

**NATIONAL STRATEGY FOR
COMBATING
TRAFFICKING IN HUMAN BEINGS IN
THE CZECH REPUBLIC
FOR THE PERIOD 2016 – 2019**

Department of Security Policy and Crime Prevention

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The text did not pass any linguistic or stylistic correction.

EDITORIAL OF THE MINISTER OF THE INTERIOR MILAN CHOVANEC



Trafficking in human beings is a serious violation of human dignity, the intensity of which is increasing worldwide. Fighting this violation of human rights is a difficult task, particularly in a world where borders are increasingly blurring between countries, and where there are still considerable economic disparities between regions. It is the economic profit that is one of the main motivations of the perpetrators of this crime, it is estimated that only within the Czech Republic the proceeds of perpetrators amount to about one hundred million a year. In addition, traffickers abuse the vulnerable position of victims in distress and abuse their trust or addiction. This phenomenon cannot be tolerated in modern society, so it is the task not only of the individual states, but also of the world community, to cooperate in the fight against this crime and to combat it rigorously.

The National Strategy for Combating Trafficking in Human Beings for the Period 2016-2019 is already the fifth strategic document in this area. As a national coordinator of the fight against trafficking in human beings I appreciate the opportunity to influence the fulfilment of the measures set out here and to support the efforts of individual state and non-state actors in the fight against this systematic violation of human rights and interference with human integrity.

Trafficking in human beings can take many forms; in the Czech Republic, we are most often experiencing sexual and labour exploitation, but it is important to constantly monitor the situation in the area and to follow new trends in continuously changing environment and respond to them in a timely manner.

The Czech Republic is unique in many aspects of combating trafficking in human beings and helping victims. In particular, the assistance and return system for citizens of the European Union cannot be compared to any other within Europe and the Czech Republic has been repeatedly commended for it at international level. The Czech Republic already has five final judgments in the area of labour exploitation, which can be considered a success when compared to the number of judgments in this field in Europe. However, despite partial achievements, there is still room for improvement. These areas are subject of the National Strategy for Combating Trafficking in Human Beings¹.

¹ The reports are regularly published on the Ministry of the Interior website in Czech and English, see <http://www.mvcr.cz/clanek/obchod-s-lidmi-dokumenty-924305.aspx>

1. INTRODUCTION

The global goal of the National Strategy for Combating Trafficking in Human Beings in the Czech Republic for the Period 2016-2019:

Reduction of crime of trafficking in human beings

The goal of the National Strategy for Combating Trafficking in Human Beings in the Czech Republic for the period 2016-2019 is to reduce the scope for committing this crime with regard to its current trends, dynamics and development through a system of interrelated measures. For the following period, emphasis is placed on stepping up the offensive and coordinated approach of the relevant state authorities, particularly in the area of detection, due diligence, as well as assistance to victims especially in cases of trafficking in human beings for the purpose of labour exploitation and trafficking in children.

Combating trafficking in human beings is one of the priorities of the fight against organized crime, not only at the national level but also at the international level, where a number of organizations are involved in the monitoring, support and coordination of individual countries. The Czech Republic is also a member of all major organizations and groups focused on this issue (such as the UN, OSCE, EU and the Council of Europe), membership obligations related to these international instruments are continuously and properly implemented into the Czech legal order. This is in particular the UN Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, which is part of the International Convention on Transnational Organized Crime, the OSCE Action Plan against Trafficking in Human Beings and its Amendment of 2013 and the EP and EC Directive 2011/36/EU. In addition, steps have been taken in the past to accede to the Council of Europe's Convention on Action against Trafficking in Human Beings.

The National Strategy for Combating Trafficking in Human Beings in the Czech Republic is based, in particular, on the above-mentioned international instruments and obligations of the Czech Republic and also on the need to coordinate and implement measures against this serious form of crime within the Czech Republic, where cooperation at government level is necessary. The individual goals and measures, including the basic foundations of this strategic document, were prepared in co-operation with stakeholders (e.g. within the Interdepartmental Coordination Group for the Fight against Trafficking in Human Beings, or at the working level in the form of coordination meetings) from both governmental and non-governmental sectors. The National Strategy for Combating Trafficking in Human Beings in the Czech Republic for the Period 2016-2019 (hereinafter referred to as the "National Strategy 2016-2019") builds on the outcomes of the previous strategic document, identifying examples of good practice in individual areas as well as areas requiring improvement.

The implementation of the tasks set out in the National Strategies is traditionally monitored both in the framework of the ICG - which was established in 2008 and has been convened regularly by the Ministry of the Interior at least twice a year since then - as well as in the annual Report on the Status of Trafficking in Human Beings in the Czech Republic. These reports describe in detail the annual situation and are published in Czech and English on the website of the Ministry of the Interior.

2. STRATEGIC VISION

The aim of the National Strategy 2016-2019 is to reduce crime of trafficking in human beings by addressing the problematic aspects of combating trafficking in human beings and emerging trends. The aim of the strategy is to link existing effective tools with new tools that respond to current developments and reflect the issues identified at both national and international levels. The problem of combating trafficking in human beings has been intensively dealt with for many years in the Czech Republic. Thanks to this fact, it can be stated that the Czech Republic not only meets its international

obligations, but the overall setting of instruments and cooperation between individual actors is proving to be effective.

In relation to the recent developments both in the Czech Republic and at international level, understanding of trafficking in human beings for the purpose of labour exploitation seems to be problematic, both from the point of view of interpretation of individual terms and of seeking the boundary between plain violation of working conditions and crime of trafficking in human beings. Although the form of labour exploitation in criminal statistics is less represented, according to information from the Czech Republic and other EU member states, it is equally serious form of human trafficking in human beings that is comparable in its scope to trafficking in human beings for the purpose of sexual exploitation. For these reasons, the National Strategy 2016-2019 focuses on streamlining the legislation in terms of enhancing detection of victims and the subsequent prosecution of offenders by the competent authorities. Another area to be tackled by this strategy is to combat child trafficking, since children are highly vulnerable group of victims whose protection needs to be given special consideration.

Based on the evaluation of the previous National Strategy for Combating Trafficking in Human Beings in the Czech Republic for the Period 2012-2015 (hereinafter "National Strategy 2012-2015"), which is described in detail in the Annex, and in cooperation with key partners within the ICG and working groups established over the past period on specific topics, as well as on the monitoring of the situation at EU level (in particular through the platform of the National Rapporteurs and equivalent mechanisms) the priority areas were identified. In each of the following chapters, these strategic themes will be elaborated and coined into specific goals, that and even more specific tasks in the final part of this document.

Beyond the above-mentioned priorities, the National Strategy 2016-2019 sets a cross-cutting priority for tackling trafficking in human beings – a gender-specific approach to victims of trafficking in human beings, a particularly sensitive approach to victims who have been subjected to particularly serious coercion, as well as specific approach to victims in a more vulnerable situation, such as people from socially excluded localities and migrants.

In the light of the above, the National Strategy focuses on strengthening the authority of the state authorities to make them more sensitive to the detection of human trafficking and to improve their mutual cooperation.

Priority areas for the period 2016-2019

FIGHTS AGAINST LABOUR EXPLOITATION AND REPRESSION OF OFFENDERS

FIGHT AGAINST TRAFFICKING IN CHILDREN

Key tools to achieve identified priorities

The National Strategy 2016-2019 will focus in particular on the development of mechanisms for the identification of victims and the subsequent prosecution of offenders.

In the context of these priorities, several key instruments have been identified for achieving them, namely 1) increasing sensitivity of the actors involved and the general public to the issue of trafficking in human beings and related strengthening of victims' identification; 2) the systematic spreading of awareness regarding this crime, its forms and the system of assistance provided to victims. As far as occurrence of forms of trafficking in human beings that occur only sporadically in the Czech Republic and of forms with which the Czech authorities have only limited experience: 3) coordination of the process in the fight against these "new" forms of trafficking in human beings. Last but not least: 4) strengthening cooperation, not only in the interdisciplinary level, but at all levels (with a focus on strengthening cooperation on the regional level).

3. SUMMARY OF MAJOR DEVELOPMENTS IN THE PERIOD 2012 - 2015

This chapter provides an overview of the situation and major developments in the fight against trafficking in human beings in relation to the Czech Republic in the period 2012-2015. This Chapter is devoted to key events only and their general assessment, detailed information on developments in the fight against trafficking in human beings can be found in our annual reports on the state of trafficking in human beings in the Czech Republic and partly in *Annex no. 1: Tables and charts section*.

- Development in the field of trafficking in human beings proves to be dynamic. This results in difficulties in identifying long-term trends in numbers of identified victims or perpetrators. Statistical data to high extent depend on success rate of Police investigations of this **latent** form of crime, but also on **versatility** of its criminal background. It can be stated that perpetrators often change their modus operandi in relation to courts' case law, responding to used proofs and actions of the Police of the Czech Republic (hereinafter referred to as "P CR"). This trend is visible mainly in the field of labour exploitation, but can be also observed in relation to the so called Nigerian groups of organized crime perpetrating trafficking in human beings for the purpose of sexual exploitation.
- The Czech Republic was also the **source, target and transit country** for the period 2012-2015. Citizens of the Czech Republic were traded in Great Britain, Ireland, Austria, France, the Federal Republic of Germany, Denmark, Finland, the Netherlands, Belgium, Poland, Slovenia and Cyprus. Citizens from Slovakia, Croatia, Romania, Bulgaria, Ukraine, the Russian Federation, Mongolia, Moldova, Vietnam and Nigeria were traded in the Czech Republic. Citizens of the Czech Republic were also traded within the Czech Republic.
- The only **forms of trafficking identified** by the Czech Police remain trafficking in human beings for the purpose of sexual² and labour³ exploitation.

² The term "trafficking in human beings for the purpose of sexual exploitation" means the offense of trafficking in human beings in accordance with Section 168 (1) or (2) a) of Act No. 40/2009 Coll., Criminal Code, as amended by Act No. 306/2009 Coll. (Hereinafter referred to as "CC"); or pursuant to Section 232a (1) or (2) (A) of the Act No. 140/1961 Coll., Criminal Code, as amended (hereinafter referred to as "Old CC"), where the term of trafficked person is used "for sexual intercourse or other forms of sexual abuse or harassment or for the production of a pornographic work, sexual intercourse or other forms of sexual harassment or abuse". This term is introduced in the text for simplification.

