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ČESKÉ REPUBLIKY

2019 STATUS REPORT ON TRAFFICKING IN HUMAN BEINGS IN THE CZECH REPUBLIC

Crime Prevention Department

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INTRODUCTION

The Status Report on Trafficking in Human Beings in the Czech Republic is an informative document presented by the Ministry of the Interior of the Czech Republic (MOI) under Government Resolution No. 67 of 23 January 2008 on the National Strategy to Combat Trafficking in Human Beings for the Period 2008 – 2011. The present document is **the twelfth consecutive status report on trafficking in human beings in the Czech Republic (CR)**.

The objective of these reports is to provide detailed information about trafficking in human beings in the CR from **1 January to 31 December of the given year**.

The 2019 Status Report on Trafficking in Human Beings in the CR (Report) focuses on trafficking in human beings (THB) as defined by **Section 168 of Act No. 40/2009 Coll., of the Criminal Code**, as amended. As in previous years, the Report also focuses on accompanying phenomena related to THB.

The Report is drafted by the Crime Prevention Department of the MOI, mainly based on information provided by members of the Interdepartmental Coordination Group for Combating Trafficking in Human Beings (IDCG) and other national and international partners combating THB. This information helps the drafters of this Report monitor the state of THB, and mainly to carry out their role of the National Rapporteur or an equivalent mechanism¹ in the area of THB.

The drafters of this report are grateful to all partners for their cooperation.

Notes on the text:

Gender equality: In this Report, the term „foreign national“ designates both male and female foreigners, unless specified. The same applies to the words „migrant“, „employee“, „citizen“, or „national“, „worker“, etc. and terms designating nationality. The Report specifies gender in cases where this was done by members of the IDCG when submitting documents for this Report.

Proofreading: The text has not undergone any linguistic or stylistic editing.

¹ https://ec.europa.eu/anti-trafficking/sections/national-rapporteurs_en

1. OVERVIEW OF THE CURRENT SITUATION AND TRENDS

The **CR** continues to be considered a **target and transit country primarily** while also remaining a **source country**.

The prevalent form of THB in the CR is **THB for prostitution and labour or other forms of exploitation (forced marriages) and to draw gain from such activities**.

Conducted criminal proceedings, findings from the interest environment and international police cooperation during 2019 and in the previous years pointed to a trend where **men and women from socially and educationally disadvantaged backgrounds are purposefully sought out in the CR, lured abroad**, particularly to the UK. **Men** are forced to **physically demanding labour** (e.g. in car washes, fruit and vegetable sorting plants, poultry farms, restaurants, construction sites and various manufacturing businesses). The perpetrators **take all or most of these men's earnings**, often using payment cards that they arrange for the victims along with bank accounts in local banking establishments. **In some cases, they burden the victims with loans** taken out for the respective accounts. **Women are forced into prostitution or marriages with non-EU citizens**. These marriages are referred to as „advantageous marriages“. Given that the greatest „demand“ for Czech women comes from nationals of **Bangladesh, Pakistan, and Afghanistan**, this THB trend is closely linked to the movement and residence of third-country nationals in the EU countries.

The criminal offence of **trafficking in human beings for sexual exploitation** consists of many cases of exploiting **persons under 18**.

In cases with suspected trafficking in human beings for forced labour or other forms of exploitation, the model from previous years was a typical way of committing in the Czech Republic. The so-called „**agency employment**“ **was still a significant factor**. The activities of legal entities that have a permit from the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs of the Czech Republic to mediate work were reflected in this area. **In 2019, the origin of jobseekers was most often represented by countries from the Balkan region, especially Romania, Bulgaria, and the Philippines and Nepal**. Besides, employees from Ukraine were very often holders of Polish visas. There has also been a trend towards employing Moldovan nationals on forged Romanian documents as it makes it easier to access the labour market with EU documents.

The situation in the area of **illegal trafficking in human tissues and organs in the Czech Republic in 2019 remains very satisfactory**. According to available information, this unlawful activity does not occur in the Czech Republic. The transplant system in the Czech Republic is so regulated that the illegal handling of organs and tissues would be complicated to keep secret. The main contribution to this is the establishment of rules to ensure traceability at every stage of the process from collection to transplantation and the traceability of both the organ donor and the organ recipient. **The relative risk is represented by altruistic, not familial, organ donation, where in theory, organs could be taken for a fee**. Consent to such procurement is given by the relevant ethics committee, which should be a sufficient guarantee that illegal procurement will not take

place. However, there is no information that there are violations of legal regulations in this area in the Czech Republic.

In 2019, the following countries were identified as the **countries of origin of potential victims** in the Czech Republic – **the Philippines, Slovakia, Ukraine, Romania, Vietnam, Pakistan and Ghana**. However, we cannot overlook that **Czech citizens are also trafficked in the Czech Republic**. **The Czech Republic also remains a source country, especially for the United Kingdom and Ireland**. The exploitation of a Czech Citizen in **Lithuania** is also reported.

Fifteen potential victims were included in the Program for the Support and Protection of Victims of Trafficking in Human Beings („Program“) by the Ministry of the Interior (potential victims were included in the Program by both the cooperating NGO and the Police of the Czech Republic).

The share of foreigners in trafficking in human beings has remained practically unchanged. In cases where the perpetrators were foreign nationals, these were often **foreigners established in the Czech Republic** who committed the crime **together with citizens of the Czech Republic**. It can be stated that the nationality or country of origin is, to a large extent, identical to the nationality of the victims of trafficking in human beings.

According to the Ministry of Justice statistics, a total of 12 persons were convicted in 2019, of which one was given a conditional sentence, and 11 was given an unconditional sentence. **The courts are thus increasingly imposing an unconditional sentence of imprisonment**.

2. CRIMINAL STATISTICS

2.1 Number of detected crimes

In 2019, 20 crimes of trafficking in human beings were detected by the NOCA, of which **12 crimes were solved directly**, and **four crimes were solved subsequently**. **In comparison with 2018, we can identify a rapid increase** (a total of 13 cases were detected in 2018).

2.2. Perpetrators in criminal proceedings

It remains true that the number of foreigners committing this criminal offence is lower than the number of citizens of the Czech Republic. **Of the 24 prosecuted and investigated persons** in 2019, **18 were Czech citizens, and 6 were foreigners**. Of the total number of 24 people, **12 were men, and 12 were women**. This number included **three repeat offenders**. Ten offenders fell into the age category of **18 – 30**, 12 offenders fell into the age category of **30 and over**. **In two cases**, the perpetrators fell into the age category of **15 – 18**.

In cases where the perpetrators of the criminal offences in question were foreign nationals, they were often foreigners established in the Czech Republic who committed the crime together with the citizens of the Czech Republic. It can be stated that the nationality or

country of origin of the perpetrators is to a large extent identical to the nationality of the victims of trafficking in human beings.

According to the Ministry of Justice data, **a total of 8 criminal offences** of trafficking in human beings under the provisions of Section 168 of the Criminal Code were recorded in 2019. **A total of 12 persons were convicted** – of which one person was sentenced to a conditional sentence of imprisonment, and 11 persons were given unconditional sentences (in the range of 1 – 5 years (3 persons), 5 – 15 years (8 persons)). In none of the cases was the punishment waived.

2.3 Selected case studies

We offer a brief description of selected cases below for a better idea of the current modus operandi.

The Regional Directorate of the Police of the Carlsbad Region accused two persons who intended to obtain property benefits for themselves by contacting three minors offering sexual services for a fee to men while handing over part of the acquired funds to mediating contact with men.

The Regional Directorate of the Police of the Ústí nad Labem Region was investigating a case involving the transfer of persons to a Swiss private apartment. Although these persons knew the purpose for which they were leaving for Switzerland, they did not know that they would be sold and would not be able to travel until they returned the amount paid for them by the private apartment operator.

2.4 Victims of trafficking in human beings

2.4.1 Victims in criminal proceedings

Given that police statistics in the case of trafficking in human beings show **only the number of offences according to the attack objects, the number of victims cannot be stated here. Simultaneously, if one act is reported in the statistics, it means that it is one act where the object of the attack was at least one person who has the given characteristic**, i.e., a juvenile aged 15 – 17. However, by reporting the number of acts, not the number of persons, we do not read from the statistics whether it involved one person with a given characteristic or more.

The informative value of these statistics is at an abysmal level. The creation of targeted measures is challenging, and reporting on the situation in the Czech Republic within the Framework of international obligations is also complicated. Therefore, improving data collection in the area of trafficking in human beings is one of the tasks of the National Strategy for Combating Trafficking in Human Beings in the Czech Republic for the period 2020 – 2023.

2.4.2 Potential victims and the Program for the Support and Protection of Victims of Trafficking in Human Beings

As a part of the Program, which is intended for victims of trafficking in human beings for EU citizens trafficked in the territory of the Czech Republic, third-country nationals trafficked in the territory of the Czech Republic and for Czech citizens trafficked in the territory of the Czech Republic or abroad, **a total of 15 potential victims** of trafficking in human beings were included (8 from the Czech Republic, six from the Philippines and one from Slovakia) **in 2019**.

The statistics of the Program for the past period also show that the most common forms of trafficking in human beings in the Czech Republic are trafficking for labour and sexual exploitation.

A total of 260 potential victims of trafficking in human beings have been included in the Program since 2003.

Victims included in the Program were provided with accommodation, psychosocial services, health services, retraining courses, interpretation services, legal assistance and lawyer services. Emphasis was also placed on job search assistance.

All victims included in the Program agreed to file a request to investigate their cases to the relevant department of the Police of the Czech Republic.

In 2019, two people from the Program used the opportunity of the mediation of the voluntary return to their country of origin. Voluntary returns were used by Czech citizens who were returned from the UK and Lithuania.

2.5 Care for victims of trafficking in human beings

In addition to the Program, the Czech Republic has an entire system of social services, which is regulated by Act No. 108/2006 Coll., on social services, as amended („Social Services Act“) that can be used for victims of trafficking in human beings. This act regulates the conditions for providing assistance and support to natural persons in an unfavourable social situation through individual types of social services, the requirements for entitlement to care allowance, the requirements for issuing authorisations for the provision of social services, etc.

