

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.

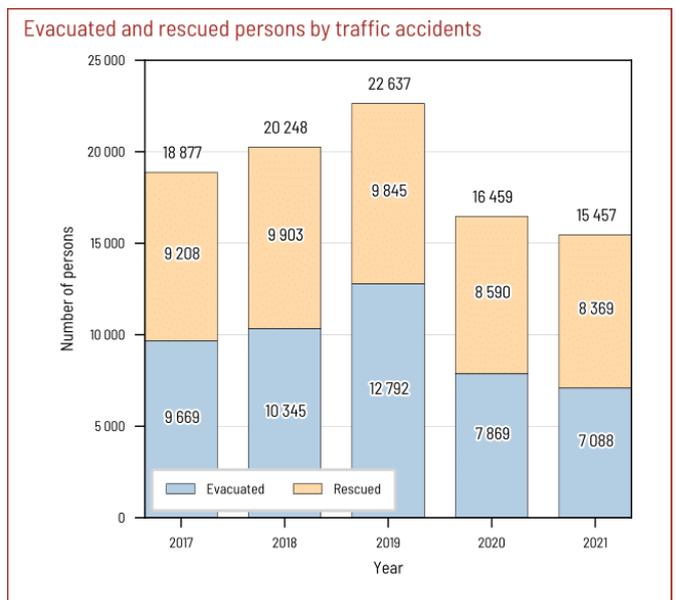
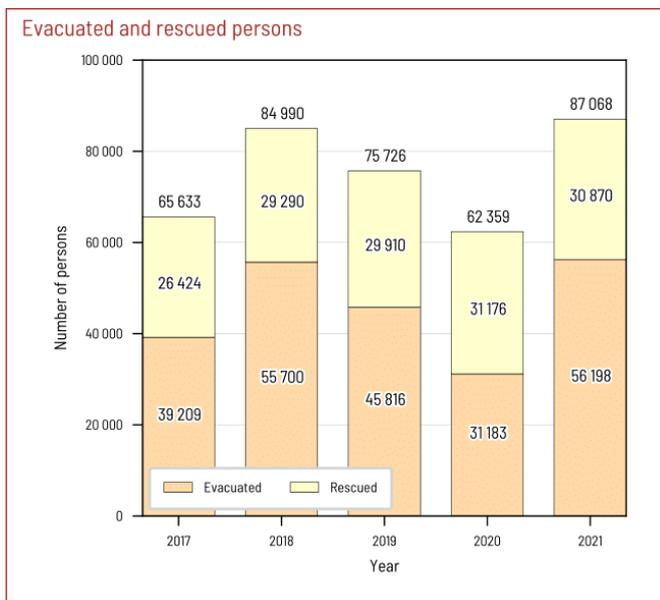
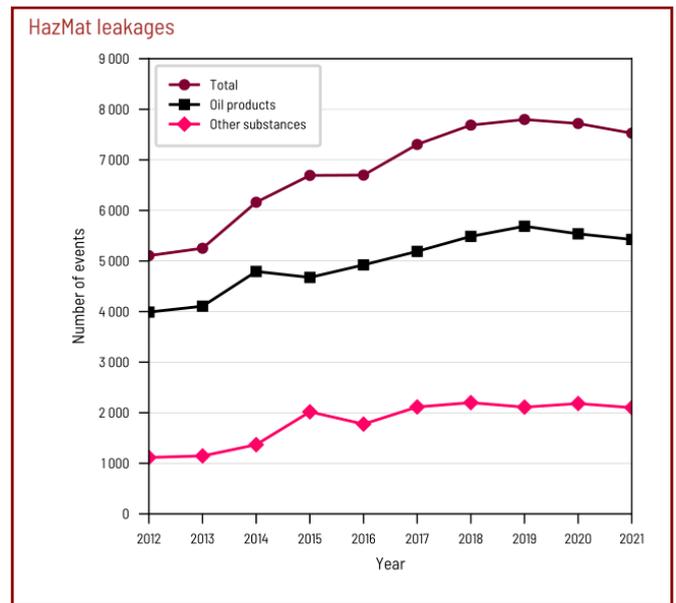
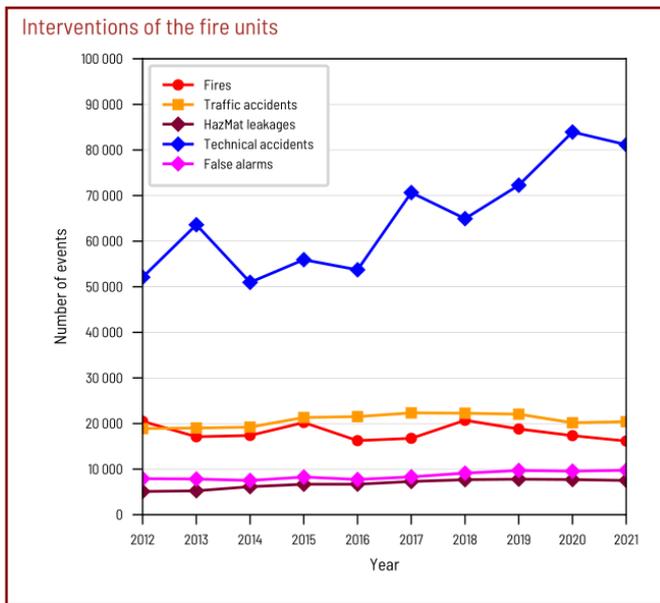
19 receptions of foreign entities were planned for 2021. However, only 2 receptions took place, one of which was unplanned (the return of unused humanitarian aid to Covid-19 from Romania).

