



MINISTRY OF THE INTERIOR
OF THE CZECH REPUBLIC

2024 STATUS REPORT ON TRAFFICKING IN HUMAN BEINGS IN THE CZECH REPUBLIC

Prague 2025

Table of Contents

INTRODUCTION	3
1. OVERVIEW OF THE CURRENT SITUATION AND TRENDS	4
2. CRIMINAL STATISTICS	7
2.1 Number of registered crimes	7
2.2 Perpetrators in criminal proceedings	7
2.3 Selected case studies	8
2.4 Victims of trafficking in human beings	8
2.5 Care for victims of trafficking in human beings	9
3. RELATED CRIME AND ACCOMPANYING PHENOMENA	10
3.1 Situation in the area of prostitution	10
3.2 Situation in the area of soliciting	11
3.3 Situation in the area of illegal/unauthorized employment of foreigners	11
4. INFORMATION ON TRAFFICKING IN PERSONS UNDER THE AGE OF 18	15
5. SUPPORT FROM ASSISTING ORGANIZATIONS	19
5.1 La Strada Czech Republic	19
5.2 Caritas of the Archdiocese in Prague	24
5.3 Diaconia of the Evangelical Church of the Czech Brethren	25
5.4 International Organization for Migration	26
5.5 Pleasure without Risk	27
5.6 Administration of Refugee Facilities of the Ministry of the Interior of the Czech Republic	28
6. FINANCIAL RESOURCES	31
6.1 Funds provided by the Ministry of the Interior of the Czech Republic	31
6.2 Funds provided by the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs of the Czech Republic	31
7. PREVENTION AND EDUCATION	32
7.1 Education	32
7.2 Prevention	39
8. LEGISLATIVE AMENDMENTS AND JUDGMENTS OF COURTS RELATED TO TRAFFICKING IN HUMAN BEINGS	43
8.1 Court Judgements	46
9. PARTNERSHIP	48
9.1 Partnership within the Czech Republic	48
9.2 International cooperation	49
10. PRIORITIES	50

INTRODUCTION

Status Report on Trafficking in Human Beings in the Czech Republic (hereinafter referred to as “Report”) is an informative document submitted by the Ministry of the Interior of the Czech Republic (hereinafter referred to as the “Mol”), based on the Resolution of the Government of the Czech Republic of 23 January 2008 No. 67 on the National Strategy for Combating Trafficking in Human Beings for the Period 2008-2011. This Report is **the seventeenth in a row**.

The aim of the Reports is to provide detailed information on trafficking in human beings (hereinafter referred to as “THB”) in the Czech Republic for the period **from January 1 to December 31 of the respective year**.

The 2024 Report focuses primarily on THB according the substantive provisions of **Section 168 of Act No. 40/2009 Coll., Criminal Code**, as amended (hereinafter referred to as the “Criminal Code”). In part, similarly to previous years, it also addresses phenomena accompanying and closely related to THB.

The Report is prepared by the Crime Prevention Department of the Mol, primarily based on input from members of the Interdepartmental Coordination Group for Combating Trafficking in Human Beings (hereinafter referred to as the “ICG”) and other local and foreign collaborators in the field of THB combating. All information provided assists the compilers of this Report in continuous monitoring the of the THB situation and in particular in fulfilling the function of the national rapporteur, or equivalent mechanism¹, for the field of THB combating.

Warm thanks are due to all partners for their cooperation.

Note:

Gender balance: In the text, the term foreigner refers to a person of both female and male gender, i.e. both male and female foreigners, unless something else emerges from individual cases. The same applies when using the terms migrant, employee, citizen, worker, etc., and similarly when indicating nationality. The text strictly distinguishes between belonging to a specific gender in cases where the permanent ICG members did so when preparing the materials for this Report.

Proofreading: The text has not undergone linguistic and stylistic editing.

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

1. OVERVIEW OF THE CURRENT SITUATION AND TRENDS

In 2024, unfortunately, the escalated phase of the war in Ukraine, which began on 22 February 2022, continued. In this context, preventive awareness campaigns aimed at protecting war refugees from any type of crime, including the THB, continued. Even as a result of such campaigns, it can still be stated that even in 2024 **there was no victim of THB from among refugees from Ukraine confirmed** (this fact is related to both initiated, ongoing or completed criminal proceedings, and to a probable victim who, based on defined criteria, was included in the Program for the Support and Protection of THB Victims).

Compared to the previous year, in 2024 no significant changes were recorded in the structure of the criminal offence of THB or in the forms of its perpetration. However, it is still very difficult to predict the development trends of the THB-related crime, especially in view of the disturbing international situation – the ongoing war in Ukraine and the escalating tensions in the Middle East.

As in previous years, **the Czech Republic has been a country of destination and transit**, as well as **a country of origin** in the area of THB. The main forms of the THB were **the misuse of THB victims for forced prostitution, forced labour** or other forms of exploitation or profit from such conduct. The situation, structure and dynamics of THB-related crime are thus comparable to the year 2023. The actions and behaviour of the perpetrators once again give a more sophisticated impression, as evidenced by the increasing use of deceit, the abuse of dependency, and the exploitation of a person's mistake.

For certain specific target social groups, violence has been recorded by perpetrators as a means of coercing victims into obedience. It can be stated that the THB-related situation, as it was investigated on the territory of the Czech Republic, is similar to that in other European Union (hereinafter referred to as "EU") Member States and correlates with current European trends in this type of organized crime. This conclusion results, among other things, from information obtained during expert meetings within the project of the EU Agency for Cooperation in the Field of Law Enforcement (European Police Office, hereinafter referred to as "Europol") – European Multidisciplinary Platform against Criminal Threats – Trafficking in Human Beings, hereinafter referred to as "EMPACT", "EMPACT THB").

The **most common form** of the THB in the Czech Republic was again the abuse of THB victims **for other forms of exploitation**, followed by abuse **for prostitution and forced labour** or exploitation based on such activities, when the perpetrators mainly **target persons from socially, educationally and economically disadvantaged backgrounds**. These persons **are forced to perform physically demanding work**. However, all or part of the earnings are taken from these persons. Cases where perpetrators also take away social benefits and pensions from their victims are no exception. The behaviour and actions of perpetrators are often associated with the use of deceit, abuse of dependence or mistake in relation to the victims of this crime, as well as the use of violence or threats of violence to force the desired action from the perpetrators.

In cases where there was suspicion of **THB for other forms of exploitation or for forced labour, the perpetrators continued the trend** seen in previous years, particularly the **use of so-called ‘agency employment’**. In some cases, these activities were carried out by legal entities authorised by the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs of the Czech Republic (hereinafter referred to as “MLSA”) to mediate work. **The target group of these agencies** includes very often unskilled or foreign workers who are more vulnerable to mistreatment. This can result in employees being paid **low wages** and **not being paid overtime**. Also, **unreasonable payroll deductions done by the agencies** were reported, for example, deductions **for work placement, transportation** or (very often poor quality) **accommodation**. In addition to the threats described above, workers often face **abuse of dependency and**, in case of foreigners, **the threat of deportation**, but also face **restrictions on access to their rights** based on **poorly concluded or invalid contracts**. As the **country of origin** of those interested in employment, in 2024 **Ukraine, Slovakia and Romania** were most often represented. In addition to European workers, a large proportion also included residents of **Mongolia, Vietnam, India and the Philippines**. There was also a trend of employing **Moldovan nationals with the use of forged Romanian documents** due to easier access to the labour market for EU Member States citizens.

The increasing sophistication of the THB-related criminal activity is a continuing trend, with victims in many cases having very little chance of finding out that they have become the object of interest of an organized group of perpetrators. Perpetrators are constantly improving the methods by which they mislead victims in the source country about the conditions under which they will live and work in the target country. To do this, they use very high-quality forged documents and knowledge regarding the environment in the regions of the country of origin where they acquire trafficked persons, as well as knowledge regarding the environment in the target countries. In the past, the aforementioned activity of intermediary companies involved in so-called “agency employment” has also been recorded in the THB area for the purpose of labour exploitation. These companies, in addition to their THB activities, are also committing economic crime.

The situation in the field of **illegal trafficking in human tissues and organs** in the Czech Republic was still **very satisfactory** in 2024. According to available information, this form of THB does not occur in the territory of the Czech Republic. **The transplant system in the Czech Republic is so regulated that illegal handling of organs and tissues would be very difficult to conceal.** This is mainly the result of established rules for ensuring traceability, at every stage of the process from collection to transplantation, as well as the traceability of both organ donors and organ recipients. Act No. 285/2002 Coll., on the donation, collection and transplantation of tissues and organs and on the amendment of certain laws (Transplantation Act), as amended, sets out obligations regarding the traceability ensured by health service providers when providing health services in connection with the donation and transplantation of tissues and organs. These include transplant centres, health care providers performing tissue procurement and tissue transplantation, and tissue banks. An important role in ensuring the traceability and traceability of donors and recipients of tissues and organs is played by the Transplantation Coordination Centre (hereinafter referred to as “TCC”), which, among other things, maintains the National Registers related to the donation, collection and transplantation of

tissues and organs. TCC also selects the most suitable recipients for the removed organs and tissues intended for direct transfer to the recipient's body. This selection is made exclusively from the National Register of Persons Waiting for Organ Transplantation based on a written pre-defined allocation algorithm. The TCC also ensures and coordinates international cooperation in the implementation of the exchange of organs intended for transplantation and performs tasks related to the exchange of organs between the EU Member States and between EU Member States and third countries. **All these measures lead to the fact that illegal trade in human tissues and organs in the Czech Republic is practically impossible.**

A complicated situation persists in the issue of surrogacy. Foreign reproductive clinics continue **to hire and recruit women from Ukraine**, to become **surrogate mothers**, especially **for Western European single or homosexual men** who do not meet the requirements for legal surrogacy. In the last stage of pregnancy of surrogate mothers, members of organized groups arrange for them to travel to the territory of the Czech Republic, where the birth will take place. The surrogate mother and the client then pretend to be a couple in front of the registry office in the Czech Republic and make a declaration of paternity. They declare in agreement that the father of the unborn child is the man present, which will result in the subsequent entry of the man as the father of the child in the birth certificate. Furthermore, the surrogate mother and the client declare that the child will acquire citizenship through the father. After the birth of the child, the surrogate mother signs a set of documents in which she waives her rights to the child and gives consent to its relocation to the father's country. At the same time, she gives the man a power of attorney to take all legal actions in relation to the child independently etc. A travel document is then issued for the child at the relevant consular office. After receiving it, the man takes the newborn to his home country.

In this context, the Czech Republic, the National Centre for Combating Organized Crime of the Criminal Police and Investigation Service of the Police of the Czech Republic (hereinafter referred to as "NCCOC"), became leader of the operational action (hereinafter referred to as "OA") 2.2 – Illegal Commercial Surrogacy and Trafficking in Children. In the current EMPACT policy cycle, the fight against illegal commercial surrogacy is one of the priority topics in the chapter on THB combating. As a leader of this OA, NCCOC committed to organizing a conference on the topic. The conference took place from 8 to 10 October 2024 and its topic was a discussion on the approach of the EU Member States regarding the fight against this dangerous phenomenon. On 14 October 2024, a press release was published on the website www.echo24.cz on the subject of the NCCOC Conference: "Experts from 11 European Countries Revealed the Dark Sides of Surrogacy". On 18 October 2024, an online version of the leaflet on the issue of illegal child trafficking was published by Eurojust.² Another media output was a series of articles prepared for the iRozhlas platform, later featured in the podcast Vinohradská 12.

According to the non-profit organization La Strada Czech Republic, public service company (hereinafter referred to as "La Strada"), in 2024 the continued trend was **the exploitation of labour migrants (including refugees from Ukraine)**. Considering the number and

² Available at <https://www.eurojust.europa.eu/publication/surrogacy-and-human-trafficking>.

intensity of the particular cases, **it is not possible to talk about isolated incidents**, but about the widespread practices among employers. However, there have also been THB-related cases for the purpose of **forced begging**, for the purpose of **forced provision of sexual services**, and cases of forced labour with **targeted recruitment of homeless and unsheltered persons**. **The current legal framework and control mechanisms in the field of protection and enforcement of employees' rights appear to be insufficient.** Although labour inspectorates (hereinafter referred to as “LI”, “LIs”) have a key role in detecting violations of the law by employers and can impose sanctions on them, they do not have sufficient tools to effectively help employees to assert their rights – for example, to **recover unpaid wages; to protect the residence permits of employees in cases where they were forced to work illegally by the actions and instructions of the employer; or to address fraudulent practices of employers associated with debt bondage.** The injured employees can pursue their claims in court, but they are often low-income foreigners for whom the court proceedings are lengthy and financially demanding.

2. CRIMINAL STATISTICS

2.1 Number of registered crimes

According to the statistics provided by NCCOC, **a total of 39 crimes of THB (+19) were registered in 2024**, of which **25 crimes were solved directly** and **4 crimes were resolved subsequently**.

2.2 Perpetrators in criminal proceedings

It remains true that the number of foreigners committing this crime is lower than the number of citizens of the Czech Republic. Of the **28 prosecuted and investigated persons** in 2024, **26 were citizens of the Czech Republic** and **2 were foreigners**. Of the total number of 28 prosecuted people, **16 were men and 12 were women**. Furthermore, there were **12 recidivists** and **3 minors**. The proportion of foreign nationals committing the criminal offence of THB did not change practically in 2024. Again, most of them were foreign nationals who used some legal form of residence in the territory of the Czech Republic and committed criminal activities together with citizens of the Czech Republic. For a long time, it has been found that the country of origin of these foreigners continues to mostly coincide with the country of origin of the trafficked victims.

According to data recorded **by the Ministry of Justice of the Czech Republic** (hereinafter referred to as “MoJ”), a total of **13 criminal offences of THB** under the provisions of Section 168 of the Criminal Code **were recorded in 2024**. **A total of 11 persons were convicted** – of which 4 persons were sentenced to a conditional imprisonment and 7 persons were given unconditional sentences (of which 4 in the range of 1-5 years and 3 in the range of 5-15 years).

2.3 Selected case studies

For a better idea of the current modus operandi, below is presented a brief description of two cases of criminal prosecution for the criminal offence of THB.

*The investigators of the Department of Trafficking in Human Beings and Illegal Migration (hereinafter referred to as "DTHBIM") of the NCCOC charged in 2023 in the criminal proceedings in **the file MARKÝZ [MARQUIS] 8 individuals and 1 legal entity of the crimes of "soliciting" and "participation in an organized criminal group"** in connection with **the operation of several dozen websites advertising the provision of sexual services for payment**. In May 2024, based on the ongoing investigation, the criminal prosecution of one of the perpetrators was expanded. The respective person was charged with the offences of 'Illegal production and other handling of narcotic and psychotropic substances and poisons', 'Torture of a person living in a common dwelling', 'Sexual coercion', 'Injury', and 'Endangering the upbringing of a child'. As part of the investigation, it was also found in December 2024 that the person in question was trying to influence witnesses who had not yet been heard, and therefore he was taken into custody pursuant to Section 67 letter b) of the Criminal Procedure Code. The prosecution of the other accused is ongoing.*

*On 23 November 2021, a criminal case was opened under the codename **ZBOJNÍK [BRIGAND]**, where **5 people were accused** for the ongoing particularly serious **crime of THB** and the ongoing crime of **"soliciting"**. NCCOC police officers cooperated within the framework of a joint investigation team with British colleagues from Nottinghamshire Police. Within the framework of this file, this year, the Constitutional Court's ruling No. IV. ÚS 2637/23 overturned the judgment of the High Court in Prague of 27 June 2023, ref. no. 10 To 46/2023-3619, in which two injured persons were referred with claims for compensation for damage to civil proceedings and it was newly decided that the perpetrators are forced to pay the injured persons compensation for damage in the total amount of CZK 1,788,182.*

2.4 Victims of trafficking in human beings

2.4.1 Victims in criminal proceedings

Given that police statistics regarding the criminal offence of THB **show only the number of offences according to the objects of attack, the number of victims cannot be stated here. Simultaneously, if one act is reported in the statistics**, it means that it is one act **where the object of the attack was at least one person with the given characteristic**, i.e., a juvenile aged 15-17. However, by reporting the number of acts, not the number of victims involved, from the statistics it is not clear whether it involved one person with a given characteristic or more. The informative value of these statistics is at a very limited level. The creation of targeted measures is challenging, and reporting on the situation in the Czech Republic within the framework of international obligations is therefore complicated. Therefore, improving data collection regarding the THB area is one of the tasks of the National Strategy for Combating Trafficking in Human Beings in the Czech Republic for the period 2020-2023, the validity of which has been extended until 2025. This task is closely

interconnected with the long-term project focused on the development and innovation of statistics, whose aim is to produce a set of proposals for changes in the monitoring of crime, offences and administrative sanctions for the purposes of criminal policy. The intention is to expand the availability of crime data, link crime statistics with individual entities, enable easier identification and analysis of individual criminal proceedings, and reduce the administrative burden associated with reporting crime statistics, thereby streamlining the entire system of data entry and data sharing with an emphasis on saving resources and workforce.

