preparing for the integration of the Czech Republic into the Schengen security area.

A priority of the Ministry of the Interior when solving the issue of motor vehicle thefts is to strengthen checks before the car is officially registered, checks on car wreckage management and on the usage of spare parts as well as the issue of insurance fraud. However, it appears that it is impossible to decrease the number of car thefts and thefts from cars without good prevention. The Ministry of the Interior in cooperation with other entities made all efforts to provide citizens with maximum information necessary for them to take appropriate decisions/measures. Municipal closed circuit camera systems are used. The Minister of the Interior focuses on the work of the Czech Police and exposing organised groups involved in motor vehicle theft or insurance fraud.

Among priorities of the Ministry of the Interior is combating organised crime. The ‘National Strategy for Combating Trafficking in Human Beings (from 2005 to 2007)’ was approved by Government Resolution No. 957 of 22 July 2005. The Ministry of the Interior is responsible for evaluation of the document at two-yearly intervals. The National Strategy contains a plan of tasks relating to legislation, education, prevention, research, and the protection of victims. The Government by its
Resolution No. 949 of 16 August 2006 took note of the ‘National Plan against Commercial Exploitation of Children for 2006 – 2008’. It is aimed at making more effective the activities of competent state administration and self-governing bodies, protecting children from being exploited, decreasing the number of children placed in facilities of institutional (corrective) care, strengthening awareness of commercial sexual exploitation of children among the general public and relevant professionals, creating a friendly environment for child victims and witnesses within criminal proceedings, and so forth.

Illegal migration displays a decline, however potential security risks lie within illegal migration (unauthorised residence, fake marriages, and the free movement of asylum seekers). After terrorist attacks against London, security escorts at airports became more intensive. Under Act No. 136/2006 Coll., amending some acts relating to travel documents, travel documents have been issued, effective of 1 September 2006, with machine readable data and furnished with a data medium containing biometric data – with the first biometric data being the digitalised face of the holder. From 1 May 2008 travel documents should be furnished with the second biometric data – a fingerprint. The National Plan of Managing the Protection of the National Border of the Czech Republic is to ensure the development and transformation of the system of national border protection, and effective utilisation of existing capacities with regard to the abolishment of checks at the internal border within the following periods: 1st phase – until full integration into Schengen cooperation; and the 2nd phase – after checks at the internal border are abolished.

Despite the peaceful situation the Czech Republic is continuously preparing for the possibility of a confrontation with terrorism. The National Action Plan on Combating Terrorism is a summary of results and newly proposed measures which concern mainly foreign policy, military, logistics, legislative, organisational and analytical areas. The following steps are considered as main priorities of the Czech Republic in combating terrorism: to improve communication and cooperation between entities involved in combating terrorism; to enhance conditions for executing the activities of security forces; to carry out activities relating to the protection of the population; and to prevent the establishment of closed immigrant communities and the radicalisation of their members.

During the year reviewed a number of further measures were met and the implementation of others will continue in 2007:

In 2006 the 1st phase of the project ‘P 1000’ was successfully implemented. Its objective is to modernise the offices of the lowest units of the Czech Police, i.e. rooms where police officers meet citizens. The working environment of the police including specific equipment will be upgraded as well.

* The Act on Service of Members of Security Forces came into effect on 1 January 2007. It unifies fragmented legal provisions regulating service duties of the members of the Czech Police, Fire Rescue Service, the Prison Service of the Czech Republic, the Customs Administration of the Czech Republic, the Security Intelligence Service, and the Office for Foreign Relations and Information, and the Act concerned lays down new rules of internal organisation, systematisation and career pathing in such forces.

* Tasks resulting from the new Strategy of the Government for Combating Corruption for 2006 – 2011 based on prevention, transparency and sanctions are being met. On the basis of evaluating information on the development of crime and issues of internal security and public order the priorities for security policy have been proposed for the next period. The Ministry of the Interior considers the following steps to be essential in the next years:

* Reform of the Czech Police. The Ministry of the Interior will continue to incorporate methods of community policing into police work. The possibility of integrating operational centres within individual regional administration of the Czech Police will be analysed. The aim is to harmonise the needs of regional and local authorities with the performance of the police service and to analyse possibilities to merge certain police units. Negotiations on transforming the Alien and Border Police Service will continue. The Ministry of the Interior will seek to find effective tools for prevention of and sanctions against corruption among members of the Czech Police.
A new Act on the Police of the Czech Republic, which will in a contemporary manner define the functions of the Czech Police. The objective is:
- to create an adequate legal environment for modern European police forces;
- to update and better structure the Act;
- to share responsibilities for securing public order with regional and local authorities as well as with other legal and natural persons; and
- to establish an independent audit of the Czech Police and/or armed security force.
This legal regulation will be supported by a set of related legal provisions and standards. This comprehensive legal regulation of affairs pertaining to internal order and security will, inter alia, contain provisions regulating entities safeguarding the internal security of the state and their status, instruments available for regions and municipalities, regulation concerning crime prevention, and so forth.

Reform of intelligence service. The Parliament of the Czech Republic will have submitted to it a draft for solving the transformation of the intelligence services, including a draft regulating activities to be carried out by intelligence services.

Drafting a new Policy for Combating Organised Crime. Priorities are to improve coordination of cooperation and information exchange between the Czech Police and state administration authorities and other partners; to enhance the protection (provided by the state) of victims of and witnesses to organised criminal activities; to improve the protection of the police and other persons involved in combating organised crime; and to create legislative and organisational conditions for confiscating the proceeds of criminal activities.

The Draft Act amending Act No. 119/2002 Coll., on Weapons. The principal objective of the proposed legal regulation is to restrict opportunities for the abuse of legally held weapons, however the adopted measures should administratively overload neither businesses nor individuals. This Draft Act should solve some inadequacies of the Act detected during the practical application of the current Act on weapons. The draft amendment to the said Act is also intended to regulate some minor offences relating to firearms and ammunition.
### LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Abbreviation</th>
<th>Full Form</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SIS</td>
<td>Security Intelligence Service</td>
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<tr>
<td>CEPOL</td>
<td>European Police College (a network of police education and training within the EU)</td>
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<td>AIS</td>
<td>Alien Information System</td>
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<tr>
<td>CIE</td>
<td>Czech Inspectorate of the Environment</td>
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<tr>
<td>DNA</td>
<td>deoxyribonucleic acid</td>
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<tr>
<td>EFQM</td>
<td>European Foundation of Quality Management</td>
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<tr>
<td>EC</td>
<td>European Commission</td>
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<tr>
<td>EU</td>
<td>European Community</td>
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<td>SCRS</td>
<td>Statistical Crime Recording System of the Police of the Czech Republic</td>
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<td>EUCPN</td>
<td>European Criminal Prevention Network</td>
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<tr>
<td>EURODAC</td>
<td>European System for Comparison of Fingerprints</td>
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<tr>
<td>FRS</td>
<td>Fire and Rescue Service</td>
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<tr>
<td>IRS</td>
<td>Integrated Rescue System</td>
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<td>MoT</td>
<td>Ministry of Transport</td>
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<td>MEPA</td>
<td>Mitteleuropäische Polizeiakademie</td>
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<td>MoF</td>
<td>Ministry of Finance</td>
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<td>MI</td>
<td>Ministry of Informatics</td>
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<td>MC</td>
<td>Ministry of Culture</td>
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<tr>
<td>IMF</td>
<td>International Monetary Fund</td>
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<td>MoD</td>
<td>Ministry of Defence</td>
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<td>MIT</td>
<td>Ministry of Industry and Trade</td>
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<td>MLSA</td>
<td>Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs</td>
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<td>MoJ</td>
<td>Ministry of Justice</td>
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<td>MEYS</td>
<td>Ministry of Education, Youth, and Sports</td>
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<td>MoI</td>
<td>Ministry of the Interior</td>
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<td>MoH</td>
<td>Ministry of Health</td>
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<td>MFA</td>
<td>Ministry of Foreign Affairs</td>
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<td>MoA</td>
<td>Ministry of Agriculture</td>
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<td>MoE</td>
<td>Ministry of the Environment</td>
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<td>NSA</td>
<td>National Security Authority</td>
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<td>NISPACEE</td>
<td>Network of Institutes and Schools of Public Administration of Central and Eastern Europe</td>
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<tr>
<td>SPO</td>
<td>Supreme Prosecutor’s Office</td>
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<tr>
<td>OECD</td>
<td>Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development</td>
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<td>CPD</td>
<td>Crime Prevention Department of the Ministry of the Interior</td>
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<td>NPS</td>
<td>Narcotic and Psychotropic Substances</td>
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<td>DD CP</td>
<td>District Directorate of the Police of the Czech Republic</td>
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<td>UN</td>
<td>United Nations Organisation</td>
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<tr>
<td>TPSMD</td>
<td>Training and Police School Management Department of the Ministry of the Interior</td>
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<tr>
<td>PHARE</td>
<td>Poland and Hungary Assistance for Economic Restructuring, a key pre-accession programme of the EU for Central and Eastern European Countries</td>
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<tr>
<td>PMS</td>
<td>Probation and Mediation Service</td>
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<td>Czech Police</td>
<td>Police of the Czech Republic</td>
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<td>PP of the Czech Rep.</td>
<td>Police Presidium of the Czech Republic</td>
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<td>RCCP</td>
<td>Republic Committee for Crime Prevention</td>
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<td>NB</td>
<td>National border</td>
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<td>SIS</td>
<td>Schengen Information System</td>
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<td>CPIS</td>
<td>Crime Police and Investigation Service</td>
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<tr>
<td>SP Mol</td>
<td>Secondary Police School of the Ministry of the Interior</td>
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<tr>
<td>FRG</td>
<td>Federal Republic of Germany (or only Germany)</td>
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<tr>
<td>USSR</td>
<td>former Union of the Soviet Socialist Republics</td>
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<tr>
<td>EIS</td>
<td>Early Intervention System for municipalities with extended scope of powers</td>
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<td>Rules of CP</td>
<td>Rules of Criminal Procedure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CC</td>
<td>Criminal Code</td>
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<tr>
<td>ODICC</td>
<td>Office of Documentation and Investigation of the Crimes of Communism of the Criminal Police and Investigation Service</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UCCFC</td>
<td>Unit for Combating Corruption and Financial Crime of the Criminal Police and Investigation Service</td>
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<tr>
<td>UCIPTC</td>
<td>Unit for Combating Illegal Proceeds and Tax Related Crime of the Criminal Police and Investigation Service</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UCOC</td>
<td>Unit for Combating Organised Crime of the Criminal Police and Investigation Service</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>USA</td>
<td>United States of America</td>
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<tr>
<td>CPISO</td>
<td>Criminal Police and Investigation Service Office of the Police Presidium of the Czech Republic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VIS</td>
<td>Visa Information System</td>
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</table>
Tables, graphs, maps
### Total Crime in the Czech Republic

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>1998</th>
<th>1999</th>
<th>2000</th>
<th>2001</th>
<th>2002</th>
<th>2003</th>
<th>2004</th>
<th>2005</th>
<th>2006</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Acts initiated in criminal proceedings</td>
<td>414 326</td>
<td>377 301</td>
<td>370 470</td>
<td>361 251</td>
<td>352 849</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crime ascertained *</td>
<td>425 930</td>
<td>426 626</td>
<td>391 469</td>
<td>358 577</td>
<td>372 341</td>
<td>357 740</td>
<td>351 629</td>
<td>344 060</td>
<td>336 446</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cleared up</td>
<td>185 093</td>
<td>193 354</td>
<td>172 245</td>
<td>166 827</td>
<td>151 492</td>
<td>135 581</td>
<td>134 444</td>
<td>135 281</td>
<td>133 695</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>clear-up rate %</td>
<td>43,5</td>
<td>45,3</td>
<td>44,0</td>
<td>46,5</td>
<td>40,7</td>
<td>37,9</td>
<td>38,2</td>
<td>39,3</td>
<td>39,7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>closed as a cr. offence **</td>
<td>402 109</td>
<td>402 402</td>
<td>369 426</td>
<td>340 788</td>
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**Note:**

* It is a number of offences, where criminal legal classification has been determined and proceedings continue, examination is being carried out or it has been closed.

** A category "closed as a criminal offence" means that the examination carried out by the Czech police confirmed that a crime was committed.