- A significant shift from the previous period can be identified in the field of **labour exploitation**, where five cases of trafficking of human beings for the purpose of labour exploitation have resulted in convictions. Cases of **sexual exploitation** have traditionally been more numerous in the statistics of the law enforcement authorities (hereinafter referred to as "LEA"), which was also confirmed in the monitored period 2012-2015. For both forms of trafficking in human beings cooperation of victim with LEA has proven to be crucial.
- The Police has identified between 2012 and 2015 a **total of 226 trafficking victims**, with 28 of them as victims of labour exploitation and 198 as victims of sexual exploitation. Of the total, there were 121 cases of victims under the age of 18⁴. The number of identified victims of the Czech Republic reached the highest number in 2014, when 67 victims of human trafficking were identified and the lowest number of victims was recorded in 2015, when 50 victims of trafficking in human beings were identified. Of the total, 87 were men and 100 women were women⁵.
- In relation to **victims under the age of 18**, the most commonly identified crimes were organization of prostitution and the production of pornographic materials. When assessing statistical data, it is important to take into account the factual definition of trafficking in human beings in Sec. 168 (1), Act No. 40/2009 Coll., Criminal Code, as amended (hereinafter referred to as "CC"), which does not include the means of coercion used by the offender in order to enhance protection of child victims. In practice, it is possible to observe cases of pimping persons under the age of 18, that are classified as trafficking in human beings by law. This setting is fully in line with international standards, and responds to the fact that people under the age of 18 are more vulnerable and, as a rule, more dependent on perpetrators to provide a higher level of protection.
- Over the past period, a **total of 80 cases of trafficking in human beings were detected in the Czech Republic**, while the number of persons prosecuted reached 75. The number of detected cases is generally around 20 per year, with most cases identified in 2012 (24). The extent of the cases in relation to the number of victims identified in the CR depends also on the fact whether the likely victims are identified individually or in a group (the latter prevails in long-term perspective).
- The **number of convicted offenders** was the lowest in 2014, when 6 offenders were convicted, while the highest number of convicted offenders was recorded in 2013 and 2015 with 19 convicted perpetrators. In total, between 2012 and 2015, 55 perpetrators were convicted, of which the majority (40) were men.
- The **modus operandi** used by perpetrators has not changed significantly in relation to the use of violence as a form of coercion in the period under review. The use of subtle forms of coercion and psychological pressure can be observed. Perpetrators use their victims' dependence and distress to control them. Use of violence deemed to serve as a means for meeting the perpetrators' demands or victims' obedience remained a marginal issue, both in cases of sexual exploitation and labour exploitation.
- It can be observed that the ways in which trafficking in human beings for the purpose of **sexual exploitation** has been committed have not changed significantly in the medium-term perspective. In addition to subtle forms of coercion, cases where perpetrators have used threats, physical assault as a means of coercion were recorded. Victims were also forced to use

³ The term "trafficking in human beings for the purpose of labour exploitation" means an offense of trafficking in human beings pursuant to Section 168 (1) or (2) e) CC or Section 232a (1) or (2) (c) an ETS where a trafficked person is used "for forced labour or other forms of exploitation".

⁴ Victims aged 0-14 were recorded in 64 cases, while victims aged 15-17 were recorded in 57 cases.

⁵ In 39 cases it is not possible to identify victims' sex from Police statistics.

narcotics and psychotropic substances, in order to secure their obedience. It has been observed that this crime often concerns people from a socially disadvantaged environment, both on the victim's side and on the perpetrator's side.

- From a geographic point of view, the **incidence of sexual exploitation** can be observed in vicinity to areas where voluntary prostitution has been detected. From geographic point of view, the most significant are border regions with Germany and Austria, and the capital of Prague. In the border districts of the South Bohemian Region, where street prostitution was observed (notably Dolní Dvořiště, Kaplice, České Velenice and Strážný), a shift from street prostitution to prostitution in nightclubs was observed, as the number of nightclubs opened per year (2014/2015) grew by approximately 20%. From the criminal point of view, these were outcomes of activities of organized groups originating mainly in socially excluded localities, with which the trade in narcotic and psychotropic substances is closely connected.
- In cases concerning trafficking in human beings for the purpose of **forced labour** or other forms of exploitation, a typical way of committing this serious crime was to entice the victims in their country of origin under the false pretext of working under good conditions in the Czech Republic. This activity was carried out by organized groups, which functioned as legal recruitment agencies, or legal entities authorized by the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs to mediate work opportunities. The investigations carried out by the Police confirmed that after the arrival of the victim in the Czech Republic, they carried out inferior work, mostly physically demanding, for minimum or no salary. Dependence of the victim on employer or the agency was created by not paying out the whole wage (the so called "debt dependency"). Using fear of losing employment, the disadvantageous position of foreign workers related to the language barrier, their ignorance of the Czech law and their lack of funds was often abused.
- From 2012 to 2015, a total of 71 victims of trafficking in human beings entered the **Program for Support and Protection of Victims of Trafficking in Human Beings of the Ministry of the Interior of the Czech Republic** (hereinafter referred to as "the Program")⁶. During this period, participants of this Program were mostly citizens of Romania, the Czech Republic and Slovakia. The number of victims included in the Program was highest in 2014 (43) and the lowest 2012 (1). In respect of the Program, dynamic development in numbers of victims can be observed. Developments in this area, including in terms of the number of forms of exploitation, depend on Police work, NGO activities, and the interest of identified victims in the Program. Moreover, the numbers of identified victims and their nationality are mainly related to activities of offenders and their scope. For the gender related statistic see annex below.
- **The Program is financed** through tenders in accordance with Act No. 137/2006 Coll., on Public Procurement, as amended, since 2012 (previously it was financed through grants).
- In 2012, Act No. 418/2011 Coll., **on Criminal Liability of Legal Entities and Proceedings against Them**, as amended, entered into force, which also allowed for investigation of cases where the perpetrators were legal entities.
- In 2012, the European Commission adopted the **EU Strategy towards the Eradication of Trafficking in Human Beings 2012-2016**. The document describes the priority areas for the period 2012-2016, with the aim to set a single framework for existing and planned initiatives, to identify priorities and to complement Directive 2011/36/EU.

⁶ For more on the help victims of trafficking see <http://www.mvcr.cz/clanek/obchod-s-lidmi-pomoc-obetem.aspx> .

- In 2013, Act No. 45/2013 Coll. on Victims of Crime, as amended, defines **particularly vulnerable victims** as victims of trafficking in human beings, victims under the age of 18, disabled persons and victims of sex related crimes, or a crime involving violence or a threat of violence⁷.
- The Supreme Court adjudicated in March 2014 (case no. 7 Tdo 1261/2013), that **forced labour** does not necessarily have to result from public law relations (coercion of administrative nature), as the Constitutional Court has previously ruled (case no. Pl. US 37/1993), but also from private law relations. The ruling of the Supreme Court also has a fundamental influence on the interpretation of the **practices related to slavery**, which is part of the notion of **another form of exploitation**, which is further included in Sec. 168 of the CC, based on the transposition of the Directive 2011/36/EU and ratification of the so-called UN Palermo Protocol. Other forms of exploitation, or more specifically practices similar to slavery, have often been perceived very restrictively by the LEAs, as exploitative practices that are, by their seriousness, placed on an equal footing with forced labour. Thus, the victim's personal freedom had to be limited by use of violence like physical obstruction in personal movement, elements of extortion etc. The difference between the notion of forced labour consisted only in the fact that practices similar to slavery (other forms of exploitation) stemmed from private-law relationships. Therefore, the fact that offenders also use subtle (non-violent) forms of coercion was not fully taken into account. Therefore, the Supreme Court's ruling has a positive impact on the practice of LEA.
- **An amendment to the Criminal Code**, which regulates the provisions of trafficking in human beings in Sec. 168, entered into force in 2014, which ensured the compatibility of the Czech legislation with international and European standards related to this issue. This amendment removed the need to demonstrate the so-called tripartite relationship in cases of trafficking in human beings in the form of labour exploitation, as the wording "to be used by others" has been removed and replaced by "to be used".
- In 2014, the **Czech Republic ratified the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children**, that supplemented the United Nations Convention Against Transnational Organized Crime.
- In 2014 there was an increase in the number of victims coming from the Czech Republic in the United Kingdom. The Police reported increased occurrence of new forms of trafficking in human beings related to suspected forced marriages of Czech citizens in the British Pakistani community. In addition, the Police noted difficulty of establishing communication channels when transferring cases to the UK. Following this, a **Czech-British conference on trafficking in human beings was held in Prague in March 2015**, attended by both law enforcement and non-profit organizations from both countries.
- The Czech Republic has acceded to the **Protocol of ILO Convention No 29 on Forced labour**, which deals inter alia with the issues of prevention of forced labour and protection of victims rights, especially in criminal law proceedings, as well as claims for their social rehabilitation and assistance⁸.
- In 2015, the Police Presidium, in cooperation with the Ministry of the Interior, prepared **changes in the Statistical System (ESSK)** taking effect on January 1, 2016, that ensure that nationality of victims will be recorded. Prior to this change, information on

⁷ In addition to the rights attributed by law to all victims of crime are particularly vulnerable victims of certain special rights, namely the right to free assistance, right to avoid contact with the offender, the right to protection during interrogation or an explanation, right to representation agent free or for a reduced fee.

⁸ As of March 31 2016, the proposal is being discussed in the Parliament under numbers SenT 118/15 and SněmT 563/15.

nationality of victims was acquired mainly from the Program data as well as from the aggregated information from the Police, which lacked information on the number of identified victims from the given countries.

- In 2015, the **Council of Europe's Convention against Trafficking in Human Organs**⁹ was signed by the Czech Republic. It should be addressed to the chairpersons of both chambers of the Parliament in October 2016, following the amendment to Act No. 418/2011 Coll., Criminal Liability of Legal Entities Proceedings against Them.
- In December 2015, the **Constitutional Court's judgment no. II ÚS 3626/13** was published. The Constitutional Court commented on the LEA's practice in the case known as "Stromkaři", which is a case from 2009 to 2010, i.e. a case of extensive labour exploitation of foreign citizens in Czech forests. The Constitutional Court overturned the resolution of the Police and the Public Prosecutor for the postponement of the case, and described the conduct of the LEA as incomplete and inconsistent. The case was therefore reopened for scrutiny and further investigation¹⁰.

4. PRIORITIES AND PROPOSALS

The Priority and Proposals section deals with the assessment of the situation in the identified priority areas as well as the four key tools for the coming period of 2016-2019. The following chapters will also provide examples of good practice and objectives from which specific tasks will be drawn in the final part. A detailed description of all activities carried out over the reporting period can be seen in the annual reports on the state of human trafficking in the Czech Republic, so their detailed description will not be included in this document.

4.1. *Combating labour exploitation and punishment of offenders*

Labour exploitation is referred to by international organizations as one of the most problematic forms of trafficking in human beings, especially in terms of its latency. For these reasons and because of the increase in cases and suspicions of this form of trafficking in human beings, both within the Czech Republic and within the EU, the fight against labour exploitation and punishment of offenders was selected as a priority for the coming period. However, despite the prioritization of this form of exploitation, measures to combat sexual exploitation and other forms of trafficking in human beings will not be neglected in the next period.

Labour exploitation is closely intertwined with the economic differences of the regions and the demand for cheap labour, both globally and internally. Against this background, it can be expected that, even with regard to the increasing number of migrants in the European Union, this trend will continue. The fight against labour exploitation therefore requires the involvement of law enforcement agencies in cooperation with other state authorities within a multidisciplinary approach.

Experience from abroad shows that operational techniques are important in cases of labour exploitation, but also the interaction of actors of labour inspection, financial administration or local authorities, as well as the co-operation of trusted witnesses and the provision of necessary evidence. In addition, the Supreme Public Prosecutor's Office has been pointing to the difficulties of proving the knowledge of trafficked persons regarding their future living and working conditions. On the other

⁹ When signing a reservation was made under Article. 30 para. 2, Czech Republic reserves the right to apply Article 5 of the Convention in the case of organs taken from the bodies of the deceased persons only if the perpetrator committed crimes with the intention of enriching himself or another.

¹⁰ The Constitutional Court issued another ruling in this case on February 2 2016 (case no. II US 3436/14), which cancels resolution of the Police.

hand, a certain shift can be seen in the ratio of unconditionally convicted to conditionally convicted, as courts increasingly use unconditional imprisonment.

As part of the Program for the Support and Protection of Victims of Trafficking in Human Beings, it is possible to monitor the increase in the number of cases of labour exploitation in the med-term perspective, especially for the citizens of Romania. In 2014, this development peaked, with 100% of persons included in the Program being suspected victims of labour exploitation.