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

As part of the Program, which is intended for 18+ THB victims, including both citizens of EU Member States trafficked in the territory of the Czech Republic, third-country nationals trafficked in the territory of the Czech Republic and citizens of the Czech Republic trafficked in the territory of the Czech Republic or abroad, a total of 10 probable THB victims were included in 2024 (probable victims were classified both by a cooperating non-governmental non-profit organization /hereinafter referred to as “NGOs”/ and by the Police of the Czech Republic). These were persons from the Czech Republic (8), Slovakia (1) and Ukraine (1). There were 5 women and 5 men in this group. In the case of 2 women (Czech Republic, Ukraine), there was suspicion of sexual exploitation and in two cases there was a combination of sexual, labour, or other types of exploitation (forced labour, forced begging). In all other (8) persons, there was suspicion of labour exploitation. Five persons were excluded from the Program in 2024 (1 person from the Czech Republic, 1 from Ukraine, 3 from Venezuela).

A total of 345 probable THB victims have been included in the Program since 2003.

Victims included in the Program were provided with accommodation, psychosocial services, health services, retraining courses, interpreting services, legal assistance and the lawyer services. Emphasis was also placed on job search assistance. All victims enrolled in the Program agreed to file a request to investigation their cases to the relevant department of the Police of the Czech Republic, and all victims also agreed to cooperate with law enforcement authorities.

In 2024, a total of 6 people – probable THB victims – citizens of the Philippines, who were granted long-term residence permits under Section 42e of the Act on the Residence of Foreigners, in 2019, still resided on the territory of the Czech Republic. The numbers of visas and stays granted for the purpose of tolerating trafficked persons are not known.

2.5 Care for victims of trafficking in human beings

In addition to the Program, the Czech Republic has an entire system of social services, which is regulated by Act No. 108/2006 Coll., on Social Services, as amended (hereinafter referred to as “Social Services Act”) that can be used for THB victims. This Act regulates the conditions for providing assistance and support to natural persons in an unfavourable social situation through individual types of social services, as well as the requirements for

entitlement to care allowance and the requirements for issuing authorisations for the provision of social services³, etc.

According to the Social Services Act, it is possible to provide social services only based on registration with the locally competent regional authority. The list of registered social service providers is publicly accessible in the Register of Social Service Providers at the internet address <https://www.mpsv.cz/registr-poskytovatelu-sluzeb#/registr-poskytovatelu-prehled>.

A total of 54 providers of social services are currently registered in the Register of Social Service Providers,⁴ the predominant target group of which are THB victims. Out of this number, 27 providers are also focusing on persons under the age of 18. (Source: Register of Social Service Providers, Information as of 23 June 2025). Within the MLSA subsidy procedure to support the provision of social services has been on the long-term basis supporting organizations that provide social services mainly to the target group of the “THB victims”. **MLSA subsidy support to these organizations for 2024 amounts to CZK 27,943,500.**

3. RELATED CRIME AND ACCOMPANYING PHENOMENA

3.1 Situation in the area of prostitution

No significant changes were recorded in the area of prostitution in 2023. Sexual services are still most often provided in so-called “private houses” or in the form of an escort service.

Street prostitution has been on the decline for a long time and can only be recorded to a lesser extent and in specific locations, most often especially in the Ústí Region and South Bohemian Region, while the social and educational level of street prostitutes is low. To a large extent, these are the riskiest prostitutes in terms of health and hygiene, using narcotic and psychotropic substances. Many people actively offer themselves as “occasional” prostitutes and respond to job offers in erotica, presented in the press or on the Internet.

Based on the investigations and monitoring of this phenomenon not only on the streets, but also in private homes or nightclubs, it was found that in almost all cases it is voluntary prostitution, carried out by people from a wide range of educational, age and social classes. Although prostitution is voluntary, there is also a clear European trend also visible in the Czech Republic – the exploitation of women originally from Asia, Ukraine, Latin America and Africa who engage in prostitution. The social, security and financial conditions of these source countries force women to travel for a limited period of time on tourist visas to the Czech Republic or other selected European countries, where they very often become “occasional” prostitutes (in the sense that they first repay the debt for the plane ticket to the people who forced them to engage in prostitution). After repaying the debt, they voluntarily continue to engage in prostitution and try to send the money they earn to family members in their country of origin.

³ Social services include social counselling, social care services and social prevention services. Social services are provided as residential, outpatient or as field work services.

⁴ As of 23 June 2025.

The overall form of the sex business in the Czech Republic in 2024 was also largely influenced by the NCCOC activities. The respective officers in the second half of 2023 investigated a case in which a group of perpetrators held a monopoly on operating websites offering paid sexual services. These perpetrators are suspected of profiting from the provision of prostitution by the advertised persons. On this basis, the items (49 harmful websites) were seized under the provisions of Section 79a, paragraph 1 of the Criminal Procedure Code, which were instruments of criminal activity. Thousands of women advertisings on these sites were forced to transfer their advertising to other, less known sites with a smaller reach, or to stop advertising completely. The investigation regarding this case continued in 2024, when NCCOC collected evidence leading to a motion to file an indictment. It can be assumed that the outcome of this criminal proceeding in court would set a precedent that will set the future direction of similar websites and the functioning of erotic advertising in the Czech Republic.

3.2 Situation in the area of soliciting

Police statistics show a total of **46 (-28) registered crimes of soliciting in 2024** according to the provisions of Section 189 of the Criminal Code. A total of **36 cases were clarified, 32 (-19) persons were prosecuted**, of which **12 men, 19 women and 1 legal entity** (see the table). MoJ reports a total of **34 recorded cases** in its statistics for 2024 and **34 convicted persons for the crime of soliciting** under Section 189 of the Criminal Code. The trend in relation to sentences imposed remained unchanged in 2024, with **suspended sentences (30) exceeding unconditional sentences (3)**.

3.3 Situation in the area of illegal/unauthorized employment of foreigners

A significant player in the area of combating illegal employment of foreigners is, apart from the Police of the Czech Republic, also the State Labour Inspection Office (hereinafter referred to as "SLIO"), or its regional LIs, which perform inspections in the field of compliance with the provisions of Act No. 435/2004 Coll., on Employment, as amended (hereinafter referred to as "Employment Act"), including those that regulate conditions of work performed by foreign citizens in the Czech Republic, compliance with provisions of Act No. 262/2006 Coll., Labour Code, as amended (hereinafter referred to as "Labour Code"), and other legal regulations governing working and wage conditions, and inspections in the area of compliance with health and safety regulations at the workplace. In practice, the most severe violations of labour regulations may have a closer connection with the criminal law, i.e., the criminal offence of THB and minor offences concerning the enabling of illegal work.

Of the total number 6,328 inspections focused on detecting illegal employment, the performance of illegal work by regional LIs took place in 6,065 entities. The LIs detected a total of **1,934 illegally employed natural persons** during their inspections. Specifically, **541 citizens of the Czech Republic, 85 citizens of the other EU Member States and 1,308 foreigners, citizens of third countries.** In 2024, compared to 2023, there was a decrease in the number of illegally working persons. The decrease occurred mainly in the category of illegally working foreigners – citizens from non-EU (third) countries. The employment of foreigners in the Czech Republic continues to be affected by the armed

conflict in Ukraine and the granting of temporary protection to citizens of Ukraine fleeing this war. In 2023, legal measures were adopted, the adoption of which enabled the extension of temporary protection until 31 March 2025. In previous years, citizens of Ukraine represented the largest group of illegally working foreigners. However, persons with temporary protection currently have free access to the labour market. A significant part of the illegally working persons detected in previous years were foreigners who performed work, mainly in violation of the issued work permit or employee card. Most often, this involved work in conflict with the type of work activity, place of work or with an employer other than the one for which such authorization was granted. In many cases, this fact was related to disguised employment mediation, since at the time of processing such authorization; disguised employment agencies in particular do not know the actual place of work of such a foreigner. **Together 831 fines totalling CZK 163,939,500** were imposed on employers in 2024 for enabling and performing illegal employment. Of these, 105 fines totaling CZK 294,500 were imposed on individuals for the offence of performing or enabling the performance of illegal work. In the case of detected illegally working foreigners, the most common were citizens **of Ukraine** (766), **Moldova** (158) and **Vietnam** (65). Others included citizens of Uzbekistan (34), Türkiye (20), Kazakhstan (18) and India (17).

From the perspective of the sectoral focus of employers (according to CZ – NACE), where illegally working foreigners were found in 2024, the most common sectors are **wholesale, retail; repair and maintenance of motor vehicles** (117 entities) a **construction** (116 entities), **accommodation, catering and hospitality** (104 entities) and **manufacturing industry** (104 entities).

From the perspective of employer size, in 2024, employers in the category of up to 9 employees and employers with 10-49 employees most often committed the offence of performing or enabling the performance of illegal work.

In 2024, the labour inspection authorities took part in a control action that focused on possible labour exploitation. The event was organized by the Police of the Czech Republic as part of the European Action Days 2024. During this event **42 controls** were launched, of which 36 were completed in 2024, and **83 law violations were detected**. During these controls, 76 **illegally employed natural persons**, mainly citizens **of Moldova and Ukraine**, were detected.

In 2024, SLIO carried out a total of 419 inspections directly focused on the area of disguised employment mediation. Inspections were carried out on 404 business entities, of which 388 were legal entities and 16 natural persons doing business. Out of the total number of 419 inspections, **deficiencies were detected in 329 cases** and **the total number of detected violations of labour regulations reached 950**. Disguised employment mediation was **also detected in another 78 entities** as part of inspections, primarily focused on another inspection area. These controls were most often focused on illegal employment. In 2024, a total of 263 entities were found to have disguised employment mediation. Also, in 2024, 173 business entities were revealed that enabled the performance of disguised employment mediation.

Controls aimed at combating disguised employment mediation simultaneously detected 284 persons performing illegal work. In 245 cases, they were foreigners

(most often citizens of Ukraine), in 15 cases they were citizens of other EU Member States and in 24 cases citizens of the Czech Republic.

A total of 255 fines totalling CZK 158,462,000 were imposed in 2024 for the offense of disguised employment mediation and its facilitation. Of these, 88 fines totaling CZK 69,394,000 were imposed for the offense of enabling disguised employment mediation.

Mediation of employment by an employment agency means the conclusion of an employment relationship or an agreement on work activities between a natural person and an employment agency for the purpose of performing work for the user, while a written agreement on temporary assignment must be concluded between the employment agency and the user at the same time.

The Employment Act regulates the legal basis of **agency employment** in the legal system of the Czech Republic, where employment mediation is understood as the employment of natural persons for the purpose of performing the work for a end-user, which is understood as another legal or natural person who assigns the work and supervises its performance. There are also two other possible forms of employment mediation defined by the Employment Act. These are finding a job for a natural person who is applying for a job, and finding employees for an employer who is looking for new employees; it can also be advisory and information activity in the field of job opportunities. **LI's inspections in the field of agency employment in 2024 were carried out mainly on the basis of complaints submitted by agency employees themselves.** In 2024, a total of **42 complaints were received**, which pointed out possible violations of labour regulations in the area of agency employment and **another 41 complaints were directed at the area of employment mediation.**

In 2024, **a total of 148 inspections of employment agencies were completed**, directly focused on the area of agency employment and job placement. During these inspections, **a total of 112 violations of legal regulations relating to both the Labour Code and the Employment Act were detected; these violations were detected during 56 inspections.** Furthermore, **a total of 68 inspections of end-users** to whom employment agencies assigned their employees to perform work were completed in 2024. **Within the framework of these inspections, violations were detected in 31 inspections and a total of 60 violations were detected.** In addition to inspections that were directly focused on the area of agency employment and job placement, **another 523 inspections were carried out**, which were primarily focused **on another inspection area** or were implemented on the basis of received inspection requests. During these inspections, a total of 281 violations of legal regulations relating to both the Labour Code and the Employment Act **were detected.** **These violations were detected during 156 inspections.** In 2024, **151 fines totaling CZK 7,700,500 were imposed on employment agencies and end-users for violations in the field of agency employment and employment mediation.**

Inspections of working conditions of holders of temporary protection from Ukraine were also in 2024 focused on **the area of labour relations** (for example, wage conditions; working hours; breaks at work; payment of bonuses for working overtime, at night, on Saturdays and Sundays; equal treatment and the prohibition of discrimination of employees;

fulfilment of information obligations by employers towards the Employment Office of the Czech Republic, hereinafter referred to as “EO”); **the field employment** (allowing the performance of illegal work, performance of illegal work and disguised employment mediation) and also regarding the **occupational safety and health protection at work**. During 2024, the labour inspection authorities also dealt with complaints related to the employment of citizens of Ukraine. The complainants mainly pointed out unpaid wages, poor working conditions and also drew attention to the performance of work without concluding an employment contract or an agreement on work performed outside the employment relationship (work performance agreement, contract for work). A total of **382** inspections were carried out in 2024 to monitor compliance with the conditions for holders of temporary protection from Ukraine. **Within this number, the working conditions of approximately 1,500 temporary protection holders from Ukraine were inspected.**

In relation to inspections of the working conditions of this target group, 69 fines totaling CZK **6,694,000** were imposed in 2024, of which 65 were in the form of an on-the-spot order (block fine).

During 2024, two meetings of the Inter-Departmental Body for Combating Illegal Employment (hereinafter referred to as “IDBCIE”) **were held** (17 June 2024 and 12 December 2024).

The main topic was the current situation regarding relevant legislative changes – the Employment Act, the Labour Inspection Act or the Act on the Residence of Foreigners, as well as related tools for combating illegal employment – and information on ongoing negotiations with the MoJ on the criminal offence of illegal employment of foreigners, where the MLSA is promoting its extension to all cases of illegal employment. During 2024, two meetings were held by each of the three permanent working groups of the IDBCIE, **the Working Group on the Issue of Illegal Work and the Working Group on the Issue of Employment Agencies and Disguised Employment Mediation.**

At its meetings, the Working Group on **Employment Agencies and Disguised Employment Mediation** discussed organizational changes in the system for issuing and revoking employment mediation permits, as this agenda was transferred to the MLSA as of 1 January 2024. It also addressed practical aspects of the management of deposits that employment agencies are required to provide, including the possibilities for using these deposits to cover outstanding wage claims of employees, as well as the digitalisation of the permit-issuance process.

The meeting of the Working Group on **the Issue of Illegal Work** was devoted to discussing currently adopted measures to combat illegal employment, including the presentation of a documented case of circumvention of agency employment (as an illustrative example of circumvention of the law), as well as information on amendments to the Employment Act, in particular on the amendment of the definition of illegal work, when the length of performance of this work is no longer significant, and secondary sanctions associated with the final imposition of a fine for disguised employment mediation or enabling the performance of disguised employment mediation.

