



Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe

Special Representative and Co-ordinator for Combating Trafficking in Human Beings

Foreword

On 26-27 November 2015 and 21 January 2016 I had the pleasure to pay an official visit to the Czech Republic to hold consultations with high-level government officials, including the Deputy Ministers of Interior and Justice, the Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs for Security, members of the Parliamentary Committee on Security, the Public Defender of Rights, as well as with civil society representatives.

The objective of the visit was to promote full implementation of the OSCE commitments in the field of anti-trafficking and to propose action-oriented recommendations to better prevent and respond to human trafficking. I appreciate the constructive discussions held and I am pleased to have learnt about the effective co-operation mechanisms for the identification and assistance to victims of trafficking that exist between the government and the civil society.

Furthermore, I took note of the recent actions that were reported to be taken in relation to some of my recommendations provided in my report. In particular, I wish to commend the Czech authorities on having signed the Council of Europe's Convention on Action against Trafficking in Human Beings on 2 May 2016; on the adoption of the 2016-2019 National Strategy to Combat Trafficking in Human Beings on April 2016; the inter-agency group on labour exploitation, which has recently resumed its work; the re-opening of the investigation into the so called "Tree Workers case", as well as the announced plans of the Ministry of the Interior to set-up a working group to further elaborate on the provisions of the non-punishment principle. Finally, I acknowledged the Ministry of Foreign Affairs' approval of an internal policy to prevent human trafficking for the purpose of domestic servitude in diplomatic households, which I hope will serve as an example for other OSCE participating States.

The Report was presented to the Delegation of the Czech Republic for comments on 22 April 2016. The Delegation submitted its comments on 19 July 2016, which are annexed to this report in their entirety.

By encouraging relevant authorities to implement the recommendations made in this report, I look forward to continuing our valuable co-operation in the future in combating this heinous crime, in the interest of the most vulnerable and disadvantaged.

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'Madina Jarbussynova', written in a cursive style.

Madina Jarbussynova

**Report by OSCE Special Representative and Co-ordinator for Combating
Trafficking in Human Beings, Madina Jarbussynova, following her official visit
to the Czech Republic
26-27 November 2015 and 21 January 2016¹**

1. This Report presents the main findings of the official country visit to the Czech Republic of the OSCE Special Representative and Co-ordinator for Combating Trafficking in Human Beings, Madina Jarbussynova (hereinafter referred to as the Special Representative), which took place from 26 to 27 November 2015 and 21 January 2016².
2. The purpose of the visit was to hold consultations with government officials and experts from state institutions and civil society on human trafficking issues. More specifically, the objectives of the visit were to discuss ways to support and advance ongoing efforts to prevent trafficking, assist trafficked persons and protect their rights, as well as bring perpetrators to justice in line with OSCE commitments and relevant international standards.
3. In the course of the visit, the Special Representative engaged in direct consultations with high-level government officials, including the First Deputy Minister of Interior, Jiří Nováček, Director of Security Policy and Crime Prevention Department of the Ministry of Interior, David Chovanec, the Deputy Minister of Justice, Michal Franěk, National Rapporteur on Combating Trafficking in Human Beings, Jana Kotrbová, the Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs for Security and Multilateral Issues, Jakub Kulhánek, the Deputy President for Criminal Police Service and Investigation of the Police Presidium, Zdenek Laube, the National Correspondent on Combating Trafficking in Human Beings, Jana Zezulová, the Director of the Labour Market Department of the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs, Jiří Vaňásek, the Public Defender of Rights, Anna Šabatová, the Head of the Security Committee of the Parliament, Roman Váňa and the Head of the OSCE Delegation of the Parliament, Ivana Dobešova and the Director of the Human Rights and Protection of Minorities Department of the Ministry for Human Rights, Equal Opportunities and Legislation, Andrea Baršová.

Furthermore, the Special Representative held consultations with the anti-trafficking NGOs La Strada, Diakonie CCE, Archdiocesan charity Prague, Magdala Project and Rozkoš bez rizika, and the International Organizations such as the International Organization for Migration (IOM) and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), as well as attorneys representing aggrieved workers from the case known as “The Tree Workers Case”.

The Special Representative also visited two shelters run by civil society organizations La Strada and Diakonie CCE.

¹ The Report was finalized on 21 April 2016

² The Special Representative was accompanied by the OSR CTHB Associate Officer, Tarana Baghirova and the Assistant Officer, Radu Cucos.

4. The Special Representative wishes to thank the authorities of the Czech Republic, and in particular, the Permanent Delegation of the Czech Republic to the OSCE for their kind assistance in organizing and facilitating the visit and Deputy Minister Nováček for providing detailed information on the country's anti-trafficking efforts. She also wishes to thank all interlocutors, from the national authorities to civil society and international organizations in the Czech Republic, for their willingness to share their knowledge and insights.
5. Consultations during the visit were focused on the situation of trafficking in human beings (THB) in the country and the ongoing policy, legislative and practical responses to it. More specifically, discussions were focused on identification and assistance provided to victims of all forms of trafficking, in particular the victims of labour exploitation, the protection of victims' rights, especially among vulnerable migrants, efforts in the area of prevention, co-operation with NGOs as well as prosecution and convictions of traffickers. In view of the recent increase in migration through the Czech Republic, the Special Representative also raised the issue of irregular migrants' and the risk of trafficking along migration routes.
6. In the course of the visit, the Special Representative noted with appreciation that Government officials and civil society representatives demonstrated significant awareness of human trafficking as a serious violation of fundamental rights, knowledge of new trends in human trafficking in the country and a readiness to tackle new threats. In this regard, the Special Representative is pleased to note the interest expressed by the Chair of the Committee on Security of the Parliament of the Czech Republic in issues related to human trafficking. She encourages the Committee to hold public hearings on new trends and forms of human trafficking in the Czech Republic, thus enhancing the critical policymaking role of the Parliament in combating trafficking in human beings as recommended by the OSCE Action Plan to Combat Trafficking in Human Beings³.
7. Furthermore, the Special Representative positively assessed the enhanced co-operation between authorities of the Czech Republic and civil society organizations to fight human trafficking.
8. The Special Representative stressed the importance of maintaining the prevention and the fight against THB as one of the main priorities on the Government agenda. She notes that a decline in political attention to the problem could jeopardize the important results achieved, especially taking into account the increased migration flows to and through the Czech Republic.

