

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

2021



**STATISTICAL YEARBOOK**  
of the Fire Rescue Service  
of the Czech Republic

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Notes:

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 2021 to the state in 2020 (unless stated otherwise)	FRS CR	Fire Rescue Service of the Czech Republic
PSAP	Public Safety Answering Point	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 2021



The Statistical Yearbook of the Fire and Rescue Service of the Czech Republic (FRS CR) annually shows the activities of firefighters in numbers. Thanks to the long-term overview, we can analyze the development trends of intervention activities and predict and functionally set the entire system accordingly. For example, the steady increase in so-called technical assistance illustrates how the structure of interventions has evolved over the last 20 years and that it is certainly no longer just the fires we are intervening in. The numbers speak for themselves in this case. In 2001 there were 32,679 technical assistances, in 2021 there were 71,185. That is more than twice as many. There were a total of 16,421 fires in 2001, last year it was 15,711, which means almost the same amount. Such information is valuable for us not only when planning the purchase of the necessary equipment, but also, for example, when training the firefighters.

In 2021, we dealt with a total of 161,804 events. Again, I will allow a comparison with last year, when the total number of events solved was 85,483.

The firefighters intervened in 142,197 emergencies and 19,607 other activities last year, which are similarly high numbers as in 2020, when there had been an increase.

The Czech Republic did not avoid major emergencies such as a tornado in southern Moravia or a train crash near Domažlice last year, either. Our members assisted abroad as well, whether to put out fires in Greece or to transport material humanitarian aid as part of the Covid-19 pandemic.

These are events that we can prepare for and anticipate in the long run. In contrast, the Covid-19 pandemic was completely unexpected, it brought on an array of activities with which we had no experience until then and it was also demanding on human resources. During 2021, we deployed 2,156 mobile sample teams to the field, taking 276,396 samples. 695 professional firefighters and 265 municipal voluntary firefighters were deployed in the hospitals. Members of the FRS CR also took part in assisting the regional hygiene offices with contact tracing for Covid-19, which was ensured by the members from 2,754 shifts. We steadily kept on distributing various materials

- such as protective equipment, hospital beds, antigen tests, lung ventilators, etc. In 2021, a total of 13 distributions of antigen tests for schools took place from central warehouses to all the regions of the Czech Republic. The Hlučín Rescue Unit of FRS CR and the Storage and Repair Facility of FRS CR participated in this distribution. This way, approximately 27.7 million tests were delivered and, subsequently, the regional fire units and also some of the municipal voluntary firefighters once again assisted with their further distribution on the municipal level or to schools. In 2021, the fire units dealt with a total of 9,893 emergencies and 3,965 other activities in connection with the Covid-19 pandemic. All this beyond the usual intervention activities we are bound to provide.

In order for the FRS CR to be able to manage such a large number of interventions in the future, it is necessary to stabilize it in terms of finances and employees. In the investment area of the budget, we have been in an unfavourable situation for a long time since the internal debt of the FRS CR reached approximately 10 billion CZK due to the necessary replacement of outdated vehicles and construction investments and we must add the debt of another 5 billion CZK for municipal units of voluntary firefighters. The budget of the FRS CR therefore urgently needs to boost financial resources for investments by at least another 2 billion CZK with a lasting effect in the years to come. I believe that we will continue to make effective use of funding from sources other than the state budget. For example from the Damage Prevention Fund or EU funds.

In the personnel area, we have the task of increasing the number of members of the FRS CR in the next five years. The target state should be an increase of 1,542 members.

I hope that the figures will be not only beneficial for us in the years to come, but also optimistic, both in the number of deployments and in the minimum numbers of fatalities and injured, and of course also in high budget and recruitment values.

*Maj Gen Ing. Vladimír Vlček, Ph.D., MBA, Director General of the Fire Rescue Service of the Czech Republic*

The main task of the fire units is to protect lives and health of citizens, property from fires and to provide effective assistance in emergencies that endanger lives and health of the citizens, property or environment and require rescue and relief work.

Emergencies that the fire units deal with include fires, traffic accidents, leaks of hazardous chemicals, technical accidents, radiation accidents, other emergencies and false alarms.

In the monitored period, fire units were dispatched 161,804 times, of which in 142,197 emergencies they intervened. There are 219,236 interventions related to these emergencies. Although the number of incidents decreased by 1 %, the number of interventions increased by 6 %. This increase is caused by a great rise of natural disaster-related occurrences in June and July.

The fire units performed 19,607 other activities in the organization management in the monitored period.

Every 2 minutes, a fire unit left its station. Every 6 minutes, the fire units rescued or evacuated one person, 87,068 people in total.

The number of the fire unit activities in which we provided first aid or assisted other IRS units with their rescue has increased by 34 % in the last 5 years. These activities were mainly assisting at traffic accidents or it was a technical and other assistance. IRS units, including the fire units, have therefore become equipped with automatic external defibrillators.

Entirely new tasks arose for the Fire and Rescue Service of the Czech Republic (FRS CR) in 2020, arising from the Act on the

Fire and Rescue Service of the Czech Republic in connection with the Covid-19 pandemic. In 2021, the fire units continued to perform these tasks. Since March 2020, the fire units have been intervening in connection with the Covid-19 pandemic throughout the Czech Republic. Since the beginning of the pandemic, the fire units have assisted in 17,425 emergencies. In connection with these emergencies, they intervened 41,390 times. In the organization management, the professional fire units intervened 5,257 times in other activities and voluntary fire units 2,496 times.

At the end of June, strong winds and thunderstorms hit the whole of the Czech Republic. On 24 June, 2021, a tornado hit



**Fires**

There were 16,162 fires in the monitored period. The number of fires decreased by 7 % compared to 2020.

In the case of fires, the total direct damage climbed to 4,348.1 million CZK and increased by 68 %. The significant increase was caused by several fires with damage exceeding 150 million CZK. The total salvaged values increased by 9 % and amounted to 16,634.6 million CZK.

Most frequently the fire units arrived at open area fires, 7,249 times in total. The damage cost is 45.1 million CZK. The second most common fires were building fires, the fire units arrived at those 6,659 times. Their damage cost is 3,776.5 million CZK.

The most common fires in residential buildings are family and apartment houses. In the case of fires in residential buildings, the fire units intervened in 3,469 cases. The direct damage cost is 599.7 million CZK in this case.

By comparing fires according to the place of origin, it can be stated that a major difference occurred in forest fires. The number of these fires decreased by 27 %. In direct damages the most striking difference was in agricultural buildings, which increased by 383 %.

**Traffic Accidents**

The FRS CR registers 20,413 traffic accidents with assistance of the fire units, which is 1 % more than last year. In connection with traffic accidents, the fire units rescued or evacuated 15,457 persons.

**HazMat Leakages**

The number of events in the monitored period was 7,527, which is 2 % less than last year. This group of events includes cases that are in any way related to the undesirable leakage of HazMat. Most frequently the fire units responded to leakage of oil, a total of 5,426 events.

**Technical Accidents**

More than a half (57 %) of all the events are technical accidents. In the monitored period, there was a decrease in the number of technical events, namely by 3 %. In total, there were 81,157 events, of which 71,185 were technical assistance. There was a great increase in large-scale technical accidents related to the destruction of buildings after the tornado in the South Moravian Region.

**False Alarms**

In the monitored period, the fire units set out to 9,755 cases of false alarm. Their number increased by 2 %.

**Other Emergencies**

The highest increase in the number of events by 48 % was recorded in other extraordinary events. Their number increased to 7,628, mainly due to interventions in connection with the Covid-19 pandemic.

### The Fire Protection Units

A fire unit means an organized group of professionally trained persons, firefighting vehicles and equipment.

Given that an ignition of fire or other emergencies cannot be excluded anywhere in the Czech Republic, a system of fire units is established, which provides effective assistance throughout the Czech Republic within a certain time limit with a certain amount of forces and means (firefighters, firefighting vehicles and other equipment for fire protection).

This assistance is currently provided by 246 fire units of the FRS CR, 79 units of the enterprises FRS, 6,320 municipal voluntary fire units (VFU) and 102 enterprises VFU.

Due to the rapid development of new technologies, industrial development and urban changes, the fire units are exposed to new challenges that need to be addressed. In this context, the long-term priority of the FRS CR is to replace the current vehicles that ensure deployment of the fire units. These are mainly fire engines and turntable ladder trucks.

### The Fire Vehicles

In 2021, the fire units intervened in 219,236 cases, performing rescue and relief work. In order to carry out a quick and effective intervention, they use mobile firefighting vehicles for their intervention activities: fire engines, trucks and other vehicles, vessels and containers.

In 2021, the following types of fire engines were deployed the most to the events: fire engine with a water tank (CAS) designated for organized deployment of a crew of 1 + 5, fire engine with a large-capacity water tank, aerial fire trucks (platform trucks and turntable ladders), vehicles for transportation, technical vehicles with equipment to dispose of leaking dangerous or oil substances, emergency intervention vehicles designated to save health and lives of persons, animals, property and the environment in connection with traffic accidents.

The number of deployments of the fire engines intended for an organized deployment of a crew of 1 + 5 far exceeds the number of deployments of other types of mobile firefighting vehicles. A CAS is the basic emergency fire engine for a fire unit mainly in categories I, II, III and IV of the fire units. With its equipment and emergency technology, it is intended to perform all types of interventions:

- fire intervention with water and medium and low expansion foam,
- traffic accident intervention with a vehicle extrication,
- HazChem interventions (petroleum, industrial, chemical, biological and radioactive), including simplified decontamination of the intervening forces
- and various technical interventions (e.g. pumping, opening locked areas, rescue of persons and animals from water, removing trees, engineering work and work at height and above free depth).

In the last 10 years, firefighting vehicles of the fire units have been constantly refurbished or replaced with the help of the state budget (renewal of aerial firefighting vehicles and transport vehicles) and especially with the help of subsidies (EU integrated regional operational programmes), the Czech Insurers' Bureau of Damage Prevention Fund and other financial resources.

Even so, it is not possible to purchase all the necessary firefighting vehicles from these funds and make sure they correspond to their optimal service life during interventions. This issue is outlined in the table, which shows the percentage of the total numbers of a given type of emergency fire truck in individual categories of technical age: five-year, ten-year, sixteen-year, twenty-year old and these activities.



## SELECTED INTERVENTIONS

### Collision of Two Trains with a Large Number of Casualties

On 4 August at 8:09, an emergency report on a rail accident near the municipality of Milavče in Domažlice District was received at the Operational and Information Centre of the FRS of the Pilsen Region. A traumatological plan on level 2C and a warning emergency plan of the IRS on level 3 were announced in connection with the event. The total damage exceeded 100 million CZK. 3 people, including 2 train drivers, were killed in the accident. 36 people were injured and several dozens rescued and provided with psychosocial assistance at the same time.

The accident occurred after the Ex 351 train passed a stop signal in the Radonice turnout in Domažlice District and collided with the Os 7406 passenger train. A derailment occurred as a result of the collision. In terms of consequences, it was one of the most tragic rail accidents in Europe in the last few years. In addition to 14 fire units, 10 members of the post-traumatic intervention care team of the FRS CR (PIP) and a psychologist from the FRS of the Pilsen Region, a large number of forces and means of the Pilsen Region Emergency Medical Service and several vehicles crewed by Red Cross and the Medical Rescue Service of the Federal Republic of Germany took part. Due to the high severity of the event, the then Minister of Transport, Karel Havlíček, also arrived.

Upon the arrival of the first fire units, a larger number of injured persons was discovered. One of them had to be resuscitated immediately. The Air Ambulance Service doctor began sorting the wounded according to the severity of the injuries using the START method. The Intervention Commander (VZ) split the place of the event into two sections and, in cooperation with the emergency services, determined a gathering place for the injured. VZ also requested the assistance of PIP team members. The present Mayor of Milavče offered the premises of the local cultural house for treating the minor injuries. Reasonable clarity of the situation allowed that the staff of the VZ would not be established. The intervention place was divided into 3 sections in the end, i.e. the first section - the area for the injured, the second section - the assembly point for people in the cultural house and the third section - the crashed locomotives. The Commanding Officer of the FRS of the Pilsen Region also arrived and consulted the procedures with the Intervention Commander. A representative of the Railway Administration's (SŽ) company unit took over the command of the intervention place from the commander of the FRS CR after being handed over all the necessary information.

A high tonnage crane was called in to eliminate the consequences of the accident. The fire units removed damaged parts of the rail vehicles using hydraulic tools and subsequently assisted in removing the passenger car from the tracks and putting the traction rail vehicles back on tracks. After the crane got stuck while carrying out the relief work in the waterlogged terrain, a rescue tank from the FRS SŽ Prague was also called in. Throughout the intervention, the Mayor of Milavče provided food and protective drinks for all intervening forces.



### Explosion of a Family House in the Municipality of Koryčany

On September 15 at 12:36, a gas explosion in connection with a gas pipeline disruption during the reconstruction of a family house in the municipality of Koryčany, Masarykova Str., was reported to the emergency line of Operational and information centre FRS of the Zlín Region. 15 fire units, several crews of the Zlín Region Emergency Medical Service, gas emergency service staff and others arrived to the incident site to deal with the emergency. 2 members of the VFU were killed and 2 wounded. 17 people were in need in receiving psychosocial support on the spot and 2 people suffered injuries.

The IRS units were originally deployed to the scene of accident because of leaking gas. After the arrival of the first fire unit, several members of the VFU assessed the situation according to the usual tactical procedures. Shortly after the entry into the building, a heavy explosion followed by collapse of the building structure occurred. At the same time, one civilian was injured by the explosion, two volunteer firefighters got trapped under rubble and one became missing. With the help of the present witnesses, the trapped firefighters were subsequently rescued and given first aid. Due to the evident danger of delaying the search for the missing volunteer firefighter and the lack of forces and means at hand, the Intervention Commander (VZ) decided not to evict civilians and terminate the ongoing rescue work, despite significant risks due to unstable building structures and gas still leaking from the broken pipe. After being warned about the imminent danger, these civilians still took part in searching for the missing volunteer firefighter and removing the debris. Subsequently, air rescuers of the FRS of the South Moravian Region arrived at the site and took part in the search as well. To stop the leak, it was decided to perform excavation work in close proximity of the house, thus stopping the gas pipeline in a controlled manner. A container driven to the site was to take care of transporting the piled up rubble. The Mayor of the municipality of Koryčany arrived at the place and provided the intervening forces with protective drinks and food.

Unstable structures were gradually reinforced to protect the intervening forces. Two canines for rubble search lead by handlers began marking possible locations of the person concealed under debris. Two locations were marked eventually. The USAR Team from FRS of the Moravian-Silesian Region arrived at the site as well. A structural engineer was summoned to rule out the possibility of collapse of the surrounding buildings. Subsequently, the body of the missing firefighter was found. The total property damage was estimated at 4 million CZK.

# TORNADO IN THE SOUTH MORAVIAN REGION



Severe storms occurred in the South Moravian Region (SMR) in the evening hours on 24 June 2021, some of which were so-called supercells. One of them advanced from Upper Austria through the Districts of Břeclav and Hodonín further into the Zlín Region and was accompanied by a strong tornado, which caused a significant damage on the surface in a strip 26 km long and up to 700 m wide from 19:10 to 19:45. Tornadoes are a rare phenomenon in the Czech Republic. There are a few each year, classified with an intensity of F0, F1 or F2 according to the Fujita scale. The tornado that cut through municipalities in the Districts of Břeclav and Hodonín was one of the strongest recorded in Europe in the last 20 years. The Czech Hydrometeorological Institute (CHMI) determined its intensity as F4 according to the Fujita scale.

The tornado significantly affected the cadastral area of municipalities with extended powers Břeclav and Hodonín, namely the territory of the town of Břeclav, the municipalities of Hrušky, Moravská Nová Ves, Mikulčice, Lužice, the northern part of Hodonín and Ratiškovice.

Majority of the affected population hid in the lower floors, cellars or interiors of the houses. Nevertheless, the tornado still caused 6 fatalities, hundreds of injuries and billions worth of property damage.

## Activity of Operational Centres of the IRS Units

Regional Operational and Information Centre (OIC) of FRS SMR took action to ensure preparedness for emergencies in the region's territory connected with the CHMI warning. The very first tornado-related emergency call took place at 19:19 and it was a fallen tree in Břeclav-Pohansko. The first fire unit was raised at 19:20. Further emergency calls to 112 followed hereafter and more units were dispatched for rescue work. The reception of emergency calls at the OIC was overwhelmed in the first phase, hundreds of calls spilled over to other regions and there were many duplicate reports.

The communication among the basic IRS units was restricted due to the large number of events within a short period of time. The South Moravian OIC software worked at the limit of its technical possibilities both in the first phase of incoming emergency calls and during the rescue and relief work.

Warning and consequential providing information about the emergency to the inhabitants through the means of the United Warning and Notification System could not be executed due to power outages and damage to communication networks in the affected area. Only after the power recovery was it possible to inform the population in the unaffec-

ted parts of municipalities through local information systems (municipal radio broadcast).

## Deployment of IRS Units and Rescue Work

The intervening units encountered an unprecedented situation in terms of quantity of injuries and extent of the affected area in a very short time during the rescue work. In the opening phase, hundreds of firefighters and other members of the IRS units were deployed. A total of 168 fire units intervened on the first day.

There were alerts announced at the fire stations to ensure the area coverage. The number of deployed fire units in the South Moravian Region began to drop after midnight.

In the first phase fire units and IRS units fought with poor accessibility of the affected area. The communications were impassable in many cases, covered with rubble and vegetation. Rescue work focused on providing first aid to the injured in the first place, vehicle extrication, searching and rescuing inhabitants from demolished buildings, extinguishing fires, stopping gas leaks and cooperation with Emergency Medical Service, Police and representatives of local self-government bodies.

The Intervention Commander's crucial decision was setting up 7 sectors, sending out operational groups of FRS SMR from unaffected areas with commanders of their own, determining a staging area for fire units in the premises of the Podivín Road Administration and Maintenance Center, activating the action talk groups (TKG) in each sector, ensuring a sufficient amount of food and protective drinks and calling in the Urban Search and Rescue Teams (USAR) for search and rescue from collapsed buildings, equipment from the Hlučín Rescue Unit of FRS CR and other FRS Teams from all over the Czech Republic.

Minutes after the tornado hit, crisis staffs were activated at the level of the region, municipalities with extended powers and individual IRS units. All staffs kept on working continuously during the first days. The crisis staffs secured work conditions for the intervening rescuers and cooperated in coordination of the volunteers and meeting needs of the residents of the affected area.