FIRE UNITS' ACTIVITIES

Types of incidents with fire units' intervention

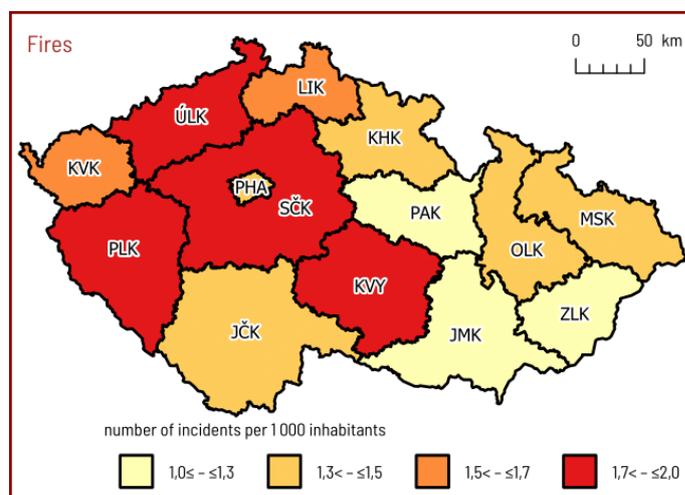
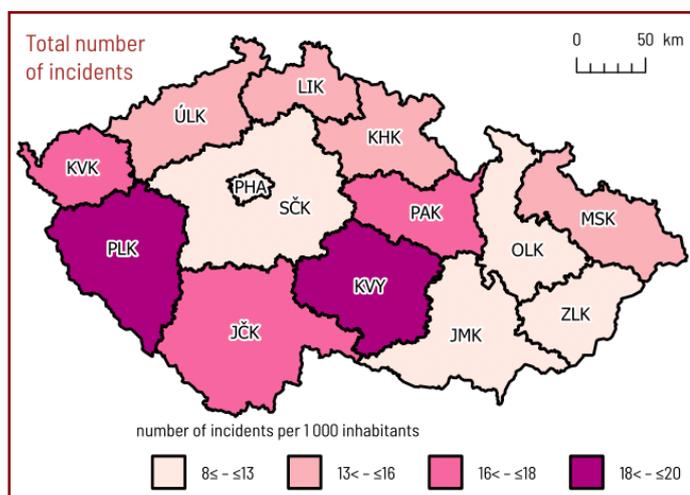
| Type of incident | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | Share % | Index % |
|------------------------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|--------------|-----------|
| Fires | 16 249 | 20 277 | 18 361 | 16 938 | 15 711 | 11,0 | 93 |
| Traffic 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 |
| Total | 125 974 | 124 388 | 130 229 | 143 500 | 142 197 | 100,0 | 99 |

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 |
| Total | 11 044 | 17 860 | 10 383 | 10 981 | 5 073 | 10 633 |
| 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.