---

### Development of Total Crime in the Czech Republic from 1997 until 2006

![Graph showing the development of total crime in the Czech Republic from 1997 until 2006.](image-url)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Section of the Criminal Code</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Ascert.</th>
<th>Solved</th>
<th>Change Ascertained fact.</th>
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<td>Total economic crimes</td>
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<td>TOTAL CRIMES:</td>
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Development in the Ascertained and Recovered Damage (CZK mil.)
Caused by Total Crime in the CR from 1997 until 2007

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Ascertained and Recovered Damage of Total Crime from 1997 until 2006

Share of Individual Crimes in Damage Ascertained in the CR in 2006:
- Economic crime: 56.5%
- Violent crime: 1.5%
- Other: 4.3%
- Cr. against property: 37.7%
The Regions of the Czech Republic Affected by Crime in 2006 According to the Number of Crimes Detected

Number of crimes

- 37,000 - 89,700 (2)
- 16,200 - 37,000 (4)
- 11,600 - 16,200 (3)
- 8,100 - 11,600 (5)

The Regions of the Czech Republic Affected by Crime in 2006 According to the Number of Crimes Detected per 10,000 Inhabitants

Number of crimes

- 344 - 758 (3)
- 296 - 344 (3)
- 220 - 296 (4)
- 160 - 220 (4)
The Regions of the Czech Republic Affected by Crime in 2006 According to the Clear up Rate

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Clear up rate %</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Moravskoslezský kraj</td>
<td>54.7 - 59.4 (3)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jihomoravský kraj</td>
<td>51.1 - 54.7 (3)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ústecký kraj</td>
<td>48.1 - 51.1 (4)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Liberecký kraj</td>
<td>21.3 - 48.1 (4)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The Regions of the Czech Republic Affected by Crime in 2006 According to the Number of Cleared Up Crimes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Number of cleared up crimes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Moravskoslezský kraj</td>
<td>16 400 - 19 200 (3)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jihomoravský kraj</td>
<td>8 100 - 16 400 (2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ústecký kraj</td>
<td>6 000 - 8 100 (5)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Liberecký kraj</td>
<td>4 200 - 6 000 (4)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Misdemeanours Recorded by the Czech Police from 2002 until 2006

#### The Title of the Relevant Czech Police Service

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>2002</th>
<th>2003</th>
<th>2004</th>
<th>2005</th>
<th>2006</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Public Order Police Service</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total number misdemeanours</td>
<td>1 115 383</td>
<td>1 173 086</td>
<td>1 138 370</td>
<td>1 093 510</td>
<td>868 198</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>of them in the following areas:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- road safety and smoothness</td>
<td>758 943</td>
<td>838 064</td>
<td>794 171</td>
<td>757 873</td>
<td>555 780</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- misdemeanours against property (§ 50)</td>
<td>185 163</td>
<td>166 874</td>
<td>172 401</td>
<td>171 791</td>
<td>172 964</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- public order (§ 47-49)</td>
<td>126 776</td>
<td>114 622</td>
<td>111 956</td>
<td>107 796</td>
<td>97 626</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- alcoholism and other types of addiction (Sec. 30)</td>
<td>24 259</td>
<td>30 765</td>
<td>35 722</td>
<td>35 752</td>
<td>25 346</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| **Administration Activity Police Service** | | | | | |
| - of them in the areas of firearm licences | 4 991 | 5 497 | 6 080 | 5 317 | 5 702 |

| **Railway Police Service** | | | | | |
| Total number | 45 129 | 36 179 | 40 760 | 31 540 | 26 205 |

| **Traffic Police Service** | | | | | |
| - misdemeanours committed by motor vehicle drivers | 834 703 | 1 003 701 | 1 007 117 | 976 791 | 644 086 |
| - misdemeanours committed by other participants of road traffic | 26 430 | 25 672 | 22 830 | 21 961 | 13 412 |

| **Immigration and Border Police Service** | | | | | |
| Total number | 167 091 | 174 081 | 141 815 | 119 216 | 95 302 |
| of them in the following areas: | | | | | |
| - under Act No. 326/1999 Coll. on Aliens' Residence in the CR | 54 256 | 54 623 | 38 284 | 31 632 | 24 922 |
| - under the Act on Misdemeanours | 111 035 | 117 074 | 102 393 | 86 938 | 69 980 |
### Results of Activities Carried Out by the Municipal Police in the Czech Republic in 2005 and 2006

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Metric</th>
<th>2005</th>
<th>2006</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The number of inhabitants of municipalities having the municipal police</td>
<td>6 838 772</td>
<td>6 063 276</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The number of municipal police units - republic-wide</td>
<td>317</td>
<td>327</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The number of municipal police units that provided information</td>
<td>244</td>
<td>240</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The total number of municipal police constables</td>
<td>6 999</td>
<td>7 074</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The total number of employees</td>
<td>7 647</td>
<td>7 765</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The number of constables from the mun. police units that provided information</td>
<td>6 948</td>
<td>6 987</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>of them an estimate of constables who participated in results of the municipal police *</td>
<td>6 029</td>
<td>6 051</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The total number of municipal police constables that provided information</td>
<td>6 948</td>
<td>6 987</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The number of solved traffic minor offences:</td>
<td>1 521 403</td>
<td>1 391 371</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>of which solved by a fixed penalty tickets</td>
<td>885 482</td>
<td>808 147</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>of which submitted to a relevant administrative authority</td>
<td>225 607</td>
<td>182 212</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>of which solved by a reproof</td>
<td>410 314</td>
<td>401 012</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The amount of fines (in CZK)</td>
<td>207 152 832</td>
<td>246 034 200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The number of other minor offences:</td>
<td>370 354</td>
<td>384 334</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>of which solved by a fixed penalty tickets</td>
<td>150 984</td>
<td>149 264</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>of which submitted to a relevant administrative authority</td>
<td>55 973</td>
<td>63 907</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>of which solved by a reproof</td>
<td>163 397</td>
<td>171 163</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The amount of fines (in CZK)</td>
<td>48 163 261</td>
<td>49 649 960</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The num. of solved traffic minor offences included in the point system - without speed measuring</td>
<td>61 537</td>
<td>44 256</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The num. of solved traffic minor offences included in the point system - exceed of max. speed limit</td>
<td>44 256</td>
<td>105 793</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The total number of solved traffic minor offences included in the point system</td>
<td>105 793</td>
<td>105 793</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The total number of solved traffic minor offences solved</td>
<td>1 891 757</td>
<td>1 775 705</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The total amount of fines imposed (CZK)</td>
<td>255 316 092</td>
<td>295 684 160</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The number of criminal offenders apprehended</td>
<td>5 634</td>
<td>14 618</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The number of apprehended searched for persons</td>
<td>2 175</td>
<td>2 287</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The number of missed vehicles found</td>
<td>589</td>
<td>795</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Persons brought before an investigator under Sec. 13 (1) and (2) of the Act on the Mun. Police</td>
<td>2 232</td>
<td>1 670</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Persons brought before an investigator under Sec. 13 (3)</td>
<td>6 684</td>
<td>8 062</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The number of animals captured</td>
<td>22 839</td>
<td>23 172</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Motor vehicles towed-away</td>
<td>34 578</td>
<td>34 578</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: The Board of Directors of statutory cities and the capital city of Prague

*Note: Within the meaning of Act No. 553/1991 Coll., as amended.*

The data was provided by the Board of Directors of statutory cities and the capital city of Prague.

Although the overview is incomplete, the data represents the substantial part.

The results presented here were collected from all statutory cities and all former district towns as well as from all municipal police units having more than 20 constables. In general, data from the municipal police units having less than four constables is incomplete.
### Development in the Number of Offenders of Total Crime in 1997 - 2006

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Total offenders</th>
<th>Men</th>
<th>Women</th>
<th>Repeated offenders</th>
<th>Children</th>
<th>Juvenile offenders</th>
<th>Foreign nationals</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1997</td>
<td>118 395</td>
<td>106 997</td>
<td>11 398</td>
<td>33 732</td>
<td>9 217</td>
<td>11 125</td>
<td>6 981</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1998</td>
<td>129 271</td>
<td>115 609</td>
<td>13 662</td>
<td>37 095</td>
<td>8 824</td>
<td>10 549</td>
<td>7 698</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1999</td>
<td>127 887</td>
<td>113 589</td>
<td>14 298</td>
<td>36 096</td>
<td>8 832</td>
<td>9 146</td>
<td>7 491</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>130 234</td>
<td>114 751</td>
<td>15 483</td>
<td>38 664</td>
<td>8 899</td>
<td>8 905</td>
<td>7 261</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2001</td>
<td>127 856</td>
<td>112 141</td>
<td>15 715</td>
<td>40 736</td>
<td>9 032</td>
<td>9 273</td>
<td>6 166</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2002</td>
<td>123 964</td>
<td>108 572</td>
<td>15 392</td>
<td>48 764</td>
<td>5 185</td>
<td>7 698</td>
<td>6 238</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2003</td>
<td>121 393</td>
<td>106 816</td>
<td>14 577</td>
<td>51 838</td>
<td>5 148</td>
<td>7 558</td>
<td>6 923</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2004</td>
<td>121 531</td>
<td>106 460</td>
<td>15 071</td>
<td>54 880</td>
<td>3 734</td>
<td>6 197</td>
<td>7 215</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2005</td>
<td>121 511</td>
<td>104 274</td>
<td>17 237</td>
<td>55 856</td>
<td>3 341</td>
<td>5 654</td>
<td>6 994</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2006</td>
<td>122 753</td>
<td>106 045</td>
<td>16 708</td>
<td>56 661</td>
<td>3 027</td>
<td>5 808</td>
<td>7 284</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Comparisons of Changes in the Number of Offenders between Individual Years (%)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Total offenders</th>
<th>Men</th>
<th>Women</th>
<th>Repeated offenders</th>
<th>Children</th>
<th>Juvenile offenders</th>
<th>Foreign nationals</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1997</td>
<td>-0,1</td>
<td>-0,4</td>
<td>3,8</td>
<td>0,0</td>
<td>-5,4</td>
<td>-16,9</td>
<td>-2,8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1998</td>
<td>9,2</td>
<td>8,0</td>
<td>19,9</td>
<td>10,0</td>
<td>-4,3</td>
<td>-5,2</td>
<td>10,3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1999</td>
<td>-1,1</td>
<td>-1,7</td>
<td>4,7</td>
<td>-2,7</td>
<td>0,1</td>
<td>-13,3</td>
<td>-2,7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>1,8</td>
<td>1,0</td>
<td>8,3</td>
<td>7,1</td>
<td>0,8</td>
<td>-2,6</td>
<td>-3,1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2001</td>
<td>-1,8</td>
<td>-2,3</td>
<td>1,5</td>
<td>5,4</td>
<td>1,5</td>
<td>4,1</td>
<td>-15,1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2002</td>
<td>-3,0</td>
<td>-3,2</td>
<td>-2,1</td>
<td>19,7</td>
<td>-42,6</td>
<td>-17,0</td>
<td>1,2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2003</td>
<td>-2,1</td>
<td>-1,6</td>
<td>-5,3</td>
<td>6,3</td>
<td>-0,7</td>
<td>-1,8</td>
<td>11,0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2004</td>
<td>0,1</td>
<td>-0,3</td>
<td>3,4</td>
<td>5,9</td>
<td>-27,5</td>
<td>-18,0</td>
<td>4,2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2005</td>
<td>0,0</td>
<td>-2,1</td>
<td>14,4</td>
<td>1,8</td>
<td>-10,5</td>
<td>-8,8</td>
<td>-3,1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2006</td>
<td>1,0</td>
<td>1,7</td>
<td>-3,1</td>
<td>1,4</td>
<td>-9,4</td>
<td>2,7</td>
<td>4,1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: PCR

### Development in the Number of Persons Charged and Sentenced

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Persons charged</td>
<td>84 066</td>
<td>73 905</td>
<td>86 071</td>
<td>77 210</td>
<td>75 861</td>
<td>75 223</td>
<td>70 082</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Persons sentenced</td>
<td>59 777</td>
<td>54 083</td>
<td>63 211</td>
<td>65 099</td>
<td>68 442</td>
<td>67 561</td>
<td>69 379</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: MJ
### Development in the Share (%) of Individual Categories of Offenders of the Total Number of Offenders in the CR

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Men</th>
<th>Women</th>
<th>Repeated offenders</th>
<th>Children</th>
<th>Juvenile offenders</th>
<th>Foreign nationals</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1997</td>
<td>90.4</td>
<td>9.6</td>
<td>28.5</td>
<td>7.8</td>
<td>9.4</td>
<td>5.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1998</td>
<td>89.4</td>
<td>10.6</td>
<td>28.7</td>
<td>6.8</td>
<td>8.2</td>
<td>6.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1999</td>
<td>88.8</td>
<td>11.2</td>
<td>28.2</td>
<td>6.9</td>
<td>7.2</td>
<td>5.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>88.1</td>
<td>11.9</td>
<td>29.7</td>
<td>6.8</td>
<td>6.8</td>
<td>5.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2001</td>
<td>87.7</td>
<td>12.3</td>
<td>31.9</td>
<td>7.1</td>
<td>7.3</td>
<td>4.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2002</td>
<td>87.6</td>
<td>12.4</td>
<td>39.3</td>
<td>4.2</td>
<td>6.2</td>
<td>5.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2003</td>
<td>88.0</td>
<td>12.0</td>
<td>42.7</td>
<td>4.2</td>
<td>6.2</td>
<td>5.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2004</td>
<td>87.6</td>
<td>12.4</td>
<td>45.2</td>
<td>3.1</td>
<td>5.1</td>
<td>5.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2005</td>
<td>85.8</td>
<td>14.2</td>
<td>46.0</td>
<td>2.7</td>
<td>4.7</td>
<td>5.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2006</td>
<td>86.4</td>
<td>13.6</td>
<td>46.2</td>
<td>2.5</td>
<td>4.7</td>
<td>5.9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### The Share of Individual Categories of Education of Offenders of the Total Number of Offenders

- **Primary education and no qualification**: 25.2%
- **Secondary education**: 9.9%
- **University**: 1.9%
- **Others**: 3.0%
- **Foreign nationals, children or not ascertained**: 14.5%
- **Primary education and certificates of apprenticeship**: 45.5%
### Development in the Share of Prosecuted and Investigated Persons in Population According to Given Age Categories in the Czech Rep. from 2004 until 2006