In the period under review, there was a breakthrough regarding number of convictions concerning labour exploitation. In comparison with the previous period when no cases of labour exploitation were adjudicated, there were five cases between 2012 – 2015 that ended up with conviction. The shift was also noted in the publication "Trafficking in Persons for Labour Exploitation in Theory and Practice" published in the framework of the project "Detecting trafficking in human beings for forced labour". The book contains an analysis of European judgments in cases of labour exploitation and provides a unique overview of the European practice.

Judicial practice in cases of labour exploitation is comparable to developments in other EU Member States. It is also very difficult to prove guilt in cases in which the perpetrators do not use violence against their victims. The Police often finds itself in need for proof, which results also from the reluctance of exploited workers to cooperate with the state authorities. Shortcomings in this area have also been noted by labour inspectors, especially in relation to their ability to properly prove non-compliance with labour law (e.g. violations of the labour agreement (DPP)). However, if the employee's relationship with his / her employer cannot be demonstrated, it is next to impossible for the Police to prove an element of long-term exploitation.

The definition of labour exploitation itself is problematic, not only the interpretation of the specific provision of "other forms of exploitation" but also the distinction between violations of labour law and labour exploitation that would qualify as trafficking in human beings. This information has also been repeatedly confirmed in the European Commission's National Rapporteurs and equivalent mechanisms platform (also referred to as NREMs), where a number of Member States have drawn attention to the problematic interpretation of concepts contained in the definition of trafficking in human beings.

Following the so-called Sanctions Directive no. 2009/52/EC, a new concept of "particularly exploitative working conditions" was introduced into the Criminal Code as a crime of unauthorized employment of foreigners (§ 342 CC). However, this offense only relates to cases of illegally employed or illegally staying foreigners. In Police statistics, this act occurs rarely, and the use of this provision by law enforcement agencies generally appears to be sporadic. In this context, it is therefore appropriate to analyse the extent to which the Sanctions Directive has been transposed into the legal order and also to analyse the possible options for revising this provision.

Good Practice Example: Roundtables on Opportunities for More Effective Cooperation between Regional Labour Inspectorates and the Czech Police in Combating labour Exploitation

The project was implemented in the form of "roundtables" that supports active discussion. The Ministry of the Interior cooperated with the Organized Crime Investigation Unit of ÚSKPV (hereinafter referred to as "OCIU") And the non-profit organization La Strada, o.p.s, whose representatives informed the participants of the round tables about their activities and services provided to victims of trafficking. Representatives of the NGO La Strada also handed over to the regional labour inspectorates (hereinafter referred to as "RLI") on site the information leaflets they use in their fieldwork.

Representatives of the MoI and partner organizations visited all 8 RLIs from March to October 2015, where it can be said that, especially on the part of labour inspectors, this project was perceived very positively, also because they had the opportunity to become acquainted current trends in violations of labour law. A total of 140 inspectors of regional labour inspectorates attended round tables.

Although there are no specific statistical data on the amount of RLI information submitted to the Police, we can see the strengthening of the mutual relations in the individual regions, where there is a close cooperation between these entities and the number of co-operative events was also increased. In addition, round tables significantly contributed to strengthening monitoring of developments in the given regions and established communication channels between the Police, MoI, RLI and NGOs.

Priority goals in the fight against labour exploitation

- **to analyse the shortcomings contained in the labour and criminal legislation, including the possibilities of legislative amendments to these regulations**
- **provide examples of good practice from abroad and publish guidelines for cases of trafficking in human beings for the purpose of labour exploitation by law enforcement agencies in the light of current developments in this area**

4.2. Combating trafficking in children¹¹

Victims under 18 years of age in the monitored period accounted for more than half of the victims identified by the Police. Out of 226 victims identified in the Czech Republic 121 cases involved victims younger than 18 years¹². It should be emphasized that victims under the age of 18 fall into two categories of particularly vulnerable victims according to the Act on Victims of Crime. The current system of assistance to under-aged THB victims is tailored to meet the specific needs of people under the age of 18 and reflect their higher vulnerability. For this reason, provision of assistance and protection to minor victims falls, apart from the Ministry of the Interior, within the authority of Ministry of Education, which in close cooperation with the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs (hereinafter referred to as "MLSA") and the Police cooperates closely in this area. In particular, due to the high representation of these victims in Police statistics, special emphasis was put on monitoring the situation and proposing measures in this area when preparing the National Strategy 2016-2019. For these aforementioned reasons, the National Strategy 2016 - 2019 focuses on trafficking in children¹³.

Cases of trafficking in human beings under the age of 18 practically are almost entirely only cases of sexual exploitation from the point of view of Police statistics, e.g. forced prostitution or the production of pornographic materials. However, there are also suspicions of other forms of child trafficking, especially for the purpose of forced begging or theft. These cases are usually reported by the facilities working with unaccompanied minors, but the Police has not yet confirmed any of these suspicions¹⁴. These allegations amount to about ten cases per year. Such suspicions concerned minors from Bulgaria, Croatia, Romania, Azerbaijan, Bosnia and Herzegovina, the USA and Nigeria. In this context, it is important to pay due attention to these facts and to take measures to prevent abuse of the vulnerable position of unaccompanied minors. With the migration wave culminating in 2015, it was also possible to observe a significant increase in the number of unaccompanied minors placed in the Facility for Minors-Foreigners ("FMF"). In total, 132 unaccompanied minors, mainly from Afghanistan (71) and Syria (39), were placed in this facility in 2015. 106 minors ended their stay in this facility by escape. The Czech Republic has a long-term role as primarily transit country for minors, this is why there is such a high number of escapes. Escape, as well as the cases when the child

¹¹ Chapter will focus mainly on crimes under Section 168 (1) CC, taking into account the development of the elements under Section 169 CC - custody of a child by another (formerly Old CC Section 216a child trafficking).

¹² 64 cases involved victims aged 0-14 years, 57 cases involved victims aged 15 to 17 years.

¹³ Tasks were formulated with respect to the current strategic document, the National Strategy to Prevent Violence against Children in the Czech Republic for 2008 - 2018 respectively.

¹⁴ Statistics on forms of exploitation, see Annex no. 1.

is returned to his or her family, results in the loss of information about the child's movement and its activities.

In the context of solving individual cases of THB suspicion, actors involved in the system to help victims of trafficking below the age of 18 draw attention to the need to improve the coordination of the activities of individual state authorities in order to ensure the smoothest conduct of investigations as well as the timing and harmonization of individual steps. Such guidance is crucial, particularly in view of the vulnerability of persons under the age of 18 in order to prevent their further victimization, for example through the provision of repeated testimony. In this respect, there are already documents at hand containing the recommended procedure of the state authorities, nevertheless, these documents are already obsolete and it is appropriate to update them in the light of current trends. Another unfortunate aspect of helping minors in trafficking in human beings has been the unclear legal environment in the field of repatriation, especially in terms of cross-border cooperation. Uncertainties show that the decision is also relevant to the issue of financing of their returns, made difficult also by ambiguous legislative bases.

An example of good practice: cooperation between Facility for Children-Foreigners and Police

Cooperation between the Police and Facility for Children-Foreigners is to be considered effective and pro-client oriented. The system for the transmission of information between these entities is set up in such a way that the information supporting the detection of organized crime is received in time by the competent employee of the Facility, who is usually informed sufficiently in advance about the necessity of interviewing the client. The professional employee of the Facility then accompanies the client for questioning and can thus provide immediate professional intervention. The Facility also requires feedback from the Police so that the client can be protected from the risks of potential contacts with unwanted persons. Case-based conferences are also organized as part of a case-by-case approach. If necessary, the experts involved in the work with the client participate directly from the Facility or from the other professional workplaces the client has gone through. An employee of Child Protection Department, who is appointed as the client's guardian, is also always invited.

This approach appears to be very effective tool for coordinating stakeholders and, due to its pro-client setting, prevents secondary victimization of the minor. The pro-client approach will also be reflected in publications and oncoming manuals in the oncoming period.

Priority goals in the fight against child trafficking are:

- review the key guidelines and documents on cooperation of public authorities in the field of child trafficking and repatriation of unaccompanied minors - their possible update

5. KEY TOOLS FOR ACHIEVING IDENTIFIED PRIORITIES

5.1. *Strengthening of identification of THB victims*

A key aspect of the fight against trafficking in human beings is the assistance and protection provided to victims of human trafficking as well as the motivation of victims to cooperate with law enforcement authorities, taking into account the key status of witness testimony in criminal proceedings. In the Crime Victims Act, victims of trafficking are also identified as a particularly vulnerable group, which also implies the principle of sensitive approach to these victims in order to prevent their further victimization.

Identification of victims is also a crucial aspect of providing adequate assistance. The Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs registers a total of 101 social services whose target groups are victims of

trafficking¹⁵. In addition to these social services, the Ministry of the Interior has a Support Program for the Protection of Victims of Trafficking in Human Beings, which has been in operation since 2003, and which appears to be one of the most effective tools to help victims of trafficking in human beings. More than 190 victims have been included in the program since 2003. As part of the voluntary returns, more than 94 returns have been made since 2003, of which 22 were returned to the Czech Republic. Program support and protection of victims of trafficking also provides valuable information on countries of origin probable victims, especially in the Police did not record nationality of victims. From the point of view of the countries of origin of the likely victims included in the Program, in the mid-term perspective there is a decrease in the number of victims from the so-called third countries and an increase of the victims from the European Union¹⁶. This development, among other things, is linked to the administrative barriers to residence of citizens from so-called third countries, and this is also the case with the accession of new states to the EU, which are significantly economically weaker. NGOs have long pointed to the fact that setting up the Program is more beneficial for third-country nationals than for European citizens. This is also clear from the outputs of the project Optimization of interdisciplinary cooperation in the protection of trafficked persons and Prevention¹⁷, which took place in 2015 extending to 2016 and within which an analysis was conducted using interdisciplinary approach to the prevention of human trafficking, which focused on the evaluation of the situation in preventive activities and identified problematic aspects of cooperation of individual actors in helping victims of trafficking. In spite of the above, it should be stressed that the system of providing assistance and protection under the Program is unique in the European area, and the Czech Republic has a system of assistance for both third country nationals and European citizens. Therefore, there is no need to talk about a system that would not be set up to help these citizens or discriminate against them in any way. However, it is appropriate to take this into account developments in the countries of origin of potential victims entering the Program and to make the Program more responsive to the changing needs of the clients and trends in trafficking, while also building on the previous National Strategy 2012-2015 that has set an objective of carrying out a comprehensive analysis of this instrument. In view of the evolving setting of the Program and its services, it is important to regularly update awareness of this institute and to disseminate information about its existence among representatives of organizations and institutions that may encounter potential victims in the exercise of their competence.

Early identification of victims of trafficking in human beings is also key to enhancing the competencies of first-line professionals who may encounter potential victims of trafficking in their work. In this respect, a series of training sessions, seminars and other educational events were carried out in the period under review. Specialized training for Police was extended both for Police officers traveling to foreign missions and for members of the Alien Police Service within the framework of a course started in 2014 at the Higher Police School and the Central Police School of the Ministry of the Interior in Holešov "SCP - Combating Trafficking with Human Beings", which also took part in the Refugee Facilities Administration (hereinafter referred to as "RFA"). Furthermore, the competencies of regional labour inspectors have been strengthened, both at the level of inspectors and managers. Long-term cooperation with the MFA in the training of consular staff also continued. In response to the current situation, especially in the context of the development of the migration situation, it is necessary to focus in the coming period especially on foreigners who will remain in the Czech Republic for a long time and who could become a vulnerable group in the context of dealing with People, as well as the actors working with them. For this reason, it is advisable to pay special attention to the facilities where these persons will stay or to specialize in the integration of foreigners in the Czech Republic and to establish closer cooperation with them.

