

TEMPLATE POLICY PAGE

Category:	Prostitution and Trafficking for Sexual Exploitation
Country:	Czech Republic
Year:	/

policy page:	<p><i>1. National Strategy on the Fight against Trafficking in Human Beings (for the period of 2008 – 2011)</i></p> <p>The Government of the Czech Republic fully complies with the minimum standards for the elimination of trafficking.</p> <p>Historically, the Czech Government started to deal with the issue of trafficking in 2003 when it approved by its resolution no. 849/2003 the <i>National Strategy of the Fight against Trafficking in Human Beings for the Purpose of Sexual Exploitation in the Czech Republic</i> (hereinafter <i>Strategy</i>). The issue of forced prostitution and human trafficking has also been included among the priorities of the Strategy of Crime Prevention for the years 2008 - 2011 (approved by the Government resolution no. 1150/2007).</p> <p>The Czech Government approved the next and current <i>National Strategy</i> for the period of 2008 – 2011) in January 2008 by its resolution no. 67.</p> <p>In order to execute the <i>Strategy</i>, an Action Plan of Tasks was drawn up directing its measures in prevention, sanctions and at improving the position of trafficked victims. The Government charged the MI (a “national reporter”, responsible for analytical and conceptual activity) to assess and update the <i>Strategy</i> after two years.</p> <p>The <i>Strategy</i> contains all available information about trafficking in the Czech Republic and provides a survey of the measures taken in the past two years.</p> <p><i>For more information see enclosure: National Strategy on the Fight against Trafficking in Human Beings (for the period of 2012 – 2015).</i></p> <p><i>2. National plan on the fight against commercial sexual exploitation of children</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- The main prevention strategy material in the Czech Republic concerning not only sexual and commercial sexual abuse of children, but they also government program regarding preventive activities related to other sexual crimes and rehabilitation of victims. <p>The plan creates a conceptual framework for coordinating the activities of all the ministries and other central state administration bodies aimed</p>
---------------------	--

at preventing and suppressing the sexual and commercial sexual exploitation of children, and influencing the decline of social pathological behaviour within the whole population.

The Plan is regularly updated - most recently in August 2006. It includes long-term legislative, organizational, technical and educational tasks and steps of preventive nature, focusing principally on:

- Continuous education and prevention (human rights and sexuality agenda in all types of schools as a tool for prevention of social-pathological behaviour);
- Protection of victims and witnesses and re-socialization of victims;
- Treatment of perpetrators;
- Developing a standardized approach of specialists to sexually abused child;
- Special courses for police and judges on sexual violence victims and perpetrators, methods of cross-examination;
- Street work in high-risk localities;
- Leisure activities for children.

The Ministry of Interior coordinates the work of other ministries involved in fight against commercial sexual abuse (Ministry of Health, Ministry of Labor, and Ministry of Education etc.) and main NGOs. To make their work more effective, there are regular round-tables where representatives of public administration, NGOs, Police and academics meet with the aim to inform others about their activities and prospects. On the basis of continuous analysis and round-tables, the schemes are directed for joint coordinated action.

Although the Czech Republic keeps elaborating *National plan on the fight against commercial sexual exploitation of children*, the more encompassing and general policy including other forms of violence against children is still missing. According to government approval from 2006, comprehensive approach to all kind of violence against children should be introduced in the Czech Republic from 2008 onwards.

National plan will be replaced with **National Strategy of Prevention the Violence on Children (for period of 2008 – 2011)**. At present (September 2008) is this Strategy submitted to the Government.

For more details [Sexual Crime](#) policy page.

A. Measures of bodies responsible for penal proceedings

The majority of cases of human trafficking is investigated by the Human Trafficking Department of the Organised Crime Unit of the Criminal Police and Investigation Service Office of the Police of the Czech Republic (hereinafter "OCU"). The OCU is the most important component involved in the *Programme of Support and Protection of the Victims of Trafficking in Human Beings* (hereinafter "Programme"). They also closely cooperate with the Foreign and Border Police of the Police

of the Czech Republic and the Criminal Police and Investigation Service Office of the individual regions, and with the Ministry of the Interior Inspection. An active cooperation is realised with foreign police services (Germany, Austria, the Netherlands, France, Great Britain, Italy and the United States) and on the level of Interpol and Europol.