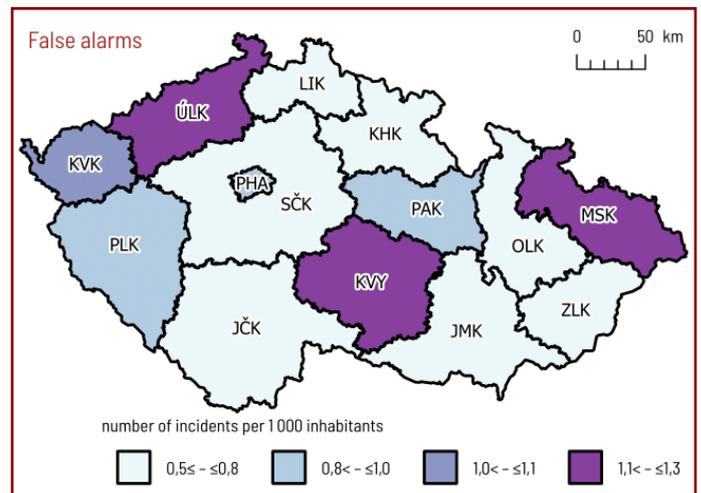
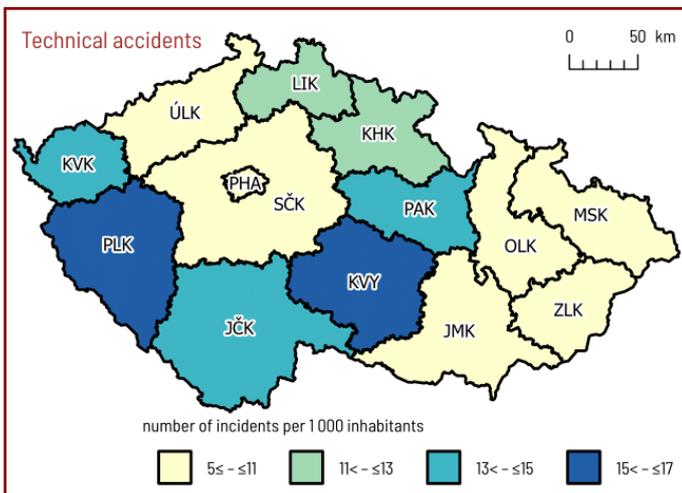
2 glass cans with nuclear materials (uranyl nitrate, thorium dioxide) were found during a police intervention in Zákolany on 12 August. PCR requested the cooperation of CHL FRS of the Central Bohemia Region, which, in addition to nuclear material, found 15 cylinders with explosive and poisonous gases, 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 |
| Total | 122 476 | 140 138 | 114 | 74 121 | 68 193 | 92 |

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 |
| Total | 31 960 | 15 728 | 24 191 | 37 834 | 34 053 |

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 |
| 10 071 | 10 063 | 100 | 819 | 816 | 100 | 73 | 26 | 207 560 | 219 236 | 106 |

