



MINISTERSTVO VNITRA
ČESKÉ REPUBLIKY

REPORT ON EXTREMISM IN THE TERRITORY OF THE CZECH REPUBLIC IN 2013

**Ministry of the Interior
Security Policy Department
Prague 2013**

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1. Introduction

The Report on extremism and associated phenomena in the territory of the Czech Republic in 2013 is submitted on the basis of the Government Resolution No 353 of 15th May 2012. In contrast to the report from 2012, it has been submitted separately from the conceptual material due to a greater clarity. The evaluation of the Conception in combating extremism in 2013 and the Conception in combating extremism in 2014 are included in separate documents.

The document does not capture all racist and xenophobic manifestations, which were attributed to individuals who are not members or sympathizers of extremist groups. Capturing of all racist and xenophobic behaviours, actions or statements on a national or even a regional level is beyond the scope of both the document and the issue of extremism itself as it is perceived by the Ministry of the Interior. The primary objective of this document is a description of activities of the entities, which are considered extremist by the Ministry of the Interior.

The author of this report is the Ministry of the Interior. The source material was obtained via representatives of the intelligence services, the Police of the Czech Republic, other resorts of the government administration, Ministry of Justice, Foreign Affairs, Defence and the Supreme Public Prosecutor's Office.

Spectators' violence, respectively hooliganism, is a separate topic within the agenda of the Ministry of the Interior. Relevant documents and reports on hooligans may be found on: <http://www.mvcr.cz/clanek/kriminalita-146433.aspx?q=Y2hudW09Mg%3d%3d>. Despite that, there are notions of significant events related to hooligans in the report due to their active involvement in the extremist scene. The document on extremism does not focus on sects and pseudo-religious organisations since there were no records of significant activities related to a security risk of an infiltration into government structures, political or economic sphere, or threats to democratic structures of the state.

This document is drafted annually. Its aim is to inform the public about developments on the scene on a regular basis. Based on the findings, which are included, new measures are subsequently being adopted.

First passage on the national scene is based on data provided by the Security Intelligence Services and the Police of the Czech Republic, in particular the experts from the Unit for Combating Organized Crime of the Criminal Police and Investigations and the Regional Directorates of the Police of the Czech Republic.

The statistics have been provided by the Police, the Supreme Public Prosecutor's Office, Ministry of Justice and Probation and Mediation Services of the Czech Republic.

Third part is dedicated to foreign influences on the Czech extremist scene. It was elaborated by experts from the Masaryk University in Brno with a contribution of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, via specifically selected embassies in other European countries.

The list of abbreviations may be found in the last section.

The paper includes photographs, which were taken by employees of the Ministry of the Interior and the police. Photographs obtained from other sources, e.g. in the foreign scene section, are clearly referenced.

2. Definition of the term extremism

In this document, the term "extremism" is defined identically to previous annual reports. Last time this comprehensive definition was published in full was in 2012 within the Report on the issue of extremism in the Czech Republic in 2012 and on July 9th 2013 the Czech Government adopted the Resolution No 669¹. In this context, it is also possible to refer to established court practice in relation to the interpretation of the term "movement"².

Not all the entities, which are included in the Report, have engaged in illegal activity in 2013. From a long-term perspective, however, they do possess features of extremism in a way, which is defined in previous annual documents.

The Report still holds the concept of extremism, however, the Ministry of the Interior does not rule out a complementarity with concepts of hate (bias) crimes (i.e. offences motivated by hatred, bias or crimes motivated by collective prejudice) in the future, and also considers that there is a scope for strengthening elements of hate (bias) crimes within the police or judicial units.

¹ See <http://www.mvcr.cz> (section „Security threats“, subsection Extremism, „Strategy for combating extremism and Annual reports on extremism“).

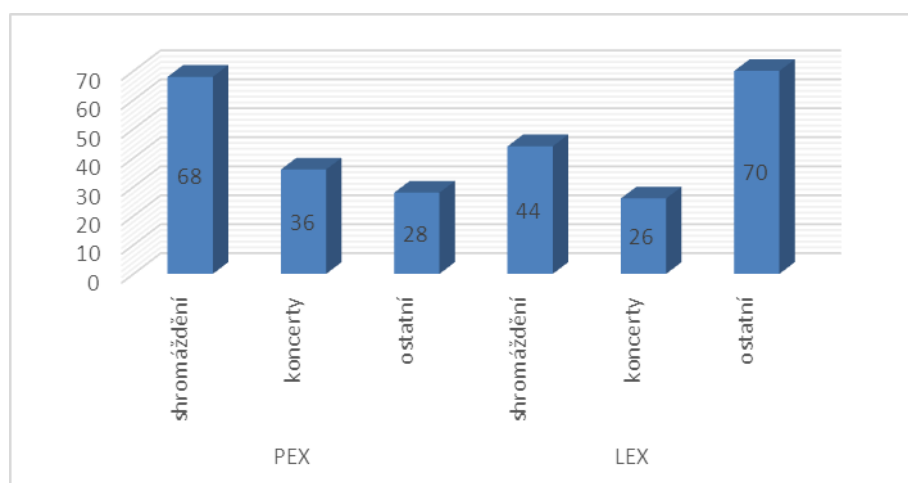
² In particular the opinion of the Criminal Division of the Supreme Court Tpjn 302/2005 (č. 11/2007 Coll.), and also Supreme Court resolutions 5 Tdo 79/2006, 5 Tdo 337/2002, 3 Tdo 1174/2004, the resolution of the Regional Court in Brno Ref. No 4 T 98/2009.

3. Report on extremism in the territory of the Czech Republic in 2013

3.1. Summary

- In terms of both politically motivated scenes, the most notable event was a series of anti-Roma demonstrations, which took place from May to October. In total, there were about 26 such protest events registered during last year, the most significant in terms of attendance taking place in Duchcov, Ceske Budejovice and Ostrava. These gatherings not only highlighted the risks arising from the active involvement of the local population, but also, particularly in the case of the housing development Maj in Ceske Budejovice, pointed at the outbreak of further demonstrations or disturbances in areas, which were not identified as a risk. In the later stages of the campaign, the state and police forces also became the very objective of the demonstrations perceived as a symbol of the state repression. Anti-Roma protest gatherings also mobilized the opponent scene when civic activists and representatives of the Roma minority were joined by supporters of the far-left. Carried out in parallel were therefore pro-Roma happenings, carnivals and also Roma gatherings. However, mutual clashes were avoided.
- There were 272 interest events organized by extremist entities in 2013 out of which 132 events were organized by right wing extremists (RWE) and 140 events were organized or attended by left wing extremists (LWE). The most pronounced was the anti-Roma campaign from May to October represented by a series of 26 protest events in the Usti nad Labem, Moravian-Silesian, south Bohemian, Olomouc and Prerov regions and in Prague.
- Traditionally, most events were registered in Prague, Moravian-Silesian and Usti nad Labem regions. These regions also have a high incidence of criminal activity with an extremist subtext.
- There was a slight increase of criminal activity with an extremist subtext – 217 in total. The increase occurred mainly due to a series of demonstrations and incidental disturbances and acts of violence on the part of participants.
- Both RWE and LWE scenes are internally fragmented into various ideological streams and often are riven by personal animosities.
- The RWE scene is dominated by the so-called National Socialist Movement; the LWE scene by the Anarchist Movement.
- The estimated amounts of supporters have not changed year on year. According to the police, the RWE membership base in a broader sense consists of approximately 5000 individuals, while the militant part consists of up to 15 activists. About 50 individuals may be considered as front activists and lead figures. It is relatively difficult to make specific estimates, however it is possible to expect similar figures.
- The most significant entity of the RWE remains the Workers' Party of Social Justice (WPSJ) and its youth organization the Workers' Youth (WY). A part of the WY membership base inclined significantly towards the cooperation with radical entities of the neo-Nazi movement.
- Within the LWE scene it is mostly the Czechoslovak Anarchist Federation (CSAF), which functions as an umbrella organization for other groups, collectives and initiatives from its position of an informational-cultural platform. The centre of gravity of the activities of both scenes are loosely connected cells of activists working on a local level without a clear hierarchically organized structure. A shift from streets to clubs and cultural-informational centres may be identified at the far-left scene.

- There is an evident inclination towards representing their own activities via activities of other civic initiatives or platforms at both scenes. Regarding the RWE scene, these are currently initiatives such as Pro-vlast, the Generation of Identity and platforms for manifestations of solidarity focusing on Syria and Kosovo/Serbia. In terms of the LWE scene, these are non-extremist initiatives for social housing or the Blokujeme („We block“) platform created in relation to protests against RWE demonstrations.
- The music scene for RWE is developed and from a long-term perspective prevailed by the organization of commercial concerts. In this context, a range of formerly known bands so-called the White Power Music continue to operate under new names. In terms of an infringement, the concerts are adapted to the presence of the police.
- Foreign contacts of both scenes functioning mainly on the basis of personal ties of individuals are developed, particularly in neighbouring countries.
- The main threat for the following period continues to be a possible sudden outbreak of a protest (anti-Roma) wave and an activation of the militant milieu of both scenes. Acts of individual armed resistance in case of the existence of sufficient impulses cannot be excluded.



Graph – Comparison of RWE and LWE events recorded during 2013. Source: UCOC

3.2. Increased inter-ethnic tensions

The most significant event related to extremism in 2013 was a series of anti-Roma demonstrations. It was commenced in spring 2013 in Duchcov and subsequently continued in Ceske Budejovice. The triggering mechanism were several incidents among representatives of the Roma minority and the majority population – in particular the assault on a married couple in Duchcov and the scuffle on a playground in Ceske Budejovice. With some exceptions, anti-Roma gatherings in these two cities did not have a purely extremist character considering the composition of participants.

Regarding the far-right it was mainly the WPSJ contributing to the protests in Duchcov. It organized, for example, a demonstration with attendance of about 1000 people in Duchcov on 22nd June 2013. The party did not engage in demonstrations in Ceske

Budejovice. Here, the protests were mostly joined by formally non-organized RWE groups and hooligans, often from various parts of the Czech Republic out of which many initiated clashes with the police.

The fact that the amount of RWE during the events in Duchcov and Ceske Budejovice was lower did not mean that their presence does not represent a threat. On the contrary, RWE could much more easily infiltrate into the crowd and encourage it to a more radical manifestation of acts. Often, they managed to pull down to disturbances individuals who would have probably only peacefully demonstrated were there no such impulses.

Gradually, RWE took over the main role in the organization of anti-Roma demonstrations and also attempted to move them to other regions of the Czech Republic and therefore gain broader support of the public prior the early elections to the Chamber of Deputies of the Parliament of the Czech Republic.

One of the most ambitious anti-Roma „projects“ of the far-right scene was the attempt to organize several protests during one day on the 24th August 2013, whose aim was among others to fragment forces of the police and demonstrate its own unity and power. There were several gatherings against Roma criminality and the police brutality under the auspices of various organizers in several areas of the Czech Republic, which were attended by approximately 1500 – 2000 individuals in total. The greatest disorders took place in Ostrava where the majority of participants belonged to RWE and hooligans.

Over time and as a result of an acquisition of the role of RWE organizers and the transfer of protests into other regions, the form of the anti-Roma demonstrations changed. Local inhabitants ceased to form the majority and on the contrary the amount of RWE participants, hooligans and various rioters whose a priori aim was to provoke violence and clashes with the police was increasing. Any ideology or attempt to solve a particular regional issue was marginal in these cases and the dominant aim was the adrenalin experience consisting of a clash with the opponent (particularly with the police).

3.3. Right-wing extremism

3.3.1. Structure and entities of the scene

Apart from activities during anti-Roma demonstrations, RWE as a whole did not constitute any real or imminent threat to the democratic foundations of the Czech Republic. Even though there were records of individual cases that could be characterized as serious, these were mostly non-system phenomena which did not significantly increase the danger of right-wing extremism from a global perspective.

The right-wing extremist scene remained a non-compact unit in 2013. It continued to be formed by local groups that mostly concentrated on local topics. The only bonding element, which managed to activate a larger amount of RWE, was the issue of coexistence between the majority society and the Roma minority and the related anti-Roma marches.

RWE activities are no different from those in previous years. A significant trend has been the increasing involvement of RWE in the activities of hooligans. Given that informal

relationships between some hooligans and neo-Nazis were quite common in the past and a range of hooligans may have been assigned to neo-Nazis, this development was quite natural.

The most significant and largest entity of the Czech right-wing extremist scene is the WPSJ. Despite all its efforts, it was not able to gain a larger support of the public and remained at the edge of the political spectrum. Its weak position was confirmed by the results of parliamentary elections in Autumn 2013, where it received only 0,86 % votes cast.

Its involvement in anti-Roma demonstrations also did not help the WPSJ in increasing its popularity³. Its first larger event was a meeting of about 120 individuals in Nejdek in the Carlsbad region on 23rd March. The majority of protesters belonged to the WPSJ supporters. Only a small part was formed by inhabitants of the town. The event proceeded in peace and without any disturbances.

In addition, the WPSJ joined protests in Duchcov, where it organized a demonstration on 22nd June, which was already mentioned above. On the other hand, the party did not engage in demonstrations in Ceske Budejovice.

The WPSJ used this topic widely in its campaign especially prior the elections to the Chamber of Deputies of the Parliament of the Czech Republic and several of its pre-election meetings were conceived as demonstrations against „inadaptable“ citizens. The biggest event, followed by clashes with the police, took place in Ostrava on 27th September.

In addition to the anti-Roma gatherings, the WPSJ also organized several other events, which were supposed to serve as a promotion of the party. These were, for example, traditional events organized on the occasion of some public holidays.

The most distinctive one was the May Day demonstration organized jointly with the WY, which took place in Prerov and was attended by about 300 – 400 individuals. The event proceeded in peace and without any disturbances mainly due to the fact that it was not opposed by LWE.

Another bigger event of the WPSJ and WY was a gathering with the title „Day of National Unity: The Great Anti-regime Demonstration“ in Prague on 17th November, which was attended by about 200 – 250 individuals. Although it was protested against by several dozens of opponents, it proceeded in peace and without any disturbances due to measures applied by the PCR.

Some district or local WPSJ organizations also organized several events on a regional level, which often accentuated local topics.

A significant event for the WPSJ was its electoral congress on 19th January. Even though it was outwardly presented as conflict-free, a culmination of ideological conflict between the leaders and particularly between north Bohemian and south Bohemian members occurred. The result of this conflict was a withdrawal of several dozens of members from the WPSJ. Among the renegades who mainly belonged to the supporters of Petr Kotab were, among others, also the Slegr siblings who are known through media. Jiri Slegr subsequently began to engage in the Czech Lions project (see below). Despite the absence of the north

³ It may be assumed that the low election result of the WPSJ is a consequence of other political entities accentuating the so-called Roma issue on a larger scale.

Bohemian membership base (it participated on anti-Roma activities extensively), the WPSJ was not significantly influenced by these changes as a whole.

The WPSJ is closely linked to its youth organization the WY. The primary aim of this entity is the support of the WPSJ, however it also organized events under its own auspices. As an example, it is possible to mention a demonstration „Kosovo is Serbia“, which was organized in Ostrava on 17th February. The aim was to support the Serbs living in Kosovo and express a disagreement with the secession of Kosovo from Serbia. The event proceeded in peace and without any disturbances; it was attended by about 70 – 90 individuals, among others, also by activists from Poland. Apart from organizational activities the WY maintains close contacts with neo-Nazis on a national and international level and therefore offers them a certain cover.

In addition to the WPSJ and WY, there were also other entities on the right-wing extremist scene, whose significance was nevertheless only marginal. These were, for example, the Autonomous Nationalists, Free Resistance, Czech Lions and other smaller unorganized groups consisting of several dozens active individuals.

The Autonomous Nationalists primarily concentrated on political, charitable and promotional activities. They manifested themselves most visibly in relation to the European Solidarity Front for Syria supporting the Syrian political regime. Under its auspices, they organized several peaceful demonstrations, which were attended by about 100 – 150 individuals on average. These were, for example, the „Demonstration in support of the regime of Bashar Assad in Syria“ in Prague on 20th July or the „Gathering against embargoes imposed in Syria“ in Prague on 31st August. Both events were organized in cooperation with the Association of Syrian students in the Czech Republic.

The Autonomous Nationalists also organized yet another traditional „St. Wenceslas Manifestation“. It was attended by about 120 individuals in Prague on 28th September. It was protested against by several dozens of people, however there was no contact of the two groups and the event proceeded peacefully and without any disturbances.

The Free Resistance (former National Resistance) formally did not function as a national right-wing extremist entity, however, it was still used as a certain label. The most visible activity was the operation of a fairly active Internet portal www.svobodnyodpor.info, which was used as the main information channel for Czech neo-Nazis. Several individuals from the Free Resistance were also activated in relation to violent anti-Roma demonstrations, which they have contributed to actively on several occasions.

The Czech Lions is a newly established group, whose foundation was contributed to by Jiri Slegr and Pavel Matejny. Originally, they were supposed to represent the „protective element“ of the unrealized project of the Democratic Labour Party. This political entity made efforts to take advantage of the anti-Roma mood of a part of the Czech population and announced an anti-Roma campaign with the title „Czech Lion Tour“. It organized several demonstrations. One of the biggest was the meeting in Vitkov on 3rd August, which was attended by about 300 supporters. Gradually, the interest of participants and their number has declined significantly. It is possible to expect that the importance of this entity will be marginal over time.

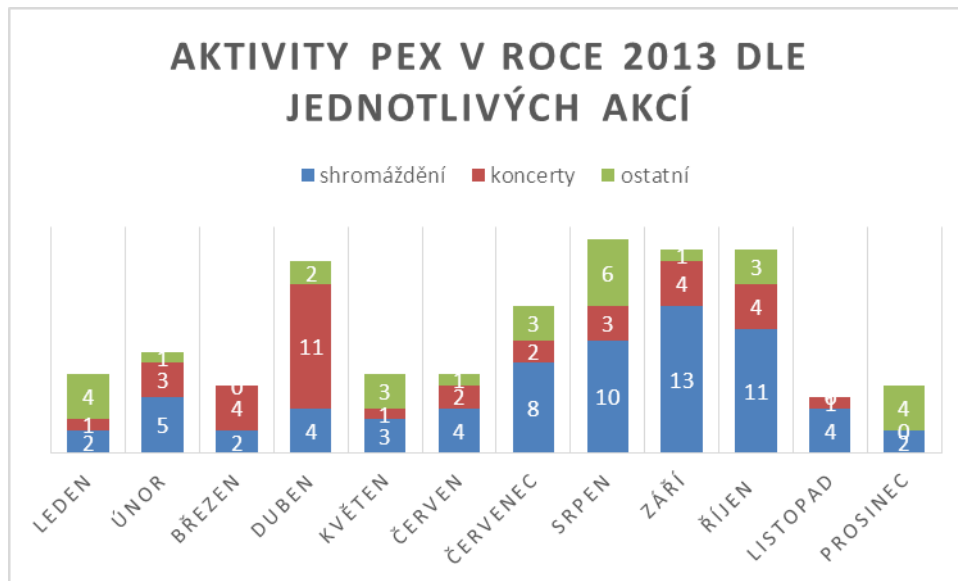
The radical scene made efforts to assert new initiatives after the attenuation of the Free Youth and the Autonomous Nationalist, which were characterized by nationalism, traditionalism, resistance towards the current state system, the European Union, multicultural society and some ethnic or religious groups. These are, for example, platforms Red and White, For Homeland, or the project Generation of Identity. The later is derived from a French nationalist organization and it is conceived as its branch in the Czech Republic. A part of activists from these initiatives maintained close contacts with representatives of conservative ideological groups, particularly with the D.O.S.T. initiative, or the extremist Homeland Front. A part of this scene's activists engage in projects in support of Serbian Kosovo or the regime of Bashar Assad in Syria.