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

In addition to law enforcement agencies, Authorities for Social and Legal Protection of Children (hereinafter referred to as "ASLPC") plays an important role in solving the situation of child THB victims, protecting the rights and defending the interests of the child at risk. Direct work with child THB victims takes place most intensively at the ASLPC level of the municipality with extended powers, which have the greatest range of competences according to the Act on the Social and Legal Protection of Children. The social and legal protection of children agenda (hereinafter referred to as "SLPC") is provided at this level 24/7 (emergency service is available during non-working hours).

From the point of view of the SLPC agenda, child THB victims are, under the provisions of Section 6 letter e) of Act No. 359/1999 Coll., on the Social and Legal Protection of Children, as amended (hereinafter referred to as the "SLPC Act"), the children **on whom a criminal offense threatening life, health, freedom, human dignity, moral development or property, was committed, or there is suspicion of committing such a crime. This group of children at risk is included in the category of abused, mistreated and neglected children.** Already in 2015, when the provisions of Section 9a, paragraph 3 of the SLPC Act came into force, the SLPC team should have a specialist on the agenda for the protection of abused and mistreated children, to help this category of children in a targeted manner. Such a specialist will subsequently develop professionally and will be a professional support for other team members if they solve a case with an overlap in the SLPC area. The system of helping a child who has been trafficked works in such a way that the situation is always investigated in cooperation with law enforcement authorities and other experts (Police of the Czech Republic, public prosecutor's office, medical facilities) and further steps are proposed to resolve the situation.

Every year, the MLSA monitors important statistical indicators on the SLPC performance, which are processed in **the Annual Report on the SLCP Performance**, with the fact that the Annual Report reflects the situation for the previous year (see the link [https://www.mpsv.cz/statistiky- 1](https://www.mpsv.cz/statistiky-1)).

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

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

Other types of commercial abuse of children are not monitored separately within the Annual Report on the SLPC Performance.

Only cases that have been reported to and resolved by ASLPC are registered in the Annual Report. **In 2024** 37 boys and 96 girls were abused for the **production of child pornography** (together 113 cases, while in 2023 there were 96 cases). This represents an increase of 37 cases compared to the previous year. **In 2024** ASLPC dealt with a total of **13 cases of child prostitution** (1 boy and 12 girls), while in 2023 there were 10 cases. Nevertheless, there is still a need to pay increased attention to these topics, including the safety of children in cyberspace. Even in 2024, in terms of age, children in the age category **from 6 to 15 years remained the most risk posing group**, while a **higher incidence** of abuse has long been recorded **among girls**.

The potentially endangered group of persons from the point of view of child trafficking includes both the group of unaccompanied foreign minors (hereinafter referred to as “UFM”) and **the group of refugee children from Ukraine who come to the Czech Republic from Ukraine accompanied by someone other than their legal representatives or parents**.

For that reason, even in 2024, the MLSA regularly participated in strategic meetings and working groups to coordinate the adaptation and integration of refugees from Ukraine, convened by the Office of the Government of the Czech Republic. Other regular interdepartmental and methodological meetings took place with members of the Office for International Legal Protection of Children (hereinafter referred to as “OILPC”), where specific topics of social and legal protection of children were addressed, especially in relation to UFM from Ukraine or in relation to potentially endangered children from Ukraine who came to territory of the Czech Republic accompanied by someone other than a parent or other legal representative according to Ukrainian law. Other regular interdepartmental meetings on UFM took place in cooperation with the Public Defender of Rights and NGOs handling with the target group of refugees. MLSA also conducted regular specific methodological meetings with representatives of regional authorities to address the situation of child refugees from Ukraine, especially UFM or children at risk.

MLSA continuously updated and uploaded all available documents regarding the refugee crisis and the issue of SLPC from Ukraine through special website: <https://www.mpsv.cz/web/cz/ukrajina>.

Of the public administration bodies, the OILPC (with its seat in Brno) and the municipal authority of the municipality with extended powers depending on the child's place of residence are responsible for providing social and legal advice for UFM. The OILPC is a SLPC body that comprehensively ensures the SLPC agenda in relation to foreign countries, including the protection of children who apply for international protection in the territory of the Czech Republic, or who do not apply for international protection. The OILPC monitors the number of UFM cases that were recorded by the SLPC authorities on the territory of the Czech Republic.

As for the Facility for Children – Foreigners (facility for children of foreign nationals, hereinafter referred to as “FCF”), its services during the year 2024 provided to **a total of 51 unaccompanied minors** (+ 7), including 26 children from Ukraine. It was 34 **boys** and 17 **girls**, while in age group under 15 years old there were 25 children – and over 15 years old there were 26 children. **Only 5 children applied for asylum.** As for ethnicity, so as a result of the military conflict prevail children from Ukraine (26), followed by children from Syria (9) and Afghanistan (6). In 2024, there were no announced suspicion regarding child trafficking. A large proportion of the clients came from family or foster care environments characterised by signs of neglect, insufficient parental competence, or even abuse and aggressive behaviour on the part of their legal guardians.

The established cooperation with representatives of the United Nations Children's Fund (hereinafter referred to as “UNICEF”) continued in 2024. The subsidy title was prepared as part of the broader cooperation and partnership of the MLSA with UNICEF (assisting in the Czech Republic in response to the refugee crisis caused by the military conflict in Ukraine, especially regarding the area of child protection). The MLSA and UNICEF have committed to mutual cooperation aimed at the areas of support that will ensure children and families from Ukraine access to integrated, multidisciplinary and adequately funded community and other supportive services, especially regarding the early childhood care and social protection. For the purposes of this subsidy title, UNICEF donated funds to the MLSA in the total amount of CZK 44.6 million for the years 2022, 2023 and 2024. In the grant call for 2024, a total amount of CZK 10.6 million was allocated from these funds for the respective purpose.

In connection with the war in Ukraine and the subsequent influx of refugees, the MLSA assessed the need to increase the awareness of ASLPC workers who work with children at risk regarding the topic of preventing child trafficking and, in general, regarding the protection of the rights of refugee and migrant children. For this reason, the MLSA, in cooperation with UNICEF, organized two types of extensive training on these topics. The first training took place in cooperation with La Strada. The MLSA, together with UNICEF, La Strada and regional authorities, implemented a specifically focused training for ASLPC workers from January to May 2024 throughout the Czech Republic, focused on **the prevention and early identification of possible child trafficking**. Representatives of SLCP authorities from all regions of the Czech Republic except Prague, a total of approximately 160 people, were trained. This training followed four previously completed training courses held in 2023, during which approximately 40 ASLPC representatives were trained in cooperation with the Prague City Hall, La Strada and UNICEF. Furthermore, a **cascade training on the protection of the rights of refugee and migrant children was carried out** for professionals working with these children. First, a five-day intensive training was held for selected experts from among the staff of the OILPC, regional authorities and NGOs, implemented by UNICEF expert on this topic. The key topics on which the training focused were psychosocial support and mental health, case management, prevention of child trafficking, gender-based violence and the residence situation of these children in the Czech Republic. The training focused on various aspects of working with the target group of unaccompanied children. The aim of the training was to provide participants with a comprehensive overview and practical skills for effective work with refugee and migrant

children. The aim was also to increase awareness and equip participants with the tools needed to provide effective support to this vulnerable group of children. The trained experts subsequently delivered cascade training to ASLPC workers across the Czech Republic on the protection of the rights of refugee and migrant children. The training was conducted in all regions, including Prague, with the exception of the Central Bohemian Region. From October to December 2024, a total of 13 cascade training sessions on this topic were organised, attended by 220 ASLPC workers. These experts were provided with practical knowledge and tools for comprehensive and sensitive support to this specifically vulnerable group of children. A total of 380 ASLPC workers were trained in both of the abovementioned courses in 2024.

In 2024, the implementation of the project: "[Comprehensive Approach to Preventing and Combating Child Trafficking](#)", implemented by Accendo – Centre for Science and Research, a registered institute (hereinafter referred to as “Accendo”), in cooperation with Charles University, continued. Mol acts as a professional manager in the project in order to apply the results of the project in practice.

The project includes:

- Initial analytical study – mapping of the situation in the area of child trafficking in the Czech Republic, including an assessment of the possible sexual exploitation of children in the tourism industry and an analysis of child trafficking criminal cases.
- Methodology for Identifying and Providing Assistance to child THB victims responding to the main conclusions of the conducted study regarding the forms of this criminal activity (including creation of the effective procedures for identifying child THB victims). The methodology is also focusing on procedures for helping child THB victims.
- Educational program to identify and support of child THB victims – in order to increase the number of identified cases of child trafficking in the Czech Republic and to provide assistance to these victims, based on research findings (including the proposal for educational program/course for persons who can get into contact with child THB victims).
- Proposal for a preventive project aimed at increasing legal awareness of child trafficking among the general public – the preventive project based on examples of good practice from the Czech Republic or abroad. The proposal is applied to individual selected region.
- Preventive project focused at the general public with the aim of increasing public awareness and sensitivity to the forms of child trafficking in the Czech Republic (part of the research, involving a wider circle of representatives of the public in the fight against this type of criminal activity).

In 2024, all project activities were carried out in accordance with the established schedule. Methodology for Identifying and Providing Assistance was finalized. A draft of a preventive project was created and subsequently piloted in the Olomouc Region. Creating of the educational program to identify child trafficking was taking place, which also included an information campaign aimed at municipal crime prevention managers, school prevention specialists in elementary and secondary schools, as well as healthcare facilities and social services representatives, officers of the Police of the Czech Republic and ASLPC workers:

- On 17 October 2024, the first phase of the campaign, aimed at the general public, was launched.

- 17 October 2024: start of the campaign – press conference in Prague at the Mol premises.
- 18 October 2024: European Day against THB.
- 18 October 2024: Czech Television, Channel 2, “Good Morning”.
- 19 October 2024: Czech Television, Channel 1, “Week in the Regions”.
- 21 October 2024: second phase of the campaign – focused on the professionals from ASLPC, as well as schools and healthcare professionals, and social services in the Olomouc Region.
 - Direct mailing, information on social networks, official communication channels, e.g., municipal websites.
- 2 November 2024: third phase of the campaign – direct mailing – targeted at prevention managers in other regions.

All information is accessible via website <https://obchodsdetmi.cz/>, where there are bookmarks for children, parents and the general public.

Preventive project and educational program will be finalized in accordance with the established schedule in 2025.

5. SUPPORT FROM ASSISTING ORGANIZATIONS

5.1 La Strada Czech Republic

In 2024, La Strada organization provided outpatient or residential social services to a total of 96 clients. The organization's clientele used social services in the form of **contact counselling** or a **complex of social services** (*represents cooperation on the overall solution of the client's situation, such as housing, financial security, health, cooperation with the Police of the Czech Republic, legal assistance, psychological care, etc.*).

Out of the total number of clients, comprehensive social services of La Strada were provided **to 96 clients; 34 clients (6 women, 28 men) established cooperation anew, 62 clients (25 women, 34 men and 3 transgender persons) continued the cooperation started in previous years.**

In 2024, as in the previous year, migrants predominated among La Strada clients – compared to the citizens of the Czech Republic. These foreign clients were coming from **Colombia, Venezuela, Ukraine, Kazakhstan, Guinea, Slovakia, the Philippines, Thailand, Russian Federation, Lithuania, Romania and Poland.** **Forced labour and labour exploitation** continued to be the predominant form of THB in this regard. As in previous years, forced prostitution was the second most prevalent form of THB in 2024, with 3 new cases recorded. One of these cases was also linked to forced begging. **A total of 55 clients were foreign nationals** (22 women, 33 men, 3 transgender persons). The most represented group of foreign nationalities were citizens **of the Ukraine (22)**, The complex of social services was also used by citizens **of the Philippines (14), Slovakia (6), Kazakhstan (3), Venezuela (3), Poland (3), Romania (1), Russian Federation (1),**

Lithuania (1), Colombia (1), Guinea (1) and Thailand (1). In the case of citizens of the Czech Republic, the target countries where exploitation took place were the Czech Republic (7), the United Kingdom (2) and Ireland (1).

Most clients engaged with La Strada's comprehensive social services on the basis of a referral from the Police of the Czech Republic. A significant number of clients contacted La Strada SOS line **thanks to information obtained from field workers of La Strada organization or from someone in their social circle.** Some other cooperating NGOs, possibly other **institutions**, also referred clients to La Strada. A total of **68 clients who used La Strada's complex of services in 2024 cooperated with the Police of the Czech Republic** or law enforcement authorities in the United Kingdom. The age range of clients was wide: the youngest adult client was a 21-year-old young man and the oldest was a 73-year-old woman. The youngest client was a one-year-old child. **In 2024 was the average age of La Strada's women client 40 years and the average age of La Strada's men client 49 years.**

Women

During 2024, 6 women newly established cooperation with La Strada. A distinct trend from recent years still prevails, where forced labour significantly exceeds forced prostitution. **Of the 31 women clients and 3 transgender individuals** who identified as women, 20 were trafficked for **forced labour or labour exploitation**, 13 for **forced prostitution**, and one woman was trafficked for **forced marriage**. One male client was trafficked for forced prostitution and forced labour. Two male clients were trafficked for **forced begging**.

In the case of a woman, citizen of Ukraine, who was trafficked for the purpose of forced prostitution, **recruitment took place through her boyfriend**, who subsequently exploited her earnings. This woman was allegedly forced into prostitution **by force, or by being deprived of food and money.** She was **given drugs and her partner claimed that she was under surveillance by cameras.** Two deaf clients, citizens of the Czech Republic, were **recruited online** in a community for the deaf and their vulnerable position was exploited **due to their hearing and, regarding one of them, combined disabilities.** In the case of a female client from Slovakia, the perpetrators misused her **financial and housing difficulties** and offered her a job with accommodation in a mobile amusement park. Another female client, citizen of Russian Federation, was recruited through **an advertisement on the Internet** offering a job as a hairdresser in the Czech Republic. She was forced to work **under surveillance by cameras and was verbally attacked** when she left the workplace, even if she had no customers. She was **forbidden to take breaks** and she had to stay at work for 10-11 hours. The female client from the Czech Republic was looking for a roommate on the Internet and was subsequently **recruited by her new roommate.** The means of coercion were **psychological and physical violence and pressure.** At the same time, the perpetrator kept her in a subordinate position, **denying her access to financial resources and personal documents.**

Men

In the course of 2024, 28 men newly established cooperation with La Strada. New clients come from Ukraine (18), the Czech Republic (7) and Kazakhstan (3). In 2024, **a total of 62 men used the complex of social services of La Strada.** In terms of **citizenship, citizens of the Czech Republic (30) remain the most numerous clients. Citizens of the Slovakia (5), Ukraine (18), Kazakhstan (3), Latvia (1), the Philippines (1), Poland (3), and Romania (1) also used comprehensive services. Regarding all new clients, they were treated for forced labour and labour exploitation.**

A large group of clients from Ukraine and Kazakhstan was recruited **through the employment agency** as trucks drivers. Most of the clients from the Czech Republic were men from **the homeless environment** whose socially disadvantaged situation, financial hardship and other added vulnerabilities were misused. Perpetrators targeted on persons with a certain vulnerability, for example **dependence on alcohol or other addictive substances, absence of family background, long-term neglected medical status, high-rate indebtedness or criminal past.** Most cases were based on the promise of accommodation and income. In case of one client perpetrators took advantage of the fact that client **grew up in a nursery home and found himself on street** – and was trafficked under the promise of accommodation and job. Four clients originally from the Czech Republic worked like helpers in the amusement park and at the same time were forced to work in perpetrators' households. They received only small financial amount (like pocket money). One client worked in the construction industry. Some of the clients were forced to work **in perpetrators' households**, or were after one working shift transferred to other workplace where they had to continue working **without rest.** In most cases, money was paid on perpetrators' accounts, or were cut by the perpetrators – and clients received just small amount of money. Most frequent means of coercion regarding all men was the **use of distress and addiction** related to persons with no family and social background as well as **threats of the loss of accomodation.** In some cases, there was pressure based on the **limitations of personal freedom, physical force threats or physical attacks**, as well as **seizure of personal documents.**

In 2024, La Strada field team carried out a total of 84 **field trips.** Field trips were made in 2024 in **practically all regions of the Czech Republic**, however most often within **Prague and Central Bohemia Region.** A significant portion of the screenings in this year again took place in workplaces and accommodation facilities. In addition to these 'traditional' settings, screenings were also repeatedly conducted in locations associated with street begging and places where Ukrainian youth spend their free time.

