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**Migrants and their Descendants:
Social Inclusion and
Participation in Society**

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Executive summary

1. Legislation and policy instruments

- Introduction

Since the 1990s the Czech Republic has slowly become a target country of migration. According to the Ministry of the Interior the number of third country nationals has been steadily rising (except during the economic crisis). Also, the structure of incoming foreigners in terms of their legal status has changed in recent years. The number of people deciding to settle permanently in the Czech Republic is gradually rising (in 2011 the figure was approaching 43% of the total number of third country nationals).¹ Although more than 50% of third-country nationals residing in the Czech Republic are economically active, it can be expected that the population of foreigners will age in the future.

- National and Regional Integration Strategies

The Ministry of the Interior is responsible for the development and evaluation of the national integration strategy, which is crucial for the integration policies on the local and regional levels. The valid national strategy for migration and integration is called the *Updated Policy for the Integration of Immigrants on the Territory of the Czech Republic – Living Together (Aktualizovaná Koncepce integrace cizinců na území ČR – Společné soužití)*,

The Policy for the Integration of Foreigners (Koncepce integrace cizinců) was adopted by the Czech Government Resolution No. 1266 of 11 December 2000. It was based on the Principles of Policy for the Integration of Foreigners within the Territory of the Czech Republic adopted by the Czech Government Resolution No. 689 of 7 July 1999, on the intrastate legal arrangement regarding the position of foreigners in particular areas of their integration and on international documents applicable in the given area. The last Updated Policy for Integration of Immigrants – Living Together and the Proposal for Further Steps in the Year 2011 was adopted by the Czech Government Resolution No. 99 of 9 February 2011. The coordination role in implementing the Policy for the Integration of Foreigners was transferred from the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs to the Ministry of the Interior by the Czech Government Resolution No. 979 of 23 July 2008. Each year, the Report on the Realization of the Policy for the Integration of Foreigners is submitted to the government. This document was called the Report on the Realization of the Policy for the Integration of Foreigners in 2008; in 2010, it was Czech Government Resolution No. 224 of 22 March 2010 to the Report on the Realization of the Policy for the Integration of Immigrants in 2009; in 2011, it was Czech Government Resolution No. 99 of 9 February 2011 to the Updated Policy for the Integration of Foreigners – Living Together; in 2012, the Czech Government Resolution No. 6 of 4 January 2012 and in 2013 the Czech Government Resolution of 16 January 2013². Each year it also includes a *Proposal for Further Steps in the Year XY* (the following year).

¹ Ministry of the Interior (2011), 'Updated Policy for Integration of Immigrants in the territory of the Czech Republic – Living Together – and Proposal for Further Steps in the Year 2011', available at: <http://www.mvcr.cz/mvcren/article/integration-of-foreigners-within-the-territory-of-the-czech-republic.aspx>.

² Ministry of the Interior, section of the webpages 'The Integration of Foreigners on the Territory of the Czech Republic', available at: www.mvcr.cz/mvcren/article/integration-of-foreigners-within-the-territory-of-the-czech-republic.aspx.

	<p>The <i>Updated Policy for the Integration of Immigrants on the Territory of the Czech Republic – Living Together (Aktualizovaná Koncepce integrace cizinců na území ČR – Společné soužití)</i>³ is approved by the Czech government and the Ministry of the Interior is responsible for its implementation and evaluation. Integration is defined as ‘a process of inclusion of migrants into the society, in which both migrants and the majority is necessarily engaged’.</p> <p>The national strategy creates the framework for regional and local integration plans and strategies. There are two regional strategies on integration of immigrants in the Czech Republic. The Concept of the City of Prague for the Integration of Foreigners 2014–2017⁴ (<i>Koncepce hl. města Prahy pro oblast integrace cizinců</i>) and the Programme of Targeted and Long-term Support for the Integration of Third-Country Foreigners in the South Moravian Region 2011–2015⁵ (<i>Program cílené a dlouhodobé podpory integrace cizinců ze třetích zemí na území Jihomoravského kraje 2011 – 2015</i>) are based upon the above-listed four main priorities of the national policy and they also further develop their own strategic aims and priorities.</p> <p>Terminological note: foreigners and immigrants Integration strategies: The Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs uses the word “foreigner” in the official translation of the national strategy The Policy for the Integration of Foreigners.. The Ministry of the Interior uses the word “immigrant” in the official translation of the ‘Policy for Integration of Immigrants in the territory of the Czech Republic – Living Together – and Proposal for Further Steps in the Year 2011’. „Foreigner” instead of “migrant” or “immigrant” is used on the English webpages of the Ministry of the Interior.</p> <p>The Czech word <i>cizinec</i> (foreigner) is used in the Czech version of the national integration policy and on the webpages of the Ministry of the Interior.</p> <p>Czech legislation: The word <i>cizinec</i> (foreigner) is used in Czech legislation.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drivers <p>Czech migration experts – lawyers, experts in NGOs – assess as positive the following aspects of migration policies in the Czech Republic:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The establishment and the activities of the Public Defender of Rights as an equality body⁶ - A well-defined policy for labour market participation and the unification of families⁷
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³ Ministry of the Interior (2011), ‘Updated Policy for Integration of Immigrants in the territory of the Czech Republic – Living Together – and Proposal for Further Steps in the Year 2011’, available at: <http://www.mvcr.cz/mvcren/article/integration-of-foreigners-within-the-territory-of-the-czech-republic.aspx>.

⁴ Prague City Hall (2014), *Concept of the City of Prague for the Integration of Foreigners (Koncepce hl. města Prahy pro oblast integrace cizinců)*, available at: <http://www.icpraha.com/theme/Icp/files/koncepce-final.pdf>.

⁵ South Moravia Region (2010), ‘Programme of Targeted and Long-term Support for the Integration of Third Country Foreigners in the South Moravia Region 2011 – 2015’ (*Program cílené a dlouhodobé podpory integrace cizinců ze třetích zemí na území Jihomoravského kraje 2011 – 2015*), available at: www.cizincijmk.cz/Articles/3188-2-Jihomoravsky+kraj.aspx.

⁶ Huddleston, T. (ed.) (2011), ‘Migrant Integration Policy Index III – případ České republiky’ (Migrant Integration Policy Index III - case of the Czech Republic) in: Kopecká, (L.) *Proceedings from the Conferences: State Policy and the Integration of Immigrants into Society and the Media and Image of Multicultural Society (Sborník příspěvků z konferencí: Státní politika a integrace migrantů do společnosti a Média a obraz multikulturní společnosti)*, Prague, MKC Praha, p. 3.

⁷Huddleston, T. (ed.) (2011), ‘Migrant Integration Policy Index III – případ České republiky’ (Migrant Integration Policy Index III - case of the Czech Republic) in: Kopecká, (L.) *Proceedings from the Conferences: State Policy and the Integration of Immigrants into Society and the Media and Image of Multicultural Society (Sborník příspěvků z konferencí: Státní politika a integrace migrantů do společnosti a Média a obraz multikulturní společnosti)*, Prague, MKC Praha, p. 3.

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Positive legislation, but very broad space for the discretion of the authorities⁸ - In spite of a lot of existing problems, Czech schools are better prepared for migrants than in other countries in the region⁹ - The existence of a simplified procedure for declaration for young – second-generation – migrants to acquire citizenship¹⁰ - The Czech Republic has a new law on Czech citizenship that permits multiple citizenship and improves the access of young migrants to Czech citizenship¹¹ <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Barriers <p>Czech migration experts – lawyers, experts in NGOs – assess as problematic the following aspects of migration policies and their implementation in the Czech Republic:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The Czech Republic is one of the last countries to transpose European legislation on anti-discrimination¹² - The policy of equal treatment is still very weak, it is important to strengthen the implementation of these policies and to stress the importance of equal treatment mechanisms and measures¹³ - Limited political rights for migrants and problems in the reciprocal right to vote for migrants outside the EU in legislation and also inadequate financial measures in integration policies¹⁴ (the Ministry of the Interior does not earmark money for projects focused on the political participation of migrants in the Czech Republic)¹⁵ - The role and effectiveness of the socio-cultural test for the purpose of Czech citizenship - The lack of integration policies on the local and regional levels¹⁶ - Insufficient emphasis on human rights in integration policies, integration is perceived rather as an economic and security issue¹⁷
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⁸Huddlestone, T. (ed.) (2011), 'Migrant Integration Policy Index III – případ České republiky' (Migrant Integration Policy Index III - case of the Czech Republic) in: Kopecská, (L.) *Proceedings from the Conferences: State Policy and the Integration of Immigrants into Society and the Media and Image of Multicultural Society (Sborník příspěvků z konferencí: Státní politika a integrace migrantů do společnosti a Média a obraz multikulturní společnosti)*, Prague, MKC Praha, p. 3.

⁹ Huddlestone, T. (ed.) (2011), 'Migrant Integration Policy Index III – případ České republiky' (Migrant Integration Policy Index III - case of the Czech Republic) in: Kopecská, (L.) *Proceedings from the Conferences: State Policy and the Integration of Immigrants into Society and the Media and Image of Multicultural Society (Sborník příspěvků z konferencí: Státní politika a integrace migrantů do společnosti a Média a obraz multikulturní společnosti)*, Prague, MKC Praha, p. 3.

¹⁰ Interview with Pavel Čížinský, attorney and human rights aktivist, 5 March 2015.

¹¹ Interview with Pavel Čížinský, attorney and human rights aktivist, 5 March 2015.

¹² Huddlestone, T. (ed.) (2011), 'Migrant Integration Policy Index III – případ České republiky' (Migrant Integration Policy Index III - case of the Czech Republic) in: Kopecská, (L.) *Proceedings from the Conferences: State Policy and the Integration of Immigrants into Society and the Media and Image of Multicultural Society (Sborník příspěvků z konferencí: Státní politika a integrace migrantů do společnosti a Média a obraz multikulturní společnosti)*, Prague, MKC Praha, p. 3.

¹³ Huddlestone, T. (ed.) (2011), 'Migrant Integration Policy Index III – případ České republiky' (Migrant Integration Policy Index III - case of the Czech Republic) in: Kopecská, (L.) *Proceedings from the Conferences: State Policy and the Integration of Immigrants into Society and the Media and Image of Multicultural Society (Sborník příspěvků z konferencí: Státní politika a integrace migrantů do společnosti a Média a obraz multikulturní společnosti)*, Prague, MKC Praha, p. 3.

¹⁴ Huddlestone, T. (ed.) (2011), 'Migrant Integration Policy Index III – případ České republiky' (Migrant Integration Policy Index III - case of the Czech Republic) in: Kopecská, (L.) *Proceedings from the Conferences: State Policy and the Integration of Immigrants into Society and the Media and Image of Multicultural Society (Sborník příspěvků z konferencí: Státní politika a integrace migrantů do společnosti a Média a obraz multikulturní společnosti)*, Prague, MKC Praha, p. 3.

¹⁵ Personal Interview with Petra Ezzedine, academician and NGO representative, 20 February 2015.

¹⁶ Hurrell, J. (2011), 'Local Integration as a Challenge for the Czech Towns and Municipalities' in: Kopecská, L., *Proceedings from the Conferences: State Policy and the Integration of Immigrants into Society and the Media and Image of Multicultural Society (Lokální integrace jako výzva pro česká města a obce in: Sborník příspěvků z konferencí: Státní politika a integrace migrantů do společnosti a Média a obraz multikulturní společnosti)*, Prague, MKC Praha.

¹⁷ Based on interviews with experts, and Čížinský, P. (2011), 'Migration Policy in the Czech Republic' in: Kopecská, L., *Proceedings from the Conferences: State Policy and the Integration of Immigrants into Society and the Media and Image of Multicultural Society (Migrační politika v České republice in: Sborník příspěvků z konferencí: Státní politika a integrace migrantů do společnosti a Média a obraz multikulturní společnosti)*, Prague, MKC Praha.

- Migration policies on national and regional levels focus only on legal migrants, especially from third countries, exceptionally on EU migrants, not on irregular migrants¹⁸
 - Unequal access to public health insurance for third-country migrants¹⁹
 - State funding of migrants' and diaspora organizations is limited and in some fields decreasing, which by some organizations seen as an important impediment to their operation²⁰
 - A significant under-representation of migrants in the the consultative, advisory, representative bodies as well as non-governmental organisations that formulate, advocate for, or make decisions about integration policies, measures, and funding related to integration ²¹
- Language exams and integration tests

Foreigners who want to apply for Permanent Residence in the Czech Republic need to document their Czech communication skills at an A1 Level. Knowledge of the Czech language is proved by means of a *Certificate Proving Knowledge of the Czech Language*²². All foreigners applying for Czech citizenship need to document their Czech communication skills at the required B1 language proficiency level under the Common European Framework of Reference for Languages (CEFR)²³. It is only possible to apply for Czech citizenship after passing the exam in language and in Czech Life and Institutions (integration text/ *Zkouška z českých reálií*)²⁴. The Czech Life and Institutions Exam tests knowledge in the following fields: Life and Institutions, Basic Geographical Information about the Czech Republic, and Basic Historical and Cultural Information about the Czech Republic. The scope of knowledge of Czech life and institutions corresponds to the scope of knowledge attained in primary education according to the Framework Educational Programme for Elementary Education, but is extended to include knowledge necessary for day-to-day adult life.

2. Equal treatment and discrimination

- Examples of unequal treatment

It must be noted that the policy of institutions towards migrants often tends to be restrictive in its approach. This can be seen in the issue of business trips of migrants: the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs changed its interpretation of the Employment Act (in contradiction of the law) and said that migrants are not entitled to start a business trip outside their workplace without preliminary consent from the Employment Office. This situation only changed after intervention from the Supreme Administrative Court (see Annex 9). Another example of the struggle of migrants for equality are voting rights. Also in this area, access of migrants (EU citizens) to local elections was only made possible

¹⁸ Interview with Pavel Čížinský, attorney and human rights aktivist, 5 March 2015.

¹⁹ Consortium of Organizations Assisting Migrants, 'Campaign for the Health Insurance for Migrants', available at: www.konsorcium-nno.cz/zdravotni-pojisteni-migrantu.html.

²⁰ Based on communication with state authorities (Pospíšil, M., Secretary of the Government Council for National Minorities, communication via email 6-9 March 2015) and representatives of migrant-related non-governmental organizations (personal Interview with Pavla Jenková, Integration Centre Prague, 6 March 2015; Tulupova, E., Consortium of Organisations Assisting Migrants in the Czech Republic, phone interview 12 March 2015; Boumová, K., Caritas Czech Republic, interview via Skype, 5 March 2015).

²¹ For details on decrease in funding see Government Council for National Minorities (2013), *Annual Report on the State of National Minorities*, p. 4. The following representatives of migrants' organizations expressed problems with funding: Winter, M., Czech-Vietnamese Society, communication via email, 2 March 2015; Hakob, A., Caucasus Information Centre, phone interview, 19 March 2015; Nazarov, E., Association of Azerbaijanis in the Czech Republic, phone interview, 17 March 2015; Uyen, H., Van Lang Praha, communication via email, 3 March 2015; Rajčinec, B., Ukrainian Initiative in the Czech Republic, communication via email, 6 March 2015).

²² Czech for Foreigners webpage, available at: trvaly-pobyt.cestina-pro-cizince.cz/?p=&hl=en_US.

²³ Czech Citizenship webpage, available at: obcanstvi.cestina-pro-cizince.cz/index.php?p=aktuality-2&hl=en_US.

²⁴ Czech Citizenship webpage, available at: obcanstvi.cestina-pro-cizince.cz/index.php?p=aktuality&hl=en_US.

after court rulings were issued stating that national legislation was in contradiction of EU law granting EU citizens voting rights on the same level as the nationals of a given state (see Annex 9).

- Treatment of permit holders

A persistent problem in the area of residence permits is the length of proceedings, specifically with respect to the extension of these permits. Annex 9 presents a decision of the Supreme Administrative Court, which indicates that the Interior Ministry has several times exceeded statutory time limits, creating a situation of legal uncertainty for migrants.

- Role of Public Defender of Rights

An important role in shifting legislation has been played by the Public Defender of Rights. Even though the Ombudsman does not have powers in legislation, his opinion is usually received with respect by lawmakers and policy-makers. On several occasions, the Ombudsman has referred to the problem of the absence of public health insurance for certain groups of foreigners and the inability of migrants to vote, which creates obstacles in practical life.

3. Political and societal participation

- Citizenship acquisition (legal restrictions)

The new Citizenship Act²⁵ No. 186/2013 Coll. (Zákon o státním občanství České republiky a o změně některých zákonů č. 186/2013 Sb.) came into force on 1 January 2014. The new law is considerably more detailed than the previous one, Act No. 40/1993 Coll. on the Acquisition and Loss of Citizenship of the Czech Republic. The essence of the institution of citizenship has not changed with the new law. Citizenship is defined as a bond between an individual and the Czech state. In terms of the integration of foreign nationals, citizenship is the highest residential status.

Granting Czech citizenship remains in the competence of the Ministry of the Interior of the Czech Republic and there is no legal entitlement to it (section 12). The Ministry considers a number of aspects of a foreign national's life, in particular, the fulfilment of legal obligations in defined areas, such as revenue transparency, independence from the state social support system, and the absence of a need for material assistance. The Ministry of the Interior also continues to determine whether a foreign national has circumvented the Foreigners Act (for example, by a marriage of convenience, etc.).

- Citizenship acquisition (other conditions)

There are two more conditions for the acquisition of the Czech citizenship related to the level of integration:

1) **Knowledge of the Czech language** is required at a B1 language proficiency level under the Common European Framework of Reference for Languages (CEFR). This condition does not apply to foreign nationals under the age of 15, the elderly over age 65, and those who at least attended a school with Czech language as the language of instruction.

²⁵ Czech Republic. Citizenship Act No. 186/2013 Coll. (Zákon o státním občanství České republiky a o změně některých zákonů č. 186/2013 Sb.).

2) **The Czech Life and Institutions Exam (socio-cultural exam)** tests knowledge in the following areas: Life and Institutions, Basic Geographical Information about the Czech Republic, and Basic Historical and Cultural Information about the Czech Republic.

In addition to the institute of naturalisation, the law valid from 1 January 2014 gives a greater role to another method of citizenship acquisition – declaration.²⁶ Declaration is a way of acquiring citizenship that gives foreign nationals with some kind of legal bond to the Czech Republic (e.g. persons who already had Czech citizenship) a legal right. Eligibility is open to second-generation migrants, i.e. foreign nationals, who are between the ages of 18 and 21 (older foreign nationals were only allowed to make the declaration during the year 2014), possess permanent residence status, have resided on the territory of the Czech Republic from the age of 10 or younger (two-thirds of the period between entry onto the territory and the date the declaration is submitted), and have a clean criminal record.

- Milestone dates

The new Citizenship Act No. 186/2013 Coll.²⁷ (*Zákon o státním občanství České republiky a o změně některých zákonů č. 186/2013 Sb.*) valid from 1 January 2014, introduced several fundamental changes:

- Multiple citizenship for foreigners and also Czech citizens. Foreign nationals do not need to renounce their previous citizenship before obtaining Czech citizenship, as they will be allowed to have dual or multiple citizenship.
- The new law gives a greater role to another method of acquisition of citizenship - declaration. Declaration is a way of acquiring citizenship that gives foreign nationals a legal right. Eligibility is open to second-generation migrants, i.e. foreign nationals, who are between the ages of 18 and 21 (older foreign nationals were only allowed to make a declaration during the year 2014), possess permanent residence status, have resided on the territory of the Czech Republic from the age of 10 or younger (two-thirds of the period between the entry in the territory and the date on which the declaration is submitted), and have a clean criminal record.
- The new law also introduces new conditions for obtaining Czech citizenship: the Czech Language Exam and the Czech Life and Institutions Exam.
- Children born outside of marriage can acquire Czech citizenship by determination of paternity. If the mother of the child is an EU national, the child will acquire Czech citizenship on the day that a consensual statement from his/her parents is made on the determination of paternity. If the mother is a third-country national, there is the additional requirement of a genetic paternity test. This requirement was criticized by non-governmental organisations defending the rights of migrants (e.g. by a migrant legal expert Pavel Čížinský or the NGO People In Need (*Člověk v tísni*)) before the new Citizenship Act was adopted as being discriminatory.²⁸

- Participation in trade unions and professional associations

²⁶ Czech Republic. Citizenship Act No. 186/2013 Coll., section 31 - 37 (*Zákon o státním občanství České republiky a o změně některých zákonů č. 186/2013 Sb.*, § 31-37).

²⁷ Czech Republic. Citizenship Act No. 186/2013 Coll. (*Zákon o státním občanství České republiky a o změně některých zákonů č. 186/2013 Sb.*).

²⁸ See for example Czech Television (Česká televize, 2013), 'New Citizenship Act', available at: www.ceskatelevize.cz/ct24/domaci/228304-novy-zakon-o-obcanstvi-cechem-az-po-zvladnuti-ztepilych-sakalu/ or idnes.cz (2013), 'Ministry of the Interior wants to send Czech people having child with a foreigner women for genetic tests', available at: zpravy.idnes.cz/vnitro-chce-testy-dna-0t2-/domaci.aspx?c=A130226_202949_domaci_js.

There are no legal limitations or barriers to legal migrant employees, unemployed, or self-employed people without employees becoming members of trade unions or professional associations in the Czech Republic. However, there are a lot of practical barriers to migrants becoming members of trade unions.^{29, 30} NGO experts state that migrants are not a priority target groups for trade unions in the Czech Republic in spite of the fact that the largest trade union association in the Czech Republic, the Czech and Moravian Confederation of Trade Unions³¹ (*Českomoravská konfederace odborových svazů, ČMKOS*), see the labour conditions of migrants as an important issue in its programme document for years 2014 – 2018. Czech trade unions don't have statistics on the participation of migrants.

There are some limitations and barriers in specific professional associations. Only Czech citizens can become members of associations of professionals performing a public service. Other associations do not have direct specific barriers for foreigners, their members need to be certified professionals, e.g. professional social workers to join the professional association of social workers. Foreigners, especially from third countries, are affected by the conditions for recognising their education by relevant ministries in the Czech Republic. Almost none of the associations contacted have statistics broken down by nationality/ citizenship/ migrant background. Some of the professional associations answered that the only possible way to get this information would be by monitoring the names of members (Professional Chamber of Social Workers³² (*Profesní komora sociálních pracovníků*)). The Czech Medical Chamber³³ (*Česká lékařská komora*) has 51,557 members, 3,350 members are graduates of schools in third countries. The Czech Chamber of Architects only has members from EU countries.

- Consultation

Two bodies address third-country migrants on the governmental level. The one with lower competences is the Committee for the Rights of Foreigners³⁴ (*Výbor pro práva cizinců*), under the Government Council for Human Rights (*Sekce pro lidská práva Úřadu vlády*). The Committee is made up of representatives from the NGO, governmental and academic field, but it has very few migrants as members (the Committee has recently been dissolved and its new composition and competences are not clear yet). It serves as an advisory body to the government and it does not take major decisions on budgetary issues concerning migrants.

The governmental body with higher competences is the Government Council for National Minorities (*Rada vlády pro národnostní menšiny*),³⁵ a working body of the Office of the Government. It serves as an advisory, initiative-taking body that co-ordinates policy issues regarding national minorities. It is relevant to third-country migrants only in so far as they rank amongst the recognised national minorities. There are currently 14 recognised national minorities, of which five are of third-country background: Belorussian, Russian, Ukrainian, Vietnamese

²⁹ Bican, J. (2014), 'Migrants Ask Trade Unions What They Want to Be' (*Migranti kladou odborům otázku, čím chtějí být*), *Deník Referendum*.

³⁰ Pěničková, D., Simonová, V. (2014). 'Labour Migration and Trade Unions: A Moment for Mutual Support' (*Pracovní migrace a odbory: momentum pro vzájemnou podporu*) in *Migraceonline.cz*.

³¹ Czech and Moravian Confederation of Trade Unions³¹ (*Českomoravská konfederace odborových svazů, ČMKOS*), available at: www.cmkos.cz.

³² Professional Chamber of Social Workers (*Profesní komora sociálních pracovníků, z.s.*), available at: www.pksp.cz.

³³ Czech Medical Chamber (*Česká lékařská komora*), available at: www.lkcr.cz/aktuality-322.html.

³⁴ Government Council for National Minorities (*Rada vlády pro národnostní menšiny*), available in Czech at: www.vlada.cz/cz/ppov/rlp/vybory/pro-prava-cizincu/uvod-55935/

³⁵ Government Council for National Minorities (*Rada vlády pro národnostní menšiny*), available in English at: <http://www.vlada.cz/en/pracovni-a-poradni-organy-vlady/rnm/historie-a-soucasnost-rady-en-16666/>

and Serbian minorities. The Council does not directly advocate for migrants' rights, yet a migrant group that becomes a recognised national minority gains access to various funding mechanisms and cultural rights that are reserved for recognised minorities only.

Another body of relevance on a national level is the Consortium of Migrants Assisting Organisations in the Czech Republic³⁶ (*Konsorcium nevládních organizací pracujících s migranty v ČR*), an umbrella organisation that currently has 18 member organisations from the civil society sector. It is the most important advocacy organisation for migrants' rights. It aims at raising awareness amongst the general population and participates in the formulation of migration-/integration-related policies through advocacy on the governmental level.

On the regional level, in regions where the percentage of the population professing a nationality other than Czech is greater than five percent, a committee for national minorities is to be set up. Depending on the specific characteristics of the region, these committees may focus on migrant integration or limit themselves to minority culture protection. Coordinators on the regional level generally have a very diverse agenda, often they are primarily responsible for issues regarding the Roma community, and their capacity to work with migrants and/or asylum-seekers is limited. Some regional authorities cooperate with the Centres for Support for the Integration of Foreigners (*Centra na podporu integrace cizinců*). Nine of the 13 centres currently functioning were established by the Refugee Facilities Administration³⁷ of the Ministry of the Interior.³⁸ Their target group consists of third country nationals residing on the territory of the Czech Republic under a long-term or permanent residence permit. Although these regional centres are not consultative bodies for migrants per se, part of their activities is to create regional advisory platforms (*regionální poradní platformy*) which address issues of relevance to third-country migrants.

On the local level, in some cities there are consultative bodies in place working with national minorities, but no complete overview of such bodies on the municipal level is available. The cities of Prague, Brno and Plzeň have established committees specifically focusing on migrant integration issues. In the capital city of Prague, which is also an independent region, the official body dealing with migrants' integration is the Prague City Council's Committee for National Minorities and the Integration of Migrants³⁹ (*Komise Rady hl.m. Prahy pro oblast národnostních menšin a integrace cizinců na území hl.m. Prahy*). It deals with issues regarding third-country migrants as well as national minorities and it is one of the supervisors and implementers of the annual action plans of the Concept of the City of Prague for the Integration of Foreigners. The Prague Integration Centre,⁴⁰ one of the 13 centres functioning in the country has three platforms: Prague Regional Advisory Platform (*Regionální poradní platforma*); Migrant Forum (*Platforma migrantů*); Advisory Group of Representatives from Prague City Districts, Prague Libuš and the Prague City Assembly (*Poradní platforma zástupců MČ, Prahy - Libuš a MHMP*).

³⁶ Consortium of Migrants Assisting Organisations in the Czech Republic (*Konsorcium nevládních organizací pracujících s migranty v ČR*), available in English at: <http://www.konsorcium-nno.cz/index.html?lang=EN>

³⁷ The rest are operated by organisations other than the Ministry.

³⁸ Refugee Facilities Administration (SUZ) of the Ministry of the Interior, available in English at: www.suz.cz/en/.

³⁹ Prague City Council's Committee for National Minorities and the Integration of Migrants (*Komise Rady hl.m. Prahy pro oblast národnostních menšin a integrace cizinců na území hl.m. Prahy*), available at:

www.praha.eu/jnp/cz/o_meste/primator_a_volene_organy/rada/komise_rady/index.html?commissionId=29142. Please note that the webpages of the Council unfortunately contain literally no information.

⁴⁰ Prague Integration Centre, available at: www.icpraha.com/

- Participation in social, public and political life

There are no legal restrictions on the membership of migrants in professional journalists, media, sports, and culture organisations, yet migrants and their descendants remain largely unseen in these organisations due to a lack of data. The encouragement of migrants' membership is nominal. Public media take up the issue of migrants in a minimal way, yet migrant groups are often depicted in a negative way by the press. There are certain legal limitations to employment in the public sector for migrants. A sizeable number of migrant organisations are active either in the field of cultural protection or engage in integration programmes. Many of them have migrant members or employees. This is, however, not the case for most recognised non-governmental organisations: it can be assumed that the number of migrants working in these organisations is low. Migrants' political rights are curtailed by the fact that only Czech citizens can join political parties. There is negligible information on second-generation migrants' membership in political parties.

- Civic and citizenship education

Until recently limited attention was paid to the educational needs of students with a migrant background by the Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports. Schools and non-governmental organizations have long been criticizing the Ministry's failure to systematically address this issue.⁴¹ Since February 2015 new measures were put in place that are likely to result in significant changes. Importantly, third-country migrant students joining the Czech educational system are not automatically entitled to Czech-language classes (while EU migrant children are). This service is provided by NGOs. There is no systematic work with migrant children's parents – it is usually up to individual teachers to accommodate such parents in the life of the school. Bilingual education is permitted by the law, but in practice it concerns only German and Polish national minority schools and bilingual (usually English) secondary grammar schools. Multicultural education is an integral part of the Framework Educational Programme, an official and binding document issued by the Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports. It is, however, up to the individual school to implement it through curriculum reform. Global education, which directly targets education students about cultural differences, is offered by many non-governmental organisations especially in the Prague region.

- Voting rights

The political participation of foreigners in the Czech Republic is primarily defined by the Charter of Fundamental Rights and Freedoms (*Listina základních práv a svobod*). The right to form political parties and political movements, the right to participate in the administration of public affairs either directly or through free election of their representatives. (art. 21, (1)), access to any elective or other public office (art. 21, (4)) and the right to resist (art. 23) are accorded exclusively to Czech citizens. The passive right to be elected in the national elections (in elections to the Chamber of Deputies, the Senate and presidential elections) is also exclusive to Czech citizens. According to the Local Elections Act No. 491/2001 Coll. (*Zákon č. 491/2001 Sb. o volbách do zastupitelstev obcí*),⁴² 'citizens of other countries registered for permanent residence on election day are given an electoral vote according to

⁴¹ Titěrová, K. (2015), The Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports Is Preparing Changes to the Education of Foreigners (*MŠMT chystá změny ve vzdělávání cizinců*), *Eduin*, 24 February 2015, available at: www.eduin.cz/clanky/msmt-chysta-zmeny-ve-vzdelavani-cizincu/

⁴² Czech Republic, 'The Local Elections Act No. 491/2001 Coll. on municipal elections, Art. 4'^c (*Zákon č. 491/2001 Sb. o volbách do zastupitelstev obcí, Článek 4*), 6 December 2001.

international convention'.⁴³ None of these acts accords the right to vote to third country nationals. The Act expects that there may be more international treaties, however none has been concluded. The ratification of the Council of Europe Convention on the Participation of Foreigners in Public Life at the Local Level is currently being dealt with by the Czech Parliament. However, the Government has proposed reservations to the entire chapters 'B' - Electoral Rights, and 'C' - Consultative Bodies.

4. Social cohesion and intolerance

- Policies and practices of cohesion

The national integration policy called the 'Updated Policy for the Integration of Foreigners – Living Together' (*Aktualizovaná Koncepce integrace cizinců – Společné soužití*) refers to social cohesion in the following way: '*The integration policy aims to prevent the formation of closed migrant communities, social isolation and the social exclusion of foreigners and to preserve social cohesion in the Czech Republic and its individual parts (regions, municipalities).*'⁴⁴ Initiatives encouraging the sharing of public space are extremely limited, no such policy measures were identified. If measures targeting migrants and aimed at building trust in public institutions exist, they are reduced to community centres that are open to migrants as well as other disadvantaged groups.

⁴³ Czech Republic, 'The Local Elections Act No. 491/2001 Coll. on municipal elections, Art. 4' (*Zákon č. 491/2001 Sb. o volbách do zastupitelstev obcí, Článek 4*), 6 December 2001.

⁴⁴ Ministry of the Interior (2011), 'Updated Policy for the Integration of Foreigners – A Proposal for Further Steps in the Year 2013' (*Aktualizovaná Koncepce integrace cizinců – Společné soužití 2013*), p. 18.

1. Legal and policy instruments for migrant integration

1.1. Description of existing instruments and target groups

	<p>This section should present the overall state of play concerning national and, where applicable, regional legal and policy instruments focusing on how they address fundamental rights, core EU values and principles, as well as international legal standards and related EU law and policies, such as the Common Basic Principles and the Common Agenda on integration of migrants. Please complete the template in Annex 2.⁴⁵</p> <p>Please make sure the brief information you provide in the table includes the following aspects:</p>
<p>Does the national strategy on migrant integration contain a definition of integration? If so, please include it in the original language and full English translation.</p>	<p>Yes.</p> <p><i>'Integrace je proces začleňování cizinců do společnosti, do kterého nezbytně vstupují jak cizinci, tak majoritní společnost.'</i>⁴⁶</p> <p><i>'Integration is a process of incorporation of immigrants into societynecessarily entered into both by immigrants and the majority society.'</i>⁴⁷ (the official translation)</p> <p>'The Updated Policy for Integration of Immigrants – Living Together – and Proposal for Further Steps in the Year 2011' is the official translation (shortened version) of the full integration policy in the Czech language called <i>Aktualizovaná Koncepce integrace cizinců na území ČR – Společné soužití</i>.</p>
<p>Are there specific references in the national strategy or relevant legal or policy instruments to fundamental rights in relation to migrants?</p>	<p>The Concept of the City of Prague for the Integration of Foreigners 2014 – 2017⁴⁸ considers education as a key condition for successful integration. The Prague Concept also states that the right to education is grounded in many national and international documents, such as the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (Všeobecná deklarace lidských práv) or the Charter of Fundamental Rights and Freedoms (Listina základních práv a svobod). The right to education is also included in the United Nations Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees.</p> <p>The right to education grounded in the <i>Charter of Fundamental Rights (Listina základních práv a svobod)</i> is mentioned also in the <i>Programme of the Targeted and Long-term Support of the integration</i></p>

⁴⁵ You can use and update the information as in Table 1.7 of the FRA Annual Report 2012 (pp. 62-63). You should add more detail, for example, instead of identifying 'education' under the category 'focus area' be more specific, e.g. a review of curriculum in secondary education to address integration issues, etc., provided this level of detail is specifically mentioned in the relevant policy instruments.

⁴⁶ Ministry of the Interior (2011), 'Updated Policy for Integration of Immigrants – Living Together' (*Aktualizovaná Koncepce integrace cizinců na území ČR – Společné soužití*), p. 20. All hyperlinks were accessed on 15 February 2015, available at: <http://www.mvcr.cz/clanek/integrace.aspx>.

⁴⁷ Ministry of the Interior (2011), 'Updated Policy for Integration of Immigrants – Living Together – and Proposal for Further Steps in the Year 2011', p. 15, available at: www.mvcr.cz/mvcren/article/integration-of-foreigners-within-the-territory-of-the-czech-republic.aspx.

⁴⁸ Prague City Hall (2014), *Concept of the City of Prague for the Integration of Foreigners (Koncepce hl. města Prahy pro oblast integrace cizinců)*, p. 39, available at: <http://www.icpraha.com/theme/Icp/files/koncepce-final.pdf>.

		<p>of Third-country Foreigners in the South Moravian Region 2011 – 2015 (Program cílené a dlouhodobé podpory integrace cizinců ze třetích zemí na území Jihomoravského kraje 2011 – 2015).⁴⁹ This programme document addresses also the right to housing, which is mentioned (in the attachment of the programme document) as one possible indicator.⁵⁰</p>
	<p>Which are the target groups of the national integration strategy? Please provide any definitions relevant or the determination of the persons that are entitled to or beneficiaries of the relevant action plans and policy measures (e.g. 'integration agreements': who signs them and what do they contain). Please specify any residence requirements (e.g. which migrant and/or residence status counts or not for "legally residing third country nationals" that eventually would be covered by these policies) for persons to be considered members of the</p>	<p>The national strategy for migration and integration is called the <i>Updated Policy for the Integration of Immigrants on the Territory of the Czech Republic – Living Together (Aktualizovaná Koncepce integrace cizinců na území ČR – Společné soužití)</i>. It is approved by the Czech government and the Ministry of the Interior is responsible for its implementation and evaluation.</p> <p>According to the <i>Updated Policy for the Integration of Immigrants – Living Together (Aktualizovaná Koncepce integrace cizinců na území ČR – Společné soužití)</i>,⁵¹ third country nationals (i.e. non-EU citizens, citizens of states other than EU member states) legally residing on the territory of the Czech Republic, who are neither applicants for international protection nor recognised refugees, form the basic target group of the integration of foreigners on the national level. In exceptional cases, this target group can include also nationals of EU member states. Specific measures of the national policy of integration apply to the integration of recognised refugees. Special attention is paid to vulnerable groups of migrants: youth – second-generation migrants, migrants' children and migrant women.</p> <p>Until 2011 integration measures focused only on arrival in the Czech Republic or on settlement. Starting from 2011, the national policy of integration also has a 'pre-departure pack' focused on general awareness regarding legal residency in the Czech Republic. Current integration measures are available to all migrants with permission to stay exceeding 90 days, including new arrivals. The main stress is put on the integration of migrants legally resident in the Czech Republic for more than one year.</p>

⁴⁹ South Moravia Region (2010), 'Programme of Targeted and Long-term Support for the Integration of Third Country Foreigners in the South Moravia Region 2011 – 2015' (*Program cílené a dlouhodobé podpory integrace cizinců ze třetích zemí na území Jihomoravského kraje 2011 – 2015*), p. 43, available at: www.cizincijmk.cz/Articles/3188-2-Jihomoravsky+kraj.aspx.

⁵⁰ South Moravia Region (2010), 'Programme of Targeted and Long-term Support for the Integration of Third Country Foreigners in the South Moravia Region 2011 – 2015' (*Program cílené a dlouhodobé podpory integrace cizinců ze třetích zemí na území Jihomoravského kraje 2011 – 2015*), p. 146, available at: www.cizincijmk.cz/Articles/3188-2-Jihomoravsky+kraj.aspx.

⁵¹ Ministry of the Interior (2011), 'Updated Policy for the Integration of Immigrants on the Territory of the Czech Republic – Living Together' (*Aktualizovaná Koncepce integrace cizinců na území ČR – Společné soužití*), available at: <http://www.mvcr.cz/clanek/integrace.aspx>.

<p>targeted groups.</p> <p>In reference to the CBP 1⁵² 'Integration is a dynamic, two-way process of mutual accommodation by all immigrants and residents of Member States': please specify if and how the majority population is explicitly targeted; distinguish, if possible, between policies or measures targeting the general population and specific target groups, such as public authorities, e.g. teachers, police, judiciary, etc.; outline the objectives of such policies and measures, and their duration.</p>	<p>The host society is mentioned in the national strategy of integration and also in the regional strategies of the city of Prague and the South Moravian Region. The general population is targeted in the part called 'Mutual Coexistence between Communities' and 'The Aims of Integration Policy' in the <i>Updated Policy for the Integration of Immigrants on the Territory of the Czech Republic</i>⁵³ (<i>Aktualizovaná Koncepce integrace cizinců na území ČR</i>). The risk of xenophobia, racism or crimes with a racial undertone is mentioned in the context of migration and areas with a higher proportion of migrants. The <i>Updated Policy for Integration of Immigrants on the Territory of the Czech Republic</i>⁵⁴ (<i>Aktualizovaná Koncepce integrace cizinců na území ČR</i>) highlights an integration policy that 'helps the majority society to be open and helpful to immigrants through the measures adopted'.</p> <p>The main priorities of the national policy of the integration of migrants</p> <p>Knowledge of the Czech language</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To produce and advise head teachers on a methodical approach to the tuition of Czech to pupils from third countries⁵⁵ - Directors of schools and regional authorities should be informed about possibilities for education concerned with the Czech language at primary schools for children of migrants. The directors of schools, experts and parents of pupils should be informed in a specific campaign about individual support, individual educational plans and the services of pedagogical assistants⁵⁶ - Enhancing the socio-cultural skills of teachers for working with migrants⁵⁷ <p>Economic and social self-sufficiency⁵⁸</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Enhancing the professional skills of field social workers in areas inhabited by migrants - Support for the further education of employees working in the Centre for Support for the Integration of Foreigners in the area of field social work with migrants. - Improving the informedness of employers about the employment of foreigners <p>Support for improving the provision of information by Labour Offices</p>
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⁵² Common Basic Principles for Migrant Integration Policy in the EU (2004), available at http://www.consilium.europa.eu/ueDocs/cms_Data/docs/pressData/en/jha/82745.pdf

⁵³ Ministry of the Interior (2011), 'Updated Policy for the Integration of Foreigners on the territory of the Czech Republic – Living Together – and Proposal for Further Steps in the Years 2011', p. 11.