Over time, after finishing the rescue work on 25 June in 10:50 and beginning the relief work, the Intervention Commander decided to establish staffs for the Sector Commanders in affected municipalities. A member of the Protection of Population Department and Crisis Management of FRS SMR became a member of each staff at the same time to represent an essential pillar for communication between the Mayor and the Sector Commander.

On 25 June teams from Regional FRS and other fire units were dispatched for relief work. The use of the Regional FRS Teams and the Emergency Unit of FRS CR proved to be crucial. The relief work demanded a great deployment of forces and means, particularly special vehicles at this stage.

### **Crisis Management and Protection of Population**

The SMR Governor very quickly decided to declare a state of danger for municipalities Břeclav and Hodonín (on June 25 from 0:00 to July 24), making a vital contribution to managing this completely unprecedented event. Declaring a state of emergency made it possible to establish landfills in places that were not designated for that purpose, among other things. The temporary waste repositories enabled the intervening units to quickly remove rubble, damaged vegetation and infrastructure from the affected municipalities.

By decision of the Governor of 21 July, the state of danger was extended until 23 August, delimiting the administrative districts of the municipalities Hodonín, Lužice, Moravská Nová Ves, Hrušky and Mikulčice.

In connection with declaring a state of danger, the Government of the Czech Republic issued a decree on the provision of state material reserves, on the basis of which the instruments of the Administration of State Material Reserves could be activated (especially fuel supply and fire equipment).

The South Moravian Region crisis staff was also activated. The permanent working group operated on a continuous basis, dealing mainly with the organization and meetings of the crisis staff, processing documents for the Governor, ensuring the operation of the regional information line, records of humanitarian aid offers, administration related to the declaration of a crisis state, material resources and services for the needs of IRS, communication with the public and with the crisis staffs of municipalities with extended powers, processing of daily reports, preparation of map materials for the affected area and co-operation with the SMR FRS in the coordination of humanitarian aid.

One of the activities playing a part in the field of protection of the population connected to solving of this emergency was the coordination of humanitarian aid. Due to the huge amount of aid offered, the organization of voluntary aid and in-kind humanitarian aid was rather complicated. The most difficult task was managing the logistics, i.e. selecting parking lots and establishing a shuttle service for volunteers to the affected municipalities so that local communications were not congested.

### **Establishment and Solution of Temporary Landfills and Landfills**

Waste disposal sites began to form spontaneously the next day in the affected municipalities. Because of there unauthorized places with insufficient capacity the SMR FRS began looking for premises for new landfills in cooperation with the Regional Office, considering their subsequent disposal options. In total there were 3 sites established and coordinated by the Intervention Commander, that being a site in Moravská Nová Ves, in the premises of the Mír mine in Mikulčice and in the Ploma complex in Hodonín.

At the landfills the material sorting was ensured - rubble, wood, other (household waste) and hazardous waste (daily transport to civic amenity sites). Vehicle guidance was

performed by municipal VFU. The technology for sorting of the material was provided by companies with previous experience in this field. Due to the huge amount of delivered material, it was necessary to deposit the waste in several layers by bulldozers and large link-belt crawler excavators.

The illegal landfills that formed at the beginning of the emergency were disposed of and the material transported to the three new authorized sites. A total of 6 unauthorized waste disposal sites with an average material volume of approximately 8,000 to 10,000 tons were disposed of through this transport.

The total volume of the waste hauled to landfills as of July 22 is estimated at more than 300,000 tons.

### **Demolition of Buildings**

Another vital role in relief work was played by the structural engineers of the association under the Czech Chamber of Authorized Engineers and Technicians Active in Construction. Due to the nature of the emergency, there were approximately 1,200 damaged buildings in the affected area. Many of them were disrupted and it was necessary to statically secure or demolish them. All fire unit activities were carried out in accordance with the recommendations of structural engineers and local government. A total of 191 buildings were designated for demolition. Demolitions by private companies started after a few days. Demolition activities managed by the FRS CR began on July 2. As of 22 July when the relief work was concluded, the FRS CR had completed 84 building demolitions in total.

### **Psychosocial Support**

From 26 June to 9 July, as a part of FRS CR psychosocial support there were involved:

- 15 psychologists,
- 73 members of Posttraumatic Care Team,
- 7 professional members trained to provide Psychological First Aid

Subsequently, the coordination of psychosocial support was handed over to the Central Crisis Team of the Czech Red Cross and then to the organization Spondea.

All IRS units participated in providing a total of 2,880 registered interventions in the initial acute phase.

### **Summary**

The activity at the intervention place was both mentally challenging and demanding for the intervening participants, in some cases the communication with the representatives of the municipalities encountered insufficient knowledge of the procedures. Cooperation with representatives of municipalities is essential for similar large-scale events. The relief work of the fire units lasted until 18:00 on 22 July, i.e. a total of 28 days. 7,541 firefighters and 2,963 pieces of equipment took part in the interventions. In total, the units spent 61,386 hours at the scene, i.e. 2,558 days, i.e. 7 years.

## COVID-19 PANDEMIC

The activities of the Fire and Rescue Service of the Czech Republic were in 2021, very much like in 2020, significantly affected by the spread of the coronavirus SARS-CoV-2. In connection with the Covid-19 pandemic, the FRS CR significantly contributed to public health protection management and implementing extraordinary tasks, the fulfillment of which was and is indispensable in the interests of protecting the life or health of the population.

Although the FRS CR is not a medical facility and does not provide medical services, according to Act No. 372/2011 Coll., on Health Services and Conditions for their Provision, it made a great contribution to stabilizing the public health issue and overall reducing the impact of Covid-19 on the citizens of the Czech Republic. In this context, it is necessary to point out the fact that the operations of the FRS CR affected almost all sectors and activities during the pandemic.

The FRS CR is involved in coronavirus-related measures with regard to its competence in the area of crisis management (Act No. 240/2000 Coll.), organization of rescue and relief work and protection of the population (Act No. 239/2000 Coll.) and professional management of fire units (Act No. 133/1985 Coll.).

The main activities carried out by the fire units in 2020 and 2021 were:

- activities within crisis staffs at the level of municipalities with extended powers and regions,
- building checkpoints at the borders of the Czech Republic for examination of persons in terms of symptoms of the Covid-19 disease and measurement of body temperature for incoming people from abroad,
- repatriating persons from abroad (56 buses of the FRS CR sent), Fire and Rescue Services of individual regions ensured the transport of repatriated persons who had to comply with quarantine measures to individual municipalities of destination in the region,
- support for public health authorities through reinforcing the call centres within the so-called "Smart Quarantine",
- involvement in activities of the Central Management Team COVID-19,
- cooperation in construction and possible operation of the field hospital in Letňany, Prague,
- ensuring of the necessary activities in closed areas,
- psychological support for citizens (intervention activities in closed areas, establishment of first psychological aid lines),
- deployment of so-called sampling teams for running PCR/AG tests, both at sampling points in medical facilities and in the form of mobile sampling at home (in some regions as the only unit),
- support for building sampling points for hospitals,
- deployment in medical facilities,
- deployment for the needs of providers of residential social services,
- decontamination of persons, surfaces and areas in medical facilities, offices, social service facilities, school facilities and others,
- involvement in emergency medical services,
- assistance with the transport of ill persons with Covid-19 disease and heavy weight to hospital facilities,
- increase of capacities to store bodies of persons deceased in medical facilities, ensuring capacities to store the deceased and redistributing the bodies to crematories,
- providing supplies of protective masks, protective clothing and other personal protective equipment for the needs of the medical rescue services of the regions, the Police and hospitals in some cases (in the first phase of the pandemic),
- ensuring the transport, storage and dispense of material for medical facilities, schools, municipalities, social service providers and others (tests, protective equipment),
- transport of vaccines from health facilities to vaccination centers and practitioners,
- preparation and mixing of disinfectants according to the procedure recommended by the WHO for their own use and for the needs of other subjects,
- distribution of technical instructions and recommendations to ensure the correct use of personal protective equipment by other IRS units,
- transport of material humanitarian aid abroad.



### Activities of the FRS CR and Fire Units

Since October 2020, the FRS CR has been ensuring sampling to find the causative agent of Covid-19, either at sampling points in medical facilities or in the home environment. In some regions, the FRS CR is the only body to provide mobile testing. By the end of 2021, the FRS sample teams accomplished collecting 324,832 samples. During this activity, they

covered almost 400,000 km.

At the request of the respective Regional Public Health Offices, the FRS CR provides tracking assistance to the public health authorities in some regions. In 2020 and 2021, almost 5,000 members participated in this activity, working almost 55,000 hours in total.

The FRS CR also participated in supporting the medical facilities' activities significantly by deploying members as auxiliary personnel, among others in the ARO / ICU and care for Covid-19 positive patients department. Cumulatively, 2,509 members were detached to provide support for medical facilities.

Since November 2021, professional firefighters have been helping in hospitals and social facilities, and since December, volunteer firefighters have also been participating in this help. A total of 960 professional and volunteer firefighters were deployed by the end of 2021.

In addition, more than 760 vaccine deliveries were made to individual vaccination points or practitioners, delivering almost 1,184,000 vaccination doses and covering almost 140,000 km.

As part of the fulfillment of extraordinary tasks, increasing the capacity for storing the bodies of the deceased in medical facilities or assistance storing them in crematories were ensured, as was their transport between crematories and the provision of freezing containers for hospitals and crematories. This activity was ensured by 72 units of the FRS CR, covering more than 25,790 km in total.

The units of the FRS CR and Voluntary Firefighters Units of municipalities were also significantly involved in the distribution of protective equipment and antigen test kits for schools and Central Public Administration bodies. All deliveries to regional warehouses were provided by fire units of the FRS CR, usually municipal units of voluntary firefighters in cooperation with regional fire brigades ensured further distribution of material from regional warehouses to target facilities. In total, more than 700 transports were made and more than 300,000 km were covered.

The fire units of the FRS CR and the Voluntary Firefighters Units of municipalities were the first to provide the disinfection of buildings through effective methods that do not damage the equipment of the buildings, especially in the form of the so-called dry mist. The FRS CR also provided testing of these disinfection methods in cooperation with the National Institute of Public Health. More than 2,700 objects were disinfected.

Furthermore, the units participated in material assistance (tents, power generators) and physical support to other IRS bodies, especially the Police, in the implementation of measures related to municipal and district lockdowns.

The FRS CR also contributed to the measures at the borders with Germany, Austria and Poland and at Václav Havel Airport in Prague. In the spring of 2020, the members of the FRS CR, together with the Police, the Czech Armed Forces and the Customs Administration, ensured measuring body temperature. In total, the number of measured persons reached 7,183. In the spring of 2021, the members took temperature of people crossing the state border, provided logistics for members of the Police of the Czech Republic and, last but not least, set up sampling points at which cross-border workers and truck drivers were tested.

The FRS CR also transported members of the Czech Red Cross to be deployed in hospitals within the Czech Republic 160 times and covered 25,000 km.

A specific activity at the beginning of the Covid-19 pandemic was to ensure the unloading of aircraft carrying protective equipment from China. This air transport took place onboard China Eastern Airlines aircrafts from Friday 24 March to Sunday 3 May 2020. Approximately 2,000 tonnes of material passed through the warehouses between 20 March and 4 May 2020 in total (52 China Eastern Airlines aircraft; of which 11 cargo flights; + 3 An-124 Ruslan). The Hlučín Rescue Unit of FRS CR participated significantly in this matter, carrying out most of the transport and subsequent delivery to the regions. The remaining part of the material, ordered by the Ministry of Interior in China, subsequently arrived by land (freight trains with shipping containers) in June, respectively at the turn of September and October 2020.

The members of the FRS provided activities within the crisis staffs, both at the level of the Central Crisis Staff (ÚKŠ) and the staff of the General Director of the FRS, as well as the crisis staffs of the regions and the municipalities with extended powers. An item to discuss the requirements of the regions was also included on the agenda of the ÚKŠ, to which the FRS CR processed the requests of the regions to the ÚKŠ on a daily basis and sent them via the NOPIS of the DG FRS CR to the ÚKŠ.

At the level of regions and ORP, the members of the FRS CR were included as full members of the crisis staffs. Mainly they participated in activities of the permanent working groups of the regional crisis staffs and in the preparation of analytical materials related to the Covid-19 pandemic. In total, almost 250 members were assigned to the regional and ORP crisis staffs and worked more than 27,000 hours there.

More than 3,900 fire units, of which 1,900 municipal VFU, were cumulatively involved in reducing the impact of the Covid-19 pandemic. They covered more than 1 mil. km to perform their tasks. Beyond that the mayors of municipalities used their VFU to provide assistance to citizens in isolation, partial distribution of protective equipment for selected groups of people (seniors), disinfection of their own facilities, disinfection of public spaces and more. Currently there are 6,288 municipal VFU in total in the Czech Republic and it can be stated that all of them were involved in assistance in connection with the pandemic.

It is necessary to realize that at the time when the FRS CR performed the above mentioned activities, more than 1,000 of its members and civilian employees were in isolation or quarantine in connection with Covid-19.

#### **Number of Events Resolved by Fire Units**

In the period from March 2020 to December 2021, the fire units dealt with a total of 25,178 events in connection with the Covid-19 pandemic, of which were 17,425 emergency events and 7,753 other activities.

In 2020 there were 7,532 emergency events, in 2021 the number of emergency events increased to 9,893. The number of other activities also increased, while in 2020 the fire units performed 3,788 other activities, in 2021 it was already 3,965 other activities.

## SELECTED EXERCISES OF IRS BODIES



### **Exercise of the IRS Bodies „Finding of an Object with Suspected Presence of B-agents or Toxins“, Jablonec nad Nisou, Liberec Region**

An extraordinary event with the presence of biological substances (B-agents) was the topic of a common exercise of the FRS of the Liberec Region with the Ministry of Defense - Major General Oskar Starkoč's 31st Regiment of Radiation, Chemical and Biological Protection and the Czech Armed Forces Military Agency - biological protection.

The simulated intervention took place in the former maternity hospital complex in Jablonec nad Nisou on 21 October 2021. The objective was to practise the cooperation of the fire units of the FRS of the Liberec Region with the 31st Regiment of Radiation, Chemical and Biological Protection and the Military Health Agency, Biological Protection Dpt., at the intervention place, also to practise the sequence of activities and the communication in intervention management with suspected B-agents, evacuation and decontamination of large number of possibly affected persons, sampling, securing and analysis of the samples, and the compound, central and final decontamination.

The exercise proved that these IRS units will be, despite minor differences in the methodological procedures of the fire brigade and the army, able to communicate effectively and co-operate safely in the event of a common intervention on an unknown dangerous substance.

### **Tactical Exercise of the IRS Bodies „Leakage of Hazardous substances on the Premises of the Chemotex Děčín Company“ Děčín, Ústí nad Labem Region**

The topic of the tactical exercise carried out on 26 September 2021 was an accident that occurred during pumping of phenol, directly staining a pumping station attendant. Its main objective was to check the co-operation and communication between the IRS units, rescue of persons in a dangerous environment, dividing the intervention place into sectors, etc. The exercise pointed out partial shortcomings in the equipment of the Chemotex fire watch, which carried out the subsequent retrofitting.

The exercise was attended by the fire units of the FRS

of the Ústí nad Labem Region, the voluntary firefighters units of municipalities within the province of the Děčín Territorial Department, the Medical Service of the Ústí nad Labem Region and the units of the Police of the Czech Republic.

### **Tactical Exercise of the IRS Bodies „Public Transportation Accident with a Large Number of Injured“, Filipovice, Olomouc Region**

The topic of this IRS exercise was a traffic accident of a line bus on the road I/44 in turn No. 20 near the municipality of Filipovice, which had 17 passengers onboard at the time of the accident. Its objective was to check and automate the common procedures of all IRS units and communication among them in situations with casualties, trapped passengers, missing and disoriented persons, several deaths, fluid leaks and complicated traffic situation on busy road.

The exercise took place near Filipovice in the Jesenice Region on 15 October 2021. Its difficulty lied in a wide spectrum of tasks for all IRS units, such as securing the place of the accident, sorting injured people by the START method, extricating persons from the bus and subsequently transporting them to the point for gathering and sorting of the injured, organizing the traffic restrictions, incl. detours, and providing the affected and their family members with post-traumatic preventive care. Furthermore, the field search for persons who left the scene of the accident and last but not least working on oil booms on the river Bělá on the profile in Mikulovice and the subsequent collection of oil substances from the water surface.

The exercise was attended by both professional and voluntary units of the FRS of the Olomouc Region, the Medical Service of the Olomouc Region and the Police of the Czech Republic. The partial objective was also to practice the system of acceptance and compliance with the request for rescue assistance in cross-border co-operation and to practise synergy between the regional rescue coordination center of the Regional Headquarters of the National Fire Department in Opole (Poland) and the Olomouc Region Operational and information centres of the FRS CR.

# HUMANITARIAN AID



Humanitarian aid in the Czech Republic is governed by the Act No. 151/2010 Coll., on international development cooperation and humanitarian assistance abroad. Humanitarian assistance abroad is a set of activities financed from the national budget in order to prevent loss of life and injury, to alleviate suffering and to restore basic living conditions after an emergency and to mitigate long-lasting consequences of emergencies and to prevent 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 to foreign countries is financed from funds allocated in the budget of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Humanitarian aid provided abroad can be financed from this budget in particular: material, financial, advisory or combined.

In certain cases the state humanitarian aid can also be financed from the budget of the Ministry of the Interior (Mol). According to Article 9 of Act No. 151/2010 Coll., on international development cooperation and humanitarian assistance abroad, the Ministry of the Interior provides humanitarian aid to EU member states and other states of the European Economic Area and decides on its scope and form.

In 2021, the sum of 220 million CZK was originally allocated to the humanitarian aid. However, the economic effects of the pandemic led to a subsequent reduction in this budget by 100 million CZK. Additional funds of 50 million CZK in total were set aside from assistance programs to help Syria, Iraq and Africa.

89 humanitarian and humanitarian development activities in 30 countries were approved in 2021, with a total value of 153.04 million CZK.

Health, social and economic impacts of the covid-19 pandemic continued all around the world, prompting extra demand for material, expert and financial humanitarian aid. Particular attention was paid to vaccine sharing and the effects of pandemic restrictions on food provision and sustenance. Another part of the budget was dedicated to humanitarian needs caused by new or renewed conflicts and resolving the migrati-

on crisis. The remaining funds covered immediate relief and disaster recovery.