According to the Social Services Act, it is possible to provide social services only based on registration with the locally competent regional authority. The list of registered social service providers is publicly accessible in the register of social service providers at the web address <http://iregistr.mpsv.cz/socreg/>. **A total of 67 providers of social services are currently² registered in the Register of Social Services Providers, the predominant target group of which are victims of trafficking in human beings. Of this number, 29 are also focusing on persons under the age of 18.**

The Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs has long supported, within the subsidy procedure to support the provision of social services, organisations that provide social services

² To date 11. 6. 2020

mainly to the target group „victims of trafficking in human beings“. **Subsidy support to these organisations by the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs for 2019 amounts to CZK 13,448,396.**

3. RELATED CRIME AND ACCOMPANYING PHENOMENA

3.1 Situation in the area of prostitution

In 2019, the **typical form of providing sexual services in the environment of night erotic clubs was providing sexual services in the so-called „private homes“, or escort service. Street prostitution has been in decline for a long time** and can be recorded only to a lesser extent and in specific localities. In contrast, to a large extent, they are the riskiest prostitutes in terms of health and hygiene, using narcotics and psychotropic substances. **The number of night erotic clubs decreased compared to 2018**, while **paid sexual services in private apartments remained the same or slightly increased**. Prices for services in private apartments were significantly lower than in erotic night clubs, which is a logical result of comparing direct operational costs and the number of clients. **In 2019, the following nationalities of prostitutes had been recorded: the Czech Republic, Slovakia, Romania, Ukraine, Belarus, Nigeria, Serbia, Hungary, Poland.** Surveys show that the social status, age and level of education of prostitutes are very diverse.

The **findings of the police** confirm the information that due to the large number of persons providing sexual services, **prostitution is voluntary** in almost all cases. Many people actively offer themselves as „occasional“ prostitutes and respond to job offers in erotica, presented in the press or on the Internet. It is clear from the surveys that a wide range of people engage in prostitution at various social, age and educational levels. In 2019, Czech, Slovak, and Romanian women were identified as the most common prostitutes during inspections.

The situation in the regions described by individual Regional Directorates of the Police of the Czech Republic in 2019 is given below.

The prostitution scene in the territory of the capital city of Prague has undergone slight changes. There are no new establishments focused on providing sexual services. Prostitution in apartments remains a problematic phenomenon. Prague 1 is the area with the largest concentration of public houses in the capital. Detection and investigation of moral offences in this environment are challenging mainly due to the attitude of all involved – the damaged, suspects, clients of prostitutes who are not motivated to give a credible statement. Most women providing sexual services in public houses are Czech citizens. The incidence of street prostitution is minimal and is concentrated mainly in Prague 2 – Charles Square and the adjacent streets.

Findings of the Regional Directorate of the Police of the Czech Republic of the Central Bohemian Region show that prostitution and its offering continue to move and be realized in the Internet environment, primarily through Internet profiles on various dating sites or portals for discussion. In night clubs and other places within the Central Bohemian Region where prostitution could occur, random inspections were carried out in cooperation with

the Customs Administration and the Foreign Police. In the past year, no criminal activity was investigated in the given area. Prostitution is not organised within the region, and it is rather occasional. Therefore, it is evident that if trafficking in human beings for prostitution occurs, it is very latent.

In the South Bohemian Region, providing sexual services privately (in rented private apartments) is growing, and services are offered through paid advertising sites. This area is difficult to monitor; the police have virtually no possibility of entering private premises without a court order associated with an investigated criminal case. In 2019, 34 night clubs were operational in the region, focusing on paid sexual services.

In comparison with 2018, further stagnation of prostitution and the centralization of prostitution into larger and „announced“ enterprises are evident throughout the territory of the South Moravian Region, especially in Territorial Department Znojmo and the Municipal Police Directorate Brno. There have been no significant changes in street prostitution, and this activity is somewhat declining. For a long time, the disappearance or restriction of the operation of some entertainment night clubs in the territory of Brno, where prostitution was performed, has been recorded. There has been a shift in providing sexual services to the private sector (apartments, private houses). Due to the disappearance of night clubs and the large turnover of girls in private houses, information on the approximate number of prostitutes in the territory of the Regional Directorate of the Police of the South Moravian Region is currently unknown.

The findings of other regions also show that prostitution is more often carried out in private houses than in clubs, and clients are obtained through the Internet and social networks.

The **Rozkoš bez rizika** organisation's data show that **in 2019, the organisation provided health, social and therapeutic services to sex workers in 12 regions of the Czech Republic**. They cooperated with **2,054 natural persons** and provided 4,590 services (within the field program and professional social counselling in counselling centres in Prague, Brno, České Budějovice and Ostrava). **They made 667 field trips**. The topic of a voluntary and involuntary provision of sexual services has been and is always the topic of every contact of R-R staff with their clients. **The organisation usually meets women who provide sexual services voluntarily to address the situations in which they find themselves** (e.g. increasing their income, coping with the break-up, etc.). In 2019, the organisation **did not encounter** a client who would identify herself **as a person in a trafficking situation** or would perceive her life situation in this way both in the field program or in expert social counselling. In isolated cases (several women were providing sexual services in the Ústí nad Labem and South Moravian regions), R-R staff carefully mapped whether women were trafficked or not – this was, for example, a client with a significant intellectual sub-norm who was motivated to work in the sex industry by her boyfriend and to whom the woman handed over a considerable portion of her earnings. However, she referred to the situation as a „partnership“ and the man as a „life partner“. **Therefore, in these cases, the R-R staff always possible alternatives to her decision-making alternatives.**

3.2 Situation in the area of solicitation

In 2019, police statistics showed **a total of 37 detected criminal offences of solicitation** under the provisions of Section 204 of the Old Criminal Code, Section 189 of the Criminal Code. A total of 30 cases were solved, 27 persons were prosecuted and investigated (see table part no. 1d).

In the statistics for 2019, MOJ reported **55 recorded cases and 42 convicted persons for the crime of solicitation** under the provisions of Section 189 of the Criminal Code and Section 204 of the Old Criminal Code. The trend concerning the sentences imposed remained unchanged in 2019 when **conditional sentences exceeded** (37) the unconditional ones (4). In one case, there was a waiver of punishment.

3.3 Situation in the area of illegal employment of foreigners

In 2019, compared to 2018, there was a decrease **to 15 detected criminal offences of unauthorised employment of foreigners** (21 in 2018). **Three cases were solved, and seven persons were prosecuted.** In connection with this criminal offence, it should be noted that its application is limited due to the reality in the labour law environment, mainly because this provision is linked to the illegal residence of an exploited person or a valid work permit if otherwise required by law and is therefore only applicable concerning national of so-called third countries.

A significant entity in the issue of combating illegal employment of foreigners is also the State Labour Inspection Office („SLIO“), or its regional labour inspectorates („LI“), which perform inspections in the field of compliance with the provisions of Act No. 435/2004 Coll., on employment, as amended („Employment Act“), including those that regulate conditions of work performed by foreign citizens in the Czech Republic, compliance with provisions of Act No. 262/2006 Coll., labour act, as amended („Labour Act“), and other legal regulations governing working and wage conditions, and inspections in the area of compliance with health and safety regulations at the workplace. In practice, the most severe violations of labour regulations may have a closer connection with the criminal law, i.e. the crime of trafficking in human beings and minor offences concerning the provision of illegal work.

In 2019, SLIO performed **25 911 inspections in all areas of its inspection scope.** Of this number, it carried out **a total of 9457 inspections in the area of compliance with the Employment Act, of which 8160 inspections focused directly on detecting illegal employment.** Out of the total number of 8160 inspections, **illegal work** was detected in **1035 entities** by regional labour inspectorates.

During inspections, a total of 4342 illegally employed natural persons were detected, **particularly 622 citizens of the Czech Republic, 207 EU citizens and 3513 foreigners,** third-countries citizens. From the point of view of the performance of illegal work of foreigners, in 972 cases it was the performance of dependent work outside the employment relationship, in 3175 cases the performance of work in violation of the issued work permit or without this permit, or in violation of the issued employee card, internally transferred employee card or a blue card or without any of these cards, and in 205 cases

the performance of work by a foreigner without a valid residence permit in the Czech Republic. **It is not possible to add up individual violations as more than one violation can be found for one person.**

Furthermore, inspections of concealed employment mediation have been among the main inspection priorities of SLIO since 2017. In 2019, **a total of 261 inspections were focused on this area, i.e. on concealed employment mediation, which took place at a total of 255 employers.** In 247 cases, they were legal persons, and in 8 cases, they were natural persons. **Deficiencies were found in 201 inspections.** A total of 807 violations of labour law regulations were found, with concealed employment mediation, as defined by Section 5 point g) of the Employment Act, was found in 125 inspected entities. Concealed mediation was also found in another 153 entities as part of inspections primarily focused on another inspection area. Thus, a total of concealed employment mediation in 2019 was found in 278 entities.

In 2019, two regular meetings of the Interdepartmental Body for Combating Illegal Employment of Foreigners („IBCIEF“) took place and two meetings of the working group in connection with the conclusions of the IBCIEF meeting. The authority responsible for IBCIEF is the MLSA.

The following issues were addressed in the meetings and working groups, and the following measures were analyzed:

- The issue of concealed agency employment – employment agencies may mediate employment under the Employment Act’s conditions and based on a permit for employment mediation. In practice, the institute of agency employment continues to be abused, most often in cases where the employment of natural persons is replaced by closed business relationships for their temporary assignment to the user.
- Members of the body were informed about the growing number of administrative deportations due to foreigners’ unauthorised employment in the Czech Republic.
- In 2019, the number of cases of forgery of work permits decreased significantly. The embassies of the Czech Republic address this agenda and duly investigate questionable decisions on work permits.
- From 2020, the Ministry of the Interior, the Police of the Czech Republic and embassies of the Czech Republic will verify information on work permits and information cards in the MLSA information system.