⁵⁴ Ministry of the Interior (2011), 'Updated Policy for the Integration of Foreigners on the Territory of the Czech Republic – Living Together – and Proposal for Further Steps in the Years 2011', p. 11.

⁵⁵ Ministry of the Interior (2011), 'Updated Policy for the Integration of Foreigners on the Territory of the Czech Republic – Living Together – and Proposal for Further Steps in the Years 2011', p. 22, available at: www.mvcr.cz/mvcren/article/integration-of-foreigners-within-the-territory-of-the-czech-republic.aspx.

⁵⁶ Ministry of the Interior (2012 – 2013), 'Procedures for the Implementation of the Updated Policy for the Integration of Foreigners – Living Together 2012 and 2013' (*Postup při realizaci aktualizované Koncepce integrace cizinců – Společné soužití 2012 and 2013*), available at: <http://www.mvcr.cz/clanek/integrace.aspx>.

⁵⁷ Ministry of the Interior (2012 – 2013), 'Procedures for the Implementation of the Updated Policy for the Integration of Foreigners – Living Together 2012 and 2013' (*Postup při realizaci aktualizované Koncepce integrace cizinců – Společné soužití 2012 and 2013*), available at: <http://www.mvcr.cz/clanek/integrace.aspx>.

⁵⁸ Ministry of the Interior (2012 – 2013), 'Procedures for the Implementation of the Updated Policy for the Integration of Foreigners – Living Together 2012 and 2013' (*Postup při realizaci aktualizované Koncepce integrace cizinců – Společné soužití 2012 and 2013*), available at: <http://www.mvcr.cz/clanek/integrace.aspx>.

		<p>Mutual relations between foreigners and the majority⁵⁹</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Support for formal and informal mutual activities, the incorporation of foreigners into activities of the majority and the participation of the majority in events organized by foreigners - Support (by European programmes) for a real and balanced presentation of foreigners in the Czech Republic <p>Integration at the local and regional level⁶⁰</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Support for cooperation with local and regional representatives focused on the integration of foreigners <p>Other measures in the area of integration⁶¹</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Enhancing the professional skills of relevant employees working with immigrants - The organisation of educational seminars for employees of regional integration centres targeting third country nationals or for employees of NGOs - Facilitating the intercultural, socio-cultural and professional skills of employees of governmental departments and other bodies dealing with immigrant affairs (Ministry of Health, Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports, Ministry of Industry and Trade, Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs, Ministry of the Interior and Police of the Czech Republic). <p>Access of immigrants to health care⁶²</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Inform health-care professionals about language communication cards
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1.2. Drivers & barriers in developing, implementing and assessing legal and policy instruments

	<p>On the basis of material collected, including past research, studies, assessments, evaluation and contacts with</p>	<p>Since the 1990s the Czech Republic has slowly become a target country of migration. According to the Ministry of the Interior the number of third country nationals has been steadily rising (except during the economic crisis). Also, the structure of incoming foreigners in terms of their legal status has changed in recent years. The number of people deciding to settle permanently in the Czech Republic is gradually rising (in 2011 the proportion was approaching 43% of the total number of third country nationals).⁶³ Although more than 50% of third-country nationals resident in the Czech Republic are</p>
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⁵⁹ Ministry of the Interior (2012 – 2013), ‘Procedures for the Implementation of the Updated Policy for the Integration of Foreigners – Living Together 2012 and 2013’ (*Postup při realizaci aktualizované Koncepce integrace cizinců – Společné soužití 2012 and 2013*), available at: <http://www.mvcr.cz/clanek/integrace.aspx>.

⁶⁰ Ministry of the Interior (2012 – 2013), ‘Procedures for the Implementation of the Updated Policy for the Integration of Foreigners – Living Together 2012 and 2013’ (*Postup při realizaci aktualizované Koncepce integrace cizinců – Společné soužití 2012 and 2013*), available at: <http://www.mvcr.cz/clanek/integrace.aspx>.

⁶¹ Ministry of the Interior (2011), ‘Updated Policy for the Integration of Foreigners on the Territory of the Czech Republic – Living Together – and Proposal for Further Steps in the Year 2011’, p. 26-27, available at: www.mvcr.cz/mvcren/article/integration-of-foreigners-within-the-territory-of-the-czech-republic.aspx.

⁶² Ministry of the Interior (2012 – 2013), ‘Procedures for the Implementation of the Updated Policy for the Integration of Foreigners – Living Together 2012 and 2013’ (*Postup při realizaci aktualizované Koncepce integrace cizinců – Společné soužití 2012 and 2013*), available at: <http://www.mvcr.cz/clanek/integrace.aspx>.

⁶³ Ministry of the Interior (2011), ‘Updated Policy for the Integration of Foreigners on the Territory of the Czech Republic – Living Together – and Proposal for Further Steps in the Year 2011’, available at: www.mvcr.cz/mvcren/article/integration-of-foreigners-within-the-territory-of-the-czech-republic.aspx.

	<p>the authorities, public officials and key actors for social inclusion and participation of migrants, outline the main drivers and barriers for social inclusion and integration policies in general. Please mention also any important differences at regional level. A more detailed outline of specific drivers and barriers for specific policy areas will be required in the following sections.</p>	<p>economically active, and it can be expected that the population of foreigners will age in the future.</p> <p>According to Věra Stojarová, Czech immigration policy went from being a passive to an active migration policy with its attempt to support the arrival of qualified foreign workers to the Czech Republic in 2003.⁶⁴ Czech integration reality is still based more on the principles of economic migration and migrants (especially from third countries or poor EU member countries) are not expected or sometimes even welcome to settle on the territory of the Czech Republic. Thus the programmes for civic and political participation or the position of immigrants in the health-care insurance system are inadequate and weak according to the Consortium of Migrants Assisting Organizations in the Czech Republic (<i>Konsorcium nevládních organizací pracujících s migranty v ČR</i>)⁶⁵. This aspect has been changing slowly between 2012-2014. NGOs, which are sometimes invited to assist in the process of elaborating integration policies (e.g. <i>Concept of the City of Prague for the Integration of Foreigners</i>), are pushing the authorities and relevant bodies to make progress in these areas. NGOs associated in the Consortium of Migrants Assisting Organizations in the Czech Republic (<i>Konsorcium nevládních organizací pracujících s migranty v ČR</i>) and its member Organization for Aid to Refugees (<i>Organizace na pomoc uprchlíkům</i>) also stress the importance of the participation of immigrants in these processes and the fulfilment of the main aims of integration policies.⁶⁶ The Prague and the South Moravian policies stress the importance of migrants' civic and political participation and their involvement in the fulfilment of integration policies and aims. Some experts assess Czech integration policies as slowly passing from the assimilation to the recognition of equality of specific national and ethnic groups and their full participation in Czech society.⁶⁷ This process is still perceived as very slow. This opinion is opposed, for example, by Markéta Blažejovská,⁶⁸ who has declared that: '<i>If foreign nationals become oriented guests, they should be aware of the current conditions of legal residence in the Czech Republic and should be ready to respond flexibly to changes to them. State policies count on the fact that foreign nationals will function as "gastarbeiters" who come in times of prosperity and leave in times of crisis; they will not stay on our territory like Roma or other national minorities.</i>'</p> <p>The national Czech integration policy prepared and implemented by the Ministry of the Interior declares also the need to involve the Czech majority into the integration process. Policy-makers stress that integration is a mutual process and the success of migrants' integration is both influenced by the interests and openness of</p>
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⁶⁴ Stojarová, V. (2004), 'Models of Integration of Foreigners and Their Manifestation in Czech politics' (*Modely integrace imigrantů a jejich projevy v české politice*), available at: www.cepsr.com/clanek.php?ID=204.

⁶⁵ Consortium of Migrants Assisting Organizations in the Czech Republic (*Konsorcium nevládních organizací pracujících s migranty v ČR*), Information about campaign on the health care insurance for migrants, available at: <http://www.konsorcium-nno.cz/zdravotni-pojisteni-migrantu.html>.

⁶⁶ 'Voting Rights for Foreigners in the Czech Republic' (?), Prague, Organization for Aid to Refugees (*Organizace pro pomoc uprchlíkům*).

⁶⁷ Stojarová, V. (2004), 'Models of Integration of Immigrants and Their Manifestation in Czech Politics' (*Modely integrace imigrantů a jejich projevy v české politice*), available at: www.cepsr.com/clanek.php?ID=204.

⁶⁸ Blažejovská, M. (2012), 'Policies of Integration of Immigrants and Minorities in the Czech Republic' in: Hokovský, R., Kopal, J. (eds.), *Politics and Policies of Integration in Austria, Hungary, Czechia, Denmark and the EU Level*, Brno, Praha, Liga lidských práv, European Values Think-Tank, pp. 260-309, available at: <http://lp.cz/publikace/politics-and-policies-of-integration-in-austria-hungary-czechia-denmark-and-at-the-eu-level/>.

		migrants but also of Czech society. ⁶⁹ The integration policy and its implementation recognise the need to focus also on the young generation of migrants. Several state programmes target the education of (pre-)school migrants and also multicultural education aimed at the Czech majority. State financial programmes thus focus on support for schools and teachers who are in direct contact with youth in the majority community and immigrants.
1.2.1. Drivers		
	The key drivers for successful integration policies, therefore factors that are considered to contribute positively in the design, development, implementation, assessment and accomplishment of policy goals and in strengthening social inclusion and participation of migrants and their descendants. For example, are these policies mainstreamed in other public	<p>Czech migration experts – lawyers, experts in NGOs – assess as positive the following aspects of migration policies in the Czech Republic:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The establishment and the activities of the Public Defender of Rights as an equality body. The Czech Public Defender of Rights was established by Act No. 349/1999 Coll. on the Public Defender of Rights⁷⁰ <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o A well-defined policy for labour market participation and the unification of families⁷¹ o Positive legislation, but very broad space for the discretion of the authorities⁷² o In spite of a lot of existing problems, Czech schools are better prepared for migrants than in other countries in the region⁷³ o The existence of a simplified procedure for declaration for young – second-generation – migrants to acquire citizenship⁷⁴ o The Czech Republic has a new law on Czech citizenship that permits multiple citizenship and improves the access of young migrants to Czech citizenship⁷⁵ <p>The new Czech Citizenship Act No. 186/2013 Coll. (<i>Zákon o státním občanství České republiky č. 186/2013 Sb.</i>) came into force on 1 January 2014. The new law is considerably more detailed than the existing Act No. 40/1993 Coll. on the Acquisition and Loss of Citizenship of the Czech Republic. A fundamental change is that foreign nationals do not need to renounce their previous citizenship before obtaining Czech citizenship, as they are allowed to have dual or</p>

⁶⁹ Ministry of the Interior (2011), ‘Updated Policy for Integration of Immigrants – Living Together – and Proposal for Further Steps in the Year 2011’, p. 15, available at: www.mvcr.cz/mvcren/article/integration-of-foreigners-within-the-territory-of-the-czech-republic.aspx.

⁷⁰ Huddleston, T. (ed.) (2011), ‘Migrant Integration Policy Index III – případ České republiky’ (Migrant Integration Policy Index III - case of the Czech Republic) in: Kopecká, (L.) *Proceedings from the Conferences: State Policy and the Integration of Immigrants into Society and the Media and Image of Multicultural Society (Sborník příspěvků z konferencí: Státní politika a integrace migrantů do společnosti a Média a obraz multikulturní společnosti)*, Prague, MKC Praha, p. 3.

⁷¹ Huddleston, T. (ed.) (2011), ‘Migrant Integration Policy Index III – případ České republiky’ (Migrant Integration Policy Index III - case of the Czech Republic) in: Kopecká, (L.) *Proceedings from the Conferences: State Policy and the Integration of Immigrants into Society and the Media and Image of Multicultural Society (Sborník příspěvků z konferencí: Státní politika a integrace migrantů do společnosti a Média a obraz multikulturní společnosti)*, Prague, MKC Praha, p. 3.

⁷² Huddleston, T. (ed.) (2011), ‘Migrant Integration Policy Index III – případ České republiky’ (Migrant Integration Policy Index III - case of the Czech Republic) in: Kopecká, (L.) *Proceedings from the Conferences: State Policy and the Integration of Immigrants into Society and the Media and Image of Multicultural Society (Sborník příspěvků z konferencí: Státní politika a integrace migrantů do společnosti a Média a obraz multikulturní společnosti)*, Prague, MKC Praha, p. 3.

⁷³ Huddleston, T. (ed.) (2011), ‘Migrant Integration Policy Index III – případ České republiky’ (Migrant Integration Policy Index III - case of the Czech Republic) in: Kopecká, (L.) *Proceedings from the Conferences: State Policy and the Integration of Immigrants into Society and the Media and Image of Multicultural Society (Sborník příspěvků z konferencí: Státní politika a integrace migrantů do společnosti a Média a obraz multikulturní společnosti)*, Prague, MKC Praha, p. 3.

⁷⁴ Interview with Pavel Čížinský, attorney and human rights aktivist, 5 March 2015.

⁷⁵ Interview with Pavel Čížinský, attorney and human rights aktivist, 5 March 2015.

	policies, for example in employment, education, housing, etc. and how is this achieved?	multiple citizenship. The Czech authorities are not concerned about whether or not the foreign national has multiple citizenship (the institute of 'promise' is completely abolished). It means that applicants for the Czech citizenship are not longer obliged to renounce one's previous citizenship. In addition to the institute of naturalisation, however, the new law gives a greater role to another method of acquisition of citizenship - declaration. Declaration is a favoured way of acquiring citizenship, which gives foreign nationals a legal right. Eligibility is open to second-generation migrants, i.e. foreign nationals, who are between the ages of 18 and 21 (older foreign nationals were only allowed to make a declaration during the year 2014), possess permanent residence status, have resided on the territory of the Czech Republic from at the age of 10 or younger (two-thirds of the period between the entry on the territory and the date on which the declaration is submitted), and have a clean criminal record.
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1.2.2.Barriers

	Barriers, limitations, constraints or resistance faced in designing, developing and implementing such policies and measures, therefore factors that may hinder their effectiveness and influence negatively their outcomes. For example, budgetary limitations, or problems of	<p>Czech migration experts – lawyers, experts in NGOs – assess as problematic the following aspects of migration policies and their implementation in the Czech Republic:⁷⁶</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The Czech Republic is one of the last countries to transpose European legislation on anti-discrimination⁷⁷ - The policy of equal treatment is still very weak, it is important to strengthen the implementation of these policies and to stress the importance of equal treatment mechanisms and measures⁷⁸ - Limited political rights for migrants and problems in the reciprocal right to vote for migrants outside the EU in legislation and also inadequate financial measures in integration policies⁷⁹ (the Ministry of the Interior does not earmark money for projects focused on the political participation of migrants in the Czech Republic)⁸⁰ - The role and effectiveness of the socio-cultural test for the purpose of Czech citizenship (see 1.2.3.) - The lack of integration policies on the local and regional levels⁸¹
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⁷⁶ Based on personal interviews, and Kopecká, L. (ed.) (2011), Proceedings from the Conferences: State Policy and the Integration of Immigrants into Society and the Media and Image of Multicultural Society (Sborník příspěvků z konferencí: Státní politika a integrace migrantů do společnosti a Média a obraz multikulturní společnosti), Prague, MKC Praha.

⁷⁷ Huddleston, T. (ed.) (2011), 'Migrant Integration Policy Index III – případ České republiky' (Migrant Integration Policy Index III - case of the Czech Republic) in: Kopecká, (L.) Proceedings from the Conferences: State Policy and the Integration of Immigrants into Society and the Media and Image of Multicultural Society (Sborník příspěvků z konferencí: Státní politika a integrace migrantů do společnosti a Média a obraz multikulturní společnosti), Prague, MKC Praha, p. 3.

⁷⁸ Huddleston, T. (ed.) (2011), 'Migrant Integration Policy Index III – případ České republiky' (Migrant Integration Policy Index III - case of the Czech Republic) in: Kopecká, (L.) Proceedings from the Conferences: State Policy and the Integration of Immigrants into Society and the Media and Image of Multicultural Society (Sborník příspěvků z konferencí: Státní politika a integrace migrantů do společnosti a Média a obraz multikulturní společnosti), Prague, MKC Praha, p. 3.

⁷⁹ Huddleston, T. (ed.) (2011), 'Migrant Integration Policy Index III – případ České republiky' (Migrant Integration Policy Index III - case of the Czech Republic) in: Kopecká, (L.) Proceedings from the Conferences: State Policy and the Integration of Immigrants into Society and the Media and Image of Multicultural Society (Sborník příspěvků z konferencí: Státní politika a integrace migrantů do společnosti a Média a obraz multikulturní společnosti), Prague, MKC Praha, p. 3.

⁸⁰ Personal Interview with Petra Ezzedine, academician and NGO representative, 20 February 2015.

⁸¹ Hurre, J. (2011), 'Local Integration as a Challenge for the Czech Towns and Municipalities' in: Kopecká, L., Proceedings from the Conferences: State Policy and the Integration of Immigrants into Society and the Media and Image of Multicultural Society (Lokální integrace jako výzva pro česká města a obce in: Sborník příspěvků z konferencí: Státní politika a integrace migrantů do společnosti a Média a obraz multikulturní společnosti), Prague, MKC Praha.

	<p>coordination of governance levels, priority of interventions, lack of training or lack of mainstreaming of relevant policies, lack of action by competent actors or limited data about the interested population, could be factors that may function as obstacles or affect negatively the implementation of selected migrant integration measures.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Insufficient emphasis on human rights in integration policies, integration is perceived rather as an economic and security issue⁸² - Migration policies on national and regional levels focus only on legal migrants, especially from third countries, exceptionally on EU migrants, not on irregular migrants⁸³ - Unequal access to public health insurance for third-country migrants⁸⁴ - State funding of migrants' and diaspora organizations is limited and in some fields decreasing, which by some organizations seen as an important impediment to their operation⁸⁵ - A significant under-representation of migrants in the the consultative, advisory, representative bodies as well as non-governmental organisations that formulate, advocate for, or make decisions about integration policies, measures, and funding related to integration⁸⁶ <p>According to Jakob Hurrle,⁸⁷ Czech municipalities have long remained just passive observers of demographical changes on the local level and integration policies have been perceived mostly as a state obligation. Municipalities have not prepared policies of their own for integration responding to the demographic structure on their territory. This makes the integration of foreigners and the mutual coexistence of immigrants and the majority problematic. Municipalities are responsible, e.g., for the capacities of pre-school and primary education, which is crucial for the integration of young migrants. Migration experts identify several crucial points that influence integration on the local and regional levels: integration is not a priority, there are no partners on the national level, and there is a lack of financial resources (in the municipal and state budgets).</p> <p>The exclusion of third country nationals from employment services is one of the biggest barriers to the integration of migrants. Although foreigners, or employers respectively, pay employee social insurance under the state's active employment policy, third-country nationals without permanent residence do not have the right to use employment services and state allowances when unemployed. When a work permit expires, foreigners automatically lose the right to stay in</p>
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⁸² Based on interviews with experts, and Čižinský, P. (2011), 'Migration Policy in the Czech Republic' in: Kopecká, L., Proceedings from the Conferences: State Policy and the Integration of Immigrants into Society and the Media and Image of Multicultural Society (Migrační politika v České republice in: Sborník příspěvků z konferencí: Státní politika a integrace migrantů do společnosti a Média a obraz multikulturní společnosti), Prague, MKC Praha.

⁸³ Interview with Pavel Čižinský, attorney and human rights aktivít, 5 March 2015.

⁸⁴ Consortium of Organizations Assisting Migrants, 'Campaign for the Health Insurance for Migrants', available at: www.konsorcium-nno.cz/zdravotni-pojisteni-migrantu.html.

⁸⁵ Based on communication with state authorities (Pospíšil, M., Secretary of the Government Council for National Minorities, communication via email 6-9 March 2015) and representatives of migrant-related non-governmental organizations (personal Interview with Pavla Jenková, Integration Centre Prague, 6 March 2015; Tulupova, E., Consortium of Organisations Assisting Migrants in the Czech Republic, phone interview 12 March 2015; Boumová, K., Caritas Czech Republic, interview via Skype, 5 March 2015).

⁸⁶ For details on decrease in funding see Government Council for National Minorities (2013), Annual Report on the State of National Minorities, p. 4. The following representatives of migrants' organizations expressed problems with funding: Winter, M., Czech-Vietnamese Society, communication via email, 2 March 2015; Hakob, A., Caucasus Information Centre, phone interview, 19 March 2015; Nazarov, E., Association of Azerbaijanis in the Czech Republic, phone interview, 17 March 2015; Uyen, H., Van Lang Praha, communication via email, 3 March 2015; Rajčinec, B., Ukrainian Initiative in the Czech Republic, communication via email, 6 March 2015).

⁸⁷ Hurrle, J. (2011), 'Local Integration as a Challenge for the Czech Towns and Municipalities' in: Kopecká, L., Proceedings from the Conferences: State Policy and the Integration of Immigrants into Society and the Media and Image of Multicultural Society (Lokální integrace jako výzva pro česká města a obce in: Sborník příspěvků z konferencí: Státní politika a integrace migrantů do společnosti a Média a obraz multikulturní společnosti), Prague, MKC Praha.

	<p>the Czech Republic. This policy makes their integration into Czech society almost impossible.⁸⁸⁸⁹</p> <p>According to migrant NGOs (e.g. Consortium of Migrants Assisting Organizstions in the Czech Republic) and academic reports⁹⁰ the most urgent problem of the Czech health policy in relation to migrants remains the insufficient guarantees of a legal entitlement to public health care. This affects a large group of migrants with long-term residence, since the current legal regulation is disadvantageous to migrants coming from countries outside the EU.</p>
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1.2.3. Language learning and integration tests

	Please provide information about:	
Main language learning support programmes and courses. Provide details about organisation of such programmes and actors implementing them, funding support, location, duration, frequency, numbers of beneficiaries, entitlements and limitations for accessing courses.	<p>Centres for Support for the Integration of Foreigners (CPIC, <i>Centra na podporu integrace cizinců</i>)⁹¹ are the main provider of supported language learning programmes for foreigners in the Czech Republic. The Refugee Facilities Administration of the Ministry of Interior (RFA) opened Centres for Support for the Integration of Foreigners (CPIC) in Moravian -Silesian Region, Pardubice Region, Plzen Region and Zlín Region on 1 July 2009, and in Karlovy Vary Region, Liberec Region, Olomouc Region and the South Bohemian Region on 30 April 2010, and in Vysočina Region (operated from 2012). CPIC were established within the framework of projects financed by the European Fund for the Integration of Third-Country Nationals. Other organisations operate similar centres in Ústí nad Labem Region (operated by the NGO <i>Poradna pro integraci</i>), Královéhradecký Region (operated by the NGO <i>Caritas Czech Republic (Diecézní katolická charita Hradec Králové)</i> and South Moravian Region (operated by the South Moravian Region), they also are financed by the European Fund for the Integration of Third-Country Nationals. The Prague Integration Centre is located in Prague; it is a public service organisation (special legal form in the Czech legislation for NGO's). The Prague Integration Centre project has been running since 1 April, 2012 and is financed with the support of the European Fund For the Integration of Third-Country Nationals and the City of Prague.</p> <p>The target group consists of third country nationals legally residing on the territory of the Czech Republic under a long-term or permanent residence permit. This is the main condition, while there might be an additional condition of age in some cases (there are special courses for children and adults). These courses are general and they are not contioned by any language exams for the purpose of the permanent residence or Czech citizenship.</p> <p>The difficulty levels of courses start with beginners and end with a level that roughly corresponds to the A1 Language Examination of the</p>	

⁸⁸ Kopecká, L. (ed.) (2011), Proceedings from the Conferences: State Policy and the Integration of Immigrants into Society and the Media and Image of Multicultural Society (Sborník příspěvků z konferencí: Státní politika a integrace migrantů do společnosti a Média a obraz multikulturní společnosti), Prague, MKC Praha, pp. 6.

⁸⁹ Stojarová, V. (2004). 'Models of Integration of Immigrants and Their Manifestation in Czech politics' in: Central European Political Studies Review (Modely integrace imigrantů a jejich projevy v české politice in: Central European Political Studies Review), 2-3/ 6/ 2004, Brno, International Institute of Political Science of the Faculty of Social Studies, Masaryk University.

⁹⁰ See, for example, Hnilicová, H., Dobiášová, K. (2011), 'Migrants' Health and Access to Healthcare in the Czech Republic' in: Public Health 2011, Vol. 19, No. 3, pp. 134-138.

⁹¹ Centres for Support for the Integration of Foreigners (CPIC, *Centra na podporu integrace cizinců*), webpage, available at: www.integracnicentra.cz/

		<p>Common European Framework of Reference for Languages. Courses are organised as basic or intensive or sometimes target specific foreign minorities. Basic courses are drafted as low-profile, attendees do not need to register for the whole course and can choose individual teaching hours. Individual lessons in intensive courses do follow-up, and the number of places per course is usually limited to 15. Basic language courses are intended for clients with a minimal knowledge of Czech and no prior enrolment is required. Intensive courses are intended for clients with a more advanced knowledge of Czech; clients are assigned to the appropriate course by a tutor. Individual lessons are interconnected and regular attendance is thus necessary. Prior enrolment is required due to the limited number of places available. Basic courses take place once a week, intensive courses usually twice a week. There are small differences between individual integration centres.</p> <p>The length of the courses differs: in Prague it is 100 teaching hours, in South Moravian Region it is 75 teaching hours, and in 9 regional centres run by RFA each skill level requires 40 teaching hours. One lesson usually lasts 1 hour and 30 minutes; one teaching hour equals 45 minutes. The number of courses in individual CPIC's is usually dependent on the interest of potential attendees in individual cities. CPICs are located in every regional capital, the language courses are then organised in other regional cities based on the demand from foreigners. Only the Prague Integration Centre finds the demand for Czech language courses exceeds its capacity. In 2014 the 13 CPICs organised courses in approximately 54 cities. CPICs also organise special Czech language courses for children.</p> <p>The courses offered by CPICs are usually free of charge. In Prague attendants pay an enrolment fee of CZK 500, (app. €18).</p> <p>Number of participants: see special annex 11: Statistics: participants in Czech language courses.</p> <p>Language learning courses for foreigners⁹² The Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports implements a) 'a development programme focused on free-of-charge courses in the Czech language for third-country nationals' at schools or intensive preparatory courses for foreign pupils (years 2013, 2014 and 2015); and b) a programme called 'Support for Activities in the Area of the Integration of Foreigners on the Territory of the Czech Republic' (years 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014). The 'Support for Activities in the Area of the Integration of Foreigners on the Territory of the Czech Republic' includes also Czech language teaching for foreign pupils, the development of methodology for teaching the Czech language, and modern textbooks. These courses are established mainly for primary schools and school facilities.</p> <p>Language courses in CPICs are financed mostly by the the European Fund for the Integration of Third-Country Nationals and the courses in NGOs are financed by the Czech state (i.e. Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports) or European Funds.</p>
	Knowledge level of the language	The difficulty levels of courses provided by CPICs start with beginners and end with a level that roughly corresponds to the A1 Language

⁹² More information on the webpages of the Ministry of Education, Yough and Sports: www.msmt.cz/vzdelavani/zakladni-vzdelavani/dotacni-program-podpora-aktivit-v-oblasti-integrace-cizincu.

	<p>achieved through such programmes (please use the <u>Common European Framework Reference levels - CEFR</u>).</p>	<p>Examination of the Common European Framework of Reference for Languages.</p>
	<p>Language tests required for migrants to access residence or other legal status affecting equal treatment and access to rights. Please provide information about their content and character, level of knowledge required, numbers of participants, and rates of success/failure.</p>	<p>Permanent residence⁹³</p> <p>Foreigners who want to apply for permanent residence in the Czech Republic need to document their Czech communication skills on an A1 Level. Knowledge of the Czech language is proved by means of a <i>Certificate Proving Knowledge of the Czech Language</i> issued to the foreigner by a language school after he/she has successfully passed the examination; it is also possible to prove knowledge by another generally recognised examination in the Czech language. Since 1 January 2011, the following two types of examinations in the Czech language are recognised as Proof of Knowledge of the Czech Language for the purposes of permanent residence: the basic state language examination, the general state language examination, or the special state language examination at a language school with the right to provide state language examinations and certified examinations of Czech for Foreigners (CCE) performed at the Institute for Language and Professional Preparation at Charles University.</p> <p>The examination comprises written and oral parts. The written part tests skills in the areas of reading, listening, and writing. An oral interview follows the written part.</p> <p>Written examination: Reading (20 minutes) Listening (35 minutes) Writing (15 minutes) Oral examination (10 minutes)</p> <p>The examination lasts for about 1.5 hours in total; the foreigner/examinee must remain in the examination room and not leave for the duration of the exam. A foreigner has the right to one examination free of charge, namely after submitting a voucher issued by the Ministry of the Interior. She/he may register for an examination in any of the schools on the List of Schools published on the website of the Ministry. If she/he passes the examination, he/she obtains a Certificate of Knowledge of the Czech Language. In the case of failure, the applicant obtains Confirmation of Having Failed the Examination, which he/she is obliged to submit at another attempt to pass the examination.</p> <p>Between September 2008 and 31 October 2013, 44,923 foreigners passed this language exam. The success rate was about 80%. There has been a decline to a success rate of 73.7% (10,458) since the</p>

⁹³ Ministry of the Interior, Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports, Charles University Prague - Institute for Language and Preparatory Studies, the website 'Permanent Residence for Foreigners', available at: trvaly-pobyt.cestina-pro-cizince.cz/index.php?p=aktuality&hl=en_US.

		<p>changes were made to the language exam.⁹⁴ (See also annex 12 – Language Exams elaborated by the Research Institute for Labour and Social Affairs (<i>Výzkumný ústav práce a sociálních věcí</i>)).</p> <p>Citizenship⁹⁵ All foreigners applying for Czech citizenship need to document their Czech communications skills at the required B1 language proficiency level under the Common European Framework of Reference for Languages (CEFR). It is only possible to apply for Czech citizenship after passing the language exam and exam in Czech Life and Institutions (integration text/ <i>Zkouška z českých reálií</i>).</p> <p>The exam comprises a written part and an oral part. The written part tests reading comprehension, listening comprehension, and writing skills. The written part is followed by an oral test of speaking skills. The net exam time is specified below.</p> <p>Written part of the exam:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reading comprehension (50 minutes) • Listening comprehension (30–35 minutes) • Writing skills (60 minutes) <p>Oral part of the exam:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Speaking (15–18 minutes in groups of two) <p>To receive a 'Pass', it is necessary to obtain a score of at least 60% on each part of the exam. In one of the written parts of the exam, only a score of 50% is required. If a candidate fails any part of the exam, they must repeat the entire exam. There is no limit to the number of times the exam can be repeated. The fee charged for taking the Czech Language exam was CZK 3,300 CZK (app. €125) in 2014.</p> <p>Pursuant to Section 14(4) of the Czech Citizenship Act (<i>Zákon o státním občanství České republiky č. 186/2013 Sb.</i>),⁹⁶ the Czech Language exam does not need to be taken by the following individuals:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An applicant who documents that he or she has attended three years of basic, secondary, or post-secondary school where classes were taught in Czech • An applicant who on the date of submission of the Czech citizenship application was under the age of 15 or over the age of 65 • An applicant with a physical or mental disability that prevents him or her from learning Czech • An applicant who documents that he or she has successfully completed an equivalent language exam (pursuant to Section 13 of the Decree on demonstrating knowledge of the Czech
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⁹⁴ Ministry of the Interior (2014), 'Report on Migration and the Integration of Foreigners on the Territory of the Czech Republic in the Year 2013' (*Zpráva o situaci v oblasti migrace a integrace cizinců na území České republiky v roce 2013*).

⁹⁵ Ministry of the Interior, Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports, Charles University Prague - Institute for Language and Preparatory Studies, website 'Citizenship for Foreigners', available at: obcanstvi.cestina-pro-cizince.cz/index.php?p=informace-o-zkousce-2&hl=en_US.

⁹⁶ Czech Republic, Czech Citizenship Act (*Zákon o státním občanství České republiky a o změně některých zákonů č. 186/2013 Sb.*), 11.6. 2013.

		<p>language and Czech culture and history for the purposes of obtaining Czech citizenship), which includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ A school-leaving exam in Czech ○ A state Czech language exam taken at a language school authorised to administer state language exams ○ A state final exam, a state rigorous exam, or a state doctoral exam taken at a university as part of a study programme taught in Czech ○ A Czech as a foreign language exam at the B1 proficiency level or higher, certified by the Association of Language Testers in Europe (ALTE) and administered by a full-fledged member of this association <p>Statistics on the Language Exam (Year 2014 - first year in which the new act on Czech citizenship was in effect)</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="496 719 1439 898"> <thead> <tr> <th>Exam</th> <th>Registration</th> <th>Participants</th> <th>Success</th> <th>Success in %</th> <th>Failed</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Czech lang.</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>2014</td> <td>2,474</td> <td>2,208</td> <td>1,880</td> <td>85.14</td> <td>328</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Source: PhDr. Pavel Pečený, Charles University in Prague, Language and Preparatory Studies (<i>Univerzita Karlova v Praze Ústav jazykové a odborné přípravy</i>)</p> <p>See also annex 12 – Language Exams elaborated by the Research Institute for Labour and Social Affairs (<i>Výzkumný ústav práce a sociálních věcí</i>).</p>	Exam	Registration	Participants	Success	Success in %	Failed	Czech lang.						2014	2,474	2,208	1,880	85.14	328
Exam	Registration	Participants	Success	Success in %	Failed															
Czech lang.																				
2014	2,474	2,208	1,880	85.14	328															
	<p>Integration tests for access to residence or other status affecting equal treatment and access to rights. Please provide information about their content and character, range of knowledge required, numbers of participants, and rates of success/failure.</p>	<p>Citizenship</p> <p>Pursuant to the Czech Citizenship Act (<i>Zákon o státním občanství České republiky č. 186/2013 Sb.</i>)⁹⁷ applicants for Czech citizenship need to pass the Czech Life and Institutions Exam.⁹⁸</p> <p>A condition for passing the Czech Life and Institutions Exam is achieving the B1 language proficiency level (independent language user) according to the Common European Framework of Reference for Languages (CEFR). The Czech Life and Institutions Exam tests knowledge in the following fields: Life and Institutions, Basic Geographical Information about the Czech Republic, and Basic Historical and Cultural Information about the Czech Republic. The scope of knowledge of Czech life and institutions corresponds to the scope of knowledge attained in primary education according to the Framework Educational Programme for Elementary Education, but extended to include knowledge necessary for day-to-day adult life. More details on the 30 topics in the Czech Life and Institutions Exam are part of the specifications. One test question is devoted to each topic. The test questions for the Czech Life and Institutions Exam are selected only from the Test Question Database. Candidates thus have the chance to review all 300 test questions and the answers to them prior to taking the exam. The test questions may be updated to take into account factual changes.</p>																		

⁹⁷ Czech Republic, Czech Citizenship Act (*Zákon o státním občanství České republiky a o změně některých zákonů č. 186/2013 Sb.*), 11.6. 2013.

⁹⁸ ⁹⁸ All information on the exams required for Czech citizenship can be found at: http://obcanstvi.cestina-pro-cizince.cz/index.php?p=informace-o-zkousce&hl=en_US.

The Czech Life and Institutions Exam is taken in written form. Written form means a test that contains a total of 30 test questions from the following fields:

- Life and institutions: 16 test questions
- Basic geographical information about the Czech Republic: 7 test questions
- Basic historical and cultural information about the Czech Republic: 7 test questions

Each test question has 4 alternative answers: 1 answer is always the correct one; the remaining three are always incorrect. In the Czech Life and Institutions Exam, candidates receive a printed exam paper and an answer sheet. Candidates write their answers on the answer sheet. The exam takes 45 minutes.

During the Czech Life and Institutions Exam, candidates receive one point for each correct answer. Candidates can receive a maximum of 30 points. Candidates pass the exam if they obtain at least 60% of the maximum number of points. Thus, candidates have to answer at least 18 questions correctly. If a candidate does not obtain 60% on the exam, he or she has not passed the exam and can sign up to retake the exam at the next exam date. There is no limit to the number of times that the exam can be retaken. The fee charged for taking the Czech Life and Institutions Exam was CZK 1,600 (app. € 60) in 2014.

Pursuant to Section 14(5) of the Czech Citizenship Act (*Zákon o státním občanství České republiky č. 186/2013 Sb.*), the Czech Life and Institutions Exam does not need to be taken by the following individuals:

- An applicant who documents that he or she has attended three years at a basic, secondary, or post-secondary school where classes were taught in Czech
- An applicant who on the date of submission of the Czech citizenship application was under the age of 15 or over the age of 65
- An applicant with a physical or mental disability that prevents him or her from learning Czech.

Statistics on the Czech Life and Institutions Exam (Year 2014 - first year in which the new act on Czech citizenship was in effect)

Exam	Registration	Participants	Success	Success in %	Failed
Socio-cultural					
2014	2.774	2.393	2 362	98,75	30

Source: **PhDr. Pavel Pečený, Charles University in Prague, Language and Preparatory Studies (Univerzita Karlova v Praze Ústav jazykové a odborné přípravy)**

		<p>See also Annex 12 – Language Exams elaborated by the Research Institute for Labour and Social Affairs (<i>Výzkumný ústav práce a sociálních věcí</i>).</p>
	<p>Mother tongue learning programmes for children of migrants.</p>	<p>Members of national minorities have a legal entitlement to receive education in their mother tongue according to Article 14 of Act No. 561/2004 Coll. (<i>Zákon č. 561/2004 Sb., o předškolním, základním, středním, vyšším odborném a jiném vzdělávání</i>).⁹⁹ The Czech Republic also has a bilateral agreement with countries where the national minorities come from. These agreements include provisions for summer language courses, scholarships for philologists and translators, etc.¹⁰⁰ Other groups of migrants do not have any legal claim for funding for language courses of their mother tongue.</p> <p>Every year the Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports announces special subsidies¹⁰¹ to support education in the languages of national minorities and multicultural education in accordance with Governmental Directive No. 98/2002 Coll. on the provision of subsidies for support for the activities of national minorities and the integration of members of the Roma community (<i>nařízení vlády č. 98/2002 Sb., kterým se stanoví podmínky a způsob poskytování dotací ze státního rozpočtu na aktivity příslušníků národnostních menšin a na podporu integrace příslušníků romské komunity</i>). This programme is open particularly to schools and school facilities. The support for education in the languages of national minorities includes these priorities: the language education of children and youth, educational activities for youth (including publishing in the language of national minorities), and the creation of educational materials in the languages of national minorities.</p> <p>The Act on Ethnic and National Minorities (the Minority Act)¹⁰² was approved by the Czech Chamber of Deputies and came into force on 2 August 2001. This Minority Act specifies the rights of members of national minorities and the competence of ministries, administrative authorities, and authorities of territorial self-administration units in relation to these rights. The rights, including being able to use one's own minority language freely, in private as well as in public life, apply to most minorities. There are fourteen national minorities in the Czech Republic. Among third countries, these are: Belarusian, Ruthenian, Russian, Serbian, Ukrainian and Vietnamese.</p> <p>Language courses (not only for children) in mother tongue are also provided by some embassies for their citizens (i.e. Mongolian Embassy). Also cultural institutes of foreign countries often provide national language courses which are usually charged.</p>

⁹⁹ Czech Republic, School Act No. 561/2004 Coll. (*Zákon č. 561/2004 Sb., o předškolním, základním, středním, vyšším odborném a jiném vzdělávání*), 24. 9. 2004.