According to frequencies can be the respective environments ranked as follows: **construction, accommodation facilities (public, private, illegal), distribution and storage, light industry, street begging, agricultural facilities, food manufacturing, retail sale, heavy industry, locations where the youth from Ukraine spend free time, amusement parks and massage salons.** Even in this year the field trips served also for **networking with others organizations (state and non-state) and institutions (state administration and local local governments).** Regular screening **cooperation** was set with the partner NGO focused on youth from Ukraine.

Continued intensive online monitoring and communication with Russian and Ukrainian language target group on social networks and several online

communication platforms. In 2024 around 300 online screenings were implemented in these groups and over 150 contributions were placed to a total of 15 of them. Activities were related to two new groups (one of them *ЧЕХИЯ. ДЛЪ УКРАЇНЦІВ. ОГОЛОШЕННЯ. РОБОТА. ПРАГА [CZECH REPUBLIC. FOR UKRAINIANS. ANNOUNCEMENTS. WORK. PRAGUE]* has more than 250,000 unique members). Even though the number of people reached has now expanded compared to 2023 thanks to new groups, the methodology remains the same. *La Strada is not capable to authenticate duplicate accounts in groups, so its representatives still calculate the proportion of people reached on the base of the number of members in the largest group.* This biggest group (in terms of number of members) in the long-term period remains “Прага. Чехия. Работа. Жильё. Доска объявлений!!!” [Prague. Czech Republic. Jobs. Housing. Bulletin Board!!!!] – now with more than 302,000 unique members. **Although is possible to assume that members this groups can be at the same time members of others groups, total potential range of the contributions would not be less than 302,000 people.** According to long-term observation regarding the reach of La Strada’s contributions, this aspect is always at least 1% of all members of the respective group. Indicator range of the online contributions in various groups is therefore used as a minimum possible threshold range.

In 2024, during the field trips citizens of **Ukraine** (stable highest portion of contacted persons), **Czech Republic, Moldova, Romania, Slovakia, the Philippines, Vietnam, India, Poland, Bulgaria, Nepal, Pakistan, Hungary, Indonesia, Mongolia and Thailand** were contacted. Contacted were also smaller groups of persons and individuals, citizens of **Kyrgyzstan, Uzbekistan, People’s Republic of China, Russian Federation, Serbia, Northern Macedonia, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Belarus, Armenia, Nigeria, Bangladesh, Türkiye, Tajikistan, Albania, Kosovo, Syria or Lebanon.** In relation to several dozens of individuals, no citizenship was detected.

Although there were no large waves of Ukrainian war refugees in 2024, these people are still one of the significant vulnerable groups with regard to the THB issue and exploitation. This group largely consists of women and minors, some of whom with no previous migration experience – and it is difficult for them to find their way around the Czech Republic. During the third year of the Russia’s invasion on Ukraine, the situation persisted, that some of these people became victims of fraud and, after paying intermediaries, found themselves completely destitute in the Czech Republic. **Some of these people are employed under exploitative conditions, and significant amounts are deducted from their wages for alleged services, regarding the arranging of residence permit, securing job and accommodation** (even if this accommodation is provided for free by the state).

As in the previous year, field trips were carried out based on information from the environment, focusing on a very **vulnerable target group of minors from Ukraine.** If minors and persons under the age of 26 work and are also accommodated through agencies or intermediaries, then the **situation of isolation and dependence on accommodation provided by the employer may further increase vulnerability of these people regarding the exploitative THB practices.**

Electronic communication means have traditionally been used for recruitment in the country of origin and in the Czech Republic. The most common were social networks and online communication platforms Viber, Facebook, Telegram and others – various discussion

forums focused on work in Europe /the Czech Republic/, advertisements on online job exchanges, etc. As in the previous year, also in 2024, this channel was the most frequently used way for La Strada's clientele to learn about work in the Czech Republic. Only in individual cases the recruitment through personal contact and recommendation was made. Recruitment in the "offline" environment **mainly concerned homeless people, or people with socially disadvantaged backgrounds.**

During 2024, **10,497 pieces of prevention and information materials from La Strada were distributed** in the field, containing the organization's service offer with contacts and self-identification questions aimed at recognizing a trafficking situation. Of these, 7,101 were handed over directly to persons from the target group and persons close to the target group. Other materials were distributed to selected locations in the field, organizations and institutions. Materials from other relevant organizations and institutions were distributed rather occasionally during field work during this period. In addition, **456 pieces of stickers** with the service offer and contact information of La Strada were posted in **appropriate places.**

In the field, the most frequent issues addressed with the contacted persons were related to the following topics (in order of frequency): **non-payment of wages/remuneration for work and wage compensation; illegal deductions from wages; failure to pay mandatory contributions by the employer; failure to comply with working hours, work breaks and shift schedules in violation of the Employment Act or failure to comply with government regulations on the minimum wage, guaranteed wage and wage supplements; illegal termination of employment by the employer; coercion to perform illegal work; change in the type and/or conditions of work after arrival in the Czech Republic; poor accommodation conditions provided by the employer or failure to comply with the notification and registration obligation by the employer.** In several cases, there were reported also topics as **blackmail, dangerous threats, unjust enrichment, sexual harassment and sexual coercion or interference with the employee's privacy and personal rights.**

In 2024, a **total of 430 people** contacted La Strada SOS line, with whom **2,271 actions** were carried out. As in the previous year, callers most often contacted La Strada SOS line with **requests for employment law counseling**, where situations of employers' incorrect actions are still recurring. **The most problematic employers are still employment agencies**, but this does not mean that direct employers do not violate the law. In 2024, the most common problem was **non-payment or deduction of wages.**

In 2024, La Strada implemented the project Providing Legal Information for THB Victims of and Victims of THB Related Crimes for the eleventh year in a row. In 2024, 73 clients used the legal services provided by La Strada. Legal representation is offered already in the initial phase of cooperation and is widely used.

In some cases, the situation of La Strada clients is more complicated, as they are not only victims of crime, but they may also be involved in other criminal proceedings as suspects. This also includes THB (in the form of forced crime). These are often cases where **forced crime is part of another form of THB** (e.g., labour exploitation, which also involves forced crime) or where **forced crime is the main form of crime.** Even though this conduct is also

fully covered by the THB crime (“other forms of exploitation”), the practical solution to this situation is more complicated, especially if the case is already being dealt with in criminal proceedings and the client (THB victim) is being prosecuted as an accused/defendant. Practice shows that **perpetrators of THB crime are increasingly targeting persons in whom they observe a certain added vulnerability. The complexity of mutual relationships within the group of victims** also causes significant problems in resolving the situation. This is most pronounced, for example, in closed groups of socially or otherwise disadvantaged persons, persons with disabilities or impaired intellect, and persons with various addictions and other vulnerabilities. **Some members of the group tend to have better relationships with the perpetrator**, and therefore a better position (in comparison with other victims) and certain advantages/reliefs. And although they are victims themselves, they can also become accomplices – if they exercise some form of supervision over others, participate in violence committed against other victims, or even profit in some way from their privileged position. In such groups, **other criminal activities may also occur among trafficked persons, such as various thefts, extortion, or rape.** Another aspect that “attracts” the perpetrators of the aforementioned crime is the **possible criminal past of potential victims.** Some of current clientele also have a minor criminal past. People with a criminal history are usually less successful in finding employment and are therefore more likely to accept a job offer from perpetrators with the prospect of earning money. In relation to victims who are persons with a criminal past, it is necessary to emphasize **consistent adherence to the application of the so-called principle of non-punishment**, i.e., the principle of not initiating criminal prosecution and not imposing punishments on trafficked persons who have been forced into criminal activities. In the past, this was typically a crime under Section 283 of the Criminal Code, namely, the illegal production and other handling of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances and poisons, etc.

5.2 Caritas of the Archdiocese in Prague

The main focus of the Magdala Project is to support victims of human trafficking and domestic violence. In 2024, through the Magdala Project, assistance was provided to two victims of human trafficking (all women), which were provided with comprehensive social services including accommodation. The clients were between 30 and 40 years old, citizens of the Czech Republic. They have together 7 children, aged 3-12. The clients were from poor socio-economic backgrounds, of Roma origin. Accommodation in a network of charity shelters, professional social counselling, legal counselling, sociotherapeutic counselling, food and material support were provided during the cooperation with the Magdala Project. In 2024, the workers of the Magdala Project worked long-term with users who were treated for a psychiatric diagnosis. They also worked with women who were in a situation of prostitution and domestic violence and resolved the current situation. The Magdala Project focused mainly on the return of these people to everyday life, exiting a difficult life situation, and making these people more competent. In 2024, two potential THB victims were identified among the clients of the project.

The services are addressed by women or mothers with children from a prostitution environment who mainly need counselling, want to leave the prostitution environment and

to solve their debt problems in a different way. In 2024, workers of the Archdiocesan Charity Prague went to nightclubs on average twice a month. The situation in the clubs is similar to last year, with female clients reporting that fewer men were turning up. This change can be attributed to the economic crisis, which has been going on already for months. The economic crisis has also affected the activities of women in clubs, as they often report that they do not have money for rent, basic necessities or school fees for their children. They solve the situation by working in clubs, which helps them improve their financial situation.

The Magdala project also provides field services in the Olomouc and Zlín regions. In 2024, there was closer cooperation with the Brno diocese, specifically the Blansko Regional Charity. In 2024, the Archdiocesan Charity Prague paid for the activities to prevent THB that were provided in these regions. In 2024, the field service worked with a total of 73 women, 3 of whom were assessed as potential THB victims. *The field team consists of two field workers and a driver. On the evening of the trip, the team members loaded the prepared materials and drove to the planned nightclubs. At the club, the operator will take them to a place where the workers can be alone with the clients. After the service is introduced, the client is tested for sexually transmitted diseases and is given the necessary time to open up and talk. Where possible, solutions are then sought to overcome the difficult situation, and the client is offered leaflets with the necessary contacts and information, or specific assistance. If a client is at THB risk, she will receive appropriate information and offers of help.* Regular visits to nightclubs and places of street prostitution in Prague – THB monitoring and prevention, interviews with club operators, distribution of leaflets and small gifts, counselling, spiritual support – took place once a week. The organization was in contact with some women outside of meetings as part of the outreach service. The most frequent locations of outreach trips were Brno, Olomouc, Mikulov, and Břeclav. The average age of users of these services was 38 years. The clients were mostly citizens of the Czech Republic. Field workers made trips to people in the sex business and these people were provided with crisis intervention, basic social counselling, spiritual support and information about sexually transmitted diseases. The most frequent problems of users of outreach services included financial difficulties, debt issues and fear of war.

5.3 Diaconia of the Evangelical Church of the Czech Brethren

Diaconia of the Evangelical Church of the Czech Brethren, Centre for National Programs and Services (hereinafter referred to as “Diaconia ECCB”) has been implementing the social service of asylum housing for men, couples and women who have been trafficked on the labour market and exploited at work already since 2011. The crisis assistance service was registered in 2015, following the need to solve the problem of the clients directly in the field – in their natural environment. The service is provided at two branch offices in Brno and Pilsen, and there is an office for both services in Prague. In October 2023, an outpatient crisis assistance service was registered, mainly in connection with the STOP VIOLENCE project, which works with violent persons or those with a tendency to act aggressively.

In 2024, the residence **service of asylum housing was provided to 86 persons**. There were 29 women and 57 men; their average age was 40 years. The largest number of people came from **Mongolia (57)**, followed by Bulgaria (8), the Philippines (7), Ukraine (4),

Uzbekistan (2), Moldova (2), Colombia (1), Czech Republic (1), Guinea (1), India (1), Russian Federation (1) and Tanzania (1).

The most frequently resolved client problems were as follows: employment crisis (70), victim of crime (14) and unpaid salary (2).

The field crisis assistance provided service to a total of 114 clients in 2024. There were 68 clients in Prague (30 women and 38 men), 8 clients in Brno (4 women and 4 men). In Pilsen, the service handled 38 clients, of which 16 were women and 22 were men. Most people came from: Bulgaria – 73 clients, Ukraine – 25 clients, Romania – 6 clients, Azerbaijan – 4 clients, Uzbekistan – 1 client, the Philippines – 1 client, Romania – 1 client, Moldova – 1 client, Belarus – 1 client and Latvia – 1 client.

Crisis assistance workers visited locations where they detected potential clients with labour law issues. There they provided information about the service and offered support options for possible future cooperation. Thanks to the nationwide scope of the services provided, they were able to visit clients in more remote locations. The organization cooperates with the Mol to map locations with THB occurrence. Altogether 27 full-day trips were carried out in 2024. There were over 2,000 leaflets distributed in the field with information about the service provided, and around 150 people from risk posing environments were contacted. In 2024, almost 90 accommodation facilities were visited and almost 80 institutions were contacted. A problem in the field, which has persisted since the Covid era, is the increased closure of hostels to outsiders, so it is no longer as easy as before to enter these facilities and talk to people there. The number of contacts is therefore adequate to the openness of the hostels, and it is also aimed at institutions that work with this target group and are perceive positively the existence of these services for further possible support of the respective clientele.

5.4 International Organization for Migration

In the THB context, all the activities of the International Organization for Migration (hereinafter referred to as “IOM”) in 2024 were primarily focused on the prevention of labour exploitation of holders of temporary protection. IOM has not been involved in the implementation of any case of voluntary returns and/or reintegration of a person identified as a THB victim. As part of its activities aimed at preventing labour exploitation of holders of temporary protection, the IOM assesses the situation in 2024 as follows:

- The permanent shortage of people on the labour market results in the intensification of manipulation of foreign workers by intermediaries.
- The aim of the manipulation is to lure foreigners from legal employment into seemingly legal and more profitable work. Foreigners, for whom it is often difficult to correctly evaluate such fraudulent offers, subsequently find themselves in an illegal position. This mechanism, in combination with other tactics, such as, for example, the well-known combination of work and accommodation, puts victims in a state of dependence on an intermediary.
- Socially responsible employers thus lose employees in whom they have invested resources during recruitment and training.

- In order to prevent these and similar situations, it is necessary to find effective ways to increase general risk awareness among foreign workers (a meaningful ongoing campaign, pre-departure orientation).

5.5 Pleasure without Risk

The organization Pleasure without Risk, registered association (Rozkoš bez rizika, hereinafter referred to as “R-R”) helps clients through professional social counselling (including the R-R Internet Counselling Centre) and field programs. As part of their core activity, R-R employees actively monitor trends in the sex business scene and determine the needs of their clients. Through social services, they search for and contact persons who provide, have provided, or are considering providing paid sexual or erotic services – and offer them their services. R-R helps the above-mentioned persons in their life situations and enables them to obtain information, knowledge and skills that will lead to the safest possible provision of paid sexual or erotic services.

The target group of R-R services are clients (including foreigners) between the age of 18 and 64. Persons providing paid sexual or erotic services are by R-R considered in particular: sex workers (offering these services physically or online), erotic masseuses, porn actors/actresses, strippers and dancers in nightclubs. These people, who are commercially exploited and people who lead risky lifestyles or are threatened by this lifestyle, can also be THB victims.