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age/Years</th>
<th>0-15</th>
<th>15-18</th>
<th>18-20</th>
<th>20-30</th>
<th>30-60</th>
<th>60 and over</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Year 2004</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>3 723</td>
<td>3 734</td>
<td>6 197</td>
<td>8 834</td>
<td>41 745</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percentage of total offenders</td>
<td>0,01</td>
<td>3,06</td>
<td>3,07</td>
<td>5,10</td>
<td>7,27</td>
<td>34,35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percentage of total population in a relevant age category</td>
<td>0,00</td>
<td>0,37</td>
<td>0,24</td>
<td>1,57</td>
<td>3,26</td>
<td>2,53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Year 2005</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>3 334</td>
<td>3 341</td>
<td>5 654</td>
<td>8 768</td>
<td>41 304</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percentage of total offenders</td>
<td>0,01</td>
<td>2,74</td>
<td>2,75</td>
<td>4,65</td>
<td>7,22</td>
<td>33,99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percentage of total population in a relevant age category</td>
<td>0,00</td>
<td>0,34</td>
<td>0,22</td>
<td>1,45</td>
<td>3,27</td>
<td>2,58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Year 2006</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3 025</td>
<td>3 027</td>
<td>5 808</td>
<td>9 072</td>
<td>42 481</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percentage of total offenders</td>
<td>0,00</td>
<td>2,46</td>
<td>2,47</td>
<td>4,73</td>
<td>7,39</td>
<td>34,61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percentage of total population in a relevant age category</td>
<td>0,00</td>
<td>0,32</td>
<td>0,20</td>
<td>1,49</td>
<td>3,44</td>
<td>2,72</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Number of inhab. as of 1 Jan. 2004: 545 164, 1 009 311, 1 554 475, 393 465, 270 576, 1 648 275, 4 373 439, 1 971 225

Number of inhab. as of 1 Jan. 2005: 554 014, 972 932, 1 526 946, 389 410, 267 785, 1 600 306, 4 419 611, 2 016 519

Number of inhab. as of 1 Jan. 2006: 568 664, 932 667, 1 501 331, 390 180, 263 339, 1 561 853, 4 479 996, 2 054 380

---

**Prosecuted and Investigated Persons in the CR in 2005 and in 2006 According to Age Categories**
Crimes Committed by Repeat Offenders

Crimes committed by repeat offenders in 2006

Clear up: 73,316

Which is of the total number of cleared up crimes: 52.4

Repeat offenders: 56,661

men: 52,088
women: 4,573

Development in the Number of Crimes Committed by Repeat Offenders

Types of criminal offences 2000 2001 2002 2003 2004 2005 2006
Total murders: 70 60 85 89 111 63 78
Robberies 799 857 1,258 1,228 1,374 1,309 1,159
Wilful injury to health 1,693 1,804 2,113 2,267 2,396 2,301 1,984
Dangerous threats 759 869 974 939 1,073 1,033 852
Violent crimes 5,310 5,730 6,875 7,217 7,864 7,592 6,630
Crimes against human dignity 508 567 630 637 606 521 447
Burglaries of private weekend h. 2,981 2,496 2,268 2,266 2,249 1,504 1,237
Burglaries: 10,804 10,732 11,072 11,432 11,197 9,751 8,293
Car thefts 1,567 1,760 2,038 2,315 2,308 2,253 1,788
Thefts from cars 3,933 3,797 4,600 5,049 4,467 3,980 3,571
Common thefts: 18,265 19,919 20,195 20,940 20,463 20,285 19,155
Crimes against property: 35,496 36,091 35,288 36,401 34,961 33,340 30,602
Hooliganism 976 1,082 1,295 1,423 1,570 1,506 1,315
Unauth. prod. and distr. of psych. s 1,022 1,432 1,173 1,485 1,336 1,284 1,269
Evasion of alimony payments 5,242 5,474 6,712 7,242 7,872 7,499 7,187
Embezzlement 1,491 1,572 1,431 1,231 1,381 1,115 974
Fraud 3,949 3,288 3,887 2,922 2,766 2,410 2,055
Copyright infringement 228 1,226 94 46 46 101 83
Economic crimes - total: 7,723 9,118 10,008 8,549 9,278 12,003 11,669
TOTAL CRIMES 62,919 66,096 70,473 72,556 74,097 74,594 73,316

Development in the Number of Prosecuted Repeat Offenders in the CR
and Their Share in Total Prosecuted Persons According to Selected Types of Crime*

Types of criminal offences 2004 % 2005 % 2006 %
Total murders: 113 45.9 67 35.8 81 41.5
Wilful injury to health 2,322 35.8 2,222 38.1 1,901 37.6
Violent crimes 7,001 39.1 6,456 40.0 5,732 40.4
Crimes against human dignity 476 34.6 414 30.3 368 31.1
Burglaries of private weekend hou: 802 59.9 551 53.2 463 56.2
Burglaries: 5,651 52.4 4,906 51.4 4,538 50.7
Thefts from cars 1,603 61.8 1,507 62.8 1,336 63.1
Common thefts: 13,752 60.4 13,765 61.1 13,409 62.2
Crimes against property: 21,591 55.5 20,914 56.3 20,104 56.7
Fraud 2,403 42.1 2,084 40.4 1,636 41.6
Total economic crimes: 7,783 33.9 10,089 36.0 9,760 36.8
TOTAL CRIMES 54,880 45.2 55,856 46.0 56,661 46.2

* Note: The share relates to the total number of prosecuted persons exclusively within a certain type of crime
Crimes Committed by Foreign Nationals

Crimes committed by foreign nationals in 2006
Cleared up: 8,529
Which is of the total number of cleared up crimes: 6.1%

Prosecuted and investigated persons
total: 7,284
men: 6,637
women: 647

Development in the Number of Crimes Committed by Foreign Nationals

Types of criminal offences 2000 2001 2002 2003 2004 2005 2006
Total murders: 44 37 39 24 33 24 25
Robberies 276 238 341 285 316 291 262
Wilful injury to health 238 209 265 288 307 302 261
Violent crimes 1,098 939 1,177 1,093 1,123 1,088 1,011
Crimes against human dignity 116 116 128 103 139 129 113
Burglaries: 884 686 707 706 884 556 696
Common thefts: 1,778 1,454 1,277 1,319 1,611 1,352 1,346
Pickpockets 301 142 160 191 229 168 164
Crimes against property 3,568 2,677 2,346 2,742 2,898 2,307 2,456
Frustrating execution of an official decision 1,292 1,032 1,219 1,678 1,823 1,626 1,299
Total economic crimes 2,535 1,896 1,644 1,545 1,624 1,766 1,527
TOTAL CRIMES 10,098 8,073 8,014 8,618 9,028 8,353 8,529

Development in the Number of Prosecuted Foreign Nationals *

Types of criminal offences 2004 % 2005 % 2006 %
Total murders: 36 14,6 29 15,5 25 12,8
Robberies 302 9,6 270 9,6 249 9,6
Wilful injury to health 302 4,7 319 5,5 247 4,9
Violent crimes 1,018 5,7 1,006 6,2 938 6,6
Crimes against human dignity 109 7,9 118 8,6 99 8,4
Burglaries: 394 3,7 353 3,7 419 4,7
Common thefts: 183 14,8 198 14,4 179 15,4
Pickpockets 1,231 5,4 1,184 5,3 1,185 5,5
Crimes against property 1,903 4,9 1,819 4,9 1,863 5,3
Frustrating execution of an official decision 1,685 17,5 1,468 14,5 1,164 14,9
Total economic crimes 1,177 5,1 1,255 4,5 1,188 4,5
TOTAL CRIMES 7,215 5,9 6,994 5,8 7,284 5,9

* Note: The share relates to the total number of prosecuted persons exclusively within a certain type of crime
### Crimes Committed by Children (under 15 years of age)

Crimes committed by children in 2006

**Cleared up:** 3,090

Which is of the total number of cleared up crimes: 2.2%

**Investigated persons**
- Total: 3,027
  - Men: 2,515
  - Women: 512

### Types of Criminal Offences 2000-2006

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Types of Criminal Offences</th>
<th>2000</th>
<th>2001</th>
<th>2002</th>
<th>2003</th>
<th>2004</th>
<th>2005</th>
<th>2006</th>
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<td>0</td>
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<td>4</td>
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<td>1</td>
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<tr>
<td>Robberies</td>
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<td>245</td>
<td>251</td>
<td>315</td>
<td>287</td>
<td>215</td>
<td>238</td>
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<tr>
<td>Wilful Injury to Health</td>
<td>264</td>
<td>283</td>
<td>231</td>
<td>221</td>
<td>174</td>
<td>152</td>
<td>127</td>
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<tr>
<td>Extortion</td>
<td>340</td>
<td>399</td>
<td>258</td>
<td>169</td>
<td>122</td>
<td>101</td>
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<td>1285</td>
<td>982</td>
<td>873</td>
<td>705</td>
<td>581</td>
<td>544</td>
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<tr>
<td>Crimes Against Human Dignity</td>
<td>171</td>
<td>141</td>
<td>119</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>104</td>
<td>74</td>
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<td>Burglaries of Flats</td>
<td>203</td>
<td>153</td>
<td>99</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>91</td>
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<td>Burglaries</td>
<td>2178</td>
<td>1871</td>
<td>1163</td>
<td>1027</td>
<td>808</td>
<td>683</td>
<td>642</td>
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<td>Thefts from Cars</td>
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<td>816</td>
<td>340</td>
<td>182</td>
<td>112</td>
<td>74</td>
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<td>Thefts of Bicycles</td>
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<td>281</td>
<td>73</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>27</td>
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<td>Common Thefts:</td>
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<td>4310</td>
<td>2005</td>
<td>1468</td>
<td>994</td>
<td>999</td>
<td>1044</td>
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<td>Crimes Against Property</td>
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<td>7214</td>
<td>3419</td>
<td>2731</td>
<td>1953</td>
<td>1786</td>
<td>1820</td>
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<td>Hooliganism</td>
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<td>306</td>
<td>166</td>
<td>140</td>
<td>89</td>
<td>83</td>
<td>85</td>
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<tr>
<td>Unauthor. Prod. and Distr. of Psych. Subs.</td>
<td>149</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>155</td>
<td>107</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>103</td>
<td>99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spreading Addiction</td>
<td>122</td>
<td>102</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>12</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Total Crimes</strong></td>
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<td>9926</td>
<td>5541</td>
<td>4692</td>
<td>3319</td>
<td>3086</td>
<td>3090</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

*Note: The share relates to the total number of prosecuted persons exclusively within a certain type of crime*

### Development in the Number of Investigated Children *

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Types of Criminal Offences</th>
<th>2004</th>
<th>2005</th>
<th>2006</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total Murders:</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wilful Injury to Health</td>
<td>202</td>
<td>166</td>
<td>87</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Violent Crimes</td>
<td>806</td>
<td>700</td>
<td>894</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crimes Against Human Dignity</td>
<td>76</td>
<td>85</td>
<td>93</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Burglaries of Flats</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>87</td>
<td>93</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Burglaries</td>
<td>1,053</td>
<td>894</td>
<td>894</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thefts from Cars</td>
<td>110</td>
<td>93</td>
<td>93</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Common Thefts:</td>
<td>953</td>
<td>494</td>
<td>494</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crimes Against Property</td>
<td>2,273</td>
<td>1,990</td>
<td>1,830</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hooliganism</td>
<td>115</td>
<td>73</td>
<td>82</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unauthor. Prod. and Distr. of Psych. Subs.</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>103</td>
<td>70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Crimes</strong></td>
<td>3,734</td>
<td>3,341</td>
<td>3,027</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Note: The share relates to the total number of prosecuted persons exclusively within a certain type of crime*
**Crimes Committed by Juvenile Offenders (from 15 to 18 years of age)**

Crimes committed by juveniles in 2006

Cleared up: 7,605
Which is of the total number of cleared up crimes: 5.4%

Prosecuted and investigated persons

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Men</th>
<th>Women</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 5,808 | 5,286 | 522 |}

### Development in the Number of Crimes Committed by Juveniles

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Types of criminal offences</th>
<th>2000</th>
<th>2001</th>
<th>2002</th>
<th>2003</th>
<th>2004</th>
<th>2005</th>
<th>2006</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total murders:</strong></td>
<td>5</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Robberies</td>
<td>366</td>
<td>361</td>
<td>480</td>
<td>538</td>
<td>611</td>
<td>543</td>
<td>450</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wilful injury to health</td>
<td>350</td>
<td>344</td>
<td>313</td>
<td>337</td>
<td>365</td>
<td>327</td>
<td>296</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Extortion</td>
<td>183</td>
<td>173</td>
<td>197</td>
<td>147</td>
<td>152</td>
<td>114</td>
<td>93</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Violent crimes</td>
<td>1,111</td>
<td>1,141</td>
<td>1,241</td>
<td>1,235</td>
<td>1,341</td>
<td>1,149</td>
<td>990</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crimes against human dignity</td>
<td>204</td>
<td>181</td>
<td>229</td>
<td>194</td>
<td>161</td>
<td>190</td>
<td>175</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Burglaries of private weekend houses</td>
<td>534</td>
<td>428</td>
<td>425</td>
<td>327</td>
<td>227</td>
<td>193</td>
<td>165</td>
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<tr>
<td>Burglaries</td>
<td>3,024</td>
<td>2,822</td>
<td>2,749</td>
<td>2,323</td>
<td>1,775</td>
<td>1,722</td>
<td>1,572</td>
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<tr>
<td>Car thefts</td>
<td>821</td>
<td>809</td>
<td>758</td>
<td>731</td>
<td>578</td>
<td>589</td>
<td>456</td>
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<tr>
<td>Thefts from cars</td>
<td>1,738</td>
<td>1,259</td>
<td>1,117</td>
<td>850</td>
<td>476</td>
<td>387</td>
<td>359</td>
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<tr>
<td>Common thefts:</td>
<td>6,157</td>
<td>5,923</td>
<td>4,206</td>
<td>3,620</td>
<td>2,680</td>
<td>2,674</td>
<td>2,333</td>
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<tr>
<td>Crimes against property</td>
<td>10,260</td>
<td>9,650</td>
<td>7,294</td>
<td>6,229</td>
<td>4,701</td>
<td>4,643</td>
<td>4,159</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hooliganism</td>
<td>286</td>
<td>279</td>
<td>213</td>
<td>207</td>
<td>215</td>
<td>196</td>
<td>192</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unauthor. prod. and distr. of psych. subs.</td>
<td>488</td>
<td>78</td>
<td>368</td>
<td>358</td>
<td>207</td>
<td>223</td>
<td>193</td>
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<tr>
<td>Spreading addiction</td>
<td>164</td>
<td>333</td>
<td>116</td>
<td>88</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>23</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL CRIMES</strong></td>
<td>13,507</td>
<td>12,913</td>
<td>10,901</td>
<td>9,779</td>
<td>7,886</td>
<td>7,614</td>
<td>7,605</td>
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</table>

