

GAMBLING IN THE CZECH REPUBLIC IN 2017

This issue of "Focused" contains a summary of the annual report on gambling in the Czech Republic in 2017 produced by the National Monitoring Centre for Drugs and Addiction (the National Focal Point). The report presents the latest information and trends concerning gambling-specific regulation and policies, the gambling market, gambling activities, problem gambling, the social implications of gambling, and gambling-related crime, as well as the prevention and treatment of problem gambling.

Contents

- Executive Summary
- Gambling Regulation and Policy
- Gambling Market
- Economic Indicators
- Gambling in the Population
- Problem Gambling
- Crime
- Prevention
- Treatment



foto: pixabay.com

Executive Summary

- › Since 2014 the issue of gambling has been incorporated into an integrated national drug policy in the Czech Republic. 2017 was the third year of the implementation of the 2015-2018 Gambling Action Plan, which constitutes a part of the National Drug Policy Strategy.
- › Replacing the act on lotteries and similar games ("the Lotteries Act") of 1990, the Gambling Act and the Act on the Taxation of Gambling became effective on 1 January 2017. The transitional provisions of the Gambling Act make it possible to operate gambling activities which were authorised under the conditions of the extinct Lotteries Act. The last licences for electronic gaming machines (EGMs), especially "slot machines", will expire in 2019 and those for live casino games in 2020. Thus, gambling venues and casinos which do not comply with all the new requirements stipulated in the Gambling Act may still remain in operation.
- › The system to register individuals excluded from gambling has not been put into operation yet. It is intended to involve a central register containing both those who excluded themselves voluntarily and those who were barred from gambling on a statutory basis.
- › A growing number of municipalities are regulating the availability of EGMs on their territory by means of generally binding ordinances ("municipal ordinances"). At the end of 2017, gambling was regulated by a total of 640 municipalities (19 more than in 2016), with 374 of them banning the operation of EGMs within their limits completely.
- › The Czech gambling market was opened to foreign operators in 2017. In addition to the hitherto permitted fixed-odds betting, the operation of online EGMs, live casino games, and lotteries was allowed as a new element.

- › As of 1 January 2018, there were 40 companies authorised to operate EGMs, with 36 of them possessing such authorisation for land-based EGMs and seven of them for online ones. Licences for the operation of live casino game were granted to 39 companies (37 land-based and three online), for fixed-odds betting to 14 companies (13 land-based and 11 online), and for lotteries to nine companies (nine land-based and two online).
- › As of 31 December 2017, approximately 54,000 EGMs were authorised in the Czech Republic, which is 7% less than at the end of 2016 and less by almost half in comparison with the end of 2011, when there were 100,000 licensed EGMs in the Czech Republic. The largest number of EGMs per population was in the Karlovy Vary region (10.7 per 1,000 inhabitants), which is more than double the national average (5.1). A great density of EGMs was also recorded in the Pilsen region (7.6 per 1,000 inhabitants), while the lowest numbers were reported by the Vysočina region (2.4) and Prague (3.6). As for Europe, in 2016, the largest numbers of EGMs in relation to the population were found in Monaco, which is famous for its casinos, (32.4 EGMs per 1,000 inhabitants), followed by Italy (7.4) and the Czech Republic (5.4).
- › The number of establishments which have at least one authorisation from the Ministry of Finance to operate EGMs or live casino games has been decreasing since 2012. The decline observed in the previous years continued in 2017. Moreover, it accelerated in comparison with 2016, with the number of these outlets dropping by 22% in 2017. In the Czech Republic there were approximately 3,200 such establishments in 2017, including

about 600 casinos. About another 1,000 establishments were authorised by municipalities only to operate slot machines (a specific type of EGM); these outlets ceased to exist at the beginning of 2018.

- › The largest relative numbers of gambling outlets offering EGMs and/or live casino games were reported in the districts of Sokolov (89 outlets per 100,000 inhabitants), Česká Lípa, and Znojmo (77 each), the lowest in the districts of Brno-City (5) and Žďár nad Sázavou (6) and in Prague (12).
- › "Quiz machines", "puzzle machines", or "e-shop machines" continued to be available on the illicit gambling market in 2017. Offering games which resemble the conventional reel-based EGMs, these devices feature an element of skill or general knowledge, or an element which imitates a consumer contest. The ongoing innovation of the software used in these devices makes it difficult to prove any breach of the law, as a forensic report must be made for every new item of software.
- › As one of the regulatory bodies covering the operation of gambling, the Customs Administration conducted a total of 2,060 audits in 2017, with 310 of those focusing on the operation of lotteries. 488 violations of the Gambling Act were identified and 12 live casino game tables and almost a thousand EGMs, including several dozen quiz machines, were seized.
- › The Ministry of Finance maintains a list of unauthorised online gambling activities, which is available on its web pages. As of 15 February 2018, the list contained 102 websites, including 96 variations on 1xbet.com.



foto: pixabay.com

- > The money lost by players on gambling in the Czech Republic in 2017 amounted to a total of CZK 39.8 billion. CZK 224.1 billion was wagered on gambling and CZK 184.3 billion was paid out as prize money. The amount of money lost on gambling rose by 1% in comparison with the previous year, but the amount of money wagered on gambling saw a year-on-year increase by 14%.
- > The greatest amounts of money were lost by gamblers on EGMs (CZK 24.4 billion), followed by fixed-odds betting (CZK 7.4 billion, including CZK 6.2 billion lost on online fixed-odds betting), lotteries (CZK 5.9 billion), and live casino games (CZK 2.1 billion). The greatest relative year-on-year increase was observed in money lost on live casino games (by one-third approximately) and fixed-odds betting (by 19%). The volume of money lost on online gambling rose by two-thirds in total.
- > Gambling is moving from land-based settings to the online environment. By 2017 more than one-third of all the money put into gambling was being spent online. Less than one-tenth of all the money put into fixed-odds betting was wagered through land-based settings.
- > From 2013 to 2015 the total amount of contributions from income generated by the operation of gambling (gambling tax, in fact) reached approximately eight billion Czech crowns. In 2016 it grew to CZK 10.5 billion. In 2017 it continued to rise to reach CZK 12.1 billion, which meant a year-on-year increase by 1.6 billion (16%). The greatest income per inhabitant from gambling contributions was received by eight districts situated on the borders with Austria and Germany and the districts of Pilsen-City and Olomouc.
- > According to an omnibus survey conducted in 2017, 38.9% of the respondents (45.4% of the men and 32.8% of the women) had engaged in gambling activities in the last 12 months. 36.1% had participated in lotteries, 11.7% had engaged in gambling other than lotteries and 8.3% and 6.5% in land-based and online fixed-odds betting, respectively, and 4.4% had played on land-based slot-type EGMs in the last 12 months.
- > The trends suggest that the prevalence of gambling in the adult population grew in the last two years, which was especially due to the increase in the level of participation in numerical and instant lotteries. A recent increase was also observed as regards online fixed-odds betting. A decline in land-based EGMs and live casino games was observed in the last two years.
- > According to the Lie/bet scale, in 2017 a total of 1.9% of the population aged 15 and above (3.5% of the men and 0.3% of the women) were found to be at risk of developing gambling-related problems, which is the equivalent of some 170,000 individuals. When compared, the results of different studies using different screening scales show inconsistent trends. According to the PGSI scale, the level of problem gambling among the adult population grew in the 2012-2016 period from 3.2% to 5.7%. Estimates generated using the Lie/bet scale suggest a decline in the level of problem gambling; in 2013 3.9% of the population were found to be at risk of problem gambling, while in 2017 the figure was 1.9%.
- > Certain population groups tend to show much higher levels of both participation in gambling and risk of gambling-related problems. Prisoners or Roma from socially excluded communities, for example, are approximately nine times and eight times, respectively, more likely to develop problem gambling than the members of the general population.
- > The majority of the problem gamblers in treatment reported in 2017 that the primary gambling activity leading to their developing pathological gambling was playing on EGMs (64%), followed by fixed-odds betting (18%) and live casino games (16%). A total of 18% of the gamblers in treatment indicated online gambling as their primary problem gambling activity. Since 2013 there has been a major decrease in the proportion of EGMs and an increase in live casino games and online fixed-odds betting as primary problem gambling activities.
- > The problem gamblers engaged in gambling (other than lotteries) for the first time when they were 20.7 on average; the average age when they had their first experience with their primary problem gambling activity was 22.5, and the onset of regular gambling (i.e. at least weekly) was reported at 25 years on average. The average age at which the respondents began to perceive their gambling as a problem was 28.5 and the average age at which they sought professional help for the first time was 32.1.
- > A situational factor which gamblers in treatment indicate as one promoting gambling and making it difficult to control gambling behaviour is the omnipresent advertising of sports betting, which creates the impression that it is an acceptable non-problematic recreational activity.
- > Almost 18% of the gamblers in treatment showed heightened levels of anxiety and depressive symptoms and 70% were likely to suffer from anxiety-depressive disorder. Suicidal thoughts had been experienced at some point in their lifetime by 52% of the respondents and 19% had attempted suicide.
- > The pathological gamblers' average monthly gambling balance in the last 12 months prior to their entry to treatment was CZK -46,000, while the total average gambling balance was CZK -1,137 million. 89% of the respondents were in debt, with the average level of indebtedness being approximately CZK 780,000.
- > 43% of the pathological gamblers in treatment had committed theft at some point in their lives, 29% fraud, 27% embezzlement, 24% drug manufacturing and/or dealing, and 8% robbery. A survey among offenders serving a prison sentence carried out in 2016 showed that over 16% of the respondents had committed a theft to fund their gambling or to pay off gambling-related debts at some point in their lives.
- > The implementation of the activities intended to prevent the development of problem gambling is insufficient, despite the fact that it is one of the priority areas of the drug policy and a beneficiary of growing support. In 2017 the Government Council for Drug Policy Coordination supported a total of seven

- prevention projects aimed specifically at preventing gambling or at preventing gambling and substance use.
- > A number of measures and activities aimed at preventing the development of problem gambling among active players must be offered by gambling operators as prescribed by the law. Starting from 2017, the Gambling Act introduced the obligation to offer self-commitment options and provide players with numerous pieces of information. However, players' experience with such an offer of information and opportunities for self-commitment has been very limited thus far.
- > The level of problem gamblers' treatment uptake remains low because of the insufficient availability and capacity of specialised care in the Czech Republic, as well as because of barriers on the part of the gamblers. The gamblers' previously low awareness of possible ways of seeking help has increased recently.
- 
- foto: pixabay.com
- > Counselling and treatment care are mainly provided in both outpatient and residential addictological and psychiatric facilities. There has been an increase in the number of treatment and counselling services which may be considered specialised in responding to the needs of problem gamblers. While there were 10–20 programmes specialising in the treatment of pathological gamblers according to the data from the 2012–2016 period, in 2017 such a specialisation was associated with 15–25 programmes. The provision of help online is being scaled up.
- > Centres for problem gamblers were in operation in nine out of the total of 14 regional capitals. Outpatient services were available to gamblers in a total of 39 municipalities. The key objective of the support provided by the Government Council for Drug Policy Coordination (GCDPC) is to establish a general network of specialised programmes for problem gamblers in all regional capitals. In 2017 the GCDPC provided targeted support to 21 such gambling-specific projects.
- > The 2017 Addiction Treatment Facility Survey identified 100 programmes offering services to problem gamblers. As part of its subsidy scheme, in 2017 the GCDPC supported 58 programmes whose clients included problem gamblers (a total of 2,023 individuals). From 2004 to 2016 approximately 1,300–1,500 patients diagnosed with pathological gambling received treatment in psychiatric outpatient facilities each year. The number of hospitalisations reached an average of 500–550 from 2004 to 2016 (the figures for 2017 are not available as yet).
- > Self-help activities, including those available online, are emerging. There are currently three Gamblers Anonymous groups in operation (two in Prague and one in Brno). ×

Gambling Regulation and Policy

> Since 2014 the issue of gambling has been incorporated into an integrated national drug policy in the Czech Republic. The advisory and coordination body of the Government for drug policy-related issues is the Government Council for Drug Policy Coordination (GCDPC). 2017 was the third year of the implementation of the 2015–2018 Gambling Action Plan, which constitutes a part of the National Drug Policy Strategy. The second progress evaluation of the Action Plan was conducted in 2017. Gaps were identified in pursuing priorities as regards the prevention of the development of problem gambling and its early detection. Shortcomings were also identified in relation to the development of a network of outpatient services for problem and pathological gamblers.