¹⁵ This number is valid for 2015.

¹⁶ This changed as of January 1 2016 when the Police started tracking nationality of the victims.

¹⁷ For more on the project see <http://www.strada.cz/projekty-a-granty#optimalizace-meziborové-spolupráce-v-oblasti-ochrany-obchodovaných-osob-a-prevence>.

From the outputs of the project Optimization of interdisciplinary cooperation in the area of protection of trafficked persons and prevention it was further revealed that the problematic point in the identification of trafficked persons is typically the first contact with the CR, where victims usually encounter Policemen performing a patrol service or supervisory service at individual local departments. Does not undergo specialized training on human trafficking, and the issue of trafficking in human beings usually meets only in the Basic Training ("ZOP"). In this regard, the National Strategy 2016-2019 will focus on assessing the situation of Police training in the area of trafficking in human beings and their possible revision.

Example of good practice: training of consular officers of the MFA

A key role in identifying victims originating from the Czech Republic abroad and ensuring the return of probable victims is played by consular officials at the embassies' offices (hereinafter referred to as the "Embassy") of the Czech Republic abroad. For this reason, the Ministry of the Interior has established long-term cooperation with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, specifically with the Consular Conception and Methodology Department. Consular officers traveling to foreign missions are regularly trained within the system of so-called pre-departure training for the staff of the Ministry of the Interior in the identification of potential victims of trafficking in human beings, the system of assistance and protection, as well as contacts with relevant institutions and NGOs. Successful completion of pre-departure training and the final exam is a condition of posting a consular staff to run the agenda at embassies.

This practice proves to be very effective, as consular officials abroad provide a program of voluntary returns as well as information about the possibilities of assistance, while these cases are reported by the CR and the MOI. Around 70 consular officers are trained each year, both in regular training and in ad hoc individual training. Since the interest of both the Ministry of the Interior and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs continues in the light of good practice, these institutions will strengthen these activities in the future.

Priority goals for the identification of victims of trafficking are:

- **strengthening the competences of state institutions to identify victims of human trafficking within the migration wave**
- **streamlining the initial identification of potential victims by relevant actors**
- **disseminating awareness of the possibilities of assisting victims and communicating information to vulnerable groups and law enforcement**

5.2. *Coordination of fight against new forms of trafficking in human beings*¹⁸

As has already been mentioned, the crime of trafficking in human beings is characterized by a high latency rate and its proving is very demanding to provide sufficient evidence. In the case of forms that have not been identified in our country or in the case of Czech citizens abroad, these factors are usually accompanied by a lack of interpretative practice and case law. At international level, there are relatively few examples of good practice on investigations or convictions in this respect. International organizations, as well as individual states in the implementation of their projects, issue various types of materials containing recommendations and procedures, how to respond to cases of suspicion of new forms of human trafficking and how to coordinate the procedure of state authorities. In this respect, the Police and the consular authorities have in the past repeatedly referred to the MoI with a request to

¹⁸ New forms are to be understood in terms of forms of trafficking, for which there is no case law in the context of the Czech Republic, these forms are only suspected to occur. It is primarily about human trafficking for the purpose of forced criminal behaviour and forced marriage, as well as forced begging.

mediate interpretation or decision in cases from abroad, especially in cases of suspicion of trafficking in persons for the purpose of forced crime, forced marriages or forced begging, Forms which are recorded exceptionally in the territory of the Czech Republic.

Only the cases of trafficking in human beings in forms of sexual and labour exploitation have been identified in the Czech Republic, this also concerns convicted cases. Although other forms have never been identified by law enforcement agencies, there are some signals, both from Facility for Children - Foreigners and NGOs that these forms - in particular forced crime or forced begging - on the territory of the Czech Republic discover. The CR also presents the findings of the criminal proceedings, as well as of the interest environment, about new ways of dealing, where the interpretation of the term "other forms of exploitation" is problematic. In the course of 2014 and 2015, the UIOC's operational search and subsequently international Police cooperation confirmed that there had been an increase in the Czech Republic where women from socially excluded localities, usually with low education, were targeted for the so-called " - Fraudulent marriages'. The evaluation of the findings shows that in particular the territory of Great Britain and Ireland organized and commissioned the demand of third-country nationals for the purpose of arranging and transporting persons for the purpose of exploitation and in preparing for aiding illegal migration by fraudulent marriages between citizens of EU Member States and citizens Countries that are not members of the EU. Citizens of the Czech Republic living in the respective countries also participated in this meeting. They mediated "demand" for other persons on the territory of the Czech Republic, followed by the active search of potential victims who met specific requirements in terms of age, gender, family circumstances, etc. Among the communities that were targeted by the "demand" of the Czech Republic, Nationals of Bangladesh and Pakistan.

At this stage, it is important to provide other law enforcement agencies with other examples of best practice from abroad to deal with victims of trafficking in human beings, analyse judgments in this area, and then prepare best practices for these forms.

An example of good practice: working with the Judicial Academy

The training of professions that may come into contact with trafficked persons, as well as the training of law enforcement authorities, prosecutors and judges, was part of the National Strategy for Combating Trafficking in Human Beings in the Czech Republic for the period 2012 - 2015. In the case of public prosecutors and Judges are doing so primarily through the Judicial Academy. It is the Judicial Academy and its seminars organized on issues related to trafficking in human beings are a unique platform for meetings of judges, prosecutors, the Czech Republic, representatives of the Ministry of the Interior and NGOs. In the framework of the seminars, on the basis of new cases, the procedures of individual constituents for the prosecution of offenders are described, both with regard to the collection of evidence and legal reasoning. This platform will therefore also serve to discuss and share current trends in new forms of trafficking in the future.

Priority goals in the fight against new forms of trafficking are

- provision of ongoing analytical and argumentation support to LEAs in respect of new forms of trafficking in human beings and responses to current trends in educational activities

5.3. *Disseminating awareness of trafficking in human beings*

In the monitored period, the basis of preventive and educational activities was primarily the training of professional groups who, in the course of their work, could come into contact with trafficked persons. Prevention was also targeted at people at risk of trafficking, as well as in potentially risky areas where the MOI supported the field work of non-profit organizations. The fieldwork was further strengthened in 2015, when there was a decline in the identified victims in traditional sectors, so that they aimed to monitor possible new occurrences in an uncharted environment and to increase

awareness of the issue of trafficking in human beings and the possibilities of helping victims among a wider range of people trafficking in human beings Threatened.

In the area of prevention and awareness-raising on human trafficking, the long-term partnership of the state and non-profit sector is a key issue. The Ministry of the Interior also supports, together with the Program, the preventive activities of non-profit organizations, which in the past supported these activities with a sum of CZK 3 391 005. An important source of funding for services provided by non-profit organizations is also the MLSA.

In order to ensure an adequate response from frontline professionals and the public in their contact with victims of human trafficking or human trafficking, it is important to target training and educational and preventive activities not only for a particular company but also for society as a whole. The Analysis of the Interdisciplinary Approach to Prevention of Trafficking in Human Beings pointed out precisely the need for wide-ranging preventive activities and the need to increase the awareness of the whole society in order to achieve a situation where victims of trafficking will not be in their first contact with the CR or other components Refused for their untrustworthiness or for the misuse of their situation.

Good practice example: La Strada campaign

In 2015, MoI supported the campaign of La Strada to prevent human trafficking¹⁹. The aim was to raise awareness about trafficking in human beings in the Czech Republic. The videospot on the subject was primarily disseminated over the Internet, especially because it is a space where, according to recent trends, clients of sexual services most often look for opportunities. It is precisely the reach of the campaign targeting the general public as a key element of this good practice; in the future, preventive campaigns should combine both the focus on specific occupational groups and vulnerable groups of the population as well as the general public.

Priority goals for disseminating awareness of trafficking in human beings are:

- disseminate awareness of trafficking in human beings among relevant professional groups in the so-called first line**
- mediation of prevention campaigns in the field of trafficking in the general public**

5.4. *Strengthening of multidisciplinary and regional cooperation*

In terms of partnership and multidisciplinary cooperation, it is possible to evaluate the setting as a functional one. The Minister of the Interior is in charge of the role of the National Coordinator for Combating Trafficking in Human Beings and the Department of Security Policy and Crime Prevention (hereinafter referred to as "DSPCP") has been entrusted with the task of performing this function. This department also acts as a National Rapporteur for the European Commission and participates in the platform of National Rapporteurs and equivalent mechanisms at this institution. As in the previous period, the Inter-ministerial Anti-Trafficking Coordination Group, the Platform of the Analytical Center for the Protection of National Borders and Migration (hereinafter "Anacen") and the Interdepartmental Authority for Combating Illegal Employment of Foreign Nationals (hereinafter "ACIEFN").

The Czech Republic also cooperated with a number of international organizations, such as the OSCE and the United Nations (specifically the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime), in the period

¹⁹ For more on the campaign see <http://www.strada.cz/publikace-odkazy/tiskove-zpravy/303-tz-la-strada-zahajuje-kampan-u-prilezitosti-20-let-sve-existence?lang=cz> .

under review. Similarly, the Czech Republic has been involved in projects organized by EU Member States, such as: the fight against trafficking in human beings through the provision of medical assistance by the Belgian organization Payoke, which aimed to address the issue of central points of healthcare for victims of trafficking for the EC, The ICMPD project, in co-operation with the UK, on transnational victim assistance mechanisms and the Teamwork project: strengthening multidisciplinary cooperation to combat trafficking in human beings for the purpose of labour exploitation,

Within the Czech Republic, from 2014 until the end of 2015, the project Innovations for the Prevention of labour Exploitation of EU Citizens, which was guarantor of the Ministry of labour and Social Affairs, was attended by other state and non-state institutions. Campaigns that were created by the project were implemented by non-profit organizations alongside the International Organization on Migration (IOM). Within the framework of this project, the situation was elaborated in the form of an analysis which states in its conclusions that the Bulgarians do not have sufficient information on the legal environment in the Czech Republic and the risks associated with labour exploitation in the Czech Republic. As part of this project, a proposal for a strategy for the prevention of labour exploitation has been developed, which besides identifying problematic aspects in this area also deals with proposals for measures requiring a multidisciplinary coordinated approach.

In the field of interdisciplinary cooperation, shortcomings in setting up cooperation with actors working in and out of socially excluded localities can be observed over the long term. Socially excluded localities are areas where there is an increased risk of trafficking in human beings. These facts have long been confirmed by the Police findings. In the Czech Republic, in this context, in 2015 came the publication Analysis of socially excluded localities in the Czech Republic²⁰ which identified 95 000 to 115 000 people living in socially excluded localities, whose total number in comparison with 2006 almost doubled (from number 310 to 606). Although this study is an important probe into these areas and security situation in them, a particular focus on the situation of human trafficking are absent. As recognized by the Report on the implementation of the Strategy for Combating Social Exclusion for the Period 2011-2015, in socially excluded localities still lacks preventive programs that would help improve the financial literacy and legal awareness of local people and thus prevent inter alia trafficking. One of the tasks of the National Strategy 2012 - 2015 was to analyse the situation in socially excluded localities in the context of human trafficking. Due to delays in the individual steps in this task, but it was done in the past period only to analyse the situation without further action and implementation of findings.

