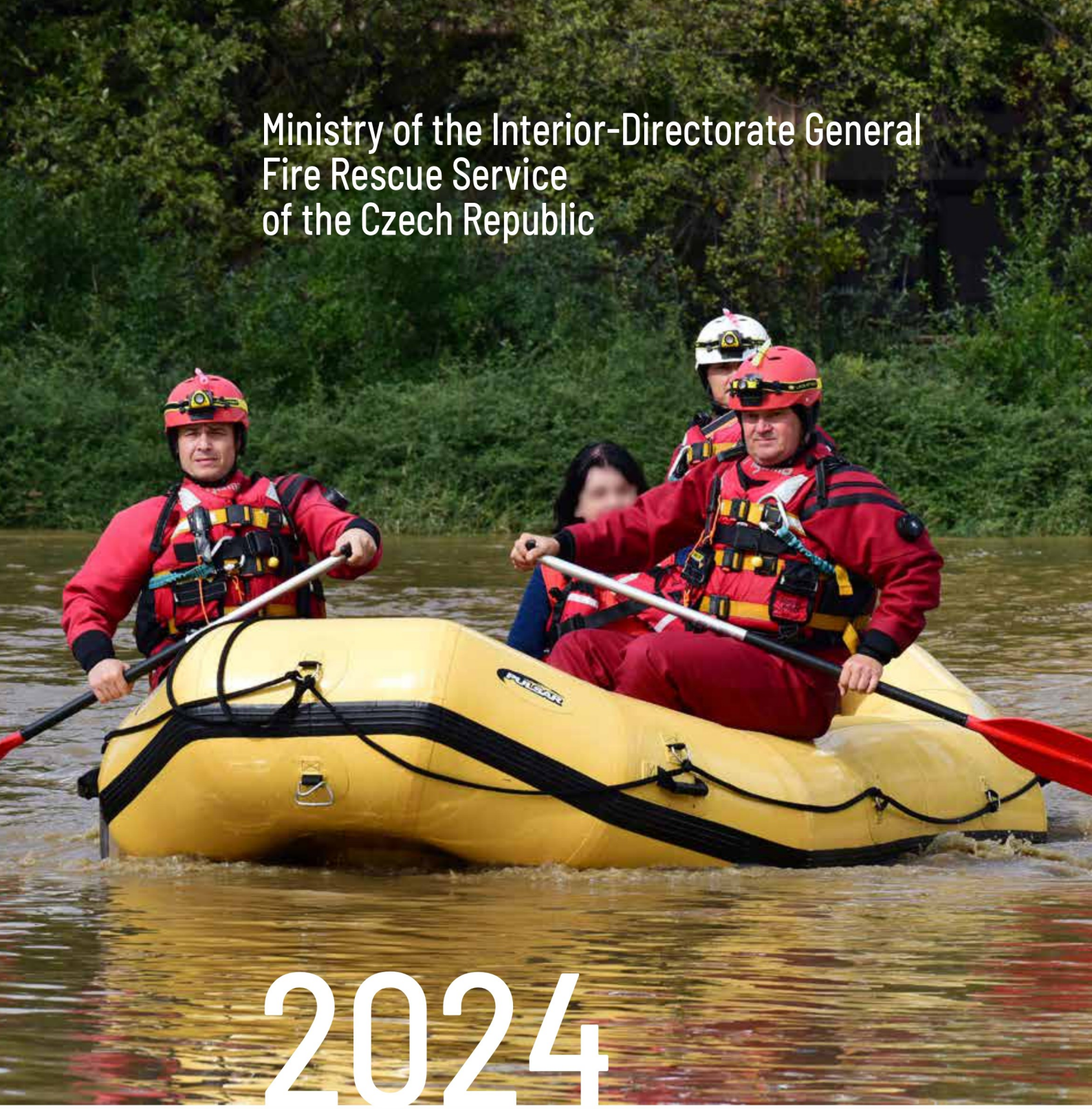
Ministry of the Interior-Directorate General
Fire Rescue Service
of the Czech Republic



2024

STATISTICAL YEARBOOK

of the Fire Rescue Service of the Czech Republic

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Acronyms:

Dash (-)	event didn't occur or wasn't monitored	F	fatalities
Cross (x)	entry was omitted for logical reasons	I	injuries
Index %	compares the data of 2024 to the state in 2023	FRS CR	Fire Rescue Service of the Czech Republic
PCR	Police of the Czech Republic	RU FRS CR	Rescue unite of the FRS CR
EMS	Emergency Medical Service	VFU	Voluntary Fire Units
MoD	Ministry of Defence of the Czech Republic	IRS	Integrated Rescue System

Unless otherwise noted, data in tables and graphs for 2024

As every year, the Statistical Yearbook of the Fire Rescue Service brings a summary of the activities of the Fire Rescue Service of the Czech Republic for the past year.

Last year, for the first time in the history of the Service, we exceeded 200,000 responses. Compared to 2015, this is an increase of over 70,000 responses, which is certainly not a small number. Such a high number is undoubtedly due to the floods in Moravian Silesia and Olomouc regions, but if we look at the statistics, the number of interventions is increasing linearly, not by leaps. Each year is usually exceptional in some way. Whether it was floods last year, the large-scale wildfires in 2022, or other events such as the refugee crisis firefighters managed to tackled these new challenges.

Today we regularly face large scale fires in complex industrial sites, waste dumps or buildings with a high concentration of people. Modern technologies such as lithium batteries, electric vehicles or solar power plants are the challenges of today. Recapitulation of the fires shows that the number of fires is similar to the previous year. What is on the other hand increasing year to year is the value saved by the FRS CZ. One comparison for all. While in 2022 we saved value of CZK 12 billion, in 2024 it was over CZK 31 billion. This statistic includes, for example, the values saved in the National Theatre fire, which exceeded CZK 1 billion. The number of people rescued and evacuated in fires has also increased, especially in buildings with a high occupancy. The number of people killed in direct connection to fires has slightly decreased to 93 % compared to the last year. This is certainly a positive trend. Unfortunately it is not a rule for each year.

Among the largest fires of the past year was the fire in an industrial facility in Frenštát pod Radhoštěm. The damage amounted to CZK 220 million. This was followed by the fire in May at an oil depot in Kladno, which threatened to spread to a workshop, flammable construction materials and residential area. The firefighters managed to save values of CZK 40 million. Every year we intervene in challenging waste dump fires, last year was no exception. At a waste dump near Litvínov, chipped waste with hazardous substances and tyres were on fire. Firefighters did not have a quiet end of the year holidays either. On Christmas Eve, a massive fire in a warehouse complex in Bruntál caused a rapid spread of plastic rubble and plastic waste material to other adjacent buildings and the gradual collapse of several warehouses. On the last day of the year, a warehouse complex in Frýdlant nad Ostravicí burned down. Unfortunately, a tragic railway accident did not avoid us. On Wednesday 5 June 2024, an international high-speed train collided with a freight train in Pardubice, killing four people.

As I have already mentioned, the largest and the most complicated event of last year were the floods. The timely activation and organisation of the crisis management bodies' activities, thanks to the accurate forecasts of the Czech Hydrometeorological Institute, contributed significantly to their successful reaction and flood mitigation. The cumulative figures show the enormous scale of the floods, which mostly affected the Moravian-Silesian and Olomouc regions. In total, 50 % of the Czech Republic was more or less affected, namely 120 municipalities with extended powers. In a total of 55,667 incidents, of which 24 653 were directly related to the floods, we evacuated 19,173 people and rescued 2 467, of whom 147 were rescued by helicopters. 26,815 firefighters faced the elements. 4,815 professional and 22,000 volunteer. In addition to regular and special equipment. In total, more than 8,000 pieces of equipment were deployed. Drones were for the first time deployed on a large scale to create situational awareness and to gather essential information for the firefighters on the ground, flying 2,352 km during 109 flight hours. After the acute phase, the

Army of the Czech Republic was also involved in the flood recovery, with 5,400 soldiers in the field. Thanks to international cooperation, we were not left alone to fight the floods. Assistance in the form of dehumidifiers, power generators, heaters and mosquito repellents came from 10 European countries.

The Czech Republic reciprocally assisted in emergencies abroad. In addition to the long-term material assistance to Ukraine, our high-capacity pumping team went to flood-affected France in January and February. During the forest fire season we deployed our capacities to Greece, North Macedonia and Bulgaria, including aerial forest firefighting capacities.

Our work would not have been possible without cooperation with with other bodies of the integrated rescue system (IRS). The most frequent cooperation last year was with the PCR, in almost 86 thousand responses, followed by cooperation with the EMS, local government and municipal police. The most frequent cooperation is with the VFPU, which was once again tested and improved during the floods.

As the following pages illustrate, the Fire Rescue Service of the Czech Republic is a Service deployed to an ever increasing range of interventions that require high professionalism and a wide range of specialized activities. Today, the safety of our citizens is ensured by 92 000 firefighters who are ready to be deployed to any situation at any time of the day. This is a truly enormous number which, as the statistics show, is fully justified.

I believe that this year the Statistical Yearbook of the Fire Rescue Service of the Czech Republic will also become an important study material for monitoring the development of trends and recapitulating the activities of the Fire Rescue Service, both in the field of fire prevention, population protection and crisis management.

Lieutenant-General Vladimír Vlček, Ph.D., MBA,
Director General of the Fire Rescue Service of the Czech Republic

The mission of the Fire Protection Units (FPU) is to protect lives and health of people and animals, property and environment, to provide effective assistance in emergencies that require rescue and liquidation work.

Emergencies attended to by the FPUs include fires, traffic accidents, spills of hazardous chemicals, technical accidents, radiation accidents, other emergencies and false alarms.

In the monitored period, FPUs were deployed 202,389 times, of which they intervened in 180,523 emergencies and carried out 21,866 other activities that were not of an immediate threat to life, health, property and to the environment.

Every 2 minutes, the FPU left their station. Every 4 minutes the FPU rescued or evacuated one person, for a total of 115,187 people.

The Fire Rescue Service of the Czech Republic continued to organise the provision of humanitarian aid to Ukraine.

At the beginning of January 2024, floods affected the Northen France. The Czech Republic deployed 2 large-capacity pumps and other firefighting equipment for 20 days to support French Civil Protection authorities in mitigating the floods.

In the summer of 2024, several European countries were affected by wildfires. During July and August, the Czech Republic provided assistance to Bulgaria, North Macedonia and Greece by sending ground and aerial forest firefighting units.

In September, heavy rains affected the Czech Republic, causing widespread flooding. The worst situation was in the Olomouc and Moravian-Silesian regions. The Fire Rescue Service of the Czech Republic actively participated in rescue and liquidation works. FRS CR members were part of crisis staffs and flood commissions.

Fires

In 2024, there were 17 630 fires. Compared to last year, the number of fires has fallen by 1 %.

Deaths from fires were up 2 % in 2024. A total of 107 people died in fires, 77 of them directly related to the fire. And a total of 1,493 people were injured, this number increased by 6%.

Firefighters immediately rescued 1,509 people in the fires and another 18,759 people were evacuated from the fires.

For fires, the total direct damage amounted to CZK 3,708.2 million. Total values saved from fires increased by 13 % and amounted to CZK 31,579.9 million.

FPU were most frequently dispatched to open area fires, 8,534 times. The damage incurred was CZK 85.4 million. The second most frequent fires were building fires, to which the FPU responded 6,714 times. They caused damage of CZK 3,098.2 million.

Traffic Accidents

The Fire Rescue Service of the Czech Republic recorded 23,665 traffic accidents involving the FPU, which is 2% less than last year. In connection with traffic accidents, the intervening FPUs rescued or evacuated 23,205 persons.

HazMat Leakages

The number of incidents in the period under review was 9,196, an increase of 8 % compared to the previous year. This group of incidents includes cases that are in any way related to an unwanted release of hazardous chemicals. The most frequent FPU deployments were to clean up oil spills, with 6,754 incidents.

Technical Accidents

The vast majority (65 %) of all incidents are technical accidents. In the year 2024, there was a 29 % increase in the number of technical incidents, with a total of 117 704 incidents, of which 104,459 involved technical assistance. The exceptionally high increase of technical accidents was recorded in September in connection to floods in the Olomouc and Moravian-Silesian regions.

Other Emergencies

The number of other emergencies plummeted by 67% to 119 cases, which aligns with the pre-Covid-19 years. Their number of incidents was 119. In previous years, the category included emergencies related to the Covid-19 disease pandemic and the Ukrainian refugee crisis.

False Alarms

In the period under review, the FPU went to 12 656 false alarms, their number increased by 10%. The increase in the number is mainly in the category of poor functioning of the electronic fire alarm system. This category has doubled in the last 10 years.

Type of incident	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Index %
Number of emergencies	143 500	142 197	151 619	153 275	180 523	118
Number of other activitities	18 325	19 607	19 364	18 653	21 866	117
Total	**161 825**	**161 804**	**170 983**	**171 928**	**202 389**	**118**

The Fire Protection Units

Fire Protection Unit (FPU) means an organised set of professionally trained persons, firefighting equipment and firefighting resources.

Since it is not possible to exclude the occurrence of a fire or other emergency anywhere in the Czech Republic, a set organizational structure designated as FPU has been created. FPUs provide an effective assistance throughout the Czech Republic within a certain time limit with a certain amount of forces and resources (firefighters, firefighting equipment and other means of firefighting).

Currently, 246 units of the Fire Rescue Service of the Czech Republic, 93 units of the Enterprise Fire Rescue Service, 6 035 Volunteer Fire Protection Unit (VFPU) of municipalities and 89 Enterprise VFPU provide this assistance. Due to the rapid development of new technologies, industrial development and urban changes, the FPUs are exposed to new challenges that need to be addressed. In this context, the long-term priority of the Fire Rescue Service of the Czech Republic is the renewal of the existing equipment ensuring the FPUs' mission effectiveness and short responsiveness. These include in particular fire engines and aerial apparatuses.

	FRS CR	VFPU	Enterprise FRS	Enterprise VFPU
Number of fire protection units	246	6 035	93	89
Number of firefighters	7 888	80 031	2 479	1 139

The Fire Vehicles

FPUs use mobile firefighting equipment to carry out quick and effective intervention.

Mobile firefighting equipment consists of fire trucks, other vehicles, vessels and ISO type containers. The most widely used equipment is fire engines that are deployed to emergencies. The primary vehicles deployed to emergencies are fire engines (Cisternová automobilová stříkačka - CAS) designed for the transport team of 1+5, CAS for high-capacity firefighting, aerial apparatuses (aerial platforms and turntable ladders), transport vehicles and technical vehicles equipped for the disposal of hazardous substances.

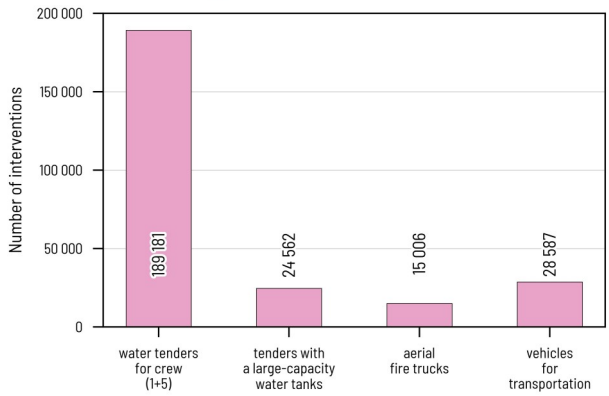
The CAS designed for transporting team 1+5 are the most numerous. CAS is the basic fire engine of the FPU. Its design and firefighting equipment is intended for the following types of interventions:

- firefighting with water and medium and heavy foam,
- intervention at a traffic accident with the capability to rescue people,
- intervention in cases of hazardous substances (petroleum, industrial, chemical warfare, biological and radioactive) including simplified decontamination of the interveners,
- various interventions of a technical nature (e.g. pumping water, opening confined spaces, rescuing persons and animals, removing trees, engineering work and work at heights).

Mobile firefighting equipment has been continuously renewed by the FPU over the last 10 years with the help of the state budget (renewal of aerial apparatuses, fire engines), grant titles (integrated regional operational programmes of the EU), the Damage Barrier Fund of the Czech Insurance Office and other financial sources.

In 2024, the Fire Rescue Service of the Czech Republic managed to renew, 32 CAS, 30 CAS for high-capacity firefighting,

Number of interventions by selected fire vehicles



Number of interventions by selected fire vehicles	2021	2022	2023	2024	Index %
Fire engines (CAS) designed to carry a fire brigade crew (1+5)	145 897	161 149	170 020	189 181	111
Fire engines for high-capacity firefightings	20 014	25 533	23 130	24 562	106
Aerial platforms (platform trucks and turnable ladders)	11 328	12 571	16 836	15 006	89
Transportation vehicles	16 502	20 138	13 305	28 587	215

10 automotive platforms, 6 microbuses, 2 buses, 3 automotive cranes,
17 automotive container carriers, 9 trucks and 27 special off-road vehicles (UTV S×S and ATV 6×6). Through these purchases, several vehicles that were beyond their lifespan were replaced during 2024. This issue is outlined in the table below, which shows the percentage of the total number of a given type of firefighting equipment in each of the following equipment age categories: five-year, ten-year, sixteen-year, twenty-year, and multi-year.

Out of the total number of 759 units of CAS and CAS for high-capacity firefighting at the Fire Rescue Service of the Czech Republic, 16 % are beyond their service lifespan and 4 % of them are older than 20 years. Despite the 1% increase in CAS beyond their useful lifespan, the increased expenditure on their renewal from the state budget has resulted in an overall reduction in their average age, mainly through the renewal of the oldest equipment.

The aerial apparatuses of the Fire Rescue Service of the Czech Republic consists of turntable ladder and platforms in a total number of 291 pieces, of which 35 % are older than 20 years. Despite increased expenditure on the renewal of aerial apparatuses from the state budget, it has not yet been possible to reduce the average age of this equipment, but it has been possible to partially replace the oldest high-rise equipment.

Despite the high costs of acquiring new mobile firefighting equipment and subsequent maintenance, the Fire Rescue Service of the Czech Republic does not relent in replacing outdated equipment, but on the contrary, it sets higher standards for effective response, crew protection and technical processing. For the next period, investments from the state budget are planned at least to the extent corresponding to 2024.

The problem with the age of the equipment is more pronounced in the municipal fire brigades - 68 % of the 3,791 pieces of CAS and CAS for high-capacity firefighting are over 20 years old. Compared to the year 2022 (84 %), there is an improvement of 16%. A closer breakdown of the units into categories with local and territorial competence leads us to the following data - of the total number of 2,503 units of CAS and CAS for high-capacity firefighting in FPU II

and FPU III, 17 % are older than 20 years. Of the total of 1,289 CAS and CAS for large volume firefighting in FPU V, 93 % are over 20 years old. The analysis shows a significant age of fire equipment in the VFPU of the municipalities.

The Fire Rescue Service of the Czech Republic plans to provide, through investment subsidies, more than CZK 400 million for the purchase of CAS for the VFPU of municipalities.

The transport vehicles of the municipal fire brigade form the second largest group of firefighting vehicles, i.e. 4,997 units. With the contribution of the annual renewal of approximately 300 of these vehicles, through investment grants, in 2024, 34 % of the units will be over 20 years old, which is 4 % more than in 2023.

The Fire Rescue Service of the Czech Republic is actively cooperating with the founders of municipal fire brigades on the renewal of mobile firefighting equipment, offering grants and consulting technical conditions to ensure higher standards for effective response, crew protection and technical processing. The Fire Rescue Service of the Czech Republic plans to make considerable efforts in these activities.

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

	Fire engine CAS	Share %	High-capacity firefighting CAS	Share %	Aerial Apparatuses	Share %	Transportation vehicles	Share %
Up to 5 years	268	55	89	32	74	25	116	48
Up to 10 years	156	30	107	38	57	20	53	22
Up to 15 years	22	4	57	21	17	6	46	19
Up to 20 years	25	5	5	2	49	17	22	9
20 years and more	11	6	19	7	94	32	6	2
Total	**482**	**100**	**277**	**100**	**291**	**100**	**243**	**100**

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

	Fire engine CAS	Share %	High-capacity firefighting CAS	Share %	Aerial Apparatuses	Share %	Transportation vehicles	Share %
Up to 5 years	157	6	91	9	0	0	1 067	21
Up to 10 years	186	8	170	10	2	2	1 625	33
Up to 15 years	197	9	31	1	4	4	302	6
Up to 20 years	440	19	5	0	2	2	372	7
20 years and more	1 460	58	1 054	80	104	92	1 631	33
Total	**2 440**	**100**	**1 351**	**100**	**114**	**100**	**4 997**	**100**

Selected Interventions

Industrial warehouse fire, Frenštát pod Radhoštěm

On 11 March 2024 at 7:45 AM, the KOPIS of the Moravian-Silesian Fire Service dispatched units to a reported fire in an industrial warehouse operated by FIDES Group, a. s., in Frenštát pod Radhoštěm in the Nový Jičín district.

A unit of the Moravian-Silesian Regional Fire Brigade from Kopřivnice station equipped with CAS 20 and AZ 30 was dispatched to the scene. At the same time, units from the municipalities of Frenštát pod Radhoštěm with CAS 20 and AP 27, Trojanovice with CAS 24 and Kunčice pod Ondřejníkem with CAS 24 were dispatched. At 7:51 AM the Frenštát pod Radhoštěm unit departed with additional CAS 32.

Before the arrival of the units, all 33 employees left the warehouse, stating that the fire originated in the receiving area with crates under the roof. At 7:54 AM, the local Frenštát pod Radhoštěm unit was the first to arrive on the scene. The response commander (RC) immediately decided to establish a transport line with a distributor and one attack stream C with a thermal camera, which was directed inside the hall through the north door.

At 7:58 AM, FPU from Kopřivnice station arrived on the scene and its unit leader took command of the intervention. The FPU commander decided to reinforce the intervention with further capacities and deployed another nozzle type C and ordered to close of gas and electricity supplies. At 8:00 AM , all units sent in the first sequence arrived on the scene. The commander of the intervention subsequently ordered the AZ 30 technicians, together with the municipal unit, to move to the south side of the building so that they could enter the building through another entrance and deploy another nozzle.

The situation inside the hall was deteriorating rapidly - the rooms were filling with smoke very quickly and the neutral plane dropped below 1 m. Survey groups inside the hall noticed stacked crates falling and strong radiant heat, whereupon the commander decided to withdraw them from the building. During the survey outside the hall, cages containing a total of 31 ten-kilogram propane-butane cylinders were discovered against the wall and were immediately taken out of the hazardous area. Due to the severity of the situation, the commander declared a Level 2 fire alarm at 8:05 AM.

At 8:15 AM, the Designated Commanding Officer arrived at the scene just as the roof collapsed at the goods receiving area. After taking command of the intervention, he immediately declared a level 3 fire alarm and called for additional equipment - AZ 30, a airtight vehicle from the station Nový Jičín and CAS 30 from the station Bílovec. Subsequently, he divided the site into two sections, of which the command was taken over by the station commanders from the district departments who were already present at the scene.

Units concentrated to prevent the fire from spreading to the main warehouse and surrounding objects. The situation was complicated by the partial destruction of the outbuildings exterior walls, and especially by the lack water for firefighting. The hydrant network in the vicinity of the building did not have sufficient flow and pressure, which led to the need to pause some nozzles immediately. Firefighting water had to be transported remotely by hoses from the Lubina River (about 250 m away)

and by water tenders from the nearby premises of Vitesco Technologies Czech Republic, s. r. o., and later also from the Lomná River, 2 km away.