Thanks to the increasing operative information obtained from the police forces of other European countries and from the victims in *Programme*, there has been an increase of findings which could lead directly to commencement of criminal prosecution. To carry out the *Programme* the Ministry of the Interior (hereinafter "MI") has drawn up the *Instruction of the Minister of the Interior to Establish a National Coordination Mechanism in the Field of Support and Protection of Victims of Human Trafficking* and also a guidance notes of the First Deputy Minister of the Interior for the execution of the *Programme*. The Ministry of the Interior drew up the "Trafficking in Human Beings: Police Performance Manual". Besides the criteria for identification of cases and victims of human trafficking it also includes a concise introduction to the issue and broader aspects of the definition and the principles of work with a victim of this criminal activity and the possibilities of assistance and protection of the victims and witnesses.

Education

In terms of education of the members of the Police of the Czech Republic the MI runs preliminary and ongoing specialising, complemented by education handbooks. Preliminary and ongoing education should help the policemen to understand the victim-oriented approach, the ability to use indicators which can be of help at the identification of potential victims, and also the possibilities and obligations stemming from the *Programme*, the role of NGOs and the collection and use of information obtained from persons involved in the given community.

The MI organises many individual educational projects, conferences and seminars dedicated to the issue of human trafficking. These are focused at the increase of knowledge about this issue and improvement of the abilities of ordinary policemen to identify victims of human trafficking; other seminars are organised as round tables with the participation of the parties involved in the *Programme*, i.e. policemen, representatives of the MI, NGOs and representatives of local administration bodies.

As for the Ministry of Justice, the *National Strategy* assigned it a task to support specialisation of state prosecutors and judges in the issues of human trafficking, in particular to establish sections with the Supreme State Prosecutors' Offices (SSPO) specialised on organised crimes, including human trafficking. Organised crime cases tend to be very complicated and establishment of special workplaces with SSPO should generate a partner for OCU.

The Ministry of Justice has been trying to comply with the above task by a creation of training programmes for state prosecutors and judges, the seminar focusing on vice crimes, pimping and human trafficking is included in the programme of continuous training of the Justice Academy.

For more information see enclosure: [**National Strategy on the Fight against Trafficking in Human Beings \(for the period of 2012 – 2015\).**](#)

B. Programme of Support and Protection of the Victims of Trafficking in Human Beings.

The Ministry of Interior is responsible for coordinating and financing the *Programme of Support and Protection of the Victims of trafficking in Human Beings (hereinafter Programme)*. The Programme exists since 2003 and is a basic part of the National strategy. It establishes a system of comprehensive care for victims of human trafficking. The aim of such measures is to provide victims with support and guarantee protection of their human rights and dignity, motivate the victims to testify and thus help the bodies responsible for penal proceedings to identify, prosecute, convict and punish the offenders.

The Programme above all enables to take care of victims which are in the Czech Republic under the illegal status. All the victims are granted **60 days of reflection period**.

The application for placement of a victim in *the Programme* is filled by the organization/subject making the initial identification of the victim (police or NGO). Such application must be subsequently approved by the national coordinator in very serious cases, otherwise is approved by the director of the Crime Prevention Department of the Ministry of Interior (the Secretariat of the National Coordinator). The victim is placed in the Programme only under her/his voluntarily interest, if he/she refrains from contacts with the criminals and agrees on the accommodation in an asylum flat of the NGO for at least two month of critical intervention. **To stress the humanitarian aspect of THB, even a victim with mental or serious physical handicap can (since 2007) participate in *the Programme* without the necessity of cooperation with law enforcement.**

So far, 101¹ victims of human trafficking have joined *the Programme* for the purpose of sexual exploitation or forced labour.

The Programme main actors are:

- National coordinator (1st Deputy Minister of Interior),
- Crime Prevention Department of the Ministry of Interior (a secretariat of the National coordinator),
- non-governmental organizations (La Strada, Caritas), International Organization for Migration (IOM),
- Czech Police: Human Trafficking Department of the Combating Organized Crime Unit of the Criminal Police and Investigation Service of the Police of the Czech Republic, Foreign Police Service of the Czech Republic, Public Order Police of the Czech Republic and District Directorates of the Police of the Czech Republic.