### Development in the Number of Prosecuted and Investigated Juvenile Persons in the CR*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Types of criminal offences</th>
<th>2004</th>
<th>%</th>
<th>2005</th>
<th>%</th>
<th>2006</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total murders:</strong></td>
<td>13</td>
<td>5,3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>2,1</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>2,1</td>
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<tr>
<td>Robberies</td>
<td>570</td>
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<td>482</td>
<td>17,1</td>
<td>472</td>
<td>18,5</td>
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<tr>
<td>Wilful injury to health</td>
<td>362</td>
<td>5,6</td>
<td>320</td>
<td>5,5</td>
<td>275</td>
<td>5,4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Violent crimes</td>
<td>1,244</td>
<td>6,9</td>
<td>1,027</td>
<td>6,4</td>
<td>907</td>
<td>6,4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crimes against human dignity</td>
<td>151</td>
<td>11,0</td>
<td>172</td>
<td>12,6</td>
<td>151</td>
<td>12,8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Burglaries of private weekend houses</td>
<td>144</td>
<td>10,8</td>
<td>112</td>
<td>10,8</td>
<td>83</td>
<td>10,1</td>
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<tr>
<td>Burglaries</td>
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<td>1,168</td>
<td>12,2</td>
<td>1,163</td>
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<tr>
<td>Thefts from cars</td>
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<td>1,684</td>
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<td>Crimes against property</td>
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<td>3,088</td>
<td>8,7</td>
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<tr>
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<td>5,3</td>
<td>191</td>
<td>5,3</td>
<td>177</td>
<td>5,5</td>
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<tr>
<td>Unauthor. prod. and distr. of psych. subs.</td>
<td>179</td>
<td>8,6</td>
<td>172</td>
<td>8,0</td>
<td>174</td>
<td>7,6</td>
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<td>5,654</td>
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<td>5,808</td>
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</table>

* Note: The share relates to the total number of prosecuted persons exclusively within a certain type of crime.
## Crimes Committed against Youth

<table>
<thead>
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</tr>
</thead>
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<tr>
<td>101</td>
<td>Murders - robberies /Sec. 219/</td>
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<tr>
<td>103</td>
<td>Murders motivated by personal relations /Sec. 219/</td>
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<td>3</td>
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<tr>
<td>105</td>
<td>Infanticide by mother /Sec. 220/</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>106</td>
<td>Other murders /Sec. 219/</td>
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<td>9</td>
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<tr>
<td>121</td>
<td>Abandonment of a child /Sec. 212/</td>
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<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>122</td>
<td>Abduction /Sec. 216/</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>16</td>
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<tr>
<td>131</td>
<td>Robberies /Sec. 234/</td>
<td>955</td>
<td>915</td>
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<tr>
<td>132</td>
<td>Abduction /Sec. 234/</td>
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<td>16</td>
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<td>133</td>
<td>Robberies /Sec. 234/</td>
<td>955</td>
<td>915</td>
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<tr>
<td>135</td>
<td>Robberies /Sec. 234/</td>
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<td>16</td>
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<tr>
<td>151</td>
<td>Causing intentional bodily harm /Sec. 221, 222/</td>
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<td>171</td>
<td>Violence against a group of citizens or an individual /§ 196/</td>
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<td>172</td>
<td>Hostage taking /Sec. 234A/</td>
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<td>173</td>
<td>Dangerous threats /Sec. 197a/</td>
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<tr>
<td>181</td>
<td>Extortion /Sec. 235/</td>
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<td>278</td>
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<tr>
<td>182</td>
<td>Restriction and deprivation of personal freedom /Sections 231, 232/</td>
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<td>81</td>
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<tr>
<td>185</td>
<td>Battery of a charge /Sec. 215/</td>
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<tr>
<td>186</td>
<td>Battering a person sharing common household /§ 215a/</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Total violent crimes</strong></td>
<td>2 332</td>
<td>2 117</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>201</td>
<td>Rape /Sec. 241/</td>
<td>153</td>
<td>125</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>211</td>
<td>Sexual abuse against persons in offender’s charge /Sections 242/2, 243/</td>
<td>101</td>
<td>96</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>212</td>
<td>Other sexual abuse /Sec. 242/</td>
<td>760</td>
<td>623</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>213</td>
<td>Commercial sexual abuse against person in offender’s charge /Sections</td>
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<td>Other sexual deviations /Sec. 202/</td>
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<td>Injury to health through negligence (venereal disease) /§§ 223, 224/</td>
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<td>Trafficking in human beings /Sec. 246/</td>
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<td><strong>Total crimes against human dignity</strong></td>
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<td>Other thefts from persons /Sec. 247/</td>
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**Total crimes:**

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<tr>
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<td>5 302</td>
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# Crimes Committed by Policemen

## Development of Crimes Committed by Members of the Czech Police

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Number of policemen accused</th>
<th>Changes within the years - %</th>
<th>Number of crimes cleared up</th>
<th>Changes within the years - %</th>
<th>Number of crimes / 1,000 policemen</th>
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## Legal Classification of Crimes Committed by Policemen from 1997 until 2006

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<td>Fraud Sec. 250</td>
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<td>41</td>
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<td>42</td>
<td>58</td>
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<td>603</td>
<td>665</td>
<td>453</td>
<td>599</td>
<td>325</td>
<td>284</td>
<td>228</td>
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</table>
Criminal Offences Committed by Police Officers

The share of police offenders - crimes solved in 2006 by the age of police offenders:

- Under 30 years: 35.8%
- 31-40 years: 36.8%
- 41-50 years: 16.2%
- Over 50 years: 11.3%

The share of police offenders - crimes solved in 2006 by the length of service of police offenders:

- Less than 5 years: 31.2%
- 6-10 years: 25.2%
- 11-20 years: 43.6%

The share of police offenders - crimes solved in 2006 by service units of police offenders:

- Public order police: 54.9%
- Criminal police and investigation service: 23.4%
- Traffic police: 16.3%
- Alien and border police: 5.4%
### Victims of Crimes

#### Development in the Number of Victims of Crimes

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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Men</strong></td>
<td>19 214</td>
<td>19 256</td>
<td>18 845</td>
<td>20 411</td>
<td>21 253</td>
<td>23 383</td>
<td>23 636</td>
<td>23 697</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Women</strong></td>
<td>16 103</td>
<td>16 253</td>
<td>16 207</td>
<td>17 394</td>
<td>19 515</td>
<td>21 630</td>
<td>22 413</td>
<td>20 785</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Men and women</strong></td>
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<td>35 509</td>
<td>35 052</td>
<td>37 805</td>
<td>40 768</td>
<td>45 013</td>
<td>46 049</td>
<td>44 482</td>
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<td><strong>Groups (number of groups)</strong></td>
<td>2 132</td>
<td>2 207</td>
<td>2 076</td>
<td>2 093</td>
<td>2 164</td>
<td>2 411</td>
<td>2 326</td>
<td>2 164</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Groups (number of persons in groups)</strong></td>
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<td>5 491</td>
<td>5 260</td>
<td>5 278</td>
<td>5 469</td>
<td>6 031</td>
<td>5 724</td>
<td>5 458</td>
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<td>41 000</td>
<td>40 312</td>
<td>43 083</td>
<td>46 237</td>
<td>51 044</td>
<td>51 773</td>
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#### Victims of Crimes in the Czech Republic by Types of Criminal Offences

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<th>2006</th>
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<td></td>
<td>men</td>
<td>women</td>
<td>men</td>
<td>women</td>
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<tr>
<td>Robberies with murders</td>
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<td>8</td>
<td>7</td>
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<td>1</td>
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<td>51</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>32</td>
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<td>Murders to order</td>
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<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
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<td>Murder of a new born infant by its m</td>
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<td>0</td>
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<tr>
<td>Other murders</td>
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<td>38</td>
<td>15</td>
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<td>109</td>
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<td>6</td>
<td>6</td>
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<td>2 980</td>
<td>2 102</td>
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<td>137</td>
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<td>720</td>
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<td>585</td>
<td>922</td>
<td>528</td>
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Crimes Against Property in the Czech Republic

Crimes against property in 2006

Cr. ascertained: 221 707
Cleared up crimes: 42 098
Which accounts for: 19 %

Development of Crimes Against Property in the Czech Republic

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<th>Types of criminal offences</th>
<th>2000</th>
<th>2001</th>
<th>2002</th>
<th>2003</th>
<th>2004</th>
<th>2005</th>
<th>2006</th>
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<td>3 896</td>
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<td>2 643</td>
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<td>192</td>
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<td>159</td>
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<td>6 193</td>
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Development in the Number of Offenders of Crimes Against Property in the Czech Republic

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Cultural heritage crimes

Burglaries into facilities with antiquities and works of art except shops

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<th>Clear-up rate %</th>
<th>Persons prosec. and invest. Total Repeat Offend.</th>
<th>Damages (CZK ,000) Total Recovered</th>
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Thefts in facilities and esplanades with antiquities and works of art

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<th>Persons prosec. and invest. Total Repeat Offend.</th>
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<td>28.45</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>19 752</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>34.78</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>5 350</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2001</td>
<td>86</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>19.77</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>42 616</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2002</td>
<td>275</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>14.91</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>47 391</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2003</td>
<td>313</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>19.17</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>22 049</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2004</td>
<td>313</td>
<td>84</td>
<td>26.84</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>19 996</td>
</tr>
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<td>2005</td>
<td>257</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>15.18</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>19 459</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2006</td>
<td>298</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>23.49</td>
<td>85</td>
<td>12 781</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

![Graph showing the number of crimes and cleared up crimes from 1997 to 2006]
## Economic Crime in the Czech Republic

**Economic crime in 2006**

- Cr. ascertained: 39,473
- Cleared up crimes: 27,142
- Which accounts for: 68.8%

### Development of Economic Crimes According to the Selected Types of Crime

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Types of criminal offences</th>
<th>2000</th>
<th>2001</th>
<th>2002</th>
<th>2003</th>
<th>2004</th>
<th>2005</th>
<th>2006</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Breaches of the duty to adm. another's property</td>
<td>654</td>
<td>858</td>
<td>514</td>
<td>208</td>
<td>201</td>
<td>153</td>
<td>146</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tax curtailment</td>
<td>1,133</td>
<td>1,074</td>
<td>1,271</td>
<td>693</td>
<td>595</td>
<td>602</td>
<td>441</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forging and altering of official documents</td>
<td>1,213</td>
<td>1,040</td>
<td>811</td>
<td>936</td>
<td>951</td>
<td>980</td>
<td>709</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Embezzlement</td>
<td>6,248</td>
<td>5,899</td>
<td>5,892</td>
<td>3,753</td>
<td>4,005</td>
<td>3,205</td>
<td>2,905</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fraud</td>
<td>14,526</td>
<td>11,742</td>
<td>11,946</td>
<td>7,037</td>
<td>6,752</td>
<td>6,409</td>
<td>5,186</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infringement of rights relating to trademarks</td>
<td>1,048</td>
<td>472</td>
<td>325</td>
<td>257</td>
<td>418</td>
<td>553</td>
<td>368</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infringement of copyright</td>
<td>847</td>
<td>1,750</td>
<td>975</td>
<td>485</td>
<td>462</td>
<td>791</td>
<td>354</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total economic crimes:</strong></td>
<td>37,632</td>
<td>35,262</td>
<td>40,213</td>
<td>31,451</td>
<td>33,464</td>
<td>43,882</td>
<td>39,473</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Development in the Number of Offenders of Economic Crime

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Types of criminal offences</th>
<th>2000</th>
<th>2001</th>
<th>2002</th>
<th>2003</th>
<th>2004</th>
<th>2005</th>
<th>2006</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Breaches of the duty to adm. another's property</td>
<td>395</td>
<td>483</td>
<td>329</td>
<td>187</td>
<td>190</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>118</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tax curtailment</td>
<td>740</td>
<td>669</td>
<td>730</td>
<td>615</td>
<td>621</td>
<td>579</td>
<td>527</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forging and altering of official documents</td>
<td>900</td>
<td>711</td>
<td>525</td>
<td>587</td>
<td>629</td>
<td>557</td>
<td>438</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Embezzlement</td>
<td>4,235</td>
<td>4,194</td>
<td>3,843</td>
<td>3,160</td>
<td>3,279</td>
<td>2,618</td>
<td>2,418</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fraud</td>
<td>9,201</td>
<td>7,634</td>
<td>7,647</td>
<td>5,992</td>
<td>5,710</td>
<td>5,161</td>
<td>3,936</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infringement of rights relating to trademarks</td>
<td>700</td>
<td>358</td>
<td>254</td>
<td>250</td>
<td>228</td>
<td>294</td>
<td>220</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infringement of copyright</td>
<td>390</td>
<td>298</td>
<td>285</td>
<td>319</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>294</td>
<td>216</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total economic crimes:</strong></td>
<td>23,295</td>
<td>22,543</td>
<td>24,498</td>
<td>21,518</td>
<td>22,927</td>
<td>28,025</td>
<td>26,500</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Economic Crimes Cleared Up in 2006 *  
Divided According to the Years When the Crime Was Committed**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>The year the crime was committed</th>
<th>No. of crimes</th>
<th>Which accounts for %</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2006</td>
<td>5 501</td>
<td>19,4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2005</td>
<td>10 458</td>
<td>36,8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2004</td>
<td>7 604</td>
<td>26,8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2003</td>
<td>1 835</td>
<td>6,5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2002</td>
<td>1 067</td>
<td>3,8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2001</td>
<td>848</td>
<td>3,0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>1 067</td>
<td>3,8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>28 380</strong></td>
<td><strong>100</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: Including crimes additionally cleared up.
### Economic Crime (EC) in the Czech Republic in 2006