¹⁰⁰ Office of the Government (2013), 'Report on the Situation of National Minorities on the Territory of the Czech Republic in the Year 2013' (*Zpráva o situaci národnostních menšin v České republice za rok 2013*).

¹⁰¹ More information on the webpage of the Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports: www.msmt.cz/vzdelavani/zakladni-vzdelavani/programy-na-podporu-vzdelavani-v-jazycich-narodnostnich-mensin-a-multikulturni-vychovy.

¹⁰² Czech Republic, Minority Act (*Zákon o právech příslušníků národnostních menšin a o změně některých zákonů 273/2001 Sb.*), portal.gov.cz/app/zakony/zakonPar.jsp?idBiblio=51548&l_nr=387618576~3A273~2F2001~20Sb.&l_name=2255452618~3Ao~20pr~C3~A1vech~20p~C5~99~C3~ADslu~C5~A1n~C3~ADk~C5~AF~20n~C3~A1rodnostn~C3~ADch~20men~C5~A1in&fulltext=&nr=273~2F2001&part=&name=&rpp=15.

		<p>Pursuant to the School Act¹⁰³ regional authorities in cooperation with school founders are obliged 1) to secure free of charge preparation for the inclusion into the basic education, including education of the Czech language; and 2) if it is possible, to provide assistance together with their countries of origin to migrant children in the area of education of their mother tongue and their culture. Czech language courses for migrant children are a priority for Czech schools and also NGOs assisting migrants. There are not studies and analyses concerned with the effects of the provisions focused on the education of mother tongues in Czech schools.</p> <p>According the NGO META¹⁰⁴, which works in the area of education of migrants, teaching mother tongue languages on the elementary school level is not yet implemented, although it is an obligation defined by the School Act. This organization mentioned a project of elementary school ZŠ Meteorologická¹⁰⁵ in Prague, which organized the education of Vietnamese language for its pupils.</p>
	<p>Please provide insights about key issues, debates, challenges or problems related to the implementation of the above measures and policies. The findings should be substantiated through existing assessments, research or studies and case law (use template in Annex 9).</p>	<p>Shortly after the adoption of the new Act on Czech Citizenship Act (<i>Zákon o státním občanství České republiky č. 186/2013 Sb.</i>),¹⁰⁶ Czech NGOs criticised the role and aims of the socio-cultural tests. Successfully passing these tests became one of the conditions for obtaining Czech citizenship. The content of the Czech language and socio-cultural tests was criticised by NGOs associated within the Consortium of Organisations Assisting Migrants in the Czech Republic (<i>Konsorcium nevládních organizací pracujících s migranty v ČR</i>). This criticism¹⁰⁷ focused mostly on the difficulty level of the Czech language test. According to the Consortium, the required level negatively impacts mainly people working in low-qualified positions. This problem is related also to the Czech language test for the purpose of permanent residence. The Consortium also mentioned the problem of financial costs for language preparation. In the case of the citizenship language exam, the Czech state does not contribute to the costs of the language courses. Concerning the socio-cultural tests, the Consortium criticised the statement that the socio-cultural test strengthens the relationship of migrants to the Czech Republic and Czech society. Migrant NGOs also spoke about the poor effectiveness of the test questions or the primarily-school level of knowledge. According to the Consortium, the primary-school level contradicts the real needs of adult persons.</p> <p>Those who supported the socio-cultural tests stressed their positive impact on migrants' knowledge of the Czech legal and social system. Also, the existence of clear and transparent conditions for obtaining Czech citizenship is welcomed.¹⁰⁸</p>

¹⁰³ Czech Republic, School Act No. 561/2004 Coll. (Zákon č. 561/2004 Sb., o předškolním, základním, středním, vyšším odborném a jiném vzdělávání), 24. 9. 2004.

¹⁰⁴ E-mail communication with Jan Heinrich from the NGO META, 5 May 2015.

¹⁰⁵ More information available at: www.zsmeteo.cz/cz/vzdelavani-a-zaclenovani-cizincu-1404041482.html

¹⁰⁶ Czech Republic, Czech Citizenship Act (Zákon o státním občanství České republiky a o změně některých zákonů č. 186/2013 Sb.), 11.6. 2013.

¹⁰⁷ Consortium of Organisations Assisting Migrants in the Czech Republic (Konsorcium nevládních organizací pracujících s migranty v ČR) (2013), 'Comments on the Proposal for the Regulation on the Czech Language Exam and Socio-cultural Tests' (Připomínky k návrhu vyhlášky o prokazování znalosti českého jazyka a českých reálií pro účely udělování státního občanství).

¹⁰⁸ Information from the seminar in Brno, 30 April 2014, on the conditions for acquisition of the Czech citizenship organized by the Faculty of Social Studies at the Masaryk University, this opinion was shared by the representative of the NGO Counselling Centre for the Citizenship/ Civic and Human Rights (Poradna pro občanství, občanská a lidská práva).

		<p>Statistics show that the success rate in the socio-cultural test is 98.75% and 85.4% in the Czech language exam. The number of foreigners applying for and obtaining Czech citizenship is growing. In the first three months of the year 2014, 10,922 foreigners applied for Czech citizenship, while the figure was just 1,611 in 2010, 2,127 in 2011, 2,134 in 2012, and 2,470 in 2013.</p> <p>The Consortium of Organisations Assisting Migrants in the Czech Republic also criticised the concept of the Czech language exam for the purpose of permanent residence because it favours foreigners in high-qualified positions. The success rate in this kind of Czech language test was 80%; after changes were made to the exam procedures the success rate fell to 73.7% in the period between September 2008 and October 2013.</p> <p>See Annex 9.</p>
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1.2.4. Monitoring and assessment – Use of indicators

	<p>In this section please outline monitoring and evaluation procedures applied by public authorities at national and regional level, as applicable, for migrant integration. In particular, please present any indicators used for the monitoring, assessment and review of integration policies in the areas of political and social participation, social cohesion, and intolerance, inclusive and welcoming</p>	<p>Concept of the City of Prague for the Integration of Foreigners 2014 – 2017¹⁰⁹</p> <p>The Action Plan for 2015¹¹⁰ is a part of the Prague Policy for Integration. It specifies activities and serves as a tool for the implementation of specific aims and targets. Every single activity included in the action plan features a clear description, a target group, a term for implementation, financial resources, and measurable indicators. Every year there will be a Report on the Implementation of the <i>Concept of the City of Prague for the Integration of Foreigners (Zpráva o naplňování Konceptu hl. města Prahy pro oblast integrace cizinců)</i>, indicators included in the action plan will be used to evaluate all the steps and activities. The Prague Policy refers to a combination of quantitative and qualitative indicators and outcomes of activities. There are five priority areas in the Action Plan: Analysis of the position of migrants in Prague, Financial resources for integration, Awareness, Education, and the Access to social services. These areas are described in individual tables where every activity is divided into specific activities and their target group, guarantor, cooperation, deadlines and indicators. The indicators are not explained or described. We chose activities which are important for integration/ inclusion of migrants and identified indicators in the Action Plan. Some indicators can be understood rather as outputs of the activities.</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="507 1608 1444 1787"> <tr> <td data-bbox="507 1608 970 1787">Activities</td> <td data-bbox="970 1608 1444 1787">Proposed indicators¹¹¹ in the Concept of the City of Prague for the Integration of Foreigners 2014 – 2017 elaborated by the task forces consisting of 49 representatives</td> </tr> </table>	Activities	Proposed indicators¹¹¹ in the Concept of the City of Prague for the Integration of Foreigners 2014 – 2017 elaborated by the task forces consisting of 49 representatives
Activities	Proposed indicators¹¹¹ in the Concept of the City of Prague for the Integration of Foreigners 2014 – 2017 elaborated by the task forces consisting of 49 representatives			

¹⁰⁹ Prague City Hall (2014), *Concept of the City of Prague for the Integration of Foreigners* (Koncepte hl. města Prahy pro oblast integrace cizinců), available at: www.icpraha.com/theme/Icp/files/koncepte-final.pdf.

¹¹⁰ Prague City Hall (2014), Action Plan 2015 - *Concept of the City of Prague for the Integration of Foreigners* (Akční plán Koncepte hl. města Prahy pro oblast integrace cizinců pro rok 2015), p. 39, available at: www.icpraha.com/theme/Icp/files/Priloha_c1_k_usneseni_Rady_HMP.pdf.

¹¹¹ Prague City Hall (2014), Action Plan 2015 - *Concept of the City of Prague for the Integration of Foreigners* (Akční plán Koncepte hl. města Prahy pro oblast integrace cizinců pro rok 2015), p. 39, available at: www.icpraha.com/theme/Icp/files/Priloha_c1_k_usneseni_Rady_HMP.pdf.

<p>society. Please make sure to report here the link of such indicators with fundamental rights and the way their use reflects to the review of such policies.</p>		from 30 organizations (NGSs, academic sector, public sector)
	Financing of the Integration of Migrants	
	Grant programmes for the integration of foreigners based on the current conditions in the area	Conditions for the grant programme, the elaboration of comments
	Support for schools and school facilities in the area of the integration of migrant children and youth (Czech language, educational programmes)	Number of projects prepared by municipalities in cooperation with schools
	Financial support for integration on the local level	Number of applied and supported projects
	Awareness	
	Implementation of a campaign targeting the public (including ensuring adequate financial resources)	Grant scheme in the area of the integration of foreigners, ideas for the implementation of an information campaign, the creation of a strategy and ethical guideline for approving media and activities
	Support for the friendly coexistence of the host society and migrant communities, or among individual communities of migrants. Support for coexistence through information, cultural, community, and leisure-time activities on the local level	Cultural, community, and leisure-time projects, partnerships, and cooperation between projects, supported activities for senior migrants, youth, women and mothers with children
	Education	
	Offering suitable array of educational seminars on integration and migration for pedagogic workers	List of accredited seminars and their publication on webpages
	Enhancing competences for planning and implementing the integration process with regard to newly arrived pupils	Ten commandments for teachers – the elaboration of a list of principles in the area of approaches to migrant pupils
	Methodological support for school funders and school facilities, their further education to ensure quality education of foreign pupils	A list of basic recommendations for schools and school facilities, the number of contacted schools
	Enhancing the competences of teachers working in the area of extracurricular activities with migrant children – training for such pedagogues	Informing teachers working in the area of extracurricular activities about lifelong learning
	Development and support in the area of inclusive pedagogy – a conference on inclusion	Preparation of the conference, ensuring financial resources for the 2016 conference

		Development and support in the area of inclusive pedagogy - pedagogical and psychological advisory centres/important actors in the field of inclusion	Number of informed advisory centres, number of meetings, action plan for 2016
		Support for school projects focusing on the coexistence of culturally different groups - preparation of a methodology for such school projects	Preparation of the content of this material
		Support and development of volunteer activities between majority society and migrants - individual and group tutoring	Number of tutored children
		Reserving space for migrants and Czech citizens to meet for the purpose of tutoring in Czech language	Number of meetings
		Access of migrants to social services	
		Access of migrants to social services - offering educational activities for social workers on the position of migrants	Number of educational activities
		Access of migrants to social services - the elaboration and regular updating of the provision of services for migrants	Elaboration of such document, number of exchange meetings between providers of social services in Prague
		Support for and development of volunteer activities between majority society and migrants - communication with volunteer websites	A meeting of a regional advisory platform on the subject of volunteering
		<p>Integration Policy of the South Moravian Region¹¹²</p> <p>This integration policy document consists of an annual Action Plan which defines the structure of priorities, measures, and key activities. The Action Plan¹¹³ elaborates four priorities of the policy: (A) process the background to integration, B) complex integration services, C) social and economic integration, and D) the involvement of foreigners in and awareness of key activities. The third part of the Action Plan then proposes implementation bodies, financial resources, target groups, an implementation period, collaborative bodies, involvement of the region, and output (mostly quantitative) indicators.</p>	

¹¹² South Moravia Region (2010), 'Programme of Targeted and Long-term Support for the Integration of Third Country Foreigners in the South Moravia Region 2011 - 2015' (*Program cílené a dlouhodobé podpory integrace cizinců ze třetích zemí na území Jihomoravského kraje 2011 - 2015*), available at: www.cizincijmk.cz/Articles/3188-2-Jihomoravsky+kraj.aspx.

¹¹³ South Moravia Region (2010 - 2015), 'Action Plan for the Years 2011 - 2015' (*Akční plán pro roky 2011 - 2015*) for the Programme of Targeted and Long-term Support for the Integration of Third Country Foreigners in the South Moravia Region - 2011 - 2015' (*Program cílené a dlouhodobé podpory integrace cizinců ze třetích zemí na území Jihomoravského kraje 2011 - 2015*), available at: www.cizincijmk.cz/Folders/5891-1-Programovy+dokument.aspx.

		<p>Priorities and key activities in Action Plan 2014¹¹⁴</p> <p>Priority B: Complex integration priority – Measure 1: elaboration of community plans (key activities: analysis of needs of third country nationals and the monitoring of needs, elaboration of a plan for integration services).</p> <p>Output indicators: annual analysis of needs, number of proposed measures, planned integration services.</p> <p>Priority C: Socio-economic integration – Measure 1: support for inclusive education (key activities: methodological materials for teachers, training teachers of the children of foreigners, support for mutual activities between teachers, pupils, parents, and the public in the area of the education of children)</p> <p>Output indicators - inclusive education: analysis of needs, number of participating schools, number of contacts during one year in the area of mutual activities between teachers, pupils, and parents, number of participants in workshops for teachers, number of methodological materials for teachers.</p> <p>Priority C: Socio-economic integration – Measure 2: labour market integration (key activities: incentive activities for employers to secure equal rights for foreigners and to elaborate company integration strategies, support for intercultural education and services for employers and their employees)</p> <p>Output indicators - labour market integration: number of activities focusing on the equal rights of foreigners in employment, number of participants in intercultural education.</p> <p>Priority D: participation of foreigners and awareness – Measure 1: participation of foreigners (key activities: participation of foreigners in public and decision-making bodies, support for inter-religious dialogue, regular support for multicultural activities)</p> <p>Output indicators: participation of foreigners: number of participating foreigners, number of meetings/consultations in one year in the area of inter-religious dialogue, number of multicultural activities.</p> <p>Priority D: participation of foreigners and awareness – measure 3: awareness (key activities: information campaigns targeting the public on the situation of foreigners)</p> <p>Output indicators - awareness: number of media outputs.</p> <p>The Ministry of the Interior: Policy of the Integration of Foreigners on the Territory of the Czech Republic – Living Together</p> <p>The Ministry of the Interior annually publishes Status Reports on Migration in the Czech Republic (<i>Zprávy o situaci v oblasti migrace a integrace cizinců na území České republiky</i>¹¹⁵). Every year the Ministry</p>
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¹¹⁴ South Moravia Region (2014), ‘Action Plan for the Years 2014’ (*Akční plán pro roky 2014*) for the Programme of Targeted and Long-term Support for the Integration of Third Country Foreigners in the South Moravia Region - 2011 – 2015’ (*Program cílené a dlouhodobé podpory integrace cizinců ze třetích zemí na území Jihomoravského kraje 2011 – 2015*), available at: www.cizincijmk.cz/Folders/5891-1-Programovy+dokument.aspx.

¹¹⁵ Ministry of the Interior (annually), ‘Status Reports on Migration in the Czech Republic’ (*Zprávy o situaci v oblasti migrace a integrace cizinců na území České republiky*), available at: www.mvcr.cz/clanek/migracni-a-azylova-politika-ceske-republiky-470144.aspx?q=Y2hudW09NA%3d%3d.

	<p>also defines specific tasks and measures based on the current situation in the area of migration and integration in the document called Procedures for the Implementation of the Updated Policy for the Integration of Foreigners – Living Together¹¹⁶ (Postup při realizaci aktualizované Koncepce integrace cizinců – Společné soužití).</p> <p>The Research Institute for Labour and Social Affairs (<i>Výzkumný ústav práce a sociálních věcí</i>) proposed to the Ministry of the Interior a system of quantitative indicators for monitoring the integration of foreigners in the document <i>A System of Quantitative Indicators for Monitoring the integration of Third-country Foreigners (Soustava kvantitativních ukazatelů monitorujících integraci cizinců z třetích zemí)</i>. It contains basic and analytical indicators for evaluating the integration of third-country migrants on the territory of the Czech Republic on a six-month basis. The foundation for this regular evaluation was set up by the Research Institute for Labour and Social Affairs in 2010 in the report <i>Methodology for Monitoring and Evaluating the Integration of Foreigners from Third Countries in the Czech Republic</i>¹¹⁷ (<i>Metodika sledování a hodnocení integrace cizinců z třetích zemí v České republice</i>).</p> <p>The evaluation system has two parts: 1) basic indicators, their verbal content characteristics and importance for monitoring integration processes and outcomes, and further the numerical values of these basic indicators semi-annually, and numeric benchmarks for third country foreigners in relation to selected characteristics of the national economy. The second part includes the so-called analytical indicators for a more detailed study of the observed issues.</p> <p>The Czech Republic monitors the quality of the integration of foreigners from third countries in selected areas according to</p> <p>a) Basic indicators:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Category of residence, citizenship: number of citizenships, number of foreigners with specific types of residence, top ten third-country citizens living in the Czech Republic (10 key indicators). - Education of third-country citizens: results of the Czech language exams for the purpose of permanent residence and citizenship, number of pupils and students at all education levels, number and quality of education of second-generation migrants (6 key indicators). - Social inclusion, social benefits, and health care: number of foreigners without income from their own economic activity (dependency on economically active family members or on social benefits), use of social benefits for foreigners, use of health care by foreigners (3 indicators). <p>Statistics on third country foreigners are also compared with statistics on the Czech majority and with the overall indicators on the situation of the Czech economy.</p>
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¹¹⁶ Ministry of the Interior (annually), 'Procedures for the Implementation of the Updated Policy for the Integration of Foreigners – Living Together' (*Postup při realizaci aktualizované Koncepce integrace cizinců – Společné soužití*), available at: www.mvcr.cz/clanek/integrace.aspx.

¹¹⁷ Vavrečková, J., Kumštýř, I. (2010), 'Methodology for Monitoring and the evaluation of the Integration of Third Country Foreigners in the Czech Republic' (*Metodika sledování a hodnocení integrace cizinců z třetích zemí v České republice*), Prague, Research Institute for Labour and Social Affairs.

		<p>b) Analytical indicators:</p> <p>These indicators are intended to monitor the process and outcome of the integration of third-country foreigners, especially with respect to gender and age. These indicators are divided into five sectors:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Residence and demographical statistics - Employed foreigners registered at Labour Offices - Job applicants - Social benefits used by third-country foreigners - Education of third-country foreigners
<p>Provide full wording and translation in English of each indicator used per area and dimension covered as well as its full definition, legal basis, rationale, and link with fundamental rights or EU law (use table in the Annex 4).</p>		
	<p>Please provide data and evidence about the adoption of related Zaragoza indicators, especially in the dimensions of active citizenship and welcoming society. Please consult the publication Using EU Indicators of Immigrant Integration (ESN, MPG) and report more detailed and updated specific descriptions and mapping of indicators used in the Member States.</p>	<p>According to the Ministry of the Interior,¹¹⁸ the Czech Republic was an active participant in the process of preparing the Zaragoza indicators. Support for formulating integration indicators was one of the main tasks of the Czech Republic during its EU presidency in 2009. The Czech Republic considers these indicators important, but some limitations have emerged (the small sample of foreigners in the Czech Republic resulting in biased outcomes). Thus, the Zaragoza indicators were used as the basis for a specific evaluation system for the Czech Republic, as indicated above. The Zaragoza indicators also serve as a benchmark for the situation in the area of migration and integration in the Czech Republic.</p>
<p>1.2.5 Funding integration policies (EIF, ERF, EMIF)</p>		
	<p>Please provide information about the distribution of funds for integration of</p>	<p>Until 1 April 2013 the body responsible for the allocation of funds was the Department for Asylum and Migration Policy of the Ministry of the Interior. Since then the Independent Unit for Strategies and Conceptions, under the same ministry, has taken over this responsibility.</p> <p><u>ERF</u></p> <p>In 2013 there were twelve approved projects submitted by nine organisations.¹¹⁹ In 2012 fifteen projects were supported, proposed by</p>

¹¹⁸ Communication with Jan Kepka from the Ministry of the Interior, 25 February 2015.

¹¹⁹ Ministry of the Interior, available at: www.mvcr.cz/clanek/evropsky-uprechlicky-fond.aspx?q=Y2hudW09Mg%3d%3d

	<p>migrants, as well as their social inclusion and participation. In particular, provide specific breakdown of funding per general area of integration policies – with particular focus on active citizenship, participation, welcoming society, social cohesion - in the last year and for the period 2010-2014 if available. (Use the table in the Annex 5).</p>	<p>ten organisations.¹²⁰ In the year 2011 altogether seventeen projects were funded, which were implemented by twelve organisations.¹²¹ Data for 2014 were not publicly accessible at the time of writing this report.</p> <p>The Ministry of the Interior indicated¹²² that it was not possible to use the original format of Annex 5 (the new format was approved by FRA via email). Among the new format topics, education, health and societal participation appear only marginally or not at all.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In the case of education, although the tables specify only Czech language courses, other sections include retraining schemes, various educational courses, driving courses, tutoring of children, and school assistance programmes. • In the case of health, the Ministry noted that in various programme fields health-related activities such as the provision of assistance (seeking medical help, assistance in medical facilities), essential medicines, and basic medical aids are covered. • Active citizenship and societal participation were described as marginal topics by the Ministry. <p><u>EIF</u></p> <p>In 2013 twenty projects were implemented with EIF support, proposed by twelve subjects.¹²³ In 2012 fourteen organisations implemented a total of twenty-four projects.¹²⁴ In 2011 twenty-four projects were supported from this fund. The projects were implemented by fifteen organisations.¹²⁵ Data for 2014 were not publicly accessible at the time of writing this report.</p> <p>The Ministry of the Interior indicated that it was not possible to use the original format of Annex 5 (the new format was approved by FRA via email). Among the new format topics, education, health and societal participation appear only marginally or not at all.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In the case of education, the tables show that mostly only Czech language courses were supported. When further information on why this is so was requested, the Ministry of the Interior explained¹²⁶ that educational programmes are also included in the projects targeting: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the establishment and operation of integration centres for the support of foreigners; - improving the conditions of foreigners who are unaccompanied minors; - providing assistance services for third-country nationals. <p>According to the Ministry, funds are not allocated for language courses only, but also for computer literacy courses (to improve foreigners' access to the labour market), tutoring migrant children, in-school assistance for migrant children, and the organisation of trainings targeting teachers working with migrants. Projects explicitly targeting education are implemented by the Education for Competitiveness</p>
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¹²⁰ Ministry of the Interior, available at: www.mvcr.cz/clanek/evropsky-uprchlicky-fond.aspx?q=Y2hudW09Mw%3d%3d

¹²¹ Ministry of the Interior, available at: www.mvcr.cz/clanek/evropsky-uprchlicky-fond.aspx?q=Y2hudW09NA%3d%3d

¹²² Slaná, I., Ministry of the Interior, Head of Department for Asylum and Migration Policy, communication via email 11 March 2015.

¹²³ Ministry of the Interior, available at: www.mvcr.cz/clanek/evropsky-fond-pro-integraci-statnich-prislusniku-tretich-zemi.aspx?q=Y2hudW09Mg%3d%3d

¹²⁴ Ministry of the Interior, available at: www.mvcr.cz/clanek/evropsky-fond-pro-integraci-statnich-prislusniku-tretich-zemi.aspx?q=Y2hudW09Mw%3d%3d

¹²⁵ Ministry of the Interior, available at: www.mvcr.cz/clanek/evropsky-fond-pro-integraci-statnich-prislusniku-tretich-zemi.aspx?q=Y2hudW09NA%3d%3d

¹²⁶ Slaná, I., Ministry of the Interior, Head of Department for Asylum and Migration Policy, communication via email 11 March 2015.

	Operational Programme under the Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In the case of health, the Ministry noted¹²⁷ that health-related activities (especially counselling services) are implemented in areas targeting: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the establishment and operation of integration centres for the support of foreigners; - improving the conditions of foreigners who are unaccompanied minors; - providing assistance services for third-country nationals. • Active citizenship and societal participation are deemed to be marginal topics by the Ministry, but activities related to these can be included in the thematic areas: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the establishment and operation of integration centres for the support of foreigners; - involving the host society in the integration process.
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2.Promoting equal treatment and non-discrimination

2.1.The implementation of anti-discrimination legislation and equal treatment

	Briefly provide information on the following:	
	Outreach and awareness raising campaigns, training schemes, etc. undertaken by national or regional public authorities (including national equality bodies) targeting migrants and their descendants on the national anti-discrimination legal framework.	In 2013, the Interior Ministry published a handbook for foreigners with permanent residence in the Czech Republic. The handbook ¹²⁸ is a source of information in areas such as: employment, social security, housing, healthcare, education, etc. The handbook is available online: http://www.cizinci.cz/images/pdfka/publikace/trvaly_pobyt_2013.pdf . Neither national, nor regional public authorities undertake outreach and awareness campaigns or training schemes targeting migrants and their descendants. The official portal for foreigners (www.imigracniportal.cz), run by the Interior Ministry and the Ministry for Labour and Social Affairs, contains only links to the already existing websites of these two ministries. There is no general information about antidiscrimination legislation on the website of the Interior Ministry.

¹²⁷ Slaná, I., Ministry of the Interior, Head of Department for Asylum and Migration Policy, communication via email 11 March 2015.

¹²⁸ Czech Republic, Interior Ministry (*Ministerstvo vnitra*), 'Information for Foreigners with Permanent Residence in the Czech Republic' (*Informace pro cizince s trvalým pobytem v ČR*), 2013. All hyperlinks were accessed on 16 February 2015.

<p>Evidence through polls, surveys, academic research, etc. on the awareness of migrants and/or their descendants concerning the right to equal treatment. Please indicate differences between ethnic/migrant groups, living in different geographic areas, gender and age, as well as trends in time.</p>	<p>No such evidence was identified based on interviews with various members of non-governmental organisations focusing on migrants and education, academics, etc., and on desk research into existing surveys, researches, etc.</p>
<p>Evidence of complaints lodged by migrants and/or their descendants - % of total complaints to equality bodies, % of admissible complaints, statistics about outcomes of investigation, % of cases establishing discrimination. Please indicate differences between ethnic/migrant groups, geographic</p>	<p>The Office of the Public Defender of Rights does not collect data on complaints submitted by third-country nationals. In a letter received from the Public Defender of Rights, it was confirmed that the Ombudsman does not monitor trends in different groups of foreigners from third countries.</p> <p>The total number of complaints received by the Ombudsman in 2014 was 8534. Out of this number, 332 complaints claimed discrimination (see the statistics in Annex 8).</p> <p>Out of the total number of complaints (8534), 166 complaints were filed by a foreign national (both EU and non-EU citizens). Out of the total number of complaints (8534), in 112 cases the applicant was based abroad (place of residence).</p> <p>Looking at statistics on discrimination, in 2014 the Ombudsman received 398 complaints. Discrimination was established in 17 cases (this number partly includes applications delivered in 2012 and 2013). Direct discrimination was established in ten cases, indirect discrimination in four cases. One of the cases contained both direct and indirect discrimination. One case included harassment; one case was a case of sexual harassment. In 13 cases, discrimination was not established due to a lack of evidence.</p> <p>Discrimination on the basis of citizenship does not constitute discrimination under the Antidiscrimination Act; therefore, the Office of the Public Defender of Rights does not have statistics of discrimination</p>

<p>areas, gender and age, as well as trends in time.</p>	<p>on the basis of citizenship. The Ombudsman monitors discrimination applications based on nationality. In 2014 the Defender received 11 applications based on this form of discrimination (in 2013 the Defender received 11 applications, in 2012 8 applications). Nevertheless, the Ombudsman has published opinions in the area of equal treatment of foreigners (see below).</p>
<p>Tools, measures and positive initiatives aiming at facilitating reporting incidents of discrimination – e.g. translation facilities to report and submit complaints in multiple languages – and tackling under-reporting and low rights-awareness.</p>	<p>The Office of the Public Defender of Rights handles applications in Czech, Slovak and English. The Ombudsman is able to communicate with applicants in German and French. Applications in other languages are translated externally by a professional in a given language. The outcomes by the Ombudsman are translated back into the original language used by the applicant.</p> <p>The Public Defender of Rights conducts awareness activities. Currently, the Defender is undertaking research on the topic of underreporting with the aim of adopting measures to reduce this phenomenon. Awareness activities include conferences and seminars organised by the Defender and information published on the website www.ochrance.cz.</p>
<p>In particular, provide information about any legal protection on grounds of nationality, which is not covered by the EU anti-discrimination Directives,¹²⁹ but is a prohibited ground in several</p>	<p>The Antidiscrimination Act¹³⁰ treats 'nationality' as a separate form of discrimination. The commentary¹³¹ on the act explains that in practice discrimination on the grounds of 'race and ethnic origin' and 'nationality' may overlap in practise. In the Czech context, the concept of nationality has a specific, subjective meaning, given that, according to the Charter of Fundamental Rights and Freedoms,¹³² every individual has the right to choose his or her nationality freely. The prohibition of discrimination on the basis of nationality does not apply to citizenship. The Antidiscrimination Act explicitly states that protection from discrimination does not apply to third-country nationals or stateless persons and the conditions of their entry onto the territory of the Czech Republic.</p> <p>Areas of unequal treatment of foreigners defined by the Public Defender of Rights</p> <p>In 2010 the Public Defender of Rights has published a recommendation to implement a right to equal treatment for foreigners.¹³³ In this recommendation, the Ombudsman described in detail four areas of unequal treatment between Czech/EU citizens and third-country</p>

¹²⁹ As of Art. 3.2 of the Council Directive 2000/43/EC of 29 June 2000, implementing the principle of equal treatment between persons irrespective of racial or ethnic origin.

¹³⁰ Czech Republic, Act on Equal Treatment and on Legal Means for Protection against Discrimination (Antidiscrimination Act) (*zákon o rovném zacházení a o právních prostředcích ochrany před diskriminací (Antidiskriminační zákon)*, 29 June 2009.

¹³¹ Boučková, P., Havelková, B., Koldinská, K., Kühn, Z., Kühnová, E., Whelanová, M. (2010), *The Antidiscrimination Act: Commentary (Antidiskriminační zákon. Komentář)*, Praha, C. H. Beck.

¹³² Czech Republic, Charter of Fundamental Rights and Freedoms (*Listina základních práv a svobod*), 16 December 1992.

¹³³ Czech Republic, Public Defender of Rights, Recommendation for the Implementation of the Right to Equal Treatment of Foreigners (*Doporučení veřejného ochránce práv k naplňování práva na rovné zacházení s cizinci*), 21 July 2010.

	<p>Member States. Please explain how unequal treatment on the basis of nationality is treated and provide exemplary cases, if any. Please provide information on the relevant practice and case law (use template in Annex 9)</p>	<p>nationals: <u>health-care insurance, education, voting rights, and assembly rights</u>.</p> <p>In the area of <u>health care</u>, the exclusion of foreigners who do not have permanent residence in the Czech Republic (with the exception of those who are employed) from the system of public health care is perceived as problematic. Every foreigner is obliged to have health insurance in order to be able to reside legally on the territory of the Czech Republic. Those foreigners who are not eligible to enter into the system of public health insurance must buy commercial health insurance. However, there is no legal obligation for health-insurance companies to provide health insurance to foreign applicants. In practice, health-insurance companies refuse to sign health-insurance contracts with foreigners who are ill, those who are older (70+), and newborn babies with any congenital disability. The Act on Insurance Contracts,¹³⁴ as well as the Antidiscrimination Act, both provide for an exception to the principle of equal treatment on the basis of age. However, this exception cannot be applied generally – in this case, direct discrimination would arise. The Public Defender of Rights has recommended on several occasions that current disparities be removed from the legislation.¹³⁵ The current legislation was also criticised by international human rights monitoring mechanisms,¹³⁶ the Government Council for Human Rights,¹³⁷ the Policy on the Integration of Foreigners,¹³⁸ the Czech Medical Chamber¹³⁹ and non-governmental organisations working with migrants.¹⁴⁰</p> <p>In the area of <u>education</u>, the Public Defender of Rights criticised the fact that only children of EU nationals are eligible to attend free-of-charge courses (including Czech-language courses) as preparation before starting basic school. This inequality was removed in 2011 by an amendment to the Education Act.¹⁴¹</p> <p>In the area of <u>voting rights</u>, the Public Defender of Rights stated that the legislator should consider opening the right to vote in local and regional elections to foreigners with permanent residence living in the given town/region.</p> <p>The Public Defender of Rights criticised the <u>right to assembly</u> being reserved solely for Czech citizens as contrary to the Charter of Fundamental Rights and Freedoms. This reservation was removed in the new Civil Code (2014).</p>
	<p>Please provide</p>	<p>Entry into the armed forces (Police of the Czech Republic, Firemen Rescue Body, Customs Board, Prison Service of the Czech Republic,</p>

¹³⁴ Czech Republic, Act on Insurance Contracts (*zákon o pojistné smlouvě*), 17 December 2003.

¹³⁵ Czech Republic, Public Defender of Rights (2013), Report from an Investigation into the Matter of Discrimination Based on Citizenship, Parental Status and Health Status in Access to Health-care Services (*Zpráva o šetření ve věci diskriminace na základě státní příslušnosti, rodičovství a zdravotního stavu v přístupu ke zdravotní péči a zdravotním službám*), 16 October 2013.

¹³⁶ United Nations, Committee on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, 47th session, 4. 10. - 22. 10. 2010, Concluding Comments (CEDAW/C/CZE/CO/5), par. 32 - 33. United Nations, Committee on the Rights of the Child, 57th session, 30.5. - 17. 6. 2011, Concluding Comments (CRC/C/CZE/CO/3-4), odst. 53 - 54. United Nations, Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, Concluding Comments (E/C.12/CZE/CO/2), 23. 5. 2014, p. 5 - 6, point 15.

¹³⁷ Czech Republic, Decision of the Government Council for Human Rights, 26 February 2009 and 7 October 2013, on health insurance of foreigners.

¹³⁸ Czech Republic, ‘The Updated Policy on the Integration of Foreigners – Living Together (*Aktualizovaná koncepce integrace cizinců – Společné soužití*)’, Decision of the Government of the Czech Republic of 9 February 2011, No. 99, p. 13.

¹³⁹ Czech Republic, Decision of the XXVIth Meeting of Delegates of the Czech Medical Chamber, 3–4 November 2012, Prague. Available at: http://www.lkcr.cz/doc/clanky_file/xxvi-sjezd-clk-usneseni-99346.pdf.

¹⁴⁰ Czech Republic, Proclamation of the Consortium of Non-governmental Organisations Working with Migrants and NESEHNUTÍ (*Prohlášení Konsorcia nevládních organizací pracujících s migrant a NESEHNUTÍ*), 2 October 2012, available at: <http://www.konsorcium-nno.cz/prohlaseni-ke-zdravotnimu-pojistenimigrantu.html>.

¹⁴¹ Czech Republic, Act on Pre-School, Basic, Secondary, Tertiary, Professional and Other Education, Education Act, (*zákon o předškolním, základním, středním, vyšším odborném a jiném vzdělávání, školský zákon*), 24 September 2004.

<p>information about the application of the legislation concerning discrimination against migrants – on any ground – in accessing law enforcement and judiciary services. In particular please clarify whether and when the latter are considered and treated, or not, as services available to the public, therefore falling within the scope of the directives and the jurisdiction of Equality Bodies.¹⁴²</p>	<p>General Inspection of Security Forces, Security Information Service and the Office for Foreign Relationships and Information) is conditional upon obtaining Czech citizenship. The condition of Czech citizenship also applies to professional soldiers, and to most legal professions - judges and lay judges, prosecutors, higher court officials, higher officials in public prosecution, executors, and public notaries.</p> <p>In the context of the Antidiscrimination Act, entry into law enforcement and the judiciary is understood as part of 'access to employment and professions'. A 'profession' is understood as any activity by a natural person performed for remuneration in either a dependent or independent position.</p>
	<p>Please provide statistical data about numbers of discrimination cases/complaints submitted to competent bodies (Equality Bodies, Administrative Courts), as well as about their outcomes (use the tables in the Annex 8)</p>

2.2.Implementation of equal treatment of various permit holders

	<p>Please summarize <u>briefly</u> in this section any key issues affecting the implementation of equal treatment of permit holders, as defined by the following EU legislation; these could be, for example, practical issues and bottlenecks, administrative delays, coordination and cooperation of public authorities, etc.</p> <p>Please substantiate findings, as far as possible, through formal evaluations, as well as research or studies and case law (use template in Annex 9). Please bear in mind that no assessment of the legal transposition process is required. In regard to the five categories below, please provide <u>statistical data</u> issued in 2014 or valid on 31.12.14. (use annex 3)</p>
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¹⁴² Please note that these are considered non-economic services by the EU Commission (Services of general interest, including social services of general interest: a new European commitment, COMM 725 (2007) of 20 November 2007), yet they are not always considered by Equality Bodies to fall within the areas of the application of anti-discrimination directives.

<p>2.2.1. <u>Long Term Residence</u> (LTR) status holders (Art.11 of the Directive 2003/109/EC)</p>	<p>A general problem for foreigners with this residence status is the lack of access to the system of public health insurance (see also below).</p> <p>In 2012 the Public Defender of Rights reported problems with the functioning of the VISAPOINT system. In its annual report,¹⁴³ the Ombudsman identified as particularly alarming the impossibility of registering applications for a long-term permit for the purpose of family reunification and for the purpose of study. The Ombudsman repeated this criticism also in its next annual report published in 2013.¹⁴⁴</p> <p>Another bottleneck in the process of granting and prolonging residence permits is the duration of proceedings. Both in 2012 and in 2013 the Public Defender of Rights received complaints in this area. In his annual report in 2013¹⁴⁵, the Ombudsman stated that delays are not caused by the number of applications, but by the transfer of the agenda of the residence of foreigners from the Foreign Police to the Interior ministry, which was not handled well.</p>
<p>2.2.2. <u>Single-permit procedure</u> permit holders (Art.12 and 13 of the Directive 2011/98/EU)</p>	<p>According to Article 12 of the directive, third-country nationals must have access to a set of social rights on the same level as EU nationals. In order to be able to have access to unemployment benefits, a person has to register at the Labour Office; however, registration is only open to foreigners with permanent residence¹⁴⁶.</p>
<p>2.2.3. <u>Blue card</u> holders (Art.14 and 12 of the Directive 2009/50/EC)</p>	<p>The desk research did not uncover any issues relating to this permit.</p>
<p>2.2.4. <u>Family reunification permit holders</u> (specifically in terms of access to labour market - Art. 14 of Directive 2003/86/EC)</p>	<p>The Public Defender of Rights sees it as a problem that family reunification permit-holders are not entitled either for the first five years (family members - EU citizens) or the first two years (family members from third countries) to enter the system of public health insurance.¹⁴⁷ This right is reserved for foreigners with permanent residence and those who are employed in the Czech Republic. Other foreigners, even if they are residing in the Czech Republic as family members of a Czech national, have to use the system of commercial health insurance. However, the commercial health-insurance system has in the long term failed to fulfil its purpose, that is, to guarantee that health care provided is also reimbursed to foreigners who are insured. Insurance conditions include a number of exclusions, which means that some forms of health care are not eligible for reimbursement. Moreover, insurance companies do not have a legal duty to sign an insurance contract, which means that foreigners who are already ill (for example, babies with health complications) are unable to receive commercial health insurance at all.</p>
<p>2.2.5. Beneficiaries of international protection long term residence status holders¹⁴⁸</p>	<p>The process of granting international protection is also influenced by administrative delays. The Public Defender of Rights reported in 2013¹⁴⁹ that the Interior Ministry exceeded the statutory time limit more than 16 times by repeatedly and mechanically prolonging the statutory time limit of 90 days by which it is required to render a decision. In its 2013 annual report, the Ombudsman stated that the ministry should use the option to prolong the statutory time limit only in exceptional cases.</p>
<p>2.3.Key developments and trends</p>	

<p>Please include in this section key developments in the area of equal treatment and anti-discrimination that concern only migrants and/or their descendants. Key developments may be new legislation or policies, abolition, update, improvement or reform of existing ones, as well as important case law, court, equality body or</p>	<p>Employment rights and economic migration</p>	<p>In 2011, the Government adopted a set of measures to steer the system of economic migration.¹⁵⁰ These measures were directed at economic migration from third countries only. The Government stated that the system would introduce new measures in the area of economic migration from third countries aimed at preventing the risk of abuse of migrants. These measures were elaborated as the background for the new law on the residence of foreigners in the Czech Republic. The measures were criticised by non-governmental organisations as being unnecessarily strict towards foreigners.¹⁵¹</p> <p>In 2012, the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs adopted a new strategy to protect the labour market and increase the overall employment of inhabitants, and adopted methodological guidelines and directives with detailed procedures to follow if a third-country national wants to enter the Czech labour market. The Report on the State of Human Rights¹⁵² argued that imposing legal obligations on persons by other means than legislation is contrary to basic legal principles. The Report stated that stricter conditions for the employment of foreigners may lead to undesired outcomes, such as the shift of foreigners into illegality. As a consequence of the activities of the Public Defender of Rights and the Committee for the Rights of Foreigners (Office of the Government), these internal regulations were revised and amended.¹⁵³</p> <p>One of the main topics discussed in 2013 was the introduction of 'employee cards' in order to implement the Single Permit Directive. Non-governmental organisations and the Report on the State of Human Rights in 2013¹⁵⁴ criticised the insufficient adherence to Article 12 of the directive. According to this article, third-country nationals must have access to a set of social rights on the same level as EU nationals. In order to be able to have access to unemployment benefits, a person has to register at the Labour Office; however, registration is only open to foreigners with permanent residence. The criticism also touched on the</p>
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¹⁴³ Czech Republic, Public Defender of Rights (Veřejný ochránce práv), Annual Activity Report 2012 (*Výroční zpráva o činnosti veřejného ochránce práv za rok 2012*), p. 67, 2012.