International and national legal framework

9. The Special Representative commends the Czech Republic for its recent accession to the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, especially Women and Children, ratified in December 2014. She welcomes the readiness of the Czech Republic to sign and ratify the Council of Europe Convention on Action against

³ MC Decision No. 2/2003 Combating Trafficking in Human Beings, 2 December 2003

Trafficking in Human Beings (2005) and strongly recommends that authorities facilitate accession to this important Convention, which provides higher level protection to victims of human trafficking. The Special Representative also takes note that the Government of the Czech Republic wishes to reserve the right not to apply⁴ in full the provision of Article 31, paragraph 1 of the Convention⁵.

The country also ratified a number of Conventions addressing slavery and forced labour such as the ILO Forced Labour Convention No.29, ratified in 1993, the ILO Convention on the Abolition of Forced Labour No.105 ratified in 1996, the ILO Convention on Worst Forms of Child Labour No.182 that was ratified in 2001 and the UN Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, ratified in 1993.

10. The Special Representative regrets that the Czech Republic has not yet signed and ratified the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of all Migrant Workers and members of their Families of 1990. The ratification of this Convention is of particular importance, taking into account the fact that the Czech Republic has become a country of transit and destination for increasing numbers of migrants in recent years. Moreover, the Czech Republic is not yet a party to ILO Convention 189 concerning Decent Work for Domestic Workers, which entered into force on 5 September 2013 and serves as a powerful instrument for the prevention of THB for labour exploitation, especially for domestic servitude.
11. Likewise, as a participating State to the OSCE, the Czech Republic has pledged to implement the commitments it has undertaken in the OSCE framework, in particular the 2003 Action Plan to Combat Trafficking in Human Beings, as well as its 2005⁶ and 2013⁷ Addendums.
12. In the national context, the Special Representative welcomes the recent amendment of the Government in harmonizing laws and adopting new policy documents to tackle trafficking in human beings. In that regard, the Special Representative would like to highlight the amended definition of human trafficking in Section 168 of the Act No. 40/ 2009 Coll. Criminal Code⁸ which provides a greater compliance with the international definition of human trafficking and the inclusion of numerous important provisions in the Criminal Code of the Czech Republic. In particular, she positively notes the inclusion of paragraph 1a production of pornographic works, 1b collection of tissues, cell or organs from their body and 1c the trafficking for service in the armed forces as an emerging form of human exploitation⁹. The amended Code also includes a provision on unauthorised employment of foreign nationals under Section 342 which can serve as a preventive measure for labour exploitation of foreigners. Among new laws of particular importance is the Act of 2012 on Criminal Liability of

⁴ Information provided by the Deputy Minister of Justice on 21 January 2016

⁵ "Each Party shall adopt such legislative and other measures as may be necessary to establish jurisdiction over any offence established in accordance with this Convention, when the offence is committed by [...] e. against one of its nationals. Article 31, Paragraph 1e.

⁶ OSCE Permanent Council Decision No. 685 Addendum to the OSCE Action Plan to Combat Trafficking in Human Beings: Addressing the special needs of Child Victim of Trafficking for Protection and Assistance, PC.DEC/685

⁷ No.1107 on Addendum to the OSCE Action Plan to Combat Trafficking in Human Beings: One Decade Later, PC. DEC/1107/Corr.11

⁸ Act No.141/2014 Coll. Act, amending the Act No.141/1961 Coll. On Criminal Proceedings (as amended), amending Act No.40/2009 Coll. Criminal Code (as amended), amending Act No 418/2011 Coll. on criminal liability of legal persons and proceedings against them (as amended by Act No 105/2013 Coll.), that came into force in August 1st, 2014

⁹ Act No. 40/2009, Section 168

Legal Persons and Legal Proceedings against them¹⁰ that shall play an essential role in the ratification of the CoE Convention as well as the implementation of the EU Directive against trafficking in human beings. .

The adoption of the Law on Protection of Victims of Crime in 2013 is a step forward in providing assistance and protection to witnesses and victims in the criminal justice system. The Law defines victims of human trafficking as vulnerable victims, prescribing special treatment and assistance. The Special Representative also welcomes the amendment to the Act on Violent Crimes which ensures victims' access to information by enabling courts to provide a translation of their decisions to the trafficked persons.

13. The Special Representative commends the Czech Government for adopting comprehensive four-year strategies which set priorities and establish tasks according to the four pillars of the fight against THB by evaluating the results and outcomes of the previous Strategies. The Czech Government has just completed its four-year Strategy which covered the period from 2012 to 2015. It focused on the issue of trafficking in the context of socially excluded areas, assessment of the functioning of the Programme on support and protection of the victims of trafficking under the Ministry of Interior, complex legal analysis of the tools to fight the crime of trafficking for the purpose of labour exploitation and enhancing the capacities of front line officers and prevention of human trafficking in the public procurement. The Special Representative is pleased to know that the forthcoming Strategy will include new tasks to improve the identification of labour exploitation and protection of trafficking victims and witnesses, to enhance prevention of human trafficking and training for police and labour inspectors¹¹ and calls on the Czech authorities to adopt it without further delay to ensure continuity of actions on THB.

14. With regard to the institutional anti-trafficking framework in the Czech Republic, the Special Representative also positively notes the existence and work of the Inter-Ministerial Co-ordination Group (IMCG) established in 2008¹² and led by the Minister of Interior. It comprises the Ministries of Interior, Justice, Labour and Social Affairs, Education, Youth and Sports, Health, Foreign Affairs, the Supreme State Prosecutor's Office, the Institute of Criminology and Social Prevention, the Government Council for National Minorities, the Government Council for Equal Opportunities for Women and Men, the Government Council for Human Rights, International Organization for Migration, La Strada CZ, Archdioceses Charity Prague (Project Malaga), Diaconate of the Czech Brotherhood Evangelical Church and Bliss without Risk. The Group meets twice a year to co-ordinate activities among relevant government institutions, international organizations and civil society and serves as a platform for the exchange of information on the actual situation and current activities regarding THB. The Special Representative welcomes the fact that NGOs and International Organizations are partners in the implementation of anti-trafficking measures.

