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**EUROPEAN COMMITTEE OF SOCIAL RIGHTS
COMITÉ EUROPÉEN DES DROITS SOCIAUX**

19 November 2014

Case Document No. 3

European Roma and Travellers Forum (ERTF) v. Czech Republic
Complaint No. 104/2014

**SUBMISSION OF THE GOVERNMENT
ON THE MERITS**

Registered at the Secretariat on 12 November 2014

**The Submission of the Government of the Czech Republic on the Collective
Complaint No. 104/2014 filed against the Czech Republic by the European
Roma and Travellers Forum**

I Subject of the Complaint

In the Collective Complaint submitted on 20 February 2014, registered under the reference number 104/2014, the European Roma Travellers Forum ('ERTF') states that the Czech Republic violated Articles 11 and 16 of the European Social Charter of 1961 ('1961 Charter') in conjunction with the non-discrimination principle enshrined in the Preamble of the 1961 Charter, particularly in the field of the housing situation of Roma as well as their right to health. The Complaint has been submitted with the purpose of ensuring the full realisation of social rights.

II Position of the Government of the Czech Republic on the statements of the ERTF concerning Article 16

Article 16, which guarantees social, legal and economic protection of families, prescribes as follows:

With a view to ensuring the necessary conditions for a full development of the family, which is a fundamental unit of society, the Contracting Parties undertake to promote economic, legal and social protection of family life by such means as social and family benefits, fiscal arrangements, provision of family housing, benefits for the newly married, and other appropriate means.

In the Complaint, the ERTF describes the situation in the Czech Republic as follows:

„b) Discrimination against Roma in the Czech Republic in the field of housing

Large number of Roma in the Czech Republic today live segregated from non-Roma, in violation of international human rights norms banning racial segregation. The right of housing for Roma or other minorities is not specifically dealt with in Czech legislation and their rights regarding housing are the same as for all citizens. Nevertheless, we can state that Roma are the most vulnerable group in regard to inadequate housing, partly because of direct or indirect discrimination and partly because of their predominantly low economic status.

There is no systematic policy on social housing in the Czech Republic.

Social housing legislation and instruments are still lacking in the Czech Republic.

The Czech legal framework cannot be considered systematically-conceived. In 2007, the drafting of a Social Housing Act was part of the official government programme ...but in the end this was completely abandoned. In July 2011, the Government adopted Resolution No. 524, Concept of Housing in the Czech Republic until 2020, which addresses the issue of social housing. This concept aims at improving the accessibility of housing for groups at risk of social exclusion... Accordingly, the state will focus inter alia on supporting the construction of flats, removing barriers to accessing existing flats, and strengthening the legal framework for social housing.

Position of the Government of the Czech Republic

First of all, the Government of the Czech Republic considers necessary to clarify the extent of the rights enshrined in Article 16 in the light of the fact that the Czech Republic is not bound by the revised Charter.

The right to housing is primarily enshrined in Article 31 of the revised Charter. However, the Czech Republic is bound only by Article 16 of the 1961 Charter, which forms the legal basis of the complaint in this regard. The Committee in its decision-making practice expressly stated that Article 16 does not constitute a real right to housing (see e.g. European Roma Rights Centre against Greece, No 15/2003, decision on the merits of August 12, 2004, the consent of N. Aliprantis).

The Government is of the opinion that the Committee should with respect to the fundamental principles of international law concerning legally binding international treaties and their interpretation (see in particular the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties 1969) very carefully consider the scope of Article 16 of the Charter of 1961 in comparison with Article 31 of the revised Charter in regard to housing. The Government believes that it is inconsistent with the object and purpose of both the Charter and the revised Charter, to consider Article 16 equivalent to Article 31, regarding the right to housing, including the notions of adequate housing and forced evictions.

This view can be supported by the fact that Article 16 appears unchanged in the revised Charter compared with the 1961 Charter. It is also clear from the Explanatory Memorandum to the revised Charter that the content of the Article 16 did not change (see § 66 of the Explanatory Memorandum). During the *travaux préparatoires* of the revised Charter, the Member States therefore did not intend the content of the right to housing in Article 16 to be identical to that in Article 31 (see Article 32 of the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties). In the Explanatory Memorandum to the revised Charter, there is also obvious intention of the Contracting Parties to newly include the right to housing which is apparently absent in the Charter of 1961 (*a contrario* Section 118 of the Explanatory Memorandum).

Furthermore, the Committee should take into account that the very broad interpretation of the obligations in the field of particular provisions of the Charter (for example as in case of Article 16) could have adverse effects on the perception of the Committee by the Contracting Parties as a quasi-judicial international body.

For the reasons stated above, the Government of the Czech Republic believes that the scope to which the Committee may review the objections in the Complaint concerning the right to housing, even in conjunction with the principle of non-discrimination is very limited.

In this regards, the Government of the Czech Republic also considers that the Complaint was acknowledged admissible in contradiction to Article 4 of the Protocol¹.

The Government of the Czech Republic adopted the following legal regulations and instruments governing social housing, social disadvantage and exclusion:

1. Act No. 108/2006 Coll., on Social Services, as amended (Social Services Act), Act No. 111/2006 Coll., on Assistance in Material Need, as amended, and Act No. 110/2006 Coll., on Living and Subsistence Minimum, introducing fundamental changes in the field of social care and assistance,
2. Spatial development policy – an instrument restricting segregation in housing, governing territorial planning, adopted by Government Resolution No. 929/2009,
3. Policy for Preventing and Addressing Homelessness in the Czech Republic until 2020 – also containing preventive measures,
4. Housing Policy until 2020, adopted in 2011 – a basic strategic document in the field of housing which has replaced the Housing Policy of 2005,
5. Map of Socially Excluded Localities 2007–2013,
6. Update to the Map of Socially Excluded Localities 2014–2015,
7. Social Inclusion Strategy 2014–2020 – a top policy document dealing with housing and health care, among other things.

Instruments being prepared:

1. Social Housing Policy – a proposal for a comprehensive addressing of social housing using the institute of 'housing emergency'; the deadline for presenting the policy to the Government is set to 31st August 2014
2. Bill of Social Housing Act
3. Roma Inclusion Strategy until 2020 – adoption of the document until 2014

The essential strategic document for the field of housing is the Housing Policy until 2020 (hereinafter the 'Policy') that was adopted by the Government in 2011 which replaced the 2005 Housing Policy. The basic objectives of the new policy focus on broadening the access to adequate housing of all forms, on creating a stable environment and on continuous improvement of quality of housing.

Socio-economic development in the last 15 years was reflected in significantly changed conditions in the housing market. Starting with the situation at the beginning of the period (continuing rent regulation, high unregulated rents due to the existence of two levels of rent - regulated and fully commercial ones, unavailability of vacant flats, black housing market, precarious relationships between tenants and landlords

¹ The Additional Protocol to the European Social Charter Establishing a System of Collective Complaints, Article 4: The complaint shall be lodged in writing, relate to a provision of the Charter accepted by the Contracting Party concerned and indicate in what respect the Contracting Party has not ensured the satisfactory application of this provision.

etc.) there was a gradual elimination of economic and legal barriers to functioning housing market.

At the end 2012 the process of deregulation of rent was completed in the whole country. The rent as a cost started to play its economic role that in recent years has been reflected in liberation of the rental housing segment, growing supply of available rental flats and in a decreasing market rent, to which adjustment of civil-law relations between tenants and landlords has contributed.

Social impacts of the establishment of rental flat market and deregulation of rent have been forecasted and dealt with in advance. In 1995, a benefit paid from the state social support - housing allowance - was introduced and despite many economic measures, its level has been kept. In 2006 a benefit - supplement for housing – was introduced within the system of assistance in material need.

For cases where the availability of rental housing is limited (e.g. due to age, health status, lack of resources of persons) there are several investment supports designed to increase the number of rental flats for social housing in the Czech Republic.

Social housing investment support programs have been implemented since 2003 by the Government of the Czech Republic. Subsidies and advantageous loans are designed for any legal entities including municipalities. The support is provided according to the “*de minimis*” rule. The rent in subsidised flats may not exceed given limit set at the 'cost level'. The limit is decreed by the Ministry of Regional Development (hereinafter the MoRD) and is derived from the price development related to acquisition and operational costs of the residential real estates. The limit of the rent has not been adjusted during the last three years and currently stands at 57.20 CZK / m².

The aim of the investment programs is to provide subsidised flats to people with special housing needs who are in unfavourable social situation due to age, health status or other social circumstances of their life and who cannot afford housing despite use of all the existing instruments of social and housing policies. For seniors or handicapped people are designed “Care Flats” – grant up to CZK 600 000 per flat. The subsidy programme 'Starter Flat' is designed for Roma people from socially excluded localities and households with other social handicaps.

Data on how many Roma households used subsidised starter flats is not recorded by the MoRD, since rental housing is a civil-law relation, i.e. the decision on concluding a contract on rental of a starter flat is made primarily by municipalities and owners of the starter flats, as beneficiaries of the subsidy.

Support from European Structural Funds

The MoRD as the managing authority of the Integrated Operational Program (hereinafter the IOP) is implementing several measures contributing to integration of socially excluded Roma communities. The program comprises many areas of intervention, some of which aim at problematic zones in towns with more than 20 thousand inhabitants in order to contribute to averting risks of social exclusion of their inhabitants.

The support under this area is provided for three types of activities:

- Revitalisation of public space;
- Renovation of blocks of flats;
- Pilot projects focusing on addressing problems of Roma communities at risk of social exclusion.

With regard to ensuring access to social housing, it is primarily the third activity that is of importance. The primary problem in pilot projects in Roma localities is not the condition of blocks of flats, but existence of other problems such as unemployment, forms of risk conduct (criminality, abuse of addictive substances) and low level of attained education. Housing interventions, focusing both on revitalisation of public space and on renovation of blocks of flats or conversions of non-residential buildings into social housing, are supplementary activities as a follow-up to social and community care activities, human resource development and employment promotion, etc. The projects must be designed to link housing renovation activities with social inclusion activities. The following six towns applied for the pilot projects: Kladno, Most, Brno, Přerov, Orlová and Ostrava. Additionally, other towns focus on addressing problems of the Roma community: Havířov, Karviná, Bohumín, Cheb, Vsetín, Olomouc, Ústí nad Labem, Chomutov, Litvínov, Most, Jirkov, Příbram, Písek and České Budějovice.

Housing quality

The ERTF states that: "...Roma are the most vulnerable group in regard to inadequate housing, partly because of direct or indirect discrimination and partly because of their predominantly low economic status."

Regarding the ERTF statement that Roma are directly or indirectly discriminated in terms of inadequate housing, partially because of their mostly low economic position, it is necessary to clarify that low economic position is not a ground for discrimination. Every society is composed of citizens of various levels of economic position and achieving identical economic level to all citizens is not possible. In accordance with articles of the 1961 Charter, the Government of the Czech Republic provides means to everybody who has insufficient income to safeguard the right to social, health, economic and legal protection.

The Government of the Czech Republic has never supported living in poor-quality dwellings. On the contrary, one of the priorities in the document 'Housing Policy in the Czech Republic until 2020' is to create permanent conditions for improvement of the quality of housing. The goal is to improve quality of housing by investment support to reconstructing and refurbishing and enhancing quality of the outdoor environment of residential zones (investment support of renovation and revitalisation of residential zones). General requirements for buildings used for residential purposes are enshrined in Construction Act² and other legal regulations and owners of such buildings are obliged to comply with those requirements.

Regarding the topic of living in residential hostels in relation to which it was pointed out by the ERTF that they are too expensive and a notice with immediate effect was possible there, the ERTF probably had in mind the contractual relationship stipulating conditions of accommodation as per the provisions of Article 2326 et seq. of the Civil Code. The above-mentioned legal regulation covers only accommodation of temporary nature which is typical of accommodation in hotels, guest houses and residential hostels. The level of protection thus reflects the temporary character of this type of accommodation.

It is true that an accommodation contract is easier to be terminated than a lease contract; nevertheless, it is not a notice with immediate effect. The notice itself has to be preceded by a warning in which the accommodation provider notifies the tenant on the possibility of notice on the grounds of violation of the obligations arising from the contract, as described in detail below.

The ERTF states that “*many Roma are obliged to live in residential hostels*” and supports its statement by the fact that owners or operators usually ask for a three-month-rent deposit which is discriminatory according to the ERTF.

However, the institute of deposit is a commonly employed instrument governed by the provision of Article 2254 (1), Civil Code, as follows: *'If the parties stipulate that the tenant gives the landlord a financial deposit which ensures that he will pay the rent and meet other obligations under the lease, the deposit shall not be more than six times the monthly rent.'* The wording of the provision clearly shows that the statement alleging discriminatory nature of this legal regulation is not well-founded and neither does the ERTF itself provide arguments that would support this fact.

The deposit amounting to a three-month rent is very common in the market, since (as shown in the further explanation) after three months of default on rent payments the owner or operator is entitled to give the tenant a notice. The law thus enables the owner or operator to protect his rights and property in situations when he cannot

² Act No. 183/2006 regulating Land-Use Planning and Construction code (Construction Act).

collect the rent from tenants for use of his property. Also, the statement that 'many Roma people are obliged to live in "residential hostels" ' is not based on truth. As everybody else, Roma have contractual freedom and may thus decide which contractual relationships they enter and which they do not. If they are forced by circumstances to make such a step, these [circumstances] are not established on either a discriminatory legal regulation nor action of the state and even the Complaint itself does not state anything of that sort.

In section 1 (d) of the Complaint, the Czech Republic is criticised for enabling repeated, illegal forced eviction of tenants irrespective of their dignity and without provision of any alternative housing. First of all, it is necessary to point out a contradiction in this statement, since if it is an illegal step, then the Czech Republic provides many legal guarantees and national means of remedy of such situation and it cannot be said that the Czech Republic enables such steps. With regard to the fact that access to justice is not the subject of the Complaint, the Government of the Czech Republic will continue dealing with the situation only within the bounds of the provision of law.

Generally, the forced eviction is possible only in the event that a person uses the real estate without any legal ground, which is in compliance with jurisdiction of the European Court for Human Right, Case of Yordanova and others v. Bulgaria, Judgment No 25446/06 of April 24, 2012. Such a legal ground can be property right, right of servitude or a contractual relation. If a person inhabits the real estate without a legal ground, the owner of the real estate or another person having a legal interest in it can file an action to the court for eviction order. If the court finds the action well-founded, the court orders the person inhabiting the real estate to move out in a reasonable time. If the person using the real estate does not satisfy the court judgement voluntarily, the owner may ask for order to execute the judgement. After the decision on order to execute the judgement comes into force, the person using the real estate without a legal ground may be evicted. What typically occurs is the owner's interest in the moving out of the persons using the real estate after termination of the lease.

According to the ERTF, the current legislation allows the owner or operator to force a tenant to move out without the court judgement only on the grounds of alleged improper conduct and the tenant must subsequently file an action for illegal character of such eviction. Furthermore, the Complaint states that in accordance with the Civil Code, the owner or operator may force the tenant to move out for any reason without getting the court judgement. The ERTF continues and mentions an exemplary reason for forcing someone to move out to be the landlord's need to occupy the flat by himself/herself or by his/her relative.

Above all, we have to point out a contradiction in the mentioned statement, since the ERTF states in one of the sentences that the owner or operator may evict a tenant for any reason, subsequently, however, the ERTF mentions one of the legitimate reasons by which the very ERTF admits that there is only a limited number of the reasons. Continuation of the explanation of the conditions under which forced

eviction is possible in the Czech Republic follows. This explanation demonstrates primarily that the ERTF confuses the terms 'eviction', i.e. forced moving out of a real estate, and 'handing in a notice', i.e. a legal act leading to termination of a lease contract. Further, it demonstrates the fact that a notice (not eviction) may be given only for the reasons exhaustively enumerated by law, not for any reasons as the ERTF asserts.

A fixed-term lease expires primarily after the lapse of the time for which it has been concluded. However, if the tenant does not move out after the end of the lease and the owner or operator does not ask him to leave the flat within three months from the day when the lease was to end, then it shall apply that the lease contract is renewed for the same time for which the lease contract had been agreed, however, not more than for two years.