Equally possible in the context of the Czech Republic regarding the still insufficient attention to cooperation with the private sector. In 2013 it took place in the Czech Republic contest "Travel without risk" in cooperation with Student agency. The winning video was placed on youtube²¹ and was also screened at selected international flights. Within the platform of National Rapporteurs and equivalent mechanisms is precisely the theme of cooperation with the private sector as an important partner for the states in the fight against human trafficking, regularly opened. In the past year also witnessed cooperation at regional level, especially on the example of the "Options efficient cooperation of regional labour inspectorates and the Czech Police in the fight against labour exploitation. Local knowledge of actors operating in the regions is a key component of monitoring the situation in the Czech Republic. Interdepartmental cooperation is often centralized in Prague and regional partners have access to it only indirectly. It is therefore appropriate also in the coming period to focus on these areas and develop them further.

Example of good practice: The Czech-British conference on human trafficking

²⁰ For full text

see: http://www.gac.cz/userfiles/File/nase_prace_vystupy/Analiza_socialne_vyloucenych_lokalit_GAC.pdf .

²¹ See <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=pYlpVbFC5zE>

In response to the growing number of Czech victims trafficked to the UK and also the situation when the Czech Police identified a number of new trends, which needed adequate and coordinated response, the Ministry of Interior organized Czech - British conference on human trafficking. The conference also responded to the problem identified by the Police, regarding communication with British partners, transfer of information as well as the need for specific contacts on the GB. The conference is a collaboration with the Embassy of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland in Prague and UIOC and aimed to strengthen ties between the Czech and British Police and other actors involved in the prosecution of serious crime, thus also helping organizations that provide support and protection victims. Conference participants were assessed very positively, especially because of its size and its practical focus. Following the conference to improve the situation in specific cases where previously lacked effective communication and information on the competent authority in the UK, as well as the contacts made during the conference are Czech Police and other state authorities used to continue.

Priority goals of strengthening regional cooperation and multidisciplinary are:

- initiate cooperation with stakeholders, including from private sector working in socially excluded localities

6. TASKS

Basic data	
Task number	Task 1
Task description	<i>Analysis of labour law and criminal law shortcomings in relation to their influence on the origin and sanction of exploitative working conditions</i>
Task goal	<i>To analyse shortcomings in selected labour laws that can support the emergence of an exploitative working environment.</i>
Task description	<i>1. Create a list of labour law deficiencies that support the emergence of exploitative working conditions with proposals for possible legislative solutions. The analysis will focus in particular on exploitative working conditions that can be penalized by administrative law instruments. Further, the task will be focused on discussing and supporting the possible amendment of labour legislation. 2. Part of the analysis will also include a partial statement on the possibilities of criminal punishment for labour exploitation within the meaning of the Criminal Code (in relation to §342 of the Criminal Code and the manner and scope of implementation of the sanctioning directive)</i>
Deadline	<i>Activity 1 of the MLSA deadline: 2017</i>
Deadline	<i>Activity 2 MOI deadline: 2017</i>
Justification for the task	<i>Combating labour exploitation and punishment of offenders</i>
Performance indicators	<i>Creation of a working group composed of MOI, MPSV, MS. Processing an analysis of labour law shortcomings in relation to their impact on the creation and sanction of exploitative working conditions. Support for possible legislative changes.</i>
Method of financing	<i>1. MLSA budget, 2nd budget of the Ministry of the Interior</i>

Responsibilities	
Responsible	1. <i>MLSA</i> 2. <i>MOI</i>
Collaborating	<i>MOJ</i>
Target group	<i>State authorities</i>
Schedule	
Start date	2016
Completion date*	2018
More information	
Comment	
Basic data	
Task number	Task 2
Task description	<i>Issue an updated MoI guidelines regarding procedure and interpretation of terms related to labour exploitation</i>
Task goal	<i>Mediation of the interpretative practice of concepts related to the criminal law of labour exploitation.</i>
Task description	<i>The Ministry of the Interior elaborates and then publishes the interpretation and the recommended procedure for the concepts related to labour exploitation, taking into account not only the existing interpretative practice, but also foreign jurisprudence, this material will be published on the websites of the Ministry of the Interior and further used in the training activities especially towards the CR.</i>
Justification for the task	<i>Combating labour exploitation and punishment of offenders</i>
Performance indicators	<i>Processing of the recommended procedure in cases of trafficking in human beings for the purpose of labour exploitation. Publication of the document on the MOI and intranet site of the Czech Republic.</i>
Method of financing	<i>Budget MOI</i>
Responsibilities	
Responsible	<i>MOI</i>
Collaborating	
Target group	<i>State authorities</i>
Schedule	
Start date	2016
Completion date	2017
More information	
Comment	
Basic data	
Task number	Task 3
Task description	<i>Update the Trafficking in Children Handbook - Recommendations for the public authorities</i>
Task goal	<i>Ensuring a coordinated procedure for victims of trafficking below the age of 18 in the context of evolving trends</i>

Task description	1. Analysis of trends in the field of trafficking in persons under the age of 18. 2. Updating an already existing Child Trafficking - Recommendation for the Public Administration Process 2011.
Ad Description Task	Activity 1 MOI 2017
Ad Description Task	Activity 2 of MLSA 2018
Justification for the task	Combating trafficking in children Strengthening the identification of victims of trafficking
Performance indicators	The MLSA, in cooperation with the Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports, analyses the situation in the field of child trafficking Revision and updating of the material Trafficking in children - Recommendations for the progress of public authorities
Method of financing	1st budget of the Ministry of the Interior, 2nd budget of the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs
Responsibilities	
Responsible	MLSA
Collaborating	MOI, MOE
Target group	State authorities
Schedule	
Start date	2016
Completion date	2018
More information	
Comment	
Basic data	
Task number	Task 4
Task description	Create a methodology for repatriation of people under the age of 18
Task goal	Ensuring a coordinated procedure for victims of trafficking in persons under the age of 18.
Task description	Analysis of the legal arrangements for the repatriation and validity of a judicial decision within the EU and on the basis of its elaboration of an inter-ministerial methodology for the repatriation of persons under the age of 18.
Ad Description Task	Activity 1 MOI deadline: 2018
Ad Description Task	Activity 2 MLSA date: 2019
Justification for the task	Combating trafficking in children
Performance indicators	Analysis of the legal arrangements for repatriation and validity of a judicial decision within the EU. Interdepartmental methodology for the repatriation of persons under the age of 18.
Method of financing	1st budget of the Ministry of the Interior, 2nd budget of the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs
Responsibilities	
Responsible	MLSA

Collaborating	<i>MOI, MOE</i>
Target group	<i>State authorities</i>
Schedule	
Start date	<i>2016</i>
Completion date	<i>2019</i>
More information	
Comment	
Basic data	
Task number	Task 5
Task description	<i>Strengthen regional cooperation of Police and Child Protection Dept.</i>
Task goal	<i>Ensuring a coordinated procedure for victims of trafficking in persons under the age of 18 and cooperation of key actors also at regional level.</i>
Task description	<i>Organization of regional roundtables on how to strengthen cooperation in the fight against child trafficking.</i>
Justification for the task	<i>Combating trafficking in children</i>
Performance indicators	<i>Organization of regional roundtables</i>
Method of financing	<i>Budget MOI</i>
Responsibilities	
Responsible	<i>MOI</i>
Collaborating	<i>MLSA, MOE</i>
Target group	<i>State authorities</i>
Schedule	
Start date	<i>2017</i>
Completion date	<i>2019</i>
More information	
Comment	
Basic data	
Task number	Task 6
Task description	<i>Audit of education of members of the Police in respect of the issue of trafficking in human beings</i>
Task goal	<i>Ensuring adequate response by Police officers in contact with a trafficked person.</i>
Task description	<i>1. Analysis of existing educational programs, their forms and content on the issue of trafficking in human beings, focusing on the basic training of Police officers. 2. On the basis of the analysis and the situation, prepare a proposal to strengthen the competencies of the Police members in identifying victims of human trafficking and dealing with particularly vulnerable victims.</i>
Ad Description Task	<i>Activity 1 MOI deadline: 2017</i>
Ad Description Task	<i>Activity 2 MOI deadline: 2018</i>
Justification for the task	<i>Strengthening the identification of victims of trafficking</i>

	<i>Disseminating awareness of trafficking in human beings</i>
Performance indicators	<i>Create an overview of completed courses and their contents. Proposal to improve the form or content of the courses. Implementation of proposals into the Police education system.</i>
Method of financing	<i>Budget MOI</i>
Responsibilities	
Responsible	<i>MOI</i>
Collaborating	
Target group	<i>Police</i>
Schedule	
Start date	<i>2016</i>
Completion date	<i>2018</i>
More information	
Comment	
Basic data	
Task number	<i>Task 7</i>
Task description	<i>Update the Manual for the Police on Trafficking in Human Beings</i>
Task goal	<i>Creation of a current manual for the Police on the crime of trafficking in human beings.</i>
Task description	<i>The Handbook will include identifiers of victims of trafficking in human beings, revised facts and practical contacts and procedures in meeting potential victims of trafficking, with particular regard to their particularly vulnerable position and taking into account the gender-specific needs of different groups of victims.</i>
Justification for the task	<i>Identification of victims of trafficking in human beings Disseminating awareness of trafficking in human beings</i>
Performance indicators	<i>Updated manual Distribution among Police officers</i>
Method of financing	<i>Budget MOI</i>
Responsibilities	
Responsible	<i>MOI</i>
Collaborating	
Target group	<i>P ČR</i>
Schedule	
Start date	<i>2016</i>
Completion date	<i>2017</i>
More information	
Comment	
Basic data	
Task number	<i>Task 8</i>
Task description	<i>Ensure continuous training of specialists within the Czech Republic in respect to the Program for the Support and</i>

	<i>Protection of Victims of Trafficking in Human Beings</i>
Task goal	<i>Provide up-to-date information on the Program for the Support and Protection of Trafficking in Human Beings.</i>
Task description	<i>In the framework of regular events, the representatives of the Ministry of the Interior will inform the specialists of the Regional Police Directorates and the UIOC about the development of services for the likely victims of trafficking and other possibilities of the Program.</i>
Justification for the task	<i>Strengthening the identification of victims of trafficking Disseminating awareness of trafficking in human beings</i>
Performance indicators	<i>Classification of lectures on instructional methodical education of the Institute of Physical Education and Sport. Classification of the lecture on workshops organized by UIOC.</i>
Method of financing	<i>Budget MOI</i>
Responsibilities	
Responsible	<i>MOI</i>
Collaborating	
Target group	<i>Specialists on trafficking in human beings within the Police</i>
Schedule	
Start date	<i>2016</i>
Completion date	<i>2019</i>
More information	
Comment	
Basic data	
Task number	<i>Task 9</i>
Task description	<i>Ensure workers' awareness of the Centers to support the integration of foreigners with regard to the risks associated with trafficking in human beings</i>
Task goal	<i>Ensure that competence of employees in Centers to support the integration of foreigners is strengthened.</i>
Task description	<i>In the context of increased migration, the task is to ensure that persons integrating in the territory of the Czech Republic as potentially vulnerable groups are aware of the risks of trafficking in human beings and of the Center for the support of the integration of foreigners to increase their competence in the identification of potential victims of trafficking in human beings.</i>
Justification for the task	<i>Identification of victims of trafficking in human beings</i>
Performance indicators	<i>Training for Workers Center for the Support of Foreigners - development of information materials for distribution within the Center for the Support of the Integration of Foreigners.</i>
Method of financing	<i>Budget MOI</i>
Responsibilities	
Responsible	<i>MOI</i>
Collaborating	