In the course of 2021, the Czech Republic was able to help the affected states in all forms of humanitarian aid. Firstly, it involved **financial assistance** to the following countries: Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Belarus, Burkina Faso, Ethiopia, Ghana, Haiti, Iraq, South Africa, Jordan, Cambodia, Colombia, Lebanon, Libya, Mali, Morocco, Moldova, Myanmar, Niger, Nigeria, Greece, Syria, Tunisia, Ukraine and Zambia. Secondly, the **rescue aid** provided to Greece and Albania, where both countries were affected by large-scale forest fires, or the **advisory help** of our experts, who were nominated to the EU's coordination and evaluation team to deal with the crisis in Haiti, which was hit by a major earthquake. It should be noted that **material humanitarian aid** for Northern Macedonia, Moldova, Ukraine, India, Lithuania, Tunisia and Latvia was quite substantial as well.

## Greece

The summer of 2021 was characterized by extraordinarily warm weather. Mainly the countries of southern Europe were afflicted by it. In July, after two weeks of continuous heat, when temperatures in Greece climbed to 40°C, numerous wildfires occurred. Although being a regular natural phenomena, their scope was so enormous that the Greek authorities activated the Union Civil Protection Mechanism and requested international assistance. After the necessary negotiations between the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Ministry of the Interior, in terms of covering the financial costs associated with deploying a Mol-DG FRS CR unit, and Mol-DG Fire and Rescue Service of the Czech Republic, in terms of possible capacities, the Czech Republic was able to offer a team capable of extinguishing forest fires with appropriate fire equipment and vehicles. This was an important milestone for the FRS CR, as such a team had never been offered before. The offer of assistance was accepted by the Greek side within tens of minutes, and preparations began throughout the country so that the assistance would be provided not only in the shortest possible time, but was also effective, flexible and declared self-sufficient for 10 days. The preparations included transport and leisure logistics, smooth crossing of state borders, escorts on the route through 4 transit states and relevant documentation, as well as selection and inspection of technical equipment, retrofitting with technical means

Humanitarian aid	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Number of cases	35	48	51	56	85	89
Number of countries	25	29	24	26	33	30
Sum in millions of CZK	101,2	158,9	212,8	245,3	383,7	153,0



(especially type D hoses, engineering tools) and personal protective equipment. Furthermore, ensuring self-sufficiency by e.g. supply of fuel, food and drinking water, securing toilets and showers, portable radio recharge and, last but not least, the nomination of firefighters. The ad hoc team, consisting of 36 firefighters and 15 vehicles from the Hlučín Rescue Unit of FRS CR and the FRS of the Moravian Silesian, South Moravian and Central Bohemia Region and Prague, set out from the assembly point only 25 hours after the request was submitted by Greece. After a tiring 49-hour journey, after the departure from the Czech Republic and with only one short stop to rest in Sofia (Bulgaria), the team arrived in the Arcadia Region, the central part of the Peloponnese Peninsula. Immediately after the arrival fire extinguishing was under way in an assigned highland sector simultaneously with setting up a camp near the urban area of Doxa. Besides extinguishing the front of spreading fires, defending selected buildings of the Greek residents and setting up checkpoints for drawing water, the firefighters also participated in dousing hidden fires, which required creating cuts through dense vegetation in a difficult terrain. It was an extremely demanding intervention, both physically and mentally, as the firefighters had to deal with a number of difficulties, such as sudden tree falls, technical failures, the impact of extreme temperatures, lack of rest or damaged footwear. The mission took place in the period from 7 to 17 August and the exemplary deployment of all the firefighters contributed to a swift management of this natural disaster and a promotion of the good name of Czech firefighters and the entire Czech Republic.

**Albania**

The Balkan Peninsula did not avoid large-scale forest fires as well and one of the other countries that requested assistance through the Emergency Response Coordination Center (ERCC) was Albania. A Dutch CH-47 Chinook helicopter joined the international rescue operation and a Bell 412 police helicopter with a 900-liter Bambi Bucket was deployed from the Czech Republic. The departure took place on the morning of 6 August and the next day the helicopter was deployed to the most affected area of Vlora, where it made 103 drops. Due to serious damage to the keel of the helicopter, the machine and part of its five-member crew had to be substituted. Other

locations were around the town of Thirrë with 15 drops, Kukës with a total of 85 drops and Patatej with a total of 140 drops. The extinguishing work was finished on 17 August. After evaluating the mission two days later, the helicopter landed at its base in Prague.

**Haiti**

August was the most critical month of 2021 in terms of natural disasters and requests for assistance. On 14 August, a strong 7.2 M earthquake struck the southwest part of Haiti, causing extensive damage on property, injuring several thousand people and killing more than 2,000 of them. The European Commission has decided to deploy the so-called EU Coordination and Evaluation Team (EUCPT) to the affected area, to which 2 Czech experts, Col. Ing. Miroslav Lukeš as a deputy commander and Col. Ing. Tomáš Matušek as an information expert. Together with 11 other team members, they coordinated incoming aid from the EU and addressed basic needs such as water treatment or emergency health care for the injured.

**Lithuania**

In 2021, Lithuania had to deal with an enormous influx of illegal migrants crossing the Belarusian-Lithuanian border. In order to be able to take care of refugees placed in detention camps, Lithuania requested material humanitarian assistance through the ERCC. The Czech Republic responded and deployed 2 trucks with the required items worth a total of 3.1 million CZK. The gift in the form of tents, folding beds with mattresses, blankets, sleeping bags and tent heaters was transported to the village of Medininkai, which lies directly on the Lithuanian-Belarusian border.

**Covid-19 Pandemic**

Humanitarian aid in connection with the Covid-19 pandemic continued in 2021. Many states requested assistance through either the ERCC or NATO. An overview of the provided material humanitarian aid, in the delivery of which the FRS CR participated, is presented in the table.

Date	Requesting country	Subject of humanitarian aid
18.-22. 1. 2021	Northern Macedonia	18.000 pcs of respirators FFP2
		5.000 pcs of protective suits
		108.000 pcs of surgical masks
9.-14. 2. 2021	Moldova	55 pcs of ventilators
		300.000 pcs of surgical masks
		100.000 pairs of protective gloves
3. 5. 2021	India	500 pcs of cylinders
10.-14. 5. 2021	Ukraine	192.000 pcs of surgical masks
		66.000 pcs of CASSETTE rapid tests
		62.995 pcs of EDINBURGH rapid tests
12.-14. 11. 2021	Latvia	30 pcs of patient monitors
		2 pcs of central monitors
		90 pcs of ventilators with accessories

## ACTIVITIES ABROAD

At the international level in the field of civil protection and civil emergency planning, in addition to bilateral relations with other states, the FRS CR is developing cooperation with international organizations, especially within the EU, NATO, the UN or the Visegrad Group (V4).

Due to the ongoing Covid-19 pandemic, a number of admissions of foreign entities or foreign business trips could not take place. Many of them have been canceled, postponed or held by video conference.

In the EU, members of the MoI-DG FRS CR represent the Czech Republic in the working group of the EU Council for Civil Protection (PROCIV), in the European Commission Committee for Civil Protection (CPC) and in other expert groups of the EC. The MoI-DG FRS CR, also serves as the contact point of the Czech Republic in the field of civil protection and European critical infrastructure, including related projects.

A total of 20 PROCIV meetings took place in the form of video conferences in 2021. The subject of these negotiations were mainly 2 legislative proposals. The proposal for a regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council amending Decision No 1313/2013/EU on the Union Civil Protection Mechanism was adopted on 20 May 2021. A general approach of the EU Council was approved on 20 December 2021 on the draft directive on the resilience of critical entities. The PROCIV negotiations also adopted the Portuguese and Slovenian Presidency reports on the main achievements at the EU level in the field of civil protection.

A total of 6 CPC meetings took place in the form of video conferences. Several EC implementing decisions for the revised Union Civil Protection Mechanism were adopted. The topic of disaster resilience and the establishment of the Union's CO Knowledge Network, launched on 7 December 2021, was also discussed.

Moreover, 2 meetings of the Director Generals of Civil Protection of the EU, the European Economic Area and the candidate countries took place in 2021. In addition to the topics mentioned above, the meetings mainly addressed the issue of rescEU's capacity development in connection with the effective use of the multiannual financial framework for the period 2021-2027.

Members of the MoI-DG FRS CR represented the Czech Republic in the NATO Civil Emergency Planning Committee (CEPC) and in the CEPC Civil Protection Planning Group (CPG) in fulfilling NATO security policy objectives. In 2021, 2 meetings took place at the level of Director Generals for Civil Emergency Preparedness. Following the NATO summit in June 2021, which endorsed the "Strengthened Resilience Commitment", discussions are continuing at NATO level on civil preparedness and increasing the resilience of the member states.

A meeting of the European Forum for Disaster Risk Reduction took place on 24-26 November 2021 under the auspices of the UN, the European Commission and the Council of the EU. The forum took place simultaneously in several blocks with a range of topics focused not only on the implementation of the Sendai Framework, but also on the experience with Covid-19 and preparedness for CBRN incidents.

In cooperation with the Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW), the Lázně Bohdaneč Institute for the Protection of the Population implemented a number of highly acclaimed online activities, including: training in WISER and ERG information systems for Southern African Development Community (SADC) rescuers; on-site chemical incident management training for the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD) rescuers and others.

The meeting of the Director Generals of Fire Protection and Civil Protection (CP) of the Visegrad Group (V4) countries took place via a video conference on 24 June 2021. The experience of member countries with Covid-19 response, the development of EU health policy and new cooperation initiatives within the V4 were discussed.

### Projects

The Czech Republic is involved in the international HyResponder project through the MoI-DG FRS CR. Its aim is to prepare unified materials within the partner countries for the training of intervening forces (firefighters in the Czech Republic) in events related to the production or consumption of hydrogen. In 2021, the project included several video conferences and online training using model situations in the CRISE program.

As part of the PROACTIVE project, a Progres meeting and TRANSTUN final conference took place in Brussels from 27 to 30 September 2021. The progress meeting was a supervisory meeting of the project, the conference was the final event of the TRANSTUN project (cross-border road tunnels).

The MoI-DG FRS CR planned 250 foreign business trips for 2021. A total of 41 trips took place, of which 15 were unplanned.

In 2021, the most important events implemented at the level of the MoI-DG FRS CR were as follows:

#### **The International Conference FOAM-SUMMIT LASTFIRE in Paris, France, 15–17 September 2021**

In September 2021, representatives of the MoI-DG FRS CR participated in the international conference FOAM-SUMMIT LASTFIRE focused on the exchange of information and experience of individual users with the adoption and implementation of measures resulting from substituting fluorine foaming agents with fluorine-free fire-fighting foam. The conference participants obtained a lot of valuable information, technical data and contacts for foreign foam manufacturers.

#### **47th Meeting of the Director Generals of the CP EU, Slovenia, 11–13 October 2021**

The Director General of the FRS CR, Maj Gen Ing. Vladimír Vlček Ph.D., MBA, attended the 47th meeting of the director generals of the CP EU in October last year. During the meeting lasting several days, one of the priorities of the Slovenian Presidency was discussed - resilience, added value and achievements of the Union Civil Protection Mechanism, the programme of the forthcoming French Presidency, future development of European capabilities, the so-called rescEU, etc.

#### **CTIF meeting in Marseille, France, 15 October, 2021**

In October 2021, Maj Gen Ing. Vladimír Vlček Ph.D., MBA, attended a CTIF meeting in Marseille, France. The new CTIF Vice President Yvonne Nasman was elected during the meeting. The states were invited to be more involved in the work of the Tunnel Fire Working group.

#### **Meeting to Evaluate the Wildfire Season in Europe, Greece, 21–24 November 2021**

In November 2021, a meeting was held in Athens, Greece, to assess the wildfire season in Europe. The objective of the meeting was to evaluate the lessons learned from the various operations under the Union Civil Protection Mechanism, to discuss the necessary measures to manage forest fire risks effectively and efficiently, both at national and UCPM level, with regards to clearer anticipation of the climate change challenges. And also to identify available resources for improved wildfire prevention and recovery after forest fires.

#### **Seminar on Experience with Covid-19 Outbreak Management, Estonia, 25–26 November 2021**

A representative of the MoI-DG FRS CR attended a seminar on the topic of experience with managing the Covid-19 outbreak in Estonia, 25-26 November 2021. Experts, mainly from the ranks of crisis management and operational and situational centers, strove to identify the most optimal solution to the issues associated with the coronavirus pandemic through specifically led and organized group discussions.

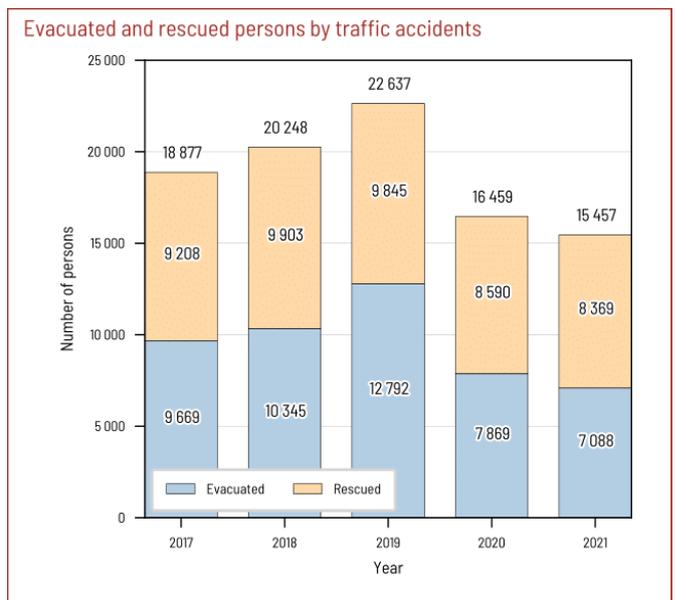
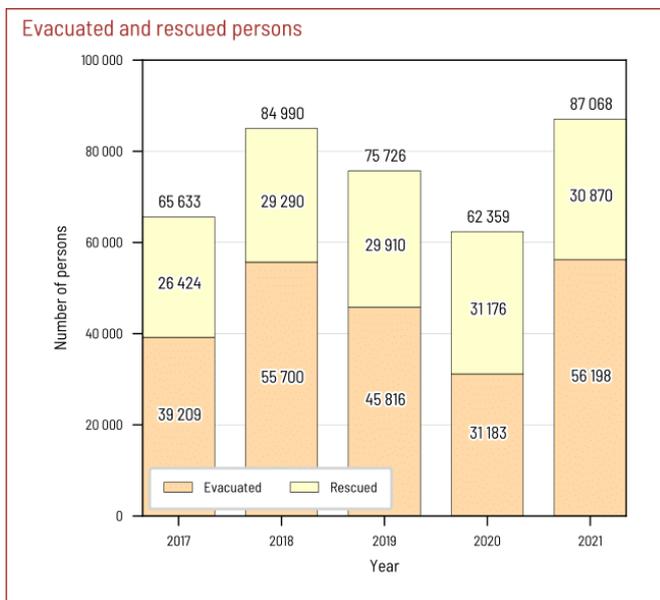
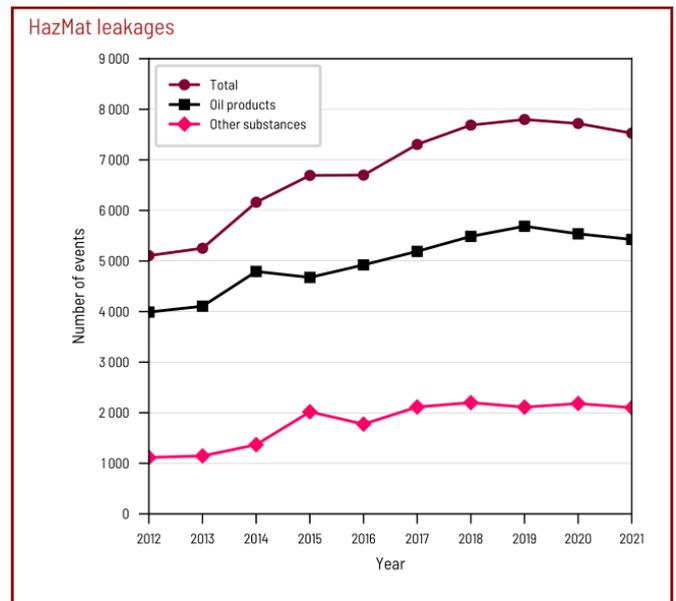
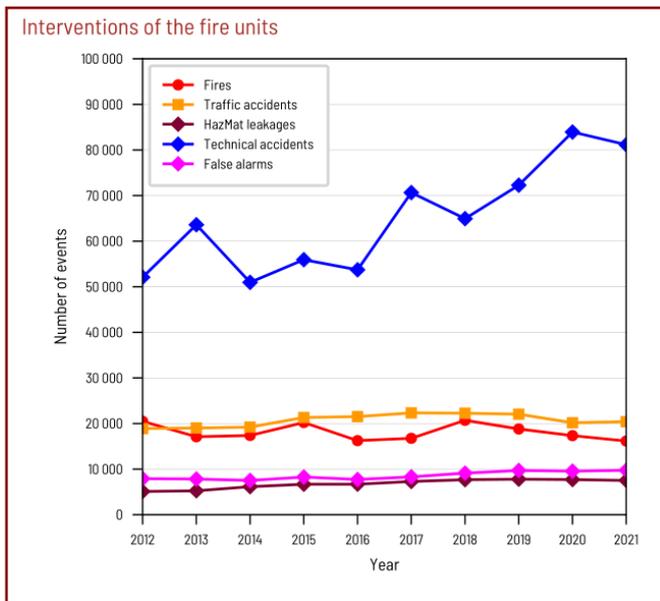
19 receptions of foreign entities were planned for 2021. However, only 2 receptions took place, one of which was unplanned (the return of unused humanitarian aid to Covid-19 from Romania).