The provisions of Article 2288, Civil Code, establish as follows:

*'(1) The landlord may **terminate the lease for a fixed or indefinite period of time in a three-month notice period.***

- a) If the tenant violates grossly his obligation under the lease,*
- b) If the tenant is convicted for an intentional crime committed against the landlord or a member of his household or a person who lives in the building where the tenant's flat is or against other person's property which is located in that building,*
- c) If the flat has to be vacated, because it is required in the public interest to handle the flat or the building in which the flat is located in such a way that the flat will become uninhabitable, or*
 - d) if there is another similarly serious reason for the termination of the lease.*

(2) The landlord may terminate a lease for an indefinite period in a three-month notice period even if

- a) the flat is to be used by the landlord, or his/her spouse, who intends to leave the family household and the divorce petition has been filed or the marriage is already divorced,*
- b) the landlord needs the flat for his/her relative or a relative of his/her spouse lineal or in a side line in the second degree.*

If the landlord gives the notice for any of the reasons mentioned in Article 2288 (2), he is obliged to renew the tenant's lease of the flat or compensate him/her for damage unless he used the flat, within one month after the tenant moved out of the flat, for the purpose stated as a reason for the notice.

If the tenant violates his/her obligations **particularly grossly**, the landlord is entitled to terminate the lease without a notice period and to require the tenant to hand over the flat without unnecessary delay, however, not later than by one month after the end of the lease³.

The tenant violates his/her obligations particularly grossly, particularly if he did not pay the rent and costs of services for at least three months, if he damages the flat or the building in a serious or non-repairable way, if he causes other serious damage or

³ Article 2291 (1), Civil Code.

difficulties to the landlord or the persons living in the building or if, without authorisation, he uses the flat in another manner or for another purpose than agreed⁴.

The notice must always be in writing and must state the reason for the notice.

The tenant has the right to file a motion to the court to review the notice for legitimacy within two months from the day he/she received the notice. He/she must be informed about this fact in the notice. If the lease is terminated by the landlord, he shall advise the tenant on his/her right to file objections to the notice and propose a review of legitimacy of the notice by the court, **otherwise the notice is invalid.**

If the landlord fails to state in the notice what he considers to be the particularly gross violation of the tenant's duty or if he fails to ask the tenant before the delivery of the notice to quit his/her misconduct within a reasonable time, or to remedy the illegal situation, respectively, **the notice is not taken into consideration**⁵.

It is evident from the above-mentioned facts that the legal provisions of the Civil Code guarantee protection against misuse of the mentioned reasons for the notice.

Furthermore, the Government of the Czech Republic would like to point out the fact that lease is a private law relation. Therefore, it is impractical for each notice to be subject to court decision as the ERTF considers appropriate. The situation is similar to that of a purchase contract or another contractual relation - a court decides only after a dispute arises between the parties of the contract. The tenant thus appeals against the notice at the court only if he/she thinks it was given unlawfully.

The following explanation describes the procedural steps in the event that a person occupying a real estate has no legal entitlement to do so:

Eviction action

If a person does not vacate the real estate for inhabiting of which he/she lost the legal ground, the owner of the real estate may ask the court for eviction of the tenant from the real estate. In the action, he/she shall describe all the crucial facts (especially that the legal basis ceased to exist and that the person concerned is obliged to move out). Once the court decision comes into force, the owner of the real estate has an enforceable claim.

If the plaintiff succeeds, the court will order eviction by 15 days from the day the ruling comes into force; the court may set a longer period of time⁶. However, the defendant is entitled to defend himself/herself, particularly by substantiating the legal basis for the use of the real estate or by raising objections to the action for the reason that it is being contrary to good manners.

Incompatibility of eviction action with good manners

According to Article 2 (3) of the Civil Code, the interpretation and application of a legal regulation may not be contrary to good manners and may not lead to cruelty

⁴ Article 2291 (2), Civil Code.

⁵ Article 2291 (3), Civil Code.

⁶ Article 160, Act No. 99/1963, Code of Civil Procedure, as amended.

or recklessness insulting ordinary human feelings. A similar provision was also part of the previous Civil Code (Act No. 40/1964 Coll.).

An example of application of this provision in cases of eviction action can be the decision of the Municipal Court in Prague of 13/01/2011, Ref. No. 20 Co405/2010-110, when the court (as the court of appeal) accepted the facts of the case found out by the court of first instance and also considered its conclusion that the defendants inhabited the flat without a legal ground. Unlike the first instance court, however, it came to conclusion that the plaintiff's claim is contrary to good manners. The court considered important that the defendants had financed the construction of the flat based on a promise of its transfer to their ownership, that they had paid the agreed price fully, that they had been using the flat in good faith and the bankrupt had been assuring them in the long run that the transfer of the flat would take place. The court came to the conclusion that the bankrupt had abused the deficiency of the defendants' legal entitlement to inhabit the flat to solve his insolvency without wishing to settle the matter of eviction of the defendants in accordance with principles of general justice. The court pointed out the Opinion of the Supreme Court file ref. Cpjn 6/2009 and changed the decision of the court of first instance and rejected the eviction action.

In the Opinion of the Supreme Court file ref. Cpjn 6/2009, the fact that the exercise of the property right through action for eviction from a flat (or a real estate used for housing purposes) is applied contrary to good manners will result, depending on the circumstances of a given case, either in setting of a longer time for moving out than the statutory period, in conditioning of the moving out by provision of a dwelling/shelter or another type of substitute housing, or even in rejection of the action (for the time being).

Order to judicial execution of decision

If the liable party does not fulfil voluntarily what is imposed on him/her by the enforceable decision, the entitled party may file a motion to judicial execution of decision⁷. The judicial execution of decision can be commenced only upon the entitled party's motion and only in the extent proposed by the entitled party⁸. Attached to the motion to judicial execution of decision must be a copy of the judgement supplied with a certificate on its enforceability⁹. After the judicial execution of decision is ordered, the court shall arrange its execution¹⁰.

The other party can defend itself against the order to judicial execution of decision, particularly by lodging an appeal. New facts and evidence can be stated in the appeal. The ruling on the order to judicial execution of decision can be objected against only in those facts that are crucial for the order to judicial execution of

⁷ Article 251 (1), Code of Civil Procedure.

⁸ Articles 261 (1) and 263 (1), Code of Civil Procedure.

⁹ Article 261 (2), Code of Civil Procedure.

¹⁰ Article 265 (1), Code of Civil Procedure.

decision; the other facts will be ignored by the appellate court and the appeal containing solely such reasons will be rejected. At judicial execution of decision, the court provides the parties as well as other persons whom the judicial execution of decision concerns information on their procedural rights and duties¹¹. Provision of information to parties on their procedural rights and duties is thus ensured.

Another instrument of defence against the ordered judicial execution of decision to be carried out is a motion to postpone execution of the judgement, particularly in compliance with Article 266 (1), Code of Civil Procedure. Based on that provision, the court may suspend judicial execution of decision if the liable person temporarily gets, through no fault of his/her own, into such a situation when an immediate judicial execution of decision may have extremely unfavourable impact on him/her or on the members of his/her family and the entitled party would not be seriously harmed by the postponement of the judicial execution of decision.

Another possible instrument of defence is a motion to discontinue judicial execution of decision¹². That motion can be filed, for example, because judicial execution of decision has been ordered without the judgement being already enforceable, after pronouncement of the judgement the right adjudged by it expired or execution of decision is unacceptable, since there is another reason why the judgement cannot be executed.

At execution of the eviction judgement the court shall proceed in accordance with Articles 340 et seq., Code of Civil Procedure. The court is obliged to inform the liable party 15 days in advance that the eviction will be executed. If there is nobody present during the eviction who could accept the movables or acceptance of the movables is refused, the movables shall be listed and given to the municipality or another suitable depositary for safekeeping at the expense of the liable party.

The text above shows that the legal provisions for a lease contractual relation and a potential process of a person's eviction from a dwelling which he/she is not entitled by law to live in are comprehensive and provide many guarantees to the parties in the weaker position. Furthermore, the Government of the Czech Republic is of the opinion that this explanation dispels all the doubts that the ERTF may have raised in part 1 (d) of the Complaint regarding non-compliance of the legal regulations of the Czech Republic with the human rights enshrined in the 1961 Charter.

Termination of the institute of substitute dwelling

Starting from 01/ 01/ 2014, i.e. the effect of the new Civil Code, substitute dwellings has not been provided at termination of a lease contract. They were meaningful at the time when a regulated rent existed. After the finding of the Constitutional Court (IV ÚS 524/03) that made a decision that a substitute flat for a flat with a regulated rent is not another flat with a regulated rent (instead, any other flat with a market rent), this institute became purposeless. Since the basis of substitute dwelling is not to enable the former tenant to live in other premises, but to find a possible dwelling

¹¹ Article 254 (3), Code of Civil Procedure.

¹² Article 268, Code of Civil Procedure.

for the tenant where he/she will live already at his/her own expense, existence of substitute dwelling did not bring any advanced social protection. A shelter/dwelling can be a warehouse or a hotel room (or another form of temporary housing) and from the economic point of view, costs of the shelter/dwelling can be much higher than the rent. Moreover, at the time when the rental housing market functions properly and it is not a problem to find an adequate housing in larger municipalities, the measure related to substitute dwelling is entirely useless and disproportionate. The aim of the Civil Code was thus to establish more balanced rules between the landlord and the tenant.

The ERTF states in the Complaint as follows:

„c) Territorial segregation of Roma and bad living conditions

Although there are no exact recent official data that would make it possible to map the developments of recent years, there are state officials, such as the head of the Agency for Social Inclusion (the Agency), who state that the number of segregated locations has increased in recent years. A detailed mapping was conducted in 2005 by Gabal Analysis and Consulting, which described the character of the identified locations. According to this study ...one third of the Roma in the Czech Republic were living in 330 socially excluded localities.”

Position of the Government of the Czech Republic

Spatial development policy of the Czech Republic sets general aims for the spatial planning activities following the policy and sets conditions for the expected development intents with the goal to augment their benefits and mitigate the negative aspects of their impact. It also lays down the “Republic priorities of spatial planning” to warrant the sustainable development of the territory and its cohesion enforced in the whole Czech Republic. One of the priorities is “*while changing or creating of urban environment to prevent spatial social segregation with its negative impact in social cohesion of the population, to analyse the main mechanics of occurrence of segregation and to consider the already existing and possible consequences as well as to propose solutions during the territorial planning which would be suitable to prevent undesirable level of segregation or lower it*”.

A new map of socially excluded localities is being prepared. The map will provide updated data on the number, location and other characteristics of socially excluded localities in the Czech Republic (evaluation in the 1st quarter of 2015) and will enable new and better targeting of interventions, prevention of erosion of social cohesion and will be thus the up-to-date document used for decision-making on use of funds from the European Social Fund.

„The owners of the residential hostels collect disproportionate amounts of money from public budgets, as described above, part of the tenants’ social benefits

(supplement for housing) may be paid directly to the account of the owner or operator of the real estate.

Position of the Government of the Czech Republic

The fact is that the Government of the Czech Republic expends large amounts of money in housing for people who have found themselves in material need. Despite those large sums, the Government of the Czech Republic considers it necessary to provide such people with funds (to cover the housing costs) which are essential to keep their dwelling. In the Czech Republic, the support related to housing, or, more precisely, the social benefits by which the state supports the low-income groups of population so that they can pay the housing-related costs are addressed in the non-contributory benefit schemes. The support is provided through recurring or one-time social benefits. Equal access to social benefits to all people who meet the conditions prescribed by the law is guaranteed by the Government of the Czech Republic. The ethnic origin of the beneficiaries is not monitored.

The basic, general and most frequently used benefit is the housing allowance from the state social support scheme. Additional, more individualised benefits are represented by the supplement for housing and potentially the extraordinary immediate assistance from the assistance in material need benefit scheme. An adaptation of a flat for a person with disability is one of the purposes of the special aids benefit from the system of benefits for persons with disabilities. All the benefits are administered and paid by one national body – the Labour Office of the Czech Republic. However, each benefit is designed to address a different situation, has its own eligibility criteria and during the decision-making, different facts and different periods of time are to be evaluated and supported by evidence.

Housing allowance is a state social support benefit provided in compliance with Act No.117/1995 Coll., on the State Social Support, as amended, by which the state subsidises low-income families or persons to cover their costs of housing. Eligibility for the housing allowance arises for such an owner or a tenant of the flat who is registered as a permanent resident of the flat if 30 % of the family's reference income (35 % of the family's reference income in Prague) is insufficient to cover the housing costs.

Provision of the housing allowance is subject to a testing of the family's income and housing costs in a previous quarter of a year. In rental flats, the housing costs comprises a rent and costs of deliveries provided in connection with the use of the flat; in cooperative flats owner-occupied flats then comparable costs (defined by law) and in all types of flats then costs of gas, electric power, water and sewer charges, waste collection, heating and costs of solid fuels. To assess eligibility and the amount of the housing allowance, average costs paid in the previous calendar quarter are taken into account. The housing allowance is a general benefit, i.e. a benefit that is

intended to support, through a simple, as least administratively and financially demanding way as possible, persons and families that have insufficient financial means to cover the costs to retain their existing housing. Tested for this benefit, therefore, are the person's and family's income and their housing costs, but neither property of these households nor the reasons why their income is so low.

The amount of the housing allowance is the difference between the respective normative costs and 30 % (35 % in Prague) of the family's income. If the actual identified housing costs are lower than normative housing costs, the housing allowance is to be paid in the amount of the actual housing costs.

In 2013, the Government invested by way of housing allowance CZK 7,4 bill in total. The average level of monthly benefit per household amounted to CZK 3,160.

Supplement for housing is a benefit under assistance in material need, provided in compliance with the Act No. 111/2006 Coll., on the Assistance in Material Need, as amended, (hereinafter the 'Act on Assistance in Material Need'). This benefit addresses a deficiency of income to pay housing costs in the situations when the person's own or his/her family income, including housing allowance, is not sufficient. At present, eligible for the supplement for housing is a tenant or owner of a flat who occupies the flat in the municipality where he/she is registered for permanent residence and who is eligible for the allowance for living. At the same time, the income of the applicant's family, after payment of justified housing costs must be lower than the amount of living of this family.

As the benefit system of assistance in material need is indeed focused on addressing individual situations, the conditions generally defined by law can be mollified in justified and exceptional cases. It is, for example, the situation when an applicant is not eligible for the allowance for living; however, the family has a low income that does not exceed 1.3 multiple of the amount of living. Another exception is defined for the prescribed form of housing. The Act on Assistance in Material Need allows the relevant authority to decide that the tenant is deemed to be also a person using other than rental form of housing (sublease, residential hostels, asylum housing, etc.). In such situations, it is neither required to meet the condition that the applicant is registered for permanent residence within the municipality where he/she lives in this form of housing. It can be tolerated that this condition is not being met also in standard forms of housing in situations deserving special attention. In addition to the income, justified housing costs and the number of persons, this benefits also tests property and social conditions of a given person or family.

The amount of the supplement for housing is determined in such a way that after payment of the justified costs of housing (i.e. rent, housing-related services and supplies of energies) the person or the family has the amount of living left.

In 2013, the Government invested by way of supplement for housing CZK 2,8 bill in total. The average level of monthly benefit per household amounted to CZK 3,600.

Both the systems mentioned above take into account adequacy of the housing in relation to the number of persons living together in the flat. The adequate flat sizes for the correspondent number of people permanently living there were set for the purposes of normative costs of housing in accordance with the most recent, applicable technical standard CSN 73 4301 Residential Buildings, defining these figures. This area is 38 m² per person, 52 m² per two persons, 68 m² per three persons and 82 m² per four and more persons. Recurring social benefits are to provide a family or a person means to pay costs of this adequate housing and the remaining part of money to pay food and other basic necessities of the persons concerned.

Instruments preventing abuse of these benefits for other purposes can be employed for both of the recurring benefits. Particularly, there is a possibility to appoint a special beneficiary who is obliged to use the benefits for payment of the costs of housing. Another instrument is a direct payment of rent or housing-related services, when these housing benefits are directly paid to the landlord or the service provider. These instruments are mostly used in case of persons in whom there is a risk that the benefit paid will not serve the purpose for which the benefit should serve (abuse or loss of money granted, etc.).