¹⁴⁴ Czech Republic, Public Defender of Rights (Veřejný ochránce práv), Annual Activity Report 2013 (*Výroční zpráva o činnosti veřejného ochránce práv za rok 2012*), p. 64, 2013.

¹⁴⁵ Czech Republic, Public Defender of Rights (Veřejný ochránce práv), Annual Activity Report 2013 (*Výroční zpráva o činnosti veřejného ochránce práv za rok 2012*), p. 62, 2013.

¹⁴⁶ Czech Republic, Law on Employment (zákon o zaměstnanosti), 23.7.2004, section 25

¹⁴⁷ Czech Republic, Public Defender of Rights, Recommendation for the Implementation of the Right to Equal Treatment of Foreigners (*Doporučení veřejného ochránce práv k naplňování práva na rovné zacházení s cizinci*), 21 July 2010.

¹⁴⁸ As per recitals 6 and 7 of Directive [2011/51/EU](#) of the European Parliament and the Council of 11 May 2011 amending Council Directive 2003/109/EC to extend its scope to beneficiaries of international protection Text with EEA relevance.

¹⁴⁹ Czech Republic, Public Defender of Rights (Veřejný ochránce práv), Annual Activity Report 2013 (*Výroční zpráva o činnosti veřejného ochránce práv za rok 2012*), p. 66, 2013.

¹⁵⁰ Czech Republic, Government of the Czech Republic (*vláda České republiky*) (2011), Measures to Steer Economic Migration, Protection of Rights of Persons Migrating to Work and the Implementation of Returns (*Opatření k řízení ekonomické migrace, ochraně práv osob migrujících za prací a realizací návratů*), 19 January 2011.

¹⁵¹ Czech Republic, Multicultural Centre Prague (Multikulturální centrum Praha) (2011), Comments of the Multicultural Centre Prague on the Measures to Steer Economic Migration (*Připomínky Multikulturálního centra Praha k Opatřením k řízení ekonomické migrace*), 12 April 2011.

¹⁵² Czech Republic, Office of the Government of the Czech Republic (*Úřad vlády České republiky*) (2013), Report on the State of Human Rights in the Czech Republic in 2012 (*Zpráva o stavu lidských práv v České republice v roce 2012*), 14 August 2013.

¹⁵³ Czech Republic, Office of the Government of the Czech Republic (*Úřad vlády České republiky*) (2014), Report on the State of Human Rights in the Czech Republic in 2013 (*Zpráva o stavu lidských práv v České republice v roce 2013*), 23 July 2013.

¹⁵⁴ Czech Republic, Office of the Government of the Czech Republic in 2013 (*Úřad vlády České republiky*) (2014), Report on the State of Human Rights in the Czech Republic in 2013 (*Zpráva o stavu lidských práv v České republice v roce 2013*), 16 August 2014.

	<p>administrative cases, that have had or may have an impact on the implementation of the anti-discrimination legislation and equal treatment policies that related to the rights of migrants and/or their descendants (for presentation of case law, use template in Annex 9). Such developments may also affect the actual situation on the ground, including public debates and perceptions among the native population and migrants.</p>	<p>inability of certain categories of foreigners to access public health-care services.</p> <p>In 2013 the Supreme Administrative Court issued a judgment confirming that the current legislation enables foreigners to undertake business trips on behalf of an employer. The judgment described below in Annex 9 altered the legal interpretation of labour law that has hitherto been applied by the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs.</p> <p>Voting rights</p> <p>Inequalities persist in the area of voting rights. Foreigners with permanent residence are entitled to vote in local elections only if that right is granted by an international treaty.¹⁵⁵ However, according to the Report on the State of Human Rights,¹⁵⁶ no such treaty exists (apart from the EU Accession Treaty). In practice, foreigners permanently residing in a given municipality can neither vote nor be elected in local elections. EU citizens may vote in local elections, however, they are not entitled to hold the positions of a mayor, vice-mayor,¹⁵⁷ or member of the council in the capital city of Prague¹⁵⁸. These positions are conditional upon obtaining Czech citizenship. A substantial obstacle for political participation, even for EU nationals, is the inability to join political parties.¹⁵⁹</p> <p>Health care</p> <p>Apart from general inequalities in the area of access to the public health-care system (see above), the Public Defender of Rights recommended that particular inequalities in access to abortion are removed.¹⁶⁰ Under the Act on Abortion,¹⁶¹ the service is not provided to foreigners residing in the Czech Republic temporarily. This has a negative impact on third-country nationals and EU citizens.</p>
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¹⁵⁵ Czech Republic, Act on Local Elections and on amendments to some acts (*zákon o volbách do zastupitelstev obcí a o změně některých zákonů*), 6 December 2001.

¹⁵⁶ Czech Republic, Office of the Government of the Czech Republic in 2012 (*Úřad vlády České republiky*) (2013), Report on the State of Human Rights in the Czech Republic in 2013 (*Zpráva o stavu lidských práv v České republice v roce 2012*), 14 August 2013.

¹⁵⁷ Czech Republic, Act on Municipalities (*zákon o obcích*), 12 April 2000.

¹⁵⁸ Czech Republic, Act on the Capital City of Prague (*zákon o hlavním městě Praze*), 13 April 2000.

¹⁵⁹ Czech Republic, Act on Assembling in Political Parties (*zákon o sdružování v politických stranách*), 2 October 1991.

¹⁶⁰ Czech Republic, Public Defender of Rights, Annual Report 2013 (*Souhrnná zpráva o činnosti veřejného ochránce práv za rok 2013*), 18 March 2014.

¹⁶¹ Czech Republic, Act on Abortion (*zákon o umělém přerušení těhotenství*), 20 October 1986.

3. Participation of migrants and their descendants in society

3.1. Political rights at national level

3.1.1. Citizenship acquisition

Please provide information about the specific requirements and criteria for citizenship acquisition, if any, that relate to the applicants' active participation in society, genuine links or bond to the society or the country, schooling period or other 'socialization' requirements . -Path to citizenship for country-born (so-called '2nd generation') and country-grown migrant children (so-called '1,5 generation')

The new Citizenship Act¹⁶² No. 186/2013 Coll. (*Zákon o státním občanství České republiky a o změně některých zákonů č. 186/2013 Sb.*) came into force on 1 January 2014. The new law is considerably more detailed than the previous Act No. 40/1993 Coll. on the Acquisition and Loss of Citizenship of the Czech Republic. The essence of the institution of citizenship has not changed with the new law. Citizenship is defined as a bond between an individual and the Czech state. In terms of foreign nationals' integration, citizenship is the highest residential status.

Granting Czech citizenship remains under the authority of the Ministry of the Interior of the Czech Republic and there is no legal entitlement to it (section 12). The Ministry considers a number of aspects of a foreign national's life, in particular, the fulfilment of legal obligations in defined areas, such as revenue transparency, independence from the state social support system, or the absence of a need for material assistance. The Ministry of the Interior also continues to determine whether a foreign national has circumvented the Foreigners Act (for example, by marriage of convenience, etc.).

The condition of an applicant's integration into Czech society (where there is room for administrative discretion) relates to active participation in society. Pursuant to section 13(1) the applicant must be integrated into society in the Czech Republic in the family, work and social areas. According to the explanatory memorandum: *'... the applicant's integration into Czech society will be taken into consideration, in particular, in terms of work integration (an applicant's labour market integration); family integration (the level and number of applicant's family and personal ties to citizens of the Czech Republic, respectively, and to other persons permanently living on the territory of the Czech Republic); social integration (e.g. participation in [civil] society, activities in civil associations, and the extent of his/her involvement in social life, and acceptance of cultural traditions).'*" All these factors are considered by the Ministry of the Interior; however, it is possible for an applicant to meet just one condition.

There are two more conditions for the acquisition of Czech citizenship related to the level of integration:

1) **Knowledge of the Czech language** is required at a B1 language proficiency level under the Common European Framework of Reference

¹⁶² Czech Republic, Citizenship Act No. 186/2013 Coll. (*Zákon o státním občanství České republiky a o změně některých zákonů č. 186/2013 Sb.*). All hyperlinks in this chapter were accessed on 20 February 2015.

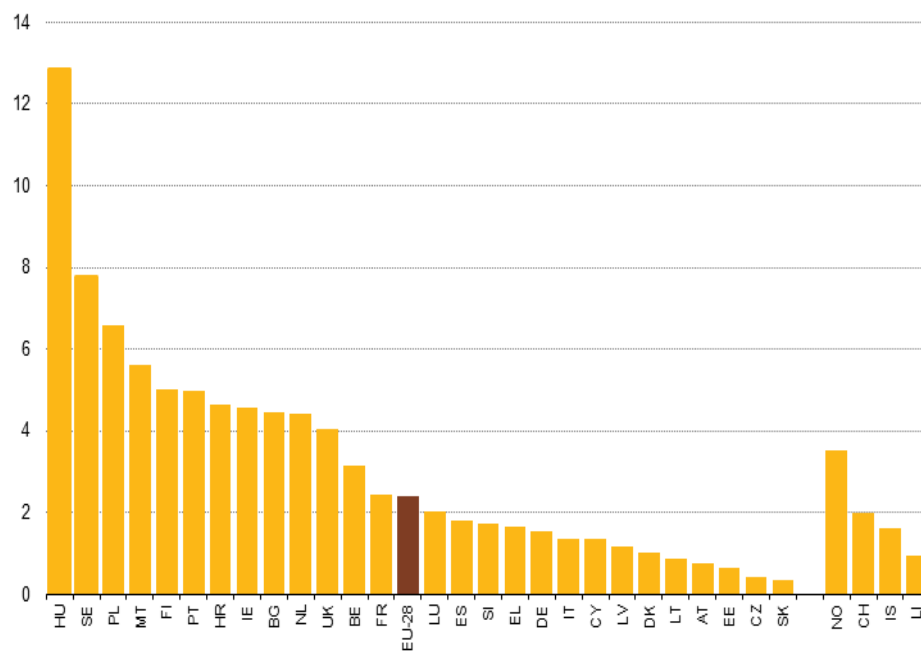
	<p>for Languages (CEFR). This condition does not apply to foreign nationals under the age of 15, the elderly over the age of 65, and those who at least attended a school with the Czech language as a language of instruction.</p> <p>2) The Czech Life and Institutions Exam (socio-cultural exam) tests knowledge in the following areas: Life and Institutions, Basic Geographical Information about the Czech Republic, and Basic Historical and Cultural Information about the Czech Republic.</p> <p>See more in chapter 1.2.3.</p> <p>In addition to the institute of naturalisation, the law in effect since 1 January 2014 gives a greater role to another method of acquiring citizenship – declaration.¹⁶³ Declaration is a way of acquiring citizenship that gives foreign nationals with some kind of legal bond to the Czech Republic (e.g. persons who already had Czech citizenship) a legal right. Eligibility applies to second-generation migrants, i.e. foreign nationals, who are between the ages of 18 and 21 (older foreign nationals were only allowed to make the declaration during the year 2014), are possess permanent residence status, have resided on the territory of the Czech Republic from the age of 10 or younger (two-thirds of the period between the entry on the territory and the date on which the declaration is submitted), and have a clean criminal record.</p>															
<p>Debates, issues and challenges concerning the implementation of citizenship policies</p>	<p>Before the adoption of the new Citizenship Act in 2013 Czech NGOs working in the area of migration criticised the low numbers of citizenships granted to foreigners. In an international comparison, the number of acquiesced and citizenships granted in the Czech Republic was low.¹⁶⁴</p> <p>Czech citizenship acquired per year - number, by previous citizenship, 2010-2013</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="528 1193 1390 1458"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>2010</th> <th>2011</th> <th>2012</th> <th>2013</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td></td> <td>Total/ Inc. refugees</td> <td>Total/ Inc. refugees</td> <td>Total/ Inc. refugees</td> <td>Total/ Inc. refugees</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total</td> <td>1,495/ 73</td> <td>1,936/88</td> <td>2,036/91</td> <td>2,514/107</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Source: Czech Statistical Office (Český statistický úřad)</p> <p>According to the original Citizenship Act, in 2013 most applicants were from Ukraine, Slovakia, the Russian Federation, Poland, and Vietnam.¹⁶⁵ Like in the EU, they were mostly from third countries. Also, the naturalisation rate (defined as the ratio between the total number of citizenships granted and the number of foreign residents in a country at the beginning of the year) has been low.</p>		2010	2011	2012	2013		Total/ Inc. refugees	Total/ Inc. refugees	Total/ Inc. refugees	Total/ Inc. refugees	Total	1,495/ 73	1,936/88	2,036/91	2,514/107
	2010	2011	2012	2013												
	Total/ Inc. refugees	Total/ Inc. refugees	Total/ Inc. refugees	Total/ Inc. refugees												
Total	1,495/ 73	1,936/88	2,036/91	2,514/107												

¹⁶³ Czech Republic, Citizenship Act No. 186/2013 Coll., section 31 - 37 (*Zákon o státním občanství České republiky a o změně některých zákonů č. 186/2013 Sb., § 31-37*).

¹⁶⁴ Čížinský, P. (2012). ‘Short analysis of some problems in the draft proposal of the new Citizenship Act ‘ (‘Stručná analýza některých problémů návrhu zákona o státním občanství ČR’) in: Migraceonline.cz, available at:

<http://www.migraceonline.cz/cz/e-knihovna/strucna-analyza-nekterych-problemu-navrhu-zakona-o-statnim-obcanstvi-cr>.

¹⁶⁵ Czech Statistical Office (2015), Foreigners in the Czech Republic 2014 (Cizinci v ČR), available at: www.czso.cz/csu/2014edicniplan.nsf/kapitola/290027-14-r_2014-01 . All hyperlinks in this chapter were accessed on 16 March 2015.



The EU-28 aggregate includes Romanian data for 2009.
 Data for RO, ME, MK and TR are not available
 Data on the number of inhabitants refer to 1 January 2012

Source: Eurostat¹⁶⁶

Migration experts¹⁶⁷ also criticise 'the measure of required integration of the applicant into society in the CR'. This requirement creates a space for administrative consideration. Pursuant to section 13(1) the applicant must be integrated into the society in the Czech Republic in the family, work and social areas.¹⁶⁸ Judgement of an applicant's level of integration into Czech society had until now been made on an arbitrary basis and some judgments have been contradictory. According to migration experts, NGOs and migrants, these judgements appeared to depend mostly on the personal attitudes and opinions of concrete public officers rather than on objective criteria stipulated in the integration policy.¹⁶⁹

Key developments and trends – case law (please use the template in the Annex 9 to provide information about the

The most important legal case in the area of citizenship was a decision of the Constitutional Court in 2007, when the court stated that there is no legal entitlement to the acquisition of Czech citizenship (see Annex 9).

¹⁶⁶ Eurostat (2015), Naturalisation rate, available at: ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php/File:Naturalisation_rate_%28acquisition_of_citizenship_per_100_non-nationals%29_2012_new.png.

¹⁶⁷ Personal interviews with M. Čaněk (Multicultural Centre Prague), Pavel Čížinský (attorney).

¹⁶⁸ Čížinský, P. (2012), 'New Citizenship Act' (*Nový zákon o získávání českého státního občanství*), Migraceonline.cz.

¹⁶⁹ Sokačová, L. (2014), 'The Standing and Attitudes of Migrants Settled Long Term in the Czech Republic' (*Postavení a postoje dlouhodobě usazených migrantů a migrantek v České republice*), Prague, Counselling Centre for Citizenship, Civil and Human Rights (Poradna pro občanství, občanská a lidská práva), available at: aa.ecn.cz/img_upload/224c0704b7b7746e8a07df9a8b20c098/zprava_z_vyzkumu-1.pdf.

	cases – here only a simple reference to the case name is required) or new provisions and reforms.	
	Please indicate key and/or milestone dates – e.g. of major reforms - regarding citizenship acquisition for migrants and/or their descendants.	<p>There is a new Citizenship Act No. 186/2013 Coll.¹⁷⁰ (<i>Zákon o státním občanství České republiky a o změně některých zákonů č. 186/2013 Sb.</i>), valid from 1 January 2014, which introduced several fundamental changes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Multiple citizenship for foreigners and Czech citizens. Foreign nationals do not need to renounce their previous citizenship before obtaining Czech citizenship, as they are allowed to have dual or multiple citizenship. The Czech authorities are not concerned with whether or not the foreign national has multiple citizenship (the institute of 'promise' was completely abolished). - The new law gives a greater role to another method of acquiring citizenship - declaration. Declaration is a way of acquiring citizenship that gives foreign nationals a legal right. Eligibility is open to second-generation migrants, i.e. foreign nationals, who are between the ages of 18 and 21 (older foreign nationals were only allowed to make a declaration during the year 2014), have permanent residence status, have resided on the territory of the Czech Republic from the age of 10 years or younger (two-thirds of the period between entry on the territory and the date on which the declaration is submitted), and have a clean criminal record. - The new law also introduces new conditions for obtaining Czech citizenship: the Czech Language Exam and Czech Life and Institutions Exam. Children born outside of marriage can acquire Czech citizenship by determination of paternity. If the mother of the child is an EU national, the child acquires Czech citizenship on the day on which a consensual statement of his/her parents is made on the determination of paternity. In the case of mothers who are third-country nationals, there is the additional requirement of a genetic paternity test. This requirement was criticised by non-governmental organisations defending the rights of migrants before the new Citizenship Act was adopted as being discriminatory.

3.1.2. National elections voting rights - turnout

	Third country nationals are allowed in exceptional cases to vote in national elections. In this section please provide the	The political participation of foreigners in the Czech Republic is primarily defined by the Charter of Fundamental Rights and Freedoms (<i>Listina základních práv a svobod</i>). The right to form political parties and political movements, the right to participate in the administration of public affairs either directly or through the free election of representatives (art. 21, (1)), access to any elective and other public office (art. 21, (4)), and the right to resist (art. 23) are accorded exclusively to Czech citizens. The passive right to be elected in the national elections (to the Chamber of Deputies, the Senate and in presidential elections) is also exclusive to Czech citizens.
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¹⁷⁰ Czech Republic, Citizenship Act No. 186/2013 Coll. (*Zákon o státním občanství České republiky a o změně některých zákonů č. 186/2013 Sb.*).

<p>specific requirements and criteria for participation of citizens of migrant background (and third country nationals in the very few cases where this is foreseen) in national elections, as well as any available data on their voting turnout. Please specify any differences in different geographic areas or by type of national level voting circumstances (e.g. parliament, referendum, president of the republic etc.). In addition to official data and also if such data are not</p>	<p>Drivers and Barriers</p> <p>Drivers</p> <p>The first mention of the right to vote for foreigners can be found in the <i>Analysis of the Situation and Status of Immigrants in Respective Areas of Integration</i>, which is part of the <i>Policy of Integration of Foreigners in 2003</i> developed by the Ministry of the Interior¹⁷¹. Its priority for the upcoming term was to broaden the forms of political participation open to foreigners and it underlined the importance of the state for offering opportunities to participate, regardless of whether foreigners regard this as a priority.¹⁷² The electoral rights of foreigners are mentioned again in the <i>Policy of Integration of Foreigners in the Czech Republic 2011 – Living Together</i> in the section 'Participation of Immigrants in Public and Political Life': <i>'The participation of foreigners in public life should be encouraged, especially through participation in politics in their municipalities. Some foreigners see the fact that they cannot participate as a problem. The possibility of involving foreigners in elections will be reviewed together with the preparation of the Elections Code and ratification of the Convention of the Council of Europe (no. 144) on the participation of foreigners in public life on the local level.'</i>¹⁷³</p> <p>The <i>Convention of the Council of Europe on the Participation of Foreigners in Public Life on the Local Level</i>¹⁷⁴ was signed by the Czech Republic on the 7 June 2000 but it has never been ratified. Nor was the electoral right of foreigners extended, despite the ongoing amendment mentioned by the Public Defender of Rights and by the Report on Human Rights Conditions.¹⁷⁵ The Office of the Public Defender of Rights stated: <i>'Even though it is not discrimination, it would be appropriate to consider a further modification of the electoral rights of foreigners. Specifically at the local level, as the current provision does not change the status of foreigners (even long-term residents) in terms of obtaining the vote based on international agreements.'</i>¹⁷⁶</p> <p>Barriers</p> <p>The Consortium of Organisations Assisting Migrants in the Czech Republic¹⁷⁷ also highlights that the access of foreigners to political parties and movements and their foundations is a clear barrier to their political participation.</p> <p>In 2014 the Committee for the Rights of Foreigners of the Government Council for Human Rights proposed an initiative to strengthen the</p>
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¹⁷¹ 'Voting Rights for Foreigners in the Czech Republic' (?), Prague, Organization for Aid to Refugees (Organizace pro pomoc uprchlíkům), p. 4.

¹⁷² 'Voting Rights for Foreigners in the Czech Republic' (?), Prague, Organization for Aid to Refugees (Organizace pro pomoc uprchlíkům).

¹⁷³ Ministry of the Interior (2011), 'Updated Policy for the Integration of Foreigners on the Territory of the Czech Republic and the Proposal for Further Steps in the Year 2011', p. 19.

¹⁷⁴ Council of Europe, *Convention on the Participation of Foreigners in Public Life at the Local Level*, CETS No. 144, 1992.

¹⁷⁵ 'Voting Rights for Foreigners in the Czech Republic' (?), Prague, Organization for Aid to Refugees (Organizace pro pomoc uprchlíkům).

¹⁷⁶ Public Defender of Rights (2010), 'Ombudsman's Recommendation on the Fulfillment of the Right to Equal Treatment of Foreigners' (*Doporučení veřejného ochránce práv k naplnění práva rovného zacházení s cizinci*), Brno, p. 7, available at: www.ochrance.cz/uploads/tx_odlistdocument/Zachazeni_s_cizinci.pdf.

¹⁷⁷ Rédlová, P. (?), 'The Foundations of Migration Policies. Political and Civic Participation of Immigrants in the Czech Republic' (*Východiska migračních politik. Politická a občanská participace imigrantů v České republice*), Prague, Konsorcium nevládních organizací pracujících s migranty v ČR.

	<p>available, make reference to any relevant quantitative or qualitative academic research concerning the exercise of the right to vote and related drivers and barriers.</p>	<p>participation of foreigners in public and political life¹⁷⁸. The Committee proposed to the Czech Government enabling the participation of all foreigners with permanent residence in the municipal and regional elections, ensuring the right of foreigners to become members of political parties, acknowledging the rights of the municipality and the region to foreigners with permanent residence according to Act No. 326/1999 Coll. on the residence of foreigners on the territory of the Czech Republic and amendments to selected provisions (<i>Zákon č. 326/1999, o pobytu cizinců, s pobytem na území obce a kraje</i>), and ratifying the Convention on the Participation of Foreigners in Public Life at the Local Level.¹⁷⁹ The Government Council for Human Rights approved this proposal only partially at a regular meeting on 26 November 2014. The Government Council recommended that the Czech Government ensure just the right of foreigners from the EU to become members of political parties. The Government proposed reservations to all of chapters 'B' - Electoral Rights, and 'C' - Consultative Bodies in this Convention. This decision is criticised by Czech migrant NGOs, e.g. the Organisation for Aid to Refugees, which supports voting rights for foreigners in the long term. Representatives of the Ministry of the Interior argue that voting rights for foreigners should be based on the principle of reciprocity. Citizens of a foreign state should have the same rights as Czech citizens have in the relevant country. Also the question of loyalty was raised during a debate in the Government Council for Human Rights. Non-citizens may feel more loyalty to their country of origin and the lack of local loyalty may result in security risks.¹⁸⁰</p>
	<p>Please indicate any programmes or information campaigns aiming at informing citizens of migrant background about their political rights and encouraging the exercise of the right to vote.</p>	<p>Basic information about voting rights for foreigners can be found in materials from the Ministry of the Interior (i.e. information for foreigners with permanent residence in the Czech Republic is regularly updated on the website: http://www.mvcr.cz/clanek/hlasovani-ve-volbach.aspx). NGOs provide limited counselling on the topic of voting rights for foreigners. Seminars, discussions, and lobby activities are the main activities of NGOs to support and enhance the voting rights of foreigners in the Czech Republic.</p> <p>The Organisation for Aid to Refugees (OPU), together with other European organisations in Germany, Slovakia, Slovenia, Hungary, Poland, Latvia, Lithuania, Bulgaria and Romania, Spain, launched a Migrant Participation website (www.migrant-participation.eu). This website promotes participation of third-country nationals in political life, elections, advisory bodies, and immigrant associations. The Migrant Participation website aims to give a voice to immigrants in the public life of European societies. The site contains information about the electoral rights of immigrants, the participation of immigrants in different advisory bodies, and the civic participation of migrants. The project is co-funded by the European Commission.</p> <p>IOM Prague started cooperation on an EU project designed for migrant youth called Active Citizenship: Enhancing the Political Participation of Migrant Youth (ACCESS). IOM Prague describes this project on its</p>

¹⁷⁸ Office of the Government of the Czech Republic (2014), 'Minutes from the Meeting of the Government Council for Human Rights, 26 November 2014', available at: www.vlada.cz/cz/ppov/rlp/cinnost-rady/zasedani-rady/zasedani-rady-dne-26--listopadu-2014-126900/.

¹⁷⁹ Council of Europe. Convention on the Participation of Foreigners in Public Life at the Local Level, CETS No. 144, 1992.

¹⁸⁰ Office of the Government of the Czech Republic (2014), 'Minutes from the Meeting of the Government Council for Human Rights, 26 November 2014', available at: www.vlada.cz/cz/ppov/rlp/cinnost-rady/zasedani-rady/zasedani-rady-dne-26--listopadu-2014-126900/.

websites in these words¹⁸¹: *'This multi-stakeholder project is co-funded by the European Commission and implemented in cooperation with youth organisations and institutional partners in the Czech Republic, Finland, France, Romania and Spain. The partner organisations in the Czech Republic are the Prague Integration Centre, the Municipal District Prague 14 and the Municipal District Prague 3. The ACCESS project aims to empower migrant youth to become politically active citizens on a local, national and EU-wide level and to be able to better contribute to the formulation of policies. Through peer reviews of policies and practices in ACCESS project countries, the project provides concrete advice and tools to policy-makers on involving young people ideas and concerns in decision-making. ... the political participation of youth doesn't only include participation in the electoral processes but consists of a more comprehensive approach engaging all young people in the development, implementation and evaluation of all policies which affect them.'*

3.1.3.National level election – representation

	<p>The number of <u>candidates</u> with migrant background (where available, specify own or parent's country of birth) at the latest national level elections (specify date)</p>	<p>Electoral laws define the obligatory information for lists of candidates for different elections. This information includes first name, surname, age, occupation and municipality of permanent residence registration. Czech citizenship is a legal requirement for the right to vote in parliamentary and presidential elections; citizenship in one of the EU countries is required for the right to be elected on a local level and into the European Parliament. According to personal communication with the Czech Statistical Office and the Ministry of the Interior there is no possible way of obtaining exact information on candidates with a migrant background.</p>																
	<p>The number of <u>elected representatives</u> with migrant background at national level (e.g. parliament, senate)</p>	<p>According to personal communication with the Czech Statistical Office and the Ministry of the Interior there is no possible way of obtaining exact information on candidates with a migrant background.</p> <p>In the last elections to the Chamber of Dupities of the Parliament of the Czech Republic (25 – 26 October 2013) several politicians with a migrant background were elected (based on general knowledge and public information). Notably two party leaders had a non-Czech background (Tomio Okamura – Japanese; Andrej Babiš - Slovak).</p> <p>Total number of elected representatives at national level in the Czech Republic</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="459 1697 1369 1850"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>2010</th> <th>2013</th> <th>2014</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Chamber of Deputies</td> <td>200</td> <td>200</td> <td>-</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Senate</td> <td>27</td> <td>27</td> <td>27</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total number of Senators</td> <td colspan="3">81</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		2010	2013	2014	Chamber of Deputies	200	200	-	Senate	27	27	27	Total number of Senators	81		
	2010	2013	2014															
Chamber of Deputies	200	200	-															
Senate	27	27	27															
Total number of Senators	81																	

¹⁸¹ IOM Prague (2014), 'Information about ACCESS Project', available at: www.iom.cz/aktivita/integration-of-immigrants/active-citizenship-enhancing-political-participation-of-migrant-youth-access.

Those appointed to public office (e.g. ministers, secretaries of state, etc.) by end of 2014	According to personal communication with the Czech Statistical Office and the Ministry of the Interior there is no possible way of obtaining exact information on candidates with a migrant background.	
	Andrej Babiš, a politician of Slovak origin, leader of the political movement ANO 2011, was elected as a member of the Chamber of Deputies in 2013. He is also the Minister of Finance of the Czech Republic and Deputy Prime Minister responsible for the economy (from 2014).	
	Total number of ministers	
	2010	2013
	15 (inc. prime minister)	17 (inc. prime minister)

3.2. Political rights at regional/local level

3.2.1. Regional/Local elections voting rights – turnout

Specify what regional/local voting rights are given to third country nationals and any different entitlements according to residence status, permit type or length of stay etc	According to the Local Elections Act No. 491/2001 Coll. (<i>Zákon č. 491/2001 Sb. o volbách do zastupitelstev obcí</i>) ¹⁸² 'citizens of other countries registered with permanent residence on election day are given an electoral vote according to international convention'. ¹⁸³ None of these acts accords the right to vote to third country nationals. The Act supposes that there might be more international treaties, but none has been concluded. Ratification of the Council of Europe Convention on the Participation of Foreigners in Public Life at the Local Level is currently being dealt with by the Czech Parliament. However, the Government proposes reservations to all of chapters 'B' - Electoral Rights, and 'C' - Consultative Bodies.
	Inequalities persist in the area of voting rights. Foreigners with a permanent residence permit are entitled to vote in local elections only if that right is granted by an international treaty. ¹⁸⁴ However, according to the Report on the State of Human Rights, ¹⁸⁵ no such treaty exists (apart from the EU Accession Treaty). In practice, foreigners permanently residing in a given municipality can neither vote nor be elected in local elections. EU citizens may vote in local elections, however, they are not entitled to hold the positions of mayor, vice-mayor, ¹⁸⁶ or member of the Council in the capital city of Prague. ¹⁸⁷ These positions conditional upon holding Czech citizenship. The inability to join political parties is a substantial obstacle to political participation, even for EU nationals. ¹⁸⁸
Key and/or milestone	A turning point occurred when the Czech Republic joined the European Union in 2004. The Czech Republic has thus committed itself in the

¹⁸² Czech Republic, Act on Municipal Elections No. 491/2001 Coll., Art. 4. (*Zákon č. 491/2001 Sb. o volbách do zastupitelstev obcí, Článek 4*), 6 December 2001.

¹⁸³ Czech Republic, Act on Municipal Elections No. 491/2001 Coll., Art. 4. (*Zákon č. 491/2001 Sb. o volbách do zastupitelstev obcí, Článek 4*), 6 December 2001.

¹⁸⁴ Czech Republic, Act on Municipal Elections and on amendments to some acts (*Zákon o volbách do zastupitelstev obcí a o změně některých zákonů*), 6 December 2001.

¹⁸⁵ Czech Republic, Office of the Government of the Czech Republic in 2012 (Úřad vlády České republiky) (2013), Report on the State of Human Rights in the Czech Republic in 2013 (*Zpráva o stavu lidských práv v České republice v roce 2012*), 14 August 2013.

¹⁸⁶ Czech Republic, Act on Municipalities (*Zákon o obcích*), 12 April 2000.

¹⁸⁷ Czech Republic, Act on the Capital City of Prague (*Zákon o hlavním městě Praze*), 13 April 2000.

¹⁸⁸ Czech Republic, Act on Assembling in Political Parties (*Zákon o sdružování v politických stranách*), 2 October 1991.

	<p>dates regarding the voting and/or election rights for migrants and/or their descendants at regional/local level</p>	<p>Accession Treaty to according the right to vote in local elections and in European Parliamentary elections to foreign nationals permanently residing on its territory; this right is only open to EU citizens.</p> <p>In 2014 the Public Defender of Rights and the Regional Courts in Brno and Prague acknowledged that EU citizens have the right to vote in local elections even if they do not have a permanent residence permit, as required by law. See the case law chapter.</p>
	<p>Please indicate any programmes or information campaigns aiming at informing citizens of migrant background about their political rights and encouraging the exercise of the right to vote.</p>	<p>Basic information about voting rights for foreigners can be found in materials from the Ministry of the Interior (i.e. information for foreigners with permanent residence in the Czech Republic is regularly updated on the website: http://www.mvcr.cz/clanek/hlasovani-ve-volbach.aspx). NGOs provide limited counselling on the topic of voting rights for foreigners. Seminars, discussions, and lobby activities are the main activities of NGOs to support and enhance the voting rights of foreigners in the Czech Republic.</p> <p>In 2014 the Green Party in the Czech Republic launched a campaign called 'Vote in Czechia' for the municipal elections. The Green Party informed EU citizens on how to vote in municipal elections in the Czech Republic and how to influence the situation in this country. The campaign was implemented through the website (www.zeleni.cz/volim-v-cesku/) and through leaflets printed in 10 languages.</p> <p>See more in the section 3.1.2.</p>
	<p>In addition to official data and also if such data are not available, make reference to any relevant quantitative or qualitative academic research concerning the exercise of the right to vote and related drivers and barriers.</p>	<p>See 3.1.2.</p>

3.2.2. Regional/local level election – representation

<p>The number of <u>candidates</u> that were third country nationals and/or with migrant background at the latest regional/local level elections (specify date)</p>	<p>Electoral laws¹⁸⁹ define the obligatory information for lists of candidates for different elections. This information includes first name, surname, age, occupation, and municipality of permanent residence registration. Czech citizenship is a legal requirement for the right to vote in the parliamentary and presidential elections. Citizenship in one of the EU countries is required to take part in municipal elections and elections to the European Parliament. According to the Czech Statistical Office and the Ministry of the Interior, there is no possible way of obtaining exact information about candidates with a migrant background.</p>								
<p>The number and % of <u>elected representatives</u> with migrant background at regional/local level (e.g. municipalities, regions, prefectures etc.)</p>	<p>According to personal communication with the Czech Statistical Office and the Ministry of the Interior there is no possible way of obtaining exact information on candidates with a migrant background.</p> <p>Total number of elected representatives at regional level</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="459 936 1067 1010"> <tr> <td>2008</td> <td>2012</td> </tr> <tr> <td>8.206</td> <td>11.304</td> </tr> </table> <p>Total number of elected representatives at local level</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="459 1077 1067 1144"> <tr> <td>2010</td> <td>2014</td> </tr> <tr> <td>62.178</td> <td>62.121</td> </tr> </table>	2008	2012	8.206	11.304	2010	2014	62.178	62.121
2008	2012								
8.206	11.304								
2010	2014								
62.178	62.121								
<p>Those who were <u>elected</u> or <u>appointed</u> to a high public office (e.g. mayor, vice mayor etc.) by end of 2014.</p>	<p>See above.</p> <p>There are examples of representatives with a migrant background who have been appointed to a public office; for example, Raduan Nwelati, who is of Syrian origin, is in his third term as the mayor of the city of Mladá Boleslav (since 2006), and he is also a member of the Regional Assembly of <i>Středočeský kraj</i> (Central Bohemia Region). There is no systematic database or list of people elected or appointed to public office who have a migrant background.</p>								
<p>Please identify related limitations</p>	<p>Study material from the Organisation for Aid to Refugees¹⁹⁰ (Organizace pro pomoc uprchlíkům) declares that <i>'one of the arguments against the implementation of the right to vote for foreigners is the concern about their disproportionate influence on the elections results in municipalities</i></p>								

¹⁸⁹ Czech Republic, Act on Municipal Elections No. 491/2001 Coll., Art. 4. (*Zákon č. 491/2001 Sb. o volbách do zastupitelstev obcí, Článek 4*), 6 December 2001.

Czech Republic, Act on Parliament Elections 247/1995 Coll (*Zákon o volbách do Parlamentu České republiky 247/1995 Sb.*), 27 September 1995.

Czech Republic, Act on Regional Elections 130/2000 Coll. (*Zákon o volbách do zastupitelstev krajů 130/2000 Sb.*), 14 April 2000.

Czech Republic, Act on the European Parliament Elections 62/2003 Coll. (*Zákon o volbách do Evropského parlamentu 62/2003 Sb.*), 18 February 2003.

¹⁹⁰ 'Voting Rights for Foreigners in the Czech Republic' (?), Prague, Organisation for Aid to Refugees (Organizace pro pomoc uprchlíkům).

	and challenges or public debates, as well as relevant research, studies and assessments .	with a high percentage of foreigners. According to data from the Foreign Police Inspectorate and from www.volby.cz , published in an article by Marek Antoš, ¹⁹¹ the number of foreigners is higher than 5% ¹⁹² in 89 municipalities. From the total number of approximately 6250 municipalities in the Czech Republic, the number is equal to less than 1.5%. There are only 22 municipalities with a proportion of foreigners higher than 10%, which is equal to approximately 0.35% (see the table below). ¹⁹³ According to Marek Antoš, the attitude of the Czech Republic has so far been conservative, which means that only the minimum requirements according to European law have been accommodated. ¹⁹⁴
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3.3.Consultation

3.3.1.Consultative bodies at national/regional/local level

	Are there any migrants' consultative bodies in place at national / regional/ local level foreseen and/or operational in practice? Since when and on which legal basis (please provide reference). Please specify whether migrants' consultative/ advisory/representative bodies are	<p><u>National level</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Committee for the Rights of Foreigners (<i>Výbor pro práva cizinců</i>) falls under the Government Council for Human Rights (<i>Sekce pro lidská práva Úřadu vlády</i>) and is one of its eight permanent bodies. The Government Council for Human Rights is a working body of the Office of the Government of the Czech Republic. The Committee was established under Council Statute Article 6 and was approved by Government Decree No. 1082 on 22 October 2001.¹⁹⁵ Unofficial sources communicated that in February 2015 all committees under the Government Council for Human Rights were cancelled and as of the time of writing this report there is no clear information on how their agenda will be pursued in the future.¹⁹⁶ • The Government Council for National Minorities (<i>Rada vlády pro národnostní menšiny</i>) is one of the fifteen working bodies of the Office of the Government (it is on the same level with the Government Council for Human Rights, which the Committee for the Rights of Foreigners falls under). Originally, the Council was established by Article 5 of Constitutional Act No. 144/1968 Coll. on the situation of nationalities in the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic. In its current form the Council was established by § 6 of Act No. 273/2001 Coll. on the rights of members of national minorities and amendments to some acts, as amended.¹⁹⁷ • The Consortium of Organisations Assisting Migrants in the Czech Republic (<i>Konsorcium nevládních organizací pracujících s migranty v ČR</i>) is an umbrella organisation that currently has 18 member organisations in the civil sector, including four with an observer status. The Consortium was established in 2000 based on a three-year project prepared by the Czech Helsinki Committee and funded by a grant from the European Initiative for Democracy and Human Rights of the European Commission.
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¹⁹¹ Antoš. M. (2012), 'Political Participation of Foreigners in the Czech Republic' (*Politická participace cizinců v České republice*), *Politologický časopis - Czech Journal of Political Science* 2/2012, pp. 113-127.