Due to the spread of smoke towards the city centre, commander asked the mayor to notify residents by radio to restrict ventilation and movement in the city. Air quality monitoring was provided by the chemical laboratory in Frenštát pod Radhoštěm. Another risk was flying pieces of burning plastic that fell on the roofs of nearby buildings and caused new localised outbreaks of fire. One high-pressure nozzle and one nozzle type D were deployed to extinguish them.

At 8:56 AM, the newly arrived Regional Commander took over the intervention. On his instructions, a mobile operations centre, drones for monitoring the fire site and a combined firefighting vehicle were called in for backup. A third section was established on the northeast corner of the property. For safety reasons, the response on all sections was conducted from the outside only. At the most exposed moment, a total of 118 firefighters were deployed and a combination of different extinguishing nozzles with a total output of 7,500 l/min, including three nozzles from the aerial apparatuses, one B 75 oscillation monitor, two for nozzle type C, fourteen type C nozzles, one high pressure nozzle and one type D nozzle. On section 3, 400 litres of foaming agent in the form of wetting agent was used to increase the extinguishing effect. Despite the maximum deployment of the firefighters, the fire engulfed an area of 4 700 m^2 due to the high dynamics, the nature of the stored material and the structural and technical design of the building. At 11:49 AM, the fire was declared contained.

Due to the massive damage to the supporting structures, a structural engineer and the Hlučín Emergency Unit of Fire Rescue Service of the Czech Republic was called to the site with a crawler excavator. From 12:30 PM, work was underway to remove collapsed steel roof trusses, structurally unstable walls, breaking up piles of burning plastic and extinguishing fires. At 22:00 PM the fire alarm level was reduced to level 2 and the number of sections was reduced to two. The following day, Tuesday, March 12, 2024, at 3:30 AM, the fire alarm level was further reduced to Level 1 and there was a further reduction in units.

On Wednesday 13 March 2024 at 17:05 AM, the fire was declared extinguished and the site was handed over to the owner.

Railway accident, Pardubice

On Wednesday 5 June 2024 at 22:53 PM, the KOPIS of the Pardubice Region Fire Rescue Service received initial information about a train derailment on line No. 010 in Pardubice. Within the next two minutes KOPIS received information from the Operations Centre of the Czech Police that it was a collision of a freight train with one passanger carrige of the RegioJet carrier.

The KOPIS then sent forces and resources from the 1st level of the IRS alarm plan, as well as units designated for intervention in traffic accidents and units of the FRS of the Railway Administration (SŽ) Nymburk and SŽ Česká Třebová to the scene. KOPIS SŽ requested to halt all the operations of the operation on the line and this request was confirmed at 23:01 AM. At the same time, the ÚO Pardubice and the regional control system were informed about the occurrence of this emergency.

A unit from the Pardubice station was the first to arrive at the scene. According to initial information, the scene was located in K Vinici Street, which is divided by an industrial grounds and accessible from two directions. On arrival, the first FPU had to split its forces and investigate both parts of the street. After an unsuccessful search and subsequent communication with KOPIS, the unit moved to Hlaváčova Street, where it continued to search the scene. The unit crossed the railway underpass in Anenská Street and continued along the railway corridor to the first free access to the railway track where Štefánikova and Hlaváčova Streets meets. From there the FPU commander sent a reconnaissance group along the railway superstructure.

The unit found the scene approximately 500 m in the direction of Olomouc near the underpass of the Sladkovského-Rokycanova railway corridor. After passing through the noise barrier, the equipment was set up and the accident site was examined. One officer remained on the access road to coordinate the setting up of the equipment of responding IRS units. Under the command of the platoon leader, the unit began to investigate the scene of the railway accident. The collision between the two train sets caused damage to both locomotives and one freight car, while the first sleeping car of the passenger train was also deformed and derailed. Subsequently, the unit focused on stabilising the derailed carriage, rescuing the injured persons and organising the scene.

The commander coordinated the cooperation with the crews of the Pardubice Region Emergency Medical Services and the police patrols. The commander also requested to switch off the overhead line and found out initial information about the cargo in the containers of the freight train. The freight train was carrying calcium carbide.

On the scene of the incident arrived the Commanding Officer of the ÚO, who after assessing the situation took command of the intervention. He divided the intervention site into two sections. Section No. 1 - rescue and section No. 2 - evacuation of passengers and commanding staff.

The commander of the SŽ Nymburk unit confirmed that the catenary was switched off and short-circuited during the intervention. An information line was set up at KOPIS for relatives of the victims of the train accident. Members of the post-traumatic care team (TPP) from the Fire Rescue Service of Pardubice Re-

gion, neighbouring regions, the Ministry of Interior and the Fire Rescue Service of the Czech Republic and the Police of the Czech Republic were called to the intervention.

During the rescue and salvage work on the first car of the passenger train, the freight train was searched. Damage to the locomotive and the first freight car was found. According to the transport documentation, the position of the wagons with calcium carbide and the quantity of material transported were specified. The freight train was carrying 80 tonnes of calcium carbide.

The conductor of the first sleeper carriage of the passenger train said that 23 people were travelling in it, and there were approximately 380 passengers in the whole train. KOPIS has received the first reports on the number of injured.

A trauma plan has been activated for the EMS. Injured persons were gradually transported to hospitals in Pardubice, Chrudim and the Hradec Králové University Hospital. The crews of the EMS from Pardubice and Hradec Králové Regions were called to intervene, together with helicopters of the EMS Air Rescue Service of the Capital City of Prague and the EMS of the Hradec Králové Region.

Due to the disconnected traction line, neither air circulation nor thermoregulation was working in the passenger train cars. The passengers were first provided with a drinking regime and then their evacuation to the main station building in Pardubice was arranged with the commander of the SŽ Nymburk unit. The commander requested the buses of the Pardubice City Transport Company via KOPIS. The first bus arrived in 11 minutes and a total of 380 passengers were transported. A space was reserved for them in the main station building, where they received information from the transport company, drinking regime and blankets. For mothers with children and other vulnerable people, space was allocated in the ČD Lounge. Here, members of the Czech Police verified the identity of passengers and members of the TPP provided the necessary intervention. KOPIS took advantage of the offer of the Czech Red Cross and called six members for psychosocial assistance, who worked both in the station building and in the Pardubice hospital.

The Regional Director informed the Ministers of the Interior and Transport, who arrived at the scene, of the situation. This was followed by a press conference, where the journalists were provided with information on the situation. The documentation department and the operational call from the Ministry of Interior - DG Fire Rescue Service of the Czech Republic were also called to the scene.

Subsequently, a final survey was carried out on section no. 1. The total number of injured persons reported to KOPIS reached 26, including 16 slightly injured, 6 moderately injured and 4 deaths.

After the completion of the rescue work on section no. 1, there was a gradual reduction of forces and resources and other IRS components. To ensure the background of the SŽ Nymburk and SŽ Česká Třebová units, which in the following days rescued the crashed wagons and both locomotives, a rear container from the Fire Rescue Service of the Pardubice Region was called in agreement with the commander of the SŽ Nymburk unit. The intervention was finally completed on 7 June 2024 at 18:40 PM.

Floods in the Czech Republic

Forecast of the Czech Hydrometeorological Institute and preparation of flood authorities

The first information about the risk of heavy rainfall from Thursday 12 September 2024 appeared in the forecasts already on Sunday 8 September 2024 via a bulletin with a three-day rainfall forecast, whose subscribers include e.g. the state-owned river basin companies. On Monday 9 September 2024, the forecast models confirmed the risk of heavy rainfall. On Tuesday, the Minister of the Environment was informed and on the morning of Wednesday 11 September 2024, due to the expected impact, it proceeded to issue a rainfall and flood warnings for the south-eastern half of the Czech Republic and the mountain and foothill areas in the east and north-east of Bohemia, an extreme rainfall warning, i.e. with the highest danger level, was issued from midnight on Thursday 12 September 2024 to midnight on Monday 16 September 2024 with expected total rainfall of 150 to 250 mm, over 300 mm in the Jeseníky area. A very heavy and heavy rain warnings were issued for the central parts of Bohemia from 12:00 noon on Friday 13 September 2024 until midnight on Monday 16 September 2024. The Karlovy Vary region, most of the Ústí nad Labem region and the northwestern half of the Pilsen region have been left without a rain warning.

The regional fire rescue services have started in the preparation of preventive measures and in preparation for possible flooding of the threatened areas. Preparations for the filling of flood bags and the construction of flood barriers have been started. The Chief of the General Staff of Czech Armed Forces has agreed with the Director General of the Fire Rescue Service of the Czech Republic on the possibility of shortening the time allocation for the deployment of forces and resources from the Central Alarm Plan. It was possible to use, for example, army helicopters within minutes.

The Central Flood Commission was also convened for the first time on Thursday 12 September 2024. The Commission advised mayors to assess the situation and level of risk, and municipalities and public event organisers to consider cancelling public events from 12:00 noon on Friday 13 September 2024 until further notice, if appropriate. The Central Flood Commission also recommended that the flood authorities continue flood preparation measures and that the municipal flood authorities conduct flood inspections, ensure the organization of patrol services, and check contacts of persons involved in flood protection activities. Other preparatory measures included the activation of flood patrols, and in risk areas citizens were advised to prepare for evacuation. Thanks to the timely warning of the Czech Hydrometeorological Institute and the subsequent response of the flood authorities, thorough preparatory work was initiated, consisting of cleaning riverbeds, preparing bridge structures, cleaning outlets, clearing embankments, etc. In cooperation with other ministries, the Ministry of the Interior prepared a practical guide for dealing with heavy rains, floods and evacuation of people, which was distributed to all municipalities.

Preparation and activation of central coordination of rescue and liquidation work

In the conditions of the Fire Rescue Service of the Czech Republic, the crisis managing staff of the MoI-DG FRS CR was already activated by the Director General at 7:00 AM on 13 September 2024.

On the same day, the staff of the Regional FRS were activated. In the evening, the communication and deployment of resources from the central stocks and emergency stocks of the State Material Reserve Administration (SSHR) was set up. The deployment of equipment and in-kind resources was ensured in a standard way through NOPIS, the operational centre of the Fire Rescue Service of the Czech Republic and individual KOPIS. In order to simplify communication and organisation of rescue and liquidation works, a videoconference meeting was convened twice a day with the management and staffs of the regional fire rescue services, where not only the requirements for flood protection resources and procedures for flood preparation were discussed, but also the development of the situation in individual river basins with a probability of a major or extreme flood. These meetings enabled effective coordination of the activities of the Fire Rescue Service and sharing of information. Over time, other authorities were involved in crisis communication. Entries and situational reports were produced from all meetings and sent to the participants of the meetings, the management of the MoI-DG FRS CR, the Prime Minister and the press department of the MoI-DG FRS CR.

Warning and informing the population

In addition to the Unified Warning and Notification System (UWNS), the Localized SMS System (LB-SMS) is generally used for warning and informing the population, which allows sending a standard SMS message to up to 200 000 mobile phone users in a defined area. The disadvantage of the LB-SMS system is the capacity constraint on the part of mobile operators, which can cause delays in SMS delivery of up to several tens of minutes. The Unified Warning and Information System (UWIS) used sirens and the LB-SMS messaging system also during the floods in September 2024. During the floods, sirens were activated a total of 31 times. 142 540 SMS were sent to warn the population and another 420 807 SMS were sent to inform in connection with the organization of elections in the affected areas and during the restoration of electricity supply. As to complement these systems, the Záchranka app was used to send information to Municipalities with extended powers across the country via NOPIS if necessary (only mobile phone users with the Záchranka app installed will receive the message). This information option was used in the Moravian-Silesian Region to inform the residents of Opava about the flood threat. 3 580 people received information this way.

Preparation for floods from the point of view of the IRS units and dispensing of materials of the Fire Rescue Service of the Czech Republic and SSHR for security work

The timely activation of the flood authorities also meant the involvement of the Fire Rescue Service of the Czech Republic and the Municipal FRS in the preparatory measures for the protection of the population. During floods, FPUs are responsible for carrying out activities necessary to minimise damage and save lives. Their activities include ensuring the clear passage of waterways (removing flooded material and obstacles that impede the flow of water), evacuation of persons (safe relocation of people from threatened areas to safety), technical measures (building flood barriers, pumping water and other technical interventions) and, last but not least, cooperation with flood authorities (coordination with local authorities and other rescue services).

In the conditions of the Fire Rescue Service of the Czech Republic, 229 700 sand bags were issued from the central stocks of the Fire Rescue Service of the Czech Republic and the emergency stocks of the SSHR for the mitigation of the expected flood wave. In addition, all mobile flood barriers were gradually issued from the SSHR standby stocks in the total number of 450 units. Flood barriers from the SSHR stand-by stocks, which are in the protection of the individual regional FRS, were also used to deal with the situation.

Rescue work during floods and other emergencies

The rescue strategy of the Fire Rescue Service of the Czech Republic was based on the following activities: limiting spills and protecting specific structures and critical infrastructure, warning and informing the population, evacuation and rescue of people. In the affected areas it is necessary to fulfil the essential needs of the population. Specifically, this involves the provision of drinking water (bottled water, tanks, restoration of supply), food, sanitation and subsequently medical services, medicines and communal hygiene. Other activities included the deployment of the ACR, special detachments with logistical self-sufficiency, patroling areas by the PCR (including the use of drones) and psychosocial assistance. Throughout the floods, the Fire Rescue Service of the Czech Republic also intervened in the affected regions, with special heavy equipment, such as evacuation trucks, a VYA 30 recovery vehicle, a PTS10 floating transporter, a tractor with trailers, dump trucks, refuelling containers, and container carriers. The activity of the Fire Rescue Service of the Czech Republic was terminated on 23 October 2024 in the Moravian-Silesian Region and on 24 October 2024 in the Olomouc Region.

During the floods in the most affected regions (Moravian-Silesian and Olomouc regions), not only FPUs within these regions were deployed, but also FPUs from other regions, which formed so-called detachments. Approximately 500 members of the Fire Rescue Service of the Czech Republic and members of the municipal fire rescue services and approximately 300 pieces of firefighting vehicles within the detachments were deployed each day. The number of members of the municipality VFPU. The total daily numbers of deployed FRS CR members and members of the municipal VFPU were about 1 000 persons and 500 pieces of fire vehicles. These detachments were specified as: flood detachment (firefighting equipment and means intended mainly for water pumping) and liquidation detachment (firefighting equipment and means intended for material removal and area recovery).

Out of the total number of 26 815 firefighters, 4 815 were professional and 22 000 were volunteers (re-deployment). The total number of equipment reached 8 032 (of which the equipment of the Fire Rescue Service of the Czech Republic represented 1 922).

Eradication work and removal of direct consequences

Restoring infrastructure and providing basic services was at the core of the management strategy for flood recovery. Electricity supply to 260 000 households, water to 28 340 households, gas to 8 310 households and sewerage services to 17 780

households were affected. The restoration included the supply of electricity by the distributor or mobile resources, the operation of mobile operators and the supply of gas and heat. An integral part was the restoration of roads (access to affected areas), including bridge structures and possible prioritisation of bridge replacements, as a total of 132 bridges were damaged (69 in the Olomouc Region and 63 in the Moravian-Silesian Region). The Fire Rescue Service of the Czech Republic participated in demolitions and provided demolition services for a total of 65 buildings (38 in the Olomouc Region and 27 in the Moravian-Silesian Region).

It was necessary to provide long-term accommodation and social benefits for affected people (material needs) and support for responders affected by the flood. It was also necessary to provide funding for the IRS (emergency expenditure and damage) and grant programmes for municipalities to restore damaged property and programmes for individuals to rebuild housing.

Involvement of the Czech Armed Forces in flood management activities

The deployment of the Czech Armed Forces during the floods took place both on the basis of the agreement on planned assistance on demand (Central Alarm Plan) and on the basis of a government resolution. In the first deployment, six helicopters (1× SOKOL, 5× Mi-171) and transport modules (transport of SSHR material) were used.

Government Resolution No. 626 from 16 September 2024 enabled the deployment of additional forces and assets of the Czech Armed Forces (soldiers and special engineer equipment - dump trucks, universal finishing machines, loaders and unmanned vehicles), up to 2 000 professional soldiers in the period from 17 September to 31 October 2024. Communication with the ACR was between the staff of the MoI-DG FRS CR and the ACR Operations Headquarters. Requests from the Regional Fire Rescue Services were concentrated and discussed at a single level and then forwarded, signed by the requesting governor, for approval and eventual deployment via the Joint Operations Centre of the Ministry of Defence and NOPIS.

At the end, 1 246 soldiers and 324 pieces of special engineer equipment were deployed to deal with the situation caused by the flood. Helicopters of the Czech Armed Forces were used to rescue people and transport humanitarian aid material. Furthermore, support was used to provide data connectivity via the STARLINK system for the affected municipalities (Jeseník Regional District) and the ACR provided partial surveys using the Reaper drone, which is capable of mapping the situation from a height of 6 to 8 kilometres and transmitting information to the rescue forces online. Four ambulances of the Czech Armed Forces in a medical detachment together with the EMS of the capital city of Prague also operated in the affected areas. Last but not least, the soldiers of the Czech Armed Forces took part in the liquidation and recovery works and ensured the reconnaissance and the construction of bridge makeshift structures.

Emergency accommodation and humanitarian aid

During the floods, a total of 300 steel cots were issued for the Olomouc and Pardubice regions from the central stock of the Fire Rescue Service of the Czech Republic and 500 steel cots from the property of the SSHR for the Moravian-Silesian Region. A total of 700 sleeping bags were issued from the central stocks of the Fire Rescue Service of the Czech Republic for the Olomouc, Pardubice and Moravian-Silesian Regions and 400 blankets for the Moravian-Silesian Region.

The provision of humanitarian aid (food and material aid) to the affected population during the floods was based on the cooperation and coordination of non-profit organisations operating in the affected regions. The cooperation was based on both agreements on planned assistance on request and long-term cooperation in dealing with various emergencies and crisis situations. The provision of humanitarian aid was coordinated by the regional FRS and was divided into two parts in the context of the flood response. The first part was area monitoring, data collection, post-traumatic intervention care and deployment of volunteers. The second part was focused on the provision of food and the supply of materials and resources needed to meet the basic needs of the population. Volunteers played an important role in the flood response. The organisation of volunteers was provided primarily through non-profit organisations under the coordination of the Fire Rescue Service of the Czech Republic.

The following non-profit organizations were closely involved in providing humanitarian aid: the Czech Red Cross, People in Need, Malteser Aid, Diakonie ČCE, the Archdiocesan Charity of Olomouc, Charity of the Czech Republic, Palacký University in Olomouc - Volunteer Centre, the Centre for Social Prevention in Olomouc, and the Food Bank in the Olomouc Region. In addition to the above-mentioned organisations, it is also necessary to include local organisations operating in the selected area and national organisations that participated in humanitarian aid at the central level.

Through the Union Civil Protection Mechanism, 15 000 (demand was subsequently reduced to 5 000 pcs) of dehumidifiers, 5 tonnes of VectoBac larvicide (demand was subsequently withdrawn) and 2 000 electric heaters were requested. Dehumidifiers were provided by Slovenia (560 pcs), Croatia (110 pcs), Belgium (218 pcs), Germany (73 pcs), Austria (142 pcs) and Sweden (81 pcs). A further 40 dehumidifiers were offered by Ukraine. In total, the Czech Republic received an offer for 1 224 dehumidifiers, which all of them were accepted. Once the dehumidifiers were delivered, they were immediately distributed to the affected areas. Only Germany supplied 429 units of heaters.

Forest Fires

Wildfires

Natural fires account for a quarter of all fires in the Czech Republic. They usually occur between March and September. Such fires have been caused mainly by severe drought and negligent human behaviour. These include not only fires in agricultural and open areas, such as orchards, gardens, meadows, parks, but especially forest fires.

Forest fires

Forest fires account for a third of natural fires. In 2022, there were 2 473 forest fires, the highest number in 10 years. In 2024, the number returned to the long-term average of 1 284. The likelihood of a forest fire is determined by natural conditions, drought, wind or even tree bark beetle infestation.

The area affected by the forest fires in 2024 was 140 ha, with damage of over CZK 10 million. During the 2024 10 people were injured in connection to forest fires. As a rule, most forest fires occur in the regions of Vysočina and Central Bohemia. The least forest fires occur in the capital city of Prague and in the Olomouc, Zlín and Pardubice regions.

Up to 96 % of forest fires do not exceed 1 ha and 94 % of forest fires are not attended by more than the first level of fire alarm. The largest fires tend to be in forests with grass, bracken, needles, leaves or peat.

The cause of forest fires can be a natural phenomenon (lightning), but half of the cases are caused by human negligence. In such cases, it is most often a failure to respect the prohibition of starting fires in the forest, their subsequent insufficient extinguishing or a discarded cigarette butt. Almost half of the causes of fires remain either unexplained or fall into the category of unproven culpability.

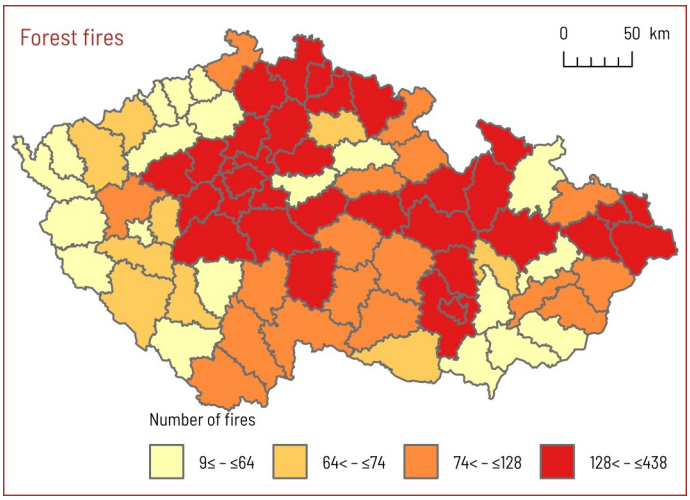
The most forest fires are usually started in April and in 2024 it was no exception. Depending on the time of occurrence, we can say that most fires occur in the afternoon, between 2 and 7 pm.

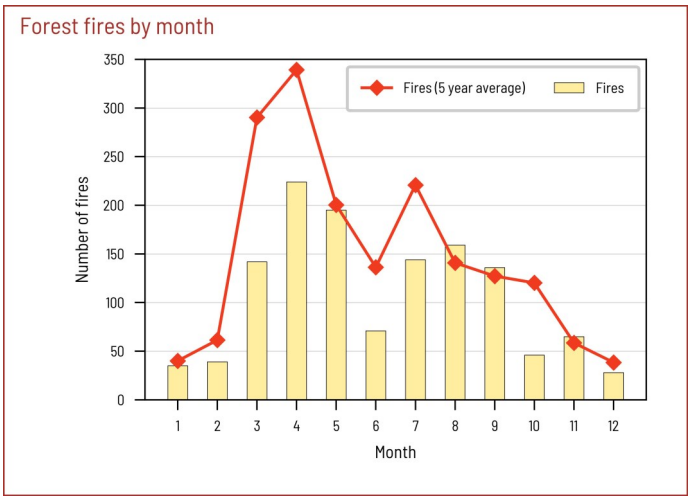
Deployment of the aerial firefighting service in the Czech Republic

The Aerial firefighting service (AFS) is provided year-round by the Aerial Service of the Police of the Czech Republic (AS PCR) with two helicopters with 900 litre helibuckets. For the summer period of 2024, beyond the capacity of the AS of the Czech Republic, the AFS has been provided by private operators in cooperation with the Ministry of Agriculture and the Ministry of Environment with 2 UH-60A Black Hawk helicopters with a firefighting capacity of 3 410 litres. The provision of this service is co-financed by the European Commission, which finances 75 % of the costs in the form of a grant. The helicopter primarily dedicated to aerial firefighting in forests under the responsibility of the Ministry of the Environment (which are mainly National Parks) was available from 21 June to 15 September 2024. The helicopter primarily dedicated to aerial firefighting in forests under the responsibility of the Ministry of Agriculture was available from 14 August to 15 September 2024. The aim is to cover the period when the risk of wildfires is the highest throughout the year.