During the negotiations, the IBCIEF proposed suggestions aimed at eliminating undesirable phenomena associated with labour migration to the Czech Republic:

- Pay more attention to the inspection activities of foreigners by the competent control authorities and their coordination in the territory of the Czech Republic so that the occurrence of illegal employment of foreigners is prevented. The inspections of SLIO are targeted, and fines are imposed after considering all the circumstances of the case. Still, they are often so-called paper companies, i.e. business entities

terminate their activities after the imposition of the fine and establish new business entities.

- The MLSA proposed establishing a working group of the IBCIEF focusing on sanctioning employers for enabling the performance of illegal work and the definition of unlawful/undeclared work. In 2019, two working groups took place, within which several measures were proposed for greater success in punishing illegal work. The members voted on the draft measures for further elaboration; the aim is to enforce appropriate measures to address the punishment of companies that allow the performance of illegal work (not only foreigners).

4. INFORMATION ON TRAFFICKING IN PERSONS UNDER THE AGE OF 18

In addition to law enforcement agencies, SLPCH workplaces, which protect the rights and defend the interests of endangered children, also play an essential role in resolving child victims of trafficking in human beings.

The most intensive is the direct work with child victims of trafficking in human beings at the level of OSPOD of the municipal office of the municipality with extended powers, who have the most extensive range of competencies according to the Act on Social and Legal Protection of Children. The social and legal protection agenda is provided at this level 24/7 (on-call outside of office hours).

MLSA annually monitors important statistical indicators on social and legal protection performance, which are processed in the **Annual Report on the Performance of Social And Legal Protection of Children**, with the report reflecting the situation for the previous year (available at <http://www.mpsv.cz/cs/7260>).

From the point of view of trafficking in children, the following areas are monitored in the report:

- the number of children in whom abuse for the production of child pornography was detected or established in the reference year;
- the number of children in whom abuse of prostitution was detected or established in the reference year;
- number of cases of children in which SLPCH filed a criminal complaint with the Police of the Czech Republic or the Public Prosecutor's Office on suspicion of committing a crime against life, health, freedom, human dignity, moral development or property of the child (criminal reports of committing a criminal offence under Act No. 40/2009 Coll., the Criminal Code, specifically under Section 169 – entrusting a child to another person for adoption or other similar reason, Section 193 – abuse of a child for production of pornography).

Other types of commercial abuse of children are not monitored separately within the Annual Report on the social and legal protection performance.

Only cases that have been reported and resolved by SLPCH are registered in the report. The number of detected cases of **abuse of boys for the production of child**

pornography increased in 2019 compared to 2018. The number of detected cases of **abuse of girls for the production of child pornography decreased significantly** in 2019 compared to 2018. The total number of detected cases of child abuse in 2019 **decreased** compared to 2018.

In the monitored year 2019, there was an **increase in the number of detected cases of child prostitution** compared to 2018.

This topic needs further attention, including the issue of child safety in cyberspace.

In terms of age, the **most endangered group** are children in the age category **from 6 to 15 years**. **Girls have a higher incidence of abuse** in terms of gender.

5. SUPPORT FROM ASSISTING ORGANISATIONS

5.1 La Strada Czech Republic, o.p.s.

In 2019, the share of foreigners again prevailed among the organisation's clientele compared to Czech citizens. Clients from the Philippines and Romania had the highest representation. In 2019, the organisation recorded low numbers of people in cases of forced prostitution. **The predominant form of trafficking in human beings was labour exploitation**, which affected all newcomers to the organisation's services. Two cases were associated with a foreign diplomat working in the Czech Republic. **The other two cases were associated with a forced marriage**. The vast majority of clients with **Czech citizenship** admitted to the services of the organisation in 2019 were trafficked **in the United Kingdom**.

In 2019, La Strada provided outpatient or residential social services (i.e. a complex of social services and contact counselling) **to a total of 74 clients**. This is a significant increase compared to the previous year when 60 people cooperated with the organisation. This increase is partly because more clients continued the cooperation started in previous years.

Out of the total number of 74 persons, **47 clients used the complex of social services** (15 women, 29 men and three transgender persons). Of these 47 people, 23 people (14 women and nine men) continued the cooperation started in previous years. **Twenty-seven clients** used the services of **contact counselling**.

In terms of nationality, **29 persons had foreign citizenship**, of which 12 were female and 14 male clients. Other 18 cases were associated with 15 male and three female clients of Czech citizenship. As in the previous years, the most represented group of foreign nationals were citizens of the Philippines (16), Romania (6), Slovakia (3), Ukraine (1), Vietnam (1), Pakistan (1) and Ghana (1).

In the case of citizens of the Czech Republic, the target countries where exploitation took place were the United Kingdom (15), Lithuania (1), the Czech Republic (1), and Ireland (1).

The average age of users of the social services complex has not changed much in the long term. In 2019, the average age of women was 38.6 years, and the average age of men was 37.5 years.

Out of the total number of **18 women** (including the mentioned transgender persons), **15 were trafficked for forced labour, two forced into prostitution, and one woman was trafficked for forced marriage**. Women's forced labour took place most often in cosmetic and nail studios, massage parlours and casinos, or households where they worked as housekeepers and nannies.

All new clients were victims of forced labour and labour exploitation. One case concerned a private housekeeper of a diplomat. We record a combination of labour exploitation and forced marriage in one case.

Employment agencies most often recruited clients of foreign nationality. Czech citizens got into the trafficking situation through acquaintances, or the recruitment often took place in the vicinity and within social services for the homeless. Electronic **means of communication are increasingly being used** for recruitment in the country of origin, be it various discussion forums, social networks or advertisements on the internet job exchanges. **In Asian countries, this is the most potent communication channel**, and the significance of this method of recruitment is gradually increasing in groups of people from rural areas of some other source countries from both the EU and outside the EU.

For most women, **threats of revocation of residence permits** were used. Furthermore, **fear of Czech authorities active in criminal proceedings and illegal residence in the territory was deliberately aroused**. The perpetrators used threats, restrictions on personal liberty and the taking of documents as coercive means. In 10 cases, the perpetrators made their clients agree to a contract prohibiting them from terminating their employment sooner than two years under the threat of a fine of about thousands of CZK. The perpetrators also put pressure on clients in the forms of **fictitious debts** for a trip to the Czech Republic, which justified the collection of wages. Finally, the perpetrators exerted **psychological pressure abusing the difficult life situations of women** who fed their families in their country of origin from their income. The most commonly used coercive measures **for men were restrictions on personal liberty, physical violence, confiscation of documents, denial of medical treatment and, in three cases, forced drug use**. Furthermore, in at least one case, the perpetrators threatened and intimidated the victim's family by harming them. Besides, the perpetrators significantly abused the victims' **dependency on them arising from the language barrier**.

Most clients established cooperation and drew on the organisation's complex social services based on the police's references. A significant number of clients contacted the La Strada SOS line thanks to information obtained from the organisation's field staff or someone in their social environment. Clients were also referred to La Strada through collaborating Czech and foreign NGOs. Persons were also referred by the embassy of the home country of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Czech Republic.

Clients are provided with assistance in the form of finances, material support, support in solving individual needs, ensuring contact with law enforcement agencies, legal advice and legal representation, mediation of medical care and referrals to follow-up services that the organisation itself cannot cover, e.g. psychotherapeutic or addictology services or debt counselling.

As of 30 April 2019, the La Strada Field Program was registered as a social service. Following the service registration, the personnel of the field team was strengthened from the beginning of May 2019, and the number of field trips was doubled, i.e. to two trips per week. For this reason, the number of people contacted in the field also increased compared to the previous year.

In 2019, the La Strada field team carried out surveys in the Central Bohemian Region, Prague. Increased attention was also paid to surveys in the South Bohemian and South Moravian Regions. In terms of environment, these were most often (sorted by frequency): hostels, buildings, massage parlours, hotels, restaurants, farms, exotic food stores, food industry, warehouses and logistic facilities, light (especially automotive) industry and services (especially cleaning services in retail operations and healthcare). Occasionally, networking with organisations and institutions in the regions (NGOs, municipal authorities, municipal and state police offices) and screening in the environment of circuses, fairground operators and live-in domestic workers were also carried out. As in the previous year, there were also trips to the Bělá pod Bezdězem Detention Facility for Foreigners and subsequent identification interviews with potentially trafficked persons (reasonable suspicion of forced sexual services) accommodated in this facility. During the trips, the field team contacted a total of 1316 people from the target group, of which 465 were women (i.e. 35%), as well as 264 people close to the target group (people from the target group and people in employment or personal relationship with people from the target group). The most contacted persons (in order of frequency) came from Ukraine, the Czech Republic, Bulgaria, Romania, Slovakia, Moldova, Vietnam, Poland, Russia, the Philippines, India, Macedonia, Thailand, Uzbekistan, Nepal, Kazakhstan, Hungary, Bangladesh, Mongolia and Georgia. Individuals with the nationality of Egypt, Turkey, Syria, Kyrgyzstan, Indonesia, Belarus and Japan were also contacted.

In 2019, clients from Serbia newly turned to the organisation's SOS line due to their more straightforward access to the labour market thanks to the so-called regime Serbia.

Most often, people turned to the SOS line with contracts in the field of employment law counselling when cases of incorrect conduct of employers repeatedly appeared – mostly employment agencies, both legal and so-called grey, but also companies that were direct employers. Most cases were unpaid wages (even a few months), wage cuts for illegal reasons or other non-compliance with the contract. Another recurring topic was the termination of employment. The employer either put pressure on his employees to stay in employment or, conversely, forced them to terminate their employment against their will. On the border between labour law and legislation concerning foreigners, some problems began to appear on the SOS line with the amendment to Act No. 326/1999 Coll., on the residency of foreigners in the Czech Republic, in 2019. The amendments have put many clients of the line in a situation where they have to choose between working in deplorable conditions or returning to their country of origin. Callers mentioned the various sectors in which they worked. It was often work in automotive component or electronics assembly plants, seasonal work in agriculture (hop harvesting, picking cherries, apples, etc.), on construction sites, in massage parlours, in services, warehouses, etc.