The shares of individual types of crimes in damage claims caused by total EC

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>The name of an offence</th>
<th>Damage in CZK,000</th>
<th>Percentage share</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>830</td>
<td>Fraud</td>
<td>3 865 770</td>
<td>28,19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>819</td>
<td>Tax curtailment</td>
<td>3 131 989</td>
<td>22,84</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>811</td>
<td>Breaches of the duty to administer another’s property</td>
<td>2 720 795</td>
<td>19,84</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>829</td>
<td>Embezzlement</td>
<td>979 004</td>
<td>7,14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>881</td>
<td>Creditor fraud</td>
<td>871 631</td>
<td>6,36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>864</td>
<td>Concealment of the origin of an article</td>
<td>465 430</td>
<td>3,39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>822</td>
<td>Defrauding a creditor</td>
<td>285 119</td>
<td>2,08</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>848</td>
<td>Giving advantage to a particular creditor</td>
<td>237 768</td>
<td>1,73</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>886</td>
<td>Failure to transfer taxes, statutary, social and health insurance contribution</td>
<td>204 143</td>
<td>1,49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>833</td>
<td>Misuse of information in business relation</td>
<td>143 885</td>
<td>1,05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>812</td>
<td>Theft</td>
<td>128 818</td>
<td>0,94</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>839</td>
<td>Violation of statutory provisions on foreign trade in military material</td>
<td>106 266</td>
<td>0,77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>880</td>
<td>Insurance fraud</td>
<td>93 335</td>
<td>0,68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>816</td>
<td>Protection of currency</td>
<td>92 761</td>
<td>0,68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>808</td>
<td>Misinterpretation of data relating to economic results and assets</td>
<td>70 117</td>
<td>0,51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>852</td>
<td>Heavy indebtedness</td>
<td>61 369</td>
<td>0,45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>838</td>
<td>Unauthorized possession of a payment card</td>
<td>41 621</td>
<td>0,30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>870</td>
<td>Break-downs and operational failures… through negligence</td>
<td>31 041</td>
<td>0,23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>810</td>
<td>Breaches of duties in bankruptcy and composition proceedings</td>
<td>18 467</td>
<td>0,13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>863</td>
<td>Infringements of copyright</td>
<td>18 198</td>
<td>0,13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>861</td>
<td>Infringements of a trademark</td>
<td>18 062</td>
<td>0,13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>815</td>
<td>Frauds relating to social and health insurance</td>
<td>17 897</td>
<td>0,13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>807</td>
<td>Smuggling and curtailment of customs duty</td>
<td>16 472</td>
<td>0,12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>803</td>
<td>Unauthorized business activity</td>
<td>16 213</td>
<td>0,12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>850</td>
<td>Deliberate endangering the environment</td>
<td>12 630</td>
<td>0,09</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>809</td>
<td>Breaches of mandatory rules in economic relations</td>
<td>12 000</td>
<td>0,09</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>814</td>
<td>Damaging another’s property</td>
<td>10 482</td>
<td>0,08</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>820</td>
<td>Abuse of power by a public official</td>
<td>7 773</td>
<td>0,06</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>801</td>
<td>Unfair competition</td>
<td>5 679</td>
<td>0,04</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>890</td>
<td>Other economic crimes</td>
<td>3 610</td>
<td>0,03</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>842</td>
<td>Pilferage of transported goods - road transport</td>
<td>3 471</td>
<td>0,03</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>813</td>
<td>Unauthorized use of another person’s thing</td>
<td>2 882</td>
<td>0,02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>824</td>
<td>Unauthorized making and keeping the state seal and official stamp</td>
<td>2 607</td>
<td>0,02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>851</td>
<td>Negligent endangering the environment</td>
<td>2 525</td>
<td>0,02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>827</td>
<td>Unauthorized use of a motor vehicle</td>
<td>2 150</td>
<td>0,02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>823</td>
<td>Forging and altering a public document</td>
<td>2 127</td>
<td>0,02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>865</td>
<td>Damaging or misusing a data carrier record</td>
<td>1 660</td>
<td>0,01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>841</td>
<td>Pilferage of mailed parcels</td>
<td>1 541</td>
<td>0,01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>806</td>
<td>Activity detrimental to a customer</td>
<td>1 320</td>
<td>0,01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>801-890 Total economic crimes</strong></td>
<td><strong>13 712 076</strong></td>
<td><strong>100,00</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Number of Economic Crimes Detected in the Czech Republic with Damage Claims Amounting CZK 10 Million and over in 2006

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Type of criminal offence</th>
<th>Ascert.</th>
<th>Solved</th>
<th>Damage CZK</th>
<th>% EC-total in %</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>819</td>
<td>Tax curtailment /Sec. 148/</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>2 674 735</td>
<td>19,51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>811</td>
<td>Breaching duty to administer another person’s property /Sec. 255/</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>2 639 478</td>
<td>19,25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>830</td>
<td>Fraud /Sec. 250/</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>2 546 292</td>
<td>18,57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>864</td>
<td>Concealment of the origin of money obtained through crime (money laundering) /§ 252a/</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>448 000</td>
<td>3,27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>829</td>
<td>Embezzlement /Sec. 248/</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>260 999</td>
<td>1,90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>881</td>
<td>Credit fraud /§250b/</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>173 204</td>
<td>1,26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>848</td>
<td>Favouritising creditor /Sec. 256a/</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>139 821</td>
<td>1,02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>822</td>
<td>Defrauding a creditor /Sec. 256/</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>123 967</td>
<td>0,90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>833</td>
<td>Misuse of inside information in business //Sec. 128/</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>111 368</td>
<td>0,81</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>839</td>
<td>Violation of stat. prov. on foreign trade in military material /§§ 124d, 124c, 124d</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>106 266</td>
<td>0,77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>816</td>
<td>Protection of currency /Sec. 140/</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>47 147</td>
<td>0,34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>852</td>
<td>Indebtedness /Sec. 256c/</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>31 816</td>
<td>0,23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>870</td>
<td>Break-downs and operational failures… - through negligence /§§ 180, 181b, 11</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>29 385</td>
<td>0,21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>808</td>
<td>Misinterpretation of data relating to economic results and assets /Sec. 125/</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>26 694</td>
<td>0,19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>812</td>
<td>Theft /Sec. 247/</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>22 208</td>
<td>0,16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>807</td>
<td>Smuggling and curtailment of customs duty /§ 124/</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>15 151</td>
<td>0,11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>809</td>
<td>Violation of binding business rules /Sec. 127/</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>12 000</td>
<td>0,09</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>880</td>
<td>Insurance fraud /§ 250 a/</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>11 965</td>
<td>0,09</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>850</td>
<td>Deliberate endangering the environment /§ 181a, 181c, 181e, 181f, 181h/</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>11 630</td>
<td>0,08</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Total damage – CZK 10 million and over

|                  | 151 | 99 | 9 432 125 | 68,79 |

#### The shares of individual types of crimes in damage claims caused by total EC in 2006

- **Tax curtailment /§ 148/**: 22,8%
- ** Fraud /§ 250/**: 28,2%
- **Money laundering /§ 252a/**: 3,4%
- **Breaching duty to administer another person’s property /§ 255/**: 20%
- **Other**: 25,7%
- **Total damage – CZK 10 million and over**: 68,79
## Economic crime in the Czech Republic in 2006
### Prosecuted and Investigated Persons
#### and the Comparison of Year 2005

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>2006 Persons prosecuted and investigated</th>
<th>Change factual</th>
<th>Change %</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>881</td>
<td>Credit fraud</td>
<td>13 355</td>
<td>697</td>
<td>5,5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>830</td>
<td>Fraud</td>
<td>3 936</td>
<td>-1 225</td>
<td>-23,7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>829</td>
<td>Embezzlement</td>
<td>2 418</td>
<td>-200</td>
<td>-7,6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>838</td>
<td>Unauthorized possession of a payment card</td>
<td>1 101</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>1,7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>880</td>
<td>Insurance fraud</td>
<td>580</td>
<td>-9</td>
<td>-1,5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>886</td>
<td>Curtailment of taxes, fees, and similar mandatory dues</td>
<td>579</td>
<td>-119</td>
<td>-17,0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>812</td>
<td>Theft</td>
<td>570</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>3,1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>819</td>
<td>Curtailment of taxes</td>
<td>527</td>
<td>-52</td>
<td>-9,0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>815</td>
<td>Frauds relating to social and health insurance</td>
<td>484</td>
<td>-66</td>
<td>-12,0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>823</td>
<td>Forging and altering a public document</td>
<td>438</td>
<td>-119</td>
<td>-21,4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>890</td>
<td>Other economic crimes</td>
<td>375</td>
<td>-164</td>
<td>-30,4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>808</td>
<td>Misinterpretation of data relating to economic results and assets</td>
<td>272</td>
<td>-18</td>
<td>-6,2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>810</td>
<td>Breaches of duties in bankruptcy and composition proceedings</td>
<td>252</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>12,5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>861</td>
<td>Infringements of a trademark</td>
<td>220</td>
<td>-74</td>
<td>-25,2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>863</td>
<td>Infringements of copyright</td>
<td>216</td>
<td>-78</td>
<td>-26,5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>816</td>
<td>Protection of currency</td>
<td>199</td>
<td>-58</td>
<td>-22,6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>811</td>
<td>Breaches of duty to administer another´s property</td>
<td>118</td>
<td>-2</td>
<td>-1,7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>822</td>
<td>Frauding a creditor</td>
<td>117</td>
<td>-52</td>
<td>-30,8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>803</td>
<td>Unauthorized business activity</td>
<td>112</td>
<td>-27</td>
<td>-19,4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>846</td>
<td>Bribery - bribe giving</td>
<td>79</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0,0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>860</td>
<td>Participation</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>13,2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>820</td>
<td>Abuse of power by a public official</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>23,4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>848</td>
<td>Giving advantage to a particular creditor</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>-18</td>
<td>-24,3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>835</td>
<td>Breaches of rules on identification of goods by labels</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>-2</td>
<td>-4,3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>807</td>
<td>Smuggling and curtailing of customs duty</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>1600,0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>833</td>
<td>Misuse of information in business relationship</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>-20</td>
<td>-37,0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>821</td>
<td>Bribery</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>6,5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>850</td>
<td>Deliberate endangering the environment</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>600,0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>842</td>
<td>Pilferage of transported goods - road transport</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>214,3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>827</td>
<td>Unauthorized use of a motor vehicle</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>-11</td>
<td>-35,5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>852</td>
<td>Heavy indebtedness</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>-1</td>
<td>-5,6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>870</td>
<td>Break-downs and operational failures… - throught negligence</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>-2</td>
<td>-11,1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>864</td>
<td>Concealment of the origin of money obtained through crime (money laundering)</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>-6</td>
<td>-35,3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>865</td>
<td>Damaging or misusing a data carrier record</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>-5</td>
<td>-35,7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>866</td>
<td>Operation of fraudulent games and wagers</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>12,5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>809</td>
<td>Breaches of mandatory rules in economic relations</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>100,0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>828</td>
<td>Violation of the privacy of transmitted messages</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>166,7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>837</td>
<td>Other crimes against currency</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>-5</td>
<td>-38,5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>806</td>
<td>Activity detrimental to a customer</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>75,0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>824</td>
<td>Unauthorized making and keeping the state seal and official stamp</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>16,7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>851</td>
<td>Negligent endangering the environment</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>-4</td>
<td>-36,4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>801</td>
<td>Unfair competition</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>-6</td>
<td>-54,5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>814</td>
<td>Damaging another´s property</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>-12</td>
<td>-70,6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>836</td>
<td>Unauthorized disposal of personal data</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>-3</td>
<td>-37,5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>813</td>
<td>Unauthorized use of another person´s thing</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0,0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| 801-890 Total economic crimes | 26 500 | -1 525 | -5,4 |
Corruption

The Number of Ascertained Crimes Related to Bribery
Committed in the Czech Republic from 1997 until 2006

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Sec. 158</th>
<th>Sec. 159</th>
<th>Sec. 160</th>
<th>Sec.161</th>
<th>Sec. 162</th>
<th>Total bribery</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Abuse of power by a public official</td>
<td>Thwarting a task by public official's negl.</td>
<td>Bribe-taking</td>
<td>Bribe-giving</td>
<td>Indirect bribery</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ascer.</td>
<td>cleared</td>
<td>ascer.</td>
<td>cleared</td>
<td>ascer.</td>
<td>cleared</td>
<td>ascer.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1997</td>
<td>356</td>
<td>354</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1998</td>
<td>365</td>
<td>346</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1999</td>
<td>403</td>
<td>384</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>367</td>
<td>350</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2001</td>
<td>390</td>
<td>381</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2002</td>
<td>376</td>
<td>269</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2003</td>
<td>384</td>
<td>335</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2004</td>
<td>248</td>
<td>205</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>126</td>
<td>125</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2005</td>
<td>212</td>
<td>170</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2006</td>
<td>160</td>
<td>124</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Punishment of Corruption in the Czech Republic from 1997 until 2006

