

Summary

Economical prosperity vs. expulsion and detention centres create a connected system of push and pull factors that characterises current flow of illegal migration. The Czech Republic has become a targeted country of illegal migrants shortly after the fall of communism in the late eighties of the last century. However, for many of illegal migrants, it is still a transitive country on their way further west. The study deals with the impact of the EU entry on numbers of detained illegal migrants or asylum seekers in czech detention centres. It describes living conditions in the biggest and first czech detention centre in Bálková and criticises them. It also analyses situation at the czech border and concludes that after May 2004 the crossing of illegal migrants has become much easier thanks to the withdrawal of custom tariff controls. The thesis describes czech practice of deportations and presents relevant statistical data's as well as constitutional dimensions of the freedom of movement of illegal aliens on the czech territory. Other topics in the study interpret parts of the Act no. 326/1999 Sb., on Residence of the Aliens which regulate entry and stay of foreign country nationals in the Czech Republic, including the tension between administrative expulsion and necessity to evaluate the principe of *non-refoulement*. There is also a section which compares current situation with the one that existed in the middle nineties of the 20th century. Criminal expulsion of foreign country nationals and other topics related to the criminal law haven't been analysed in the study. Particulat attention is given to a recent amendmets of the relevant administrative legislation.