The main objective of the organization is to support and help clients to solve adverse social situations. R-R aims for people using its services to:

- be informed about possible health, social and psychological risks and consequences of the work in the sex business, understood them in the context of their own situation and knew strategies for managing them;
- know safety strategies for working in the sex business;
- found their value and their boundaries, and be able to define them not only towards customers and other people on the scene (colleagues, managers, etc.), but also towards the public;
- to find out their current state of health in relation to sexually transmitted diseases and knew how to prevent them, or how to solve their problems;
- be informed about their legal rights and obligations in relation to the sex business.

In 2024, the R-R provided its ambulatory and field social services to a total of 2,336 individuals. Altogether 779 field trips were made, of which 83 with a use of the mobile ambulance. **In total, R-R provided its clients with 5,267 services** (a service is defined as one meeting with a client, within the framework of which several types of counselling can be used; in most cases, it was personal contact, fewer contacts were made by phone or through e-mail). R-R is most often in contact with clients from the Czech Republic, but also from Ukraine, Slovakia, Moldova, Nigeria, Brazil, the Russian Federation, Belarus, Hungary, Poland, the Philippines and elsewhere.

For the year 2024, R-R staff have not met anyone who says that he or she provide paid sexual services without consent, yet they repeatedly verify their consent as part of social counselling, mostly for people with addiction, mental illness or intellectual disability. For people who are particularly vulnerable, there is a possibility that they are in prostitution with consent, but involuntarily, for example due to mental capacity, mental illness and/or addiction, they cannot adequately assess the situation and are THB victims or victims of soliciting. Throughout the Czech Republic, the trend of reducing the number of people providing paid sexual services in nightclubs continues. This is related to the decrease in the number of open night clubs. There are also fewer women who offer their services on the street. **Both women and men move into the private scene and the sex business continues to become more hidden.** At the same time, R-R records an increase in the number of people in the online environment and registers an increase in advertising and new profiles of sex workers.

In 2024, the organization's services were offered in erotic clubs and private rooms, and clients were sought on the street scene, by addressing people in the online erotic space. Attention was now focused on clubs and discos, where there was information about the possible presence of male prostitutes. Currently, these experiences are mostly gained in the territory of the Capital City of Prague. Online monitoring maps advertisements for prostitutes of Asian origin who do not use the organization's services and it is impossible to establish direct contact with them (only managers answer the phones). Hypotheses about their alleged trafficking and involuntary provision of services were recorded within the discussion servers intended for customers, which, however, could not be verified. herefore, experience from abroad is continuously being gained, for example through online cooperation and new information on dealing with Thai massage parlors.

Child prostitution has not yet been a topic of R-R activities. **R-R workers have never met a child younger than 15 years old in the environment of the prostitution scene.** R-R research shows that 20 % of female clients started providing sexual services before reaching the age of majority. In 2025, R-R plans to create interactive information materials for clients on the topic of crimes and on the possibilities of related prevention and defense. It is expected to create an information brochure and online visuals that will focus on various manifestations of violence in the sex business (psychological, physical, economic, sexual and structural) in various forms and contexts of providing paid sexual services: on the street, in private, in clubs, in escort services and in the online space.

5.6 Administration of Refugee Facilities of the Ministry of the Interior of the Czech Republic

Centre for the Support of Integration of Foreigners of the Administration of Refugee Facilities of the Ministry of the Interior of the Czech Republic

In 2024, most of the centres to support the integration of foreigners (hereinafter referred to as "CSIF") of the Mol Refugee Facilities Administration (hereinafter referred to as "RFA") encountered cases of labour exploitation, especially unfair practices of employment agencies that misuse the language barrier, lack of awareness of labour rights and the difficult living situation of foreigners. Risk factors remain, in particular, the combination of work and

accommodation, where employees face the threat of losing their housing if they disagree with illegal working conditions. There have also been cases where employment agencies did not play the role of intermediaries, but actively wanted to use foreigners for fraudulent practices, such as coercion or intimidation. The situation is exacerbated by the reluctance of clients to contact the authorities or the police due to distrust and fears of possible consequences. Although some cases showed THB signs, no case that would be qualified as THB has not been recorded.

CSIF social workers have been actively involved in the prevention of labour exploitation through socio-cultural courses, training and cooperation with organisations such as La Strada and IOM, which provide vocational training and information materials. CSIF social workers are equipped with the necessary contacts to organisations focusing on the THB issue and cooperate with them when necessary. Some centres have joined working groups focusing on the THB issue and labour exploitation – either as members or through participation in round tables and expert discussions. In regions such as the Pilsen or Olomouc, specific suspicions of illegal practices have been addressed, which in some cases led to cooperation with the Police of the Czech Republic and other organisations. At the same time, CSIF has continued to raise awareness among clients about their labour rights and the possibilities of defence against exploitation, through counselling, as well as information materials and other preventive activities, such as socio-cultural courses. The key challenge remains the low willingness of clients to address the situation as they are afraid of consequences. As in the past, the centres are strengthening the training of social workers, establishing new contacts, supporting the systematic coordination of working groups, and advocating for increased availability of information for foreigners – so that they are better prepared to face the risks associated with labour exploitation.

Work with Clients Department of the Administration of Refugee Facilities of the Ministry of the Interior of the Czech Republic

State Integration Program (SIP), Reception and Residence Centres and Regional Assistance Centres for Helping Ukraine (hereinafter referred to as “RACHU”) of the Refugee Facilities Administration of the Ministry of the Interior of the Czech Republic

Over the past year, several possible THB cases were recorded. These were suspected cases of labour exploitation. Clients asked for advice on how to address the situation at the criminal law level. Last year, no other cases were recorded than possible labour exploitation.

During the work at the Social Hotspot (RACHU Prague), cases occurred that could be related to THB or other forms of exploitation, and preventive measures were always taken to protect vulnerable persons, including referral to specialized organizations (Organization for Aid to Refugees, Romodrom, La Strada, Amiga, Dumka), including the provision of information on rights and support, distribution of hygiene supplies and immediate resolution of identified risks. The following typical cases were also handled.

Illegal labour practices – some clients came with questions about working conditions in the Czech Republic that suggested unfair or suspicious practices, especially among newly arrived refugees seeking employment.

Problems with foreign passports and documents – repeated cases of clients without documents or with limited access to them, which may be an indicator of their dependence on others. These situations also complicated their access to official institutions and rights.

Suspicious circumstances related to clients – some clients came from other EU Member States (such as Romania) in a vulnerable state, without resources and without clear understanding of their rights, which increased the risk of their exploitation.

Case studies related to the clients from Ukraine

1. A woman with a minor child came and said that she had not received a humanitarian support. Her husband forced her to work and does not contribute much to the running of the household. When logging into the client's humanitarian support account, the Social Hotspot worker discovered that the whole family receives support, but the money goes to the husband's account, and the husband is lying to his wife about this matter. Social Hotspot helped the woman reinstall a new mobile key and change her humanitarian support login information. A new humanitarian support application was submitted for the woman and her child, and the wife's bank account was listed as the primary channel for the respective financial transfers.

2. The client has been in the Czech Republic illegally since 2022. He worked illegally on a construction site outside Prague. His employer told him that he would transfer him to a new building, but instead left him in front of the RACHU facility with his suitcases. The client had no money, his employer did not pay him and threatened to call the Police of the Czech Republic on him. The client was in a bad mental state. RACHU staff gave him the contact information for Social Hotspot, a psychological and legal counseling centres, and the client also received information about accommodation. Then the Police of the Czech Republic took him into the custody.

3. Two underage boys with their female guardian came to register to extend their temporary protection. The guardian was very aggressive and did not want to let the boys answer the staff's questions. Since the Social Hotspot staff's request to appease was not heard, the RACHU Police of the Czech Republic patrol was called.

4. The young man brought an employment contract and said that he had not been paid for two months. The employer claims that the job is official. Since the Social Hotspot worker suspected that a signed contract did not mean that the employer had actually registered the employee into the social and health insurance system, he advised the client to go and ask the insurance company whether and who had been paying his insurance premiums for the last two months. The client was also given the contact information for La Strada and was also advised to contact the LI with a complaint about the employer.

5. Man came to RACHU for help with finding a job. The young man has been legally on the territory of the Czech Republic since 2021, but he was not satisfied with his job (he worked for agencies that did not pay him the originally promised amounts). The client sued the agency with the help of the lawyer, but without success. An acquaintance offered him a job in Germany, but since the client was unable to find a good job there, he returned to the Czech Republic. He was left on the street without accommodation and work. The client was

provided with contacts to La Strada and Archdiocesan Charity as well as overnight and then longer-term accommodation.

6. A woman and her husband from Kharkiv, aged 50-60, with a temporary protection since 2022. In 2023 they went back home. After returning to the Czech Republic, as they lost their right to free accommodation, they looked for accommodation via Facebook. They found an offer of accommodation with the possibility of work. Upon arrival at the place, they paid 600 USD without receiving any contract. The husband was given various physically demanding jobs without a contract, and the wife was experiencing sexual pressure from the accommodation provider. Social Hotspot staff agreed with the clients that they would come again to get connection to La Strada, but unfortunately, they did not arrive at the agreed meeting.

7. A young man contacted Social Hotspot for help finding accommodation. The staff helped him to find financially affordable accommodation. During the work with the client, it was discovered that his employer owed him a salary. The client was referred to La Strada and Organization for Aid to Refugees.

8. Client was looking for an interpreter for a visit to the LI due to non-payment of wages. Contact information for interpreters was provided and La Strada's assistance was offered to him.

6. FINANCIAL RESOURCES

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

The MoI finances the Program for the Support and Protection of THB Victims. **In 2024, the amount of CZK 1,895,754.73** was used by NGOs for services under this Program, including preventive activities. As part of extraordinary activities related to refugees from Ukraine in the Czech Republic, the amount of **CZK 44,054** was provided.

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

In 2024, the MLSA provided subsidies to organizations whose target group are mainly THB victims with the total amount of CZK 27,943,500.

The mentioned organizations provide services to clients regardless of age, so their clients may include persons under the age of 18 who are THB victims.

As part of the MLSA extraordinary subsidy procedure for the year 2024 regarding the payment of expenses of social services related to assistance to persons on the territory of Ukraine (care services), no additional support was awarded to the respective organizations.

7. PREVENTION AND EDUCATION

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

7.1 Education

Also in 2024, educational activities focused on the THB issue were organized in cooperation with state institutions and NGOs from the Czech Republic, but also in cooperation with partners from the international environment. The objective was to inform about the activities of the MoI in the THB area, the functioning and streamlining of the Program, the possibilities of support and protection of THB victims and current trends in the THB field. The key topic was also to inform about the possibilities and method of identification of potential victims by the relevant professional groups that may encounter them in the course of their profession.

Police education

The Police Education and Training Department, in cooperation with NCCOC, has prepared an educational event intended for police officers of the Police of the Czech Republic assigned to the Criminal Police and Investigation Service (hereinafter referred to as “CPIS”), involved in the THB issue. Graduates received basic information about the forms and stages of the THB-related criminal activity, the possibilities related to its combating and victims identification. The Department of Security Research and Police Education has registered the educational event “*Identification of THB Victims*“, P5/0046, effective from 1 January 2025.

Experts of the DTHBIM of the NCCOC regularly participated in online meetings of representatives of the European Union member states under the auspices of **the Analytical Project Phoenix** (AP Phoenix, platform for THB issues) at Europol. At the same time, information from individual countries was exchanged and specific preventive activities were shared, and in 2024 they participated in online seminars and webinars on the topic of THB, organized by **European Union Agency for Law Enforcement Education and Training** (“European Police Academy”, hereinafter referred to as “CEPOL”).

In 2024, **a seven-week certified course of the Central European Police Academy** (Mittleuropäische Polizeiakademie, MEPA) **was implemented** for level 5 of the European Qualifications Framework (EQF), which is traditionally focused on organized crime and other serious forms of cross-border crime, their prevention and combating. The co-organizer of the course is the Czech Republic. The lecturer, who presented current trends in the THB area, was a member of DTHBIM of the NCCOC.

From 21 to 27 January 2024 and from 3 to 7 June 2024, 4 police officers from the DTHBIM of the NCCOC participated in THB focused courses under the auspices of the **International Law Enforcement Academy** (hereinafter referred to as “ILEA”) in Budapest, taught by experts from the United States of America, Homeland Security Investigation.

From 24 to 26 April 2024, educational activities focused on practical aspects and current requirements of police service were held at the **ILEA** Budapest, “2024 ILEA Day Awards“, during which two police officers from the DTHBIM of the NCCOC actively participated.

In 2024, the methodologist of the Department of International Cooperation and Methodology (hereinafter referred to as “DICM”) of the NCCOC, in cooperation with the Mol Crime Prevention Department, continued in the organization of expert working meetings, so-called “round tables”, aimed at improving the identification of potential THB victims. The main objective of the organized events was to increase the quality of detection of potential THB victims and at the same time to improve mutual cooperation and communication between public administration bodies, NGOs and intergovernmental organizations and other interested entities in a specific region. In 2024, so-called “round tables” were held on 22 February 2024 in the South Moravian Region, on 10 October 2024 in the South Bohemian Region and on 11 November 2024 in the Moravian-Silesian Region. On 21 February 2024, the methodologist of the DICM of the NCCOC gave a lecture on the THB issue for chaplains and field social workers of the Salvation Army.

On 6 and 7 May 2024, an instructional and methodological session for specialists on the THB issue took place at the “VLTAVA” hotel in Červená nad Vltavou, with the participation of NCCOC police officers, CPIS specialists from individual Regional Police Directorates, SLIO and Regional Labour Inspectorates (hereinafter referred to as “RLI”) workers, and representatives of NGOs and intergovernmental organizations involved in the operation of the Program for Support and Protection of THB Victims.

Lectures by the methodologist of the DICM of the NCCOC who is in charge of THB:

- On 28 February 2024, 6 March 2024 and 4 December 2024; part of the Fundamental Rights Educational Program, a presentation on personal data protection and dealing with particularly vulnerable persons when carrying out border control; for members of the Aliens Police assigned to the external border; Mol’s educational facility in Holešov.
- On 2 February, 19 April 2024, 24 May 2024 and 11 September 2024; for consular staff of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Czech Republic as part of their specialization course before traveling to embassies abroad.
- On 14 March 2024; working meeting of the representatives of the Mol Crime Prevention Department, Government Council for the Inclusion of Roma Minorities, liaison officers for minorities of the Directorate of the Public Order Police Service, Police Education and Service Training Department and regional Roma coordinators in Červená nad Vltavou.
- On 18 April 2024; for social workers of the Diaconia ECCB; the lecture was requested by the social activities coordinator of the Diaconia ECCB in connection with the “round table” at the Regional Office of the Pilsen Region in December 2023.
- On 10 September 2024; training for the intercultural workers of the Czech Streetwork Association on the THB issue of and the issue of Ukrainian youth in the Czech Republic.
- On 14, 22 and 29 October 2024; lectures on the THB issue of for police officers of the Alien Police Department of the Regional Police Directorates of the Capital City Prague.
- On 24 June 2024 and 12 December 2024; participation in the ICG meeting; Mol Prague 7, Letná.

Judicial education

The education of judges and prosecutors, which takes place through the Judicial Academy, **remains optional**. These educational events are characterized **by an optional character** and serves mainly for further education of the respective justice workers. Due to the voluntary nature of education through the Judicial Academy, it is not possible to order this in a directive way. For judicial candidates, completing selected educational events is mandatory. Education in the field of THB will not be mandatory for judicial candidates; however, they will have the option to register for seminars designed for judges and prosecutors. In 2024, an e-learning course in Czech language “Trafficking in Human Beings” (supplemented with a new module focusing on the issue of labour exploitation) was available – this is a course within the broader offer of the Council of Europe Human Rights Education for Legal Professionals (HELP) program. A face-to-face course was planned in 2024, but was canceled due to insufficient number of interested parties. In 2025, in cooperation with the Supreme State Prosecutor’s Office, is planned the preparation of an e-learning text focusing on current issues in the THB field.