Above mentioned partners cooperate together, discuss the problems and exchange the information regarding functioning the *Programme*.

The Czech Republic supports the prevention activities in THB and sexual exploitation, cooperation on local and national level and campaigns aimed on THB awareness etc. The Ministry of Interior has financed since 2005 three campaigns focused on general public and clients of prostitution, numerous trainings (for employees of Refugees facilities administration, police, social workers, justice etc.).

Czech Republic closely cooperates with other (especially source) countries of THB (Romania, Moldavia, Ukraine, Mongolia etc.).

*For more information see enclosure: **2008 Status Report on Trafficking in Human Beings in The Czech Republic***

C. Prevention in Human Trafficking

Representatives of the MoI and the MJ actively participated in 2008 in cooperation with different international organisations involved in the issue concerned (for example the UN _ UNODC, the OSCE, the ICMPD, the Council of Europe, EU authorities and so forth).

The EU Anti_Trafficking Day has been established on 18 October of every year, starting on 18 October 2007. In 2008 the MoI took the opportunity of this day in order to raise the awareness of the general public regarding the issue of trafficking in human beings. For this purpose the MoI published a long press release informing about the forms and risks related to trafficking in human beings. Along with the press release the MoI drew up an overview of topics proposed for discussion in the mass media. The list of topics together with contact persons was drawn up in cooperation with NGOs and IOM Prague.

With regard to the fact that 18 October 2008 was a Saturday this initiative did not call a large response from the mass media. The MoI decided to participate in the project of the ICMPD entitled "Data Collection and Harmonized Information Systems". The aim of the project is to develop common criteria for data and information collection in the area of trafficking in human beings, to establish an institutionalised system for collecting such data including a uniform national database both for the purpose of analyses and description of the situation and for the purposes of possible operative responses to the situation which may emerge.

The project was presented by Portugal together with the ICMPD and other partners, which are, in addition to the Czech Republic, Poland and Slovakia. The MoI is the main responsible party for the project

In the course of 2008 the MLSA repeatedly published a call for proposals to carry out research, as per the needs of the government, on

“Mapping Out the Prostitution Scene in the Czech Republic”. The aim of the proposed research was to map out the environment of the prostitution scene in the Czech Republic, in particular to gather quantitative data about its scope including regional distribution, variability in time, and its individual forms (street prostitution, club prostitution, prostitution organised in private flats). The research was to describe in full detail the structure of the prostitution scene and to distinguish feature of individual actors. It was also to describe the dynamics of supply (and marginally also demand) of prostitution according to its individual forms and the type of the environment where prostitution is offered. The research was also to focus on the availability and utilisation of social services offered to persons practicing prostitution and victims of trafficking in human beings. By the decision of the contracting authority of 8 January 2009 this call for proposals to solve the research and development project for governmental needs, which should be launched in 2009, was cancelled.

At the ministerial level, coordination and cooperation in the area of combating illegal employment is carried out through the Inter_ministerial Group for Combating Illegal Employment of Foreign Nationals (hereinafter referred to as ‘IMGCIEFN’). The MLSA is the responsible party for this group. IMGCIEFN was set up by Czech Government Resolution No. 1044 of 23 October 2000. Its aim is to coordinate the activities of relevant institutions, preparation of new legislation, prevention instruments, and it should also acquire information from research and so on. In 2008 updated versions of two fundamental documents were adopted by Government Resolution No. 813 of 2 July 2008 on the Statutes of the Inter_ministerial Group for Combating Illegal Employment of Foreign Nationals and on the Rules of Procedure. Prevention of illegal employment of foreign nationals is becoming more important. Therefore the MLSA develops instruments in this area, for example an information section – Employment of Foreign Nationals and EURES _ in the Integrated Portal of MLSA, European Job Mobility, information published on the web pages of the State Labour Inspection Office, and printed information leaflets and brochures.