# FIRE UNITS' ACTIVITIES

## Types of incidents with fire units' intervention

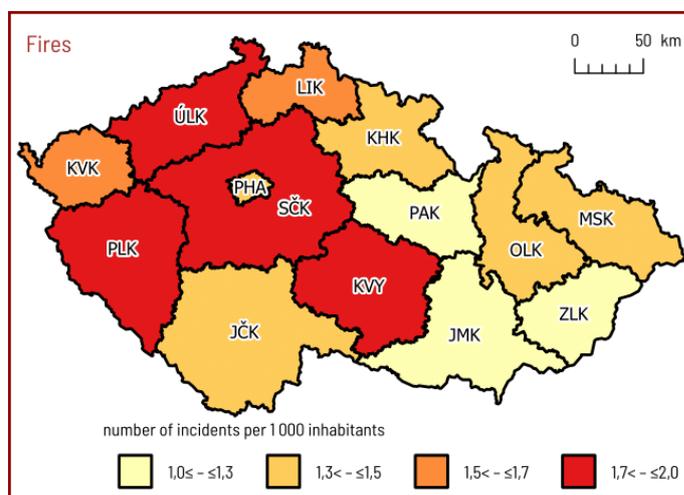
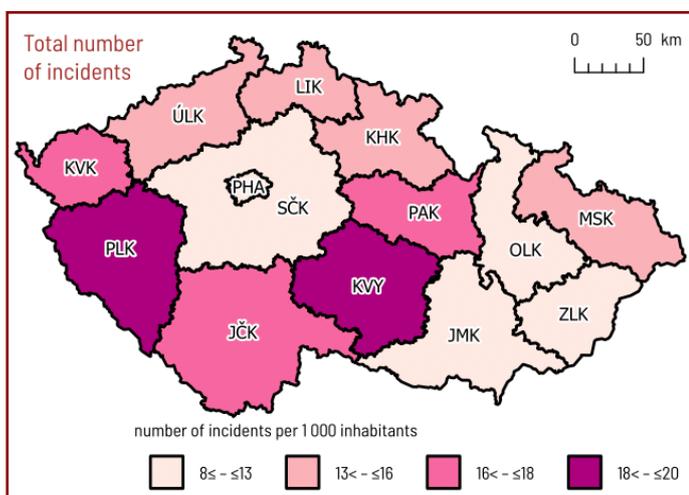
Type of incident	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	Share %	Index %
Fires	16 249	20 277	18 361	16 938	15 711	11,0	93
Traffic accidents	22 329	22 265	22 051	20 178	20 413	14,4	101
HazMat leakages	7 304	7 687	7 798	7 719	7 527	5,3	98
there of oil products	5 190	5 487	5 687	5 537	5 426	3,8	98
Technical accidents - total number	70 647	64 936	72 268	83 929	81 157	57,1	97
there of technical accidents	7	7	1	3	107	0,1	3567
technical assistances	63 550	57 401	63 866	74 708	71 185	50,1	95
technological assistances	515	466	367	265	254	0,2	96
other assistances	6 575	7 062	8 034	8 953	9 611	6,8	107
Radiation accidents	1	1	4	3	6	0,0	200
Other emergencies	1 134	91	40	5 170	7 628	5,4	148
False alarms	8 310	9 131	9 707	9 563	9 755	6,9	102
<b>Total</b>	<b>125 974</b>	<b>124 388</b>	<b>130 229</b>	<b>143 500</b>	<b>142 197</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>99</b>

The total number includes 19 events (of which 12 fires) that occurred abroad and the fire units from the Czech Republic were deployed or an intervention on both sides of the border took place. The total number includes 7 humanitarian aids from the Czech Republic abroad as well.



**Summary information about incidents in the regions**

Type of incident	Capital of Prague	Central Bohemia	South Bohemia	Pišeň	Karlovy Vary	Ústí nad Labem
Fires	1 763	2 351	917	989	453	1 551
Traffic accidents	1 010	3 532	1 336	1 485	643	1 240
HazMat leakages	736	1 007	373	641	392	831
there of oil products	590	729	337	447	317	681
Technical accidents - total number	5 949	9 556	6 902	5 877	3 138	5 913
there of technical accidents	0	0	0	0	0	0
technical assistances	5 616	8 771	6 058	5 002	2 811	5 069
technological assistances	1	3	3	4	76	43
other assistances	332	782	841	871	251	801
Radiation accidents	1	1	0	0	0	1
Other emergencies	283	299	343	1 409	149	116
False alarms	1 302	1 114	512	580	298	981
<b>Total</b>	<b>11 044</b>	<b>17 860</b>	<b>10 383</b>	<b>10 981</b>	<b>5 073</b>	<b>10 633</b>
Index %	108	109	104	112	105	105


**Radiation Accidents**

The fire units' activity during a radiation accident is explained in the Methodical Sheets N4 and L9 in Fighting Rules. The interventions of fire units are divided into three types of radiation interventions. In any case, it is necessary to report the event to the State Office for Nuclear Safety (SÚJB) through the Regional Operational and information centre.

In case of any radiation event or even just a suspicion, it is always necessary to request the cooperation of the relevant chemical laboratory FRS CR (CHL). It has sophisticated devices and can help the fire units dealing with the event and communicating with the SÚJB contact point.

Based on a request for assistance from the police laboratory in Ústí nad Labem to secure and remove nuclear material (a bottle with thorium nitrate), the fire units were dispatched to the place of the incident on 25 January. A bottle with a loose substance was secured by the PCR in Lovosice after the death of a person. The nuclear material was placed in a transport package, following an agreement with SÚJB inspectors, transported to the station and placed in a mobile warehouse of hazardous substances, then taken to a radioactive waste repository.

A container for transporting the Cf-252 neutron source was discovered in a van imported from Germany in Brno on 6 April. The fire unit requested the cooperation of CHL FRS of the South Moravian Region, which performed the necessary neutron measurements with a negative result and transported the container to the laboratory. After an investigation of its contents, in cooperation with SÚJB inspectors, they found out that it no longer contains the resource.

The staff dropped a shipping box containing a sealed Ir-192 source while handling shipments at the Ruzyne airport on 10 August. The

box has been damaged. The dispatched fire units marked out the secure zone and the CHL FRS of the Central Bohemia Region performed the necessary radiometric measurements and the results were reported to the SÚJB contact point. The owner of the shipping boxes was contacted and took over the damaged shipment.

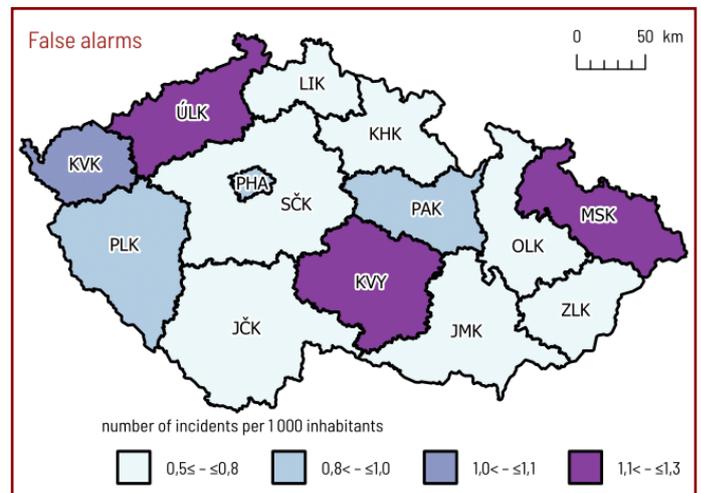
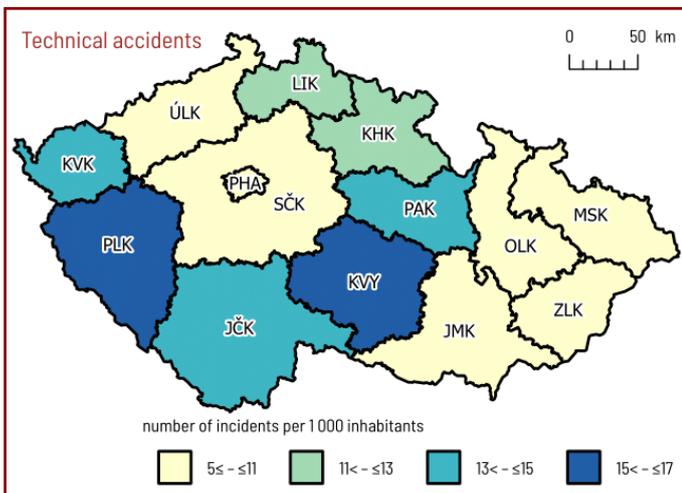
2 glass cans with nuclear materials (uranyl nitrate, thorium dioxide) were found during a police intervention in Zákolany on 12 August. PCR requested the cooperation of CHL FRS of the Central Bohemia Region, which, in addition to nuclear material, found 15 cylinders with explosive and poisonous gases, as well as flammable, oxidizing, corrosive and poisonous substances. The municipality of Zákolany had a total of 10 tons of chemicals disposed of.

A wagon with iron scrap was returned from Austria, which showed an increased dose rate of gamma radiation. In order to eliminate the risk of possible exposure to people, the company requested the cooperation of fire units on 30 November, which called in the CHL of Population protection institute for an investigation. The measurements taken were negative. The situation was consulted with the SÚJB, where all information was forwarded.

The fire units with CHL FRS of the South Moravian Region were invited to cooperate with PCR, which received information about an anonymous threat with a nuclear weapon in a shopping center in Brno on 26 December. The assessment and measurements of all floors of the department store, adjacent parking areas and the surrounding area did not confirm the presence of explosive devices or sources of ionizing radiation. The intervention was ended and the SÚJB contact point was informed via the Operational and information centre.

Liberec	Hradec Králové	Pardubice	Vysočina	South Moravian	Olomouc	Zlín	Moravian-Silesian	CR
727	734	630	950	1 463	874	614	1 695	15 711
1 140	1 452	1 314	1 263	2 254	1 174	857	1 713	20 413
560	442	311	367	528	379	258	702	7 527
440	324	216	272	296	244	159	374	5 426
3 623	4 111	5 647	6 733	7 780	3 707	3 004	9 217	81 157
0	0	3	0	104	0	0	0	107
3 338	3 680	4 499	6 203	6 672	3 341	2 503	7 622	71 185
1	4	1	86	8	2	5	17	254
284	427	1 144	444	996	364	496	1 578	9 611
0	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	6
378	345	59	89	1 802	560	312	1 477	7 621
324	417	469	621	885	359	445	1 448	9 755
6 752	7 501	8 431	10 023	14 714	7 053	5 490	16 252	142 190
97	98	87	97	117	75	84	86	99

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



**Interventions by type of fire unit**

Type of incident	FRS CR			Municipal VFU		
	2020	2021	Index %	2020	2021	Index %
Fires	19 600	18 572	95	18 495	17 330	94
Traffic accidents	22 575	23 075	102	5 568	5 692	102
HazMat leakages	7 302	7 113	97	1 894	1 846	97
there of oil products	4 765	4 701	99	1 468	1 413	96
Technical accidents - total number	57 928	61 195	106	40 844	37 162	91
there of technical accidents	5	1 402	28040	2	2 431	121550
technical assistances	50 696	51 976	103	37 962	32 108	85
technological assistances	102	107	105	65	31	48
other assistances	7 125	7 710	108	2 815	2 592	92
Radiation accidents	6	19	317	0	2	x
Other emergencies	6 415	21 110	329	3 922	2 920	74
False alarms	8 650	9 054	105	3 398	3 241	95
<b>Total</b>	<b>122 476</b>	<b>140 138</b>	<b>114</b>	<b>74 121</b>	<b>68 193</b>	<b>92</b>

**Basic information on fire units**

Basic information	Fires					
	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	Index %
Number of intervention	36 603	48 160	42 759	39 289	36 966	94
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 3rd and special stage of alert	38	66	37	52	26	50
Number of intervening firefighters	197 188	256 058	227 596	209 546	197 424	94
Average number of firefighters per intervention	5,39	5,32	5,32	5,33	5,34	100
Average distance to incident in kilometres	8,13	8,67	8,32	8,30	7,95	96
Average intervention time in minutes	117	134	119	133	122	92
Number of incidents with use of protective equipment	3 851	4 505	4 314	4 525	4 491	99
Number of incidents with use of heat protective clothing	0	3	2	4	1	25
with chemical clothing	10	6	5	11	5	45
with air breathing apparatus	6 099	7 509	6 998	7 325	7 208	98
with oxygen breathing apparatus	13	3	8	5	6	120

**Interventions in natural disasters**

Type of intervention	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Fires	173	255	231	187	192
Traffic accidents	896	568	519	320	816
HazMat leakages	10	10	20	24	8
Technical accidents	30 672	14 787	23 302	37 088	32 855
Other accidents	209	108	119	215	182
<b>Total</b>	<b>31 960</b>	<b>15 728</b>	<b>24 191</b>	<b>37 834</b>	<b>34 053</b>

**Proportion of interventions according to types of fire units**

FRS CR	63,9 % of all interventions Total number of 246 fire units registered (as of December 31, 2021).
Municipality VFU	31,1 % of all interventions Total number of 6 288 fire units (as of December 31, 2021), from which 244 fire units category II, 1 386 fire units category III, 4 658 fire units category V. From the total number as many as 815 (13,0 %) fire units operated in only one intervention and 2 186 (34,8 %) fire units didn't operated at all. The main types of interventions were technical assistances, fires and false alarms.
Enterprises FRS	4,6 % of all interventions Total of 96 fire units (as of December 31, 2021), from those 17 military fire units. The main types of interventions were technical assistances and false alarms.
Enterprises VFU	0,4 % of all interventions Total of 102 fire units (as of December 31, 2021). The main types of interventions were false alarms and technical assistances.

Enterprises FRS			Enterprises VFU			Other unit		Total		
2020	2021	Index %	2020	2021	Index %	2020	2021	2020	2021	Index %
1 119	999	89	69	53	77	6	12	39 289	36 966	94
1 362	1 419	104	5	4	80	0	4	29 510	30 194	102
531	539	102	64	61	95	1	0	9 792	9 559	98
384	420	109	54	52	96	1	0	6 672	6 586	99
4 454	4 849	109	260	309	119	65	5	103 551	103 520	100
0	15	x	0	0	x	0	0	7	3 848	54971
3 792	4 077	108	195	224	115	44	5	92 689	88 390	95
81	61	75	63	80	127	0	0	311	279	90
581	696	120	2	5	250	21	0	10 544	11 003	104
0	1	x	0	0	x	0	0	6	22	367
750	449	60	0	1	x	1	2	11 088	24 482	221
1 855	1 807	97	421	388	92	0	3	14 324	14 493	101
<b>10 071</b>	<b>10 063</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>819</b>	<b>816</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>207 560</b>	<b>219 236</b>	<b>106</b>

Technical intervention						False alarms					
2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	Index %	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	Index %
129 244	119 800	128 953	153 947	167 777	109	12 042	13 793	14 340	14 324	14 493	101
1 370	736	1 056	2 376	3 157	133	40	43	39	47	48	102
5 815	2 354	3 631	12 435	26 656	214	600	561	448	462	451	98
0	1	6	7	62	886	0	0	0	0	0	x
565 214	529 241	570 600	646 886	635 063	98	60 745	68 889	72 928	72 219	73 243	101
4,37	4,42	4,42	4,20	3,79	90	5,04	4,99	5,08	5,04	5,05	100
7,35	7,50	7,51	8,24	9,04	110	4,96	5,33	5,23	5,22	5,17	99
71	65	69	109	143	131	28	31	29	30	30	100
603	601	572	1 175	975	83	31	56	58	71	63	89
1	0	0	0	1	x	0	0	0	0	0	x
54	48	29	64	32	50	0	0	0	0	0	x
637	653	611	834	857	103	32	59	60	78	65	83
3	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	x

## Interventions of fire units in districts and regions

District (region)	Interventions in total		FRS CR interventions			Municipal VFU interventions			Enterprises FRS interventions			Other units interventions	
	Number	Ind. %	Number	Ind. %	% in total	Number	Ind. %	% in total	Number	Ind. %	% in total	Number	% in total
<b>Capital of Prague</b>	<b>17 622</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>14 183</b>	<b>131</b>	<b>80,5</b>	<b>2 002</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>11,4</b>	<b>1 425</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>8,1</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>0,1</b>
Benešov	2 957	109	1 409	104	47,6	1 503	116	50,8	45	79	1,5	0	0,0
Beroun	1 868	107	1 222	109	65,4	613	103	32,8	33	89	1,8	0	0,0
Kladno	2 964	125	2 088	126	70,4	833	123	28,1	43	143	1,5	0	0,0
Kolín	1 767	105	1 178	110	66,7	498	96	28,2	91	110	5,1	0	0,0
Kutná Hora	1 369	92	886	99	64,7	448	84	32,7	35	56	2,6	0	0,0
Mělník	2 007	101	1 203	101	59,9	612	108	30,5	192	84	9,6	0	0,0
Mladá Boleslav	2 454	98	1 641	97	66,9	585	85	23,8	228	159	9,3	0	0,0
Nymburk	1 749	92	1 175	102	67,2	468	76	26,8	106	88	6,1	0	0,0
Praha-východ	3 658	107	2 059	110	56,3	1 447	104	39,6	152	103	4,2	0	0,0
Praha-západ	3 160	106	1 736	106	54,9	1 335	108	42,2	89	103	2,8	0	0,0
Příbram	2 538	117	1 418	119	55,9	1 108	117	43,7	12	46	0,5	0	0,0
Rakovník	1 545	123	718	108	46,5	798	138	51,7	29	153	1,9	0	0,0
<b>Central Bohemia</b>	<b>28 036</b>	<b>107</b>	<b>16 733</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>59,7</b>	<b>10 248</b>	<b>106</b>	<b>36,6</b>	<b>1 055</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>3,8</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0,0</b>
České Budějovice	3 334	119	2 527	123	75,8	679	110	20,4	127	96	3,8	1	0,0
Český Krumlov	1 640	100	976	96	59,5	570	112	34,8	93	91	5,7	1	0,1
Jindřichův Hradec	1 883	95	971	99	51,6	863	91	45,8	49	94	2,6	0	0,0
Písek	1 389	117	769	111	55,4	582	143	41,9	38	86	2,7	0	0,0
Prachatice	1 146	87	579	91	50,5	524	83	45,7	34	100	3,0	9	0,8
Strakonice	1 320	109	834	102	63,2	406	119	30,8	79	144	6,0	1	0,1
Tábor	1 733	98	1 037	103	59,8	641	92	37,0	55	90	3,2	0	0,0
<b>South Bohemia</b>	<b>12 445</b>	<b>105</b>	<b>7 693</b>	<b>107</b>	<b>61,8</b>	<b>4 265</b>	<b>103</b>	<b>34,3</b>	<b>475</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>3,8</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>0,1</b>