As in previous years, in 2019, a **project was implemented** within the subsidy procedure of the Ministry of Justice entitled **Provision of Legal Information for Victims of the Crime of Trafficking in Human Beings**. Through the project, the target group is provided with legal information concerning, for example, the **rights of victims under the Act on Victims of Crime, as well as the possibility of participating in criminal proceedings against perpetrators of these crimes** (withness, injured, particularly vulnerable victim) **or the possibility of claiming compensation for damage from perpetrators**. The service focuses on helping and supporting victims of crime, which will lead to the gradual return of victims of crime to normal life and on achieving repression against the perpetrators of the crime of trafficking in human beings. In more complex cases where more than one legal action is required, legal assistance is provided repeatedly. In parallel, this cooperation with the clientele enables an explanation of the roles of bodies active in criminal proceedings, an agent or a confidant, and at the same time offers sufficient space for an explanation of the principles and course of criminal proceedings. A positive result is the dispersal of distrust of law enforcement agencies.

La Strada Czech Republic not only focuses on purely domestic cases but often also encounters clients who have been trafficked to other countries, whether from the European Union or third countries. With the help of partners abroad, they have the opportunity to obtain information for clients about the rights of the injured party in criminal proceedings in the countries where the specific case is being resolved. In international cases, the organisation assists in communication with the police, which deals with cases of trafficking abroad. The important point is to assist clients in claiming compensation for damage caused by human trafficking abroad.

La Strada Czech Republic communicates with the authorities in order to **obtain forgiveness of debts** incurred at a time when clients were abroad and could not resolve their debts in the Czech Republic (typically, it is health insurance). **The legal team cooperates with the foreign police, prepares proposals for debt forgiveness by insurance companies and procures other necessary documents**. Individual employees of insurance companies rarely encounter human trafficking, and therefore it is important that they understand the reasons behind the debts of clients. Possible debt forgiveness or at least its accessories is really very helpful for clients in the period of return from the trafficking situation, as it can reach very high amounts with regard to the duration of the trafficking situation.

In 2019, the significant **Justice at Last** project also continued within the La Strada International network. The project, which has been running since 2017, has mapped in detail the possibilities of compensating people who have become victims of trafficking in human beings. The right to compensation is currently internationally recognized. Still, many obstacles discourage efforts to obtain tangible compensation (there may be a lack of awareness of the possibilities, uncertainty about the time and outcome of civil or criminal proceedings, or residence issues). The project produced informative materials, such as handbooks for crime victims in various language versions. The materials state what special rights they have the opportunity to exercise (e.g. the right to free legal aid, the right to prevent contact with the offender, the right to protection during questioning and explanations, the right to be represented by a proxy free of charge or at a reduced fee or

financial assistance to victims of crime). These materials will also be available to anti-trafficking professionals and assisting professionals from relevant organisations and institutions.

5.2 Caritas of the Archdiocese of Prague

As a part of the **Magdala project** in 2019, the Caritas of the Archdiocese of Prague **identified two potential victims of trafficking in human beings** who were provided with comprehensive social services, including accommodation in a secret regime. **Cooperation with two potential victims of trafficking in human beings from previous years continued.** The average age of these persons was 30 years, and they were all Czech nationals. These victims were provided with long-term secret accommodation, professional social counselling, legal counselling, socio-therapeutic counselling, food and material support during the period of cooperation with the Madgala Project.

In 2019, Project Madgala staff worked for a long time with users treated for a psychiatric diagnosis. They also worked with women who were in a situation of prostitution and domestic violence and dealt with the current situation. The Magdala Project focused mainly on returning these people to everyday life, getting out of a difficult life situation and empowering them.

The Magdala Project also provides a field form of services in the regions of the Brno diocese. In 2019, the Caritas of the Archdiocese of Prague paid for the prevention of trafficking in human beings provided in this region. In 2019, the field service worked with 153 users, with **5 of the users being listed as potential victims of human trafficking.** The most frequent localities of field trips were Brno, Olomouc, Břeclav, Kroměříž and Mikulov. The most common nationalities of clients were Czech, Slovak, Romanian and Ukrainian nationalities. Field workers went on trips to sex workers and provided them with crisis intervention, necessary social counselling, spiritual support, and sexually transmitted diseases. The most common problems of users of field services were financial difficulties and debt issues.

5.3 Diaconia of the Evangelical Church of Czech Brethren

Since 2011, Diaconia ECCB – the Centre for National Programs and Services has been implementing a social asylum housing service for men, couples, and women trafficked on the labour market and exploited. **In 2019, the residential asylum housing service was provided to 47 persons.** There were 15 women and 32 men; the average age was 43 years. Most people came from **Bulgaria 31), followed by Ukraine (6), Romania (5), the Philippines (3), Slovakia (1) and the Czech Republic (1).** The most frequently addressed issues of clients were unpaid **wages (19), fraud (11), crisis related to labour exploitation (4), retention of documents (1), victims of crime (7), threatened by trafficking in human beings (5).**

During the year, employees make regular field trips to all locations in the Czech Republic. However, the terrain is preferably focused on mapping risky localities and places where there is a high incidence of foreign workers, and various forms of exploitation may occur. These are mainly hostels, other accommodation facilities, logistics complexes, and they

also turn to former clients who have valuable information about places with a potential risk of exploitation. In 2019, employees made a total of **44 field trips** in the following regions: the Capital city of Prague (13), Central Bohemian Region (9), Pardubice Region (1), Liberec Region (1), Ústí nad Labem Region (3), Carlsbad Region (1), Pilsen Region (1), Vysočina Region (3), South Moravian Region (11), South Bohemian Region (2). **Approximately 400 people were contacted in the field, and more than 3,000 pieces of information leaflets were distributed to hostels and institutions throughout the Czech Republic.**

In 2019, the field crisis assistance service assisted 198 clients nationwide. There were 85 clients in Prague, 14 clients in Brno and 99 clients in Pilsen. There were 78 women and 120 men. Most people were from Bulgaria (177), followed by Ukraine (9), Romania (7), Slovakia (2), Kyrgyzstan (2) and Latvia (1). **Of these persons, three persons were endangered by trafficking in human beings.**

Employees of the Diaconia's Centre for National Programs and Services try to solve the problems of exploited persons with a comprehensive approach. An integral part of this work is assistance in exercising rights – securing documents, mediation of legal aid and possible assistance in criminal proceedings.

Clients of the services are mainly citizens of Bulgaria, Romania and Ukraine who work **without an employment contract, based on verbal agreements, or have employment contracts that are often not in accordance with the Labour Act.** They are usually very simplified, only exceptionally translated into the employee's native language. Instead of standard contracts, agreements on work performance or agreements on work activities are also usually concluded. A common issue is their chaining.

Many disputes between an employee and an employer also arise **due to a language barrier.** The Diaconia staff encounter that the employee misunderstands the employment contract or agreement; they know from the interview the amount of the maximum salary, which they then expect.

The application of excessive deductions from wages for services, including accommodation, meals, work equipment, administrative acts, fines for misdemeanours and alleged damages caused to the employer etc., is also repeated.

Another widespread issue is the non-payment of wages for the last month. The employer often relies on the employee leaving for the country of origin and no longer collecting the paychecks, even if there is an oral agreement that the money will be sent to the employee's country of origin or the employee's bank account, but will not be sent.

Furthermore, **employers do not issue payslips to their employees.** They do not have an overview of whether they have been reimbursed for hours worked, whether they have been paid for overtime work, holidays etc. There was also a case where the employer demanded the signing of a retroactive overtime agreement for 500 hours a year, with the provision that the employee will then receive payslips for the past year.

Misunderstandings were also noted in cases of incapacity for the work of an employee. The employer abuses the employee's ignorance of their rights and obligations. In such a case, they try to get rid of them as soon as possible, often violating the Labour Act.

The equally severe problem is that employers do not issue output documentation to employees after termination of employment (credit report, termination of employment, confirmation of taxable income).

The issue is the complete unpreparedness of employees for possible problems. They sign documents whose content they do not read or do not understand the content due to the language barrier. They do not search for the full name or contact details of the employer or the coordinator. **The moment they turn to the social services to claim their rights, they cannot provide necessary data that could to identify the employer and the conditions of the employment relationship.** There may be cases where an employee signs a contract with a company whose representatives they will never meet, work for another company, and a completely different company send them their wages.

The recruitment of workers is very often done orally in the countries of origin and through the advertising of transport companies, which also provide contact with „employers“.

6. FINANCIAL RESOURCES

6.1 Finances provided by the Ministry of the Interior of the Czech Republic

The Ministry of the Interior funds the Program for the Support and Protection of Victims of Trafficking in Human Beings. **In 2019, CZK 1,539,752 was spent** on services under this Program, including preventive activities.

6.2 Finances provided by the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs of the Czech Republic

In 2019, the MLSA provided subsidies to organisations whose target group are mainly victims of trafficking in human beings in the total amount of CZK 13,448,396. An overview of the funds provided to these organisations in 2019 is provided in the table section.

It should be noted that the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs also supports several other organisations within the subsidy procedure for the provision of social services, which list victims of human trafficking as one of the target groups. For an overview of the number of these services, see the table section.

Child victims of trafficking can be classified as abused, exploited and neglected children, and registered service providers play an essential role in helping this target group. Every year, the MLSA announces a subsidy procedure to support social services for their providers, regardless of their legal form. The total allocation depends on the condition of the state budget. In recent years, it has been around CZK 8 billion. This subsidy procedure is implemented based on Section 101a and Section 104 of the Social Services Act.

7. PREVENTION AND EDUCATION

The following chapters contain information on educational activities, research, awareness-raising activities, information campaigns, and coordinated activities in the Czech Republic and at the international level.

