



Ministry of the Interior – Directorate General
of the Fire Rescue Service
of the Czech Republic

2025



STATISTICAL YEARBOOK
of the Fire Rescue Service
of the Czech Republic

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CZK – Czech crown
FPU – Fire Protection Unit
FRS – Fire Rescue Service
F – Fatalities
I – Injuries
IRS – Integrated Rescue System

KOPIS – Regional Operational and Information Centre
MoD – Ministry of Defence of the Czech Republic
NOPIS – National Operational and Information Centre
PCR – Police of the Czech Republic
RU FRS CR – Rescue Unit of the FRS CR
VFPU – Voluntary Fire Protection Unit

The year 2025 was yet another year of exceptionally intensive public service for the Fire Rescue Service of the Czech Republic. It brought new challenges, confirmed long-term trends in the field of safety and crisis management, and at the same time demonstrated the professionalism, preparedness and determination of all members of the Fire Rescue Service of the Czech Republic and the volunteer fire protection units. This statistical yearbook presents a comprehensive picture of our activities, achievements and the limitations we face in fulfilling our statutory duties.

In 2025, the Fire Rescue Service of the Czech Republic continued to fulfil its mission as the cornerstone of the Integrated Rescue System. Almost 92,000 firefighters were on standby across professional and voluntary units. Although the total number of fire protection units remains stable, structural changes taking place – in particular, the growing importance of FPU II and FPU III units and the increasing involvement of volunteer firefighters, whose share of operations has long hovered between 40 and 50 per cent.

The total number of callouts in 2025 fell slightly year-on-year, mainly due to the absence of widespread floods, which had a significant impact on the previous year's statistics. This decline was most pronounced in the Moravian-Silesian and Olomouc regions. On the other hand, however, there continues to be a worrying trend in the rising number of fires, particularly in open terrain, at waste deposits, landfills and in connection with waste management. The number of road traffic accidents is also rising, reflecting greater population mobility and changes in driving behaviour.

The year 2025 was marked by several exceptionally serious incidents. A tragic fire at a restaurant in Most, a train accident involving benzene in Hustopeče nad Bečvou, a fire at a plastic waste depot in Rynholec, a train collision in Zliv, and a fire at industrial premises in Vysoké Mýto with damage estimated at 800 million CZK were among the incidents that tested the preparedness of units, the cooperation of the Integrated Rescue System components, and the capacity for long-term deployment. These events also highlighted the importance of prevention, operational inspections, and strict compliance with fire safety regulations.

The Fire Rescue Service of the Czech Republic also played a significant role in the areas of civil protection, crisis management and prevention. There was a continued increase in inspection activities, focusing in particular on social facilities, industrial premises, catering establishments and landfill sites. Inspections repeatedly reveal serious shortcomings, particularly regarding the legality of building construction, the absence of or failure to comply with fire safety measures, and the neglect of maintenance of fire safety equipment. These facts confirm the need to strengthen the powers of the state fire supervision and to amend the legislative framework.

In the area of human resources, the staffing situation has stabilised; nevertheless, personnel numbers in fire protection units remain below required levels. Staff numbers have long been below the planned level, which is particularly evident at smaller stations with limited capacity to deploy multiple crews and resources simultaneously. The average age of personnel remains around 40, and the average length of service exceeds 14 years.



The matter of remuneration and career progression therefore remains one of the main priorities for the coming years.

The year 2025 was also exceptional in terms of international cooperation and humanitarian aid. The Fire Rescue Service of the Czech Republic was actively involved in providing assistance abroad – from supporting Ukraine, through deploying a detachment following the floods in Texas, aerial firefighting using helicopters during forest fires in Bulgaria, North Macedonia, Albania, Montenegro and Spain, to cooperating with Slovakia during the foot-and-mouth disease outbreak. For the first time in history, the Czech Republic has played a significant role in the EU Prepositioning Programme – the pre-deployment of forces to combat forest fires – with a ground firefighting module deployed in Greece and two of our experts joining the Slovak team in France. These activities not only assist affected areas but also strengthen the Czech Republic's international standing.

Another key step was the continuation of projects funded by the European Union, particularly in the areas of aerial firefighting, CBRN protection, medical rescue teams and the modernisation of training. Concurrently, support for volunteer fire protection units continued through both investment and non-investment grants; however, the renewal of their equipment remains one of the greatest challenges.

In conclusion, I would like to thank all members of the Fire Rescue Service of the Czech Republic, members of the volunteer fire protection units, staff, partners in the Integrated Rescue System, and the founding bodies. The year 2025 has once again confirmed that the safety of the population cannot be taken for granted and requires systematic work, investment, professionalism and responsibility. I believe that this yearbook will serve not only as a summary of figures, but also as a testament to the scope and significance of the service that the firefighters of the Czech Republic perform every day.

The primary mission of the Fire Rescue Service is to protect the lives and health of the population and property from fires, and to provide effective assistance during emergencies that threaten the lives and health of the population, property or the environment and require rescue and fire-fighting operations.

Emergencies handled by the Fire Rescue Service include fires, road traffic accidents, leaks of hazardous chemicals, technical accidents, radiation accidents, other emergencies and false alarms.

During the period under review, fire protection units were dispatched a total of 168,188 times. Of these, they responded to 147,321 emergencies. A further 20,867 callouts involved other activities that did not constitute an immediate threat to life, health, property or the environment.

On average, units were called out every 2 minutes and rescued or evacuated one person every 4 minutes, totalling 122,675 people.

In 2025, the Fire Rescue Service of the Czech Republic continued to organise humanitarian aid abroad, including support for Ukraine. A significant development was its involvement in the EU Prepositioning Programme, under which the Czech units were pre-deployed to Greece to provide standby support and respond to forest fires. During the summer months, the Czech Republic also provided assistance during widespread fires in Bulgaria, North Macedonia, Albania, Montenegro and Spain. Aid was also sent to the USA, where a special USAR team responded to the floods in Texas.



Fires

The number of fires in 2025 reached 19,031, an 8% increase year-on-year.

113 people died in these incidents, 93 of them as a direct result of the fire, representing an increase of 6%. 1,572 people were injured, 5% more than in the previous year.

During operations, 1,605 people were rescued immediately and a further 16,618 people were evacuated from endangered areas.

Direct damage caused by fires amounted to 5,267.8 million CZK, a significant year-on-year increase of 42%. Conversely, the value of property saved fell by 32% to 21,572.9 million CZK.

Most frequently, units were called out to fires in open spaces, totalling 9,618 incidents, which caused damage amounting to 95.7 million CZK. The second most common type were building fires, to which the fire protection units were called out 6,952 times, with damage amounting to 4,303.9 million CZK.

Traffic Accidents

The Fire Rescue Service of the Czech Republic recorded 25,050 traffic accidents to which the fire protection units were called out, representing a year-on-year increase of 6%. During these incidents, the responding units rescued or evacuated a total of 25,891 people.

HazMat Leakages

During the period under review, 9,763 incidents involving leaks of hazardous chemicals were recorded, representing an increase of 6%. Most frequently, units were called out to deal with oil spills - 7,109 cases.

Technical Accidents

Technical accidents accounted for 69% of all incidents and thus remained the most common type of incident. However, their number fell by 31% during the period under review. A total of 81,364 incidents were recorded, of which 69,921 were classified as technical assistance calls. The higher figures in the previous year were linked to the autumn floods in Moravia.

Other Emergencies

The number of other emergencies fell by 42% to a total of 69 incidents, bringing the figure back to the long-term average. In recent years, however, this category has been significantly influenced by events related to the COVID-19 pandemic and the Ukrainian refugee crisis.

False Alarms

During the period under review, 12,491 false alarms were recorded, representing a 1% decrease. In previous years, by contrast, there had been an increase, particularly in alarms caused by faulty electronic fire alarm systems and other technology-related causes.

Type of incident	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	Index %
Number of emergencies	142 197	151 619	153 275	180 523	147 321	82
Number of other activities	19 607	19 364	18 653	21 866	20 867	95
Total	161 804	170 983	171 928	202 389	168 188	83



The Fire Protection Units

A Fire Protection Unit (FPU) is defined as an organised group of professionally trained personnel, firefighting equipment and fire protection resources. Since a fire or other emergency can occur anywhere in the Czech Republic, a fire protection unit system has been established to ensure effective assistance across the entire country within a specified time limit, using a specified number of personnel and resources (firefighters, firefighting equipment and other fire protection resources). Currently, this assistance is provided by 247 units

of the Fire Rescue Service of the Czech Republic, 96 company fire protection units, 5,925 municipal fire protection units and 83 company volunteer fire protection units. Due to the rapid development of new technologies, industrial growth and urban changes, the fire protection unit system faces new challenges which must be addressed. In this context, a long-term priority for the Fire Rescue Service is the replacement of existing equipment used by fire protection units. This primarily concerns fire trucks, aerial platforms and ladder trucks.

	FRS CR	VFPU	Enterprises FRS	Enterprises VFPU
Number of fire protection units	247	6 5 925	98	83
Number of fire-fighters	7 890	80 028	3 1113	1 146

The Fire Vehicles

Fire Protection Units use mobile firefighting equipment to carry out rapid and effective interventions. Mobile firefighting equipment consists of fire engines, other vehicles, vessels and containers. The most commonly used equipment is fire engines, which are deployed to emergency incidents. Primarily, fire trucks (CAS) designed to carry a 1+5 crew, CAS for large-scale firefighting, aerial equipment (aerial platforms and ladder trucks), transport vehicles and technical vehicles

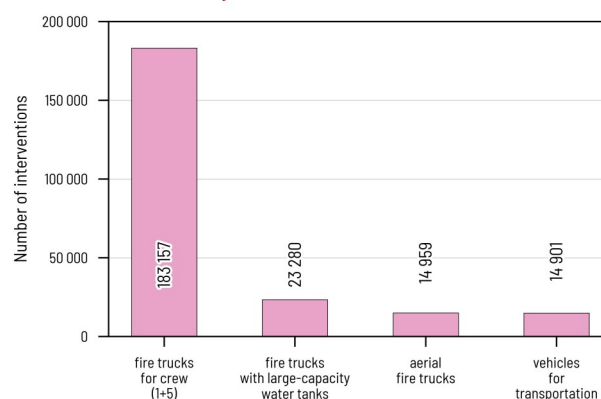
equipped for the disposal of hazardous substances.

CAS vehicles designed to carry a 1+5 crew account for the largest proportion of callouts, far exceeding the number of callouts for other types of mobile firefighting equipment. The CAS is the basic fire truck of an FPU. Its design and firefighting equipment make it suitable for the following types of operations:

- firefighting using water and medium and heavy foam,
- response to road traffic incidents involving the rescue of persons,
- incidents involving hazardous substances (oil-based, industrial, chemical, biological and radioactive), including simplified decontamination of personnel,
- various technical operations (e.g. water pumping, opening confined spaces, rescuing people and animals from water, removing trees, engineering work and work at height and over open depths).

Mobile firefighting equipment at the Fire Rescue Service has been continuously renewed over the last 10 years with the help of the state budget (renewal of aerial equipment, CAS), grant funding (EU integrated regional operational programmes), the Damage Prevention Fund of the Czech Insurers' Bureau and other financial sources. In 2025, for example, the Fire Rescue Service of the Czech Republic succeeded

Number of interventions by selected fire vehicles



Number of interventions by selected fire vehicles	2022	2023	2024	2025	Index %
Fire trucks (CAS) designed to carry a fire protection unit crew (1+5)	161 149	170 020	189 181	183 157	97
CAS with a large-capacity water tank	25 533	23 130	24 562	23 280	95
Aerial fire trucks (platform trucks and turnable ladders)	12 571	16 836	15 006	14 959	100
Vehicles for transportation	20 138	13 305	28 587	14 901	52



in renewing 33 CAS vehicles for transporting a 1+5 crew, 4 High-volume firefighting CAS vehicles, 13 ladder trucks, 16 aerial platforms, 21 container carriers, and 25 special off-road vehicles (UTV SxS and ATV 4x4). Through these purchases, several vehicles that were at or beyond the end of their service life were successfully replaced. This is illustrated in the table *below*, which shows the percentage of the total number of a given type of firefighting equipment in individual age categories: five years, ten years, sixteen years, twenty years and over twenty years old. Of the total of 748 CAS vehicles for transporting a 1+5 crew and high-volume firefighting CAS vehicles within the Fire Rescue Service of the Czech Republic, 5% are beyond their service life and 1% are over 20 years old. The number of CAS vehicles beyond their service life is 11% lower than in 2024. Thanks to increased expenditure on the renewal of firefighting vehicles from the state budget, it has been possible to achieve an overall reduction in the average age of this equipment, primarily through the renewal of the oldest vehicles.

The aerial equipment of the Fire Rescue Service of the Czech Republic consists of ladder trucks and aerial platforms, totalling 296 vehicles, of which 29% are over 20 years old. Thanks to the renewal of aerial equipment, primarily with the support of EU Structural Funds, the average age of this equipment has been reduced by 6%; equipment has been added to stations where it had been lacking for many years, and the oldest aerial equipment has also been partially replaced.

Despite the high costs of acquiring new mobile firefighting equipment and its subsequent maintenance, the Fire Rescue Service of the Czech Republic remains committed to replacing outdated equipment; on the contrary, it is setting higher standards for effective intervention, crew protection and technical performance. Investments from the state budget are planned for the coming period at a level comparable to 2025 expenditure.

For municipal volunteer fire protection units, the problem of ageing equipment is more pronounced – of the total fleet of 3,869 vehicles, 64% of the CAS vehicles for transporting a 1+5 crew and high-volume firefighting CAS vehicles are over 20 years old. Compared to 2024, this represents a 4-percentage point improvement. A more detailed breakdown of units into local and regional categories yields the following figures: of the total of 2,552 units in FPU II and FPU III, 50% are over 20 years old. Of the total of 1,317 units in FPU V, 92% are over 20 years old. The analysis clearly shows the significant age of firefighting equipment in municipal volunteer fire protection units.

The Fire Rescue Service of the Czech Republic plans to provide more than 400 million CZK through investment grants for the purchase of fire engines for municipal volunteer fire protection units. Transport vehicles in these units constitute the second largest fleet of fire trucks totalling 5,072 vehicles. With approximately 300 of these vehicles renewed annually through investment grants, in 2025 the Fire Rescue Service records that 35% of the vehicles in service are over 20 years old, which is 2% more than in 2024.

The Fire Rescue Service actively cooperates with the founders of municipal volunteer fire protection units on the renewal of mobile firefighting equipment, offers grant schemes and consults on technical specifications to ensure higher standards for effective intervention, crew protection and technical performance. The Fire Rescue Service plans to devote considerable effort to these endeavours.

The technical age of selected types of fire vehicles at the FRS CR

	CAS Fire truck 1+5	Share %	Large- capacity CAS	Share %	Aerial fire trucks	Share %	Vehicles for transportation	Share %
Up to 5 years	303	63	102	38	98	33	40	38
Up to 10 years	147	30	107	40	51	17	25	24
Up to 15 years	12	3	55	20	15	5	26	25
Up to 20 years	13	3	2	1	47	16	10	10
20 years and more	3	1	4	1	85	29	3	3
Total	478	100	270	100	296	100	104	100

The technical age of selected types of fire vehicles at VFPU of municipalities

	CAS Fire truck 1+5	Share %	Large- capacity CAS	Share %	Aerial fire trucks	Share %	Vehicles for transportation	Share %
Up to 5 years	246	10	107	8	0	0	1 190	23
Up to 10 years	195	8	170	12	2	2	1 568	31
Up to 15 years	196	8	26	2	5	4	245	5
Up to 20 years	440	18	9	1	2	2	309	6
20 years and more	1 423	56	1 057	77	102	92	1 760	35
Total	2 500	100	1 369	100	111	100	5 072	100

FOREST FIRES

Wildfires

Wildfires have long accounted for approximately a quarter of all fires in the Czech Republic and generally occur between March and September. Their occurrence is often linked to prolonged drought, high temperatures and human negligence. These fires include both fires in agricultural and open areas, such as orchards, gardens, meadows and parks, and, above all, forest fires, which can quickly threaten larger areas and require a concerted response from the Fire Rescue Service.

Forest fires

Forest fires have long accounted for approximately one-third of all wildfires in the Czech Republic. In 2025, their number returned to the long-term average, with 1,520 fires recorded, whilst the record year of 2022 saw 2,473 fires, the highest number in the last ten years.

In 2025, the total area affected by forest fires was 332 ha, with estimated damage over 18 million CZK and 25 people were injured.

Natural and human factors, the time of occurrence and the forest characteristics are closely interrelated – their combination influences the frequency, extent and severity of individual fires. The likelihood of a forest fire occurring is determined by natural conditions such as drought, high temperatures, wind, lack of rainfall or bark beetle infestation, whilst the long-term trend of global warming across Europe increases the risk of drought and extreme temperatures. In addition to these factors, human negligence plays a significant role – most commonly involving breaches of the ban on open fires in forests, failure to extinguish fires properly, or discarded cigarette butts.

Approximately half of all fires are caused by humans, almost half remain unexplained, and a smaller proportion are caused by natural phenomena, such as lightning strikes.

Most fires are small in scale (up to 96% do not exceed an area of 1 ha) and for most of them (95%), intervention by the fire protection unit at Level I Fire Alarm is sufficient. Larger fires most commonly occur in forests with grass, duff, pine needles or leaves and peat, where the fire spreads rapidly and intervention is more challenging.

Forest fires usually occur between March and October, with their frequency peaking in spring, particularly in the afternoon between 1 pm and 7 pm. The highest number of fires is recorded in the Central Bohemian, Karlovy Vary and Vysočina regions, where local conditions and the nature of the vegetation may contribute to a higher risk of fires. Conversely, the fewest fires occur in the capital, Prague, and in the Olomouc and Zlín regions.



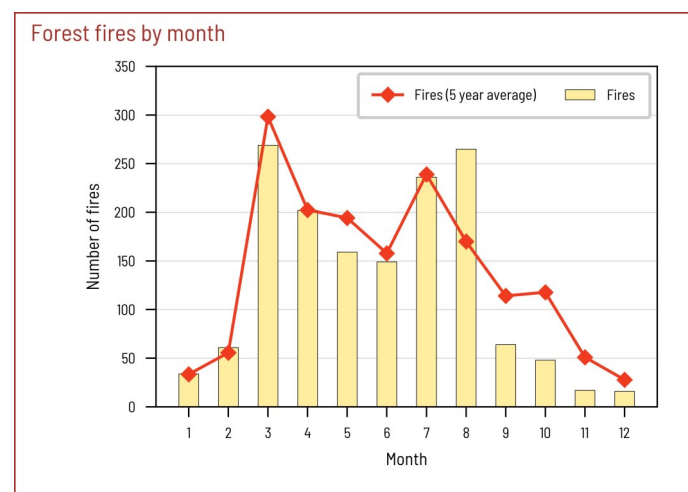
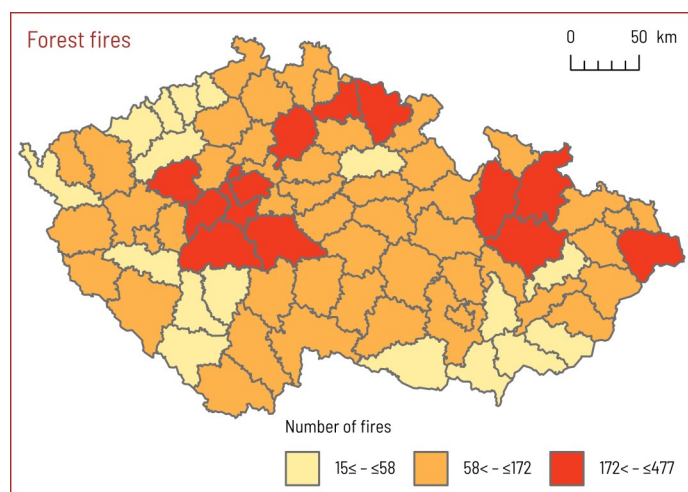
Deployment of the aerial extinguishing service in the Czech Republic

The aerial firefighting service is provided year-round by the Aviation Service of the Police of the Czech Republic using two helicopters equipped with 900-litre water bags. For the summer season, since 2023, the aerial firefighting service has been provided by private operators in cooperation with the Ministry of Agriculture and the Ministry of the Environment, using two Black Hawk UH-60A helicopters with a firefighting capacity of 3,410 litres, in addition to the capacity of the Aviation Service of the Police. This service is co-financed by the European Commission, which covers 75% of the costs in the form of a grant. Both helicopters, intended primarily for aerial firefighting in forests under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Agriculture and the Ministry of the Environment, were available from 15 June 2025 to 15 September 2025. Their aim is to provide sufficient capacity to cover the period when the risk of wildfires is highest throughout the year.

Between January and September, the Aviation Service of the Police was deployed 19 times, 10 of which were between March and May, when the helicopter was called out primarily to forest fires and brush fires.

A total of 365 water drops were carried out. Black Hawk UH-60A helicopters were deployed a total of 12 times in the Czech Republic in 2025 (6 times by a helicopter from the Mělník station and 6 times by a helicopter from the Přerov station) and carried out a total of 191 drops, primarily between 15 June and 6 July 2025 during a drought period.

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Number of fires	16 253	16 757	20 720	18 813	17 346	16 162	20 813	17 758	17 630	19 031
of which wildfires	3 440	4 082	6 450	5 525	4 645	3 588	6 816	4 334	3 737	4 273
of which forest fires	892	966	2 033	1 963	2 081	1 517	2 473	1 512	1 284	1 520



SELECTED INTERVENTIONS



Railway accident involving a train carrying benzene, Hustopeče nad Bečvou

At 11.39 am on 28 February 2025, the KOPIS of Fire Rescue Service of Olomouc Region received a report via the emergency line of a fire near the railway line in front of the Hustopeče nad Bečvou Station in the direction from Valašské Meziříčí. Subsequent reports confirmed, even before the arrival of the fire protection unit, that this was an accident involving a freight train consisting of tankers, during which a fire had broken out and several explosions had occurred. Based on an assessment of the information provided by the callers, fire protection units were dispatched to the scene under Level II Fire Alarm.

Upon the arrival of the first volunteer fire protection unit from the municipality of Hustopeče nad Bečvou, a reconnaissance carried out at 11.47 am confirmed that this was an accident involving a train set, followed by a fire. The commander of the volunteer fire protection unit informed KOPIS of the situation at the scene and coordinated the activities of the Integrated Rescue System units until the arrival of the Hranice Fire Protection Unit.

After arriving on the scene, the commander of the Hranice Fire Protection Unit interviewed people in the vicinity of the incident and ascertained that the train consisted of 17 tankers carrying a total of 1,024.55 tonnes, and a single locomotive, which had become detached and was situated at a safe distance, out of immediate danger. The locomotive crew were uninjured.

A subsequent reconnaissance revealed that 12 tankers had derailed and sustained mechanical damage and had been directly affected by the fire. In the case of some tankers, it was determined, given the visible mechanical damage, that all content had leaked into the surrounding area, causing the fire. In the case of other wagons, there was intense burning of benzene both inside the tankers and in the immediate vicinity. Three tankers, partially derailed, were affected by the fire caused by benzene spilled in their vicinity. The last two tankers remained on the tracks and were immediately threatened by the fire. Based on these findings, the commander of the Hranice Fire Protection Unit took command of the operation

and declared Level III Fire Alarm.

Further personnel and resources gradually arrived at the scene. The KOPIS provided the intervention commander with information regarding the shutdown of the overhead contact line and the suspension of rail traffic, as well as information on the properties of benzene, particularly its toxicity and carcinogenic effects. The combustion products reached a height of hundreds of metres and, due to favourable weather conditions, rose almost vertically upwards with a slight deviation to the north-east of the site of the incident.