Between 2013 and 2015, as part of its subsidy proceedings, the GCDPC provided financial support to the tune of CZK 3–5 million per year for projects aimed at preventing and treating problem gambling. In 2016 this sum was increased to CZK 24.5 million. In 2017 the GCDPC supported 32 projects concerned with gambling with a total of CZK 20.1 million.

Replacing the act on lotteries and similar games ("the Lotteries Act"), the Gambling Act and the Act on the Taxation of Gambling became effective on 1 January 2017. The Gambling Act changed the system used to authorise the operation of gambling and to regulate it. The same piece of legislation also introduced a number of measures to prevent the development of problem gambling and to reduce its negative consequences. In addition, since 1 January 2017 measures to increase the protection of individuals engaging in gambling activities by regulating advertising for gambling have been in place.

Increasingly, municipalities are regulating the availability of EGMs on their territory by means of generally binding ordinances ("municipal ordinances"). As of the end of 2017, gambling was regulated by a total of 640 municipalities (19 more than in 2016), with 374 of them imposing a complete ban on the operation of EGMs within their limits. 78 municipalities have already issued their ordinances in accordance with the Gambling Act. ×

Gambling-related Legislation

The transitional provisions of the Gambling Act make it possible to operate gambling activities which were authorised under the conditions of the now-defunct Lotteries Act. The operation of gambling according to the Lotteries Act is legal only during the period of validity of the licence, and it cannot exceed a period of six years following the date of the coming into effect of the Gambling Act. Gambling activities authorised in accordance with the Lotteries Act should also be operated according to this law. However, the number of EGMs and live casino games authorised according to the Lotteries Act continues to decline with the expiry of the licences for such gambling activities (the last licences for EGMs and live casino games will expire in 2019 and 2020, respectively). Starting from 1 January 2018, even the gambling activities authorised on the basis of the Lotteries Act must comply with certain requirements of the Gambling Act – e.g. people playing on EGMs and engaging in fixed-odds betting must be registered for identification purposes and have a user account and operators are required to provide a number of relevant pieces of information.

Information such as that concerning gambling-related harm, the length of gambling sessions, and the total net losses since the activation of the user account must be displayed for the players. Additionally, they have to be provided with the opportunity to apply self-commitment options every time they log onto their user accounts. The obligation to provide relevant information (such as warnings about gambling-related harm, maximum amounts of bets, the rules of the game, a time indicator, self-commitment options, and contact information for helping services) must be adhered to by operators of both land-based gambling establishments and online gambling.

The system to register individuals excluded from gambling has not been put into operation yet. It is intended to involve a central register containing both those who excluded themselves voluntarily and those who were barred from gambling on a statutory basis (the latter including individuals on subsistence allowances, those in personal bankruptcy, and those who were ordered by a court to refrain from gambling or enter treatment for pathological gambling). The reason is the delay in introducing a new gambling information system managed by the Ministry of Finance.

Gambling Market

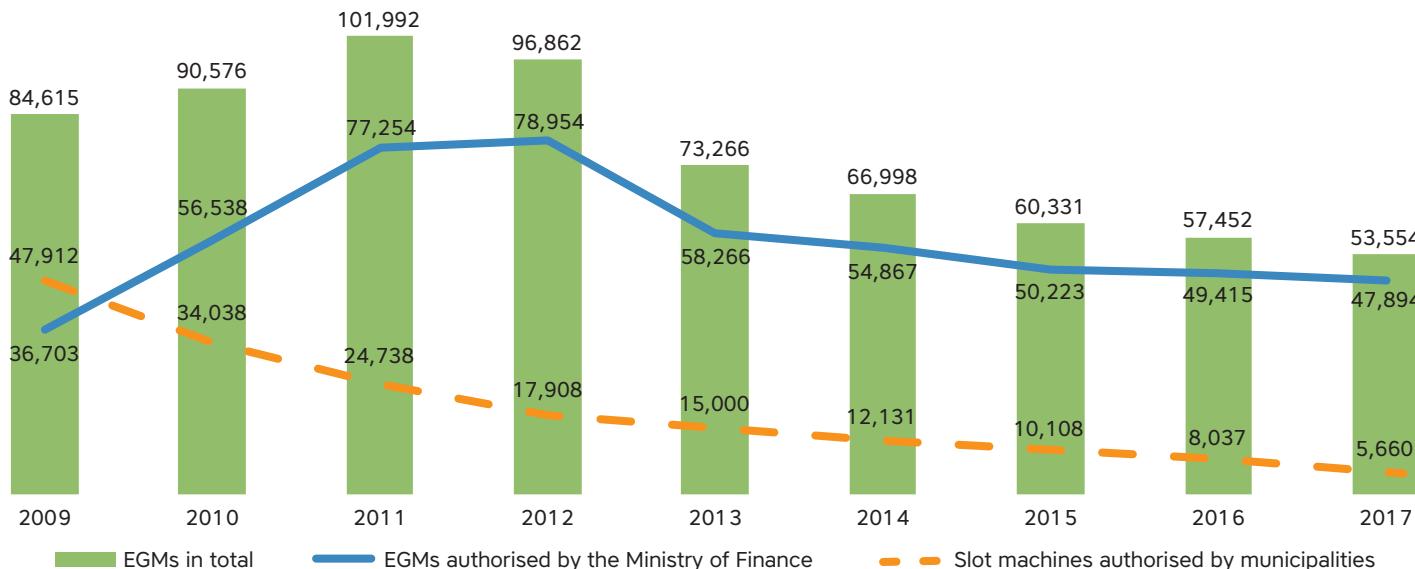
> In 2017 the Czech gambling market was opened up to foreign operators. In addition to the hitherto permitted fixed-odds betting, the operation of online EMGs, live casino games, and lotteries was allowed as a new element. The first foreign website which was granted a permit was pokerstars.cz, featuring live casino games. As of 1 January 2018, 40 companies had been authorised to operate EGMs, with 36 of them possessing such authorisations for land-based EGMs and seven for online ones. Licences for the operation of live casino games were granted to 39 companies (37 land-based

and three online), fixed-odds betting to 14 companies (13 land-based and 11 online), and lotteries to nine companies (nine land-based and two online).

As of 31 December 2017, there were slightly less than 54,000 authorised EGMs in the Czech Republic, which is approximately 7% less than at the end of 2016 and less by almost half in comparison with the end of 2011, when there were over 100,000 licensed EGMs in the Czech Republic (Graph 1). In June 2018 there were approximately

GRAPH 1

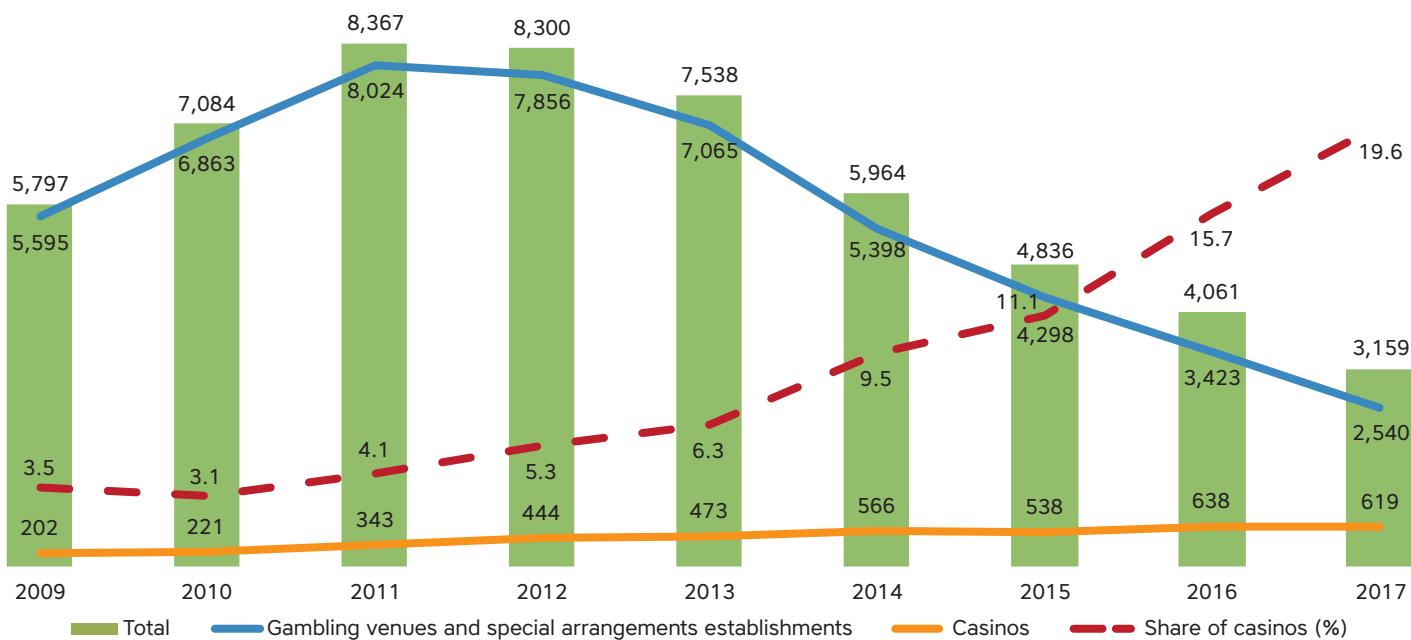
Number of authorised electronic gaming machines, 2009-2017



Note: The data for 2017 does not take account of 1,000 EGMs licensed according to the Gambling Act.

GRAPH 2

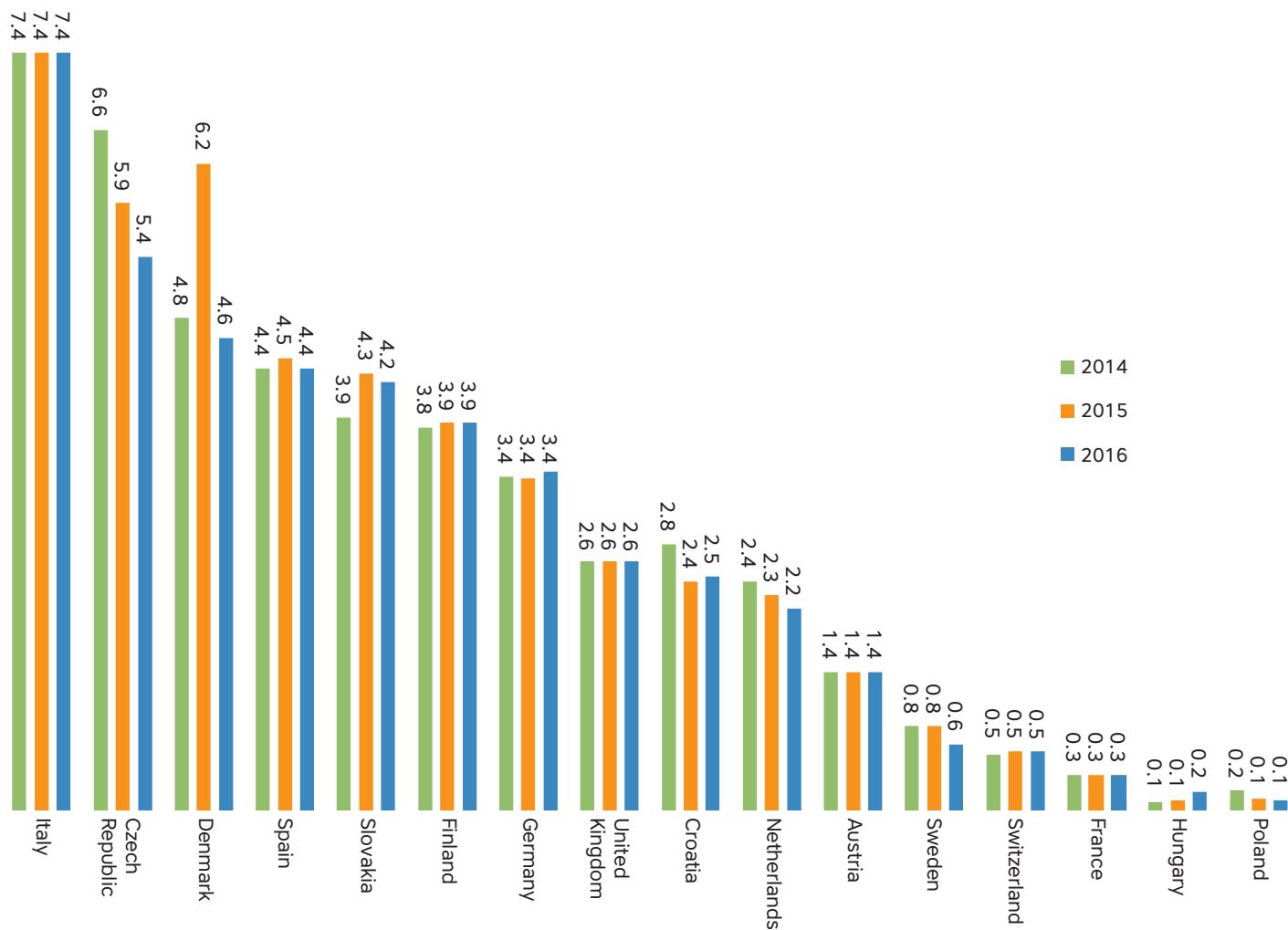
Number of gambling outlets with EGMs authorised by the Ministry of Finance, 2009-2017



Note: The data does not take account of establishments which were only authorised by municipalities to operate slot machines; there were 1,038 of those in 2017. The data for 2017 does not take account of 1,000 EGMs and 50 live casino games licensed according to the Gambling Act. They were outlets with gambling activities authorised by the Ministry of Finance only.