### Overview of the Num. of Charged and Sentenced Persons According to Selected Sections of the Crim. Code

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>§ 158 Charged</th>
<th>§ 158 Sentenced</th>
<th>§ 159 Charged</th>
<th>§ 159 Sentenced</th>
<th>§ 160 Charged</th>
<th>§ 160 Sentenced</th>
<th>§ 161 Charged</th>
<th>§ 161 Sentenced</th>
<th>§ 162 Charged</th>
<th>§ 162 Sentenced</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1997</td>
<td>220</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>122</td>
<td>98</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1998</td>
<td>236</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>140</td>
<td>88</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1999</td>
<td>253</td>
<td>85</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>119</td>
<td>88</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>232</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>106</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2001</td>
<td>262</td>
<td>99</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>149</td>
<td>83</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2002</td>
<td>332</td>
<td>104</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>108</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2003</td>
<td>288</td>
<td>110</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>96</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2004</td>
<td>221</td>
<td>127</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>103</td>
<td>74</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2005</td>
<td>216</td>
<td>89</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>91</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>82</td>
<td>82</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2006</td>
<td>143</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>96</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Sources
- MJ

### Graphical Representation

#### Development in the Number of Persons Charged under Sec. 158 - 162 of the Criminal Code in the Czech Republic from 1997 until 2006

- **Sec. 158 Abuse of power by a public official**
- **Sec. 159 Thwarting a task by public official's negligence**
- **Sec. 160 Bribery**
- **Sec. 161 Bribe-giving**
- **Sec. 162 Indirect bribery**

Source: MJ
Violent Crimes in the Czech Republic

Violent crimes in 2006

Cr. ascertained: 19,171
Cr. ascertained: 14,028
Which accounts for: 73.2%

Development of Violent Crimes in the Czech Republic (According to Individual Types of Crime)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Types of criminal offences</th>
<th>2000</th>
<th>2001</th>
<th>2002</th>
<th>2003</th>
<th>2004</th>
<th>2005</th>
<th>2006</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total murders:</td>
<td>279</td>
<td>234</td>
<td>234</td>
<td>232</td>
<td>227</td>
<td>186</td>
<td>231</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Robberies</td>
<td>4,644</td>
<td>4,321</td>
<td>5,434</td>
<td>5,443</td>
<td>5,931</td>
<td>5,368</td>
<td>4,613</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Robberies in financial institutions</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>176</td>
<td>182</td>
<td>170</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wilful injury to health</td>
<td>7,194</td>
<td>7,065</td>
<td>7,321</td>
<td>6,853</td>
<td>7,180</td>
<td>6,439</td>
<td>5,765</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dangerous threats</td>
<td>2,878</td>
<td>3,124</td>
<td>2,770</td>
<td>2,552</td>
<td>2,700</td>
<td>2,493</td>
<td>2,049</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Extortion</td>
<td>1,979</td>
<td>1,908</td>
<td>2,093</td>
<td>1,835</td>
<td>1,786</td>
<td>1,608</td>
<td>1,292</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total violent crimes</strong></td>
<td>21,996</td>
<td>21,709</td>
<td>23,555</td>
<td>22,358</td>
<td>23,579</td>
<td>21,684</td>
<td>19,171</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Development in Offenders of Violent Crimes in the Czech Republic

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Types of criminal offences</th>
<th>2000</th>
<th>2001</th>
<th>2002</th>
<th>2003</th>
<th>2004</th>
<th>2005</th>
<th>2006</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total murders:</td>
<td>262</td>
<td>230</td>
<td>236</td>
<td>209</td>
<td>246</td>
<td>187</td>
<td>195</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Robberies</td>
<td>2,928</td>
<td>2,177</td>
<td>3,037</td>
<td>3,140</td>
<td>3,161</td>
<td>2,815</td>
<td>2,549</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Robberies in financial institutions</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wilful injury to health</td>
<td>6,445</td>
<td>6,310</td>
<td>6,201</td>
<td>6,222</td>
<td>6,483</td>
<td>5,827</td>
<td>5,058</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dangerous threats</td>
<td>2,261</td>
<td>2,483</td>
<td>2,087</td>
<td>2,010</td>
<td>2,158</td>
<td>1,923</td>
<td>1,592</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Extortion</td>
<td>1,499</td>
<td>1,447</td>
<td>1,529</td>
<td>1,411</td>
<td>1,428</td>
<td>1,216</td>
<td>986</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total violent crimes</strong></td>
<td>17,003</td>
<td>16,790</td>
<td>17,356</td>
<td>17,314</td>
<td>17,920</td>
<td>16,145</td>
<td>14,196</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Armed Crimes

Development in the number of total armed crimes in the CR ¹)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ascertained</td>
<td>3 487</td>
<td>3 655</td>
<td>3 844</td>
<td>3 491</td>
<td>3 368</td>
<td>3 734</td>
<td>3 762</td>
<td>4 228</td>
<td>4 047</td>
<td>3 758</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Share of the number of armed crimes in total crime in the CR and comparison of the individual years (%)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Share (%)</td>
<td>0,86</td>
<td>0,86</td>
<td>0,90</td>
<td>0,94</td>
<td>1,00</td>
<td>1,05</td>
<td>1,20</td>
<td>1,18</td>
<td>1,12</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Change (%)</td>
<td>0,01</td>
<td>0,00</td>
<td>0,04</td>
<td>0,07</td>
<td>-0,03</td>
<td>0,06</td>
<td>0,05</td>
<td>0,15</td>
<td>-0,02</td>
<td>-0,06</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note:

¹) This covers “other objects”, i.e. those which are not weapons in their own right but which can render physical attack more forcible (e.g. kitchen knife, axe, transport vehicle), imitations of weapons used for the purpose of threatening, the so-called ”other weapons“ designed, through their character, to cause injury or death by using other than mechanical energy (e.g. electric stun gun, gas, liquid), edged stabbing, cutting and striking weapons, as well as firearms (short, long, automatic or other Prohibited weapons), explosives and unspecified firearms.
### Crimes Committed in 2006 by Offenders Holding a Weapon

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Total number of crimes detected</th>
<th>3,758</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>of which:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>by weapons subject to the Act on Weapons</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>of which: categories A,B,C, and D</td>
<td>855</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>i.e., % (of the total num. of crimes committed by a weapon)</td>
<td>18,8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>unidentified firearms</td>
<td>148</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>explosives subject to the Mining Act</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total number of crimes solved 1)</td>
<td>2,725</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Solved crimes committed in 2006 by a firearm by the type of firearm possession

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of firearm possession</th>
<th>Solved</th>
<th>i.e., % (of the total number of crimes committed by a weapon)</th>
<th>i.e., % (of the total number of crimes committed by a firearm)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>illegally held weapon firearm subject to registration or information (categories A,B,C)</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>3,2</td>
<td>14,0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>illegally held firearm not subject to registration (category D)</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>0,4</td>
<td>1,6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>illegally held firearm (A,B,C,D)</td>
<td>134</td>
<td>3,6</td>
<td>15,7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>legally held firearm subject to registration or information (categories A,B,C)</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>2,4</td>
<td>10,8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>legally held firearm not subject to registration (category D)</td>
<td>77</td>
<td>2,0</td>
<td>9,0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>legally held firearm (A,B,C,D)</td>
<td>169</td>
<td>4,5</td>
<td>19,8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>unidentified firearm</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>1,6</td>
<td>7,0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>363</td>
<td>9,7</td>
<td>42,5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Explanation:

1) Including additionally solved crimes from previous years

**Note:** The majority (in total 2,874 crimes detected, i.e. 76.5 %) of crimes committed by other types of weapons outside categories legal or illegal. Weapons known as "cold steel" (knives) (714 (-60) crimes), other weapons, e.g. electric paralyser, gaseous pistols, liquid (150 (-3) crimes), weapons used merely for treats - dummies (102 (-62) criems) and other objects, e.g. a motor vehicle, an axe, and others (1,908 (-90) crimes).
Crimes Against Human Dignity in the Czech Republic

Crimes against human dignity in 2006
Cr. ascertained: 1,615
Cr. cleared up: 1,331
Which accounts for: 82.4%

Types of criminal offences 2000 2001 2002 2003 2004 2005 2006
Rape 500 562 653 646 687 596 530
Sexual abuse to a charge 141 101 117 111 114 103 100
Other sexual abuse 799 812 894 778 686 772 630
Procuring 130 150 116 101 83 123 85
Total crimes against human dignity 1,856 1,955 2,046 1,898 1,909 1,849 1,615

Development in Crimes Against Human Dignity in the Czech Republic

Development in Offenders of Crimes Against Human Dignity in the Czech Republic

Types of criminal offences 2000 2001 2002 2003 2004 2005 2006
Rape 360 407 422 417 432 422 366
Sexual abuse to a charge 91 75 74 78 88 69 69
Other sexual abuse 610 608 678 622 541 590 494
Procuring 163 133 107 103 105 119 98
Total crimes against human dignity 1,414 1,408 1,454 1,391 1,377 1,367 1,184
## Illegal Migration

### Illegal migration across the national border

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total number of persons detected</td>
<td>29,339</td>
<td>44,672</td>
<td>32,325</td>
<td>32,720</td>
<td>23,834</td>
<td>14,741</td>
<td>13,206</td>
<td>10,695</td>
<td>5,689</td>
<td>4,371</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>of whom: from the Czech Rep.</td>
<td>22,011</td>
<td>37,142</td>
<td>26,951</td>
<td>27,586</td>
<td>16,978</td>
<td>9,232</td>
<td>9,406</td>
<td>7,943</td>
<td>3,559</td>
<td>2,750</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to the Czech Rep.</td>
<td>7,328</td>
<td>7,530</td>
<td>5,374</td>
<td>5,134</td>
<td>6,856</td>
<td>5,509</td>
<td>3,800</td>
<td>2,752</td>
<td>2,130</td>
<td>1,621</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total number of foreigners detected</td>
<td>27,325</td>
<td>42,957</td>
<td>30,377</td>
<td>30,761</td>
<td>21,090</td>
<td>12,632</td>
<td>11,126</td>
<td>9,433</td>
<td>4,745</td>
<td>3,676</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>of them: applicants for international protection</td>
<td>403</td>
<td>490</td>
<td>3,204</td>
<td>2,805</td>
<td>5,056</td>
<td>2,067</td>
<td>3,489</td>
<td>2,129</td>
<td>234</td>
<td>205</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Illegal migration - violation of residence rules

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>2006</th>
<th>Number of persons detected</th>
<th>11970*</th>
<th>22,355</th>
<th>18,309</th>
<th>19,573</th>
<th>21,350</th>
<th>16,696</th>
<th>9,800</th>
<th>7,117</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Note: *June-December 1999

### Share of Individual Border Sections in the Total Number of Illegal Border Crossings Detected in 2006

- Airports: 12.4%
- with Poland: 31.7%
- with Germany: 24.0%
- with Austria: 6.5%
- with Slovakia: 5.7%

### The number of foreigners holding residence permits*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Permanent residence</td>
<td>56,281</td>
<td>63,919</td>
<td>66,754</td>
<td>66,891</td>
<td>69,816</td>
<td>75,249</td>
<td>80,844</td>
<td>99,467</td>
<td>110,598</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total number*</td>
<td>210,311</td>
<td>220,187</td>
<td>228,862</td>
<td>200,951</td>
<td>210,794</td>
<td>231,608</td>
<td>240,421</td>
<td>254,294</td>
<td>278,312</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Applicants for international protection in the Czech Republic*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Number of applicants</td>
<td>2,109</td>
<td>4,086</td>
<td>7,220</td>
<td>8,788</td>
<td>18,082</td>
<td>8,480</td>
<td>11,396</td>
<td>5,459</td>
<td>4,021</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asylum awarded</td>
<td>96</td>
<td>78</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>134</td>
<td>83</td>
<td>98</td>
<td>208</td>
<td>142</td>
<td>251</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% of asylum awarded compared to the total number of asylum seekers</td>
<td>4.6</td>
<td>1.9</td>
<td>1.1</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>1.2</td>
<td>1.8</td>
<td>2.6</td>
<td>6.2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Explanation: *Persons who reside in the Czech Republic legally
### Development in Illicit Trade in Drugs in the CR from 2000 until 2006

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sec. of CC</th>
<th>Title of the Section</th>
<th>2000</th>
<th>2001</th>
<th>2002</th>
<th>2003</th>
<th>2004</th>
<th>2005</th>
<th>2006</th>
<th>change in %</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>187</td>
<td>Unauthor. product. and possession of narcotic and psychotropic substances and poisons</td>
<td>3292</td>
<td>3198</td>
<td>3359</td>
<td>2818</td>
<td>2301</td>
<td>2267</td>
<td>2248</td>
<td>-0.84</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>187a</td>
<td>Unauth. prod. and possession of narc. and psychot. subst. and poisons - for own use</td>
<td>212</td>
<td>241</td>
<td>285</td>
<td>312</td>
<td>263</td>
<td>281</td>
<td>310</td>
<td>10.32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>188</td>
<td>Unauth. prod. and possession of narc. and psychot. subst.s and poisons - an object determined for unauth. prod.</td>
<td>122</td>
<td>157</td>
<td>216</td>
<td>263</td>
<td>283</td>
<td>209</td>
<td>254</td>
<td>21.53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Unauthorized production and possession of narcotic and psychotropic substances and poisons - total</strong></td>
<td>3626</td>
<td>3596</td>
<td>3860</td>
<td>3393</td>
<td>2847</td>
<td>2757</td>
<td>2812</td>
<td>1.99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>188a</td>
<td>Spreading of addiction</td>
<td>832</td>
<td>613</td>
<td>470</td>
<td>367</td>
<td>239</td>
<td>158</td>
<td>110</td>
<td>-30.38</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

![Graph showing the development in illicit trade in drugs from 2000 to 2006](image)

- **Unauthorised production and possession of narcotic and psychotropic substances and poisons - total**
- **Spreading of addiction**
### Road Accidents