| 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 |
| Capital of Prague | 17 622 | 120 | 14 183 | 131 | 80,5 | 2 002 | 81 | 11,4 | 1 425 | 99 | 8,1 | 12 | 0,1 |
| 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 |
| Central Bohemia | 28 036 | 107 | 16 733 | 108 | 59,7 | 10 248 | 106 | 36,6 | 1 055 | 101 | 3,8 | 0 | 0,0 |
| 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 |
| South Bohemia | 12 445 | 105 | 7 693 | 107 | 61,8 | 4 265 | 103 | 34,3 | 475 | 99 | 3,8 | 12 | 0,1 |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------|---------------|------------|---------------|------------|-------------|--------------|------------|-------------|--------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| 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 |
| Plzeň | 14 651 | 103 | 8 618 | 112 | 58,8 | 5 791 | 91 | 39,5 | 212 | 105 | 1,4 | 30 | 0,2 |
| 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 |
| Karlovy Vary | 7 079 | 93 | 3 830 | 90 | 54,1 | 2 965 | 97 | 41,9 | 274 | 93 | 3,9 | 10 | 0,1 |
| 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 |
| Ústí nad Labem | 13 917 | 104 | 7 787 | 103 | 56,0 | 4 801 | 107 | 34,5 | 1 324 | 99 | 9,5 | 5 | 0,0 |
| 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 |
| Liberec | 11 123 | 93 | 6 368 | 101 | 57,3 | 4 203 | 83 | 37,8 | 549 | 101 | 4,9 | 3 | 0,0 |
| 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 |
| Hradec Králové | 11 832 | 103 | 7 253 | 105 | 61,3 | 4 144 | 98 | 35,0 | 432 | 109 | 3,7 | 3 | 0,0 |
| 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 |
| Pardubice | 11 835 | 87 | 6 975 | 103 | 58,9 | 4 289 | 67 | 36,2 | 542 | 117 | 4,6 | 29 | 0,2 |
| 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 |
| Vysočina | 13 169 | 102 | 7 620 | 101 | 57,9 | 4 598 | 102 | 34,9 | 609 | 100 | 4,6 | 342 | 2,6 |
| 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 |
| South Moravia | 29 522 | 160 | 20 969 | 158 | 71,0 | 8 174 | 166 | 27,7 | 376 | 114 | 1,3 | 3 | 0,0 |
| 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 |
| Olomouc | 11 959 | 89 | 8 368 | 110 | 70,0 | 3 302 | 61 | 27,6 | 280 | 76 | 2,3 | 9 | 0,1 |
| 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 |
| Zlín | 8 236 | 84 | 4 950 | 93 | 60,1 | 2 572 | 70 | 31,2 | 345 | 96 | 4,2 | 369 | 4,5 |
| 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 |
| Moravian-Silesian | 27 757 | 100 | 18 761 | 119 | 67,6 | 6 818 | 70 | 24,6 | 2 164 | 98 | 7,8 | 14 | 0,1 |

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 |
| Total | | 19 | |

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 |
| Total | 181 | 174 | 140 | 157 | 207 | 102 | 121 | 80 | 72 | 62 |

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 |
| Total | 2 | 445 | 1 | 424 | 2 | 430 | 0 | 400 | 2 | 474 | x | 119 |

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 |
| Total | 334 701 | 103 | 145 619 | 91 | 23 169 | 97 | 1 332 | 504 821 | 99 |

Selected fires with loss of 10 million CZK and higher, selected emergencies in the 3rd 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. |

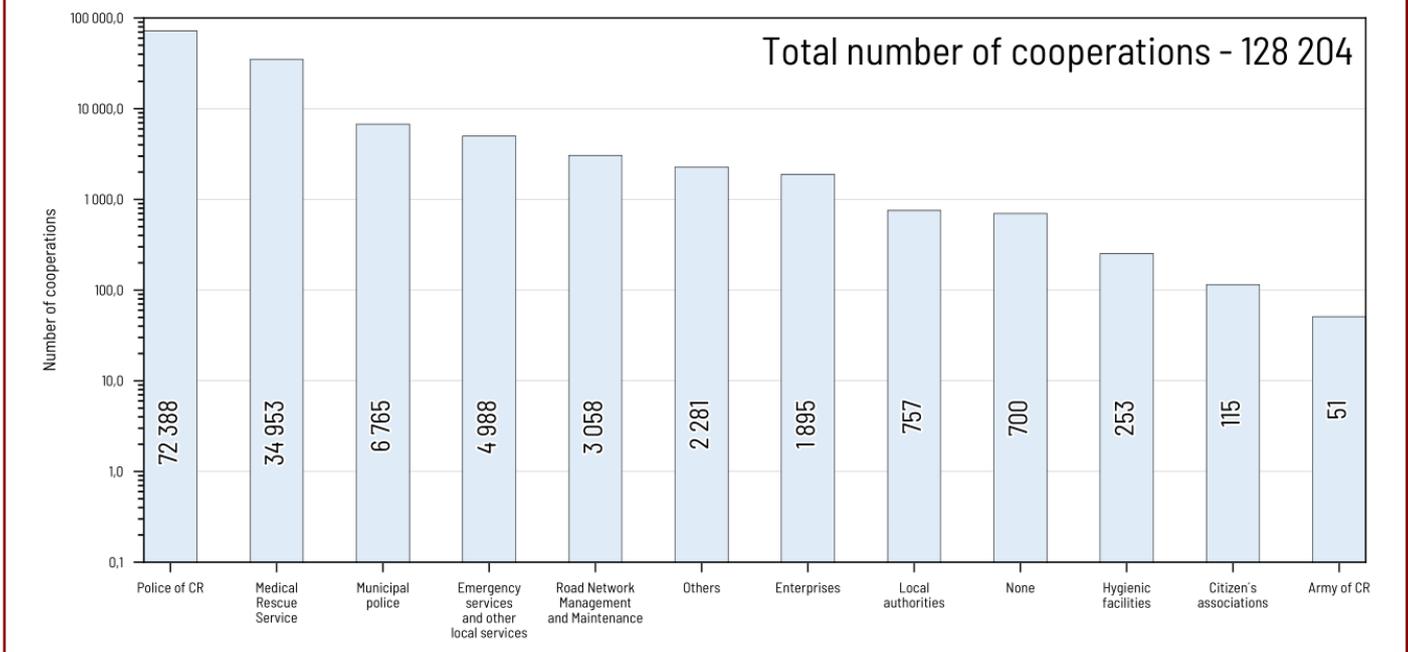
| Region | Date | Description (type of the event, place and detailed information) |
|----------------|--|--|
| South Bohemia | 12. 7. | fire of eleven caravans, motorhome, car and forest, Kovářov-Chrást, Písek, inaccessible terrain, spread of fire into the forest, explosion of cylinders, means and forces 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. |