One pilot project was a project implementing Assistance System for the Employment of Ukrainian Nationals carried out under the support of the MLSA and the Mol. As of 1 January 2008 a development project of the Mol was terminated and the work was finished by the MLSA in March 2008. About 500 migrants and 200 employers used some of the services of the system. Information on legal labour migration and risks of illegal labour migration to the Czech Republic was sent to 2,000 employers and several thousands of potential migrants from Ukraine, through seminars, leaflets, personal consultations, advertisements and mass media. This instrument was evaluated by employers, migrants as well as by state administration authorities as useful and needed, although it cannot replace primarily needed structural changes in the procedure for granting residence permits in the Czech Republic, recognition of qualifications, and so forth. Further information is to be found on the web page of the system: www.praceproukrajince.cz.

*For more information see enclosure: **2008 Status Report on Trafficking in Human Beings in The Czech Republic***

D. Research

- [Pilot research on environment of trafficking in human beings on the territory of the Czech Republic](#) – IOM, December 2004 – February 2005 (questionnaires for the employees of state institutions and NGOs, structured interviews with migrants – possible victims of human trafficking and casuistic of La Strada).
- [Pilot Research among Customers of Commercial Sex Services in two Border Regions of the Czech Republic](#) – IOM, March – October 2005.
- “Program of Support and Protection of the Victims of Trafficking in Human Beings” – Demografické informační centrum, March 2006.
- “Motivation and De-motivation of Human Trafficking Victims to Join the *Program of Support and Protection of the Victims of Trafficking in Human Being*” - Criminology and Social Prevention Institute (CSPI), 2006.

E. Other Czech Documents

- [Trafficking in Human Beings in Central Europe](#)
 - La Strada, 2005
- [Recommendation to the Government of the Czech Republic](#)
 - La Strada, 2005

Relevant legislation:

Legal framework

The fight against trafficking in human beings is one of the priorities of the Czech Republic. The Czech Republic is a partner to many international conventions and is obliged to hold the provisions of those conventions.

Czech Republic has on 12 December 2000 already signed the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children on 10 December 2002. The Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography was signed in 2004.

However, all the above mentioned documents have not been ratified yet because of gaps on provisions of administrative or criminal responsibility of legal entities in the Czech legal order. Actually, the Czech Republic is preparing a new law (draft act of administrative liability of legal persons) and making efforts to change the criminal law in

order to ratify these conventions.

The most significant change at the national level has been passing the new legislative regulation on trafficking in human beings implemented **by the amendment of the Penal Code**, by Act 537/2004 Coll. With the effectiveness from 22 October 2004, a new provision of Section 232 (a) on trafficking in human beings has been included into the Penal Code, which replaced Section 246, repealed by the amendment, on trafficking in human beings with the purpose of sexual intercourse.

This new provisions of Section 232 (a) is in accordance with the international definition of THB in the above mentioned Palermo protocol. Simultaneously, the existing Section 216 (a) on trafficking in children has been amended by omitting trafficking in children for the purpose of the abuse of children labor, since the facts of this crime have been newly included in the said Section 232 (a,1).

Act No. 40/2009 Coll. The Criminal Code as to be effective of 1 January 2010, (hereinafter referred to as the 'Criminal Code') which closely relate to the issue of trafficking in human beings (Section 168). The new Criminal Code will strengthen sanctions for perpetrators of THB. Provisions of the Criminal Code relating to the THB are provisions on: rape, restraining, of the personal freedom, blackmail/extortion etc. Newly focused on **Unauthorized Employment of Foreign National (Section 342)**. A person who in a substantial capacity employs or intermediates employment of foreign nationals residing illegally in the Czech Republic without being authorized to do so, or a person who in a substantial capacity employs or intermediates employment of foreign nationals who are not in possession of valid labor permit under another legal regulation without being authorized to do so shall be sentenced to a term of imprisonment of up to six months, to a ban on business activities, or to confiscation of property

The most significant changes in the provision of 232 (a) newly of 168 are:

- **punishing of all forms of trafficking in human beings (for purpose of sexual intercourse, other forms of sexual exploitation, slavery, servitude, forced labor and other forms of exploitation) and newly unauthorized Employment of Foreign National (Section 342)**
- distinguishing between trafficking in persons under 18 years and trafficking in persons above 18 years,
- repealing the condition of trafficking in human beings across the state border,
- introducing punitiveness of domestic trafficking in human beings.