GRAPH 3

Comparison of selected European countries according to numbers of electronic gaming machines per 1,000 inhabitants, 2014-2016



40,000 EGMs in the Czech Republic. The significant drop in the number of EGMs in the first half of 2018 was caused by the expiry of gambling licences under the Lotteries Act. In 2017 the largest number of EGMs per population was in the Karlovy Vary region (10.7 per 1,000 inhabitants), which is more than double the national average (5.1). A great density of EGMs was also recorded in the Pilsen region (7.6 per 1,000 inhabitants), while the lowest numbers were reported by the Vysočina region (2.4) and Prague (3.6). At the end of 2017 there were almost 3,000 licensed live casino games, which is 700 more than in the previous year. As for Europe, in 2016, the largest numbers of EGMs in relation to the population were found in Monaco, which is famous for its casinos, (32.4 EGMs per 1,000 inhabitants), followed by Italy (7.4) and the Czech Republic (5.4); the data for 2017 is not available yet (Graph 3).

The number of establishments which have at least one authorisation from the Ministry of Finance to operate EGMs or live casino games has been decreasing since 2012. The decline observed in the previous years continued in 2017. Moreover, it accelerated in comparison with 2016, with the number of these outlets dropping by 22% in 2017. In the Czech Republic there were approximately 3,200 such establishments in 2017, including about 600 casinos. The share of casinos in the total number of gambling outlets grew to one-fifth (Graph 2). In addition to 3,200 gambling outlets licensed by the Ministry of Finance, there were approximately 1,000 establishments in the Czech Republic in 2017 which were authorised by municipalities only to operate slot machines (a specific type of EGM); these outlets ceased to exist at the beginning of 2018 as a result of their licences expiring. The majority of the establishments (57%) had fewer than 10 EGMs and only 19% had more than 20 EGMs. The majority of the casinos (57%) possessed authorisations to operate one or two live casino games only.

The largest relative numbers (density) of EGMs were found in the districts of Znojmo (20 EGMs per 1,000 inhabitants),

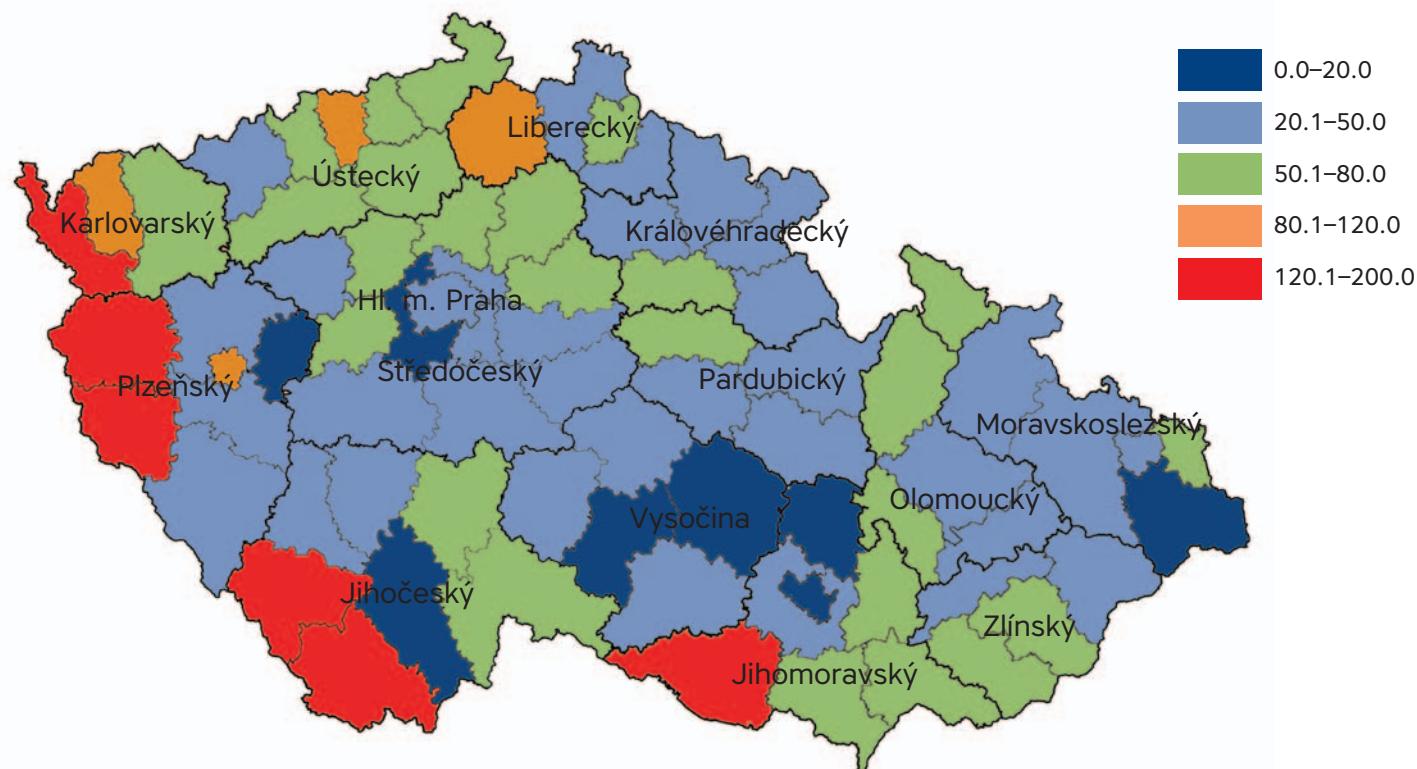
Domažlice, and Český Krumlov (17 each), while they reached their lowest levels in the districts of Žďár nad Sázavou, Rokycany, and Brno (each less than 0.5 EGMs per 1,000 inhabitants). The greatest increase in the density of EGMs was recorded in the Český Krumlov district (28%) and the greatest decline in the districts of Pilsen-South, Kolín, and Liberec – in all three of them, the relative number of EGMs dropped by more than half (Map 1).

The largest relative numbers of gambling outlets were reported in the districts of Sokolov (89 outlets per 100,000 inhabitants), Česká Lípa, and Znojmo (77 each), the lowest in the districts of Brno-City (5) Žďár nad Sázavou (6), and Prague (12). The greatest density of EGMs and establishments offering EGMs or live games and the largest casinos are found in the districts situated on the borders with Austria and Germany. These are predominantly frequented by foreign visitors. Three out of the five largest casinos are in Chvalovice and two out of the 10 largest casinos are in Aš and Dolní Dvořiště.

As of 31 December 2017, fixed-odds betting through land-based outlets was being operated by nine companies, which was three less than in 2016. According to the Ministry of Finance, there were a total of 5,600 outlets where fixed-odds bets could be placed in the Czech Republic as of 31 December 2017. While this figure is likely to be overestimated, given the inaccurate record keeping, the number of land-based fixed-odds betting outlets seems to be declining. Fixed-odds betting continued to move online. The Sazka company left the land-based fixed-odds betting market in 2017. Having closed down at least 900 of its fixed-odds betting outlets, it is now concentrating exclusively on the online market. As of 1 January 2018, there were a total of 11 companies with a licence to operate online fixed-odds betting. As of 23 February 2018, eight companies operated online fixed-odds betting through authorised websites. X

MAP 1

Regional distribution of electronic gaming machines by district (per 10,000 inhabitants)



Economic Indicators

The money lost by players on gambling amounted to a total of CZK 39.8 billion in 2017. CZK 224.1 billion was wagered on gambling and CZK 184.3 billion was paid out as prize money (this is the money actually paid in and out). Measured by the amount of money lost on gambling, the market volume grew by 84% to CZK 32.5 billion from 2002 to 2009, after which it declined slightly until 2013. A significant increase was recorded in 2016. In that year, the total amount of losses reached CZK 39.3 billion (a year-on-year increase by 29.3%), while in 2017 the figure was CZK 39.8 billion (a 1% increase against the previous year). A much more dramatic increase was observed in 2017 as regards the amount of money wagered in gambling; it grew by 14% on a year-on-year basis to CZK 224.1 billion, and it almost doubled in the last two years (a 47% rise) (Graph 4).

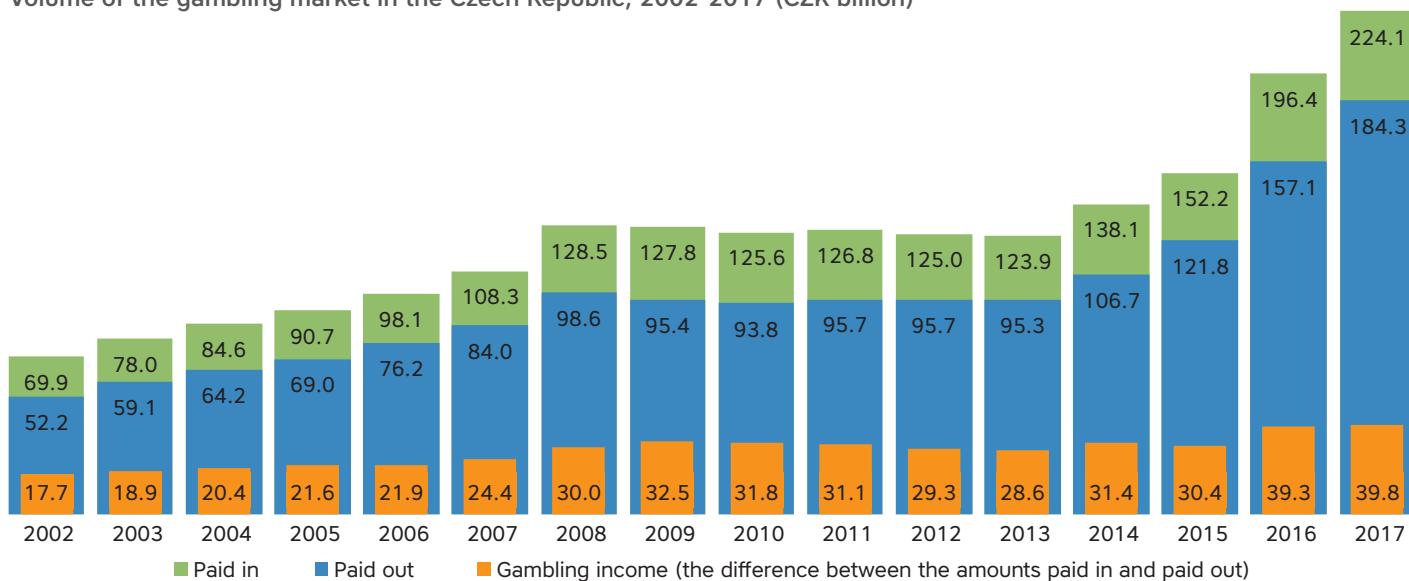
The total amount of money wagered on gambling suggests a boom of online fixed-odds betting. While in 2008 this gambling platform was not officially available in the Czech

Republic, in 2016 over a quarter (26%) of all the money gambled was put into online fixed-odds betting. Since 2008 the proportion of land-based fixed-odds betting transactions has been declining; in 2017 it was about three times smaller than in 2008 (3% vs. 9%). Since 2011 EGMs appear to have been losing their predominance on the market. While they accounted for over three-quarters (77%) in 2011, their share dropped to 58% by 2017. A long-term downward trend in the share of live casino games was reversed in 2017. From 2002 to 2016 this share declined from 14% to 5%, but it rose to 8% in 2017. The share of lotteries dropped from 10% to 3% between 2002 and 2011; then it grew for three years to reach 8% in 2014, and declined again to 6% in 2017 (Graph 5). The proportion of money gambled online is on the rise. While in 2011 money put into online gambling accounted for less than a tenth (8%) of all the money gambled, by 2016 it was over a quarter (26%) and in 2017 it represented over one-third (35%).