A part of the radical scene inclined towards projects or organizations that openly promote racist, (neo-)nationalist and hateful thoughts. A last year's recorded example is the Wotan Jugend organization, whose cell operates in the Czech Republic. Another example is the project White media, originally known as web pages, which concentrates on a collection of information and monitoring of ideological opponents, members of various national, racial, religious, political groups and last but not least also on active cyber-bullying and attacks on particular individuals. Given project is a rather informal association of people across the neo-Nazi, racist, nationalist and islamophobic parts of the scene. From the ideological perspective this primitive and hateful project draws significantly from the manifesto of Anders Breivik.

There is about 200 militants who may be considered as a high-risk group and who are not associated in any organization. These individuals engage in hooligan fights, disturbances during demonstrations, or organize the so-called punitive expeditions. Often, these are attacks and assaults on randomly or specifically selected individuals, supporters of particular „hated“ groups. Members of these fights are often underaged and the character of such groups is informal, without a clear structure, hierarchy or name.

3.3.2. Activities of the scene

From the given figure of 132 events organized by the right-wing extremist scene there was a total of 68 public gatherings or demonstrations, in addition there were also 36 concerts and 28 other, in particular non-public events such as various meetings, negotiations or lectures. Apart from given anti-Roma gatherings there were also records of new or modified forms of activism, which were related to the transformation of the scene and the influence of the initiatives mentioned above.



In relation to riots occurring during the demonstrations there was a total of 63 accused individuals, from which 17 persons are further suspected of committing criminal acts; in addition there were about 157 minor offences committed during the demonstrations.

During the evaluation of the series of anti-Roma gatherings it was possible to identify the following characteristics:

- A large amount of events (26 in total).
- Apart from the participation of RWE and hooligans also the participation of local population.
- The parallel course of protests in Usti nad Labem, South Bohemian and Moravian-Silesian regions.
- An effort to coordinate and expand protests to other regions.
- Transformation of protests against the "inadaptable" into protests against the system and establishment.
- Increased aggression of participants.
- The possibility of disorder expansion into areas, which were considered as low-risk. The trigger is usually a local interethnic conflict.

More significant public gatherings were mostly organized by the WY. The involvement of WY activists in organizational activities allows the WPSJ to officially distance themselves from the events linked to the radical scene and also not to lose its support, resp. to use such events for the promotion of the party. Last year, for example, there was the May Day gathering unconventionally organized in Prerov⁴ with the attendance of approximately 300 RWE. For the first time since 2011, the event was also officially attended by representatives of Slovak and Polish nationalist or neo-Nazi entities.⁵ The WY organized a gathering in Ostrava on 19th October, which was also conceived as a political meeting of the

⁴ Prerov in terms of the domestic neo-Nazi scene holds a similar symbolic place as Litvinov-Janov and the so-called battle of Janov, clashes between radical followers and the police after the demonstration from 17. 11. 2008. There was also an anti-Roma demonstration in Prerov in 2009, which was accompanied by intense attacks against the police units. Invitations to last year's May Day gathering were also created with the motive of clashes with the PCR, de facto with the „system“.

⁵ The representatives of Slovak movement Slovak Togetherness including a speech and a group of individuals with the Polish national flag.

WPSJ and also a protest against the „inadaptable“. The event was attended by approximately 400 individuals, mostly RWE and football hooligans, and after the official end of the gathering attacks on the police forces, which formed a cordon in front of the housing for the socially disadvantaged, took place. On the other hand, the WY gathering on the occasion of 17th November in Prague may be considered as a failure due to a low participation rate - about 12 individuals.

During the last year, there was also the annual gathering on the occasion of the St. Wenceslas' festival. It was organized by the Autonomous Nationalists in Prague and it was attended by about 250 individuals.

Similarly to recent years, several smaller traditional meetings were held to commemorate deceased or imprisoned friends. On 18th May, there was a march attended by about 100 individuals in Most and Litvinov on the commemoration of Milos Reha⁶ or in Svitavy with about 70 individuals for the support of the imprisoned neo-Nazi Vlasimil Pechanec on 20th July. Both events proceeded peacefully and without any disturbances. About 50 people attended the commemoration march for Daniel Hejdanek in Pardubice on 5th December, which was not organized last year due to a small interest of the public. A relatively high amount of participants, about 120 people, joined the commemoration march for Stanislav Lovecky in Veseli nad Moravou, which was followed by a concert. The march and gathering for Ales Marecek and David Friedl in Krnov on 2nd February proceeded in a similar manner.

In terms of the neo-Nazi scene there were records of the so-called "solidarity actions". These events mostly serve to the expression of support to the ideologically similar entities abroad. For example, the "Light for Dresden and the victims of the allied bombings", which took place in Ostrava on 16th February. It was organized by right-wing extremists from northwest Bohemia and German activists from the Freies Netz Sud movement. It was attended by about 130 – 150 individuals, from which about a half were German, and it proceeded in peace and without any disturbances⁷. The next day, there was also the WY gathering in Ostrava related to the campaign "Kosovo is Serbia" as an event for the support of Serbian nationalism and a protest against the existence of independent Kosovo. The gathering and march were attended by about 150 individuals, mainly RWE. On 7th October, there was a spontaneous solidarity event in Ostrava for the support of Greek neo-Nazi organization the Golden Dawn as a reaction of the detention of its leadership and the designation of the organization as illegal. On 2nd November, there was a similar event in Ostrava together with graffiti spraying in support of 2 shot members of the Golden Dawn. Similar campaign took place in Prague in front of the Greek Embassy during the same week, where a transparent and images of killed members⁸ were hanged. On 10th October, there was a happening in support of the international event „Red October“ in Ostrava indicating „a cruel violence, which is perpetrated on white South Africans by the blacks“.

During the year, two personally interconnected entities focusing on manifestations of solidarity, influence on public opinion and, last but not least, the collection of funds were

⁶ The event was also attended by German neo-Nazis.

⁷ The event proceeded as the commemoration of the Dresden bombing in 1945. Annually, there is a commemoration event of RWE, however, it was blocked by its opponents, including LWE, in recent years. The event in Ostrava not only allowed for the organization of the event itself (without conflicts), but also demonstrated the cooperation of the Czech and German neo-Nazi cells.

⁸ Two members of the Golden Dawn were shot by a man on a motorcycle. The attack was attributed to the far-left.

established. Following the example of an international project related to Syria (The European Solidarity Front for Syria), the European Solidarity Front for Kosovo was established. RWE are engaged in activities of both fronts. The former entity was active in relation to several public manifestations. A part of the supporters visited Syria based on the official invitation of its local government during the 2nd half of the year. In terms of both campaigns, there are irregularly organized meetings and lectures, often with participation of foreign representatives. The collection of funds, which is a part of such campaigns, poses a question of an abuse of financial resources for the needs of the far-right scene and individual leaders of these campaigns.

The newly established initiatives Pro-vlast and the Generation of identity, which were already mentioned above, are personally interconnected with activists of the former Autonomous Nationalists and the WY. Generation of Identity builds on projects of the former entities, particularly in the way of the organization of the so-called solidarity actions focusing on social environment, support of dog shelters, children's homes, etc. In addition, it also organizes various happenings focused on the distribution of leaflets and promotional material, but also on spontaneous gatherings. The Generation of Identity organized several promotional event such as hanging of banners on road bridges (Prague – Zlicin)⁹ and a spontaneous gathering at the astronomical clock at the Old Town Square in Prague. There are also records of several graffiti, particularly in Prague and Moravian-Silesian region. The Pro-vlast initiative is connected with the anti-European campaign involving the theft of EU flags. The campaign was commenced in December 2013.

There were also changes in the distribution network of propaganda items last year. The current distribution network is controlled by several individuals, who also ensure the production. It is possible to note that the production is divided into legal or implicitly promoting motives and the so-called openly promoting motives and symbolism. The first category of goods is more or less offered publicly via web pages or virtual networks. The second category is offered via the distribution network based on personal contacts. Funds earned in such manner are often used for personal needs, and for the organization of events, e.g. concerts, to a limited extent.

The platform for the support of the so-called Prisoners of War ("POW"), the imprisoned or prosecuted adherents, is (with some exceptions) functionless in the frame of the domestic scene and is maintained only by individuals.

The organization of right-wing extremist events with a music production continued, namely in the form commenced in previous years. These events were attended by about 100 individuals on average. There were, however, some exceptions recorded; for example, at the event „Boot Boys Are Back vol. 3“ in Strazkovice on 24th August. It was attended by about 500 listeners.

In terms of the music scene related to RWE the so-called commercial concerts are typical from the long-term perspective. The events were often publicly presented and promoted. The organization of such concerts can be attributed to particular individuals who sympathize actively with the neo-Nazi scene. There were also several concerts, during which a collection of funds as a support of prosecuted adherents, the so-called POW, took place during 2013. These were, for example, the performances of bands Sons of Bohemia and

⁹ Text „Support Nationalists“. The same activity was regularly exhibited by groups of AN Kladensko at the bridges on route R7.

Squad 96 in Prague's restaurant Na Slamniku on 8th June. Their organization was provided by leaders of the dysfunctional National Resistance Prague.

The occurrence of formerly well-known bands under new names was typical for the commercial scene. That is the reason, why these concerts are mainly sought by the sympathizers of the far-right, resp. neo-Nazism. From the perspective of the organizers themselves, there is an emphasis on the elimination of an illegal behaviour of the participants or the bands, especially of expressions of sympathy or promotion of Nazism and neo-Nazism.

The proceedings of "commercial" concerts often depend on the presence of the police. Famous are for example concerts of the Sons of Bohemia; the band performs famous songs from the environment of WPM in the absence of the police.

There was a total of 7 secret concerts of the so-called White Power Music during the last year¹⁰. These continue to be concerts intended for a small audience of no more than 50 people. The venue tends to be covert till the last moment and is known to the organizers only. The audience is often invited only on the basis of personal contacts.

A long-term trend continues to be the transfer of concerts dedicated to radical followers outside of the Czech Republic. In addition, the most common destination with regard to the organization of concerts dedicated to the domestic audience continues to be Slovakia and Poland. The main reason for the concerts' transfer abroad is the effort to avoid the attention of domestic security forces. Common attendance of people from the Czech Republic is recorded at concerts in Hungary, Italy, Germany, the UK and occasionally also in Russia, Ukraine and Serbia.

The dominant role for the promotion of the right-wing extremism and communication in this area was continuously played by the Internet.

3.3.3. Criminal activity

Criminal activity related to the far-right remains predominantly latent. Its detection often relates on damaged or affected values. It is predominantly a criminal activity related to the support or manifestations of sympathies towards Nazism/neo-Nazism, incitement to hatred, dangerous threats or violence towards a group of residents.

Statistical number of cases is misleading to some extent. Total amount of 217 crimes in fact does not capture the real criminal activity perpetrated by supporters of extremist movements. This may be, for example, illustrated by given punitive expeditions, which, if not reported, are often recorded as disorderly conducts or bodily harms, even though they relate closely to the activity of some movement or individuals. Extreme cases are thefts and robberies such as a record of an armed robbery committed by a sympathizer of RWE.

¹⁰ White Power Music is a genre connected with the neo-Nazi scene. From the beginning it is characterized by open manifestations of hatred and appeals for violence against ideological enemies as well as open promotion of Nazism/neo-Nazism or its partial symbols.

Another example is the latency caused by a failure to report a crime to law enforcement authorities. In some cases, the reason is a fear on the side of a victim, in others ignorance or unwillingness.

In relation to a series of anti-Roma demonstrations, there was a total of 86 individuals charged and further 51 suspected mostly of the commitment of a disorderly conduct or attacks on a public official. A total of 127 individuals committed a minor offence, particularly a disobedience of an official notice.

A part of the radical and militant scene inclines towards the acquisition and possession of weapons. In some cases, there are records of the so-called training camps. From the perspective of the Unit for Combating of Organized Crime (UCOC) there was a case of an illegal possession of firearms and weapons and a large amount of ammunition in November 2013. This was perpetrated by a group of 5 individuals during last several years, out of which 4 were known as active RWE in the past, and 1 of the accused was also a member of the Army of the Czech Republic. The group gradually obtained weapons, among others also a sniper rifle, which were then used for improvised trainings. At the same time, the group also obtained ammunition for both itself and other individuals via the so-called overcharging.

A specific category is a criminal activity in the virtual environment. Over the past year, it was especially the case of the project White Media, which profiles itself not only as an informational platform with a significant xenophobic and racist subtext, but also as an initiative focusing on monitoring and collection of information about ideological enemies from a range of public activists and also members of particular groups of residents based on their racial or ethnic affiliation, or political or religious beliefs. During the year, there was an increase in the intensity of activities related to personal information and data theft in the Internet environment. There were cases of attacks on personal e-mail accounts, profiles in social networks, web pages and, in some cases, also personal banking of ideological enemies, where individual „hacking“ events were published regularly on the White Media web.

3.3.4. International cooperation and cross-border contacts

Cooperation with foreign RWE was evident mainly on the basis of individual relationships. The "providers" operate as organizers of trips abroad, joint or solidarity actions in support of foreign partners or entities. Recorded foreign contacts related to RWE have a long-term character and are highly developed across Europe. The closest contacts of the Czech activists were with extremists from Germany, Slovakia and Poland. In addition, there are relations with Hungarian, Italian, Portugese, French, Serbian, Ukrainian and Russian adherents. Relatively strong ties also exist with neo-Nazi movements in the UK and Ireland, particularly via the Czechoslovak community of neo-Nazi supporters on the islands.

In cooperation with German counterparts there are two evident fundamental lines of mutual relationships – official and unofficial. In the first case it is mostly the cooperation between the Nationaldemokratische Partei Deutschlands (NPD) and in paralel also with the Junge Nationaldemokraten (JND) and the WY. The official relationship was established from formerly maintained contacts around 2012; these contacts were rather weak due to several

factors factors, but particularly due to the internal crises on both sides. The contact nucleus with the German scene is formed by neo-Nazi activists from the former National Resistance who cooperate with their counterparts from the Nationaler Widerstand. The Czech side in these relationships was mostly represented by leaders from Prague, Carlsbad and south Moravian regions and their counterparts were elements from Bavaria and Saxony. Several joint organizations emerged following this mutual cooperation, for example, the Deutsche-Bohmischer Freundkreis was supplemented by the Urd und Skult in 2012, which is currently not engaged in any activity. There were records of several events during 2013 that publicly presented mutual cooperation of both movements. It is possible to mention the event in Ostrava "Light for Dresden" already mentioned above, a group of about 12 activists of JND attended a gathering of the WY on the occasion of the 17th November festival in Prague, participation of a similar group of activists from the neo-Nazi organization Freies Netz Sud was recorded at the commemoration march for Milos Reha in Litvinov. On the other hand, participation of Czech representatives was recorded during the May Day gathering in Wurzburg, Frankentag festival in Bavarian Roden and also at the annual march on the commemoration of Rudolf Hess in Wunsiedel. In addition, there were many joint non-public meetings and events.

A higher rate of cooperation was recorded with Polish nationalists. Their representatives participated at protest events in Ostrava and Prerov; a group of activists from the Czech Republic was recorded during the annual March of Independence in Warsaw (10th November), during which intense conflicts with the police occurred.

Formal cooperation was also reestablished with Slovak nationalists after certain weakening in recent years, particularly between the WY and Slovak Togetherness. On the other hand the election of Marian Kotleba to the post of a representative of Banska Bystrica region was reflected in a relatively weak way on the domestic scene.

International platforms such as Generation of Identity or European Solidarity Front supporting Syria/Serbian Kosovo represent an ideal environment for establishing contacts.

3.4. Left-wing extremism

3.4.1. Structure and entities of the scene

Anarcho-autonomous scene did not go through any significant changes in 2013 and continued to stagnate. It was facing some issues, which have lasted for several years. Among the main continuous issues are, for example, a weak membership base and the absence of leaders, who would manage to activate and unite the anarcho-autonomous spectrum. They have prioritized the practice of autonomous lifestyle inside the current democratic system from the revolutionary change of society and made efforts to create a convenient environment. The centre of gravity of their activities are the so-called cultural-informational or autonomous centres, which operate in Prague, Most, Ostrava and several other district cities.

A real security threat for the democratic establishment of the Czech Republic was therefore minimal. The greatest risk was the participation of a range of activists at public demonstrations, where there was a risk of public disturbances during potential mutual clashes with supporters of the far-right.

Activities of anti-authoritarian supporters were traditionally focused on the inside of the movement itself rather than on the wide public. Despite lasting internal issues, some groups engaged in cultural and educational activities such as the organization of concerts, exhibitions, lectures, discussions, workshops, fundraising and commemorative events, film screenings, etc. From public activities, which aimed at general public outside of anarchist circles, these were rather small scale regional events. Mass gatherings were not common. Internet played a very important role in the promotion of their own ideas.

The Anarcho-autonomous scene made attempts to evoke activities in individual regions, respectively districts. It is possible to identify a link between the operation of the so-called informational-cultural centres, which consolidate and unite the anarchist scene. Apart from Prague, the informational centres operate in Most, Jihlava, Hradec Kralove, Pilsen, Olomouc, Brno and Ostrava, and significantly increase the ability of coordination and mobilisation. Concurrently, they provide a legitimate environment for the organization of events both non-public and partly public, organization of lectures, workshops, screenings and small concerts. Some centres are also used for a short-term accommodation mostly for foreign activists.

Followers of the anti-authoritarian spectrum organized several own sub-cultural events in 2013, which mostly did not attract the attention of general public or the media.

The most significant event, which was organized directly by members of the anarcho-autonomous spectrum was traditionally situated to the period of May Day celebrations. Similarly to 2010, they have chosen the model of the so-called „action days“, which included debates, a football match „Football against racism“, fundraising concerts, screening of documentaries, music afterparty, etc. It can be stated that these were rather individual and in a way independent meetings. Within its framework, for example, a fundraising concert on the commemoration of killed Russian anti-Fascist Ivan Churursky took place on 29th April.

The biggest event within the „action days“ took place on 1st May, where anarchists first in a small number met at the Strelecky island and later in the afternoon a gathering called „The party is over“ took place at the Republic square, from where the attendants set off for a march through Prague. Apart from small incidents, everything proceeded peacefully and without the need for a greater intervention of the PCR. The main reason was the fact, that the event was not conceived as a blockade of a traditional May Day demonstration of right-wing extremists. This demonstration took place in Prerov in 2013.

Some anarchists reflected issues related to socially excluded areas. They participated at the activities of initiatives for social housing or the platform We Block (Blokujeme), which aimed at the organization and mobilization of the public to protests against the RWE demonstrations. Apart from some demonstrations (Ostrava, Prague) the events suffered from low participation.

The Anti-Fascist movements continued to focus abundantly on the question of combat against supporters of the far-right. This was especially evident in the period, when an increase in the number of anti-Roma demonstrations occurred (whether they were organized by right-wing extremists or the local residents).

Supporters of the anti-authoritarian spectrum participated at various anti-Roma gatherings in a range of cities of the Czech Republic. Particularly due to the mass deployment of police forces, there were no serious mutual clashes among the supporters of the far-left and far-right (with some exceptions).