Many important steps in recent years concerning THB have been done via changes in legislation dealing with foreigners and asylum seekers, employment etc.

Non – legal framework

The Ministry of the Interior is since 2003 responsible for elaborating the **National Strategy of Fight against Trafficking in Human Beings** (in collaboration with other ministries). National Strategy is a basic policy document which describes the situation of THB in Czech Republic and sets out main tasks and challenges. It imposes upon the duty for fulfilling the tasks of relevant national authorities for the further term. The new **National Strategy for 2008-2011** was approved by Czech Government on 23 January 2008. Prevention activities focus mainly on education (e.g. police officers, judges, state prosecutors and others), issue of unaccompanied minors, forced labour, awareness raising (e.g. Campaign against THB focus on reducing demand of prostitution realized in 2007, 2008 and 2009 by IOM in cooperation with La Strada Czech Republic and Caritas Czech Republic, financed by the Ministry of Interior of the Czech Republic).

Within the “**National referral mechanism**” (NRM), Ministry of Interior (and other ministries) cooperate together with Police of CR (organized crime unit, criminal and alien police), non-governmental organizations (Caritas Czech Republic - Magdala Project and La Strada Czech Republic) and intergovernmental organization (IOM Prague). The National referral mechanism was formalized and the interdisciplinary working group involving representatives of the state bodies, police, non-governmental organizations and justice has been established in 2005. The task of national coordinator is given to the Deputy Minister of Interior. The Ministry of Interior is also responsible for performing a role of „national reporter“, consisting of analytical and conceptual activity (i.e. coordination, submitting reports and proposals of new measures etc).

The NGOs involved in NRM assists the victims of THB and help them to overcome the severe situation, motivate them to cooperate with police and provide them with social and psychological support and crises intervention, participate on educational training for policemen, judges, state prosecutors, social workers and other helping professions on THB issues and participate in running preventive activities.

Since 2009 is Ministry of the Interior responsible for **Status Report on**

Trafficking in Human Beings in the Czech Republic. This Report has been produced upon the basis of a task assigned in the Annex to Czech Government Resolution No. 67 of 23 January 2008 concerning the National Strategy to Combat Trafficking in Human Beings (2008_2011). The Report was compiled in particular from contributions of permanent members of the Inter_ministerial Coordination Group for Combating Trafficking in Human Beings (hereinafter referred to as the ‘IMCG’); comments on the Report were delivered via e-mail. It is necessary to thank all members of the IMCG for drawing up all supporting documents and for their active cooperation in preparing this Report. Although attention is focused on the issue of trafficking in human beings at the international level, there is still a lack of information in the Czech

Republic to provide a reasonable picture of this serious and, at the same time, highly latent criminal activity. Thus this Report is not only the first ever status Report on trafficking in human beings mapping out a period of one calendar year, but it also brings together information from many different sources. As a rule, the sources used are primarily criminal statistics, whilst further data has been obtained from specialized non-governmental and intergovernmental organizations, and some information was gathered through Czech consulates and embassies. By its decision to develop the annual Report on Trafficking in Human beings the Czech Republic follows up not only the good practice and recommendations of important actors in the international field¹ but it also responds to the requirements of Czech experts involved in the issue. It can be legitimately expected that thanks to this from now on regular Report the interest of the mass media and the general public in the topic of trafficking will gradually rise. The aim of this document is to provide an overview of developments and the structure of criminal activities of trafficking in human beings as well as an overview of assistance provided to victims of trafficking in human beings in the Czech Republic, to enable the use of the current findings in combating this criminal offence, to help identify those areas which need to be paid attention to, and to ensure sufficient support for measures to be adopted for the next period. The detailed information drawn up also offers answers to a number of questions which were addressed to the Ministry of the Interior within questionnaires and other documents for reports which the Czech Republic is obliged to submit as a result of legally binding international agreement as well as international political documents. The first, relatively extensive part of the Report is devoted to the coordination of activities and cooperation between individual actors at the national level. This part was included to better understand the competences of individual members of the IMCG which was established in 2008. The second part of the Report encompasses a description of the situation in the Czech Republic in 2008. The Report is divided into sections concerning individual forms of trafficking in human beings, of which the greatest attention is paid to sexual and labour exploitation as these are the only forms of trafficking in human beings which were detected in the Czech Republic in 2008. One sub_chapter contains also statistical data of the Ministry of the Interior (the MoI) and the Ministry of Justice (the MJ) and examples of successful police operations. The following chapter is devoted to victims of trafficking in human beings and related subchapters are broken down according to information sources on victims. This is information obtained from the Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs, the MoI, partner non-governmental organisations (NGOs), one inter-governmental organisation, and as a pilot project, also from selected Czech embassies and consulates abroad. Moreover, one short chapter devoted to legislative amendments was incorporated into the document. The next chapter briefly summarises international cooperation, promotion activities as well as training and other related activities.