7.1 Education

In 2019, educational activities focused on trafficking in human beings were organised in cooperation with state institutions and NGOs from the Czech Republic and collaboration with partners from the international environment. The aim was to inform about the Ministry of the Interior's activities in the area of trafficking in human beings, about the functioning and streamlining of the Program, possibilities of support and protection of victims and current trends in trafficking in human beings. The main topic was to inform about the options and ways of identifying potential victims by relevant professional groups who may encounter these cases in the profession.

Police training

In 2019, police officers participated in **international training** for trafficking specialists from Central European countries, provided by the **National Crime Agency of the United Kingdom**; seminars entitled **Cross-border cooperation in compensation for victims of trafficking in human beings** within the Justice at Last project (La Strada International), to develop standard capabilities and capacities to address cross-border cooperation in compensation for victims of trafficking in human beings; seminar entitled **Trafficking in human beings – modern slavery – Partnerships, what works, how can I contribute**. The last-mentioned expert meeting was focused on exchanging information and experience on current trends in the development and functioning of organised crime groups focused on trafficking in human beings in other EU countries and methods of combating them.

Police officers from the Department of Trafficking in Human Beings and Illegal Migration, NOCA, with a higher level of English language knowledge, participate in the educational activities of the European Agency CEPOL through education and training, in the form of e-learning courses – so-called webinars focusing on trafficking in human beings and related issues.

In the given year, four **expert meetings took place within the Framework of the Europol EMPACT THB**, where current information is solved, and successful cases on trafficking in human beings are presented. One of the expert meetings was focused directly on **financial investigations and securing values connected with the crime of trafficking in human beings**. The meeting focused on exchanging information between anti-trafficking experts, financial investigation specialists and supervisory public prosecutors on improving the results of financial investigations as part of combating trafficking in human beings and breaking down the criminal structure by gathering evidence and increasing the secured values from the illegal activity.

Every year, NOCA specialists also take part in lectures focused on trafficking in human beings in the training of police officers in the **specialization course of the National Anti-**

Drug Central of the Criminal Police and Investigation Service of the Police of the Czech Republic.

The experts from the Police Regional Directorates regularly participate in the so-called Instructional-methodical Employment organised by the Bureau of the Criminal Police and Investigation Service, where the main trends and forecasts of developing the criminal activity of trafficking in human beings and prostitution are discussed.

Judicial training

Judicial Academy, in cooperation with the Council of Europe, offers a certified e-learning course **Combating Trafficking in Human Beings**, which is intended for judges, public prosecutors and all other legal professionals involved in combating and prosecuting trafficking in human beings and, in addition to national legislation, includes and analysis of the Council of Europe Convention on Action against Trafficking in Human Beings, the relevant case-law of the European Court of Human Rights, other international instruments and national examples of best practice for the protection of victims of trafficking. The introductory seminar took place on 2 December 2019, and the end of the course was scheduled for the end of March 2020.

On 18 – 20 November 2019, a seminar focused on organised crime and the **establishment of joint investigation teams** took place at the Judicial Academy in Kroměříž. In addition to other presentations and discussions, a representative of the Department of Trafficking in Human Beings and Illegal Migration NOCA presented a case of trafficking in human beings, where a joint investigation team with British police officers, specifically the Greater Manchester Police, was used.

Other educational activities

At the beginning of 2019, La Strada Czech Republic implemented a two-day **training for intercultural workers of the Brno City Municipality entitled „Labour Exploitation – Practice and Legislative Context“**. The training focused on the issue of labour exploitation, unpaid wages and poor working conditions. The aim was to provide the employees with practical advice on how to proceed in specific situations and to pass on the experience of employees and lawyers from La Strada Czech Republic. Theoretical information was placed in a legislative context, followed by recommendations and practical experience on how to communicate with trafficked and exploited persons.

Furthermore, La Strada Czech Republic organised a three-hour training for the NGO Rozkoš bez rizika. The training was focused primarily on **identifying a trafficked person in the field** and the associated possibility of liberating a person from such an environment. Part of this training was also the mutual exchange of practical experience. An eight-hour accredited seminar in Hradec Králové was designed for social workers and curators of municipalities from the Hradec Králové Region. Social workers were familiarized with the legislation related to trafficking in human beings. They were acquainted with the process of identifying a trafficked person and the activities of La Strada, including a detailed description of services.

The issue of trafficking in human beings is always an integral part of **consular education**. The Ministry of the Interior provides lectures devoted to this issue. Consular education

takes place on several levels. The necessary level of consular education is the so-called pre-departure training, which is implemented in three-week courses. As in previous years, in addition to representatives of the Ministry of the Interior, representatives of the IOM also took part in the lectures in 2019. The lectures focused on getting acquainted with the forms and manifestations of trafficking in human beings, with the possibilities of helping victims of trafficking in human beings and support systems. Consular staff were also informed about the options for the Embassy to cooperate with relevant organisations that deal with trafficking in human beings and can provide follow-up assistance to victims if necessary.

7.2 Prevention

With the financial support of the Ministry of the Interior, extensive preventive and information activities on trafficking in human beings are carried out every year. The preventive activities of the Program also include professional social counselling for potential victims of trafficking in human beings and crisis assistance.

The Czech Republic has joined the first **pan-European prevention campaign** set up by the European Crime Prevention Network (EUCPN) to **inform potential victims of trafficking that they have their fundamental rights throughout Europe**. The campaign was launched on the European Day against Trafficking in Human Beings, which falls on 18 October. As a part of the campaign, the EUCPN has created videos, leaflets and posters to alert potential victims that they have their rights and opportunities to help and protect them across Europe. Flyers and videos for the Czech Republic were published in three language versions: **Czech, English and Russian**³. In addition to the Ministry of the Interior, preventive materials were also disseminated through the Police of the Czech Republic and the NGOs La Strada, Diaconia of the Evangelical Church of Czech Brethren and the Caritas Czech Republic.

In 2019, La Strada Czech Republic organised **21 seminars** as **primary prevention in Prague and the South Moravian and South Bohemian regions**. Similarly to last year, these activities were aimed at **young people entering the labour market**. Around 354 students from nine different schools and facilities were trained. The reason for the choice of these regions was the registered occurrence of exploited and trafficked persons in these areas. Primary prevention activities were financially supported by the Ministry of the Interior of the Czech Republic and took place at high schools, vocational schools, higher education schools and one university. Furthermore, it was **possible to organize primary prevention in an educational institution and children's home**. Juveniles living in these facilities can be **much more vulnerable to exploitation** or trafficking in human beings.

Information and preventive materials of La Strada Czech Republic for trafficked persons were also revised (for example, stickers, other information leaflets etc.). **These materials were also distributed during field trips** to localities where, according to the organisation's analyses, trafficking in human beings could occur (which are most often

³ Materials available at <https://prevencekriminality.cz/resort-vnitro-se-opet-pripojil-k-evropskemu-dni-boje-proti-obchodovani-s-lidmi/>.

places with a large concentration of manufacturing or construction companies, accommodation facilities, etc.).

In October/November/December, La Strada Czech Republic implemented a preventive **CityLight campaign** financially supported by the Ministry of the Interior of the Czech Republic. The sites were selected primarily with regard to the possible occurrence of this phenomenon. The persons who could be endangered by trade or are already traded, and the general public was provided with the necessary information and contacts in this way. As part of the campaign, advertising space was used in Brno near the train station (in the underpass), and České Budějovice near the shopping centre near the bus stops. During this time, the organisation's crisis telephone line was promoted in these places on 10 CityLight areas. In the South Bohemian and South Moravian regions, a targeted campaign was also launched to raise awareness of the La Strada SOS line and opportunities for assistance. In addition to the above-mentioned CityLight campaigns, there was also a press campaign in the weekly 5+2 in both regions. It is the most-widely read free weekly distributed press outlet, the equivalent of the Prague Metro. In four editions, a third of the page was devoted to the line. These were the visuals „building“ and „field“. The number of readers of one edition in the South Bohemian Region is 54 000 and in the South Moravian Region 131 000. In total, we speak about almost 400 000 readers in 2019.

During 2019, 8,384 pieces of prevention and information materials of La Strada Czech Republic were purposefully distributed in the field, containing the organisation's offer of services with contacts and the so-called self-identification of a trafficked person.

The lectures of the staff of the field team of the Archdiocesan Caritas were focused on the sensitization and prevention of trafficking in human beings. The target groups for the lectures was young people and seniors.

Preventive activities by the Police of the Czech Republic were carried out through cooperative control actions and their coordination in the environment of interest.

The EMPACT EUROPOL THB action days took place for both labour exploitation and sexual exploitation. These action days are organised simultaneously in all the EU Member States, and the premises and places where trafficking in human beings may occur are inspected. Warehouse operations, production plants, agricultural operations and others were inspected during the action days focused on labour exploitation. During the action days focused on sexual exploitation, inspections took place in night clubs, bars and other places with the assumption of prostitution. During both events, knowledge important for preventing, detecting and documenting criminal offences of trafficking in human beings under Section 168 of the Criminal Code and solicitation under Section 189 of the Criminal Code, identifying their perpetrators and preventing these criminal offences was acquired. In addition to the NOCA, labour inspectorates, specialists of regional directorates for human trafficking and regional departments of the foreign police.

The state administration bodies of the MLSA act preventively against trafficking in human beings in the Czech Republic and abroad, especially by raising public awareness of rights and obligations, risks and opportunities to deal with adverse life situations associated with employment (including foreign workers) in the Czech Republic. This is done mainly through

Internet portals such as the **Integrated Portal of MLSA**, the **website of the MLSA/Labour Office of the Czech Republic** („LO CR“), **EURES** (European Employment Services), **State Labour Inspection Office**, **www.cizinci.cz**, **www.pracevcr.cz**, etc.

Representatives of the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs continuously provided personal and telephone consultations to interviews in 2019 and actively participated in events – seminars and conferences, in which they passed on current information to the professional and general public in connection with the potential occurrence of illegal employment of foreigners in the Czech Republic.

In cooperation with the Ministry of Industry and Trade, the Ministry of the Interior and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs holds regional awareness-raising seminars on economic migration for employers who plan to employ foreigners in the Czech Republic.