After a consideration of the scale of the emergency, the intervention commander decided to divide the incident site into individual sections and to deploy personnel and resources exclusively from the upwind side. It was decided to ensure continuous monitoring of pollutant concentrations.

During the first day of the operation, the units' activities focused primarily on preventing the fire from spreading further and on intense cooling of the tankers. Benzene was leaking from the damaged tankers, fittings and technical openings and was burning both on the embankment and on the adjacent terrain. Within a very short time, almost the entire contents of the 12 derailed tankers had leaked out. The leaked benzene began to burn intensely on the surface with limited oxygen access over an area of approximately 3,400 m² and, at the same time, began to seep into the subsoil.

Several immediate risks arose at the scene. The primary risk was the explosion of the tankers affected by the fire. Extreme heat could have caused the substance in the tankers to heat up, accelerating evaporation and increasing pressure, which could have resulted in their explosion. Water jets were therefore used to cool the tankers threatened by the fire.

Particular attention was paid to the tankers with no benzene leak or fire. These wagons were continuously cooled to prevent them from heating up and potentially sustaining damage. To ensure a sufficient water supply, a pumping station was set up at a nearby lake. In cooperation with the Fire Protection Unit of the Railway Administration, two non-derailed tankers were successfully manually

pushed to a safe distance beyond the reach of the incident.

Another significant risk was the release of toxic combustion products and benzene vapours. The fumes contained combustion products in both gaseous and solid form, including polyaromatic hydrocarbons, carbon monoxide and other harmful substances. There was a danger that these products would reach populated areas and that solid particles might contaminate the surrounding agricultural land.

An integral part of the operation was ensuring a continuous supply of firewater through a combination of shuttle transport and long-distance supply via hose lines. The Czech Police Air Service was deployed to cool the tanks in the central area of the fire, which were difficult for ground units to access. A total of 53 water drops were carried out using a Bambi Bucket. Keeping in mind the protection of the surrounding environment, the volume of cooling water used was gradually reduced to the absolute minimum necessary.

Another risk was the penetration of benzene into the soil and the adjacent water lagoon. Given the characteristics of benzene and the risk of soil contamination, it was decided not to make extensive use of foaming agents containing surfactants, which reduce surface tension and increase the solubility of benzene in the soil. Based on an evaluation of the available information, a risk assessment and an assessment of the potential environmental impacts, the intervention commander, in cooperation with representatives of the Czech Environmental Inspectorate, decided that a controlled burn of the benzene was the safest option under the given circumstances.

Throughout the operation, continuous monitoring of pollutant concentrations in the air took place in the immediate vicinity of the incident site and in the wider area. Given the toxic and carcinogenic properties of benzene, all response work in the immediate vicinity of the damaged tankers was to be carried out exclusively using self-contained breathing apparatus.

Concurrently, measures were taken to protect surface waters, including restrictions on inflows and outflows into the lake and other adjacent water bodies. These were restricted by closing culverts and installing cofferdams. Regular water sampling was commenced from the lake, from surrounding watercourses and from the Bečva River. Continuous surveillance of the surrounding area was carried out using thermal imaging cameras, and unmanned aerial vehicles were deployed for the hard-to-reach areas.

During the first day of the operation, Special Fire Alarm Level was declared, and the staff of the intervention commander was established. Coordination began with the Police of the Czech Republic, the Olomouc Region Emergency Medical Service and other components of the Integrated Rescue System. Meetings were held between the staff of the intervention commander and representatives of the municipal authorities, mayors of neighbouring municipalities and representatives of the organisations concerned. Throughout the operation, mayors were kept informed of the latest developments. The staff also cooperated with the Czech Environmental Inspectorate, the Railway Administration, the Railway Inspectorate, the Regional Public Health Authority and other relevant bodies.

Given the presence of hazardous substances, a system was established to divide the incident site into zones, and the use of appropriate protective equipment was mandated. Systematic soil sampling at various depths was carried out in the vicinity of the incident site to determine the extent of contamination. In cooperation with the Czech Environmental Inspectorate, a proposal from the Czech Hydrometeorological Institute was adopted to install a stationary automatic air quality monitor in the municipality of Hustopeče nad Bečvou for long-term monitoring.

In the days following the incident, work began to mitigate the risks associated with the damaged tankers. A safety procedure



was established for transferring the remaining benzene from the damaged tanks by creating technological openings using cold waterjet cutting. Further reconnaissance revealed that some tanks contained residues of liquid benzene ranging from a few litres to hundreds of litres.

Technological openings were created in the tank shells, and the residual benzene was then pumped into barrels, which were then removed from the site. Subsequently, gradual steaming of individual tanks with steam was commenced, accompanied by continuous monitoring of benzene concentrations in the air and the collection of surface water samples at designated monitoring points.

Using equipment from the Emergency Unit of the Fire Rescue Service of the Czech Republic, the excavation of monitoring boreholes and trenches was commenced to verify the penetration of benzene into the subsoil and groundwater. A total of 25 boreholes were completed at various depths, from which contaminated groundwater and the floating phase of benzene were continuously pumped out using submersible pumps into prepared sumps and containers. Aerators were deployed on the lake's surface to ensure water aeration.

The operation was carried out continuously and required a long-term deployment of personnel and resources from the fire protection unit units and other emergency services. To ensure the continuity of the operation, regular rotations of the responding units were carried out and drinking water, meals and rest facilities were provided.

Based on the results of the final measurements of benzene vapour concentrations in the tanks and their immediate vicinity, it was established that the measured concentrations were well below the lower explosive limit and that the safe removal of the tanks from the accident site could commence.

On the basis of these facts and following consultation with all participating units, the intervention commander declared the emergency contained at 10.41 am on 11 March 2025. Work then commenced on the gradual removal of the consequences of the incident. Units implemented fire prevention measures and monitored benzene vapour concentrations during the cutting of individual damaged tanks using cutting torches and their loading by crane onto prepared railway wagons for transport to a scrapyard.

The site was subsequently handed over to the responsible authorities, with preventive measures put in place and long-term monitoring of air quality, surface water and groundwater in the affected area ensured. Long-term cooperation with environmental protection authorities was established to assess the impact of the accident and implement corrective actions.



Plastic waste depot fire, Rynholec

On Monday 21 April 2025 at 18:38, the KOPIS of Fire Rescue Service of Central Bohemian Region received a report of a fire at a landfill in the municipality of Rynholec. A Level I Fire Alarm was immediately declared, and the nearest firefighting units were dispatched to the scene. Even as the first units were en route, it became clear that the incident would be of a larger scale, and so the operations officer decided to escalate the Fire Alarm to Level II even before the units arrived at the scene.

Whilst en route to the incident, the unit commander issued instructions to set up a water supply point at the pond in Láň. Upon the arrival of the first units at the scene, a preliminary reconnaissance was carried out, during which it was established that the fire did not involve the entire landfill site. Rather, it was a large-scale fire in a stockpile of pressed plastic bales located on the left side of the site. The burning material was stored in high layers, with individual bales stacked tightly next to one another, forming a compact mass which limited the penetration of firefighting agents into the interior.

The Fire Protection Units commenced initial firefighting operations, and the intervention commander immediately informed the KOPIS of the extent and nature of the fire. The units deployed attack streams to the rear of the storage area with the aim of slowing the spread of the fire and preventing it from reaching other parts of the site. Simultaneously, the intervention commander requested the deployment of a high-capacity pump and the establishment of an additional pumping station at a nearby quarry with a water reservoir.

At 18:57, the Director of the Kladno Regional Department assumed command of the operation. Based on an assessment of the situation, the nature of the burning material and the rapid development of the fire, it was decided to switch from water-based firefighting to the use of heavy foam. Heavy foam was assessed as a more effective means of restricting oxygen access to the burning material.

It was also expected to reduce the intensity of the fire across the surface of the plastic waste depot. At this stage of the operation, the fire covered an area of approximately 30 × 30 metres on the surface of the plastic waste depot containing plastic bales. The depot was approximately 110 × 50 metres and reached a height of up to six metres.

The operation was significantly complicated by the layout of the entire site and the high concentration of flammable materials in the immediate vicinity of the burning stockpile: another stockpile of compressed plastic bales of similar dimensions, loose plastic pellets, an industrial hall housing a pellet production line and a large-capacity silo, and other stored plastic waste. In view of these risks, the intervention commander decided to divide the scene into individual sections and to reinforce the protection of endangered structures using monitors and deflectors.

During the operation, the fire spread within the plastic waste depot in the gaps between the individual compressed bales. The fire burned concealed within the deeper layers of material and gradually spread to the central part of the depot across its entire width. Extreme smoke and fume development, high radiant heat and the instability of the burning material necessitated the withdrawal of the firefighters from the depot surface. The units' subsequent operations were conducted using a combination of attack streams, remote-controlled monitors, deflectors and foam streams, with the primary objective remaining the protection of surrounding buildings and the slowing of the fire's further spread.

At 19:32, Level III Fire Alarm was declared, followed by the activation of Special Fire Alarm Level. Dozens of units from several regions rotated at the scene. During the most critical phase of the operation, there were approximately 250 firefighters on site with over a hundred vehicles and appliances. Medical support, shift rotations, drinking water supplies and extensive logistical facilities were provided to the responding units.

The affected municipalities and state administration authorities were kept continuously informed of developments. Communication took place with the mayors of the municipalities with the aim of ensuring consistent public information and minimising the impact of the incident on the normal functioning of the municipalities.

During the night of the first day of the operation, the situation escalated further when the fire spread beneath the surface of the depot between the plastic bales, and the intensity of radiant heat and fumes production increased significantly. The fire spread concealed between the individual compressed plastic bales, with repeated flare-ups occurring on the surface in places where the heat had accumulated in the lower layers. Thick smoke and extreme radiant heat significantly hampered the work of the units and limited the possibilities for direct intervention in the immediate vicinity of the fire source. The intervention commander therefore decided to further reinforce the protection of the neighbouring stockpiles and industrial hall using remotely controlled monitors and deflectors, and to restrict the movement of firefighters in hazardous zones.

Simultaneously, the issue of long-term operational support was addressed. During the night, supplies of foam concentrate, fuel and other operational fluids were replenished. Rest areas were set up for the firefighters and provision of drinking water and meals was ensured.

On the second day of the operation, 22 April 2025, the units' activities focused primarily on stabilising the fire site and creating conditions for the gradual dismantling of the depot. It was clear that without mechanical intervention into the structure of the depot, it would not be possible to effectively extinguish the hidden hotspots. For this reason, heavy machinery from the Emergency Unit of the Fire Rescue Service of the Czech Republic was called to the site, including crawler excavators and bulldozers. At the same time, special firefighting equipment, such as the TITAN heavy-duty vehicle and the LUF 60 tracked firefighting robot, was deployed, enabling the operation to be conducted in an environment with high thermal stress whilst minimising the risk to the firefighters.

The dismantling of the plastic waste depot proceeded systematically, layer by layer. The material was gradually spread out, doused with water and heavy foam, and subsequently checked using thermal imaging technology. This procedure was both time-consuming and technically demanding, but it represented the only effective way to prevent hidden hotspots from rekindling.

Alongside the firefighting operations, continuous air quality monitoring was carried out by a chemical laboratory. The measurements focused on the concentrations of selected hazardous substances produced during the combustion of plastic materials. The measured values remained below the prescribed health limits throughout the operation.

On the third day of the operation, 23 April 2025, the dismantling of the depot and the extinguishing of residual hotspots continued. The intensity of the fire gradually decreased, but areas of high temperature were still appearing in the deeper layers of material. The operation was therefore conducted with the utmost emphasis on thorough inspection of every exposed section of the depot. At the same time, protection of surrounding structures continued to be ensured, particularly neighbouring depots and industrial halls, which were at risk of heat transfer or secondary ignition.

Environmental protection became a significant part of the operation. Given the scale of the operation and the volume of firewater used, it was necessary to prevent the contamination of surface and groundwater. Several measures were adopted in cooperation with the Czech Environmental Inspectorate, water authorities and other relevant bodies. A retention sump was constructed beneath the depot as a precautionary measure to collect contaminated firewater. Activated carbon was gradually added to this sump, serving as a filtration



medium to capture potentially hazardous substances. The level of firewater in the sump was continuously monitored and, where necessary, the contaminated water was transported away for specialist disposal.

The fourth day of the operation, 24 April 2025, was marked by the gradual extinguishing of the last hidden hotspots and a further reduction in temperature in individual sections of the depot. Open combustion was no longer observed, but thermal imaging checks continued to reveal localised areas of elevated temperature. The operation therefore continued using a combination of mechanical dismantling of the material and targeted water dousing. Throughout, heightened safety measures were maintained, particularly in view of the risk of sudden material collapse or rekindling.

The intensity of the operation was significantly reduced. The chemical laboratory ceased air monitoring, as no further emission of hazardous substances was detected. The intervention commander declared the situation as stabilised and began the gradual withdrawal of some personnel and resources. Nevertheless, a sufficient number of units and equipment remained on site in case of unexpected developments.

On the fifth day of the operation, 25 April 2025, the final rotation of the responding units took place and fire overhaul operations were completed. A coordination meeting was convened with representatives of the site operator, the water authority, the Czech Environmental Inspectorate and other relevant bodies. At this meeting, future preventive measures were established, which included, in particular, modifying the method of storing plastic waste, creating larger safety gaps between individual depots, leaving a supply of fire-suppression foam on site, and ensuring continuous surveillance of the site.

At 9.51 am, the Fire Alarm Level was lowered, and the fire was declared extinguished. The site was subsequently handed over to the site operator with instructions for continuous weekly surveillance, regular checks using thermal imaging technology, and the readiness of equipment in case of rekindling.

The operation in Rynholec was assessed as exceptionally demanding in terms of its scale, the equipment deployed, the coordination of resources and the measures taken to protect the environment.

SELECTED EXERCISES OF THE IRS BODIES



National Exercise

Tactical exercise by the Integrated Rescue System units: "Passenger train accident in the Vinohrady railway tunnel", Prague

In the early hours of 29 August 2025, a large-scale tactical exercise took place, focusing on responding to an emergency in a railway environment. The simulated passenger train accident in the Vinohrady railway tunnel tested the ability to coordinate a response, communicate effectively and deploy personnel and resources in conditions of limited space and technical infrastructure.

The exercise took place with the active participation of the Prague Fire Protection Unit, the Prague Emergency Medical Service, the Police of the Czech Republic, the Prague Municipal Police, the Railway Administration Fire Protection Unit and other partners. The primary objective was to verify tactical procedures during an intervention in a railway tunnel, to practise coordination between the various components of the Integrated Rescue System, and to familiarise the responding units with the technical specifics of Tunnel No. 1, which is located between Prague Main Station and Nusle.

The exercise began at 1.00 am with a simulated report of an accident by a passenger via the emergency line. The operations centres subsequently activated the relevant emergency services, which were dispatched to the scene. There were 25 simulated casualties with injuries of varying severity inside the tunnel, enabling realistic training in triage and the provision of pre-hospital care.

Upon the arrival of the first units, a reconnaissance was carried out, train services were halted, and the overhead lines were shut down. Subsequently, transport resources were deployed into the tunnel, including rail trolleys. The operation proceeded in accordance with the START methodology for triaging the injured, with priorities established for rescue operations.

Based on the characteristics of the emergency, an intervention commander's staff was established. The role of intervention commander was assumed by the duty officer of the Prague Fire Protection Unit. The intervention commander, who arrived at the scene, coordinated activities at a strategic level with representatives of all participating units.

The injured were gradually transported to the northern portal of the tunnel, where they were re-triaged and provided with pre-hospital care by the Prague Emergency Medical Service. Transport to the ambulances was carried out either on foot or using quad bikes. A post-traumatic care team from the Prague Fire Protection Unit was on site. Uninjured persons were gathered by the Prague Fire Protection Unit in the station waiting room, where identification took place under the supervision of the police and the municipal police.

Tactical Exercise by the Integrated Rescue System: "ČEPRO 2025", Cerekvice nad Bystřicí, Hradec Králové Region

On 3 October 2025, a tactical exercise for the emergency services of the Hradec Králové Region, entitled "ČEPRO 2025", took place at the ČEPRO, a. s. depot in Cerekvice nad Bystřicí. The exercise focused on responding to an emergency – a fire involving a hazardous petroleum product resulting from a railway tanker accident on the depot premises. The exercise took place between 9.00 and 11.00 am and involved 99 participants.

The main objective was to verify the preparedness and coordination of the Integrated Rescue System units during a response to a major industrial accident, to test the functionality of ČEPRO, a. s.'s external emergency plan, and at the same time to conduct a practical test of the mobilisation and operations of the Hořice Municipal Crisis Management Team. Attention was also paid to public warning, communication between the various units, and the organisation of the incident command during the declaration of a Level III Fire Alarm.

Units from the Hradec Králové Region Fire Rescue Service, the municipal volunteer fire protection unit, the Police of the Czech Republic, the Hradec Králové Region Emergency Medical Service, the ČEPRO, a. s. Fire Protection Unit, the Hořice Municipal Police and the Hořice Municipal Crisis Management Team took part in the exercise. The scenario simulated the outbreak of a fire, the rescue of an injured person, the deployment of firefighting resources including long-distance water supply, the protection of technological equipment, and the subsequent involvement of the crisis management team.

At the tactical level, particular praise was given to the division of the incident site into sections; the deployment of monitors and deflectors to protect the equipment; the use of an unmanned aerial vehicle to assess the situation; and the cooperation between the units directly at the scene. The Police of the Czech Republic secured the area and managed traffic, the Emergency Medical Service provided specialist care to the injured person, and the Hořice Municipal Crisis Management Team was convened on time and operated at full strength.

Concurrently, certain shortcomings were identified during the exercise, primarily in the areas of command organisation, the designation of roles and posts, communication between units, and water supply. These findings were evaluated in detail, and specific steps for improvement were proposed, particularly regarding the standardised identification of commanders, improved communication between units, more efficient water transport management, and strengthening the activities of the intervention commander's staff during prolonged incidents.

At the operational and strategic levels, the exercise was assessed as highly beneficial. The Hořice Municipal Crisis Management Team was activated swiftly, the command post was technically prepared, and cooperation with the Hradec Králové Region Fire Rescue Service and other partners proceeded effectively. Preparedness for public warning and the activities of crisis management authorities during a major incident were also verified.

In conclusion, it can be stated that the exercise met its set objectives. It demonstrated a high level of preparedness among the Integrated Rescue System units and crisis management authorities and provided valuable insights for further improving the safety and effectiveness of interventions during emergencies in facilities posing a risk of major accident. The identified shortcomings are mainly of an organisational nature and will be addressed through the proposed measures and updates to the crisis documentation.



Tactical exercise by the Integrated Rescue System: 'Release of a hazardous substance from process equipment', Lovosice, Ústí nad Labem Region

On 14 October 2025, a scenario for the Integrated Rescue System exercise took place at the Lovochemie, a. s. site in Lovosice, with the aim of testing the coordination between firefighters, paramedics, police officers and other IRS units. The company's control room reported to the KOPIS of the Fire Rescue Service of the Ústí nad Labem Region a leak of ammonia during a transfer from a tanker and the subsequent spread of a toxic cloud beyond the site.

More than 160 people took part in the operation, including members of the Fire Rescue Service of the Ústí nad Labem Region, the Lovochemie Fire Protection Unit, members of the volunteer fire protection units from neighbouring villages, the Emergency Medical Service, the Police of the Czech Republic, the municipal police, and Municipal Crisis Management Teams from the towns of Lovosice and Litoměřice. Dozens of pieces of equipment were deployed. Firefighters worked in chemical protection suits, set up decontamination stations and rescued actors from the danger zone, handing them over to the emergency medical services for treatment after decontamination. During the exercise, patients were also transported to hospitals in Litoměřice and Roudnice nad Labem, which also actively participated in the event.

The exercise tested the company's warning and information systems, its mass SMS messaging system, and the preparedness of the Municipal Crisis Management Teams of Lovosice and Litoměřice. A detection vehicle and a drone were deployed; the drone mapped the incident site from the air and used thermal imaging cameras to help locate affected individuals. These modern technologies are indispensable tools, without which emergency operations would be difficult to carry out.

The entire exercise demonstrated just how complex the response to a hazardous substance leak can be, from the initial intervention through decontamination to informing the public. However, the fire-

fighters, paramedics and other units handled all tasks with ease. Similar tactical exercises are extremely valuable; they enable the identification of minor shortcomings, the honing of teamwork, and, above all, they enhance preparedness for crisis situations, which can be subsequently resolved more quickly, safely and effectively.

International exercise

International USAR management staff exercise "SIMEX 2025", Lucerne, Switzerland

The "SIMEX 2025" command post exercise took place in Lucerne, Switzerland, from 19 to 27 June 2025. This was a large-scale simulation exercise involving teams from the Czech Republic, Switzerland, the Netherlands, France, India, Turkey, Austria, Jordan, the USA, China and Ukraine. Representing the Czech Republic were three experts from the Czech USAR team, who helped prepare and organise the exercise, and a six-member USAR team comprising members of the Fire Rescue Service of the Moravian-Silesian Region and the Prague Fire Rescue Service.

The exercise simulated large-scale rescue operations following a devastating earthquake in Switzerland. The teams effectively practised joint coordination, procedures, as well as practical tasks (reconnaissance, sectorisation, first aid among others). All activities were under the guidance of experienced trainers and other members of the organising team. The Czech team received very positive feedback for its high standard and professionalism.



UCPM International Exercise "LAT EU MODEX 2025", Riga, Latvia

From 9 to 12 September 2025, the Union Civil Protection Mechanism exercise 'LAT EU MODEX 2025' took place in Latvia, with the participation of the Czech CBRNDT module (a unit for the detection and sampling of CBRN substances). The aim was to test the capabilities of international teams to respond to chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear (CBRN) threats.

The Ministry of the Interior – Directorate General of the Fire Rescue Service of the Czech Republic dispatched a 24-member team of firefighters and specialists from the ranks of the Czech Fire Rescue Service to Latvia. The team brought a mobile chemical laboratory and five drones for reconnaissance and monitoring of hazardous zones. The Sniffer 4D hazardous substance detector used by the crew was loaned for the exercise by the Fire and Rescue Service of the Slovak Republic.

In cooperation with other CBRN modules from Austria, Greece and Moldova, the Czech team responded to various types of prepared scenarios. These included, for example, the identification of unknown substances found inside luggage on a bus at the international bus station in Riga, the collection of water samples from fish ponds where a large number of fish had died for unknown reasons, and the securing of samples of unknown substances located at the Arena Riga ice hockey stadium and their subsequent identification.

HUMANITARIAN AID



The provision of humanitarian aid by the Czech Republic is governed by Act No. 151/2010 Coll., on foreign development cooperation and humanitarian aid provided abroad and by amendments to related acts. Humanitarian aid provided abroad comprises a range of activities funded from the state budget, the aim of which is to prevent loss of life and injury, alleviate suffering and restore people's basic living conditions following the occurrence of emergencies, as well as to mitigate the long-term consequences of emergencies and prevent their occurrence and negative consequences. Humanitarian aid encompasses both responses to ad hoc natural or man-made disasters and assistance in long-term (complex) humanitarian crises and in disaster prevention. The Czech Republic's state humanitarian aid abroad is funded from financial resources allocated in the budget of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. This budget may be used to finance humanitarian aid provided abroad, in particular rescue, material, financial, advisory or combined aid. In certain cases, state humanitarian aid may also be funded from the budget of the Ministry of the Interior. Pursuant to Section 9 of Act No. 151/2010 Coll., the Ministry of the Interior provides humanitarian aid to EU Member States and other states forming the European Economic Area and decides on its scope and form.

By Government Regulation No. 471 of 10 July 2024, the Czech government allocated 165 million CZK for humanitarian aid in 2025. Thanks to unspent funds from 2024, the humanitarian aid budget allocation amounted to 165,075,399.11 CZK. Funds for aid to Ukraine were allocated separately under the 'Ukraine' programme.