¹⁰ Act No, 418/2011 Coll. On criminal liability of legal persons and proceedings against them of the Czech Republic adopted on 1 January 2012

¹¹ Information given during the meeting with the Security Policy and Prevention Department of MoI, 26 November 2015

¹² IMCG was established on 20 August 2008 on the basis of the Government Resolution no.1006

15. The Special Representative notes that the Inter-Ministerial Group for Combating Illegal Employment of Foreign Nationals was established in 2000 with the key focus on fighting the illegal employment of foreigners. The Special Representative, however, regrets the suspension of the Working Group on Forced Labour and Other Forms of Exploitation in 2009 which was established to fulfil the task of the Strategy related to analysing the situation of forced labour or new constituent elements of offences such as “serious forms of labour exploitation”¹³. She strongly recommends reinstating its activity in light of a recent increase in cases of labour exploitation in the Czech Republic noted in the Strategy¹⁴ and confirmed by the Czech authorities¹⁵ during her visit.
16. The Special Representative also stresses the importance of the role of the National Rapporteur in monitoring and evaluating anti-trafficking efforts in the country. She considers this an essential tool to improve the effectiveness of operational strategies in order to adapt them to the ever-changing nature of the trafficking phenomenon and make them cost efficient. In this regard, the Special Representative commends the authorities of the Czech Republic for establishing the function of National Rapporteur with the responsibility for monitoring and evaluating overall counter-trafficking activities, collecting and analysing data and providing recommendations through reports and policy papers. While assessing the good efforts made by the National Rapporteur since its establishment, the Special Representative strongly recommends making the National Rapporteur function fully independent of the Ministry of Interior, which also has a co-ordination role. In addition, she recommends that the National Rapporteur become fully independent of the Government to ensure the independent evaluation of counter-trafficking activities in the country¹⁶.

Identification, assistance and protection of victims of trafficking

17. The OSCE Action Plan to Combat Trafficking in Human Beings of 2005 and the OSCE ODIHR Handbook on National Referral Mechanisms: Joining Efforts to Protect the Rights of Trafficked Persons, published in 2004¹⁷, recommend establishing identification and referral mechanisms for trafficking victims. In this respect, the Special Representative is pleased to note that the Czech Government established its National Referral Mechanism (NRM) in 2003. The Methodological Guidelines of the First Deputy Minister on functioning of the Programme on Support and Protection of Victims of Trafficking in Human Beings and its institutional back-up¹⁸ regulate the NRM. The Ministry of Interior leads the Programme on Support and Protection of Victims of Trafficking in Human Beings that aims to provide presumed victims of trafficking with support and protection via an individual risk assessment plan.

¹³ National Strategy to combat trafficking in human beings in the Czech Republic for the period of 2012-2015, Section 1.2.1 Partnership, page 6

¹⁴ National Strategy to combat trafficking in human beings in the Czech Republic for the period of 2012-2015, Section 1.1, page 5

¹⁵ Meeting with the Director of Security Police and Crime Prevention Department held on 26 November 2015

¹⁶ OSCE Action Plan to Combat Trafficking in Human Beings, Chapter VI. Follow-up and co-ordinating mechanisms

¹⁷ See OSCE Permanent Council, Decision No. 557/Rev.1 OSCE Action Plan to Combat Trafficking in Human Beings (Vienna, 7 July 2005), Chapter V “Protection and Assistance”, paragraph 3. See also OSCE ODIHR, National Referral Mechanisms. Joining Efforts to Protect the Rights of Trafficked Persons: A Practical Handbook (Warsaw, 2004), <<http://www.osce.org/odihr/13967>>, accessed 11 June 2013.

¹⁸ The Methodological Guidelines of the First Deputy Minister on functioning of the Programme on Support and Protection of Victims of Trafficking in Human Beings, Art 3 Inclusion of the victim in the Programme

18. The Special Representative commends the Czech Government for envisaging a 60-day recovery and reflection period for presumed victims upon their accession into the Programme on Support and Protection of Victims of Trafficking in Human Beings. Since the establishment of the NRM in 2003 until 2014, a total of 186 victims entered the Programme. The highest annual number was 43 in 2014¹⁹. The recovery and reflection period can be extended only upon the victim's co-operation with the investigation and criminal proceedings as well as the approval of the application by the Crime Prevention Department²⁰. However, the Special Representative regrets that the victim can be excluded from the Programme upon a decision by the prosecution, law enforcement and judicial authorities, regardless of a victim's co-operation²¹. According to Art 6 of the Methodological Guidelines, a victim can be excluded from the Programme if this is proposed by the police or requested by the victim. The Special Representative reiterates the importance of ensuring that the extension of the support and assistance provided under the Programme should not be dependent on the decision of the investigating or prosecuting authorities. In this regard, the Special Representative takes note of Task V of the 2015 National Strategy to Combat Trafficking in Human Beings in the Czech Republic, which assigned the Ministry of Interior with the task of conducting a complex evaluation of the Programme on support and protection of victims of trafficking and encourages the Czech authorities to address these issues during the evaluation process.
19. Victims access to justice and remedies, including compensation is crucial as it empowers them and acts as a deterrent to exploitation. In this regard, the Special Representative notes the concerns of civil society organizations with regard to challenges faced by victims seeking to access the Compensation Fund under the Ministry of Justice. She encourages the Czech authorities to develop simple and effective procedures and to undertake concrete measures to enable trafficked persons' access to compensation. To this end, the Special Representative also encourages Czech authorities to analyse the grounds for current obstacles and to implement concrete measures to ensure the Fund's effectiveness.
20. The Special Representative is pleased to learn that the Czech Ministry of Interior has an agreement with the Bar Association to provide free legal advice to migrants which enables 20 lawyers to provide pro-bono legal advice. The agreement was signed as a response to the recommendations made by the Public Defender of Rights following her monitoring visits to migrants' detention centres²². Furthermore, she welcomes the initiative of the Ministry to extend the provisions to serve trafficking victims as well.
21. The Special Representative is concerned about the increase of child trafficking for sexual exploitation in the Czech Republic noted by the authorities²³ and believes that child trafficking for various forms of exploitation, including in forced and organized begging, deserves specific attention. In this regard, the Special Representative expresses her deep concern with regard to information provided by civil society organizations during the visit regarding suspicions that 24 children in the Facility for

¹⁹ 2014 Status Report on Trafficking in Human Beings in the Czech Republic

²⁰ Art 3 para5(a) of the 2010 Methodological Guidelines

²¹ The Methodological Guidelines of the First Deputy Minister on functioning of the Programme on Support and Protection of Victims of Trafficking in Human Beings, Art 6 Exclusion of the victim from the Programme

²² Information received during the meeting with the First Deputy Minister Nováček, 21 January 2016

²³ Information received during the meeting with the National Rapporteur, 26 November 2015

Children of Foreign Nationals²⁴ were trafficked for sexual and labour exploitation. The Special Representative urges the Czech authorities to investigate these allegations with due diligence and provide assistance to the children as needed. She also calls on the Czech authorities to strengthen the current system of child protection, and the overall child care strategy and to tackle any type of exploitation and violence against children.