**Road Accidents and Their Consequences in the Czech Rep. in 1997 - 2006**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>No. of road accid.</th>
<th>Persons killed</th>
<th>Persons seriously injured</th>
<th>Persons slightly injured</th>
<th>Material damage in CZK million</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1997</td>
<td>198 431</td>
<td>1 411</td>
<td>6 632</td>
<td>30 155</td>
<td>5,98</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1998</td>
<td>210 138</td>
<td>1 204</td>
<td>6 152</td>
<td>29 225</td>
<td>6,83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1999</td>
<td>225 690</td>
<td>1 322</td>
<td>6 093</td>
<td>28 747</td>
<td>7,15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>211 516</td>
<td>1 336</td>
<td>5 525</td>
<td>27 063</td>
<td>7,10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2001</td>
<td>185 664</td>
<td>1 219</td>
<td>5 493</td>
<td>28 297</td>
<td>8,24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2002</td>
<td>190 718</td>
<td>1 314</td>
<td>5 492</td>
<td>29 013</td>
<td>8,89</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2003</td>
<td>195 851</td>
<td>1 319</td>
<td>5 253</td>
<td>30 312</td>
<td>9,33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2004</td>
<td>196 484</td>
<td>1 215</td>
<td>4 878</td>
<td>29 543</td>
<td>9,69</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2005</td>
<td>199 262</td>
<td>1 127</td>
<td>4 396</td>
<td>27 974</td>
<td>9,77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2006</td>
<td>187 965</td>
<td>956</td>
<td>3 990</td>
<td>24 231</td>
<td>9,12</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Development in the Number of Road Accidents in the Czech Republic from 1997-2006

![Bar chart showing the number of road accidents from 1997 to 2006](chart.png)

### Percentage Changes of Basic Indicators Concerning Road Accidents in the Czech Republic in 2006 in Comparison with 2005

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Percentage change</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Number of accidents</td>
<td>-20,00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of killed persons</td>
<td>-18,00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of per. seriously injured</td>
<td>-16,00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of per. slightly injured</td>
<td>-14,00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Damage estimations</td>
<td>-12,00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
# Road Accidents - Causes and Consequences in the Czech Republic in 2005 and 2006

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Causes/Consequences</th>
<th>2005</th>
<th>2006</th>
<th>Change</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Driver of motor vehicle</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of road accidents</td>
<td>184 467</td>
<td>174 152</td>
<td>-10 315</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Killed</td>
<td>1 015</td>
<td>855</td>
<td>-160</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seriously injured</td>
<td>3 742</td>
<td>3 417</td>
<td>-325</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Slightly injured</td>
<td>24 249</td>
<td>20 821</td>
<td>-3 428</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Driver of non-motorized vehicle</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of road accidents</td>
<td>2 796</td>
<td>2 484</td>
<td>-312</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Killed</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>-8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seriously injured</td>
<td>324</td>
<td>304</td>
<td>-20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Slightly injured</td>
<td>2 068</td>
<td>1 794</td>
<td>-274</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Pedestrian</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of road accidents</td>
<td>1 639</td>
<td>1 507</td>
<td>-132</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Killed</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>-7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seriously injured</td>
<td>276</td>
<td>210</td>
<td>-66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Slightly injured</td>
<td>1 253</td>
<td>1 192</td>
<td>-61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Forest, domestic animals</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of road accidents</td>
<td>7 501</td>
<td>6 697</td>
<td>-804</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Killed</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heavily injured</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minor injured</td>
<td>88</td>
<td>104</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Other road user</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of road accidents</td>
<td>249</td>
<td>259</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Killed</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seriously injured</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Slightly injured</td>
<td>73</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>-25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Failure of road</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of road accidents</td>
<td>599</td>
<td>935</td>
<td>336</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Killed</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seriously injured</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Slightly injured</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Technical failure of vehicle</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of road accidents</td>
<td>1 388</td>
<td>1 271</td>
<td>-117</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Killed</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seriously injured</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>-1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Slightly injured</td>
<td>137</td>
<td>166</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Other cause</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of road accidents</td>
<td>623</td>
<td>660</td>
<td>37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Killed</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seriously injured</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>-2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Slightly injured</td>
<td>89</td>
<td>84</td>
<td>-5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Road Accidents - Causes and Consequences in the CR in 2005 and 2006

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cause/Consequence</th>
<th>2005</th>
<th>2006</th>
<th>Change</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Speeding</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of Accidents:</td>
<td>31 066</td>
<td>25 892</td>
<td>-5 174</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number with killed</td>
<td>423</td>
<td>358</td>
<td>-65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number with seriously injured</td>
<td>1 209</td>
<td>1 041</td>
<td>-168</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number with slightly injured</td>
<td>5 253</td>
<td>4 301</td>
<td>-952</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number with material damage</td>
<td>24 181</td>
<td>20 192</td>
<td>-3 989</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Persons killed</td>
<td>481</td>
<td>420</td>
<td>-61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seriously injured</td>
<td>1 576</td>
<td>1 317</td>
<td>-259</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Slightly injured</td>
<td>8 158</td>
<td>6 715</td>
<td>-1 443</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ascertained damage (CZK,000)</td>
<td>2 282 638</td>
<td>1 970 017</td>
<td>-312 621</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Wrong overtaking</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of Accidents:</td>
<td>4 274</td>
<td>3 732</td>
<td>-542</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number with killed</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>-19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number with seriously injured</td>
<td>152</td>
<td>164</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number with slightly injured</td>
<td>672</td>
<td>608</td>
<td>-64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number with material damage</td>
<td>3 400</td>
<td>2 929</td>
<td>-471</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Persons killed</td>
<td>71</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>-36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seriously injured</td>
<td>212</td>
<td>215</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Slightly injured</td>
<td>1 065</td>
<td>973</td>
<td>-92</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ascertained damage (CZK,000)</td>
<td>291 116</td>
<td>247 916</td>
<td>-43 200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Not giving way</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of Accidents:</td>
<td>33 152</td>
<td>31 376</td>
<td>-1 776</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number with killed</td>
<td>122</td>
<td>97</td>
<td>-25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number with seriously injured</td>
<td>745</td>
<td>742</td>
<td>-3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number with slightly injured</td>
<td>4 765</td>
<td>3 909</td>
<td>-856</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number with material damage</td>
<td>27 520</td>
<td>26 628</td>
<td>-892</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Persons killed</td>
<td>142</td>
<td>107</td>
<td>-35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seriously injured</td>
<td>873</td>
<td>841</td>
<td>-32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Slightly injured</td>
<td>6 609</td>
<td>5 490</td>
<td>-1 119</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ascertained damage (CZK,000)</td>
<td>2 039 888</td>
<td>1 894 493</td>
<td>-145 395</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Unappropriate driving</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of Accidents:</td>
<td>115 975</td>
<td>113 152</td>
<td>-2 823</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number with killed</td>
<td>299</td>
<td>267</td>
<td>-32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number with seriously injured</td>
<td>897</td>
<td>898</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number with slightly injured</td>
<td>6 415</td>
<td>5 858</td>
<td>-557</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number with material damage</td>
<td>108 364</td>
<td>106 129</td>
<td>-2 235</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Persons killed</td>
<td>321</td>
<td>293</td>
<td>-28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seriously injured</td>
<td>1 081</td>
<td>1 044</td>
<td>-37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Slightly injured</td>
<td>8 417</td>
<td>7 643</td>
<td>-74</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ascertained damage (CZK,000)</td>
<td>4 751 994</td>
<td>4 635 045</td>
<td>-116 949</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Road traffic accidents under influence of alcohol in the CR in 2005 and 2006

#### Influence of alcohol by offender of accident:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2005</th>
<th>2006</th>
<th>Change</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Number of Accidents</td>
<td>8,192</td>
<td>6,807</td>
<td>-1,385</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number with killed</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>-19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number with seriously injured</td>
<td>326</td>
<td>279</td>
<td>-47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number with slightly injured</td>
<td>2,307</td>
<td>1,937</td>
<td>-370</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number with material damage</td>
<td>5,504</td>
<td>4,555</td>
<td>-949</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Persons killed</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>-17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seriously injured</td>
<td>388</td>
<td>314</td>
<td>-74</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Slightly injured</td>
<td>3,105</td>
<td>2,567</td>
<td>-538</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ascertained damage (CZK,000)</td>
<td>397,875</td>
<td>335,114</td>
<td>-62,761</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Influence of alcohol by offender - driver of motor vehicle:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2005</th>
<th>2006</th>
<th>Change</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Number of Accidents</td>
<td>7,487</td>
<td>6,118</td>
<td>-1,369</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number with killed</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>-17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number with seriously injured</td>
<td>258</td>
<td>220</td>
<td>-38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number with slightly injured</td>
<td>1,771</td>
<td>1,390</td>
<td>-381</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number with material damage</td>
<td>5,405</td>
<td>4,472</td>
<td>-933</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Persons killed</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>-15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seriously injured</td>
<td>320</td>
<td>255</td>
<td>-65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Slightly injured</td>
<td>2,539</td>
<td>2,003</td>
<td>-536</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ascertained damage (CZK,000)</td>
<td>393,778</td>
<td>330,701</td>
<td>-63,077</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Offender - pedestrian:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2005</th>
<th>2006</th>
<th>Change</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Number of Accidents</td>
<td>169</td>
<td>171</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number with killed</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number with seriously injured</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>-9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number with slightly injured</td>
<td>122</td>
<td>129</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number with material damage</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Persons killed</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seriously injured</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>-9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Slightly injured</td>
<td>127</td>
<td>131</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ascertained damage (CZK,000)</td>
<td>1,502</td>
<td>2,045</td>
<td>543</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Work in the field of Human Resources**

**Numbers of Police Officers and Civil Employees Working at the Ministry of the Interior and for the Police of the Czech Republic**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2001</th>
<th>2002</th>
<th>2003</th>
<th>2004</th>
<th>2005</th>
<th>2006</th>
<th>year-to-year change</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Police officers</td>
<td>45 779</td>
<td>46 770</td>
<td>47 908</td>
<td>48 273</td>
<td>46 537</td>
<td>47 015</td>
<td>478</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fire-fighters</td>
<td>8442</td>
<td>9421</td>
<td>9530</td>
<td>9692</td>
<td>9776</td>
<td>9450</td>
<td>-326</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Employees (job contracts)</td>
<td>18 747</td>
<td>19 632</td>
<td>20 108</td>
<td>19 863</td>
<td>19 623</td>
<td>19 890</td>
<td>267</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>72 968</td>
<td>75 823</td>
<td>77 546</td>
<td>77 828</td>
<td>75 936</td>
<td>76 355</td>
<td>419</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Human resources department of the MI

**Numbers of Police Officers, Fire-fighters and Civil Employees Working at the Ministry of the Interior and for the Police of the Czech Republic in 2006**

- Police officers: 61,6%
- Fire-fighters: 12,4%
- Employees (job contracts): 26,0%

Source: Personnel Work of the Police of the Czech Republic

**Numbers of Women Working in the Respective Area**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2004</th>
<th>2005</th>
<th>2006</th>
<th>i.e. %</th>
<th>i.e. %</th>
<th>i.e. %</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>of total</td>
<td>of total</td>
<td>of total</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Women - total</td>
<td>20 008</td>
<td>25,7</td>
<td>18 954</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>18 948</td>
<td>24,8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Women - service contracts</td>
<td>8 009</td>
<td>10,3</td>
<td>7 632</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>7 422</td>
<td>13,1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Women - employment contracts</td>
<td>11 999</td>
<td>15,4</td>
<td>11 322</td>
<td>15,1</td>
<td>11 526</td>
<td>57,9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Police officers who died on-duty**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>of them in traffic accidents</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1997</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1998</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1999</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>4 (2 helicopter crashes)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2001</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2002</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2003</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2004</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2005</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2006</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Personnel Work of the Police of the Czech Republic
### Total Crime in the Regions (higher territorial self-governing units) of the Czech Republic in 2005 and 2006 and Comparison of These Two Years

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Prague</td>
<td>95 731</td>
<td>20 070</td>
<td>818</td>
<td>21.0</td>
<td>89 618</td>
<td>19 104</td>
<td>758</td>
<td>21.3</td>
<td>-6 113</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Central Bohemian</td>
<td>37 208</td>
<td>11 297</td>
<td>325</td>
<td>30.4</td>
<td>37 188</td>
<td>11 688</td>
<td>321</td>
<td>31.4</td>
<td>-20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Bohemian</td>
<td>16 850</td>
<td>8 322</td>
<td>269</td>
<td>49.4</td>
<td>16 205</td>
<td>7 800</td>
<td>258</td>
<td>48.1</td>
<td>-645</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pilsen</td>
<td>15 236</td>
<td>6 745</td>
<td>277</td>
<td>44.3</td>
<td>13 986</td>
<td>6 769</td>
<td>254</td>
<td>48.4</td>
<td>-1 250</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Karlovy Vary</td>
<td>10 107</td>
<td>5 576</td>
<td>332</td>
<td>55.2</td>
<td>9 492</td>
<td>5 635</td>
<td>312</td>
<td>59.4</td>
<td>-615</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Usti</td>
<td>32 773</td>
<td>17 665</td>
<td>399</td>
<td>53.9</td>
<td>32 837</td>
<td>18 311</td>
<td>399</td>
<td>55.8</td>
<td>64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Liberec</td>
<td>15 047</td>
<td>8 172</td>
<td>352</td>
<td>54.3</td>
<td>14 778</td>
<td>8 079</td>
<td>344</td>
<td>54.7</td>
<td>-269</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hradec Kralove</td>
<td>11 737</td>
<td>6 265</td>
<td>214</td>
<td>53.4</td>
<td>11 557</td>
<td>6 016</td>
<td>211</td>
<td>52.1</td>
<td>-180</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pardubice</td>
<td>10 288</td>
<td>4 964</td>
<td>204</td>
<td>48.3</td>
<td>9 587</td>
<td>4 716</td>
<td>189</td>
<td>49.2</td>
<td>-701</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vysocina</td>
<td>7 993</td>
<td>3 985</td>
<td>155</td>
<td>49.9</td>
<td>8 184</td>
<td>4 223</td>
<td>160</td>
<td>51.6</td>
<td>191</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Moravian</td>
<td>30 923</td>
<td>12 722</td>
<td>275</td>
<td>41.1</td>
<td>32 042</td>
<td>12 766</td>
<td>283</td>
<td>39.8</td>
<td>1 119</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Olomouc</td>
<td>14 841</td>
<td>7 587</td>
<td>234</td>
<td>51.1</td>
<td>14 092</td>
<td>7 094</td>
<td>220</td>
<td>50.3</td>
<td>-749</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moravian-Silesian</td>
<td>35 145</td>
<td>16 782</td>
<td>279</td>
<td>47.8</td>
<td>36 993</td>
<td>16 445</td>
<td>296</td>
<td>44.5</td>
<td>1 848</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zlin</td>
<td>10 181</td>
<td>5 129</td>
<td>172</td>
<td>50.4</td>
<td>9 887</td>
<td>5 049</td>
<td>168</td>
<td>51.1</td>
<td>-294</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Czech Republic</td>
<td>344 060</td>
<td>135 281</td>
<td>337</td>
<td>39.3</td>
<td>336 446</td>
<td>133 695</td>
<td>328</td>
<td>39.7</td>
<td>-7 614</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