Russia's war of aggression, which began in 2022, marks the largest armed conflict in Europe since the end of the Second World War. Since then, the Czech Republic has been providing humanitarian aid to Ukraine. This aid to Ukraine will continue into 2026.

The impacts of climate change also played a significant role in the provision of humanitarian aid in 2025. Much of Europe was ravaged by fires caused by prolonged drought and extreme temperatures. During the summer months, several countries in southern Europe and the Balkans requested assistance in connection with widespread forest fires.

Ukraine

Russia's unrelenting war of aggression in Ukraine has been ongoing since February 2022. In connection with this conflict, the Fire Rescue Service of the Czech Republic, in cooperation with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Ministry of the Interior, other central administrative authorities and private companies, secured and organised the provision of material aid on two occasions:

The Fire Rescue Service donated a ladder truck (Iveco Magirus AZ-52) to the State Emergency Service of Ukraine. The vehicle was handed over on 27 June 2025 at the EU humanitarian logistics depot in Slovakia. Transport was arranged by members of the Fire Rescue Service of the Plzeň Region, who demonstrated the vehicle's functions and capabilities to their Ukrainian colleagues and conducted training.

The Czech Fire Rescue Service donated foam concentrates to Ukraine and, in cooperation with the Slovak EU humanitarian logistics depot, arranged for their handover to Ukrainian firefighters. The handover was organised by members of the Emergency Unit of the Fire Rescue Service of the Czech Republic, who handed the consignment over to a contracted carrier, which transported it to Lviv on 7 July 2025.

All humanitarian aid was provided through the Union Civil Protection Mechanism and its transport was arranged to EU humanitarian logistics depots, also known as hubs, which are located not only in Slovakia but also in Poland and Romania.

Slovakia

In connection with the foot-and-mouth disease outbreak, on 25 March 2025, Slovakia requested foreign assistance via the UCPM. On the very same day, a team of sixteen firefighters from the Emergency Unit of the Fire Rescue Service of the Czech Republic was dispatched to Slovakia with specialised decontamination equipment. The team was divided into two groups and each operated independently at individual outbreak sites and at the border crossing with Hungary. The groups were redeployed as required. On site, the units carried out decontamination of all equipment passing through

the agricultural cooperative's premises or across the border crossing. These measures were primarily aimed at preventing the further spread of the disease. The detachment returned to its home bases in Hlučín, Zbiroh and Jihlava on the afternoon of 16 April 2025. A total of 64 personnel were deployed in Slovakia.

Texas, USA

Under a bilateral agreement concluded through the Embassy of the Czech Republic in the United States and the Texas National Guard, the Czech Fire Rescue Service deployed a special support team of sixteen members to the USA, including four rescue dogs and specialists, to assist the US search and rescue in searching for missing persons in the areas of Kerrville and Center Point, which had been affected by flooding. The team consisted of members of the Czech Fire Rescue Service assigned to the special USAR unit, which, for example, responded to the devastating earthquake in Turkey and to the search and rescue operation following the explosion of a warehouse in the Port of Beirut. It was the only foreign USAR team to travel to the USA for this incident. The aim of the mission was to support the US emergency services in the search for missing persons.

The team set off for the US on 13 July 2025 at 8.00 am from Kbely Military Airport to the US military base at Ramstein in Germany, from where they subsequently continued to San Antonio, Texas.

During the first four days, the firefighters, in coordination with local authorities, carried out a 'secondary search', a detailed search of sectors that had already been preliminarily secured, along the banks of the Guadalupe River. The aim was to verify that there were no further victims in these areas, thereby allowing heavy machinery to enter for the restoration of the area. From the fifth day onwards, the team began searching new sections of the Guadalupe River and the adjacent Spring Creek and Swede Creek.

In addition to search and rescue dogs, technical equipment was also deployed, particularly drones for reconnaissance and mapping of the terrain.

During the eight-day deployment, they reported several discoveries of missing victims of the devastating flash floods that struck the area in early July. Five of these were confirmed; for the others, the situation on the ground did not allow for confirmation.

The team returned to the military section of Pardubice Airport at 10.30 am on 23 July 2025.

Greece, Prepositioning 2025

The Czech Fire Rescue Service team specialising in ground-based forest firefighting using vehicles took part in the EU Prepositioning 2025 programme for the first time. They set off for Greece by road in the early hours of 14 July 2025. Their base was established in the coastal town of Nea Makri, approximately 25 km north-east of Athens. After 14 days, they were relieved by a second Czech team.

The mission included members of the Prague Fire Rescue Service, the Fire Rescue Services of the Moravian-Silesian, South Moravian, Plzeň and Central Bohemian Regions, as well as members of the Ministry of the Interior – Directorate General of the Fire Rescue Service, the Emergency Unit of the Fire Rescue Service of the Czech Republic, and lecturers from the Fire Service College.

The EU Prepositioning Programme involves the pre-deployment of units from EU Member States to high-risk forest fire areas. The deployed teams carry out active standby duties on site. This, in the event of a fire, reduces response times and ensures effective international cooperation. These activities include, in particular, monitoring and surveying high-risk areas, as well as logistical preparations.

The first rotation of the Czech firefighters maintained continuous standby for 14 days and was deployed twice for live operations in difficult-to-access terrain on the Peloponnese peninsula and the island of Evia. Following the end of the deployment, the team returned to Kbely Military Airport at 16.45 am on 31 July 2025. All equipment remained on site and was taken over by the second rotation.

The second rotation was flown to Athens in cooperation with the Czech Air Force and took over standby duty. During the deployment, it operated in difficult-to-access terrain on the Peloponnese peninsula. The rotations were activated several times for live operations, specifically in the Keratea area, in the village of Lyrío and in the vicinity of the town of Megara, approximately 35 km from Athens.

The return from Greece took place on the evening of 17 August 2025 by land, including all equipment. The deployment confirmed the high professional standard and readiness of the Czech Fire Rescue Service in international operations.





Bulgaria

On 26 July 2025, Bulgaria requested assistance via the UCPM to help tackle extensive forest fires that had broken out as a result of high temperatures, strong winds and drought, and were also threatening populated areas. The Czech Republic dispatched a Sikorsky UH-60A Black Hawk helicopter equipped with a 3,410-litre water bucket.

The deployment included three members of the Czech Fire Rescue Service (a commander and two air rescue personnel) specialising in aerial firefighting and rescue operations, as well as a four-member crew of pilots and technicians. The helicopter, operated by a private provider, took off from Přerov Airport at 10.30 am on 26 July 2025 and headed for Plovdiv, where the international aid coordination centre was located.

Until 2 August 2025, the helicopter was deployed in the Strumyani area of the Pirin Mountains, where the fires had affected an area of up to 40,000 hectares. The biggest complication was thick smoke, which limited the ability to collect water. Shortly after the mission began, Czech air rescue personnel formed a joint ground coordination team

with their Slovak colleagues, which enabled more effective use of the aircraft.

On 31 July 2025, the operation was temporarily suspended due to deteriorating weather conditions. Firefighting operations resumed the following day. The aerial firefighting unit returned to its base in Přerov on 2 August 2025. In total, the helicopter flew for 26 hours and carried out 131 water drops during the mission.

North Macedonia

On 28 July 2025, North Macedonia requested international assistance in connection with extensive forest fires caused by extreme temperatures, drought and strong winds. The Czech Republic dispatched a Sikorsky UH-60A Black Hawk helicopter equipped with a 3,410-litre water bucket. On board were a three-member team of Czech Fire Rescue Service personnel specialising in aerial firefighting and rescue operations, as well as a four-member crew comprising pilots and technicians. The helicopter took off from Mělník Airport on 29 July 2025 at 10 am and arrived in Skopje in the evening.

The helicopter was deployed between 30 July and 3 August 2025 in challenging mountainous terrain near the villages of Berevo and Strovija. Its operations on Thursday 31 July 2025 were complicated by deteriorating weather conditions, forcing a temporary halt. On Sunday 3 August 2025, however, firefighting was hampered by extreme temperatures and, above all, the high altitude, which affected engine performance.

The Czech firefighters worked in conjunction with the North Macedonian army and police, and also in coordination with other aerial assets in the area, such as a unit from Slovenia. The effectiveness of the operations was significantly enhanced by the introduction of in-flight refuelling, which allowed for a higher number of water drops per cycle. However, water sources were located a considerable distance from the fire site. In total, the Czech helicopter carried out 75 water drops and flew for 25.5 hours during its deployment in North Macedonia.

Albania

Albania requested assistance on the evening of 9 August 2025. The Czech Sikorsky UH-60A Black Hawk helicopter, equipped with a 3,410-litre water bucket, took off from Přerov Airport at 9.00 am on 10 August 2025. On board were technicians, pilots and a three-member team of Czech FRS personnel specialising in aerial firefighting and helicopter rescue operations.



Several dozen fire outbreaks had been reported in Albania, including in the areas of Finiq, Lezha and Fier. The situation was serious, even though hundreds of local firefighters, volunteers, foresters and members of the armed forces were already working on the ground with dozens of vehicles and air support. The Czech helicopter's operations took place mainly in mountainous and difficult-to-access terrain, in areas threatening the residential parts of the villages of Gribë, Kodër, Bucar, Delvinë and Gramsh. On Thursday 14 August 2025, the Czech team was assigned, together with the Slovak team, to protect the village of Ermenj. The Czech activities were conducted in cooperation with Black Hawk helicopters from Slovakia and the United Arab Emirates. In some parts of the operation, Italian Canadair CL-415 aircrafts were also deployed; these had been stationed near the coast due to the easy availability of water sources.

The difficulty of the mission was significantly increased by operational complications, particularly the limited availability of aviation fuel near the active sites. Firefighters also had to contend with extreme weather conditions – temperatures repeatedly exceeded 40 °C, and operations were further complicated by strong winds, which altered the direction of the fires' spread and hampered aerial coordination. A significant contribution of the Czech deployment was the precise ground guidance provided to the aerial firefighters, which substantially increased the effectiveness of individual water drops. The Czech aerial firefighters were deployed directly in the field, enabling pilots to carry out targeted and effective operations.

The Czech team returned home on the evening of Saturday 16 August 2025. The unit had been operating in the field since 10 August 2025 and, over the course of five days of intensive operations, carried out 197 water drops and flew for 35.5 hours.

Montenegro

On Thursday 14 August 2025 at 2.30 pm, a Black Hawk helicopter equipped with a 3,410-litre water bucket and carrying a seven-member crew comprising pilots, technicians and a three-member team of Czech Fire Rescue Service specialists focused on aerial firefighting and helicopter rescue operations, took off from Mělník Airport, marking the fourth international mission of its kind. The team arrived in Montenegro on the morning of 15 August 2025.

The situation in the affected areas was serious – extreme temperatures and strong winds made firefighting significantly more difficult, and the fire was spreading from the southern regions through the coastal resort of Čanj towards the capital, Podgorica, where the situation was most critical. Local authorities began evacuating residents and closed the main road connecting the capital with the surrounding area. Given the complex situation, Montenegro also requested assistance from other neighbouring states.

The helicopter operated in the areas of Danilovgrad, Kopilje, Seoca, Ožezi, Piperi, Morakovo and Brajči. In addition to firefighting operations, it also helped protect properties at risk. Thanks to the timely and coordinated intervention, several houses were saved from direct contact with the fire.

The Czech team on the ground cooperated with local and foreign units (such as Swiss and Austrian teams) and contributed to bringing the fires in the area under control. During the operation, the Czech team carried out 108 water drops

and flew for 17 hours. The helicopter crew returned from their five-day deployment on 20 August 2025.

Spain

On Monday 18 August 2025 at 1.00 pm, a Sikorsky UH-60A Black Hawk helicopter carrying a Czech aerial firefighting module took off from Přerov Airport, heading for its fifth overseas mission under the UCPM. The Czech crew travelled to Spain to provide assistance, as the country had been hit by widespread fires. On board the helicopter, equipped with a 3,410-litre water bucket, were two pilots, two technicians and a three-member team from the Czech Fire Rescue Service, specialising in aerial firefighting and helicopter rescue operations. The crew were informed of the exact location and deployment site upon arrival.

After flying in from France, the helicopter was based at Matacán Air Base in Salamanca, before moving to Virgen del Camino Air Base in León, from where it operated in the heavily affected Fasgar area of Castile and León.

Firefighters operated in extremely challenging, mountainous terrain with peaks over 2,000 metres above sea level, where firefighting was only possible by air. Ground forces consisted mainly of foot patrols equipped with hand-held tools. The Czech Black Hawk helicopter was repeatedly deployed in formation alongside other international units, such as the Slovak AFFF-H SK helicopter, Spanish Chinook helicopters and Canadair CL-415 aircraft.

Members of the Czech FRS, together with their Slovak colleagues, were involved not only in firefighting but also in coordinating the helicopters directly from the ground. They guided crews to the target drop sites, monitored the situation in the sectors and communicated with local commanders. Thanks to their work, it was possible to target interventions accurately and effectively even in areas inaccessible to ground equipment.

Operations were often complicated by windy weather, poor visibility and smoke-filled air; nevertheless, the deployment of air assets succeeded in preventing the further spread of the fires and stabilising the situation in several sectors. The Czech team was deployed in Spain for 7 days in the areas of Jarilla (Extremadura) and Fasgar (Castile and León), carrying out 198 water drops and flying for 35.5 hours.



ACTIVITIES ABROAD



The Fire Rescue Service of the Czech Republic develops cooperation at the international level with other states, the European Union, the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation and other international organisations. These activities complement the Czech Republic's bilateral relations in the field of civil protection.

Within the European Union, the Ministry of the Interior – Directorate General of the FRS carries out tasks related to representing the Czech Republic in the Council Working Party on Civil Protection, in the Council Working Party on Civil Protection – Critical Entities Resilience and in the European Commission's Civil Protection Committee.

Within NATO, the Ministry of the Interior – Directorate General of the Fire Rescue Service of the Czech Republic represents the Czech Republic on the Resilience Committee and the Civil Protection Group. International cooperation is further developed with other international organisations, in particular with the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (UN-OCHA), the Visegrad Group (V4) and the Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW). These roles fundamentally shape the international activities of members and staff of the Fire Rescue Service of the Czech Republic.

Significant overseas missions in 2025

In 2025, as in previous years, the international business trips of members and staff of the FRS of the Czech Republic were influenced primarily by the Czech Republic's participation in supranational structures and working groups. For the purposes of the statistical yearbook, therefore, only international activities outside the normal scope of these memberships are listed.

The Director-General of the Fire Rescue Service of the Czech Republic, Lieutenant General Ing. Vladimír Vlček, Ph.D., MBA, undertook official trips abroad in 2025 to Australia, Finland, Spain, Belgium, Slovakia, Italy, Poland, Germany, Switzerland and Algeria. Although all the aforementioned foreign

trips were significant, the visit to Algeria yielded the most concrete results in terms of content and subsequent cooperation and is therefore described in greater detail in the following section.

An official visit to Algeria took place in November at the invitation of Colonel Bourelaf, Director-General of Algerian Civil Protection, and was attended by the representatives of the Czech FRS, led by Lieutenant General Vlček. The visit also followed on from the reception of representatives of the Algerian Civil Protection in the Czech Republic in 2024. As part of the programme, the delegation visited several Algerian provinces and took part, amongst other things, in a demonstration exercise simulating a major earthquake. The exercise demonstrated the preparedness of Algeria's civil protection emergency services for the certification of their USAR teams, which is scheduled for April 2026. Lieutenant General Vlček is to participate in this certification in the role of assessor. During talks between the Algerian Directorate-General for Civil Protection and the Ministry of the Interior – Directorate General of the Fire Rescue Service of the Czech Republic, it was agreed to formalise mutual cooperation through a Memorandum of Understanding. At the conclusion of the visit, the delegation was received by the Ambassador of the Czech Republic to Algeria, Mr Jan Czerný.

As one of ten international assessors, Lieutenant General Vlček took part in the AUS-1 INSARAG External Reclassification exercise, which took place in September 2025 in Brisbane, Australia. Its aim was to verify the readiness of the Australian AUS-1 DART team for international deployment in emergency situations. The exercise simulated an earthquake measuring 8.2 on the Richter scale, during which a 75-strong team carried out searches for people in the rubble of collapsed buildings. The AUS-1 DART team met all the required criteria and demonstrated its continued eligibility for further international operations. The Director-General of the Fire Rescue Service of the Czech Republic participated in the assessment of team management during international deployments.

The Council Working Party on Civil Protection (PROCIV) and the CER Directive (PROCIV-CER)

The traditional meetings of the PROCIV and PROCIV-CER working parties took place throughout the year. The PROCIV met a total of five times in the first half of 2025 during the Polish Presidency of the Council of the EU. The main document under discussion was the Union's Preparedness Strategy. Discussions also focused on the PL PRES's priority topic, which was communication and communication channels in the field of civil protection.

In the second half of 2025, during the Danish Presidency of the Council of the EU, the working parties' activities intensified significantly. A total of 12 meetings were held, with the main topic being the revision of the Union Civil Protection Mechanism (UCPM). The draft new legislation converts the existing Decision into a Regulation and newly integrates the area of health protection.

The PROCIV-CER working party met a total of eight times during 2025. During the PL PRES, five meetings were devoted to the EU Action Plan on Cable Security, whilst during the DK PRES, three meetings focused on hybrid threats in relation to critical entities.

Other topics discussed included the mandatory implementation of security standards for critical entities, threats arising from the use of unmanned aerial vehicles, and links between the EU and NATO in the field of critical entities' protection.

Significant visits by foreign delegations in 2025

In October 2025, a meeting of the INSARAG Regional Group for Africa, Europe and the Middle East took place in Prague, alongside meetings of the INSARAG working groups. The event was attended by 92 foreign delegates from 32 countries and representatives of the UN (UN-OCHA INSARAG). The main focus of the meeting was to set priorities for the region and the entire INSARAG network.

In December 2025, Lieutenant General Vlček received a delegation led by the Minister of the Interior and Security of the Republic of Korea, Mr Yun Hojung, as part of the Czech-Korean Public Governance Forum. The programme included a specialist seminar at which the Deputy Director of the Fire Rescue of the Czech Republic, Major General Ing. Petr Ošlejšek, Ph.D., spoke. The reception took place at the NOPIS premises within the Ministry of the Interior – Directorate General of the Fire Rescue Service of the Czech Republic building, attended by Korean representatives and the Ambassador of the Republic of Korea to the Czech Republic.

In May 2025, an international meeting of canine teams took place in the Czech Republic, specifically in Ralsko, focusing on the search for people in rubble in a scenario simulating an earthquake. The meeting tested the preparedness of the canine teams in accordance with INSARAG standards and promoted the exchange of experience between the participating countries. The exercise was attended by 6 foreign teams (Croatia, Hungary, Germany, Poland, Slovakia, Slovenia) and 2 teams from the Czech Republic.

International cooperation projects

As part of the security development cooperation project "Training of Georgian Firefighters in Fire Protection II", 15 Georgian fire protection experts were hosted in Ostrava and the surrounding area in June 2025.



In September 2025, seven representatives from Ukraine were hosted as part of the project "Training of Ukrainian firefighters in the field of fire protection", with a focus on the management of operations centres.

In October 2025, representatives of the Czech Fire Rescue Service took part in a visit to Bosnia and Herzegovina as part of a development project organised by People in Need. This was followed by a visit to the Czech Republic by 22 representatives of the fire and rescue service and civil protection from Bosnia and Herzegovina, specifically to the sites of the Fire Service College in Frýdek-Místek, Ostrava and Hlučín.

As part of the UCPM's Exchange of Experts Programme, a visit by six firefighters from Hungary took place in May 2025. The programme focused on the exchange of experience in the field of rescue from heights and over open depths, the activities of USAR teams, and flood-related issues, including the sharing of the Czech Republic's experience from the floods in September 2024.

In 2025, the Czech Republic also actively participated in the meetings of working groups within the CTIF. In October, a meeting of The Fire Investigation Working Group took place, followed in November by a meeting of The Tunnel Fire Commission.

Photography exhibition in Slovakia marking the 25th anniversary of the Czech Fire Rescue Service

To mark the 25th anniversary of the founding of the Fire Rescue Service of the Czech Republic, two exhibitions of authentic photographs from key operations carried out by the Fire Rescue Service of the Czech Republic were organised in Slovakia. The first exhibition took place in spring 2025 at the Czech House in Bratislava, whilst the second ran from November 2025 to February 2026 at the National Technical Museum of the Slovak Republic in Košice.

The photographs on display capture emergencies and disasters, including the floods of 2002, the tornado in South Moravia and the extensive fire in the Bohemian Switzerland National Park. The exhibition also included photographs of the fire involving benzene tankers in Hustopeče nad Bečvou, which was extinguished with the assistance of members of the Fire and Rescue Service of the Slovak Republic using specialist equipment. Both exhibitions were opened by the Czech Republic's Ambassador to Slovakia, Mr Rudolf Jindrák.

ECONOMIC AND PERSONAL INDICATORS

Fire Rescue Service of the Czech Republic fulfils the tasks in the scope and under conditions of Act on Fire Rescue Service of the Czech Republic, Act on Fire Protection, Act on Integrated Rescue System and Act on Crisis Management. FRS CR also fulfils duties of fire protection units through its 247 stations. Fire protection units fulfil the tasks in the area of fire protection, Integrated Rescue System and civil protection.

The efficiency is revealed by the relationship between state budget expenditures to FRS CR and VFPU activities, losses

and salvaged values in fires that are presented in the table below.

Compared with other countries, losses are among the lowest in relation to GDP in the Czech Republic. This effect attributes to the fact that in more than 70% cases the dislocation of closest unit is less than 5 km from the spot of emergency.

Salvaged values during interventions of fire protection units in other types of emergencies are not included in the table, as there is no reliable methodology to assess the effects of these other interventions.