To provide both of the recurring social benefits, a time limit for payment of these benefits has been established, specifically 84 calendar months in the period of 10 calendar years. For evaluation purposes, all the periods of time add up when the housing allowance or the supplement for housing were received in 10 years preceding the calendar month for which the eligible person applies for the benefit, even when the flat of the same person has changed.

The time limit for the benefit payment does not apply if it is a flat

- That is occupied by a person who was given an allowance for adaptation of the flat based on his/her disability.
- For a special purpose as per the Civil Code if it is occupied by a person whose state of health requires his/her flat to be specially adapted.
- Inhabited solely by a person or jointly assessed persons over 70 years of age.

Extraordinary immediate assistance is a one-off benefit entitlement to which arises in the moment when a person is recognised to be in material need because he/she has got into one of the social situations defined by the Act on Assistance in Material Need. The benefit is always connected with a particular situation bringing about costs for which the person (or jointly assessed persons) has insufficient money to cover

and cannot overcome the situation on his/her own. The situations in question are those when a person is afflicted by a serious emergency (e.g. flood, windstorm, wind disaster of higher degree, earthquake) or does not have sufficient funds to cover a necessary one-off expenditure (e.g. payment of overnight accommodation) or to cover the costs related to a purchase or repair of necessary basic equipment of the long-term use in the household. In these situations, income and social and property situation of the person or the family are also taken into account.

Upcoming legal provisions

In its Policy Statement, the Government of the Czech Republic has made a pledge, inter alia, to prevent business with poverty which consists in overpriced renting of residential hostels paid from social benefits designed for housing. On 02/07/2014, the Government of the Czech Republic adopted the bill amending the Act on Assistance in Material Need. The target state for the legal provisions is to grant one of the benefits under the system of assistance in material need (supplement for housing) in an amount adequate only for suitable housing. The bill also specifies what hygienic norms and housing quality standards the accommodation facility or other than residential room have to meet and who will be authorised to inspect the observance of the norms and standards so that the supplement could be granted for such room.

The government bill was approved by the Chamber of Deputies of the Czech Parliament on 17/ 07/ 2014 and currently was passed to the Senate of the Parliament of the Czech Republic.

The ERTF states in the Complaint as follows:

“In Kladno, a location called “Masokombinat” is currently inhabited only by Roma living in substandard conditions while paying high rents to the town.

The Masokombinat flats are in very bad condition. They are damp, mouldy, and experience low temperatures from autumn until spring. The location is excluded from the life of the city, has no access to infrastructure, services, education, or medical care, and is a source of extensive and permanent stigmatization. All tenants living at Masokombinat are stigmatized in the eyes of the other citizens of Kladno, as for many years the locality has been considered a “prisoner’s colony, i.e., a place inhabited only by criminals, prostitutes and drug addicts.”.

Position of the Government of the Czech Republic

In 2010, the last tenants, belonging mostly to the Roma community, moved out of the residential hostel that was part of the former meat-processing plant and formerly used for accommodation of the company employees. The building is not accessible and it is not inhabited. In January 2012 the building which is in the ownership of the municipality (three-storey prefabricated concrete building with 54 flats) was condemned for demolition. On 21/ 01/ 2014 the Decision on Removal of Building

permitted demolition of the building No. 698, Kladno – Kročehlavy, U Masokombinátu (Street) – see the photos attached).

The inhabitants of the house U Masokombinátu No. 698 have gradually moved out to other flats and localities. The former inhabitants of the residential hostel live in the city centre of Kladno without being segregated. In particular, it is the Kročehlavy housing estate and the reconstructed building called 'Meta House' (total reconstruction costs of CZK 56 million), which also contains barrier-free flats for people with disability. A revitalisation of public space was also carried out there, comprising changes to the green areas by equipping them with fitness and children play components, installing a gazebo, flower beds and flower boxes. The aim was to connect public space activities with social inclusion activities, to achieve an improvement in living conditions of the Roma community and to intensify the sense of unity to the area.

The ERTF states in the Complaint as follows:

„the number of socially excluded localities is reported to have increased since ECRI's fourth report to 400 and that such issues continue to be at the heart of tensions between the majority population and Roma in some parts of the Czech Republic”.

Position of the Government of the Czech Republic

The Government of the Czech Republic finds it necessary to specify what kind of locality is regarded as excluded. It can be a particular city district, but also a single building where only several people or families of those who live there are regarded as socially excluded. To regard such a locality as a Roma locality it is not necessary that Roma constitute a statistical majority there. It is also necessary to be aware of the fact that by far not all the socially excluded Roma live in socially excluded localities and that the equals sign cannot be put between the words Roma and 'socially excluded' either.

Social exclusion is regarded to be a process when a person or a group of people has, for any reason, more difficult or no access to resources or opportunities that enable participation in social, economic and political activities of majority society. The most vulnerable are the undereducated, unemployed for long period of time or repeatedly, old people living alone, people suffering from various addictions, members of variously defined minorities (in terms of religion, ethnicity, sexual orientation, etc.).

The ERTF's statement that Roma are the most vulnerable group in relation to access to adequate housing in the Czech Republic is not in accord with the above stated, since social exclusion is a risk faced by other groups of population as well, not only by the Roma. It is impossible to view socially excluded localities only as Roma

ghettos, as it has been already shown by the analysis from 2006 mentioned by the ERTF. It is apparent that the problems of poverty and social exclusion concern not only the minorities but also a certain part of the majority population.

Currently, the Government of the Czech Republic does not have updated information on the number of excluded localities. Since the beginning of 2014, the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs, via the GAC, has been carrying out an Analysis on Socially Excluded Localities in the Czech Republic, the part of which is an extensive field survey in more than two hundred selected municipalities throughout the Czech Republic, aiming to monitor the degree of social exclusion in the municipalities. The field survey is being launched in these days. The findings will help with targeting the support where it is most needed.

The ERTF states in the Complaint as follows:

„There is no co-ordinated national policy to promote spatial de-segregation.“

Position of the Government of the Czech Republic

There are two governments advisory bodies at the national level that deal with integration of Roma – the Government Council for Roma Minority Affairs¹³ in cooperation with the Government Council for National Minorities¹⁴ which promotes integration of the Roma population with respect to ethnicity.

The Government Council for Roma Minority Affairs operates as an interdepartmental body the mission of which is to coordinate integration activities of ministries, state institutions, regions and other public institutions in relation to the Roma. For this purpose, it initiates system changes and removal of barriers that prevent the Roma from living a full and respectable life in the Czech society.

Membership comprises ministers of the departments important for integration of the Roma population (Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports, Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs, Ministry of the Interior, Ministry of Culture, Ministry of Regional Development), other important ministries are represented at the level of deputy ministers (Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Finance). Among members of the Council are the director of the Social Inclusion Agency, representatives of the Association of Regions of the Czech Republic and the Union of Towns and Municipalities of the Czech Republic. Participation of regions and municipalities has been successfully strengthened in developing and enforcing the policy on integration of the Roma at the regional level. An important role in the Council is also played by 15 representatives working as regional coordinators for

¹³ The Government Council for Roma Minority Affairs was established by the Czech Government Resolution No. 581 of 17 September 1997, at that time as a Interdepartmental Committee for Roma Community Affairs, changed to the Council of the Government in 2001.

¹⁴The current Council is established pursuant to Article 6, Act No. 273/2001 Coll., on the Rights of Members of Ethnic Minorities and on amendment of some laws, as amended.

Roma affairs and representing civil society who are actively working on improvement in the situation of Roma people in the Czech Republic.

Housing was the topic of meetings of the Government Council for Roma Minority Affairs and particularly of the Committee for Cooperation with Local Governments and Concept of Roma Integration.

In 2013, regional coordinators for Roma affairs operated at the level of all 14 regions. The activity of the coordinators, except for the coordinator operating in the capital city of Prague, was supported by the grant programme of the Office of the Government of the Czech Republic "Support to Regional Coordinators for Roma Affairs".

In 2013, the regional coordinators worked at methodical support, consultancy and coordination of the workers dealing with Roma matters within the territories serviced by municipalities with extended jurisdiction, members of non-governmental organisations (hereinafter the 'NGOs') and other public institutions that participate in addressing the situation of Roma. They organised conferences, workshops and coordination meetings for them (three to four times a year, on average). There, they discussed possibilities for improving the social position of Roma in the respective region, coordinated their approaches, promoted transfer of experience and exchange of best practices.

In 2013, conferences and coordination meetings of the coordinators focused on increasing educational chances of Roma children, housing situation of the Roma and the issue of residential hostels, on promoting Roma employment and addressing their indebtedness, combating prejudices and stereotypes and improving the security situation of the Roma. In the regions where the Social Inclusion Agency was operating the coordinators also cooperated with its local consultants. They organised workshops for representatives of municipalities and NGO members, focusing on possibilities regarding the support of integration projects from the European Structural Funds or within regional individual projects, on social housing, combating extremism and discrimination, on programmes for people returning from prison. They also organised case study workshops for social workers and Roma counsellors. The attention was also paid to the performance of external social work or to corporate social responsibility.

The regional coordinators participated in drafting measures for improving the situation of the Roma. They laid down their proposals during preparation of mid-term plans of social services development, regional concepts for crime prevention, long-term plans for education and educational system development, local social inclusion strategies or even regional strategies for integrating the Roma minority. They also took part in formulation of strategies of anti-drug policy in the region, or the strategic plan of local partnership in the localities where the Social Inclusion Agency operated. In order to maintain or increase the capacity of social service providers, they

provided project consultancy and were integrated in the grant policy of regions and municipalities and even some of the departments such as the Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports, the Ministry of Interior or the Office of the Government of the Czech Republic.

Some of the regional coordinators were in charge of preparation of regional follow-up individual projects as well as their management and coordination. They prepared reports and analyses on the situation of the Roma minority. Their work also includes a direct contact with clients who discuss with them their everyday problems (most often, it is help regarding housing or solving conflict coexistence). Marginally, some coordinators also cooperate with universities that provide consulting to thesis and research focusing on the Roma.

Social Inclusion Agency

Integration of people living in socially excluded Roma localities is supported by the Social Inclusion Agency (hereinafter the 'Agency'). The project owner is the Office of the Government of the Czech Republic, specifically the Department for Social Inclusion in Roma Localities which is part of the Section for Human Rights of the Office of the Government.

Through its activities, the Agency promotes elimination of the occurrence and expansion of socially excluded localities, promotes exchange of experience among regional partners and dissemination of best practice examples. It provides each partner with methodical support, assistance at preparation and implementation of local strategies for social inclusion and of integration projects. Established in 2008, the Agency started pilot operation in 12 localities in the Czech Republic. In 2010–2012, the Agency carried out a three-year individual project 'Promotion of Social Inclusion in Selected Roma Localities via the Agency for Social Inclusion in Roma Localities'. In 2013, the Agency operated in 33 towns, villages and micro-regions. In 2013, implementation of the Agency's follow-up project started and the Agency commenced work in additional 17 towns since then.

The Agency has been achieved marked results in cooperation with municipalities and other partners. It is backed with more than 50 professionals and professional know-how. It is prepared to deal with the problem of the eventual increase in the number of socially excluded localities in the Czech Republic.

The Agency continues to provide support to all towns at project implementation and coping with emergencies and conflicts. Although in no town can the situation be considered resolved, there have been functioning social exclusion policies established in a number of towns as well long term measures implemented which change the situation in socially excluded localities and their vicinity in a systemic and sustainable manner.

The towns which cooperated with the Agency were assisted with the formulation of their strategic plans for social inclusion. That was followed by support during the

preparation of particular projects for European or national grant programmes. In 2013, 98 projects prepared with the help of the Agency were approved and implemented. They have brought the municipalities and towns funds amounting to more than CZK 663 million designed for promotion of social inclusion and they had an impact on more than 12 thousand people.

Among major projects that were prepared in cooperation with regions we include in particular the support to the social services provision and to the preparation of the launch of regional individual projects. Notable results were also achieved through cooperation with regional branches of the Labour Office regarding the preparation regional individual projects. Large projects promoting diagnostics of job seekers, their further qualification and employment were jointly prepared in additional four regions. Those projects, among other things, have linked employment services with preventative social services and interconnect activities of contact offices of the Labour Office, NGOs as well as employers and municipalities, which significantly enhance their efficiency for the target groups of job seekers.

Conceptual outputs:

Compilation of Manual of Proven Good Practices in the Step by Step Housing describing practice of ten Czech and Moravian Non-Governmental Organisations. Furthermore, almost finished is also the Methodology for the Step by Step Housing.

Many municipalities maintain their own system of social housing for their citizens, although it is not their mandatory duty. In the annex, we also attach information on projects funded by the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs which are also used to finance the assistance in the area of housing.

Position of the Government of the Czech Republic on item III - Conclusion of the Complaint

„A comprehensive review of the situation of the Romani population in the Czech Republic, the government’s social inclusion policies, and the relevant legislation strongly indicates a range of systematic violations of the right to adequate housing and the right to health where Roma are concerned, seriously threatening the existence and wellbeing of romani families and communities. The existing policies are leading to substandard, deteriorating residential conditions which have led to the evictions of Romani tenants without the provision of alternative housing or remedies for the widespread social exclusion of Roma.

The approach of the Czech Republic to the housing and health situation of Roma indicates the existence of official policies that are both directly and indirectly discriminatory and kept Roma excluded, marginalized and oppressed.

The ERTF respectfully requests that the European Committee of Social Rights reviews the facts presented in this Collective Complaint and find the Czech Republic in violation of aforementioned articles of the European Social Charter of 1961, in order to urge the Czech Government to directly apply the European Social Charter of

1961 and to adopt and apply a national long-term strategy, including positive action measures to combat the social exclusion of Roma, through the improvement of their situation in the fields of housing and health.

Position of the Government of the Czech Republic

The ERTF's requirement for the Government of the Czech Republic to adopt and enforce a long-term national strategy fighting against social exclusion of the Roma that would include measures of positive discrimination within non-contributory benefit schemes cannot be accepted, since the non-contributory benefit schemes are functioning upon the territorial and universal principles and are designed in a strictly non-discriminatory manner. The system of benefits of assistance in material need is essentially designed for particular social situations, not for categories of persons. It is the only way to guarantee non-discrimination and equal treatment. Granting a privilege to a particular category of persons would be unsystematic and discriminatory to the other categories.

III Re Article 11 – Right to Health

Article 11 of the European Social Charter of 1961 (hereinafter the 1961 Charter) providing for the right to protection of health provides:

With a view to ensuring an effective exercise of the right to protection of health, the Contracting Parties undertake, either directly or in co-operation with public or private organisations, to take appropriate measures designed inter alia:

- 1. to remove as far as possible the causes of ill-health;*
- 2. to provide advisory and educational facilities for the promotion of health and the encouragement of individual responsibility in matters of health;*
- 3. to prevent, as far as possible epidemic, endemic and other diseases.*

Position of the Government of the Czech Republic on health care in the Czech Republic

Access to the public health insurance is guaranteed to everyone in the Czech Republic in accordance with Articles 24¹⁵ and 31¹⁶ of the Charter of Fundamental Rights and Freedoms. It is not based, under any circumstances, on differentiation by race, nationality or on other discriminatory grounds.

In the Czech health insurance system, one's health insurance contribution is paid either by the employer or the self-employed person, by the state and/or by the insured person. The health services provider states the provided services to the respective health insurance company which consequently pays for the provided services.

As the above-mentioned principle is prescribed by law the same way for all participants in the public health insurance system in the Czech Republic, it cannot be labelled as discriminatory.

III.1 Position of the Government of the Czech Republic on the statements of the ERTF mentioned under item c) Health-related discrimination of Roma - in the Czech Republic

a) The ERTF states in the Complaint as follows:

„due to poor sanitary conditions were the cause of a high incidence of Type A hepatitis...an epidemic bacillary dysentery....

The lives of socially excluded Roma are also affected by the problem of addictive substance use... Unfortunately, the use of addictive substances is affecting more and more Romani youth.”