In the period January-September the AS PCR was deployed 8 times. A total of 236 drops were carried out, mainly at forest fires in the Central Bohemia, South Moravia, South Bohemia and Vysočina regions. UH-60A Black Hawk helicopters were deployed in the Czech Republic 7 times and carried out a total of 81 drops at forest fires in the Ústí nad Labem Region, the Capital City of Prague and regions of Vysočina and Pardubice. The UH-60A Black Hawk helicopter was also deployed 1 time at a fire in an industrial warehouse, Ostrava.

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Number of fires	20 232	16 253	16 757	20 720	18 813	17 346	16 162	20 813	17 758	17 630
of which wildfires	6 212	3 440	4 082	6 450	5 525	4 645	3 588	6 816	4 334	3 737
of which forest fires	1 748	892	966	2 033	1 963	2 081	1 517	2 473	1 512	1 284





Selected Exercises of IRS Bodies

NATIONAL EXERCISES

Tactical exercise of IRS units "Leakage of benzene at the areal of OKK Koksovny, a. s.", Ostrava, Moravian-Silesian Region

On Tuesday, 3 December 2024, a tactical exercise of the IRS units took place on the premises of OKK Koksovny, a. s., (OKK). The main objective of the exercise was to practice the interaction of IRS units, concerned authorities and OKK's emergency preparedness in the event of a major accident at the benzene technology within the framework of the verification of OKK's external emergency plan (OKK VHP).

Not only professional, but also volunteer firefighting units were sent to the scene of the incident in accordance with the regional system for leakage of hazardous substances (NL), at the same time the KOPIS of the Moravian-Silesian Region informed the operational centres of the Czech Police, the Emergency Medical Service and the Ostrava Municipal Police about the accident and last but not least informed the authorities.

The FPU arrived at the main gate of OKK and accompanied by the guard, proceeded to the site of the benzene leak. Here, the intervention commander obtained from the present company representative all available information about the current situation, details of the technological operation and the acute need to rescue the injured employee. The commander was also informed of the estimated quantity of leaked NL and that the leak had been technologically stopped. The FPU subsequently carried out a survey of the surroundings, demarcated the danger zone and, wearing anti-chemical clothing, rescued the injured employee, who was thoroughly decontaminated in a decontamination shower and subsequently handed over to the care of the attending paramedics. The FPU also implemented measures to prevent the leaked benzene from flowing into the sewer, taking samples both in the outlet of the plant sewer into the Ostravice River and in the river itself. The FPU also installed containment booms at the outlet of the plant sewer to prevent possible contamination of the watercourse. Representatives of the Czech Environmental Inspectorate (ČIŽP) and Povodí Odry, s.p. (POD) also attended the scene and, in cooperation with the FPU, took samples from the water surface. It was also necessary to inform the inhabitants in the vicinity about the leak, for which the operational section of the municipal police with its vehicle equipped with a mobile siren was used. After capturing NL from the water surface, the intervention commander handed the accident site back to the operator.

The aim of the exercise was to practice the interaction of the emergency services, authorities and emergency preparedness of the OKK operator in the event of a serious accident at the benzene technology, notification of the emergency services, authorities and other bodies ensuring the performance of tasks arising from the OKK VHP, as well as the activation of the emergency services involved in rescue and liquidation work and their coordination through the operations centre. The tactics of the IRS units in a joint intervention with a leak of dangerous substances were also practiced, the actuality of the OKK VHP was verified as well as warning and informing the population in the adjacent area via a mobile siren. The FPU verified the procedures for dealing with an accident in a watercourse and also verified the cooperation of the ČIŽP and POD in the liquidation of an accident in a watercourse.

Tactical exercise of IRS units "Fire in a home for the elderly of the municipal social welfare administration in Most", Most, Ústí nad Labem Region

On Wednesday, 2 October 2024, the Most Territorial Department held a tactical exercise of the IRS units called Fire in the building of the MSSP in Most, Barvířská 495. The subject of the exercise was a fire on the 4th floor of the building, in the so-called home for the elderly, where 19 completely immobile clients are accommodated. In total, the building has 12 floors and there are 300 clients accommodated there.

The aim of this exercise was to perform a rapid firefighting intervention, rescue and evacuation of all completely immobile persons from the floor affected by the fire. Another objective of the exercise was to test the synergy of the intervening FPU in searching the affected building and coordinating with the home staff in evacuating and gathering evacuees. The rescue and evacuation was carried out from the AZ 40 aerial apparatus and using

mattresses fitted with special evacuation pads on the staircases of the home for the elderly.

All evacuees were transported from the triage station to the Most Hospital and three other selected facilities within the Most Regional District after evacuation and treatment by the Emergency Medical Service.

The exercise was attended by a total of 15 FPUs, the Police of the Czech Republic, the Most Municipal Police, the EMS Ústí nad Labem Region, employees and nursing home staff, post-traumatic care teams and psychologists. The exercise was also attended by the Transport Company of Most and Litvínov with its transport ambulances, representatives of the crisis management authority of the Statutory City of Most. The exercise also tested the readiness and availability of the entire crisis staff of the Most municipal district. In total, over 200 people participated in the exercise.

Tactical exercise of IRS units "Highly contagious disease - Marburg", Jablonec nad Nisou, Liberec Region

On Wednesday 3 April 2024, the IRS exercise Highly Contagious Disease - Marburg was conducted. The scenario of the exercise was initiated by the arrival of a person to the surgery on the premises of the Jablonec Nad Nisou Hospital. During the examination, the attending physician suspected a highly contagious disease. This suspicion was consulted by telephone with the regional public health station (KHS), which ordered the isolation of the potentially infected person and contacts from the waiting room. The KHS requested the assistance of the IRS and they gradually arrived to the scene of the emergency (MU).

A danger zone (NZ) and an outer zone were established at MU and regime measures were taken. The commander of the intervention decided to establish the staff of the intervention commander. Due to increased tension inside the waiting room area, a PCR patrol, properly equipped with personal protective equipment (PPE), entered the isolated surgery area. Two decontamination stations were set up at MU, with one serving the responders and the other serving the medical staff and patients from the waiting room.

A patient suspected of being infected with a highly contagious disease was placed in a personal transport isolation device and transported after thorough external decontamination. After decontamination of all NZ responders and handover of the facility to the hospital representative, the exercise ended.

The whole exercise was time-consuming as it reflected real times during the epidemiological investigation, including the decision-making process and the call of the IRS units. Based on this exercise, discussions were held to standardise the use of PPE by the different IRS units when entering the NZ and their decontamination.

Tactical exercise of IRS units "Traffic accident on the D55 motorway", Uherské Hradiště, Zlín Region

The prepared section of the D55 motorway in the Uherské Hradiště region became the site of a tactical exercise on 4 December 2024, which was attended not only by professional firefighters, but also by all components of the IRS, including the Police of the Czech Republic and the EMS.

The subject of the exercise was a simulated traffic accident between two cars and a bus. After the collision, passengers in the vehicles became wedged in. Subsequently, several calls were made to the emergency line 112, so the operations centre received several notifications about this MU and immediately sent IRS units to the scene.

The task of the firefighters was to coordinate the activities of the IRS units. In addition, the firefighters carried out fire protection

measures on the vehicles and secured them from moving. They rescued the injured passengers from the cars. They provided first pre-medical aid to the injured persons and assisted in the triage. They also provided information to relatives of injured persons and provided first psychological assistance. Finally, while disposing of the consequences of traffic accidents, firefighters cleaned the roadway of shards and fragments from broken cars.

The aim of this large-scale exercise was to test the tactical level of the management of the intervention of the IRS units and the skills of the commanders in managing the FPUs. Furthermore, the aim was to verify the communication between the operational centres of the IRS units and the actual communication between the units at the intervention site. And last but not least, this tactical exercise was aimed at deepening practical skills during an event of this type, i.e. a traffic accident on a motorway.

INTERNATIONAL EXERCISES

EU MODEX 2024 International Tactical Exercise

From 16-22 October 2024, the Czech MUSAR team participated in the MODEX 2024 international exercise in Italy, which focused on providing international assistance to the Veneto region, which was affected by an extreme storm. As a result, buildings were destroyed, many people were killed and injured, and thousands of people were forced to evacuate.

The exercise was organised by an international consortium led by Johanniter-Unfall-Hilfe e. V. (a voluntary humanitarian organisation) in cooperation with the European Commission. 273 participants from eight countries took part in the exercise. On behalf of the Czech Republic, the MUSAR Detachment of the FRS of the Moravian-Silesian region, consisting of officers, cynologists, a structural engineer and a doctor, took part in the exercise. The detachment is designed to search and rescue people in populated areas, especially after earthquakes.

The exercise was an opportunity for the organization, especially for the module members, to test the set operational procedures and an opportunity to cooperate with modules of the same type, especially in the direction of mutual cooperation and coordination.

Humanitarian Aid

The provision of humanitarian aid in the Czech Republic is governed by Act No.151/2010 Col., on Foreign Development Cooperation and Humanitarian Aid Abroad and on Amendments to Related Acts. Humanitarian aid provided abroad is the set of activities financed from the state budget to prevent loss of life and damage to health and injury, to alleviating suffering and to restore basic living conditions of people after emergencies, as well as mitigating the long-lasting consequences of emergencies and pre-vent their occurrence and negative consequences.

Humanitarian aid includes both ad-hoc response to natural or man-made disasters and aid in long-term (complex) humanitarian crises and disaster prevention.

State humanitarian aid of the Czech Republic to foreign countries is financed from financial resources allocated in the budget of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MFA). This budget can finance mainly rescue, material, financial, advisory or combined assistance abroad.

State humanitarian aid can also be financed from the budget of the Ministry of the Interior (MoI) in certain cases. Pursuant to Section 9 of Act No.151/2010 Coll., the MoI provides humanitarian aid to EU member states and other states of the European Economic Area and decides on its scope and form.

The Government of the Czech Republic has allocated an amount of EUR 165 million for humanitarian aid in 2024. Thanks to unspent funds from the year 2023, the final budget of the specific humanitarian aid indicator in 2024 amounted to CZK 169.5 million. This amount does not include humanitarian aid designated for Ukraine. Humanitarian aid for Ukraine and other aspects related to the war in Ukraine were funded through special "Ukraine" programme.

Since 2022, the Czech Republic has been involved in humanitarian aid to Ukraine, where Russia's military aggression continuesas the largest armed conflict in Europe since the end of the Second World War. Humanitarian aid to Ukraine will continue in 2025.

The impacts of climate change also contributed significantly to the provision of humanitarian aid in 2024. During an unusual period in January and February, the northern part of France was affected by floods, during the summer several countries in southern Europe and the Balkans requested assistance in connection with large-scale forest fires, and in the autumn several European countries, including the Czech Republic, were affected by devastating floods.

During 2024, the Czech Republic provided emergency humanitarian aid in four cases (France, Bulgaria, North Macedonia and Greece) and in a total of six cases material humanitarian assistance was provided to Ukraine.

Ukraine

As of February 2022, Russia's unabated attacks on Ukraine continue unabated. In the context of 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, organised or secured the provision of material humanitarian aid in a total of six times in 2024:

- Transport of 498 of propane-butane cylinders purchased by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the heaters were handed over on 22 February 2024 in the Slovak EU humanitarian logistics warehouse. The transport was carried out by the Fire Rescue Service of the Czech Republic.
- Coordination of the materials transfer from CEPS, a. s., which provided transformer oils and other materials for the energy sector to Ukraine.
- Transportation of a total of 5 heavy bridge sets TMS Z2p2s 36 m, provided by SSHR. The bridge structures were handed over on 13 June 2024 in the Polish EU humanitarian logistics warehouse. The transport was carried out by the Fire Rescue Service of the Czech Republic.
- Coordination of the handover of material from the company HUTIRA, s. r. o., which offered material for the energy sector to Ukraine.
- The Fire Rescue Service of the Czech Republic donated two vehicle-launched bridges (AM 50) to the Ukrainian State

Emergency Service. The vehicles were handed over to the EU Humanitarian Logistics Warehouse in Poland on 17 December 2024. The Fire Rescue Service of the Czech Republic carried out the transport.

- The Fire Rescue Service of the Czech Republic donated a vehicle turntable ladder (Renault Camiva EPAS 30) to the Ukrainian State Emergency Service. It was handed over to the EU humanitarian logistics warehouse in Poland on 17 December 2024. The Fire Rescue Service of the Czech Republic carried out the transport.

All this humanitarian aid was provided through the Union Civil Protection Mechanism (UCPM) and transported to EU humanitarian logistics warehouses (so-called hubs) established in the countries neighbouring Ukraine (in addition to Poland and Slovakia also in Romania).

France

On 2 January 2024, France requested assistance under the UCPM for floods in the north of the country. The Czech Republic was the first country to offer aid, namely two large-capacity pumps.

Based on an agreement between the Ministry of Interior and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Fire Rescue Service of the Czech Republic sent aid to France. The deployed detachment included 18 members of the Fire Rescue Service of the Czech Republic, who carried 15 pieces of firefighting equipment, 2 mobile pumps, 1 amphibious ARGO vehicle and 1 rescue boat.

The Czech team started pumping water in the flood-affected area of Nord-Pas-de-Calais near Ardres on 5 January 2024. The team was divided into two groups and each group was in charge of one of the two Czech pumps. After ten days, all the members of the FRS of the Moravian-Silesian region and the Fire Rescue Service of the Czech Republic took turns. The mission in the north of France lasted 20 days and a total of 36 members of the Fire Rescue Service of the Czech Republic helped. They pumped over 3 million m^3 of water.

Bulgaria

On Wednesday, 17 July 2024, a UH-60A Black Hawk helicopter with a 3 410 litre helibucket was dispatched from the Mělník station with a crew from a private helicopter operator, an air ambulance and an aerial firefighting coordinator from the FRS of the Capital City of Prague to extinguish forest fires in Bulgaria. The deployment of the helicopter was based on the activation by the European Emergency Response Coordination Centre (ERCC) within the framework of the rescue programme. The helicopter operated in the central and southern part of Bulgaria for eight days and carried out a total of 166 drops.

Together with the UH-60A Black Hawk rescue helicopter, Bell 412 helicopter of the Czech Republic Air Service with a 900 litre helibucket, with the crew of the Aerial Service if the Police of the Czech Republic and an air rescuer from the FRS of the Capital city of Prague, was sent to Bulgaria. The Bell 412 helicopter made in total 187 drops.

A four-member support team from the Fire Rescue Service of the Czech Republic and two air rescuers from the FRS of the Capital City of Prague set off for Bulgaria by land.

Northern Macedonia

On Wednesday, 31 July 2024, UH-60A Black Hawk helicopter with a 3,410 litre capacity helibucket was dispatched from the Mělník station with the crew of the private helicopter operator, the aerial firefighting coordinator from FRS of the Moravian-Silesian region and two air rescuers from the FRS of the Capital City of Prague to extinguish forest fires in Northern Macedonia. The helicopter was

also deployed on the basis of ERCC activation under the rescEU programme. The helicopter operated in North Macedonia for seven days and carried out in total 104 drops.

Greece

In the early hours of Monday 12 August 2024, a request for assistance from Greece was received through the ERCC, specifying that the area around Athens had been affected by widespread fires. Greece requested air and ground teams to fight the forest fires. After an assessment, a Czech ground firefighting team with vehicle assistance was also offered to Greece, which was immediately accepted by the Greek side. The Czech 75-member team, consisting of members of Fire Rescue Service of the Czech Republic, the EMS of the Capital City of Prague and the technical support members went to Greece on 13 August 2024. The team arrived in Athens, Greece on 14 August 2024 in the evening.

Upon arrival, the team met with the Czech ambassador and the Greek firefighter's command, with whom they discussed in particular the procedure and location of the Czech team's deployment. There was still an extreme risk of fires in the Athens area. The local firefighters were exhausted from the previous large fire. It was planned that the Czech team would be deployed operationally in a large area to relieve the local units. The Czech team was also involved in monitoring and preventive deployment to the highest risk areas.

Firefighters have been helping Greeks for a several days to protect the most at-risk areas near the capital after a major fire. After the immediate danger had passed, the Czech team left on Monday 19 August 2024 back to the Czech Republic.

International Activities

At the international level, the Fire Rescue Service of the Czech Republic develops, in addition to bilateral relations with other states, cooperation with international organisations, the EU and NATO. In the EU, the Ministry of the Interior - General Directorate of the Fire Rescue Service of the Czech Republic fulfils the tasks when representing the Czech Republic in the EU Council Working Group on Civil Protection (PROCIV) and in the EU Council Working Group on Civil Protection - Resilience of Critical Entities (PROCIV-CER), as well as representing the interests of the Czech Republic in the European Commission Committee on Civil Protection. Within NATO, the MoI-GD FRS CR fulfils the tasks resulting from the representation of the Czech Republic in the Committee for Resilience and in the Group for Civil Protection. International cooperation also takes place with other international organisations, e.g. 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).

Important international activities in 2024

In 2024, Lt. Gen. Ing. Vladimír Vlček, Ph.D., MBA, made several trips abroad to Brussels, Hungary, Slovakia, Norway, Romania and as a USAR team classifier he went to Chile.

INSARAG, CHILE

At the turn of May and June 2024, the "CHI-01 INSARAG External Reclassification", a re-classification exercise of the USAR team of Chilean firefighters, was held in Santiago de Chile. Lt. Gen. Ing. Vladimír Vlček, Ph.D., MBA, was nominated and subsequently selected by the INSARAG Secretariat as a classifier for this exercise.

CTIF, NORWAY

In June 2024 in Oslo, Lt. Gen. Ing. Vladimír Vlček, Ph.D., MBA, participated in the CTIF Delegates Assembly meeting as the Chairman of the Czech National Committee of CTIF. The purpose of this foreign business trip was to participate in the CTIF meeting where the Czech Republic has participation as a CTIF partner country. The purpose is to represent the Czech Republic in terms of voting in the election of the President, Vice Presidents, Treasurer and ongoing decision-making processes.

INSARAG, ROMANIA

Lt. Gen. Ing. Vladimír Vlček, Ph.D., MBA, attended the INSARAG Africa, Europe and Middle East (AEME) regional group meeting in Romania in October 2024. There he took over the chairmanship of the Czech Republic for 2025 from the outgoing chair, Romania. The next meeting of the INSARAG AEME Regional Group will take place in Prague in October 2025. The organisation of the working meeting is one of the duties of the chairing country.

MEETING OF REPRESENTATIVES OF NATO, USA

In May 2024, Maj. Gen. Ing. Petr Ošlejšek, Ph.D., participated in a meeting of senior NATO officials responsible for the development of national resilience in case of crisis situations, organized by the White House Office in cooperation with NATO in Washington. The meeting focused on the approach of individual NATO member states to strengthening the resilience of critical infrastructure.

EUROPEAN FIREFIGHTERS SUMMIT, FRANCE

The Fire Brigades Union of the Federal Republic of Germany and the National Fire Brigades Union of France hosted the European Fire Brigades Summit in Paris in early April 2024 with the participation of Gen. Maj. Ing. Petr Ošlejšek, Ph.D. The summit focused on the issue of climate change and its impact on the activities of fire rescue services.

COOPERATION WITH HAZZ SR, SLOVAKIA

Based on the long-term cooperation between the Fire Rescue Services of the Czech and Slovak Republics, two joint trainings were held in the inaccessible mountain terrains of the High Tatras, Malá Fatra and Slovak Paradise in 2024. These joint trainings were attended by firefighters-climbers, air rescuers and firefighters specialised in working at height and above the free depth from different regions of the Czech Republic. During the exercises, the rescue of persons by helicopter and rope equipment was practiced.

MEETING OF EMERGENCY MEDICAL TEAMS (EMT), UNITED ARAB EMIRATES

In November 2024, the sixth global meeting of leaders of Emergency Medical Teams, the emergency medical rescue teams that are brought together under the auspices of the World Health

Organization (WHO) and built by individual Member states, took place in Abu Dhabi, the capital city of the United Arab Emirates. The meeting was attended by representatives of almost all the world's EMT teams, classified according to the WHO methodology (Classification and Minimum Standards for Emergency Medical Teams), representatives of unclassified teams and also representatives of those countries that are still considering building an EMT team. In total, more than 300 delegates from 134 WHO Member states.

INTERNATIONAL TRAINING IN PARAGUAY

Specialized training on CBRN incident response was conducted under the auspices of the National Fire Academy and the Paraguayan Volunteer Fire Brigade. The event was the sixth in the series, but the first to target industrial accidents. The training was attended by 36 members of the emergency services dealing with industrial incidents. The IOO instructors, who regularly deal with leaks unknown chemical substances, offered many examples of dealing with chemical accidents in the form of strategy and case studies, which were simulated into Paraguayan conditions. An important part of the training was the discussion of the handling of chemical accidents in Paraguay (chlorine leak in a water treatment plant, fire in a transformer warehouse, cyanide contamination of a river, transport accidents with leaks of chemical substances). The event ended with a practical exercise on the response to a hazardous chemical spill, during which joint response and coordination of individual activities were practiced. The training was accompanied by important meetings with Paraguayan government officials, such as the Paraguayan Minister of Defence, Oscar González Cañeteh, and the President of the Paraguayan Fire Service, Carlos Torres Alujas.

PRACTICAL TRAINING ON PREPAREDNESS AND RESPONSE TO A CHEMICAL INCIDENT, UGANDA

Also in 2024, a training programme aimed at strengthening chemical security in the countries in East African Community (EAC) that took place in Uganda. The programme aims to establish a functional chemical safety training system for the EAC region. The training cycle of the whole project is based on a strategy whereby each year the best students are selected from the training to work as assistant instructors during further training, and if they reach the expected level, they are given the status of independent instructors. In this way, the number of quality instructors who can train in national and international courses is gradually increased. As of 2016, nearly 100 East African professionals have been trained in Uganda.

Reception of foreign delegations in 2024

CZECH PRESIDENCY OF THE V4 COUNTRIES

In the first half of April 2024, a meeting of the Directors General of Civil Protection of the V4 countries took place in Prague. Austria was also invited to the meeting. The reception of the delegates was carried out within the framework of the Czech Presidency of the V4 countries.

RECEPTION OF DELEGATIONS FROM INDONESIA AND ALGERIA

A foreign delegation from Indonesia was accepted in July 2024. The delegation, consisting of 13 representatives of the Capital City Council of Jakarta, received information from the area of IRS, crisis management, civil emergency planning and education in FRS CR. The reception included a tour in the NOPIS centre. In December 2024, a foreign delegation from the Directorate General of Civil Protection of Algeria was received. The delegation visited the Moravian-Silesian Region, the Integrated Security Centre in Ostrava and the Hlučín Emergency Unit of the Fire Rescue Service of

the Czech Republic.

