

## **Abstract**

The success of each of the policies implemented and the achievement of their proclaimed goals is largely influenced by the institutional framework - formal, which is legal framework that is codified and informal, which consists mainly of culture and values of society. The Czech Republic after 1989 began to take over Western legal standards, although the attitudes and moral values of the majority of society did not comply. The actual form of the Czech legal norms was influenced by bringing this country into the European Union, but also by the development of the local labour market and the attitudes of the Czech public, which is reflected most in the government-approved material, the Interior Ministry "Draft Measures to managing economic migration" and that just through the legislative process.

The Czech Republic, as well as countries of the European Union, meets the paradox of EU (defined by Genç). On one side Czech law marginalized employees from the third countries and on the other hand Czech Economy these workforces needs, and that is why are created programs to attract "Requested "workers.

The Czech Republic is considered by economic migrants from third countries as "buffer" land, which is for them a gateway to enter into more advanced countries of the European Union. This trend is confirmed in a study of the Analytical Centre for the Protection of state borders from year 2009 and is likely to continue in the future as well. In May 2011 expired in the Czech Republic most of exemptions, which restrict the free movement of Czech workers in most of the original member countries of the European Union.

The Czech Republic is faced with illegal migration, which state both state and private institutions. This is a hearing outside the institutions, standards are not in line with the corporate culture, financial and social sanctions are not effective and leads to development black economy. It can be assumed that the adoption of the above-mentioned material that will probably even deepen the problem, because it sets the rules for economic migration from third countries, which is difficult for them to meet those requirements. There will be a deterioration of status of these workers and they will become more easily victims of exploitation. The question is which direction the "migration legislation" take.