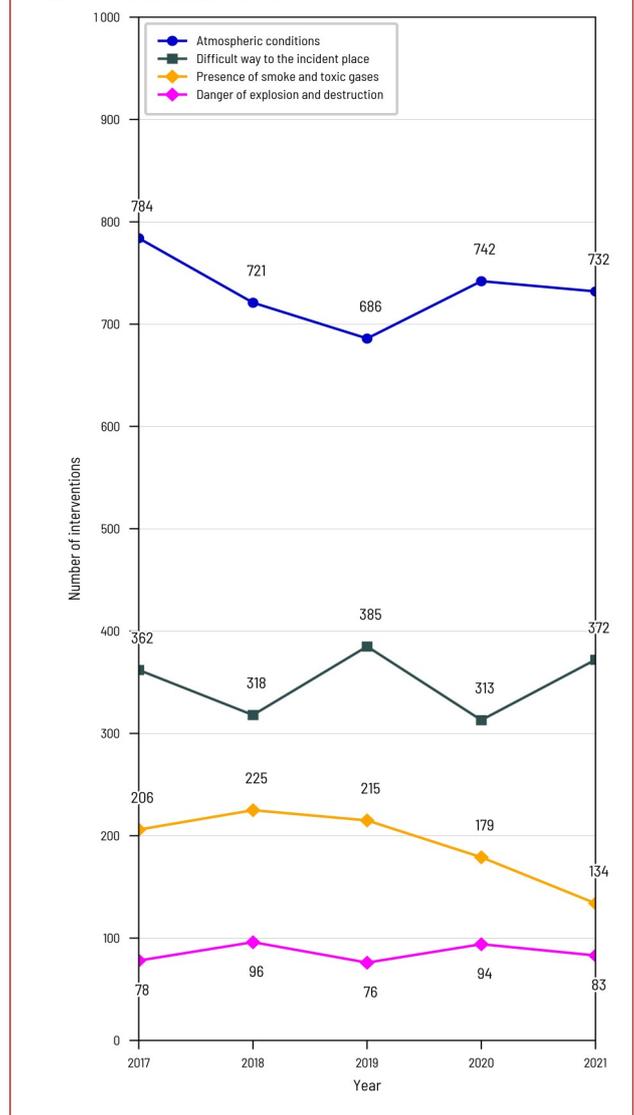
Cooperation of the fire units during emergencies



Negative influences by the interventions

| Type | Number | Index % |
|---|--------|---------|
| Late arrival of fire units | | |
| 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 |
| Firefighting conditions | | |
| 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 |
| Intervention impeding circumstances | | |
| 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