For example, the effort of right-wing extremists to divide the police forces via the organization of several parallel demonstrations in several cities of the CR on 14th August did not remain unnoticed by the anarcho-autonomists. Particularly, they attended anti-Roma events in Ostrava, Pilsen or Duchcov. One of the biggest anti-events was the gathering in Krupka on 28th September, where there were several hundreds of anti-Fascists against several supporters of the far-right.

LWE also organized protests against other than anti-Roma events of the far-right. For example, they participated at a gathering „Protest against the abuse of the student day“ in Prague on 17th November, whose aim was to prevent the march of right-wing extremists through Prague. There were no clashes of antagonistic activists in the end.

Anti-Fascists continued in monitoring the neo-Nazis and representatives of the WPSJ. Findings of individuals and cases were published at the Internet pages. The most radical members then continued in efforts to attack and directly physically assault their ideological enemies in the ranks of the extremist right.

It was characteristic for the anarcho-autonomous spectrum to organize solidarity activities, during which the situation abroad was accented. Their support was presented in the form of providing information about cases at their Internet pages, publishing of various declarations, organization of fundraising concerts or, in several cases, organization of public gatherings.

On 18th January, for example, the anarchists organized a protest gathering as an expression of a support to Greek squatters in front of the Greek embassy, which was attended by about 20 individuals. On 25th January, a demonstration „Keep your hands away from Russian anti-Fascists“ took place in front of the Russian embassy and was attended by about 50 – 70 individuals, among others also by several individuals from the Union of Young Communists of Czechoslovakia (UYCCS). Another example may be the protest march for the support (not only) of Hungarian homeless people in Prague on 10th October 2013.

Traditional Do It Yourself (DIY) carnival in Prague on 28th September may be also included in the solidarity events; representatives of the anarcho-autonomous movement participated on its organization. One of its parts was also a protest against the imprisonment of several members of the Russian band Pussy Riot, which took place in front of the Russian embassy. Total attendance was relatively high, however, the majority of participants were not extremists. Even though the St. Wenceslas' event, which was organized by representatives of the far-right, was taking place on the same day, there were no mutual clashes between the two groups.

An activation of the squatter movement occurred in 2013. Squatters took over a damaged house in Prague – Pohorelec on 31st August. Since they disobeyed the orders of the PCR to leave the object, the building was cleared against the will of the squatters and several of them were arrested. They also took over a building in the Washington street in Prague on

24th October, but left within several hours. The aim of these events was not a long-term occupation and use of the buildings, but rather awareness raising in relation to a range of dilapidated and abandoned buildings in Prague.

There was a range of groups, movements and initiatives within the anarcho-autonomous scene, which were often personally interlinked. They have leaders and their focus remains on individual, often local, groups. With the exception of Brno, Olomouc and Pilsen, most of the public activities of the anarchist movement is based in Prague. The most notable actors are the Anti-fascist Action and the CSAF. Other entities did not have a national scope and rather operated on a district level.

The CSAF may be characterized as mostly a virtual informational and cultural platform and functions as an umbrella organization for individual active groups and collectives.

The nucleus of the Antifascist action is made of activist cells, whose members often cooperate only for a specific purpose, for example, particular direct action. The only more or less regular groups were recorded in the Zlin, Olomouc, Liberec and Prague regions.

From other anti-authoritarian active groups it is possible to mention local collectives supporting the Voice of Anarchopacifism or the initiative Food not bombs focusing of the promotion of an alternative lifestyle and veganism. The majority of the scene was, however, flexible and a great part of activists did not support any particular initiative or platform, or rather used a temporary title for their groups.

During 2013, there were repeated records of activities most likely related to a group of activists from the radical environmental scene, in particular, a group supporting the international organization Animal Liberation Front (ALF). The environmental scene was also mobilized by the discussion on the breaking of mining limits in the Usti nad Labem region towards the end of the year.

Marxist-Leninist scene was still largely fragmented and stagnated in 2013. The main reason was particularly long-lasting ideological and personal disputes, which continued to deepen to some extent. A weak membership base and a mutual animosity among activists had an influence on the amount of organized events and activities of individual groups.

Radicality and efforts to reject the democratic establishment in the Czech Republic were more evident on a virtual level on the Internet and in various statements during several gatherings, rather than in actual acts. Representatives of Marxist-Leninist organizations therefore did not represent a direct threat to the democratic system of the Czech Republic in 2013.

Youth communist movement continued to be represented mainly by the Union of Young Communists of Czechoslovakia (UYCCS) and the Communist Youth Union (CYU) in 2013. Personal disputes of the representatives of both unions continued. Disputes were also visible inside the YUCCS. Both entities experienced a loss of sympathizers. In some regions, in contrast to previous years, representatives of the YUCCS and CYU managed to establish cooperation. A younger generation activists were recorded within the CYU last year.

Members and sympathizers of the Marxist-Leninist entities did not organize almost almost any separate event in 2013. They attempted to spread their opinions via participation in

activities of other left-wing entities. They mainly used the Communist Party of Bohemia and Moravia (CPBM) and its both internal and public events; in addition it was possible to record a presence of young communists at gatherings of the Club of Czech Borderland, Group of Czech-Cuban Friendship and others. These were various memorial meetings on the commemoration of dead or murdered communist figures, events such as anniversaries, which were linked to communism (a memorial meeting on the occasion of the 110th anniversary of a birth of Julius Fucik in Prague on 22nd February, gathering on the occasion of the 65th anniversary of the „Victorious February 1948“ in Prague on 25th February), traditional meetings of the left-wing supporters (a celebration of the Labour Day in Prague on 1st May, the 23rd „Friendly meeting of Bohemians, Moravians and Slovaks“ on the Lazek hill near Lanskrout on 10th August, 23rd meeting under the Kunečtka mountain on 7th September, celebration of Halo newspaper in Prague on 5th October) or a demonstration for the support of foreign activists (demonstration of solidarity with the Cuban Five in Prague on 12th September), etc.

Youth communist organizations also dedicated some activity to the criticism of the government of Petr Nečas and engaged in anti-government demonstrations, which were organized by various left-oriented initiatives, platforms or associations.

After the resignation of the Prime Minister Petr Nečas, the attention of young communists focused on the criticism of the far-right marches or the criticism of anti-communism. Several individuals also engaged in gatherings for the support of the regime of the Syrian President Bashar Assad. For example, on 2 September, a number of far-left activists attended an event of the Czech Peace Movement "Protest against the attack on the Syrian Arab Republic" in Prague.

Considering the issue of international cooperation and influence on the international scene, a greater effort may be seen within the CYU, but due to a marginal activity of young communists, this difference is negligible.

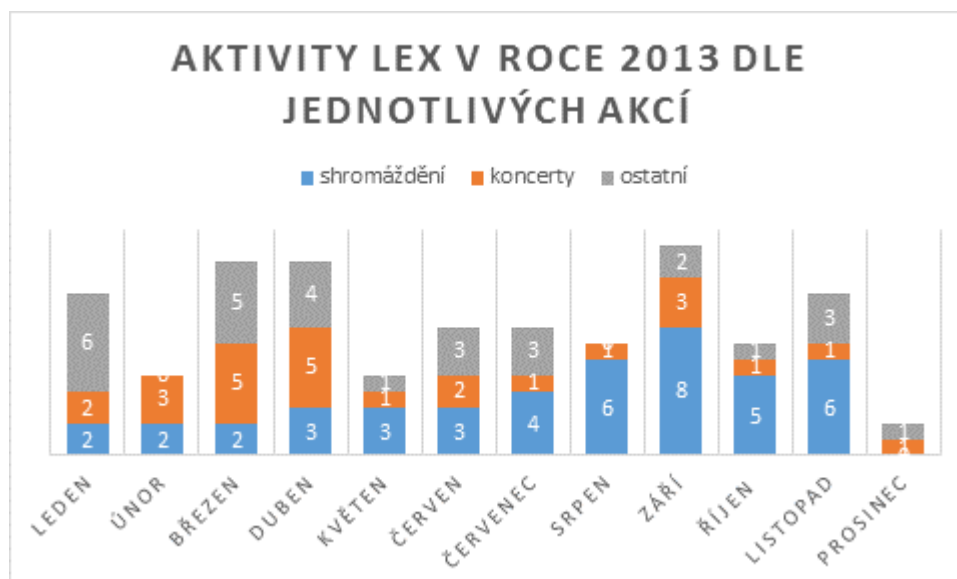
The biggest change within the Trotskyist part of the far-left was the transition of the New Anti-capitalist Left to the Left Perspective (LP). Apart from the title the representatives also change its future strategy when they abandoned the idea of forming a political party and decided to go the way of civic association focusing on a defence of socially excluded individuals, anti-Fascism, organization of various camps and meetings, operation of their own websites, etc. Some members associated with other already functioning organizations, others were active freely without any association in a particular organization. The Trotskyist scene was also marked by personal animosities.

Other entities representing the Trotskyist spectrum showed a marginal activity and remained divided into a range of personally interlinked groups. They presented themselves mostly via participation at events of other left-wing organizations. They developed their own activities, for example, during the organization of the Anti-capitalist camp, which was organized by the LP in cooperation with the Socialist Solidarity in Hermanice v Podještědí during 18th and 21st July.

Within the far-left a typical operation under non-extremist civic associations or initiatives continued.

3.4.2. Activities of the scene

During the recorded period there were about 140 events either organized or attended by activists and sympathizers of the far-left. From the given number there were about 44 events such as public gatherings, happenings or protests and demonstrations, in addition 26 concerts and total of 70 other events, mostly discussions, lectures, film screening or workshops. Compared to last year, there is a moderate decrease in the amount of events, especially in the number of recorded concerts.



Some far-left activists joined some non-extremist initiatives for a support of the socially excluded. For example, they attended protest gathering on the 28th January in front of the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs, which was attended by about 70 individuals and which was ended by the police intervention due to the disturbances caused by demonstrators. On 28th February, there was a protest gathering against the system of the so-called S-cards in front of the headquarters of Czech Savings Bank (Ceska Sporitelna). Another happening took place in Ostrava on 27th May and was focused on the support of local lodging houses and areas in Prednadrizi; it was attended by about 40 individuals. The vast majority of activists came from Prague.

The LWE also participated in protests against the demonstrations of the far-right and acted in defence of the Roma minority. There was a stream of anti-demonstrations, happenings and attempts of blockades. At these public events, there was a side by side participation of human rights activists, representatives of the Roma minority and supporters of the far-left ideology. There were about 200 – 250 individuals protesting against the RWE march in Pilsen on 24th August. Similar attendance was recorded during anti-demonstrations in Vitkov (3rd August), Duchcov (17th August) and Prerov (21st September), which consisted largely of members of regional Roma communities. Apart from given demonstrations, the attendance was often limited to about 50 – 70 individuals and the protest events had therefore often the character of happenings, usually with a musical accompaniment and a program for a local community. The most significant event with the participation of LWE was a protest against the abuse of the meaning of the 17th November anniversary, factually, a protest against the WY event in Prague, which was attended by total of 350 individuals.

In relation to the development of the political situation there were several records of demonstrations or protest happenings against the government and the political establishment. On 27th April, there was the Demofest in Prague, which was attended by about 300 individuals from which about 50 belonged to the LWE. A month later, there was a the Protestfest traditionally organized in Brno, which was attended by about 1500 individuals from which about 150 belonged to the LWE. A demonstration for the resignation of the government took place in Prague on 18th July with the participation of about 70 individuals from which about 20 belonged to the LWE. In addition, a campaign against the early elections to The Chamber of Deputies, which was conceived as a protest against the political system and current garniture. Within the campaign, there were records of several cases of damages to advertising spaces with the symbols or themes of the election campaign.

A part of the recorded events was organized within the framework of the so-called manifestations of solidarity. There was a gathering for the support of Roman Smetana and a happening for his release in the presidential amnesty in Olomouc on 5th January. More often were the solidarity events focused on the support of foreign entities and movements. There was a demonstration by the Embassy of the Russian Federation for the support of Russian antifascists with the attendance of about 50 individuals on 25th January. A concert with a similar theme also took place in Vysoke Myto (25th February), Pardubice (9th March) and also Prague (29th April).

The concert in Prague, which was mentioned above, was already a part of the anarchist May Day. Last year continued in the concept of series of themed events. The main gathering on 1st May in Prague, which was attended by about 300 individuals, was conceived as a protest against the capitalist exploitation.

During the year, there were also several happenings in terms of a cooperation with the squatter environment. During the year, several buildings were occupied in Prague (see above). The events were supposed to draw the attention to the amount of unused buildings in the centre and the attitude of their respective owners. The buildings were subsequently evacuated with the assistance of the police.

Towards the end of the year, the radical animal rights activists scene was activated. On 22nd November, there was a case on breaking into a mink farm and their subsequent release into the surrounding countryside. As a consequence of this action, most of the „freed“ animals died, which generated a discussion on the admissibility of similar actions within the scene. Via discovered signs on the scene itself and statements on the internet the event was attributed to a cell sympathizing with the Animal Liberation Front (ALF). Similar events, however, are rare in the territory of the Czech Republic. Traditionally, there were protests against the sale, respectively killing, of carps during the Christmas markets. During the year, collectives within the initiative Food not bombs manifested their activities; it was especially the promotion of veganism and alternative lifestyle.

The radical-communist, Marxist-Leninist and Trotskyist organizations have not significantly presented themselves in public during the recorded period. An exception was an annual reverent event by the grave of Klement Gottwald in Prague (25th February). A public manifestation was also the event „Class struggle instead of the world war“, the convoy of allegorical vehicles travelling across Poland, Germany and the Czech Republic, which was also participated by the CPM, UYCCS and their foreign counterparts.

3.4.3. Criminal activity

Criminal activity linked to the far-left is recorded rarely and its nature remains, similarly to the case of the far-right, latent.

During 2013, there were records of several cases of physical assaults or conflicts linked to the anti-Fascist movement. On 15th February, a citizen of Slovakia was attacked by a group of 4 individuals (the assault involved kicking, hitting and use of telescopic butons and shouting out the slogan „Antifa“) in the area of the Bus Station Prague – Florenc. The assault therefore related to a presumed affiliation of the victim to the far-right movement. There was also a conflict between football hooligans of Bohemians 1905 Prague on 30th April, when a group of left-wing oriented fans assaulted a smaller group of far-right sympathizers. This assault was also joined by Russian speaking individuals on the side of the LWE; presumably participants of the benefit concert for the support of the Russian anti-Fascist scene, which took place a day earlier.

3.4.4. Foreign cooperation and cross-border contacts

In contrast to the far-right scene, the far-left scene with the exception of radical communist organizations does not officially present their contacts with partner organizations. Contacts are relatively diverse and involve both joint activities and joint organizations.

Within the anarchist scene, the foreign cooperation is shielded by the CSAF and its membership in the International Federation of Anarchist (IFA). Furthermore, there is a prevalence of an individual type of contacts. Traditionally tight ties are linked to entities or activists in near foreign neighbourhood. From a long-term perspective, there are records of activities of an environmental activist group from the Czech Republic, Slovakia, Poland and Germany, which focus on the organization of the so-called direct actions.

While there is no Slovak partner represented within the CSAF at the moment, the relationships with German elements from both anarchist and anti-Fascist spectrum were deepened. The representatives of the German scene irregularly attended events in the Czech Republic, for example, a protest against the event of the Czech Lions in Krupka on 28th September. The occurrence of activists from Germany was also recorded at a WPSJ demonstration in Varnsdorf on 14th September and also at the Anti-capitalist camp during 27th – 31st July. The same German activists established a joint group with their counterparts from Liberec during the year. Relatively common are also performances of foreign, particularly Slovak, Polish and German, bands in the Czech Republic. From distant countries, it is possible to list contacts in Greece, Italy, Russia, Ukraine, Belarus, Spain, Denmark and Great Britain. An important factor is the cooperation with the squatter scene, which provides many contacts in terms of solidarity. Trips of domestic activists abroad were rather sporadic and related rather to individuals. An exception was the Polish March of independence, where about 20 domestic activists travelled to support the opponents of the nationalists march.

Gatherings and contacts within specific campaigns, often focusing on manifestations of solidarity, are common.

3.5. The right of association agenda¹¹

Ministry of the Interior did not receive any incentives related to the activity of political parties, political movements or civic associations with regard to extremism, racism, xenophobia, etc. in 2013.

During the procedure for the registration of civic associations under the Act No. 83/1990 Coll. on the right of association of citizens as amended, (hereinafter „Act No. 83/1990 Coll.“) a registration of four civic association was refused on the account of a denial of equal rights of citizens for their nationality and origins pursuant to § 8 para. 1 point c) in context with § 4 point a) of the cited Act. Via Resolutions of the Ministry from 29th August, registration was refused considering civic associations „Czech lions remain faithful c.a.“, „National Association Czech Lions c.a.“, „National Solidarity of Czech Lions a.c.“ and „Czech lions – Slavic future c.a.“. According to currently available information, members of the preparatory committee did not institute proceedings against the Resolutions of the Ministry before the court.

3.6. Main security threats and risks for the Czech Republic

Last year's protests in the so-called socially excluded areas and series of anti-Roma demonstrations point to the risk of the progressively developing wave of protests including manifestations of violence based on a strong impulse, in this case an incident. Some areas and municipalities, where the protests took place, did not record more significant incidents related to public coexistence in recent years; even in terms of criminogenic factors they did not represent a risk. The series of protests also pointed to the fact, that the radical and militant scene of the RWE adapts to measures and common tactical-operational procedures mainly from the side of the Police. Potential attacks and riots therefore become more coordinated and timely regarding the place and also the actual disposition/displacement of police forces. There were also efforts to announce parallel demonstrations at once in order to distract police forces and measures. One of the main threats may also be the possibility of an outbreak of another campaign caused by a suitable impulse, or initiated via social networks. The risk is even higher since the threat is to some extent unexpected and hardly predictable in relation to a specific location.

The wave of protests was symbolized by a significant or major support from the local population in some locations, for example, during the riots in Sluknov district in 2011. Addressing the population via mobilization topics and platforms is the main goal of both far-

¹¹ There was a change in the competence of the Ministry in the area of the right of association on the 1st January 2014. According to the new statutory regulation of the right of association, which is included in the Civil Code and in the Act No. 304/2013 Coll. on public registers of legal and physical entities, the agenda of current civic associations and other corporate persons established for the purpose of exercising the right of association, with the exception of political parties and political movements was transferred in full from the ministry to the respective courts. Evidence so far conducted by the Ministry pursuant to Act No. 83/1990Sb. and Act No. 116/1985 Coll., on conditions of organizations with an international element in former Czechoslovakia, as amended, are newly known as an association register, which is operated by the register courts since 1st January 2014. Political parties and political movements continue to be governed by the

Act No. 424/1991 Coll., on the association in political parties and political movements, as amended. Pursuant to § 268 of the Civil Code, only the courts may intervene to the position of associations in connection to a development of illegal activities defined in § 145 of the Civil Code. In this context, it is also possible to mention the Act No. 418/2011 Coll., on a criminal liability of legal persons pursuant to Act No. 105/2013 Coll..

right and far-left scenes. A threat is also a direct misuse of protest campaigns for open disturbances, riots and attacks against the police forces as a symbol of the state and the state power. Particularly in the case of anti-Roma demonstrations, the issue of civil coexistence is intensifying in specific areas and there were often records of related conflicts after demonstrations such as in Duchcov.

The continuing threat is the occurrence of radicalized militant individuals or small groups, which tend to use violence in order to promote their own interests.