As part of the prevention of illegal forms and support of legal forms of labour migration, representatives of the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs participated in preparing and discussing European measures related to the European Platform for Combating Undeclared Work at the EU level.

8. LEGISLATIVE AMENDMENTS AND COURT JUDGMENTS IN CASES OF TRAFFICKING IN HUMAN BEINGS

For the sake of greater clarity, we divided this section into national and international legislation.⁴

8.1 National legislation

In 2019, legislative measures with a direct impact on foreign employment were adopted within the Framework of Act No. 176/2019 Coll., amending Act No. 326/1999 Coll., on the residence of foreigners in the territory of the Czech Republic and amending some acts, as amended, and other related acts (effective from 31 July 2019).

Amendments to the Employment Act with an impact on foreign employment:

- The possibility of including vacancies in the central register of vacancies available to employee card holders and the central register of vacancies available to blue card holders after only ten days (instead of 30), based on assessing the labour market situation by the regional branch of the Labour Office.
- The information obligation on the commencement and termination of placement to perform work in the territory of the Czech Republic towards the Labour Office of the Czech Republic and the registration obligation was transferred from the user to the employer.
- Facilitating access to the labour market for family members of researchers, where no time limit for access to the labour market of an EU Member State applies.

⁴ The material for this report in this section has been updated to March 15, 2020.

- Authorization of the Police of the Czech Republic, the Ministry of the Interior, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and embassies of the Czech Republic to obtain information on work permits issued by the Labour Office's regional branch and on written information of employers against the Labour Office.
- Amendments to the Act on the Residence of Foreigners with an impact on foreign employment:
- The possibility to stay for up to 9 months to find a job or start a business for students after completing their studies in the territory and for researchers who complete their research activities.
- Extension of the definition of an unreliable employer to a user, a legal or natural person to whom a foreigner is temporarily assigned by an employment agency based on an agreement concluded between the employment agency and the user according to a special legal regulation is also considered an unreliable employer.
- Extension of the authorization of the Police of the Czech Republic, during the residence check, the police are entitled to require the foreigner's employer or the user for whom the foreigner performs work to submit a document proving the legitimacy of the foreigner's gainful activity.
- Extension of the requirements for the application for the issuance of an employee and blue card, in the case of agency employment, a document containing the name, surname or birth surname, citizenship, date and place of birth and residence of the foreigner, type of work as a temporary employee to perform, the site of work of the user and the name and address of the user.
- Restrictions on the possibility of changing the employer of the employee card holder.

Besides, an Extraordinary Work Visa was introduced in the event of an exceptional shortage of workers on the labour market in a particular sector or profession or in the event of an emergency. The amendment to the Act on the Residence of Foreigners in the Czech Republic launched new government programs for economic migration.

Within the Qualified Employee Program, a wage criterion for the inclusion of a vacancy was introduced, at the level of min. 1.2 times the guaranteed wage corresponding to the relevant group of work according to Government Decree No. 567/2006 Coll., on the minimum wage, on the lowest levels of the guaranteed wage, on the definition of the difficult working environment and the amount of supplement to the wage for work in a difficult working environment.

In the legislative process, there is a draft law amending Act No. 435/2004 Coll., on employment, as amended, which proposes establishing a public list in which employers who have committed an offence of illegal work and disguised employment would be registered.

In the legislative process, there is a draft law amending Act No. 435/2004 Coll., on employment, as amended, which proposes the creation of a misdemeanour to enable a child to perform dependent work.

There is a draft law amending Act No. 435/2004 Coll., on employment, as amended, in the legislative process. It is proposed to punish also the user for whom the perpetrator of disguised mediation commits the offence.

There is a draft law amending Act No. 435/2004 Coll., on employment, as amended, in the legislative process, in which further measures are proposed to regulate the establishment and activities of employment agencies.

In the legislative process, there is a draft law amending Act No. 435/2004 Coll., on employment, as amended, in which it is proposed to extend the liability for the imposed fine under the provisions of Section 141a of Act No. 435/2004 Coll., on employment, to all types of illegal work.

All victims of crime are covered by the government proposal amending Act No. 104/2013 Coll., on international judicial cooperation in criminal matters, as amended, and some other acts, which address, inter alia, practical problems arising from the application of Act No. 59/2017 Coll., on the use of funds from property criminal sanctions imposed in criminal proceedings, which should, among other things, contribute to a higher use of the possibilities that Act No. 59/2017 Coll. bears (it is proposed, for example, in proceedings on extraordinary remedies to grant the Supreme Court the authority to suspend the disposal of forfeited or confiscated property in criminal proceedings, it is explicitly stated that part of the decision imposing a property criminal sanction is instructing the damaged party to seek satisfaction of their property claim pursuant to Act No. 59/2017 Coll., the period after which the property is considered unsaleable pursuant to Act No. 59/2017 Coll. to submit a copy of the final decision imposing a property criminal sanction to the Ministry of Justice even after the expiry of the deadline for submitting an application pursuant to Act No. 59/2017 Coll., etc.). This proposal is currently being discussed as a document for discussion at a sitting at the Chamber of Deputies No. 699.

8.2 International legislation

In 2019, no changes in international law were reported.

8.3 Court judgments

Statistics of the Ministry of Justice show a total of **8 cases of trafficking in human beings** in 2019. Under the provisions of Section 168 of the Criminal Code, **a total of 12 persons were convicted**. In terms of regional distribution, these cases fall within the local jurisdiction of 5 regional courts, namely the **Regional Court in Hradec Králové, Brno, Ústí nad Labem, Pilsen and the Municipal Court in Prague**.

All judgments under Section 168 of the Criminal Code in 2019 concerned trafficking in children **for sexual exploitation** (i.e. Section 168 paragraph 1 point a) of the Criminal Code and Section 168 paragraph 2 point d) of the Criminal Code in 7 cases).

Below are two cases to illustrate, including selected parts justifying the type and length of the sentence imposed.

8.3.1 Case study No. 1 – 3T5/2018 (Regional Court Pilsen)

Victim: juvenile female, CR citizen.

Perpetrator: male, the CR citizen, repeatedly punished by a court.

Means of coercion: emotional coercion, extortion.

Modus operandi: the perpetrator persuaded the victim to have sexual intercourse, on the pretext of helping her aunt, with whom she had a strong emotional relationship, and then under threat of telling her aunt, contrary to reality, that the victim wanted to have sexual intercourse with him. The victim thus complied with the offender and provided sexual services according to the offender's instructions for a fee, which she passed on to him. The victim believed that this would be an isolated matter. Still, the perpetrator demanded that she continue to engage in prostitution while fleeing the children's home and staying in a hostel with the defendant or relatives. As a result, the victim suffered severe health damage in the form of post-traumatic stress disorder with psychotic symptoms, manifested by sleep disorders, frightening dreams, paranoid delusions and hallucinations, anxiety and depression, which significantly affects the victim in everyday life. The perpetrator purchased pervitin, heroin and morphine for the money obtained by prostitution, which he subsequently provided her with.

Duration of exploitation: at least five months.

Sanction: imprisonment for 11 years. The Regional Court also decided within the adhesion proceedings on the offender's obligation to compensate the injured party for non-pecuniary damage of CZK 200,000. With the rest, the damaged party relied on proceedings in civil matters. (However, the judgment in the non-pecuniary damage was overturned by the Supreme Court, see below.)

Selected parts of the justification: in considering the type and amount of the sentence, the court took into account, in particular, the nature and gravity of the offences. The perpetrator committed two severe crimes in their qualified form (in addition to trafficking in human beings, also illicit production and another handling of narcotics and psychotropic substances) and continued to commit trafficking in human beings for a long time. Furthermore, the perpetrator's acts were aggravated because he abused both the emotional addictions of the victim on her aunt, who essentially replaced her mother and the dependence of the victim on addictive substances. The exploitation of victim by prostitution, which was also the motive for the act, meant a certain financial income for the perpetrator who did not work himself and used it to obtain drugs. The court did not find the existence of mitigating circumstances in the case of this perpetrator.

Both the perpetrator and the victims filed an appeal against the verdict. The perpetrator directed his appeal both to the guilty verdict and the sentence and the related verdict on the obligation to pay damages. The damaged party objected to the incorrectness of the statement on compensation for non-pecuniary damage in money, as she demanded compensation of CZK 1,000,000 and was awarded compensation for non-pecuniary damage of CZK 200,000 within the adhesion proceedings in civil law. The High Court in Prague rejected the appeal of the damaged party. However, it found the offender's appeal to be justified for reasons other than those objected to by the offender. The only reason

which led the Court of Appeal to set aside the judgment under appeal and re-give it was to find that the judgment under appeal did not contain a time-limit on the duration of post-traumatic stress disorder in the damaged party, which was found to be a material defect and needed to be remedied.

Subsequently, the offender filed an appeal with the Supreme Court, which annulled the judgment of the High Court in Prague, in a statement ordering the offender to compensate the injured party for non-pecuniary damage of CZK 200,000 and in the statement by which the damaged party was referred to civil proceedings with a reminder of the claim for non-pecuniary damage. Simultaneously, the previous judgment of the Regional Court in Pilsen was annulled in the same statement. It again ruled that it referred the damaged party, with her claim for non-pecuniary damage in money, only to proceedings in civil matters. This is because the decision of the Court of Appeal on the asserted claim of the injured public prosecutor described as unreviewable, as it was not clear from the adhesive statement or in connection with the reasoning of the judgment what kind of claim compensated the damaged party. The public prosecutor also found the amount of the claim granted by the damaged party by the court of the first instance to be insufficiently substantiated.

8.3.2 Case study 2 – 1T2/2018 (Regional Court Ústí nad Labem)

Victim: 5 women, of which 3 underaged, CR citizens.

Perpetrator: male, disabled pensioner, CR citizen.

Means of coercion: he treated his victims as good friends. He provided them with material benefits, choosing girls who had no family background to immediately commit them to specific services.