RECRUITMENT OF FOREST FIRE EXPERTS

In March 2024, a team of foreign experts on forest fires, the so-called Wildfires Advisory Mission, from various EU countries was received based on a request from the Czech Republic, made through the MoI-DG FRS CR, to assess the state of preparedness of the Czech Republic for forest fires. The delegation visited Hřensko, the Moravian-Silesian Region and Hlučín Emergency Unit of the Fire Rescue Service of the Czech Republic. The output of the experts was a report that identifies possible shortcomings and provides recommendations for improving the system of preparedness for forest fires in the Czech Republic.

CTIF COMMISSION FOR FOREST FIRES

At the end of the year, a meeting of the CTIF Commission on Forest Fires was held in Prague. In addition to representatives from Slovenia, France, Germany, Hungary, Austria, Croatia, Greece, Portugal and Bulgaria, the meeting was attended by CTIF President Milan Dubravac. During the meeting, the representatives of the Fire Rescue Service of the Czech Republic presented the FPU system, the area coverage, the history and future of the aerial firefighting service including EU resources, the implemented steps in the field of improving the equipment and training of FPUs, international deployment abroad and other topics.

INTERNATIONAL TRAINING IN THE INSTITUTE OF POPULATION PROTECTION (IOO)

In September 2024, the IOO organised the International Sampling Course in Lázně Bohdaneč, which was held under the auspices of the Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW). The training was attended by 18 specialists from 18 countries. The participants from Africa are also part of the "Strengthening the Response to Chemical Emergencies" project, where the Institute provides training for the East African Community directly in Uganda. The event was expertly facilitated by staff from the Institute's accredited chemical laboratory. The final tactical exercise combined the different activities of a hazardous substance response: from reconnaissance and detection to sampling and decontamination. All scenarios were based on real situations where the Institute's instructors had actually intervened and could therefore pass on personal experience to the students.

Economic and Personal indicators

Fire Rescue Service of the Czech Republic fulfils its mission under its mandate that is anchored by the 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 has 246 stations with many FPUs that serve to fulfil the FRS CR's mission.

The efficiency of FRS CR is outlined by the relation between state budget expenditures on FRS CR and VFPU activities, losses and salvaged values in emergencies 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 trend is attributed to the fact that in more than 70% cases the dislocation of closest unit is less than 5 km from the spot of emergency.

Saved losses during interventions of FPU in other types of emergencies are not included in the table, as there is no reliable methodology to assess the effects of these interventions.

Economic Indicators

		2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
GDP[1)]	bil CZK	5 828,3	6 307,8	7 049,9	7 618,5	7 694,7
Real expenditures of FRS CR[2)]	bil CZK	13,490	13,997	14,878	17,735	16,112
Non-investment subsidies from state budget for ensuring municipal VFPU activity	bil CZK	0,099	0,102	0,201	0,120	0,099
Investment subsidies from state budget for ensuring municipal VPFU activity[3)]	bil CZK	0,345	0,353	0,327	0,325	0,464
Share of real expenditures of FRS CR to GDP	%	0,23	0,22	0,21	0,23	0,21
Direct losses caused by the fire	bil CZK	2,582	4,348	5,760	5,664	3,708
Direct losses compared to GDP	%	0,04	0,07	0,08	0,07	0,05
Saved losses in fires	bil CZK	15,248	15,248	12,686	27,879	31,580
Saved losses to GDP	%	0,26	0,28	0,18	0,37	0,41

[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

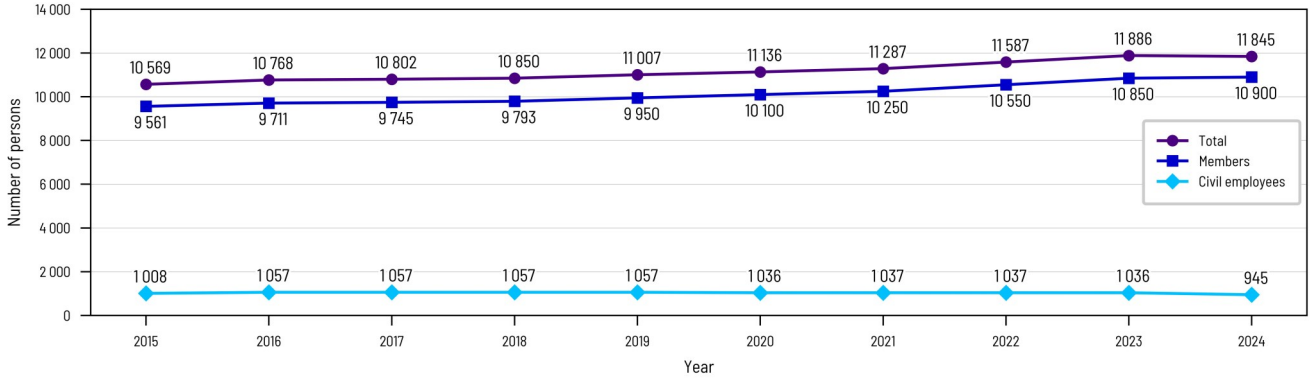
[3)] Including financial means from Fund for preventing damages through the budget of FRS CR

Personal Indicators

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
FRS CR - total (of which 15,1 % women)	**11 136**	**11 287**	**11 587**	**11 886**	**11 845**
of which in service	10 100	10 250	10 550	10 850	10 900
(of which shift members in fire units of regional FRS)	7 077	7 221	7 524	7 826	7 888
Civil employees	1 036	1 037	1 037	1 036	945
Enterprises FRS - professional firefighters enlisted in FPU	**3 087**	**3 162**	**3 066**	**3 148**	**3 157**
of which military firefighters	655	676	690	678	678
Municipal VFPU and enterprises VFPU - members in FPU	**64 284**	**63 276**	**80 235**	**80 618**	**81 170**

The increase in the number of registered members of the municipal VFPU and enterprises VFPU compared to 2022 was caused by a change in the registration methodology.

Development of budgeted numbers of FRS CR



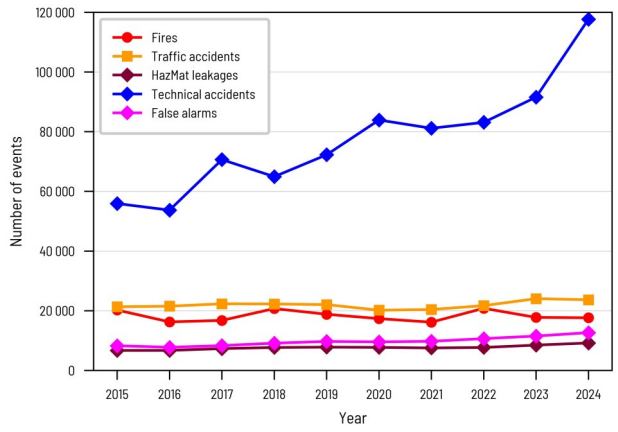
FIRE PROTECTION UNITS' ACTIVITIES

Types of incidents with fire protection units' intervention

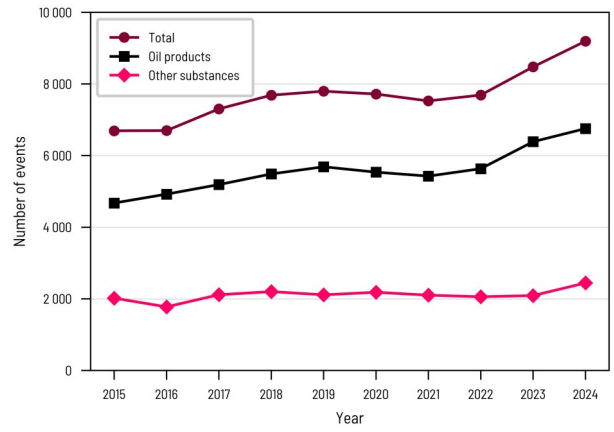
Type of incident	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Share %	Index %
Fires	16 938	15 711	20 390	17 275	17 181	9,5	99
Traffic accidents	20 178	20 413	21 708	24 050	23 665	13,1	98
HazMat leakages	7 719	7 527	7 691	8 478	9 196	5,1	108
there of oil products	5 537	5 426	5 634	6 388	6 754	3,7	106
Technical accidents - total number	83 929	81 157	83 133	91 590	117 704	65,2	129
there of technical accidents	3	107	16	15	16	0,0	107
technical assistances	74 708	71 185	72 875	80 869	104 459	57,9	129
technological assistances	265	254	273	273	211	0,1	77
other assistance	8 953	9 611	9 969	10 433	13 018	7,2	125
Radiation accidents	3	6	5	2	2	0,0	100
Other emergencies	5 170	7 628	8 039	365	119	0,1	33
False alarms	9 563	9 755	10 653	11 515	12 656	7,0	110
Number of emergencies	**143 500**	**142 197**	**151 619**	**153 275**	**180 523**	**100,0**	**118**
Number of other activitities	**18 325**	**19 607**	**19 364**	**18 653**	**21 866**	**-**	**117**
Total	**161 825**	**161 804**	**170 983**	**171 928**	**202 389**	**-**	**118**

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

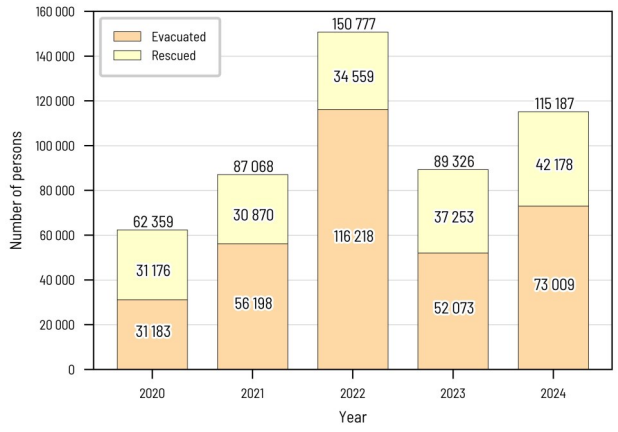
Interventions of the fire units



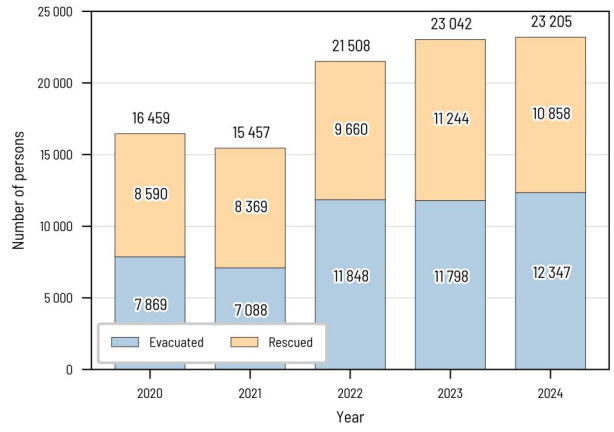
HazMat leakages



Evacuated and rescued persons



Evacuated and rescued persons by traffic accidents

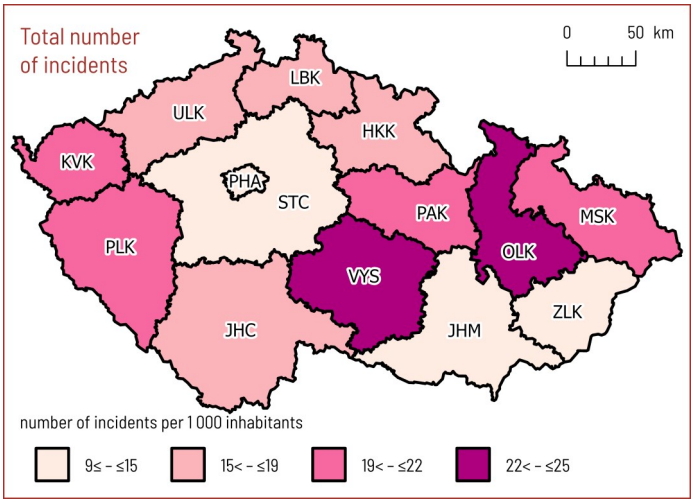


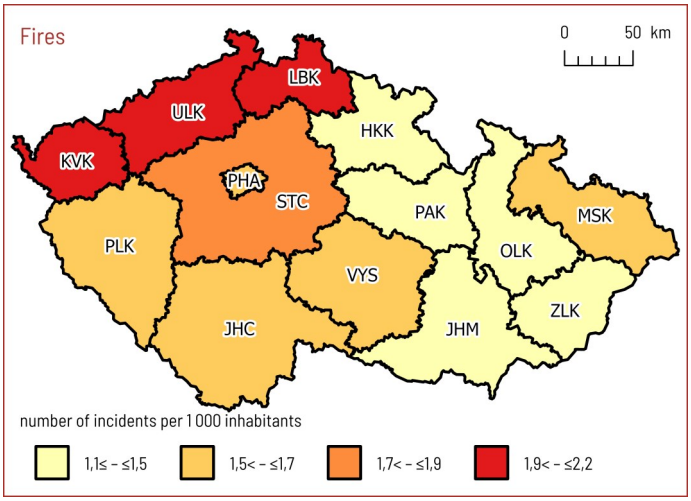
Interventions in natural disasters

Type of intervention	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Fires	187	192	90	110	192
Traffic accidents	320	816	772	1 528	681
HazMat leakages	24	8	10	9	93
Technical accidents	37 088	32 855	27 889	33 443	70 860
Other accidents	215	182	148	149	197
Total	**37 834**	**34 053**	**28 909**	**35 239**	**72 023**

Types of incidents with FPUs' intervention in regions

Type of incident	Capital of Prague	Central Bohemia	South Bohemia	Pilsen	Karlovy Vary	Ústí nad Labem
Fires	2 222	2 502	995	1 001	606	1 693
Traffic accidents	1 368	4 222	1 531	1 624	879	1 543
HazMat leakages	947	1 214	622	719	469	1 124
there of oil products	746	926	401	543	396	888
Technical accidents - total number	6 908	10 593	8 421	7 342	3 424	7 258
there of technical accidents	0	12	0	0	0	1
technical assistance	6 301	9 362	7 531	6 231	3 061	6 220
technological assistance	8	5	5	3	19	81
other assistances	599	1 214	885	1 108	344	956
Radiation accidents	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other emergencies	60	10	7	7	0	5
False alarms	1 951	1 339	671	896	403	1 153
Number of emergencies	**13 456**	**19 880**	**12 247**	**11 589**	**5 781**	**12 776**
Number of other activitities	**951**	**542**	**933**	**1 561**	**749**	**1 538**
Total	**14 407**	**20 422**	**13 180**	**13 150**	**6 530**	**14 314**
Index %	**113**	**104**	**100**	**112**	**93**	**111**





Radiation Accidents

The activities of the FPU during a radiation accident is explained in the Methodical sheets N4 and L9 in Field Manual. In any case, it is necessary to report the incident to the State Nuclear Safety Authority (SNSA) via NOPIS. In case of any radiation event or even a suspicion that radiation may be involved, the assistance of the relevant Chemical Laboratory (CHL) of the Fire Rescue Service of the Czech Republic which has appropriate equipment, is always required and assists with the resolution of the event and with communication with the SNSA contact point in accordance with the contract concluded between the MoI-GD FRS CR and the SNSA.

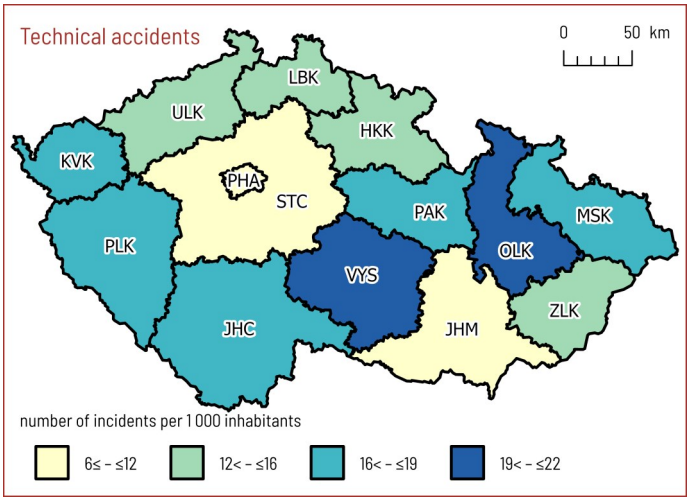
In 2024, there were a total of 2 Type I radiation interventions at the Fire Rescue Service of the Czech Republic. A type I incident does not endanger life, health of persons or property, and the reference level is 1 mSv. The main tasks of the FPU are the delineation of the outer and safety zone, the control of contamination of persons and the deployment of a chemical service unit with enhanced detection. A Type II event leads to a threat to life, health of persons and property and the reference level is 20 mSv. The main tasks of the FPU are also to delineate the outer zone, determining the duration of stay and introducing precautions, rescue persons and liquidate the incident. A Type III event leads to a threat to life of a large number of persons and extensive property damage and the reference level is 100 mSv. The tasks of the FPU are determined by the external emergency plan of the nuclear power plant or by the type of activity.

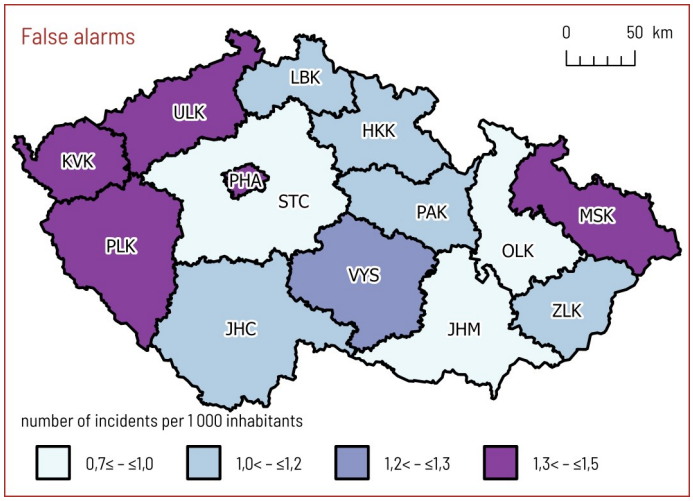
Chemical substances were found during the clearing of a house in the village of Mírová pod Kozákovem. On Friday 7 June 2024, the FPU of the Fire Rescue Service and the CHL Kamenice were called. In addition to the chemical survey, the group also carried out a radiation reconnaissance. After that, a large quantity of chemical substances (about 250 pieces) were found. Among these substances were found poisons and also a vial with approximately 100 g of uranyl nitrate. All uranium salts are considered to be nuclear material. The gamma dose rate on the surface of the vial was measured to be 1.43 μSv/h. After agreement with the SNSA, the nitrate was transported and temporarily stored in the nuclear material storage facility at CHL Kamenice.

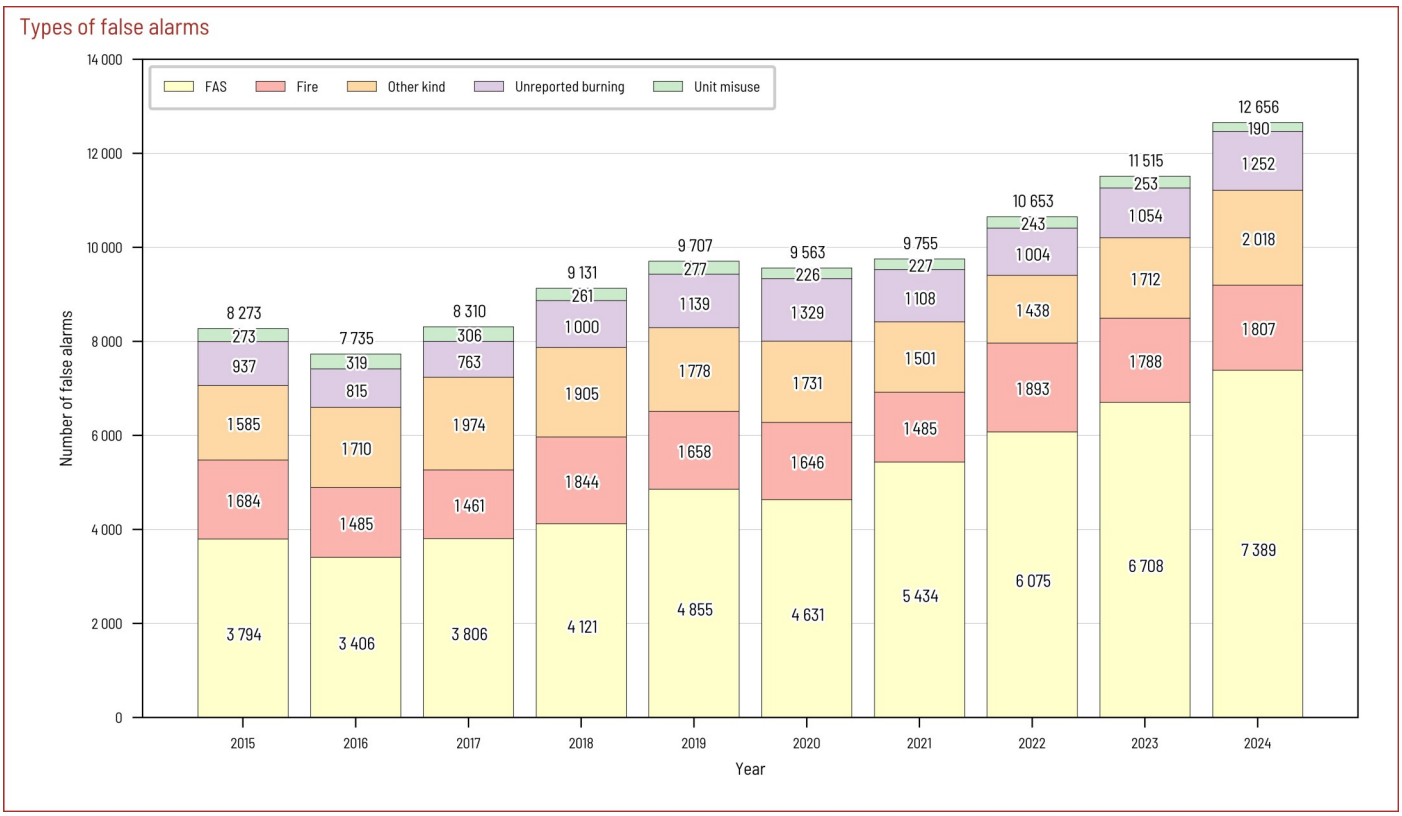
On 27 November 2024, the CHL Tišnov was called to the basement of the State Veterinary Administration in Brno, where an unused laboratory was located. It could contain chemical and radioactive substances. CHL officers carried out a chemical and radiation reconnaissance. Chemical substances and four radionuclide standards used in radiology were found. Specifically, the standards were EM 12 (Cs-137), 2 pcs of EG 1 (Co-57, Ce-144) and EG 3 (Ce-144). The findings of the etalon were reported to the SNSA contact point. After a telephone agreement with the SNSA inspector, the found standards were transported and stored in the radionuclide storage facility at CHL Tišnov. The FPU of the FRS CR and the pyrotechnical service of the PCR were called to secure the founded chemical substances.