3.7. Statistics of criminal activity with extremist subtext

3.7.1. Introduction

The police statistics are processed on the basis of the Statistical Recording System of Crime of the Police Presidium („SRSC“). The statistics of the Supreme Public Prosecutor’s Office, as well as the court statistics (processed by the Ministry of Justice), have a different horizon of reporting than the police statistics. The decisive element is not the time when a crime was committed, but rather the time when a prosecutor prepared an indictment, decided to cease the prosecution, etc. The absence of an interconnectedness of these three statistics is a great handicap, however, it is not technically possible to solve this issue at the moment.

By 2009, the police statistics were governed by the Act No. 36/1960 Coll. on the territorial division of the state as amended. The distinction was therefore 7 regions and the capital of Prague. Since 1st January 2010, the breakdown of the statistics is identical to the higher territorial units; they therefore distinguish 14 regions. This change makes a year on year comparison of data in terms of regions before and after 2009 impossible.

Detailed statistics on perpetrators (according to other indicators, sex, age, etc.) are based on the so-called non-standard configurations. This means that it reflects all the proven criminal activity of a perpetrator. Regarding standard configurations, which are the basis for the national and regional statistics of an extremist criminal activity, only the most serious offence is recorded. Between the two statistics discrepancies may therefore arise. The standard configuration reports 246 offenders and the non-standard reports 252 offenders in 2011.

Within the statistics of perpetrators by education pursuant to Law No. 561/2004 Coll., about pre-school, primary and secondary, high, tertiary professional and other (the Education Act) there is a compliance with a new terminology - alumni of primary and secondary schools with a vocational certificate are newly alumni of high schools with a vocational certificate, and perpetrators with high school education are newly perpetrators with high school education with a graduation exam (see §58 cit. of Law No. 561/2004 Coll.).

In the past, statistics of crimes committed by police officers were processed by the Inspectorate of the Police of the Czech Republic which was later substituted by the General Inspectorate of Security Forces from 1st January 2012. Data are therefore provided by the General Inspectorate since 2011.

Within the non-standard statistical outcomes, the Police Presidium of the Czech Republic has been processing statistics related to detected criminal offences with an anti-Semitic subtext since 2005¹². Since 1st January 2005, classifications of extremist crime were extended in the Statistical Recording System of Crime of the Police Presidium of the Czech Republic (ESSK) in terms of codes allowing identification of crimes motivated by religious and ethnic hatred towards Jewish people and Jewish faith including assaults on buildings of Jewish Communities and their equipment, synagogues and Jewish cemeteries.

Criminal offences motivated by hatred towards Roma people have been provided in the reports since 2011. It is necessary to add an explanatory commentary to this statistics. There is no distinction between victims of crimes by ethnicity or nationality in the police statistics. It is only possible to detect that the victim was a foreigner. However, criminal offences motivated by racial hatred or hatred against Bohemians, Moravians and Silesians, Polish, Germans, Ukrainians, Vietnamese, Hungarians, Russians and Rutherians, Romas, Jewish, Arabs, Chinese, and other nationalities are recorded in the Statistical Recording System of Crime. In order for crime motivated by hatred against Roma people to be recorded in police statistics, the following conditions must be fulfilled: 1) when filling a form about criminal offence, the police officer must evaluate the act as a crime with an extremist subtext, 2) the victims should state that they are of Roma ethnicity or that the crime targeted an object having clear ties to Roma ethnicity (e.g. spraying of a racist inscription on a Roma holocaust memorial, or Museum of Roma culture, etc.). Crimes against Roma individuals are not included in the statistics if it is not possible to prove that they have an anti-Roma subtext (e.g. a car-theft when the perpetrator does not know the ethnic origins of the owner). In addition, many Roma individuals do not avow their Roma ethnicity. Figures in such statistics are indicative only and have a limited predicative value.

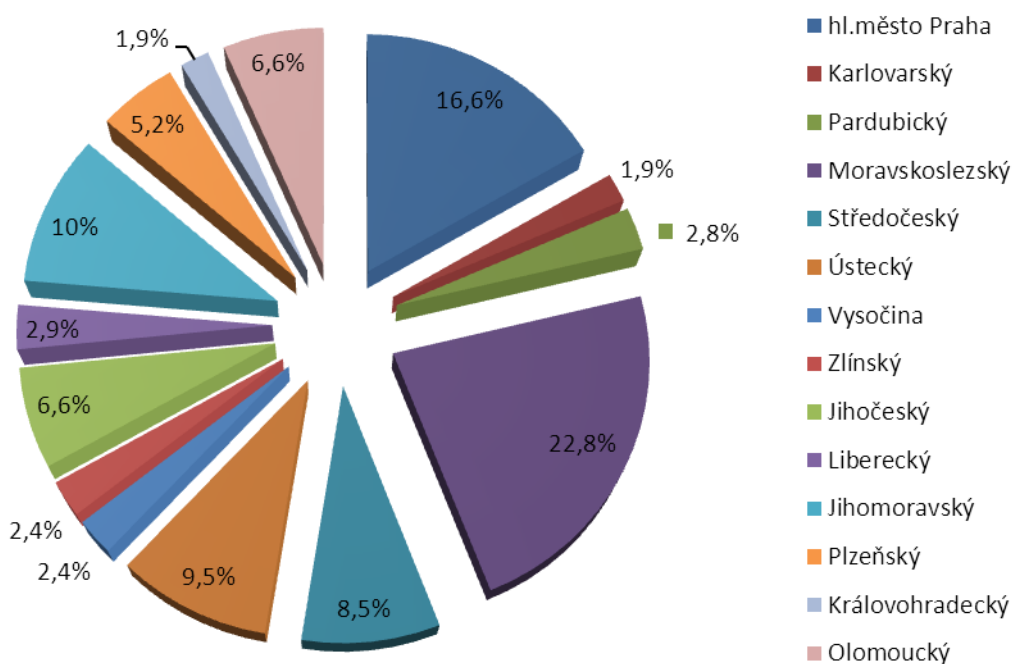
3.7.2. National statistics

There were total of 325 366 criminal offences perpetrated in the Czech Republic in 2013. The proportion of recorded crimes with an extremist subtext contributed to the total amount with 0,06 % with 211 criminal offences. It is the same percentage as in 2012 with the total of 304 528 criminal offences.

Out of crimes with an extremist subtext mentioned above, there were 68,25% of solved crimes, i.e. 144 offences (66% or 116 offences in 2012). In relation to these offences, criminal proceedings were conducted in case of 198 individuals in 2013.

¹² In the period prior the expansion of statistics, there was an increase in criminal offending with an anti-Semitic context all across Europe. The topic of anti-Semitism became a priority for both the European Union and for international organizations.

Trestná činnost s extremistickým podtextem v období od 1.ledna do 31.prosince 2013

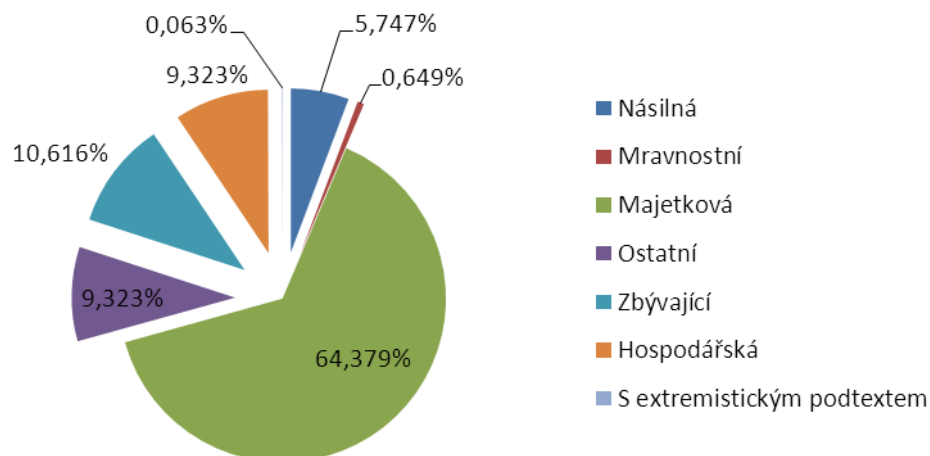


Total amount of criminal offences with an extremist subtext registered in the CZ in the period of 2006 - 2013

(based on the Statistical Recording System of Crime of the Police Presidium of the CZ
- ESKK)

Year	Crimes registered	Contributing to the total of crimes (%)	Crimes solved	Persons prosecuted and investigated
2006	248	0,07	196	242
2007	196	0,05	119	181
2008	217	0,06	126	195
2009	265	0,08	186	293
2010	252	0,08	168	231
2011	238	0,08	157	246
2012	173	0,06	116	208
2013	211	0,06	144	198

Podíl jednotlivých druhů trestné činnosti v České republice za rok 2013



3.7.3. Statistics according to the regions

Most criminal offences with an extremist subtext were recorded in Moravian-Silesian region (48 crim. off.), which represents 22, 8% from the total amount in the territory of the Czech Republic. High figures also appeared with regard to the capital of Prague (35 crim. off. – 16,6%), Usti nad Labem (20 crim. off. – 9,5%) and Central Bohemian (18 crim. off. – 8,5%) regions. On the other hand, lower numbers of these criminal offences were recorded in Zlin (5 crim. off – 2,4%) and the Highlands (5 crim. off. – 2,4%) regions with the lowest figure in the Carlsbad region (4 crim. off. – 1,9%).

A more significant decrease of criminal offences with an extremist subtext occurred particularly in the South Bohemian region (27 crim. off. in 2012) and the Zlin region (19 crim. off. in 2012). Conversely, a significant increase is possible to record in the Moravian-Silesian region (19 crim. off. in 2012) and in Prague (23 crim. off. in 2012). Significant increase is also evident in the Zlin region (5 crim. off. in 2012).

Delinquency with an extremist subtext according to regions of the CR in 2013

1. 1. - 31. 12. 2013			
Region	Detected CO/ in % from total amount	Detection rate of CO/ % detection rate	Number of perpetrators/ in % from total amount

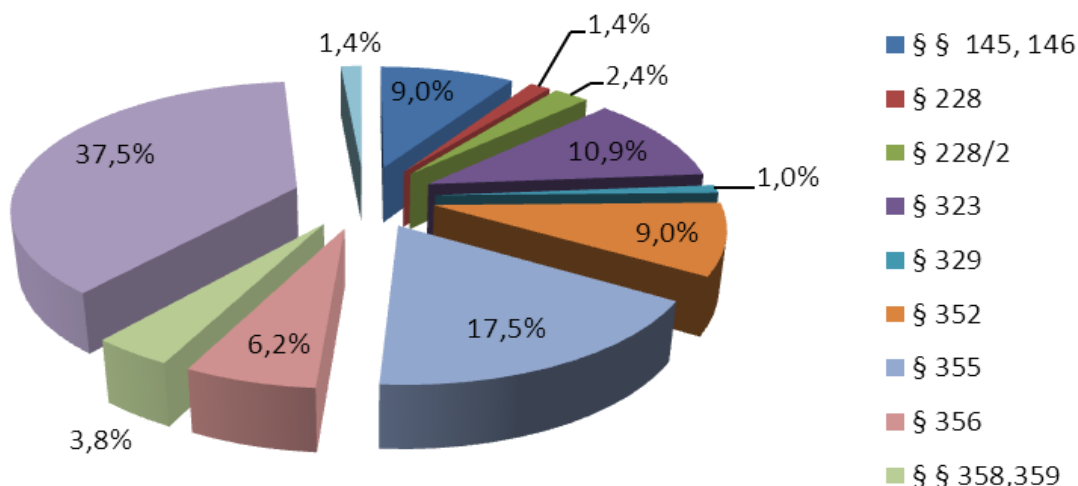
Prague	35 / 16,6%	19 / 54,3 %	24 / 12,1 %
Central Bohemian	18 / 8,5 %	9 / 50 %	12 / 6,1 %
South Bohemian	14 / 6,6 %	12 / 85,7 %	19 / 9,6 %
Pilsen	11 / 5,2 %	9 / 81,8 %	14 / 7,1 %
Carlsbad	4 / 1,9 %	4 / 75 %	3 / 1,5 %
Usti nad Labem	20 / 9,5 %	16 / 80 %	30 / 15,2 %
Liberec	6 / 2,9 %	5 / 83,3 %	8 / 4 %
Hradec Kralove	4 / 1,9 %	2 / 50 %	2 / 1 %
Pardubice	6 / 2,8 %	4 / 66,7 %	4 / 2 %
Highlands	5 / 2,4 %	5 / 20 %	2 / 1 %
South Moravian	21 / 10 %	13 / 61,9 %	15 / 7,6 %
Olomouc	14 / 6,6 %	10 / 71,4 %	16 / 8,1 %
Moravian-Silesian	48 / 22,8 %	39 / 81,3 %	46 / 23,2 %
Zlin	5 / 2,4 %	2 / 40 %	3 / 1,5 %
CZ	211/100 %	144 / 68,3 %	198 / 100 %

3.7.4. Statistics by acts

In contrast with 2012, there were no significant changes in the composition of offences. Compared to the previous year, criminal offences under § 323,4,5,6 (violence against a public official) were the only category which was manifested more significantly. In addition, the main offences were:

- Crimes under § 403 (establishment, support and promotion of a movement aimed at suppressing human rights and freedoms), § 404 (manifestation of sympathy to a movement aimed at suppressing human rights and freedoms), § 405 (denial, questioning, approval, justifying of genocide) of the Criminal Code No 40/2009 Coll. are represented most numerous. These crimes represent 37,4 % (79 offences) out of total crimes with an extremist subtext; there were 53 of them solved and 73 perpetrators prosecuted.
- Crimes under § 355 (defamation of a nation, race, ethnic or other group of people) represent the second most numerous group. The proportion on the total of all crime categories is 17,5 % (37 offences). 29 cases were solved and 41 offenders prosecuted.
- **Crimes under § 323,4,5,6** (violence against a public official) represent 10,9% (23 offences), while there were 22 solved cases and 22 prosecuted offenders.
- Crimes under § 352 (violence against a group of people or an individual) represent 9 % (19 offences) out of the total. There were 12 cases that fall under § 352 solved and 22 perpetrators were prosecuted.
- Crimes under § 145, 146 (intentional bodily harm) also share 9 % (19 cases) of the total crimes committed. There were 13 cases solved and 24 perpetrators prosecuted.
- To a lesser extent there was a representation of crimes under § 356 (incitement to national or racial hatred), § 228 (damage to property), § 228/2 (spraying of graffiti) and § 329 (abuse of power by a public official).

Skladba trestných činů



Overview of extremist crimes in which attacks on a nation, nationality or race or an affiliation to them, or the proclamation of nationality or racial hatred took place – total numbers during 2007 - 2013 according to subject matters

(based on the Statistical Recording System of Crime of the Police Presidium of the CZ - SRSC)

Year/§	196	198/	198a/	219	221	222	235	257	260/	261/	261a/
	para.2/	355	356	para.2g/	para.2b/	para.2b/	para.2f/	para.2b/	403	404	405
	352				146	145	175	228			
	para. 2			140	para.2e	para.2f	para. 2f	para.3b			
				para.2g							
2007	18	28	13	1	7	4	0	2	47	63	2
2008	25	41	11	1	4	2	2	1	42	68	1
2009	23	25	16	1	2	2	1	6	92	72	4
2010	43	43	15	1	9	1	0	2	35	74	3
2011	40	33	15	0	17	0	0	7	21	70	6
2012	20	33	5	0	11	3	2	16	6	65	8
2013	19	37	13	0	19		0	3	9	63	8

The table below presents ways of termination of a phase of criminal proceedings defined by the police investigation of criminal offences with racial or extremist subtext and their perpetrators.

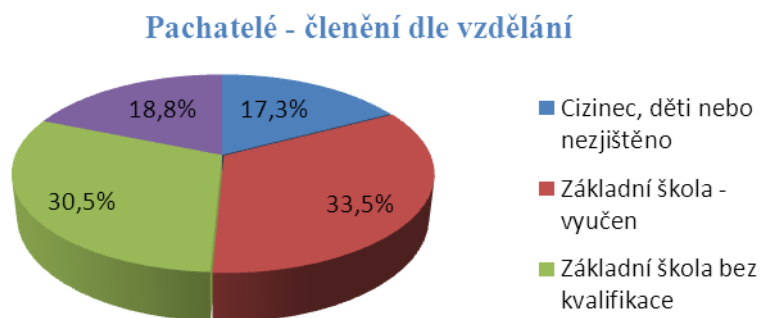
Offenders - breakdown by types of termination of criminal proceedings by the Police

Type of termination	Numbers
conditional cessation of prosecution pursuant to §§ 307,309	3
61 proposal of the public prosecutor in ZPR for a conditional cessation § 179g1 Rules of Criminal Procedure	3
70 closure by indictment proposal pursuant to § 166/3	87
71 terminations by a proposal for an indictment to a public prosecutor pursuant to § 179c	62
72 proposals for an initiation of juvenile court proceedings Act 218/03	5
73 proceedings against juvenile NPO public prosecutor §	10

166/3 crim. offence	
80 suspended pursuant to § 159a/2,3 – excluding amnesty	3
not closed	24
Total	197

3.7.5. Perpetrators

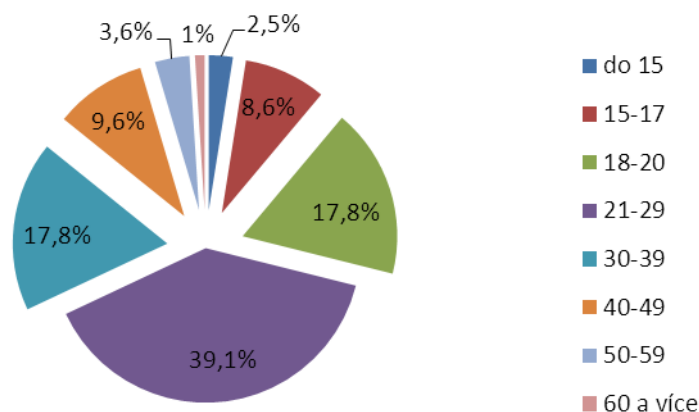
In terms of education there were no significant changes related to the composition of perpetrators of criminal offences with an extremist subtext compared to previous years. First place is represented by 66 individuals, i.e. 33,5 % - alumni of primary and secondary schools with an apprentice certificate (34,6 % - 72 persons in 2012). Second place belongs to absolvents of primary and secondary schools without any qualification. These category is represented by 60 individuals, i.e. 30,5 % (33,7 % - 70 persons in 2012). There are 37 individuals with high school education, i.e. 18,8% (16,3 % - 34 persons in 2012)¹³. There are 34 individuals (17,3%) who belong to categories foreigners, children, or education unknown.



A category of perpetrators divided into age groups remained without any significant changes. More and more perpetrators come from the category of 21 – 29 of age. Overall it involves about 77 individuals and 39,1 % of the total amount (44,7 % - 93 individuals in 2012).

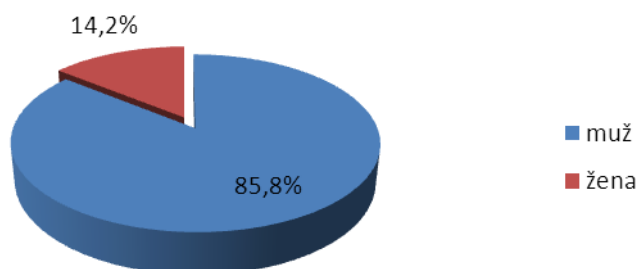
¹³ According to Act No. 561/2004 Coll. about pre-school, primary and secondary, high, higher vocational and other education (Education Act) are, in accordance with the new terminology, absolvents of secondary schools with an apprentice certificate newly absolvents of high schools with an apprentice certificate, and perpetrators with high school education newly perpetrators with a high school education with a leaving exam („a-level“) (see § 58 of the Act about pre-school, primary and secondary, high, higher vocational and other education).