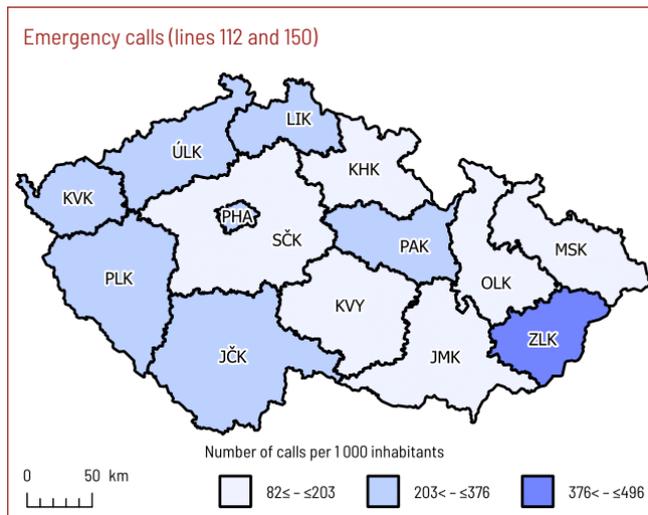
Emergency call is the most frequent way how to call for assistance or how to notify about information important for public safety. Emergency call works:

- 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.

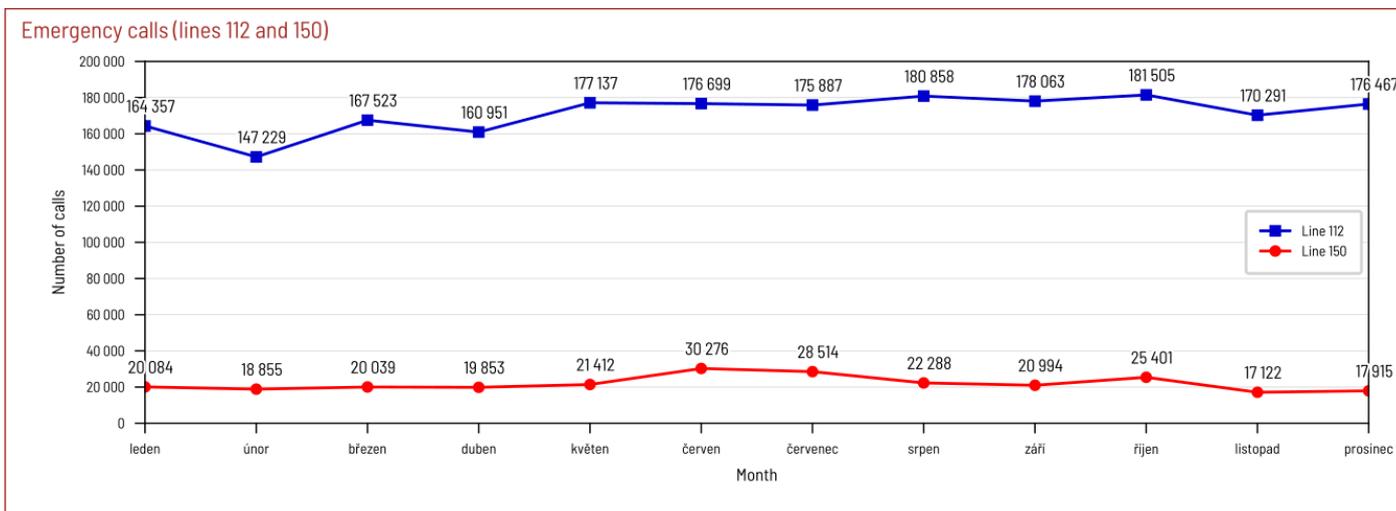
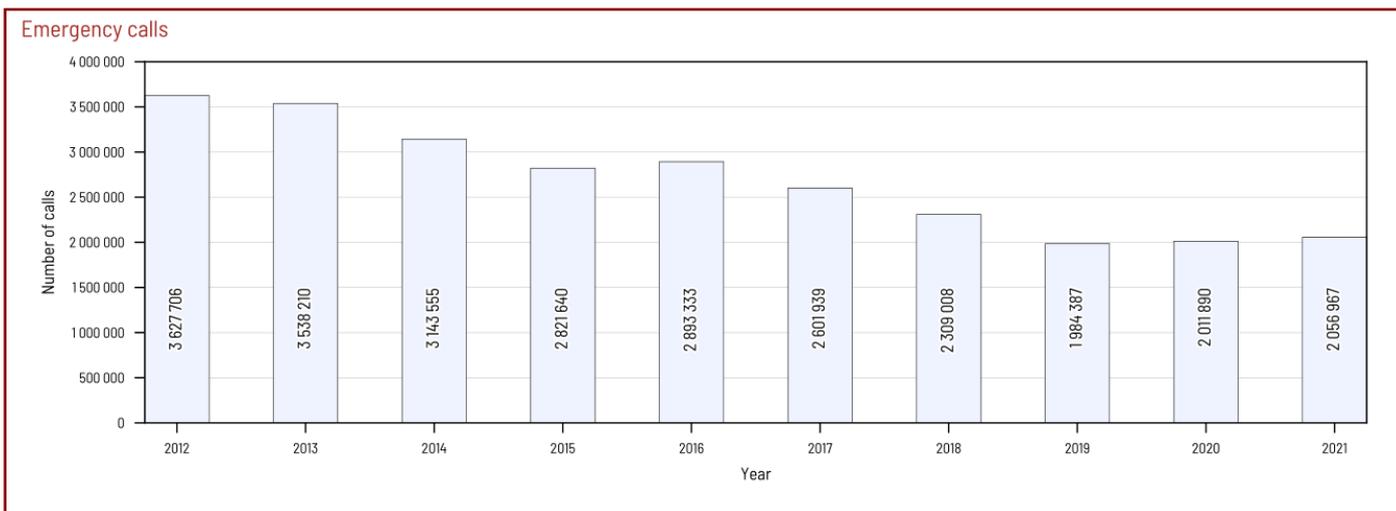
FRS CR receives emergency calls to national emergency call number 150 and to single European emergency call number 112. FRS CR operates advanced nationwide telecommunications technology dislocated in 14 regional call centres to receive emergency calls.