Other MoJ’s educational activities:

- The State Prosecutor of the Regional State Prosecutor's Office Hradec Králové participated in the 3rd meeting of the Focus Group of State Prosecutors Specializing in THB, which took place on 26 and 27 June 2024 at Eurojust. Statistical data and the current situation regarding the type of detected THB cases were presented. The trend is the abuse of criminally irresponsible children for various forms of criminal activity. The connection between THB and illegal migration was again highlighted. The Czech Republic is evaluated from the perspective of the nationality of victims not only as a source country, but also as a destination country. Case reports of currently detected cases were also presented, including those regarding surrogacy, soliciting and THB. Attention was also paid to the protection of the victim and the prevention of their repeated interrogations. There is interest within the EU in adopting measures to unify legal regulations, as this is also important from the point of view of international judicial cooperation. The legislation of the Czech Republic is generally comparable with other EU Member States. National legislation implemented the existing EU regulations regarding the respective issue. The rights of victims are guaranteed by a special law. The electronic offering of sexual services for payment via various websites and applications and the acquisition of data from their operators for the purpose of revealing and clarifying the related criminal activity was also discussed. Last but not least, the issue of securing the THB-related proceeds was also mentioned. See also: [Focus Group of specialised prosecutors against human trafficking: Outcome Report of the 3rd meeting | Eurojust | European Union Agency for Criminal Justice Cooperation](#).
- The State Prosecutor of the Regional State Prosecutor's Office Hradec Králové from 3 to 7 June 2024, participated in the course on THB and Child Exploitation, organized by the ILEA in cooperation with the United States of America Embassy in Prague. The course was taught by experts from the United States of America and took place in Budapest. The topics of the course were border security, gender-based violence, human rights, the rights of minorities and vulnerable groups, THB and human smuggling. The course was conducted in the form of interactive lectures and practical group exercises.

Other educational activities

The THB agenda is always an integral part of **consular education**. Lectures dedicated to this issue are provided by the Mol. Consular education takes place at several levels. The basic type of consular education is the so-called “pre-departure training”, implemented in the form of three-week courses. In 2024, these lectures were provided by NCCOC. The presentations were aimed at getting to know the THB forms and manifestations, the possibilities of helping THB victims and support systems for them. Consular staff members were also informed about the possibilities related to embassies cooperating with relevant organizations that deal with THB-related agenda and can, if necessary, provide follow-up assistance to victims.

La Strada

In 2024, the organization La Strada was significantly active in **primary prevention among young adults**. During the respective events, the target group was given information about labour market risks that can lead to situations of labour exploitation and THB. This was done through interactive workshops, educational videos and through sharing practical experience. A total of 16 workshops were organized **and 289 people were trained**.

The main emphasis was placed on the involvement of secondary schools and FCF. In 2024, **11 accredited training courses, Introduction to THB with a Focus on Children and Adolescents** were held, funded by UNICEF. As part of the accredited training courses, **92 workers from various NGOs**, working with migrants, were also trained in the area of establishing contact with a trafficked person on crisis and counseling phone-lines and in the field. During 2024, **non-accredited training courses were also held, specifically 5, which were attended by a total of 90 participants. Non-accredited training courses for refugees from Ukraine were also held, 6 of which were for youth (52 participants) and 1 for adults (18 participants)**. In 2024, cooperation with the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees continued within the project “Education and Prevention of THB and Exploitation in Response to the War in Ukraine”.

Activities focused on minors – In 2024, the activities of La Strada focused on minors from Ukraine, residing in the territory of the Czech Republic continued. **Preventive materials created in 2023 were distributed throughout the Czech Republic to organizations working with youth from Ukraine**. In total, these materials were distributed to 23 organizations. In 2024, La Strada continued its **ASLPC training** with a focus on children and adolescents. A total of **11 training sessions were held in Prague, Ústí nad Labem, Brno, Pilsen, Roudnice nad Labem, Ostrava, Pardubice, Olomouc and Jihlava**. A total of **172 ASLPC social workers were trained**. In 2024, La Strada further trained employees of institutions and organizations that are in **contact with minor foreigners. Altogether 88 employees were trained**.

As another preventive activity, training on safe employment of young people was held in **5 organizations working with young refugees – 52 young refugees, including minors**, were trained.

In 2024, La Strada continued to distribute **video-training for young refugees from Ukraine** containing the most important information about the entry of foreigners into the Czech Republic's labour market, the key provisions of the Employment Act and employment conditions, and the issue of labour exploitation and THB. This video was published on YouTube and distributed among organizations working with young refugees. This **video-training was viewed 489 times**.

Caritas of the Archdiocese in Prague

As part of the above-mentioned Magdala Project, the organization carried out the following lecture and educational activity in 2024, which was carried out by field team workers focused on awareness-raising and THB prevention:

31 July 2024: Youth Camp Raft, Rajnochovice.

13 August 2024: National Meeting of Animators, Kroměříž – 2 lecture blocks.

23 November 2024: Archdiocesan Youth Meeting, Prague, Kobylisy.

Facilities for children – foreigners

The facility for children – foreigners (hereinafter referred to as “FCF”) places particular emphasis on the language competence of clients, because knowledge of the language is understood as a basic integration element and the primary protection against abuse. In addition to extended Czech language teaching at school, the facility therefore provides regular Czech language tutoring lessons for all clients. Within the framework of the School Educational Program, topics that emphasize the prevention of trafficking and abuse are included in the teaching of professional subjects. At the same time, some school projects respond to current issues with which clients come to the facility – e.g., orientation in the labour market, financial literacy, dealing with authorities etc. Within the framework of individual and group work with long-term clients, FCF focuses mainly on the prevention of risks related to the integration process. Many socialization programs serve this purpose. FCF also provides therapeutic services, a program for preparing to leave the facility and other services according to the individual needs of clients. As part of risk prevention, including THB and abuse, various seminars and workshops are organized in cooperation with other organizations aimed at raising awareness of the risks associated with life in Europe, extremism, etc. Legal and social counseling is provided to clients on an ongoing basis.

International Organization for Migration

In the context of the prevention of labour exploitation, IOM implemented the following educational activities, which were undertaken from the funds allocated to IOM activities, within the framework of the *Refugee Response Plan* in the context of the war in Ukraine:

- Training of HR professionals of small and medium-sized enterprises focused on employment law and ethical employment of migrants. The particular objective was to

raise employers' awareness of the legal aspects and obligations associated with employing migrants, as well as introducing of the ethical standards and drawing attention to the risks of illegal and unethical practices. In 2024, 19 training sessions were held with the participation of 340 employers.

- **Training to increase the intercultural competences of SLIO employees.** This activity aims to increase the effectiveness of detecting illegal employment and labour exploitation by improving the ability to establish more effective communication with foreign workers during inspections.
- **Providing labour and legal advice to foreigners.** Counselling is provided directly (IOM Infoline) and via implementation partners operating in the Liberec, Pardubice, Hradec Králové and Karlovy Vary regions. Counselling helps foreigners better navigate the labour market and prevent situations leading to labour exploitation.
- **Monitoring of the accommodation capacities in the context of the controversial linking of accommodation with employment,** when foreigners are forced to accept labour exploitation by the threat of losing their accommodation.
- **Pilot project to increase the capacity of basic organizations of the Bohemian-Moravian Confederation of Trade Unions to offer support and assistance to foreigners in the workplace.**
- **Pilot testing of the incorporation of intercultural workers in inspection teams** has been launched **with the aim of overcoming language and cultural barriers during workplace inspections.** The activity aims to strengthen the prevention of labour exploitation, illegal employment and disguised labour mediation, especially for workers from Ukraine.
- **Training for workers from Ukraine, focused on labour rights, methods of protection against abuse and information on assistance options in case of problems with the employer.** The goal was to increase employee awareness and thus prevent cases of labour exploitation. A total of 241 people were trained.
- **In total 14 round tables were held in regional capitals throughout the Czech Republic focused on connecting actors from the private, public and non-profit sectors in the field of migrant employment.** The goal was to share experiences, identify the main challenges and find solutions in the prevention of labour exploitation and illegal practices. The meeting supported regional cooperation and laid the foundation for further steps to improve the working conditions of migrants in the Czech Republic.

MLSA

In connection with the war in Ukraine and the subsequent influx of refugees, the MLSA assessed the need to increase the awareness of ASLPC workers who work with children at risk on the topic of preventing child trafficking and generally on the topic of protecting the rights of refugee and migrant children. For this reason, the MLSA, in cooperation with UNICEF, organized two types of extensive training on these topics.

The first training took place in cooperation with La Strada. From January to May 2024, the MLSA, together with UNICEF, La Strada and regional authorities, implemented specifically focused training for ASLPC workers throughout the Czech Republic, focused on the

prevention and early identification of possible child trafficking. Representatives of SLPC authorities from all regions of the Czech Republic except Prague, a total of approximately 160 people, were trained. This training followed 4 already successfully completed trainings, which took place in 2023, when, in cooperation with the Magistrate of the Capital City of Prague, La Strada and UNICEF trained approximately 40 ASLPC representatives.

A cascade **training on the protection of the rights of refugee and migrant children** was also conducted for professionals working with these children. First, a five-day intensive training was held for selected experts from the OILPC, regional authorities and NGOs, conducted by a UNICEF expert on this topic. The key topics on which the training focused were psychosocial support and mental health, case management, prevention of child trafficking, gender-based violence and resolving the residence situation of these children in the Czech Republic. The training focused on various aspects of working with the target group of unaccompanied and separated children. The aim of the training was to provide participants with a comprehensive overview and practical skills for effective work with refugee and migrant children. The aim was also to increase awareness and equip participants with the tools needed to provide effective support to this vulnerable group of children.

The trained experts subsequently provided cascade training to ASLPC workers across the Czech Republic on the protection of the rights of refugee and migrant children. The training took place in all regions, including Prague, with the exception of the Central Bohemian Region. From October to December 2024, a total of 13 cascade training sessions on this topic were organised, attended by 220 ASLPC workers, who were equipped with practical knowledge and tools to provide comprehensive and sensitive support to this particularly vulnerable group of children.

A total of 380 ASLPC workers were trained in both of the abovementioned courses in 2024.

State Labour Inspection Office

An integral part of the activity of SLIO, as well as regional LIs, is prevention and education, aimed at both employers and employees. This is implemented not only as part of the control activities of inspectors, but also through labour law consultancy, which is regularly provided to the general public at regional LIs. **In 2024, over 11 000 consultations were provided within individual LIs and more than 7,000 questions were answered via the free (green) phone line.**

Inspectors of illegal employment regularly participate in professional seminars or trainings, mainly by organizing their own or external seminars on this topic. Inspectors are regularly provided with up-to-date information related to the employment of foreigners. Each OIP has one inspector specialized in the area of the employment of foreigners. This inspector also provides professional support to other inspectors.

In 2024, an expert seminar on methodologies for the issue of employing foreign workers was held, when, among other things, inspectors were informed **about the THB issue by a representative of the Police of the Czech Republic – NCCOC.** Furthermore, training

was held on the topic of “**Strengthening the Intercultural Competences of SLIO and LIs inspectors**”, implemented by Slovo 21 as part of the **IOM and Mol project**. SLIO representative also participated in a seminar organized by the Police of the Czech Republic (NCCOC) on the issue of labour exploitation.

Personal or online meetings of LIs representatives with representatives of the regional platform of the Centre for the Support of Integration of Foreigners have been taking place for a long time. These meetings take place several times a year, almost throughout the territory of the Czech Republic. In 2024, representatives of the LI authorities actively participated in several conferences, seminars and online trainings, focused on the topic of labour exploitation, possibly also THB, secondment of workers and the related topic of agency employment. Selected English-speaking SLIO methodologists-inspectors also participated in educational events and so-called training of trainers organized by various EU and international bodies and organizations. For example, selected inspectors participated in a two-day intensive training focused on detecting labour exploitation. The training was organized by the European Labour Authority (ELA) and CEPOL and was attended by representatives of the Police of the Czech Republic and labour inspection bodies.

7.2 Prevention

With regard to the ongoing war conflict in Ukraine, the awareness, education and prevention campaigns that were launched in the Czech Republic shortly after the start of the aggression of the Russian Federation in 2022, continued. Their aim is to continue to contribute to the maximum protection of very vulnerable refugees from Ukraine (especially women and children) from any criminal activity, including THB. All important information is continuously updated and is still available on the websites of all central state administration bodies – in the Ukrainian language as well.

The coordination of preventive activities against human trafficking is still taking place within ICG, which includes both representatives of state authorities and NGO’s representatives.

In 2024, the organization of **so-called “round tables” aimed at improving the identification of potential THB victims** continued, which are organized by the Crime Prevention Department of the Mol in cooperation with the NCCOC and the relevant regional authorities. The main goal is to increase the quality of detection of potential THB victims and at the same time to improve mutual cooperation and communication between public administration bodies, NGOs and intergovernmental organizations and other interested parties in a specific region. In 2024, the abovementioned events were implemented in the South Moravian Region (22 February 2024), in the South Bohemian Region (10 October 2024) and in the Moravian-Silesian Region (11 November 2024).

Information materials are available in multiple languages at the Department for Asylum and Migration Policy (hereinafter referred to as “DAMP”) of the Mol workplaces, in which foreigners are warned, among other things, about the dangers associated with the THB-related criminal activity, especially illegal employment and labour exploitation. Given that the large risk group of citizens of Ukraine fleeing the war tends to be largely subject to false information and manipulation by people abusing their situation, due attention is paid to this group. Information is provided to this group of foreigners mainly through the activities of the

DAMP Client Centre. In the area of THB prevention, the Client Centre focuses mainly on labour exploitation of foreigners in the Czech Republic. Within this topic, the risks of illegal employment and the consequences for the stay of foreigners are communicated, including various advice, research and recommendations with simultaneously shared contacts and internet portals of support organizations and other related partners. Awareness of these topics is raised in the following ways:

- telephone and e-mail of the DAMP Client Centre;
- websites ([here](#) a [here](#));
- Facebook pages “Our Ukrainians“ and “Information Portal for Foreigners“ ([here](#), [here](#) a [here](#));
- personal participation in regional platforms, meetings with employers, the public, partners, etc.

Police of the Czech Republic, through the DTHBIM of the NCCOC, is permanently involved in the EMPACT project on the THB issue. Within the framework of this platform, joint actions of EU Member States are carried out to fulfil the priorities of EU criminal policy in the fight against serious international and organised crime. These joint activities, known as ‘Action Days’, involve conducting inspection operations on specific dates across the territories of various Member States. The aim of the activities is to search, document and evaluate knowledge about the environment of interest and the respective involved persons. In the territory of the Czech Republic, the inspection activity took place from 20 to 27 April 2024, coordinated by the DTHBIM of the NCCOC, focused on the issue of labour exploitation. Outside the EMPACT project, repeated inspections of night businesses in the Pilsen Region were carried out separately in cooperation with the Alien Police Service and the locally competent RLIs, in order to obtain information on possible sexual exploitation of women from Ukraine and Latin America. No victims were identified during these inspections. Targeted inspections were carried out to a smaller extent with the participation of a smaller number of entities, when these inspections resulted from the requirements of individual criminal proceedings that were conducted in the respective period.