Pachatelé - členění dle věkových skupin



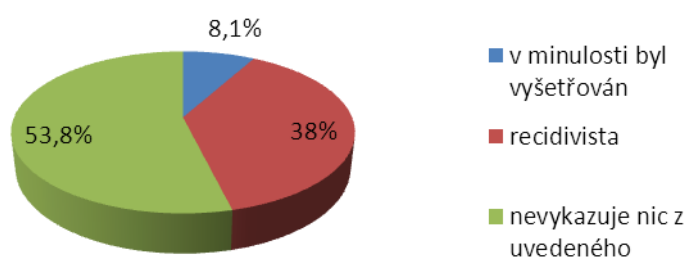
Perpetrators of criminal offences with an extremist subtext are predominantly males, similarly to previous years. Compared to 2012, there was a slight decrease in the number of female perpetrators to 14,2% (16,8% in 2012). In general, there was a decrease in the total amount of both female and male perpetrators. There was 169 male (173 in 2012) and 28 female (35 in 2012) perpetrators of these offences.

Pachatelé - členění dle pohlaví



Considering perpetrators distinguished by their criminal past, the proportion of recidivists is 38 % , i.e. 75 individuals (38,9% - 81 individuals in 2012) who represent perpetrators who have previously been subject to criminal investigations (7,7% in 2012) and remaining 53% are offenders, who were first-time offenders, i.e. 53% (51,9% in 2012).

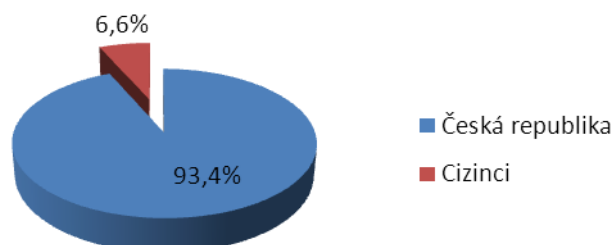
Pachatelé členění dle trestní minulosti



Regarding the proportion of foreigners on recorded crimes with an extremist subtext, it is possible to identify an increase to 6,6%, i.e. 13 individuals (compared to 2011 – 3,6% and

2012 – 3,4%). In particular, these were 9 citizens of Slovak Republic and 1 of each from the Russian Federation, Bulgaria, Poland and Romania.

Podíl cizinců na zaevidované trestné činnosti s extremistickým podtextem v roce 2013



Employment	Total
administrative staff	1
metallurgical workers	3
workers in mining and fuel alteration	3
construction workers	4
production workers	24
pensioners	1
pensioners - disabled	2
mechanics and installers, janitors, servicemen	8
unemployed/person registered at the Labour Office	40
individuals without employment status	22
individuals without data on employment	9
persons on maternity leave	4
serving prison sentences	1
other workers of non-productive activity	6
other technical workers	1
businessmen, entrepreneurs, self-employed and other	17
sales and marketing	2
protection or security guards	3
stock holding workers	1
catering and hotel staff	4
members of the municipal or city police	4
drivers of road vehicles	3
high school and vocational school students	19
apprentices and persons preparing for manual professions	3
apprentices and persons preparing for service occupations	3
security and detective agencies personnel	3
elementary school students	6

3.7.6. Crimes committed by members of the security forces

In the area of extremism, the General Inspectorate of Security Forces investigated 2 cases in 2013. These cases involved two members of the Prison Service of the Czech Republic and two members of the Police of the Czech Republic, where the investigation has not been finalized yet.

Regarding the first case, there was an investigation of an evidence related to alleged manifestations of sympathies towards a movement aiming at suppressing human rights and freedoms by wearing a ring with the swastika symbol. Given that this suspicion was not confirmed and the investigation showed no evidence, which would suggest that the Prison Service officer had committed a criminal offence, the file was stored for possible further use.

The second case involved behavioural excesses of an officer of the Prison Service of the Czech Republic, who was supposed to publicly promote racism according to the notifier. The investigation, however, did not result in a finding that the officer's behaviour would have fulfilled the elements of the offence and the case was referred for further measures, respectively for an assessment of possible disciplinary offence by this officer by the department of prevention and complaints of the relevant prison facility.

In the monitored period, there was also an investigation of a case related to a member of the Police of the Czech Republic for the suspicion of an offence of „Illegal possession of arms pursuant to § 279 para. 1, 3 point a) of the Criminal Code“. During the proceedings there were also quotations of the alleged manifestations of extremism, which are further being investigated in this context. The investigation of this case still continues.

In 2013 in the area of extremism, the General Inspectorate of Security Forces recorded only one case, which met the legal conditions for an initiation of criminal proceedings pursuant to § 158 para. 3 Rules of Criminal Procedure. The investigation in this case has not been finalized yet. In this case there is an ongoing criminal proceedings against several members of the Police of the Czech Republic for a suspicion of the committment of a particularly serious offence of „Abuse of powers of a public official pursuant to § 329 of the Criminal Code“, which had allegedly been committed during their duty by repeated both verbal and physical assault with a racial subtext of individuals of the Roma ethnicity.

There were no other cases of illegal behaviour, respectively criminal activity in the field of extremism, detected by the General Inspectorate of Security Forces in 2013.

Compared to previous 2 years it is possible to talk about a stagnation and, in a long-term horizon, a decrease of investigated cases of criminal activity in the area of extremism within the security forces in the monitored period of 2013 because in absolute terms and parametres to determine objective facts that fulfill the conditions for initiating criminal proceedings the state of 3 years ago or earlier has not been reached (2 cases investigated in 2012, one case in 2011, 8 to 10 cases in previous years).

3.7.7. Crimes committed by members of the Army of the Czech Republic

The Military Intelligence was involved in the action of the Police of the Czech Republic aiming at the elimination of individuals later charged with illegal possession of arms. A key role in this group was played by a soldier of the ACR.

The Military Police (MP) recorded three cases, which were related to the suspicion of a commitment of an illegal behaviour with an extremist subtext in 2013. Within these, three soldiers in active service were vetted, all of them were in the rank of lance. The first case was investigated based upon notification of the command authority for a suspicion of racist insults, which occurred repeatedly among members of the unit in the complex of the military unit. The case was investigated as an offence against peaceful civil coexistence and was handed to the head of the unit for consideration. The second case was investigated for a suspicion of a professional soldier's back tattoo representing illegitimate symbols, which were recorded during a television report with the suspicion of a promotion of movements aiming at suppressing human rights and freedoms. In the end, the investigation did not prove the commitment of a particular serious offence of „Establishment, support and promotion of a movement aiming at suppressing human rights and freedoms. A notification of the third case was given to the MP by the Police of the Czech Republic in connection with the detention of a professional soldier for an imitation of a Nazi greeting and shouting of racist slogans in public. The case is under the investigation of the Police of the Czech Republic.

3.7.8. Court statistics

In 2013, the courts in the Czech Republic sentenced the total of 77 976 individuals (71 471 in 2012, 69 953 in 2010, 73 752 in 2009, 75 751 in 2008 and 75 728 in 2007), which represents an increase by 6 505 individuals, i. e. 9,1%, in comparison to 2012. Out of this amount there were 71 individuals convicted of 75 criminal offences with a racial subtext in 2013. This number represents only 0,1% from the total amount of convicted individuals during this year.

In comparison to 2012, there is a record of a decrease in the number of convictions for criminal offences with a racial subtext (by 12 persons, i. e. by 14,5%, while there were 83 individuals convicted of these offences in 2012, 111 individuals in 2011, 96 individuals in 2010, 103 individuals in 2009, 97 in 2008 and 72 in 2007). It is evident from the given data that the proportion of these offences on the total amount of convictions in the Czech Republic remains relatively low. In absolute numbers then oscillates approximately 70 to 100 offenders in the last 7 years.

In 2013, most offenders were convicted of these offences:

Criminal offence	Provision of Crim.	Number of persons	Provision of old	Number of persons	Total2013
------------------	--------------------	-------------------	------------------	-------------------	-----------

	Code	2013, (CC140/196 1)	Crim. Code	2013, (old CC 40/2009)	
Support and promotion of movements aimed at suppressing human rights and freedoms	§§ 260, 261	4	§§ 403, 404	21	25
Defamation of a nation, race, ethnicity and beliefs	§ 198	0	§ 355, 356	29	29
Violence against a group of people or an individual	§ 196	0	§ 352	9	9
Disorderly conduct	§ 202	4	§ 358	28	32
Bodily harm	§ 221	1	§ 146	7	8
Attack on a public official	§ 155	0	§ 325	1	1
Extortion	§ 235	0	§ 175	0	0
„Dangerous threatening“	§ 197a	1	§ 353	2	3
Inciting hatred against a group of persons or to restrict their rights and freedoms	§ 198a	0	§ 356	0	0
Grievous bodily harm	§ 222	5	§ 145	1	6
Theft	§ 247	0	§ 205	1	1
Attack on a public official	§ 156	0		0	0
Obstructing justice and expulsion	§ 171	0		0	0
Threats under the influence of addictive substances	§ 201	0	§ 274	0	0
Endangering of youth education	§ 217	0		0	0
Violations of property freedom	§ 238	0	§ 178	0	0
Support and promotion of movements aimed at suppressing human rights and freedoms	§ 261a	0		0	0
Damage to property	x	x	§ 228	1	1
Illegal possession of weaponry	x	x	§ 279	0	1
Unauthorised production and other handling of narcotic and psychotropic substances and poisons	x	x	§ 283	0	1
Threats to influence a public official	x	x	§ 326	2	2

In 2013, perpetrators of these delicts were most often convicted of offences pursuant to § 202 of the Criminal Code, resp. pursuant to § 358 of the old Criminal Code (disorderly conduct with racial subtext) – total of 32 individuals. These are followed by offences of a defamation of a nation, ethnic group, race and beliefs pursuant to § 355 a 356 of the old Criminal Code - total of 29 individuals. Third most common delicts are offences of a support and promotion of movements aiming at suppressing human rights and freedoms pursuant to § 260 and 261 of the Criminal Code, resp. pursuant to § 403 and § 404 of the old Criminal Code – 25 individuals.

For the given criminal offences with a racial subtext there were 2 persons who were sentenced to imprisonment. 3 out of the total of convicted individuals for crimes with a racial subtext were identified as recidivists. One was given a sentence of imprisonment in the tariff range from 1 to 5 years, other was given a sentence in a range from 5 to 15 years of imprisonment. A conditional sentence of imprisonment was given by court to 62 individuals in 2013. In comparison to previous years, there was a significant decrease in the proportion of given sentences and community services – 4 cases in 2013, 19 cases in 2012, 11 cases of this alternative sentence given by courts in 2011, while 16 cases in 2010. There were only 5 juvenile delinquents and 10 female offenders convicted.

3.7.9. Statistics of the Supreme Public Prosecutor's Office

Table No. 1: Overview of the crimes committed on racial, ethnic and other hatred in 1995 - 2013

Crimes motivated by racial, ethnic and other hatred	Total prosecuted persons	Total accused persons
1995	508	461
1996	616	552
1997	569	495
1998	535	439
1999	580	510
2000	535	451
2001	529	369
2002	467 (+51 ZPŘT)	435 (+50 ZPŘT)
2003	325 (+44 ZPŘT)	286 (+44 ZPŘT)
2004	351 (+48 ZPŘT)	326 (+47 ZPŘT)
2005	294 (+46 ZPŘT)	264 (+45 ZPŘT)
2006	221 (+52 ZPŘT)	192 (+51 ZPŘT)
2007	204 (+36 ZPŘT)	197 (+36 ZPŘT)
2008	200 (+41 ZPŘT)	185 (+40 ZPŘT)
2009	194 (+34 ZPŘT)	183 (+32 ZPŘT)
2010	225 (+63 ZPŘT)	213 (+58 ZPŘT)
2011	218 (+66 ZPŘT)	209 (+59 ZPŘT)
2012	224 (+65 ZPŘT)	213 (+61 ZPŘT)
2013	118 (+81 ZPŘT)*	113 (+77 ZPŘT)*

* These are preliminary data

The proportion of all crimes committed on the basis of a racial, ethnic or other hatred on the total volume of crime in 2013 was relatively minimal and, similarly to previous years, it has not reached even 1%.

The numbers of persons prosecuted and charged for various crimes motivated by racial, ethnic and other hatred can be seen in Table 2

Table No. 2: Data on the number of persons charged and prosecuted for crimes motivated by racial, ethnic and other hatred in the years 1995 – 2013

CZ	§ 196/2 old CC § 352/2 CC		§ 196/3 old CC § 352/3 CC		§ 198 old CC § 355 CC		§ 198a old CC § 356 CC		§ 219/2g old CC § 140/3g CC		§ 221/2b old CC § 146/2e CC	
	prosec.	charg.	prosec.	charg.	prosec.	charg.	prosec.	charg.	prosec.	charg.	prosec.	charg.
1995	177	162	18	17	112	108	28	22	0	0	13	12
1996	210	179	18	17	74	66	30	29	1	1	90	82
1997	150	119	29	19	107	103	25	20	0	0	56	55
1998	126	111	3	0	124	90	7	6	3	2	40	36
1999	139	123	24	24	103	91	12	11	2	2	42	42

2000	98	84	24	24	150	129	19	14	0	0	22	13
2001	95	92	0	0	127	118	19	16	0	0	28	27
2002	85	81	3	3	105	98	4	3	2	2	21	20
2003	64	56	0	0	81	77	8	7	0	0	28	27
2004	67	63	8	8	105	101	5	5	1	0	21	21
2005	74	67	0	0	85	78	3	2	3	3	14	14
2006	48	45	0	0	58	50	3	1	0	0	11	11
2007	33	31	0	0	37	35	24	24	0	0	24	24
2008	31	30	0	0	36	35	7	7	1	1	5	5
2009	33	32	6	6	19	19	7	4	0	0	19	19
2010	46	44	40	37	39	38	6	4	0	0	7	7
2011	41	39	38	37	35	35	5	5	1	1	17	16
2012	41	40	29	28	34	31	8	7	0	0	23	22
2013	15	15	5	5	27	25	2	2	0	0	19	19
	§ 222/2b old CC § 145/2f CC		§ 235/2f old CC § 175/2f CC		§ 257/2b old CC § 228/3b CC		§ 260 old CC § 403 CC		§ 261 old CC § 404 CC		§ 261a old CC § 405 CC	
CZ	prosec.	charg.	prosec.	charg.	prosec.	charg.	prosec.	charg.	prosec..	charg.	prosec.	charg.
1995	23	23	0	0	6	5	13	11	118	101	0	0
1996	42	41	1	1	27	25	30	27	93	84	0	0
1997	45	43	5	5	18	15	29	18	105	98	0	0
1998	28	28	6	6	16	16	27	15	155	129	0	0
1999	30	28	1	0	16	16	52	37	159	136	0	0
2000	12	12	0	0	7	6	79	67	124	102	0	0
2001	6	6	3	3	2	2	51	41	198	164	1	0
2002	24	24	2	2	3	3	75	67	143	132	1	1
2003	13	13	0	0	6	4	28	17	96	84	1	1
2004	9	5	4	4	1	1	31	25	96	90	3	3
2005	7	7	0	0	2	2	23	18	72	65	1	1
2006	3	3	0	0	2	2	16	11	78	69	2	0
2007	3	3	0	0	5	5	14	12	63	62	1	1
2008	9	9	0	0	2	2	29	29	72	61	8	6
2009	21	21	0	0	1	1	25	24	66	60	4	4
2010	1	1	1	0	1	1	39	38	42	40	2	2
2011	0	0	0	0	0	0	15	15	62	57	4	4
2012	2	2	2	2	1	0	27	27	52	49	5	5
2013	3	3	0	0	1	1	18	18	27	24	1	1

In 2013, there was a total of 118 prosecuted and 113 charged individuals. In comparison to the previous year, there was a significant decrease in recorded categories according to the preliminary statistical findings (by almost a half). The proportion between the prosecuted and accused individuals, however, remains persistent.

The most striking reduction in the amount of prosecuted and accused persons was seen in the case of criminal offence against a group of residents and an individual pursuant to § 352 para. 3 of the Criminal Code, which is about a one fifth of the previous state. Also noticeable, a more than 60% decrease was recorded in the (corresponding) offence of violence against a group of residents and against an individual pursuant to § 352 para. 2 of the Criminal Code. The most common offence is no longer the manifestation of sympathies for a movement aiming at suppressing human rights and freedoms pursuant to § 404 of the Criminal Code (27 prosecuted individuals and 24 accused individuals), which has moved to a tight second position, while it was substituted by the figures regarding the offence of a defamation of a national, racial, ethnic or other group of people pursuant to § 355 of the Criminal Code (27 prosecuted individuals and 25 accused individuals). None or up to five prosecuted or accused individuals are registered at the offence of murder pursuant to § 140 para. 3 point g) of the

Criminal Code, the offence of a grievous bodily harm pursuant to § 145 para. 2 point f) of the Criminal Code, the offence of extortion pursuant to § 175 para. 2 point f) of the Criminal Code, the offence of a damage to property pursuant to § 228 para. 3 point b) of the Criminal Code and the offence of a denial, questioning, approval and justification of genocide pursuant to § 405 of the Criminal Code. In comparison to the previous year, there is no increase in the amount of prosecuted and accused persons regarding these offences apart from the offence of grievous bodily harm pursuant to § 145 para. 2 point f) of the Criminal Code, however only by one.

It turns out that crimes motivated by racial, ethnic and other types of hatred are resolved in a simpler form of proceedings than the shortened preliminary proceedings. There were 77 proposals for punishment in 2013, which is the highest figure for the entire twelve-year period since the introduction of this concept into the Criminal Code. Total number of individuals, against whom a shortened preliminary proceedings was conducted for the commitments of offences motivated by racial, ethnic or other types of hatred, was 81.

Analytical data

The nature, degree and consequences of extremist motivated crimes are evident from an overview of particular cases from 2013 attached below, which were or still are under the proceedings of the Supreme Public Prosecutor's Office.

Unlike in previous years, it is possible to state that there were no racially motivated attacks committed, which would have caused a grievous bodily harm or death according to available information. There were no arson attacks on Roma families. The worrying phenomenon, however, is a significant increase in anti-Roma marches and demonstrations. The most frequent information submitted in terms of the general instruction of the Supreme Public Prosecutor No. 10/2011 are cases of the so-called hailing, presentation of illegitimate symbols on clothing or spraying on buildings, public presentation of illegitimate tattoos, anti-Roma statements published on the Internet, racially motivated insults (including statements of some individuals of Roma ethnicity towards the majority society – statements such as „white swines“, etc.). Physically motivated racial assaults were mostly directed towards individuals of Roma or Vietnamese ethnicity, however, without serious consequences.

Regarding the so-called hailing or a presentation of symbols of Nazi Germany, these cases were qualified as a minor offence pursuant to § 404 of the Criminal Code, where the exceptional qualifications of such behaviour pursuant to § 403, or § 405 of the Criminal Code on the side of the police authority were corrected directly by the supervisory public prosecutor or on the initiative of the department of criminal proceedings of the Supreme Public Prosecutor's Office. Nejvyššího státního zastupitelství. In this respect, the resolution of the Supreme Court from 23rd November 2011, file No. 3 Tdo 1469/2011, published in the Collection of court decisions and opinions under No. 25/2013, was fully accepted.