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.

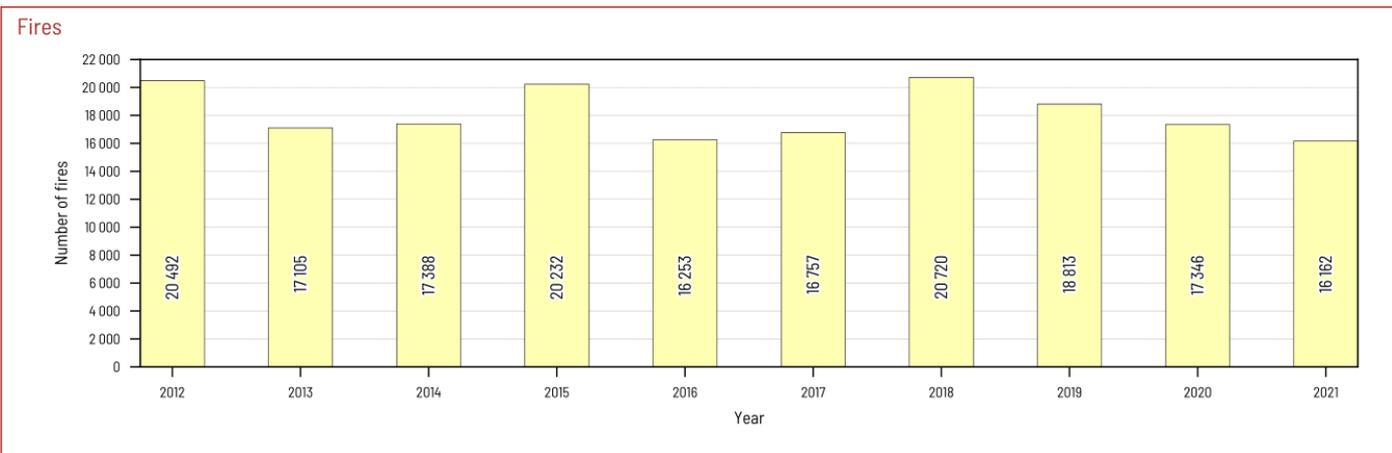
The number of fatalities decreased by 23.6 % in 2021. A total of 110 persons died due to fires, of which 90 cases were directly related to the fire, and a total of 1,221 people were injured, which was 2.3 % less.