### Shares of Individual Regions of Total Crime in the Czech Republic in 2006

- **Prague**: 26.6%
- **Central Bohemian**: 11.1%
- **South Bohemian**: 4.8%
- **Pilsen**: 4.2%
- **Moravian-Silesian**: 11.0%
- **Olomouc**: 4.2%
- **South Moravian**: 9.5%
- **Vysocina**: 2.4%
- **Pardubice**: 2.8%
- **Hradec Kralove**: 3.4%
- **Liberec**: 4.4%
- **Usti**: 9.8%
- **Karlovy Vary**: 2.8%
- **Zlin**: 2.9%
Total Crime - Number of Crimes per 10,000 Inhabitants in the Czech Republic in 2006

Change in the Number of Total Crimes per 10,000 Inhabitants in 2006 in Comparison with 2005
## Violent Crime in the Regions (higher territorial self-governing units) of the Czech Republic in 2005 and 2006 and Comparison of These Two Years

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>2005 Crs ascertained</th>
<th>2005 Crs solved</th>
<th>Crime/10,000 inhab.</th>
<th>Clear-up rate</th>
<th>2006 Crs ascertained</th>
<th>2006 Crs solved</th>
<th>Crime/10,000 inhab.</th>
<th>Clear-up rate</th>
<th>Change Crs ascertained</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Prague</td>
<td>3 542</td>
<td>1 819</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>51,4</td>
<td>3 085</td>
<td>1 693</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>54,9</td>
<td>-457</td>
<td>-12,9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Central Bohemian</td>
<td>1 659</td>
<td>1 099</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>66,2</td>
<td>1 546</td>
<td>1 061</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>68,6</td>
<td>-113</td>
<td>-6,8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Bohemian</td>
<td>1 277</td>
<td>1 073</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>84,0</td>
<td>1 183</td>
<td>938</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>79,3</td>
<td>-94</td>
<td>-7,4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pilsen</td>
<td>823</td>
<td>620</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>75,3</td>
<td>703</td>
<td>542</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>77,1</td>
<td>-120</td>
<td>-14,6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Karlovy Vary</td>
<td>840</td>
<td>705</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>83,9</td>
<td>677</td>
<td>577</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>85,2</td>
<td>-163</td>
<td>-19,4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Usti</td>
<td>2 670</td>
<td>2 132</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>79,9</td>
<td>2 240</td>
<td>1 770</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>79,0</td>
<td>-430</td>
<td>-16,1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Liberec</td>
<td>1 474</td>
<td>1 269</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>86,1</td>
<td>1 271</td>
<td>1 119</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>88,0</td>
<td>-203</td>
<td>-13,8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hradec Kralove</td>
<td>812</td>
<td>676</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>83,3</td>
<td>730</td>
<td>581</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>79,6</td>
<td>-82</td>
<td>-10,1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pardubice</td>
<td>592</td>
<td>490</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>82,8</td>
<td>538</td>
<td>436</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>81,0</td>
<td>-54</td>
<td>-9,1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vysocina</td>
<td>476</td>
<td>396</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>83,2</td>
<td>460</td>
<td>367</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>79,8</td>
<td>-16</td>
<td>-3,4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Moravian</td>
<td>1 684</td>
<td>1 292</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>76,7</td>
<td>1 604</td>
<td>1 163</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>72,5</td>
<td>-80</td>
<td>-4,8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Olomouc</td>
<td>1 645</td>
<td>1 331</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>80,9</td>
<td>1 331</td>
<td>1 046</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>78,6</td>
<td>-314</td>
<td>-19,1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moravian-Silesian</td>
<td>3 396</td>
<td>2 492</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>73,4</td>
<td>3 154</td>
<td>2 232</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>70,8</td>
<td>-242</td>
<td>-7,1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zlin</td>
<td>794</td>
<td>652</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>82,1</td>
<td>649</td>
<td>503</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>77,5</td>
<td>-145</td>
<td>-18,3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Czech Republic</td>
<td>21 684</td>
<td>16 046</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>74,0</td>
<td>19 171</td>
<td>14 028</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>73,2</td>
<td>-2 513</td>
<td>-11,6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Note:

## Shares of Individual Regions (higher territorial self-governing units) of Violent Crime in the Czech Republic in 2006

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Share</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Moravian-Silesian</td>
<td>16,5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zlin</td>
<td>3,4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prague</td>
<td>16,1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Central Bohemian</td>
<td>8,1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Bohemian</td>
<td>6,2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pilsen</td>
<td>3,7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Karlovy Vary</td>
<td>3,5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Usti</td>
<td>11,7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Liberec</td>
<td>6,0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hradec Kralove</td>
<td>3,8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vysocina</td>
<td>2,4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pardubice</td>
<td>2,8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Moravian</td>
<td>8,4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Olomouc</td>
<td>6,9%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Violent Crime - Number of Crimes per 10,000 Inhabitants in the Czech Republic in 2006**

**Change in the Number of Violent Crimes per 10,000 Inhabitants in 2006 in Comparison with 2005**
## Economic Crimes in the Regions (higher territorial self-governing units)
### of the Czech Republic in 2005 and 2006 and Comparison of These Two Years

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Crimes ascertained</th>
<th>Crimes solved</th>
<th>Crime/10,000 inhab.</th>
<th>Rate %</th>
<th>Crimes ascertained</th>
<th>Crimes solved</th>
<th>Crime/10,000 inhab.</th>
<th>Rate %</th>
<th>Change Crimes ascertained</th>
<th>Rate %</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Prague</td>
<td>9 810</td>
<td>5 507</td>
<td>84</td>
<td>56,1</td>
<td>8 044</td>
<td>5 055</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>62,8</td>
<td>-1766</td>
<td>-18,0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Central Bohemian</td>
<td>3 248</td>
<td>2 237</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>68,9</td>
<td>2 849</td>
<td>1 774</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>62,3</td>
<td>-399</td>
<td>-12,3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Bohemian</td>
<td>2 680</td>
<td>2 150</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>80,2</td>
<td>2 380</td>
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<td>3 528</td>
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<td>1 506</td>
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<td>1 163</td>
<td>873</td>
<td>23</td>
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<td>2 430</td>
<td>2 272</td>
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<td><strong>67,3</strong></td>
<td><strong>39 473</strong></td>
<td><strong>27 142</strong></td>
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<td><strong>68,8</strong></td>
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### Shares of Individual Regions
### of Economic Crime in the Czech Republic in 2006

![Pie chart showing the shares of individual regions](chart.png)
Economic Crime - Number of Crimes per 10,000 Inhabitants in the Czech Republic in 2006

Change in the Number of Economic Crimes per 10,000 Inhabitants in 2006 in Comparison with 2005
### Crimes Against Property in the Regions (higher territorial self-governing units*)
in 2005 and 2006 and Comparison of These Two Years

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>2005</th>
<th>2006</th>
<th>Change</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Crimes ascertained</td>
<td>Crimes solved</td>
<td>10,000 inhab. rate</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2005</td>
<td>2006</td>
<td>%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prague</td>
<td>74 768</td>
<td>5 983</td>
<td>639</td>
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<td>27 501</td>
<td>3 632</td>
<td>240</td>
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<tr>
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<td>10 021</td>
<td>2 502</td>
<td>160</td>
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<tr>
<td>Pilsen</td>
<td>9 978</td>
<td>2 415</td>
<td>182</td>
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<td>Karlovy Vary</td>
<td>6 004</td>
<td>1 964</td>
<td>197</td>
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<tr>
<td>Usti</td>
<td>19 950</td>
<td>6 894</td>
<td>243</td>
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<td>Liberec</td>
<td>8 755</td>
<td>2 747</td>
<td>205</td>
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<td>122</td>
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<td>126</td>
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<td>4 732</td>
<td>1 318</td>
<td>92</td>
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<td>South Moravian</td>
<td>20 431</td>
<td>4 664</td>
<td>182</td>
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<td>Olomouc</td>
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<td>2 469</td>
<td>131</td>
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<td>Moravian-Silesian</td>
<td>19 984</td>
<td>5 533</td>
<td>159</td>
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<tr>
<td>Zlin</td>
<td>5 782</td>
<td>1 593</td>
<td>98</td>
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</table>

**Czech Republic** 229 279 45 590 224 19,9 221 707 42 098 216 19,0 -7 572 -3,3


### Shares of Individual Regions (higher territorial self-governing units) of Crimes Against Property in the Czech Republic in 2006
Czech Republic

**Change in the Number of Crimes Against Property per 10,000 Inhabitants in 2006 in Comparison with 2005**

**Crimes Against Property - Number of Crimes per 10,000 Inhabitants in the Czech Republic in 2006**
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>2005</th>
<th>2006</th>
<th>2006</th>
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<tbody>
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<td>Children</td>
<td>Juvenile Offender</td>
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<td>4,7</td>
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<td>4,3</td>
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<tr>
<td>Liberec Region</td>
<td>46,2</td>
<td>2,9</td>
<td>4,5</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hradec Kralove Region</td>
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<td>5,0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pardubice Region</td>
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<td>4,9</td>
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<td>Vysocina Region</td>
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<td>6,0</td>
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<tr>
<td>South Moravian Region</td>
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<td>2,5</td>
<td>4,7</td>
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<td>Olomouc Region</td>
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<td>4,7</td>
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<th>change (%) +/-</th>
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<td>39</td>
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<td>66</td>
<td>-16,5</td>
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<tr>
<td>Wilful injury to health</td>
<td>588</td>
<td>537</td>
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<tr>
<td>Dangerous treats</td>
<td>175</td>
<td>144</td>
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<tr>
<td>Extortion</td>
<td>219</td>
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<td>-</td>
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<td>Which accounts for (%)</td>
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<tr>
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<td>6,8</td>
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<tr>
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<td>1 243</td>
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<td>5 553</td>
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<td>1 794</td>
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<td>567</td>
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## Central Bohemian Region - Crime Development in 2005 and 2006

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<td>Robberies in financial institutions</td>
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<td>9</td>
<td>12,5</td>
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<tr>
<td>Wilful injury to health</td>
<td>435</td>
<td>368</td>
<td>-15,4</td>
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<tr>
<td>Dangerous treats</td>
<td>148</td>
<td>165</td>
<td>11,5</td>
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<tr>
<td>Extortion</td>
<td>108</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>-7,4</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Total violent crime</strong></td>
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<td>68,63</td>
<td>-</td>
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<tr>
<td>Rape</td>
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<td>55</td>
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<td>Procurring</td>
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<td><strong>Total crimes against human dignity</strong></td>
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<td>of shops</td>
<td>536</td>
<td>403</td>
<td>-24,8</td>
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<tr>
<td>of flats</td>
<td>363</td>
<td>447</td>
<td>23,1</td>
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<tr>
<td>of weekend houses/cottages</td>
<td>2 066</td>
<td>1 631</td>
<td>-21,1</td>
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<tr>
<td>of family houses</td>
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<td>1 127</td>
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<td><strong>10 129</strong></td>
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## South Bohemian Region - Crime Development in 2005 and 2006

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## Karlovy Vary Region - Crime Development 2005 and 2006

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## Usti Region - Crime Development in 2005 and 2006

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### Liberec Region - Crime Development in 2005 and 2006

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## Hradec Kralove Region - Crime Development in 2005 and 2006

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### Vysocina Region - Crime Development in 2005 and 2006

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<th>change (%) +/-</th>
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### South Moravian Region - Crime Development in 2005 and 2006

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## Olomouc Region - Crime Development in 2005 and 2006

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## Moravian-Silesian Region - Crime Development in 2005 and 2006

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<td><strong>15 304</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Which accounts for (%)</td>
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<td>23,9</td>
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<td>Frauds</td>
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<td>329</td>
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<td><strong>2 867</strong></td>
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<td><strong>36 993</strong></td>
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<tr>
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<td>16 445</td>
<td>-2,0</td>
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### Zlin Region - Crime Development in 2005 and 2006

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<th>Type of Crime</th>
<th>2005</th>
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<th>change (%) +/-</th>
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<td>of flats</td>
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<td>73</td>
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<td>of weekend houses/cottages</td>
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<td>of family houses</td>
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<td>23.53</td>
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<td>10 181</td>
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