Target group	<i>Employees of Centers to support the integration of foreigners</i>
Schedule	
Start date	<i>2016</i>
Completion date	<i>2018</i>
More information	
Comment	
Basic data	
Task number	Task 10
Task description	<i>Make the Program more effective in responding to changing customer needs and trends in trafficking.</i>
Task goal	<i>Following on from the National Strategy 2012-2015 mission and the results of the Program for the Support and Protection of Victims of Trafficking, provide assistance and protection to the likely victims of trafficking in accordance with current trends.</i>
Task description (realized activities)	<i>The Program for the Support and Protection of Victims of Trafficking in Human Beings will offer assistance to a defined group of persons who have been victims of a trafficking offense and will be motivated to cooperate with law enforcement authorities to contribute to the punishment of offenders, Taking into account development trends and the changing needs of the clientele also with regard to a gender-specific approach.</i>
Justification for the task	<i>Identification of victims of trafficking in human beings</i>
Performance indicators	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <i>Supported preventive activities in the field of THB in accordance with trends regarding countries of origin of victims of THB and forms of exploitation.</i> 2. <i>Stramline the Program setting in response to changing needs of the clients and trends in the field of THB.</i>
Method of financing	<i>Budget MOI</i>
Responsibilities	
Responsible	<i>MOI</i>
Collaborating	
Target group	<i>Victims of the crime of trafficking in human beings.</i>
Schedule	
Start date	<i>2016</i>
Completion date	<i>2019</i>
More information	
Comment	
Basic data	
Task number	Task 11
Task description	<i>Develop best practice and interpret notions responding to recent caselaw and trends in the field of trafficking in human beings</i>
Task goal	<i>To mediate the LEA cases, trends and examples of good practice from abroad and to ensure the education of the LEA in</i>

	<i>the issue of so-called new forms of exploitation.</i>
Task description	<i>Drafting opinions of the Ministry of the Interior responding to the current jurisprudence of Czech and foreign courts. Publication of opinions of the Ministry of the Interior on so-called new forms of exploitation. Information on current developments and trends in this field in training activities.</i>
Justification for the task	<i>Combating new forms of trafficking in human beings Disseminating awareness of trafficking in human beings</i>
Performance indicators	<i>Publication of opinions on so-called new forms of exploitation on the MOI website. Providing information on current trends in this area and their inclusion in training activities, especially towards the CR.</i>
Method of financing	<i>Budget MOI</i>
Responsibilities	
Responsible	<i>MOI</i>
Collaborating	
Target group	<i>Bodies involved in criminal proceedings</i>
Schedule	
Start date	<i>2016</i>
Completion date *	<i>2017</i>
More information	
Comment	
Basic data	
Task number	<i>Task 12</i>
Task description	<i>Create a preventive video library on trafficking in human beings</i>
Task goal	<i>Ensure access of the general public to Czech and foreign prevention campaigns of the state and non-profit sector and international organizations.</i>
Task description	<i>1. Collecting pre-emptive videospots and campaigns, ensuring that rights are further disseminated. 2. Creating and implementing a preventive video library.</i>
Ad Description Task	<i>Activity 1 MOI deadline: 2017</i>
Ad Description Task	<i>Activity 2 MOI deadline: 2018</i>
Justification for the task	<i>Disseminating awareness of trafficking in human beings Strengthening regional and multidisciplinary cooperation</i>
Performance indicators	<i>Addressing relevant actors with a request to provide videotapes and provide rights for their further dissemination. Creating and publishing a list of video slots. Promoting the existence of the library to the public and schools, continuously adding videospots and organizing screenings in socially excluded localities.</i>
Method of financing	<i>Budget MOI</i>
Responsibilities	

Responsible	<i>MOI</i>
Collaborating	
Target group	<i>The public, NGOs, state authorities</i>
Schedule	
Start date	<i>2016</i>
Completion date	<i>2018</i>
More information	
Comment	
Basic data	
Task number	Task 13
Task description	<i>Establish cooperation with actors operating in socially excluded localities</i>
Task goal	<i>Collaboration with actors operating in socially excluded localities in the area of regional preventive activities in the fight against trafficking in human beings.</i>
Task description	<i>1. Identification of relevant partners in socially excluded localities, establishment of cooperation with selected actors in preventive activities targeting groups of people at risk of trafficking in human beings, and 2. Training of relevant local organizations in the field of prevention and identification of human trafficking cases in all its forms.</i>
Ad Description Task	<i>Activity No. 1 Office of the Government Deadline: 2016</i>
Ad Description Task	<i>Activity 2 MOI deadline: 2018</i>
Justification for the task	<i>Strengthening regional and multidisciplinary cooperation</i>
Performance indicators	<i>Addressing relevant actors in socially excluded localities. Creating a training module. Implementation of training and prevention activities at regional level.</i>
Method of financing	<i>Budget MOI</i>
Responsibilities	
Responsible	<i>MOI</i>
Collaborating	<i>Office of the Government, MLSA</i>
Target group	<i>People at risk of trafficking</i>
Schedule	
Start date	<i>2016</i>
Completion date	<i>2018</i>
More information	
Comment	

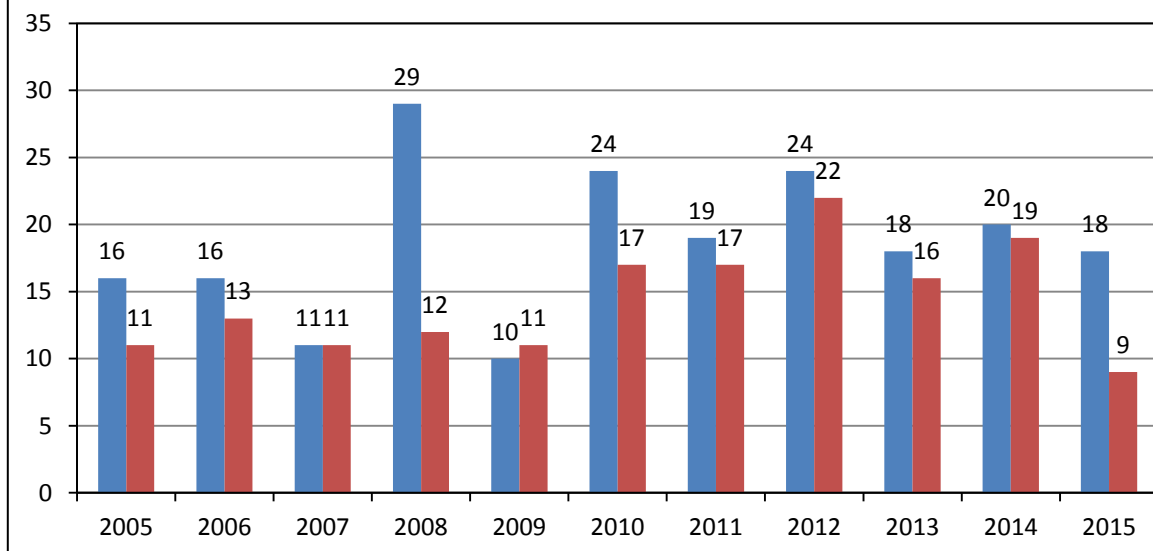
ANNEX NO. 1
TABLES AND CHARTS

NUMBER OF IDENTIFIED CASES OF TRAFFICKING IN HUMAN BEINGS UNDER SECTION 168 cc IN THE CZECH REPUBLIC BETWEEN 2012 - 2015 (source: Police)

Number of recorded and resolved crimes of THB (previously Sec. 232 and 246 of the Old CC, Sec. 168 CC since January 1, 2010)					
Year	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Recorded	24	18	20	18	80
Resolved	18	11	14	7	50
Resolved in total (including cases from previous years)	22	16	19	9	66
Number of prosecuted persons	22	25	16	12	75

DEVELOPMENT OF THE NUMBER OF RECORDED AND RESOLVED CRIMES OF TRAFFICKING IN HUMAN BEINGS BETWEEN 2005 - 2015 (source: POLICE)

Development of the numbers of recorded (blue) and resolved crimes (red) of THB between 2005-2015



NUMBER OF INVESTIGATED PERSONS BY GENDER (source: Police)

	2012	2013	2014	2015
Total	22	25	16	12
Men	15	20	8	6
Women	7	5	8	6

NUMBER OF PROSECUTED PERSONS BY GENDER (source: Public Prosecution)

	2012	2013	2014	2015 (1st half)
Total	31	30	25	13
Men	25	21	18	8
Women	6	9	7	5

NUMBER OF PERSONS CONVICTED FOR TRAFFICKING IN HUMAN BEINGS (source: MOJ)

	2012	2013	2014	2015
Total	11	19	6	19
Men	9	13	5	13
Women	2	6	1	6

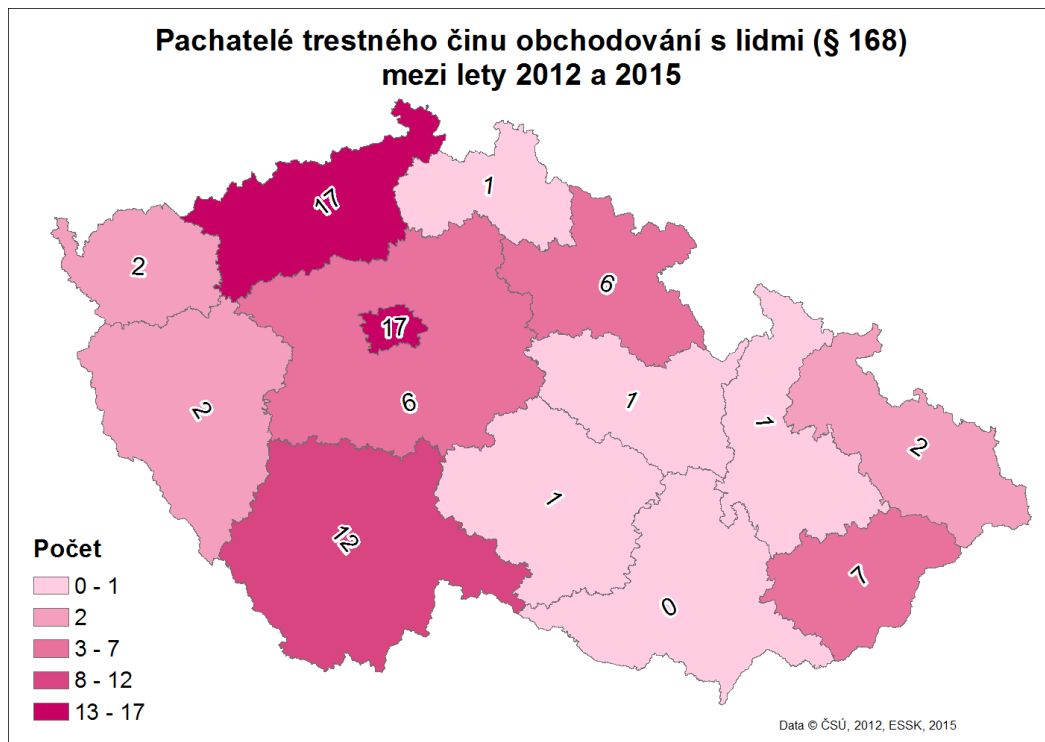
CITIZENSHIP OF PERSON CONVICTED FOR TRAFFICKING IN HUMAN BEINGS IN THE CZECH REPUBLIC (source: MOJ)