From 2007 onwards, the assistance in the Czech Republic can be provided to all (cooperating or non-cooperating) THB victims *Programme* (under the conditions of Act on Social

	<p>Services¹).</p> <p><i>For more information see enclosure: 2008 Status Report on Trafficking in Human Beings in The Czech Republic</i></p>
<p>Trends:</p>	<p><u>Crime Trends</u></p> <p>In terms of long term development, in comparison with old EU Member States, the Czech Republic has seen in the area of trafficking in human beings a certain specific evolution. After the fall of the iron curtain the Czech Republic became, along with other countries of the former socialist block, an important source country for trafficking in women for the purpose of sexual exploitation. During the 1990s the situation gradually changed and the Czech Republic turned, thanks to the strengthening of its economy, from a transit into a target country. However, even in 2008 there were cases where women from the Czech Republic became victims of trafficking in human beings abroad. Information on such cases is difficult to obtain. That is why in 2008 information was requested, within a pilot project, from Czech consulates and embassies abroad.</p> <p>The past year saw a gradual upward trend in the number of cases of trafficking in human beings for the purpose of forced labour. This trend will probably increase due to a range of factors which jointly affect the situation. The first and perhaps the most important factor was a change in the definition of the crime of trafficking in human beings encompassed in the provisions of Section 232a of the Criminal Code.</p> <p>This definition has included, since 2004, also slavery, servitude and forced labour, or other forms of exploitation which drew increased attention of law enforcement authorities to this phenomenon. Such authorities have progressively acquired experience necessary to solve such criminal offences. Promotion activities pertaining to this area and activities carried out by NGOs cannot go without mention, and these contribute to an ever increasing awareness of the general public about this relatively new form of trafficking in human beings. Another significant factor, which will probably fully emerge in the upcoming period, is the global economic crisis. It might be expected that this will influence the growth in cases of trafficking in human beings for the purpose of sexual exploitation as well as forced labour. As early as at the end of 2008 the first information emerged that due to extensive economic dampening in production in some industrial sectors mainly manually working foreigners were dismissed on a widespread basis.</p> <p>Such people find themselves in situations of financial distress without any possibility to return back to their country of origin and therefore are becoming a risk group in terms of trafficking in human beings. It may be assumed that such persons can engage in criminal activities or may become more endangered groups in relation to different forms of exploitation and abuse.</p> <p>This definition has included, since 2004, also slavery, servitude and</p>

forced labour, or other forms of exploitation which drew increased attention of law enforcement authorities to this phenomenon.

Such authorities have progressively acquired experience necessary to solve such criminal offences. Promotion activities pertaining to this area and activities carried out by NGOs cannot go without mention, and these contribute to an ever increasing awareness of the general public about this relatively new form of trafficking in human beings. Another significant factor, which will probably fully emerge in the upcoming period, is the global economic crisis. It might be expected that this will influence the growth in cases of trafficking in human beings for the purpose of sexual exploitation as well as forced labour. As early as at the end of 2008 the first information emerged that due to extensive economic dampening in production in some industrial sectors mainly manually working foreigners were dismissed on a widespread basis.