Modus operandi: the perpetrator contacted the victims with the knowledge that in some cases, these were persons under the age of 18 and offered and arranged brigades consisting first of pole dancing in nightclubs and later of providing sexual services. He also participated in their transport to the destination and required a certain share of the victims' income received as a fee for transportation, clothing and brokerage. He committed this conduct while being aware of the danger of the negative influence of his behaviour on the development of aggrieved underaged girls, whom he knew were attending school. He supported them in adopting undesirable life habits, using weakened ties between these girls and their parents, and he was aware that the development of girls might be affected in the future in the direction that they will behave promiscuously and lead a parasitic way of life. He also allowed the girls to sleep over or live in the apartment repeatedly.

Duration of exploitation: from approximately May 2016 till at least the end of October 2016.

Sentence: imprisonment for 6 years.

Selected parts of the justification: the perpetrator regretted his actions; however, he downplayed its seriousness, did not fully realize its harmfulness and only reluctantly admitted its criminality. In his defence, he expressed disappointment with people from his surroundings, he tried to help the damaged girls, and by their actions, he felt betrayed and hurt.

The perpetrator took care of people in a difficult social situation (people living on the street, unemployed, poor people, drug addicts, prostitutes) and, on the one hand, helped them provide their necessities, i.e. housed them with food, provided them with food and tried to provide many of them a legal livelihood. On the other hand, he committed (or could have committed) crime on many of these girls, whom he helped in this way too.

The perpetrator filed an appeal against the first instance court's judgment, which was, however, rejected by the High Court in Prague.

9. PARTNERSHIP

9.1 Partnership within the Czech Republic

This chapter provides examples of cooperation at both the strategic and operational levels.

In 2019, the **Interdepartmental Coordination Group for Combating Trafficking in Human Beings (ICG)** was summoned twice. Since the last meeting and the news from the international environment, the activities of individual organisations were addressed at the meeting. The role of labour inspectors in identifying victims of trafficking in human beings and the change in the composition of the ICG or the involvement of other entities in the ICG was also discussed. The fulfilment of tasks arising from the National Strategy for Combating Trafficking in Human Beings in the Czech Republic for 2020 – 2023 was also evaluated at the meeting.

It is also necessary to mention that the cooperation between individual bodies took place outside of the ICG and the Interdepartmental Body for Combating Illicit Employment of Foreigners.⁵

In organizing and carrying out inspections, the labour inspection authorities cooperated with other state administrations bodies. It is mainly about cooperation with the Foreign Police Service, Customs Offices, the Department of Asylum and Migration Policy of the Ministry of the Interior and the General Finance Directorate. Cooperation with the Czech Social Security Administration in the area of verification of legal affiliation connected with the employment of foreigners also continued and deepened.

During the fieldwork, La Strada Czech Republic developed cooperation with the following entities in 2019: Salvation Army, Diaconia of Evangelical Church of Czech Brethren, Caritas Czech Republic – Prague and local Caritas, Integration Centre Prague, Multicultural Centre Prague (MKC Prague), Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Czech Republic (MFA), Hope, National Organised Crime Agency of the Criminal Police and Investigations Service of the Police of the Czech Republic (NOCA CPIS PCR), Organisation for Aid to Refugees, Association for Integration and Migration, ROZKOŠ bez RIZIKA („Pleasure without Risk“), Facilities for the Detention of Foreigners of the Refugee Facilities Administration of the Ministry of the Interior (RDF RFA) and others.

⁵ Further information on the meetings in 2019 in Chapter 3.3.

9.2 Cross-border cooperation

In 2019, cross-border cooperation continued to operate in both the state and non-profit sectors.

The Czech Republic is involved in structures dealing with trafficking in human beings. In 2019, a representative of the Ministry of the Interior attended a meeting of an informal group of national rapporteurs and equivalent mechanisms on trafficking in human beings, which meets twice a year in Brussels under the auspices of the European Commission. Public prosecutors regularly attend strategic meetings organised by Eurojust on trafficking in human beings and illegal migration. **NOCA experts participated in several expert and strategic meetings of the Europol EMPACT Trafficking in Human Beings project.**

Cooperation between labour inspection authorities within the EU also continued. State Labour Inspection Office (SLIO) is actively involved in the Internal Market Information System (IMI), simplifying the exchange of information between the EU Member States. In 2019, a total of 484 applications were received by SLIO through this system. Of this number, 76 were requests for information, 363 were requests for the handover of documents, including decisions to Czech employers and 45 requests to enforce sanctions imposed abroad. There were also 38 requests for information sent by SLIO to the other Member States, which were mainly related to implementing a specific inspection.

Cooperation also took place through consultations with EURES Advisers within the European Employment Services network in the Czech Republic and abroad. EURES is one of the European Union's leading tools for the smooth functioning of the European labour market. The EURES network consists of over 1000 EURES advisers who are trained in national and European training. Advisers provide information and advisory services to their clients throughout Europe. At present, EURES CR also cooperates intensively with Czech employers who cannot find suitable candidates on the domestic labour market.

In 2019, it was possible to maintain intense and high-quality communication between the NGOs workers and law enforcement agencies, lawyers and non-profit organisations in the UK.

10. PRIORITIES

Given that the Government Resolution No. 502 of 4 May 2020 approved the new **National Strategy for Combating Trafficking in Human Beings in the Czech Republic for the period 2020 – 2023**, the drafters of this report decided not to set any partial priorities for 2020. **Activities of all relevant actors in 2020 will depend on the set tasks.**

In 2020, attention will be paid to the impact of the amendment to the Act on the Residence of Foreigners (Act No. 176/2019 Coll.) on the situation in the area of trafficking in human beings. The amendment stipulated that the employee card holder is not entitled to change the employer earlier than six months after the decision to issue the employee card is lawful. According to NGOs, employers, agencies, and intermediaries began to abuse this amendment soon after it came into force. More often than in previous years, there are

cases where the employer requires employees to pay out of employment (requirement of large financial amounts for the form of termination of employment allowing further residence in the Czech Republic and the issuance of a written document confirming this termination). Besides, working (changes in job classification, compulsory overtime, raising standards, night and weekend shifts) and wage conditions (reducing the hourly rate, decrease in wages etc.) deteriorated. Employee card holders are more willing to tolerate this behaviour because the risk of losing their stay and the money, time and energy invested is too high. Recently, there have also been cases where some people did not receive a wage for their work and had to pay the employer each month an amount corresponding to the number of advance payments for taxes and insurance premiums from the super-gross wage.

TABLE SECTION

1. STATISTICAL OUTPUTS OF THE POLICE OF THE CZECH REPUBLIC

1a – DETECTED, PROSECUTED AND INVESTIGATED CRIMES OF TRAFFICKING IN HUMAN BEINGS IN THE CZECH REPUBLIC IN THE YEARS 2011 – 2019 (UNDER SECTION 168 CC)										
		2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
total detected criminal offences		19	24	18	20	18	22	16	13	20
	solved	11	18	11	14	7	15	11	9	12
	solved subsequently	6	4	5	5	2	2	5	0	4
acts committed										
	under the influence (alcohol and drugs)	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0
	alcohol	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0
	repeat offenders	10	3	11	8	3	7	8	8	3
	minors (up to the age of 15)	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
	juveniles (ages 15 - 18)	0	6	0	4	1	7	1	0	2
prosecuted, investigated persons - total		29	22	25	16	12	23	24	15	24
	repeat offenders	9	5	10	6	2	9	9	4	3
	minors (up to the age of 15)	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
	juveniles (ages 15-18)	0	1	0	3	1	3	3	0	2
	ages 18 - 30	7	13	10	4	1	9	9	8	10
	30 and over	22	8	15	8	9	11	12	7	12
	males	20	15	20	8	6	17	21	11	12

	females	9	7	5	8	6	6	3	4	12
	CR citizens	22	19	23	13	8	22	18	13	18
	foreigners	7	3	2	3	4	1	16	2	6
committed in an organised group										
	detected	5	6	3	2	3	0	4	1	11
	solved	5	4	4	0	2	0	2	1	11
	prosecuted persons	27	8	18	0	5	0	9	9	11
	males	18	6	14	0	3	0	9	7	8
	females	9	2	4	0	2	0	0	2	3
	CR citizens	15	7	16	0	1	0	3	7	8
	foreigners	12	1	2	0	4	0	6	2	3
age of the prosecuted person										
	up to the age of 15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	ages 15-18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	ages 18-30	6	2	9	0	0	0	6	6	1
	over 30	21	6	9	0	0	0	3	3	10

1b – VICTIMS OF TRAFFICKING IN HUMAN BEINGS (UNDER SECTION 168 CC) IN THE YEARS 2016 – 2019				
year/age	male	female	number of persons in groups	total
2016	1	37		38
up to the age of 15	1	2		
15-17	0	6		
18-30	0	28		
31-40	0	1		
2017	4	10	0	14
up to the age of 15	0	2	0	2
15-17	0	8	0	8
18-30	2	0	0	2
31-40	2	0	0	2
2018	0	11	0	11
up to the age of 15	0	4	0	4
15-17	0	7	0	7
18-30	0	0	0	0
31-40	0	0	0	0
2019	4	19	0	23 (18 CZE)
up to the age of 15	0	9	0	9
15-17	0	6	0	6
18-30	0	3	0	3
31-40	0	0	0	0
unidentified persons (no age category)	4	1	0	5

1c - SOLICITATION (UNDER SECTION 204 OLD CC, SECTION 189 CC)

year	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
detected	44	42	52	57	50	36	60	34	37
solved	32	36	46	49	50	33	52	24	30
investigated and prosecuted persons	61	46	44	72	63	35	42	33	27

1d – ILLEGAL EMPLOYMENT OF FOREIGNERS 2011 – 2019 (SECTION 342 CC)

year	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
detected	4	3	2	3	3	6	10	21	15
solved total	0	2	3	2	2	2	1	7	3
investigated and prosecuted persons	0	2	12	3	2	2	10	10	7