In connection with the migration trends that took place in the Czech Republic in 2024, the main control actions associated with the possible THB occurrence were organized by the Alien Police Service where there was a suspicion that the actions of persons could fulfill the essence of the THB-related crime. Control and security actions were carried out, as well as sudden ad hoc measures on roads in the border area and on main motorway connections (e.g. R0, D1, D2, D5, D8) focused mainly on checks on truck traffic, delivery vehicles and passenger motor vehicles, or bus lines, and then on international train connections. In 2024, the measures introduced by the Government of the Czech Republic from 9 October 2023 with reference to Articles 28 and 25 of Regulation (EU) 2016/399 of the European Parliament and of the Council Schengen Borders Code and in accordance with Section 11(1) of Act No. 191/2016 Coll., on the Protection of the State Borders of the Czech Republic, continued as a general measure on the temporary reintroduction of protection of the internal borders of the Czech Republic, valid until 2 February 2024, 23:59. Checks were carried out along the borders with Slovakia (251 km, 27 border crossings – of which 17 are road crossings, 7 are railway crossings and 3 are river crossings), in a flexible manner appropriate to the current

threat depending on the development of the situation. Territorial sections where the checks were carried out, their intensity as well as targeting were chosen with regard to the principle of proportionality – so the restriction of the cross-border traffic flow was as small as possible. As part of this measure, the Alien Police Service officers carried out investigations in order to obtain information not only on possible illegal actions in connection with criminal activity leading to unauthorized stay in the territory of the Czech Republic, but also in connection with the THB-related crime. In addition to the police officers of the Alien Police Departments of the Regional Police Directorates, the police officers of the Criminal Investigation and Documentation Department and the Alien Police Service Directorate Mobile Unit also participated in the checks. The Alien Police Service Directorate Mobile Unit focus on the checks in the long term and as part of their daily activities, mainly in sections D2 – D1 (from the state border of the Czech Republic / Slovakia to the Vysočina Region). Another place where actions were carried out focused on possible actions with signs of the THB-related crime were measures carried out within the international airports of the Czech Republic.

MLSA continuously updated and uploaded all available documents on the refugee crisis and the social and legal protection of children from Ukraine to a special website: <https://www.mpsv.cz/web/cz/ukrajina>. The established cooperation with **UNICEF** representatives continued in 2024. **The subsidy title was prepared as part of the broader cooperation and partnership between the MLSA and UNICEF – assisting in the Czech Republic in response to the refugee crisis caused** by the armed conflict in Ukraine, especially in the area of child protection. The MLSA and UNICEF have committed to mutual cooperation aimed at those areas of support that will ensure children and families from Ukraine access to integrated, multidisciplinary and adequately funded community and other services to support families and children, in particular regarding the early childhood care, social protection, etc. For the purposes of the subsidy title, UNICEF donated funds to the MLSA in the total amount of CZK 44.6 million for the years 2022, 2023 and 2024. In the subsidy call for 2024, a total amount of CZK 10.6 million was allocated from this volume for the specified purpose.

In 2024, the MLSA strengthened its activities in the field of **prevention by introducing services of specialists for working with persons with migration experience**⁵. These specialists, working at regional branches of the EO of the Czech Republic, primarily provide professional advice in the field of employment (to clients and employers), connect clients with other services of the EO of the Czech Republic and relevant integration actors, all with regard to regional specifics and individual needs of clients. As part of increasing the awareness of foreigners, the MLSA also focused on **unifying websites providing information on rights and obligations** in connection with residence and job search in the Czech Republic. The aim is to eliminate the fragmentation of information and group it into one clear platform – so that the user can find all the necessary information in one place. This platform, which the MLSA team is supplementing as part of the EURES+3Z Up! Project, was in 2024 the **www.cizinci.cz portal**. It contains necessary information for foreigners in various language versions (Czech, English, Ukrainian, Russian) and contacts for integration supporting organizations. Another important step was the implementation of information

⁵ The activities of specialists are carried out under the auspices of the project „[EURES+3Z Up!](#)„.

campaigns focused on labour relations and risks on the labour market. As part of these activities, animated **video manuals** and feature **video spots were created** on the topics of **prevention of exploitation, living and working conditions in the Czech Republic**, or, for example, **the obligations of a foreigner in relation to changing employer**. Video manuals and feature video spots were created with various combinations of language versions and subtitles (Czech, English and Ukrainian) so as to appeal to foreigners of different nationalities. Video manuals and video spots were promoted on social networks and placed on [the YouTube channel of the EO of the Czech Republic](#) so that they could be used in other online and offline activities of the EO of the Czech Republic. The video content is complemented by printed materials, such as [leaflets and posters](#) in various language versions (English, Ukrainian, Czech; the topic of exploitation exists even in 9 language versions), which provide foreigners with important practical information according to their current needs. Active awareness-raising also **takes place on social networks, specifically on Facebook, Instagram and LinkedIn** platforms, where success stories of clients who were under the care of experts and EURES advisors are shared. The same applies to practical information and promotional materials in various formats. **Cooperation with influencers from foreigners' subcultures has proven to be very effective in terms of impact on the target group** (targeted online campaigns and information packages on legal work and the principles of protecting employee rights are created, focused on specific groups of foreigners). As part of these activities, cooperation was established with the information portal www.gromada.cz. Related influencers developed 5 content packages for social networks and the web portal with pre-specified topics: types of employment relationships, employment of foreigners through employment agencies, living and working conditions in the Czech Republic, EO's services for foreigners (with special regard to holders of temporary protection) and the importance of knowledge of the Czech language on the labour market. Another area that the MLSA focused on was **the education of employers and other integration actors**. By organizing professional training and distribution of the printed and electronic materials, information related to the employment legislation and obligations related to the employment of foreigners was strengthened. In this way, unintentional violations of law by employers were minimized and the transparency of labour relations was increased.

SLIO website is continuously updated throughout the year and any changes in legal regulations are reflected in the information materials. Information or information leaflets available on the SLIO website contain fundamental data on the employment conditions of employees or on the conditions related to the occupational health and safety. The information is available in several language versions (English, Polish, Ukrainian, French, German, Bulgarian and Romanian). Provided is fundamental information on the labour inspection bodies and their inspection powers. Selected information leaflets are also translated into the abovementioned languages (e.g., *Basic Information for Foreigners on Labour Regulations in the Czech Republic*). This enables foreign workers to obtain fundamental information and to orient themselves in the applicable labour regulations in the Czech Republic, and also, for example, in relation to the issue of sending workers to the territory of the Czech Republic.

In 2024, La Strada also regularly published posts on Facebook for persons fleeing the war in Ukraine with contacts and information aimed at preventing their exploitation and THB in the territory of the Czech Republic. These posts included a set of safety tips when looking for accommodation-related work (focused mainly on female refugees), a series of THB prevention safety tips in Ukrainian and other thematic contributions.

8. LEGISLATIVE AMENDMENTS AND JUDGMENTS OF COURTS RELATED TO TRAFFICKING IN HUMAN BEINGS

There were no significant developments regarding the national legislative in the respective field in 2024. In June 2024, **Directive (EU) 2024/1712 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 13 June 2024 amending Directive 2011/36/EU, on THB Preventing and Combating and Protecting its Victims** (hereinafter referred to as the “THB Directive“) **was adopted with the cooperation of the Member States, including the Czech Republic.** This is a document that gives rise to further tasks for the Czech Republic (legislative and practical implementation). The Czech Republic has a two-year period to properly transpose the requirements of the THB Directive into national law, which expires on 15 July 2026. The Government's Legislative Work Plan sets the deadline for submitting a law implementing the requirements of this Directive to the Government of the Czech Republic as October 2025. Among the main changes brought about by this amendment to the existing THB Directive, is possible to highlight the requirement to criminalize the THB for the purpose of surrogacy, forced marriage and illegal adoption, to criminalize intentional conduct consisting in knowingly using the services of persons who are THB victims, or to expand the aggravating circumstances to include the fact that the perpetrator shares online material about the victim that has a sexual overtone. THB Directive also requires the establishment of referral mechanisms and national contact points, emphasizes the provision of regular and specialized training for all actors who may come into contact with potential THB victims, including law enforcement agencies, judicial personnel, support services, labour inspectors, healthcare and social personnel. THB Directive also emphasizes ensuring a gender, disability and intersectionality-sensitive approach in providing assistance and support to THB victims, with particular attention to child victims.

According to a preliminary assessment, the implementation of the THB Directive will require changes to the legal provisions of the Criminal Code, particularly regarding the expansion of forms of exploitation and the criminalization of the use of services of trafficked persons (among other things, legislative amendments are expected to be made to the criminal offense of THB under Section 168 of the Criminal Code and the criminal offense of entrusting a child to the power of another under Section 169 of the Criminal Code).

Regulation (EU) 2024/1938 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 13 June 2024 on Standards of Quality and Safety of Substances of Human Origin Intended for Human Use and Repealing Directives 2002/98/EC and 2004/23/EC was published in the Official Journal of the European Union on 17 July 2024. This Regulation aims, among other things, to improve the protection of donors, recipients and children born from medically assisted reproduction and comprehensively regulates the issue of substances of human origin.

In 2024, no legislative changes directly related to the respective criminal activities were adopted.

Measures implemented as of 1 January 2024:

New definition of illegal work

Amendment to Section 5(e) of the Employment Act

Labour inspection bodies will no longer have to deal with the so-called sign of consistency, i.e. they will not have to consider and prove how long a person found at the workplace has been working or performing illegal work.

A new penalty of a ban on activity for up to two years for the offense of enabling illegal work and disguised employment mediation.

Amendment to Sections 139 and 140 of the Employment Act

This amendment will allow a better response to serious actions of perpetrators of these violations, without the need to wait for a decision from the relevant authorities, such as trade licensing offices. The imposition of a penalty is at the discretion of the labour inspection authorities. This penalty may represent a more serious sanction for the perpetrator than the imposition of a fine alone.

Extension of liability for fines imposed for enabling the performance of all types of illegal work within subcontracting chains.

Amendment to Section 141a of the Employment Act

This amendment will allow to address the highly widespread negative phenomenon of chaining subcontracts, where at the end of the chain there is often only a shell company from which the fine cannot be collected.

Expansion of the impossibility of employing foreigners

Amendment to Section 37a, Section 38, Section 99 of the Employment Act

Expansion of the current regulation, where there is a secondary penalty for enabling illegal work under the Employment Act, consisting in the impossibility of employing a foreigner, to also cover the offence of disguised employment mediation and enabling the performance of disguised employment mediation – as well as the area of non-cooperation during an inspection.

This amendment will also make it possible to prevent the actions of employers who, on the basis of the of secondary sanction, prefer to thwart the inspection – and to punish the perpetrators of the offense of disguised employment mediation and enabling the performance of disguised employment mediation.

Extension of the secondary sanction of the obligation not to provide or impose the return of the contribution under the active employment policy to all types of illegal work.

Amendment to Sections 118 and 119 of the Employment Act

Preventing perpetrators of the offence of enabling illegal work from accessing contributions under the active employment policy (or imposing an obligation to return this contribution), not only in relation to the perpetrators who enable illegal work under Section 5(e) point 3 of the Employment Act, as the seriousness of other forms of illegal work is similar, and it is not desirable for employers who enable illegal work to provide contributions under the active employment policy.

Increase in fines for non-cooperation offenses under the Labour Inspection Act

Amendment to Section 9a 22a of the Labour Inspection Act

The Labour Inspection Act contains special non-cooperation offenses that allow penalties of up to CZK 1,000,000 for violations of the duties of the inspected person pursuant to Section 9 of the Labour Inspection Act.

Digitalization of the obligation to notify employment of foreigners and notifications of posted employees

Amendments to Sections 87, 88 and 101 of the Employment Act

Digitization of records related to the employment of foreigners and notifications of posted employees will enable better analytical activities to target the inspection activities of labour inspection bodies.

The following legislative measures are effective from 1 January 2025:

Administrative penalty of publication of a decision on an offence – according to Section 140, paragraph 6 of the Employment Act, for an offence under Section 140, paragraph 1, letter c), e) or f), publication of a decision on an offence may be imposed on the official SLIO notice board for a period of 1 year.

Breach of confidentiality by the tax administrator – according to Section 40 of the Labour Inspection Act, SLIO and Lis are entitled to request information from the tax administrator necessary for their performance when performing specific tasks falling within their competence in the area of enabling illegal work, disguised employment mediation or enabling disguised employment mediation. The tax administrator shall comply with the request, unless the provision of information could disrupt the proper performance of tax administration.

The provision of information under paragraph 1 does not constitute a breach of the confidentiality obligations under [the Tax Code](#), even if the SLIO or Lis provides such information to criminal prosecution authorities for the purposes of criminal proceedings related to the investigation of circumstances suggesting that the crime of unauthorized employment of foreigners has been committed.

Covert recording – according to Section 7(1)(f) of the Labour Inspection Act, an inspector may, when carrying out an inspection or as part of actions preceding an inspection, make audio, video and audio-visual recordings without the knowledge of the persons being inspected, unless the purpose of the inspection cannot be achieved otherwise. This does not affect the right of individuals to the protection of their private and personal life.

8.1 Court Judgements

MoJ statistics indicate a total of 13 cases of the crime of THB in 2024. A total of 11 persons were finally convicted under the provisions of Section 168 of the Penal Code. Two cases are presented below for illustrative purposes, including selected sections justifying the type and amount of sentence imposed.

8.1.1 Case report No. 1 (Regional Court in Ústí nad Labem)

Victim: Woman, citizen of the Czech Republic.

Offender: Male, citizen of the Czech Republic.

Means of Coercion: Ad 1) and 3) Offender forced another person to do something by force and committed a public disorderly conduct by attacking another person – repeatedly. Ad 2) Offender forced a person other than a child, using the threat of violence, to be used by another person for sexual intercourse and committed such an act with the intention of using another person for prostitution.

Modus operandi:

1) From May 2023 to 28 August 2023 in Ústí nad Labem, the offender repeatedly sought out the victim, born 17 July 2000, and forced her, despite her resistance, to remain in his presence, not to contact other people and further forbade her from visiting physicians, and during the respective period he also repeatedly and often physically attacked the victim, several times a week. After various arguments he attacked her with slaps or punches in the face. Last time on 28 August 2023 in Ústí nad Labem, at an unspecified location, offender forced the victim to go with him to Krásné Březno (part of the city Ústí nad Labem). Offender grabbed hand of the victim, pulled her and told her not to embarrass him, otherwise he would slap her. Then, close to the zoological garden, the offender slapped the victim, punched her and pulled her hair, as she fell to the ground. The offender then picked up the victim and continued to pull her by the hands and kicked her in the chest, then dragged her towards the railway tracks. The victim was attacked all the way and when she fell, the offender dragged her along the ground, then strangled her with both hands – and then he told her that if she performed street prostitution for someone else, she will perform it for him too – to give him some money.

2) Around 22 August 2023 in Ústí nad Labem, the offender demanded that the victim should provide sexual services to another person for payment. When the victim refused, the offender began to shout at her that he would spank her. Given that the victim had been repeatedly physically attacked by the offender in the past, most recently the day before, she agreed to avoid further physical assault. The offender then approached a man on Předlická Street with whom he had agreed that the victim would have intercourse with him for an unspecified sum of money, paid in euro banknotes. The man then drove away with the victim in a vehicle. After the intercourse he handed the victim the money – and the victim handed these money to the offender. Then on 27 August 2023 the offender again demanded that the victim provide sexual services to another person for money. The victim agreed, being afraid of possible physical assault. Then the offender approached a man near Předlická and

Za Válcovnou streets, with whom he agreed that the victim would have intercourse with him for a payment of CZK 450. The man then drove away with the victim in his vehicle and after intercourse with the victim, and handed her the money – which the victim subsequently handed over to the offender.

3) On 29 August 2023, around 11:30 in Ústí nad Labem, in the building of the Contact Centre for Drug Addicts, offender shouted at the victim from the street in front of the Centre. The victim then ran away out of fear into the local building, where she asked to call the Police of the Czech Republic for help. Offender then kicked-off and damaged the closed entrance door to the building, where he subsequently searched for the victim and when he found her, he aggressively began to pull her by the forearm, pull her out of the building, although she resisted fiercely.