¹⁵ Article 24 of the Resolution No. 2/1993 Coll., of the Presidium of the Czech National Council of 16 December 1992, on the Declaration of the Charter of Fundamental Rights and Freedoms ('CFRF') as a part of the constitutional order of the Czech Republic, as subsequently amended: '

A person's affiliation with any national or ethnic minority group may not be to his/her detriment.'

¹⁶ Article 31, CFRF: 'Everyone has the right to protection of his/her health. Citizens are entitled, on the basis of public insurance, to free medical care and to medical aids under the conditions provided for by law.'

Position of the Government of the Czech Republic

Occurrence of viral hepatitis C (HCV) is influenced in the very first place by risk factors increasing the probability of the virus spreading via body fluids, in particular blood. These risk factors primarily include sharing injection needles and syringes during intravenous drug application, sharing toiletries (razors, tooth brushes) and actions leading to breaking of skin integrity when instruments are insufficiently sterilised (tattooing, piercing, etc.). The above-mentioned risk factors primarily occur in drug addicts, in prison environment or in persons with psycho-social alteration, without a primary link to affiliation to a given ethnic group. The crucial problem of the HCV is thus hazardous behaviour and repeated exposure to risk factors¹⁷.

Similar situation arises in case of a spread of bacillary dysentery that has to be associated primarily with the basic risk factor, i.e. most importantly with bad hygienic habits and not with affiliation to a certain ethnic group. A health situation of Roma is dealt with in one of the chapters of the *Report on Public Health of the Czech Republic* published by the Ministry of Health¹⁸. The presented results suggest that the Roma population indeed shows a higher prevalence of some health problems and socio-economic status may play a role in this respect. However, the following aspects need to be also taken into consideration:

- Health-related data, and therefore knowledge of actual status as well is rather limited (including the data for international studies). In order to evaluate the actual status impartially, it is necessary to acquire data containing representative samples of the Roma population (incl. differentiation of ethnic groups and socio-economic groups within this population) and to evaluate relevant health indicators and risk factors. With regard to the legislation on personal data protection and against discrimination, these pieces of information cannot be mostly acquired from the commonly gathered data.
- The essential thing is not to confuse cause and effect; an impartial evaluation also requires comparison with the majority population to be included, i.e. whether the majority population in comparable socio-economic conditions shows better/worse/comparable health results. Even after that, a disadvantage of the Roma population on the grounds of ethnicity cannot be stated univocally, since cultural traditions need to be also taken into consideration. [Whether, for instance, high consumption of meat, sweets and on the contrary a low intake of vitamin-rich food (as mentioned in the Report on Health) relate to their non-affordability, or to the targeted selection of food given by the cultural habits of the Roma population.]
- It would be also relevant to mention a comparison with other minorities living in the Czech Republic (e.g. Vietnamese community) and evaluate their health determinants and the role of socio-economic status in order to get relevant comparison.

¹⁷ See Annex – Charts No. 1 to 4.

¹⁸ http://www.mzcr.cz/Verejne/obsah/zdravi-2020_3016_5.html.

The problem of drug-addicted persons is not solely the problem of Roma youth, but it is a worldwide serious problem, occurrence of which is largely contributed by many factors, inter alia, unsatisfactory or non-functioning family background, improper upbringing, criminal sub-culture or family predisposition to addiction. Correlation between drug addiction and alleged discrimination of the Roma population has not been proved.

A number of the prevention of risk behaviour measures is carried out in cooperation with the National Institute of Public Health. For examples seminars for teachers, non-teaching staff in schools, prevention methodologists and the staff of Regional Authorities, training of lecturers for interactive experiential programs of primary prevention or interactive programs of primary prevention for children and youth, accredited by the Ministry of Education, Youth and Sport ("How not to become an addict" - focused on use of licit and illicit addictive substances, the influence of advertising, pathological gambling, rejection techniques, etc.; "Smoking is not natural" - the issue of all the major risk factors of lifestyle; "Minimizing the risk of traffic accidents" focused among other things on the influence of drugs on cognitive function of drivers; "Play against AIDS "- prevention of hazardous sexual behaviour; "E-bug"- preventing the spread of infectious diseases). Furthermore, the National Institute of Public Health has implemented pilot testing of the methodology of "brief interventions" in selected healthcare facilities. The interventions focus on the use of alcohol, tobacco, proper nutrition and physical activity as a two-step educational activity for healthcare professionals, who subsequently educate patients at the facilities involved.

Educational and experiential activities are supported by the various grants of the Ministry of Health (National Health Program - health promotion projects, projects HIV / AIDS, National action plans and strategies, projects of the Ministry of Health and WHO under Biennial Collaborative Agreement or from the financial sources of the entity ordering the activities. Programs are offered to all types of schools, including special schools and for all students without any restrictions. The programs are tailored to the target group. Printed version of health education material (posters, leaflets, games, teaching utilities) is provided within the activities. On the occasion of the World Day of Hepatitis, a poster and flyer communicating hand hygiene was prepared and offered to the regions, professional associations of physicians as well as the Roma coordinators for further use.

The Health Promoting School Program, coordinated by WHO, is being implemented in 300 schools and focuses on the physical and mental health and social well-being.

Tobacco use and counselling towards overcoming of the smoking addiction is a part of the Health Days implemented by the National Institute of Public Health of Health in cooperation with regional and municipal authorities, the League Against Cancer and

selected medical schools as well as the Health advisory centres, HIV / AIDS counselling centres and the help lines for HIV / AIDS operated by the National Institute of Public Health drawing the sources of the National Health Program.

All educational activities and materials are offered, regardless the nationality and ethnicity, for dissemination and use to institutions, healthcare facilities, public health protection authorities and Regional Authorities.

Health institutions, regional hygienic stations, NGOs, National Network of Healthy Towns and others offer activities with similar contents.

Each year, the Ministry of Health calls the grant program "The Anti-Drug Policy" to promote health services provided to persons addicted to addictive substances, regardless their nationality and ethnicity.

Ban on sale alcoholic beverages to persons under 18 years of age is enshrined in Act No. 379/2005 Coll., on measures to protect against the damage caused by tobacco products, alcohol and other addictive substances, as amended.

Act No. 379/2005 Coll. also enumerates places where it is prohibited to smoke. Section 8 of the Act prohibits smoking at a large variety of public places (e.g. freely accessible enclosed public spaces, enclosed spaces of entertainment such as cinemas, theatres, exhibition and concert halls, sports halls and rooms where meetings are held with the exception of specific, structurally separate smoking rooms with a secured adequate ventilation, in road and rail transport vehicles, public transport etc.).

Ministry of Health striving inter alia to further promote the protection against harm caused by tobacco, alcohol and substance abuse in general, has prepared a bill on protection of health against the harmful effects of tobacco, alcohol and other addictive substances. It will also regulate integrated drug policy and amend the related laws. The aim of the new act is to further strengthen of the public health protection, in particular with regard to children and adolescents. Among the proposed measures is, in addition to a wide range of other measures, the introduction of a total ban on smoking in indoor areas of catering establishments (restaurants, bars) or on other types of public places. The submission of the bill to the Government is expected by the end of December 2014.

b) The ERTF states in the Complaint as follows:

„Another barrier to accessing healthcare is the problem of registering with a doctor whether GPs, paediatrician, specialists or dentists. One reason Roma are refused registry is not only that doctors have a full patient register, but also that they engage in discriminatory practices.”

Position of the Government of the Czech Republic

As it has been already mentioned above, access to health care and services is guaranteed for all without exception. As the above-mentioned statement of ERTF does not specify time, location, healthcare facility, insurance company or number of alleged refusals based on which it would be possible to check and prove failure of insurance companies to act, the Government of the Czech Republic can neither adopt a stance on it nor take appropriate measures. Generally, however, the rule is that responsibility for healthcare is primarily on the respective insurance company at which the person in question is registered for health insurance and which in case of problems is obliged to seek a solution to the problem of the insured person. The fact that this method works in practice is confirmed by the ERTF itself. So far, however, neither similar cases nor complaints about such action have been recorded.

The Government of the Czech Republic cannot comment upon the situation regarding living conditions and the state of health of the Roma in Bulgaria mentioned by the ERTF in connection to observance of the obligation of Bulgaria resulting from the revised Charter.

c) The ERTF states in the Complaint as follows:

„A number of surveys have shown that the health of Roma population in the Czech Republic is worse than that of the majority population.

„Although there is no official research in this area, the educated guesses of experts state that the life expectancy of socially excluded Roma is 10-15 years shorter in comparison to the majority population ... and infant mortality twice higher than national average.”

Position of the Government of the Czech Republic

Health data concerning the Roma population is very limited (even in the case of documents for international studies). To assess objectively the actual condition, it is necessary to obtain data that would include a representative sample of the Roma population (incl. the differentiation between different ethnic and socioeconomic groups within Roma population) and evaluate relevant health indicators and risk factors. Such data usually cannot be obtained from routinely obtained resources (with regard to legislation concerning the personal data protection and anti-discrimination) and therefore it would be necessary to choose other methods of study.

With regard to life expectancy of the Roma population and child mortality, the Government of the Czech Republic states that ethnic origin is not monitored in the statistics. Consequently, the statements that length of life of the socially excluded Roma is shorter and the infant mortality rate is twice higher than the national average are entirely unsubstantiated. Nevertheless, it can be stated that chronic diseases

mentioned by the ERTF (migraines, headaches or arthritis) are not likely to be the key factors affecting the length of life.

Generally speaking, the infant mortality in the Czech Republic is outstandingly low. According to the Czech Paediatric Society, no increase in mortality has been recorded. The Czech Republic has an established system of close cooperation of paediatricians and social workers who both contribute to ensuring preventive medical examinations, vaccination and further postnatal care.

The *Report on Public Health of the Czech Republic* (2014) states, that in the Czech population as a whole, the most common cause of death (around 50 % of the population) are cardiovascular diseases . Risk factors for cardiovascular diseases are particularly overweight and obesity, cigarette smoking, hypertension, hyperlipidemia and diabetes mellitus.

The oncogenic diseases are the second most common cause. The most frequent oncogenic disease in both sexes is colorectal cancer, breast cancer (women) and prostate cancer (men).

Among other serious diseases belongs diabetes mellitus II. type, which is mainly associated with overweight and obesity, lack of physical activity and poor nutrition supplements. In the CR, 841,000 patients have currently been treated with this disease.

The weight higher than the correct was reported in more than half of the adult population in the Czech Republic. Overweight and obesity are a risk factor not only for the development of cardiovascular diseases, but are connected with the development of hypertension, with the occurrence of certain types of cancer or diabetes mellitus II. type.

Causes of death of men and women in 2012

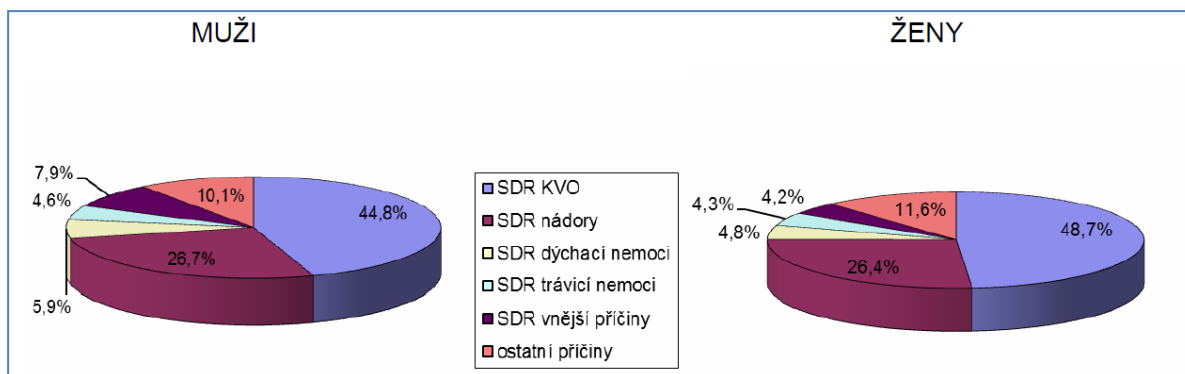


Figure: Causes of death of men and women in 2012 - share in%
Source: ÚZIS CR

Since it is not possible to verify the affiliation to the Roma ethnic group, it is not possible to ascertain data on the vaccination coverage of Roma children not even through administrative inspections. Mandatory vaccination is stipulated by law¹⁹. The vaccination against infectious diseases (vaccination schedule) is determined by a Decree on Vaccination against Infectious Diseases of 29 November 2006 No. 537/2006 Coll. The Ministry of Health has no indication that this obligation has been ignored by Roma population.

Data on the percentage of viral hepatitis A (VHA) in Roma population submitted by ERTF is not correct. In 2009, a total of 178 cases were reported to VHA. Of this number, VHA was reported in 24 people who declared themselves as members of the Roma ethnic group. In 2010, a total of 379 cases of VHA was reported; of this number, 62 persons were from the Roma ethnic group. Currently, the favourable reduction in the incidence of VHA occurred in persons who claim to belong to the Roma ethnic group.

Government of the Czech Republic devotes significant attention to public and health staff education, counselling and preventive programs and examinations. Information concerning health risks and their prevention is offered regardless the ethnic origin or nationality and is accessible to all citizens. Overview of the activities specified in paragraph III.1.a) can be supplemented by other activities of the National Institute of Public Health (NIPH):

- On the occasion of 2014 World Day of Hepatitis preventive a health educational material was created - poster and flyer focused on hand hygiene and distributed among others by Roma coordinators. It was also inserted to medical journals and sent to special schools. The target group is the general public (with the assumption of intervention also to those with lower hygienic standard). In total, 15,000 posters and 10,000 motivational leaflets with soap including a translation of the title of hepatitis A in Roma language were distributed.

¹⁹ Section 46 of the act No. 258/2000 Coll., regulating Public Health Protection.

- The campaign on the prevention of tick-borne encephalitis, including competition prepared for the target group of children and youth. The distribution was the same as of the previously mentioned material. Several hundred schools actively participated in the campaign; electronic leaflets, posters and presentations have been created, it was also included in English language courses.
- National Institute of Public Health (NIPH) has developed leaflets within the European Immunization Week to promote the vaccination of children and adults, the leaflets were distributed through electronic means.
- NIPH created leaflets, posters and commercials to promote vaccination against influenza within the National Action Plan in 2013; 100,000 leaflets addressing the myths against vaccination were printed and distributed to the public and 10,000 flyers to promote vaccination of healthcare staff. The distribution was through the Regional Hygienic Stations and general practitioners.
- Materials focused on proper nutrition, travel medicine, injury prevention, safe crossing of the streets, use of elements of passive safety, first aid etc.

Activities are being implemented also at the local level through detached offices of the NIPH as well as within the cooperation with National Network of Healthy Towns etc. In such a way, availability of those activities to the widest possible range of interested people is being promoted.

The right to health for all is confirmed in the Charter of Fundamental Rights and Freedoms. Strategic activities in the area of health are in accordance with the principles of *Health for All* one of the fundamentals of the World Health Organization. This principle was included in both *Long-term Program for Improving the Health Status of the Population of the Czech Republic* and *Health for All in the 21st century*, and in the subsequent document *Health 2020 - National Strategy on Health Promotion and Protection and Disease Prevention*.

d) The ERTF states in the Complaint as follows:

„Another problem is the access of Roma to healthcare. Access to healthcare is worse in smaller rural localities, where in comparison with the town there is a smaller supply of primary health care. The inhabitants of these localities must therefore travel dozens kilometres to reach a doctor. “

Position of the Government of the Czech Republic

Spatial and temporal availability of health services is regulated by Government Regulation No. 307/2012 Coll., on Spatial and Temporal Availability of Health Services. It established 35 minute limit for the travel to a general practitioner, a GP for children and youth, a gynaecologist and obstetrician, a dentist and a pharmacy; 45 minutes are set e.g. for a doctor's office in diabetes, surgery, neurology, ophthalmology, orthopaedics, radiology and 90 minutes for allergist surgery, endocrinology, nephrology, etc. Moreover, rural areas in the Czech Republic are not inhabited only by the Roma people and they are not the only ones who have to travel

to see a doctor and would be thus discriminated, as the wording of the Complaint may imply. Medical care availability is warranted for all inhabitants in the same manner.