2. STATISTICAL OUTPUTS OF THE MINISTRY OF JUSTICE

2a – NUMBERS OF SENTENCED PERSONS AND GIVEN SENTENCES FOR TRAFFICKING IN HUMAN BEINGS UNDER SECTION 168 CC AND 232A OLD CC									
year	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
convicted persons	19	11	19	6	19	8	9	16	12
unconditional sentence	18	10	17	4	12	6	6	13	11
conditional sentence	1	1	2	1	7	2	3	3	1

2b – PERSONS SENTENCED FOR SELECTED CRIMINAL OFFENCES IN 2019									
year 2019		Sec 16 4	Sec 16 5	Sec 16 6	Sec 16 7	Sec 16 8	Sec 18 9	Sec 19 0	Sec 34 2
total criminal offences		0	0	0	0	8	47	0	0
total convicted persons		0	0	0	0	12	34	0	0
victim	child	0	0	0	0	--	--	0	0
	female	0	0	0	0	--	8	0	0
sentence	conditional	0	0	0	0	1	29	0	0
	unconditional	0	0	0	0	11	4	0	0
	up to 1 year	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	1 - 5 years	0	0	0	0	3	3	0	0
	5 - 15 years	0	0	0	0	8	1	0	0
not punished		0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0

2c – SENTENCED PERSONS PURSUANT ACT NO. 140/1961 COLL., CRIMINAL CODE						
year 2019		Sec 204	Sec 209a	Sec 216a	Sec 232a	
Total criminal offences		8	1	1	0	
Total convicted persons		8	1	0	0	
victim	child	--	--	0	0	
	female	5	--	0	0	
sentence	Imprisonment conditionally deferred	8	1	0	0	
	Unconditional prison sentence	0	0	0	0	
	up to 1 year	0	0	0	0	
		from 1 to 5 years	0	0	0	0
		from 5 to 15 years	0	0	0	0
Not punished		0	0	0	0	

3. TRAFFICKING IN HUMAN BEINGS UNDER THE AGE OF 18 (MLSA, FCH-F)

3a – NUMBER OF DETECTED CASES OF CHILDREN ABUSED FOR THE PRODUCTION OF CHILD PORNOGRAPHY AND FOR CHILD PROSTITUTION IN 2018 AND 2019 (MLSA)								
	2018				2019			
Age of the child	child pornography		child prostitution		child pornography		child prostitution	
	boys	girls	boys	girls	boys	girls	boys	girls
up to 1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
from 1 to 3	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0

from 3 to 6	2	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
from 6 to 15	16	86	0	2	30	65	1	3
from 15 to 18	9	35	0	0	4	14	0	4
Total	27	124	0	2	34	80	1	7

3b – OCCURENCE OF ABUSE IN INDIVIDUAL CASES OF CHILDREN ABUSED FOR THE PRODUCTION OF CHILD PORNOGRAPHY AND FOR CHILD PROSTITUTION IN 2018 AND 2019 (MLSA)

	2018				2019			
Occurrence of abuse in individual cases	child pornography		child prostitution		child pornography		child prostitution	
	boys	girls	boys	girls	boys	girls	boys	girls
one-time abuse	18	66	0	0	20	56	1	0
repeated	5	35	0	2	14	22	0	7
not detected	4	23	0	0	0	2	0	0

3c – NUMBER OF DETECTED CASES OF CHILDREN IN THE YEARS 2013 – 2019 (MLSA)

Year	child pornography	child prostitution
2019	114	8
2018	151	2
2017	119	9
2016	66	23
2015	57	15
2014	87	17

2013	33	17
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3d – STATISTICAL DATA ON UNACCOMPANIED FOREIGN MINORS (FCH-F)	
Total unaccompanied minors	47
<i>boys</i>	39
<i>girls</i>	8
<i>up to the age of 15</i>	8
<i>over the age of 15</i>	39
<i>asylum seekers</i>	8
Country of origin	
<i>Afghanistan</i>	27
<i>Albania</i>	1
<i>Armenia</i>	2
<i>China</i>	1
<i>Gambia</i>	1
<i>Guinea</i>	2
<i>Iraq</i>	2
<i>Latvia</i>	1
<i>Hungary</i>	1
<i>Moldova</i>	1
<i>Nigeria</i>	1
<i>Poland</i>	4
<i>Romania</i>	1
<i>Russia</i>	1
<i>Syria</i>	1

Termination of stay	
<i>Escape</i>	28
<i>To family care</i>	8
<i>Other facility</i>	7
RFA	0
<i>Still in FCH-F</i>	4
Average length of stay	119,00

4. STATISTICAL OUTPUTS OF THE MINISTRY OF THE INTERIOR

4a – STATISTICS OF THE PROGRAM FOR THE SUPPORT AND PROTECTION OF VICTIMS OF TRAFFICKING IN HUMAN BEINGS FOR 2019			
2019	Total	Male	Female
Number of victims	15	11	4
Nationality			
CR	8	6	2
Philippines	6	4	2
Slovakia	1	1	

4b – VOLUNTARY RETURNS OF VICTIMS OF THB – FROM/TO THE CZECH REPUBLIC IN 2019			
Country of origin	male	female	total
CR (from Lithuania and Great Britain)	2	0	2

5. STATISTICAL OUTPUTS IN RELATION TO ILLEGAL EMPLOYMENT (MLSA)

5a – NUMBER OF INSPECTIONS CARRIED OUT IN THE AREA OF COMPLIANCE WITH THE EMPLOYMENT ACT AND NUMBER OF DETECTED ILLEGALLY EMPLOYED PERSONS					
year	number of inspections	number of persons detected during illegal work			
		CR citizens	EU citizens	foreigners	total
2016	9 308	760	193	1 337	2 290
2017	9 707	767	234	1 917	2 918
2018	8 840	763	225	3 595	4 583
2019	9 457	622	207	3 513	4 342

6. SUBSIDIES BY MLSA PROVIDED TO NGOs

6a- SUBSIDIES BY MLSA TO ORGANIZATIONS PROVIDING SERVICES MAINLY TO THE TARGET GROUP „VICTIMS OF TRAFFICKING IN HUMAN BEINGS“ IN 2018	
Diaconia ECCB – Centre for National Programs and Services	2 566 461
asylum houses	2 566 461
Diaconia ECCB – West Bohemia centre	2 001 067
field programs	2 001 067
LA STRADA Czech Republic	8 880 868
asylum houses	2 898 320
crisis assistance	2 498 908
expert social counselling	2 195 344
telephone crisis assistance	1 288 296
Total	13 448 396

6b – NUMBER OF SOCIAL SERVICES THAT HAVE A REGISTERED TARGET GROUP OF VICTIMS OF TRAFFICKING IN HUMAN BEINGS AND FURTHER PROVIDE SERVICES ALSO FOR PERSONS UNDER THE AGE OF 18 (2019)⁶

TYPES OF SOCIAL SERVICES	NUMBER OF SERVICES	OF WHICH NUMBER OF SERVICES ALSO FOCUSED ON PERSONS UNDER THE AGE OF 18
asylum houses	14	11
crisis assistance	3	2
low-threshold facilities for children and minors	0	0
expert social counselling	33	4
social activation services for families with children	0	0
social rehabilitation	2	2
telephone crisis assistance	8	5
field programs	7	5
Total	67	29

⁶ Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs maintains a register of social service providers. It is, therefore, possible to find out the numbers of social services as of the current date, not an overview of all services that were provided for a certain period. Information on the numbers as of 2 March 2020 is therefore provided.

USED ABBREVIATIONS

CEPOL	The European Union Agency for Law Enforcement Training
CR	Czech Republic
Diaconia ECCB	Diaconia of the Evangelical Church of Czech Brethren
Diaconia CNPS	Centre for national Programs and Services of the Diaconia ECCB
EMPACT THB	European Multidisciplinary Platform Against Criminal Threats Trafficking in Human Beings
EU	European Union
EUCPN	European Crime Prevention Network
EURES	European Job Mobility Portal
EUROJUST	The European Union's Judicial Cooperation Unit
IMI	Internal Market Information System
IME	Instructional-methodical employment
IOM	International Organisation for Migration
RPD	Regional Police Directorate
La Strada	La Strada Czech Republic
ICG	Interdepartmental Coordination Group for Combating Trafficking in Human Beings
IBCIEF	Interdepartmental Body for Combating Illegal Employment of Foreigners
MLSA	Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs
MPD	Municipal Police Directorate
MOJ	Ministry of Justice
MOI	Ministry of the Interior
MFA	Ministry of Foreign Affairs
NOCA	National Organised Crime Agency
NGO	Non-governmental organisation
UM	Unaccompanied minor
RLI	Regional Labour Inspectorate
THB	Trafficking in Human Beings
BSLPCH	Body for Social and Legal Protection of Children
P CR	Police of the Czech Republic

Program	Program for the Support and Protection of Victims of Trafficking in Human Beings of the Ministry of the Interior
R-R	ROZKOŠ bez RIZIKA, o. s.
CPIS	Criminal Police and Investigations Service of the Police of the Czech Republic
SLPCH	Social and legal protection of children
SLIO	State Labour Inspection Office
TD	Territorial Department
LO CR	Labour Office of the Czech Republic
BCPIS	Bureau of the Criminal Police and Investigation Service of the Police of the Czech Republic
FCH - F	Facility for children - foreigners
Report	Status Report on Trafficking in Human Beings

LEGISLATION

Aliens Act	Act No. 326/1999 Coll., on the residence of foreign nationals in the Czech Republic and on the amendment of certain laws, as amended
OCC	Act No. 140/1961 Coll., (former) Criminal Code, as amended
CC	Act No. 40/2009 Coll., Criminal Code, as amended
Act on Social Services	Act No. 108/2006 Coll., on social services, as amended
Employment Act	zákon č. 435/2004 Sb., on employment, as amended
Labour Act	Act No. 262/2006 Coll., labour act, as amended
SLP Act	Act No. 359/1999 Coll., on the social and legal protection of children, as amended

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*Ministry of the Interior of the Czech Republic
Crime Prevention Department
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