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

Liberec	Hradec Králové	Pardubice	Vysočina	South Moravian	Olomouc	Zlín	Moravian-Silesian	CR
841	770	732	777	1 636	855	631	1 920	**17 181**
1 265	1 632	1 239	1 564	2 626	1 269	1 086	1 817	**23 665**
612	539	382	391	641	414	319	803	**9 196**
505	445	286	301	398	259	210	450	**6 754**
4 858	5 839	7 117	8 109	10 665	12 102	5 782	19 286	**117 704**
0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	**16**
4 503	5 188	6 184	7 526	9 773	10 320	5 188	17 071	**104 459**
0	4	8	56	7	8	2	5	**211**
355	647	925	527	884	1 774	591	2 209	**13 018**
1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	**2**
0	4	2	5	5	3	2	1	**111**
476	558	605	640	1 208	502	582	1 672	**12 656**
8 053	**9 342**	**10 077**	**11 486**	**16 782**	**15 145**	**8 402**	**25 499**	**180 515**
349	**308**	**908**	**683**	**2 668**	**925**	**962**	**8 789**	**21 866**
8 402	**9 650**	**10 985**	**12 169**	**19 450**	**16 070**	**9 364**	**34 288**	**202 381**
108	**111**	**112**	**99**	**118**	**177**	**135**	**145**	**118**







Interventions by type of FPU

Type of incident	FRS CR			Municipal VFU		
	2023	2024	Index %	2023	2024	Index %
Fires	20 811	21 005	101	19 886	18 210	92
Traffic accidents	27 532	27 265	99	7 270	7 019	96
HazMat leakages	8 116	8 649	107	2 157	2 294	106
there of oil products	5 702	5 867	103	1 742	1 827	105
Technical accidents - total number	67 538	79 305	117	39 477	71 673	181
there of technical accidents	37	38	103	23	42	183
technical assistance	58 952	69 832	118	36 210	65 230	180
technological assistance	122	68	56	34	76	224
other assistance	8 427	9 367	111	3 210	6 325	197
Radiation accidents	9	6	67	2	0	0
Other emergencies	580	329	57	45	29	64
False alarms	11 046	12 277	111	4 145	4 448	107
Total	**135 632**	**148 836**	**110**	**72 982**	**103 673**	**142**

Information on FPU

Basic information	Fires					
	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Index %
Number of intervention	39 289	36 966	49 716	42 012	40 435	96
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 3rd and special stage of alert	52	26	57	52	25	48
Number of intervening firefighters	209 546	197 424	261 666	226 679	216 258	95
Average number of firefighters per intervention	5,33	5,34	5,26	5,40	5,35	99
Average distance to incident in kilometres	8,30	7,95	8,43	8,66	7,84	91
Average intervention time in minutes	133	122	174	129	114	89
Number of incidents with use of protective equipment	4 525	4 491	4 783	4 654	4 902	105
Number of incidents with use of heat protective clothing	4	1	0	6	2	33
with chemical clothing	11	5	1	6	2	33
with air breathing apparatus	7 325	7 208	7 987	7 865	8 218	104
with oxygen breathing apparatus	5	6	6	5	4	80

Proportion of interventions by type of FPU

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
FRS CR	59,0	63,9	61,8	61,5	56,1
Municipal VFU	35,7	31,1	33,0	33,1	39,1
Enterprises FRS	4,9	4,6	4,8	5,0	4,4
Enterprises VFU	0,4	0,4	0,4	0,4	0,4

Enterprises FRS			Enterprises VFU			Total		
2023	2024	Index %	2023	2024	Index %	2023	2024	Index %
1 251	1 160	93	57	60	105	42 012	40 435	96
1 632	1 483	91	9	6	67	36 449	35 773	98
648	753	116	79	105	133	11 000	11 801	107
514	612	119	63	89	141	8 021	8 395	105
5 454	6 172	113	249	315	127	112 732	157 465	140
0	1	x	0	0	x	60	81	135
4 707	5 440	116	190	259	136	100 071	140 761	141
95	86	91	55	43	78	306	273	89
652	645	99	4	13	325	12 295	16 350	133
1	0	0	0	0	x	12	6	50
5	9	180	0	0	x	630	367	58
2 005	2 212	110	450	551	122	17 647	19 488	110
10 996	**11 789**	**107**	**844**	**1 037**	**123**	**220 482**	**265 335**	**120**

Technical intervention						False alarms					
2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Index %	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Index %
153 947	167 777	156 479	160 823	205 412	128	14 324	14 493	15 941	17 647	19 488	110
2 376	3 157	1 472	1 235	3 145	255	47	48	50	49	52	106
12 435	26 656	6 339	4 276	19 280	451	462	451	455	456	525	115
7	62	3	9	8	89	0	0	0	0	0	x
646 886	635 063	667 995	724 942	884 288	122	72 219	73 243	81 600	91 660	99 957	109
4,20	3,79	4,27	4,51	4,30	95	5,04	5,05	5,12	5,19	5,13	99
8,24	9,04	10,39	7,52	9,06	120	5,22	5,17	5,13	5,22	5,06	97
109	143	150	68	193	283	30	30	29	29	29	100
1 175	975	602	552	631	114	71	63	46	73	69	95
0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	x
64	32	34	26	47	181	0	0	0	0	0	x
834	857	624	592	672	114	78	65	48	74	72	97
1	0	1	2	1	50	0	0	0	0	0	x

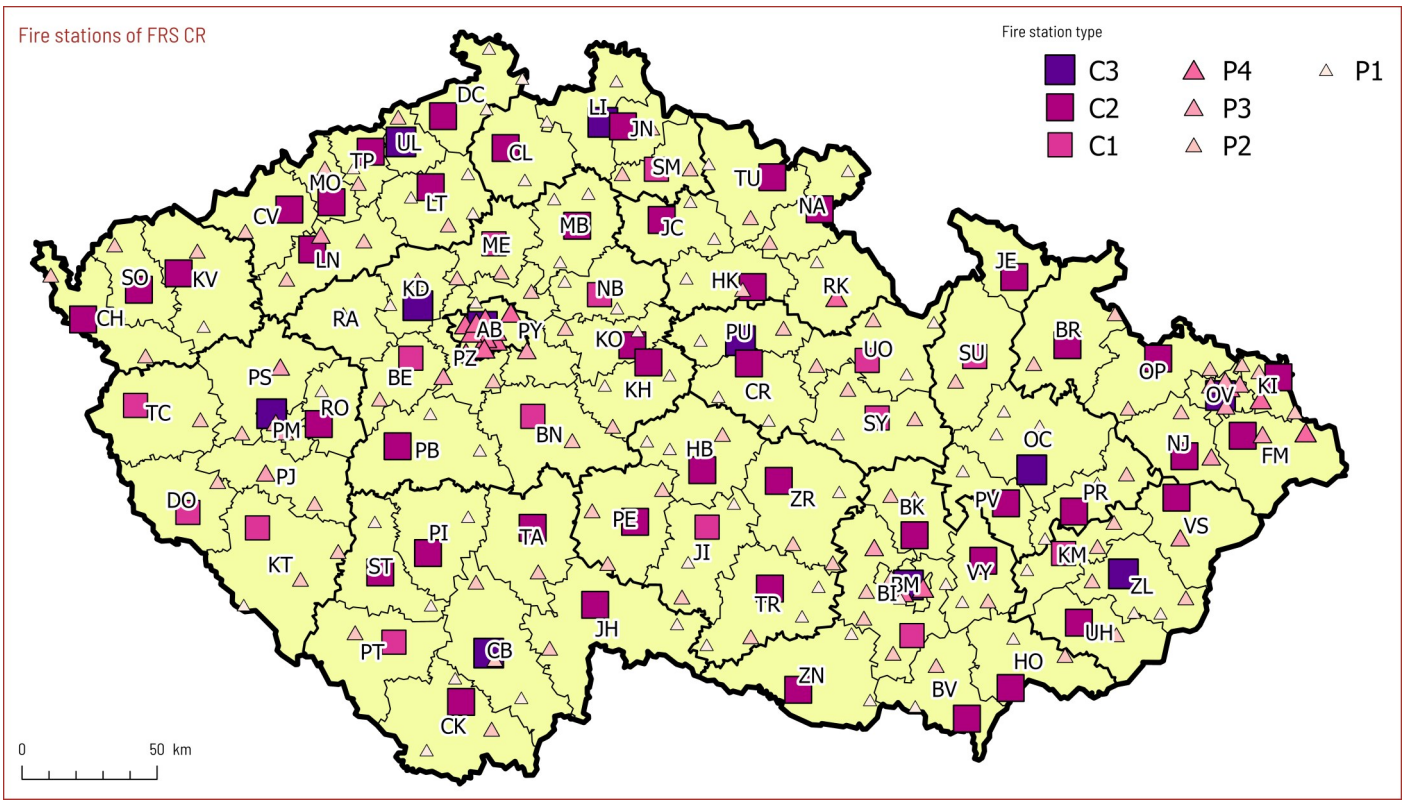
Number of FPU by its category

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
FRS CR - FPU I	245	246	246	247	246
Municipal VFPU	6 389	6 288	6 232	6 063	6 035
FPU II	241	244	244	244	245
FPU III	1 380	1 386	1 403	1 407	1 408
FPU V	4 768	4 658	4 585	4 412	4 382
Enterprises FRS - FPU IV	95	96	92	93	93
of which military FPU	16	17	16	17	16
Enterprises VFPU - FPU VI	108	102	100	89	89

FPUs´ interventions 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 of Prague	**14 549**	**114**	**79,9**	**1 552**	**115**	**8,5**	**2 109**	**108**	**11,6**	**3**	**0,0**	**18 213**	**114**
Benešov	1 572	99	50,8	1 478	90	47,8	45	100	1,5	0	0,0	3 095	95
Beroun	1 355	102	60,8	831	105	37,3	41	76	1,8	0	0,0	2 227	102
Kladno	2 043	107	65,9	1 013	121	32,7	42	124	1,4	0	0,0	3 098	112
Kolín	1 303	100	64,8	647	128	32,2	62	69	3,1	0	0,0	2 012	106
Kutná Hora	1 043	100	60,0	655	104	37,7	40	82	2,3	0	0,0	1 738	101
Mělník	1 316	102	57,2	806	87	35,0	178	94	7,7	0	0,0	2 300	96
Mladá Boleslav	1 745	93	63,2	893	122	32,4	121	77	4,4	0	0,0	2 759	100
Nymburk	1 515	108	60,2	891	111	35,4	109	115	4,3	0	0,0	2 515	109
Prague-East	2 335	102	52,6	1 919	121	43,2	186	105	4,2	0	0,0	4 440	110
Prague-West	2 051	103	52,5	1 728	127	44,2	128	127	3,3	0	0,0	3 907	113
Příbram	1 466	90	54,8	1 185	96	44,3	24	104	0,9	0	0,0	2 675	93
Rakovník	753	98	48,4	781	110	50,2	23	135	1,5	0	0,0	1 557	104
Central Bohemia	**18 497**	**101**	**57,2**	**12 827**	**109**	**39,7**	**999**	**97**	**3,1**	**0**	**0,0**	**32 323**	**104**
České Budějovice	2 745	100	68,5	1 115	100	27,8	145	88	3,6	3	0,1	4 008	99
Český Krumlov	1 199	108	54,5	875	118	39,7	128	149	5,8	0	0,0	2 202	114
Jindřichův Hradec	1 202	107	50,0	1 144	109	47,6	58	149	2,4	1	0,0	2 405	109
Písek	847	96	62,8	468	72	34,7	34	64	2,5	0	0,0	1 349	85
Prachatice	801	106	53,0	668	99	44,2	36	92	2,4	6	0,4	1 511	102
Strakonice	913	101	63,2	468	82	32,4	63	109	4,4	0	0,0	1 444	94
Tábor	1 208	100	61,4	696	83	35,4	61	94	3,1	1	0,1	1 966	93
South Bohemia	**8 915**	**102**	**59,9**	**5 434**	**96**	**36,5**	**525**	**104**	**3,5**	**11**	**0,1**	**14 885**	**100**
Domažlice	822	101	49,8	800	90	48,5	27	113	1,6	0	0,0	1 649	96
Klatovy	1 795	98	62,1	1 057	87	36,5	29	83	1,0	11	0,4	2 892	93
Pilsen-South	983	100	55,0	792	100	44,3	13	41	0,7	0	0,0	1 788	99
Pilsen-City	2 989	106	84,2	460	126	13,0	101	88	2,8	1	0,0	3 551	108
Pilsen-North	1 181	100	60,7	721	87	37,1	29	91	1,5	15	0,8	1 946	95
Rokycany	915	114	59,8	593	134	38,8	19	136	1,2	3	0,2	1 530	121
Tachov	1 191	100	55,7	913	88	42,7	34	77	1,6	0	0,0	2 138	94
Pilsen	**9 876**	**103**	**63,7**	**5 336**	**96**	**34,4**	**252**	**85**	**1,6**	**30**	**0,2**	**15 494**	**100**
Cheb	1 526	100	60,2	817	88	32,2	192	99	7,6	0	0,0	2 535	96
Karlovy Vary	1 651	107	46,9	1 748	87	49,7	117	99	3,3	2	0,1	3 518	96
Sokolov	1 084	72	45,4	1 193	82	49,9	112	127	4,7	0	0,0	2 389	78
Karlovy Vary	**4 261**	**93**	**50,5**	**3 758**	**85**	**44,5**	**421**	**105**	**5,0**	**2**	**0,0**	**8 442**	**90**
Děčín	1 799	118	50,4	1 689	104	47,4	78	79	2,2	0	0,0	3 566	110
Chomutov	1 316	125	50,2	1 072	124	40,9	234	118	8,9	0	0,0	2 622	124
Litoměřice	1 534	115	63,3	774	129	32,0	113	80	4,7	1	0,0	2 422	116
Louny	1 238	115	64,4	643	115	33,5	40	80	2,1	0	0,0	1 921	114
Most	1 269	121	55,4	454	133	19,8	569	99	24,8	0	0,0	2 292	117
Teplice	1 436	124	53,0	933	126	34,4	333	109	12,3	7	0,3	2 709	122
Ústí nad Labem	1 499	115	60,2	718	118	28,8	275	97	11,0	0	0,0	2 492	113
Ústí nad Labem	**10 091**	**118**	**56,0**	**6 283**	**118**	**34,9**	**1 642**	**99**	**9,1**	**8**	**0,0**	**18 024**	**116**
Česká Lípa	1 582	87	51,2	1 417	87	45,8	92	69	3,0	1	0,0	3 092	86
Jablonec nad Nisou	1 408	114	60,0	830	113	35,4	107	155	4,6	0	0,0	2 345	115
Liberec	2 444	104	51,7	1 974	132	41,7	313	98	6,6	0	0,0	4 731	113
Semily	1 222	91	53,3	1 001	100	43,7	69	99	3,0	0	0,0	2 292	95
Liberec	**6 656**	**99**	**53,4**	**5 222**	**107**	**41,9**	**581**	**98**	**4,7**	**1**	**0,0**	**12 460**	**102**
Hradec Králové	2 152	110	61,2	1 299	143	36,9	64	97	1,8	4	0,1	3 519	120
Jičín	1 092	98	60,6	662	98	36,8	47	94	2,6	0	0,0	1 801	98
Náchod	1 817	108	56,1	1 390	127	43,0	28	90	0,9	1	0,0	3 236	115
Rychnov nad Kněžnou	1 128	95	46,2	961	93	39,4	350	113	14,4	0	0,0	2 439	96
Trutnov	1 615	99	51,2	1 511	108	47,9	24	104	0,8	3	0,1	3 153	103
Hradec Králové	**7 804**	**103**	**55,2**	**5 823**	**114**	**41,2**	**513**	**107**	**3,6**	**8**	**0,1**	**14 148**	**107**
Chrudim	1 371	98	45,8	1 609	128	53,7	15	188	0,5	0	0,0	2 995	113
Pardubice	2 011	102	61,8	1 045	151	32,1	198	98	6,1	0	0,0	3 254	113
Svitavy	1 597	101	56,8	1 180	152	42,0	34	110	1,2	0	0,0	2 811	118
Ústí nad Orlicí	1 965	100	49,0	1 594	135	39,7	233	105	5,8	220	5,5	4 012	114
Pardubice	**6 944**	**100**	**53,1**	**5 428**	**139**	**41,5**	**480**	**104**	**3,7**	**220**	**1,7**	**13 072**	**114**

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. %
Havlíčkův Brod	1 706	93	64,1	808	83	30,3	148	101	5,6	1	0,0	2 663	90
Jihlava	1 820	95	60,4	813	94	27,0	239	96	7,9	142	4,7	3 014	96
Pelhřimov	1 362	90	57,2	981	78	41,2	22	54	0,9	15	0,6	2 380	84
Třebíč	1 806	118	60,8	875	124	29,5	287	127	9,7	0	0,0	2 968	121
Žďár nad Sázavou	1 832	104	54,2	1 429	117	42,3	20	80	0,6	97	2,9	3 378	109
Vysočina	**8 526**	**100**	**59,2**	**4 906**	**98**	**34,1**	**716**	**104**	**5,0**	**255**	**1,8**	**14 403**	**99**
Blansko	1 463	101	44,8	1 783	158	54,6	20	83	0,6	0	0,0	3 266	125
Brno-město	6 028	114	81,0	1 271	194	17,1	145	116	1,9	0	0,0	7 444	123
Brno-venkov	3 404	101	62,9	1 921	140	35,5	84	92	1,6	0	0,0	5 409	112
Břeclav	1 414	104	62,0	829	118	36,3	37	148	1,6	1	0,0	2 281	109
Hodonín	1 384	109	53,3	1 175	126	45,3	36	97	1,4	0	0,0	2 595	116
Vyškov	1 370	105	62,2	794	161	36,1	37	116	1,7	0	0,0	2 201	120
Znojmo	1 402	105	57,0	1 010	146	41,1	47	127	1,9	0	0,0	2 459	119
South Moravia	**16 465**	**107**	**64,2**	**8 783**	**147**	**34,2**	**406**	**109**	**1,6**	**1**	**0,0**	**25 655**	**118**
Jeseník	3 787	679	37,5	6 280	1 348	62,1	41	1 367	0,4	0	0,0	10 108	984
Olomouc	2 777	108	59,3	1 805	149	38,5	103	93	2,2	0	0,0	4 685	120
Prostějov	1 347	122	48,8	1 378	177	49,9	38	95	1,4	0	0,0	2 763	144
Přerov	1 745	109	53,4	1 387	221	42,4	136	120	4,2	0	0,0	3 268	140
Šumperk	1 729	115	47,1	1 896	168	51,7	43	78	1,2	0	0,0	3 668	136
Olomouc	**11 385**	**155**	**46,5**	**12 746**	**302**	**52,0**	**361**	**112**	**1,5**	**0**	**0,0**	**24 492**	**206**
Kroměříž	1 302	114	52,2	1 152	220	46,2	38	109	1,5	0	0,0	2 492	147
Uherské Hradiště	1 296	115	48,4	1 079	202	40,3	28	127	1,0	272	10,2	2 675	137
Vsetín	1 409	112	36,8	2 127	181	55,6	145	142	3,8	143	3,7	3 824	145
Zlín	2 196	109	55,2	1 530	191	38,5	178	101	4,5	75	1,9	3 979	132
South Bohemia	**8 735**	**114**	**58,6**	**5 647**	**132**	**37,9**	**504**	**106**	**3,4**	**14**	**0,1**	**14 900**	**120**
Bruntál	2 196	183	46,6	2 472	287	52,5	35	130	0,7	8	0,2	4 711	225
Frýdek-Místek	2 519	109	38,0	3 575	212	54,0	532	117	8,0	0	0,0	6 626	149
Karviná	3 413	127	57,8	2 260	305	38,3	228	198	3,9	0	0,0	5 901	167
Nový Jičín	1 822	112	32,3	3 387	273	60,1	424	107	7,5	0	0,0	5 633	172
Opava	2 037	126	28,5	4 852	384	67,9	262	124	3,7	0	0,0	7 151	231
Ostrava	6 643	119	62,2	3 121	333	29,2	914	129	8,6	0	0,0	10 678	148
Moravian-Silesian	**18 630**	**124**	**45,8**	**19 667**	**292**	**48,3**	**2 395**	**125**	**5,9**	**8**	**0,0**	**40 700**	**172**



FPUs' Cross-border interventions

Type of incident	Fire unit	Number	Country
Fires	FRS of the Plzeň Region	2	Germany
	FRS of the Karlovy Vary Region	2	Germany
	FRS of the Ústí nad Labem Region	1	Germany
	FRS of the Liberec Region	2	Poland
	FRS of the Hradec Králové Region	3	Poland
	FRS of the Moravian-Silesian Region	2	Poland
Traffic accidents	FRS of the South Bohemia Region	1	Germany
	FRS of the Hradec Králové Region	3	Poland
	FRS of the Moravian-Silesian Region	4	Poland
Gas leak	FRS of the Moravian-Silesian Region	1	Poland
Technical accidents	FRS of the Pilsen Region	1	Germany
	FRS of the South Bohemian Region	1	Slovakia
False alarms	FRS of the South Bohemia Region	1	Austria
	FRS of the Plzeň Region	1	Germany
Total		**25**	

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

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				
	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Capital of Prague	3	7	16	2	22	3	1	1	0	2
Central Bohemia Region	28	36	51	37	39	8	14	6	32	35
South Bohemia Region	2	0	0	2	0	3	0	0	2	3
Pilsen Region	34	44	75	69	79	0	0	3	3	6
Karlovy Vary Region	0	1	2	3	0	1	0	2	8	5
Ústí nad Labem Region	1	0	0	1	6	3	1	6	3	7
Liberec Region	4	2	3	1	1	2	0	1	0	0
Hradec Králové Region	4	3	6	4	4	10	6	7	4	5
Pardubice Region	16	20	17	21	21	0	3	1	0	2
Vysočina Region	7	10	4	15	17	10	1	2	2	6
South Moravian Region	48	64	76	81	70	27	31	33	37	36
Olomouc Region	0	4	1	2	2	1	0	1	2	18
Zlín Region	4	2	2	4	2	2	3	7	4	1
Moravian-Silesian Region	6	14	11	14	27	2	2	1	0	12
Total	**157**	**207**	**264**	**256**	**290**	**72**	**62**	**71**	**97**	**138**

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 FPU

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Index %
Fires within MoD area	103	134	180	93	89	96
losses (thousands CZK)	5 191,0	273,4	15 230,0	62 494,0	376,0	1
losses saved (thousands CZK)	127 500,0	1 850,0	22 400,0	33 597,0	2 750,0	8
Fires outside of the MoD area	7	4	25	13	14	108
Technical assistance under MoD area	4 108	4 126	2 258	4 122	3 742	91
Technical assistance outside the area of MoD	5	32	30	0	0	x

Pursuant to Section 85 of Act No. 133/1985 Coll. on Fire Protection, fire supervision under the Ministry of Defense (MoD) section is provided by its own special fire protection body, which is the Military Fire Supervision (VPD) that performs fire supervision in military buildings, military units, military facilities and at legal entities established by the MoD, within the scope of § 31 of Act No. 133/1985 Coll. The VPD consists of 4 employees at present. Military fire units operate as enterprises FRS units according to § 65 a No. 133/1985 Coll. on Fire Protection, as amended. There is 17 fire stations with 652 firefighters in total that operate in 24 hours/day duty and 3 stations with a total of 26 firefighters in 8 hours/day duty. The VPD can be used for assistance in emergencies to support the IRS.