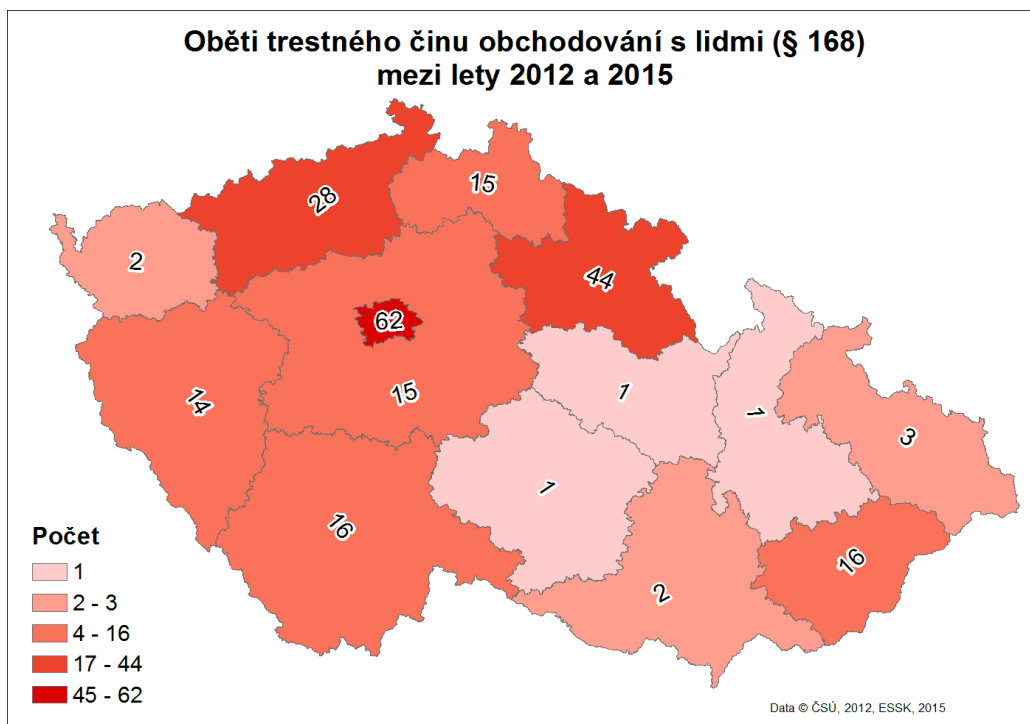
2012: Nationality	Number of convicts	2013: Nationality	Number of convicts
Czech Republic	2	Czech Republic	11
Slovakia	6	Liberia	1

Ukraine	3	Sierra Leone	1
		Nigeria	3
		Slovakia	1
		Ukraine	2

2014: Nationality	Number of convicts	2015: Nationality	Number of convicts
Czech Republic	6	Czech Republic	19

GEOGRAPHIC ASPECTS OF THE INCIDENCE OF TRAFFICKIN IN HUMAN BEINGS: PERPETRATORS (PINK) AND VICTIMS (ORANGE) (source: Police)



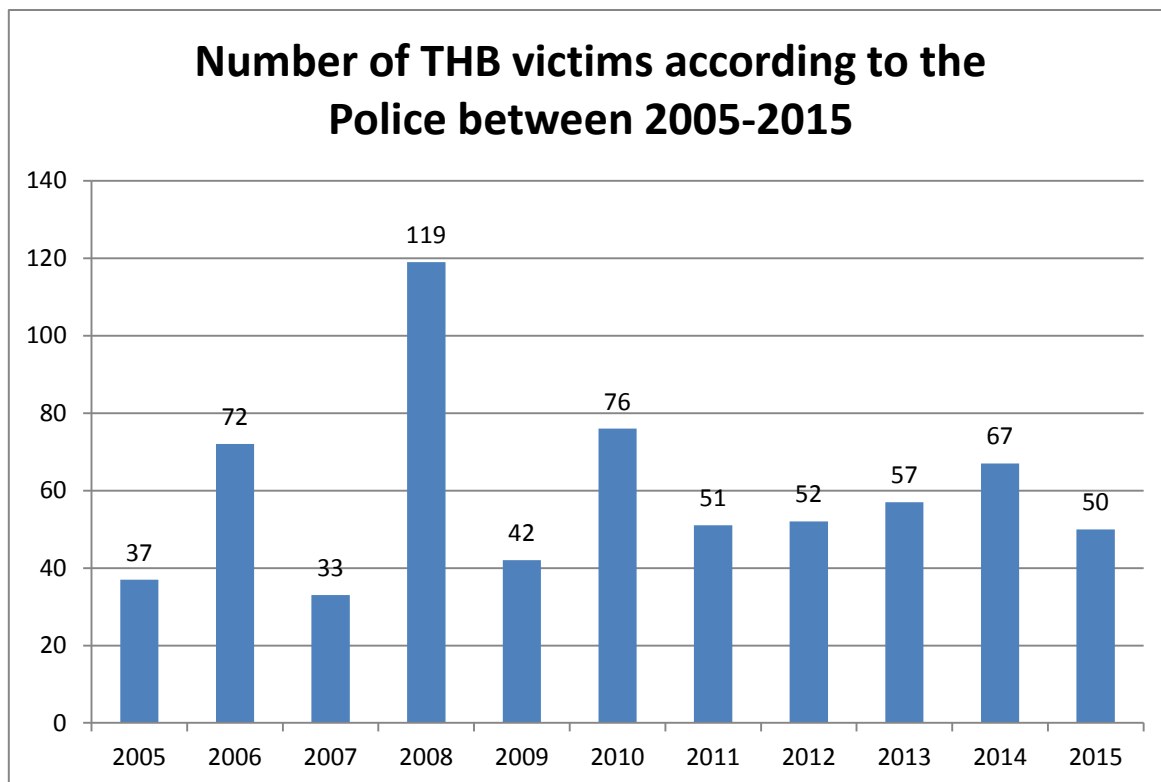


NUMBER OF VICTIMS IDENTIFIED BY POLICE BY AGE AND GENDER (source: P ČR)

	2012	2013	2014	2015
Total	10	57	67 *	50 **
Persons under 18 - men	18	31	0	8
Persons under the age of 18 - women	10	13	9	6
Total people under the age of 18	28	44	9	14
Men	0	9	3	18
Women	24	4	8	9
All persons over the age of 18	24	13	11	27

* In case of 7 women no information is available on their age.
 In case of 7 victims, age nor gender be identified.
 In case of 32 victims, gender cannot be identified.
 ** In case of 9 women, no information is available on their age.

DEVELOPMENT OF THE NUMBERS OF VICTIMS IDENTIFIED BY THE POLICE IN THE YEARS 2005 - 2015 (source: Police)



VICTIMS OF TRAFFICKING IN HUMAN BEINGS BY FORM OF EXPLOITATION (source: Police)

	2012	2013	2014	2015
Total number of victims of sexual exploitation	52	49	64	33
Men	18	32	0 *	9
Women	34	17	25 *	24

* In case of 39 victims there is no information on gender.

	2012	2013	2014	2015
Total number of victims of labour exploitation	0	8	3	17
Men	0	8	3	17
Women	0	0	0	0

SUSPECTED TRAFFICKING IN UNACCOMPANIED CHILDREN BETWEEN 2012 - 2015 (source: Facility for Children-Foreigners)

By sex	Number
Men under 18	0
Women under 18	14
According to THB form	
Forced theft	8
Forced prostitution	4
Forced begging	2

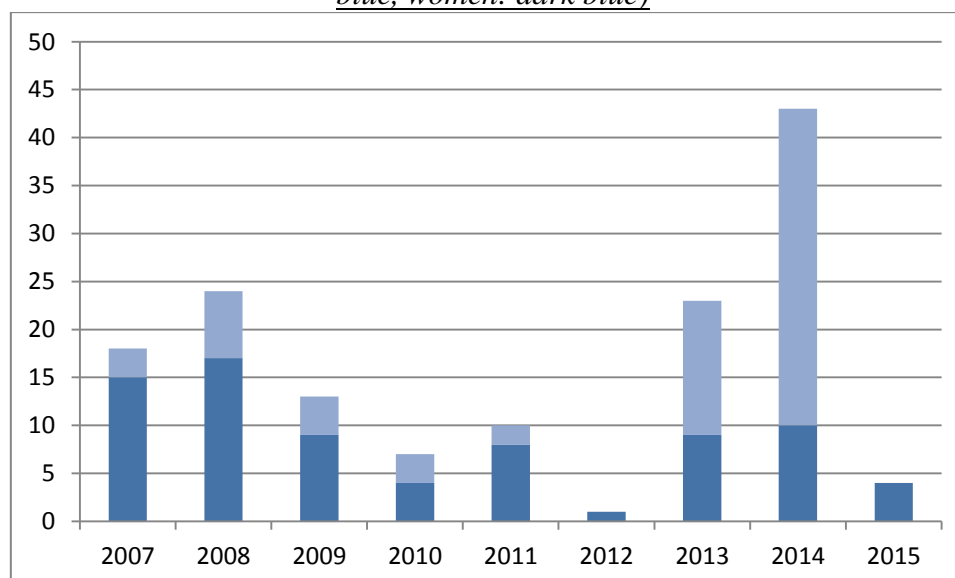
CITIZEN OF THE CZECH REPUBLIC RETURNED FROM ABROAD WITHIN THE PROGRAM OF VOLUNTARY RETURNS (source: MOI)

2012		2013	
State	Number	State	Number
Bulgaria	1 / woman	Great Britain	1 / male
Great Britain	2 / women		
France	1 / woman		
2014		2015	
State	Number	State	Number
Great Britain	2 men	Great Britain	1 / woman

STATISTICS OF THE PROGRAM FOR SUPPORT AND PROTECTION OF THE VICTIMS OF TRAFFICKING IN HUMAN BEINGS OF MOI (source: MOI)

Year Country of origin	2012	2013	2014	2015	Total (2012- 2015)
Czech Republic	/	4	1	2	7
Slovak Republic	/	4	1	1	6
Ukraine	/	/	/	1	1
Bulgaria	/	/	2	/	2
Vietnam	/	1	/	/	1
Romania	/	14	39	/	53
Philippines	1	/	/	/	1
Total	1	23	43	4	71

Distribution of probable victims by gender between 2007 - 2015 (source: MOI, men: light blue, women: dark blue)



ANNEX 2

EVALUATION OF THE NATIONAL STRATEGY FOR COMBATING TRAFFICKIN IN HUMAN BEINGS IN THE CZECH REPUBLIC FOR THE PERIOD 2012 – 2015

Assessed task	
Task number	I.
Task description	To map out the situation regarding trafficking in socially excluded localities
Responsible Co-responsible	MOI MLSA, Office of the Government
Performance indicators	Analysis of the monitoring measures implemented so far in socially excluded localities in relation to trafficking in human beings. Implementation of the probe in several selected socially excluded localities. Analysis of data and formulation of possible measures.
Term of performance	2015
Evaluation of the task	
Description of task fulfillment	As part of its coordinated approach to excluded localities, the Agency for Social Inclusion has long been working with local partners to monitor developments in these areas. Given the latency of trafficking in human beings, the situation in this area has not yet been mapped. Based on the MLSA's mandate in 2015, GAC released on May 27 an analysis of socially excluded sites that deals with crime in the given locations, but trafficking is not included here. As a consequence of this, this issue is included in the Strategy for Combating Social Exclusion for the forthcoming period (years 2016 to 2020).
Indicators	Indicators filled in partially.
Possible changes from the original assignment	Despite conducted surveys and studies, the situation in socially excluded localities related to trafficking in human beings has not been able to be realistically detected.
Overall evaluation as a follow-up to meeting the goal of the task	Partly met
Assessed task	
Task number	II.
Task description	Provide relevant examples of good practice on the application of functional instruments of international cooperation (joint investigation teams, EU working groups at operational level, bilateral cooperation with source countries, etc.) to investigate cases of trafficking in human beings.
Responsible	MOI
Performance indicators	Presentation of examples of good practice (2013)