The volume of money lost by individuals engaged in online fixed-odds betting has been growing rapidly since 2008, when

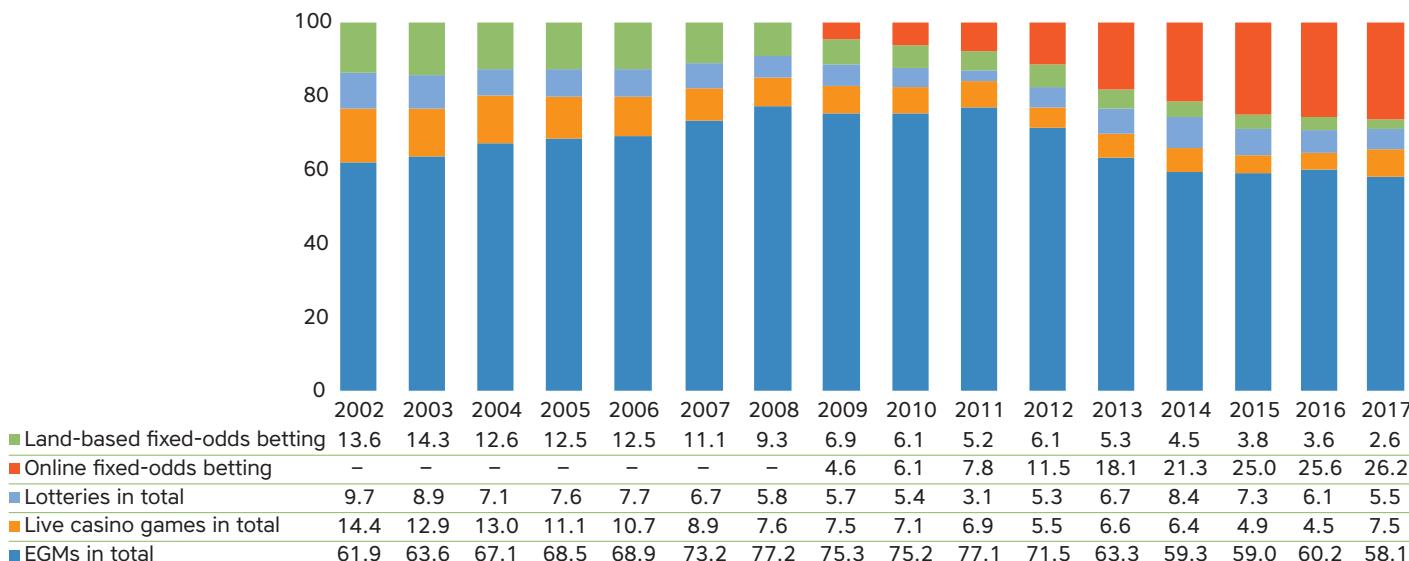
GRAPH 4

Volume of the gambling market in the Czech Republic, 2002-2017 (CZK billion)



GRAPH 5

Development of market shares of different gambling activities according to the amount of money gambled, 2002-2017 (%)



it entered the legal market: while in 2009 and 2010 players lost less than a billion Czech crowns, in 2014 the amount exceeded three billion, and in 2017 it reached CZK 6.2 billion. The amounts of money gambled away annually on EGMs rose until 2011, when it reached CZK 24.1 billion, and then it declined to no more than CZK 18.3 billion in 2015. In 2016 the figure leaped to CZK 25.0 billion and then it decreased to CZK 24.4 billion in 2017. Despite a slight drop in 2017, the amount of money lost on lotteries has been increasing since 2011; it reached CZK 5.9 billion in 2017, which is almost triple what it was six years earlier. Following its previous long-term decline, the amount of money gambled away annually on live casino games has more than doubled in the last two years: it was CZK 2.1 billion in 2017 (Graph 6).

From 2013 to 2015 the total amount of contributions from income generated by the operation of gambling (gambling tax, in fact) reached approximately eight billion Czech crowns. In 2016 it rose to CZK 10.5 billion. In 2017 it continued to grow to reach CZK 12.1 billion, which meant a year-on-year increase by 1.6 billion (16%) (Table 1). The rise in tax revenues

was due to the growing income of the operators, the increase in the tax rate, and changes in the taxation method in the last two years. In addition, the total amounts of money credited to municipal budgets and the national one grew markedly in the last two years. The gambling-specific contributions allocated to municipalities rose by 21% from 2015 to 2017 (to CZK 6.7 billion in 2017), while the same type of revenues going to the national budget grew by 112% in the same period, to 5.5 billion in 2017, which was more than three times greater than the same kind of income in 2015. While in the 2013-2015 period the government received approximately one-third of the money collected as tax on gambling, in 2017 it was 45%. In 2017 the national budget received about CZK 5.5 billion and the municipal budgets CZK 6.7 billion.

The greatest income per inhabitant from gambling contributions was received by eight districts situated on the borders with Austria and Germany and the districts of Pilsen-City and Olomouc. An average of CZK 2,000 per inhabitant went to municipalities in the districts of Znojmo and Domažlice (Map 2), which were also the districts with the highest density

GRAPH 6

Development of operators' income from selected types of gambling activities, 2002-2017 (CZK billion)

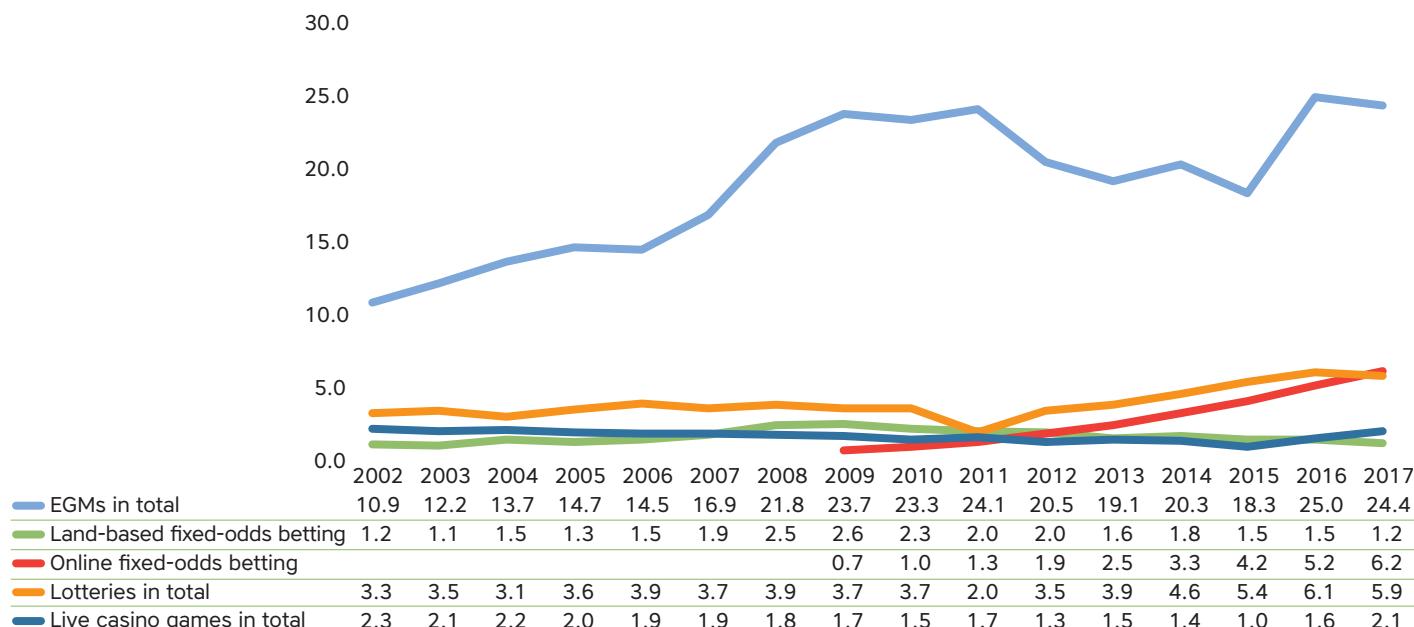


TABLE 1

Contributions from gambling to the national and municipal budgets, 2013-2017 (CZK million)

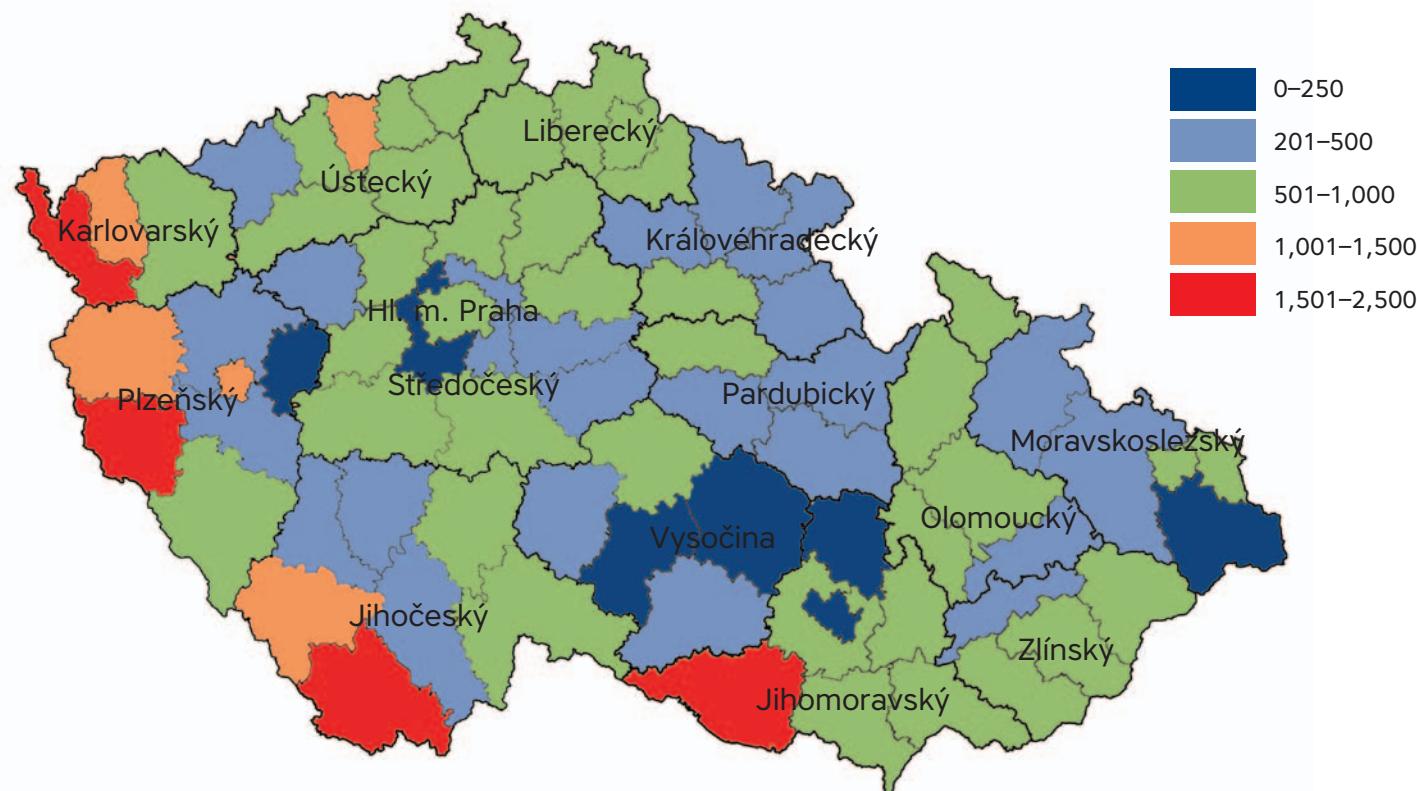
Contributions from gambling	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	Change 2016-2017 (%)	Change 2014-2017 (%)
Municipal budgets							
EGMs	4,878	5,015	4,905	5,369	5,645	5.1	15.1
Other gambling activities	621	512	583	735	1,010	37.4	73.1
Total	5,499	5,527	5,488	6,104	6,655	9.0	21.3
National budget							
EGMs	1,202	1,243	1,230	2,673	3,115	16.5	153.4
Other gambling activities	1,447	1,204	1,358	1,715	2,360	37.6	73.8
Total	2,650	2,447	2,587	4,388	5,475	24.8	111.6
Public budgets in total							
EGMs	6,080	6,258	6,134	8,043	8,760	8.9	42.8
Other gambling activities	2,068	1,716	1,941	2,450	3,370	37.6	73.6
Total	8,148	7,975	8,076	10,492	12,130	15.6	50.2

of EGMs. The greatest contributions of all the municipalities were received by Chvalovice (ca. CZK 250,000 per inhabitant per year) and Česká Kubice and Strážný (ca. CZK 100,000 each).