Fatalities and injuries

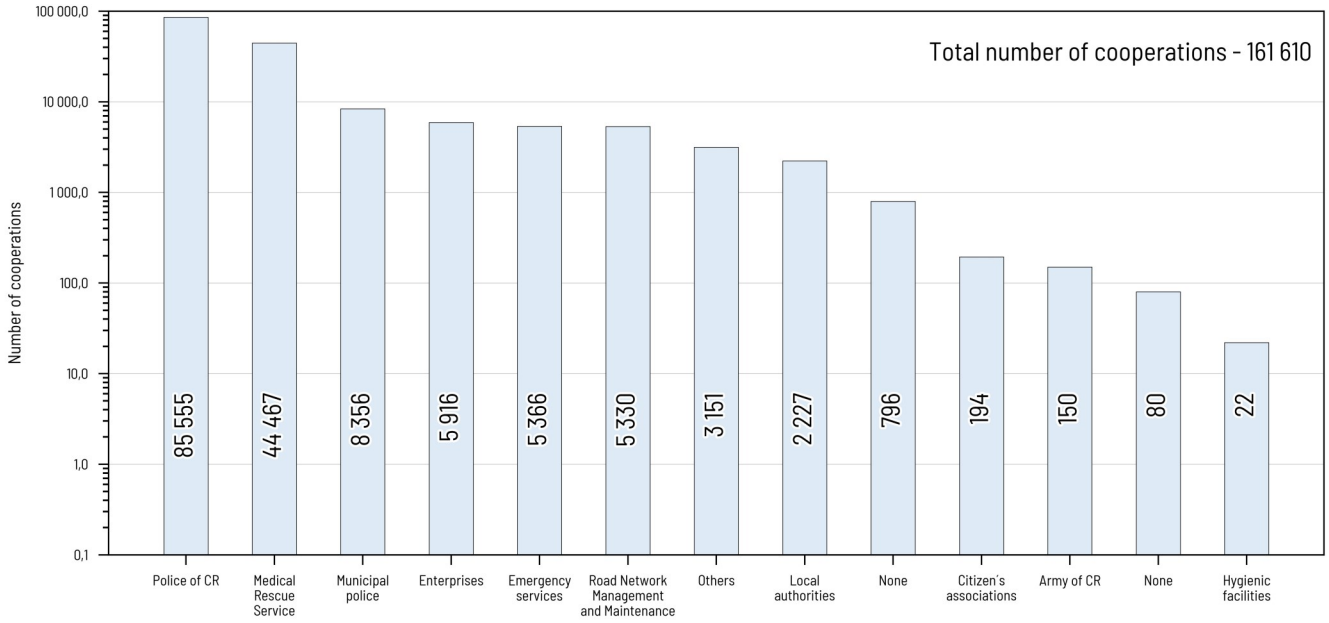
Category	2020		2021		2022		2023		2024		Index %	
	F	I	F	I	F	I	F	I	F	I	F	I
Professional firefighters	0	255	0	292	0	332	1	282	0	300	0	106
Voluntary firefighters	0	145	2	182	1	215	0	166	0	226	x	136
Total	**0**	**400**	**2**	**474**	**1**	**547**	**1**	**448**	**0**	**526**	**0**	**117**

FPUs' activity overview

Activity type	FRS CR		Municipal VFPU		Enterprises FRS		Enterp. VFPU	Total	
	Number	*Index %*	Number	*Index %*	Number	*Index %*	Number	Number	*Index %*
Fire assistance	140	79	574	91	28	147	5	747	90
Assistance on searching or elimination of explosives	106	139	17	142	4	36	1	128	128
Reconnaissance	135 140	108	74 644	128	10 539	108	672	220 995	114
Use of fire extinguisher	425	97	285	101	51	71	11	772	97
Use of sprinkling bar or bumper nozzle	129	59	274	69	17	131	1	421	67
Use of simple fire extinguisher	1 938	101	922	85	98	92	2	2 960	95
D nozzle	711	98	806	95	43	83	49	1 609	96
C nozzle	3 768	94	3 887	90	271	92	46	7 972	92
B nozzle	121	79	240	96	18	106	1	380	90
Monitor nozzle	178	49	210	38	32	74	8	428	44
High - pressure nozzle	5 953	103	2 587	98	306	103	34	8 880	102
High-pressure water fog	85	99	13	118	8	267	0	106	104
light expansion foam	2	200	1	100	1	x	0	4	200
Medium expansion foam	51	46	23	96	5	45	3	82	56
Heavy expansion foam	65	89	11	33	15	75	0	91	72
Soaking agent	343	91	179	70	25	104	0	547	83
Powder from mobile equipment	9	180	0	0	1	100	0	10	91
Inert gasses from mobile equipment	19	61	0	x	10	125	0	29	74
Special technical equipment and extuinguishing agents	285	75	56	73	1	17	2	344	74
Water pumping	2 327	209	9 490	434	379	217	30	12 226	348
Long-distance water pumping with hoses	37	52	123	76	4	100	0	164	69
Water tending	351	68	1 120	69	23	58	1	1 495	68
Water refilling	1 123	87	2 503	83	136	127	2	3 764	85
Cooling	860	97	404	111	84	108	19	1 367	101
Natural ventilation	3 903	104	1 191	112	317	112	88	5 499	107
Forced ventilation	1 771	123	592	115	85	113	12	2 460	121
Insulation, separation of substances	44	98	13	93	7	88	0	64	90
Neutralisation	50	147	7	140	13	186	0	70	152
Dilution	58	85	30	103	26	144	0	114	98
Substances pump-over	299	102	36	157	15	52	3	353	100
Containment of leaked substance	1 589	105	288	121	86	91	27	1 990	107
Collection of leaked substance (excl. oil substances)	423	105	69	135	40	67	12	544	103
Identification of leaked substance	1 949	105	63	109	47	84	0	2 059	104
Sampling	343	102	15	83	4	80	0	362	101
Gas concetration measurement	3 691	114	301	139	248	131	12	4 252	116
Securing of place of accident	14 181	99	3 579	96	579	92	4	18 343	98
Securing of place of air equipment landing	953	92	582	114	14	67	4	1 553	99
Removing of after-effect traffic accident	9 397	104	2 002	95	605	98	1	12 005	102
Traffic control	9 627	102	7 828	103	288	103	6	17 749	103
Removing of obstacles from roads and other areas	21 311	97	19 982	110	2 494	95	42	43 829	102
Cleaning-up of oil products (vehicle´s filling)	13 687	105	3 060	104	467	118	83	17 297	105
Fire protection measures	14 540	101	3 667	101	317	95	28	18 552	101
Protection of the surroundings	1 152	100	969	132	65	108	3	2 189	112
Lighting up the place of intervention	3 851	112	2 602	106	234	87	2	6 689	109
Water surface work	546	150	310	220	14	280	3	873	171
Water surface and under water work	343	169	311	302	5	125	1	660	213

Activity type	FRS CR		Municipal VFPU		Enterprises FRS		Enterp. VFPU	Total	
	Number	*Index %*	Number	*Index %*	Number	*Index %*	Number	Number	*Index %*
Operating the dangerous equipment	98	109	47	96	8	x	0	153	109
Provisional repair	1 714	130	722	165	155	118	12	2 603	138
Building support	168	258	37	206	0	x	0	205	247
Ronstruction dismantling	2 554	111	2 290	113	114	93	12	4 970	111
Water ray cutting	44	126	0	0	0	x	0	44	122
Water, gas, electricity closing	2 686	108	669	133	63	131	5	3 423	112
Breaking into closed space	15 407	104	1 836	102	130	137	9	17 382	104
Snow and ice removing	608	115	99	103	47	121	1	755	114
Intervention at height using climbing equipment	34	5	24	7	26	33	2	86	8
Intervention at extreme heights and depths	5 115	110	1 118	112	106	102	5	6 344	111
Search and rescue of people	538	121	685	116	53	126	0	1 276	118
Search and rescue of people in rubbles	22	59	8	50	0	0	0	30	55
Search and rescue of people from water	267	230	148	228	4	x	0	419	230
Extrication of people from depth	117	83	29	73	3	75	0	149	81
Extrication of people at heights	117	115	28	112	2	100	0	147	114
Extrication of people from crashed vehicles	1 209	95	344	83	30	107	0	1 583	92
Extrication of people from lifts	1 458	105	89	90	173	135	7	1 727	106
Extrication of people from collapsed buildings	12	200	10	143	1	100	0	23	164
Transport of patients	13 754	107	4 565	115	538	99	30	18 887	108
Rescue of persons - another	6 438	121	976	129	166	114	38	7 618	122
Pre-medical treatment	7 376	108	2 857	109	555	88	68	10 856	107
Use of defibrillator (AED)	384	107	582	102	11	138	0	977	104
Cooperation in medical treatment of patient	6 080	105	2 021	107	153	103	18	8 272	105
Extrication of material	681	105	371	160	53	143	0	1 105	121
Capture of animals including searching	1 323	123	437	119	74	109	3	1 837	122
Capture and elimination of insects	4 143	155	4 195	153	158	145	9	8 505	154
Evacuation of inhabitants from objects	607	133	597	343	253	116	6	1 463	172
Evacuation of inhabitants - areal	115	110	152	461	12	63	1	280	176
Evacuation of	243	118	353	160	17	243	1	614	142
Evacuation of animals, rescue of animals	1 034	123	506	161	19	112	1	1 560	133
Establishment and providing operation in evac. Center	11	8	43	391	0	0	0	54	38
Marking of dangerous areas	784	127	670	215	23	110	0	1 477	155
Decontamination of persons, incl. Firefighters	98	123	15	125	22	138	0	135	124
Decontamination of premises (ozonisation, dry fog)	18	86	2	x	3	50	0	23	82
Decontamination of equipment	64	112	17	142	15	150	0	96	122
Floods - preparedness measures	544	766	3 441	1 096	18	900	1	4 004	1 035
Floods - elimination of after-effect	2 070	2 620	6 930	1 838	56	2 800	3	9 059	1 978
Transport of drinking water, food, etc.	190	528	349	459	3	300	1	543	481
Transport, delivery of material aid	302	549	560	2 545	5	x	0	867	1 126
Dispensing and distribution of drinking water and food	78	96	253	261	5	42	0	336	176
Providing of technical equipment for IRS bodies	642	145	224	122	9	75	1	876	138
Logistics	435	197	327	172	7	140	0	769	185
Water streams monitoring	569	194	2 678	559	51	567	0	3 298	421
Waiting for special services	1 990	108	466	112	174	99	1	2 631	108
Taking pictures, videos	47 416	110	6 138	117	3 778	101	30	57 362	110
Use of thermal imaging camera	9 739	109	2 471	112	683	100	24	12 917	109
Standby on the place of intervention	2 917	113	6 049	102	265	110	7	9 238	106
Standby on own fire station	11	110	954	98	7	175	0	972	99
Standby on the fire station	366	109	643	90	2	x	0	1 011	96
Others	6 219	108	3 222	122	1 269	103	31	10 741	111
Fire unit didn't intervene (call off on the way to accident)	6 617	107	4 033	110	385	119	2	11 037	108
Total	**413 300**	**108**	**211 146**	**127**	**27 773**	**105**	**1 547**	**653 766**	**113**

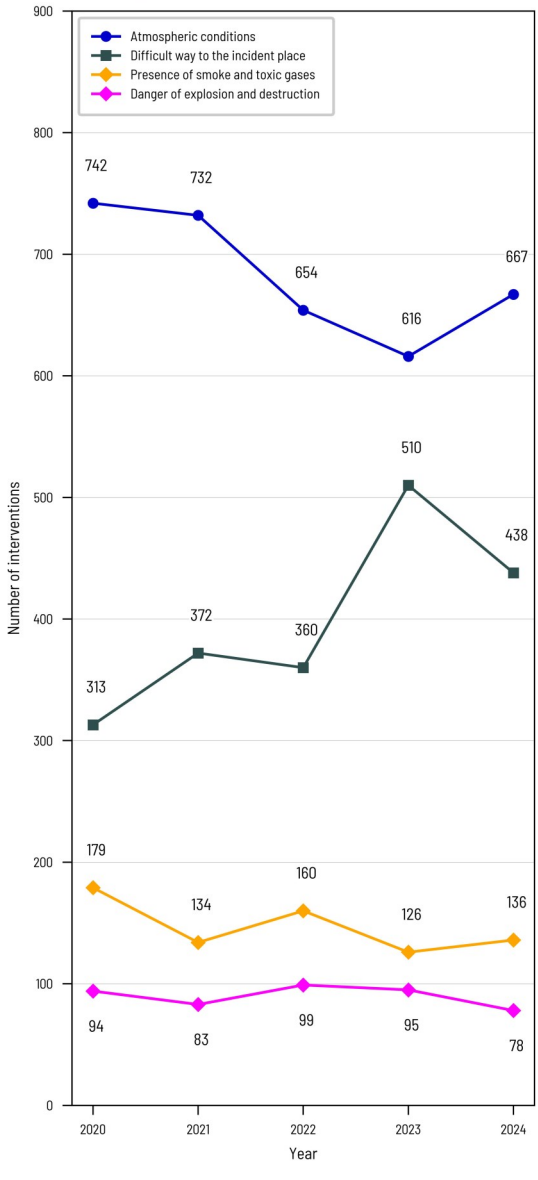
Cooperation of the fire units during emergencies



Negative effects during interventions

Type	Number	Index %
Late arrival of fire units		
Malfunction of fire report office	9	180
Failure of communication means	229	100
Late reporting after noticing	3	38
Late alarm declaring after reporting	14	108
Late departure/response after alarm declaring	119	114
Difficult road access to the spot of intervention	438	86
Vehicle malfunction on the road	12	133
Requested local fire unit did not depart to fire	47	196
Late request of auxiliary fire units	1	50
Others	55	79
Firefighting conditions		
Lack of resources	23	383
Lack of basic firefighting equipment	15	188
Lack of special firefighting equipment	23	209
Lack of water	13	68
Lack of other firefighting means/agens	0	x
Lack of protective equipment	5	167
Firefighting equipment failure	85	115
Incorrect deployment of firefighting forces and means	7	44
Inaccurate cooperation with owner/user	70	123
Others	17	213
Intervention impeding circumstances		
Fume and presence of gaseous toxic substances	136	108
Radiant heat, melting of flammable substances	33	106
Electric current turned on	35	92
Explosion or destruction danger	78	82
Improper departure area	48	114
Improper intervention or evacuation ways	58	105
Temperature below -10 °C	25	192
Other influences of atmospheric conditions	642	106
Negative influence of technological disposition	20	67
Others	34	97

Negative influences by the interventions



Selected fires

Region	Date	Description (type of the event, place and detailed information)
Capital of Prague	26. 11.	fire in the National Theatre, Prague- New Town, fumed area and toxic gaseous substances present, entering enclosed space, searching for fire sources with a thermal imaging camera, intervention at height and depths
Central Bohemian	19. 3.	fire in the waste separation sorting line warehouse, Radim, Kolín district, fumed area and toxic gaseous substances present, radiant heat and melting flammable substances, lack of forces, basic equipment and technical means, lack of water, dismantling the constructions, removal of affected material from the building, use of heavy foam and wetting agent, shuttle water transport, use of material help, intervention of Kamenice chemical laboratory
	16. 5.	fire in a car parts storage warehouse, oil warehouse, Kladno-Kročehlavy, presence of hazardous substances, intervention was hampered by strong gusting wind, fumes and presence of gaseous toxic substances, radiant heat and melting flammable substances, rapid hidden spread between roof and ceiling structures, entering enclosed space, dismantling the constructions, intervention at height and depths, use of wetting agents, shuttle water transport, use of Cobra equipment, hidden fire sources, intervention of the Kamenice chemical laboratory, calling in of the Technical Institute of Fire Protection, discovery of flaws in the organisational security of the fire protection system
	14. 6.	fire of a storage hall, Brandýs nad Labem-Stará Boleslav, Praha-východ district, staff of the Intervention Commander established, entering enclosed space, evacuation of objects, dismantling the constructions, intervention at height and depths, use of heavy foam and wetting agent, shuttle water transport, use of over pressure ventilation, means and forces of the FRS of the capital city of Prague, intervention of the Kamenice chemical laboratory, means and forces of Rescue Unit of the FRS CR, calling in Technical Institute of Fire Protection, inspection by a structural engineer, fire extinguished in 2 days, 1 injured firefighter, discovery of inadequate or missing fire documentation
	13. 10.	fire in a bakery production hall, Beroun-Závodí, fumigation and the presence of gaseous toxic substances, radiant heat and melting flammable substances, staff of the Intervention Commander established, entering enclosed space, dismantling the constructions, intervention at height and depths, shuttle water transport, intervention of the Kamenice chemical laboratory, calling in of the Technical Institute of Fire Protection, 8 injured firefighters, discovery of flaws in the organisational security of the fire protection system
South Bohemian	7. 9.	a swimming pool fire, Český Krumlov-Latrán, multiple fire sources, reburning, roof construction with high fire burden, danger of collapse of structures, large number of solar panels for water heating, fast spreading fire with high smoke, shuttle water transport, use of Cobra equipment, entering enclosed space, evacuation of objects, dismantling the constructions, intervention at height using climbing equipment, intervention at height and depths, use of over pressure ventilation, deployment of the Rescue Unit of the FRS CR, fire extinguished in 2 days
Pilsen	2. 5.	fire in a glassworks production hall, Heřmanova Hut'-Vlkýš, Plzeň-sever district, equipment failure, evacuation of objects, dismantling the constructions, intervention at height using climbing equipment, intervention at height and depths, shuttle water transport, fire extinguishing with special technical means and extinguishing agents, 1 injured firefighter, discovery of inadequate or missing fire documentation, discovery of flaws in the organisational security of the fire protection system
	21. 7.	fire in a car repair shop and a family house, Posřtekov-Mlýnec, Domažlice district, large number of tyres, very high temperature and strong wind, lack of water, risk of electric shock, radiant heat and melting flammable substances, fumed area and toxic gaseous substances present, entering enclosed space, evacuation and rescue of animals, dismantling the constructions, intervention at height and depths, use of heavy foam and wetting agent, hidden fire sources, shuttle water transport, intervention of the Třemošná chemical laboratory, 5 injured firefighters
	30. 8.	fire of a production and storage hall, Ledce, Plzeň-sever district, difficult climatic conditions, presence of hazardous substances, collapse of the roof, physically demanding intervention, staff of the Intervention Commander established, entering enclosed space, evacuation of objects, dismantling the constructions, shuttle water transport, use of Cobra equipment, extinguishing with special technical means and extinguishing agents, deployment of the Rescue Unit of the FRS CR, use of material help, 2 injured firefighters, discovery of flaws in the organisational security of the fire protection system
Karlovy Vary	6. 5.	fire in a porcelain storage hall, Karlovy Vary-Dvory, employees tried to extinguish the fire before the arrival of the Fire Rescue Service, material up to 5 m high, insufficient intervention routes, dismantling the constructions, evacuation of objects, use of wetting agent, use of Cobra equipment, hidden fire sources
Ústí nad Labem	17. 1.	a miscellaneous goods warehouse fire, Chomutov, fumed area and toxic gaseous substances present, radiant heat and melting of flammable materials, presence of cylinders, negative influence of technological disposition, incorrect storage, inadequate emergency and evacuation routes, flammable material without gaps and standoff distances, snow-covered underground hydrants, entering enclosed space, use of wetting agents, shuttle water transport, use of over pressure ventilation
	2. 11.	a dump fire, Litvínov-Růžodol, Most district, presence of a large amount of hazardous substances, use of heavy foam and wetting agent, shuttle water transport, hidden fire sources reburning, aerial extinguishing, intervention of the Třemošná chemical laboratory, means and forces of the Rescue Unit of the FRS CR, removal of burning material using a loader, fire extinguishing for 3 days, 1 injured firefighter
Liberec	15. 11.	fire of a storage hall, Chrastava, district. Liberec, danger of explosion or destruction, multiple fire sources, fire defence in progress, disturbance of the statics of the building, inspection by a structural engineer
Hradec Králové	6. 1.	fire of forklift trucks in the production hall, Hradec Králové-Pouchov, explosions before the arrival of the Fire Rescue Service, photovoltaic panels on the roof in the entire area, the roof was not affected, fumed area and toxic gaseous substances present, entering enclosed space, intervention at height and depths, use of over pressure ventilation, removal of material, detection of flaws in compliance with the fire documentation
South Moravian	9. 9.	fire in a textiles storage hall, Boskovice, Blansko district, presence of hazardous substances, danger of explosion or destruction, radiant heat and melting of flammable substances, inadequate emergency and evacuation routes, staff of the Intervention Commander and mobile operational station established, protection of the surrounding buildings, entering enclosed space, dismantling the constructions, intervention at height and depths, use of heavy foam and wetting agent, shuttle water transport, use of simple extinguishing means, use of personal help, intervention of the Tišnov chemical laboratory, means and forces of the Rescue Unit of the FRS CR, inspection by a structural engineer, fire extinguishing for 2 days, detection of flaws in compliance with the fire documentation
Zlín	12. 12.	fire in a server room of a hospital, Zlín, building under reconstruction, improper staging area, employees tried to extinguish the fire before the arrival of the Fire Rescue Service, fumed area and toxic gaseous substances present, risk of electric shock, very difficult evacuation of persons, use of over pressure ventilation, 3 injured firefighters, discovery of inadequate or missing fire documentation
Moravian-Silesian	30. 3.	a sawmill fire, Frýdlant nad Ostravicí, Frýdek-Místek district, improper staging area, danger of explosion or destruction, the intervention was complicated by strong wind, insufficient pressure in the hydrant network, entering enclosed space, dismantling of constructions, intervention at height and depths, shuttle water transport, intervention of the chemical laboratory Frenštát pod Radhoštěm
	31. 7.	fire in a school building, business academy, primary school and kindergarten, primary art school, gallery, Český Těšín, Karviná district, extension to neighbouring buildings, radiant heat and melting of flammable material, danger of explosion or destruction, structurally complex composition of the affected areas, multiple fire sources including reburning, lack of water, intervention at height and depths, use of wetting agent, shuttle water transport, use of over pressure ventilation, hidden fire sources, use of personal help, inspection by a structural engineer, fire extinguishing for 7 days
	24. 12.	fire in an industrial hall, Bruntál, large amount of plastic waste, equipment failure, intrusion into a confined space, dismantling of structures, intervention at height using climbing equipment, intervention at height and depths, use of heavy and medium foam and wetting agent, shuttle water transport, use of over pressure ventilation, means and forces of the Rescue Unit of the FRS CR, intervention of the chemical laboratory Frenštát pod Radhoštěm, calling in Technical Institute of Fire Protection, fire extinguishing for 2 days, 3 firefighters injured
	31. 12.	fire in storage halls, Frýdlant nad Ostravicí, Frýdek-Místek district, incorrect storage, fumed area and toxic gaseous substances present, radiant heat and melting of flammable material, danger of explosion, insufficient pressure in the hydrant network, multiple fire sources including reburning, freezing of wet areas during intervention, staff of the Intervention Commander established, entering enclosed space, evacuation and rescue of animals, dismantling of structures, intervention at height and depths, use of heavy foam, shuttle water transport, intervention of the chemical laboratory in Frenštát pod Radhoštěm, traffic on the nearby railway affected, fire extinguishing for 2 days, 1 injured firefighter

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
under investigation		1	101	10,0	7 000,0	8	2.
not clarified				40,0	20,0	17	2.
negligence, smoking		1		42,0	40,0	26	special
deliberate ignition		1	10	50,0	40,0	34	3.
improper construction of the chimney		8	54	100,0	400,0	22	3.
negligence				20,0	10,0	25	3.
technical failure		2	2	53,2	180,0	9	2.
negligence, manipulation with live ash		6		4,5	30,0	17	3.
negligence		2		44,0	5,0	19	3.
technical failure				15,0	1,0	12	3.
children playing			100	60,0	80,0	11	2.
negligence		1		13,1	20,0	33	special
under investigation				30,0		13	3.
technical failure				15,0	20,0	7	2.
deliberate ignition				29,2	115,0	35	3.
technical failure		3	150	65,0	10,0	5	2.
under investigation			75	7,0	4,0	22	2.
technical failure				81,0	500,0	25	3.
self-ignition		3		50,0	50,0	30	3.
negligence		1		15,0	30,0	29	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 an intervention at the place of the reported event.