¹⁹² The limit of 5% represents the election The party can send a mandate to the council of it exceeds this threshold. In most cases this limit is higher.

¹⁹³ 'Voting rights for Foreigners in the Czech Republic' (?), Prague, Organisation for Aid to Refugees (*Organizace pro pomoc uprchlíkům*), pp. 10.

¹⁹⁴ Antoš. M. (2012), 'Political Participation of Foreigners in the Czech Republic' (*Politická participace cizinců v České republice*), *Politologický časopis - Czech Journal of Political Science* 2/2012.

¹⁹⁵ Statute of the Committee for the Rights of Foreigners, Article 1, available at: www.vlada.cz/cz/ppov/rfp/vybory/pro-prava-cizincu/uvod-55935/

¹⁹⁶ Boumová, K., Caritas Czech Republic, member of the recently cancelled Committee for the Rights of Foreigners, communication via Skype, 5 March 2015.

¹⁹⁷ Government Council for National Minorities, available at: www.vlada.cz/en/pracovni-a-poradni-organy-vlady/rnm/historie-a-soucasnost-rady-en-16666/

	<p>established by law or other type of normative regulation, policy or practice.</p>	<p>After the project ended, the non-governmental organisations involved registered the Consortium as a single legal entity (March 2003). The Consortium worked in this form until the end of 2009 when the statutes were updated and it began a new stage in its activities.¹⁹⁸ Funding is currently provided by the Open Society Fund Prague, the Stefan Batory Foundation, and the US Embassy Prague.¹⁹⁹</p> <p><u>Regional level</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Paragraph 78 Article 2 of Act No. 129/2000 Coll. on regions, as amended, establishes that in regions where the percentage of citizens declaring other than Czech nationality²⁰⁰ in the last population census is higher than five percent, a committee for national minorities is to be set up (not restricted to officially recognized national minorities). Such committees in practice often consist of just one member, whose position is usually called the regional coordinator responsible for national minorities and migrants (<i>krajský koordinátor pro záležitosti národnostních menšin a cizinců</i>). • At present, some regional authorities cooperate in varying degrees with the Centres for Support for the Integration of Foreigners (<i>Centra na podporu integrace cizinců</i>). Nine out of the 13 Centres currently operating were established by the Refugee Facilities Administration²⁰¹ of the Ministry of the Interior with funding from the European Fund for the Integration of Third-Country Nationals. The target group consists of third country nationals who are residing on the territory of the Czech Republic under a long-term or permanent residence permit. Although these regional Centres are not consultative bodies for migrants per se, part of their activities is to create regional advisory platforms (<i>regionální poradní platformy</i>) that address issues related to third-country migrants.²⁰² <p><u>Local level</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Act No. 128/2000 on Municipalities states, in § 117, that committees on national minorities (<i>výbor pro národnostní menšiny</i>) are to be established on the municipal level if the percentage of inhabitants in the municipality declaring a nationality²⁰³ other than Czech is at least 10%. Paragraph 122/1 of Act No. 128 on Municipalities authorises municipal councils to establish such bodies themselves (without the requirement that 10% of their population has a nationality other than Czech). Currently a draft amendment to Act No. 128/2000 on Municipalities is being discussed by the Government, which stipulates that such councils are to be established only if they are officially requested by foreigners' associations actively functioning in the municipality.²⁰⁴ Although in some cities there are consultative bodies in place that work with national minorities (and thereby with first- and second-generation migrants from third countries), no complete overview of such bodies on the municipal level is available.²⁰⁵ The cities of Prague, Brno and Plzeň have established
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¹⁹⁸ <http://www.konsorcium-nno.cz/index.html?lang=EN>

¹⁹⁹ <http://www.konsorcium-nno.cz/o-nas.html>

²⁰⁰ Nationality is understood in the Czech discourse as ethnic belonging, not citizenship. There is no list of nationalities provided on the census form; any nationality can be claimed by a respondent (including a fictive one).

²⁰¹ The rest are operated by other organisations than the Ministry.

²⁰² Centres for the Support of the Integration of Foreigners, available at: www.integracnicentra.cz/Onas/InformaceOProjektu.aspx

²⁰³ The term 'nationality' in the Czech context is understood as conveying ethnic belonging, not citizenship.

²⁰⁴ Pospíšil, M., Secretary of the Government Council for National Minorities, communication via email 6 March 2015.

²⁰⁵ Organisation for Aid to Refugees (*Organizace pro pomoc uprchlíkům*) (2014), *Consultative Bodies for Immigrants in the Czech Republic*, available at: www.migrant-participation.eu/clanky/45/Consultative%20bodies%20in%20the%20Czech%20Republic.html , p 4.

		<p>committees focusing on migrant integration issues in conformity with § 122/1 of Act No. 128 on Municipalities.</p> <p><u>City of Prague</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In the capital city of Prague, which is also an independent region, the official body dealing with the integration of migrants is the Prague City Council's Committee for National Minorities and the Integration of Migrants (<i>Komise Rady hl.m. Prahy pro oblast národnostních menšin a integrace cizinců na území hl.m. Prahy</i>). • The Prague Integration Centre, one of the 13 centres functioning in the country that provides complex support to foreigners and as the initiator of the Concept of the City of Prague for the Integration of Foreigners (<i>Koncepce hl. m. Prahy pro oblast integrace cizinců</i>) has operated three platforms since 2012, all of which could be considered advisory bodies. These are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Prague Regional Advisory Platform (<i>Regionální poradní platforma</i>); - Migrant Forum (<i>Platforma migrantů</i>); - Advisory Group of Representatives from Prague City Districts, Prague Libuš and the Prague City Assembly (<i>Poradní platforma zástupců MČ, Prahy - Libuš a MHMP</i>).
	<p>What is the mandate of the body – duration and procedures? In particular specify if and by which modalities these bodies are competent to participate in consultations only on migration or integration issues or if they participate also in consultations on other issues? How do these bodies work in practice?</p>	<p><u>National level</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Committee for the Rights of Foreigners²⁰⁶ under the Government Council for Human Rights is assigned the following duties in the field of migrants' rights:²⁰⁷ <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Giving suggestions to the Government Council for Human Rights on improving the state of human rights in the country; reports on developments regarding human rights; - Participating in writing up the annual report on the state of human rights in the Czech Republic; participating in drafting reports pertaining to the control mechanisms of international agreements; - Elaborating and processing major systematic measures pertaining to the improvement of and respect for human rights for the Government Council for Human Rights; - Fulfilling any other tasks assigned by the Government Council for Human Rights; - Fulfilling any other tasks that do not contradict the Committee's Statute or Rules of Procedure or the Council's Statute or the Rules of Procedure. • The Government Council for National Minorities, a working body of the Office of the Government, serves as an advisory, initiative-taking and co-ordinating body on policy issues regarding national minorities and their members. Specifically, it is mandated to:²⁰⁸ <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Following the national and international obligations of the Czech Republic with regard to minority rights (in particular those ensuing from the European Framework Convention for the Protection of National Minorities and the European Charter for Regional or Minority Languages); - Ensuring the preparation of governmental measures that concern the rights of national minorities;

²⁰⁶ This is based on publicly available information at the time of writing this report, but since in February 2015 all committees under the Government Council for Human Rights were cancelled, the mandate, role and composition of the new Committee is likely to change.

²⁰⁷ Statute of the Committee for the Rights of Foreigners, Article 2, available at: www.vlada.cz/cz/ppov/rlp/vybory/pro-prava-cizincu/uvod-55935/

²⁰⁸ Statute of the Government Council for National Minorities, Article 2, available at: www.vlada.cz/assets/ppov/rnm/130703_statut_usneseni_530.pdf

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Making suggestions to governmental laws and proposals concerning national minorities (before these are submitted for discussion by the government); - Preparing suggestions to the government or ministries concerning the needs of minorities, especially regarding education, cultural issues, media, the use of the mother tongue, and community life; - Preparing annual summary reports on national minorities for the government; - Cooperating with regional authorities on the implementation of minority policies; - Making suggestions on the allocation of funds for the support of activities of national minorities; - Endorsing proposals for national budget schemes concerning the financing of programmes implementing the European Charter for Regional or Minority Languages. <p>• The Consortium of Organisations Assisting Migrants in the Czech Republic is a civic association that works as an umbrella organisation for non-governmental associations focusing on migrants (mostly service providers). It aims at raising awareness amongst the general population and participates in the formulation of migration-/integration-related policies through advocacy on the national level.²⁰⁹ The Consortium is a member of the European Network on Migrations and Development (EUNOMAD), the European Migration Network (EMN), and the Platform for International Cooperation on Undocumented Migrants (PICUM).</p> <p><u>Regional level</u></p> <p>• Coordinators on the regional level generally have a very diverse agenda depending on the specific characteristics of the population of the region. Often they are primarily responsible for issues regarding the Roma community, and their capacity for working with migrants and/or asylum-seekers is limited. They are often nested within bodies that deal with health and social services and their agenda is occasionally limited to promoting minority culture (this is also the case of committees especially if they focus only on national minorities). The committees for national minorities occasionally take charge of issues relating to asylum-seekers and foreigners. They report to their respective regional authorities. Committees responsible for national minorities implicitly deal with issues that concern third-country migrants, as their responsibilities includes reporting on the situation of officially recognised national minorities (Vietnamese, Russian, Ukrainian, Serbian, Belorussian) if members of these groups live in sufficient numbers in the given region. Such committees function in South Moravian Region,²¹⁰ Karlovy Vary Region,²¹¹ Liberec Region (where the committee is also responsible for social integration),²¹² Moravian-Silesian Region,²¹³ and Ústí nad Labem Region.²¹⁴ Coordinators exclusively responsible for foreigners and</p>
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²⁰⁹ Statutes of the Civic Association Consortium of Organisations Assisting Migrants in the Czech Republic, Article 3.

²¹⁰ Regional Authority of the South Moravian Region, available at: www.kr-jihomoravsky.cz/Default.aspx?ID=11699&TypeID=2

²¹¹ Regional Authority of the Karlovy Vary Region, available at: www.kr-karlovarsky.cz/samosprava/dokumenty/Stranky/usn-vybory/vyb-14/Vyb_mensiny14.aspx

²¹² Regional Authority of the Liberec Region, available at: <http://liberecky-kraj.kraj-lbc.cz/rada/komise-rady-libereckeho-kraje/pro-narodnostni-mensiny-a-socialni-zaclenovani>

²¹³ Regional Authority of the Moravian-Silesian Region, available at: <http://verejna-sprava.kr-moravskoslezsky.cz/cz/samosprava/vybor-pro-narodnostni-mensiny-10154/>

²¹⁴ Regional Authority of the Ústí nad Labem Region, available at: www.kr-ustecky.cz/vismo/o_utvar.asp?id_org=450018&id_u=15845&p1=95106

asylum-seekers can only be found in the region of South Bohemia.²¹⁵ In some regions the agenda for the integration of asylum-seekers and/or foreigners is included in the work of coordinators who are otherwise primarily responsible for Roma community issues and/or national minorities. Such is the case of Hradec Králové Region,²¹⁶ Olomouc Region,²¹⁷ Plzeň Region,²¹⁸ Vysočina Region,²¹⁹ and Zlín Region.²²⁰ There are neither committees nor coordinators functioning in Central Bohemia Region.²²¹ Some regions have both a coordinator (usually responsible for the Roma community and/or national minorities), whose agenda also partly includes the integration of foreigners and/or asylum-seekers, and a relevant committee. Such is the case, for example, of Pardubice Region, which established the Committee of the Regional Council for the Integration of the Roma Community and Other Ethnic Groups.²²²

- The regional advisory platforms of Centres for Support for the Integration of Foreigners are mostly involved in networking and information-sharing between various organs that work with foreigners, such as the regional and municipal offices, the Foreign Police, the state and municipal police, employment agencies, tax authorities, trade licence offices, etc.²²³ Regional Advisory Platforms meet on a quarterly basis and submit a written report to the Ministry of the Interior's Department for Asylum and Migration Policy.²²⁴

Local Level – the City of Prague

- The Prague City Council's Committee for National Minorities and the Integration of Migrants is an advisory and consultative organ of Prague City Council. It deals with issues regarding third-country migrants as well as national minorities and its members are representatives from different departments of the Council (social services, education, health, youth and sport, officer for national minorities) and external subjects (director of the Prague Integration Centre, director of the House of Minorities, delegates from the non-governmental sector responsible for migrant integration, representatives of organisations of national minorities). It is one of the supervisors and implementers of the annual action plans of the Concept of the City of Prague for the Integration of Foreigners.

- The Prague Regional Advisory Platform was created in 2012 and has 64 representatives of NGOs, Labour Offices, and various departments of local authorities, who cooperate in four working groups in the field of education, activation/participation/co-existence, access to public and social services, and the labour market. They explicitly target migrants from third countries, but their mandate is limited to sharing information

²¹⁵ Regional Office of South Bohemia, available at: www.kraj-jihocesky.cz/1665/integrace_cizincu_a_azylantu.htm

²¹⁶ Government Council for National Minorities, available at: www.vlada.cz/cz/ppov/rnm/vybery-samospravy/vybery-v-krajich/kralovehradecky-kraj-16649/

²¹⁷ Office of the Olomouc Region, available at: www.kr-olomoucky.cz/search.php?co=n%C3%A1rodnostn%C3%AD+men%C5%A1iny+

²¹⁸ Government Council for National Minorities, available at: www.vlada.cz/cz/ppov/rnm/vybery-samospravy/vybery-v-krajich/plzensky-kraj-16655/

²¹⁹ Government Council for National Minorities, available at: www.vlada.cz/cz/ppov/rnm/vybery-samospravy/vybery-v-krajich/kraj-vysocina-16648/

²²⁰ Government Council for National Minorities, available at: www.vlada.cz/cz/ppov/rnm/vybery-samospravy/vybery-v-krajich/zlinsky-kraj-16660/

²²¹ Government Council for National Minorities, available at: www.vlada.cz/cz/ppov/rnm/vybery-samospravy/vybery-v-krajich/stredocesky-kraj-16657/

²²² Regional Authority of the Pardubice Region, available at: www.pardubickykraj.cz/komise-rady-pk-pro-integraci-romske-komunity-a-dalsich-etnickych-skupin

²²³ See the website of the Integration Centres: www.integracnicentra.cz/Onas/InformaceOProjektu.aspx. This information was confirmed by P. Jenková, contact person for the various platforms at the Integration Centre Prague via personal interview on 6 March 2015.

²²⁴ Personal Interview with Pavla Jenková, Integration Centre Prague, 6 March 2015.

		<p>and best practices.²²⁵ Its meetings are organised by the Prague Integration Centre, invitations are sent out through a mailing list. The platform is very active in establishing the core priorities for and drafts version of the Concept of the City of Prague for the Integration of Foreigners and its annual action plans.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Migrant Forum was established in 2012 and serves as a platform for the networking of individuals and organisations with a migrant (third country) background. Meetings are scheduled by the Prague Integration Centre and the platform has recently changed its character and formulated official statutes. According to the current procedures, the platform gives guidance on issues that migrants have a specific interest in, such as the provision of information about founding an association and support in understanding funding mechanisms relevant to migrants. The Prague Integration Centre has expressed its concern that migrant organisations should take over the leadership of the forum in the future. So far migrants and their organisations have shown limited interest in taking over the organisation of the forum.²²⁶ • The Advisory Group of Representatives from Prague City Districts, Prague Libuš and the Prague City Assembly is a platform that was created explicitly for representatives of city districts based on negative experience with their attendance at the Prague Regional Platform. Twenty out of the existing 22 city districts actively participate in the platform, which focuses on the exchange of information on issues. It is also involved in designing the Concept of the City of Prague for the Integration of Foreigners.²²⁷
	<p>Frequency of convening of the body/-ies/ meetings with competent public authorities. What is foreseen and how is it implemented in practice?</p>	<p><u>National level</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Committee for the Rights of Foreigners under the Government Council for Human Rights convenes according to need, in principle once a month.²²⁸ In practice, according to the minutes of meeting published on the websites of the Office of the Government of the Czech Republic, the number of meetings was as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - in 2014 three meetings - in 2013 six meetings - in 2012 four meetings - in 2011 one meeting - in 2010 nine meetings Minutes of the meetings are available on the website of the Committee. • The Government Council for National Minorities, a working body of the Office of the Government, holds its meetings according to a schedule that is approved at the first meeting of the given year.²²⁹ The number of meetings was as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - in 2014 two meetings - in 2013 four meetings - in 2012 three meetings - in 2011 four meetings - in 2010 two meetings. Minutes of the meetings are publically available on the website of the Council.

²²⁵ Personal Interview with Pavla Jenková, Integration Centre Prague, 6 March 2015 Also see Integration Centre Prague, available at: www.icpraha.com/poradni_platforma

²²⁶ Personal Interview with Pavla Jenková, Integration Centre Prague, 6 March 2015.

²²⁷ Personal Interview with Pavla Jenková, Integration Centre Prague, 6 March 2015.

²²⁸ Rules of Procedure of the Committee for the Rights of Foreigners, Article 2, available at: www.vlada.cz/cz/ppov/rlp/vybory/pro-prava-cizincu/uvod-55935/

²²⁹ Rules of Procedure of the Government Council for National Minorities, Article 2, available at: www.vlada.cz/assets/ppov/rnm/jednaci-rad-rnm.pdf

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Since its establishment in 2010 the Consortium of Organisations Assisting Migrants in the Czech Republic has held two meetings a year. The Consortium’s working groups (legal, social, advocacy, media) meet at least once every two months (the legal and advocacy group often meets once a month or more, according to need).²³⁰ <p><u>Regional level</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regional committees for minorities/migrants/asylum-seekers/Roma communities meet on a case-by-case basis. • The regional advisory platforms of Centres for Support for the Integration of Foreigners meet on a case-by-case basis, but all 13 platforms meet once in three months. <p><u>Local level – the City of Prague</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Prague City Council’s Committee for National Minorities and the Integration of Migrants, an advisory and consultative organ of the Prague City Council, holds meetings two to three times a year. In 2014 two meetings took place, in 2013 one meeting took place. Minutes of these meetings are made accessible on the website of the City Council.²³¹ • The Prague Regional Advisory Platform has held the following meetings since its establishment in 2012: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - in 2012 four meetings - in 2013 six meetings - in 2014 four meetings • The Migrant Forum, also in existence since 2012, held one meeting in 2012, four meetings in 2013, two meetings in 2014 and one in 2015. • The Advisory Group of Representatives from Prague City Districts, Prague Libuš and the Prague City Assembly holds two to three meetings annually.
	<p>Role in relation to other public or private bodies. Is there a statutory role of coordination and cooperation with other public or private stakeholders foreseen? How is this implemented in practice?</p>	<p><u>National level</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Committee for the Rights of Foreigners fell under the Government Council for Human Rights and has no statutory role. It was recently dissolved and the future of the Committee is unclear as of March 2015. • The Government Council for National Minorities, a working body of the Office of the Government, cooperates with: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The Ministry of Culture, the Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports, and the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs on making proposals about national budget schemes concerning programmes related to preserving minority culture (as well as announcing open calls for such projects and processing funding requests); - The Ministry of Foreign Affairs on formulating official positions on compliance with the international obligations of the Czech Republic towards national minorities; - The central state authorities, various administrative bodies and non-governmental organisations to ensure the implementation of the state’s policies towards national minorities; - The central state authorities on completing annual reports on the state of national minorities, with a 31 May deadline (including reporting on the use of funding concerning minorities, activities of minority organisations); the report is submitted for approval by the Government;

²³⁰ Tulupova, E., Consortium of Organisations Assisting Migrants in the Czech Republic, phone interview 12 March 2015.

²³¹ Prague City Council, available at:

www.praha.eu/jnp/cz/o_meste/primator_a_volene_organy/rada/komise_rady/volebni_obdobi_2010_2014/Komise_pro_oblast_mensin/zapisy_z_jednani/index.html

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Experts and minority-language users on making appropriate proposals pertaining to the protection of minority languages as part of national cultural heritage; - The Office of the Government on tasks related to the financing of programmes implementing the European Charter for Regional or Minority Languages. <p>It actively comments on legislation relevant to national minority protection (which may overlap with migrant integration issues).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Consortium of Organisations Assisting Migrants in the Czech Republic has no statutory role. It cooperates with the Ministry of the Interior, the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs, the Ministry of Education, and the Ministry of Health. It most actively cooperates with the Committee for the Rights of Foreigners, which falls under the Government Council for Human Rights.²³² <p><u>Regional level</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The regional committees for minorities/migrants/asylum-seekers/Roma communities do not have a statutory role and they report to their respective regional authorities. • The regional advisory platforms of Centres for Support for the Integration of Foreigners do not have a statutory role. They report to the Ministry of the Interior’s Department for Asylum and Migration Policy. <p><u>Local level – the City of Prague</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prague City Council’s Committee for National Minorities and the Integration of Migrants, an advisory and consultative organ of the Prague City Council, does not have a statutory role. It actively cooperates with the Prague Integration Centre and its platforms. • The Prague Regional Advisory Platform, the Migrant Forum, and the Advisory Group of Representatives from Prague City Districts, Prague Libuš, and the Prague City Assembly do not have statutory roles. As all three are initiatives of the Prague Integration Centre, they are very much inter-connected and from among the official bodies they most closely and actively cooperate with the Prague City Council (all three are involved in the preparation and implementation of the Concept of the City of Prague for the Integration of Foreigners).
	<p>Participation in decision-making (consultative, observer status, voting right etc.). Are such bodies competent to participate in decision-making at national/regional/local level in regard to the</p>	<p><u>National level</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Committee for the Rights of Foreigners, which falls under the Government Council for Human Rights, makes suggestions on measures, issues, and current developments regarding migrants’ rights (see the mandate of the body above). The Committee does not participate in the allocation, distribution, monitoring, evaluation, or management of funds concerning social/migrant inclusion. It serves an important platform for members of the non-governmental sector to influence certain key decisions with regard to migration policy, to gain access to migration-related governmental documents, and to meet and lobby government officials on the Committee.²³³ • The Government Council for National Minorities, a working body of the Office of the Government, is directly involved in the policy-making and evaluation processes pertaining to issues that concern recognised national minorities (five national minority groups are also devoted to third-country migrants and/or their descendants). The Council has a Committee for Grant Policy (<i>Výbor pro dotační politiku</i>) which meets

²³² Tulupova, E., Consortium of Organisations Assisting Migrants in the Czech Republic, phone interview 12 March 2015.

²³³ Tulupova, E., Consortium of Organisations Assisting Migrants in the Czech Republic, phone interview 12 March 2015.

<p>design, implementation, assessment and/or review of integration-specific, migration or other policies of general interest? Are such bodies and/or their representatives participating in any way to allocation, distribution, monitoring, evaluation or management of funding social inclusion and integration policies, measures and programmes at national level?</p>	<p>once or twice a year, depending on need.²³⁴ Importantly, however, the competences of the Council and its Committee are limited to supporting the cultural organisations and events of national minorities. They endorse national budget schemes for the protection of minority culture and make suggestions on the distribution of funds, which only marginally overlap with integration-focused projects and programmes.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Consortium of Organisations Assisting Migrants in the Czech Republic actively comments on bills and campaigns about issues concerning the legal standing of migrants. One of their main campaigns targets legislative changes in the area of migrants' access to public health-insurance schemes. Concurrently with the Ministry of the Interior's new future strategy on migration, the Consortium is working on its own document called 'Migration Manifest'. This document should reflect the non-governmental scene's views on the desired direction of the new migration strategy. In the future the Consortium is expecting to be more actively involved in the allocation and distribution of funding mechanisms related to migrant integration.²³⁵ <p><u>Regional level</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The regional committees focusing mostly on national minority protection are usually actively involved in the allocation of funds, but these activities are limited to supporting the culture-related events/organisations of national minorities (which may, under certain circumstances, overlap with third-country migrants' organisations/events). • The regional advisory platforms of Centres for Support for the Integration of Foreigners can make suggestions on the allocation of funds for migrants' projects on the regional level, but their competences vary between regions. <p><u>Local level – the City of Prague</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Prague City Council's Committee for National Minorities and the Integration of Migrants, an advisory and consultative organ of the Prague City Council, is directly involved in the allocation of funds for migrant integration projects, but only on the city level. It also actively creates and implements Prague-based integration strategies. • The Prague Regional Advisory Platform, the Migrant Forum, and the Advisory Group of Representatives from Prague City Districts, Prague Libuš, and the Prague City Assembly do not influence funding mechanisms, but are involved in the preparation of migrant integration strategies on the city level.
<p>What are the modalities for representation and participation of migrants, e.g. elections, designation</p>	<p><u>National level</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Committee for the Rights of Foreigners under the Government Council for Human Rights currently has a total of 24 members and each member is nominated for four years with the possibility of an extension.²³⁶ Members come from various backgrounds: state bodies (twelve members) as well as civil society and academia (12 members).²³⁷ The representatives of civil society (7) belong to organisations that directly provide services to migrants and/or are involved in advocacy and research. In 2014 there was only one member with a migrant background from a third country. The position of the chairperson of the

²³⁴ Pospíšil, M., Secretary of the Government Council for National Minorities, communication via email 9 March 2015.

²³⁵ Tulupova, E., Consortium of Organisations Assisting Migrants in the Czech Republic, phone interview 12 March 2015.

²³⁶ Statute of the Committee for the Rights of Foreigners, Article 3, available at: www.vlada.cz/cz/ppov/rlp/vyborny-pro-prava-cizincu/uvod-55935/

²³⁷ The names of members are listed on the website of the Office of the Government of the Czech Republic, available at: www.vlada.cz/cz/ppov/rlp/vyborny-pro-prava-cizincu/uvod-55935/

	<p>etc.? What is foreseen and how is it implemented in practice?</p>	<p>Committee is filled by an elected member of the Committee. The chairperson is in office for two years and can be re-elected.²³⁸ Members are nominated and recalled by the chairperson of the Committee.²³⁹ The Committee was dissolved in February 2015 and its future composition is likely to change²⁴⁰.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Government Council for National Minorities, a working body of the Office of the Government, has 32 members, at least half of which are representatives of national minorities. Altogether there are 18 representatives of 14 national minorities, out of which five are representatives of third-country migrants-minorities living in the Czech Republic: in 2015 there is one representative each for the Belorussian, Russian, Ukrainian, Vietnamese, and Serbian minorities.²⁴¹ Only minorities whose languages are protected under the European Charter for Regional or Minority Languages have two representatives in the Council.²⁴² The Council is chaired by a Government member, appointed by the Government upon the proposal of the Prime Minister. The Council has two chairpersons, the first one represents public administration, and the second one represents national minorities. Members are appointed by a Government resolution. Besides representing national minorities, the rest of the members come from ministries at the level of deputy ministers (Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Culture, Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports (Physical Education), Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs, Ministry of the Interior, Ministry of Justice, and Ministry of International Affairs), the Office of the President of the Czech Republic, and the Office of the Public Defender of Rights and the Government Commissioner for Human Rights.²⁴³ <p>According to the statute, the representatives of national minorities are proposed by associations of national minorities.²⁴⁴ In practice this means that the Secretary of the Council calls on all associations of a given minority group to nominate a suitable candidate for the post of representative in the Council of their minority. The nominations are documented and a list of candidates is drawn up by the Secretary based on the number of nominations individual candidates have. This list is then put forward to the Minister for Human Rights, Equal Opportunities and Legislation, who chooses the most suitable candidate (this can be based on a personal interview). The chosen candidate is then put forward by the Minister to the Government for approval.²⁴⁵</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Consortium of Organisations Assisting Migrants in the Czech Republic is open to any organisation that is involved in service-provision to migrants or considers itself a migrant organisation. The number of member organisations that were founded and are run by third-country migrants has grown in the past three years and the Consortium's chairperson is a third-country migrant.
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²³⁸ Statute of the Committee for the Rights of Foreigners, Article 4, available at: www.vlada.cz/cz/ppov/rlp/vybory/pro-prava-cizincu/uvod-55935/

²³⁹ Statute of the Committee for the Rights of Foreigners, Article 3, available at: www.vlada.cz/cz/ppov/rlp/vybory/pro-prava-cizincu/uvod-55935/

²⁴⁰ As of 1 June 2015 there is no official information regarding the future of the Committee. Unofficial sources, however, claim that the new Committee will have a different composition (academics and the NGO sector will be involved to a greater extent) and also somewhat different (supposedly increased) competences.

²⁴¹ Government Council for National Minorities, available at: www.vlada.cz/cz/ppov/rnm/clenove/

²⁴² These are the following: German, Polish, Slovak, and Roma. Pospíšil, M., Secretary of the Government Council for National Minorities, communication via email 5 March 2015.

²⁴³ Government Council for National Minorities, available at: www.vlada.cz/en/pracovni-a-poradni-organy-vlady/rnm/historie-a-soucinnost-rady-en-16666/

²⁴⁴ Statute of the Government Council for National Minorities, Article 3, available at: www.vlada.cz/assets/ppov/rnm/130703_statut_usneseni_530.pdf

²⁴⁵ Pospíšil, M., Secretary of the Government Council for National Minorities, communication via email 4 March, 2015.

		<p><u>Regional level</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The regional committees focusing mostly on the protection of national minorities often have third-country migrants amongst their members (although where information was available on members at all, persons with a third-country background constituted the overwhelming minority of the committees). These members are usually engaged in the cultural organisations of national minorities. • The regional advisory platforms of Centres for Support for the Integration of Foreigners have migrant members only as far as they are the representatives of non-governmental organisations that are involved in the provision of services to migrants on the regional level. Their number is not substantial.²⁴⁶ <p><u>Local level – the City of Prague</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Prague City Council’s Committee for National Minorities and the Integration of Migrants, an advisory and consultative organ of the Prague City Council, mostly has representatives of organisations focusing on the protection and promotion of minority culture. • The Prague Regional Advisory Platform, the Migrant Forum, and the Advisory Group of Representatives from Prague City Districts, Prague Libuš, and the Prague City Assembly have several migrant members who are usually representatives of non-governmental organisations. These platforms are open to the participation of individual migrants as guests.²⁴⁷
	<p>On which criterion are migrant groups represented (migrant status, foreign-born, foreign nationality etc.)? What is foreseen and how is it implemented in practice?</p>	<p>If persons of migrant background serve at all as representatives of migrants in the various bodies/organisations below, there seems to be no differentiation between foreign-born and foreign-nationality status. Importantly, however, such migrant representatives overwhelmingly already have long-term residence status or are in the process of gaining such status.</p> <p><u>National level</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Committee for the Rights of Foreigners under the Government Council for Human Rights, which has representatives from public authorities, civil society, and academia, only has one member (from the civil society sector) with a third-country migrant background. This is likely to change with the current restructuring of the Council.²⁴⁸ Members to the Committee are nominated by the Minister for Human Rights, Equal Opportunities and Legislation, but the criteria of nomination are unclear. • The Government Council for National Minorities, a working body of the Office of the Government, has 18 representatives from 14 national minorities, out of which the Vietnamese, Belorussian, Russian, Ukrainian and Serbian minorities fall within the scope of this report. The Vietnamese and Belorussian minorities requested membership in the Council through an official letter to the Prime Minister in 2010. Before this, their representatives were invited as observers. Since according to § 2 Act No. 273/2001 Coll. on the rights of national minorities only minorities who have ‘historically’ resided in the Czech Republic can have representatives in the Council, it took the government three years to approve the inclusion of these ‘new’ minorities in the Council by Resolution No. 503 of 3 July 2013 (historians, linguists and activists participated in the debate process).²⁴⁹

²⁴⁶ Personal interview with Pavla Jenková, Integration Centre Prague, 6 March 2015.

²⁴⁷ Personal interview with Pavla Jenková, Integration Centre Prague, 6 March 2015.

²⁴⁸ Boumová, K., Caritas Czech Republic, interview via Skype, 5 March 2015.

²⁴⁹ Pospíšil, M., Secretary of the Government Council for National Minorities, communication via email 4-5 March 2015.

		<p><u>Regional level</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The regional committees focusing mostly on the protection of national minorities often have third-country migrants amongst their members (although, where information was available on members at all, persons with a third-country background constituted the overwhelming minority of the committees).²⁵⁰ Their members are usually engaged in the cultural organisations of national minorities. • The regional advisory platforms of the Centres for Support for the Integration of Foreigners have migrant members only as far as they are the representatives of non-governmental organisations that are involved in the provision of services to migrants on the regional level. Their number is not substantial.²⁵¹ <p><u>Local level – the City of Prague</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Prague City Council’s Committee for National Minorities and the Integration of Migrants, an advisory and consultative organ of the Prague City Council, contains mostly representatives of organisations focusing on the protection and promotion of minority culture. • The Prague Regional Advisory Platform, the Migrant Forum, and the Advisory Group of Representatives from Prague City Districts, Prague Libuš, and the Prague City Assembly have several migrant members, who are usually representatives of non-governmental organisations. These platforms are open to the participation of individual migrants as guests.²⁵²
	<p>Is there any evidence through formal evaluations or academic research on awareness about such national level consultative bodies among migrants and their descendants, and among the general public?</p>	<p>No such research, evaluations, or studies are available, as confirmed by various civil society, governmental, and academic sources.</p>

²⁵⁰ This was deduced from reviewing the webpages of regional committees, where available (the links are provided above at the section on the mandate of the bodies). No relevant study or report is available on the ethnic composition of these committees, as confirmed by email communication on 2 March 2015 with Pospíšil, M., Secretary of the Government Council for National Minorities.

²⁵¹ Personal interview with Pavla Jenková, Integration Centre Prague, 6 March 2015.

²⁵² Personal interview with Pavla Jenková, Integration Centre Prague, 6 March 2015.

3.4. Participation in trade-unions and professional association

In this section based on available data, research, surveys, studies, etc. please provide information about:

Membership and participation of migrant workers in workers' unions and craft associations:

Are there any legal or practical limitations or barriers for the membership of migrant workers in trade unions and craft associations?

There are no legal limitations and barriers to legal migrant employees, unemployed, or self-employed people without employees becoming members of trade unions or craft associations in the Czech Republic.

However, there are many practical barriers to migrants becoming members of trade unions.^{253,254} NGO experts state that migrants are not priority target groups for trade unions in the Czech Republic, in spite of the fact that the largest trade union association in the Czech Republic, the Czech and Moravian Confederation of Trade Unions (Českomoravská konfederace odborových svazů, ČMKOS), states the following in its programme document for the years 2014 – 2018, adopted at the 6th CMKOS Congress on 25 April 2014:²⁵⁵ '... CMKOS will strive to create conditions enabling the better inclusion of young people and vulnerable groups (such as pre-pension-age persons, minorities, migrant workers) in the labour market. ... In the interest of providing protection against social dumping, CMKOS will support measures leading to the regulation of migration flows, the elimination or restriction of illegal forms of employment of both foreigners and Czech citizens, and the strengthening of supervisory mechanisms in this area. At the same time, it will support the observance of migrants' rights and their decent and equal treatment.'

The main identified obstacles by NGOs and trade unions are:^{256 257}

- Trade unions in the Czech Republic are focused mostly on their members (the interests of migrants are not visibly represented in trade unions, especially those who are outside trade unions);
- Local trade-union organisations monitor and solve problems related just to their members, they do not pay attention to employees – migrants in vulnerable positions outside trade unions;
- Migrant workers are not very well informed about the situation in the host society, they are not familiar with its culture, legal system and processes, and the situation on the labour market, and newcomers in particular face language problems;
- Migrant workers need a special campaign to help them understand the importance of membership in trade unions;
- Trade unions need to actively target the problems of migrants and work toward their equal opportunities,

²⁵³ Bican, J. (2014), 'Migrants Ask Trade Unions What They Want to Be' (*Migranti kladou odborům otázku, čím chtějí být*), *Deník Referendum*. Available at denikreferendum.cz/clanek/19145-migranti-kladou-odborum-otazku-cim-chteji-byt.

²⁵⁴ Pěničková, D., Simonová, V. (2014), 'Labour Migration and Trade Unions: A Moment for Mutual Support' (*Pracovní migrace a odbory: momentum pro vzájemnou podporu*) in *Migraceonline.cz.*, available at: www.migraceonline.cz/cz/e-knihovna/pracovni-migrace-odbory-momentum-pro-vzajemnou-podporu.

²⁵⁵ CMKOS (2014), 'Programme of the Czech-Moravian Confederation of Trade Unions for 2014 – 2018', pp. 1-9.

²⁵⁶ Bican, J. (2014), 'Migrants Ask Trade Unions What They Want to Be' (*Migranti kladou odborům otázku, čím chtějí být*), *Deník Referendum*. Available at denikreferendum.cz/clanek/19145-migranti-kladou-odborum-otazku-cim-chteji-byt.

²⁵⁷ Pěničková, D., Simonová, V. (2014), 'Labour Migration and Trade Unions: A Moment for Mutual Support' (*Pracovní migrace a odbory: momentum pro vzájemnou podporu*), *Migraceonline.cz*, available at: www.migraceonline.cz/cz/e-knihovna/pracovni-migrace-odbory-momentum-pro-vzajemnou-podporu.

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Xenophobic attitudes of the Czech employees (members of trade unions), who don't want foreign employees in their companies and trade unions²⁵⁸.
	<p>Do workers' associations encourage and support membership and participation of migrant workers? E.g. through information and raising awareness initiatives in more languages, translation and language support services etc.</p>	<p>Czech trade unions and workers' associations do not organise special campaigns to encourage the membership and participation of migrant workers. See above information about trade unions.</p>
	<p>What is the rate of participation (figures and % of association members, figures and % of migrant professionals as members, or descriptive data if statistical data is not available) of migrant workers in the most representative workers' unions and associations? Please specify the geographic and workforce</p>	<p>There are no official statistics regarding the participation of migrants in Czech trade unions. The largest trade union association in the Czech Republic, the Czech and Moravian Confederation of Trade Unions (<i>Českomoravská konfederace odborových svazů, ČMKOS</i>), does not have statistics on the number of migrants in its member organisations. According to Pavel Janíčko,²⁵⁹ it is possible that some local organisations have such numbers, but it is impossible to get such information without field research. Economic status is important for membership in trade unions, not nationality or citizenship. Trade union OS KOVO also don't have information about participation of migrants in their organizations²⁶⁰.</p>

²⁵⁸ E-mail communication with Alena Paukertová, trade union KOVO, from 24 March 2015.

²⁵⁹ Personal interview with Pavel Janíčko (ČMKOS) on 10 February 2015.

²⁶⁰ E-mail communication with Alena Paukertová, trade union KOVO, from 24 March 2015.