Domažlice	1 580	60	696	95	44,1	857	46	54,2	24	126	1,5	3	0,2
Klatovy	2 591	93	1 529	104	59,0	1 026	81	39,6	26	153	1,0	10	0,4
Plzeň-jih	1 810	140	866	128	47,8	914	154	50,5	30	158	1,7	0	0,0
Plzeň-město	3 441	121	2 785	119	80,9	590	133	17,1	66	92	1,9	0	0,0
Plzeň-sever	1 923	112	1 015	114	52,8	873	111	45,4	19	100	1,0	16	0,8
Rokycany	1 436	111	789	115	54,9	623	105	43,4	23	153	1,6	1	0,1
Tachov	1 870	109	938	105	50,2	908	115	48,6	24	59	1,3	0	0,0
<b>Plzeň</b>	<b>14 651</b>	<b>103</b>	<b>8 618</b>	<b>112</b>	<b>58,8</b>	<b>5 791</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>39,5</b>	<b>212</b>	<b>105</b>	<b>1,4</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>0,2</b>
Cheb	2 043	89	1 311	89	64,2	615	88	30,1	117	84	5,7	0	0,0
Karlovy Vary	2 992	91	1 459	84	48,8	1 437	98	48,0	86	112	2,9	10	0,3
Sokolov	2 044	101	1 060	101	51,9	913	102	44,7	71	92	3,5	0	0,0
<b>Karlovy Vary</b>	<b>7 079</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>3 830</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>54,1</b>	<b>2 965</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>41,9</b>	<b>274</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>3,9</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>0,1</b>
Děčín	3 067	114	1 400	104	45,6	1 594	126	52,0	73	90	2,4	0	0,0
Chomutov	1 892	92	892	92	47,1	792	90	41,9	208	100	11,0	0	0,0
Litoměřice	1 865	113	1 221	112	65,5	509	116	27,3	133	103	7,1	2	0,1
Louny	1 812	121	1 103	116	60,9	679	134	37,5	30	73	1,7	0	0,0
Most	1 522	91	877	101	57,6	189	69	12,4	456	87	30,0	0	0,0
Teplice	1 787	94	1 083	97	60,6	545	88	30,5	156	96	8,7	3	0,2
Ústí nad Labem	1 972	104	1 211	102	61,4	493	96	25,0	268	133	13,6	0	0,0
<b>Ústí nad Labem</b>	<b>13 917</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>7 787</b>	<b>103</b>	<b>56,0</b>	<b>4 801</b>	<b>107</b>	<b>34,5</b>	<b>1 324</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>9,5</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>0,0</b>
Česká Lípa	2 881	101	1 414	102	49,1	1 375	101	47,7	91	85	3,2	1	0,0
Jablonec nad Nisou	1 653	89	1 033	96	62,5	562	77	34,0	58	116	3,5	0	0,0
Liberec	4 548	92	2 868	107	63,1	1 343	70	29,5	335	102	7,4	2	0,0
Semily	2 041	90	1 053	91	51,6	923	88	45,2	65	108	3,2	0	0,0
<b>Liberec</b>	<b>11 123</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>6 368</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>57,3</b>	<b>4 203</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>37,8</b>	<b>549</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>4,9</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>0,0</b>
Hradec Králové	3 662	117	2 687	115	73,4	899	123	24,5	74	104	2,0	2	0,1
Jičín	1 536	99	963	105	62,7	507	92	33,0	66	89	4,3	0	0,0
Náchod	2 333	100	1 405	103	60,2	906	95	38,8	21	88	0,9	1	0,0
Rychnov nad Kněžnou	1 973	95	915	94	46,4	819	90	41,5	239	125	12,1	0	0,0
Trutnov	2 328	96	1 283	98	55,1	1 013	94	43,5	32	89	1,4	0	0,0
<b>Hradec Králové</b>	<b>11 832</b>	<b>103</b>	<b>7 253</b>	<b>105</b>	<b>61,3</b>	<b>4 144</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>35,0</b>	<b>432</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>3,7</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>0,0</b>
Chrudim	2 728	70	1 335	94	48,9	1 375	55	50,4	18	90	0,7	0	0,0
Pardubice	3 241	91	2 247	110	69,3	794	59	24,5	200	119	6,2	0	0,0
Svitavy	2 165	82	1 449	99	66,9	690	61	31,9	26	53	1,2	0	0,0
Ústí nad Orlicí	3 701	105	1 944	107	52,5	1 430	97	38,6	298	131	8,1	29	0,8
<b>Pardubice</b>	<b>11 835</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>6 975</b>	<b>103</b>	<b>58,9</b>	<b>4 289</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>36,2</b>	<b>542</b>	<b>117</b>	<b>4,6</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>0,2</b>
Havlíčkův Brod	2 689	103	1 598	101	59,4	939	106	34,9	152	104	5,7	0	0,0
Jihlava	2 810	98	1 723	97	61,3	687	94	24,4	215	116	7,7	185	6,6
Pelhřimov	2 643	122	1 335	115	50,5	1 274	134	48,2	22	65	0,8	12	0,5
Třebíč	2 083	89	1 375	94	66,0	512	77	24,6	196	98	9,4	0	0,0
Žďár nad Sázavou	2 944	100	1 589	105	54,0	1 186	94	40,3	24	53	0,8	145	4,9
<b>Vysočina</b>	<b>13 169</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>7 620</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>57,9</b>	<b>4 598</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>34,9</b>	<b>609</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>4,6</b>	<b>342</b>	<b>2,6</b>
Blansko	2 381	93	1 432	112	60,1	933	75	39,2	16	70	0,7	0	0,0
Brno-město	9 969	178	8 981	180	90,1	906	182	9,1	82	75	0,8	0	0,0
Brno-venkov	4 358	116	3 041	115	69,8	1 226	118	28,1	91	123	2,1	0	0,0
Břeclav	3 371	194	2 044	189	60,6	1 257	203	37,3	67	186	2,0	3	0,1
Hodonín	5 230	295	2 466	234	47,2	2 720	403	52,0	44	100	0,8	0	0,0
Vyškov	2 296	146	1 633	147	71,1	622	142	27,1	41	186	1,8	0	0,0
Znojmo	1 917	126	1 372	127	71,6	510	122	26,6	35	167	1,8	0	0,0
<b>South Moravia</b>	<b>29 522</b>	<b>160</b>	<b>20 969</b>	<b>158</b>	<b>71,0</b>	<b>8 174</b>	<b>166</b>	<b>27,7</b>	<b>376</b>	<b>114</b>	<b>1,3</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>0,0</b>
Jeseník	1 515	121	1 040	158	68,6	466	79	30,8	9	75	0,6	0	0,0
Olomouc	3 907	76	2 848	97	72,9	971	46	24,9	82	111	2,1	6	0,2
Prostějov	1 715	93	1 187	106	69,2	511	72	29,8	17	189	1,0	0	0,0
Přerov	2 043	82	1 507	99	73,8	422	56	20,7	114	51	5,6	0	0,0
Šumperk	2 779	101	1 786	126	64,3	932	73	33,5	58	114	2,1	3	0,1
<b>Olomouc</b>	<b>11 959</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>8 368</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>70,0</b>	<b>3 302</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>27,6</b>	<b>280</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>2,3</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>0,1</b>
Kroměříž	1 199	70	859	84	71,6	307	50	25,6	33	50	2,8	0	0,0
Uherské Hradiště	1 792	87	1 026	94	57,3	528	72	29,5	23	62	1,3	215	12,0
Vsetín	2 385	89	1 106	95	46,4	1 030	85	43,2	105	100	4,4	144	6,0
Zlín	2 860	86	1 959	95	68,5	707	63	24,7	184	121	6,4	10	0,3
<b>Zlín</b>	<b>8 236</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>4 950</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>60,1</b>	<b>2 572</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>31,2</b>	<b>345</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>4,2</b>	<b>369</b>	<b>4,5</b>
Bruntál	2 039	72	1 106	82	54,2	896	64	43,9	25	48	1,2	12	0,6
Frydek-Místek	4 211	82	2 095	90	49,8	1 445	65	34,3	671	119	15,9	0	0,0
Karviná	3 288	79	2 485	87	75,6	658	58	20,0	145	77	4,4	0	0,0

Nový Jičín	2 612	71	1 352	99	51,8	1 005	50	38,5	255	82	9,8	0	0,0
Opava	3 160	95	1 474	93	46,6	1 473	96	46,6	213	97	6,7	0	0,0
Ostrava	12 447	146	10 249	163	82,3	1 341	97	10,8	855	99	6,9	2	0,0
<b>Moravian-Silesian</b>	<b>27 757</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>18 761</b>	<b>119</b>	<b>67,6</b>	<b>6 818</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>24,6</b>	<b>2 164</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>7,8</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>0,1</b>

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

Type of incident	Fire unit	Number	Country
fires	FRS of the Plzeň Region	2	Germany
	FRS of the Karlovy Vary Region	1	Germany
	FRS of the Ústí nad Labem Region	2	Germany
	FRS of the Liberec Region	3	Poland
	FRS of the Hradec Králové Region	3	Poland
traffic accidents	FRS of the Zlín Region	1	Slovakia
	FRS of the Liberec Region	1	Poland
	FRS of the Hradec Králové Region	1	Poland
	FRS of the South Moravian Region	1	Slovakia
technical accidents	FRS of the Moravian Silesian Region	2	Poland
	FRS of the Zlín Region	1	Slovakia
false alarms	FRS of the South Moravian Region	1	Slovakia
<b>Total</b>		<b>19</b>	

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				
	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Capital of Prague	3	4	3	3	7	6	2	0	3	1
Central Bohemia Region	50	53	24	28	36	14	29	19	8	14
South Bohemia Region	2	0	0	2	0	1	1	2	3	0
Plzeň Region	27	24	23	34	44	27	44	7	0	0
Karlovy Vary Region	1	2	0	0	1	2	0	2	1	0
Ústí nad Labem Region	1	2	2	1	0	1	8	7	3	1
Liberec Region	3	0	4	4	2	3	5	3	2	0
Hradec Králové Region	4	2	3	4	3	14	7	10	10	6
Pardubice Region	8	10	8	16	20	1	0	2	0	3
Vysočina Region	9	11	8	7	10	0	2	3	10	1
South Moravian Region	59	61	55	48	64	30	17	17	27	31
Olomouc Region	5	1	0	0	4	2	3	3	1	0
Zlín Region	4	4	1	4	2	0	0	1	2	3
Moravian-Silesian Region	5	0	9	6	14	1	3	4	2	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>181</b>	<b>174</b>	<b>140</b>	<b>157</b>	<b>207</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>121</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>62</b>

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

#### Incidents with intervention of military fire units

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	Index %
Fires under MoD area	136	180	173	103	134	130
losses (thousands CZK)	300,0	2 973,8	19 825,3	5 191,0	273,4	5
salvaged values (thousands CZK)	10 092,0	46 574,6	102 444,2	127 500,0	1 850,0	1
Fires outside the MoD area	14	34	17	7	4	57
Technical assistances under MoD area	5 657	4 922	5 334	4 108	4 126	100
Technical assistances outside the area of MoD	28	51	40	5	32	640

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 6 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 650 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.

#### Number of firefighter's fatalities and injuries in interventions

Category	2017		2018		2019		2020		2021		Index %	
	F	I	F	I	F	I	F	I	F	I	F	I
Professional firefighters	1	236	1	251	1	260	0	255	0	292	x	115
Voluntary firefighters	1	209	0	173	1	170	0	145	2	182	x	126
<b>Total</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>445</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>424</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>430</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>400</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>474</b>	<b>x</b>	<b>119</b>

2 voluntary firefighters died in the explosion of a family house in Koryčany on 15 September 2021.



## Number of particular fire units' activities

Activity type	FRS CR		Municipal VFU		Enterprises FRS		Enterp. VFU and others	Total	
	Number	Index %	Number	Index %	Number	Index %	Number	Number	Index %
fire assistance	169	108	648	89	30	75	15	862	92
assistance on searching or elimination of explosives	70	96	9	56	2	67	0	81	88
reconnaissance	110	100	50	571	92	8	652	98	550
use of fire extinguisher	408	106	255	106	83	102	14	760	105
use of simple fire extinguisher	1	645	98	994	80	83	119	2	2
D water stream	626	100	736	89	56	84	80	1	498
C water stream	3	619	90	4	128	82	243	77	45
B water stream	128	102	228	84	15	100	0	371	90
water foam monitor stream water	189	69	212	67	33	85	15	449	69
high - pressure water	5	168	91	2	238	90	222	89	18
use of high-pressure water fog	95	106	12	109	6	x	0	113	112
light expansion foam	1	50	1	x	0	x	0	2	100
medium expansion foam	128	121	26	96	7	50	4	165	111
low expansion foam	96	126	23	100	9	60	1	129	111
soaking agent	387	89	233	80	16	48	0	636	83
powder from mobile equipment	4	80	2	67	1	100	0	7	78
inert gasses from mobile equipment	21	58	1	x	7	175	0	29	73
special technical equipment and extinguishing agents	283	104	75	99	2	25	2	362	102
water pumping	1	209	78	2	568	57	168	80	51
long-distance water supply with hoses	49	123	119	87	4	200	0	172	96
shuttle water supply	382	85	1	313	73	32	63	1	1
water refill	1	137	86	2	611	82	79	58	6
cooling	799	98	375	102	82	91	28	1	284
natural ventilation	3	799	94	1	285	105	252	82	54
forced ventilation	1	335	106	494	101	68	85	7	1
insulation, separation of substances	65	118	16	133	6	67	8	95	125
neutralisation	51	182	19	380	8	114	1	79	198
dilution	53	91	18	100	15	68	1	87	88
substances pump—over	298	112	36	63	18	129	10	362	105
bordering and obstructing after leaked substance	1	171	105	239	103	84	98	21	1
collecting of leaked substance (excl. oil substances)	306	96	60	111	62	105	6	434	98

identification of leaked substance	1 535	91	52	113	42	76	4	1 633	91
sampling	521	164	40	286	6	75	0	567	166
gas concentration measurement	3 052	96	169	118	162	95	3	3 386	97
securing of place of accident	11 751	101	3 027	94	574	90	2	15 354	99
securing of place of air equipment landing	750	117	304	123	18	360	0	1 072	120
removing of after-effect traffic accident	7 513	97	1 821	94	485	90	1	9 820	96
traffic control	7 384	103	5 841	91	212	98	2	13 439	97
removing of obstacles from roads and other areas	17 571	96	14 788	89	2 155	102	30	34 544	93
cleaning-up of oil products (vehicle's filling)	10 555	98	2 456	96	378	98	41	13 430	97
fire protection measures	11 802	101	2 952	98	251	91	32	15 037	100
surroundings securing	1 031	89	736	63	40	77	1	1 808	76
lighting the place of intervention	2 712	96	2 133	98	223	84	8	5 076	96
water surface intervention	387	102	161	89	6	67	0	554	95
intervention on and under water surface	277	120	109	68	4	400	0	390	99
operating the dangerous equipment	126	117	38	109	1	100	0	165	115
provisional repair	1 361	80	680	101	110	72	3	2 154	85
construction dismantling	2 388	93	2 589	119	94	73	22	5 093	104
water ray cutting	34	262	1	x	0	0	0	35	233
water, gas, electricity etc. closing	2 465	103	474	95	48	92	10	2 997	102
breaking into closed space	14 148	107	1 469	106	88	121	4	15 709	107
snow and ice removing	503	6 288	203	2 030	127	2 540	9	842	3 661
intervention at height using climbing equipment	584	88	126	76	28	55	1	739	84
intervention at height and depth	4 479	99	970	90	116	116	12	5 577	98
persons searching	444	114	474	103	30	61	3	951	105
searching persons in rubbles	35	135	53	757	1	50	0	89	254
searching and rescue of persons from water	178	107	90	97	0	x	0	268	103
extrication of persons from depth	115	91	36	113	3	100	0	154	96
extrication of persons at heights	108	98	21	175	2	100	0	131	106
extrication of persons from crashed vehicles	1 135	104	326	111	30	75	1	1 492	105
extrication of persons from lifts	1 130	106	47	71	84	117	2	1 263	104
extrication of persons from collapsed buildings	34	179	24	480	0	x	0	58	242
transport of patients	10 994	114	2 920	114	475	109	8	14 397	114
rescue of persons - another	4 539	107	594	113	50	57	26	5 209	106
pre-medical treatment	5 700	105	2 114	110	554	130	54	8 422	107
use of defibrillator (AED)	408	159	470	121	17	340	0	895	138
cooperation in medical treatment of patient	4 768	107	1 383	110	101	117	0	6 252	108
extrication of material	607	108	281	99	40	138	1	929	106
capture of animals including searching	1 181	121	399	124	45	87	2	1 627	120
capture and elimination of insects	2 657	121	2 015	109	70	62	10	4 752	115
evacuation of inhabitants from objects	451	102	228	109	182	106	2	863	104
evacuation of inhabitants - areal	56	137	48	150	15	71	1	120	128
evacuation of material	239	121	271	117	8	114	1	519	118
evacuation of animals, rescue of animals	704	112	292	109	11	110	1	1 008	112
establishment and providing operation in evac. center	9	113	13	433	0	x	0	22	200
marking of dangerous areas	541	88	383	79	21	54	2	947	83
decontamination of persons, incl. firefighters	813	76	153	97	155	160	2	1 123	85
decontamination of equipment	474	54	243	54	240	128	0	957	63
floods - preparedness measures	33	23	210	28	0	0	0	243	27
floods - elimination of after-effect	109	36	598	32	2	40	1	710	32
getting cover into work	3	300	1	50	0	x	0	4	133
transport of drinking water, food and articles for survival	53	177	179	79	5	167	1	238	91
dispensing and distribution of drinking water and food	70	111	102	92	6	75	0	178	97
providing of technical equipment for IRS bodies	486	95	114	97	9	113	1	610	96
logistics	311	76	316	57	9	113	1	637	65
water streams monitoring	189	67	328	35	13	100	0	530	43
waiting for special services	1 693	101	320	80	170	87	3	2 186	96
taking pictures, videos	30 895	113	3 719	91	3 096	98	12	37 722	109
use of thermal imaging camera	7 354	104	1 504	110	405	100	16	9 279	105
standby on the place of intervention	2 379	102	5 395	105	173	85	16	7 963	104
standby on own fire station	25	179	1 379	78	0	0	0	1 404	78
standby on the fire station	336	117	566	79	1	100	1	904	90
others	11 865	152	4 614	92	1 446	95	36	17 961	125
fire unit didn't intervene (call off on the way to accident)	4 860	116	2 712	100	187	96	3	7 762	109
<b>Total</b>	<b>334 701</b>	<b>103</b>	<b>145 619</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>23 169</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>1 332</b>	<b>504 821</b>	<b>99</b>