Emergency communications are working:

- continuously,
- for all citizens,
- throughout the entirety of 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.

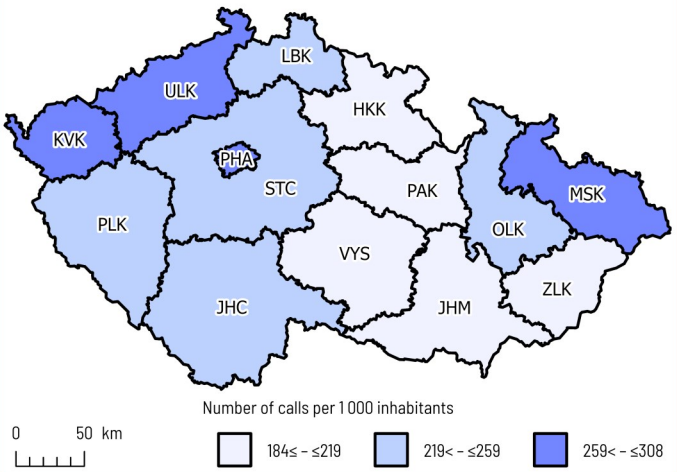
The Fire Rescue Service of the Czech Republic receives emergency communications on the national number 150 and the unified European number 112. To receive emergency communications, the Fire Rescue Service of the Czech Republic operates nationwide modern telecommunications technology deployed in 14 regional 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 cell phones 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.

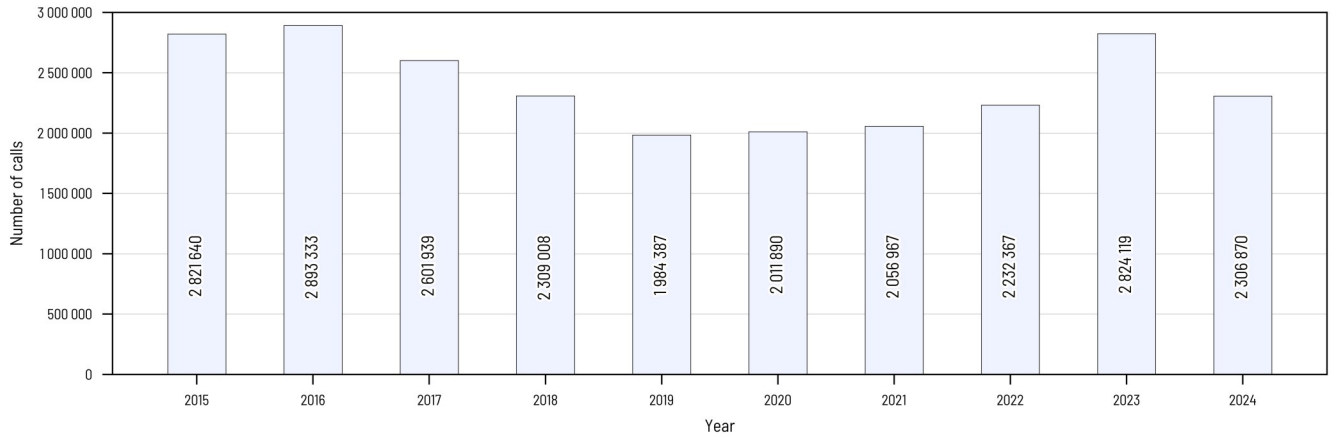
The unified European emergency number 112 is operated in the Czech Republic together with the national emergency numbers and is currently guaranteed to receive emergency communications in Czech, English and German.

In 2024, a total of 2,619,832 calls were directed to the emergency call centres of the Fire and Rescue Service of the Czech Republic - 2,306,870 calls to the 112 line and 312,962 calls to the 150 line and a total of 71,249 incoming emergency SMS.

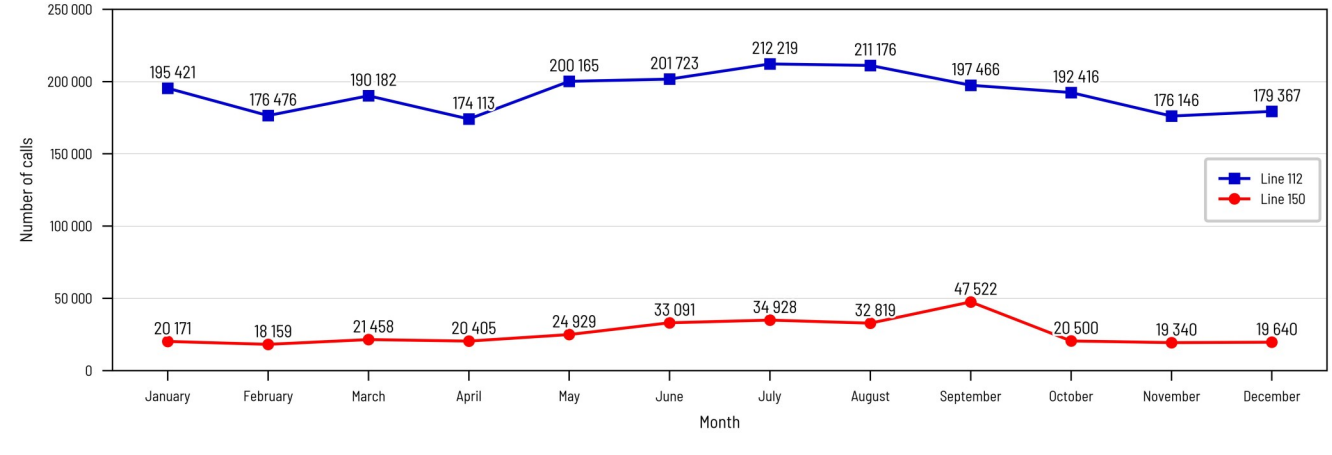
Emergency calls (lines 112 and 150)



Emergency calls



Emergency calls (lines 112 and 150)



FIRES

Basic indicators

Indicator	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Index %
Number of fires	17 346	16 162	20 813	17 758	17 630	99
of which fires without involvement	408	451	423	483	449	93
Losses (CZK)	2 582 299 900	4 348 129 900	5 760 471 900	5 663 721 500	3 708 229 000	65
Salvaged values (CZK)	15 247 749 100	16 634 591 300	12 686 423 500	27 879 486 500	31 579 946 700	113
Fatalities in direct context	107	90	101	83	77	93
Total fatalities	144	110	128	105	107	102
Injuries	1 250	1 221	1 552	1 410	1 493	106
Evacuated persons	8 387	8 160	12 499	14 057	18 759	133
Rescued persons	1 242	1 250	1 298	1 374	1 509	110

Compared to 2023, 0.7 % fewer fires were set in the Czech Republic in 2024. Direct damages are 34.5 % lower and losses prevented climbed by 13.3 %. The values saved by the early intervention of the FPU are 8.5 times higher than the direct damage.

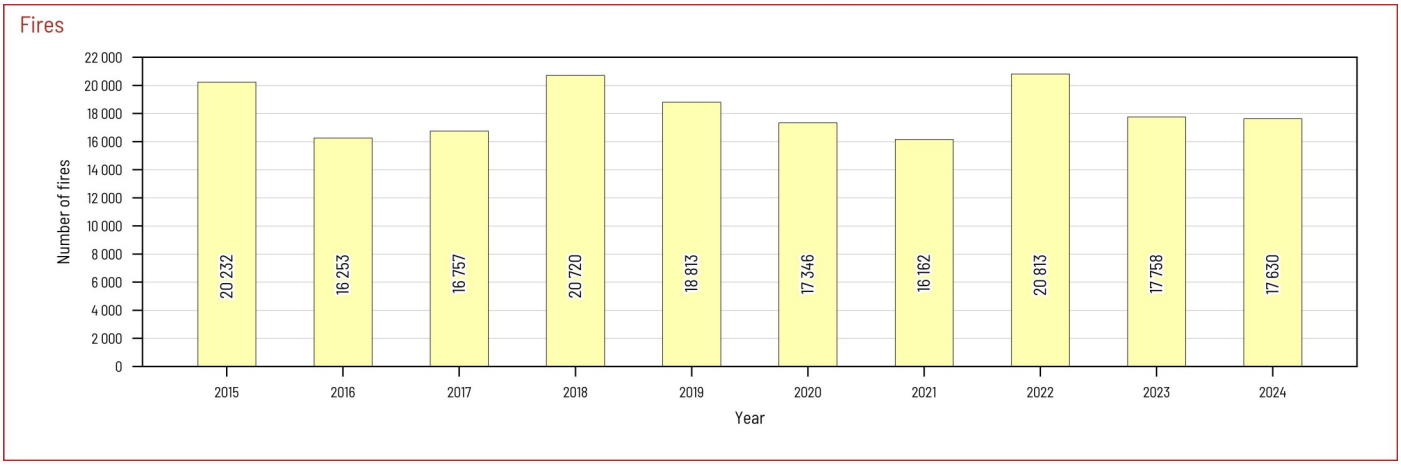
602 fires with a damage of CZK 1 million and higher caused damage of CZK 2,927 million, i.e. 3.4 % of fires caused 78.9 % of the damage.

Deaths from fires were up 2 % in 2024. A total of 107 people died in fires, 77 of them directly related to the fire. Total of 1,493 people were injured, it was more about 5.9 %.

Firefighters immediately rescued 1,509 people in the fires and another 18,759 people were evacuated from the fires.

In the Czech Republic, an average of 48 fires per day occurred in 2024, with damage of CZK 10.2 million per day and the timely intervention saved values worth CZK 86.5 million per day.

The total number of fires includes 12 fires abroad to which FPUs from the Czech Republic were deployed (buildings, vehicles, natural environment and open areas).



Number of fires with monetary loss CZK 1 million and higher

Year	Number of fires	Share %	Losses (thousand CZK)	Share %
2020	387	2,2	1 946 296,2	75,4
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

Fatalities and injuries in fire related interventions

F (DC) - fatalities in direct context

Category	2021			2022			2023			2024			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	1	1	80	2	5	82	3	3	61	0	0	112	0	0	184
Persons from 15 to 65 years	60	72	812	51	67	953	56	74	926	41	62	1 025	73	84	111
Persons over 65 years	29	35	146	48	55	237	24	27	193	36	45	178	150	167	92
Professional firefighters	-	0	115	-	0	148	-	1	121	-	0	112	-	0	93
Voluntary firefighters	-	2	68	-	1	132	-	0	109	-	0	66	-	x	61
Total	**90**	**110**	**1 221**	**101**	**128**	**1 552**	**83**	**105**	**1 410**	**77**	**107**	**1 493**	**93**	**102**	**106**

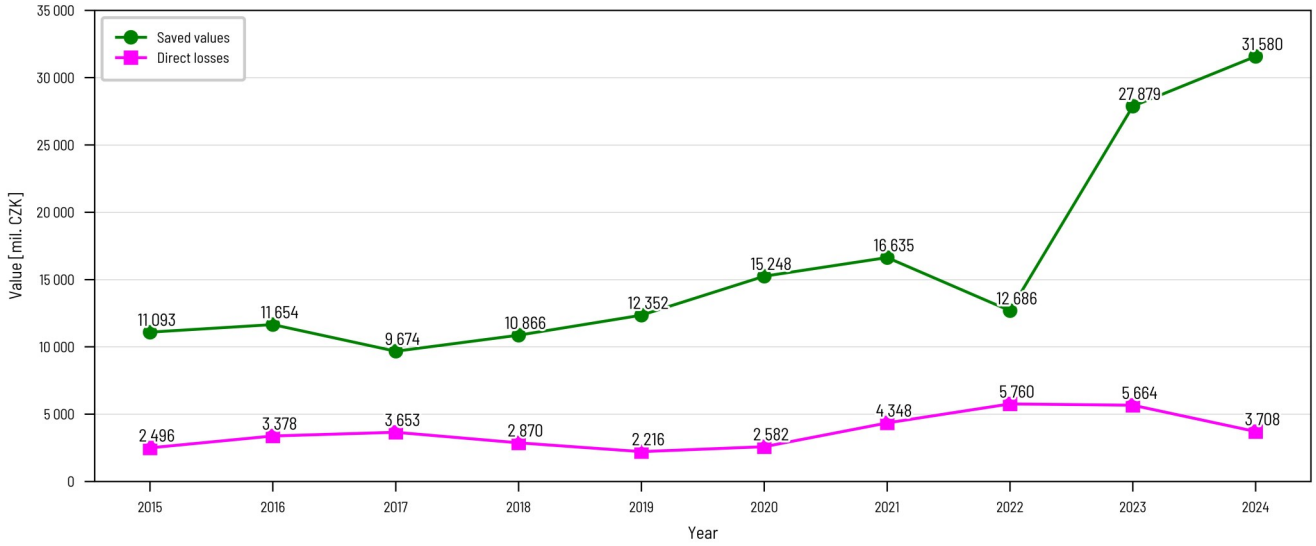
District (region)	Number of fires	Share %	Index %	Number per 1 000 inhabitants	Losses (thous CZK)	Share %	Salvaged values (thous CZK)	Share %	Fatalities in DC	Total fatalities	Injuries
Capital of Prague	**2 255**	**12,79**	**109**	**1,7**	**158 658,5**	**4,28**	**8 878 839,5**	**28,12**	**5**	**7**	**87**
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
Pilsen	**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 DC	Total fatalities	Injuries
Hradec Králové	227	1,29	101	1,4	39 822,0	1,07	360 123,0	1,14	0	0	30
Jičín	122	0,69	99	1,5	26 115,2	0,70	96 415,0	0,31	0	1	9
Náchod	139	0,79	90	1,3	29 983,9	0,81	137 768,0	0,44	0	0	16
Rychnov nad Kněžnou	142	0,81	99	1,8	22 950,0	0,62	210 550,0	0,67	0	0	24
Trutnov	168	0,95	97	1,4	29 612,5	0,80	350 251,0	1,11	0	0	6
Hradec Králové	**798**	**4,53**	**98**	**1,4**	**148 483,6**	**4,00**	**1 155 107,0**	**3,66**	**0**	**1**	**85**
Chrudim	174	0,99	92	1,6	23 238,7	0,63	188 005,0	0,60	0	0	18
Pardubice	223	1,26	85	1,2	41 887,0	1,13	452 483,5	1,43	2	2	18
Svitavy	170	0,96	110	1,6	38 489,0	1,04	336 432,0	1,07	0	0	17
Ústí nad Orlicí	191	1,08	110	1,4	29 451,5	0,79	326 047,0	1,03	1	1	16
Pardubice	**758**	**4,30**	**97**	**1,4**	**133 066,2**	**3,59**	**1 302 967,5**	**4,13**	**3**	**3**	**69**
Havlíčkův Brod	165	0,94	94	1,7	56 847,0	1,53	194 462,0	0,62	0	0	6
Jihlava	197	1,12	99	1,7	44 359,4	1,20	258 945,0	0,82	1	3	12
Pelhřimov	126	0,71	98	1,7	26 073,5	0,70	115 442,0	0,37	0	1	8
Třebíč	140	0,79	104	1,3	25 219,9	0,68	126 924,0	0,40	1	1	7
Žďár nad Sázavou	180	1,02	90	1,5	38 584,0	1,04	142 554,0	0,45	2	2	10
Vysočina	**808**	**4,58**	**97**	**1,6**	**191 083,8**	**5,15**	**838 327,0**	**2,65**	**4**	**7**	**43**
Blansko	140	0,79	99	1,3	53 235,3	1,44	443 397,0	1,40	2	2	16
Brno-město	619	3,51	119	1,6	63 258,4	1,71	505 667,0	1,60	1	1	43
Brno-venkov	294	1,67	100	1,3	56 894,6	1,53	1 170 367,5	3,71	3	5	18
Břeclav	140	0,79	90	1,2	50 403,5	1,36	288 194,0	0,91	2	3	14
Hodonín	209	1,19	105	1,4	60 352,1	1,63	120 066,6	0,38	1	1	17
Vyškov	103	0,58	100	1,1	14 164,0	0,38	133 717,0	0,42	0	0	18
Znojmo	163	0,92	85	1,4	39 226,1	1,06	182 014,9	0,58	3	3	18
South Moravian	**1 668**	**9,46**	**104**	**1,4**	**337 534,0**	**9,10**	**2 843 424,0**	**9,00**	**12**	**15**	**144**
Jeseník	54	0,31	117	1,5	2 843,0	0,08	31 000,0	0,10	0	0	5
Olomouc	357	2,02	100	1,5	82 438,5	2,22	284 949,0	0,90	2	2	24
Prostějov	147	0,83	106	1,4	25 397,4	0,68	102 269,0	0,32	1	1	8
Přerov	163	0,92	94	1,3	62 599,0	1,69	102 260,0	0,32	1	1	6
Šumperk	171	0,97	116	1,4	27 246,9	0,73	327 114,0	1,04	2	2	14
Olomouc	**892**	**5,06**	**103**	**1,4**	**200 524,8**	**5,41**	**847 592,0**	**2,68**	**6**	**6**	**57**
Kroměříž	114	0,65	94	1,1	9 732,5	0,26	129 171,0	0,41	1	2	6
Uherské Hradiště	131	0,74	94	0,9	18 154,0	0,49	60 353,0	0,19	1	1	12
Vsetín	200	1,13	107	1,4	31 300,6	0,84	220 191,0	0,70	1	2	19
Zlín	196	1,11	93	1,0	108 029,0	2,91	145 480,0	0,46	3	3	39
Zlín	**641**	**3,64**	**97**	**1,1**	**167 216,1**	**4,51**	**555 195,0**	**1,76**	**6**	**8**	**76**
Bruntál	169	0,96	99	1,9	82 015,9	2,21	341 278,0	1,08	3	3	12
Frýdek-Místek	314	1,78	107	1,5	53 935,0	1,45	182 032,0	0,58	5	5	64
Karviná	417	2,37	104	1,7	116 555,0	3,14	616 791,0	1,95	0	2	36
Nový Jičín	241	1,37	115	1,6	251 227,0	6,77	192 978,5	0,61	1	1	10
Opava	194	1,10	88	1,1	9 047,7	0,24	43 160,0	0,14	1	1	21
Ostrava-město	647	3,67	98	2,0	14 887,9	0,40	127 076,0	0,40	3	4	21
Moravian-Silesian	**1 982**	**11,24**	**101**	**1,7**	**527 668,5**	**14,23**	**1 503 315,5**	**4,76**	**13**	**16**	**164**
CR	**17 630**	**100,00**	**99**	**1,6**	**3 708 229,0**	**100,00**	**31 579 946,7**	**100,00**	**77**	**107**	**1 493**

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	917	108	621 689,60	146	10 044 159,00	5	5	127
Housing funds	1 453	107	302 667,60	147	1 803 069,00	16	22	478
Family houses and other buildings for housing	2 025	100	630 462,40	112	3 352 702,00	34	39	352
Buildings and halls for production and services	399	91	823 253,00	31	10 842 074,00	0	0	65
Energetic production buildings	108	146	78 028,50	25	230 700,00	0	0	1
Buildings and objects for parking	168	120	129 169,50	90	307 480,00	2	2	26
Buildings for storage (excl. agricultural)	75	99	274 798,60	121	924 830,00	0	0	13
Buildings for storage of agricultural products	35	58	57 227,00	41	110 050,00	0	0	8
Buildings for arable and animal farming	33	85	21 963,00	83	96 370,00	0	0	3
Agricultural objects	21	88	2 211,00	44	31 451,00	0	0	1
Objects outside the buildings (excl. agricultural)	290	99	29 235,50	127	204 221,00	0	0	11
Objects under construction and reconstructions	29	67	12 647,00	77	58 110,00	0	0	4
Provisional and purpose objects at buildings	670	107	101 402,50	98	498 191,00	5	5	61
Means of transport and working machineries	2 382	97	524 677,70	80	1 976 338,00	5	22	185
Agricultural areas and natural environment	309	46	8 673,60	26	52 299,60	0	0	5
Forests	1 284	85	10 289,10	73	131 053,00	0	0	10
Open storage areas	2 144	100	16 124,90	189	191 936,00	2	2	32
Demolition and dumps	5 046	108	55 744,60	52	669 397,10	4	5	36
Others	242	88	7 963,90	75	55 516,00	4	5	75

Direct losses and saved values connected with fires



Fires by economical sector

Economy branch	Number of fires	Index %	Losses (thous CZK)	Index %	Salvaged values (thous CZK)	Fatalities		Injuries
						in direct context	Total	
Agriculture	1 438	73	242 480,80	70,81	600 257	1	1	29
Forestry	1 284	90	36 052,10	114,79	632 582	1	1	8
Mining of mineral	26	113	8 482,00	78,03	192 775	0	0	0
Manufacturing industry	621	90	648 319,80	22,25	11 217 431	1	1	79
Electricity and gas production and distribution	285	117	66 620,60	20,74	221 679	0	0	11
Building industry	124	124	31 694,50	129,94	321 915	0	0	13
Commerce, goods repair	122	97	199 510,50	106,20	502 985	0	0	16
Hospitality industry and accommodation	299	106	89 793,70	72,40	728 767	2	2	93
Transport	2 038	101	341 514,50	88,68	1 508 839	5	18	156
Post offices and telecommunications	25	100	7 126,00	214,56	28 205	0	0	1
Financial and insurance industry	4	100	53,00	23,19	70	0	0	0
Research, company services, real estates	196	91	393 475,50	436,82	411 381	4	4	36
Public administration, security	40	85	1 441,50	18,44	11 605	0	0	20
Education	53	95	89 162,50	535,50	725 857	0	0	3
Health care, social activity	60	125	97 306,20	2 016,71	369 090	0	0	10
Others public and personal services	4 439	113	250 934,40	124,91	8 109 066	4	6	75
Private households	5 921	104	1 128 580,50	119,82	5 791 165	55	69	913
Others and unclassified	655	73	75 680,90	132,09	206 278	4	5	30