<p>range/type of associations (referring to national, regional, local and to the range of workers represented and degree of association).</p>	
<p>Are migrant workers elected as representatives of trade unions and workers' or craft associations? Please provide figures if available, and report the related legal or practical limitations or barriers, eventually faced by migrant workers.</p>	<p>There are no legal barriers for migrants to be voted as representatives of trade unions. The requirement that a person be of a certain nationality to join trade unions would constitute discrimination and would therefore be in contravention of the Antidiscrimination Act. There are no migrants in top positions in the largest trade unions in the Czech Republic (CMKOS, OS KOVO and ASO ČR). The largest trade union association in the Czech Republic, the Czech and Moravian Confederation of Trade Unions (CMKOS), does not have statistics on the number of migrants in its member organisations. According to Pavel Janičko,²⁶¹ it is possible that some local organisations have such numbers, but it is impossible to get such information without field research.</p> <p>The trade union ASO ČR reported that in 2007 a migrant from Yemen was elected as the chairman of one local organization of the Czech Doctors' Trade Union (<i>Lékařský odborový klub – Svaz českých lékařů</i>, member organization of the ASO ČR), and he resigned in 2008.²⁶²</p> <p>Limitations and barriers: see above.</p>
<p>Are there differences between associations for high and low skill workers, different industries and trades, and/or different geographic area of country of origin, citizenship or</p>	<p>There are three main associations of trade unions in the Czech Republic. The Czech and Moravian Confederation of Trade Unions (CMKOS) is the largest one. It consists of 29 professional unions, has over 300,000 members, and is one of the most important non-governmental organisations in the Czech Republic. The CMKOS is the biggest umbrella organization of the Czech trade unions and it is very active on the national and international level. The CMKOS is affiliated with the European Trade Union Confederation (ETUC), International Trade Union Confederation (ITUC) and Trade Union Advisory Committee (TUAC) to the OECD. It is a part of the Council of Economic and Social Agreement (CESA) (tripartite, <i>Rada hospodářské a sociální dohody</i>). The CMKOS was established in 1990. OS Kovo is one of the strongest trade unions in the Czech Republic and it is a member organisation of the CMKOS. It associates employees from the metal industry.</p> <p>The Association of Independent Trade Unions (<i>Asociace samostatných odborů</i>) is the second-largest association in the Czech Republic and has approximately 200,000 members. It is part of the Council of the Economic and Social Agreement (CESA) (tripartite, <i>Rada hospodářské a sociální</i></p>

²⁶¹ Personal interview with Pavel Janičko (ČMKOS) on 10 February 2015.

²⁶² E-mail communication with N. Pikierská, contact person from trade union ASO ČR, from 14 April 2015.

birth or gender?	<i>dohody</i>). This association of trade unions was established in 1995 after the agricultural and food workers union (<i>Odborový svaz pracovníků v zemědělství a výživě</i>) had terminated its membership in the CMKOS.
Membership and participation of migrant entrepreneurs and expert professionals to professional and scientific associations:	
Are there any legal or practical limitations or barriers for the membership of migrant workers in professional, employer and scientific associations (such as medical, engineer, bar associations) ?	<p>There are some limitations and barriers to joining specific professional associations. Only Czech citizens can become members of associations of professionals performing a public service; for example, the Chamber of Executors of the Czech Republic (<i>Exekutorská komora ČR</i>) or the Czech Chamber of Architects (<i>Česká komora architektů</i>).</p> <p>Membership in the Czech Medical Chamber (<i>Česká lékařská komora</i>) is based on the provisions of Act No. 95/2004 Coll. on the conditions for the acquisition and recognition of professional qualifications and specialised qualifications for the medical professions of physician, dentist and pharmacist (<i>Zákon č. 95/2004 Sb., o podmínkách získávání a uznávání odborné způsobilosti a specializované způsobilosti k výkonu zdravotnického povolání lékaře, zubního lékaře a farmaceuta</i>) and depends on the country in which a person obtained his/her medical education, not on the nationality/ citizenship of a person. Those who obtained a medical education outside the Czech Republic but in the EU need to present an official copy of their diploma and document recognition of their qualifications to perform the given medical profession issued by the Ministry of Health. Those who studied in third countries in addition need to document the official recognition of their education from the Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports.</p> <p>Associations like the Professional Chamber of Social Workers (<i>Profesní komora sociálních pracovníků</i>) or UNIPA (Union of Midwives) do not have direct specific barriers to foreigners; their members need to be certified professional social workers. Foreigners, especially from third countries, are affected by the conditions for the recognition of their education.</p>
Do professional associations encourage and support membership and participation of migrant professionals ? E.g. through information and raising awareness initiatives in more languages, translation and language support services etc.	No. Generally, professional associations do not run special campaigns to encourage membership of migrants. According to the contacted associations mentioned above, they focus on all potential members.
What is the rate of participation and	Almost none of the associations contacted have statistics broken down by nationality/citizenship/migrant background. Some professional associations responded that the only way to obtain this information would be to monitor the names of members (Professional Chamber of

<p>membership (figures and % of association members, figures and % of migrant professionals as members, or descriptive data if statistical data is not available) of migrant professionals in the most representative professional, employers' and scientific unions and associations? Please specify the geographic and workforce range/type of associations (referring to national, regional, local and to the range of professional represented and degree of association)</p>	<p>Social Workers). The Czech Medical Chamber has 51,557 members; 3,350 members are graduates of schools in third countries. The Czech Chamber of Architects only has members from EU countries.</p>
<p>Are migrants elected as representatives of professional, employers' and/or scientific associations? Please provide figures if available, and report</p>	<p>According to the professional associations, if membership in a chamber/association is not restricted to Czech citizens, migrants from EU and third countries who satisfy the conditions for membership can be elected as representatives. The professional associations reported no representatives from third countries.</p>

	the related legal or practical limitations or barriers, eventually faced.	
	Are there differences between associations for different professions, different skill levels and/or types of enterprise, different industries and trades, and/or different geographic area of country of origin, citizenship or birth or gender?	It is not possible to compare the professional associations/chambers owing to a lack of available data. It would be necessary to carry out field research on this topic.

3.5. Participation in social, cultural and public life

	In this section based on available data, research, studies, etc. provide information about the membership and participation of migrants and their descendants in media, cultural organisations and public life:	
	Are there any legal or practical limitations or barriers for the membership of migrants in professional associations related to the media, sports and culture?	There are no legal restrictions on the membership of migrants in professional organisations of journalists, media, sports, and culture. Excluding a group of people with reference to their nationality would represent discrimination on the basis of nationality, which is prohibited by the Antidiscrimination Act. The leading Czech journalists' organisation, the Syndicate of Journalists (<i>Syndikát novinářů</i>), does not pose any requirements in terms of citizenship on its members. Any person who is working as a journalist in the Czech Republic and is over the age of 18 can become a member. ²⁶³ The Czech Sports Union (<i>Česká unie sportu</i>), ²⁶⁴ the Czech Pen Club (<i>Český PEN klub</i>) ²⁶⁵ and the Union of Visual Artists in the Czech Republic (<i>Unie výtvarných umělců ČR</i>) ²⁶⁶ do not restrict membership based on nationality in their statutes or registries. The Association of Writers (<i>Obec spisovatelů</i>), however, stated that Czech citizenship is a prerequisite for

²⁶³ Czech Republic, Statute of the Syndicate of Journalists, 1 January 2014.

²⁶⁴ Czech Sports Union, Statute, last amended 6 May 2013.

²⁶⁵ Czech PEN Club, Statute, 30 March 2004.

²⁶⁶ Union of Visual Artists in the Czech Republic, available at: www.uvucr.cz/.

	membership, ²⁶⁷ but this communication was later recalled and the association claimed that even non-citizens can become migrants.
Do media, sports, culture professional associations encourage and support membership and participation of third country nationals as members? E.g. through information and raising awareness initiatives in more languages, translation and language support services etc.	While membership in most organisations is open to third-country migrants, none of them had specific measures in place that would encourage such people to join these associations. Tellingly, none had websites in other than the Czech language.
What is the rate of participation in the most representative professional associations? (figures and % of association members, figures and % of migrant professionals as members, or descriptive data if statistical	No organisations contacted had statistical data on migrant members. Descriptive data were also unavailable. A number of organisations indicated that collecting such data would be a potentially discriminatory practice and underlined that they are open to people from all backgrounds (yet have no special provisions to encourage their membership).

²⁶⁷ Weigel, P., Association of Writers, communication via email, 24 February 2015. During a telephone interview with Secretary Weigel, P., Association of Writers on 5 May 2015 he claimed that citizenship is a prerequisite (although the Statutes of the association do not mention this). In his subsequent communication via email on 7 May 2015 he revoked his earlier claim and said that upon consultation with the Board it was concluded that Czech citizenship is not necessary for applicants. From a phone interview on 2 May 2015 it was obvious that the association has never received an application from a non-Czech citizen, so the exclusion of potential applicants based on foreign citizenship is only hypothetical and has not been practiced.

data is not available)	
Are migrants elected as representatives of professional associations related to the media, sports and culture? Please provide figures if available, and report the related legal or practical limitations or barriers, eventually faced.	The organisations contacted were unable or unwilling to share information on the fact of whether migrant members serve as representatives, insisting that they do not keep records based on ethnic background/nationality. Only the Czech Pen Club explicitly stated that they do not have migrant representatives.
Is there a visible or notable presence (or absence) of migrants and their descendants as media professionals?	Private TV channels employ a limited number of presenters, such as Monika Leová of Vietnamese descent or Ray Koranteng of mixed Ghanaian and Czech descent. Such cases are definitely exceptions to the rule. (The situation is similar with regard to Roma presenters, Ondřej Giňa being a notable exception figuring in the news of the public television.)
Are migrants and/or their descendants present, visible and actively participating in public? (E.g. in public events, TV and electronic media, cultural events). Please substantiate	A 2010 study by the agency Newton Media mapped the extent to which Ukrainians, Bulgarians, Mongolians and Vietnamese figured in nine Czech journals and daily magazines. The print media analysed ranged from tabloids to 'serious' newspapers, whose articles from 2008-2009 were included in the study. The agency found that Ukrainians were significantly under-represented in the press compared to the actual size of their community living in the Czech Republic. With regard to the content of the articles, Mongolians were depicted as problematic in 48% of cases, Vietnamese in 49%, Ukrainians in 43%, and Bulgarians in 38%. A positive tone was applied to Mongolians in 5%, to Vietnamese in 8%, to Bulgarians in 7%, and to Ukrainians in 7% of all articles analysed in the study. ²⁶⁸ An article titled 'Africans, Roma, and other "foreigners" in the Czech Mass Media Reality', published in an anthropological journal in 2012, used qualitative and quantitative methods to assess the image the Czech press presented of foreigners between the 1990s and 2012. Based on an analysis of existing studies the article concludes that Africa in particular is depicted as a culturally homogenous entity and together with the 'East'

²⁶⁸ Newton Media (2010), Media Picture of Foreigners in the Czech Press in 2008 and 2009 (*Mediální obraz cizinců v českém tisku za roky 2008 a 2009*), available at: http://aa.ecn.cz/img_upload/224c0704b7b7746e8a07df9a8b20c098/BTosnerova_MediálníObrazCizincu.pdf

	<p>on the basis of existing data or contacts with relevant authorities, actors and stakeholders , making sure to cover a wide spectrum and obtain as much as possible objective information.</p>	<p>is associated with 'traditional' culture. Culture is occasionally employed in the Czech media to explain the assumed criminality associated with foreigners.²⁶⁹</p> <p>Several cultural festivals contain elements that seek to raise awareness of migrant cultures. The most significant of these is the annual Prague-based RefuFest,²⁷⁰ a one-day event in the city centre. The festival's mission is to show that Prague is a multicultural, heterogeneous city with inhabitants from various religious and ethnic backgrounds. It is organised by the civic association InBáze, which has various projects targeting migrants. Many specifically migrant-organised cultural events take place in the House of National Minorities (<i>Dům národnostních menšin</i>)²⁷¹ in Prague, which provides a shared space for various types of activities (performances, exhibitions, etc.) to national minorities and offers office space for their representatives. The aim of the House is the protection and promotion of minority culture.</p>
	<p>Are there legal or practical limitations for the media, culture or other type of public events by migrants and/or their descendants ? (E.g. are there national language requirements for TV or radio stations, bureaucratic and representation requirements , etc.)</p>	<p>There are no legal restrictions on media, cultural, or other types of public events. Language requirements for TV and radio stations are not specified in law, this matter is dealt with by every broadcaster independently. The requirement to have a good command of the Czech language may be part of recruiting procedures for persons intending to work for a national broadcaster – this requirement is not discriminatory if it is consistent with the work performed in a particular position.</p>
	<p>Are there positive measures for promoting or restrictions/barriers to the operation of migrant and ethnic</p>	<p>The Government Council for National Minorities, a working body of the Office of the Government, has a working group that focuses on national minority broadcasting. Its aim is to make proposals regarding minority broadcasting to public radio and television stations, but in the last few years the working group's activities have come to a halt.²⁷²</p>

²⁶⁹ Zalabáková, J. (2012), 'Africans, Roma, and Other "Foreigners" in Czech Mass Media Reality' (*Afričané, Romové a další „cizinci“ v české mediální realitě*), *Antropowebzin* 2/2012.

²⁷⁰ See the website of the festival at: <http://refufest.com/>

²⁷¹ See the website of the House at: <http://www.dnm-praha.eu/lang/12>

²⁷² Government Council for National Minorities (2013), *Annual Report on the State of National Minorities*, p. 13.

	minority (owned, directed or audience specific) media?	
	Are there practical measures encouraging and promoting the visibility, voice and public presence of migrants and/or their descendants in the media, culture or other type of public events? (E.g. are there programmes and information provided by the media in other than the country official language, and migrants' languages, quotas for journalists and public programmes reflecting the diversity in society etc.?)	Public radio has regular shows only in Roma, Slovak, Polish, and German, but Czech television broadcasts shows in other languages as well (subtitled in Czech). These shows focus on the specific problems of a national minority/migrant group living on the territory of the Czech Republic and usually each episode of the series is devoted to a different minority or groups of minorities. In the period 2011-2013 nine such shows were broadcast (usually on a weekly or bi-weekly basis). ²⁷³ Various diaspora groups publish their own newspapers, the most notable of which is the Vietnamese press: three weekly Vietnamese papers are published with print runs ranging from 1,000 to 3,000 copies. ²⁷⁴

3.5.1. Diversity in the public sector

	In this section based on available data, research, studies, etc. please provide information about recruitment of migrants and their descendants in the public sector:	
	Please describe how legal	Czech citizenship is required to work for the Police Service of the Czech Republic, the General Inspectorate of Security Forces, the Security Information Service, and the Office for Foreign Relationships and

²⁷³ For a complete overview, see Government Council for National Minorities (2013), *Annual Report on the State of National Minorities*, p. 40.

²⁷⁴ For a complete overview, see Government Council for National Minorities (2013), *Annual Rreport on the State of National Minorities*, p. 21.

	<p>provisions allow or prevent the recruitment of third country nationals in the public sector. Please indicate specific areas, requirements, quotas if any, upward mobility and promotion limitations if any, as well as if and how these provisions are applied in practice.</p>	<p>Information.²⁷⁵ Czech citizenship is also required to be a professional soldier and to perform most of legal professions - judges and lay judges, prosecutors, senior court officials, higher officials in public prosecution, executors and public notaries.²⁷⁶ For workers of state administration and local/regional administration citizenship is a requirement.²⁷⁷</p> <p>Citizenship is not a requirement for teachers and pedagogical staff.²⁷⁸</p> <p>It is worth noting that academic or non-governmental studies that focus on the employment of third country nationals are limited to research on migrants as blue-collar workers.</p>
	<p>Please indicate if citizens of migrant descent can also be affected by limitation – e.g on the basis of their ethnic origin or migrant background or naturalisation - in public sector recruitment, for example in education, law enforcement,</p>	<p>Any citizen (i.e. even naturalised citizens) over the age of 18 that satisfies the requirements of a given position can be employed in the public sector.</p>

²⁷⁵ Act no. 361/2003 Sb. on the Service Relationship of Security Corps Officers (*Zákon č. 361/2003 Sb., o služebním poměru příslušníků bezpečnostních sborů*).

²⁷⁶ Act no. 221/1999 Sb. on Professional soldiers (*Zákon č. 221/1999 Sb., o vojácích z povolání*), Act no. 6/2002 Courts and Judges (*Zákon o soudech a soudcích č. 6/2002*), Act no. 283/1993 on the Public Prosecutor's Office (*Zákon č. 283/1993, o státním zastupitelství*), Act no. 120/2001 on Judicial Executors and Executory Activities (*Zákon č. 120/2001 o soudních exekutorech a exekuční činnosti*), Act no. 358/1992 on Notaries and Their Activities (*Zákon č. 358/1992, o notářích a jejich činnosti*).

²⁷⁷ Act no. 234/2014 on Civil Service (*Zákon č. 234/2014 o státní službě*), Act no. 312/2002 on Officials of Territorial Self-administering Units (*Zákon č. 312/2002, o úřednicích územních samosprávných celků*).

²⁷⁸ Act no. z 563/2004 on Pedagogical Staff (*Zákon č. 563/2004, o pedagogických pracovnících*).

	judiciary, etc.	
	Please indicate proportion of recruitment (% on the total of posts for this category or service) for the interested categories of third country nationals, if any.	No such statistics are available. ²⁷⁹
	Please indicate any affirmative action and positive action either for third country nationals or citizens with a migrant background, if any, e.g. quotas, reserved posts for people of migrant background etc. as well as promising practices in this area. Please provide information specifically for law enforcement, judiciary, and education.	No quota system or affirmative action practices are in place in the designated fields. ²⁸⁰

²⁷⁹ Ferrarová, E., Ministry of the Interior, communication via phone, 18 March 2015.

²⁸⁰ Ferrarová, E., Ministry of the Interior, communication via phone, 18 March 2015.

3.6. Political activity – active citizenship

Membership and participation of migrants in migrant and/or diaspora organisations and associations:	
Are there any legal or practical limitations or barriers for the self-organisation membership of migrants in migrant and or diaspora associations and organisations ?	<p>There are no legal restrictions or barriers to the self-organisation and membership of migrant and diaspora associations and organisations. Every organisation founded in the Czech Republic must be in conformity with the Civil Code²⁸¹ and the Antidiscrimination Act. The Civil Code does not pose any restrictions on the basis of nationality or citizenship. The Antidiscrimination Act prohibits discrimination on the basis of nationality and citizenship.</p> <p>None of the non-governmental migrant organisations or diaspora associations questioned within the framework of this report mentioned barriers to their existence. Decreasing financial support from the national budget for the diaspora organisations/associations of recognised national minorities was mentioned as the only serious impediment. A reduction of available grants offered by the Ministry of Culture was mentioned in particular in the 2013 <i>Annual Report on the State of National Minorities</i>.²⁸²</p>
Are there notable cases of active migrant and/or diaspora associations and organisations ? Please indicate the most known, active or representative ones on the basis of existing data about membership – please include size/numbers of members - and through contacts with competent actors and	<p>The organisations below were identified on the basis of interviews with representatives from organisations working with migrants, information available from the 2013 <i>Annual Report on the State of National Minorities</i>, and the Prague Integration Centre’s Guide for Migrants. Several of the organisations contacted, including large ones, did not respond to repeated attempts to contact them or had invalid email addresses and phone numbers. Many organisations with a low number of permanent members noted that their Facebook pages attract a large number of ‘fans’ (presumably migrants), who, however, are not official members. This was particularly the case of diaspora associations.</p> <p>The Vietnamese minority has several diaspora organisations, the most important of which is the Czech-Vietnamese Society (<i>Česko-vietnamská společnost</i>), with 109 members.²⁸³ It focuses on various cultural issues as well as social ones (drug prevention programmes within the Vietnamese community, health-awareness programmes). Van Lang Prague (<i>Van Lang Praha</i>) has about 100 members and mostly supports pro-democracy initiatives in Vietnam through the Czech Vietnamese diaspora community.²⁸⁴ Club Hanoi (<i>Klub Hanoi</i>), with a membership base of 174 people, targets people of Vietnamese descent in the Czech Republic and is currently implementing projects that enhance their integration into the Czech labour market.</p> <p>The Ukrainian community’s most important organisation is the Ukrainian Initiative in the Czech Republic (<i>Ukrajinská iniciativa v České republice</i>), which has approximately 600 members;²⁸⁵ it focuses on the promotion of culture.</p>

²⁸¹ Czech Republic, Civil Code (*Občanský zákoník*), 3 February 2012.

²⁸² Government Council for National Minorities (2013), *Annual Report on the State of National Minorities*, p. 4.

²⁸³ Winter, M., Czech-Vietnamese Society, communication via email, 2 March 2015.

²⁸⁴ Uyen, H., Van Lang Praha, communication via email, 3 March 2015.

²⁸⁵ Rajčinec, B., Ukrainian Initiative in the Czech Republic, communication via email, 6 March 2015.

<p>stakeholders . Please specify their character and eventual differences, including aspects concerning their religious, culture or geographic scope.</p>	<p>AMIGA (Agency for Migration and Adaptation) is active in the field of raising awareness about migrant issues in majority society and social integration projects (including volunteering projects for migrants). It has ten members.²⁸⁶ The organisation Word 21 (<i>Slovo 21</i>) provides services related to improving the integration of both Roma and migrants from third countries. It is engaged in research as well and has ten employees.²⁸⁷ InBáze is a non-governmental organisation that also implements a number of integration-related activities focusing on migrants and offers counselling and support services. The organisation has 22 employees.²⁸⁸</p> <p>The Caucasus Information Centre (<i>Informační centrum Kavkaz</i>)²⁸⁹ is a cultural organisation that has 8 members from the Caucasus region. Its website provides information for the majority society on current events in the Caucasus region and news to people of migrant descent. The Association of Azerbaijanis in the Czech Republic (<i>Sdružení Ázerbájdžánců v ČR</i>) has five permanent members and organises cultural activities for people of Azerbaijani descent.²⁹⁰</p>																																
<p>Please provide any data on the participation of migrants and their descendants in the most representative migrant and/or diaspora organisations and associations? (figures and % of migrants and/or persons with the specific ethnic or other background as members, or descriptive data if statistical data is not available).</p>	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="512 779 911 853">Organisation/ Association name</th> <th data-bbox="919 779 1214 853">Number of migrant members or members of migrant descent</th> <th data-bbox="1222 779 1401 853">Percentage of migrant members</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="512 860 911 891">Van Lang Praha</td> <td data-bbox="919 860 1214 891">Approx. 90</td> <td data-bbox="1222 860 1401 891">Over 90%</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="512 898 911 929">Czech-Vietnamese Society</td> <td data-bbox="919 898 1214 929">11</td> <td data-bbox="1222 898 1401 929">10%</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="512 936 911 987">Ukrainian Initiative in the Czech Republic</td> <td data-bbox="919 936 1214 987">Approx. 50</td> <td data-bbox="1222 936 1401 987">15-20%</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="512 994 911 1048">Club Hanoi</td> <td data-bbox="919 994 1214 1048">Approx. 87</td> <td data-bbox="1222 994 1401 1048">Approx. 50%</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="512 1055 911 1086">AMIGA</td> <td data-bbox="919 1055 1214 1086">10</td> <td data-bbox="1222 1055 1401 1086">100%</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="512 1093 911 1124">Slovo 21</td> <td data-bbox="919 1093 1214 1124">5</td> <td data-bbox="1222 1093 1401 1124">50%</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="512 1131 911 1162">InBaze</td> <td data-bbox="919 1131 1214 1162">10</td> <td data-bbox="1222 1131 1401 1162">45%</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="512 1169 911 1220">Information Center Caucasus</td> <td data-bbox="919 1169 1214 1220">8</td> <td data-bbox="1222 1169 1401 1220">100%</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="512 1227 911 1279">Association of Azerbaijanis in the Czech Republic</td> <td data-bbox="919 1227 1214 1279">5</td> <td data-bbox="1222 1227 1401 1279">100%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>			Organisation/ Association name	Number of migrant members or members of migrant descent	Percentage of migrant members	Van Lang Praha	Approx. 90	Over 90%	Czech-Vietnamese Society	11	10%	Ukrainian Initiative in the Czech Republic	Approx. 50	15-20%	Club Hanoi	Approx. 87	Approx. 50%	AMIGA	10	100%	Slovo 21	5	50%	InBaze	10	45%	Information Center Caucasus	8	100%	Association of Azerbaijanis in the Czech Republic	5	100%
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<p>Are such associations and</p>	<p>Only a few organisations have financial support and the lack of funding came up as the most important impediment to the operations of the majority of organisations/associations contacted. The most significant</p>																																

²⁸⁶ Tulupova, E. AMIGA, 8 March 2015.

²⁸⁷ Miko, M., Word 21, phone interview, 19 March 2015.

²⁸⁸ Bejček, P., InBáze, phone interview, 18 March 2015.

²⁸⁹ Hakob, A., Caucasus Information Centre, phone interview, 19 March 2015.

²⁹⁰ Nazarov, E., Association of Azerbaijanis in the Czech Republic, phone interview, 17 March 2015.

	<p>organisations encouraged and/or supported financially or in other means (e.g. offices) by the national, regional or local authorities? Is there in place a mechanism linking such associations at national level? (e.g. network of migrant associations.</p>	<p>national funding sources are the Ministry of Culture and the Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports. Reports on grant schemes offered by these ministries to organisations of recognised national minorities (of which the Vietnamese, Russian, Ukrainian, Serbian and Belorussian minorities have third country background) are included in the <i>Annual Report on the State of National Minorities</i> prepared by the Government Council for National Minorities. Regional authorities also offer grants to organisations of migrant background. The overwhelming majority of diaspora organisations are located in Prague and the City Council also has open calls for financial support for migrant organisations' events and projects. This funding scheme is called the Programmes of Support for Activities Related to the Integration of Foreigners (<i>Programy podpory aktivit integrace cizinců</i>) and it is unique in that it explicitly targets the integration of migrants. An overview of the organisations that have been awarded this grant is available in the Prague Concept for the Integration of Foreigners. The Prague-based House of National Minorities (<i>Dům národnostních menšin</i>) has since the 1990s been a place where minority civic associations can implement various activities, especially cultural events (e.g. commemorations, performances, exhibitions). It also provides office space for some minorities. The Consortium of Organisations Assisting Migrants in the Czech Republic, described in 3.3 of this report, is the only network of organisations that focus on migrants (specifically from a human rights perspective). None of the migrant/diaspora organisations contacted for this study were members of any network of migrant associations (although based on their responses some would be interested in joining one). Some attend the meetings of the Migrant Forum organised by the Prague Integration Centre (described in 3.3).</p>
<p>Membership and participation of migrants in civil society organisations and voluntary work:</p>		
	<p>Are there any legal or practical limitations or barriers for the membership of migrants in civil society organisations ?</p>	<p>There are no legal restrictions or barriers to the membership of migrants in civil society organisations.</p>
	<p>Do civil society organisations encourage and support membership and participation of migrants and/or their descendants ? E.g. through information and raising</p>	<p>A limited number of migrant organisations offer volunteering positions to migrants but these are exceptions. The most important civil society organisations only have English-language websites alongside the Czech, and only organisations explicitly working with/for migrants have information in other languages. When information is available in other languages, as a rule its content concerns integration-related topics and not topics of general interest. (This assessment is based on interviews with representatives of the non-governmental organisations contacted within the framework of this research as well as a review of relevant websites.)</p>

	awareness initiatives in more languages, translation and language support services etc.	
	Please provide any data on the participation and membership of migrants and their descendants in the most representative civil society organisations? (figures or % of organisation members, % of migrants and/or with migrant background as members, or descriptive data if statistical data is not available).	<p>None of the organisations contacted has exact data on the number of migrants or people of migrant background who are employees or members. Interviews were undertaken with representatives from the following organisations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - People in Need (<i>Člověk v Tísni</i>)²⁹¹ - Caritas of the Czech Republic (<i>Charita Česká republika</i>)²⁹² - Caritas of the Archdiocese of Prague (<i>Arcidiecézní Charita Praha</i>)²⁹³ - The Salvation Army (<i>Armáda spásy</i>)²⁹⁴ - The League of Human Rights (<i>Liga lidských práv</i>)²⁹⁵ - Transparency International²⁹⁶ <p>People in Need and Caritas Czech Republic mentioned that they are likely to have several migrants or descendants of migrants as employees in the section of the organisation working on migration-related issues. Neither organisation, however, was able to provide the number of such employees.</p>
Membership and participation of migrants in political parties:		
	Are there any legal or practical limitations or barriers for the membership of migrants in political	Czech citizenship (and being above the age of 18) is a precondition for joining a political party. ²⁹⁷ Neither Czech citizenship nor permanent residency in order for a person to sign an official petition (the only requirement is to be above the age of 18). ²⁹⁸

²⁹¹ Rédlová, P., People in Need, interview via Skype, 6 March 2015.

²⁹² Laube, L., Caritas of the Czech Republic, personal interview, 18 March 2015.

²⁹³ Podolcová, N., Caritas of the Archdiocese of Prague, personal interview, 10 March 2015.

²⁹⁴ Sídlová, L., The Salvation Army, phone interview, 18 March 2015.

²⁹⁵ Mášová, K., The League of Human Rights, phone interview, 17 March 2015.

²⁹⁶ Leier, P., Transparency International, phone interview, 18 March 2015.

²⁹⁷ Act on Assembling in Political Parties and Political Movements (*Zákon o sdružování v politických stranách a politických hnutích*), 2 October 1991.

²⁹⁸ Act on the Right to Petition (Act No. 85/1990 Coll.).

	parties, initiatives (e.g. petitions, signature collections) and movements?	
	Do political parties encourage and support membership and participation of migrants and/or their descendants in their activities? E.g. through information and raising awareness initiatives in more languages, translation and language support services etc.	Migrants are not encouraged since according to the law they cannot join political parties (this right is reserved for Czech citizens only). Only a few parties have an English version of their website and none have websites in languages other than Czech or English.
	Please provide any data on the participation and membership of migrants and their descendants in the political parties, initiatives and movements? (figures or % of party members, % of migrants and/or with migrant background as members, or descriptive	Altogether eight political parties were contacted, although currently there are seven parties in Parliament. Out of these, five replied (TOP 09, <i>Strana Zelených</i> /Green Party, <i>Česká strana sociálně demokratická</i> /Czech Social Democratic Party, <i>Křesťanská a demokratická unie – Československá strana lidová</i> /Christian and Democratic Union – Czechoslovak People's Party, <i>Komunistická strana Čech a Moravy</i> /Communist Party of Bohemia and Moravia), the rest did not respond to repeated requests for information via email or phone. All these parties unanimously declared that they do support the participation of members of migrant descent, but none of them has specific statistics on the number of such members and no party could give an estimate of the number of such members. Interestingly, some parties pointed out that collecting such data (i.e. ethnic background of party members) would be a contravention of the law and would be tantamount to discrimination on the party level.

	data if statistical data is not available)	
	Are migrants elected as representatives of political parties, initiatives and movements? Please provide figures if available, and report the related legal or practical limitations or barriers, eventually faced.	Some parties, such as TOP 09, ²⁹⁹ the Communist Party of Bohemia and Moravia (<i>Komunistická strana Čech a Moravy</i>), ³⁰⁰ and the Christian and Democratic Union – Czechoslovak People's Party (<i>Křesťanská a demokratická unie – Československá strana lidová</i>) ³⁰¹ pointed out that they have individual members of migrant background who occupy a relatively high position on the political ladder, but they are exceptions rather than the rule.

3.7.Civic and citizenship education

	The participation of migrants and their descendants (with a distinct linguistic, cultural background) in education:	
	Have teachers of migrant background equal access to employment in education, as teachers? If yes, what is the rate of participation (% of teachers with migrant background at national level)? Are they	There is no complete overview of the number of teachers of migrant background on the level of the Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports. ³⁰² The most important and the largest teachers' union, the Czech and Moravian Trade Union of Workers in Education (<i>Českomoravský odborový svaz pracovníků školství</i>), has no available data on the migrant background of its teachers, ³⁰³ but according to its statutes the Union is open to teachers of migrant background. ³⁰⁴ No programmes were identified that specifically promote the participation of teachers of migrant background in professional associations or support the work of such teachers in general.

²⁹⁹ Macková, M., Press officer of TOP 09, communication via email 5 March 2015.

³⁰⁰ Kvacskai, R., Media Office of the Communist Party of Bohemia and Moravia, communication via email, 6 March 2015.

³⁰¹ Šidlová, A., Media Assistant of the Christian and Democratic Union, communication via email, 5 March 2015.

³⁰² Vojtěch, J., National Institute for Education (*Národní ústav pro vzdělávání*), communication via phone, 10 March 2015.

³⁰³ Chonská, K., Czech and Moravian Trade Union of Workers in Education, phone interview, 10 March 2015.

³⁰⁴ Czech and Moravian Trade Union of Workers in Education, *Statutes*, 7 May 2011.

	<p>represented in professional teacher associations? Please identify limitations, challenges and promising practice.</p>	
	<p>Are there any particular gender issues?</p>	<p>No gender issues were identified given that professional bodies and organisations pay little attention to the migrant background of teachers (see above).</p>
	<p>Are parents of migrant background actively participating in the school life? Please provide evidence concerning their participation in parents associations, school and community events and extracurricular activities, consultations etc.³⁰⁵</p>	<p>Interviews with members of non-governmental organisations imply that parents are rarely targeted – it is usually up to individual teachers to accommodate parents in the life of the school. The most important organisation in the field of migrant children’s education is META – Association for Opportunities for Young Migrants (<i>META – Společnost pro příležitosti mladých migrantů</i>), which occasionally holds seminars for parents of students with a migrant background, but there is no systematic state support for the involvement of parents in the school and no non-governmental organisation has fully taken up this issue yet.³⁰⁶</p>
	<p>Are there extracurricular activities involving and engaging with children and parents of migrant background and/or focussing on civic and citizenship education? Please</p>	<p>See above.</p>

³⁰⁵ For more information about involving the community in school life and vice versa, please refer also to the findings of the SIRIUS Network <http://www.sirius-migrationeducation.org/>

³⁰⁶ Horáčková, M., META – Association for Opportunities for Young Migrants, phone interview, 20 March 2015.

	identify limitations, challenges and promising practice.	
	Are there provisions for bilingual education? If yes, is it supported by trained teachers and training programmes , curriculum provisions and dedicated school manuals and books?	<p>Members of recognised national minorities (of which the Vietnamese, Russian, Belorussian, Serbian and Ukrainian communities are of third country background) are granted the right to education in their own language in conformity with § 14 of Act No. 561/2004 Coll. (the School Act). The School Act allows for education entirely in the language of the minority or authorises school headmasters to limit education in the minority language only to certain subjects or subject areas. School reports and diplomas can also be issued in a minority language as well as Czech, and students attending such schools may take school-leaving exams in the minority language (with the exception of Czech language and literature). In practice this provision concerns only German and Polish schools.³⁰⁷</p> <p>The Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports licenses so-called bilingual secondary grammar schools, which are based on specific agreements with foreign governments and in which the language of education is partially or fully a foreign language.</p>
	Is there evidence of school segregation and/or policies of separate/distinct schooling of migrants?	No such practice was identified based on interviews with various members of non-governmental organisations focusing on migrants and education. School segregation practices in the Czech Republic primarily concern the Roma community. ³⁰⁸
	Is there evidence of modifying school curricula and teaching materials can be modified to reflect the diversity of the school population? Is the teacher regular curricula/training dealing	Multicultural education is an integral part of the Framework Educational Programme (<i>Rámcový vzdělávací program</i>) at all educational levels. ³⁰⁹ . The Framework is an official and binding document for educational programmes that are established on the level of individual schools. The Framework is issued by the Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports. The National Institute for Education (<i>Národní ústav pro vzdělávání</i>), an institute of the Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports, operates the most important website, which serves as an information, methodology, and communication source in the field of multicultural education: www.rvp.cz (RVP stands for Framework Educational Program). The website offers various teaching materials in support of diversity at school, serves as an e-learning site, and shares information on trainings concerning (not only) multicultural education.

³⁰⁷ See the section on minority education in the Government Council for National Minorities (2013), *Annual Report on the State of National Minorities*, pp. 21-25.

³⁰⁸ For the most recent study in this see Amnesty International (2015), *Czech Republic: Must try harder - Ethnic discrimination of Romani children in Czech schools*.

³⁰⁹ Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports, available at: www.msmt.cz/vzdelavani/skolstvi-v-cr/skolskareforma/ramcove-vzdelavaci-programy

	with specific reference to immigrants or ethnic minorities and respect/promotion of diversity?	
	Are all students – not only of migrant background – targeted and/involved by civic education and activities related to migrant integration at schools?	Civic education is part of the curriculum at the primary school level as well as the secondary level (the extent depends on the type of school). Global education, which directly targets education students about cultural differences, is offered by many non-governmental organisations, especially in the Prague region. The most prominent organisation offering global education seminars to students at various levels (ranging from kindergarten to the secondary level) is People in Need (<i>Člověk v tísní</i>) within the framework of its Varieties (<i>Varianty</i>) programme. Global education seminars usually take place on a regular basis at schools participating in the programme, and while their scope is not limited to migration-related issues only, they aim at educate students about the larger socio-economic realities that shape Czech and global society. In 2013 thirty schools participated in the Varieties programme, 650 teachers or teachers-to-be were trained, and 1,302 students participated. ³¹⁰
		The implementation of specific measures and initiatives aiming at (the following possible practices on the left is an indicative and non-exhaustive list):
	<p>Please use the following as indicative list of possible practices to report on:</p> <p>Improving the way civic and citizenship education reflect diversity in society through curricular and extracurricular activities. Are there specific programmes</p>	<p><u>Equal opportunities in education</u></p> <p>Until recently limited attention was paid to the educational needs of students of migrant background by the Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports. Schools and non-governmental organisations have long been criticising the Ministry's failure to systematically address this issue. Since February 2015 new measures were put in place that are likely to result in significant changes. The Ministry commissioned the National Institute for Further Education (<i>Národní institut pro další vzdělávání</i>), together with the Institute's regional offices, to come up with a concept for the professional training of teachers who have migrant students. According to the Ministry's plan all regional offices will set up a coordinator post and the coordinator will be responsible for this area. A network of experts from governmental and non-governmental sources will be set up on the regional level which should be able to provide systematic methodological support to teachers in schools. The new website (http://cizinci.nidv.cz/) of the Institute will collect all important information regarding the education of foreigners.³¹¹ The website will be complementary to the already existing site, www.inkluzivniskola.cz, a unique initiative by the non-governmental organisation META – Association for Opportunities for Young Migrants. This site was until recently the only website where complex information was provided to educators of migrant children, including methodologies aimed at integrating migrant children into mainstream Czech education.³¹²</p> <p><u>Language support to migrant students</u></p>

³¹⁰ People in Need (2013), *Annual Report*.

³¹¹ The website has been operating since 2014 and at the time of writing this report still was lacking much information.

³¹² Titěrová, K. (2015), The Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports Is Preparing Changes to the Education of Foreigners (*MŠMT chystá změny ve vzdělávání cizinců*), *Eduin*, 24 February 2015, available at: www.eduin.cz/clanky/msmt-chysta-zmeny-ve-vzdelavani-cizincu/

<p>helping young people to learn how to live in a society with people from different cultures and religions?</p>	<p>The School Act³¹³ (Act No. 561/2004 Coll.) establishes that foreign children from the EU and asylum-seekers are entitled to 70 hours of free-of-charge language preparation courses when they join the Czech education system. This provision, however, does not apply to students from third countries. In their cases, schools can apply for a special educational plan for these children or request a teacher's assistant – the funding in this case is provided fully or partially by the regional authority or grants offered by the Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports. While the new concept dealing with the education of migrant students should address language preparation courses, at this point these are provided to students from third countries mostly by non-governmental organisations (in the framework of after-school activities or tutoring programmes). A substantial number of non-governmental organisations are engaged in the provision of this service, mostly in the Prague region, where most third country migrants live.</p>
<p>Improving the way formal curriculum subjects, e.g. literature, history, etc. promote mutual understanding, respect for ethnic and religious diversity and the common democratic and pluralist values?</p>	<p><u>Formal curriculum subjects and reflecting on diversity</u> Multicultural education is an integral part of the Framework Educational Programmes and is implemented on the school level also through curriculum reform. The history and culture of minorities living on the territory of the Czech Republic are included in subjects such as history, where the emphasis is on modern history, the Holocaust, racial persecution, etc. In civic education the curriculum includes topics such as extremism, racism, and xenophobia. Multicultural education is not compulsory, but is recommended by the Framework and it is up to the school to decide whether and to what extent they embrace it in their curricula.³¹⁴</p>
<p>Facilitating equal opportunities in education for children with migrant background?</p>	<p><u>Attendance and drop-out of migrant students</u> The prevention of student drop-out is mostly focused on Roma students in the Czech Republic. The National Institute for Further Education cooperates with various non-governmental organisations, which, however, have Roma children as their primary target clients.³¹⁵</p>
<p>Facilitating the involvement, participation and support of parents with migrant background in the educational system and in the school activities?</p>	

³¹³ The School Act No. 561/2004 Coll. of 24 September 2004 (Školský zákon 561/2004 Sb. ze dne 24.09.2004)

³¹⁴ Government Council for National Minorities (2013), *Annual Report on the State of National Minorities*, p. 26

³¹⁵ Government Council for National Minorities (2013), *Annual Report on the State of National Minorities*, p. 26. Also see recent projects on the websites of the Institute, available at: www.nuv.cz/cinnosti/projekty/karierove-poradenstvi/deni-v-projektu-cervenec-az-zari-2014?highlightWords=p%C5%99ed%C4%8Dasn%C3%A9+odchody

	Providing language learning support to students of migrant background?	
	Improving attendance and reducing drop-out of students with migrant background?	
	Improving school and teachers' capacity to embrace, build on and/or manage diversity?	
	In particular, please specify if there are promising practices, including affirmative action / positive action practices designed to tackle structural inequalities	
	Other...	