Individual cases:

„Suspicion from organization of training camps“

Criminal proceedings were in this case originally instigated for the suspicion of an offence of the establishment of a support and promotion of a movement aiming at suppressing

human rights and freedoms pursuant to § 403 para. 1, 2 point a), b) of the Criminal Code and an illegal possession of firearms pursuant to § 279 para. 1, 3 point b), para. 4 point a), b) of the Criminal Code, where the criminal activity according to the initial report was supposed to be perpetrated by individuals from the far-right extremist spectrum and rested in the establishment of a secret militant group and organization of training camps, where individuals trained in shooting and fighting techniques, while the accused also illegally purchased a 12,7 mm caliber sniper rifle FALCON and planned manufacturing of explosives at the next camp.

Subsequently, criminal proceedings under the police authority resolution were instigated in the case of 5 individuals for the offence of illegal possession of firearms pursuant to § 279 of the Criminal Code, partly in elementary, and partly in qualified merits of the case regarding two individuals [pursuant to § 279 para. 1, 3 point a) of the Criminal Code and § 279 para. 1, 3 point b), para. 4 point b) of the Criminal Code]. In contrast to originally given information there was a narrowing in the defined act and the legal qualification since there were no further training camps organized, or documented, during the investigation.

„Good night white pride“

In this case, criminal proceedings were instigated by the Police of the Czech Republic pursuant to § 158 para. 3 of the Criminal Procedure Rules for the suspicion of a minor offence of incitement to hatred towards a group of individuals or restriction of their rights and freedoms pursuant to § 356 of the Criminal Code, which was allegedly perpetrated by P. B. by holding a banner with a text „Good night white pride“ and silhouettes of a standing figure kicking a silhouette of a lying person, which had a symbol of „X“ on its chest, during the gathering of supporters of the Worker’s Party of Social Justice.

The Criminal Procedure Department of the Supreme Public Prosecutor’s Office also highlighted that the title Good night white pride expresses a radical opposition towards the so-called white racism and neo-Nazism, which is not only unproblematic, but also a commendable civic attitude. The initiative Good night white pride defines itself as having a committed attitude, which is connected to the refusal of indifference towards matters, which take place in our environment, scene or subcultures, and which, since its inception, vigorously rejects xenophobic attitudes – nationalism, racism, discrimination due to a skin colour or social status, Fascism, and Nazism. This initiative does not encourage violence towards neo-Nazis, which, as a conclusion, is possible to derive from the picture, which is typically linked to the title Good night white pride. There are silhouettes of two figures – first one, marked with a symbol of the swastika or other neo-Nazi symbol, is lying on the ground and the second one is standing above and indicates kicking. It is not possible to overlook the extraordinary variability of the used silhouettes, where there is, for example, an older woman with a handbag and an umbrella or a girl on a swing pictured above the lying neo-Nazi, and where such pictures obviously have a rather ironic character. Other silhouettes such as a cyclist, musician, skater, anarchist, etc. appear as standing figures and therefore rather symbolize the need for the connection of various subcultures in the opposition towards racism and neo-Nazism.

According to findings of the police authority the protest of suspects were entirely peaceful, did not disturb the march of Worker’s Party of Social Justice supporters, and the individuals were entirely irreproachable. According to an expert opinion from the department of social science, the politology unit, the used flag may be used for a wide spectrum of activities including a peaceful expression of disagreement with the Czech far-right. Via police authority measures the case was submitted as a minor offence pursuant to § 159a para. 1 point

a) of the Criminal Procedure Rules. Nevertheless, with regard to the given above, the prosecutor annulled this police authority measure pursuant to § 174 para. 2 point e) of the Criminal Procedure Rules and postponed it pursuant to § 159a para. 1 of the Criminal Procedure Rules.

„Disclosure of extremist texts under the identity of another person“

Via police authority resolution, criminal proceedings were initiated in the case of P. P. for a minor offence of violence to another person's rights pursuant to § 181 para. 1 point a) of the Criminal Code, perpetrated by publishing articles involving Nazi Germany on the Internet under the name of the Deputy Mayor of a statutory city P. – M. Z., where the damaged was forced to disclaim publicly being the author of these texts. The case is presented as an illustration of possible damage to other person via an abuse of one's identity through publishing of extremist toned texts.

„Verbal assault on a police officer of Roma ethnicity“

In this case, the Police of the Czech Republic initiated criminal proceedings pursuant to § 158 para. 3 of the Criminal Procedure Rules on the suspicion of a minor offence of defamation of a nation, race, ethnic or other group pursuant to § 355 para. 1 point a) of the Criminal Code, allegedly perpetrated by D. M. by insulting an officer of the Police of the Czech Republic P. K. during the police intervention: „You are a Gipsy you motherfucker? They also employ people like you at the Police? I would show the kind like you, you fucking Gipsy.“

3.7.10. Statistics of the Probation and Mediation Service

Of the total number of cases, which were handled by centres of the Probation and Mediation Service of the Czech Republic (PMS) since its establishment, it is evident that the proportion of cases of the PMS related to extremist motivated crimes is, in a long-term, low; since 2002, it relates to about 0,2% to 0,7% of the total number of newly recorded files in the given year. The estimation for 2013 is about 0,3% of such files. In comparison with the previous year, it may be considered as a decrease of both the proportion and the amount of files.

The amount of cases of criminal activity with an extremist subtext in individual judicial regions:

soudní kraje	2009 celkem spisů	z toho s rasistick ým podtextem	2010* celkem spisů	z toho s rasist ickým podtext em	2011 celkem spisů	z toho s rasistický m podtextem	2012 celkem spisů	z toho s rasistický m podtextem	2013** celkem spisů	z toho s rasisti ckým podtexte m
Praha	1873	6 (0,3%)	1 846	*	1 832	7(0,4%)	2 237	14(0,6%)	1 966	**
Středočeský	2740	9 (0,3%)	2 993	*	3 109	13 (0,4%)	3 486	30 (0,9%)	3 096	**
Jihočeský	1998	3 (0,2%)	1 896	*	2 033	5 (0,2%)	2 359	25 (1,1%)	1 793	**
Západočeský	2680	2 (0,1%)	2 926	*	2 838	17 (0,6%)	3 318	19 (0,6%)	2 559	**
Severočeský	4414	9 (0,2%)	3 988	*	4 412	22 (0,5%)	5 000	46 (0,9%)	4 180	**
Východočeský	2671	4 (0,1%)	2 979	*	3 088	18 (0,6%)	3 435	14 (0,4%)	2 845	**
Jihomoravský	4464	3 (0,1%)	4 210	*	4 237	11 (0,3%)	5 097	13 (0,3%)	4 232	**
Severomoravský	5011	20 (0,4%)	4 983	*	5 601	21 (0,4%)	6 197	47 (0,8%)	5 373	**
celkem ČR	25851	40 (0,2%)	25 821	*	27 150	114 (0,4%)	31 129	208 (0,7%)	26 044	**

Source: PMS CR

* the formula for the calculation was wrongly programmed regarding data for 2010

** data are not available at the moment (according to first estimations it is about 76 files, i.e. approximately 0,3% of the total)

From the criminal-law classification perspective, most of the files dealt with by the PMS were related to the offence of violence against a group of residents and against an individual pursuant to § 352 of the Criminal Code and § 196 of the Old Criminal Code. In 2013, it accounted for about 62 % of these cases from all recorded files related to extremist motivated offences (approximately 56 % in 2012).

Furthermore, there was an offence of expressions of sympathy for a movement aimed at suppressing human rights and freedoms pursuant to § 404 of the Criminal Code. In 2013, these accounted for about 16% of the cases of all recorded files.

In addition, a criminal offence of defamation of a nation, ethnic group, race and belief pursuant to § 355 of the Criminal Code and § 198 of the Old Criminal Code, which accounted for about 15 % of cases related to extremist motivated crimes in 2013 (approximately 41 % in 2012).

Other offences appear in the records of the PMS minimally, for example, the offence of the establishment, support and promotion of a movement aiming at suppressing human rights and freedoms pursuant to § 403 of the Criminal Code. This group accounted for about 5 % of all the recorded files related to extremist motivated offences.

Employees of the PMS work with the offenders and victims of extremist motivated offences both during the pre-trial and court proceedings (particularly in terms of report processing prior the court judgment), and further during the enforcement proceedings – in terms of the exercise of alternative sentences, particularly community service, imposed supervision, home detention curfew and, in case of juvenile offenders, educational and penal measures. The PMS directorate continuously monitors the situation in the field of probation and mediation activities provided in cases of extremist motivated offences – including the use of alternative procedures and sentences for these offenders.

3.7.11. Criminal activity with an anti-Semitic context

There were 15 criminal offences with an anti-Semitic subtext registered in 2013. It means an increase in comparison to 2012, where there were records of 9 such cases. The figures are, however, still lower than in 2011, where there were 18 criminal offences recorded.

Criminal offences with an anti-Semitic subtext represented 7,1% of the total criminal offences with an extremist subtext in 2013, which represents an increase from 5,2% in comparison to last year.

3.7.12. Criminal activity motivated by hatred against Roma individuals

In 2013, there was a total of 42 criminal offences motivated by hatred against Roma citizens registered. The number represents a decrease in comparison to last year, where there were 52 criminal offences recorded. These offences contribute to the total amount of criminal offences with an extremist subtext with about 19,9%.

With regard to the offences according to their composition, these are most often criminal offences pursuant to § 355 (defamation of a nation, race, ethnic or other group of individuals), § 404 (expressions of sympathy for a movement aiming at suppressing human rights and freedoms) and § 352 (violence towards a group of residents and against an individual). Compared to last year, criminal offences pursuant to § 355 – 10 cases, rather than pursuant to § 404 – 8 cases, were more common (in 2012 - § 355 – 12 cases, § 404 – 15 cases).

Paragraph	Criminal offences
146	4
228	3
352	7
355	10
356	8
358	2
404	8
Total:	42

Source: The Police Presidium of the Czech Republic

4. Foreign influences impinging on the Czech extremist scene

Manifestations of extremism are no longer primarily national affairs of individual states. Due to the easier ways of communication (especially via the Internet) extreme political movements become increasingly internationalized. This transborder influence is manifested by the cooperation of individual groups, taking over activities of allied foreign organizations, mutual support (including expressions of solidarity to those, which are suppressed), etc. An essential part of the monitoring of extremism on a national level must therefore also be an analysis of contacts of Czech extreme groups with abroad and an evaluation of the development of radical and extreme movements across the borders of the state, particularly in those countries, which are reflected upon the most in the promotional activities of domestic extreme groups. Attention will be therefore given to groups cooperating with Czech radical entities, international networks they are connected with and significant European events in the field of political extremism in 2013.

4.1. Foreign entities cooperating with the Czech groups

First part will focus its attention on groups that most often come into an interaction with the Czech extreme and radical entities. It is advisable to pay attention to them for the reason that the mutual contact may influence their political ideology or manifested activity. Furthermore, many of the mentioned groups may also attend events in the territory of the Czech Republic and proclaim their views and present their symbolism.

In the far-right movement, the cooperation on the field of political parties should be monitored first. In 2013, the cooperation between the WPSJ and the German Nationaldemokratische Partei (NPD) further continued, however, it is possible to state that it was fading compared to previous years. The January WPSJ gathering in Prague was also attended by Katrin Köhler, who also performed with a speech. On the other hand, the representatives of the WPSJ (mostly of the Workers' Youth – WY) joined an election campaign of the NPD in Hessen in Autumn 2013 (they engaged in a clash with ideological opponents in Gießen, when a car front window of the agitational group was broken).¹⁴ Closer cooperation of the WY and their German counterparts from Junge Nationaldemokraten (youth organization of the NPD) was also evident towards the end of the year, when a German representative first performed at a demonstration on 17th November in Prague and a few days later representatives of the WY visited Germany for a „demonstration against criminal behaviour of immigrants and also for the commemoration of murdered nationalists from Greece“. Cooperation with other related parties in the region was on a weaker level and there were no new contacts with Slovak parties, particularly with the Ľudovou stranou Naše Slovensko of Marian Kotleba or the Austrian Union for the future of Austria (BZÖ)¹⁵. The WPSJ only publicly supported and later congratulated to Kotleba on his unexpected success in

¹⁴ During the elections to Bundestag in September 2013, the NPD did not gain a significant success since it only received about 1,3% of votes (0,2% less than in the previous elections). Similar were for the party the results from the provincial elections in 2013.

¹⁵ In relation to the BZÖ it should be mentioned that it is not mentioned in the Austrian report on extremism. Despite that many authors who monitor the issue of extremism consider it a representative of the political stream of the far-right in Austria.

the county elections and partly attempted to profit from it. In November 2013, Marian Kotleba significantly succeeded in the direct election of the regional governor, when he gained a second place with 21, 3% of votes in the first round and moved to the second round in the Banskobystrický region. In the second round, he defeated a candidate of Smer – social democracy with 55, 5%, while the amount of his votes in the second round increased by 272%. He will be in the post for the next four years.¹⁶ On the other hand, BZÖ suffered a relatively strong defeat in the parliamentary elections in autumn 2013; it only gained about 3,5% of votes (10,7% votes in previous elections). On the contrary, the populist and anti-Muslim Austrian Free Party (FPÖ) with a gain of 20,5% (compared to 17,5% in 2009) was strengthened.

Informal far-right groups mainly maintained contacts with Germany and Slovakia; in case of cells operating in the Moravian-Silesian region also with Poland. Such cooperation was not usually backed up by particular organizations, but it mostly involved informal contacts of individual members or smaller cells with like-minded activists based abroad. In the case of Germany, contacts mainly in terms of border cooperation in the Krusnohori area (structure of the former National Resistance Krusnohori – Erzebirge) were maintained and the attention from south (or west) of Bohemia was directed towards Bavaria (on the basis of a rather dissolving project Urd und Skult in 2013 – a group associating mainly Bavarian activists and individuals from Podkrusnohori; a portal of this group ceased to operate in 2013 and the question is whether it is possible to consider it as active any longer). Contacts with „distant“ German cells (see above for pre-election event in Hessen) are not excluded. As the main Czech-German event organized in 2013 may be considered a gathering with the title „Light for Dresden“, which took place in Ostrava on 16th February. This meeting took place on the occasion of a commemoration of victims of Dresden bombing at the end of the World War II, which is often used within the far-right environment as a criticism of the Allied (hence democratic) forces and to a hidden uplifting of the Nazi regime. Traditional is also a gathering in Dresden, which is, however, always blocked by a significantly larger crowd of opponents of the far-right radicals, who are therefore not allowed to continue in their planned march. Also under the influence of these circumstances proceeded the incriminated march in Ostrava (Ostrava is the official partner city of Dresden), which was attended by about 150 Czech and German activists and whose character corresponded with traditional German marches (torches, flags, ranks). Contacts to Slovakia were maintained mostly on an informal level. The most significant manifestation of mutual cooperation between the Czech and Slovak scene was the attendance of several dozens of Slovaks from the Slovak Togetherness (ST) at a demonstration in Prerov on 1st May. The leader of SP Jakub Skrabak also spoke at this event and his speech was evaluated as the „most successful“ within the Czech community. On the other hand, representatives of the WY and also other Czech activists attended a gathering for „independent Slovakia“ in Bratislava on 16th March 2013 (during the anniversary of the first Slovak Republic in 1939) and the chairman of WY Lamprecht also made a speech.

Cooperation with Polish activists continues to be the domain of Silesian areas, where relatively frequent mutual contacts take place (usually informal at concerts, private celebrations, or demonstrations). Similarly to previous years, some Czech activists travelled

¹⁶ In December, the celebratory inauguration of Kotleba to the office of a governor took place and it did not proceed without conflicts when some supporters of the LS-NS refused the individuals protesting against Kotleba to enter the hall. Possibly related was also the arson attack on the car of his close colleague Miroslav Belicka, which took place during the night following the inauguration.

to the March of Independence to Warsaw, which took place on 11th November.¹⁷ Polish activists attended side to side with Czech radicals already mentioned events in Bratislava in March 2013 and also visited a demonstration against the independence of Kosovo in Bratislava in February.¹⁸

Contacts to Austrian groups and activists were rather limited in 2013. A more significant ties to Austria were maintained by a circle of individuals around the Internet website Our Direction that mainly participated at events focusing on the Sudeten-German question (which may not be a priori classified as extremist!). Contacts to other countries were predominately maintained via transnational networks or informal cooperation. In recent years, there is an increase in the reflection of activities of the Russian far-right and attempts to establish closer and deeper contacts are evident. A specific example from 2013 may be the development of the Wotan Jugend group, which found its ideological basis in Russia and Ukraine. In 2013, groups inspired by the French concept Generation Identitaire¹⁹ also developer (see below); Czech-French contacts are, however, rather a rare matter of a few individuals. Similarly, this applies for Italy or Hungary, where some Czech activists travel to concerts or visit local ideological centres of the far-right. A more significant contacts to northern countries were not possible to identify (in contrast to previous years). Mutual cooperation was also possible during particular campaigns (typically related to Kosovo and Serbia – see the next chapter).

Cooperation with foreign groups was also important for the anarchist part of the far-left in the monitored period. This topic was reflected, among others, on the March congress of the CSAF, where one of the discussed topics was the question of strengthening international cooperation and the consolidation of foreign contacts. Although, it should be noted that at the anarchist movement, which is faithful to the idea of a refusal of any formalism, it is not possible to find any more significant formally anchored ties with foreign groups. It is however not to say that contacts with abroad entities do not occur; they are realized by various international campaigns, which are dealt with in the following section. These international projects represent an appropriate instrument for mobilization within the anarchist movement, which is however freed from any institutional ties. They mainly take advantage of cyberspace, which allows them to react quickly to any actual international campaign, join it and later also inform about it on Czech or international Internet portals. Contacts among various groups were occurring mainly during personal meetings at various concerts or gatherings. Considering particular events, the Czech anarchists (and militant anti-Fascists) mostly joined campaigns directed against the far-right – e.g. the traditional February blockage in Dresden or the anti-demonstration against the March march in Bratislava. A specific project, which could

¹⁷ The estimates of numbers of participants of this year's gathering differ from 10 000 to 60 000. Several conflicts occurred during the march (or in relation to the march). The most significant ones were the disturbances in front of the Russian embassy, the attack on a Warsaw squat or various clashes between the supporters of the far-left and far-right. Pyrotechnics were also used in a great amount during the demonstration, even though its use is officially prohibited during such events.

¹⁸ The attention should be also directed to (currently legitimate) Movement for Silesian Autonomy (www.autonomia.pl), which gained a range of supporters mostly from the autochthonal population of the Upper Silesia region with the centre in Katowice and which also gained sympathizers on the Czech side of the border, in the territory of historical Silesia. With regard to legitimate demands mainly based on the European Charter and concerning the rights of national minorities and the use of language, it is still only about efforts of the recognition of local identity, which defines itself against the Warsaw centralism; these efforts are, however, strongly rejected by Warsaw.

¹⁹ The concept claiming the necessity of the protection of the European identity from various cultural, political or social threats; such protection is often linked to the hatred of individuals or groups, which distort the European identity according to their point of view (immigrants, Muslims, homosexuals, etc.)

become an informational bridge for foreign contacts in the Czech Republic, was the development of the Anarchist travel guide in July (on the website www.punx.cz). Contacts to underground bars, info-centres and anarchist revolutionary cells abroad should be published here. At the moment, the server is in its initial development phase. Any more significant event with a mass foreign participation did not take place in the Czech Republic in 2013.