Economic indicators

		2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
GDP in current prices¹⁾	bil CZK	6 307,8	7 049,9	7 659,7	8 058,2	8 259,6
Real expenditures of FRS CR²⁾	bil CZK	13,997	14,878	17,735	16,112	18,573
Non-investment subsidies from state budget for ensuring municipal VFPU activity	bil CZK	0,102	0,201	0,120	0,099	0,221
Investment subsidies from state budget for ensuring municipal VFPU activity³⁾	bil CZK	0,353	0,327	0,325	0,464	0,754
Share of real expenditures of FRS CR due to GDP	%	0,22	0,21	0,23	0,20	0,22
Direct losses caused by the fire	bil CZK	4,348	5,760	5,664	3,708	5,268
Direct losses compared to GDP	%	0,07	0,08	0,07	0,05	0,06
Salvaged values in fires	bil CZK	15,248	12,686	27,879	31,580	21,573
Salvage values due to GDP	%	0,28	0,18	0,36	0,39	0,26

¹⁾ GDP is defined by the Czech Statistical Office

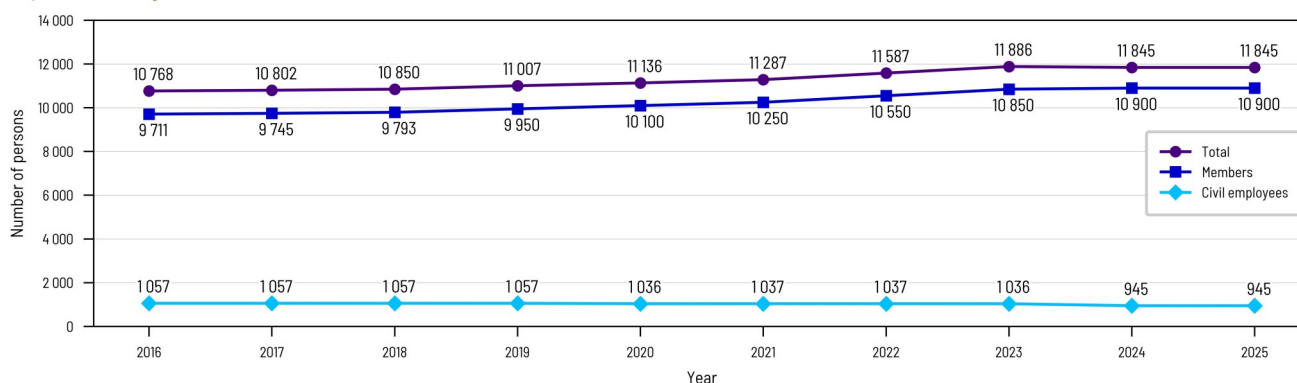
²⁾ Real expenditures including gain of all budget sources and also extra-budgetary sources of FRS CR activity

³⁾ Including financial means from Fund for preventing damages through the budget of FRS CR

Personal indicators

	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
FRS CR – total (of which 15,1 % women)	11 287	11 587	11 886	11 845	11 845
of which in service	10 250	10 550	10 850	10 900	10 900
(of which shift members in fire protection units of regional FRS)	7 221	7 524	7 826	7 888	7 890
Civil employees	1 037	1 037	1 036	945	945
Enterprises FRS – professional firefighters enlisted in units	3 162	3 066	3 148	3 157	3 133
of which military firefighters	676	690	678	678	678
Municipal VFPU and enterprises VFPU – members in units	63 276	80 235	80 618	81 170	81 174

Development of budgeted numbers of FRS CR



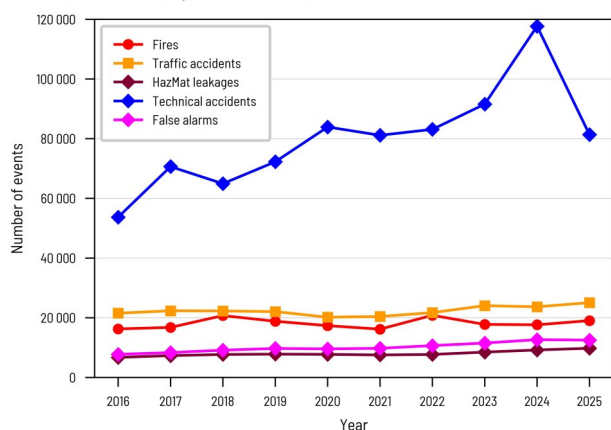
FIRE PROTECTION UNITS' ACTIVITIES

Types of incidents with fire protection units' intervention

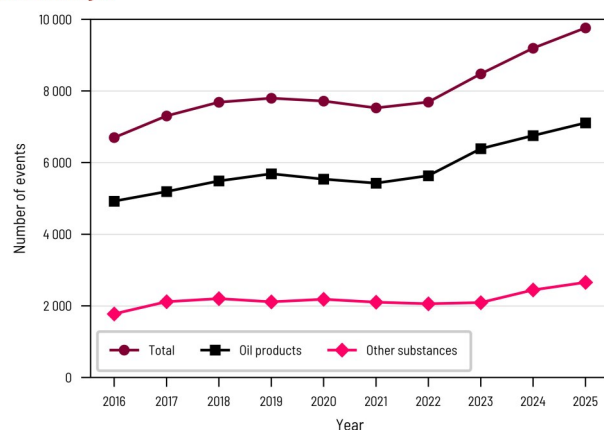
Type of incident	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	Share %	Index %
Fires	15 711	20 390	17 275	17 181	18 581	12,6	108
Traffic accidents	20 413	21 708	24 050	23 665	25 050	17,0	106
HazMat leakages	7 527	7 691	8 478	9 196	9 763	6,6	106
there of oil products	5 426	5 634	6 388	6 754	7 109	4,8	105
Technical accidents – total number	81 157	83 133	91 590	117 704	81 364	55,2	69
there of technical accidents	107	16	15	16	12	0,0	75
technical assistances	71 185	72 875	80 869	104 459	69 921	47,5	67
technological assistances	254	273	273	211	259	0,2	123
other assistances	9 611	9 969	10 433	13 018	11 172	7,6	86
Radiation accidents	6	5	2	2	3	0,0	150
Other emergencies	7 628	8 039	365	119	69	0,0	58
False alarms	9 755	10 653	11 515	12 656	12 491	8,5	99
Number of emergencies	142 197	151 619	153 275	180 523	147 321	100,0	82
Number of other activities	19 607	19 364	18 653	21 866	20 867	-	95
Total	161 804	170 983	171 928	202 389	168 188	-	83

The total number includes 22 incidents (of which 10 fires) that occurred abroad and the fire protection units from the Czech Republic were deployed or an intervention on both sides of the border took place. The total number includes 16 humanitarian aids from the Czech Republic abroad as well.

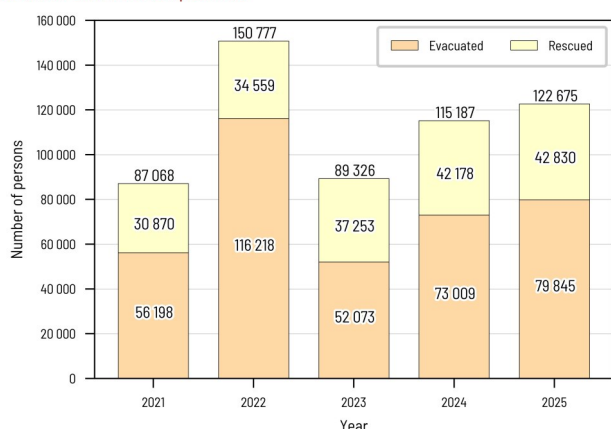
Interventions of the fire protection units



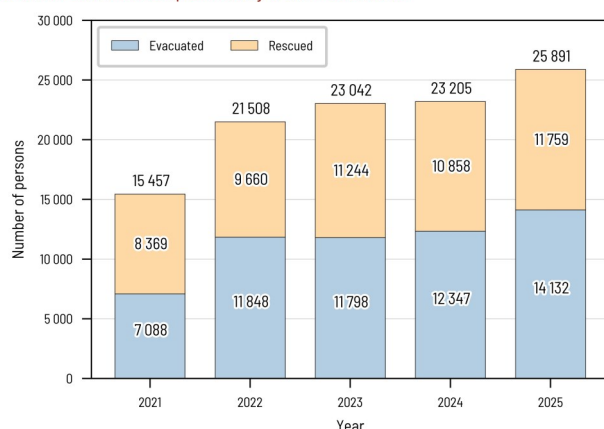
HazMat leakages



Evacuated and rescued persons



Evacuated and rescued persons by traffic accidents

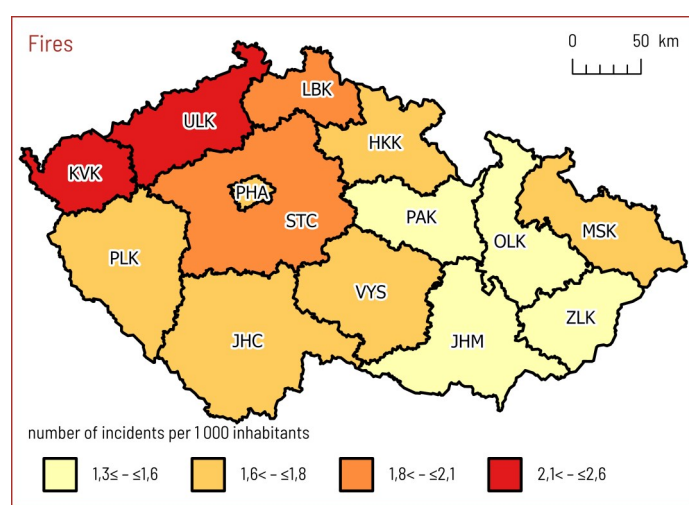
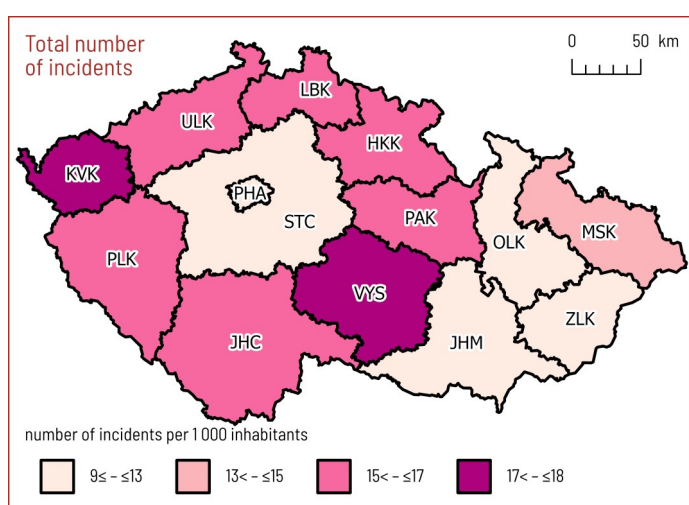


Interventions in natural disasters

Type of intervention	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Fires	192	90	110	192	88
Traffic accidents	816	772	1 528	681	543
HazMat leakages	8	10	9	93	2
Technical accidents	32 855	27 889	33 443	70 860	12 912
Other accidents	182	148	149	197	86
Total	34 053	28 909	35 239	72 023	13 631

Types of incidents with fire protection units' intervention in regions

Type of incident	Capital of Prague	Central Bohemian	South Bohemian	Píseň	Karlovy Vary	Ústí nad Labem
Fires	2 251	2 626	1 142	1 075	733	1 931
Traffic accidents	1 442	4 400	1 709	1 845	887	1 801
HazMat leakages	1 011	1 219	771	758	514	1 269
there of oil products	801	939	439	574	423	1 026
Technical accidents – total number	6 635	8 913	6 447	5 643	2 659	6 354
there of technical accidents	0	7	0	0	0	0
technical assistances	6 227	7 631	5 605	4 573	2 242	5 327
technological assistances	0	16	10	18	4	76
other assistances	408	1 259	832	1 052	413	951
Radiation accidents	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other emergencies	29	7	6	3	3	1
False alarms	2 030	1 279	691	898	430	1 139
Number of emergencies	13 398	18 444	10 766	10 222	5 226	12 495
Number of other activities	1 058	491	854	1 772	953	1 517
Total	14 456	18 935	11 620	11 994	6 179	14 012
Index %	100	93	88	91	95	98



Radiation Accidents

The operations of FPU's in the event of a radiation accident are governed by the Operational Procedures set out in Methodological Sheets N4 and L9. These divide the FPU's response operations to radiation accidents into three categories. In all cases, the radiation emergency must be reported via the NOPIS system to the liaison office of the State Office for Nuclear Safety (SÚJB). In the event of any radiation incident, or even a mere suspicion thereof, the co-operation of the relevant chemical laboratory (CHL) of the Fire Rescue Service of the Czech Republic is always required. The laboratory contains specialist equipment and will assist in managing radiation incidents. Communication with the SÚJB liaison point is similarly required in accordance with the agreement concluded between the Ministry of Interior – Directorate General of FRS of the Czech Republic and the SÚJB.

In 2025, there were a total of three Type I radiation incidents involving the Fire Rescue Service. A Type I radiation incident does not pose a threat to life, human health or property, and the reference level is 1 mSv. The main tasks of a fire protection unit in such instance are to establish an outer and safety zone, check for contamination of persons, and call out the CHL response team.

Due to suspected radionuclide contamination, on 31 July 2025, the FPU of the FRS of Olomouc Region and the CHL of the FRS of Moravian-Silesian Region were called upon to carry out a radiation reconnaissance of a storage hall of the company DIAMO, s. p., in Víkantic, Šumperk district, where heavy metals are stored. Approximately 1,250 tonnes of waste were stored in 178 stackable containers. Based on the radiation reconnaissance carried out, photon dose equivalent rate values exceeding natural background levels were

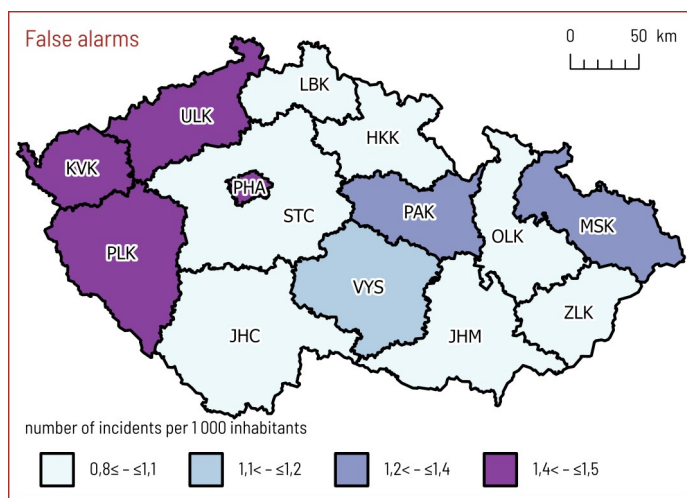
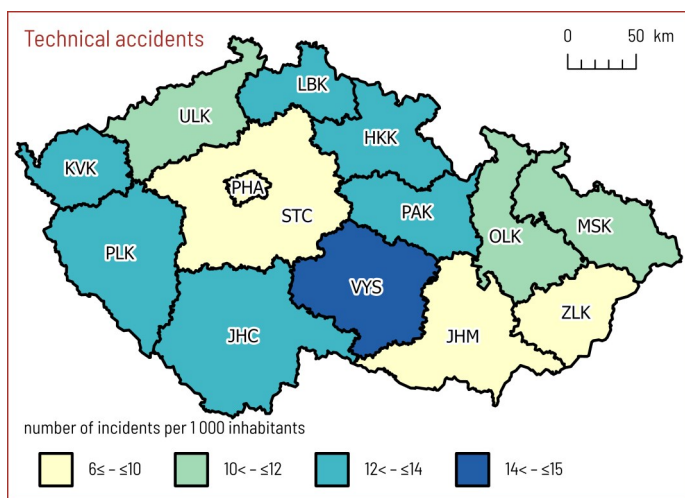
measured on the surfaces of some containers, with a maximum recorded value of 0.7 µSv/h. This was reported to SÚJB for further investigation. This resulted in changes to certain environmental remediation procedures.

Whilst clearing out the cellar of the deceased owner's family home in Strážnice, Hodonín district, the deceased's son discovered hazardous chemicals amongst the estate's belongings. At the request of KOPIS, the CHL of the FRS of the South Moravian Region arrived at the scene on 1 August 2025, where they found dozens of kilograms of substances, electric igniters and 20 old MSK 102 ionisation fire detectors (each detector contains a source of ionising radiation with an activity of 2×1.5 MBq 241Am). As the CHL also found explosive substances, the Pyrotechnic Service of the PCR was called in to dispose of them. Following consultation with a SÚJB official, the CHL stored the ionisation fire detectors in its radiation storage facility in Tišnov, pending a decision by SÚJB on the next course of action.

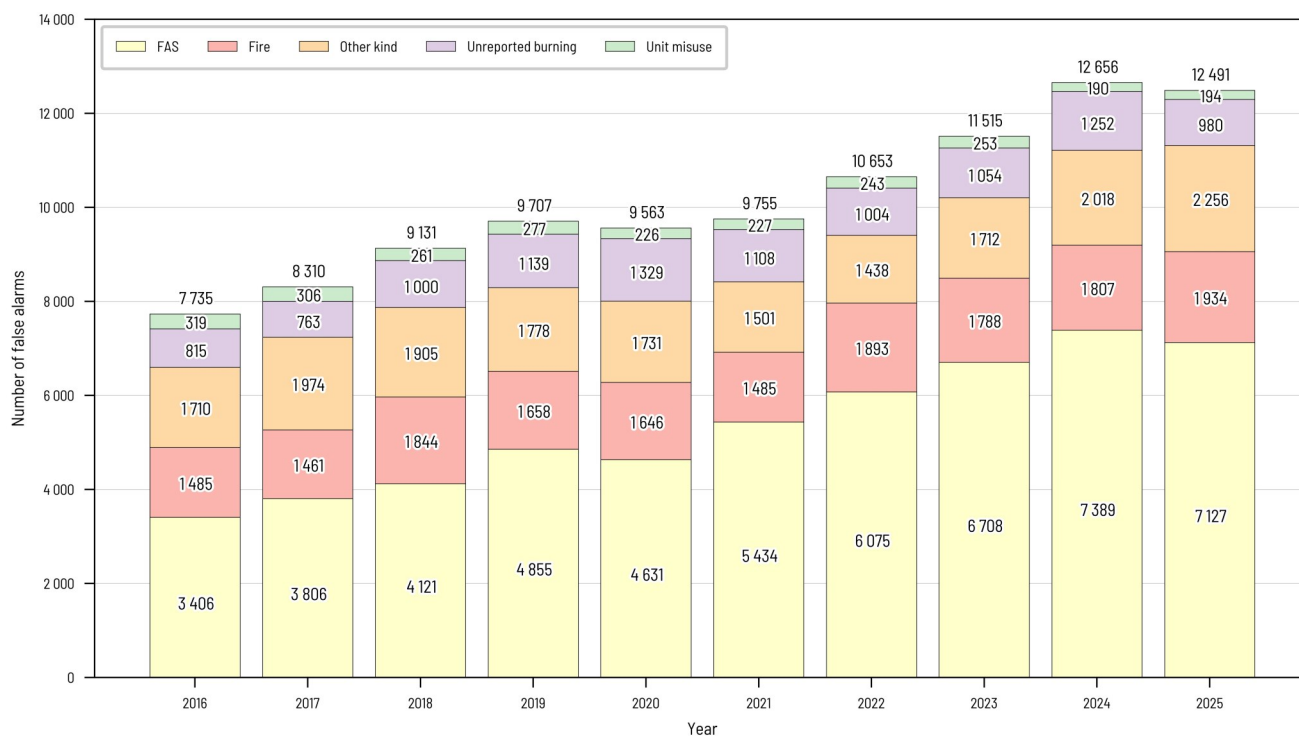
Following the discovery of two boxes marked with a symbol for radiation, the Liberec-Břestov Fire Protection Unit was dispatched on 22 August 2025 via KOPIS of the FRS of the Liberec Region. The items were found by a member of the public who was clearing out the contents of a garage attached to a block of flats in the Liberec V – Kristiánov district. No photon dose equivalent rates exceeding background levels were measured. Based on the labelling on the boxes, it was determined that the items were a kit containing the radioactive iodine-125 isotope with an activity of 150 kBq. Following a telephone consultation with the CHL of the FRS of the Central Bohemian Region, it was recommended that the boxes be handed over to PURUM, s. r. o. for disposal.

Note: The total number does not include humanitarian assistance provided from the CR abroad.

Liberec	Hradec Králové	Pardubice	Vysočina	South Moravian	Olomouc	Zlin	Moravian-Silesian	CR
814	870	802	837	1 768	909	770	2 053	18 581
1 221	1 659	1 326	1 633	2 822	1 324	1 096	1 885	25 050
707	573	380	379	650	423	322	787	9 763
612	457	266	281	400	252	217	422	7 109
4 007	4 674	4 874	5 696	7 392	4 790	3 570	9 710	81 364
0	1	2	0	1	0	1	0	12
3 615	4 128	3 991	5 139	6 578	4 148	2 929	7 788	69 921
18	7	0	93	4	2	6	5	259
374	538	881	464	809	640	634	1 917	11 172
1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	3
2	0	1	4	1	0	2	0	59
463	592	646	577	1 237	509	566	1 434	12 491
7 215	8 368	8 029	9 126	13 871	7 956	6 326	15 869	147 311
255	287	775	753	2 539	925	919	7 769	20 867
7 470	8 655	8 804	9 879	16 410	8 881	7 245	23 638	168 178
89	90	80	81	84	55	77	69	83



Types of false alarms



Interventions by type of fire protection unit

Type of incident	FRS CR			Municipal VFPU		
	2024	2025	Index %	2024	2025	Index %
Fires	21 005	22 963	109	18 210	21 068	116
Traffic accidents	27 265	29 128	107	7 019	8 077	115
HazMat leakages	8 649	9 396	109	2 294	2 800	122
there of oil products	5 867	6 321	108	1 827	2 212	121
Technical accidents - total number	79 305	67 624	85	71 673	30 201	42
there of technical accidents	38	24	63	42	14	33
technical assistances	69 832	58 082	83	65 230	26 354	40
technological assistances	68	58	85	76	82	108
other assistances	9 367	9 460	101	6 325	3 751	59
Radiation accidents	6	7	117	0	0	x
Other emergencies	329	201	61	29	37	128
False alarms	12 277	12 710	104	4 448	4 121	93
Total	148 836	142 029	95	103 673	66 304	64

Basic information on fire protection units

Basic information	Fires					
	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	Index %
Number of intervention	36 966	49 716	42 012	40 435	45 572	113
Number of incidents with multiple interventions	x	x	x	x	x	x
Total number of multiple interventions	x	x	x	x	x	x
Number of incidents in the Level III and Special Fire Alarm Level	26	57	52	25	41	164
Number of intervening firefighters	197 424	261 666	226 679	216 258	244 448	113
Average number of firefighters per intervention	5,34	5,26	5,40	5,35	5,36	100
Average distance to incident in kilometres	7,95	8,43	8,66	7,84	8,74	111
Average intervention time in minutes	122	174	129	114	163	143
Number of incidents with use of protective equipment	4 491	4 783	4 654	4 902	5 475	112
Number of incidents with use of heat protective clothing	1	0	6	2	0	0
with chemical clothing	5	1	6	2	13	650
with air breathing apparatus	7 208	7 987	7 865	8 218	9 586	117
with oxygen breathing apparatus	6	6	5	4	5	125

Proportion of interventions according to types of fire protection units

	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
FRS CR	63,9	61,8	61,5	56,1	64,5
Municipal VFPU	31,1	33,0	33,1	39,1	30,1
Enterprises FRS	4,6	4,8	5,0	4,4	4,8
Enterprises VFPU	0,4	0,4	0,4	0,4	0,5

Enterprises FRS			Enterprises VFPU			Total		
2024	2025	Index %	2024	2025	Index %	2024	2025	Index %
1 160	1 468	127	60	73	122	40 435	45 572	113
1 483	1 605	108	6	13	217	35 773	38 823	109
753	737	98	105	104	99	11 801	13 037	110
612	611	100	89	80	90	8 395	9 224	110
6 172	4 958	80	315	332	105	157 465	103 115	65
1	0	0	0	0	x	81	38	47
5 440	4 342	80	259	247	95	140 761	89 025	63
86	84	98	43	79	184	273	303	111
645	532	82	13	6	46	16 350	13 749	84
0	0	x	0	0	x	6	7	117
9	6	67	0	0	x	367	244	66
2 212	1 881	85	551	530	96	19 488	19 242	99
11 789	10 655	90	1 037	1 052	101	265 335	220 040	83

Technical intervention						False alarms					
2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	Index %	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	Index %
167 777	156 479	160 823	205 412	155 226	76	14 493	15 941	17 647	19 488	19 242	99
3 157	1 472	1 235	3 145	570	18	48	50	49	52	41	79
26 656	6 339	4 276	19 280	2 978	15	451	455	456	525	481	92
62	3	9	8	1	14	0	0	0	0	0	x
635 063	667 995	724 942	884 288	709 199	80	73 243	81 600	91 660	99 957	100 632	101
3,79	4,27	4,51	4,30	4,57	106	5,05	5,12	5,19	5,13	5,23	102
9,04	10,39	7,52	9,06	7,64	84	5,17	5,13	5,22	5,06	5,27	104
143	150	68	193	95	49	30	29	29	29	29	99
975	602	552	631	656	104	63	46	73	69	69	100
1	1	1	0	1	x	0	0	0	0	0	x
32	34	26	47	42	89	0	0	0	0	0	x
857	624	592	672	701	104	65	48	74	72	74	103
0	1	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	x