Selected fires with loss of 10 million CZK and higher, selected emergencies in the 3<sup>rd</sup> stage and special stage of alert

Region	Date	Description (type of the event, place and detailed information)
Capital of Prague	8. 3.	fire of car repair shop, Praha-Čakovice, danger of explosion or destruction, cylinders present, entering enclosed space, dismantling the construction, intervention at height and depths, use of soaking agent, extinguishing by special technical means, shuttle water transport, use of over pressure ventilation, collapse of roof construction and attic, towing endangered vehicles away, hidden fire sources, intervention of chemical service unit, 1 injured firefighter
	12. 4.	fire of hall and administrative building, Praha-Braník, taking down the constructions, intervention at height and depths, use of simple extinguishing means, use of medium and low expansion foam, use of soaking agent, use of CCS Cobra, shuttle water transport, tram service interrupted, traffic regulation, means and forces of FRS of the Central Bohemia Region, intervention of chemical laboratory Kamenice, hidden fire sources
	2. 7.	fire of entrance hall of the exhibition area, Praha-Letňany, fumed area and toxic gaseous substances present, danger of explosion or destruction, entering enclosed space, dismantling the construction, intervention at height and depths, use of simple extinguishing means, use of CCS Cobra, shuttle water transport, 1 injured firefighter
	25. 7.	fire of storage hall, Praha-Uhřetěves, danger of explosion or destruction, radiant heat and melting of flammable material, difficult access to the place of intervention, staff of the Intervention Commander established, entering enclosed space, collapse of roof construction, dismantling the construction, intervention at height and depths, use of CCS Cobra, use of medium and low expansion foam, use of soaking agent, shuttle water transport, use of drone, means and forces of FRS of the Central Bohemia Region, intervention of chemical laboratory Kamenice, means and forces of Rescue Unit of the FRS CR, hidden fire sources, collection and neutralization of leaked substances, traffic management on the road, the intervention ended after 8 days, 40 injured firefighters
	19. 8.	fire of car wrecks, Praha-Dolní Měcholupy, lack of water, cylinders present, use of soaking agent, shuttle water transport, use of personal assistance
	8. 9.	fire of ventilation system in a production hall, Praha-Záběhlce, evacuation of persons by the enterprises firefighters, use of extinguishers, dismantling the construction, intervention at height and depths, use of CCS Cobra, hidden fire sources, 1 injured firefighter
	20. 10.	fire of waste incineration plant, Praha-Malešice, entering enclosed space, dismantling the construction, intervention at height and depths, use of soaking agent, use of low expansion foam, shuttle water transport, hidden fire sources, intervention of chemical laboratory Kamenice
Central Bohemia	1. 1.	fire of lodging house, Kutná Hora-Sedlec, improper intervention or evacuation ways, danger of explosion or destruction, fumed area and toxic gaseous substances present, finding out of shortage in fire documentation, rescue and evacuation of persons, dismantling the construction, intervention at height and depths, shuttle water transport, use of soaking agent, the collapse of roof construction, use of over pressure ventilation, hidden fire sources, reburning, 1 injured firefighter and 1 injured policeman
	11. 2.	car fire in an engineering building, Bezno, Mladá Boleslav, owner and staff tried to extinguish the fire before arrival of fire units, use of foam, use of over pressure ventilation, 1 injured firefighter
	18. 2.	fire of straw and agricultural machinery in a hall, Chotětov-Hřívno, Mladá Boleslav, difficult access to the place of intervention due to waterlogged field communication, cylinders present, entering enclosed space, shuttle water transport, hidden fire sources, use of personal help, hauling straw bales away and pouring water through
	1. 5.	fire of family house, Jílové u Prahy-Radlík, Praha-západ, towing two cars and a caravan away, dismantling the construction, intervention at height and depths, shuttle water transport, use of over pressure ventilation, traffic management on the road, hidden fire sources
	8. 5.	fire of fast food establishment, Čestlice, Praha-východ, staff tried to extinguish the fire before arrival of fire units, dismantling the construction, intervention at height and depths, use of over pressure ventilation, means and forces of FRS of the Capital of Prague
	31. 5.	fire of family house, Horoměřice, Praha-západ, structurally complex house, extinguishing was complicated by collectors on the roof, unfunctional hydrant network, small rescue area and narrow driveway, evacuation of valuables, dismantling the construction, intervention at height and depths, use of soaking agent, means and forces of FRS of the Capital of Prague
	22. 6.	glassworks fire, Dlouhá Lhota, Příbram, cylinders present, staff of the Intervention Commander established, evacuation of persons, entering enclosed space, dismantling the construction, intervention at height and depths, use of soaking agent, shuttle water transport, use of over pressure ventilation, hidden fire sources
	10. 7.	fire of solar panels on the roof of a grocery store, Kostelec nad Labem, Mělník, entering enclosed space, dismantling the construction, intervention at height and depths, use of over pressure ventilation, traffic management on the road, hidden fire sources
	23. 7.	fire of production hall and paint shops, Hořovice, Beroun, finding out of shortage in fire documentation, flammable substances and cylinders present, taking down the construction, intervention at height and depths, use of medium expansion foam, shuttle water transport, hidden fire sources
	26. 8.	fire of hops dryer, Mutějovice, Rakovník, dismantling the construction, intervention at height and depths, use of medium expansion foam, means and forces of FRS of the Ústí nad Labem Region
14. 9.	nanofiber production line fire, Čelákovice, Praha-východ, finding out of shortage in fire documentation, cylinders present, larger amount of stored chemicals, entering enclosed space, dismantling the construction, intervention at height and depths, shuttle water transport, use of over pressure ventilation, means and forces of FRS of the Capital of Prague, intervention of chemical laboratory Kamenice	

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		2		10,0	0,0	15	2.
under investigation				10,0	0,0	24	2.
technical failure		1		150,0	30,0	23	3.
technical failure		40	30	120,0		43	3.
negligence by cutting						14	3.
technical failure of grindstone		1	24	20,0	400,0	13	2.
negligence				300,0	100,0	24	3.
deliberate ignition	1	6	40	12,3	0,5	11	2.
negligence, neglecting of safety regulations		2		35,0	50,0	4	1.
deliberate ignition				1,6	2,0	17	3.
technical failure of whirlpool				10,0	4,5	14	2
technical failure, short circuit				10,0	35,0	5	1.
technical failure of the exhaust fan in the shower panel				22,5	20,0	12	2
negligence by welding of the roof insulation			38	20,0	10,0	18	3.
technical failure of photovoltaic panel			27	25,0	0,5	13	2.
negligence by cutting				5,0	30,0	15	3.
technical failure of exhaust fan				10,0	1,0	6	1.
under investigation			6	55,0	3,0	14	2.

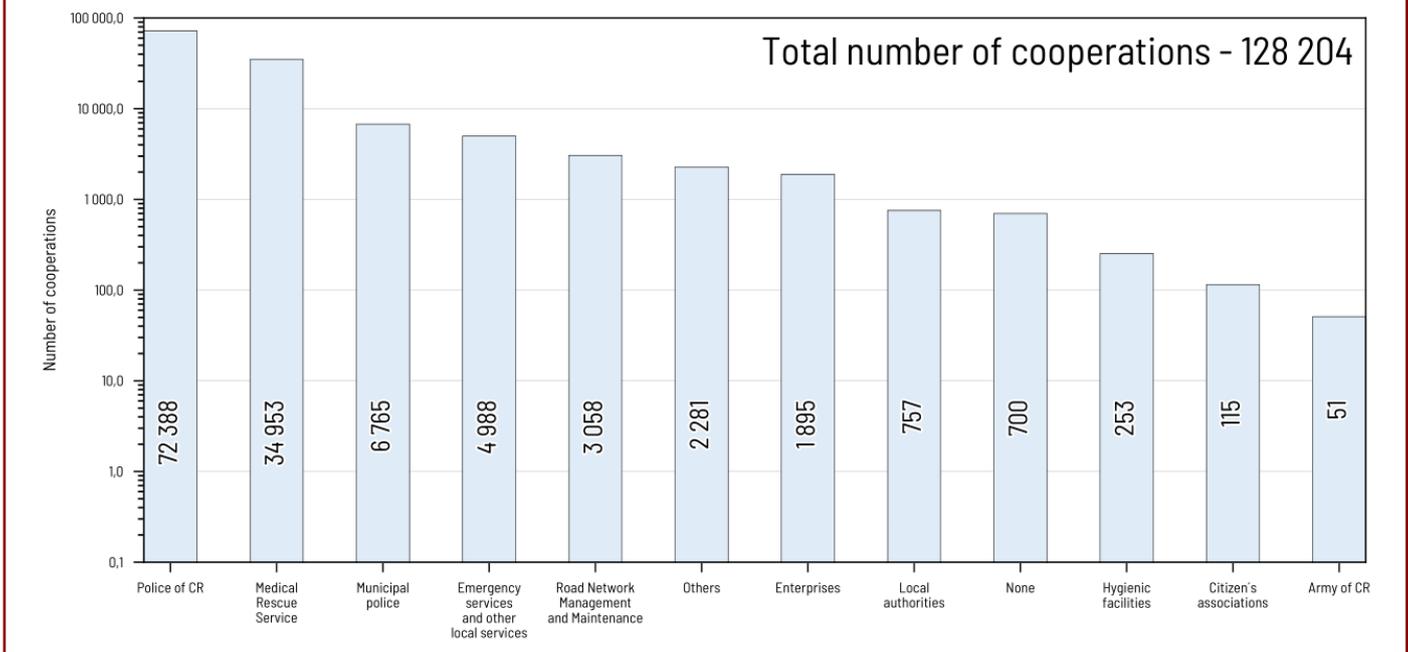
Region	Date	Description (type of the event, place and detailed information)
South Bohemia	12. 7.	fire of eleven caravans, motorhome, car and forest, Kovářov-Chrást, Písek, inaccessible terrain, spread of fire into the forest, explosion of cylinders, means and forces of FRS of the Central Bohemia
	13. 7.	fire of oil exchanger, Trhové Sviny, České Budějovice, dismantling the construction, intervention at height and depths, use of CCS Cobra, use of powder fire extinguishers, shuttle water transport, use of over pressure ventilation, hidden fire sources
	1. 10.	fire of family house, Mlýny, Tábor, dismantling the construction, intervention at height and depths, use of CCS Cobra, shuttle water transport, use of over pressure ventilation, hidden fire sources
	3. 12.	fire of workshop, barn and roof of a family house, Slabčice-Nemějice, Písek, dismantling the construction, shuttle water transport, hidden fire sources
Plzeň	15. 6.	fire of family house, Částkov-Maršovy Chody, Tachov, fumed area and toxic gaseous substances present, cylinders present, shuttle water transport, dismantling the construction, intervention at height and depths
	4. 8.	collision of passenger train and international express, Milavče, Domažlice, rescue and evacuation of persons from the train, treatment of injured persons in cooperation with the emergency medical service, START method, evacuation center and information line established, extrication and rerailling of trains, extrication of a stuck crane from a waterlogged subsoil with a rescue tank
	3. 10.	fire of carpentry, Líšňany-Lipno, Plzeň-sever, finding out of shortage in fire documentation, collapse of roof construction, dismantling the construction, intervention at height and depths, shuttle water transport, use of drone
	10. 10.	missing girl, Pec, Domažlice, unstable mobile and data network, presence of wildlife posing a threat to the searching party, areal searching for persons, work on water, use of drone, dispatching dog handlers, provision of technical resources to IRS bodies, police helicopter, cooperation with Germany, cross-border staff of the Intervention Commander, interpreting, 1 injured firefighter
31. 12.	fire of food warehouse, Plzeň-Lobzy, entering enclosed space, dismantling the construction, use of CCS Cobra, intervention at height and depths, use of over pressure ventilation, hidden fire sources	
Ústí nad Labem	15. 1.	fire of locomotive and passenger train, Rybníště, Děčín, inconvenient rescue area, snow on the road and in the track, fumed area and toxic gaseous substances present, radiant heat and melting of flammable material, electric current turned on, entering enclosed space, use of soaking agent, use of over pressure ventilation, waiting for special services, hidden fire sources
	4. 4.	collision of two freight trains with subsequent fire, Světec-Chotějovice, Teplice, lack of special vehicles, poor cooperation with the owner, incorrect deployment of forces and means, fuel shortage in an accident train, dismantling the construction, use of medium and low expansion foam, shuttle water transport, cooling of wagons with dangerous substance, pumping of the transported substance, water current monitoring, measurement of gas concentrations, crane work, extrication and rerailling of wagons
	5. 7.	explosion of extractor for production of rapeseed oil with subsequent fire, Lovosice, Litoměřice, danger of explosion or destruction, treatment of firefighters after the explosion, dismantling the construction, use of low expansion foam, use of soaking agent, shuttle water transport, use of drone, collection and neutralization of leaked substances, means and forces of FRS of the Karlovy Vary Region, hidden fire sources, re-burning, 7-day long intervention, 3 injured firefighters
	18. 7.	fire of hotel roof, Děčín-Jalůvčí, fumed area and toxic gaseous substances present, jagged roof construction, dismantling the construction, entering enclosed space, intervention at height and depths, shuttle water transport, use of over pressure ventilation, hidden fire source, 1 injured firefighter
Liberec	26. 2.	fire of industrial hall, Chrastava-Dolní Chrastava, Liberec, fumed area and toxic gaseous substances present, danger of explosion or destruction, tanks with chemicals present, material stored in the rescue areas and preventing access, staff of the Intervention Commander established, entering enclosed space, intervention at height and depths, use of CCS Cobra, use of soaking agent, use of foam, extinguishing by special technical means, shuttle water transport, disruption of the railway line between Chrastava and Liberec, use of over pressure ventilation, means and forces of FRS of the Central Bohemia Region, means and forces of Rescue Unit of the FRS CR, intervention of chemical laboratory Kamenice, water current monitoring, destruction of metal structures did not allow all fire sources to be extinguished, drone, re-burning
	5. 5.	fire of locomotive, Harrachov-Mýtiny, Jablonec nad Nisou, dismantling the construction, use of CCS Cobra, shuttle water transport, securing the train against movement, hidden fire sources
	6. 8.	fire of production hall, Jablonec nad Nisou-Rýnovice, improper rescue area, lack of awareness of the staff present, the summoned local fire unit did not respond, dismantling the construction, intervention at height and depths, intervention at height with climbing equipment, use of drone, use of over pressure ventilation, hidden fire sources
	30. 9.	fire of roof structure of an industrial building, Semily-Podmoklice, fumed area and toxic gaseous substances present, cylinders present, staff of the Intervention Commander established, entering enclosed space, taking down the construction, use of CCS Cobra, use of medium expansion foam, shuttle water transport, use of over pressure ventilation, hidden fire sources, carrying out the chemicals, sandbag dam built to prevent seepage into the food warehouse
Hradec Králové	14. 1.	fire of agricultural hall, Sendražice, Hradec Králové, cylinders present, shuttle water transport, use of low expansion foam, use of soaking agent, dismantling the construction, use of over pressure ventilation, hidden fire sources, intervention of chemical laboratory of Population protection institute

Cause	F	I	Resc./evac.	Losses	Salvaged	Nr. of units	St. of alert
smoking				1,5	2,0	9	3.
technical failure, cracked heat exchanger piping and oil leakage into the boiler hearth				10,0	20,0	6	2.
improper chimney construction and flue gas discharge				10,0	20,0	5	2.
technical failure of accumulator		1		2,0	1,5	6	3.
negligence, using open fire for lighting		1		2,2	1,0	10	3.
	3	36	68			14	3.
spontaneous combustion of wood sawdust			5	13,0	7,0	15	3.
		1	1			19	special
under investigation				50,0	45,0	10	2.
technical failure of cable distribution				17,0	3,0	5	2.
traffic accident	1	1		0,0	0,0	14	3.
spontaneous combustion of rapeseed meal		4	4	200,0	500,0	13	3.
negligence		1	3	10,0	18,0	7	2.
under investigation			100	100,0	20,0	24	special
under investigation				50,0	20,0	5	1.
technical failure of accumulator				180,0	250,0	8	2.
negligence by welding				10,0	30,0	15	2.
technical failure of vehicle wiring inside the hall				18,6	5,0	16,0	2.