In case of communist groups, the tightest contacts was possible to record with the Slovak companions. Youth organizations cooperated mainly with the Socialist Youth Union during the whole year. The UYCCS decided to publish with it the Czechoslovak newspaper Defiance and ceased to publish its own Czechoslovak Small Truths. Together they also met in various traditional gatherings held mostly at the Czech-Slovak border (as a reminiscence of the period of Czechoslovakia). Furthermore, the Czech communists turned their attention to German radical groups and their organized events (on a regular basis, some Czech orthodox communists participated in, for example, the blockade of the far-right march in Dresden or the demonstration "Lenin- Liebknecht-Luxemburg" in Berlin). As the main joint action of 2013 may be considered a campaign with the title "Class struggle instead of world war" – an annual convoy of protest vehicles linked to gatherings in German (starting in Munich this year) and Czech (ending in Prague) cities. In addition to German and Czech communist groups also Polish activists are involved in the event (however, it is necessary to mention that in the smallest degree). Activists of the German group Antifa Lausitz also attended the Anti-capitalist camp organized by Trotskyist groups in July, which was also participated by supporters of Marxism-Leninism from the UYCCS. They also trained the Czech participants in the means of self-defence. From other European communist groups the Czech Marxist-Leninists then monitored activities of the Greek communist party and its youth organization in 2013, which is for them an example of a pure conception of Marxism-Leninism in the present. Yet it cannot be talked about any particular connectedness between the Czech and Greek cells, because there is no deeper cooperation between them (it is only possible to record some informal contacts). Furthermore, the communist organizations often turn their attention towards totalitarian communist regimes (in North Korea, Cuba) and make efforts to establish tighter contacts with their local groups (in the case of Cuba via the Community of Cuban Friendship quite successfully, which cannot be applied in the case of North Korea).

4.2. International extremist networks

While the previous section was devoted to bilateral contacts of Czech and foreign groups, the second part will evaluate international networks, which Czech entities are involved in. International network is understood as a formal or informal interconnection of extreme political groups regarding specific or general topics to which individual groups may enter without more significant obstacles and engage in their presentations. Concurrently, these networks are not institutionally mandated under any leadership and consider rather particular campaigns and forums. Their task particularly in recent years increased has increased significantly because due to their informal character on one hand and an easy communication via the Internet on the other, the Czech entities may easily join them and support or promote their preached ideas. In addition, such informal networks may develop spontaneously and react very fast to occurring events. It is therefore possible to track their quantitative and qualitative progress because the local, regional, or national topic may very quickly become an international one.

In the field of the extreme right in the Czech Republic it was possible to observe a participation in international networks monitoring the civil war in Syria and the issue of Kosovo independence in 2013. The conflict in Syria has been monitored in a relatively large extent since its outbreak, while a support for president Bashar Assad has also been expressed extensively. Czech activists engaged in an international project „European Solidarity Front for Syria“ in 2013. Within the project there were, for example, gatherings (e.g. on 13th October, 31st August or 20th July in Prague), debates (e.g. a discussion in Brno in December) or promotional and educational events aimed at an expression of support for the Syrian government regime.²⁰ Czech radicals then also participated in foreign events endorsed by this international network (for example, Patrik Vondrak made a speech for the Czech branch during the July gathering in Rome, where also the coordination meeting of the given project took place at the same time – also with the Czech participation). On the other hand, some foreign groups participated in events for the support of Syrian government taking place in Prague (see for example the attendance of German sympathizers from Antiparliamentaristische Plattform at a demonstration in October). There has also been a long-term attention to the independence of Kosovo in the circle of right-wing radicals (see the campaign „Kosovo is Serbia!“²¹). Following the example of the international project on Syria the „European Solidarity Front for Kosovo“ was established in 2013, which was also joined by Czech activists. Some of them also attended, together with other European followers, a solidarity journey to Kosovo (called a humanitarian mission), where they openly supported Serbian requirements for this region and Serbs living in the Kosovo area. In addition to these networks the takeover of foreign concepts, which, particularly recently, reach a significant variability, continued. In 2013, there was an additional and deeper identification with the original French concept „Generation of Identity“, when a Czech website claiming to be the „Czech branch of the European youth movement aiming at protecting the identity“ was established. In addition, the support for the originally Italian movement Casa Pound continued; on the other hand, Czech branches of militant international networks (such as Blood and Honour or Combat 18) was not possible to record in the territory of the Czech Republic in 2013. At the same time, Czech activists rather participated in individual international solidarity events such as, for example, the commemoration of killed Greek nationalists (see below). Thus, in November, two solidarity events honouring the killed Greek activists and expressing support for the Golden Dawn took place. Likewise, activists from Ostrava actively participated on an international event Red October, which was supposed to draw the attention to discrimination of caucasian individuals in South Africa.

International networks within the anarchist movement are possible to divide into permanent and situational ones, which react to particular incurred events. The first group mainly includes informal ties developed in relation to the International of Anarchist Federation (IFA), however, it should be noted that such cooperation is strictly informal. IFA creates a sort of information centre and the top of its activities is an organization of international anarchist meetings, which however did not take place in 2013 (in contrast to the previous year). As a permanent and general international network of an informal character may be considered also an international anti-Fascist movement, which is evident from mutual sharing of information about carried out events, a support of individuals involved in anti-Fascism or honouring of victims of the far-right. A significant position within the anarchist

²⁰ The interesting thing is that both the supporters of the far-right and mostly of the communist stream of the far-left engage in mutual cooperation during these events.

²¹ Within the campaign there was a traditional demonstration on the day of the declaration of independence of Kosovo (17. 2.) in 2013. It took place in Ostrava and it was attended by about 100 – 200 individuals.

movement further holds the international project Anarchist Black Cross (ABC) following imprisoned anarchists and attempting to mobilize the movement to support them. This project also has its own international branch in the Czech Republic (see: <http://anarchistblackcross.cz>, případně též: <http://abc.anarchokomunismus.org/>²²), which was relatively active in 2013 (it was also publishing a monthly magazine Solidarity from January to July 2013, its publication later stopped). At the same time, it maintains contacts with other groups abroad as well as with an informal global centre. Often, in 2013, it informed about imprisoned anti-Fascists or events of militant anti-Fascists abroad. It also signed a declaration on an international „Week of imprisoned anarchists“, which should take place from 23rd to 30th August in the future.²³ In the following years it is therefore possible to expect an increased activity of the ABC circle during this period. The attention at anarchist or eco-radical servers was also dedicated to direct actions perpetrated within the radical environmental movement (especially liberation actions or blockages in various parts of the world). From the other group of situational international networks, which were joined by Czech groups, it is possible to mention, for example, the solidarity week in September with the title „Call for the Heinrich Böll Foundation: Stop the casualization of work and readmit those you dismissed!“ declared by the German anarcho-syndicalist group Freie Arbeiterinnen – und Arbeiter – Union (Union of Free Workers). The core of criticism was the HR policy of this institute. In addition, it is possible to mention the May international march against a multinational corporation Monsanto (the owner of a patent on genetically modified food), April solidarity consisting of sending protest statements for redundancies in Spanish factories of the Alston company or solidarity actions reacting to specific actual and reflected events within the anarchist movement, which are further discussed in the following section. In contrast, a more significant shift or engagement in militant and the most risky anarchist networks, such as the Informal Anarchist Federation or International Revolutionary Front (for more information about their activities see below), was not possible to record in the territory of the Czech Republic.

International networks may also be found within the communist movement. However, they differ by their institutionalized character from the groups mentioned above (it is therefore not possible to talk about networks, but rather about international organizations). Among the international entities, which associate youth organizations and have a presence in the Czech Republic, belong the World Federation of Democratic Youth (WFDY), which is followed by the CYU and the International Coordination of Revolutionary Parties and Organizations (ICOR), which is participated by the UYCCS. The aim of WFDY is to unite communist movements around the world, contribute to their information gathering and strengthen their struggle for „democracy“ (naturally in the communist conception). An integral part of their intelligence is also sharing of information about activities of their members in individual countries as well as about received repression against them. The CYU plays a relatively strong part (inter alia, it is the only representative of central European countries in the leadership of the WFDY) and often gains information about the international communist movement via this organization, which are subsequently also published in the Czech Republic. ICOR is a relatively recently developed project (in 2010) and it is much more

²² The existence of two ABC in the territory of the Czech Republic is an evidence of such informal character of these groups. It is however necessary to mention that the later mentioned portal developed a limited activity in 2013.

²³ On 23rd August 1927 Americans of Italian origins Nicola Sacco and Bartolomeo Vanzetti were executed. They were arrested on the suspicion of a murder of two people during a robbery of a shoe factory in South Braintree in the state of Massachusetts in the US. Their imprisonment was a part of the widespread anti-extremist campaign. According to anarchists, the evidence of their guilt was inadequate and therefore many people are still convinced that they were only punished for their anarchist opinions.

radical in its declarations. On the other, the membership of UYCCS is rather formal and it does not hold any significant position in it. In addition, it is possible to mention other organizations such as the World Peace Council, which is also followed by many Czech groups and which mainly observes war conflicts in various parts of the world.

4.3. Foreign events reflected upon by extremist entities in the Czech Republic

During the evaluation of a crossborder element at the Czech extremist groups it is also necessary to direct the attention on foreign events, which were reflected the most in the Czech extreme political circles both positively, i. e. that they were acknowledged, and negatively – those, which were strongly criticised. Again, thanks to the Internet, the Czech groups may rapidly gain information about such events and concurrently comment on them. In addition, these statements may be used for an enhancement of their visibility also within the given international networks (or they are informed by such networks).

In case of the far-right, it is possible to say that among the most reflected upon topics belong those, which were mentioned above in relation to the international networks (see particularly the situation in Syria and Kosovo). Furthermore, other events were also monitored. These involved either repressive measures against the far-right abroad or the success of foreign extreme right groups or significant events.

In case of repressive interventions the attention within the far-right movement was paid to many cases, which were however publicly not commented on by the Czech entities in some cases. Particularly during the second half of the year, the arrest of leading representatives of the Golden Dawn in September triggered a wave of reactions.²⁴ The Greek police also arrested its leader Nikolaos Michaloliakos and several MPs and members of the party (in addition, the suspicion of cooperation with this party considered also some high representatives of the Greek police). The reason for their arrest was mainly a membership in a criminal organization; some were, however, suspected also from physical violence and murders. Six of the arrested MPs were waived of immunity and the Parliament subsequently voted for a withdrawal of the state financial support, which the Golden Dawn as a parliamentary party was entitled to. This repressive measures led to a partial destabilization of this political party. Solidarity with the Golden Dawn and the support for the arrested was spontaneously expressed also by the Czech activists, when around 20 of them met at a demonstration, which took place in Ostrava on 7th October. A significant response was also recorded in the case of the murder of two Golden Dawn activists at the beginning of November (see solidarity actions above). These were shot by murderers coming by a motorbike and another individual suffered from serious injuries (the attack, inter alia, reminded former attacks of right-wing extremists on immigrants and the far-left supporters). In mid-December, the Greek parliament voted to suspend financial contributions from the state to the Golden Dawn. During the summer months, the far-right groups significantly reflected on the detention of Varg Vikernes²⁵ in France. The French police accused him and

²⁴ The Golden Dawn is the most significant Greek right-wing extremist party, whose support significantly increased in the Greek society (at the moment, it is about 5 – 10%). The party also engages in radical statements and is linked to various violent actions.

²⁵ Vikernes is a Norwegian black metal musician, founder of the project Burzum and a supporter of the far-right. He was convicted of the murder of another Norwegian black metal singer in 1994 and he was

his wife from the preparation of a terrorist attack, however, his guilt has not been proven and both spouses were released not long after the detention. Vikernes, however, still faces charges for his hate comments against the Jews and Muslims in France. The far-right continued to monitor the court proceedings with members of National Socialist Underground (NSU), but did not express itself publicly (most likely due to its controversial character). In May, the proces with five defendants including the main protagonist Beate Zschäpe, in the case of the so-called „kebab murders“ and activities of the NSU began. The process was also significantly monitored by the main media in the Czech Republic and resonated also in the environment of the far-right and to some extent also far-left (a discussion about possible contacts to the Czech Republic, the role of the police during the murders, etc.). The court, however, has not decided on the guilt and sentence of the defendants during 2013, nor did carry out the key evidence (due to the complexity of the proces and many filed complaints). The activity of NSU continued to be monitored as well as its ties to other far-right groups in connection with which other arrests were carried out. Debates about the possible dissolution of NPD (German National-democratic Party) continued in Germany. Individual federal countries expressed themselves positively, as well as the Bundestag and political parties such as CSU, SPD, Grüne and Linke, against is the CDU and FDP. Federal government considered submitting the proposal, however it did not join the initiative in the end. The proposal on the dissolution of NPD was submitted to the Constitutional Court by The Bundestag in December. Even a bigger scandal for the party, which struck it at the end of the year, was was represented by the charges pressed against its chairman Holger Apfel for a sexual harassment of two young members of the party. Subsequently, he resigned his post of the chairman and also left the NPD. According to some news, however, the whole case could have been constructed by one of the party's fractions and Apfel was supposed to be blackmailed in this way in order to leave the leadership of the party. In comparison to previous year mainly due to various international networks functioning mostly in the cyberspace could the Czech extreme right groups monitor also repressions in countries, which usually do not belong to their spectrum of interest. An example may be, for example, the declaration of solidarity support for arrested Bulgarian activists in August, who were charged with the execution of a bomb attack on the offices of Roma centre.

To the other group of monitored events belongs the success of Marian Kotleba in Slovak regional elections in the Banskobystricky region. As such it was perceived as an impulse for further activities within the Czech movement, because it shown that also a radical rhetoric may celebrate success at the voters. In addition, Marian Kotleba promised that he will visit the Czech Republic at the beginning of 2014. His steps directed against the Roma minority were already previously monitored (for example the ongoing precarious situation in a town Krasna Horka, which is mainly inhabited by Roma citizens and where Marian Kotleba bought several properties)). Similarly (however in a smaller extent from the point of geographical distance) the increasing support of the National Front in France was monitored. Marine le Pen was able to open her party to more voters and according to some surveys from 2013 even became the strongest political party in France. Success was also recorded in municipal elections on the south of France, which were considered as a test of the actual distribution of political powers even though that during the second round the candidate of the National Front had to face both right and left-wing parties. The party then looks up with hope to the election year 2014, during which it expects a significant success. The party was not even jeopardized by possible criminal proceedings of its chairman (for hateful statements in

presumably also responsible for arson attacks on several churches in Norway. He is considered to be one of the biggest icons of the far-right metal and the whole European extreme right movement, particularly its (neo)pagan part.

relation to the office of the Member of European Parliament), who was stripped of immunity in June. Moreover Le Pen and the Dutch chairman of the Party for Freedom²⁶ Wilders entered into a cooperation agreement in relation to the coming elections to the European Parliament. From Out of successes of radical political parties, which were not mentioned previously it is also worth to mention the 7% result of a Bulgarian party Ataka in the May election to the Bulgarian Parliament (the long-term chairman of Ataka was accused of an attack on a journalist in January 2013).

From the observed significant events it is particularly possible to mention various significant gatherings, which were already mentioned above (e.g. Independence march in Warsaw). Besides the already given, the „Russian march“, which took place on 4th November 2013 in the Moscow district of Lublin also earned attention. This year's event was attended by about 20 000 individuals and was carried out in the spirit of escalating anti-immigrant attitudes. This year also did not lack the symbolism of the Russian far-right groups or emblems generally known as the characters of Nazism or neo-Nazism. Around 200 demonstrators were detained during the riots. Czech extremists and public media then monitored the October violent demonstrations, which took place in Moscow and other larger Russian cities. Their trigger was the murder of the 25 years old Russian citizen Yegor Scherbakov, who was most likely killed by a Caucasian immigrant. These protests against pointed at the animosity and xenophobia of the Russian population, which may easily grow into violent riots. In addition to these public events, important are also events such as deaths of prominent ideologues or personalities of the European far-right movement. In May, a suicide of Dominique Venner in the Paris Notre Dame cathedral resonated within the far-right. Venner was called a „political activist, writer and historian fighting against the devastation of the European identity“ within these circles and his voluntary death was understood as a symbolic revolt against the current system. A natural death of Erich Priebke, who was seen as „the last prisoner of the World War II“ raised a wave of reactions mainly within the neo-Nazi environment. While at the time of his death the Czech right-wing servers commemorated his dedicated service in the SS units, later they strongly and negatively evaluated the uncertainties surrounding his funeral and burial place (the Italian and other foreign authorities were afraid that this place could later become some kind of a „pilgrimage site for neo-Nazis“).

Separate chapter in terms of the monitored and visited events in 2013 represented concerts of the White Power Music. These, such as in previous years, took place not only in the territory of the Czech Republic (mainly for Czech followers), but also around Europe. Information about many of them was available at the Czech far-right servers and therefore the Czech radicals had the chance find out about their organization and eventually visit them. Moreover, some of these events were conceived as broader festivals and meetings of the European supporters of the far-right (e.g. a concert with the title “Europe is Fatherland” in Bulgaria in November, festival “I.S.D. 20 years in Valhalla”²⁷, which took place in central Europe in September, festival “Bewegung 2013” in Germany in August, Blitzkrieg fest in northern Italy in February, etc.).

The anarchist movement primarily reflected on situations, to which there were announced international campaigns already mentioned above. In addition, the attention was still

²⁶ A political party, which is very close to the National Front that is usually considered within the category of populist right-wing radical political parties.

²⁷ On the occasion of the 20th anniversary of the death of Ian Stuart Donaldson several concerts were organized and his death was generally reflected within the far-right movement.

dedicated to the anarchist movement in Greece (or Italy), events organized by them and activists imprisoned in these countries, particularly from the group Conspiracy of Fire Cells²⁸ (especially on the website of the Anarcho-communist Alternative). From the Greek events the Czech anarchists also reflected on the eviction of a famous squat and social centre Villa Amalias at the beginning of 2013 and the detention of individuals, who made efforts to reoccupy the house again (a solidarity demonstration related to the imprisoned individuals took place in Prague). On the other hand, the September eviction of the Orfanotrofio squat in Thessalonike did not gain any significant attention of Czech anarchists. Despite that it is possible to state that the attention towards the situation in Greece was fading in comparison to previous years. The situation in Turkey and the local anti-government protests gained a significant response in 2013.²⁹ Among others, the Turkish Revolutionary Anarchist Action was involved in the clashes with the police forces and the anarchist movement presented these protests as the raise of anarchist ideals. Not only there were information about these protests available on the websites of Czech anarchist groups, but also an interview with Turkish anarchists was published there and several solidarity actions or smaller demonstrations took place (in Prague, Kolin, Caslav or Zruc nad Sazavou). Fourth volume of an anarchist revue Existence was also specifically dedicated to this topic. Surging activity of a guerilla Zapata's Army of National Liberation (Zapatistas) in Mexico was also monitored at the beginning of the year and documents and its communiqué were published, shared and translated into Czech. Via form of declared solidarity noted the Czech anarchists also the ongoing war conflicts or civil wars in Mali or Syria. An escalated attention within the militant anti-Fascism was given to prosecuted anti-Fascists in Russia at the beginning of the year (via a campaign with the title „Moscow calls for help“ or „Hands off from the Russian anti-Fascists!“).³⁰ Solidarity was repeatedly expressed to them and there were also benefits held (concerts, demonstrations, meetings) for their support (e.g. a concert in Pardubice in March or a protest in Prague in January). Even though this campaign was officially ended in March (according to ABC they collected 13 000 CZK), Russia continued to be given attention also during the rest of the year (see for example a solidarity action in Olomouc in June). The murder of Clément Méric gained an international response in June. Méric was a left-wing activist and anti-Fascist and he was said to be killed by sympathizers of the far-right for his political opinions (the investigation has not been finished yet, however his death was considered a political murder within the whole antifascist movement). A more detailed remembrance was dedicated to him by both server antifa.cz and CSAF. The movement similarly reacted to the murder of a Greek committed rapper Pavlos Fyassas, who openly supported anti-Fascism and was stabbed by the supporters of the Golden Dawn. In addition the anarchists also monitored other events of foreign counterparts and reflected particularly on their conflicts with the police. An example is an anti-demonstration of the British Anti-Fascist Network against the gathering of the English Defence League in September, during which the police arrested over 250 people.