22. While identification and assistance to victims of trafficking remain among the main challenges in the OSCE region, the Special Representative notes the information provided by civil society and government agencies that the number of identified victims of trafficking is decreasing while trafficking for labour exploitation is increasing in the Czech Republic. In light of this, the Special Representative strongly recommends strengthening early and proactive identification of victims of trafficking for labour exploitation, including among irregular migrants and unaccompanied migrant children. Moreover, the Special Representative urges the Czech authorities to improve identification and investigation of trafficking for forced criminality.
23. The Czech Social Service's Act regulates conditions for the provision of assistance and support for persons in need of social assistance and issues licences to organizations that provide social services, sets the mechanisms of inspections of services and the form and method of funding such services. In order to provide social services, the service provider organization must register with the Regional Court. It then becomes subject to inspections carried out to independently verify the quality of the services it provides. The Special Representative highly commends the services provided by civil society organizations and extends her gratitude to La Strada Czech and Diakonie CCE for establishing and successfully operating shelters for victims of human trafficking. In this regard, the Special Representative positively notes the excellent level of co-operation established between the Czech Government and civil society organizations in providing assistance and protection to trafficking victims.
24. Considering the complexity of the trafficking phenomenon and the challenges related to mixed migration flows in the Czech Republic, the Special Representative expresses her concern over the increasing vulnerability to human trafficking of persons on the move, in particular those wishing to transit the Czech Republic as well as those requesting asylum. In this regard, she recalls the recommendations made by the Public Defender of Rights following her visit to the detention facility for foreigners in Bělá-Jezová²⁵, as well as the Amnesty International²⁶ report that called for improving the conditions and treatment of irregular migrants, in particular children in the centre. The Special Representative further shares the conclusions of the Public Defender of Rights on the undue detention of migrants/refugees given the extraordinary situation of the migration crisis²⁷. She therefore urges the Czech authorities to ensure legal counselling and orientation services at an early stage of the identity checks, particularly in the facilities where undocumented foreigners are held

²⁴ The Facility for Children of Foreigner Nationals is the institutional care facility that belongs to the net of child care facilities in the CZ. The Facility for children of foreign nationals, (including diagnostic facility, children's home with school, educational institute, educational care centre, primary and special school) is an allowance organization of the Ministry of Education, Youth and Sport of the Czech Republic. The Facility is regulated by Act No. 109/2002 Coll., as amended, on Executing Institutional or Protective Education at School Facilities and on Preventive Educational Care at Educational Facilities and by notice No. 438/2006 Coll. as of 30th August 2006

²⁵ http://www.ochrance.cz/fileadmin/user_upload/ochrana_osob/ZARIZENI/Zarizeni_pro_cizince/Report_Bela-Jezova.pdf

²⁶ <https://www.amnesty.org/en/countries/europe-and-central-asia/czech-republic/report-czech-republic/>

²⁷ Information received during the meeting with the Czech Public Defender of Rights, Ms. Anna Šabatová, 27 November 2015

pending their identification. She encourages governmental and local institutions to envisage *ad hoc* outreach measures in these facilities, and also conduct a risk assessment before the expulsion of the migrants. She also suggests that all staff, in particular social workers and law enforcement officials working in these facilities, are trained and tasked to detect indicators of abuse and exploitation and to refer presumed victims to service providers for assistance. Additionally, the Special Representative strongly recommends that the Czech authorities enhance registration and reception arrangements for people in need of international protection and thus reduce their vulnerability to fall under the risk of human trafficking.

25. In regard to international co-operation, the Special Representative notes the efforts of the Czech Government to co-operate with the countries of origin and commends the co-operation established between the Labour inspectorates of the Czech Republic and Bulgaria, Romania, Slovakia, Poland and the UK authorities on the issue of sham marriages.
26. The Special Representative underlines the good level of co-operation that exists between the Czech state institutions and international organizations in the country such as IOM as a permanent member of the Inter-Ministerial Co-ordination Group (IMCG). The Special Representative positively notes the fact that international organizations such as UNHCR and IOM can access reception and detention facilities for migrants, which could serve as good example for other OSCE participating States and encourages the Czech authorities to ensure that civil society also has access to the facility.
27. The Special Representative praises the Czech authorities for the targeted capacity building activities they have undertaken to enhance state institutions' skills and ability to prevent THB. In this regard, she would like to emphasize trainings organized by the NGO "La Strada Czech Republic" for the labour inspectorate to identify victims of THB for labour exploitation which is envisaged in the new National Strategy for 2016-2019 as a task. However, the Special Representative takes note of the concerns expressed by NGOs and shared by the National Rapporteur regarding the lack of training of judges and patrol police on identifying victims of trafficking. In light of this, the Special Representative recommends that the Czech authorities continue to sensitize relevant front-line officers, including law-enforcement agencies, judges, prosecutors, border and custom officials on key indicators to identify trafficking victims, rights of trafficking victims and the legal interpretation of national legislation in particular in the context of emerging forms of human trafficking. In this regard, the Special Representative wishes to extend an invitation to the relevant authorities of the Czech Republic to actively participate in upcoming capacity building activities organized by her Office in the framework of the extra-budgetary project *Combating Human Trafficking along Migration Routes*.
28. The Special Representative is pleased to note that the Czech Republic has developed the National Plan on Roma for 2014-2017 which aims to address current gaps in the Roma community's access to education²⁸. The Special Representative also notes information given by civil society organizations on the particular vulnerability of Roma communities and calls on Czech authorities to develop sustainable integration

²⁸ Information received during the meeting with Ministry of Human Rights, Equal Opportunities and Legislation on 26 November 2015

programmes – addressing family vulnerability factors, ensuring access to education, vocational training, and the regularization of documents for at-risk groups.

29. In regard to preventive measures, the Special Representative commends the Czech authorities for including new provisions to prevent trafficking for domestic servitude in diplomatic households, establishing new legal norms optimizing the procedure of issuing visas and residence permits to service staff of diplomatic households, including by requiring service staff to be interviewed personally by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Czech Republic when applying for a residence permit.