3.8. Drivers, barriers for the implementation, monitoring and assessment of legislation & policy measures

	Previous paragraphs indicated in detail aspects about the actual implementation of participation policies, normative	In legislation, the new Citizenship Act, which provides for the possibility of dual citizenship, can be seen as one of the drivers of positive change in terms of respect for the rights of migrants. The enactment of the Antidiscrimination Act in 2009 introduced the possibility to a submit a complaint to the Public Defender of Rights if a person feels discriminated against on the basis of his/her racial or ethnic origin. The Public Defender of Rights also handles complaints against public administration, including various migrant
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<p>framework and measures. In this section briefly summarize the most important drivers, positive factors and the barriers, resistance or negative factors that have been identified regarding the design, implementation, monitoring and assessment of policy measures and normative framework for the political and social participation of migrants and their descendants. Please base the analysis on governmental and non-governmental reports, as well as research and studies.</p>	<p>issues. Beyond the scope of this activity, the Ombudsman frequently comments on inequalities in legislation with regard to the rights of migrants, which is a positive driver of policy and legislation changes in annual reports, one special report, comments of drafts of new legislation)³¹⁶.</p> <p>The results of the desk research carried out by the FRA contractor shows that there are several areas of legislation that pose barriers preventing the effective implementation of the rights of migrants. As further described in chapter 2, these are namely insufficient access to public health insurance and the lack of voting rights. A barrier to the effective implementation of migrants' rights on the practical level is the length of administrative proceedings related to various residence permits, namely in the case such a permit needs to be prolonged. This issue has been repeatedly criticised by the Public Defender of Rights as well as migrant organisations. The legal uncertainty related to the residence of foreigners can have a negative impact on their lives, both in the private and professional sphere.</p>
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3.9. Use of funding instruments (EIF, ERF, EMIF)

	<p>Please provide briefly information and documented insights about the allocation and distribution of funds aimed at supporting political and social participation, and active citizenship measures for migrants and/or their descendants.</p>	<p>Until 1 April 2013 the body responsible for the allocation of funds was the Department for Asylum and Migration Policy of the Ministry of the Interior. Since then the Independent Unit for Strategies and Conceptions, under the same ministry, has taken over this responsibility.</p> <p>ERF</p> <p>In 2013 there were twelve approved projects submitted by nine organisations. In 2012 fifteen projects were supported, proposed by ten organisations. In the year 2011 altogether seventeen projects were funded, which were implemented by twelve organisations. Data for 2014 were not publicly accessible at the time of writing this report.</p> <p>The Ministry of the Interior indicated that it was not possible to use the original format of Annex 5 (the new format was approved by</p>
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³¹⁶ Czech Republic, Public Defender of Rights (*Veřejný ochránce práv*), Annual Activity Report 2014 (*Výroční zpráva o činnosti veřejného ochránce práv za rok 2014*), p. 13, 2013. Czech Republic, Public Defender of Rights, Recommendation for the implementation of the right to equal treatment with foreigners (*Doporučení veřejného ochránce práv k naplňování práva na rovné zacházení s cizinci*), 21 July 2010.

	<p>FRA via email). Among the new format topics, education, health and societal participation appear only marginally or not at all.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● In the case of education, although the tables specify only Czech language courses, other sections include retraining schemes, various educational courses, driving courses, tutoring of children, and school assistance programmes. ● In the case of health, the Ministry noted that in various programme fields health-related activities such as the provision of assistance (seeking medical help, assistance in medical facilities), essential medicines, and basic medical aids are covered. ● Active citizenship and societal participation were described as marginal topics by the Ministry. <p>EIF</p> <p>In 2013 twenty projects were implemented with EIF support, proposed by twelve subjects. In 2012 fourteen organisations implemented a total of twenty-four projects. In 2011 twenty-four projects were supported from this fund. The projects were implemented by fifteen organisations. Data for 2014 were not publicly accessible at the time of writing this report.</p> <p>The Ministry of the Interior indicated that it was not possible to use the original format of Annex 5 (the new format was approved by FRA via email). Among the new format topics, education, health and societal participation appear only marginally or not at all.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● In the case of education, the tables show that mostly only Czech language courses were supported. When further information on why this is so was requested, the Ministry of the Interior explained that educational programmes are also included in the projects targeting: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the establishment and operation of integration centres for the support of foreigners; - improving the conditions of foreigners who are unaccompanied minors; - providing assistance services for third-country nationals. <p>According to the Ministry, funds are not allocated for language courses only, but also for computer literacy courses (to improve foreigners' access to the labour market), tutoring migrant children, in-school assistance for migrant children, and the organisation of trainings targeting teachers working with migrants. Projects explicitly targeting education are implemented by the Education for Competitiveness Operational Programme under the Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● In the case of health, the Ministry noted that health-related activities (especially counselling services) are implemented in areas targeting: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the establishment and operation of integration centres for the support of foreigners; - improving the conditions of foreigners who are unaccompanied minors; - providing assistance services for third-country nationals. ● Active citizenship and societal participation are deemed to be marginal topics by the Ministry, but activities related to these can be included in the thematic areas: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the establishment and operation of integration centres for the support of foreigners; - involving the host society in the integration process.
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	In particular provide a breakdown of funding for the relevant actions and measures by area (political participation, social participation and membership, indicating the source of funding (EIF, ERF, national, regional, other funding source) by using the Annex 5
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3.10.Key legal and policy developments, and relevant case law

<p>In this section, please provide information about developments regarding the above legal and policy instruments concerning participation (political, consultation, membership and association, active citizenship and civic education), including any new legislative or policy initiatives in the framework of migrant integration in the country. Key developments may be new legislation or policies, abolition, update, improvement or reform of existing ones, as well as important case law, court, equality</p>	<p>The main legal development in the reference period concerning participation was the enactment of the new Citizenship Act in 2013, which provides for dual citizenship.</p>
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	<p>body or administrative cases, that have had or may have an impact on the implementation of legal and policy instruments and on the actual situation on the ground, including public debates and perceptions among the native population and migrants. (Use template in Annex 9).</p>	
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4. Social cohesion and community relations

4.1. Social cohesion policies

	<p>Does the national integration legal and policy framework refer to social/community cohesion? Is there a clear definition of social/community cohesion? Please report it here – in</p>	<p>Yes, the national integration policy refers to social cohesion.</p> <p><i>‘Záměrem integrační politiky je předcházet vytváření uzavřených komunit imigrantů, společenské izolaci a sociálnímu vyloučení cizinců a zachovat sociální soudržnost v České republice i jejích jednotlivých částech (regionech, obcích).’³¹⁷</i></p> <p><i>‘The integration policy aims at preventing the formation of closed migrant communities, social isolation, and the social exclusion of foreigners and at preserving social cohesion in the Czech Republic and its individual parts (regions, municipalities).’</i></p> <p><i>‘Integrační politika musí flexibilně reagovat na nové skutečnosti a potřeby, a to jak cizinců, tak i české společnosti, podporovat sociální soudržnost země a posilovat vědomí vzájemné propojenosti migrace a integrace se sociálními, kulturními, ekologickými a politickými aspekty života společnosti.’³¹⁸</i></p>
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³¹⁷ Ministry of the Interior (2011), ‘Policy for the Integration of Foreigners - Proposal for Further Steps in the Year 2013’ (Aktualizovaná Koncepce integrace cizinců – Společné soužití 2013), p. 18.

³¹⁸ Ministry of the Interior (2011), ‘Policy for the Integration of Foreigners - Proposal for Further Steps in the Year 2013’ (Aktualizovaná Koncepce integrace cizinců – Společné soužití 2013), p. 8.

<p>original language and in full English translation.</p>	<p><i>'The integration policy must flexibly react to the new facts and needs of foreigners and of Czech society, to support the social cohesion of the country, and to strengthen the awareness of mutual links between migration and integration with the social, cultural, ecological, and political aspects of the life of society.'</i></p> <p><i>'Jedním z cílů politiky integrace cizinců je podporovat harmonické bezkonfliktní soužití mezi cizinci a většinovou společností, zachování sociální soudržnosti v zemi stejně jako zabránění izolaci či sociálnímu vyloučení cizinců a z toho plynoucích konfliktů.'</i>³¹⁹</p> <p><i>'One of the aims of the immigration integration policy is to support harmonious, conflict-free coexistence between immigrants and the majority society and to preserve social cohesion in the country as well as to prevent the isolation or social segregation of migrants and related conflicts.'</i>³²⁰</p>
<p>Are there any specific measures in place to strengthen social cohesion? Please refer to promising practices and examples of challenges. Use the template for promising practices in Annex 7 highlighting the most important and/or successful.</p>	<p>There are not many projects or special measures in place to strengthen social cohesion. Mostly social cohesion is mentioned in projects focused on the labour market and labour rights. The process of formulating the Concept of the City of Prague for the Integration of Foreigners (<i>Koncepce hl. města Prahy pro oblast integrace cizinců</i>) can be identified as a positive measure for strengthening social cohesion in the Prague region.</p>
<p>Are there indicators used by authorities to assess, monitor and support social cohesion policies? E.g. social distance, social interaction, intergroup relations, etc. Please provide available relevant data, figures and findings, if any, and present them briefly in the relevant table of the Annex (4).</p>	
<p>Please outline available research, studies, and surveys about the sense of belonging</p>	<p>There are several studies on the identity of migrants and their descendants living in the Czech Republic. In particular, studies on Vietnamese immigrants have been popular in recent years.</p> <p>The Ministry of Regional Development commissioned a study on the Vietnamese community in Prague–Libuš, which is a centre of Vietnamese business and in some respects community life. The study, called 'The</p>

³¹⁹ Ministry of the Interior (2011), 'Policy for the Integration of Foreigners - Proposal for Further Steps in the Year 2013' (*Aktualizovaná Koncepce integrace cizinců – Společné soužití 2013*), p. 8.

³²⁰ Ministry of the Interior (2011), 'Updated Policy for Integration of Immigrants – Living Together – and Proposal for Further Steps in the Year 2011', p. 25.

	<p>and identification of migrants and/or their descendants with diverse types of local, regional and national identities. Please summarise briefly key findings and any differentiations by nationality or ethnic origin, gender, age and geographic area.</p>	<p>Inner Differentiation of Vietnamese People³²¹ (<i>Vnitřní diferenciaci Vietnamců</i>), was prepared by Tereza Kušniráková, Andrea Plačková, and Tran Vu Van Anh and gained scientific and media attention. It is a very detailed picture of the Vietnamese community in Prague viewed from different economic, social, and cultural angles. The migrant generation appears to be the most important aspect of the identity of Vietnamese people living in the Czech Republic. It influences the level of knowledge of the Czech language, relationships, and interactions with Czech society, ties to Vietnam, and the perception of the Vietnamese community, culture, and traditions. It also codetermines the choice of the place to live in Prague. Those belonging to the most isolated groups, living mostly inside the Vietnamese community, are the most vulnerable groups of Vietnamese migrants. These are Vietnamese spouses of Vietnamese elderly residents, adult women who came to the Czech Republic after the year 2000, and Vietnamese male and female low-skilled workers. They are very isolated with very poor knowledge of the Czech language and they don't have contact with Czech society.</p> <p>Kristýna Sataryová³²² further explored the identity of Vietnamese migrants in her field research, which she wrote about for the scientific journal <i>Cultural Studies (Kulturní studia)</i>. This study explores how the teenage generation of Vietnamese relate to their home. According to the author, this issue is connected to ethnicity and the area where Vietnamese migrants spent most of their lives. The author states that home has a social rather than a territorial dimension in the perception of young Vietnamese. Vietnam is a symbolic home for them and the Czech Republic is the home of everyday life. Also, ethnicity is one of the barriers to the acceptance of Czech identity. The young generation of Vietnamese have a mixed ethnic identity, according to Kristýna Sataryová.</p> <p>A study conducted on a sample of 59 males and 64 females aged between 15 and 65 years called 'The Cultural and Linguistic Identity of Migrants from the area of Chernobyl',³²³ carried out by Boris Iljuk, monitored the identity of migrants from that part of Ukraine. Most families respect Czech traditions (holidays, meals, songs, etc.). Young migrants in particular integrate easily into Czech society and the significance of their attachment to the Czech population in Ukraine has decreased. Their communication in the Czech language has distinctly improved with some of them remaining bilingual (mainly in mixed marriage). They use the Czech and Ukraine languages to the same degree. Migrants aged 15-30 prefer to communicate in the Czech language.</p> <p>The Public Opinion Research Centre of the Institute of Sociology of the Czech Academy of Sciences (CVVM, <i>Centrum pro výzkum veřejného mínění Sociologického ústavu AV ČR</i>) conducts regular omnibus surveys (since 2003) concerned with developments and changes in public opinion regarding foreigners living in the Czech Republic. In February 2015 CVVM focused on the opinion of the Czech public on foreigners and their impact on the Czech society. While 70 % declared that foreigners should adapt</p>
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³²¹ Kušniráková, T., Plačková, A. and Tran Vu Van Anh (2013), 'The Inner Differentiation of Vietnamese People for the Purpose of Analysis of Third country Foreigners'³²¹ (*Vnitřní diferenciaci Vietnamců pro potřeby analýzy segregace cizinců ze třetích zemí*), Ministry of Regional Development, Fuertos.

³²² Sataryová, K. (2014), 'Perception of Home by Descendants of Vietnamese Immigrants' (*Percepce domova u potomků vietnamských imigrantů*)', *Cultural Studies (Kulturní studia)*, 1/2014, Prague, Kulturní studia, pp. 80–100.

³²³ Iljuk, B. (2011), 'Cultural and Language Identity of Migrants from the Area of Chernobyl', Hradec Králové, University of Hradec Králové.

		<p>to the Czech traditions, 2 % of the Czech citizens think that foreigners should have the possibility to practice their own traditions. In 2015 the polled respondents articulate the strongest pressure on the foreigners to assimilate into the Czech society compared to previous researches (first one was carried on in 2003), with an exception of the year 2008. The Czech public opinion as articulated through the poll largely expresses negative attitudes on the foreigners living long-term in the Czech Republic and it agrees that foreigners are the reason for an increase in criminality (66 %) and in unemployment (65 %). Only 9 % of the polled disagreed with the first statement and 13 % with the second one. 57 % of respondents agree with the claim that foreigners living long-term in the Czech Republic mean health risk (15 % disagree). Disapproving answers prevail over the positive statements about foreigners. 22 % agree while 46 % disagree with the statement that foreigners enrich our culture. 16 % agree while 42 % disagree that foreigners support the development of our economy. Citizens with better living standard, people with friends among foreigners, people in the age group 15 – 29 are more often convinced that foreigners enrich our culture, support the development of our economy and don't pose a risk for our way of living. The research was conducted on the sample of 1.069 people aged 15 years and older.³²⁴</p>
	<p>Please indicate legal measures and case law affecting social cohesion and community relations, for example the banning of specific religious or ethnic dress, such as the 'burqa'³²⁵.</p>	<p>Specific religious or ethnic dress is not limited or banned by legislation. The only legislative exception is in the area of prevention from spreading of infectious diseases, which prescribes to healthcare personnel what to wear in relation to patients with infections. Schools are not allowed to ban wearing of religious symbols – this would constitute discrimination on the basis of religion.</p>
	<p>Does the action plan or strategy on integration and inclusion of migrants and their descendants address combating racism, xenophobia</p>	<p>Yes.</p> <p><i>The Updated Policy for the Integration of Immigrants</i> takes into account the problem of racism and xenophobia. Protection against racism and xenophobia is one of the main aims of the integration policy. <i>'The migration reality of the last few years nevertheless brings with it a risk of certain side effects such as xenophobia, racism, extremism or other expressions of negative attitudes of individuals or groups towards foreigners.'</i>³²⁶ <i>The Updated Policy</i> also speaks about the risk of crimes with racial undertones, which are rather isolated, but which are a reality in some parts of the Czech Republic. Civil society actors are considered crucial in the fight against and prevention of such phenomena as racism, discrimination, or xenophobia. Relations between immigrants and the</p>

³²⁴ The Public Opinion Research Centre of the Institute of Sociology of the Czech Academy of Sciences (CVVM, *Centrum pro výzkum veřejného mínění Sociologického ústavu AV ČR*) (2015), 'Attitudes of the Czech public toward foreigners – february 2015', Press release, 3 March 2015.

³²⁵ Cf. The notable ECHR case European Court of Human Rights (ECtHR), *S.A.S. v. France*, No. 43835/11, 1 July 2014, available at: [http://hudoc.echr.coe.int/sites/eng/pages/search.aspx?i=001-145466#{"itemid":\["001-145466"\]}](http://hudoc.echr.coe.int/sites/eng/pages/search.aspx?i=001-145466#{)

³²⁶ Ministry of the Interior (2011), 'Updated Policy for Integration of Immigrants – Living Together – and Proposal for Further Steps in the Year 2011', p. 11.

<p>and intolerance? Are there specific integration/inclusion actions related to racism and intolerance for education and/or for young people? If yes, how are such actions linked to general integration and/or social inclusion and/or cohesion policy? Please provide information on implementation and impact of such plans and refer to any assessment of their impact?</p>	<p>majority are one of the priority areas. These activities are supported by a call for grants in support of mutual contact between the majority and foreigners. The Prague and South Moravian integration policies also highlight issues of tolerance and racism. The Integration Centres in Prague and the South Moravian Region are among the most important tools against these phenomena. But in both policies there are no special steps except for support for multicultural education or activities.</p> <p>The Ministry of the Interior supported, for example, the following projects and activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Multicultural education for tolerance and against racism in kindergartens and primary school in Prague 3 (2012, the municipality of Prague 3) - Tolerance of difference (2013, the municipality of Jesenice) - Multiculturality in mother centres (2010, Pro rodinu, o.s.) - Next Door Family (2010, 2011, Slovo 21) - Together – integration in mother centres (2010, Síť MC v ČR) - The prevention of extremism, racism, and xenophobia in primary and secondary schools (2010, Organization for Aid to Refugees) - Happy Neighbourhood (2011, Klub Hanoi) <p>The Ministry of the Interior also supported educational programmes focused on the position of migrants and racism to be carried out in police schools. The Ministry annually supports projects organised on the local level designed to prevent intercultural conflicts, xenophobia, and racism (known as ‘emergency projects’).</p> <p>The projects aimed at social cohesion, the social inclusion of vulnerable groups of immigrants (women, youth, seniors etc.), and a society free from intercultural conflicts are also supported by the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs and by the European Social Fund. The Ministry of Education, Youths and Sports supports projects focused on inclusive education, intercultural education at schools, and a website on intercultural dialogue (www.mezikulturnidialog.cz). In 2010 the Ministry of Regional Development implemented a project on spatial segregation.</p> <p>The implementation of the integration policy is evaluated and described in the document <i>Status Report on Migration and Integration in the Czech Republic</i> published between the years 2001–2012 (<i>Zprávy o stavu migrace a integrace cizinců na území České republiky</i>)³²⁷. These reports present information on statistics, a list of projects and specific measures on the level of ministries, municipalities, regions, the public sector, and NGOs. These reports don’t include information about indicators and the evaluation of the successes and failures of the integration policies in the Czech Republic. The reports are designed as descriptions of the activities of all ministries in the area of migration and integration, cooperation of ministries with NGOs and flows of financial resources in the area of migration and integration.</p>
<p>Please provide information</p>	<p>There are several projects focused on the peaceful life and integration as mutual accommodations involving migrants and the majority society. Two projects are long-term and have very good media visibility: Next</p>

³²⁷ Ministry of the Interior (annually), ‘Status Reports on Migration in the Czech Republic’ (*Zprávy o situaci v oblasti migrace a integrace cizinců na území České republiky*), available at: www.mvcr.cz/clanek/migracni-a-azylova-politika-ceske-republiky-470144.aspx?q=Y2hudW09NA%3d%3d.

	<p>about state and non-state responses via positive measures, campaigns, partnerships involving migrants and communities . Please provide information only about those actions that focus on migrants and on <u>prevention</u> and promotion of peaceful living together and integration as mutual accommodation combatting racism and intolerance. Please outline any assessment about their impact and identify any relevant promising practice. (Use the template for promising practices in Annex 7).</p>	<p>Door Family (<i>Rodina od vedle</i>), implemented by the NGO <i>Slovo 21</i> since 2004, and Refufest, organised by the NGO <i>Inbáze</i> since 2009.</p> <p>The project Next Door Family (<i>Rodina od vedle</i>)³²⁸ has been organised since 2004. So far 1,124 Czech families and the families of foreigners living in the Czech Republic have shared a lunch together. Next Door Family earned the prestigious SozialMarie award in 2011. At the end of 2013 it also won an award from the Foundation of Mr and Mrs Maurer as one of the best projects in the field of gastronomy that deals with helping the less privileged. Every year top foreign and Czech media (also Czech public TV) report on the project.</p> <p>RefuFest³²⁹ organized since 2009 creates a space where immigrants and Czech people can meet. InBáze describes this event as a spece of opportunity where people 'can meet people from all walks of life and corners of the world'. The big outdoor event presents other cultures and in this way creates an opportunity for people to learn from one another. People obtain knowledge about different world cultures through music, dance, theatre, and culintary tastes. Visitors can attend discussions and presentations about issues concerning the position of migrants in Czech society. The purpose of this festival is to promote the integration of foreigners into Czech society and to discourage prejudices that build walls between people.</p>
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4.2. Combatting racism and intolerance

	<p>Are there any policy measures, initiatives</p>	<p>Initiatives encouraging the sharing of public space are extremely limited. No such policy measures were identified based on several interviews with governmental, NGO, and academic sources. A promising practice is identified in annex 7 and it supports the creation of hate-free zones, i.e.</p>
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³²⁸ Slovo 21 webpage, available at: www.slovo21.cz/index.php/?option=com_content&view=article&id=350.

³²⁹ Refufest webpage, available at: <http://refufest.com>.

<p>and practices to accommodate for ethnic or religious differences, for example in regard to sharing public space, such as swimming pools at local level?</p> <p>Identify any promising practices encouraging social interaction and contacts of people of different backgrounds at local level (use the template for promising practices in annex 7).</p>	<p>public places (entities such as bars, restaurants, cinemas, etc.) that in an attempt to show public appreciation for diversity openly declare their non-discrimination of guests/clients with a different ethnic, religious, or other background.</p>
<p>Please indicate concrete measures, initiatives or programmes targeting migrants and/or descendants aiming at building trust in public institutions, especially at local level. E.g. campaigns, opening doors and reaching out to citizens, social centres, informal</p>	<p>Based on desk research and interviews with representatives of non-governmental organisations it is evident that, if such measures or activities exist, they are limited to community centres that are open to migrants as well as other disadvantaged groups.</p>

	<p>collective bodies, cultural events etc.</p> <p>Please provide notable examples of promising practice (use the template for promising practices in annex 7).</p>	
	<p>Are there any specific ethical or other guidelines or rules concerning the language used by media or journalists, when writing about migrants and/or their descendants ? In this case please provide briefly information about actual application of such rules and challenges.</p>	<p>The Ethics Code of Journalists (<i>Etický kodex</i>) of the Syndicate of Journalists (<i>Syndikát novinářů</i>), the most important professional association of journalists working in the country, contains no specific provision for writing about migrants. The only provision that could be applicable is Article 3, point H, according to which journalists must not create or formulate subject matter in a way that would instigate discrimination based on race, skin colour, religion, gender, or sexual orientation.³³⁰</p>
<h3>4.3.Mixed marriages</h3>		
	<p>Mixed marriages is often used as an index for social distance and</p>	<p>According to §35/2 of the Act on Offices of Vital Records,³³¹ foreign nationals who wish to marry in the Czech Republic must submit to the relevant Office of Vital Records a certificate, not older than seven working days, issued by the Czech Foreign Police proving that their stay</p>

³³⁰ Ethics Code, Syndicate of Journalists, last amended 25 November 1999.

³³¹ Act No. 301/2000 Coll. on Offices of Vital Records, Names and Surnames and on the Amendment to Some Other Related Acts, as amended.

	<p>integration or, even, assimilation. Mixed (citizenship) marriages are defined as those where one of the spouses has foreign citizenship and the other has national citizenship (including registered partnerships, common-law marriages). Please indicate legal limitations, if any, for marriages between nationals and foreigners, e.g. for asylum seekers, third country nationals, etc. Do these limitations result in practical barriers?</p>	<p>in the Czech Republic is legal. This rule applies to third country nationals only.</p> <p>All foreigners, including asylum-seekers, must submit the same documentation in order to be eligible for marriage. This documentation, along with the marriage request form, includes: birth certificate, proof of nationality, certificate proving a person's legal competence to enter into marriage (no older than six months), an identification document; if relevant a death certificate of a former wife/husband, an official judgment on divorce, a certificate testifying to the fact that the marriage will be recognised as valid in the home country in the case of proxy marriage, a final judgment terminating a registered partnership if the foreigner lived in one.³³² Importantly, the Office of Vital Records can allow for the omission of the above documents if the applicant for marriage would encounter serious impediments in obtaining these.³³³ This provision could apply to certain asylum-seekers.³³⁴</p> <p>Certificates and documents issued by non-Czech authorities must be officially translated into Czech, which can be a potentially costly process.</p>
	<p>Are there any official or non-official data and information on mixed marriages (between nationals and people with another</p>	<p>According to the Czech Statistical Office, the number of marriages in the period 2008-2012 in which at least one partner was a foreigner was between 9 and 10%. In 2012, for instance, 4,283 marriages took place in which at least one partner was not a Czech citizen. The most common marriage partners for Czechs are citizens of Slovakia, which accounted for 43% of marriages between a Czech man and a foreign woman and 28% of marriages between a Czech woman and a foreign man. In terms of other nationalities as marriage partners, in 2012 the most common foreign-born partners of Czech men were women from Ukraine and Russia (this is a long-term trend). In 2012 most of the foreign men that Czech women married were from Germany and the United Kingdom.³³⁵</p>

³³² § 35/1 Act No. 301/2000 Coll. on Offices of Vital Records, Names and Surnames and on the Amendment to Some Other Related Acts, as amended.

³³³ § 664 Article 2 Act No. 89/2012 Coll., Civil Code.

³³⁴ Hálová, J., Ministry of the Interior, communication via email, 12 March 2015.

³³⁵ Czech Statistical Office, available at: www.czso.cz/csu/redakce.nsf/i/snatecnost

	<p>citizenship)? Please provide % proportions on the total number of marriages in a given period, as well as data - where available - about ages, country of origin/birth of migrant spouses.</p>	
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Annex 2: National and regional level action plans on integration

National / regional level <i>(specify region)</i>	Year of the first edition and Year of latest update <i>(e.g. First edition: 2004, Most recent update: 2011)</i>	Responsible ministry – public authority – reference details <i>(URL – links)</i>	Target groups <i>identify migrant and refugee groups as beneficiaries (e.g. on the basis of their residence status)</i>	Main aims, actions and activities foreseen in the focus areas – link to fundamental rights <i>[provide both key dimensions and specific actions and aims of the policy instruments in each focus area (use a different row for each focus area if needed)</i>	Targeting general population? Yes/No – explanatory comments where needed	Insert here definition of integration (in EN) if any. Alternative: Indicate the core aim/objective of the NAP related to social inclusion and/or integration of migrants
National	First edition: 1999. This document was adopted by Czech Government Resolution No. 689 of 7 July 1999.	The Czech Government 's Migration Policy Principles/Ministry of the Interior/ www.mvcr.cz/mvcren/article/the-czech-government-s-migration-policy-principles.aspx	Legal and illegal migrants/refugees	The principles of the Czech government are focused on the support of legal migration, the elimination of illegal migration, and international cooperation in coping with the migration-related consequences of humanitarian crises and eliminating the causes of such phenomena.	No	The migration policy should create conditions for legal migrants in the Czech society.
National	The first edition was adopted by Czech Government Resolution No. 1266 of 11 December 2000. The Updated Policy for the Integration of Immigrants – Living Together –	The Policy for the Integration of Foreigners on the territory of the Czech Republic (<i>Koncepce integrace cizinců</i>)/Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs Updated Policy for Integration of Immigrants on the Territory of the Czech Republic – Living Together –	Group of third country nationals (i.e. non-EU Citizen) legally residing within the territory of the Czech Republic who are not applicants for international protection or recognised refugees, is the basic target group of the integration	The national concept identifies four key areas, which are obligatory and should be addressed on the local, regional and national level: - knowledge of the Czech language (right to education) Enhancing the Czech language skills of foreigners supports the ability of foreigners to integrate into Czech society and to participate in the Czech educational system, where Czech is the official language. - economic self-sufficiency (prohibition of slavery and forced labour, freedom to choose an	Yes The general population is the target of the section called 'Mutual Coexistence of Communities' in the Updated Policy for the Integration of	The Updated Policy for the Integration of Immigrants (<i>Aktualizovaná Koncepce integrace cizinců</i>) defines integration as 'the process of incorporating immigrants into society necessarily entered into both

	<p>and Proposal for Further Steps in the Year 2011 was adopted by the Czech Government Resolution No. 99 of 9 February 2011. Czech Government Resolution of 16 January 2013 on the Report on the Implementation of the Policy for the Integration of Immigrants – Living Together in 2013 introduces the task of implementation of the integration policy. Czech Government Resolution of 4 January 2012 on the</p>	<p>and Proposal for Further Steps in the Years 2011 - 2013 (<i>Aktualizovaná Koncepce integrace cizinců – Společné soužití</i>)/ Ministry of the Interior/ www.mvcr.cz/mvcren/article/integration-of-foreigners-within-the-territory-of-the-czech-republic.aspx.</p>	<p>of foreigners. In exceptional cases, this target group can include also nationals of EU member states. Specific measures of the State Integration Programme apply to the integration of recognised refugees. Special attention is paid to vulnerable groups of migrants: youth – the second generation of migrants, immigrants’ children and migrant women.</p>	<p>occupation and the right to engage in work, freedom to operate a business, right to property) All foreigners legally residing in the Czech Republic have equal labour rights, the Czech Republic runs activities to counter illegal labour. Foreigners who have temporary or permanent residence for the purpose of work or entrepreneurship in the Czech Republic are able to work or run a business (if all legal conditions are met). - orientation in society (human dignity, Equality before the law, non-discrimination, fair and just working conditions, social security and social assistance, health care) Measures and activities focused on orientation in society extend opportunities for foreigners to use their rights and potential for their own development and the development of Czech society. Foreigners also have the right and opportunities for counselling. - interaction between communities (human dignity, right to marry and right to found a family, freedom of thought, conscience and religion, cultural, religious and linguistic diversity) Measures and activities supported under this principle of the integration policy are aimed at a</p>	<p>Immigrants (<i>Aktualizovaná Koncepce integrace cizinců</i>).³³⁶ The risk of xenophobia, racism or crimes with a racial undertone is mentioned in the context of migration and areas with a higher proportion of migrants. The Updated Policy for the Integration of Immigrants – Living Together (<i>Aktualizovaná Koncepce integrace cizinců – Společné soužití</i>) highlights also that integration policy ‘helps the majority</p>	<p><i>immigrants and the majority society</i>’.³³⁷ The Updated Policy for the Integration of Immigrants – Living Together (<i>Aktualizovaná Koncepce integrace cizinců – Společné soužití</i>) states that ‘the aim of integration policy is for the immigrant to be independent and self-sufficient (i. e. to be fully involved in society, to be able to resolve all aspects of his/her own life and of those dependent on him/ her. ... The objective of integration is to avoid enclosed communities of immigrants forming, which causes social isolation and the segregation of immigrants, and to maintain the social integrity in the Czech Republic and separate parts thereof (regions, municipalities). ... Integration measures and activities aim at</p>
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³³⁶ Ministry of the Interior (2011), ‘Updated Policy for the Integration of Foreigners on the Territory of the Czech Republic – Living Together – and Proposal for Further Steps in the Year 2011’, p. 11.

³³⁷ Ministry of the Interior (2011), ‘Updated Policy for the Integration of Foreigners on the Territory of the Czech Republic – Living Together – and Proposal for Further Steps in the Year 2011’, p.15.

	<p>Report on the Implementation of the Policy for the Integration of Immigrants – Living Together in 2012 (Zpráva o plnění <i>Koncepce integrace cizinců – Společné soužití 2012</i>)/ - sets up specific tasks for the implementation of integration policy in 2012. Czech Government Resolution of 16 January 2013 on the Report on the Implementation of the Policy for the Integration of Immigrants – Living Together in 2013 (Zpráva o plnění <i>Koncepce</i></p>			<p>society free of conflict, intolerance and racism. These priorities also include the participation of immigrants in public and political life or access of migrants to health care.</p>	<p><i>society to be open and helpful to immigrants through the measures adopted</i>'. The focus on the general population is in the section 'The Aims of the Integration Policy'.</p>	<p><i>achieving a mutually beneficial and problem-free coexistence of new arrivals and the local population. ... The essence of integration is not only to achieve mutual understanding between immigrants and the society in which they live and for their coexistence to be conflict-free and mutually beneficial, but also to allow immigrants to be able to enjoy a dignified life during their residence in the Czech Republic</i>'.³³⁸</p>
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³³⁸ Ministry of the Interior (2011), 'Updated Policy for the Integration of Foreigners on the Territory of the Czech Republic – Living Together – and Proposal for Further Steps in the Year 2011', pp. 15-16.

	<i>integrace cizinců – Společné soužití 2013</i>) - tasks for the implementation of the integration policy.					
Regional/ Municipal	The Assembly of Prague adopted the Prague Policy for the Area of the Integration of Immigrants on 19 June 2014. The Action Plan for the year 2015 was part of this Policy paper.	Prague City Hall <i>Concept of the City of Prague for the Integration of Foreigners:</i> http://www.icpraha.com/theme/Icp/files/koncepce-final.pdf Action Plan for the year 2015: http://www.icpraha.com/theme/Icp/files/Priloha_c1_k_usneseni_Rady_HMP.pdf	Third country nationals is the basic target group of the integration of foreigners, but the policy is focused on all groups of foreigners (also from the EU) and also on the expert and general public and NGOs.	The Prague Integration Policy defines five priorities and recommendations on how to fulfil them. These key areas are based on the national policy, but they also react to the current situation in Prague. Main aims of the Prague Integration Policy: - Establishment of a coordinated system of cooperation among subjects working on the territory of Prague in the area of integration of immigrants for the purpose of effective work with migrants and their integration into society. - Support for the friendly cohabitation of immigrants and majority society and support for neighbourly activities. - Ensuring financial resources for integration policies. - Support for new and current services and activities for immigrants. - Long-term support and funding for the Prague Integration Centre and its activities by Prague. - Integration of immigrants into public life in Prague and their	Yes. The policy is aimed at the host society in these specific areas: Awareness raising among civil servants, employees in municipalities and experts in the areas of migration, integration and the legal status of immigrants Integration and majority society: Cultural and community activities, awareness campaigns focusing on combating	The Prague Integration Policy adopts the definition of integration from the national policy for the Integration of Foreigners (see above).

				<p>activation in the area of civil society.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Awareness activities focused on the public and immigrants in the area of the integration of migrants and integration process. <p>Five priorities of the concept:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Analysis of the position of immigrants in Prague - Funding to support the integration of immigrants - Awareness-raising (among immigrants, the public and key actors, active participation of migrants in public life) - Education (the position of young migrants in the pre-school, primary and secondary education, and the education of adult migrants) - Access of migrants to social and follow-up services <p>The Concept of the City of Prague focuses on the same priorities as the national policy elaborated by the Ministry of the Interior. See the fundamental rights listed above. The Prague Concept of Integration stresses the rights of migrants to participate in Czech society more strongly than the national policy.</p>	<p>racism and xenophobia. Information and media campaign targeting the majority society (a positive and real picture of immigrants) Enhancing intercultural and expert competences of pedagogical staff.</p>	
Regional/ South Moravian Region	Programme of targeted and long-term support for the integration of third-country foreigners in the South Moravian	The Regional Authority of the South Moravian Region. http://www.cizincijm.k.cz/Folders/5891-1-Programovy+dokument.aspx	Third country nationals is the basic target group of the integration of foreigners in the South Moravian Region, they should be targeted by specific age, gender,	The integration of immigrants in the South Moravian Region is being monitored and evaluated along six dimensions of integration: System (structural) dimensions: 1. Residence and housing (legal forms of residence, access to public services, access to adequate housing and	Yes. The involvement of majority society in the integration process is seen as important for	The definition of integration in this programme document is based on EU materials and on the Policy for the Integration of Foreigners – Living Together (<i>Koncepce integrace cizinců na</i>

	<p>Region 2011 – 2015 (<i>Program cílené a dlouhodobé podpory integrace cizinců ze třetích zemí na území Jihomoravské ho kraje 2011 – 2015</i>) Updated tasks are defined in the Action plan for the years 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, and 2015 (<i>Akční plán pro rok 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015</i>). The main programme document was adopted by the Assembly of the South Moravian Region on 16 December 2010.</p>		<p>educational and national groups etc. Integration should be focused primarily on vulnerable groups of immigrants: youth or immigrants with specific qualifications required on the Czech labour market.</p>	<p>prevention of spatial segregation etc.) 2. Labour market and economic integration (employment and economic self-sufficiency etc.) 3. Education and language integration (access to (language) education and educational support, support for preparing educational providers etc.) 4. Social and health integration (prevention of social exclusion, access to health care, development of social services and legal counselling for foreigners etc.) Social dimensions: 5. Cultural and religious integration (inter-cultural dialogue, socio-cultural orientation of immigrants in the society, socio-cultural differences and their acceptance etc.) 6. Interactive integration (interaction between immigrants and the host society, perception of the host society by immigrants, integration of immigrants into social networks etc.) The Concept of the South Bohemian Region focuses on the same priorities as the national policy elaborated by the Ministry of the Interior. See the fundamental rights influenced above. The South Bohemian policy of integration stresses the rights of migrants to participate in Czech society more strongly than the national policy.</p>	<p>the success of integration of immigrants into Czech society. The programme document focuses for instance on these measures: educating social and health-care providers, relations between immigrants and the host society, acceptance of cultural and religious minorities in society, awareness campaigns targeting the public, multicultural and intercultural education.</p>	<p><i>území ČR</i>). The authors of this document stress the self-sufficiency of migrants in the area of housing, the labour market, education and social participation. The integration of foreigners has a fundamental impact on social cohesion and economic development. Integration is perceived as a mutual process, where the basic rights and duties are defined both for immigrants and host society. The programme refers to the main aspects of integration in the South Moravian Region: - the integration of foreigners into society based on mutual cooperation, respect and mutual communication with the majority society. - Integration on the institutional and civic level - Integration in the labour market and its key role - Readiness of the majority to accept</p>
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						immigrants and the perception of migrants by the majority
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Annex 4: Indicators monitoring migrant integration - social inclusion/cohesion

N.	Indicator	Definition	Legal frame / policy target	Data source	Periodicity	Reference / Comments
1	Kategorie („integrační kvality) pobytu, občanství/ Category of residence, citizenship	Basic indicator/ This indicator consists of: total number of third-country foreigners, foreigners with permanent residence, foreigners with residence for 12 months and longer (without permanent residence), foreigners with visas over 90 days, number of citizenships acquired in monitored years, top ten third-country foreigners living in the Czech Republic	<i>System of quantitative indicators for monitoring the integration of third-country foreigners (Soustava kvantitativních ukazatelů monitorujících integraci cizinců z třetích zemí)</i> ³³⁹	Czech Statistical Office, Ministry of the Interior	Every six months	National application. Prepared by the Research Institute for Labour and Social Affairs (<i>Výzkumný ústav práce a sociálních věcí</i>).
2	Vzdělání cizinců ze třetích zemí/ Education of third-country citizens	Basic indicator/results of the Czech language exams for the purpose of permanent residence, citizenship, number of children	<i>System of quantitative indicators for</i>	Czech Statistical Office, Ministry of	Every six months	National application. Prepared by the Research Institute for Labour and Social Affairs (<i>Výzkumný</i>

³³⁹ Vavrečková, J., Kumštýř, I. (2010), ‘Methodology for Monitoring and the Evaluation of the Integration of Third-country Foreigners in the Czech Republic’³³⁹ (*Metodika sledování a hodnocení integrace cizinců z třetích zemí v České republice*), Prague, Research Institute for Labour and Social Affairs.

		from third-country families in kindergartens, and students on all education levels, number of children from third-country families in primary schools, number of children from third-country families in secondary schools, number of children from third-country families in colleges, number of children from third-country families at universities (inc. number and quality of education of second-generation migrants)	<i>monitoring integration of third-country foreigners</i> (Soustava kvantitativních ukazatelů monitorujících integraci cizinců z třetích zemí) ³⁴⁰	the Interior, Ministry of Educations, Youth and Sports		<i>ústav práce a sociálních věcí</i>).
3	Sociální začlenění, sociální dávky a zdravotní péče/ Social inclusion, social benefits and health care	Basic indicator/number of foreigners who don't have income from their own economic activity (dependency on economically active family members or on social benefits), number of foreigners on social benefits and their total amount, extent of health care for foreigners in hospitals (number of foreigners, expenses on health care) The numbers of third-country foreigners are compared (in %) with numbers of the Czech citizens and with numbers of all foreigners in all categories.	<i>System of quantitative indicators for monitoring integration of third-country foreigners</i> (Soustava kvantitativních ukazatelů monitorujících integraci cizinců z třetích zemí) ³⁴¹	Czech Statistical Office, Ministry of the Interior, Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs, Ministry of Health	Every six months	National application. Prepared by the Research Institute for Labour and Social Affairs (<i>Výzkumný ústav práce a sociálních věcí</i>).