Furthermore, it is essential not to confuse nonattendance and unavailability. In case that citizens (regardless their ethnicity) do not use the available health care (e.g. they do not attend preventive medical check-ups, antenatal clinics), or they create the obstacles themselves (e.g. by not taking over a document on material need which proves that the person is not due to pay the regulation fees.

e) The ERTF states in the Complaint as follows:

„The proportion of Roma who reported that they could not afford to purchase medicines prescribed to/needed by a member of their household is much higher compared to non-Roma.“

Position of the Government of the Czech Republic

The ERTF statement has ignored the provision of Article 15 (5), Act No. 48/1997 Coll., on Public Health Insurance, as amended, stipulating that 'Each group of medical substances (...) includes at least one medical preparation fully covered from the health insurance (...)', i.e. that each medicament has always one fully paid equivalent. Furthermore, if a person is a beneficiary of assistance in material need, he / she is also relieved from payment for medical preparations.

That means that both the Roma and non-Roma populations cannot experience rise in rate of persons who cannot afford to purchase necessary medical preparations prescribed by a doctor. Regarding this item, the Czech Republic is also fully compliant with the provisions of Article 11 of the Charter.

f) The ERTF states in the Complaint as follows:

„Roma often do not pay for health insurance after being excluded from the register and thus accumulate debts “

Position of the Government of the Czech Republic

Unemployed persons do not have to be registered with the Labour Office, as the ERTF states. He/she can look for a job him/herself. The primary objective of the registration is to ensure the right to work and provide free placement services to maintain and achieve the highest possible and most stable employment rate in order to reach full employment (as required by e.g. Article 1 § 1 of the 1961 Charter or ILO Convention No. 88 on employment services). The purpose is not to transfer the duty to pay the health insurance contributions from the payer to the state, as probably assumed by the ERTF.

A job seeker can be excluded from the job seeker register only on the grounds exhaustively enumerated in the Employment Act²⁰, e.g. if a job seeker: works illegally and receives unemployment benefits at the same time; refuses to take up a suitable employment or retraining; obstructs cooperation with the Labour Office; does not

²⁰ Act No. 434/2004 Coll., Employment Act, , as amended.

present him/herself at the relevant branch of the Labour Office or to the contact point of public administration at the arranged time; or withdraws his/her consent to personal data processing. Job seekers are informed about the consequences that arise for them in case of their exclusion from the register upon their registration. If a person was excluded from the register of the Labour Office it is a consequence of a violation of the law. However, reasons for exclusion from the register were completely disregarded by the ERTF.

Repayment of debts by households without any income is indeed complicated. Nevertheless, a debt under the same circumstances grows for the non-Roma population as well. Observance of legal obligations pertaining to job seekers, or, as the case may be, payment of the compulsory health insurance contributions - unless the person in question is registered as a job seeker - would prevent both establishment and/or increase of a possible debt. In this regard, the approach of the Government of the Czech Republic towards the Roma is not different either and the legal regulation in force is in compliance with binding international instruments.

g) The ERTF states in the Complaint as follows:

„Another problem is the ill-considered re-registration of Roma insured to insurance companies that do not contract to pay health care at local healthcare facilities. These exploitative re-registrations are the result of targeted campaigns on the part of insurance agents, who intentionally approach the inhabitant of excluded localities with offer to change their insurance company. The agents anticipate such people will have lower levels of functional literacy and a lack of ability to think through the consequences..”.

Position of the Government of the Czech Republic

The Government of the Czech Republic again refers to the legislation in force that stipulates that every health insurance company is responsible for providing health services to the persons insured at that company²¹. Again, the ERTF does not lay down any specific data from which details could be acquired.

Recently, a bill has been prepared which would amend Act No. 551/1991 Coll., on the General Health Insurance Company of the Czech Republic, and Act No. 280/1992 Coll., on Departmental, Professional, Business and other Health Insurance Companies, as amended. The bill would newly stipulate that the recruitment of new clients (payers of health insurance) would not be possible through third parties.

The Government of the Czech Republic absolutely disagrees with the statement by the ERTF that lower degree literacy is supposed with regard to the Roma population. Nevertheless, the Government adds to this point that the Czech legislation protects personal rights of all the citizens, including those with reduced legal capacity as well as it protects the legal binding effect of such persons' actions in order to prevent violation or abuse of their rights²². Since this issue does not relate to Article 11 of the

²¹ Act No. 280/1992 Coll., regulating the Departmental, Professional, Business and other Health Insurance Companies, as amended.

²² Provisions of Article 55 et seq., Act No. 89/2012 Coll., Civil Code, as amended.

1961 Charter, the Government of the Czech Republic will not comment upon it in detail.

The Section on Promotion and Protection of Public Health of the Ministry of Health is in charge of two grant programmes under which it is possible to apply for support to targeted interventions, including – i.e. – those aimed at promotion of health of the Roma. Such support may contribute to improvement of health of the Roma. Those programs are:

- National Health Programme – health promotion projects,
- National Programme Addressing HIV/AIDS.

Although the Government of the Czech Republic enables and promotes implementation of such interventions, neither a project proposal nor an application for such support has been submitted so far.

The Government of the Czech Republic states that in order to evaluate the lodged Complaint impartially, it is necessary to analyse the above-mentioned aspects in detail. Furthermore, the situation of the Roma in the Czech Republic has to be viewed as a comprehensive matter, without taking one partial issue, such as housing and health, out of the context and further links. In view of the deficiencies that are shown in the document it is obvious that it has been based partially on a lack of knowledge of the Czech legislation and the Czech environment as well as on unverified (or unsubstantiated) statements and assumptions which cannot establish the foundation for an impartial position.

The ERTF quotes the Conclusions of the European Committee of Social Rights of 2004 and 2005, but completely ignores the fact that Conclusions XX-2 (2013) of the Committee of Experts of January 2014 considered the situation in the Czech Republic to be in compliance with the requirements arising from the 1961 Charter. It also relies on 'non-existing official surveys and educated guesses of experts. The Complaint contains most of the current problems faced by the population regardless whether they are Roma, foreign nationals or the majority population. It is not a violation of particular obligations of Article 11 of the 1961 Charter, but the developments which the whole society has been undergoing in recent years.

The Government of the Czech Republic is convinced that the situation in the Czech Republic is fully in accordance with Article 11 of the 1961 Charter. It is evident from the data presented by the Government that the Czech Republic meets not only the obligations to the Council of Europe, but also those to the other international organisations and the same extent of health care and services at the high level is provided to all without any exception. In the Czech Republic, the legislative framework guarantees free medical care and services, ensures prevention, deals with consulting and education as well as endeavours to increase responsibility of an individual person for his/her health, which is fully in compliance with Article 11, 1961 Charter. The subject of the Collective Complaint in this item is thus not founded upon relevant basis and is clearly unjustified.

IV Conclusion

Although the ERTF's Complaint is almost exclusively compiled from various sources available on the Internet (including footnotes) which sometimes contradict each other, it does not include any survey of its own. It includes a whole range of untrue or misleading statements²³ or statements which are out-of-date or vague and it is positively provable in several cases that the ERTF is not acquainted either with the situation nor the current circumstances in the Czech Republic. The Government of the Czech Republic is of the opinion that it has proved that social rights in the Czech Republic are enjoyed in compliance with international obligations. The Government of the Czech Republic has also hereby disproved the unsubstantiated claim that there is no systematic policy in the Czech Republic addressing social housing. It has also proved that there is legislation, instruments and programmes in this field and that they are being used and also that they are being continuously updated according to the current needs.

The Government of the Czech Republic is fully aware of gravity of the problems of persons at risk of social exclusion. However, as the Government of the Czech Republic evidenced, it has been paying intensive, long-term and proper attention to this issue and makes every effort to improve general conditions that may have an impact on social exclusion. The Government of the Czech Republic is convinced that it is necessary to proceed conceptually, globally and systematically, as described above. Nevertheless, this is an issue that requires a long-term intensive care and attention. Extracting several areas out of the whole complex of difficult situations, such as health care and housing, does not create an essential ground which will facilitate the search for a solution to existing problems.

The Government of the Czech Republic has also evidenced that the Czech municipalities are not passive towards desegregation, as documented not only by the above-mentioned facts, but also by the example of a Czech village of Obrnice which was awarded a prize for Roma integration during the 25th session of the Congress of Local and Regional Authorities of the Council of Europe in Strasbourg in October 2013.

Based on the presented data, the Government of the Czech Republic is convinced that it meets the requirements included in Articles 11 and 16 and is in full compliance with them.

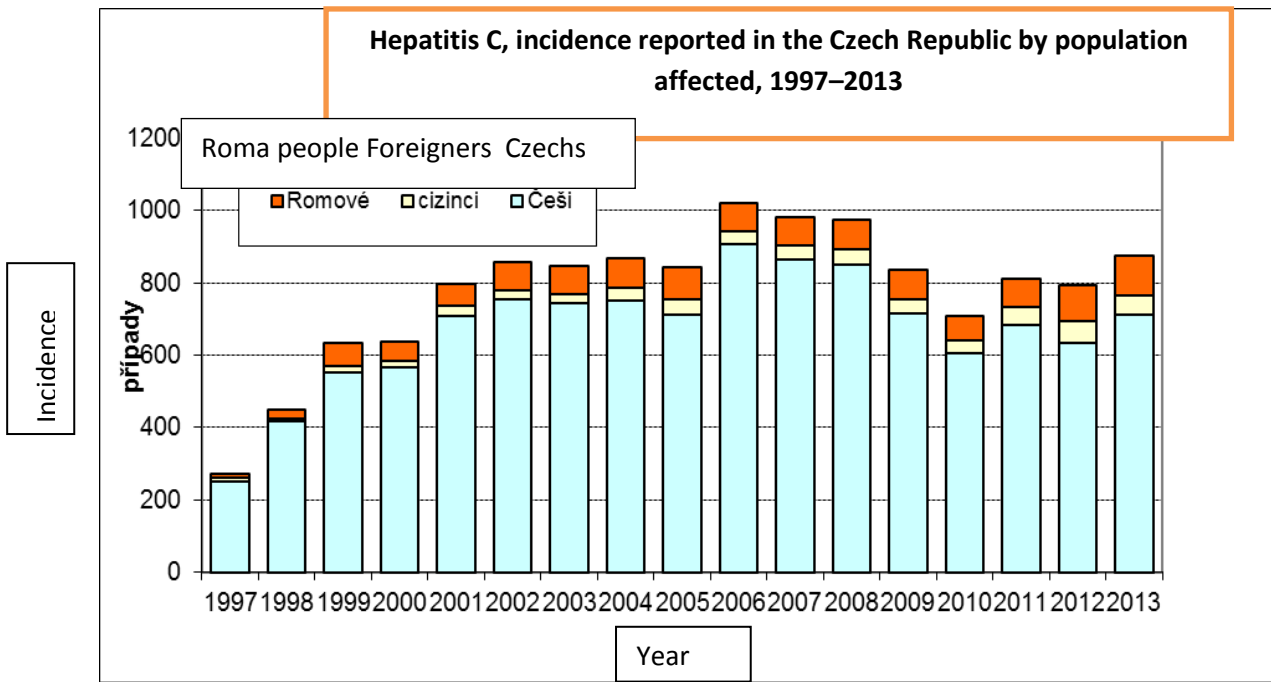
Prague, October 31, 2014

²³ For example, the recent survey the ERTF refers to on p. 15 of the Complaint which showed the Czech Republic having the worst result related to housing discrimination of five respondent countries consisted in reality in making 20 phone calls in three city districts of Ústí nad Labem, which can be hardly considered a quantitative sample of the Czech Republic, neither a serious and relevant survey results.

The position to Article 11 was prepared in cooperation with representatives of the relevant departments of the Ministry of Health (supervision over health insurance, section of public health protection and promotion) and the relevant professional societies (Czech Paediatric Society, Society for Primary Paediatric Care of the Czech Medical Association of J.E. Purkyně, Czech Gynaecological and Obstetrical Society, Association of General Practitioners, Czech Dental Chamber).

The position to Article 16 was prepared in cooperation between the Ministries of: Labour and Social Affairs, Education, Youth and Sport, Justice, Foreign Affairs, Regional Development and the Office of the Government of the Czech Republic.

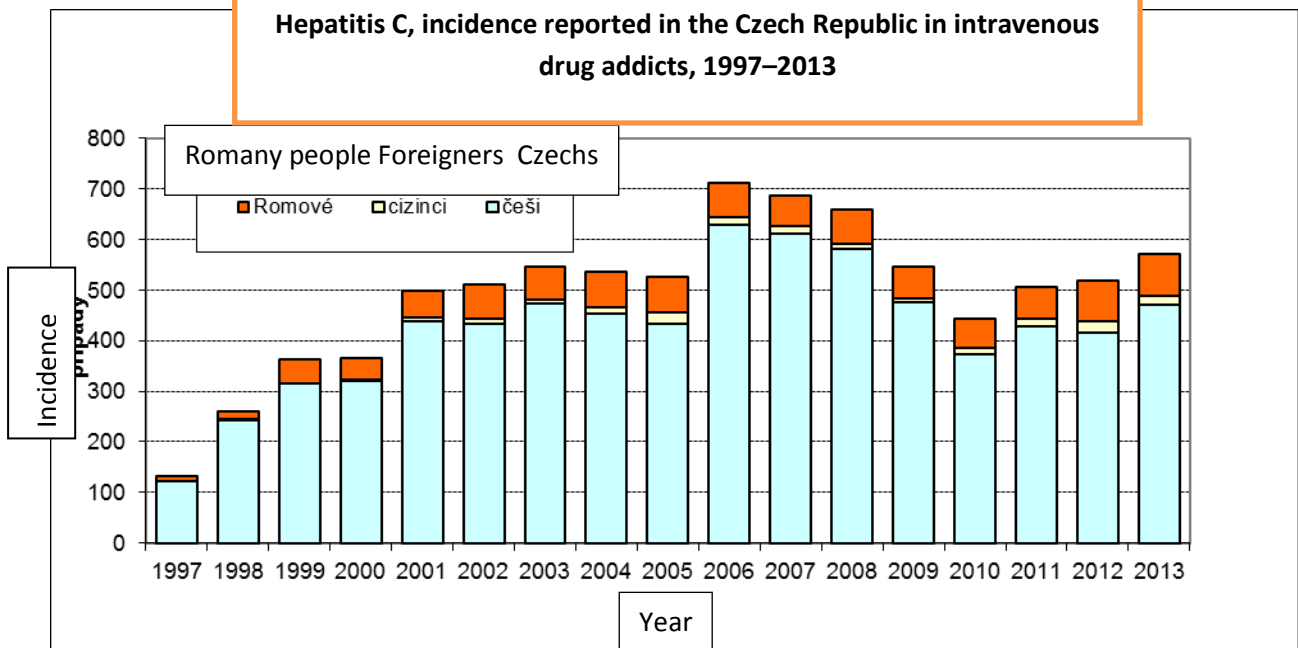
Chart No. 1:



Source: State Health Institute, EPIDAT outputs

Chart No. 2 clearly documents that the vast majority of the notified cases of HCV in 1997–2013 are people having intravenous drug addiction in their anamneses, without any difference among the reported groups of population and while maintaining proportionality of occurrence in every particular group of population.