Orthodox communist groups primarily focused their attention on related foreign regimes in Kuba (particularly the circle around the Venceremos magazine) and North Korea. In case of Cuba the Miami 5 case – a group of 5 Cubans arrested and charged in the US for espionage – remains a key topic. The communists continued to express their support for them

²⁸ The Conspiracy of Fire Cells is currently rather an international movement of militant anarchists than a Greek militant group. They are likely to engage in violent attacks. Several supporters of this group are imprisoned for terrorist acts in Greece.

²⁹ During the demonstrations, which lasted for several weeks and brought about 2,5 millions of dissatisfied Turks to the streets, about 5 individuals were killed. At the beginning of the riots was the disagreement with the megalomaniacal construction project in the Gezi park.

³⁰ See mainly: <http://antifasistickasolidarita.cz/>.

and also organized a traditional May gathering. In the countries of Latin America within the environment of orthodox communists then strongly resonated the death of Hugo Chávez, who was considered to be one of the leaders of the world communist movement. In case of North Korea the sanctions imposed on the country or the tensions between North Korea and South Korea, or the US, continued to be reflected upon critically. From particular current topics a great attention was dedicated to the situation in Syria, when the communist movement openly and strongly supported the president Assad. This topic was reflected upon during the whole year, mostly however in August and September, when a potential military intervention in Syria was discussed (a protest demonstration was also organized in front of the US Embassy in Prague). Similarly to the anarchist movement, communists monitored the ongoing events in Turkey (particularly within the Greek Communist Party) or in the Palestinian territories. Apart from Turkey and Greece (and possibly Russia or Belarus) events occurring on the European continent were not reflected upon in large, which was related mainly to the limited repressions towards the communist movement. Only the forced rename of the Hungarian Communist Workers' Party to the Hungarian Worker's Party from the reason of an adoption of an Act prohibiting public use of titles linked to authoritarian regimes of the 20th century gained some response.

4.4. Significant manifestations of extremism abroad

In addition to many events already mentioned above, which were also mirrored in the activities of Czech radical groups or were reflected by them, there were many other serious manifestations of extremism in the European continent, which should be mentioned. It is obvious that even though Czech groups did not report on them explicitly, they were informed of these manifestations, which could become an inspiration for their ideological struggle in the future. In addition, the follow-up overview (together with the given one) declares that a political extremism in all its forms is a permanent threat for democracy of European countries, which stand against it.

In terms of the far-right the most significant threats are acts of hate violence, which are most frequently focused against immigrants, individuals who do not belong to the „white race“, supporters of the far-left or other „rival“ individuals. It is also true that in the majority of European states a strong attention is dedicated to the manifestations of the far-right.

The topic of right-wing extremism was further reflected in Germany. In addition to the already given, the attention was raised (inter alia also in some Czech media) by an attack of a 15 year old student because of his Asian origins by three neo-Nazis in German Bad Schandau in September (a town in a close proximity to Czech borders). The young man was seriously injured during this attack with the police confirming a racial motive of the perpetrators. A right-wing extremist who was supposed to plan bomb attacks using aircraft models and who formerly attended marches of the group called Die Rechte (and during them behaved violently) was arrested in Baden-Württemberg during the same month. During the house searches (of the main suspect and his assistants) the police found, inter alia, a functional bomb and a range of other weapons.³¹ This case again pointed at the risks of the commitment of terrorism by militant right-wing extremists. A specific and unusual form of promotion of

³¹ On the contrary, the German police arrested a group of Salafis in April (supporters of radical Islam), who were believed to be planning the murder of Markus Beisicht – the chairman of „Pro NRW“ party (one of the far-right German political parties).

German neo-Nazis was possible to record towards the end of 2012 in relation to the Christmas Holidays. Unknown offenders exchanged a CD with Christmas carols for a CD with White Power Music songs, which were subsequently played by the unsuspecting listeners of carols. Overall according to the report of the Ministry of the Interior published in March 2013, there are currently 182 German neo-Nazis at liberty, who are being investigated by the police (from exhibitors of prohibited symbols to racial murderers).

Similarly, the topic of right-wing extremists remained live in Austria. In January, the police conducted a round-up on right-wing radicals and confiscated weapons, explosives or items promoting non-democratic ideologies. A proces with seven neo-Nazis from the group „Object 21“, which was referred to by some as „the most dangerous neo-Nazi group since 1945“ began in November. One of the most serious incidents in 2013 was the October attack on a Turkish cultural centre in Vienna, which was perpetrated by football hooligans, who shouted out neo-Nazi slogans during the attack. The attention was also raised by the Viennese Academic Ball (Wiener Akademikerball), a successor of the traditional Viennese Ball of Corporal Circles, in February (in connection with the protests against the event there were also nine sympathizers of the far-left arrested and the counter-protest was also joined by Czech anarchists).

Discussions about right-wing extremism in Hungary continued to be linked mainly with the Movement for better Hungary (Jobbik). According to the spring survey, Jobbik is the most popular political party among young Hungarians, which again raised a debate about the state of democracy in Hungary and existing threats to it. An upheaval among the Hungarian far-right was raised by a march of homosexuals in June; its attack was prevented by the police. International response was gained by Jobbik protests in May against the World Jewish Congress taking place in Budapest, while the anti-Zionist gathering was banned by the Hungarian authorities. It is possible to consider the planned attendance of Attila Petrovski at a martial arts tournament in Prague in May as a specific Czech contact with the Hungarian far-right. Petrovski openly supports neo-Nazism (also with his tattoos, which will be visible during the tournament) and thus his match was excluded from the programme.

Following the already mentioned murder of Meric there was also a more significant intervention against the far-right in France.³² The French government dissolved far-right groups the Third Way (Troisième Voie), Revolutionary-nationalist Youth (Jeunesses nationaliste révolutionnaires) and Desire to Dream (Envie de rêver) via a decree from 13th July. Before this step, their founder Serge Ayoub announced the dissolution of two out of these groups (the Third Way and Revolutionary-nationalist Youth). After the subsequent government decision, Ayoub and the leadership of the Desire to Dream appealed to the Constitutional Council (similar to the Czech Constitutional Court) for the reason of an „abuse of power“. Their appeal was rejected by the Council. Subsequently, on the 23rd July, the government dissolved another two groups via another decree – French Work (Œuvre Française), which belonged to the oldest extreme right groups in the country (founded in 1968) and the Nationalist Youth (Jeunesses nationalistes). These groups also appealed against the dissolution to the Constitutional Council where they also did not succeed. The Constitutional Council confirmed the government decision in October.

³² In 2013 in France, there was also an increase in attacks againsts the LGBT community (by up to dozens of percents compared to 2012) in relation to the debate on the Act on the same sex marriage. The attackers were mostly recruited from the environment of extreme right groups and some of them were convicted during the year.

Even in 2013, attacks of Greek neo-Nazis (often linked to the Golden Dawn) against immigrants and supporters of the far-left continued (e.g. about thirty communists were attacked in September while putting up posters; after the attack by 50 people, 9 had to be hospitalized). A strong international acclaim was also gained by an attack of the Turkish Consul General at the beginning of January.

A chapter on itself were the ongoing xenophobic and racist attacks in Russia, particularly in Moscow and other large cities, which were usually targeted at individuals of Caucasian origins. Yet there were significant court proceedings with perpetrators of racial violence in Russia in 2013, wherein amongst the most significant ones was the sentencing of Alexander Solovyov to 9, 5 years of imprisonment for attacks on the total of 21 individuals of non-Slavic origins. The founder of Minin group and Pozharski People's Militia characterized by its militant anti-Semitism and xenophobia was also arrested in February.

Similarly, a militant mood applies regarding the right-wing extremism in Ukraine, particularly linked to the group Right Sector. Its militancy was often discussed also in relation to the demonstrations against the government of Viktor Yanukovich, with pro-government circles accusing it of violence and aggression (which were not denied by the group, however, it talked about a necessary defence against violence coming from the other side). The truth is, however, that on an ideological level this group is very close to neo-Nazism and militant form³³ of right-wing extremism (that is why it also has support from similar groups in the Czech Republic and elsewhere abroad). The parliamentary party Freedom is also referred to as far-right by some, especially for the reason of its anti-Semitic and other hate expressions.

Several serious extremist acts were also committed in the territory of the Great Britain in 2013 including the terrorist attack of Islamic fundamentalists on a member of British Armed Forces in London.³⁴ Subsequently, a wave of anti-Muslim demonstrations with the participation of the far-right took place, as well as several arson attacks on mosques (e.g. in Harlow in August – Essex county). Despite the relative peace in the region, the risk of Northern Irish terrorism should not be underestimated.

Important steps in combating extremism were made by the Italian police in 2013. The January roundup on right-wing radicals, who were supposed to spread anti-Semitic and racist thoughts and who were also accused of militant actions against immigrants or supporters of the far-left, may be considered as one of the most significant actions. In April and later also in November, the Italian police intervened against individuals linked to the neo-Nazi Internet website Stormfront (respectively its Italian version). In the circles of the far-right also resonated an Italian court decision on the expulsion of David Duke, the former leader of Ku Klux Klan and one of the icons of the global radical right. The court considered David Duke as „socially dangerous for his racist and anti-Semitic opinions“. From other notable acts of defending democracy in Europe, it is possible to mention a sentence of the President of Dutch

³³ Already in August and September, there were serious violent attacks by the Ukrainian paramilitant groups on the supporters of the far-left, which resulted in serious injuries of the victims.

³⁴ The British security apparatus managed to prevent several terrorist attacks on the domestic targets. Radical Islamic preachers of Jihad indoctrination at schools, charitable and penal institutions and fanatical British citizens, who travelled to Syria on the side of the radicals, were in 2013 and still remain the main manifestations of extremism in the UK. Security forces monitor the activity within these groups. The report of the cabinet crisis team for combating extremism (Tackling extremism in the UK) issued in December 2013 acknowledges that security threats can be represented by diverse radicalized individuals or groups, e.g. the far-right, however, the clear emphasis is placed on the danger of Islamic fundamentalism, which has been confirmed by the annual report of the Parliamentary Committee on Security and Intelligence.

political party Nederlandse Volks-Unie to 40 hours of community service for an incitement to hatred against foreigners.

In 2013, the attention was further paid to Anders Behring Breivik who is serving a sentence for terrorist attacks in Norway. In addition to his motives and the method of his terrorist attack in the Utoya Island and Oslo, the attention was also raised by his efforts to commence studies of Politics at a university in Oslo. Breivik also announced his efforts to establish his own political party with the title Fascist Party of Norway and Northern League in May.

Possible militant attack was prevented by the Finnish police at the beginning of March, when they confiscated a significant amount of information related to the Jewish community at a neo-Nazi activist (previously already detained for an assault).

Primarily, it is necessary to pay attention to the most serious militant acts with terrorist characteristics in the field of the anarchist section of the far-left. Also in 2013, most of these events took place in south-European countries such as Greece and Spain. At the same time, serious incidents also occurred in the Great Britain (particularly around Bristol), Germany or Russia.

The militant anarchist movement remained strong in Greece, which was evident from a repression by the state authorities. The proces with members of the organization Conspiracy of Fire Cells and other supporters of the far-left arrested in 2013 continued during the year, which led to many solidarity events (including arson attacks, damages to personal property, etc.). Among the most serious incidents it is possible to mention the placement and activation of an explosive device to a car of the Korydallos prison director, which was understood as solidarity not only with the Greek, but also with other imprisoned anarchists all over the world. Militant anarchists also claimed responsibility for sending parcel bombs to Dimitris Horianopoulos, former leader of the anti-terrorist division of the Greek police, in 2013. The declaration was signed by the Nonformal Anarchist Federation (FAI), the International Revolutionary Front and the Commando of Mauricius Morales. There was also an arson attack on a bus of the Greek police in September (also an act of solidarity). Vigilantic events against far-right extremists also continued (see, for example, the murder of two functionaries of the Golden Dawn mentioned above, which was claimed by a group called Fighting People's Revolutionary Forces). In February, a group called the Angry Brigade also claimed responsibility for two minor bomb attacks on the offices of the Golden Dawn in the cities of Larissa and Piraeus. The most significant response, however, gained the shooting at the residence of the German Ambassador in Athens at the end of December. The attackers used at least sixty bullets and some of them have also reached the bedroom of the Ambassador's fifteen years old daughter. An organization called "the People's Warriors", which (and not only this one) has been accusing the Germans from imperialism and desire to conquer whole Europe, was suspected of the attack.

The most significant militant events of the Spanish anarchists were two explosions in the Church buildings. First, there was an explosion in the Almudena cathedral in Madrid in February and then in a cathedral in Zaragoza at the beginning of October. These acts were targeted against the state and the Church (based on published statements), which historically holds an important position in Spain. At the end of June, Spanish anarchists also placed an explosive device in the Madrid branch of a financial company BVVA as a form of resistance

to the current financial system and capitalism. Apart from FAI, the Madrid Autonomous Group and the International Revolutionary Front also claimed responsibility for the attack.

Likewise, the Italian militant anarchists remained active, although the Italian scene was partly inhibited due to the ongoing repressions (e.g. four anarchists were arrested on a suspicion of a commitment of violent acts on the basis of terrorism in September) that followed the establishment of measures from 2012. From the more significant events it is possible to mention, for example, the delivery of a parcel bomb to the editorial office of Turin daily newspaper La Stampa by the the Italian anarchist federation FAI or violent manifestations of anarchist groups during the anti-governmental demonstrations in Rome on 19th October and 21st November, during which the protesters attempted to attack with stones, bottles, bangers, etc. the building of the Ministry of Finance and other agencies.

In the Great Britain, there were several militant manifestations of anarchism in 2013. The majority of attacks were situated in a close proximity of the city of Bristol, where the British anarchist movement has the strongest position. At the end of August, there was, for example, an arson attack on a Barclays bank building; the responsibility for this attack was later claimed by FAI and the Improvised Guerilla Formation. This attack confirmed that FAI has already become pan-European (or global network) and not only originally Italia nor Greek militant group. During the same period there was also an extensive arson attack on police training buildings in Portishead, which had a significant response within the international anarchist movement. However, a limited attention was paid to it in Britain. The responsibility was claimed by the Angry Foxes Cell. The January sabotage of a transmitter, which resulted in a television and radio broadcast disruptions in the Bristol surroundings had also a symbolic meaning.

It was possible to record several solidarity events in Germanz during this year such as the arson on cars of the Deutsche Bahn company in Berlin in March. The most serious incident was the attack of anarchists on the Hamburg courthouse at the end of August as a reaction to the „constant state control“, when the windows were damaged by stones and walls and the front door were damaged by a paint. There was a mass mobilization of supporters of far-left in Hamburg in December with the efforts of German authorities to clear the ideological centre of Hamburg far-left and also the Rote Flora squat. During the subsequent demonstrations, there were widespread clashes with the police forces with records of several dozens injured both protesters and police officers (according to some informational channels even hundreds).

In other European countries then often branches of already given organizations (typically FAI) developed activities; these may be understood in terms of such international networks. In terms of the support of such organizations in close countries, it is worth mentioning that a new Poland-based magazine claiming an affiliation to the militant group Conspiracy of fire cells with the title of Czas Bojowych Sumien (Time of fighting conscience), which could also gain popularity in the Czech Republic, began to be published in 2013. Likewise, Polish publications claiming affiliation to the FAI group were issued. From specific incidents, it is possible to mention several lone attacks of French militants against government buildings or buildings of financial companies as a reaction to the death of Méric. In Russia in 2013, there were records of a relatively great amount of militant events aiming at the environmental protection. Mobilization of militant anarchists also occurred in Sweden in 2013. The Swedish police carried out a raid on militant anti-fascists in November and arrested

several dozens of them. As a reaction to that, Swedish anarchists attacked and damaged a police station in the city of Växjö (as an act of solidarity with the detainees).

Orthodox communist movement did not manifest itself significantly in Europe in 2013. However, it still applies that many communist and anarchist groups, particularly in southern states, are relatively close (ideologically and personally).

5. List of used abbreviations

AAO – Autonomous Antifa Ostravsko (Autonomní Antifa Ostravsko)
ABC – Anarchist Black Cross (Anarchistický černý kříž)
AFCR – Armed Forces of the Czech Republic (Armáda ČR)
AFA/Antifa – Anti-fascist Action (Antifašistická akce)
AN – Autonomous Nationalists (Autonomní nacionalisté)
ANP – Autonomous Nationalists Pilsen (Autonomní nacionalisté Plzeňsko)
CSAF – Czechoslovak Anarchist Federation (Československá anarchistická federace)
WPSJ – Workers' Party of Social Justice (Dělnická strana sociální spravedlnosti)
WY – Workers' Youth (Dělnická mládež)
SRSC – Statistical Recording System of Crime (Evidenčně statistický systém kriminality)
GISF – General Inspectorate of Security Forces (Generální inspekce bezpečnostních sborů)
RO – Regional organization (Krajská organizace)
LO – Local organization (Místní organizace)
RPD – Regional Police Directorate (Krajské ředitelství policie)
CPBM – Communist Party of Bohemia and Moravia (Komunistická strana Čech a Moravy)
CYU – Communist Youth Union (Komunistický svaz mládeže)
LWE – left-wing extremist, left-wing extremism/extremists (levicově extremistický, levicový extremismus/extremisté)
MMA – Mixed Martial Arts
MoD – Ministry of Defence (Ministerstvo obrany)
MoJ – Ministry of Justice (Ministerstvo spravedlnosti)
MoI – Ministry of the Interior (Ministerstvo vnitra)
MoFA – Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Ministerstvo zahraničí)
NAL – New Anti-capitalist Left (Nová antikapitalistická levice)
NR – National Resistance (Národní odpor)
NPD – Nationaldemokratische Partei Deutschlands
SPPO – Supreme Public Prosecutor's Office (Nejvyšší státní zastupitelství)
RWE – right-wing extremist, right-wing extremism/extremists (pravicově extremistický, pravicový extremismus/extremisté)
PMS – Probation and Mediation Services of the Czech Republic (Probační a mediační služba ČR)
POW – Prisoners of War, váleční vězňové
ProAlt – Initiative for criticisms of reforms and for support of alternatives (Iniciativou pro kritiku reforem a na podporu alternativ)
REVO/SWO – Group of Revolutionary Youth REVO/Socialist Workers Organization (Skupina revoluční mládeže REVO/Socialistická organizace pracujících)
SHARP – Skinheads against Racial Prejudice (Skinheadi proti rasistickým předsudkům)
CPI – Criminal Police and Investigations (Služba kriminální policie a vyšetřování)

FY – Free Youth (Svobodná mládež)
UYCCS – Union of Young Communists of Czechoslovakia (Svaz mladých komunistů
Československa)
CC – Criminal Code (Trestní zákoník)
TD – Territorial Department (Územní odbor)
UCOC – Unit for Combating Organized Crime (Útvar pro odhalování organizovaného
zločinu)
W.P.E.P. – White Power European Patriots
WPM – White Power Music
W.R.K. – White Rebel Klan