Investigation and prosecution of human trafficking

30. The Special Representative notes the shift in human trafficking trends in the Czech Republic in recent years from a country of origin for THB, especially for women and girls for the purpose of sexual exploitation, to growing indications of trafficking for the purpose of labour exploitation. Trafficking for forced criminality was also recorded by the Czech police²⁹. In addition, NGOs have reported cases of trafficking for social benefits and credit fraud committed by using the victim's identity in the United Kingdom. In addition, the *modus operandi* of traffickers who move victims to different locations within the Czech Republic and the EU to avoid detection has changed³⁰. In view of this, the Special Representative reiterates the importance of international co-operation and the establishment of joint investigative teams between countries of origin and destination on trafficking for labour exploitation and forced criminality.
31. With regard to the effective investigation and prosecution of human trafficking, the Special Representative commends the recent decision of the Constitutional Court on the “Tree Workers Case” to reopen the police investigation of the exploitation of 11 Slovak and 3 Romanian workers³¹ and looks forward to hearing the results of the investigation³². The Special Representative also highly recommends reopening the investigation of exploitation of 19 Vietnamese workers in the same case who submitted a constitutional complaint on 22 October 2014 against the decision of the District Police Headquarters Prague IV and against the decision of the District Prosecution of Prague IV which upheld the police decision.
32. The Special Representative notes the increase of detection of human trafficking by police from 2002 to 2012. The highest number of 29 detected cases of human trafficking was recorded in 2009, while 24 cases were reported in 2012. This declined to 18 cases in 2013 and 20 cases in 2014. The Special Representative further notes the gradual increase of investigated and prosecuted cases of human trafficking from 2002 to 2010 with the highest number of 35 investigations and prosecutions recorded in 2010. The number of investigated cases declined steadily to 16 from 2012 to 2014. In this respect, the Special Representative recommends that the Czech

²⁹ Information received during the meeting with civil society organization, 26 November 2015

³⁰ Information received during the meeting with the National Correspondent on Combating Trafficking in Human Beings of the Supreme Court State Prosecutor's Office of the Czech Republic on 27 November 2016

³¹ The constitutional complaint was submitted on 2 December 2013 against the decision of the District Police Headquarters Prague I No. KRPA-43249/TC-2013-001193-DŠ (the investigation of the case regarding Slovak and Rumanian aggrieved persons was set aside) and against the decision of the District Prosecution for Prague 1 No. 0 ZN 1423/2013-99 which confirmed the mentioned decision of police

³² <http://www.radio.cz/en/section/curraffrs/czech-police-ordered-to-revive-investigation-into-exploited-foreign-workers>

authorities develop specialized training for prosecutors and judges with a view to ensuring that crimes related to THB are effectively prosecuted. She also notes the importance of conducting training on the application of non-punishment provisions for actual and potential victims of human trafficking.

33. Furthermore, the Special Representative welcomes the initiative of the Police Presidium to improve statistical data collection on THB cases, in particular by including more detailed information about victims in Police data bases. Improving data collection and use will contribute to the development of more efficient THB evidence-based policies and adoption of effective and well-targeted prevention measures, as recommended by the OSCE Action Plan to Combat Human Trafficking³³. In this regard, the Special Representative recommends the Czech authorities to provide a detailed breakdown of data for different forms of human trafficking.

34. The Special Representative draws attention to the fact that the Czech legislation does not contain a clear and expressive non-punishment clause which is fundamental for exempting victims of trafficking from civil, administrative or criminal liability for offences committed under coercion or intimidation. Sections 28 and 29 of the Criminal Code on Extreme Necessity and Extreme Defence stipulate that “as an act by which a person averts an impending or progressing attack/danger to an interest protected by the Criminal Code, will not be considered as a criminal offense”. While the Ministry of Justice argues that a non-punishment provision is guaranteed by these provisions, the Supreme Public Prosecutor’s Office recommends amending the provisions to ensure full exoneration of victims from any criminal liabilities. In this regard, the Special Representative highlights the need to ensure the non-punishment of victims of labour exploitation, especially those involved in cannabis cultivation and other criminal activities, in line with international instruments and OSCE commitments in the present situation of increased trafficking for forced criminality. In this regard, the Special Representative draws attention to information provided by interlocutors during the visit that cannabis cultivation is dominated by the Vietnamese community³⁴ and further notes that in 2012 alone 283 Vietnamese individuals were arrested for drug related offences³⁵. While there are no police reports containing information of forced labour in cannabis cultivation, NGOs and International Organizations have reported on presumed and potential victims of forced labour in this sector. She strongly recommends that the Czech authorities issue guidelines on the application of the non-punishment principle, taking into account OSCE recommendations³⁶ and effective implementation of the Council of Europe Convention³⁷. In addition, she recommends that this clause be explained to all stakeholders and interpreted in a broad way by judges and prosecutors.

35. In conclusion, while positively noting the commitment and the numerous steps taken in the prevention and countering of trafficking by the Czech Government, the Special

³³ OSCE Permanent Council Decision No. 557: OSCE Action Plan to Combat Trafficking in Human Beings, Chapter IV. para 1

³⁴ Meeting with the Director of Security Police and Crime Prevention Department held on 26 November 2015

³⁵ Trafficking for Forced Criminal Activities and Begging in Europe. Exploratory study and good practice examples, September 2014

³⁶ Policy and legislative recommendations towards the effective implementation of the non-punishment provision with regard to victims of trafficking, OSCE OSR/CTHB, 23 June 2013

³⁷ CoE Convention on Action against Trafficking in Human Beings, Article 26.

Representative encourages the authorities to continue their efforts and invites them to consider the following recommendations to enhance the implementation of OSCE anti-trafficking commitments, in particular the OSCE Action Plan to Combat Trafficking in Human Beings and its Addendums³⁸. The Special Representative and her Office stand ready to provide technical assistance, if requested, by national and local authorities as well as civil society, and welcome further dialogue and co-operation to promote the appropriate follow-up to these recommendations.