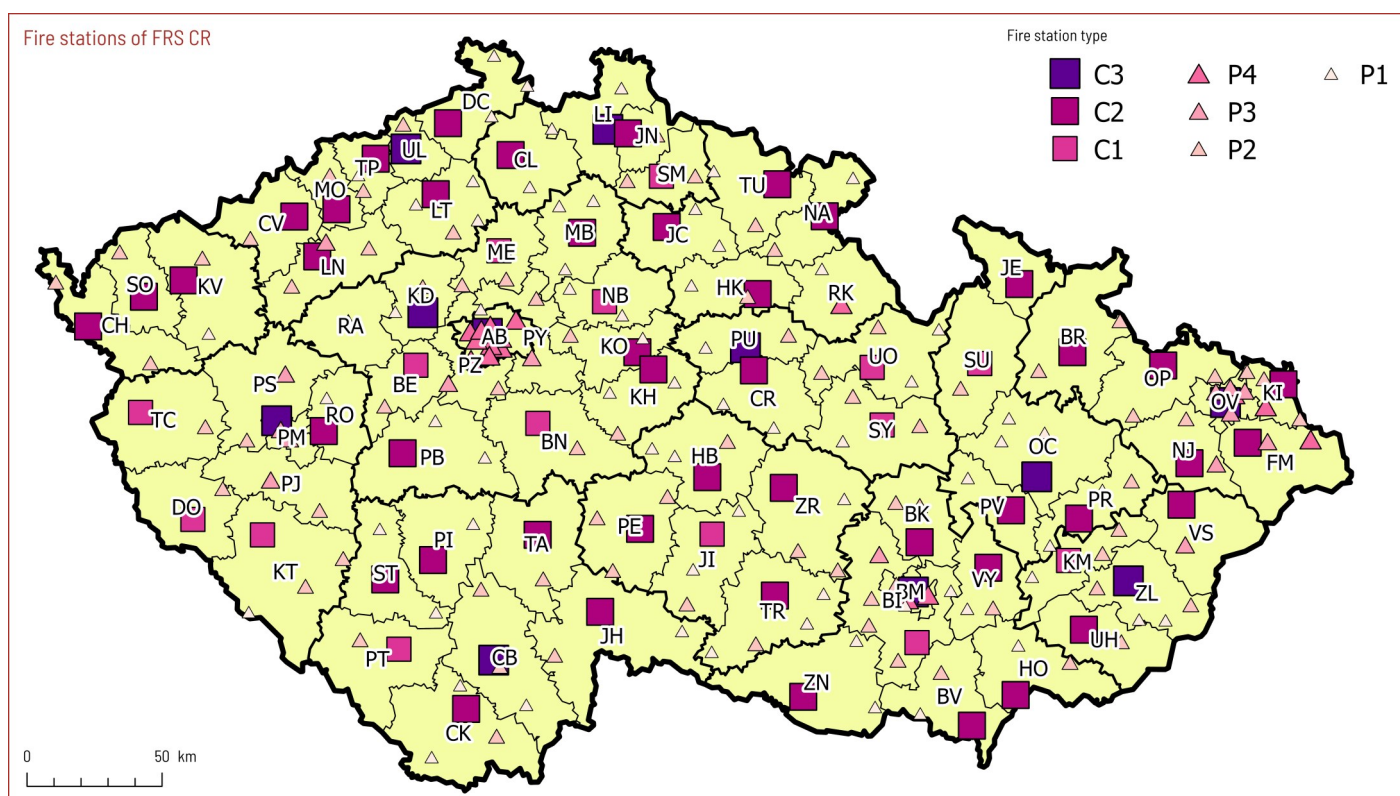
Number of fire protection units by its category

	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
FRS CR - FPU I	246	246	247	246	247
Municipal VFPU	6 288	6 232	6 063	6 035	65 925
FPU II	244	244	244	245	247
FPU III	1 386	1 403	1 407	1 408	1 421
FPU V	4 658	4 585	4 412	4 382	4 257
Enterprises FRS - FPU IV	96	92	93	93	98
of which military FPU	17	16	17	16	20
Enterprises VFPU - FPU VI	102	100	89	89	83

Interventions of fire protection units in districts and regions

District (region)	FRS CR interventions			Municipal VFPU interventions			Enterprises FRS interventions			Enterprises VFPU interentions		Interventions in total	
	Number	Ind. %	% in total	Number	Ind. %	% in total	Number	Ind. %	% in total	Number	% in total	Number	Ind. %
Capital City of Prague	14 893	102	81,9	1 171	75	6,4	2 118	100	11,6	1	0,0	18 183	100
Benešov	1 739	111	49,2	1 749	118	49,5	47	104	1,3	0	0,0	3 535	114
Beroun	1 359	100	63,9	724	87	34,0	45	110	2,1	0	0,0	2 128	96
Kladno	2 103	103	67,2	996	98	31,8	32	76	1,0	0	0,0	3 131	101
Kolín	1 371	105	68,6	563	87	28,2	64	103	3,2	0	0,0	1 998	99
Kutná Hora	983	94	67,6	451	69	31,0	20	50	1,4	0	0,0	1 454	84
Mělník	1 324	101	60,7	689	85	31,6	168	94	7,7	0	0,0	2 181	95
Mladá Boleslav	1 834	105	69,9	689	77	26,2	102	84	3,9	0	0,0	2 625	95
Nymburk	1 520	100	63,8	765	86	32,1	99	91	4,2	0	0,0	2 384	95
Praha-východ	2 478	106	58,2	1 612	84	37,8	170	91	4,0	0	0,0	4 260	96
Praha-západ	2 074	101	56,5	1 465	85	39,9	131	102	3,6	0	0,0	3 670	94
Příbram	1 645	112	47,0	1 837	155	52,5	15	63	0,4	0	0,0	3 497	131
Rakovník	924	123	52,0	831	106	46,8	21	91	1,2	1	0,1	1 777	114
Central Bohemian	19 354	105	59,3	12 371	96	37,9	914	91	2,8	1	0,0	32 640	101
České Budějovice	2 917	106	75,5	773	69	20,0	176	121	4,6	0	0,0	3 866	96
Český Krumlov	1 106	92	63,0	526	60	30,0	124	97	7,1	0	0,0	1 756	80
Jindřichův Hradec	1 239	103	59,3	812	71	38,8	40	69	1,9	0	0,0	2 091	87
Písek	943	111	67,4	419	90	29,9	38	112	2,7	0	0,0	1 400	104
Prachatice	687	86	58,1	474	71	40,1	22	61	1,9	0	0,0	1 183	78
Strakonice	946	104	70,8	344	74	25,7	46	73	3,4	0	0,0	1 336	93
Tábor	1 192	99	69,0	468	67	27,1	68	111	3,9	0	0,0	1 728	88
South Bohemian	9 030	101	67,6	3 816	70	28,6	514	98	3,8	0	0,0	13 360	90
Domažlice	746	91	53,4	629	79	45,0	23	85	1,6	0	0,0	1 398	85
Klatovy	1 663	93	65,7	828	78	32,7	31	107	1,2	8	0,3	2 530	87
Plzeň-jih	918	93	57,1	668	84	41,5	23	177	1,4	0	0,0	1 609	90
Plzeň-město	2 988	100	88,2	301	65	8,9	97	96	2,9	2	0,1	3 388	95
Plzeň-sever	1 178	100	60,2	729	101	37,3	32	110	1,6	17	0,9	1 956	101
Rokycany	809	88	63,6	442	75	34,7	22	116	1,7	0	0,0	1 273	83
Tachov	1 118	94	56,0	848	93	42,5	31	91	1,6	0	0,0	1 997	93
Plzeň	9 420	95	66,6	4 445	83	31,4	259	103	1,8	27	0,2	14 151	91
Cheb	1 534	101	58,5	859	105	32,7	230	120	8,8	0	0,0	2 623	103
Karlovy Vary	1 776	108	54,8	1 349	77	41,6	114	97	3,5	1	0,0	3 240	92
Sokolov	973	90	45,2	1 060	89	49,2	121	108	5,6	0	0,0	2 154	90
Karlovy Vary	4 283	101	53,4	3 268	87	40,8	465	110	5,8	1	0,0	8 017	95
Děčín	2 014	112	50,9	1 850	110	46,7	95	122	2,4	0	0,0	3 959	111
Chomutov	1 343	102	50,1	1 063	99	39,7	274	117	10,2	0	0,0	2 680	102
Litoměřice	1 666	109	65,3	777	100	30,4	109	96	4,3	1	0,0	2 553	105
Louny	1 308	106	60,3	810	126	37,3	51	128	2,4	0	0,0	2 169	113
Most	1 347	106	52,4	575	127	22,4	649	114	25,2	0	0,0	2 571	112
Teplice	1 642	114	60,0	838	90	30,6	247	74	9,0	11	0,4	2 738	101
Ústí nad Labem	1 980	132	62,9	790	110	25,1	376	137	12,0	0	0,0	3 146	126
Ústí nad Labem	11 300	112	57,0	6 703	107	33,8	1 801	110	9,1	12	0,1	19 816	110
Česká Lípa	1 682	106	53,2	1 385	98	43,8	95	103	3,0	1	0,0	3 163	102
Jablonec nad Nisou	1 319	94	63,4	674	81	32,4	87	81	4,2	0	0,0	2 080	89
Liberec	2 502	102	60,4	1 371	69	33,1	269	86	6,5	0	0,0	4 142	88
Semily	1 194	98	56,9	858	86	40,9	45	65	2,1	2	0,1	2 099	92
Liberec	6 697	101	58,3	4 288	82	37,3	496	85	4,3	3	0,0	11 484	92
Hradec Králové	2 235	104	72,2	786	61	25,4	72	113	2,3	1	0,0	3 094	88
Jičín	1 089	100	66,8	484	73	29,7	58	123	3,6	0	0,0	1 631	91
Náchod	1 773	98	61,2	1 087	78	37,5	37	132	1,3	1	0,0	2 898	90
Rychnov nad Kněžnou	1 172	104	49,6	881	92	37,3	312	89	13,2	0	0,0	2 365	97
Trutnov	1 594	99	58,6	1 084	72	39,9	40	167	1,5	1	0,0	2 719	86
Hradec Králové	7 863	101	61,9	4 322	74	34,0	519	101	4,1	3	0,0	12 707	90
Chrudim	1 231	90	54,5	1 013	63	44,8	15	100	0,7	1	0,0	2 260	75
Pardubice	1 938	96	69,5	641	61	23,0	209	106	7,5	0	0,0	2 788	86
Svitavy	1 514	95	67,3	696	59	30,9	39	115	1,7	0	0,0	2 249	80
Ústí nad Orlicí	1 873	95	54,0	1 159	73	33,4	226	97	6,5	208	6,0	3 466	86
Pardubice	6 556	94	60,9	3 509	65	32,6	489	102	4,5	209	1,9	10 763	82

District (region)	FRS CR interventions			Municipal VFPU interventions			Enterprises FRS interventions			Enterprises VFPU interventions		Interventions in total	
	Number	Ind. %	% in total	Number	Ind. %	% in total	Number	Ind. %	% in total	Number	% in total	Number	Ind. %
Havlíčkův Brod	1 448	85	68,3	555	69	26,2	114	77	5,4	2	0,1	2 119	80
Jihlava	1 791	98	64,4	603	74	21,7	189	79	6,8	196	7,1	2 779	92
Pelhřimov	1 340	98	63,7	732	75	34,8	18	82	0,9	12	0,6	2 102	88
Třebíč	1 546	86	64,6	608	69	25,4	238	83	9,9	0	0,0	2 392	81
Žďár nad Sázavou	1 665	91	65,4	787	55	30,9	13	65	0,5	81	3,2	2 546	75
Vysočina	7 790	91	65,3	3 285	67	27,5	572	80	4,8	291	2,4	11 938	83
Blansko	1 325	91	60,1	852	48	38,7	26	130	1,2	0	0,0	2 203	67
Brno-město	5 576	93	86,7	721	57	11,2	131	90	2,0	0	0,0	6 428	86
Brno-venkov	3 223	95	72,3	1 169	61	26,2	67	80	1,5	0	0,0	4 459	82
Břeclav	1 413	100	65,3	712	86	32,9	40	108	1,8	0	0,0	2 165	95
Hodonín	1 477	107	59,1	991	84	39,6	32	89	1,3	0	0,0	2 500	96
Vyškov	1 339	98	73,4	459	58	25,2	27	73	1,5	0	0,0	1 825	83
Znojmo	1 357	97	66,7	640	63	31,5	36	77	1,8	0	0,0	2 033	83
South Moravian	15 710	95	72,7	5 544	63	25,7	359	88	1,7	0	0,0	21 613	84
Jeseník	619	16	54,7	508	8	44,9	5	12	0,4	0	0,0	1 132	11
Olomouc	2 719	98	65,5	1 331	74	32,0	103	100	2,5	0	0,0	4 153	89
Prostějov	1 122	83	59,7	737	53	39,2	20	53	1,1	0	0,0	1 879	68
Přerov	1 643	94	65,9	655	47	26,3	195	143	7,8	0	0,0	2 493	76
Šumperk	1 569	91	55,2	1 215	64	42,8	54	126	1,9	2	0,1	2 840	77
Olomouc	7 672	67	61,4	4 446	35	35,6	377	104	3,0	2	0,0	12 497	51
Kroměříž	1 185	91	67,6	545	47	31,1	24	63	1,4	0	0,0	1 754	70
Uherské Hradiště	1 378	106	58,8	664	62	28,3	20	71	0,9	281	12,0	2 343	88
Vsetín	1 286	91	48,6	1 131	53	42,7	90	62	3,4	140	5,3	2 647	69
Zlín	2 184	99	67,0	879	57	26,9	124	70	3,8	75	2,3	3 262	82
South Bohemian	6 033	97	60,3	3 219	55	32,2	258	66	2,6	496	5,0	10 006	77
Bruntál	1 326	60	57,6	946	38	41,1	25	71	1,1	5	0,2	2 302	49
Frýdek-Místek	2 230	89	54,9	1 422	40	35,0	409	77	10,1	0	0,0	4 061	61
Karviná	2 846	83	76,8	789	35	21,3	73	32	2,0	0	0,0	3 708	63
Nový Jičín	1 521	83	53,6	1 057	31	37,3	259	61	9,1	0	0,0	2 837	50
Opava	1 482	73	57,2	910	19	35,1	198	76	7,6	0	0,0	2 590	36
Ostrava	5 986	90	82,0	767	25	10,5	544	60	7,5	1	0,0	7 298	68
Moravian-Silesian	15 391	83	67,5	5 891	30	25,8	1 508	63	6,6	6	0,0	22 796	56



Incidents with interventions of the fire protection units of the Czech Republic abroad

Type of incident	Fire protection unit	Number	Country
Fires	FRS of the South Bohemian Region	1	Austria
	FRS of the Plzeň Region	2	Germany
	FRS of the Karlovy Vary Region	1	Germany
	FRS of the Liberec Region	5	Poland
	FRS of the Hradec Králové Region	1	Poland
	FRS of the Pardubice Region	2	Poland
	FRS of the South Moravian Region	1	Slovakia
	FRS of the Zlín Region	1	Slovakia
	FRS of the Moravian-Silesian Region	1	Slovakia
	FRS of the South Bohemian Region	1	Austria
Traffic accidents	FRS of the Karlovy Vary Region	2	Germany
	FRS of the Hradec Králové Region	1	Poland
	FRS of the South Moravian Region	2	Austria
	FRS of the Zlín Region	1	Slovakia
	FRS of the Moravian-Silesian Region	3	Poland
Technical accidents	FRS of the Karlovy Vary Region	1	Germany
	FRS of the Liberec Region	2	Poland
False alarms	FRS of the Hradec Králové Region	1	Poland
Total		29	

Humanitarian aid from the Czech Republic abroad is not included in the total number.

Number of firefighter's fatalities and injuries in interventions

Category	2021		2022		2023		2024		2025		Index %	
	F	I	F	I	F	I	F	I	F	I	F	I
Professional	0	292	0	332	1	282	0	300	0	307	x	102
Voluntary	2	182	1	215	0	166	0	226	0	180	x	80
Total	2	474	1	547	1	448	0	526	0	487	x	93

Incidents with the intervention of the chemical laboratory of the FRS CR and aerial means of other services

Region	Chemical laboratory of the FRS CR					Aerial means of other services				
	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Capital of Prague	7	16	2	22	6	1	1	0	2	0
Central Bohemian Region	36	51	37	39	51	14	6	32	35	41
South Bohemian Region	0	0	2	0	11	0	0	2	3	0
Plzeň Region	44	75	69	79	74	0	3	3	6	9
Karlovy Vary Region	1	2	3	0	2	0	2	8	5	1
Ústí nad Labem Region	0	0	1	6	12	1	6	3	7	13
Liberec Region	2	3	1	1	3	0	1	0	0	1
Hradec Králové Region	3	6	4	4	9	6	7	4	5	6
Pardubice Region	20	17	21	21	17	3	1	0	2	0
Vysočina Region	10	4	15	17	20	1	2	2	6	6
South Moravian Region	64	76	81	70	79	31	33	37	36	36
Olomouc Region	4	1	2	2	5	0	1	2	18	2
Zlín Region	2	2	4	2	3	3	7	4	1	5
Moravian-Silesian Region	14	11	14	27	26	2	1	0	12	0
Total	207	264	256	290	318	62	71	97	138	120

Incidents involving aerial means of other services are incidents in which aerial means are used for the benefit of FRS CR (e.g. monitoring, firefighting, rescue of persons).

Incidents with intervention of military fire protection units

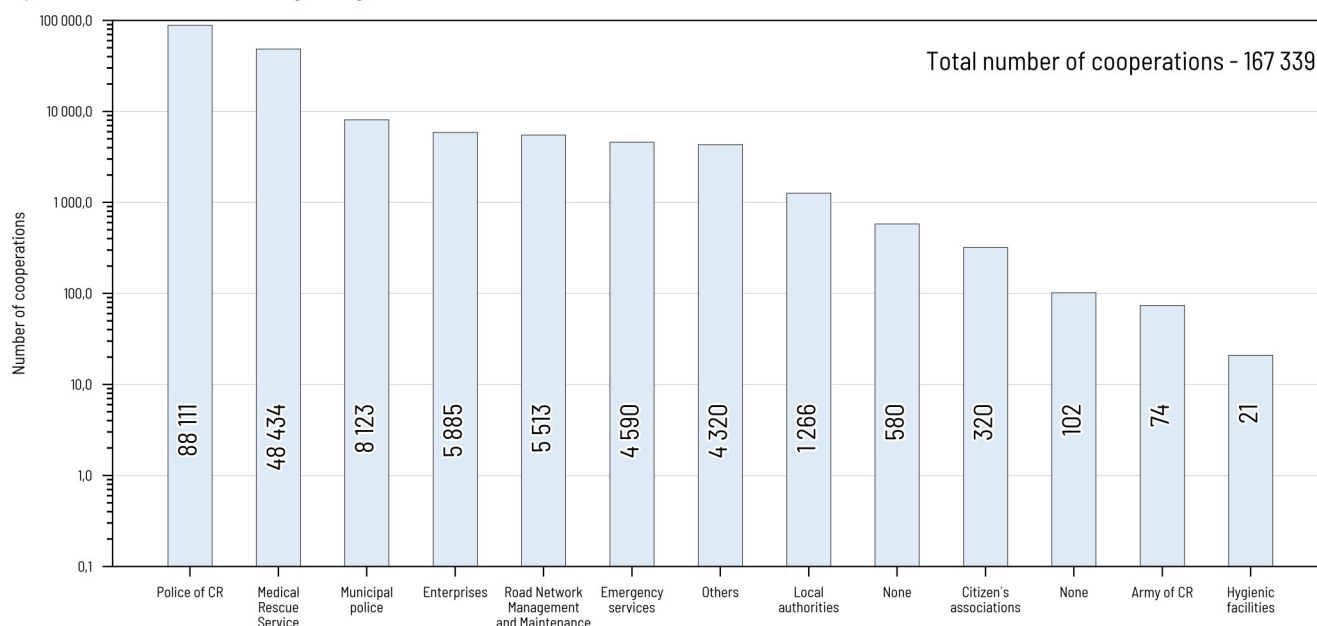
	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	Index %
Fires under MoD area	134	180	93	89	149	167
losses (thousands CZK)	273,4	15 230,0	62 494,0	376,0	1 913,5	509
salvaged values (thousands CZK)	1 850,0	22 400,0	33 597,0	2 750,0	63 250,5	2 300
Fires outside the MoD area	4	25	13	14	11	79
Technical assistances under MoD area	4 126	2 258	4 122	3 742	5 630	150
Technical assistances outside the area of MoD	32	30	0	0	0	x

Particular fire protection units' activities

Activity type	FRS CR		Municipal VFPU		Enterprises FRS		Enterp. VFPU	Total	
	Number	Index %	Number	Index %	Number	Index %	Number	Number	Index %
fire assistance	109	78	686	120	46	164	6	847	113
assistance on searching or elimination of explosives	124	117	17	100	9	225	0	150	117
reconnaissance	130 857	97	53 716	72	9 545	91	700	194 818	88
use of fire extinguisher	454	107	311	109	56	110	12	833	108
use of sprinkling bar or bumper monitor	190	147	258	94	19	112	0	467	111
use of simple fire extinguisher	2 396	124	1 203	130	135	138	0	3 734	126
D water stream	853	120	971	120	71	165	67	1 962	122
C water stream	4 076	108	4 053	104	279	103	45	8 453	106
B water stream	117	97	203	85	9	50	0	329	87
water foam monitor stream water	230	129	217	103	41	128	7	495	116
high-pressure water	6 296	106	2 626	102	326	107	31	9 279	104
use of high-pressure water fog	91	107	19	146	2	25	0	112	106
light expansion foam	1	50	4	400	0	0	0	5	125
medium expansion foam	70	137	26	113	7	140	0	103	126
low expansion foam	78	120	33	300	13	87	0	124	136
soaking agent	355	103	239	134	31	124	1	626	114
powder from mobile equipment	2	22	3	x	1	100	0	6	60
inert gasses from mobile equipment	10	53	0	x	7	70	0	17	59
special technical equipment and extingushing agents	319	112	75	134	7	700	2	403	117
water pumping	771	33	1 052	11	103	27	32	1 958	16
long-distance water supply with hoses	76	205	128	104	2	50	2	208	127
shuttle water supply	452	129	1 503	134	47	204	1	2 003	134
water refill	1 267	113	3 095	124	149	110	2	4 513	120
cooling	993	115	408	101	84	100	17	1 502	110
natural ventilation	4 172	107	1 196	100	270	85	85	5 723	104
forced ventilation	1 853	105	609	103	87	102	4	2 553	104
insulation, separation of substances	48	109	11	85	9	129	1	69	108
neutralisation	21	42	8	114	5	38	0	34	49
dilution	46	79	7	23	16	62	0	69	61
substances pump-over	264	88	27	75	32	213	3	326	92
bordering and obstructing after leaked substance	1 555	98	299	104	115	134	22	1 991	100
collecting of leaked substance (excl. oil substances)	427	101	72	104	62	155	19	580	107
identification of leaked substance	2 077	107	63	100	90	191	3	2 233	108
sampling	502	146	23	153	8	200	1	534	148
gas concetration measurement	4 218	114	284	94	264	106	19	4 785	113
securing of place of accident	15 184	107	4 137	116	607	105	3	19 931	109
securing of place of air equipment landing	902	95	560	96	19	136	0	1 481	95
removing of after-effect traffic accident	9 985	106	2 322	116	710	117	7	13 024	108
traffic control	10 306	107	6 798	87	332	115	8	17 444	98
removing of obstacles from roads and other areas	17 809	84	10 734	54	2 015	81	36	30 594	70
cleaning-up of oil products (vehicle's filling)	14 448	106	3 574	117	607	130	79	18 708	108
fire protection measures	15 375	106	4 133	113	388	122	23	19 919	107
surroundings securing	1 152	100	645	67	65	100	8	1 870	85
lighting the place of intervention	4 115	107	2 353	90	247	106	7	6 722	100
water surface intervention	381	70	148	48	9	64	0	538	62
intervention on and under water surface	240	70	60	19	2	40	0	302	46