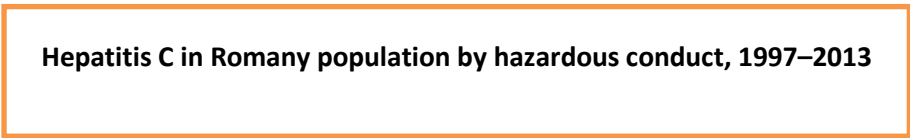
Chart No. 2

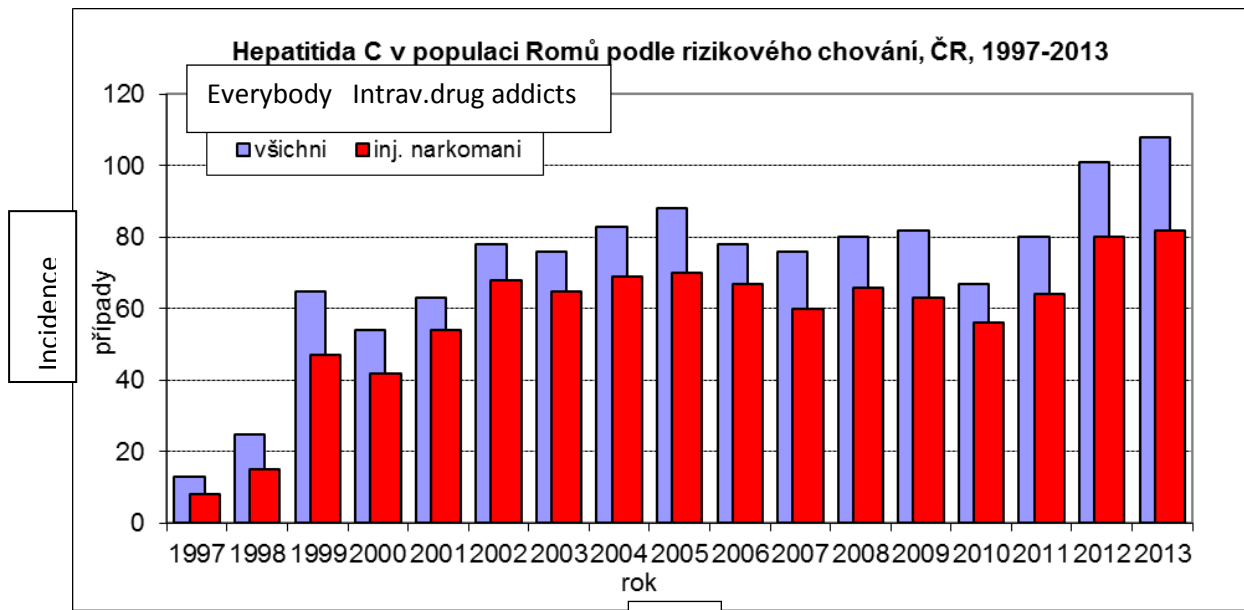


Source: State Health Institute, EPIDAT outputs

The core of the problem – significance of the risk factor 'Intravenous Drug Addiction' for the spread of HCV in the Roma population is even better shown by Chart No. 3.

Chart No. 3:

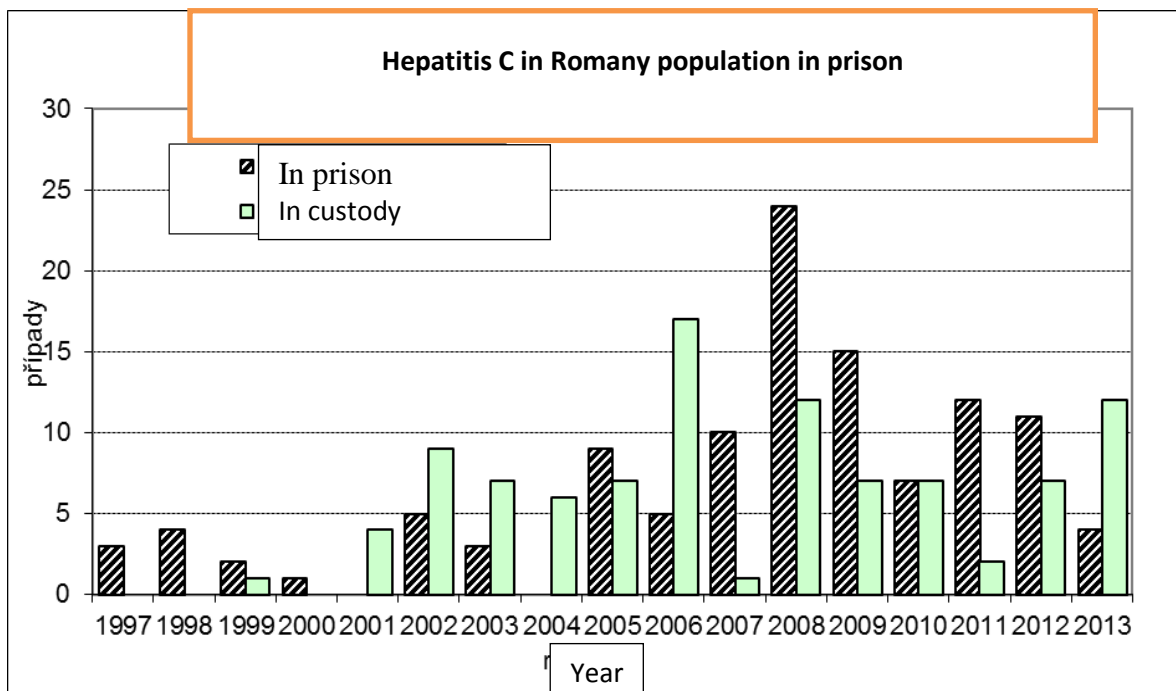




Year source: State Health Institute, EPIDAT outputs

To what extent the HCV incidence in the Roma population is affected by their presence in prison environment and acceptance of risk factors during imprisonment is shown in the comparison of the situations in a group of Roma people under arrest – see Chart No. 4.

Chart No. 4:



Source: State Health Institute, EPIDAT outputs

Appendix No. 1: Prevention services regarding ethnic minorities – status as at 01/08/2014

Social prevention services for ethnic minority	Identifier	Name of the provider	2012 (CZK)	2013 (CZK)	2014 (CZK)	Total (CZK)

Social prevention services for ethnic minority	Identifier	Name of the provider	2012 (CZK)	2013 (CZK)	2014 (CZK)	Total (CZK)
Hostels	1033232	Regional Association of the Czech Red Cross Přerov (Oblastní spolek ČČK Přerov)	0	0	0	0
Social rehabilitation	1068030	HOO – House of Open Chances, charitable trust (DOM - Dům otevřených možností, o.p.s.)	669 000	807 000	718 000	2 194 000
Field programmes	1074769	HOPE (NADĚJE)	410 000	410 000	550 000	1 370 000
Social rehabilitation	1083245	Parish Caritas of Kralupy nad Vltavou (Farní charita Kralupy nad Vltavou)			189 000	189 000
Low-threshold centres for children and youth	1129380	Drom, Roma Centre (Drom, romské středisko)	581 000	420 000	454 000	1 455 000
Professional social counselling	1144917	In IUSTITIA, charitable trust			0	0
Field programmes	1161877	Romodrom, charitable trust		1 100 000	2 016 000	3 116 000
Professional social counselling	1181937	Most Regional Caritas (Oblastní charita Most)	0	0	0	0
Hostels	1205882	Beroun Parish Caritas (Farní charita Beroun)	607 000	789 000	789 000	2 185 000
Social activation services for families with children	1212495	EUROTOPIA Opava, charitable trust	0	59 000	0	59 000
Field programmes	1280221	Romano Jasnica Association (Sdružení Romano jasnica)		0	300 000	300 000
Low-threshold centres for children and youth	1304507	Caritas Český Těšín (Charita Český Těšín)	700 000	677 000	756 000	2 133 000
Professional social counselling	1314421	Jindřichův Hradec Parish Caritas (Farní charita Jindřichův Hradec)	282 000	450 000	450 000	1 182 000

Social prevention services for ethnic minority	Identifier	Name of the provider	2012 (CZK)	2013 (CZK)	2014 (CZK)	Total (CZK)
Field programmes	1327128	Karlovy Vary Social Community Centre, charitable trust (KSK centrum o.p.s.)	2 141 000	2 058 000	2 449 000	6 648 000
Field programmes	1348497	COMMON LIFE (SPOLEČNÝ ŽIVOT)	300 000	429 000	470 000	1 199 000
Assistance in crisis	1353219	Association of Roma Citizens of Lysá nad Labem, civic association (Sdružení romských občanů Lysá nad Labem, občanské sdružení)	9 000	11 000	41 000	61 000
Social activation services for families with children	1367630	SOPRE CR , charitable trust	660 000	307 000	465 000	1 432 000
Professional social counselling	1375365	IQ Roma Service, civic association (IQ Roma servis, o.s.)	926 000	1 194 000	3 046 000	5 166 000
Field programmes	1398072	DŽIVIPEN, charitable trust			0	0
Social activation services for families with children	1412381	LECCOS, civic association		35 000	922 000	957 000
Field programmes	1420566	HOPE (NADĚJE)	127 000	1 342 000	1 008 000	2 477 000
Field programmes	1423736	'Star' Social Centre (Sociální centrum Hvězdička)	0	0	0	0
Social activation services for senior citizens and persons with disability	1472620	Jewish Community in Prague (Židovská obec v Praze)	1 092 000	1 100 000	1 105 000	3 297 000
Reception centres	1480139	Koclířov, Our Home – Civic Association (Občanské sdružení – Náš domov Koclířov)		0		0

Social prevention services for ethnic minority	Identifier	Name of the provider	2012 (CZK)	2013 (CZK)	2014 (CZK)	Total (CZK)
Low-threshold centres for children and youth	1487464	RAINBOW, charitable trust (DUHA o. p. s.)	0			0
Low-threshold centres for children and youth	1508034	Statutory City of Most	0	0	0	0
Low-threshold centres for children and youth	1515547	EUROTOPIA Opava, charitable trust	155 000	51 000	60 000	266 000
Emergency assistance by phone	1618833	Lost child (Ztracené dítě)	0	0	0	0
Professional social counselling	1680508	South-Bohemian ROSE (Jihočeská RŮŽE)	190 000	275 000	450 000	915 000
Field programmes	1687253	SANANIM drug services (SANANIM z.ú.)	259 000	300 000	277 000	836 000
Social activation services for families with children	1711215	Ester, civic association (Občanské sdružení Ester)	475 000	783 000	900 000	2 158 000
Low-threshold centres for children and youth	1718636	Vsetín Caritas (Charita Vsetín)	890 000	697 000	698 000	2 285 000
Professional social counselling	1726145	Integration Path, charitable trust (Cesta integrace, o.p.s.)	147 000	190 000	190 000	527 000
Reception centres	1735345	Statutory City of Brno	0			0
Professional social counselling	1751103	Civic Association 'Hug' (Občanské sdružení Náruč)	29 000	87 000	48 000	164 000
Field programmes	1775589	HOPE (NADĚJE)	454 000	400 000	458 000	1 312 000

Social prevention services for ethnic minority	Identifier	Name of the provider	2012 (CZK)	2013 (CZK)	2014 (CZK)	Total (CZK)
Professional social counselling	1788524	'Defenders of Rights of Socially Deprived Citizens and Ethnic Minorities, Markéta Kunčová 2' ("Ochránci práv sociálně slabých občanů a národnostních menšin Markéty Kunčové 2")	0	0	0	0
Reception centres	1792050	Parish Caritas of Kralupy nad Vltavou (Farní charita Kralupy nad Vltavou)		31 000	813 000	844 000
Low-threshold centres for children and youth	1817641	Brno Diocese Caritas (Diecézní charita Brno)		408 000	408 000	816 000
Low-threshold centres for children and youth	1824210	Brno Diocese Caritas (Diecézní charita Brno)		505 000	505 000	1 010 000
Low-threshold centres for children and youth	1830530	HOPE (NADĚJE)	250 000	500 000	500 000	1 250 000
Field programmes	1901050	The town of Litvínov	0	0	550 000	550 000
Field programmes	1903454	EUROTOPIA Opava, charitable trust	0	0	0	0
Social activation services for families with children	1931266	Jindřichův Hradec Parish Caritas (Farní charita Jindřichův Hradec)		100 000	100 000	200 000
Professional social counselling	1946664	South-Bohemian ROSE (Jihočeská RŮŽE)	40 000	40 000	40 000	120 000
Professional social counselling	1961388	Civil Counselling Centre – Břeclav Counselling Centre (Občanská poradna - Poradenské centrum Břeclav)	0	0	0	0

Social prevention services for ethnic minority	Identifier	Name of the provider	2012 (CZK)	2013 (CZK)	2014 (CZK)	Total (CZK)
Field programmes	1979239	Counselling Centre for Citizenship, Civil and Human Rights (Poradna pro občanství, občanská a lidská práva)		660 000	800 000	1 460 000
Low-threshold centres for children and youth	1986693	STRAWBERRY, charitable trust (JAHODA, o.p.s.)	709 000	750 000	689 000	2 148 000
Social activation services for families with children	1990564	Romodrom, charitable trust	0	0	0	0
Social activation services for families with children	2016414	Kladno Volunteer Centre, charitable trust (Dobrovolnické centrum Kladno, z.s.)	120 000	30 000	135 000	285 000
Social rehabilitation	2017666	Romodrom, charitable trust	2 425 000	1 630 000	2 517 000	6 572 000
Professional social counselling	2018841	Help - in, charitable trust	247 000	200 000	204 000	651 000
Assistance in crisis	2055224	Brno Diocese Caritas (Diecézní charita Brno)	759 000	748 000	673 000	2 180 000
Emergency assistance by phone	2070205	Municipal Hospital Ostrava, state-funded organisation		0		0
Field programmes	2134770	Czech West, charitable fund (Český západ, o.p.s.)	1 077 000	1 018 000	1 211 000	3 306 000
Social activation services for families with children	2206550	STŘEP, civic association - Czech Centre for Improvement of Family Life (České centrum pro sanaci rodiny)	1 639 000	1 650 000	1 676 000	4 965 000
Field programmes	2230344	Counselling Centre for Citizenship, Civil and Human Rights (Poradna pro občanství, občanská a lidská práva)	0	0	1 750 000	1 750 000

Social prevention services for ethnic minority	Identifier	Name of the provider	2012 (CZK)	2013 (CZK)	2014 (CZK)	Total (CZK)
Social activation services for families with children	2232986	Inclusio, charitable trust	0	0	0	0
Low-threshold centres for children and youth	2234863	Society of Helping Hands, charitable fund (Společnost Podané ruce o.p.s.)	383 000	691 200	800 000	1 874 200
Low-threshold centres for children and youth	2255875	Brno Offspring (Ratolest Brno)	1 001 000	822 000	1 097 000	2 920 000
Social activation services for families with children	2280231	Ostrava-Opava Diocese Caritas (Diecézní charita ostravsko-opavská)	528 000	528 000	665 000	1 721 000
Professional social counselling	2283917	Family and Interpersonal Relationship Centre and Helpline České Budějovice, charitable trust (Středisko pro rodinu a mezilidské vztahy a Linka důvěry České Budějovice o.p.s.)	1 035 000	1 035 000	880 000	2 950 000
Contact centres	2356079	Civic association 'NET' (Občanské sdružení NET)	277 000	277 000	288 000	842 000
Field programmes	2392482	Roma Community in Moravia, Romano jekhetaniben pre Morava	325 000	422 000	0	747 000
Low-threshold centres for children and youth	2412885	YMCA Prague, civic association	654 000	700 000	699 000	2 053 000
Professional social counselling	2434458	Lexikona, civic association	0	0	0	0
Field programmes	2449753	Civic association 'Kadaň Light' (Občanské sdružení 'Světlo Kadaň')	425 000	666 000	664 000	1 755 000

Social prevention services for ethnic minority	Identifier	Name of the provider	2012 (CZK)	2013 (CZK)	2014 (CZK)	Total (CZK)
Reception centres	2467733	Boétheia - Christian Help Community (Boétheia - společenství křesťanské pomoci)	621 000			621 000
Field programmes	2481681	Civic association 'Prevent' (Občanské sdružení Prevent)	644 000	351 000		995 000
Social rehabilitation	2513818	Child and Horse – Horsetherapy Association (Dítě a kůň - Sdružení pro hipoterapii)	70 000	91 000	595 000	756 000
Low-threshold centres for children and youth	2514736	EUROTOPIA Opava, charitable trust	464 000	425 000	452 000	1 341 000
Social activation services for families with children	2524326	HOPE (NADĚJE)	239 000	478 000	350 000	1 067 000
Professional social counselling	2632467	Centre of Intervention and Psychosocial Services of Liberec Region, state-funded organisation	3 774 000	3 766 000	3 800 000	11 340 000
Social activation services for families with children	2667652	Help Centre for Endangered Children 'ROSA'		33 000	559 000	592 000
Professional social counselling	2703147	'Chánov Community Centre' ("Komunitní centrum Chánov")	0		0	0
Field programmes	2727608	Society of Helping Hands, charitable fund (Společnost Podané ruce o.p.s.)	446 000	470 000	520 000	1 436 000
Professional social counselling	2744559	Romodrom o.p.s.	0	0	0	0
Emergency assistance by phone	2775351	SOS Helpline (Linka důvěry SOS)	77 000	250 000	250 000	577 000