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 |
| Total | 57 | 92 | 1 392 | 63 | 100 | 1 466 | 94 | 128 | 1 388 | 107 | 144 | 1 250 | 90 | 110 | 1 221 | 84 | 76 | 98 |

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 | |
| deliberate ignition | 859 | 5,31 | 89 | 124 060,40 | 2,85 | 4 | 5 | 38 |
| suicidal intention | 27 | 0,17 | 270 | 5 951,00 | 0,14 | 5 | 9 | 18 |
| children up to 15 years | 126 | 0,78 | 100 | 16 136,90 | 0,37 | 0 | 0 | 48 |
| unproven fault | 3 580 | 22,15 | 87 | 65 622,20 | 1,51 | 3 | 3 | 53 |
| 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 |
| negligence - total | 5 102 | 31,57 | 91 | 888 195,90 | 20,43 | 57 | 58 | 569 |
| 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 |
| chimneys - total | 1 340 | 8,29 | 99 | 69 449,80 | 1,60 | 1 | 2 | 25 |
| 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 |
| heaters - total | 136 | 0,84 | 125 | 25 225,90 | 0,58 | 1 | 1 | 12 |
| 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 |
| technical failures - total | 3 593 | 22,23 | 104 | 1 589 934,50 | 36,57 | 4 | 5 | 279 |
| 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 |
| self ignitions - total | 190 | 1,18 | 67 | 263 969,00 | 6,07 | 0 | 0 | 8 |
| 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 |
| explosions - total | 9 | 0,06 | 300 | 8 077,00 | 0,19 | 1 | 3 | 11 |
| handling of flammable substances | 6 | 0,04 | 67 | 26 290,00 | 0,60 | 0 | 0 | 3 |
| 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 |
| special causes - total | 241 | 1,49 | 109 | 33 248,60 | 0,76 | 1 | 11 | 87 |
| unclear | 823 | 5,09 | 82 | 65 398,60 | 1,50 | 5 | 5 | 28 |
| under investigation | 94 | 0,58 | 109 | 1 166 247,10 | 26,82 | 8 | 8 | 40 |
| unexamined | 36 | 0,22 | 75 | 323,00 | 0,01 | 0 | 0 | 2 |

PREVENTION

Survey of fire prevention of FRS CR

| | | | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | |
|---|---|------------------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|----|
| Acts preceding inspection | | | 2 370 | 1 739 | 1 876 | 856 | 772 | |
| Inspections | 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 | |
| | Administrative decision | 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 | |
| Structural prevention | 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 | | |
| Other activities | Disposed requests | Number | 13 439 | 13 490 | 10 280 | 9 374 | 3 490 | |
| Investigation of fire causes | 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 |
| Total | 16 757 | 20 720 | 18 813 | 17 346 | 16 162 |

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 ¹⁾ | bil CZK | 5 110,7 | 5 409,7 | 5 748,8 | 5 694,4 | 5 882,3 |
| Real expenditures of FRS CR ²⁾ | 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 ³⁾ | 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 |

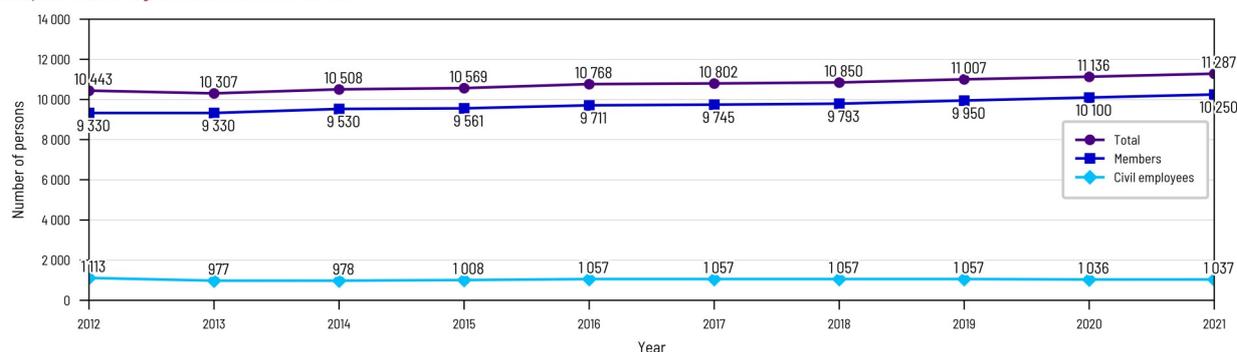
¹⁾ GDP for 2021 is defined by the Czech Statistical Office

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

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

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

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.

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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