Region	Date	Description (type of the event, place and detailed information)
Hradec Králové	6. 6.	fire of administrative and storage building with stored machines and cars, Teplice nad Metují-Javor, Náchod, dismantling the construction, shuttle water transport, use of soaking agent, protection of stored agricultural machinery and fuels, hidden fire sources
	22. 6.	fire of boiler room and technological room of a production hall, Broumov-Olivětín, Náchod, entering enclosed space, dismantling the construction, intervention at height and depths, use of medium and low expansion foam, use of soaking agent, hidden fire sources, temporary roof repair, 1 injured firefighter
	24. 7.	fire of warehouse with electrical equipment, Hradec Králové-Nový Hradec Králové, entering enclosed space, use of over pressure ventilation
Pardubice	9. 9.	fire of farmhouse, Hradec Králové-Kukleny, rescue and evacuation of animals, dismantling the construction, intervention at height and depths, intervention at height with climbing equipment, use of soaking agent, shuttle water transport, traffic management on the road, hidden fire sources, carrying hay and straw out off attic, temporary roof repair, reburning
	10. 6.	fire of poultry farm, Holice-Staré Holice, Pardubice, rescue and evacuation of animals, dismantling the construction, collapse of roof construction, intervention at height and depths, shuttle water transport, use of drone, use of over pressure ventilation, means and forces of FRS of the Hradec Králové Region, means and forces of Rescue Unit of the FRS CR, hidden fire sources
Vysočina	6. 6.	fire of lodging house, Havlíčkův Brod, finding out of shortage in fire documentation, rescue and evacuation of persons, entering enclosed space, dismantling the construction, imminent risk of the roof falling, intervention at height and depths, use of soaking agent, use of medium expansion foam, shuttle water transport, use of over pressure ventilation, tenants demanding to enter the building, hidden fire sources, reburning
South Moravian	11. 8.	fire of CNC machine in a hall of engineering production, Brno-Slatina, employees tried to put out the fire before the arrival of the fire units, use of inert gasses, use of powder
Zlín	2. 8.	fire of galvanizing line Uherské Hradiště-Mařatice, fumed area and toxic gaseous substances present, radiant heat and melting of flammable material, improper intervention or evacuation ways, entering enclosed space, use of medium and low expansion foam, use of over pressure ventilation
Moravian-Silesian	24. 2.	apartment fire, Ostrava-Hrabůvka, entering enclosed space, searching for persons in the rubbles, rescue from collapsed buildings, intervention at height and depths, stabilization of ceilings, use of over pressure ventilation
	10. 5.	fire of industrial building, Ostrava-Vítkovice, radiant heat and melting of flammable material, fumed area and toxic gaseous substances present, staff tried to extinguish the fire before arrival of fire units, staff of the Intervention Commander established, dismantling the construction, intervention at height and depths, shuttle water transport, use of high, medium and low expansion foam, use of soaking agent, extinguishing by special technical means, aerial extinguishing, use of drone, dismantling wrecks with a loader, means and forces of FRS of the South Moravian Region, means and forces of Rescue Unit of the FRS CR, intervention of chemical laboratory Frenštát pod Radhoštěm
	5. 7.	fire of scrap metal collection and car wrecks, Ostrava-Mariánské Hory, intervention at height and depths, use of soaking agent, use of medium and low expansion foam, shuttle water transport, use of drone, means and forces of Rescue Unit of the FRS CR, intervention of chemical laboratory Frenštát pod Radhoštěm
	28. 7.	fire of aluminum foil production hall, Břidličná, Bruntál, presence of flammable liquids and materials, dismantling the construction, intervention at height and depths, use of extinguishers, use of medium and low expansion foam, means and forces of FRS of the Olomouc Region, hidden fire sources
	9. 8.	fire of pension, Žabeň, Frýdek-Místek, cylinders present, removal of flammable objects from the area of the adjacent garage, entering enclosed space, dismantling the construction, intervention at height and depths, shuttle water transport, hidden fire sources, 1 injured firefighter

Cause	F	I	Resc./evac.	Losses	Salvaged	Nr. of units	St. of alert
under investigation				11,7	4,7	15	3.
technical failure, leak in the oil heating system		1	2	22,5	400,0	10	2.
technical failure of accumulator				87,0	500,0	3	1.
unclear				2,0	4,0	11	3.
technical failure, short circuit				13,5	0,0	10	2.
negligence, smoking		2	27	12,9	10,0	9	2.
technical failure				10,0	10,0	1	1.
unproven fault				16,5	108,0	10	2.
negligence, incorrect use of flammable liquids and gases		6	40	10,0	0,0	3	1.
under investigation		1		4,0	100,0	36	special
negligence by welding						45	3.
under investigation				300,0	1 000,0	12	2.
under investigation		1		15,0	10,0	12	2.

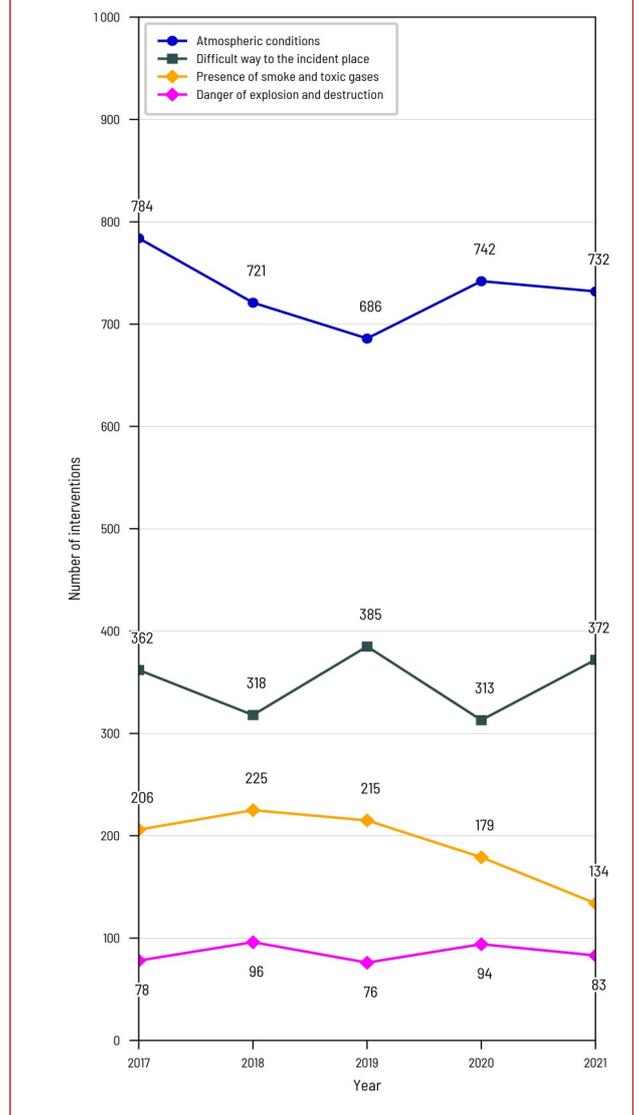
Cooperation of the fire units during emergencies



Negative influences by the interventions

Type	Number	Index %
<b>Late arrival of fire units</b>		
malfunction of fire report office	7	100
failure of communication means	232	96
late reporting after noticing	4	57
late alarm declaring after reporting	6	75
late departure/response after alarm declaring	115	113
difficult road access to the spot of intervention	372	119
vehicle malfunction on the road	16	107
requested local fire unit did not depart to fire	62	97
late request of auxiliary fire units	0	0
others	49	82
<b>Firefighting conditions</b>		
lack of resources	6	75
lack of basic firefighting equipment	8	57
lack of special firefighting equipment	9	82
lack of water	8	40
lack of other firefighting means/agens	0	0
lack of protective equipment	2	40
firefighting equipment failure	51	61
incorrect deployment of firefighting forces and means	7	350
inaccurate cooperation with owner/user	26	62
others	9	129
<b>Intervention impeding circumstances</b>		
fume and presence of gaseous toxic substances	134	75
radiant heat, melting of flammable substances	28	67
electric current turned on	29	97
explosion or destruction danger	83	88
improper departure area	33	75
improper intervention or evacuation ways	51	116
temperature below -10 °C	42	x
other influences of atmospheric conditions	690	93
negative influence of technological disposition	14	140
others	17	65

Negative influences by the interventions



# EMERGENCY CALLS

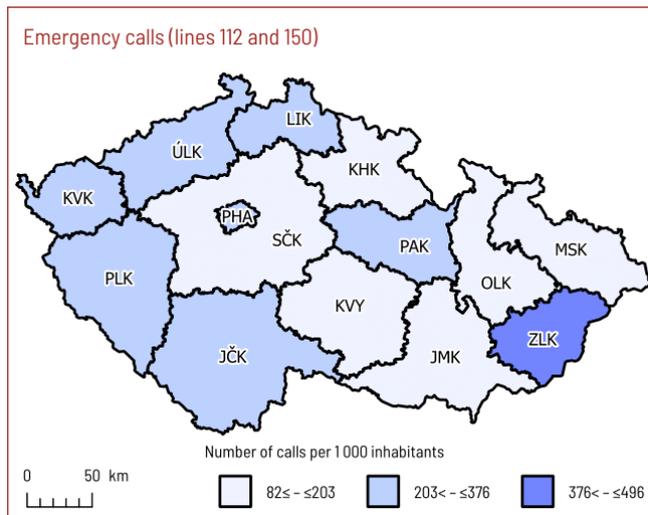
Emergency call is the most frequent way how to call for assistance or how to notify about information important for public safety. Emergency call works:

- continuously,
- for all citizens,
- throughout the territory,
- free of charge,
- in all telephone networks,
- and from any voice terminal equipment of telephone networks.

Citizens are used to this kind of call for help, and with the development of mobile telephony, emergency call has become constantly available. Emergency call is a service of the state, which provides protection of basic human rights – to protect life, health and property. Pursuant to information from an emergency call, the IRS bodies begin its activities; especially they deploy units to the spot of reported emergency situation. This information is transmitted electronically as „data messages“ to the operational centres of the IRS bodies.

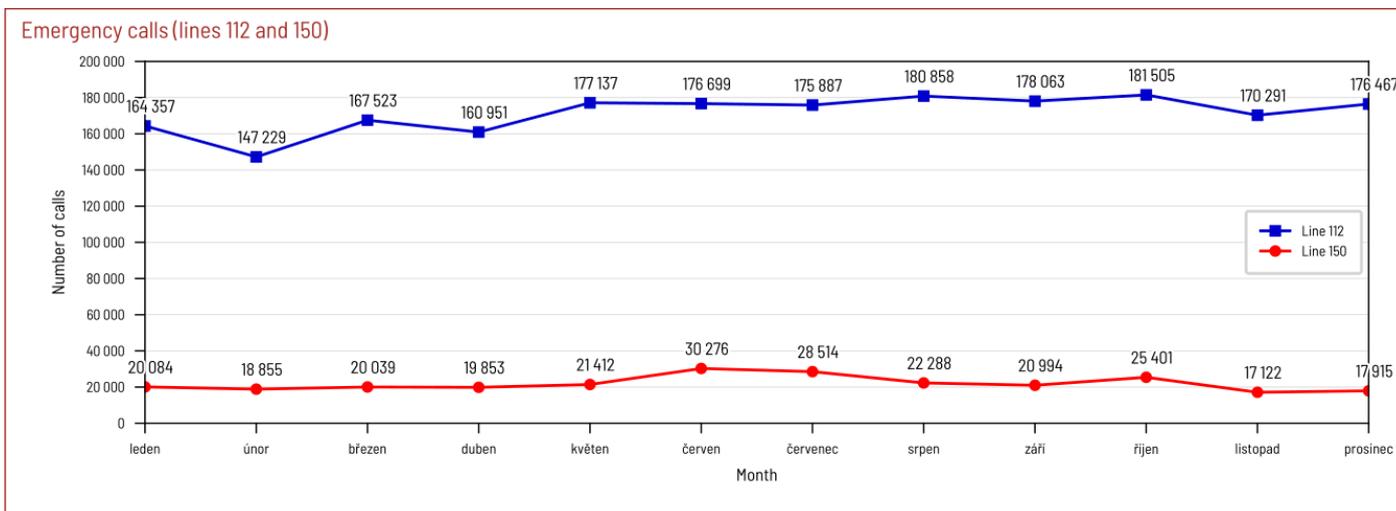
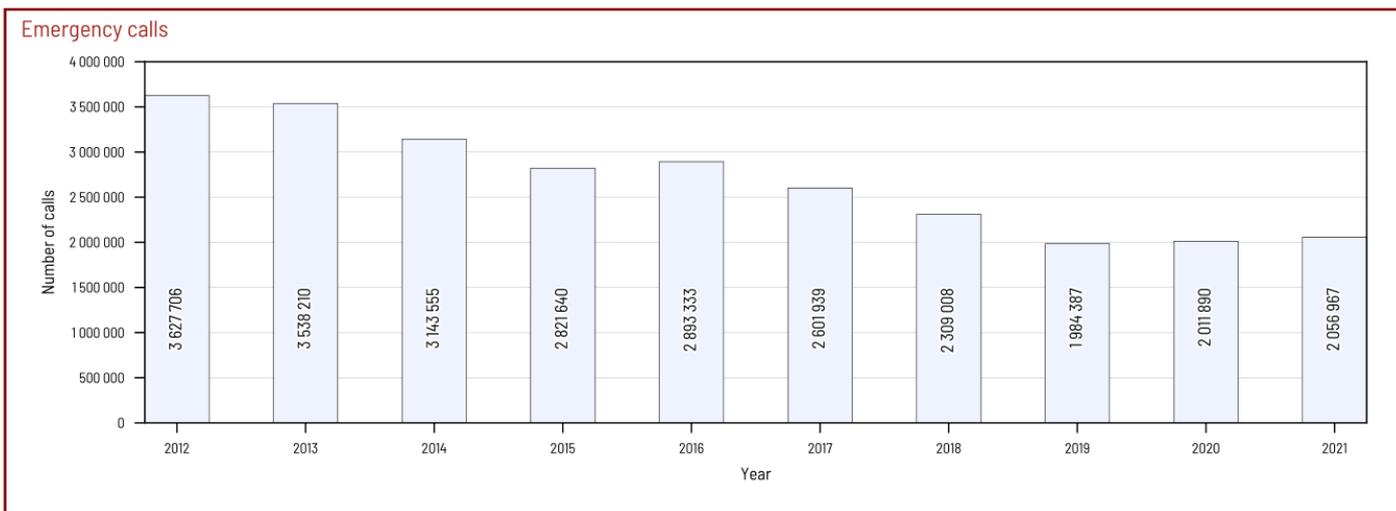
FRS CR receives emergency calls to national emergency call number 150 and to single European emergency call number 112. FRS CR operates advanced nationwide telecommunications technology dislocated in 14 regional call centres to receive emergency calls.

Single European emergency call number 112 can be reached free of charge with fixed and mobile devices in all EU Member States and



also in several non-EU states - Montenegro, Norway, Liechtenstein, Island and Turkey. In the Czech Republic, 112 emergency number is operated alongside with national emergency call numbers.

In 2021, the total number of 2 319 720 calls were received by FRS CR, from which 2 056 967 calls to single European number 112 and 262 753 calls to national number 150.



# FIRES

## Basic indicators

Indicator	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Number of fires	16 757	20 720	18 813	17 346	16 162
of which fires without involvement	508	443	452	408	451
Losses (CZK)	3 653 115 100	2 870 476 400	2 216 302 200	2 582 299 900	4 348 129 900
Salvaged values (CZK)	9 674 378 000	10 865 969 600	12 352 214 400	15 247 749 100	16 634 591 300
Fatalities in direct context	57	63	94	107	90
Total fatalities	92	100	128	144	110
Injuries	1 392	1 466	1 388	1 250	1 221
Evacuated persons	8 921	7 090	8 511	8 387	8 160
Rescued persons	1 112	1 334	1 338	1 242	1 250

Compared to 2020, there were 6.8 % fewer fires in the Czech Republic in 2021. Direct losses increased by 68.4 % and salvaged values increased by 9.1%. The values salvaged by the timely intervention of the fire units are 3,8 times higher than the direct losses.

At the same time, 467 fires with damage over 1 million CZK caused damage of 3,702 million CZK, i.e. 2.9 % of fires caused 85.1 % of damage.

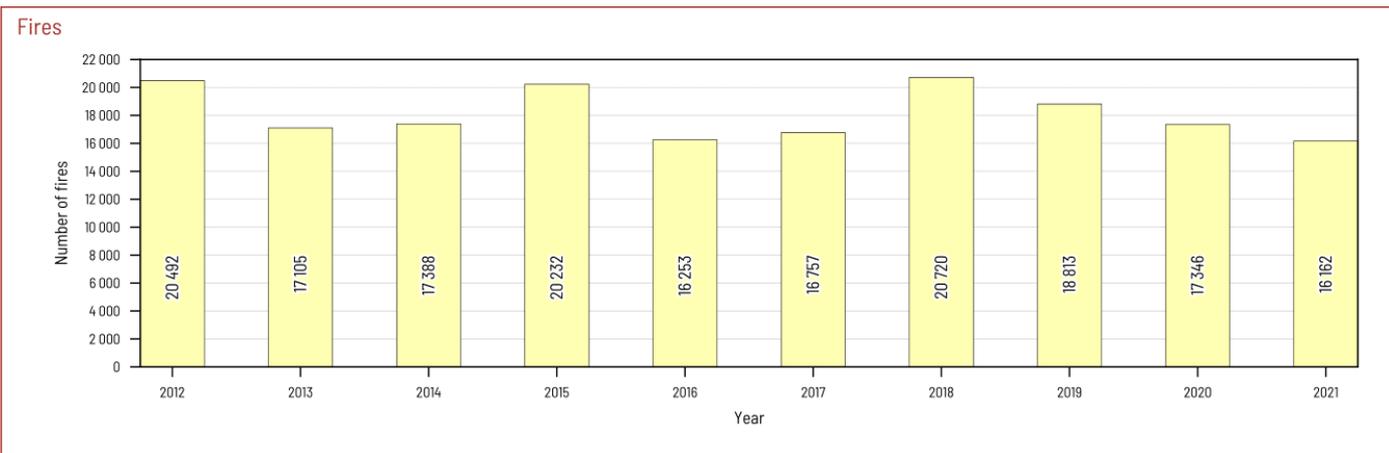
The number of fatalities decreased by 23.6 % in 2021. A total of 110 persons died due to fires, of which 90 cases were directly related to the fire, and a total of 1,221 people were injured, which was 2.3 % less.

On 15 September 2021, 2 volunteer firefighters died in the explosion of a family house in Koryčany.

1,250 persons were rescued by the firefighters in fires and another 8,160 people were evacuated.

An average of 44 fires per day occurred in the Czech Republic in 2021, a damage of 11.9 million CZK per day and values of 45.6 million CZK per day were salvaged by timely interventions.

The total number of fires includes 12 fires abroad for which the fire units from the Czech Republic were deployed (family houses, cottages, other buildings and means of transport).