Social prevention services for ethnic minority	Identifier	Name of the provider	2012 (CZK)	2013 (CZK)	2014 (CZK)	Total (CZK)
Professional social counselling	2783752	Moravian-Silesian Regional Centre for People with Disabilities, charitable trust (Centrum pro zdravotně postižené Moravskoslezského kraje o.p.s.)	345 000	345 000	540 000	1 230 000
Reception centres	2795393	Statutory City of Brno	0			0
Field programmes	2838414	Association of Roma Citizens of Lysá nad Labem, civic association (Sdružení romských občanů Lysá nad Labem, občanské sdružení)	39 000	17 000	89 000	145 000
Emergency assistance by phone	2932015	Civic association 'V.O.D.A.' (Občanské sdružení V.O.D.A.)	761 000	989 000	989 000	2 739 000
Low-threshold centres for children and youth	2932606	civic association KAPPA-HELP	291 000	471 000	582 000	1 344 000
Professional social counselling	2959003	Opava Caritas	723 000	685 000	801 000	2 209 000
Professional social counselling	3005660	Diaconia of the ECCB – 'Milíčův dům' Centre	0	0	0	0
Professional social counselling	3040542	Civil Counselling Centre, charitable trust (Občanské poradenské středisko, o.p.s.)	172 000	172 000	252 000	596 000
Low-threshold centres for children and youth	3088779	LECCOS, civic association	431 000	321 000	1 358 000	2 110 000
Low-threshold centres for children and youth	3125201	Local Caritas of Ústí nad Labem	810 000	810 000	1 100 000	2 720 000

Social prevention services for ethnic minority	Identifier	Name of the provider	2012 (CZK)	2013 (CZK)	2014 (CZK)	Total (CZK)
Low-threshold centres for children and youth	3165478	Roma Community in Moravia, Romano jekhetaniben pre Morava (Společenství Romů na Moravě)	357 000	302 000	347 000	1 006 000
Field programmes	3189832	Lovosice Parish Caritas (Farní charita Lovosice)	200 000	200 000		400 000
Professional social counselling	3231993	Most Regional Caritas (Oblastní charita Most)	420 000	400 000	0	820 000
Low-threshold centres for children and youth	3257944	Diaconia of the ECCB – Vsetín Centre	1 062 000	875 000	966 000	2 903 000
Reception centres	3291232	The town of Zábřeh, Municipal Social Facilities	628 000			628 000
Professional social counselling	3324815	Althaiia, charitable trust	0	180 000	106 000	286 000
Low-threshold centres for children and youth	3406047	Brno Diocese Caritas (Diecézní charita Brno)	346 000	346 000	384 000	1 076 000
Professional social counselling	3452006	Counselling Centre Karlovy Vary	0	0		0
Field programmes	3458758	Town of Orlová	0	0	0	0
Professional social counselling	3461228	Respondeo, civic association	583 000	757 000	458 000	1 798 000
Field programmes	3463536	Association of Roma People and Ethnic Minorities in the Czech Republic (Sdružení Romů a národnostních menšin v ČR, o.s.)	0	0	0	0
Professional social counselling	3475445	Most Regional Caritas (Oblastní charita Most)	70 000	67 000	250 000	387 000
Field programmes	3553396	Salvation Army in the Czech Republic (Armáda spásy v ČR)	1 386 000	1 122 000	1 327 000	3 835 000

Social prevention services for ethnic minority	Identifier	Name of the provider	2012 (CZK)	2013 (CZK)	2014 (CZK)	Total (CZK)
Reception centres	3609556	Plzeň Diocese Caritas (Diecézní charita Plzeň)			385 000	385 000
Field programmes	3645646	Social Services of the town of Havířov (Sociální služby města Havířova)		0	0	0
Professional social counselling	3673830	Organization for Aid to Refugees (Organizace pro pomoc uprchlíkům)	62 000	124 000	124 000	310 000
Field programmes	3687518	Living Together, charitable trust (Vzájemné soužití o.p.s)	280 000	639 000	642 000	1 561 000
Field programmes	3710704	Prachatice Parish Caritas (Farní charita Prachatice)	415 000	285 000		700 000
Professional social counselling	3723229	The town of Příbram	166 000	0	946 000	1 112 000
Social activation services for families with children	3760840	Ostrava-Opava Diocese Caritas (Diecézní charita ostravsko-opavská)		141 000	60 000	201 000
Field programmes	3775974	Bridge to Hope (Most k naději)	180 000	560 000	642 000	1 382 000
Field programmes	3804942	Roma Community in Moravia, Romano jekhetaniben pre Morava (Společenství Romů na Moravě)	753 000	518 000	795 000	2 066 000
Field programmes	3822427	Brno Diocese Caritas (Diecézní charita Brno)		250 000	250 000	500 000
Professional social counselling	3827499	Cube Krásná Lípa, state-funded organisation (Kostka Krásná Lípa, p.o.)			200 000	200 000
Intervention centres	3833128	Jekhetani Luma - Common World, civic association (Jekhetani Luma - Společný Svět, o.s.)	0	33 000	284 000	317 000
Emergency assistance by phone	3835771	Brno Diocese Caritas (Diecézní charita Brno)	501 000	514 000	1 279 000	2 294 000

Social prevention services for ethnic minority	Identifier	Name of the provider	2012 (CZK)	2013 (CZK)	2014 (CZK)	Total (CZK)
Field programmes	3852736	'Children and Family' ("Děti a Rodina")	576 000	570 000	655 000	1 801 000
Field programmes	3866458	The town of Cheb	0	0	0	0
Low-threshold centres for children and youth	3914089	Petrov – civic association working with children and youth of Brno diocese	124 000	83 000	217 000	424 000
Low-threshold day centres	3930580	Regional Caritas Kutná Hora (Oblastní charita Kutná Hora)		19 000	520 000	539 000
Social activation services for families with children	3950042	Darmoděj, civic association	0	0	0	0
Emergency assistance by phone	3971849	La Strada Czech Republic, charitable trust (La Strada Česká republika, o.p.s.)		37 000	42 000	79 000
Field programmes	3975657	HERE AND NOW SOCIETY, charitable trust (SPOLEČNOST TADY A TEĎ, o.p.s.)		336 000	445 000	781 000
Assistance in crisis	3977071	Brno Diocese Caritas (Diecézní charita Brno)	608 000	602 000	608 000	1 818 000
Social activation services for families with children	3984480	Association of Roma Citizens of Lysá nad Labem, civic association (Sdružení romských občanů Lysá nad Labem, občanské sdružení)			282 000	282 000
Low-threshold centres for children and youth	3991059	Salesian youth center – house for children and adolescents České Budějovice (Salesiánské středisko mládeže - dům dětí a mládeže České Budějovice)	241 000	1 000 000	1 000 000	2 241 000

Social prevention services for ethnic minority	Identifier	Name of the provider	2012 (CZK)	2013 (CZK)	2014 (CZK)	Total (CZK)
Social therapy workshops	4040961	OAK TREE, charitable trust (STROOM DUB o. p. s.)	447 000	300 000		747 000
Social activation services for families with children	4086998	LATA - programmes for youth at risk (LATA - programy pro ohroženou mládež)	479 000	600 000	636 000	1 715 000
Hostels	4102968	Prague Social Service Centre (Centrum sociálních služeb Praha)	4 180 000	4 400 000	4 490 000	13 070 000
Field programmes	4115074	Roma Community in Moravia, Romano jekhetaniben pre Morava (Společenství Romů na Moravě)	325 000	0	0	325 000
Professional social counselling	4116516	People in Need, charitable trust (Člověk v tísni, o.p.s.)	661 000	365 000	365 000	1 391 000
Professional social counselling	4147691	Counselling Centre Prague (Občanská poradna Praha)	300 000	400 000	863 000	1 563 000
Professional social counselling	4156426	MELA, charitable trust	98 000	127 000	113 000	338 000
Low-threshold centres for children and youth	4163039	STRAWBERRY, charitable trust (JAHODA, o.p.s.)	618 000	650 000	691 000	1 959 000
Professional social counselling	4172499	INKANO Písek, civic association	190 000	275 000	275 000	740 000
Professional social counselling	4221164	Living Together, charitable trust (Vzájemné soužití o.p.s)	1 250 000	1 250 000	1 275 000	3 775 000
Social rehabilitation	4227106	'Piafa' Association in Vyškov (Sdružení "Piafa" ve Vyškově)	0			0
Social activation services for families with children	4329819	Regional Caritas Kutná Hora (Oblastní charita Kutná Hora)		23 000	576 000	599 000

Social prevention services for ethnic minority	Identifier	Name of the provider	2012 (CZK)	2013 (CZK)	2014 (CZK)	Total (CZK)
Field programmes	4358396	Living Together, charitable trust (Vzájemné soužití o.p.s)		1 000 000	917 000	1 917 000
Low-threshold centres for children and youth	4386212	Regional Caritas Kutná Hora (Oblastní charita Kutná Hora)	190 000	297 000	603 000	1 090 000
Field programmes	4396404	Regional Caritas Kutná Hora (Oblastní charita Kutná Hora)	0	0	0	0
Professional social counselling	4436797	Civic association 'Sense and Sensitivity' (Občanské sdružení Rozum a Cit)	601 000	667 000	288 000	1 556 000
Low-threshold day centres	4459761	Beroun Parish Caritas (Farní charita Beroun)	0	65 000	1 546 120	1 611 120
Low-threshold centres for children and youth	4466200	HOPE (NADĚJE)	294 000	543 000	551 000	1 388 000
Professional social counselling	4479264	Ostrava-Opava Diocese Caritas (Diecézní charita ostravsko-opavská)	605 000	605 000	717 000	1 927 000
Field programmes	4528359	HOPE (NADĚJE)	85 000			85 000
Low-threshold centres for children and youth	4549974	Social and Health Service Centre (Centrum sociálně zdravotních služeb)	233 000	200 000	311 000	744 000
Professional social counselling	4597810	Renarkon, charitable trust	115 000	115 000	280 000	510 000
Reception centres	4620965	Prachatice Parish Caritas (Farní charita Prachatice)	454 000	162 000		616 000
Reception centres	4625034	Karviná Social services, state-funded organisation (Sociální služby Karviná, příspěvková organizace)	1 600 000	432 000		2 032 000

Social prevention services for ethnic minority	Identifier	Name of the provider	2012 (CZK)	2013 (CZK)	2014 (CZK)	Total (CZK)
Professional social counselling	4708656	Czech Helsinki Committee (Český helsinský výbor)	596 000	506 000	581 000	1 683 000
Professional social counselling	4717823	Integration Path, charitable trust (Cesta integrace, o.p.s.)	83 000	107 000	107 000	297 000
Social activation services for families with children	4722894	Olomouc Caritas (Charita Olomouc)	626 000	1 087 600	950 000	2 663 600
Reception centres	4784957	R-Bridges, civic association (R - Mosty, o.s.)	294 000	367 000	1 175 250	1 836 250
Social rehabilitation	4914549	Multicultural Education Centre, civic association (Centrum multikulturního vzdělávání, o.s.)			600 000	600 000
Field programmes	4919629	STREET - Social Work Agency, civic association (ULICE - Agentura sociální práce, o.s.)	246 000	492 000	606 000	1 344 000
Low-threshold centres for children and youth	4927440	Refuge, charitable trust (Útočiště o.p.s.)	383 000	383 000	450 000	1 216 000
Field programmes	4933607	Children and Youth Centre, Prague 3 – Shell (Dům dětí a mládeže Praha 3 - Ulita)	254 000	250 000	475 000	979 000
Professional social counselling	4963723	Counselling Centre for Citizenship, Civil and Human Rights (Poradna pro občanství, občanská a lidská práva)	1 242 000	1 055 000	1 002 000	3 299 000
Professional social counselling	5026250	CEILING, charitable trust (STROP o.p.s.)	458 000	485 000	521 000	1 464 000

Social prevention services for ethnic minority	Identifier	Name of the provider	2012 (CZK)	2013 (CZK)	2014 (CZK)	Total (CZK)
Professional social counselling	5048038	CONTACT Ústí nad Orlicí, charitable trust (KONTAKT Ústí nad Orlicí o.p.s.)	0	0		0
Social activation services for families with children	5052307	Šternberk Caritas (Charita Šternberk)	327 000	425 000	450 000	1 202 000
Professional social counselling	5053162	Most Regional Caritas (Oblastní charita Most)	225 000	250 000	308 000	783 000
Low-threshold centres for children and youth	5079801	The town of Neratovice	107 000	60 000	214 000	381 000
Social activation services for families with children	5085198	Brno Diocese Caritas (Diecézní charita Brno)		300 000	300 000	600 000
Field programmes	5144453	OPEN HOUSE, charitable trust	555 000	428 000	241 000	1 224 000
Professional social counselling	5153493	LUISA	490 000	0		490 000
Social activation services for families with children	5218079	Social Services of the town of Havířov (Sociální služby města Havířova)		0	0	0
Field programmes	5220579	Jekhetani Luma - Common World, civic association (Jekhetani Luma - Společný Svět, o.s.)	183 000	60 000	591 000	834 000
Halfway houses	5295050	Civic Association 'Camomile' (Občanské sdružení Heřmánek)	1 680 000	1 680 000	1 889 000	5 249 000
Hostels	5317909	Brno Diocese Caritas (Diecézní charita Brno)	437 000	396 000	372 000	1 205 000
Professional social counselling	5361940	Most Regional Caritas (Oblastní charita Most)	0	0	0	0

Social prevention services for ethnic minority	Identifier	Name of the provider	2012 (CZK)	2013 (CZK)	2014 (CZK)	Total (CZK)
Low-threshold centres for children and youth	5362169	LIGUE, charitable trust (LIGA o. p. s.)	396 000	520 000	60 000	976 000
Social activation services for families with children	5369609	START TOGETHER Children and Youth Civic Association (Občanské sdružení dětí a mládeže ZAČÍT SPOLU)		0		0
Professional social counselling	5376847	Association of Roma Citizens of Lysá nad Labem, civic association (Sdružení romských občanů Lysá nad Labem, občanské sdružení)	58 000	75 000	60 000	193 000
Emergency assistance by phone	5393471	Centre of Intervention and Psychosocial Services of Liberec Region, state-funded organisation	1 587 000	1 629 000	1 587 000	4 803 000
Contact centres	5393620	Magdaléna, charitable trust	1 239 000	1 100 000	1 710 000	4 049 000
Field programmes	5425697	Civic association 'Kadaň Light' (Občanské sdružení 'Světlo Kadaň')	66 000	90 000	100 000	256 000
Low-threshold centres for children and youth	5427110	YMCA Prague, civic association	759 000	830 000	853 000	2 442 000
Social activation services for families with children	5438350	White Rhinoceros, charitable trust (Bílý nosorožec, o.p.s.)	1 839 000	523 000	499 000	2 861 000
Low-threshold centres for children and youth	5486809	Hussite Centre, charitable trust (Husitské centrum o. p. s.)	0	250 000	430 000	680 000
Field programmes	5489671	Romodrom o.p.s.	1 176 000	847 000	3 348 000	5 371 000

