

Abstract

The dissertation offers a complex insight into the workings of provisions regarding the policy in the area of combating human trafficking with a focus on the tools which should guarantee access to justice for victims of human trafficking in the Czech Republic. By means of an event analysis covering the years 1993-2013 and using the theoretical premises of Actor-Centred Institutionalism and Social Construction of Target Groups, the paper shows that most institutions and actors active in the observed area of the policy are primarily focused on criminal repression rather than the rights and needs of human trafficking victims. Even the position of the victim is rather weak in the observed segment of the policy in comparison to the declaratory stances. In relation to actors and institutions, the position of the victims is strengthened by the Act on Social Services and weakened, besides other things, by several institutionalized uses of the human trafficking concept. In practice, the group which reaches help and rights is narrowed by them, and, at the same time, they act as an uncertainty factor in the work of Law Enforcement Authorities and other actors. A part of the dissertation is comprised of recommendations, which proceed from a theoretical base of public policy as well as an extensive critical research of foreign literature, which is a part of the text.