All three of these Czech "Las Vegas" have populations of less than one thousand and lie on the borders with Germany and Austria. ✕

MAP 2

Contributions from gambling received by municipal budgets per inhabitant, by districts, 2017 (CZK)



Gambling in the Population

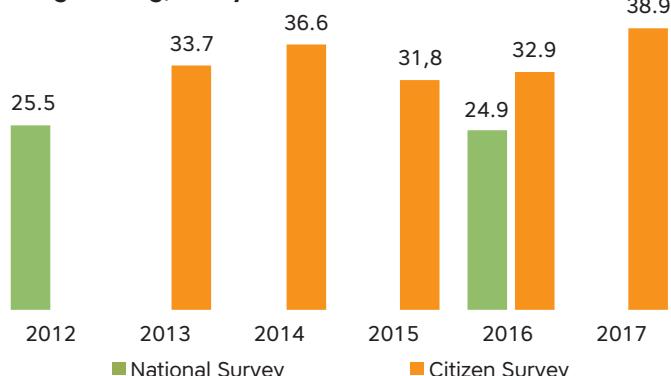
> According to an omnibus survey on Czech citizens' opinions about and attitudes to the issues of health care and health (the Citizen Survey) carried out in 2017, a total of 58.5% of the adult population aged 15 and above (64.2% of the men and 53.0% of the women) have engaged in gambling at some point in their lives, with the most commonly reported gambling

activities being lotteries (53.9%), followed by playing on land-based EGMs of the slot type (19.3%) and land-based fixed-odds betting (18.5%). Lifetime online gambling was reported by 13.7% of the respondents (20.5% of the men and 7.3% of the women). Men reported significantly higher levels of experience with gambling with respect to all the

GRAPH 7

Prevalence of gambling in the last 12 months among the adult population aged 15+ and the population of young adults aged 15-34 – comparison of surveys carried out from 2012 to 2017 (%)

All gambling, 15+ years



All gambling, 15-34 years



gambling activities, both land-based and online. Higher levels of engaging in gambling activities were also reported by the respondents in the 15–34 age category.

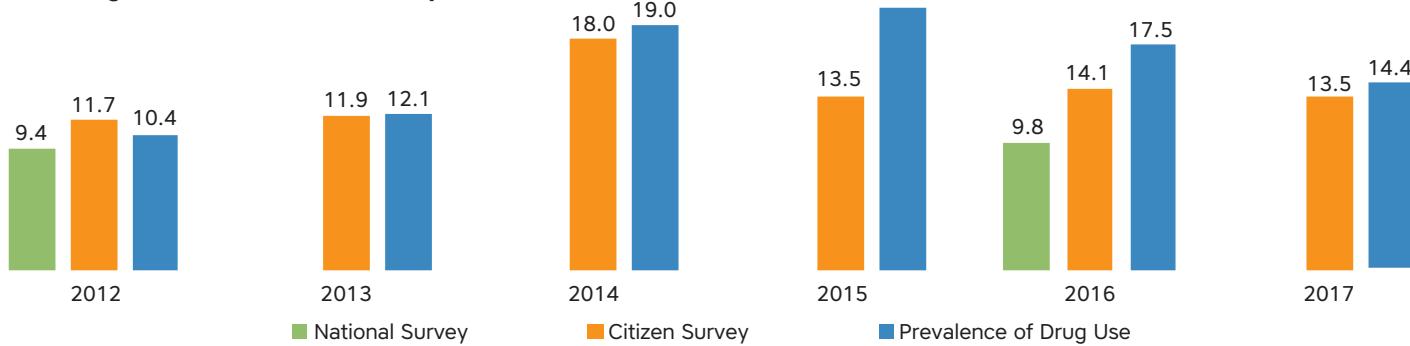
In the last 12 months, 38.9% of the respondents (45.4% of the men and 32.8% of the women) had engaged in gambling

(Graph 7). Participation in lotteries in the last 12 months was reported by 36.1% of the respondents, while 11.7% of the respondents had engaged in other types of gambling activities (19.4% of the men and 4.4% of the women). The types of gambling other than lotteries that were reported with the highest frequency were land-based fixed-odds betting (8.3%)

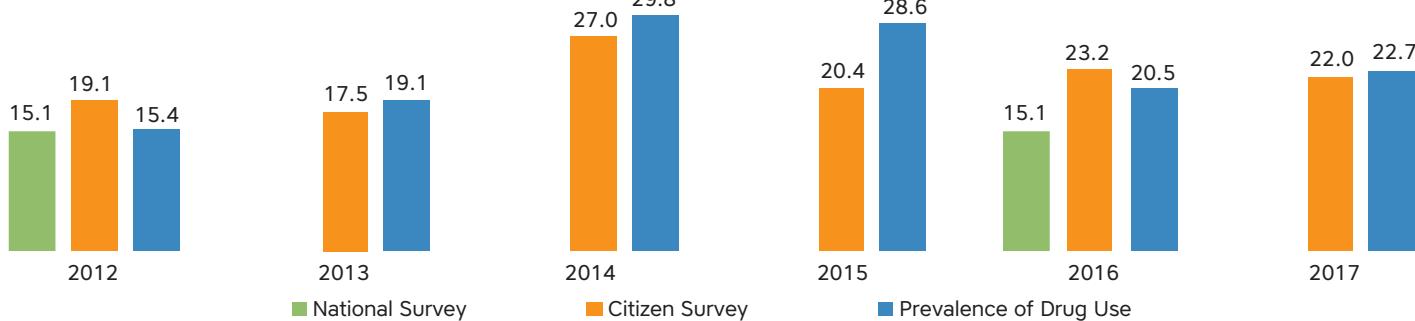
GRAPH 8

Prevalence of gambling other than lotteries in the last 12 months among the adult population aged 15+ and the population of young adults aged 15–34 – comparison of surveys carried out from 2012 to 2017 (%)

Gambling other than lotteries, 15+ years



Gambling other than lotteries, 15–34 years

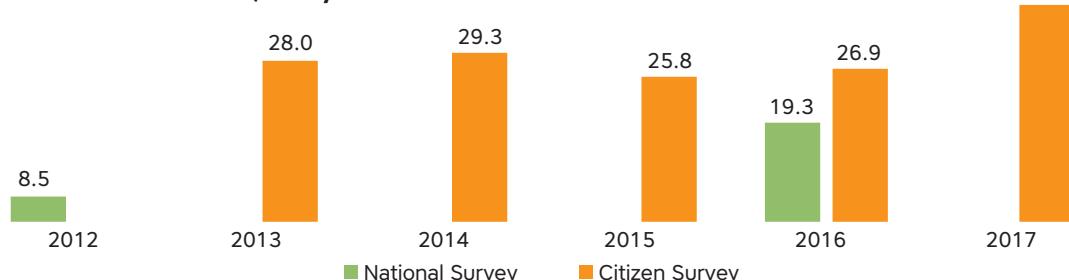


Note: The 2012 National Survey covered the 15–64 age group.

GRAPH 9

Prevalence of participation in land-based lotteries in the last 12 months among the adult population aged 15+ and the population of young adults aged 15–34 – comparison of surveys carried out from 2012 to 2017 (%)

Land-based lotteries, 15+ years



Land-based lotteries, 15–34 years



Note: The 2012 National Survey covered the 15–64 age group.

and online fixed-odds betting (6.5%), followed by land-based slot-type EGMs (4.4%).

In the last 30 days gambling had been engaged in by 18.0% of the respondents (24.2% of the men and 12.1% of the women). If lotteries were excluded, the figure was 5.0% (9.4% of the men and 0.9% of the women). As for the 30-day time frame, the greatest number of the respondents had participated in lotteries (14.8%) and fixed-odds betting

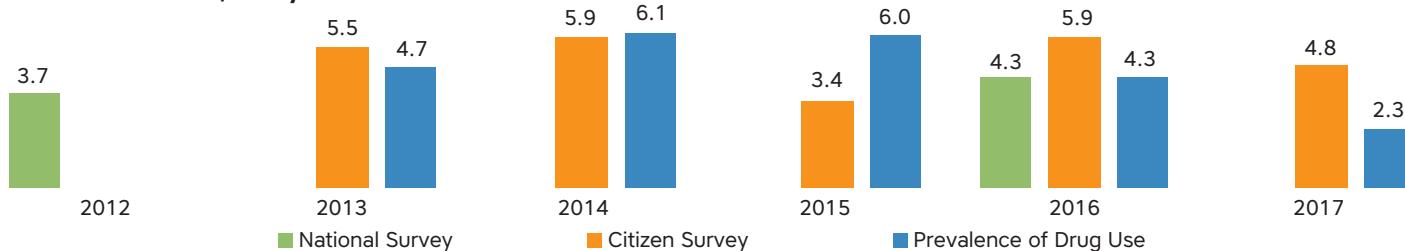
(3.5% land-based and 2.4% online). 4.2% of the people had engaged in some online gambling in the last 30 days, with 2.9% of the respondents participating in online gambling activities other than lotteries.