Such people find themselves in situations of financial distress without any possibility to return back to their country of origin and therefore are becoming a risk group in terms of trafficking in human beings. It may be assumed that such persons can engage in criminal activities or may become more endangered groups in relation to different forms of exploitation and abuse.

The data gathered in 2008 demonstrates that the amount of detected crime of trafficking in human beings under the provisions of Section 232a of the Criminal Code increased. In total 29 crimes (in 2007 altogether 11 crimes) were detected. However, solved crimes of trafficking in human beings also saw moderate growth. In 2008 in total 13 cases were solved (11 crimes were solved a year before). Of 13 solved crimes, one was detected in 2007 and one was solved in 2008 (so called additionally solved crimes).

Of the total number of 13 cases where investigations were closed, in two cases criminal prosecution was suspended under the provisions of Section 159a (4) of the Code of Criminal Procedure and one case was suspended under the provisions of Section 159a, (2) and (3) of the Code of Criminal Procedure. Prosecution was commenced in the case of ten criminal offences.

When analysing 29 detected criminal offences of trafficking in human beings under the provisions of Section 232a of the Criminal Code, it may be stated that in total 19 crimes were committed for the purpose of sexual exploitation and ten were committed for the purpose of forced labour and other forms of exploitation (once under the provisions of Section 232a (2) (c)). If the ratio between trafficking in human beings for the purpose of sexual and trafficking for labour exploitation is compared in 2007 and 2008 a moderate growth in labour exploitation can be seen (in 2007 there were eight cases of sexual exploitation and only three cases involved trafficking in human beings for the purpose of forced labour). A gradual increase in the forms of trafficking in human beings for the purpose of labour exploitation is also reported by other EU Member States and it can be reasonably expected that the trend will

continue in 2009. There is no doubt that an increase in the number of crimes under the provisions of Section 232a of the Criminal Code in the police statistics was affected by the establishment of a specialised unit for combating forced labour within the UCOC. At the same time, since 2004 when this type of trafficking in human beings was incorporated into the Criminal Code, police officers have received more information from the relevant criminal environment and have gained more experience with investigating and proving this very specific criminal activity.

However, it will take several years for a similar trend to be demonstrated by statistics of the MJ. It is also interesting to monitor who submitted information leading to criminal prosecution.

Most often it was the UCOC (in total 12 proposals for commencing criminal prosecution). A further six proposals can be included in the category 'Other'. It is the UCOC whose share in the solution of this type of crime is the largest (in total six cases) together with the police bodies of general crime (in total six cases).

Altogether 22 persons were prosecuted for a criminal offence of trafficking in human beings under the provisions of Section 232a of the Criminal Code; of this number eight persons were repeat offenders.

In total 17 persons were Czech nationals and only five offenders were foreign nationals.

For more information see enclosure: **2008 Status Report on Trafficking in Human Beings in The Czech Republic**

Contacts:

National organisations:

[La strada](#) - tackling the issue of trafficking in human beings by assisting its victims, influencing relevant legislation and provision of information about the problem

Recommendation to the Government of the Czech Republic
<http://www.strada.cz/download/files/infomaterialy/Recommendations.pdf>
http://www.strada.cz/download/files/publikace/trafficking_CE.pdf

[Česká katolická charita](#) (Czech Catholic Charity Association) – help to victims of trafficking and forced prostitution

[Rozkoš bez rizika](#) (Bless without Risk) – prevention and healing of sexually transmitted diseases

[Dům Šance](#) (House of Chance) - street work for homosexual boy prostitutes in Prague

[IOM](#) (International Organization for Migration) – voluntary return of trafficked people to countries of origin, research, campaigns

	<p>Organizace pro pomoc uprchlíkům (OPU – Organization for Aid to refugees) – counselling to refugees and migrants</p> <p>Poradna pro uprchlíky (Counselling Centre for Refugees) – support of human rights, help to Unaccompanied Children</p> <p>Sdružení Linka bezpečí pro děti (Safety Helpline Association) – Phone helpline for children in need</p>
--	--

Completed template to be sent to the EUCPN Secretariat at eucpn@ibz.eu.