Activity type	FRS CR		Municipal VFPU		Enterprises FRS		Enterp. VFPU	Total	
	Number	Index %	Number	Index %	Number	Index %	Number	Number	Index %
operating the dangerous equipment	67	68	31	66	3	38	0	101	66
provisional repair	1 244	73	317	44	125	81	9	1 695	65
building support	90	54	18	49	1	x	0	109	53
construction dismantling	2 495	98	2 319	101	117	103	8	4 939	99
water ray cutting	45	102	1	x	1	x	0	47	107
water, gas, electricity etc. closing	2 771	103	589	88	64	102	8	3 432	100
breaking into closed space	15 594	101	1 916	104	107	82	7	17 624	101
snow and ice removing	479	79	44	44	37	79	1	561	74
intervention at height using climbing equipment	58	171	26	108	20	77	2	106	123
intervention at height and depths	4 350	85	790	71	76	72	11	5 227	82
persons searching	586	109	710	104	46	87	0	1 342	105
searching persons in rubbles	16	73	8	100	0	x	0	24	80
searching and rescue of persons from water	153	57	62	42	0	0	0	215	51
extrication of persons from depth	141	121	40	138	1	33	0	182	122
extrication of persons at heights	100	85	27	96	5	250	2	134	91
extrication of persons from crashed vehicles	1 294	107	376	109	37	123	0	1 707	108
extrication of persons from lifts	1 678	115	147	165	176	102	4	2 005	116
extrication of persons from collapsed buildings	18	150	7	70	0	0	0	25	109
transport of patients	14 958	109	5 122	112	479	89	38	20 597	109
rescue of persons - another	6 836	106	935	96	156	94	45	7 972	105
pre-medical treatment	8 198	111	3 221	113	445	80	107	11 971	110
use of defibrillator (AED)	399	104	656	113	14	127	0	1 069	109
cooperation in medical treatment of patient	6 478	107	2 144	106	116	76	15	8 753	106
extrication of material	525	77	152	41	33	62	2	712	64
capture of animals including searching	1 319	100	459	105	65	88	0	1 843	100
capture and elimination of insects	2 568	62	2 261	54	137	87	9	4 975	58
evacuation of inhabitants from objects	583	96	244	41	234	92	5	1 066	73
evacuation of inhabitants - areal	50	43	30	20	15	125	0	95	34
evacuation of material	233	96	224	63	11	65	0	468	76
evacuation of animals, rescue of animals	1 077	104	461	91	17	89	0	1 555	100
establishment and providing operation in evac. center	9	82	14	33	0	x	0	23	43
marking of dangerous areas	549	70	216	32	17	74	1	783	53
decontamination of persons, incl. firefighters	142	145	9	60	11	50	0	162	120
decontamination of premises (ozonisation, dry fog)	28	156	2	100	3	100	0	33	143
decontamination of equipment	143	223	11	65	10	67	1	165	172
floods - preparedness measures	19	3	82	2	4	22	0	105	3
floods - elimination of after-effect	46	2	192	3	1	2	0	239	3
transport of drinking water, food and articles for survival	35	18	67	19	3	100	0	105	19
transport, delivery of material aid	84	28	19	3	1	20	0	104	12
dispensing and distribution of drinking water and food	80	103	87	34	5	100	0	172	51
providing of technical equipment for IRS bodies	668	104	219	98	13	144	0	900	103
logistics	343	79	148	45	11	157	0	502	65
water streams monitoring	212	37	130	5	21	41	0	363	11
waiting for special services	2 115	106	427	92	184	106	3	2 729	104
taking pictures, videos	48 503	102	4 638	76	3 571	95	31	56 743	99
use of thermal imaging camera	10 964	113	3 128	127	724	106	24	14 840	115
standby on the place of intervention	2 969	102	6 690	111	421	159	3	10 083	109
standby on own fire station	12	109	845	89	13	186	0	870	90
standby on the fire station	251	69	549	85	1	50	0	801	79
others	5 629	91	2 341	73	1 215	96	30	9 215	86
fire protection unit didn't intervene (call off on the way to accident)	6 832	103	4 043	100	415	108	2	11 292	102
Total	409 303	99	156 403	74	26 130	94	1 621	593 157	91

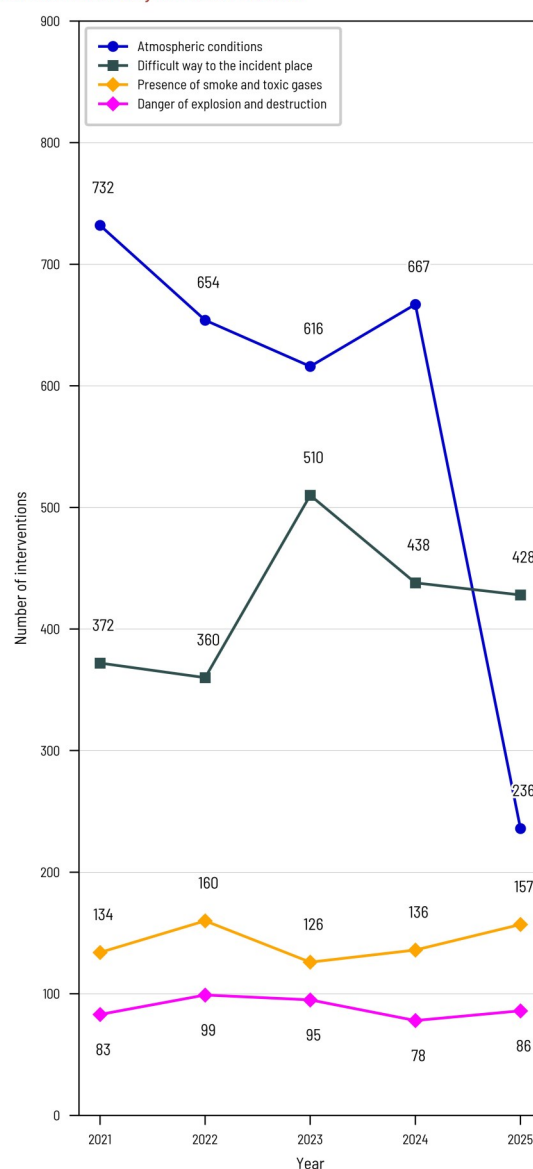
Cooperation of the fire units during emergencies



Negative influences by the interventions

Type	Number	Index %
Late arrival of fire protection units		
malfunction of fire report office	11	122
failure of communication means	225	98
late reporting after noticing	11	367
late alarm declaration after reporting	7	50
late departure/response after alarm declaring	72	61
difficult road access to the area of intervention	428	98
vehicle malfunction on the road	20	167
requested local fire protection unit did not depart to the area of intervention	54	115
late request of auxiliary fire protection units	1	100
others	61	111
Firefighting conditions		
lack of resources	9	39
lack of basic firefighting equipment	14	93
lack of special firefighting equipment	15	65
lack of water	15	115
lack of other firefighting means/agents	2	x
lack of protective equipment	3	60
firefighting equipment failure	84	99
incorrect deployment of firefighting forces and means	13	186
inaccurate cooperation with owner/user	67	96
others	20	118
Intervention impeding circumstances		
fume and presence of gaseous toxic substances	157	115
radiant heat, melting of flammable substances	39	118
electric current turned on	23	66
explosion or destruction danger	86	110
improper departure area	42	88
improper intervention or evacuation ways	53	91
temperature below -10 °C	28	112
other influences of atmospheric conditions	208	32
negative influence of technological disposition	14	70
others	20	59

Negative influences by the interventions



Selected fires

Region	Date	Description (type of the event, place and detailed information)
Capital of Prague	6. 12.	Fire in an industrial and administrative building, Prague-Strašnice, smoke and presence of toxic fumes, entry into a closed space, intervention at height and depths, collapse of structures, dismantling of structures, use of wetting agent, long-distance transport of water, use of a thermal camera, Technical Institute of Fire Protection called
	6. 3.	Fire in a storage hall, Předměřice nad Jizerou, Mladá Boleslav district, smoke and presence of toxic fumes, establishment of an intervention commander's staff and a mobile operational workplace, entry into a closed space, dismantling of structures, intervention at height and depths, evacuation of objects, use of a thermal camera, use of a drone, long-distance transport of water, measurement of gas concentrations, intervention of the Kamenice CHL, deployment of the Rescue Unit of the FRS, Technical Institute of Fire Protection called, detection of shortcomings in compliance with the fire safety documentation
Central Bohemian Region	22. 10.	Fire in storage halls and administrative buildings, Nehvizdy, Prague-East district, partial collapse of the roof structure, smoke and presence of toxic fumes, establishment of an intervention commander's staff and a mobile operational workplace, intervention at height and depths, use of Cobra equipment, dismantling of structures, long-distance water transport, use of wetting agent, deployment of positive pressure ventilation, traffic control on roads, use of a drone, use of a thermal camera, intervention of the Kamenice CHL, use of forces and resources of the Prague FRS, deployment of the Rescue Unit of the FRS, Technical Institute of Fire Protection called, identification of shortcomings in the organizational security of the fire department, 2 firefighters injured
	17. 2.	Fire in a vulcanization furnace, Rokycany-Plzeňské Předměstí, late alert notification compared to the time of observation, an employee tried to extinguish the fire before the arrival of the FPU, smoke and presence of toxic fumes, electricity not switched off, severe frost difficulty, multiple hotspots, entry into a closed space, dismantling of structures, evacuation of people, rescue of people, evacuation of objects, intervention at height and depths, use of heavy foam and wetting agent, lack of water, cooling, long-distance transport of water, waterjet cutting, use of a thermal camera, FPU deployment
Plzeň	28. 4.	Fire in a paint shop, Chodová Planá, Tachov district, smoke and presence of toxic fumes, presence of flammable liquids and pressure cylinders, danger of explosion or destruction, rescue of people, evacuation of people, intervention at height and depths, entry into a confined space, dismantling of structures, waterjet cutting, cooling, long-distance water transport, use of a drone, use of a thermal camera, use of forces and resources of the Karlovy Vary FRS, Technical Institute of Fire Protection called, detection of inadequate or missing fire safety documentation, detection of shortcomings in compliance with fire safety documentation
	2. 1.	Fire in a residential building with special-needs housing units, Karlovy Vary-Drahovice, inadequate FPU access, smoke and presence of toxic fumes, rescue of people, evacuation of people, entry into enclosed spaces, deployment of positive pressure ventilation, use of a thermal camera
Karlovy Vary Region	11. 1.	Fire in a restaurant, Most, presence of pressure cylinders, danger of explosion or destruction, heat radiation and spreading of flammable materials, smoke and presence of toxic fumes, danger of collapse of structures, rescue of people, evacuation of people, evacuation of objects, entry into a confined space, cooling, shoring, dismantling of structures, removal of obstacles from roads and other spaces, use of a drone, use of a thermal camera, demolition work, deployment of the Rescue Unit of the FRS, Technical Institute of Fire Protection called, structural engineer called, finding of inadequate or missing fire safety documentation, 1 injured firefighter
	25. 10.	Fire in a storage hall, Bohušovice nad Ohří, Litoměřice district, presence of pressure cylinders, danger of explosion or destruction, smoke and presence of toxic fumes, evacuation of objects, dismantling of structures, intervention at height and depths, entry into a confined space, long-distance water transport, traffic control on roads, use of a drone, use of a thermal camera, deployment of the Rescue Unit of the Fire Rescue Service, structural engineer called, Technical Institute of Fire Protection called, 1 injured firefighter
Hradec Králové Region	20. 5.	Fire in a poultry farm building, Kosičky, Hradec Králové district, an employee tried to extinguish the fire before the arrival of the FPU, smoke and the presence of toxic fumes, rescue of people, first aid, intervention at height and depths, deployment of positive pressure ventilation, traffic control on roads, cooling, long-distance water transport, use of a drone, use of a thermal camera, detection of inadequate or missing fire safety documentation
	25. 3.	Fire in a melting furnace, Polička-Bořiny, Svitavy district, danger of explosion or destruction, establishment of the intervention commander's staff, rescue of persons, evacuation of persons, extinguishing with special technical means and extinguishing agents, intervention at height and depths, removal of obstacles from roads and other areas, cooling, use of a drone, use of a thermal camera, demolition work, use of forces and means of the Olomouc Region FRS, deployment of the Rescue Unit of the FRS, structural engineer called, cooperation with the Pyrotechnic Service of the Czech Police
Pardubice Region	21. 11.	Fire in industrial halls, Vysoké Mýto-Litomyšlské Předměstí, Ústí nad Orlicí district, smoke and presence of toxic fumes, establishment of the intervention commander's staff, evacuation of people, entry into a confined space, collapse of structures, dismantling of structures, intervention at height and depths, use of wetting agent, long-distance water transport, use of a drone, use of a thermal camera, intervention of the CHL of the Institute of Population Protection, deployment of the Rescue Unit of the FRS, Technical Institute of Fire Protection called
	18. 2.	Fire in a laboratory of an educational facility, Brno-Královo Pole, smoke and presence of toxic fumes, evacuation of people, entry into a confined space, cooling, use of positive pressure ventilation, use of a thermal camera
South Moravian Region	11. 6.	Fire of an apartment building, Brno-Chrlice, smoke and presence of toxic fumes, establishment of the intervention commander's staff and a mobile operational workplace, evacuation of people, intervention at height and depths, evacuation and rescue of animals, entry into a confined space, dismantling of structures, use of heavy foam and wetting agent, use of a drone, use of a thermal camera, structural engineer called, 4 firefighters injured
	24. 11.	Fire in the aeroservice hall, Brno-Tuřany, difficult route to the scene of the intervention, severe frost and heavy snow difficulty, smoke and the presence of toxic fumes, intervention at height and depths, dismantling of structures, entry into a confined space, cooling, use of a thermal camera, Technical Institute of Fire Protection called
Zlín Region	10. 11.	Fire of a school roof, Zlín-Jižní Svahy, inadequate access area, risk of explosion or destruction, smoke and presence of gaseous toxic substances, multiple hotspots, evacuation of people, evacuation of objects, entry into a confined space, dismantling of structures, partial collapse of the roof structure, intervention at height and depths, traffic control on roads, cooling, extinguishing with special technical means and extinguishing agents, use of Cobra equipment, use of a drone, use of a thermal camera, detection of inadequate or missing fire safety documentation, detection of shortcomings in compliance with fire safety documentation
	22. 8.	Fire in storage halls, Ostrava-Třebovice, smoke and presence of toxic fumes, heat radiation and spreading of flammable materials, establishment of the intervention commander's staff, entry into a confined space, intervention at height and depths, dismantling of structures, partial collapse of the roof structure, long-distance water transport, use of a drone, use of a thermal camera, bringing out of burning material using a loader, intervention of the CHL of Frenštát pod Radhoštěm, measurement of gas concentrations, deployment of the Rescue Unit of the FRS, structural engineer called
Moravian-Silesian Region		

Cause	Number of fatalities	Number of injuries	Number of rescued or evacuated persons	Direct losses (mil CZK)	Salvaged values (mil CZK)	Number of units	Stage of alert
technical failure				200,0	200,0	16	2.
under investigation				92,0	1,0	21	3.
under investigation		2		103,0	100,0	36	3.
technical failure		4	123	20,0	100,0	13	3.
technical failure, explosion	2	1	41	50,0	150,0	14	2.
technical failure	1		96	0,8	10,0	17	3.
negligence	7	9	18	5,0	15,0	20	2.
technical failure		1		40,0		22	3.
negligence		1	1	35,0	60,0	15	3.
technical failure, explosion		1	830	120,0		16	3.
technical failure		1		800,0		27	3.
technical failure			700	19,5	500,0	5	1.
negligence		4	8	120,0	300,0	28	Special
technical failure				20,0	315,0	10	3.
negligence			23	11,5	50,0	13	3.
under investigation				60,0	80,0	28	3.

EMERGENCY COMMUNICATION

Emergency communication is a service of the state that ensures the protection of basic human rights - protection of life, health and property. Based on the information received from emergency communication, the IRS units initiate their activities, in particular they carry out a call and intervention at the place of the reported event.

Emergency communications are working:

- continuously,
- for all citizens,
- throughout the territory,
- free of charge,
- in all telephone networks and
- from all telecommunications terminals.

Emergency communication includes calling, texting and other communication methods suitable for this purpose.

The Fire Rescue Service of the Czech Republic receives emergency communications on the national number 150 and the unified European number 112. To receive emergency communications, the Fire Rescue Service of the Czech Republic operates nationwide modern telecommunications technology deployed in 14 regional call centres, which are interconnected, share information about emergencies and back each other up.

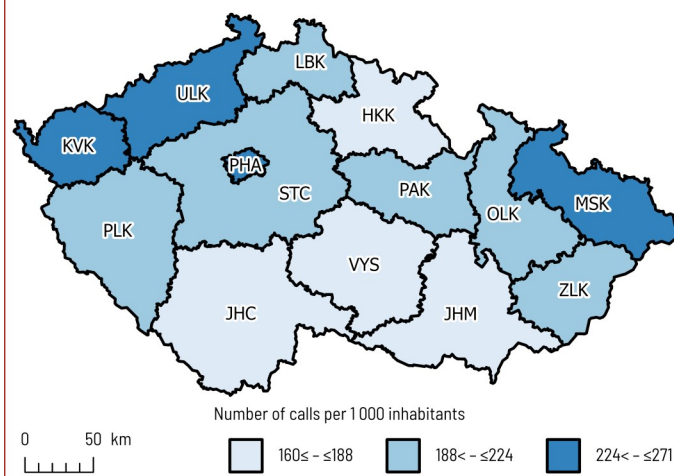
The unified European emergency number 112 can be called free of charge from landlines and mobiles in all EU Member States, as well as in some European countries outside the EU - Albania, Georgia, Moldova, Iceland, Montenegro, Norway, Serbia, Switzerland and Turkey. Emergency SMS communication to emergency numbers 112 and 150 is available only

for subscribers with Czech SIM cards. For roaming subscribers, emergency SMS to a long number is available.

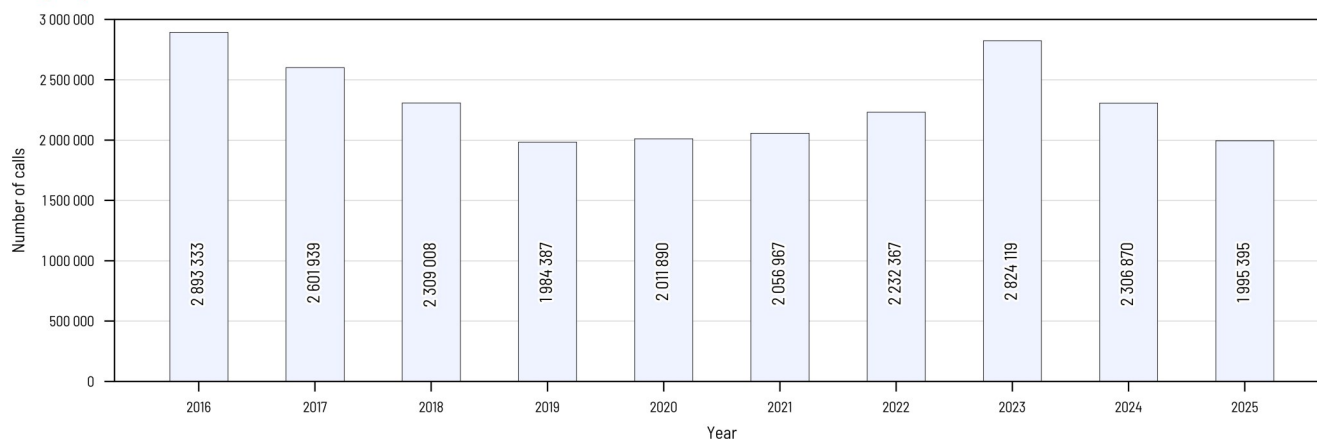
The unified European emergency number 112 is operated in the Czech Republic together with the national emergency numbers and is currently guaranteed to receive emergency communications in Czech, English and German.

In 2025, a total of 2,272,748 calls were directed to the emergency call centres of the Fire and Rescue Service of the Czech Republic - 1,995,395 calls to the 112 line and 277,353 calls to the 150 line and a total of 64,446 incoming emergency SMS.

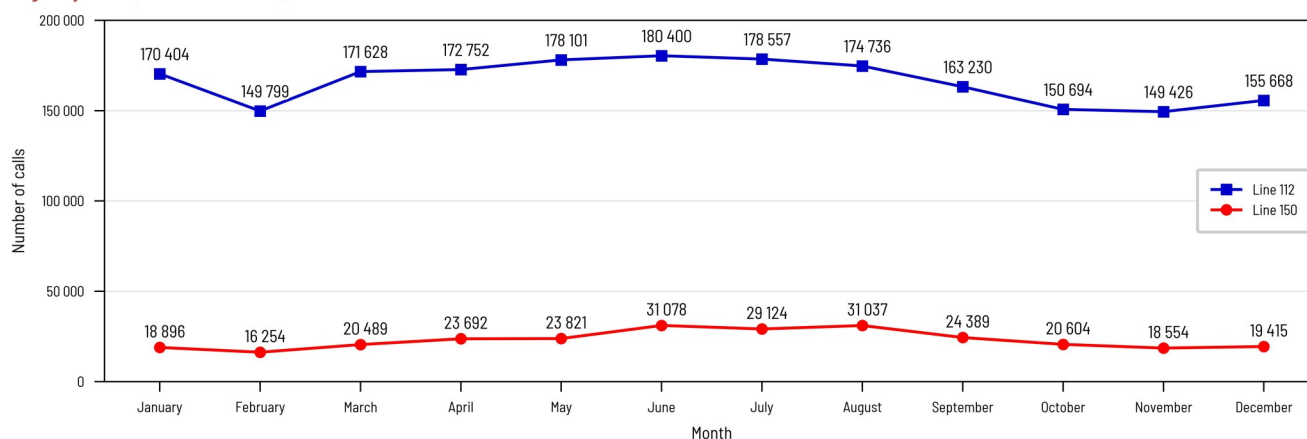
Emergency calls (lines 112 and 150)



Emergency calls



Emergency calls (lines 112 and 150)



FIRES

Basic indicators

Indicator	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	Index %
Number of fires	16 162	20 813	17 758	17 630	19 031	108
of which fires without involvement	451	423	483	449	450	100
Losses (CZK)	4 348 129 900	5 760 471 900	5 663 721 500	3 708 229 000	5 267 814 600	142
Salvaged values (CZK)	16 634 591 300	12 686 423 500	27 879 486 500	31 579 946 700	21 572 885 000	68
Fatalities in direct context	90	101	83	77	93	121
Total fatalities	110	128	105	107	113	106
Injuries	1 221	1 552	1 410	1 493	1 572	105
Evacuated persons	8 160	12 499	14 057	18 759	16 618	89
Rescued persons	1 250	1 298	1 374	1 509	1 605	106

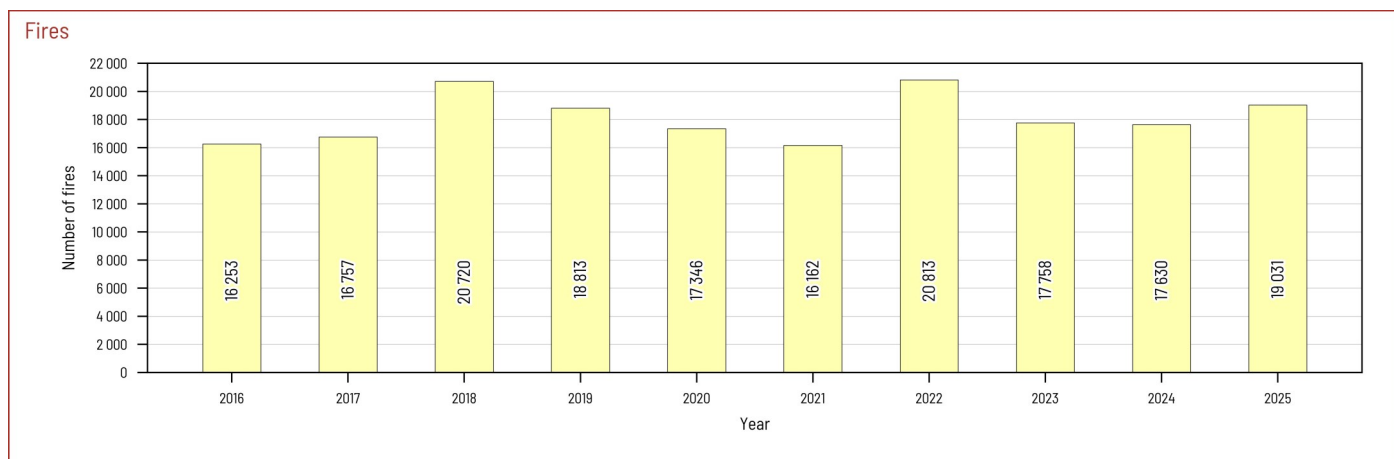
In 2025, there were 7.9% more fires in the Czech Republic than in 2024. This is reflected in a significant increase in direct damage, which rose by 42.1%, whilst the value of property saved by the timely intervention of FPU's fell by 31.7%. Nevertheless, the value of property saved continues to be four times higher than direct damages.

