

The thesis deals with the current labour migration from the Republic of Serbia to the Czech Republic. The aim of the thesis is to answer three basic questions: What are the push factors for labour migrants from Serbia to emigrate to the Czech Republic? What are the pull factors for labour migrants from Serbia to move to the Czech Republic? Do migration networks play a role in the moving of labour migrants from Serbia to the Czech Republic, and if so, what role is that? To achieve the answers, a qualitative analysis of 27 ethnographic interviews with labour migrants from Serbia, living in the Czech Republic, is used, along with an analysis of migration theories, concepts, and phenomena. The first part of the thesis is devoted to the methodological approach and analysis of available literature. The second part presents relevant migration theories (push-pull theory, migration network theory, neoclassical economic theory, new economic approaches, globalization theory, and transnationalization theory), concepts (*gastarbeiter* and diaspora), phenomena (brain drain), and terms used in the work. The third part of the thesis provides an analysis of certain aspects of immigration policy and immigration trends in the Czech Republic, as well as migration trends from Serbia to the Czech Republic. This section also contains the main core of the work, which is the qualitative analysis of interviews with labour migrants from Serbia. The research shows that the main reasons for the decision to emigrate for labour migrants from Serbia are personal finances, i.e., lack of money, inability to obtain stable and long-term employment, high unemployment in Serbia, and the social and political situation in Serbia. Among the key pull factors are higher wages, job opportunities, family reunification, and the fact that the Czech Republic is a Slavic country. The research also shows that migration networks play a role for a minority of respondents, in the form of transferring experiences and information.