The trends suggest that the prevalence of gambling in the adult population grew in the last two years, which was especially due to the increase in the level of participation in numerical and instant lotteries. Approximately 30–40%

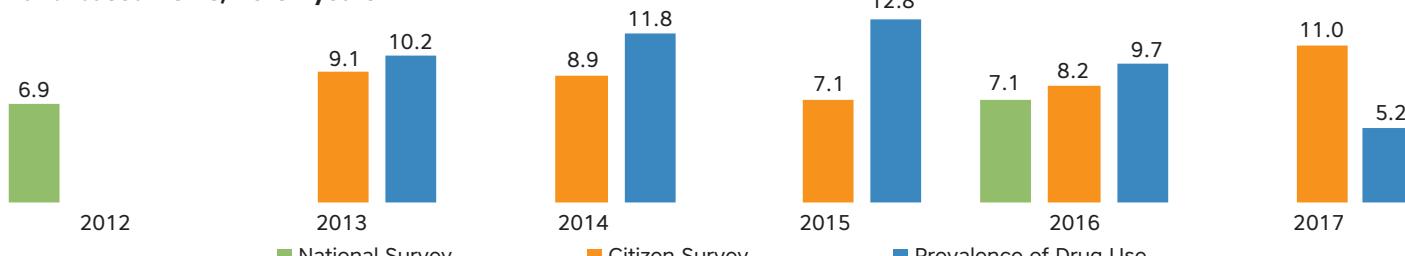
GRAPH 10

Prevalence of playing on land-based EGMs in the last 12 months among the adult population aged 15+ and the population of young adults aged 15–34 – comparison of surveys carried out from 2012 to 2017 (%)

Land-based EGMs, 15+ years



Land-based EGMs, 15–34 years

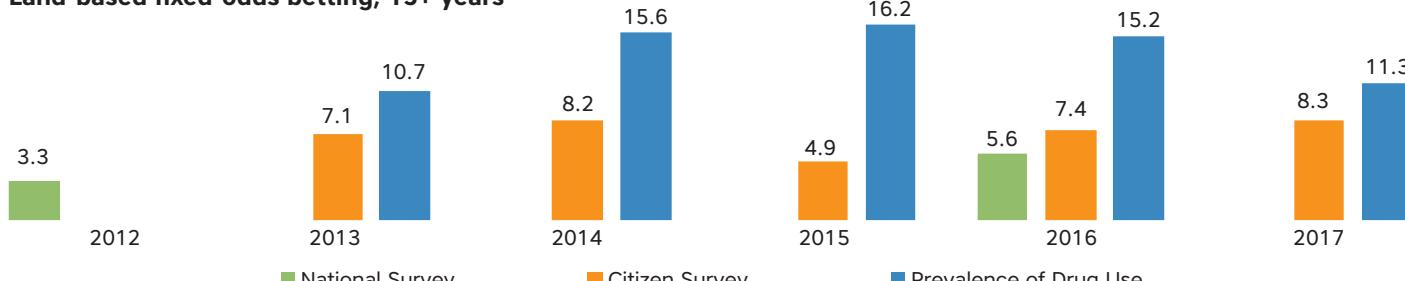


Note: The 2012 National Survey covered the 15–64 age group.

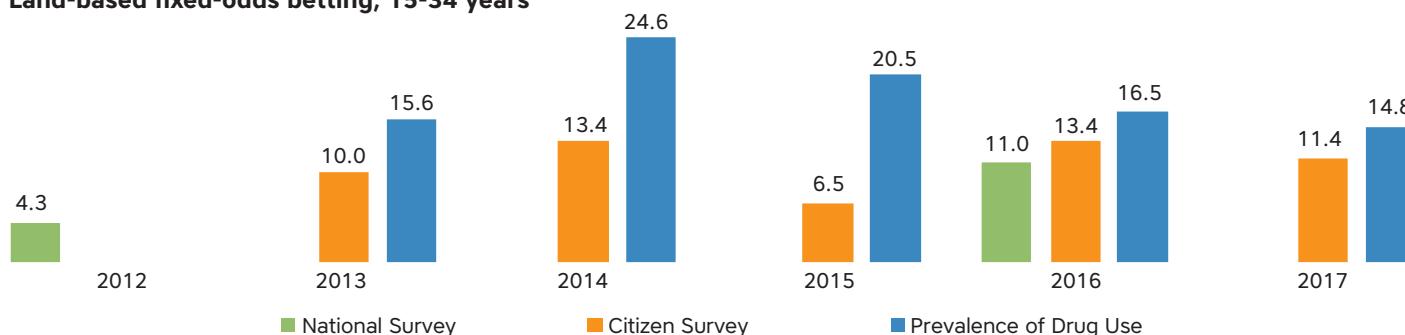
GRAPH 11

Prevalence of participation in land-based fixed-odds betting in the last 12 months among the adult population aged 15+ and the population of young adults aged 15–34 – comparison of surveys carried out from 2012 to 2017 (%)

Land-based fixed-odds betting, 15+ years



Land-based fixed-odds betting, 15–34 years



Note: The 2012 National Survey covered the 15–64 age group.

Roma in Socially Excluded Communities and Gambling

In 2017, in association with ppm factum research and the Government Council for Roma Minority Affairs, the National Focal Point conducted a survey titled Health and Addictive Substances among the Roma. The respondents of this cross-sectional questionnaire survey were recruited from among the members of the Roma minority in socially excluded communities, where field social workers for the Roma community are deployed on the basis of support from the subsidy programme of the Government Council for Roma Minority Affairs (altogether 41 municipalities in the Czech Republic). The sample comprised 554 individuals aged 15 and above (50.5% were men and 49.5% women).

Lifetime experience with gambling of any type was reported by 83% of the respondents, with 78% having engaged in lotteries, 57% in playing on EGMs, 26% in live casino games, 36% in fixed-odds betting (all land-based), and 18% in online gambling. 72% reported participation in gambling activities in the last 12 months, with 62% having engaged in lotteries, 46% in playing on EGMs of the slot type, 19% in live casino games, and 36% in fixed-odds betting (all land-based), and 18% of the respondents had gambled online.

In terms of gender, all the gambling activities under scrutiny in all the time frames indicated higher levels of prevalence among men. The respondents in the 15–34 age category were also more likely to report engaging in gambling activities, with the exception of land-based fixed-odds betting.

The level of participation in gambling in the last 12 months reported by the respondents was several times higher than that among the general population. The comparison showed that the level of participation in any gambling activity was 2.2 times higher, the level of engaging in live casino games was 11.3 times higher, and the level of playing on slot-type EGMs was 6.7 times higher in comparison with the general population in the same age range.

Surveys commissioned by the National Focal Point

Citizen Survey

An omnibus survey on Czech citizens' opinions about, and attitudes to, the issues of health care and health, carried out by INRES-SONES in 2017.

Prevalence of Drug Use

Prevalence of Drug Use among the Population of the Czech Republic, an omnibus survey carried out by ppm factum research in 2017.

National Survey

National Survey on Substance Use, carried out by Mindbridge Consulting in 2016.



of the adults reported having engaged in gambling in the last 12 months, with participation in lotteries being reported with the highest frequency. The rise in the prevalence of participation in lotteries is apparent among both men and women and also among the group of young adults aged 15–34. A recent increase was also observed as regards online fixed-odds betting among both the general adult population and young adults in the 15–34 age category. With the exception of lotteries, all the other land-based gambling recorded a decline in the last two years.

Some population groups show higher levels of experience with gambling than is the case among the general population. A questionnaire survey of drug use among people serving a prison sentence (the latest data available is from 2016, when the fourth round of the study was conducted) showed that the prisoners had had much greater experience with gambling in comparison with the general population. A significant difference was found as regards participation in live casino games (prisoners were 11 times more likely to have engaged in this type of gambling) and playing on EGMs (4.6 times) in the last 12 months. The overall level of gambling in the last 12 months among Roma from socially excluded communities appears to be 2.2 times higher in comparison with the general population, and it is as much as 6.7 times and 11.3 times higher as regards EGMs and live casino games respectively. In the last 12 months, at least one of the gambling activities was engaged in by 64.8% of Roma (71.1% of the men and 57.3% of the women) – for details see the box "Roma in Socially Excluded Communities and Gambling".

Problem Gambling

Conducted on a regular basis, the Citizen Survey for 2017 provided estimated numbers of problem gamblers using the Lie/bet scale. The results collected using this screening measure indicate that a total of 1.9% of the population aged 15 and above (3.5% of the men and 0.3% of the women) were found to be at risk of gambling-related problems, with 0.7% (1.1% and 0.3% respectively) of the respondents falling within the high-risk category. The highest representation of problem gamblers was in the 15–24 age category.

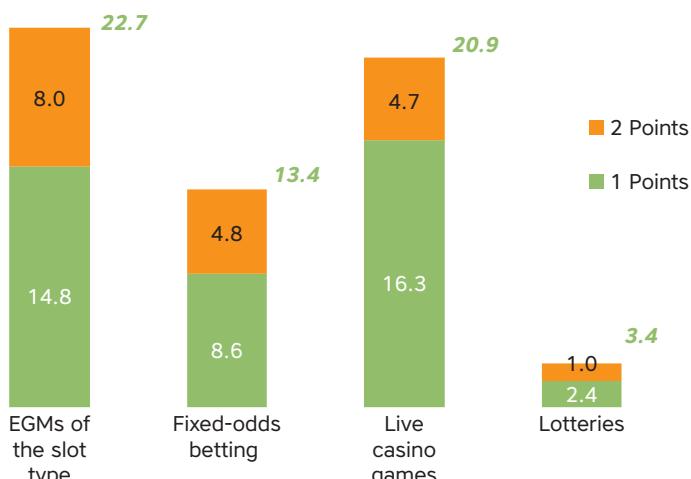
When extrapolated to the Czech population aged 15 and above, the rate of people at risk of gambling-related problems according to the Lie/bet scale was equivalent to some 170,000 individuals (116,000–226,000), with approximately 64,000 (27,000–98,000) of them falling within the high-risk category.

When only those who had engaged in gambling other than numerical and instant lotteries in the last 12 months were considered, 13.9% of the players (16.0% of the men and 6.0% of the women) were found to be at risk of the development of problem gambling. The representation of problem gamblers among those engaging in land-based and online gambling activities was in balance (15.1% and 16.1% respectively). The greatest proportion of problem gamblers was among those playing on land-based EGMs (23.0%) (Figure 12).

When compared, the results of different studies using different screening scales show inconsistent trends. According to the

GRAPH 12

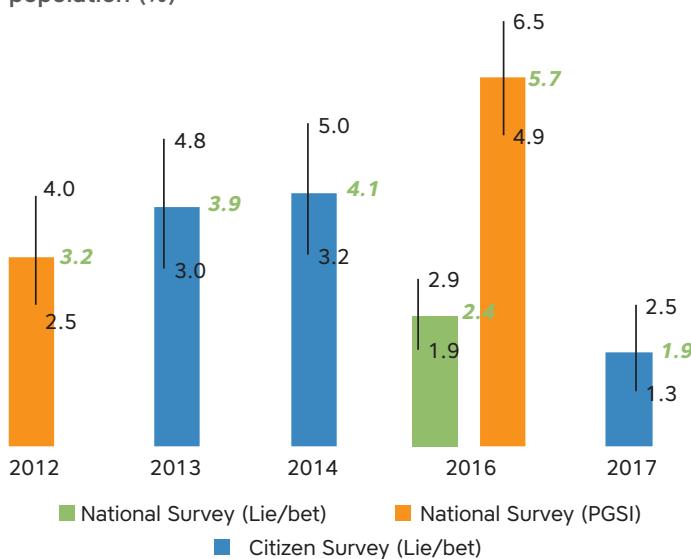
Results of the Lie/bet screening scale for last-12-month gamblers, by gambling activities (land-based and online gambling combined) – Citizen Survey 2017 (%)



Note: The green figures in italics stand for the means of the total proportions of all the people at some degree of risk (one or more points on the PGSI scale).

GRAPH 13

Lie/bet and PGSI – comparison of results for the general population (%)



PGSI scale, the level of problem gambling among the general population grew in the 2012–2016 period, including an increase in the number of individuals falling within the high-risk category. In 2012 and 2016, 3.2% and 5.7%, respectively, of the adult population were found to be at risk of the development of problem gambling as a result of their engaging in gambling activities other than lotteries, which corresponds to 290,000 and 510,000 people, respectively. Estimates generated using the Lie/bet scale suggest a current decline in the level of problem gambling; in 2013 and 2014, 3.9% and 4.1%, respectively, of the adult population (excluding individuals participating in lotteries only) were found to be at risk of problem gambling, while in 2016 and 2017 the estimated numbers of problem gamblers dropped to 2.4% and 1.9%, respectively, of the adult population (Figure 13).

The Pathological Gamblers in Treatment survey (the third wave of this study was conducted in 2017) showed that the

respondents engaged in gambling (other than lotteries) for the first time when they were 20.7 on average, the average age of their first experience with their primary problem gambling activity was 22.5, and the onset of regular gambling (i.e. at least weekly) was reported at 25 years on average. The average age at which the respondents began to perceive their gambling as a problem was 28.5 and the average age at which they sought professional help for the first time was 32.1. The pattern of the development of problem gambling identified in the individual waves of the survey appears to be very similar. A slight shift towards an older age was observed on the most recent occasion. There are, however, significant individual differences.

The majority of the pathological gamblers in treatment reported in 2017 that the primary gambling activity leading to their developing pathological gambling was playing on EGMs (64%), followed by fixed-odds betting (18%) and live casino games (16%). A total of 18% of the gamblers in treatment in 2017 indicated online gambling as their primary problem gambling activity. Since 2013 there has been a major decrease in the proportion of EGMs and an increase in the proportion of live casino games and online fixed-odds betting as primary problem gambling activities (Graph 14).