The number of fire-related fatalities rose by 5.6% year-on-year. A total of 113 people died during fires in 2025, 93 of whom died as a direct result of the fire. 1,572 people were injured, which also represents an increase of 5.3%.

Firefighters directly rescued 1,605 people during fires, and a further 16,618 people were evacuated to safety.

In the Czech Republic, an average of 52 fires a day occurred in 2025. The average daily damage amounted to 14.4 million CZK, whilst the value of property saved by the timely intervention of the fire service amounted to 59.1 million CZK per day.

The total number of fires also includes 15 incidents abroad for which FPU's from the Czech Republic were activated. These involved fires in buildings, vehicles, the natural environment and open spaces.



Number of fires with loss 1 million CZK and higher

Year	Number of fires	Share %	Losses (thous CZK)	Share %
2021	467	2,9	3 701 956,8	85,1
2022	550	2,6	5 021 151,0	87,2
2023	531	3,0	4 925 208,6	87,0
2024	602	3,4	2 927 108,0	78,9
2025	667	3,5	4 427 617,3	84,1

Fatalities and injuries in fires

F (DC) - fatalities in direct context

Category	2022			2023			2024			2025			Index %		
	F (DC)	F	I	F (DC)	F	I	F (DC)	F	I	F (DC)	F	I	F (DC)	F	I
Children under 15 years	2	5	82	3	3	61	0	0	112	0	0	78	x	x	70
Persons from 15 to 65 years	51	67	953	56	74	926	41	62	1 025	55	70	1 033	134	113	101
Persons over 65 years	48	55	237	24	27	193	36	45	178	38	43	205	106	96	115
Professional firefighters	-	0	148	-	1	121	-	0	112	-	0	137	-	x	122
Voluntary firefighters	-	1	132	-	0	109	-	0	66	-	0	119	-	x	180
Total	101	128	1 552	83	105	1 410	77	107	1 493	93	113	1 572	121	106	105

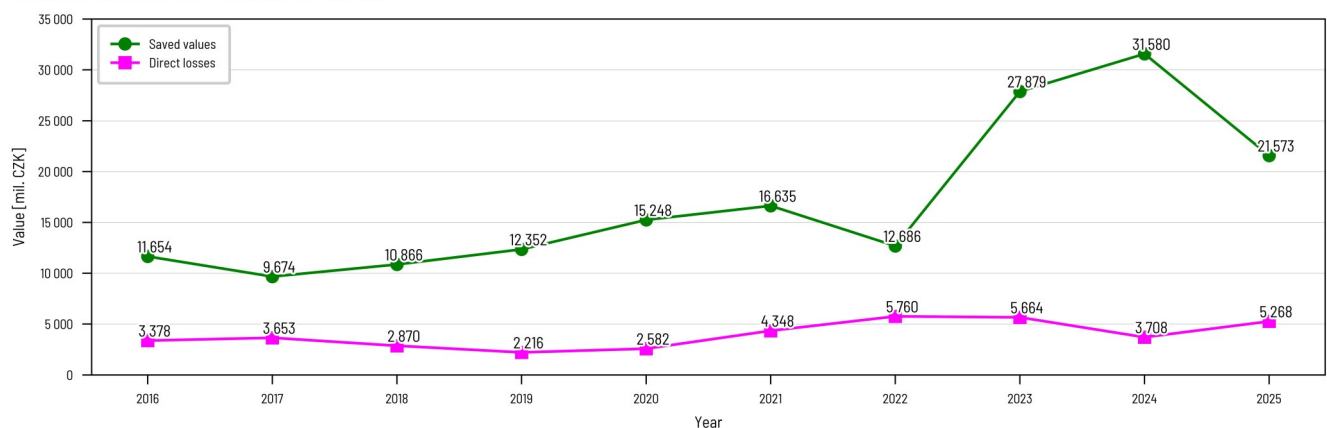
District (region)	Number of fires	Share %	Index %	Number per 1 000 inhabitants	Losses (thous CZK)	Share %	Salvaged values (thous CZK)	Share %	Fatalities in direct context	Total fatalities	Injuries
Capital of Prague	2 255	12,79	109	1,7	158 658,5	4,28	8 878 839,5	28,12	5	7	87
Benešov	238	1,35	93	2,3	22 039,0	0,59	76 165,0	0,24	0	0	15
Beroun	174	0,99	92	1,7	121 604,0	3,28	475 356,0	1,51	0	0	33
Kladno	342	1,94	95	2,0	83 984,0	2,26	222 783,0	0,71	0	0	23
Kolín	186	1,06	116	1,7	60 626,0	1,63	192 481,0	0,61	2	2	22
Kutná Hora	121	0,69	88	1,5	24 770,0	0,67	544 091,0	1,72	0	0	9
Mělník	183	1,04	93	1,6	45 198,0	1,22	92 161,0	0,29	0	0	22
Mladá Boleslav	211	1,20	112	1,6	45 823,0	1,24	188 380,0	0,60	1	2	14
Nymburk	184	1,04	95	1,7	30 431,0	0,82	140 430,0	0,44	1	1	16
Praha-východ	321	1,82	106	1,6	139 848,0	3,77	349 046,0	1,11	1	1	29
Praha-západ	268	1,52	106	1,7	62 647,0	1,69	99 363,0	0,31	1	1	18
Příbram	229	1,30	82	1,9	28 408,0	0,77	316 785,0	1,00	0	0	18
Rakovník	110	0,62	85	2,0	26 778,0	0,72	56 141,0	0,18	0	0	9
Central Bohemia	2 567	14,56	97	1,8	692 156,0	18,67	2 753 182,0	8,72	6	7	228
České Budějovice	274	1,55	80	1,4	27 153,8	0,73	63 444,0	0,20	2	2	26
Český Krumlov	142	0,81	108	2,3	29 486,4	0,80	111 588,0	0,35	2	2	6
Jindřichův Hradec	122	0,69	67	1,3	36 786,0	0,99	73 090,0	0,23	1	1	8
Písek	133	0,75	102	1,8	42 414,9	1,14	99 927,0	0,32	0	0	5
Prachatice	94	0,53	92	1,8	9 994,5	0,27	45 155,0	0,14	0	0	6
Strakonice	102	0,58	97	1,4	18 664,0	0,50	34 240,0	0,11	2	5	13
Tábor	164	0,93	93	1,6	22 168,0	0,60	50 427,0	0,16	1	1	3
South Bohemia	1 031	5,85	88	1,6	186 667,6	5,03	477 871,0	1,51	8	11	67
Domažlice	74	0,42	67	1,3	9 590,0	0,26	54 350,0	0,17	0	0	9
Klatovy	142	0,81	89	1,6	34 391,2	0,93	117 985,0	0,37	0	2	15
Plzeň-jih	106	0,60	88	0,5	26 223,3	0,71	65 220,0	0,21	0	1	6
Plzeň-město	333	1,89	95	4,7	58 668,2	1,58	489 255,5	1,55	0	0	24
Plzeň-sever	157	0,89	81	1,9	123 974,5	3,34	271 002,0	0,86	0	0	19
Rokycany	93	0,53	101	1,9	9 479,7	0,26	137 117,0	0,43	0	1	7
Tachov	123	0,70	86	2,2	12 515,3	0,34	379 370,0	1,20	0	0	7
Plzeň	1 028	5,83	88	1,7	274 842,2	7,41	1 514 299,5	4,80	0	4	87
Cheb	215	1,22	93	2,3	13 777,6	0,37	55 921,0	0,18	0	3	18
Karlovy Vary	233	1,32	92	2,0	30 838,0	0,83	108 114,0	0,34	1	2	38
Sokolov	171	0,97	89	2,0	21 697,5	0,59	71 872,0	0,23	1	1	29
Karlovy Vary	619	3,51	91	2,1	66 313,1	1,79	235 907,0	0,75	2	6	85
Děčín	280	1,59	121	2,2	60 970,5	1,64	416 128,0	1,32	3	4	38
Chomutov	241	1,37	98	1,9	111 056,1	2,99	354 155,7	1,12	1	1	26
Litoměřice	198	1,12	97	1,7	71 981,0	1,94	5 107 091,0	16,17	2	3	27
Louny	180	1,02	90	2,1	54 707,5	1,48	269 227,5	0,85	0	0	14
Most	247	1,40	93	2,3	65 967,0	1,78	1 434 010,0	4,54	1	1	23
Teplice	313	1,78	118	2,5	22 639,0	0,61	141 154,5	0,45	0	0	32
Ústí nad Labem	267	1,51	93	2,2	28 063,0	0,76	78 710,0	0,25	1	2	24
Ústí nad Labem	1 726	9,79	102	2,1	415 384,1	11,20	7 800 476,7	24,70	8	11	184
Česká Lípa	202	1,15	100	2,0	37 005,5	1,00	329 597,0	1,04	1	1	16
Jablonec nad Nisou	161	0,91	107	1,7	68 543,1	1,85	208 000,0	0,66	0	0	29
Liberec	368	2,09	110	2,0	61 901,9	1,67	87 445,0	0,28	2	3	59
Semily	126	0,71	102	1,7	41 180,0	1,11	248 401,0	0,79	1	1	13
Liberec	857	4,86	106	1,9	208 630,5	5,63	873 443,0	2,77	4	5	117

District (region)	Number of fires	Share %	Index %	Number per 1 000 inhabitants	Losses (thous CZK)	Share %	Salvaged values (thous CZK)	Share %	Fatalities in direct context	Total fatalities	Injuries
Hradec Králové	259	1,36	114	1,5	58 830,5	1,12	380 007,0	1,76	1	4	24
Jičín	122	0,64	100	1,5	8 649,0	0,16	38 940,0	0,18	0	0	8
Náchod	197	1,04	142	1,8	49 072,1	0,93	397 779,0	1,84	3	3	27
Rychnov nad Kněžnou	137	0,72	96	1,7	16 553,0	0,31	229 965,0	1,07	1	1	14
Trutnov	188	0,99	112	1,6	18 464,5	0,35	287 999,0	1,34	0	0	24
Hradec Králové	903	4,74	113	1,6	151 569,1	2,88	1 334 690,0	6,19	5	8	97
Chrudim	177	0,93	102	1,7	22 543,0	0,43	317 925,0	1,47	1	1	21
Pardubice	273	1,43	122	1,5	26 731,2	0,51	412 657,0	1,91	1	1	26
Svitavy	173	0,91	102	1,7	161 981,0	3,07	301 524,5	1,40	2	2	7
Ústí nad Orlicí	205	1,08	107	1,5	845 172,4	16,04	284 300,0	1,32	1	1	17
Pardubice	828	4,35	109	1,6	1 056 427,6	20,05	1 316 406,5	6,10	5	5	71
Havlíčkův Brod	165	0,87	100	1,7	41 343,8	0,78	337 424,0	1,56	0	0	8
Jihlava	223	1,17	113	1,9	58 428,5	1,11	457 229,0	2,12	0	1	5
Pelhřimov	178	0,94	141	2,4	40 652,0	0,77	141 340,0	0,66	1	3	27
Třebíč	139	0,73	99	1,3	61 640,9	1,17	144 966,5	0,67	0	0	14
Žďar nad Sázavou	164	0,86	91	1,4	42 466,5	0,81	146 992,0	0,68	2	2	9
Vysočina	869	4,57	108	1,7	244 531,7	4,64	1 227 951,5	5,69	3	6	63
Blansko	138	0,73	99	1,2	40 307,4	0,77	59 648,8	0,28	0	0	10
Brno-město	685	3,60	111	1,7	232 953,8	4,42	2 406 102,4	11,15	2	3	62
Brno-venkov	331	1,74	113	1,4	83 942,9	1,59	440 290,0	2,04	2	2	28
Břeclav	135	0,71	96	1,1	18 952,2	0,36	236 763,0	1,10	1	1	8
Hodonín	230	1,21	110	1,5	51 224,1	0,97	181 963,7	0,84	1	1	39
Vyškov	122	0,64	118	1,3	60 117,6	1,14	155 199,0	0,72	0	2	14
Znojmo	170	0,89	104	1,5	26 942,3	0,51	339 921,9	1,58	0	1	8
South Moravian	1 811	9,52	109	1,5	514 440,3	9,77	3 819 888,8	17,71	6	10	169
Jeseník	58	0,30	107	1,6	6 269,0	0,12	39 950,0	0,19	0	0	7
Olomouc	347	1,82	97	1,4	70 517,3	1,34	252 345,3	1,17	3	3	29
Prostějov	155	0,81	105	1,4	161 123,6	3,06	118 667,0	0,55	0	0	17
Přerov	227	1,19	139	1,8	146 010,5	2,77	87 267,5	0,40	2	2	19
Šumperk	149	0,78	87	1,2	39 816,5	0,76	383 811,0	1,78	1	1	20
Olomouc	936	4,92	105	1,5	423 736,9	8,04	882 040,8	4,09	6	6	92
Kroměříž	157	0,82	138	1,5	35 976,1	0,68	83 228,0	0,39	0	0	11
Uherské Hradiště	137	0,72	105	1,0	30 741,0	0,58	64 600,0	0,30	0	0	24
Vsetín	213	1,12	107	1,5	132 101,7	2,51	151 369,5	0,70	2	2	18
Zlín	280	1,47	143	1,5	52 489,4	1,00	144 577,0	0,67	3	3	24
Zlín	787	4,14	123	1,4	251 308,2	4,77	443 774,5	2,06	5	5	77
Bruntál	198	1,04	117	2,2	32 828,2	0,62	723 038,0	3,35	1	1	9
Frýdek-Místek	313	1,64	100	1,5	60 106,0	1,14	319 525,0	1,48	2	2	37
Karviná	399	2,10	96	1,7	24 081,0	0,46	111 050,0	0,51	2	2	41
Nový Jičín	236	1,24	98	1,6	18 256,0	0,35	265 625,0	1,23	0	0	25
Opava	235	1,23	121	1,3	17 579,7	0,33	103 918,0	0,48	3	3	23
Ostrava-město	748	3,93	116	2,4	127 921,8	2,43	220 841,0	1,02	2	2	42
Moravian-Silesian	2 129	11,19	107	1,8	280 772,7	5,33	1 743 997,0	8,08	10	10	177
CR	19 031	100,00	108	1,7	5 267 814,6	100,00	21 572 885,0	100,00	93	113	1 572

Fires by place of origin

Building, object	Number of fires	Index %	Losses (thous CZK)	Index %	Salvaged values (thous CZK)	Fatalities in direct context	Total fatalities	Injuries
Civil buildings, incl. buildings for transport and lines	937	102	630 421,30	101	4 240 236,50	16	17	158
Housing funds	1 416	97	488 703,10	161	2 256 947,00	19	21	467
Family houses and other buildings for housing	2 172	107	746 172,70	118	3 510 710,50	28	30	358
Buildings and halls for production and services	399	100	1 381 982,10	168	4 923 196,30	2	3	41
Energetic production buildings	92	85	21 139,30	27	198 520,00	0	0	7
Buildings and objects for parking	178	106	155 563,00	120	416 470,00	1	1	33
Buildings for storage (excl. agricultural)	72	96	506 926,00	184	668 970,00	0	0	8
Buildings for storage of agricultural products	37	106	82 491,50	144	125 780,00	0	0	5
Buildings for arable and animal farming	53	161	69 341,00	316	206 230,00	0	0	7
Agricultural objects	35	167	26 980,00	1 220	444 580,00	0	0	1
Objects outside the buildings (excl. agricultural)	292	101	23 416,00	80	442 149,00	1	1	2
Objects under construction and reconstructions	36	124	38 925,00	308	78 850,00	0	0	1
Provisional and purpose objects at buildings	739	110	120 742,50	119	652 546,50	8	9	66
Means of transport and working machineries	2 461	103	868 193,50	165	1 386 247,10	7	19	206
Agricultural areas and natural environment	338	109	10 137,20	117	89 855,10	0	0	4
Forests	1 520	118	18 064,30	176	199 862,00	0	0	25
Open storage areas	2 415	113	20 706,90	128	767 590,00	3	3	39
Demolition and dumps	5 594	111	56 024,00	101	931 543,00	2	2	92
Others	245	101	1 885,20	24	32 602,00	6	7	52

Direct losses and saved values connected with fires



Fires in branches

Economy branch	Number of fires	Index %	Losses (thous CZK)	Index %	Salvaged values (thous CZK)	Fatalities in direct context	Total fatalities	Injuries
Agriculture	1 581	110	353 965,50	145,98	1 194 246	0	0	28
Forestry	1 400	109	48 383,80	134,21	259 129	0	0	26
Mining of mineral	22	85	3 147,00	37,10	9 600	0	0	0
Manufacturing industry	775	125	1 630 172,80	251,45	5 960 691	2	4	61
Electricity and gas production and distribution	251	88	23 581,80	35,40	763 523	0	0	6
Building industry	95	77	345 218,00	1 089,20	655 687	0	0	7
Commerce, goods repair	131	107	241 723,80	121,16	1 338 515	1	1	20
Hospitality industry and accommodation	301	101	168 615,50	187,78	867 783	12	12	90
Transport	1 778	87	604 502,90	177,01	1 217 009	7	18	128
Post offices and telecommunications	24	96	47,00	0,66	4 130	0	0	1
Financial and insurance industry	13	325	855,00	1 613,21	4 650	0	0	1
Research, company services, real estates	185	94	158 049,00	40,17	448 896	0	0	33
Public administration, security	65	163	5 543,00	384,53	93 861	0	0	3
Education	49	92	44 394,70	49,79	809 125	0	0	7
Health care, social activity	66	110	45 238,30	46,49	280 825	1	1	6
Others public and personal services	4 650	105	185 354,50	73,87	1 203 762	6	8	114
Private households	4 910	83	995 091,40	88,17	4 624 258	50	55	776
Others and unclassified	2 735	418	413 930,60	546,94	1 837 195	14	14	265

Fires causes and activities by the origin

Cause	Number of fires	Share %	Index %	Losses (thous CZK)	Share %	Fatalities in direct context	Total fatalities	Injuries
deliberate ignition	953	5,01	105	192 508,40	3,65	3	5	58
suicidal intention	25	0,13	109	7 400,00	0,14	10	10	9
children up to 15 years	133	0,70	112	16 127,90	0,31	0	0	36
unproven fault	4 319	22,69	108	133 241,70	2,53	8	8	84
smoking	1 343	7,06	120	111 857,90	2,12	18	19	88
setting a fire, burning off	1 733	9,11	105	12 983,40	0,25	2	2	30
incorrect heater operation	183	0,96	120	41 946,00	0,80	3	3	55
flammable substances near the heater	43	0,23	102	10 994,00	0,21	0	0	13
use of flammable liquids and gasses	56	0,29	98	20 903,50	0,40	1	1	49
use of open fire	350	1,84	111	113 431,80	2,15	4	5	97
manipulation with burning ashes	462	2,43	117	92 946,00	1,76	1	1	24
welding, cutting, defreezing	167	0,88	101	191 615,00	3,64	0	0	34
ignition of food by cooking	505	2,65	88	39 423,10	0,75	3	3	136
negligence of safety instructions	509	2,67	106	279 168,10	5,30	12	13	167
negligence, mistake, incorrect handling, unclassified negligence	816	4,29	133	64 337,00	1,22	3	4	61
negligence - total	6 167	32,41	111	979 605,80	18,60	47	51	754
improper constructure of the chimney	98	0,51	95	64 950,50	1,23	0	0	19
walled beam in the chimney	27	0,14	150	19 923,40	0,38	0	0	5
joints in the chimney	18	0,09	75	6 590,00	0,13	0	0	2
sparks from the chimney, soot ignition	1 146	6,02	111	22 547,10	0,43	0	0	13
chimneys - total	1 289	6,77	109	114 011,00	2,16	0	0	39
technical failure in heater	33	0,17	80	25 239,00	0,48	0	0	2
bad condition of heater or flue	24	0,13	114	9 616,00	0,18	1	1	3
improper placement or instalation of heater	70	0,37	115	52 730,00	1,00	0	0	11
other heater failure	16	0,08	107	11 276,50	0,21	0	0	2
heaters - total	143	0,75	104	98 861,50	1,88	1	1	18
technical failure	2 901	15,24	105	2 198 996,30	41,74	5	5	269
incorrect instalation	11	0,06	73	6 767,00	0,13	0	0	2
improper service	8	0,04	160	384,00	0,01	0	0	1
burning materials, products	26	0,14	93	2 800,00	0,05	0	0	3
foreign object in the machine	126	0,66	131	57 622,00	1,09	0	0	3
electricity static charge	9	0,05	82	995,00	0,02	0	0	6
sparks from the exhaust, brakes	63	0,33	143	8 624,00	0,16	0	0	0
rubbing, overheating	119	0,63	118	39 369,50	0,75	0	0	4
other changes in operational parameters	870	4,57	102	480 327,50	9,12	0	0	56
technical failures - total	4 133	21,72	105	2 795 885,30	53,07	5	5	344
self ignition of agricultural crops	143	0,75	130	8 715,00	0,17	0	0	3
self ignition of coal	27	0,14	87	4 385,00	0,08	1	1	0
self ignition of oils	15	0,08	300	10 835,00	0,21	1	1	0
self ignition of chemical substances	17	0,09	71	4 650,00	0,09	0	0	3
self ignition of chemical products	18	0,09	60	6 875,00	0,13	0	0	1
other self ignition (e.g. waste)	100	0,53	109	48 234,00	0,92	0	0	26
self ignitions - total	320	1,68	110	83 694,00	1,59	2	2	33
gas explosion	5	0,03	250	3 550,00	0,07	1	1	4
flammable liquids explosion	2	0,01	200	50 000,00	0,95	2	2	1
dust explosion	0	0,00	x	0,00	0,00	0	0	0
explosive detonation	4	0,02	200	120 005,00	2,28	0	1	3
cylinders, boilers explosion	0	0,00	x	0,00	0,00	0	0	0
explosions - total	11	0,06	220	173 555,00	3,29	3	4	8
handling of flammable substances	3	0,02	38	280,00	0,01	0	0	1
lightning - objects with conductor	2	0,01	18	800,00	0,02	0	0	0
lightning - objects without conductor	11	0,06	85	5 187,50	0,10	0	0	0
lightning - others	28	0,15	68	354,00	0,01	0	0	0
natural disaster	11	0,06	33	0,00	0,00	0	0	0
traffic accident	126	0,66	114	138 679,90	2,63	4	16	95
military exercise, fireworks	147	0,77	160	940,00	0,02	0	0	0
special causes - total	325	1,71	108	145 961,40	2,77	4	16	95
unclear	1 023	5,38	100	189 049,10	3,59	5	5	50
under investigation	102	0,54	115	336 381,50	6,39	5	6	27
unexamined	85	0,45	160	1 252,00	0,02	0	0	16