Recommendations

1. Enhance legal and policy framework by:

- Signing and ratifying the Council of Europe Convention on Action against Trafficking in Human Beings.
- Ratifying ILO Convention 189 concerning Decent Work for Domestic Workers which serves as a powerful instrument for the prevention of THB for labour exploitation, especially for domestic servitude.
- Ratifying the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of all Migrant Workers and members of their Families. The adoption of this Convention is of particular importance, taking into account the fact that the Czech Republic has become a country of transit and destination for increasing numbers of migrants.
- Amending the relevant legislation to ensure a clear and explicit non-punishment provision for victims of human trafficking.
- Making the National Rapporteur function fully independent of the Ministry of Interior, which also has a co-ordination role. In addition, she recommends that the National Rapporteur become fully independent of the Government to ensure the independent evaluation of counter-trafficking activities in the country.
- Adopting legislation on the prevention of THB and exploitation in supply chains, including in relation to public procurement.

2. Enhance victim identification and prevention of human trafficking by:

- Reinstating the Working Group on Forced Labour and Other Forms of Exploitation and ensuring it meets regularly.
- Conducting research on how the concept of abuse of the position of vulnerability affects at-risk groups in the Czech Republic, in particular migrants and ethnic minorities.
- Strengthening existing child protection services, and building capacities for intervening in situations of neglect, abuse and violence against children, including trafficking. In this context, prioritize care and protective measures for children in facilities as well for children

³⁸ OSCE Permanent Council, Decision No. 557/Rev.1 *OSCE Action Plan to Combat Trafficking in Human Beings* (Vienna, 7 July 2005); OSCE Permanent Council, Decision No. 1107 *Addendum to the OSCE Action Plan to Combat Trafficking in Human Beings: One Decade Later* (Vienna, 6 December 2013).

who live, work or beg in the street (regardless of whether these situations qualify as trafficking cases).

- Developing an up-to-date database and gathering statistics on child victims and the forms of trafficking affecting them.
- Conducting targeted qualitative research to analyse the features and trends of the phenomenon of trafficking for forced criminality, in particular in cannabis cultivation, forced labour and trafficking of children for the purpose of sexual exploitation, forced marriage and begging.
- Ensuring that victim identification is conducted on a non-discriminatory basis and is extended to non-nationals of the Czech Republic, as well as those trafficked internally, with a view to enhancing their protection and simultaneously avoiding discrimination and stigmatization of victims and vulnerable groups.
- Enhancing registration and reception arrangements for people in need of international protection and reducing their vulnerability to joining the at-risk group for human trafficking.
- Developing standard operating procedures for the identification of trafficked persons among irregular migrants, asylum seekers and other at-risk groups.
- Envisaging *ad hoc* outreach measures in the facilities for irregular migrants, as well as conducting risk assessment before the return of the migrants.
- Conducting training for the staff of the migrants' detention and reception facilities, in particular, social workers and law enforcement officials working in these facilities, to detect indicators of abuse and exploitation and to refer presumed victims for assistance to service providers.
- Developing reintegration programmes to address social vulnerability factors, including by ensuring access to education, vocational training, and regularization of documents for at-risk groups.
- Ensuring systematic labour inspections especially in sectors prone to labour exploitation, i.e., agriculture, textile, construction and tourism.
- Continuing to raise awareness among professionals and the general public with regard to various and emerging forms of human trafficking, highlighting trafficking for labour exploitation and forced criminality.

3. Enhance assistance and protection of victims of human trafficking by:

- Ensuring that assistance under the NRM is accessible to all victims regardless of their willingness or ability to co-operate with law enforcement or the initiation or continuation of criminal proceedings on human trafficking by the authorities.
- Ensuring that the extension of support and assistance to trafficking victims under the Programme on Support and Protection of Victims of Trafficking in Human Beings is not dependent on the decision of the investigating or prosecuting authorities.

- Enhancing victims' access to justice and legal remedies, especially free legal aid, legal representation and their access to compensation, in particular to the existing state compensation fund for victims of violent crimes, including by developing simple procedures and enhancing concrete measures to foster victims' access to free legal assistance.

- Ensuring that law enforcement and prosecutorial authorities inform and explain victims of their rights (and the way to access it) in a language that they understand, in particular the right to legal assistance and representation, including by pro-bono lawyers; and the right to compensation for damages suffered.

- Supporting the delivery of specific training for pro-bono and legal aid lawyers representing victims of trafficking.

- Developing mechanisms for economic empowerment of trafficking victims through facilitating their access to work, including in small and medium-sized enterprises to prevent their re-victimization.

4. Enhance the criminal justice response to all forms of human trafficking by:

- Ensuring that criminal investigations are aimed at detecting and dismantling the whole criminal network behind a trafficking operation, including those who organize and/or direct and those who aid and abet.

- Issuing guidelines, based on the OSR CTHB policy and legislative recommendations for law-enforcement, prosecutors and judges on the application of the non-punishment principle to ensure the non-punishment of victims and their effective rights protection and identification.

- Prioritizing proactive investigations and prosecutions of cases of trafficking of labour exploitation, forced criminality and trafficking for forced marriages.

- Investigating all allegations or suspicions of sexual and labour exploitation of children in the Facility for Children of Foreign Nationals with due diligence. It is essential to ensure that the best interests of the child are the primary consideration in all actions, including victims or presumed victims of trafficking in human beings..

- Ensuring that the so-called "Tree Workers Case" is investigated with due diligence and its victims have access to justice and effective remedies, including in relation to the 19 Vietnamese workers whose constitutional complaint is still pending.

- Organizing, in co-operation with the OSCE structures and institutions, in particular the OSR/CTHB, seminars with prosecutors and judges from the Czech Republic involving experts from countries that have extensive and positive experience in prosecuting THB-related cases, with an emphasis on key indicators for identification of emerging forms of human trafficking for forced labour, forced marriage and forced begging, *modus operandi* of traffickers and the implementation of the non-punishment principle in regard to victims of human trafficking.

APPENDIX I

RESPONSE OF THE CZECH REPUBLIC TO THE REPORT DEVELOPED FOLLOWING THE VISIT OF THE OSCE OFFICE OF THE SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVE AND CO- ORDINATOR FOR COMBATING TRAFFICKING IN HUMAN BEINGS

(received on 19 July 2016)

The Czech Republic welcomes the comprehensive report submitted by OSCE Special Representative and Coordinator for Combating Trafficking in Human Beings Ms. Madina Jarbussynova. The report has been studied by all the institutions the special representative visited and remarks have been collected by the national coordinating agency, the Ministry of the Interior of the Czech Republic.