It was found that pathological gamblers had played on an average of 13 days in the last month before treatment, which was two days more than in 2015. The average number of hours spent gambling in the last week before treatment was 20, i.e. 2.9 hours per day. In 2015 the average time spent gambling was 19 hours, i.e. 2.7 hours per day.

A total of 42% of the gamblers in treatment believed that their job had had an influence on the development of their gambling problem. Access to readily available cash and access to gambling opportunities at work proved to be statistically significant risk factors.

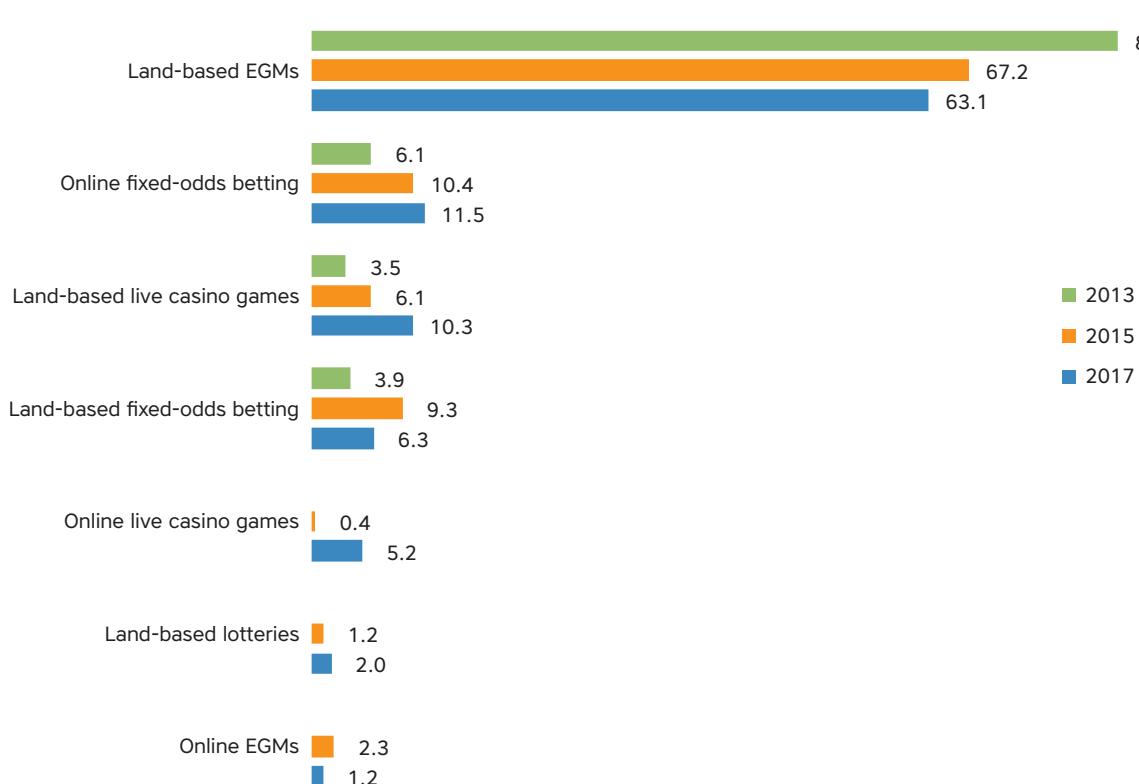
A situational factor which pathological gamblers indicate as one promoting gambling and making it difficult to control gambling behaviour is the omnipresent advertising of sports betting, which creates the impression that it is an acceptable non-problematic recreational activity.

The pathological gamblers' average monthly gambling balance in the last 12 months prior to their entry to treatment was CZK –46,000, with the median of monthly gambling expenses reaching CZK 20,000. The total average balance was CZK –1,137 million (median CZK –350,000). 89% of the respondents were in debt, with the average amount of indebtedness being approximately CZK 780,000. One-third of the gamblers in debt owed not more than CZK 0.25 million and another third of the indebted gamblers owed up to CZK 0.5 million, with the median of indebtedness being CZK 400,000. Approximately half of the respondents in debt stated that gambling was the sole cause of their indebtedness. Only 14% reported gambling-related debts accounting for less than half of their overall indebtedness.

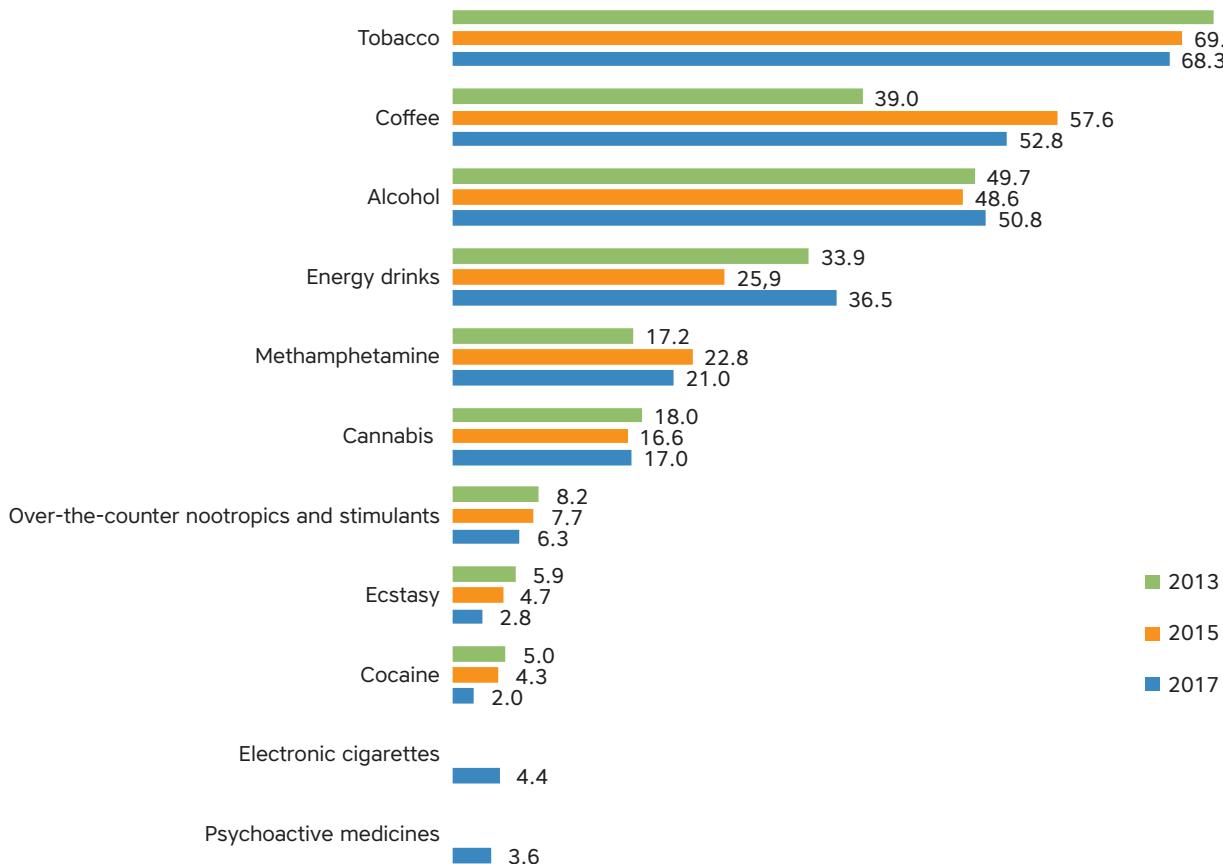
The level of illicit substance use among pathological gamblers in treatment is a multiple of that found among the general population: cannabis use in the last 12 months before treatment was reported by 29% of the respondents and methamphetamine (pervitin) use by 25%. Tobacco, alcohol, and methamphetamine were the most prevalent substances used while gambling. They were used often or almost always while gambling by 68% (tobacco),

GRAPH 14

Primary problem gambling activity as reported by participants in the Pathological Gamblers in Treatment survey conducted in 2013, 2015, and 2017 (%)

**GRAPH 15**

Substance use while gambling in the last 12 months prior to treatment – results of the Pathological Gamblers in Treatment survey conducted in 2013, 2015, and 2017 (the aggregate of the "Often" and "Almost always" categories) (%)



51% (alcohol), and 21% (methamphetamine) of pathological gamblers (Figure 15).

Only 12% of the pathological gamblers showed good mental health with no major signs of depression and anxiety in the last 30 days prior to treatment, 18% showed heightened levels of anxiety and depressive symptoms, and 70% were likely to suffer from anxiety-depressive disorder. Suicidal thoughts had been experienced at some point in their lives by 52% of the respondents and 19% had attempted suicide, half of those repeatedly. The use of antidepressants in the last 12 months prior to treatment was reported by 10% of the respondents. 

Crime

> Gambling-related crime can be divided into primary and secondary. Primary gambling-related crime involves illegal activities directly associated with the operation of gambling and engaging in it. Until 2016 the operation of gambling was regulated by municipalities, regional authorities, and the Ministry of Finance, specifically the Financial Administration. Starting from 2017, regulatory powers over land-based gambling were assumed by the Customs Administration and the Ministry of Finance was commissioned to oversee online gambling.

"Quiz machines", "puzzle machines", or "e-shop machines" continued to be available on the illicit gambling market

in 2017. Offering games which resemble the conventional reel-based EGMs, these devices feature an element of skill or general knowledge, or an element which imitates a consumer contest. The operators of these machines argue that they do not involve gambling as laid down under the Gambling Act. The ongoing innovation of the software used in these devices makes it difficult to prove any breach of the law, as a forensic report must be made for every new item of software.

The most common administrative offences dealt with by the Customs Administration in 2017 included the unauthorised operation of gambling, allowing a person to engage in gambling without prior registration, and a failure to display the rules of the game in a gambling outlet. As one of the regulatory bodies covering the operation of gambling, the Customs Administration conducted a total of 2,060 audits in 2017, with 310 of those focusing on the operation of lotteries. 488 violations of the Gambling Act were identified and 12 live casino game tables and almost a thousand EGMs, including several dozen quiz machines, were seized. In addition, financial resources amounting to almost CZK 2.7 million were seized.

The Ministry of Finance maintains a list of websites providing unauthorised online gambling, which is available on its web pages. As of 15 February 2018, the list contained 102 websites: 96 variations on 1xbet.com and thelotter.com, webmoney-casino.com, betworld.com, bosscasino.eu, sportingbull.com, and eatsleepbet.com.

46 individuals were prosecuted (with four of them being subjected to summary pre-trial proceedings) for primary



foto: pixabay.com



foto: pixabay.com

gambling-related criminal offences in 2017; 46 were indicted or had criminal complaints filed against them. A total of 17 people were convicted in relation to primary gambling-related offending. The most common sanctions were a suspended prison sentence and/or a fine. A major decrease in the level of offending is apparent in comparison to the previous period. It can partly be attributed to the more effective enforcement of the law in administrative proceedings thanks to the new Gambling Act.

The Ministry of Finance carried out an analysis of the issue of the fixing of sports results and the related corruption in the sports setting. It was concluded that the manipulation of sports results is provoked by the non-stop offer of countless online betting opportunities, which is partly due to the competition between sport betting operators, who often resort to posting odds on amateur or junior sports events. The scaling-up of illicit manipulation is also fuelled by the

growing offer of live bets, the fixing of which is very difficult to control.

Some data about secondary gambling-related crime is available from the Pathological Gamblers in Treatment survey conducted in 2017. Its results show that theft had been committed at some point in their lives by 43% of the gamblers participating in the survey (46% in 2015), fraud by 29% (36% in 2015), embezzlement by 27% (33% in 2015), drug manufacturing and/or dealing by 24% (19% in 2015), and robbery by 8% (9% in 2015) of the respondents. Criminal activities accounted for 10% of their sources of income in the last 12 months before their entering treatment (8% in 2015).