	Evaluation of the application of international cooperation tools to the Police of the Czech Republic (2015)
Term of performance	2013, 2015
Evaluation of the task	
Description of task fulfillment	The task was carried out by the Ministry of the Interior together with the PP, which published detailed information on the joint investigation teams on its intranet site. This topic was also included in the lectures of the Ministry of the Interior within the instructional methodological education. The topic of joint investigation teams was also included in the Czech - British Conference on Human Trafficking and Other Educational Activities against the CR.
Indicators	The indicators were filled.
Possible changes from the original assignment	/
Overall evaluation as a follow-up to meeting the goal of the task	Done.
Assessed task	
Task number	III.
Task description	Ratify the 2000 Protocol on the Prevention, Suppression and Punishment of Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children (the Palermo Protocol), which complements the UN Convention against Transnational Organized Crime.
Responsible	MOI
Performance indicators	To submit a proposal for ratification of that document to the Government
Term of performance	2012
Task evaluation	
Description of task fulfillment	The Palermo Protocol entered into force in the Czech Republic on January 16, 2015.
Indicators	The indicators were filled.
Possible changes from the original assignment	When the task was late in the term in connection with the entry into force of the law on criminal liability of legal persons and proceedings against them and also because of the change of government in the period.
Overall evaluation as a follow-up to meeting the	Done.

goal of the task	
Assessed task	
Task number	IV.
Task description	Sign and ratify the Council of Europe Convention on Action against Trafficking in Human Beings.
Responsible	MOJ
Performance indicators	To submit a proposal for ratification of that document to the Government
Term of performance	2013

Evaluation of the task	
Description of task fulfillment	The Ministry of Justice, as the guarantor of the ratification of the Council of Europe Convention on Action against Trafficking in Human Beings, drafted a report on this document, the inter-ministerial comment procedure was closed, the comments were completely settled. The proposal to negotiate the Convention will be submitted to the government in the first quarter of 2016.
Indicators	Indicators filled in partially.
Possible changes from the original assignment	The deadline for the task was not complied with, but a drafting report was prepared and it is to be expected that in 2016 the CR Convention will be ratified.
Overall evaluation as a follow-up to meeting the goal of the task	Completed - partially.

Assessed task	
Task number	V.
Task description	Comprehensive evaluation of the Program for the Support and Protection of Victims of Trafficking in Human Beings
Responsible	MOI
Performance indicators	The completed evaluation, including any proposed measures
Term of performance	2015

Evaluation of the task	
Description of task fulfillment	Evaluation of the Program for the Support and Protection of Victims of Trafficking in Human Beings was carried out within the framework of the project Optimization of Inter-Departmental Cooperation in the Area of Protection of Trafficked Persons and Prevention carried out by external organization La Strada, ops, in which two analyses focused on interdisciplinary cooperation in combating trafficking People and prevention, and on the provision of social services to victims of trafficking in human beings.

Indicators	Indicators filled.
Possible changes from the original assignment	For the analysis published within the project, the deadline was postponed by 2016.
Overall evaluation as a follow-up to meeting the goal of the task	Done.

Assessed task

Task number	VI.
Task description	To analyse the possibilities of providing assistance to citizens from EU countries who find themselves in a difficult life situation in the Czech Republic in connection with the performance of their work.
Responsible Co-responsible	MLSA MOI
Performance indicators	Analysed options to help EU citizens The proposed measures and the procedure for their implementation
Term of performance	2013

Evaluation of the task

Description of task fulfillment	Following the ANACEN study, recommendations and an updated overview of the social security entitlements for victims in the case of temporary residence were presented. The Ministry of labour and Social Affairs worked out an analysis of the institutes that can be used by EU citizens in the Czech Republic. These include, in particular, assistance in material need, state social support benefits, social services (crisis assistance, low-threshold day centers, dormitories). In addition, EU citizens can be a target group of ESF projects since 2014. The Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs supported the extension of funding opportunities for social and legal advice and other forms of assistance to EU nationals from non-EU countries provided by the ESF, one of the results being the Innovation Income Prevention Program for EU Citizens.
Indicators	Indicators filled.
Possible changes from the original assignment	/
Overall evaluation as a follow-up to meeting the goal of the task	Done.

Assessed task

Task number	VII.
Task description	Develop a comprehensive legal analysis of the tools to combat the crime of trafficking in human beings for the purpose of labour exploitation.
Responsible Co-responsible	MOI MOJ
Performance indicators	Elaborate the analysis, including any suggestions for changes
Term of performance	2012
Evaluation of the task	
Description of task fulfillment	As part of the Project on Detecting Trafficking in Human Beings for the Purpose of labour and labour Exploitation, a comparative analysis of European judgments in the field of exploitation, called Trafficking in Persons for labour Exploitation in Theory and Practice, has been developed. Also, based on the recommendations of this analysis, an amendment to the Criminal Code was made in 2014 to ensure the compatibility of legislation with international and EU documents on this issue. The publication was also published in English.
Indicators	Indicators filled.
Possible changes from the original assignment	/
Overall evaluation as a follow-up to meeting the goal of the task	Done.
Assessed task	
Task number	VIII.
Task description	Ensure mandatory training of the candidate judges on the problem of trafficking in human beings.
Responsible Co-responsible	MOJ MOI
Performance indicators	To address the issue of combating trafficking in human rights education.
Term of performance	2013
Evaluation of the task	
Description of task fulfillment	In the period under review, several courses were organized in cooperation with the Judicial Academy on issues related to trafficking in human beings (Trafficking in Human Beings, Crime, Violent Crime, Health Issues, Domestic Violence, Endangered Children, Rights of Victims and Victims in Criminal Proceedings, criminality)

	Additionally, Courses are planned within the Judicial Academy: Trafficking in Human Beings and Crime Related to the Refugee Crisis, Trafficking in Human Beings, Criminal Victims Act, Sexual Dignity, Internet Crime.
Indicators	Indicators filled in partially
Possible changes from the original assignment	Despite the provision of training courses for the target group, the aspect of this training obligation was not ensured.
Overall evaluation as a follow-up to meeting the goal of the task	Completed partially.
Assessed task	
Task number	IX.
Task description	Ensure training of labour inspectors on the issue of trafficking in human beings and how to identify likely victims.
Responsible Co-responsible	MLSA MOI
Performance indicators	Incorporating this issue into the education system
Term of performance	2013
Evaluation of the task	
Description of task fulfillment	In 2013, trainings of the Hustopece Regional Labour Inspectorates took place, following the training, after the agreement with the Police Presidium, the SUIP sent the contact addresses of the CMPs to which individual OIPs could send their inducements in relation to trafficking in human beings for the purpose of labour exploitation. In 2015, 8 regional roundtables were held at the OIP on Opportunities for Enhancing Cooperation between the OIP and the Police. The MOI for SUIP has prepared the materials for the e-learning under preparation but has not yet been launched for technical reasons.
Indicators	Indicators filled.
Possible changes from the original assignment	/
Overall evaluation as a follow-up to meeting the goal of the task	Done.
Assessed task	
Task number	X.

Task description	Ensure the training of Police officers traveling to foreign Police missions on the issue of trafficking in human beings and how to identify potential victims.
Responsible	MOI
Performance indicators	To include this issue in the system of pre-departure training for Police officers.
Term of performance	2012
Evaluation of the task	
Description of task fulfillment	In the framework of the IPOC, the issue of human trafficking is devoted to part of the human rights block. Teaching takes place in English and is provided by lecturers of the Police. Training takes place once a year, for new entrants to foreign peace operations. Approximately 16 to 20 people attend the training each year.
Indicators	Indicators filled.
Possible changes from the original assignment	/
Overall evaluation as a follow-up to meeting the goal of the task	Filled continuously
Assessed task	
Task number	XI.
Task description	Ensure the education of members of the Army of the Czech Republic traveling to foreign military missions on the issue of trafficking in human beings and how to identify possible victims.
Responsible	MO
Co-responsible	MOI
Performance indicators	To include this issue in the system of pre-departure training for Police officers.
Term of performance	2012
Evaluation of the task	
Description of task fulfillment	Training of army personnel outgoing foreign military mission to the issue of trafficking and method of identifying probable victims, ensure the inclusion of these issues in the education system in preparation for the ACR prior to their participation in an operation abroad. Scope of training is always adequately regulates the topicality of this issue, depending on the specific conditions of operation (the mandate), and areas of operation.
Indicators	indicators met

Any changes from the original	Training does not take place across the board, however, the suitability and desirability is evaluated in relation to specific missions.
Overall assessment in relation to the objective of the task	Done
Ranked task	
number assignment	XII.
Task description	<p>A) Identify areas / sectors in which there is a potential risk of labour exploitation and in which the performance of the work carried out through public procurement.</p> <p>B) Based on the identified problem areas, develop a set of recommendations to eliminate the risk of labour exploitation in the implementation of public procurement.</p> <p>C) Implement the recommendations issued to the relevant internal acts regulating the process of implementation of public procurement.</p>
Responsible	<p>A) MLSA (coord MOI)</p> <p>B) MMR</p> <p>C) all departments</p>
performance indicators	<p>A) produced a list of areas, including a description of problematic parts</p> <p>B) forming a set of recommendations</p> <p>C) adjusting the respective internal acts</p>
term performance	2012, 2012, 2013
evaluation task	
Description of the task	<p>A) In the analysis of the MLSA it was found that it can be virtually any sector and SLIO does not have more specific information to public contracts, in relation to illegal work is all about catering, construction, real estate activities, crop and livestock production, hunting , retail and wholesale.</p> <p>B) The current legislation is based on the obligation to act in the procurement procedure according to the principles stated in § 6 of the Act. no. 137/2006 Coll., on Public Procurement (hereinafter referred to as the "Act"), which in its first paragraph lays down the obligation to respect the principles of transparency, equal treatment and non-discrimination. Simultaneously, the contracting authority must not restrict participation in procurement procedures suppliers who have their registered office or place of business in a Member State of the European Union and other states that have the Czech Republic and the European Union signed an international treaty guaranteeing access suppliers from these countries to the awarded public contract.</p>

	<p>Czech contracting authority is obliged to assess under the effective law on public procurement bids suppliers on the basis of § 76 par. 1 in terms of regulatory compliance. If these requirements are met, the contracting authority is obliged to exclude the offer as unacceptable, and on the basis of § 22 para. 1 point. d) PPA.</p> <p>The question is whether the authority is aware of this fact. Some possibilities how this conflict with the law to identify the tender with an extremely low bid price. Now abnormally low tender price had authority warns of possible malpractice suppliers. If, however, does not appear to offer any inconsistency with the law, it is not in our opinion be able to recognize the authority that the contractor anyone exploits.</p> <p>The planned new provisions on public procurement contains an option to exclude suppliers like the existing regulation, provided that the performance offered by the supplier would lead to non-compliance with obligations arising from the provisions of law social or labour.</p> <p>Beyond this, we consider necessary to point out that according to the new regulation will be ineligible to be considered one contractor who was in his country of residence in the last 5 years before the tender is launched convicted of the crime of trafficking in human beings (or similar offense under the laws of the country the seat of the supplier).</p> <p>Suppliers whose states the above-mentioned agreement on access to suppliers for contracts not, can be a tender by restricted without conditions.</p> <p>C) the amendment of the Public Procurement Act.</p>
Indicators	indicators met
Any changes from the original	/
Overall assessment in relation to the objective of the task	Done