Hereby the Czech Republic would like to reiterate its strong commitment to fight against trafficking in human beings, at the same time we would like to provide the following clarifications and updates with respect to questions regarding the countering of trafficking in human beings in the Czech Republic. The aim of this position is not to comment on all the points raised in the report, but to react to the most relevant issues or as the case may be to provide adequate clarifications.

It is our pleasure to inform OSCE that the Czech Republic has reached a significant progress on the field of international legal framework, represented by the signing of **the Council of Europe Convention on Action against Trafficking in Human Beings** on May 2, 2016. The necessary works are undergoing in order to complete the ratification process in a timely manner.

Moreover, there has been a development in the so called **Tree workers case**, following the second ruling of the Constitutional Court issued in January 2016, the whole case – involving Slovak, Romanian and also Vietnamese nationals – is now reopened for investigation. The Ministry of the Interior as well as the Police Presidium monitor the situation.

We are also pleased to inform the office of Special Representative and Coordinator for Combating Trafficking in Human Beings that the Government of the Czech Republic has passed a **National Strategy to Combat Trafficking in Human Beings for the period 2016 – 2019** on April 27, 2016. The national strategy focuses on lot of the issues raised in the report. There are two major priorities identified that aim to strengthening cooperation in areas that have been identified by all relevant actors as in need of more systematic attention on the governmental level. The priorities for the upcoming period are combating trafficking in children and fight against trafficking for the purpose of labour exploitation. Overall the strategy puts a lot of attention to protection of vulnerable groups with special focus on children, migrants and people living in socially excluded locations. Stress is also put on multidisciplinary cooperation, intensified trainings and awareness rising. Cooperation with refugee facilities has already been set up many years ago, however taking into consideration the amount of people on the move, this will be also further enhanced. The priorities are complemented by stress on gender-specific approach, and special sensitive treatment of

victims in especially vulnerable position. Moreover, a working group on labour exploitation has already been established in connection to the new National strategy. Furthermore, taking into consideration new rulings of the courts, new statement on forced labour will be prepared.

Concerning the **position of the National Rapporteur** within the Ministry of the Interior, the Czech Republic perceives this setting as highly functional. The function of the National Rapporteur has a strong position within the system and the Czech Republic does not intend to transform it into an independent institution.

Regarding the collection of **statistical data**, the Czech Republic collects data on the different forms of exploitation, sex and age of the victims as well as of the perpetrators. The Police presidium has recently developed even more sophisticated data collection that will allow us to see also the nationality of the victims and will eliminate the shortcomings of the previous setting.

In terms of the **Non punishment provision**, there already exist measures in the Czech Republic that effectively prevent punishment of victims; they are an integral part of the Act 40/2009 the Criminal code:

The Court may consider as an attenuating circumstance namely that the perpetrator:

- a) committed the criminal act for the first time and under circumstances independent of his will,
- b) committed the criminal act in a state of severe agitation, out of pity or because of lack of life experience,
- c) committed the criminal act while dependent or subordinate,
- d) committed the criminal act under threat or duress,
- e) committed the criminal act under the influence of a difficult personal or family situation not caused by himself,
- f) committed the criminal act at an age close to that of a juvenile,
- g) committed the criminal act while averting an attack or another danger without the conditions of necessary defence or extreme necessity being fully met,
- h) committed the criminal act in an error in law, which he could have avoided,
- i) caused by the criminal act a lesser scope of damage,
- j) endeavoured to remove the harmful consequences of his crime, or voluntarily provided compensation for damage that he caused,
- k) himself reported his criminal act to the authorities,
- l) assisted in clearing up of criminal acts committed by members of an organised group or committed in relation with an organised group or for the benefit of a criminal group,
- m) assisted the appropriate bodies in clearing up criminal acts, which he had committed,
- n) sincerely regretted his criminal act,
- o) had led an orderly life prior to committing the crime.

However in the light of the recommendations and the position of the Supreme Prosecutor's Office, the Ministry of the Interior will set up a working group on this matter that will elaborate the possibility and appropriateness of a new provision in this respect.

Czech **National referral mechanism** is a system that is intended to support and help victims of trafficking irrespective of their origin or status, one of its main principles being non-

discrimination and inclusion. It is important to perceive Programme on support and protection to victims of THB in the context of the whole NRM. Social services are an integral part of it and play an important role in providing help and assistance to victims of THB. In 2015 there were 101 services designed for help to victims of THB as one of the target groups available. It is important to note that using the social services, there is no need to cooperate or even get in touch with the Police or any other law enforcement agency. Programme on support and protection to victims of THB is a supplementary system that is designed to support victims in criminal proceedings and provide them adequate protection. Even within the Programme, the victims have 60 days reflection period during which they do not have to come into contact with the Police or other institutions. The programme is designed so that it does not double the social services provided according to Social Services Act (No. 108/2006 Coll. on Social Services, as amended). Moreover, it is important to mention that the Police fully support this setting as the testimony of the victim tends to play crucial role in the criminal proceedings. The aim of the Programme on support and protection to victims of THB is to support partnership and cooperation of the victims, NGOs and relevant police units with complemented by special measures designed to prevent victimisation.

Since 2013 **Act on victims of crime** (No. 45/2013 Coll.) is in force, according this legal act victims of THB are in the category of especially vulnerable victims and thus they have right for specialised and sensitive treatment throughout the criminal proceedings, such as access to free specialised aid, right to avoid contact with the offender, right to protection during interrogation or explaining procedure, right to legal representation for free or for a reduced fee. Based on this act even NGOs are entitled to provide legal information to the victims.

In terms of building a strong **multidisciplinary partnership** in the field of countering trafficking, the Czech Republic is active in building long term partnerships among the actors. The interministerial coordination group has been established in 2008 and functions as a contact point for all the involved actors ranging from state institutions, law enforcement agencies to NGOs and IOM. Recently enhanced cooperation has been established with Alien police and Labour inspectorates to react to emerging trends. We also welcome the suggestion of organising seminars for prosecutors and judges as the Czech Republic perceives it as crucial.

In conclusion, the Czech Republic would like to empathise that it will continue with its strong commitment to combat human trafficking as it is undoubtedly a grave breach of human rights and thus has no place in the modern society.