Fires by cause and origin activity

Cause	Number of fires	Share %	Index %	Losses (thous CZK)	Share %	Fatalities		Injuries
						in direct context	total	
Deliberate ignition	**904**	**5,13**	**108**	**257 912,60**	**6,96**	**4**	**6**	**82**
Suicidal intention	**23**	**0,13**	**135**	**807,00**	**0,02**	**2**	**3**	**11**
Children up to 15 years	**119**	**0,67**	**112**	**75 641,70**	**2,04**	**0**	**0**	**26**
Unproven fault	**4 004**	**22,71**	**96**	**123 145,80**	**3,32**	**9**	**10**	**91**
Smoking	1 123	6,37	98	107 822,10	2,91	16	17	78
Setting a fire, burning off	1 657	9,40	110	12 185,10	0,33	0	0	24
Incorrect heater operation	152	0,86	113	31 356,90	0,85	5	5	36
Flammable substances near the heater	42	0,24	86	8 110,00	0,22	1	1	19
Use of flammable liquids and gasses	57	0,32	93	32 325,50	0,87	1	1	44
Use of open fire	315	1,79	116	91 829,00	2,48	1	1	102
Manipulation with burning ashes	396	2,25	116	49 618,80	1,34	0	0	22
Welding, cutting, defreezing	165	0,94	106	131 507,20	3,55	0	0	37
Ignition of food by cooking	573	3,25	106	32 217,00	0,87	3	7	126
Negligence of safety instructions	480	2,72	100	113 881,50	3,07	7	7	96
Negligence, mistake, incorrect handling, unclassified negligence	614	3,48	102	107 575,70	2,90	5	5	48
Negligence - total	**5 574**	**31,62**	**106**	**718 428,80**	**19,37**	**39**	**44**	**632**
Improper constructure of the chimney	103	0,58	110	154 325,00	4,16	1	1	20
Walled beam in the chimney	18	0,10	56	2 932,00	0,08	0	0	1
Joints in the chimney	24	0,14	185	18 825,00	0,51	0	0	5
Sparks from the chimney, soot ignition	1 034	5,87	92	14 836,60	0,40	0	0	12
Chimneys - total	**1 179**	**6,69**	**93**	**190 918,60**	**5,15**	**1**	**1**	**38**
Technical failure in heater	41	0,23	137	11 022,50	0,30	0	0	9
Bad condition of heater or flue	21	0,12	162	5 002,00	0,13	0	0	0
Improper placement or instalation of heater	61	0,35	115	14 765,00	0,40	1	1	9
Other heater failure	15	0,09	167	10 631,00	0,29	0	0	1
Heaters - total	**138**	**0,78**	**131**	**41 420,50**	**1,12**	**1**	**1**	**19**
Technical failure	2 768	15,70	102	1 361 608,50	36,72	5	7	232
Incorrect instalation	15	0,09	107	2 460,00	0,07	0	0	2
Improper service	5	0,03	50	150,00	0,00	0	0	0
Burning materials, products	28	0,16	67	57 915,00	1,56	0	0	3
Foreign object in the machine	96	0,54	35	22 260,00	0,60	0	0	3
Electricity static	11	0,06	183	149,20	0,00	0	0	3
Sparks from the exhaust, brakes	44	0,25	72	695,50	0,02	0	0	0
Rubbing, overheating	101	0,57	75	45 187,90	1,22	0	0	9
Other changes in operational parameters	854	4,84	91	307 869,00	8,30	0	0	103
Technical failures - total	**3 922**	**22,25**	**94**	**1 798 295,10**	**48,49**	**5**	**7**	**355**
Self ignition of agricultural crops	110	0,62	83	4 162,50	0,11	0	0	3
Self ignition of coal	31	0,18	155	10 073,50	0,27	0	0	2
Self ignition of oils	5	0,03	45	4 008,00	0,11	0	0	0
Self ignition of chemical substances	24	0,14	141	55 510,00	1,50	0	0	6
Self ignition of chemical products	30	0,17	167	16 638,00	0,45	0	0	3
Other self ignition (e.g. waste)	92	0,52	86	18 562,00	0,50	0	0	5
Self ignitions - total	**292**	**1,66**	**96**	**108 954,00**	**2,94**	**0**	**0**	**19**
Gas explosion	2	0,01	50	10 010,00	0,27	0	0	1
Flammable liquids explosion	1	0,01	33	300,00	0,01	0	0	1
Dust explosion	0	0,00	0	0,00	0,00	0	0	0
Explosive detonation	2	0,01	200	94,00	0,00	0	0	0
Cylinders, boilers explosion	0	0,00	0	0,00	0,00	0	0	0
Explosions - total	**5**	**0,03**	**45**	**10 404,00**	**0,28**	**0**	**0**	**2**
Handling of flammable substances	**8**	**0,05**	**200**	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0**	**0**	**1**
Lightning - objects with conductor	11	0,06	183	8 615,00	0,23	0	0	0
Lightning - objects without conductor	13	0,07	100	7 850,00	0,21	0	0	0
Lightning - others	41	0,23	100	1 778,50	0,05	0	0	1
Natural disaster	33	0,19	220	177,00	0,00	0	0	0
Traffic accident	111	0,63	94	6 118,00	0,16	1	17	110
Military exercise, fireworks	92	0,52	72	1 673,20	0,05	0	0	2
Special causes - total	**301**	**1,71**	**94**	**26 211,70**	**0,71**	**1**	**17**	**113**
Unclear	**1 019**	**5,78**	**103**	**183 456,20**	**4,95**	**9**	**10**	**38**
Under investigation	**89**	**0,50**	**72**	**170 561,00**	**4,60**	**6**	**8**	**51**
Unexamined	**53**	**0,30**	**104**	**2 072,00**	**0,06**	**0**	**0**	**15**

PREVENTION

Survey of fire prevention of FRS CR

			2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Acts preceding inspection			856	772	1 164	1 275	1 454
Inspections	Legal entities and natural persons-entrepreneurs	Complex inspections	333	342	532	558	386
		Thematic inspections	4 188	4 353	5 803	6 633	6 751
		Control inspections	7	1	4	16	4
	Natural persons	Complex inspections	0	0	0	0	1
		Thematic inspections	2	1	0	10	5
		Control inspections	0	0	0	0	0
	Municipalities	Inspections	180	347	231	296	271
Administrative decision	On object exclusion of usage	Number	19	10	6	10	0
	On business ban	Number	19	9	0	10	0
	On shutdown	Number	0	0	0	0	0
	On proper categorization	Number	0	0	0	2	0
	On range and administration of documentation on fire protection	Number	1	0	0	0	0
	On evaluation of fire risk	Number	53	44	67	28	45
	On the imposition of measures	Number	-	19	8	3	0
	Fire-fighting documentation	Number	-	1 528	1 697	2 027	2 667
	Other decisions	Number	1 392	1 253	1 836	3 483	3 458
Structural prevention	Assessment of construction plans Issued statements	Number of issued statements	57 586	54 331	25 053	25 779	23 642
		of which dissenting	-	3 153	2 108	2 490	2 478
	Putting a building into use	Number of issued statements	23 070	21 037	11 737	11 782	10 841
		of which dissenting	-	1 234	898	948	1 028
	Accepted requests for actions not subject to state fire supervision performance	Number	-	5 715	11 462	7 474	6 185
	Processing of documents for ordinary and extraordinary remedies	Number	-	90	98	96	50
	Cooperation out of range of fire supervision	Number of disposed requests	2 290	964	769	99	112
Other activities	Disposed requests	Number	9 374	3 490	3 006	3 620	2 074
Investigation of fire causes	Fire documentation	Number	7 312	7 379	6 043	5 796	5 462
	Fire-technical expertise	Number	387	409	423	337	296

Fires - closures

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Unclassified, wasn´t monitored	6 856	5 940	8 035	6 836	7 093
Concluded by FRS region	1 792	2 091	2 739	2 006	1 995
Discussed on the place of fire	1 245	499	-	-	-
Postponed, stopped, another way of FRS region	4 883	5 396	7 305	6 574	6 188
Postponed by Police of CR	767	736	872	774	809
Concluded by the court	7	9	13	16	4
Announced to others administration authorities	13	15	25	33	13
Object exclusion of usage, business ban, shutdown	15	11	6	12	14
In investigation of Police of CR	1 768	1 465	1 818	1 507	1 514
Total	**17 346**	**16 162**	**20 813**	**17 758**	**17 630**

Inspections of social residential services

Thematic inspections were carried out in 2024 to check the state of fire safety in social residential services.

Out of a total of 717 inspections carried out, deficiencies were found in less than half, exactly 328 inspections (i.e. 46 %), which revealed a total of 1,792 deficiencies. Most of them were found in connection with the non-operability of fire safety equipment, mainly due to the failure to carry out the prescribed regular inspections or their incorrect location in the building, 477 in total (this represents about 27 % of all deficiencies). Another large category, with a total of 272 deficiencies, is generally those detected during inspections of fire protection documentation, which consist, for example, in the failure to process the mandatory documentation or in its being out of date. Another category of deficiencies in terms of their frequency are deficiencies detected in the purpose of use of buildings in contradiction with the authorised approval decision or approval consent, consisting most often in unauthorised changes in the use of buildings. A total of 204 of deficiencies were detected during the inspections. Within the category of deficiencies where the use of evacuation routes is restricted (whether due to stopping them with unauthorised objects, unauthorised doors blocking on escape routes, failure to mark escape directions or evacuation lifts, etc.), a total of 164 deficiencies were found.

In view of the seriousness of the deficiencies found, 231 administrative proceedings were initiated based on these inspections.

Total number of inspections	717
of which: without deficiencies	328
with deficiencies	389
Total number of deficiencies identified	1 792
Total number of administrative proceedings initiated	231

Most frequent deficiencies identified	Number	Share %
Deficiencies related to the operational capability of fire safety equipment	477	26,6
Deficiencies in fire protection documentation	272	15,2
Deficiencies in the approved use of buildings	204	11,4
Deficiencies related to restricted use of evacuation routes	164	9,2
Deficiencies identified in fire doors	69	3,9
Deficiencies identified in the compartmentation of buildings into fire sections	55	3,1
Deficiencies in the rectification of faults identified during inspections	32	1,8
Other deficiencies with a low frequency of occurrence (usually below 1 %)	519	29,0
Total deficiencies identified	**1 792**	**100,0**

Inspection of industrial facilities

In 2024, extraordinary thematic inspections were carried out to check the state of fire safety of industrial buildings, plants and halls, which include storage areas located both inside the building and on the associated open areas outside the building.

A total of 571 inspections were carried out, with 248 inspections (i.e. 43 % of inspections) identifying a total of 835 deficiencies. The largest number of deficiencies (177 in total), representing 21 % of the inspections, were found in connection with the inspection of fire protection documentation, which consisted in the failure to process or submit mandatory documentation (e.g. fire safety solutions) or in its outdatedness, or in the details of the documentation processed (e.g. incorrect inclusion of some of the activities carried out). The second largest category, with a total of 140 deficiencies (representing 17 % of all deficiencies), is made up of deficiencies related to fire safety equipment, most often its non-operability, e.g. due to the failure to carry out the prescribed regular inspections and tests or its missing or incorrect location in the building, or its non-functionality detected during a physical inspection (fire doors). Another large category with a total of 125 (i.e. 15 %) are deficiencies detected in connection with the purpose of use of buildings (inconsistency of use with the approval decision or approval) caused most often by unauthorised modifications and expansion of operations during the use of buildings. A total of 71 (i.e. 9 % of all deficiencies) were found in relation to the spacing or safety distances and fire hazardous area in relation to the surrounding buildings, neighbouring land and vacant warehouses.

In view of the seriousness of the deficiencies found, 125 administrative proceedings were initiated as a result of the inspections.

Total number of inspections	571
of which: without deficiencies	323
with deficiencies	248
Total number of deficiencies identified	835
Total number of administrative proceedings initiated	125

Most frequent deficiencies identified	Number	Share %
Deficiencies in the preparation, updating and completeness of fire protection documentation	177	21,2
Deficiencies related to the operational capability of fire safety equipment	140	16,8
Deficiencies regarding the approved use of buildings	125	15,0
Deficiencies in separation distances, or safety distances and fire hazardous areas	71	8,5
Deficiencies in the rectification of faults identified during inspections	34	4,1
Deficiencies identified in fire doors	23	2,8
Other deficiencies with a low frequency of occurrence (usually below 2%)	265	31,7
Total deficiencies identified	**835**	**100,0**

PREVENTIVE AND EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITIES

Project Zero Hour Driving School

In 2023, the Ministry of the Interior - DG Fire Rescue Service of the Czech Republic started cooperation with the Ministry of Transport, a separate department of BESIP - the main coordinating body for road safety in the Czech Republic on project days for students of secondary schools, multi-year grammar schools, secondary vocational schools, etc and is continued this cooperation also in the 2024. The aim of these project days is mainly to reduce the number of road accidents of young drivers and to educate novice drivers. Other partners invited to implement the project are the Police of the Czech Republic, traffic psychologists and the ambulance service.

The programme is organised free of charge for schools, is designed to last up to five lessons and includes five sites located in classrooms or outdoor areas of the school, with individual classes rotating through the sites.

The following topics are discussed with the students within the Fire Rescue Service of the Czech Republic:

Passage of vehicles with right of way, rescue lane:
- vehicles with the right of way in the Czech Republic, their rights, obligations and vehicle equipment,
- rules for the passage of vehicles with right of way,
- correct driver behaviour when passing vehicles with right of way.

The principles of proper parking to allow the passage of rescue workers:
- proper parking - smooth intervention of the integrated rescue system,
- what is a boarding area and how to recognize it,
- watch out for hydrants.

Emergency call lines with a focus on reporting the correct location of a road emergency:
- characteristics of emergency call lines,
- how to make the correct emergency call,
- how to know where we are in an unfamiliar place.

Extending the capabilities of the 112 emergency call system - eCall:
- a description of the eCall system and how it works,
- short video.

Extinguishing an incipient vehicle fire:
- the correct procedures for extinguishing an incipient fire,
- appropriate vehicle equipment,
- preventing vehicle fires.

After the first year of the project, a short evaluation followed, when the participating partners came together to assess the program so far. Since the start of the project, a total of 101 events have been held in the Czech Republic, attended by 7 983 students. The feedback from students and lecturers has provided a number of insights that need to be focused on. The course is also positively evaluated by the teachers. We believe that this project will contribute to responsible behaviour of future drivers, as young people behind the wheel are among the most vulnerable group. It is important to explain these topics to them in a way that is close to them.

Teacher and school management training

The Fire Rescue Service of the Czech Republic strives to ensure the quality preparedness of teachers to teach the topic of human protection in common risks and emergencies in schools and also the preparedness of school management for emergencies. This preparation is supported by courses, lectures and other activities. In 2024, 47 activities aimed at educators were carried out, attended by 1 428 people.

Preparation of students in schools

The Fire Rescue Service of the Czech Republic supports the teaching of civil protection in common risks and emergencies in kindergartens, primary and secondary schools through talks, lectures or cooperation in project days or the organisation of suburban camps. In 2024, 57 696 children, disciples and students were reached through 1 050 events. Multimedia classrooms (8 regional fire units have 14 such classrooms), which are used by schools, members of SDH units or the public during preventive education events, and educational corners, which are installed at stations where there is no suitable space for a classroom, have proved to be successful in this activity. The classrooms and corners are equipped with visual aids, graphics and educational materials and serve mainly to support officers during excursions, where they can discuss and debate prevention topics with visitors. More than 69,000 citizens of all ages have visited our fire stations during 2,348 field trips.

Preparation of children, disciples and students within the framework of long-term educational projects of the Fire Rescue Service of the Czech Republic

In 2024, an additional 1,995 classes with 50,481 children, disciples and students were trained in various long-term preventive education programmes and projects of the Fire Rescue Service of the Czech Republic. Thus, in total, 3,045 classes with 108,177 children, pupils and students were reached in 2024 through all forms of education in schools.

Movement and knowledge competitions

In 2024, the Fire Rescue Service of the Czech Republic organised or co-organised 48 different movement, knowledge and art competitions, in which a total of 6,162 competitors, mainly children and young people, took part. There were, for example, the Young Rescuer (HZS ULK), the Tug of War, the Healthy City Cup (HZS OLK) and the When to Call 150 (HZS PLK) art and education competition. Knowledge competitions and various quizzes on the topics of public protection, fire prevention and the IRS are also held on websites and social networks.

Activities for universities

The Fire Rescue Service of the Czech Republic continued its cooperation with universities preparing students in the field of safety especially focusing on future teachers. These included lectures or discussions, conducting and reviewing final theses, excursions and internships for students, as well as programmes for seniors within the framework of the University of the Third Age. A total of 1 608 students participated in 47 activities in 2024.

Activities for seniors

Preparation of seniors for common risks and emergencies took place in the form of lectures and talks through senior academies, in cooperation with civic associations of seniors, clubs or homes for seniors and municipal authorities. In 2024, 95 events were held, attended by 4 284 seniors.

Activities for disabled and handicapped people

The Fire Rescue Service of the Czech Republic has long been implementing activities for people with disabilities. In 2024, 58 events were held with a total participation of 1,506 people. Due to the many types of disabilities, these events are always very specific and the information provided is customized to the type of disability. These are mainly people with low vision, blindness, disabilities or hearing impairments.

Activities for the adult population

Education for people of working age is demanding due to their time commitment. It is more difficult to organise a talk, lecture or workshop for this target group in order to ensure that an adequate number of people attend and that it has an adequate impact, compared to events for other target groups. A separate group in the education of people of working age is the training of members of municipal volunteer fire protection units, which is carried out annually by the various regional fire protection units. In 2024, 170 training activities were carried out for this target group with the participation of 21 734 persons.

Preventive and educational actvities through the media

The experience of the Fire Rescue Service of the Czech Republic shows that regional media (municipal newsletters, regional radio and TV, municipal websites, etc.) and also social networks are effective tools for transmitting information to citizens. The regional fire FPUs and the MoI - DG of the Fire Rescue Service of the Czech Republic regularly used the social networks Facebook, Instagram, X and YouTube. In total, 397 educational posts were provided to the media in 2024 through radio, 146 posts through TV, 633 posts through print media and 1 286 posts on social networks. However, the exact reach of the information provided cannot be accurately quantified. Media outlets may publish topics in the form of a press release, video or audio recording without further authorisation, citing the source and preserving the content. As a result, the number of media outlets picking up the prevention themes is greatly increasing, unfortunately at the cost of a lack of feedback.

Psychological Service

The three basic areas of activities of the psychological service of the Fire Rescue Service of the Czech Republic include providing the basis for personnel work and performance of service (determination of personality competence), providing care for members and employees of the Fire Rescue Service of the Czech Republic (post-traumatic care and provision of other professional services in work and personal issues) and providing psychosocial assistance to persons affected by an emergency. In addition to psychologists, some of the activities are carried out by so-called post-traumatic care teams (TPP), which are appointed from among members of the Fire Rescue Service of the Czech Republic or other employees of the Fire Rescue Service of the Czech Republic who have undergone special psychological training. This is aimed at providing timely collegial assistance to members of the Service and also at first psychological assistance to persons affected by an emergency. Members of the TPP have a significant share in providing these activities, in 2024 they provided 124 interventions in the field of collegial (post-traumatic) care and 863 interventions in the field of psychosocial assistance to persons affected by emergencies. A significant proportion of these interventions were provided during the floods. In total, under the coordination of Fire Rescue Service psychologists, first psychological assistance was provided to 1,156 persons and crisis intervention to 479 persons during this event. Other IRS units and non-governmental non-profit organisations were also involved in the assistance.

Determination of personality

In 2024, a total of 2,110 fitness to practise findings were issued. The number of conclusions issued is already several years above the average we were achieving before 2018, when there was a sharp increase in psychological examinations. The reasons for a personality fitness to drive test for a law enforcement post, for which the test is set as another specific requirement, include driving a vehicle with a right of way, as well as appointment to a senior post. The total number of findings issued also includes so-called review proceedings.

Determination of personality for admission to the service

The percentage of candidates with the personality to enter the service has long been around 80%. In 2024, the success rate was 79.5%. The high success rate can be attributed, among other things, to compliance with the standard of psychological examinations and the interest of motivated applicants in the profession. Many of them are long-standing members of the VFPU of the municipalities or have graduated from a professional school of fire safety and try to profile themselves for this job in their leisure activities (e.g. they attend climbing or medical courses).

Other activities of a psychologist / assistant psychologist

In addition to post-traumatic care, another important area in which the psychological service of the Fire Rescue Service of the Czech Republic is involved in the care of members and employees (or their family members) is the provision of other professional psychological services in work and personal issues, e.g. relationship counselling, trauma therapy, support or mediation in resolving conflicts in the workplace. In 2024, the care provided in this area increased. 2,588 psychological consultations and interventions were provided (921 clients). Longer-term therapy, is increasingly being used. During emergencies, psychologists and psychological assistants provided assistance to 624 affected persons. The coordination of psychosocial assistance within the IRS during emergencies was also a significant part of the activities. The greatest involvement in coordination was during the floods.

Education

An important part of the activities of the psychological service of the Fire Rescue Service of the Czech Republic is also the area of training of members and employees of the Fire Rescue Service of the Czech Republic. Members of the TPP also participate in the provision of professional training. They are also involved in training activities for other entities and organisations, e.g. for municipal fire units, non-governmental non-profit organisations and possibly for other organisations cooperating in dealing with emergencies. In 2024, the psychological service, among others, trained 160 Czech Red Cross volunteers in providing psychological first aid.

Providing psychosocial assistance during floods

Psychosocial assistance is provided during emergencies to alleviate the psychological impact on affected persons, stabilise their condition and help them cope with the crisis situation. It also serves to prevent long-term psychological problems, such as post-traumatic stress disorder, and to promote a return to normal life. The assistance is targeted not only at the affected individuals and vulnerable groups, but also at the professionals involved, so that they can better cope with the psychological burden of their work.

During the floods, psychologists of the Fire Rescue Service of the Czech Republic and members of post-traumatic care teams played a crucial role in coordinating psychosocial assistance as well as in providing interventions. The tasks and activities of individual providers are defined in the typical activities of the IRS components in providing psychosocial assistance - STČ 12/IRS. The updated version of the standard activity, which was approved and issued less than a month before the floods, focuses, among other things, on the coordination of psychosocial assistance during large-scale emergencies. The main coordinator is usually the psychologist of the unit that is in charge - in the case of the floods it was the psychologists of the Fire Rescue Service of the Czech Republic in the individual regions.

Psychologists and IRS interveners usually work during the acute phase of an emergency, i.e. during the first hours or days. Due to the scale of the floods, it was necessary to involve the psychological service of the Fire Rescue Service of the Czech Republic within weeks. In addition to the basic components of the IRS, non-governmental non-profit and other local organisations also contributed significantly to the provision of assistance.

Careful preparation and coordination at the central level was the key to successful assistance. At the national level, between 12 September and 3 October 2024, representatives of the IRS and NGOs met regularly to coordinate the provision of humanitarian, psychosocial and volunteer assistance. A network of psychologists, interventionists and NGOs was organised on a continuous basis to ensure support not only during the acute phase but also in the subsequent period when the impacts of floods often reach the affected population with greater intensity.

In the most affected regions, Olomouc and Moravian-Silesian, so-called sectoral sections were created, each with a coordinator from among the psychologists of the basic units of the IRS and the ACR. The coordinators led teams composed of interveners from the individual IRS units and other involved organizations, which provided support directly in the field.

In the Olomouc and Moravian-Silesian regions alone, 7,459 monitoring interviews were conducted. Basic psychological stabilisation, the so-called first psychological aid, was provided to 1 156 persons. Professionally guided crisis intervention was needed for 497 persons.

In the acute phase, 108 psychologists and interventionists were involved in the coordination and provision of support in the Moravian-Silesian Region and 137 in the Olomouc Region.

Psychosocial assistance was also provided in other regions that were less affected by the floods, namely in the Central Bohemia, Liberec, Hradec Králové, Pardubice and Zlín regions. A total of 209 people were assisted.

Psychosocial assistance also included close cooperation with local government to help identify vulnerable groups such as single people or families in difficult life situations. This information was used to target support and further meet the needs of particularly vulnerable residents. In addition, information materials were developed, including an online help centre on the website www.hzscr.cz, where affected people could get the information they needed and links to free professional help.

After the rescue and liquidation work was completed, the coordination was handed over to organisations that continue to organise psychosocial support in the medium and long term. In the Moravian-Silesian Region, coordination by the IRS for the acute phase was terminated on 26 September 2024. All affected areas were handed over to the Crisis Centre Ostrava for follow-up medium-term care, which provided care in cooperation with other local organisations. In the Olomouc Region, the coordination was handed over on 5 October 2024, when it was taken over by People in Need.

In addition to individual support, group sessions to support resilience after an emergency were offered on an ongoing basis to all adults, children, but also helpers.

TYPES OF INCIDENTS WITH INTERVENTIONS OF FPU

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 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".

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