PREVENTION

Survey of fire prevention of FRS CR

			2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Inspections	Acts preceding inspection	Number	772	1 164	1 275	1 454	1 565
	Legal entities and natural persons-entrepreneurs	Complex inspections	342	532	558	386	276
		Thematic inspections	4 353	5 803	6 633	6 751	7 563
		Control inspections	1	4	16	4	6
	Natural persons	Complex inspections	0	0	0	1	0
		Thematic inspections	1	0	10	5	13
		Control inspections	0	0	0	0	0
	Municipalities	Inspections	347	231	296	271	294
	On object exclusion of usage	Number	10	6	10	0	2
	On business ban	Number	9	0	10	0	0
Administrative decision	On shutdown	Number	0	0	0	0	0
	On proper categorization	Number	0	0	2	0	0
	On range and administration of documentation on fire protection	Number	0	0	0	0	0
	On evaluation of fire risk	Number	44	67	28	45	58
	On the imposition of measures	Number	19	8	3	0	0
	Fire-fighting documentation	Number	1 528	1 697	2 027	2 667	2 811
	Other decisions	Number	1 253	1 836	3 483	3 458	4 005
	Assessment of construction plans issued statements	Number of issued statements of which dissenting	54 331 3 153	25 053 2 108	25 779 2 490	23 642 2 478	22 903 2 771
Structural prevention	Putting a building into use	Number of issued statements of which dissenting	21 037 1 234	11 737 898	11 782 948	10 841 1 028	10 794 1 032
	Accepted requests for actions not subject to state fire supervision performance	Number	5 715	11 462	7 474	6 185	6 029
	Processing of documents for ordinary and extraordinary remedies	Number	90	98	96	50	55
	Cooperation out of range of fire supervision	Number of disposed requests	964	769	99	112	126
	Other activities	Disposed requests	3 490	3 006	3 620	2 074	4 133
Investigation of fire causes	Fire documentation	Number	7 379	6 043	5 796	5 462	6 101
	Fire-technical expertise	Number	409	423	337	296	329

Fires - the way of conclusion

	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
unclassified, wasn't monitored	5 940	8 035	6 836	7 093	7 214
concluded by FRS region	2 091	2 739	2 006	1 995	2 123
discussed on the place of fire	499	-	-	-	-
postponed, stopped, different way of FRS region	5 396	7 305	6 574	6 188	7 057
postponed by PCR	736	872	774	809	912
concluded by a court	9	13	16	4	5
announced to other administration authorities	15	25	33	13	32
object excluded from usage, business ban, shutdown	11	6	12	14	12
In investigation by PCR	1 465	1 818	1 507	1 514	1 676
Total	16 162	20 813	17 758	17 630	19 031

Inspections of catering establishments with gas heaters

In 2025 (between March and June), nationwide thematic inspections were carried out at restaurants, pubs, bars and wine bars, focusing on premises heated by radiant gas heaters. The reason for this was a fire at the U Kojota restaurant in Most on 11 January 2025, in which 7 people tragically lost their lives and 7 more were injured. The inspections primarily focused on compliance with the manufacturer's instructions for the gas heating appliance and its safe use. At the same time, the inspections were extended to include a nationwide screening of the buildings housing the aforementioned establishments. The completed inspections revealed non-compliance with fire safety requirements, regardless of the building's intended use. This issue is being addressed with the operators of the restaurant establishments and the relevant local building authorities.

Out of a total of 1,744 inspections carried out, shortcomings were identified in 679 cases, representing 39% of all inspections, and a total of 2,175 shortcomings were identified, resulting in fines totalling 1,280,500 CZK. The most common shortcomings were: the inoperability of fire

total number of inspections	1 744
of which: without shortcomings	1 065
with shortcomings	679
total number of shortcomings identified	2 175
total number of administrative proceedings initiated	450
total amount of imposed fines (CZK)	1 280 500

safety equipment and fire extinguishers, and incorrect numbers and improper placement thereof (24%); failure to mark escape routes, emergency exits and evacuation directions, and obstruction of passageways and doors on escape routes (23%); failure to carry out regular preventive fire inspections to verify compliance with fire safety regulations (17%); failure to prepare fire risk classification documentation and other fire safety documentation, and failure to comply with the conditions contained therein (16%); and failure to document the legal status of buildings and their structural alterations, and inconsistency between actual and permitted use (11%).

Most frequent shortcomings identified	Number	Share %
inoperability of fire safety equipment and fire extinguishers, and incorrect numbers and improper placement thereof	518	23,8
failure to mark escape routes, emergency exits and evacuation directions, and obstruction of passageways and doors on escape routes	505	23,2
failure to carry out regular preventive fire inspections to verify compliance with fire safety regulations	359	16,5
failure to prepare fire risk classification documentation and other fire safety documentation, and failure to comply with the conditions contained therein	342	15,7
absence of or failure to present occupancy permit documentation and verification of the building's approved use	238	10,9
other shortcomings with a low frequency of occurrences (usually below 10 occurrences)	213	9,8
Total number of shortcomings identified	2 175	100,0

Inspections of landfills, waste treatment and storage facilities

In 2025 (between July and October), nationwide thematic inspections of landfills, waste treatment and storage facilities were carried out. The reason for this was landfill fires, most recently the fire at the plastic waste depot in Rynholec in the Kladno district on 21 April 2025, covering an area of approximately 200 × 200 metres, which had a significant impact on air pollution. This was a joint inspection involving FRS and the Czech Environmental Inspectorate. The main goal of the joint inspection was to strengthen prevention, rectify identified shortcomings and reduce the risk of fires at facilities handling waste, which often have serious consequences for human health, irreversible impacts on the environment and public finances – the costs of fighting such fires often run into tens of millions of CZK.

Of the total of 83 inspections carried out, shortcomings were identified in almost half of them, specifically in 40 inspections, during which a total of 204 shortcomings were identified, resulting in fines totalling 684,000 CZK. The most common shortcomings were: the failure to draw

total number of inspections	83
of which: without shortcomings	43
with shortcomings	40
total number of shortcomings identified	204
total number of administrative proceedings initiated	27
total amount of imposed fines (CZK)	684 000

up a fire safety plan, fire risk classification documentation and other fire safety documentation, or to comply with the conditions contained therein (36%); failure to mark escape routes, emergency exits and evacuation directions, and obstruction of passageways and doors on escape routes, including the inoperability of fire doors (22%); the inoperability of fire safety equipment and fire extinguishers, and incorrect numbers and improper placement thereof (18%); failure to document the legal status of buildings and their structural alterations and inconsistency between actual and permitted use (10%); and the failure to carry out regular checks on compliance with fire safety regulations in the form of preventive fire inspections (3%).

Most frequent shortcomings identified	Number	Share %
failure to prepare fire risk classification documentation and other fire safety documentation, and failure to comply with the conditions contained therein	73	35,8
failure to mark escape routes, emergency exits and evacuation directions, and obstruction of passageways and doors on escape routes	45	22,1
inoperability of fire safety equipment and fire extinguishers, and incorrect numbers and improper placement thereof	37	18,1
absence of or failure to present occupancy permit documentation and verification of the building's approved use	20	9,8
failure to carry out regular preventive fire inspections to verify compliance with fire safety regulations	6	2,9
other shortcomings with a low frequency of occurrence (max 1 occurrence)	23	11,3
Total number of shortcomings identified	204	100,0

PREVENTIVE AND EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITIES

The 72 Hours Project

One of the significant ongoing activities in the field of public preparedness in which the Fire Rescue Service of the Czech Republic is involved is the '72 Hours' project led by the Ministry of the Interior.

The project was launched at the beginning of August with a nationwide media and educational campaign, in response to the large-scale emergencies that have occurred in the Czech Republic in recent years, as well as to the EU's conceptual approach to civil protection set out in the Preparedness Union Strategy. The main aim of the project is to increase the self-sufficiency of households in crisis situations and during large-scale emergencies, enabling them to cope with temporary limitations for up to three days, which will allow emergency services to focus, amongst other things, on the most urgent cases.

Drawing on experience from recent years, the project presents verified and reliable information on basic recommended procedures for the public during emergencies. This information is presented in the form of educational materials, such as a handbook, a website and videos. The materials are available in several languages – Czech, English and Ukrainian – and have also been adapted for people with specific needs. The project provides, for example, a checklist of items that should be included in an evacuation kit, or a list of emergency supplies in the event of disruptions to electricity, water or essential services.

The project also on educating the public to identify disinformation more easily in crisis situations and on encouraging community cooperation during such events. In line with this objective, 5.2 million brochures were physically distributed to households across the Czech Republic. The educational content, disseminated through various communication channels, was supplemented during the initial phase by an intensive media campaign (public ser-

vice media, social media, public spaces) and the operation of an information helpline by the FRS of the Czech Republic for any queries from citizens regarding self-sufficiency and household preparedness.

During the first phase (in August to mark the launch of the campaign) and the second phase (in November in connection with the physical distribution of the handbooks) of the helpline's operation, a total of 56 incoming calls were recorded (including misdials or calls where the caller did not respond, and similar), of which 30 can be considered substantive (factual, thematically relevant).

In addition to instructional materials intended directly for residents, this project also offers information cards for mayors containing a basic description of the recommended procedure for selected emergencies. In the event of a crisis, these cards can facilitate decision-making regarding the implementation of emergency measures.

The "72 Hours" initiative is an example of practical action aimed directly at the public and thus meets the urgent need to inform and prepare individuals. All related information is available on the website: <https://www.72h.gov.cz/cs>.

Training for teachers and school management

The Fire Rescue Service of the Czech Republic has long sought to ensure an appropriate level of preparedness among teachers to teach civil protection in the event of routine risks and emergencies, as well as the preparedness of school management for emergencies. As part of the implementation of training programmes for teachers and school staff, 39 courses or training sessions were held, attended by 1,675 people.

Preparation of pupils and students in schools

The FRS of the Czech Republic supports the teaching of civil protection matters throughout the education system through its talks, lectures and collaboration on project days. In 2025, 60,227 children, pupils and students were reached through 1,020 events. Multimedia classrooms have proved effective in this work (9 regional Fire Rescue Services have a total of 18 such classrooms), serving schools, members of municipal volunteer FPU's or the public as part of various civil protection events (in 2025, 668 such events took place for 19,987 people). Educational corners, which are installed at stations where there is no suitable space for a classroom, are also a valuable part of the Fire Prevention Programme. Classrooms and educational corners are equipped with visual aids, graphics and materials and serve as a support during excursions. Fire Prevention Programme organisers can use these spaces to calmly discuss preventive topics with visitors. During 2,634 excursions, the stations were visited by more than 75,000 citizens of all age groups.

Preparing children, pupils and students as part of the long-term educational projects of the Fire Rescue Service of the Czech Republic

In 2025, a further 50,785 children, school pupils and students were trained during 1,988 events as part of various long-term preventive education projects run by the Fire Rescue Service of the Czech Republic. In total, 111,012 children, school pupils and students were reached in 2025 through all educational activities at 3,008 events. The 'First Lesson of Driving School' project, on which the Czech FRS collaborates with BESIP, has been very well received by teach-



ers, experts and the students themselves. Since its inception in 2023, over 14,000 secondary school pupils have taken part in 188 project days.

Physical and knowledge-based competitions

In 2025, the Fire Rescue Service of the Czech Republic organised or co-organised 57 different physical, knowledge-based, literary and art competitions, in which a total of 12,130 participants, mainly children and young people, took part. These included, for example, the physical and knowledge competition 'Young Rescuer' (FRS of Ústí nad Labem Region), 'Young Rescuer in Action' (FRS of South Bohemian Region), Competition Day with the Integrated Rescue System (FRS of Zlín Region), the knowledge competition 'Challenge for a Chemist' (FRS of Central Bohemian Region), and the art and educational competition 'When to Call 150' (FRS of Plzeň Region). Knowledge competitions and various quizzes also took place on websites and social media.

Activities for universities

The FRS of the Czech Republic continued its cooperation with universities training students and future teachers in the field of safety. These included lectures and discussions, supervision and external assessments of final theses, excursions and work placements for students, as well as programmes for senior citizens as part of the University of the Third Age. A total of 1,249 students took part in 119 such events in 2025.

Activities for senior citizens

Preparing senior citizens for everyday risks and emergencies took the form of lectures and discussions through senior academies, in collaboration with senior citizens' associations, clubs, care homes and local authorities. In 2025, 109 events took place, attended by 3,565 senior citizens.

Activities for people with disabilities

The FRS of the Czech Republic has long been organising activities for people with various forms of disability. In 2025, 59 events took place, with a total of 1,797 participants. Given the different types

of disability, these events are always highly specific, and the information provided is tailored to the target group in question. This includes people who are visually impaired or blind, those with hearing impairments, and those with intellectual or physical disabilities.

Activities for the adult population

Educating the working-age population is challenging due to their busy schedules. Organising a discussion, lecture or workshop for this target group in such a way that an adequate number of people attends and the event has a desired impact is a difficult process. A separate matter within the education of the working-age population is the training of members of municipal volunteer FPU, which the individual regional fire rescue services also undertake annually. In 2025, 140 educational activities were held for this target group, attended by 21,734 people.

Public awareness through the media

The experience of the FRS of the Czech Republic shows that regional media (local newsletters, regional radio and TV, local websites, and similar) and social media are particularly effective tools for conveying information to the public. Regional fire rescue services and the Ministry of the Interior – Directorate General of the Fire Rescue Service of the Czech Republic regularly used Facebook, Instagram, X and YouTube for public safety education. They posted warning messages, reminding people of the relevant guidelines for appropriate behaviour, along with short articles, photographs and videos, and various invitations to events related to the Fire Safety Week. In total, 272 educational items were provided to the media in 2025 via radio, 190 items via television, 331 items via print and online newspapers and magazines, and 1,145 items on social media. However, the reach of the information provided cannot be precisely quantified. Published materials in the form of press releases, audio or video recordings may be copied by the media without further authorisation, provided the source is cited and the content is preserved. This significantly increases the number of media outlets that cover preventive and educational topics.

PSYCHOLOGICAL SERVICE

The three core areas of activity of the psychological service of the Fire Rescue Service of the Czech Republic include providing support for personnel management and service performance (assessing personal suitability), providing care for members and employees of the FRS (post-traumatic care and the provision of other specialist services relating to work and personal issues) and providing psychosocial support to individuals affected by an emergency. In addition to psychologists, so-called post-traumatic care teams are involved in carrying out certain activities; their members are appointed from among the members of the Fire Rescue Service, or other employees of the FRS, who have undergone special psychological training. This training focuses on providing timely peer support to members of the service and also on providing initial psychological support to those affected by an emergency. Post-traumatic care team members play a significant role in carrying out these activities; in 2025, they provided 507 interventions during peer (post-traumatic) support and 869 interventions in the area of psychosocial support.

Determination of personality

In 2025, 1,544 conclusions were issued following assessments of personal suitability. Over the last few years, the number of conclusions issued has been above the pre-2018 average – a period which saw a sharp increase in the number of psychological assessments carried out. The year 2025 shows that the number of examinations is now stabilising. Specific grounds for assessing personal suitability for a post in the security service include driving a vehicle with right of way and appointment to a managerial position. The total number of conclusions issued also includes review proceedings.

Determination of personality for admission to the service

The percentage of candidates deemed personally suitable for entry into service has long hovered around 80%. In 2025, the success rate stood at 83%. This high success rate can be attributed, among other things, to adherence to psychological examination standards and the interest of motivated candidates in this profession. Many of them are long-standing members of municipal volunteer FPU or have graduated from a firefighting vocational school,

and they strive to develop their professional skills for this work through extracurricular activities (e.g. by completing climbing and first-aid courses).

Other activities of a psychologist / assistant psychologist

In addition to post-traumatic care, another key area in which the psychological service of the FRS is involved in supporting its members and staff (and, where applicable, their family members) is the provision of further specialist psychological services addressing both work-related and personal issues, such as relationship counselling, trauma therapy, support or mediation in resolving workplace conflicts. In 2025, the provision of care in this area increased once again. A total of 2,791 psychological consultations and interventions were provided (1,031 clients). Long-term psychological care, e.g. in the form of therapy, is being utilised with increasing frequency. During emergencies, psychologists and psychological assistants aided 614 affected individuals. In 2025, psychologists from the FRS coordinated psychosocial support across the IRS during 14 emergency operations over a period of 21 days.

Education

An important part of the activities of the Fire Rescue Service's psychological service is the area of training, which is continuously expanding in scope. This involves not only training within the service, but also outside the FRS of the Czech Republic, primarily for other entities and organisations cooperating in the response to major incidents and their consequences (e.g. municipal volunteer fire protection units, non-governmental organisations and others). Members of the post-traumatic care teams also participate in these training activities.

Training provided by the psychological service of the Fire Rescue Service of the Czech Republic

Training within the FRS of the Czech Republic most often takes the form of professional development or specialised training for individual specific departments or selected roles (managers, firefighter-climbers, firefighter-drivers, etc.), as well as teaching at the Fire Service College.

Since the establishment of the psychological service of the Fire Rescue Service in 2003, a 40-hour professional training course entitled 'Critical Incident Stress Management (CISM) in the FRS of the Czech Republic' has been in place. The CISM system originated abroad in the 1990s and is most commonly used for groups known as 'first-line' professional groups (first responders), which primarily include emergency services (firefighters, paramedics, police officers), soldiers, organised volunteers, etc. The aim of CISM is to facilitate a faster and more controlled return to normal functioning following a major incident, to reduce the impact of stress and the likelihood of onset and severity of post-traumatic stress disorder, and, finally, to increase resilience. In total, 63 CISM training courses have already been delivered (training 865 members and staff of the FRS).

Since 2008, the psychological service of the Czech FRS has overseen standardised training in the provision of psychological first aid, which is divided into two parts – Psychological First Aid I and Psychological First Aid II (focused on specific and particularly vulnerable groups of people). Instructional DVDs have also been produced for these training courses. In total, 132 Psychological First Aid I courses have been delivered (training 1,637 members and staff of the FRS of the Czech Republic) and 42 First Psychological Aid II courses (training 542 members and staff of the Fire Rescue Service of the Czech Republic).



Furthermore, psychological training focuses on 112 emergency call centre operators, preparing them to handle particularly stressful types of calls and calls from individuals expressing suicidal intent. Algorithmic cards detailing individual steps which operators can follow have also been created for this type of communication. Firefighters-climbers and members of post-traumatic care teams are also trained in appropriate communication with suicidal individuals. Attention is paid to the training of fire engine crew members in accident prevention, as well as to commanders, fire investigators and others.

Training events outside the Fire Rescue Service are primarily aimed at municipal volunteer fire protection units and non-profit organisations. In 2024, the psychological service of the FRS of the Czech Republic trained 160 volunteers from the Czech Red Cross in providing psychological first aid; it also participates on a long-term basis in the training of ADRA's community psychosocial intervention teams and others. Many psychologists also teach at universities. The psychological service of the Fire Rescue Service offers university students internships at its facilities. Another specific project is inter-company mentoring with GasNet, s. r. o.

The Psychological Service of the FRS of the Czech Republic contributes to the creation of various methodological materials. These include not only materials for internal training but also leaflets for the public ("Are we prepared for a road traffic accident?", "We have been in a road traffic accident. What next?", "When a loved one dies suddenly."), active participation in educational events and conferences, and publication in specialist journals. An important document produced in 2010 at the Ministry of the Interior – Directorate General of the Fire Rescue Service of the Czech Republic in collaboration with an interdisciplinary group of experts is the "Standards for Psychosocial Crisis Support and Cooperation". Another output of this group was the "Handbook for Schools: When Disaster Strikes" (2012), which was revised and published in 2023 under the title "School and Disaster: We Are Prepared!" Another noteworthy initiative was the translation and publication of the field guide "Mental Health Response To Mass Violence And Terrorism" (2005) and the book by the American psychologist Ellen Kirschman "I Love a Fire Fighter: What the Family Needs to Know" (2015). Most of these materials are available on the website of the FRS Service of the Czech Republic.

TYPES OF INCIDENTS WITH INTERVENTIONS OF FIRE PROTECTION

Fire – intervention to any undesirable combustion, which causes fatality or injury of persons or animals, or damage of property or environment. Undesirable combustion in which people, animals, property or environment are in imminent danger is also considered as a fire.

Traffic accident – intervention related to collision of transport means, in which the person was killed or injured or there is damage on property. Traffic accident followed by fire is always considered as a fire. A traffic accident is also considered as a case in which the fire protection units eliminated only the minor consequences of an accident (cleaning of roads or removing leakages of substances – vehicle operational filling, etc.), if this was the result of a traffic accident of the above mentioned definition.

HazMat leakage – intervention in emergencies associated with undesirable leakage of HazMat, including oil products (during production, transport or handling), and other substances. Intervention is aimed to limit or reduce the risk of uncontrolled release of flammable, explosive, corrosive, toxic, harmful, radioactive and other hazardous substances, oil products or other substances into the environment (natural gas, acids and their salts, alkalis, ammonia, etc.), including serious accidents, according to Article 2 of the Act No. 224/2015 Coll., on Prevention of serious accidents.

Leakage of oil products – intervention mainly to prevent leakage and to limit its range of oil (gasoline, diesel or oil). Leakage of these substances from vehicle operational fillings due to traffic accidents are classified as “traffic accident”.

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| • rescue of persons from the lift, | • rescue of people and animals, |
| • emergency opening of the apartment, | • pumping, water closing and water supply, |
| • removing obstacles from roads and other areas, | • assistance in explosives finding, |
| • opening locked areas, | • provisional or other repairs, |
| • disposal of fallen trees, electrical wires, etc., | • extrication of objects, persons, |
| • ventilation, | • measurement of concentrations or radiation. |

Technical accident – intervention to eliminate hazards or hazardous conditions

Technical assistance – intervention to eliminate hazards or hazardous conditions of smaller scale besides technological assistance and traffic accident, for example:

Technological assistance – intervention to eliminate hazards or hazardous conditions in the technological operations of companies.

Other assistance – intervention, which can't be defined as a technical accident, technical or technological assistance; such as transport of patient, searching for missing persons, monitoring water streams, road accessibility control etc. and other on-demand services (both directly and indirectly provided assistance).

Radiation accident – intervention in incidents related to the improper release of radioactive substances or ionizing radiation.

Other emergency – intervention in other emergencies such as epidemics or infection, ensuring suspicious shipments and also interventions for events that can't be classified under above mentioned types.

False alarm – intervention after reporting a fire or other emergency, which wasn't confirmed.

Natural disaster, weather influence – intervention in an emergency caused by harmfully acting forces and phenomena caused generally or locally by natural influences that threaten lives, health, property or the environment – floods, flooding, rain, snow, ice, windstorms, landslides, earthquakes, etc. in which fire protection units carried out the rescue and liquidation work. Natural disasters are registered always with index associated with the type of disaster.

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Authors: Hana Nedělníková et al.
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