APPENDIX II

PROGRAMME OF THE VISIT OF AMBASSADOR MADINA JARBUSSYNOVA, OSCE SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVE AND COORDINATOR FOR COMBATTING TRAFFICKING IN HUMAN BEINGS TO THE CZECH REPUBLIC

26 - 27 NOVEMBER 2015

Day One – Thursday, 26 November 2015	
09:00 – 10:30	<p>Meeting with the NGOs and Civil Society Organizations of the Czech Republic</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- <i>La Strada</i> Ms. Kateřina Stupkova, Deputy Director and Head of Social Services Ms. Lucie Otahalova, Head of Legal Department- <i>Diakonie ČCE</i> Ms. Alena Fendrychová, Co-ordinator of the project Prevention of THB/LE in EU Ms. Barbora Krutská, Worker in the Asylum for the Victims of Trafficking- <i>Archdiocesan charity Prague, Magdala project</i> Šárka Martinovská, Head of Counseling Unit- <i>Rozkoš bez rizika (Pleasure without Risk)</i> Ms. Lucie Šídová, Executive Director Ms. Jana Poláková, Manager of Social Services <p>Meeting venue: The OSCE Research and Documentation Centre (Prague Office), Náměstí Pod Kaštany 529/2, 160 00 Praha 6, Czech Republic</p>
10:45 – 12:15	<p>Meeting with International Organizations in the Czech Republic</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- International Organization of Migration, Ms. Lucie Sladkova, Head of Mission- UNHCR, Ms Petra Levrincova, Head of Office- UNICEF, Ms Pavla Gomba, Head of Mission <p>Meeting venue: The OSCE Research and Documentation Centre (Prague Office), Náměstí Pod Kaštany 529/2, 160 00 Praha 6, Czech Republic</p>
12:30 – 13:30	<p>Working lunch with the attorneys representing aggrieved workers from the case known as “The Tree Workers Case”</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Mr. Matous Jira- Ms. Stepanka Mikova <p>Meeting venue: Restaurant <u>Letensky zamecek</u>, address - Letenske sady 341, Prague</p>
14:00 – 15:00	<p>Meeting with the Ministry of Interior of the Czech Republic</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Mr. Jiří Nováček, First Deputy Minister of Interior Affairs- Mr. David Chovanec, director of Security Policy and Crime Prevention Department- Mr. Tomáš Haišman, director of Asylum and Migration Policy Department <p>Meeting venue: Nad Štolou 3, 170 34 Praha 7</p>

15:00 – 17:00	<p>Meeting with the Ministry of Interior of the Czech Republic National Coordinator / Rapporteur for the fight against trafficking - Security Policy and Crime Prevention Department</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ms. Jana Kotrbová - Ms. Olga Harárová - Mr. Michal Šmíd <p>Representatives of Asylum and Migration Policy Department, MoI</p> <p>Meeting venue: Nad Štolou 3, 170 34 Praha 7</p>
17:30 – 18:30	<p>Meeting with representatives of the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs of the Czech Republic and Labor Inspection State Authority of the Czech Republic</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Mr. Jiří Vaňásek , Director of the Labour Market Department, Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs - Mr. Rudolf Hahn, Inspector General, Labor Inspection State Authority <p>Meeting venue: Na Poříčním právu 1/376, 128 01 Praha 2</p>
Day Two – Friday, 27 November 2015	
08:30 – 09:30	<p>Meeting with the Minister/Vice-Minister for Human Rights, Equal Opportunities and Legislation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Mr. Jiří Dienstbier, Minister for Human Rights, Equal Opportunities and Legislation (tbc) - Ms. Martina Štěpánková, Vice-Minister, Director of the Human Rights Section <p>Meeting venue: nábřeží Edvarda Beneše 4, 118 01, Praha 1</p>
09:45 – 10:30	<p>Meeting with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Czech Republic</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Mr. Jakub Kulhánek, Vice-Minister for security and multilateral issues - Ms. Jitka Brodská, Deputy Director of the Human Rights and Transformation Policy Department - Mr. Tomáš Szunyog, Director of the Security Policy Department - Mr. Jan Čížek, Deputy Director of the Diplomatic Protocol <p>Meeting venue: Loretánské náměstí 5, 118 00 Praha 1</p>
11:42 – 02:19	<p>Travel to Brno by train</p>
15:00 – 15:45	<p>Meeting with the Supreme State Prosecutor's Office of the Czech Republic</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ms. Jana Zezulová - the National Correspondent on Combatting Trafficking in Human Beings - Ms. Ingrid Záhorová-Nedbálková, Deputy National Correspondent on Combatting Trafficking in Human Beings <p>Meeting venue: Jezuitská 585/4, 602 00 Brno-střed</p>

16:00 – 17:00	<p>Meeting with the Public Defender of Rights, Ms. Anna Šabatová</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ms. Anna Šabatová, Public Defender of Rights - Ms. Kateřina Uhlířová, Department of International and European Law, Faculty of Law, Masaryk University <p>Meeting venue: Údolní 39, 602 00 Brno-střed</p>
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**PROGRAMME
OF THE ADDITIONAL VISIT OF AMBASSADOR MADINA JARBUSSYNOVA,
OSCE SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVE AND COORDINATOR FOR COMBATTING
TRAFFICKING IN HUMAN BEINGS TO THE CZECH REPUBLIC**

21 JANUARY 2016

Day One – Thursday, 21 January 2016	
09:00 – 10:00	<p>Meeting with the Ministry of Interior of the Czech Republic</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Mr. Jiří Nováček, First Deputy Minister of Interior Affairs <p>Venue of the meeting: Nad Štolou 3, Prague 7,</p>
11:00 – 12:00	<p>Meeting with the Ministry of Justice of the Czech Republic</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Mr. Michal Franěk – Deputy Minister of Justice - Mr. Tomáš Novotný – Penal Policy Department <p>Venue of the meeting: Vyšehradská 16, Prague 2,</p>
14:00 – 14:45	<p>Meeting with the Police Presidium of the Czech Republic</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Mr. Zdenek Laube, Deputy President for Criminal Police Service and Investigation <p>Venue of the meeting: Strojnická 935/27, Prague 7</p>
15:00 – 15:50	<p>Meeting with the members of the Parliament of the Czech Republic</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Mr. Roman Váňa, Head of Security Committee <p>Venue of the meeting: Sněmovní 4, Prague 1,</p>
16:00 – 17:00	<p>Meeting with the members of the Parliament of the Czech Republic</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Mrs. Ivana Dobešová, Head of OSCE Delegation <p>Venue of the meeting: Sněmovní 4, Prague 1</p>