A survey among offenders serving a prison sentence carried out in 2016 showed that over 16% of the respondents had committed a theft to fund their gambling or to pay off gambling-related debts at some point in their lives. Offenders

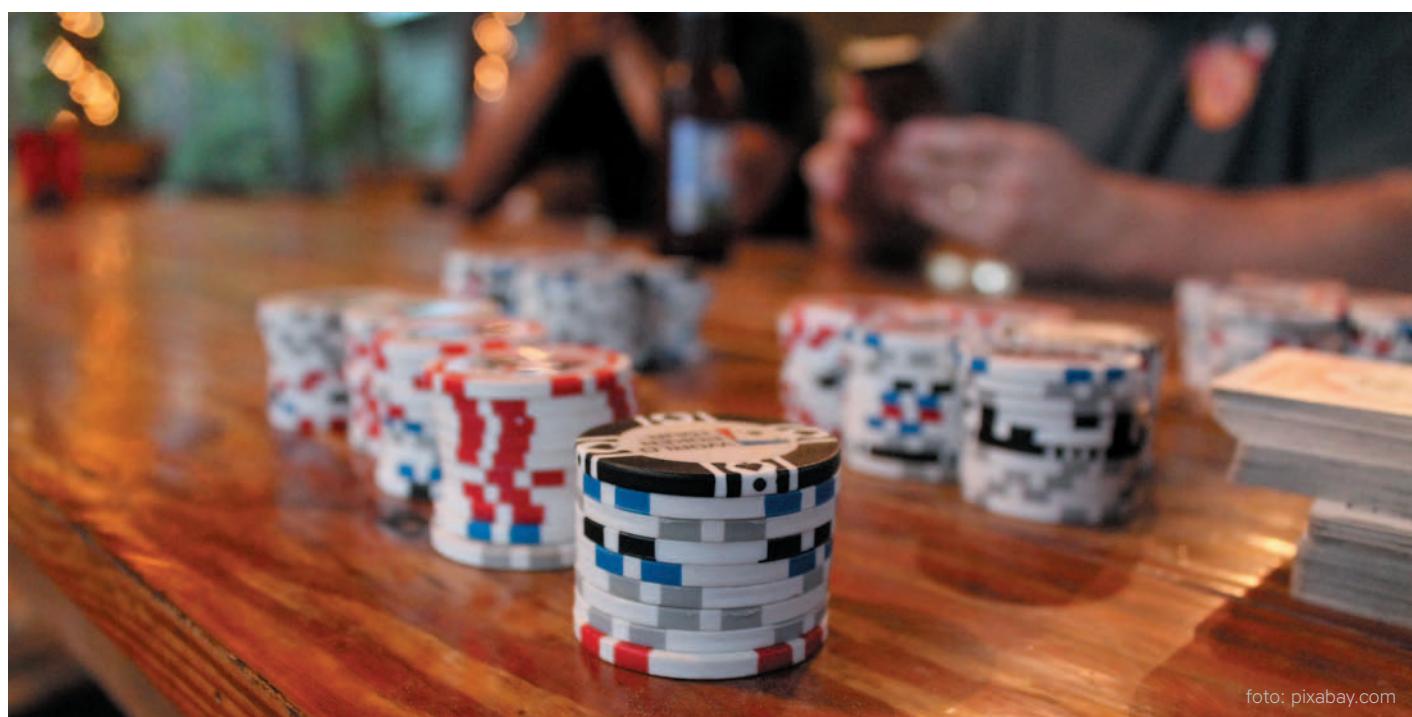
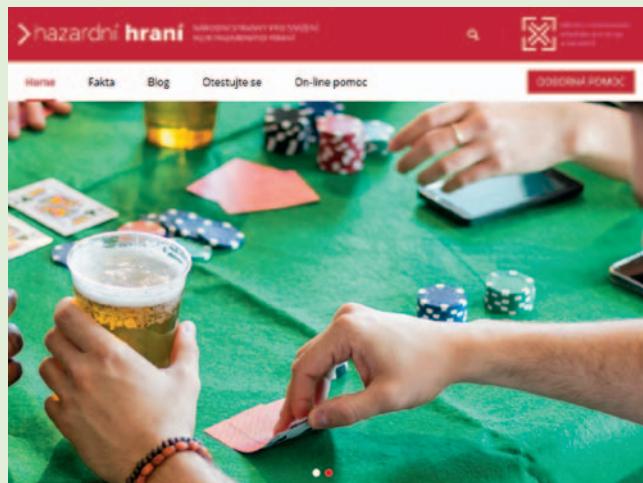


foto: pixabay.com

in the 25–34 age category accounted for the largest proportion of those who had committed a theft or another petty or criminal offence in order to obtain the wherewithal to gamble or pay off a gambling-related debt.

Hazardní-hraní.cz

August 2017 a national website – hazardní-hraní.cz – operated by the National Focal Point was launched as a tool to reduce gambling-related harm. The website offers the contact details of programmes providing professional addiction-specific help and debt counselling services in different parts of the country. Other resources available from the website include links to self-help manuals, information about gambling and the related harm, tests to self-assess pathological gambling, and information for gamblers' relatives or partners.



The availability of online information and counselling resources intended for the general population, as well as gamblers and the people who are close to them, appears to have been growing in recent years. Awareness-raising campaigns waged by addictological services using flyers and leaflets distributed in land-based gambling establishments are common.

A number of measures and activities aimed at preventing the development of problem gambling among active players must be undertaken by gambling operators as prescribed by the law. Starting from 2017, the Gambling Act introduced the obligation to offer self-commitment options and provide players with numerous pieces of information. Despite their recent growth, players' experience with such an offer of information and opportunities for self-commitment is very limited. The Citizen Survey from 2017 showed that self-commitment measures had been offered to 5.7% of the individuals engaging in gambling activities (12.3% of those participating in land-based gambling other than lotteries and 14.0% of the online gamblers). According to the 2017 survey among pathological gamblers in treatment, self-commitment had been offered to 16.5% of the gamblers (12.2% of those playing on EGMs and 37.0% of those engaging in online fixed-odds betting).

The Government Anti-corruption Council analysed the effects of the gambling industry on possible risks of corruption in public administration and proposed measures to be taken to tackle such risks. The conclusions of this analysis suggest that the main risk is illegitimate interference with decision-making processes in public administration, accompanied by instances of clientelism, non-standard lobbying, economic and media pressure, and conflicts of interest. Influence is being exerted on both the national level, where legal regulations are conceived, and the municipal level, where relevant ordinances are adopted. Attempts have also been made to manipulate administrative proceedings involving licensing. Additionally, the analysis pointed out several factors which may increase the risk of corruption. These include hiring people who were previously engaged with the gambling industry and law-making or regulatory bodies and vice versa (the "revolving door" phenomenon) and the vagueness of statutory provisions governing the adoption of municipal ordinances. 

Treatment

> The level of problem gamblers' treatment uptake remains low because of the insufficient availability and capacity of specialised care in the Czech Republic, as well as because of barriers on the part of the gamblers. Interpersonal and financial problems appear to be the most common reasons for seeking help and entering treatment for problem gambling. Gamblers' growing awareness of possible ways of seeking help is a positive sign. This trend is particularly apparent as regards information communicated by operators – in a gambling outlet, on a display of a machine, or on websites offering gambling opportunities.

The 2017 Addiction Treatment Facility Survey identified 275 specialised addiction treatment programmes, 100 (36%) of which offered special services or interventions for pathological gamblers. 151 programmes (55%) regarded pathological gamblers as one of their target groups, with 95 of them being social services and 58 healthcare facilities.

Counselling and treatment care are mainly provided in both outpatient and residential addictological and psychiatric facilities. There has been an increase in the number of treatment and counselling services which may be considered specialised in responding to the needs of problem gamblers. While in the 2012–2016 period there were 10–20 programmes specialising in the treatment of pathological gamblers according to the available data, in 2017 such a specialisation was associated with 15–25 programmes.

In recent years the number of specialised programmes for problem gamblers has grown thanks to support provided by the Government Council for Drug Policy Coordination (GCDPC) through its subsidy proceedings. In 2017 the GCDPC provided targeted support to 21 projects involving treatment and counselling for gamblers. The key objective of this ongoing support is to establish a general network of specialised programmes for problem gamblers in all regional capitals. Centres for problem gamblers were in operation in nine out of the total of 14 regional capitals. Outpatient services were available to gamblers in a total of 39 municipalities.

A total of 58 programmes receiving grants from the GCDPC reported providing services to problem gamblers. 2,023 problem gamblers were in contact with these programmes, with 1,609 clients engaging with a professional service for the first time ever.

From 2004 to 2016 approximately 1,300–1,500 patients diagnosed with pathological gambling received treatment in psychiatric outpatient facilities in the Czech Republic each year. In 2016 the total figure was 1,375 patients treated in 282 psychiatric outpatient services. The proportion of women in outpatient treatment grew from 7.5% in 2004 to 17.7% in 2016. The number of hospitalisations reached an average of 500–550 from 2004 to 2016; 445 patients were admitted to hospital in 2016.

Counselling and treatment programmes for gamblers and their families which involve new technologies and are provided online are being developed. There is, however, no dedicated helpline for gamblers in the Czech Republic. Self-help activities, including those pursued online, are emerging. There are currently three Gamblers Anonymous groups in operation (two in Prague and one in Brno). Specialised wings with voluntary addiction treatment programmes targeted at pathological gamblers have been established in 10 out of the total of 35 prisons. X



foto: pixabay.com

This issue is based on the report Gambling in the Czech Republic in 2017 – Annual Report [MRAVČÍK, V., ROUS, Z., CHOMYNOVÁ, P., TION LEŠTINOVÁ, Z., GROHMANNOVÁ, K., JANÍKOVÁ, B., KOZÁK, J., VLACH, T., KIŠŠOVÁ, L. 2018. Výroční zpráva o hazardním hraní v České republice v roce 2017. MRAVČÍK, V. (Ed.). Praha: Úřad vlády České republiky]. For detailed information and its sources specified according to citation standards see the Annual Report.



ANNOUNCEMENTS / LINKS OF INTEREST

Information about substance use and gambling in the Czech Republic is available at
<http://www.drogy-info.cz>.

All the publications released by the National Focal Point (National Monitoring Centre for Drugs and Addiction), including all the issues of the "Zaostřeno" bulletin, are downloadable in electronic form from
<https://www.drogy-info.cz/publikace/>.

Any orders for hard copies of the publications should be sent to grygarova.marketa@vlada.cz.

Help Map
<https://www.drogy-info.cz/mapa-pomoci/>.

Changes in contact information should be sent to:
grygarova.marketa@vlada.cz.

Calendar of events
<https://www.drogy-info.cz/kalendar-akci/>. Information about training events and seminars that concern addictology or are relevant to it and can be posted in the calendar should be sent to: grygarova.marketa@vlada.cz.

Když musíš, tak musíš ("When You Have To, You Just Have To")

Orders for the new edition of the project featuring six DVDs with documentaries on drugs should be sent to
grygarova.marketa@vlada.cz.

For the **UniData and PrevData applications for maintaining a record of the clients and interventions of drug services, including user support**, visit
<https://www.drogovesluzby.cz/>.

Website of the European Monitoring Centre for Drugs and Drug Addiction (EMCDDA)
<http://www.emcdda.europa.eu>.

The EMCDDA European Drug Report
<http://www.emcdda.europa.eu/publications/edr/trends-developments/2018>.

National smoking cessation website
<https://www.koureni-zabiji.cz/>.
National smoking cessation hotline (800 35 00 00)

National gambling-related harm reduction website
<https://www.hazardni-hrani.cz/>.

National website to support alcohol use reduction
<https://www.alkohol-skodi.cz/>

> Zaostřeno

Published by > Úřad vlády České republiky
nábreží E. Beneše 4, 118 01 Praha 1, IČO 00006599

Editor's office > E. Beneše 4, 118 01 Praha 1, tel. 224 002 111
Editor in charge > Zuzana Tion Leštínová
Written by > Zdeněk Rous
Edited by > Viktor Mravčík
Translation > Jiří Bareš
English proofreading > Simon Gill

This issue was published on 7. 5. 2019
To be published at least six times a year.
Reference number of the Ministry of Culture of the Czech Republic: E 14088.

ISSN 2336-8241
Not for sale. To be distributed by the publisher.
© Úřad vlády České republiky (Office of the Government of the Czech Republic), 2019

ISSN 2336-8241
9 772336 824155

05