Offender committed the respective act, even though he was convicted by a criminal order of the District Court in Ústí nad Labem, among other things, for the offense of disorderly conduct pursuant to Section 358(1) of the Criminal Code.

Duration of exploitation: Approximately 3 months.

Regarding the the abovementioned actions, offender committed:

Ad 1), ad 3) on the one hand, the offence of extortion pursuant to Section 175, paragraph 1 of the Criminal Code, on the other hand, the offence of disorderly conduct pursuant to Section 358, paragraph 1, paragraph 2, letter a) of the Criminal Code,

Ad 2) the crime of THB pursuant to Section 168, paragraph 2, letter a), paragraph 3, letter d) of the Criminal Code.

Punishment: for the crime of THB under Section 168, paragraph 2, letter a), paragraph 3, letter d) of the Criminal Code, for the offense of extortion under Section 175, paragraph 1 of the Criminal Code, for the offense of disorderly conduct under Section 358, paragraph 1, paragraph 2, letter a) of the Criminal Code and for the concurrent offense of abuse of a person living in a common dwelling under Section 199, paragraph 1 of the Criminal Code, by which he was found guilty by the judgment of the District Court in Ústí nad Labem dated 15 January 2024, which entered into force on 15 January 2024, under Section 168, paragraph 3 of the Criminal Code, with use of Section 43, paragraph 2 of the Criminal Code, **to a total sentence of imprisonment for a term of six and a half /6.5/ years.**

8.1.2 Case report No. 2 (Regional Court in Hradec Králové)

Victim: Minor girl, citizen of the Czech Republic.

Offender: Woman, citizen of the Czech Republic.

Means of Coercion: The offender procured a child to be used by another for sexual intercourse, profited from such conduct, and committed such an act with the intent that another would be used for prostitution.

Modus operandi:

From 20 January to 23 January 2023, in order to obtain an unauthorized financial benefit, the offender sought out people interested in having sexual intercourse with the victim,

a minor born on 15 August 2005, which she knew was under 18 years of age, using advertisements on the “Amateri.com“ portal and electronic communication. Offender on 21 January 2023 managed to secure one man for the respective purpose, thereby obtained at least CZK 1,500 for herself, which she used in part to pay for a taxi to secure the victim's transport from Kostelec nad Orlicí to the destination. Another part of the money the offender used on 23 January 2023 in a guesthouse in Vamberk, to obtain methamphetamine from one man – while this man refused the offer regarding paid sexual intercourse with the victim.

Duration of exploitation: Several days.

Regarding the the abovementioned actions, offender committed:

The crime of THB pursuant to Section 168, paragraph 1, letter a), paragraph 3, letter d) of the Criminal Code.

Punishment: Sentence of imprisonment for a term of **three years and six months**, according to Section 168, paragraph 3 of the Criminal Code, applying Section 58, paragraph 2, letter b) of the Criminal Code.

9. PARTNERSHIP

9.1 Partnership within the Czech Republic

This chapter presents examples of cooperation at both the strategic and operational levels. The cooperation of individual organizations continued to be affected by the aggression of the Russian Federation in Ukraine, and the related effort to assist and protect women and children from Ukraine, located on the territory of the Czech Republic, regarding various types of criminal activity, including THB.

Cooperation continued between the Police of the Czech Republic on one side, and SLPC authorities, Customs Administration of the Czech Republic, LIs and NGOs on the another, while the most intensive cooperation in 2024 was related to the organizations like La Strada, Diaconia ECCB, Caritas of the Archdiocese in Prague (Magdala Project) and IOM. Furthermore, the cooperation of the Police of the Czech Republic with local self-government authorities, EOs, financial authorities, trade license offices, medical facilities, registry offices and other public administration bodies continues.

In 2024, two regular ICG sessions were held, on 24 June 2024 and 12 December 2024.

During these sessions, ICG permanent members and other invited guests mainly dealt with the following topics:

- Information related to the Revision of Directive 2011/36/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 5 April 2011 on THB Preventing and Combating and Protecting its Victims – concentrated to new tasks and necessary changes regarding the Czech Republic.

- Presentation of the document “Analysis of Current Knowledge and Existing Outputs Regarding the Labour Exploitation and Illegal or Irregular Employment of foreigners and Other Related Topics in the Pilsen Region”.
- Final Report of the Group of Experts on Action against Trafficking in Human Beings (hereinafter referred to as “GRETA”) after the second monitoring cycle of the implementation of the Convention against Trafficking in Human Beings: Key Recommendations for the Czech Republic.
- Final outputs of the security research “Comprehensive Approach to Preventing and Combating Child Trafficking”, *Accendo*.
- News related to illegal employment of foreigners.

In 2024, Caritas of the Archdiocese in Prague continued to cooperate with the Police of the Czech Republic, La Strada, and as part of its field service, referred some clients to the health services of the R-R, White Circle of Safety, Rosa, Proxima Sociale, Drop In, Organization for Aid to Refugees, and the Association for Integration and Migration.

Ministry of Health of the Czech Republic – on 6 March 2024, a joint meeting of the Competent Authorities for Blood, Tissues and Cells, including the agenda of organ transplantation and donation, was held via video conference. Last meeting of the National Competent Authorities for Organ Donation and Transplantation was held on 10 December 2024.

9.2 International cooperation

International cooperation in 2024 continued to work for both the state and non-profit sectors.

Throughout 2024, intensive cooperation took place, in particular between the MoJ and the GRETA Committee, on the second monitoring cycle of the implementation of the Council of Europe Convention on Action against Trafficking in Human Beings. On 11 October 2024, the **2nd monitoring cycle was officially published on the Council of Europe website**. **The final report** was approved by the GRETA Committee at its meeting in July 2024. The Report was subsequently taken into account by the Committee of the Parties at its plenary session on 29 November 2024. The Report summarises the key recommendations for the Czech Republic, which should be implemented in the next, third, monitoring period.

Two NREM meetings took place in 2024, in April and December.

The main topics were addressing the challenges of THB detection and combating, recruitment, including online, and victim identification across Member States; investigation and prosecution including qualification of the crime as THB, labour exploitation in high-risk sectors, including protection of victims, examples of good practice in (multidisciplinary) cooperation – prevention and awareness-raising and assistance to victims, prevention and cooperation – the role of the private sector, social partners and trade unions, forms and identification of forced crime; an up-to-date, relevant and realistic picture of the dimension of the THB issue in the context of smuggling and migration; an assessment of the effectiveness of measures taken in connection with the conflict in Ukraine and a re-emphasis on the importance of access to effective tools in the investigation of THB-related crimes.

The Hungarian Presidency Conference on Organ Donation and Transplantation was held in Budapest on 10-11 July 2024. The next meeting of the Competent Authorities for Blood, Tissues and Cells (BTC) and Organs was held on 16 October 2024 via video conference.

Into the COREPER I meeting program on 20 November 2024, in preparation for the EPSCO Council meeting, the health section, was also included topic: approval of the draft of the Binding Resolution on organ donation and transplantation.

The second evaluation visit of the GRETA Committee to the implementation of the Council of Europe Convention against Trafficking in Human Beings by the Czech Republic took place at the MoJ. The GRETA Committee was represented by Antoaneta Vassileva (Bulgaria), Luka Maderić (Croatia) and Parvine Ghadami (France). The public prosecutor's office was represented by Jana Zezulová (Supreme State Prosecutor Office), Milan Šimek (Regional State Prosecutor Office Hradec Králové) and Daniela Příbylová (Regional State Prosecutor Office České Budějovice). Representatives of regional courts (České Budějovice, Ústí nad Labem and Hradec Králové), high courts and a representative of the Supreme Court were also present. Representatives of other departments, such as the Mol and the MLSA, also participated.

In 2024, as part of a regular **assessment by the Government of the United States of America, the Czech Republic received** the results of the 2023 audit **on THB combating**, which **continues to place the Czech Republic in Group I** (countries that meet minimum standards on THB issues from the perspective of the Department of State of the United States of America).

10. PRIORITIES

The priorities of the Czech Republic in relation to the prevention and combating of THB in 2025 are as follows:

- prevention of abuse of refugees from Ukraine, residing in the territory of the Czech Republic, to THB;
- implementation of the “Comprehensive Approach to Preventing and Combating Child Trafficking” project;
- improving the abilities of workers in the field to identify THB victims (with use of the existing tools and aids, targeted training, as well as deepening the cooperation of public administration bodies with the non-profit sector and other interested entities).

TABLES

1. STATISTICAL OUTPUTS OF THE POLICE OF THE CZECH REPUBLIC

1a: CRIME OF TRAFFICKING IN HUMAN BEINGS IN THE CZECH REPUBLIC IN 2013-2024 (UNDER SECTION 168 OF THE CRIMINAL CODE)												
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Registered acts	18	20	18	22	16	13	20	18	14	18	20	39
Of which solved	11	14	7	15	11	9	12	11	6	9	13	25
Solved subsequently	4	5	2	2	5	4	1	2	6	3	6	4
Prosecuted persons	25	16	12	23	24	15	26	20	21	16	25	28
Of which males	20	8	6	17	21	11	13	12	14	9	10	16
Of which females	5	8	6	6	3	4	13	8	7	7	15	12
Of which foreigners	2	3	4	1	6	2	6	2	4	2	3	2
Of which nationals of the Czech Republic	23	13	8	22	18	13	20	18	17	14	22	26

1b: CRIME OF SOLICITING (UNDER SECTION 204 OF THE OLD CRIMINAL CODE, SECTION 189 OF THE CRIMINAL CODE)												
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Registered cases	52	57	50	36	60	34	37	19	34	67	74	46
Solved cases	38	49	44	27	52	24	30	17	24	58	58	36
Prosecuted persons	44	72	63	35	42	33	27	28	29	28	51	32

2. STATISTICAL OUTPUTS OF THE MINISTRY OF JUSTICE OF THE CZECH REPUBLIC

2a: NUMBERS OF PERSONS SENTENCED AND PENALTIES IMPOSED FOR TRAFFICKING IN HUMAN BEINGS UNDER SECTION 168 OF THE CRIMINAL CODE AND SECTION 232a OF THE OLD CRIMINAL CODE)												
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Convicted persons	19	6	19	8	9	16	12	8	21	13	13	11
Unconditional sentences	17	4	12	6	6	13	11	5	18	6	8	7
Conditional sentences	2	1	7	2	3	3	1	3	3	7	5	4

2b: PERSONS SENTENCED FOR SELECTED CRIMES IN 2023									
Year 2024		Sec 164	Sec 165	Sec 166	Sec 167	Sec 168	Sec 189	Sec 190	Sec 342
Total criminal offences		1	0	0	0	13	34	0	2
Total convicted persons		1	0	0	0	11	34	0	1
Victim	Child	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
	Female	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Sentence	Conditional	1	0	0	0	4	30	0	0
	Unconditional	0	0	0	0	7	3	0	0
	Up to 1 year	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

	From 1 to 5 years	0	0	0	0	4	2	0	0
	From 5 to 15 years	0	0	0	0	3	1	0	0
Judicially waived cases		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Exonerated		0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0

X – Data on victims of crime are not available, only victims of domestic violence are monitored.

3. TRAFFICKING IN HUMAN BEINGS UNDER THE AGE OF 18 (MLSA, FCF)

3a: NUMBER OF IDENTIFIED CASES OF CHILDREN IN THE YEARS 2013 – 2024 (MLSA)		
Year	Child pornography	Child prostitution
2024	133 (96 girls, 37 boys)	13 (12 girls, 1 boy)
2023	96 (75 girls, 21 boys)	10 (6 girls, 4 boys)
2022	127 (106 girls, 21 boys)	21 (11 girls, 10 boys)
2021	100 (90 girls, 10 boys)	8 (6 girls, 2 boys)
2020	77	5
2019	114	8
2018	151	2
2017	119	9
2016	66	23
2015	57	15
2014	87	17
2013	33	17

3b: STATISTICAL DATA ON UNACCOMPANIED FOREIGN MINORS IN 2024 (FCF)	
Total unaccompanied minors (of which from Ukraine)	51 (26)
Boys (of which from Ukraine)	34 (13)
Girls (of which from Ukraine)	17 (13)
Up to age of 15 (of which from Ukraine)	25 (16)

Over the age of 15 let (of which from Ukraine)	26 (10)
Asylum seekers (of which from Ukraine)	5 (0)
Country of origin	
Ukraine	26
Syria	9
Afghanistan	6
Vietnam	2
Germany	3
Turkey	1
Italy	1
Venezuela	1
Poland	1
Kongo	1
Pakistan	1
Czech Republic	1
Termination of stay	
Still in facility	15 (7)
Escape (of which from Ukraine)	14(0)
To family care (of which from Ukraine)	13 (13)
Referred to another facility (of which from Ukraine)	7 (6)
Refugee Facilities Administration of the Mol (of which from Ukraine)	2 (0)
Average duration of stay	83 days

4. STATISTICAL OUTPUTS OF THE MOI

2024 STATISTICS OF THE MOI PROGRAM FOR THE SUPPORT AND PROTECTION OF VICTIMS OF TRAFFICKING IN HUMAN BEINGS						
	Total	Males	Females	Sexual exploitation	Labour exploitation	Other forms
Number of victims	10	5	5			
Sexual exploitation	2	0	2			
Labour exploitation	6	5	1			
S and L exploitation	1	0	1			
Other forms	1	0	1*			
Nationality/Citizenship						
Czech Republic		5	3	1	5	2
Slovakia			1		1	
Ukraine			1	1		

*Sexual exploitation, labour exploitation, forced labour, forced begging

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

5a: NUMBER OF INSPECTIONS CARRIED OUT IN THE AREA OF COMPLIANCE WITH THE EMPLOYMENT ACT AND NUMBER OF DETECTED ILLEGALLY EMPLOYED PERSONS					
Year	Number of inspections	Number of persons detected during illegal work			
		CZ nationals	EU nationals	Foreginers	Total
2017	9 707	767	234	1 917	2 918
2018	8 840	763	225	3 595	4 583

2019	9 457	622	207	3 513	4 342
2020	5 557	556	141	2 413	3 110
2021	5 222	312	288	2 695	3 295
2022	6 572	475	79	2 007	2 561
2023	6574	583	62	2156	2801
2024	6328	541	86	1307	1934

6. MLSA SUBSIDIES PROVIDED TO NGOs IN 2024

6a: 2024 SUBSIDIES PROVIDED BY MLSA TO ORGANISATIONS PROVIDING SERVICES LARGELY TO VICTIMS OF HUMAN TRAFFICKING	
Diaconia ECCB – Centre for National Programs and Services	8 786 100
Asylum houses	4 708 700
Crisis intervention	4 077 400
Caritas of the Archdiocese of Prague	8 529 900
Professional social counselling	8 529 900
La Strada Czech Republic	10 627 500
Field programs	1 949 600
Asylum houses	2 880 100
Crisis intervention	2 506 000
Professional social counselling	2 123 800
Telephone crisis intervention	1 168 000
Total	27 943 500

6b: NUMBER OF SOCIAL SERVICES THAT HAVE A REGISTERED TARGET GROUP OF VICTIMS OF TRAFFICKING IN HUMAN BEINGS AND FURTHER PROVIDE SERVICES ALSO FOR PERSONS UNDER THE AGE OF 18 (2023)		
TYPE OF SOCIAL SERVICES	NUMBER OF SERVICES	OF WHICH NUMBER OF SERVICES ALSO FOCUSED ON PERSONS UNDER 18
Asylum houses	10	9
Crisis intervention	2	2
Low threshold facilities for children and youth	0	0
Professional social counselling	28	7
Social activation services for families with children	0	0

Social rehabilitation services	2	2
Telephone crisis intervention	6	3
Field programs	6	4
Total	54	27