³⁴⁰ Vavrečková, J., Kumštýř, I. (2010), 'Methodology for Monitoring and the Evaluation of the Integration of Third-country Foreigners in the Czech Republic'³⁴⁰ (*Metodika sledování a hodnocení integrace cizinců z třetích zemí v České republice*), Prague, Research Institute for Labour and Social Affairs.

³⁴¹ Vavrečková, J., Kumštýř, I. (2010), 'Methodology for Monitoring and the Evaluation of the Integration of Third-country Foreigners in the Czech Republic'³⁴¹ (*Metodika sledování a hodnocení integrace cizinců z třetích zemí v České republice*), Prague, Research Institute for Labour and Social Affairs.

4	Analytical indicator: Social benefits used by third-country foreigners	Analytical indicator/Number of foreigners on social benefits divided in specific categories of social benefits (housing benefit, parental allowance, birth grant, foster care allowance, etc.) The numbers of third-country foreigners are compared with the numbers of Czech citizens in all categories.	<i>System of quantitative indicators for monitoring integration of third-country foreigners</i> (Soustava kvantitativních ukazatelů monitorujících integraci cizinců z třetích zemí) ³⁴²	Czech Statistical Office, Ministry of the Interior, Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs	Every six months	National application. Prepared by the Research Institute for Labour and Social Affairs (<i>Výzkumný ústav práce a sociálních věcí</i>).
6	Analytical indicator: Education of third-country foreigners	Analytical indicator/ results of the Czech language exams for the purpose of permanent residence, citizenship, number of children from third-country families in kindergarten, and students at all education levels, number of children from third-country families in primary schools, number of children from third-country families in secondary schools, number of children from third-country families in colleges, number of children from third-country families at universities (also measured by branch of study, level of university degree	<i>System of quantitative indicators for monitoring integration of third-country foreigners</i> (Soustava kvantitativních ukazatelů monitorujících integraci cizinců z	Czech Statistical Office, Ministry of the Interior, Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports	Every six months	National application. Prepared by the Research Institute for Labour and Social Affairs (<i>Výzkumný ústav práce a sociálních věcí</i>).

³⁴² Vavrečková, J., Kumštýř, I. (2010), Methodology for Monitoring and the Evaluation of the Integration of Third-country Foreigners in the Czech Republic³⁴² (*Metodika sledování a hodnocení integrace cizinců z třetích zemí v České republice*), Prague, Research Institute for Labour and Social Affairs.

		<p>(inc. number and quality of education of second-generation migrants The numbers of third-country foreigners are compared with the numbers of Czech citizens in all categories and with the total population of foreigners. Example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Kindertagens – foreigners in total - Kindertagens – third-country citizens - Kindertagens – share of third-country foreigners to foreigners in total (in %) - Kindertagens – share of third-country foreigners to the whole population of children (in %) 	třetích zemí) ³⁴³			
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³⁴³ Vavrečková, J., Kumštýř, I. (2010), 'Methodology for Monitoring and the Evaluation of the Integration of Third-country Foreigners in the Czech Republic'³⁴³ (*Metodika sledování a hodnocení integrace cizinců z třetích zemí v České republice*), Prague, Research Institute for Labour and Social Affairs.

Annex 5: Use of funding instruments

Table 1 - European Integration Fund (EIF)³⁴⁴

Program year	Total contribution from EIF	Cofinancing (own sources, grants, donations, etc.)	Establishment and operation of integration centers for the support of foreigners			Improving the conditions of foreigners who are unaccompanied minors			Involving of host society in the integration process			Elaboration of indicators and methodologies for evaluating progress and preparation of policies			Improving intercultural competencies of state authority employees			Provision of assistance services for third country nationals			Completion of research aimed at the integration of third country foreigners			Exchange of experiences and best practices				
			Total	EU funds	Own funds	Total	EU funds	Own funds	Total	EU funds	Own funds	Total	EU funds	Own funds	Total	EU funds	Own funds	Total	EU funds	Own funds	Total	EU funds	Own funds	Total	EU funds	Own funds		
PY 2009 January 2010 - June 2011	1 911 484,86 EUR	615 183,40 EUR	1 546 939,34 EUR	1 160 204,4 EUR	386 734 EUR	20 177,99 EUR	15 133,49 EUR	5 044,49 EUR	93 230,05 EUR	69 922,53 EUR	23 307,51 EUR	25 798,15 EUR	19 348,61 EUR	6 449,53 EUR	65 735,64 EUR	49 301,73 EUR	16 433,91 EUR	65 084,27 EUR	48 813,2 EUR	16 271,06 EUR	n/a			24 596,89 EUR	18 447,66 EUR	6149,22 EUR		
PY 2010 January 2011 - June 2012	2 495 943,80 EUR	838 278,66 EUR	1 364 694,60 EUR	1 023 520,9 EUR	341 173,62 EUR	19 576,06 EUR	14 682,04 EUR	4 894,04 EUR	337 288,17 EUR	252 966,12 EUR	84 322,04 EUR	36 325,77 EUR	27 244,32 EUR	9 081,44 EUR	123 345,51 EUR	92 509,13 EUR	30 836,37 EUR	507 859,96 EUR	380 894,97 EUR	126 964,99 EUR	36 496,84 EUR	27 372,63 EUR	9 124,21 EUR	70 356,89 EUR	52 767,66 EUR	17 589,22 EUR		
PY 2011 January 2012 - June 2013	2 518 841,65 EUR	840 451,94 EUR	1 558 264,07 EUR	1 168 698 EUR	389 566 EUR	20 103,81 EUR	15 077,85 EUR	5 025,95 EUR	237 289,08 EUR	177 966,81 EUR	59 322,27 EUR	34 104,93 EUR	25 578 EUR	8 526 EUR	97 075,83 EUR	72 806,87 EUR	24 268,95 EUR	529 004,94 EUR	396 753,9 EUR	132 251,23 EUR	42 998,99 EUR	32 249,24 EUR	10 749,74 EUR	n/a				
PY 2012 January 2013 - June 2014	2 865 554,99 EUR	955 971,62 EUR	1 821 139,12 EUR	1 365 854,2 EUR	455 284,72 EUR	35 072,47 EUR	26 304,35 EUR	8 768,11 EUR	277 860,18 EUR	208 395,13 EUR	69 465,04 EUR	35 199,23 EUR	26 399,422 EUR	8 799,8 EUR	106 318,02 EUR	79 738,51 EUR	26 579,5 EUR	470 259,88 EUR	352 694,91 EUR	117 564,97 EUR	50 012,68 EUR	37 509,51 EUR	12 503,12 EUR	69 693,41 EUR	52 270,05 EUR	17 423,35 EUR		
PY 2013 January 2014 - June 2015	67 151 000,00 Kč	22 398 780,99 Kč	49 980 000,00 Kč			521 000,00 Kč			5 304 000,00 Kč			912 000,00 Kč			2 964 000,00 Kč			6 427 000,00 Kč			1 043 000,00 Kč							
	2 686 040 EUR	895 951,2 EUR	1 999 200 EUR	1 499 400 EUR	499 800 EUR	20 840 EUR	15 630 EUR	5 210 EUR	212 160 EUR	159 120 EUR	53 040 EUR	36 480 EUR	27 360 EUR	9 120 EUR	118 560 EUR	88 920 EUR	29 640 EUR	257 080 EUR	192 810 EUR	64 270 EUR	41 720 EUR	31 290 EUR	10 430 EUR					

* PR 2013 is not yet closed. Considering the fact that some courses related to certain projects are designed only after their implementation, it is not yet possible to determine the total contribution from the fund, the cofinancing or the amount intended for the relevant activities. **The funds in this column were converted by the FRANET team, the exchange rate used was CZK 25 = 1 EUR.**

³⁴⁴ Information received by the Federal Ministry for Europe, Integration, Foreign Affairs, Department VIII/3 (*Bundesministerium für Europa, Integration und Äußeres, Abteilung VIII/3*) on 12 March 2015.

Annex 7: Promising practices

1 - Thematic area	Prevention and the promotion of peaceful living together and integration as mutual accommodation to combat racism and intolerance
Title (original language)	Rodina odvedle
Title (EN)	Next Door Family
Organisation (original language)	Slovo 21
Organisation (EN)	-
Government / Civil society	NGO
Funding body	The European Fund for the Integration of Third-Country Nationals, the Ministry of the Interior
Reference (incl. url, where available)	www.slovo21.cz/index.php/?option=com_content&view=article&id=350
Indicate the start date of the promising practice and the finishing date if it has ceased to exist	2004 - , annual activity
Type of initiative	Community project
Main target group	Immigrants and Czech society
Indicate level of implementation: Local/Regional/National	National coverage, community level
Brief description (max. 1000 chars)	The project represents a unique opportunity to meet new people, learn their life stories and learn more about the culture of other nations. The meetings promote communication and a better understanding of other cultures, build personal ties between Czech families and the families of foreigners, and help to integrate foreigners on a personal level. The project is open to Czech families, families of foreign nationals, and nationals of third countries (countries that are not members of the EU) who are legally residing in the Czech Republic.
Highlight any element of the actions that is transferable (max. 500 chars)	The whole neighbourly concept of this activity is transferable to all countries where people from different cultures live side by side.
Give reasons why you consider the practice as sustainable (as	The project has been organised since 2004. So far 1,124 Czech families and the families of foreigners living in the Czech Republic have shared lunch together. Next Door Family earned the prestigious SozialMarie

opposed to 'one off activities')	award in 2011. At the end of 2013 it also won an award from the Foundation of Mr and Mrs Maurer as one of the best projects in the field of gastronomy that deals with helping the less privileged. Every year top foreign and Czech media (also Czech public TV) report on the project.
Give reasons why you consider the practice as having concrete measurable impact	It is very easy to measure: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - number of participants - number of sustainable contacts between project participants - number of media outputs
Give reasons why you consider the practice as transferrable to other settings and/or Member States?	Stereotypes and insufficient contact between immigrants and majority society are the reality in all European countries. The concept of meetings between families from different cultures thus provides a very good space in which to eliminate personal stereotypes and share information about traditions, norms and life in different societies around the world. The project's campaign has attracted considerable attention from the public, and the media strategy can be followed in other European countries.
Explain, if applicable, how the practice involves beneficiaries and stakeholders in the design, planning, evaluation, review assessment and implementation of the practice.	The project is based on the experience of Slovo 21 organisation and its work on the issue of the position of migrants in society and on migration-related stereotypes. The employees of Slovo 21 also have a migrant background and draw on their own personal experience.
Explain, if applicable, how the practice provides for review and assessment.	The project is evaluated every year on the basis of quantitative indicators.

2 - Thematic area	Prevention and the promotion of peaceful living together and integration as mutual accommodation to combat racism and intolerance
Title (original language)	Refufest
NTitle (EN)	Refufest
Organisation (original language)	InBáze
Organisation (EN)	InBáze
Government / Civil society	NGO

Funding body	European Union, the Ministry of the Interior, Nadace Charty 77, UNHCR, Praha
Reference (incl. url, where available)	http://refufest.com
Indicate the start date of the promising practice and the finishing date if it has ceased to exist	2009 - , annual activity
Type of initiative	Cultural event
Main target group	Immigrants and Czech society
Indicate level of implementation: Local/Regional/National	Local level
Brief description (max. 1000 chars)	RefuFest creates a space where immigrants and Czech people can meet. InBáze describes this event as an opportunity where people 'can meet people from all walks of life and corners of the world'. The big outdoor event presents other cultures and in this way creates an opportunity for people to learn from one another. People obtain knowledge about different world cultures through music, dance, theatre, and culinary tastes. Visitors can attend discussions and presentations about issues concerning the position of migrants in Czech society. The purpose of this festival is to promote the integration of foreigners into Czech society and to discourage prejudices that build walls between people.
Highlight any element of the actions that is transferable (max. 500 chars)	Breaking negative stereotypes through a combined cultural and educational event is transferable to every country where different cultures and groups live side by side.
Give reasons why you consider the practice as sustainable (as opposed to 'one off activities')	The project has been organised since 2009. Now it is annual festival organised at the same time each year. Migrant organisations, migrants and also majority society are well informed about it and participate in this activity.
Give reasons why you consider the practice as having concrete measurable impact	It is very easy to measure: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - number of participants - number of artists and other active participants from different cultures and parts of the world - number of media outputs
Give reasons why you consider the practice as transferrable to other settings and/or Member States?	Stereotypes and insufficient contact between immigrants and majority society are the reality in all European countries. The concept of a cultural and entertainment festival with participants from different cultures thus provides a very good space in which to eliminate stereotypes about foreigners and to share information about traditions, norms and life in different societies. Such a cultural event is also accessible and convenient for families with children who can also learn about different cultures and people of colour in the world.

Explain, if applicable, how the practice involves beneficiaries and stakeholders in the design, planning, evaluation, review assessment and implementation of the practice.	The project is based upon the experience of the NGO InBáze, which consists of migrants who share their experience and knowledge.
Explain, if applicable, how the practice provides for review and assessment.	The festival is assessed mostly in terms of the number of visitors and active participants: bands, artists etc.

3 - Thematic area	Social Cohesion
Title (original language)	Koncepce hl. města Prahy pro oblast integrace cizinců
Title (EN)	Concept of the City of Prague for the Integration of Foreigners
Organisation (original language)	Magistrát hl. města Prahy, Integrační centrum Praha
Organisation (EN)	Prague City Hall, Integration Centre Prague
Government / Civil society	Capital of the Czech Republic
Funding body	Prague City Hall
Reference (incl. url, where available)	www.icpraha.com/theme/Icp/files/koncepce-final.pdf
Indicate the start date of the promising practice and the finishing date if it has ceased to exist	2012 -
Type of initiative	Integration Policy
Main target group	Immigrants and Czech society
Indicate level of implementation: Local/Regional/National	Regional – Prague level
Brief description (max. 1000 chars)	The Assembly of Prague adopted the Prague Policy for the Area of the Integration of Immigrants on 19 June 2014. An Action Plan for the year 2015 was part of this policy paper. The development of the Prague Integration Policy was linked also to the formulation of Prague's strategic development plan. The Social Cohesion working group behind this strategic plan was particularly involved in. One of the aims of the

	integration policy is to create a society free from cultural conflict and based on social cohesion.
Highlight any element of the actions that is transferable (max. 500 chars)	The Prague Integration Policy was developed within the framework of cooperation between Prague City Hall, the Prague Integration Centre, and stakeholders from civil society and academia. Specific parts, priorities and indicators were elaborated by the Platform of Migrants, Regional Consultative Platform and Platform of Representatives of Municipalities, and Prague City Hall. Stakeholders from among political bodies, public servants, civic society, the academic sphere and experts developed a policy that consists of realistic aims based on the needs of migrants and majority society.
Give reasons why you consider the practice as sustainable (as opposed to 'one off activities')	Between 2012 and 2014 the Concept of the City of Prague for the Integration of Foreigners was developed in collaboration between different stakeholders. The Concept was adopted, but for every upcoming year there will be a special Action Plan that defines specific measures and the indicators for evaluating them.
Give reasons why you consider the practice as having concrete measurable impact	The Annual Action Plan identifies specific measures, which are evaluated according to identified indicators, mainly quantitative ones: number of participants at different events, number of applied and approved projects, supported activities for senior migrants, youth, women and mothers with children, number of cooperating schools etc.
Give reasons why you consider the practice as transferrable to other settings and/or Member States?	Collaboratin is a very useful tool for setting up realistic and functional policies for different areas, and the participation of target groups is very important for the outcomes of strategic documents and policies.
Explain, if applicable, how the practice involves beneficiaries and stakeholders in the design, planning, evaluation, review assessment and implementation of the practice.	All important stakeholders from among civil society, experts, the academic sphere, and immigrants, and also representatives from municipalities and Prague Region were part of the process. Members of three platforms developed the Prague Concept of Integration: Platform of Migrants, Regional Consultative Platform and Platform of Representatives of Municipalities, and Prague City Hall.
Explain, if applicable, how the practice provides for review and assessment.	Each year an Action Plan is drawn up that defines specific integration measures aimed at migrants and majority society, and every measure is assessed according to defined, mainly quantitative indicators.

4 - Thematic area	Combatting racism and intolerance
Title (original language)	Hate Free Zone
Title (EN)	
Organisation (original language)	Agentura pro sociální začleňování

Organisation (EN)	Agency for Social Inclusion
Government / Civil society	Government
Funding body	Iceland, Lichtenstein, Norway - EEA Grants
Reference (incl. url, where available)	www.hatefree.cz
Indicate the start date of the promising practice and the finishing date if it has ceased to exist	February 2015
Type of initiative	Indicating a hate-free space by registering on a virtual map of the Czech Republic.
Main target group	Companies, organisations and spaces/entities where people from the general public intermingle
Indicate level of implementation: Local/Regional/National	all
Brief description (max. 1000 chars)	A hate-free zone is a self-declared zone accessible to the general public. The companies, organisations or entities (cinemas, pubs, bars, restaurants, churches, etc.) voluntarily declare that they belong to the community of hate-free zones through registering on the websites of the project. They thereby publicly state that all of their guests, regardless of their ethnic, sexual or other background, are welcome on their premises and that their guests have no reason to fear bullying or hate crime while on their premises. The profiles of entities that register in the community of hate-free zones are posted on a virtual map of the project. The map of the Czech Republic containing all hate-free zones, available on the websites of the project, thus shows all hate-free zones within a given region/town, enabling the general public to make informed choices about the establishments they plan to visit.
Highlight any element of the actions that is transferable (max. 500 chars)	all
Give reasons why you consider the practice as sustainable (as opposed to 'one off activities')	As long as the community of hate-free zones is sustained and advertised within the general public the project will have relevance.
Give reasons why you consider the practice as having concrete measurable impact	The number of entities that become hate-free zones is quantifiable – at the end of the project it will be possible to count how many entities actually registered in the community of hate-free zones.
Give reasons why you consider the practice	The project is implemented through the internet.

as transferrable to other settings and/or Member States?	
Explain, if applicable, how the practice involves beneficiaries and stakeholders in the design, planning, evaluation, review assessment and implementation of the practice.	N/A
Explain, if applicable, how the practice provides for review and assessment.	N/A

Annex 8: Discrimination complaints submitted to Equality Bodies³⁴⁵

Table 3 – Numbers of discrimination cases on any ground submitted by third country nationals (TCNs) in 2014*

Number of cases (report the 10 Largest nationality group that submitted a complaint by the end of 2014)	Grounds								
	Racial or ethnic origin	Nationality (where applicable)	Race / skin colour	Religion / faith/ belief	disability	gender	Sexual orientation / gender identity	age	other
2014	46	11	(46) – see the column 'Racial or ethnic origin'	19	65	30	6	62	127
2013	30	11	-	3	25	31	2	49	135
2012	14	8	-	1	25	25	5	32	No information
2011	No information available								
2010	No information available								

* Provide data for 2013 if 2014 not available by March 2015

³⁴⁵ The Office of the Public Defender of Rights does not collect data on complaints submitted by third-country nationals. In a letter received from the Public Defender of Rights on 11 March 2015, it was confirmed that the Ombudsman does not follow trends in different groups of foreigners from third countries. On this ground, the FRA research team was not able to fill out Table 2. Table 1 shows cases submitted without differentiating whether the submitting person was TCN or not.

Annex 9: Case law – max 5 leading cases

Thematic area	Employment
Decision date	22. 8. 2013
Reference details	1 AS 67/2013 NSS
Key facts of the case (max. 500 chars)	The key issue at stake was whether or not employees have to apply for a new work permit if they are sent by their employer on a business trip outside their official workplace (as stated in the work permit). In the present case, the applicant, Mr. V. S., was expelled from the Czech Republic as a consequence of a control performed by the Labour Inspectorate, who found out that he was working at a different location than the one stated in his work permit. Mr. V. S. was sent to work in the city of Chomutov by his employer, whereas his original workplace was in Prague. The Labour Inspectorate argued that Mr. V. S. should have applied for a new work permit to be able to work in Chomutov.
Main reasoning/argumentation (max. 500 chars)	The abolishment of § 93 of the Act on Employment (see below) does not mean that foreigners cannot be sent on business trips outside their workplaces. Such an interpretation of the Act on Employment would be contrary to the amendment made in 2009 (see below), whose aim was to lift the administrative burdens off employers and make it possible for foreign employees to travel for the purpose of business and their job without having to ask the Labour Office.
Key issues (concepts, interpretations) clarified by the case (max. 500 chars)	The obligation of employers to report to the Labour Office employee business trips exceeding 7 days and to ask for a new labour permit for business trips exceeding 30 days as stipulated in § 93 of the Act on Employment was abolished in 2009. Current legislation does not require that employers ask for new work permits in the case of business trips. Therefore, the Supreme Administrative Court concluded that the expulsion of a foreigner who worked for two weeks outside his workplace (on the basis of an order issued by his employer) was contrary to the law. The court observed that information published on the website of the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs, stating that foreigners sent on business trips outside their workplaces need to request a new work permit, is contrary to current legislation and is misleading.
Results (sanctions) and key consequences or implications of the case (max. 500 chars)	The Supreme Administrative Court quashed the decision of the Regional Court in Ústí nad Labem and the decision of the Foreigners Department of the Regional Directorate of the Police of the Czech Republic in Ústí nad Labem.
Key quotation in original language and translated	Výklad stěžovatelky, podle níž novela zákona o zaměstnanosti zcela vyloučila pracovní cesty cizinců, je proto v jasném rozporu

<p>into English with reference details</p> <p>(max. 500 chars)</p>	<p>se záměrem zákonodárce. Ustanovení § 93 zákona o zaměstnanosti bylo zrušeno, protože dosavadní právní úprava neměla podstatný dopad na ochranu trhu práce v daném regionu. Zrušením § 93 mělo rovněž dojít ke snížení administrativní zátěže zaměstnavatelů i správních úřadů. Smyslem zrušení § 93 tedy bylo zjednodušení pozice zaměstnavatelů. Výklad stěžovatelky naproti tomu zatěžuje zaměstnavatele i zaměstnance mnohem více, než jak tomu bylo za předchozí právní úpravy. Ve srovnání s předchozí úpravou by tak podle zcela absurdního výkladu stěžovatelky byla nelegální prací dokonce i jednodenní pracovní cesta mimo místo výkonu práce cizince. Takovýto výklad zcela popírá smysl novely</p> <p>The interpretation of the applicant, according to whom the amendment of the Employment Act excluded the possibility of foreigners to undertake business trips, is in clear contradiction with the aim of the lawmaker. Section 93 of the Employment Act was abolished because the present legislation did not have a substantial impact on the protection of the labour market in a given region. The aim of abolishing section 93 was to lower the administrative burden on employers and administrative offices and to make the position of employers easier. In opposition to this, the interpretation of the applicant makes the position of both employers and employees worse than it was under the previous legal regulation. In comparison to the previous legislation, according to the absurd interpretation of the applicant, even a one-day business trip outside the workplace of a foreigner would be illegal work. This interpretation contradicts the aim of the amendment.</p>
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Thematic area	Voting rights
Decision date	19 September 2014
Reference details	Regional Court in Brno, 64 A 6/2014-20
<p>Key facts of the case</p> <p>(max. 500 chars)</p>	<p>A Slovak citizen, Mr. Peter N., residing temporarily in Brno, Czech Republic, asked the municipal office in his place of temporary residence to include him on the list of voters for the upcoming local elections. His request was refused on the basis of the Act on Local Elections that only allows foreigners with permanent residence in a given municipality to vote in local elections.</p>
<p>Main reasoning/argumentation</p> <p>(max. 500 chars)</p>	<p>The applicant argued that the Act on Local Elections is contrary to EU law, as it poses an additional condition for EU nationals to be able to vote in local elections – the condition of permanent residence. On the contrary, the Treaty on the Functioning of the EU requires that EU citizens have access to local elections on the same basis as citizens of a given Member State.</p>

<p>Key issues (concepts, interpretations) clarified by the case</p> <p>(max. 500 chars)</p>	<p>The condition of temporary residency is sufficient for an EU national to be entitled to vote in local elections in the Czech Republic, despite the Act on Local Elections requiring that a person is permanently residing in the Czech Republic.</p>
<p>Results (sanctions) and key consequences or implications of the case</p> <p>(max. 500 chars)</p>	<p>The Regional Court in Brno concluded that the municipal office is obliged to include on the voters' list any EU citizen who asks to be included and who fulfils the conditions in the Act on Local Elections. Instead of fulfilling the condition of permanent residency in the Czech Republic, it is sufficient if the foreigner has fulfilled the condition of temporary residency in the given municipality.</p>
<p>Key quotation in original language and translated into English with reference details</p> <p>(max. 500 chars)</p>	<p>Z porovnání úprav týkajících se evidence trvalého pobytu občana České republiky a občana Evropské unie vyplývá, že se jedná o dvě zcela nesusměřitelné kategorie, neboť pro získání povolení k trvalému pobytu na území České republiky musí občan Evropské unie z jiného členského státu splnit přísnější podmínky než občan České republiky (zejména mj. ve většině případů je podmínkou dlouhodobý pobyt na území České republiky). Zákon o pobytu cizinců nekonstruuje trvalý pobyt, resp. povolení k trvalému pobytu jako evidenční záležitost. Vnitrostátní úprava je proto v rozporu se Smlouvou o fungování EU, podle níž zejména platí, že občané Unie mají mj. právo volit a být voleni v obecních volbách v členském státě, v němž mají bydliště, za stejných podmínek jako státní příslušníci tohoto státu.</p> <p>It follows from a comparison of legal regulations pertaining to the permanent residency of a Czech citizen and EU citizen that these are two unequal categories, as in order to receive a permanent residency permit, an EU national from a different Member State must fulfil stricter conditions than a Czech national (namely, in most cases, long-term residency on the territory of the Czech Republic is required). Permanent residency, or a permanent residency permit, is not constituted as a matter of evidence in the Act on the Residence of Foreigners in the Czech Republic. National legislation is therefore contrary to the Treaty on the Functioning of the EU that states that EU citizens have the right to vote and be elected in local elections in the Member State of their residency, under the same conditions as citizens of this state.</p>

<p>Thematic area</p>	<p>Repeated prolonging of time limits (asylum proceedings)</p>
<p>Decision date</p>	<p>6 February 2013</p>
<p>Reference details</p>	<p>Supreme Administrative Court, 1 Ans 19/2012 - 43</p>
<p>Key facts of the case</p>	<p>The applicant, Mr. V.P., fled the Russian Federation for religious reasons and applied for asylum in the Czech Republic. His application was filed on 8 March 2011. At the time the Supreme</p>

(max. 500 chars)	Administrative Court was considering this case the time limit to adopt a decision was already prolonged several times, with a due date of 27 March 2013 (two years after the application was filed). The Municipal Court in Prague rejected the applicant's action with arguments saying that decision-making in asylum matters is complex and requires time.
Main reasoning/argumentation (max. 500 chars)	The Supreme Administrative Court rejected the reasoning of the Municipal Court in Prague and stated that the latter court should have assessed the question as to whether repeated prolongation of time limits was reasonable, or whether it constituted arbitrary conduct on the part of the ministry. According to the Supreme Administrative Court, the Municipal Court in Prague used general argumentation about the complexity of asylum proceedings, but did not assess the particular reasons in the present case in sufficient detail.
Key issues (concepts, interpretations) clarified by the case (max. 500 chars)	Time-limits for an administrative body (Interior Ministry) to adopt a decision. The possibility of an administrative body to prolong a certain time limit.
Results (sanctions) and key consequences or implications of the case (max. 500 chars)	The Supreme Administrative Court quashed the decision of the Municipal Court in Prague as unlawful and returned the case to the court for a new decision.
Key quotation in original language and translated into English with reference details (max. 500 chars)	<p>Nejvyšší správní soud uzavírá, že lhůta 90 dnů by měla být pro žalovaného dostatečná k vyřízení žádosti o udělení mezinárodní ochrany. V této lhůtě by se proto měl snažit co nejefektivnějším způsobem nashromáždit a posoudit všechny relevantní skutečnosti pro vydání rozhodnutí. Je třeba uznat, že v některých složitých případech, jakým je i případ stěžovatele, nemusí být možné v uvedené lhůtě řízení ukončit a je pak důvodné (např. kvůli nutnosti překladu a studia rozsáhlých důkazních materiálů) lhůtu pro vydání rozhodnutí prodloužit. Avšak opakované prodloužování lhůty, které není řádně odůvodněno konkrétními okolnostmi daného případu, není možné považovat vzhledem k povaze věci za přiměřené.</p> <p>The Supreme Administrative Court concludes that a time limit of 90 days should have been sufficient for the respondent to handle the application for international protection. The respondent should have striven within this time limit to gather and assess all relevant facts in order to take a decision. It must be acknowledged that in some difficult cases, such as the case of the applicant, it may not be possible to complete the process within the given time limit, in which case it is therefore justified to extend the time limit for taking a decision (e.g. owing to the need to translate and study a large amount of evidence material). However, the repeated prolongation of time limits, which is not</p>

	justified by the particular facts of the case, cannot be deemed adequate to the nature of the case.
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Thematic area	Access to citizenship
Decision date	17.5.2007
Reference details	Constitutional Court, II. ÚS 624/06
Key facts of the case (max. 500 chars)	The applicant, a former Russian citizen, claimed that by refusing to grant her Czech citizenship, the Czech authorities violated her right to a fair process. Her application for Czech citizenship was refused by the Interior Ministry; however, before filing it, she waved her former Russian citizenship. On the day of submission of the constitutional complaint, she was a person without any citizenship.
Main reasoning/argumentation (max. 500 chars)	The applicant challenged the argumentation of the Interior Ministry, who refused to grant Czech citizenship, reasoning that the applicant had no family ties in the Czech Republic. She argued that if such an approach was used on a regular basis, no foreigner without family ties in the Czech Republic would become a Czech citizen.
Key issues (concepts, interpretations) clarified by the case (max. 500 chars)	The Constitutional Court clarified that there is no such right as a right to citizenship. The court agreed with the argumentation of the Interior Ministry that the issue as to whether or not citizenship will be granted remains within the remit of administrative consideration of a given state.
Results (sanctions) and key consequences or implications of the case (max. 500 chars)	The constitutional complaint was refused.
Key quotation in original language and translated into English with reference details (max. 500 chars)	Není pochyb o tom, že každý suverénní stát má právo stanovit podmínky, za kterých mohou cizinci vstupovat na jeho území, pobývat na něm a případně získat státní občanství. Jinak řečeno, není žádného základního práva, které by suverénní stát mohl porušit tím, že cizinci státní občanství neudělí. There is no doubt that each sovereign state has the right to define conditions for the entry and residence of foreigners and for the acquisition of state citizenship. In other words, there is no fundamental right that a sovereign state could violate by not granting citizenship to a foreigner.

Thematic area	Public order and marriages of convenience
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Decision date	26.7.2011
Reference details	Supreme Administrative Court, 3 As 4/2010 – 151
Key facts of the case (max. 500 chars)	The applicant, Mr. A. Ch., was expelled from the Czech Republic, on the grounds of a 'violation of public order'. This violation, according to the Police, rested in the fact that the applicant was residing on the territory of the Czech Republic unlawfully and that he had entered into a marriage of convenience. The applicant challenged this decision in court.
Main reasoning/argumentation (max. 500 chars)	The third senate of the Supreme Administrative Court referred the case to the extended senate of the Supreme Administrative Court in order to clarify the term 'serious harm to public order'.
Key issues (concepts, interpretations) clarified by the case (max. 500 chars)	The Supreme Administrative Court clarified that a marriage of convenience cannot be deemed a violation of public order and therefore as a ground for administrative expulsion.
Results (sanctions) and key consequences or implications of the case (max. 500 chars)	The extended senate of the Supreme Administrative Court returned the case for further proceedings to the third senate.
Key quotation in original language and translated into English with reference details (max. 500 chars)	<p>Rozšířený senát má totiž za to, že samotný fakt účelového uzavření manželství nelze považovat za narušení veřejného pořádku, neboť zpravidla nejde o skutečné, aktuální a dostatečně závažné ohrožení některého ze základních zájmů společnosti, který by navíc sám o sobě odůvodňoval tak vážný zásah do cizincových práv, jakým je vyhoštění z území České republiky.</p> <p>The extended senate holds that the sole fact of entering into a marriage of convenience cannot be deemed as violation of public order, as, usually, it does not constitute a real, current and sufficiently serious threat for some of the fundamental interests of a society, that would, by itself, represent a ground for such a serious intervention into the rights of a foreigner as expulsion from the territory of the Czech Republic.</p>

Annex 11: Participants: Czech language courses

Organization	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Total
CIPC Plzeňský Region	732	707	583	638	486	3,146
CIPC Moravskoslezský Region	427	374	447	314	258	1,820
CIPC Pardubický Region	580	390	214	219	190	1,593
CIPC Liberecký Region	392	432	315	199	258	1,596
CIPC Olomoucký Region	195	268	238	175	124	1,000
CIPC Karlovarský Region	123	574	374	330	341	1,742
CIPC Jihočeský Region	221	481	382	338	150	1,572
CIPC Zlínský Region	365	258	260	215	232	1,330
CIPC Vysočina Region³⁴⁶	-	-	-	62	87	149
Prague Integration Centre³⁴⁷	-	-	328 (70,7 % - success rate)	527 (67,7 % success rate), children: 59 (success rate – 85 %)	727 adu(adults) 71 (children)	1,582
Support Centre for the Integration of Foreigners in the Ústecký Region	411	372	361	313	App. 400	1,857
The South Moravian Regional Centre to Support the Integration of	294	414	451	505	536	2,200

³⁴⁶ CPIC was opened in July 2013.

³⁴⁷ Prague Integration Centre has operated since April 2014

Foreigners ('The Centre for Foreigners Brno')						
Integration Centre for Foreigners Hradec Králové (Diecézní katolická charita Hradec Králové)	43	55	175	263	320	856
InBáze Prague (NGO)	126	158	46	-	-	320
META – Prague (NGO)	No information available	No information available	No information available	154 (inc. 109 children)	158 (75 adult, 83 (children)	312
CIC Praha (NGO)	1,436	1,656	No information available	No information available	More than 1, 000	4,092

Source: Annual Reports, E-mail or telephone information (20 February – 6 March 2015).

Annex 12: Czech Language Exam for the purpose of the permanent residence in the Czech Republic

Research Institute for Labour and Social Affairs (Výzkumný ústav práce a sociálních věcí)

row	Symbol	Indicator	2008/ 2009	2009	2009/2 010	2010 ^{a)}	2010/ 2011	2011	2011/2012	2012	2012/2013	2013	2013/2 014
			9/08- 5/09	6/09- 10/09	11/09- 5/10	6/10- 10/10	11/10- 4/11	5/11- 10/11	11/11-4/12	5/12- 10/12	11/12- 4/13	5/13- 10/13	11/13- 5/14
a	b	c	e	F	g	h	i	j	k	l	m	n	o
1	A80	Number of foreigners who successfully passed exam, cumulative	1,310	2,981	5,707	7,195	9,696	12,911	21,183	31,051	38,754	45,249	49,920
2	A80a												
3	A80b	Ukrainians	921	1,993	3,789	4,741	6,395	8,590	14,479	21,624	25,938	28,923	31,330
4	A80c	Russians	102	224	399	552	739	999	1,443	2,091	2,868	3,419	3,979
5	A80d	Belarussians	40	69	100	124	160	188	250	330	396	450	503
6	A80e	Moldovans	70	118	241	282	415	548	765	1,002	1,170	1,303	1,387
7	A80f	Mongolians	46	251	406	501	654	821	1,103	1,493	1,879	2,129	2,238
8	A80g	Vietnamese	24	124	307	415	565	807	1,849	2,749	4,216	6,211	7,230

9	A80h	Chinese	2	8	28	37	67	103	183	242	296	360	403
10	A80i	Serbs	17	11	51	59	71	78	b)	b)	b)	b)	b)
11	A80j	Other	88	183	386	484	630	777	1,111	1,520	1,991	2,454	2,850
12	A81	Number of authorised institutions for Czech language exams	55	55	55	45	46	44	43	41	41	42	41

a) From November 2010 the monitoring periods are regular, every 6 months.

b) Serbs in category 'Others'.

Results of the Czech language and socio-cultural exams for the purpose of the Czech citizenship

row	Symbol	Indicator	January - June 2014								July - December 2014							
			d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l	m	n	o	p	q	r	s
a	b	C	participated		successful		failed		Success in %		participated		successful		failed		Success in %	
			Integr ation test	Czech langu age	Integr ation test	Czech langu age	Integr ation test	Czech langu age	Integr ation test	Czech langu age	Integr ation test	Czech langu age	Integr ation test	Czech langu age	Integr ation test	Czech langu age	Integr ation test	Czech langu age
1	A90	TOTAL	971	820	961	714	10	106	99.0	87.1								
2	A91	Foreigners from the EU	203	176	201	161	2	15	99.0	91.5								
3	A92	Total	768	644	760	553	8	91	99.0	85.9								
4																		

5	A92a	Ukraine	387	335	385	290	2	45	99.5	86.6								
6	A92b	Russia	147	113	146	106	1	7	99.3	93.8								
7	A92c	Belarus	47	35	47	34	0	1	100.0	97.1								
8	A92d	USA	26	24	26	24	0	0	100.0	100.0								
9	A92e	Moldova	19	18	19	13	0	5	100.0	72.2								
10	A92f	Serbia	17	14	17	11	0	3	100.0	78.6								
11	A92g	Vietnam	17	15	17	8	0	7	100.0	53.3								
12	A92h	Bosnia and Herzegovina	16	13	16	11	0	2	100.0	84.6								
13	A92i	Kazakhstan	11	11	11	11	0	0	100.0	100.0								
14	A92j	Macedonia	11	8	9	5	2	3	81.8	62.5								

Source: Charles University in Prague, Language and Preparatory Studies (*Univerzita Karlova v Praze Ústav jazykové a odborné přípravy*)