## Number of fires with loss 1 million CZK and higher

Year	Number of fires	Share %	Losses (thous CZK)	Share %
2017	404	2,4	3 037 810,6	83,2
2018	450	2,2	2 189 795,0	76,3
2019	406	2,2	1 530 679,1	69,1
2020	387	2,2	1 946 296,2	75,4
2021	467	2,9	3 701 956,8	85,1

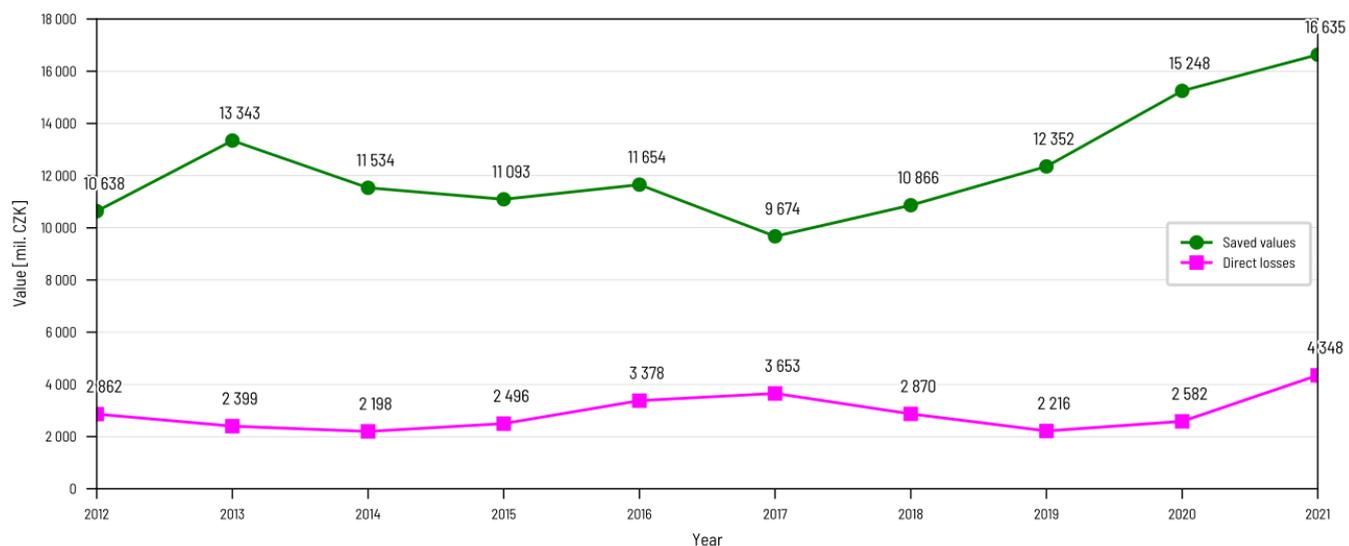
## Fatalities and injuries in fires

Category	2017			2018			2019			2020			2021			Index %		
	F (DC)	F	I	F (DC)	F	I	F (DC)	F	I	F (DC)	F	I	F (DC)	F	I	F (DC)	F	I
Children under 15 years	2	3	95	4	5	103	4	4	99	8	8	66	1	1	80	13	13	121
Persons from 15 to 65 years	38	66	970	39	70	955	55	82	912	68	98	856	60	72	812	88	73	95
Persons over 65 years	17	22	140	20	25	155	35	41	160	31	38	157	29	35	146	94	92	93
Professional firefighters	-	1	111	-	0	129	-	1	109	-	0	92	-	0	115	-	x	125
Voluntary firefighters	-	0	76	-	0	124	-	0	108	-	0	79	-	2	68	-	x	86
<b>Total</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>1 392</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1 466</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>128</b>	<b>1 388</b>	<b>107</b>	<b>144</b>	<b>1 250</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>1 221</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>98</b>

F (DC) - fatalities in direct context

**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	779	95	519 702,80	217	1 981 219,00	8	8	126
Housing funds	1 455	95	154 696,50	85	879 618,00	20	24	390
Family houses and other buildings for housing	2 014	109	444 957,90	169	1 804 371,00	31	35	259
Buildings and halls for production and services	429	105	1 635 640,80	250	6 963 999,00	1	1	35
Energetic production buildings	87	87	358 366,00	327	350 140,00	1	1	3
Buildings and objects for parking	142	98	68 713,00	130	236 655,00	3	3	21
Buildings for storage (excl. agricultural)	64	84	291 633,50	108	672 425,00	1	1	44
Buildings for storage of agricultural products	69	125	112 639,20	99	129 757,00	0	0	5
Buildings for arable and animal farming	53	106	64 686,30	74	95 960,00	0	0	8
Agricultural objects	23	100	15 726,00	483	30 210,00	0	0	6
Objects outside the buildings (excl. agricultural)	244	100	16 763,90	62	1 529 856,00	0	0	8
Objects under construction and reconstructions	45	98	20 422,30	97	115 800,00	0	0	9
Provisional and purpose objects at buildings	708	114	66 317,90	94	280 725,90	7	7	57
Means of transport and working machineries	2 254	104	526 496,90	133	800 290,50	4	15	141
Agricultural areas and natural environment	319	87	4 905,70	46	14 442,00	0	0	0
Forests	1 517	73	8 024,30	43	164 923,00	0	0	15
Open storage areas	1 752	80	11 310,40	66	433 601,00	3	3	9
Demolition and dumps	3 758	95	22 608,20	60	125 665,90	2	2	35
Others	450	77	4 518,30	53	24 933,00	9	10	50

**Direct losses and saved values connected with fires**

**Fires in branches**

Economy branch	Number of fires	Share %	Index %	Losses (thous CZK)	Share %	Salvaged values (thous CZK)	Index %	Fatalities in direct context	Total fatalities	Injuries
Agriculture	1 417	8,77	81	228 904,50	5,26	50,73	354 647	1	1	27
Forestry	1 550	9,59	75	51 571,00	1,19	114,75	193 894	1	1	14
Mining of mineral	17	0,11	55	6 860,00	0,16	43,49	25 800	0	0	2
Manufacturing industry	704	4,36	102	1 891 789,40	43,51	267,33	7 946 615	0	0	45
Electricity and gas production and distribution	198	1,23	91	64 118,40	1,47	66,64	274 665	2	2	5
Building industry	118	0,73	108	38 105,00	0,88	123,72	57 823	2	2	12
Commerce, goods repair	120	0,74	98	223 429,00	5,14	564,46	875 680	0	0	47
Hospitality industry and accommodation	350	2,17	96	122 623,60	2,82	149,07	382 397	6	6	80
Transport	1 849	11,44	103	334 092,20	7,68	120,51	1 935 405	4	11	111
Post offices and telecommunications	9	0,06	47	695,00	0,02	31,23	1 500	0	0	0
Financial and insurance industry	3	0,02	43	1 355,00	0,03	444,26	12 000	0	0	0
Research, company services, real estates	257	1,59	87	86 252,00	1,98	80,92	217 714	0	0	59
Public administration, security	34	0,21	113	1 585,00	0,04	143,91	3 130	0	0	8
Education	38	0,24	97	4 536,00	0,10	68,06	67 650	0	0	1
Health care, social activity	43	0,27	74	9 765,30	0,22	81,17	623 939	1	1	7
Others public and personal services	3 479	21,53	93	562 799,00	12,94	473,17	573 130	3	3	50
Private households	5 279	32,66	100	693 409,30	15,95	123,80	2 955 171	67	80	727
Others and unclassified	697	4,31	91	26 240,20	0,60	91,69	133 431	3	3	26

## Fires causes and activities by the origin

Cause	Number of fires	Share %	Index %	Losses (thous CZK)	Share %	Fatalities		Injuries
						in direct context	total	
<b>deliberate ignition</b>	<b>859</b>	<b>5,31</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>124 060,40</b>	<b>2,85</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>38</b>
<b>suicidal intention</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>0,17</b>	<b>270</b>	<b>5 951,00</b>	<b>0,14</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>18</b>
<b>children up to 15 years</b>	<b>126</b>	<b>0,78</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>16 136,90</b>	<b>0,37</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>48</b>
<b>unproven fault</b>	<b>3 580</b>	<b>22,15</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>65 622,20</b>	<b>1,51</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>53</b>
smoking	816	5,05	76	54 560,60	1,25	18	18	86
setting a fire, burning off	1 586	9,81	82	10 050,50	0,23	3	3	33
incorrect heater operation	125	0,77	91	27 682,00	0,64	4	4	30
flammable substances near the heater	44	0,27	138	4 649,50	0,11	0	0	16
use of flammable liquids and gasses	70	0,43	152	19 589,50	0,45	2	2	53
use of open fire	296	1,83	110	75 470,10	1,74	7	8	72
manipulation with burning ashes	400	2,47	96	43 915,80	1,01	0	0	19
welding, cutting, defreezing	167	1,03	103	59 989,60	1,38	0	0	21
ignition of food by cooking	586	3,63	86	26 022,70	0,60	1	1	112
negligence of safety instructions	462	2,86	91	477 458,10	10,98	8	8	100
negligence, mistake, incorrect handling, unclassified negligence	550	3,40	173	88 807,50	2,04	14	14	27
<b>negligence - total</b>	<b>5 102</b>	<b>31,57</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>888 195,90</b>	<b>20,43</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>569</b>
improper constructure of the chimney	95	0,59	120	24 422,50	0,56	1	1	9
walled beam in the chimney	44	0,27	119	19 470,10	0,45	0	0	4
joints in the chimney	24	0,15	83	9 771,00	0,22	0	0	2
sparks from the chimney, soot ignition	1 177	7,28	98	15 786,20	0,36	0	1	10
<b>chimneys - total</b>	<b>1 340</b>	<b>8,29</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>69 449,80</b>	<b>1,60</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>25</b>
technical failure in heater	34	0,21	162	2 959,10	0,07	0	0	1
bad condition of heater or flue	34	0,21	142	5 393,00	0,12	1	1	4
improper placement or instalation of heater	55	0,34	106	14 505,80	0,33	0	0	6
other heater failure	13	0,08	108	2 368,00	0,05	0	0	1
<b>heaters - total</b>	<b>136</b>	<b>0,84</b>	<b>125</b>	<b>25 225,90</b>	<b>0,58</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>12</b>
technical failure	2 540	15,72	112	996 419,80	22,92	2	2	160
incorrect instalation	13	0,08	87	1 795,00	0,04	0	0	4
improper service	9	0,06	300	802,00	0,02	0	0	0
burning materials, products	34	0,21	131	7 985,00	0,18	0	0	2
foreign object in the machine	56	0,35	60	40 241,00	0,93	0	0	6
electricity static charge	10	0,06	71	152,00	0,00	0	0	1
sparks from the exhaust, brakes	44	0,27	62	6 558,20	0,15	0	0	0
rubbing, overheating	113	0,70	83	35 735,40	0,82	1	2	4
other changes in operational parameters	774	4,79	94	500 246,10	11,50	1	1	102
<b>technical failures - total</b>	<b>3 593</b>	<b>22,23</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>1 589 934,50</b>	<b>36,57</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>279</b>
self ignition of agricultural crops	93	0,58	70	243 597,00	5,60	0	0	8
self ignition of coal	11	0,07	69	440,00	0,01	0	0	0
self ignition of oils	7	0,04	350	1 635,00	0,04	0	0	0
self ignition of chemical substances	11	0,07	55	825,00	0,02	0	0	0
self ignition of chemical products	12	0,07	63	1 840,00	0,04	0	0	0
other self ignition (e.g. waste)	56	0,35	60	15 632,00	0,36	0	0	0
<b>self ignitions - total</b>	<b>190</b>	<b>1,18</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>263 969,00</b>	<b>6,07</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>8</b>
gas explosion	7	0,04	x	7 527,00	0,17	1	3	10
flammable liquids explosion	2	0,01	200	550,00	0,01	0	0	1
dust explosion	0	0,00	0	0,00	0,00	0	0	0
explosive detonation	0	0,00	0	0,00	0,00	0	0	0
cylinders, boilers explosion	0	0,00	x	0,00	0,00	0	0	0
<b>explosions - total</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>0,06</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>8 077,00</b>	<b>0,19</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>11</b>
<b>handling of flammable substances</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>0,04</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>26 290,00</b>	<b>0,60</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3</b>
lightning - objects with conductor	5	0,03	100	4 900,00	0,11	0	0	6
lightning - objects without conductor	20	0,12	286	11 356,80	0,26	0	0	4
lightning - others	43	0,27	139	1 909,00	0,04	0	0	1
natural disaster	24	0,15	150	362,00	0,01	0	0	0
traffic accident	97	0,60	89	14 573,00	0,34	1	11	76
military exercise, fireworks	52	0,32	96	147,80	0,00	0	0	0
<b>special causes - total</b>	<b>241</b>	<b>1,49</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>33 248,60</b>	<b>0,76</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>87</b>
<b>unclear</b>	<b>823</b>	<b>5,09</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>65 398,60</b>	<b>1,50</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>28</b>
<b>under investigation</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>0,58</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>1 166 247,10</b>	<b>26,82</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>40</b>
<b>unexamined</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>0,22</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>323,00</b>	<b>0,01</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2</b>

# PREVENTION

## Survey of fire prevention of FRS CR

			2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	
<b>Acts preceding inspection</b>			2 370	1 739	1 876	856	772	
<b>Inspections</b>	Legal entities and natural persons-entrepreneurs	Complex inspections	829	775	703	333	342	
		Thematic inspections	9 051	8 749	8 103	4 188	4 353	
		Control inspections	133	12	155	7	1	
	Natural persons	Complex inspections	0	0	0	0	0	
		Thematic inspections	3	22	7	2	1	
		Control inspections	0	0	0	0	0	
	Municipalities	Inspections	578	454	482	180	347	
	<b>Administrative decision</b>	On object exclusion of usage	Number	11	23	13	19	10
		On business ban	Number	19	16	15	19	9
On shutdown		Number	0	0	1	0	0	
On proper categorization		Number	0	0	0	0	0	
On range and administration of documentation on fire protection		Number	1	0	0	1	0	
On evaluation of fire risk		Number	66	50	56	53	44	
On the imposition of measures		Number	-	-	-	-	19	
Fire-fighting documentation		Number	-	-	-	-	1 528	
Other decisions		Number	569	1 484	1 924	1 392	1 253	
<b>Structural prevention</b>	Assessment of construction plans Issued statements	Number of issued	90 111	63 820	59 180	57 586	54 331	
		of which dissenting	x	x	x	x	3 153	
	Putting a building into use	Number of issued	33 786	26 405	25 720	23 070	21 037	
		of which dissenting	-	-	-	-	1 234	
	Accepted requests for actions not subject to state fire supervision performance	Number	-	-	-	-	5 715	
	Processing of documents for ordinary and	Number	-	-	-	-	90	
Cooperation out of range of fire supervision	Number of disposed	1 369	2 187	2 577	2 290	964		
<b>Other activities</b>	Disposed requests	Number	13 439	13 490	10 280	9 374	3 490	
<b>Investigation of fire causes</b>	Fire documentation	Number	7 939	8 869	8 700	7 312	7 379	
	Fire-technical expertise	Number	476	469	451	387	409	

## Fires - the way of conclusion

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
unclassified, wasn't monitored	6 969	9 245	7 937	6 856	5 940
concluded by FRS region	1 439	1 935	1 671	1 792	2 091
discussed on the place of fire	1 203	818	1 136	1 245	499
postponed, stopped, another way of FRS region, Police of CR	4 955	5 706	5 083	4 883	5 396
postponed by Police of CR	616	853	808	767	736
concluded by the court	9	15	14	7	9
announced to others administration authorities	18	19	30	13	15
object exclusion of usage, business ban, shutdown	17	33	24	15	11
in investigation of Police of CR	1 531	2 096	2 110	1 768	1 465
<b>Total</b>	<b>16 757</b>	<b>20 720</b>	<b>18 813</b>	<b>17 346</b>	<b>16 162</b>

## ECONOMIC INDICATORS

Fire Rescue Service of the Czech Republic fulfils the tasks in the scope and under conditions of Act on Fire Rescue Service of the Czech Republic, Act on Fire Protection, Act on Integrated Rescue System and Act on Crisis Management. FRS CR also fulfils duties of fire units through its 245 stations. Fire units fulfil the tasks in the area of fire protection, Integrated Rescue System and civil protection.

The efficiency is revealed by the relationship between state budget expenditures to FRS CR and VFU activities, losses and salvaged values in fires that are presented in the table below.

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

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

Economic indicators		2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
GDP in current prices <sup>1)</sup>	bil CZK	5 110,7	5 409,7	5 748,8	5 694,4	5 882,3
Real expenditures of FRS CR <sup>2)</sup>	bil CZK	9,365	11,455	12,353	13,490	13,997
Non-investment subsidies from state budget for ensuring municipal VFU activity	bil CZK	0,100	0,119	0,100	0,099	0,102
Investment subsidies from state budget for ensuring municipal VFU activity <sup>3)</sup>	bil CZK	0,352	0,381	0,341	0,345	0,353
Share of real expenditures of FRS CR due to GDP	%	0,18	0,21	0,21	0,24	0,24
Direct losses caused by the fire	bil CZK	3,653	2,870	2,213	2,582	4,348
Direct losses compared to GDP	%	0,07	0,05	0,04	0,05	0,07
Salvaged values in fires	bil CZK	9,674	10,866	12,352	15,248	16,635
Salvage values due to GDP	%	0,19	0,20	0,21	0,27	0,28

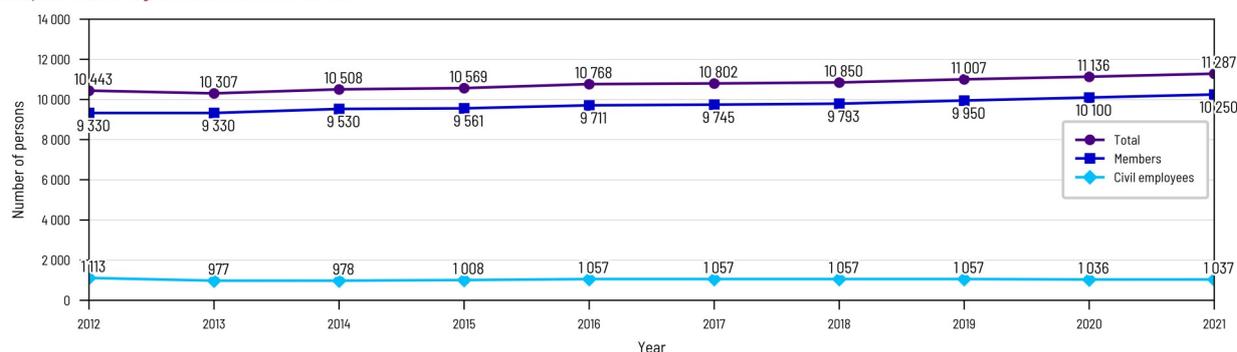
<sup>1)</sup> GDP for 2021 is defined by the Czech Statistical Office

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

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

Personal indicators	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
<b>FRS CR - total (of which 15,14 % women)</b>	<b>10 802</b>	<b>10 850</b>	<b>11 007</b>	<b>11 136</b>	<b>11 287</b>
<b>of which in service</b>	9 745	9 793	9 950	10 100	10 250
<b>(of which shift members in fire units of regional FRS)</b>	6 773	6 797	6 939	7 077	7 221
<b>Civil employees</b>	1 057	1 057	1 057	1 036	1 037
<b>Enterprises FRS - professional firefighters enlisted in units</b>	<b>2 899</b>	<b>2 899</b>	<b>3 013</b>	<b>3 087</b>	<b>3 162</b>
<b>of which military firefighters</b>	452	452	566	655	676
<b>Municipal VFU and enterprises VFU - members in units</b>	<b>68 688</b>	<b>68 463</b>	<b>67 149</b>	<b>64 284</b>	<b>63 276</b>

Development of budgeted numbers of FRS CR



## TYPES OF INCIDENTS WITH INTERVENTIONS OF FIRE UNITS

**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”.

**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:

- 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.

**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.

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**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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MoD data: Radomír Heczko  
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