Social prevention services for ethnic minority	Identifier	Name of the provider	2012 (CZK)	2013 (CZK)	2014 (CZK)	Total (CZK)
Reception centres	5492828	Prague Social Service Centre (Centrum sociálních služeb Praha)	400 000	400 000	790 000	1 590 000
Social activation services for families with children	5500705	Romodrom, charitable trust		2 028 000	1 100 000	3 128 000
Field programmes	5578580	The town of Kadaň	0	0	0	0
Social activation services for families with children	5623457	Frýdek-Místek Caritas (Charita Frýdek-Místek)	250 000	252 000	299 000	801 000
Social rehabilitation	5635924	Civic Association 'Foreigners'	373 000	373 000	0	746 000
Professional social counselling	5658125	České Budějovice Diocese Caritas	410 000	410 000	410 000	1 230 000
Reception centres	5684539	La Strada Czech Republic, charitable trust (La Strada Česká republika, o.p.s.)	1 242 000	1 055 000	1 213 000	3 510 000
Low-threshold centres for children and youth	5742017	EqCoCe – Equality Community Centre, charitable fund (KoCeRo - komunitní centrum Rovnost o.p.s.)	311 000	700 000	700 000	1 711 000
Professional social counselling	5778636	Most Regional Caritas (Oblastní charita Most)	250 000	250 000	100 000	600 000
Professional social counselling	5798526	In The Same Direction (Společnou cestou)	262 000	400 000	464 000	1 126 000
Professional social counselling	5826609	Integra Vsetín – Education and Community Centre, charitable trust (Vzdělávací a komunitní centrum Integra Vsetín o.p.s.)	279 000	323 000	409 000	1 011 000

Social prevention services for ethnic minority	Identifier	Name of the provider	2012 (CZK)	2013 (CZK)	2014 (CZK)	Total (CZK)
Social rehabilitation	5874017	NEW SPACE, civic association (Občanské sdružení NOVÝ PROSTOR)	0	0	0	0
Social activation services for families with children	5909265	Parish Caritas of Kralupy nad Vltavou (Farní charita Kralupy nad Vltavou)		38 000	497 000	535 000
Hostels	5919491	Znojmo Social Service Centre, state-funded organisation (Centrum sociálních služeb Znojmo, příspěvková organizace)	38 000	244 000	260 000	542 000
Field programmes	5923005	OPEN HOUSE, charitable trust	500 000	270 000	270 000	1 040 000
Professional social counselling	5957394	REMEDIUM Prague, charitable trust (REMEDIUM Praha o.p.s.)	300 000	300 000	368 000	968 000
Low-threshold centres for children and youth	5995327	Teen Challenge International Czech Republic (Teen Challenge International ČR)	226 000	164 000	143 000	533 000
Professional social counselling	6006853	Horažďovice Regional Caritas (Oblastní charita Horažďovice)	250 000	125 000	125 000	500 000
Halfway houses	6009799	Ecumenical Network for Youth Activities, charitable fund (Ekumenická síť pro aktivity mladých, o.p.s.)	1 409 000	1 450 000	2 022 000	4 881 000
Social activation services for families with children	6011965	Přerov Regional Caritas (Oblastní charita Přerov)	444 000	697 000	750 000	1 891 000
Field programmes	6059705	Romodrom, charitable trust	1 416 000	1 196 000	1 519 000	4 131 000

Social prevention services for ethnic minority	Identifier	Name of the provider	2012 (CZK)	2013 (CZK)	2014 (CZK)	Total (CZK)
Low-threshold centres for children and youth	6132617	R-Bridges, civic association (R - Mosty, o.s.)	708 000	700 000	852 000	2 260 000
Social activation services for families with children	6141389	InBáze, civic association	0	300 000	354 000	654 000
Hostels	6169533	Regional Caritas Kutná Hora (Oblastní charita Kutná Hora)		1 113 000	1 113 000	2 226 000
Emergency assistance by phone	6223254	Jekhetani Luma - Common World, civic association (Jekhetani Luma - Společný Svět, o.s.)	68 000	60 000	60 000	188 000
Field programmes	6284659	HOPE (NADĚJE)	360 000	135 000		495 000
Low-threshold centres for children and youth	6352589	Children and Youth Centre – Shell, Prague 3 (Dům dětí a mládeže Praha 3 - Ulita)	468 000	500 000	543 000	1 511 000
Field programmes	6364465	HOPE (NADĚJE)	400 000	400 000	495 000	1 295 000
Field programmes	6369396	Most Regional Caritas (Oblastní charita Most)	0	0	0	0
Social rehabilitation	6387699	Brno Diocese Caritas (Diecézní charita Brno)	0			0
Field programmes	6407791	Beroun Parish Caritas (Farní charita Beroun)	0	41 000	1 030 100	1 071 100
Professional social counselling	6450416	Proxima Sociale, charitable trust	378 000	420 000	676 000	1 474 000
Field programmes	6451839	Darmoděj, civic association	408 000	530 000	530 000	1 468 000
Social activation services for families with children	6479091	DOMUS – Family Centre (DOMUS - Centrum pro rodinu)	160 000	320 000	800 000	1 280 000

Social prevention services for ethnic minority	Identifier	Name of the provider	2012 (CZK)	2013 (CZK)	2014 (CZK)	Total (CZK)
Low-threshold centres for children and youth	6521044	Brno Diocese Caritas (Diecézní charita Brno)		651 000	320 000	971 000
Low-threshold centres for children and youth	6556563	Cheiron T, charitable trust	540 000	1 200 000	1 200 000	2 940 000
Low-threshold centres for children and youth	6566078	Salvation Army in the Czech Republic (Armáda spásy v ČR)	960 000	788 000	1 252 000	3 000 000
Field programmes	6572053	CEDR - Community Centre, civic association (CEDR - komunitní centrum, občanské sdružení)	950 000	950 000	1 435 000	3 335 000
Field programmes	6575449	České Budějovice Diocese Caritas (Diecézní charita České Budějovice)	471 000	225 000	0	696 000
Low-threshold centres for children and youth	6583055	Ostrava-Opava Diocese Caritas (Diecézní charita ostravsko-opavská)	720 000	544 000	199 000	1 463 000
Field programmes	6583408	ARGO, Good Will Society, Zlín (ARGO, Společnost dobré vůle, Zlín)	1 900 000	2 053 000	2 152 000	6 105 000
Field programmes	6586559	Semiramis, civic association	550 000	207 000	1 193 000	1 950 000
Emergency assistance by phone	6601902	Psychological Help Centre, state-funded organisation (Centrum psychologické pomoci, příspěvková organizace)	1 128 000	1 052 000	1 052 000	3 232 000
Social activation services for families with children	6640080	Czech West, charitable fund (Český západ, o.p.s.)	1 182 000	1 182 000	1 406 000	3 770 000

Social prevention services for ethnic minority	Identifier	Name of the provider	2012 (CZK)	2013 (CZK)	2014 (CZK)	Total (CZK)
Low-threshold centres for children and youth	6661382	Statutory City of Brno	74 000			74 000
Professional social counselling	6698987	OD5K10, civic association			451 000	451 000
Professional social counselling	6729796	Dialogue, legal advice bureau, civic association (Právní občanská poradna Dialog, o.s.)	305 000	464 000	506 000	1 275 000
Social activation services for families with children	6732567	Space plus, charitable fund (Prostor plus o.p.s.)	0	49 000	519 000	568 000
Professional social counselling	6755122	Space plus, charitable fund (Prostor plus o.p.s.)	78 000	89 000	89 000	256 000
Reception centres	6828024	Ester, civic association (Občanské sdružení Ester)	584 000		0	584 000
Low-threshold centres for children and youth	6887542	START TOGETHER Children and Youth Civic Association (Občanské sdružení dětí a mládeže ZAČÍT SPOLU)	655 000			655 000
Low-threshold centres for children and youth	6897972	HOPE (NADĚJE)	465 000	475 000	685 000	1 625 000
Professional social counselling	6898771	EUROTOPIA Opava, charitable trust	151 000	177 000	224 000	552 000
Field programmes	6953238	Civic Association 'Vavřinec' (Občanské sdružení Vavřinec)	0	0	0	0
Professional social counselling	6965385	Plzeň Counselling Office, civic association (Občanská poradna Plzeň, o.s.)	882 000	1 292 000	1 292 000	3 466 000

Social prevention services for ethnic minority	Identifier	Name of the provider	2012 (CZK)	2013 (CZK)	2014 (CZK)	Total (CZK)
Social activation services for families with children	6975760	Teen Challenge International, Czech Republic (Teen Challenge International ČR)	0	100 000	117 000	217 000
Low-threshold centres for children and youth	6989404	RAINBOW, charitable trust (DUHA o. p. s.)	327 000	227 000	227 000	781 000
Social activation services for families with children	7000036	LIGUE, charitable trust (LIGA o. p. s.)	396 000	470 000	93 200	959 200
Low-threshold centres for children and youth	7018288	Brno Diocese Caritas (Diecézní charita Brno)		678 000	250 000	928 000
Social activation services for families with children	7021822	Teen Challenge International, Czech Republic (Teen Challenge International ČR)	154 000	164 000	113 000	431 000
Social activation services for families with children	7058421	Romodrom, charitable trust		192 000	1 204 000	1 396 000
Professional social counselling	7058897	Regional Caritas of Teplice v Čechách (Oblastní charita Teplice v Čechách)	359 000	459 000	423 000	1 241 000
Professional social counselling	7064173	Třeboň Regional Caritas (Oblastní charita Třeboň)	287 000	275 000	275 000	837 000
Field programmes	7108907	DRUG-OUT Club, civic association (Občanské sdružení DRUG-OUT Klub)	462 000	636 000	565 000	1 663 000
Professional social counselling	7114272	New Hope Centre (Centrum nové naděje)	376 000	376 000	383 000	1 135 000

Social prevention services for ethnic minority	Identifier	Name of the provider	2012 (CZK)	2013 (CZK)	2014 (CZK)	Total (CZK)
Low-threshold centres for children and youth	7117323	Centre for assistance to children and youth, charitable trust (Centrum pro pomoc dětem a mládeži o.p.s.)	261 000	696 000	700 000	1 657 000
Field programmes	7148066	Most Regional Caritas (Oblastní charita Most)	0	0	0	0
Professional social counselling	7203255	SANANIM drug services (SANANIM z.ú.)	278 000	179 000	152 000	609 000
Social activation services for families with children	7212518	Counselling Centre for Citizenship, Civil and Human Rights (Poradna pro občanství, občanská a lidská práva)	0	0	0	0
Social rehabilitation	7271133	NEW SPACE, civic association (Občanské sdružení NOVÝ PROSTOR)	674 000	700 000	641 000	2 015 000
Reception centres	7286836	Klatovy Regional Caritas (Oblastní charita Klatovy)		515 000	501 000	1 016 000
Professional social counselling	7364475	Respondeo, civic association		168 000	428 000	596 000
Social activation services for families with children	7370148	Diaconia of the ECCB – Vsetín Centre	1 052 000	1 213 000	1 390 000	3 655 000
Low-threshold centres for children and youth	7453469	civic association Filadelfie	580 000	580 000	614 000	1 774 000
Emergency assistance by phone	7484685	Prague Social Service Centre (Centrum sociálních služeb Praha)	215 000	200 000	500 000	915 000
Professional social counselling	7499225	Regional Caritas of Ústí nad Orlicí (Oblastní charita Ústí nad Orlicí)	230 000	299 000	510 000	1 039 000
Social activation services for families with children	7557383	IQ Roma Service, civic association (IQ Roma servis, o.s.)	1 148 000	1 619 000	3 208 000	5 975 000

Social prevention services for ethnic minority	Identifier	Name of the provider	2012 (CZK)	2013 (CZK)	2014 (CZK)	Total (CZK)
Reception centres	7581207	HOPE (NADĚJE)		146 000	150 000	296 000
Low-threshold centres for children and youth	7628278	civic association Lače Čhave	632 000	580 000	0	1 212 000
Professional social counselling	7634996	Parish Caritas of Dvůr Králové nad Labem (Farní charita Dvůr Králové nad Labem)	81 000	81 000	100 000	262 000
Low-threshold centres for children and youth	7635104	Frýdek-Místek Caritas (Charita Frýdek-Místek)	550 000	445 000	561 000	1 556 000
Social activation services for families with children	7636271	HERE AND NOW SOCIETY, charitable trust (SPOLEČNOST TADY A TEĎ, o.p.s.)	150 000	300 000	494 000	944 000
Field programmes	7714650	People in Need, charitable trust (Člověk v tísni, o.p.s.)		3 026 000	5 244 000	8 270 000
Low-threshold centres for children and youth	7753589	Child and Horse – Horsetherapy Association	323 000	300 000	936 000	1 559 000
Reception centres	7771677	Svitavy Regional Association of the Czech Red Cross (Oblastní spolek ČČK Svítavy)		0		0
Low-threshold centres for children and youth	7799721	Academy of J. A. Comenius, Karviná, civic association (Akademie J.A. Komenského Karviná, o.s.)	559 000	559 000	120 000	1 238 000
Social rehabilitation	7799981	LITTLE HORSE, charitable trust (KONÍČEK, o.p.s.)	168 000	223 000	223 000	614 000
Reception centres	7813933	Statutory City of Ostrava	600 000	486 000	521 000	1 607 000
Professional social counselling	7853218	VLTAWIA Ltd.		1 065 000	1 000 000	2 065 000

Social prevention services for ethnic minority	Identifier	Name of the provider	2012 (CZK)	2013 (CZK)	2014 (CZK)	Total (CZK)
Low-threshold centres for children and youth	7856110	Klatovy Regional Caritas (Oblastní charita Klatovy)		291 000	921 000	1 212 000
Social activation services for families with children	7868223	Vimperk Regional Caritas (Oblastní charita Vimperk)	350 000	700 000	500 000	1 550 000
Low-threshold centres for children and youth	7877713	Krnov Caritas (Charita Krnov)	268 000	267 000	217 000	752 000
Low-threshold centres for children and youth	7955307	Klatovy Regional Caritas (Oblastní charita Klatovy)			809 000	809 000
Field programmes	7985843	Most Regional Caritas (Oblastní charita Most)	0	0	0	0
Professional social counselling	7998175	InBáze, civic association	203 000	350 000	393 000	946 000
Social therapy workshops	8014263	PRAPOS	341 000	92 000		433 000
Professional social counselling	8042930	SOS Helpline (Linka důvěry SOS)	57 000	174 000	110 000	341 000
Professional social counselling	8043977	Khamoro charitable trust	416 000	407 000	484 000	1 307 000
Low-threshold centres for children and youth	8067654	Přerov Regional Caritas (Oblastní charita Přerov)	446 000	552 000	591 000	1 589 000
Professional social counselling	8144524	South-Bohemian Development Charitable Trust (Jihočeská rozvojová o.p.s.)	244 000	275 000	275 000	794 000
Professional social counselling	8169226	Jekhetani Luma - Common World, civic association (Jekhetani Luma - Společný Svět, o.s.)	499 000	328 000	250 000	1 077 000

Social prevention services for ethnic minority	Identifier	Name of the provider	2012 (CZK)	2013 (CZK)	2014 (CZK)	Total (CZK)
Professional social counselling	8187057	Žatec HANDICAP, civic association, organisation of people with disability (HANDICAP Žatec o.s., organizace zdravotně postižených)	576 000	300 000	575 000	1 451 000
Professional social counselling	8194778	Polička Regional Caritas (Oblastní charita Polička)	288 000	260 000	445 000	993 000
Professional social counselling	8199869	Social Services of the town of Havířov (Sociální služby města Havířova)		0	0	0
Field programmes	8205960	Karviná Social services, state-funded organisation (Sociální služby Karviná, příspěvková organizace)	438 000	118 000		556 000
Low-threshold centres for children and youth	8223337	Salvation Army in the Czech Republic (Armáda spásy v ČR)	1 350 000	832 000	1 149 000	3 331 000
Reception centres	8245137	Association of Roma Citizens of Lysá nad Labem, civic association (Sdružení romských občanů Lysá nad Labem, občanské sdružení)			334 000	334 000
Professional social counselling	8289298	Parish Caritas of Dvůr Králové nad Labem (Farní charita Dvůr Králové nad Labem)	257 000	257 000	332 000	846 000
Professional social counselling	8303165	Zábřeh Caritas (Charita Zábřeh)	501 000	501 000	557 000	1 559 000
Emergency assistance by phone	8320841	Family and Interpersonal Relationship Centre and Helpline České Budějovice, charitable trust (Středisko pro rodinu a mezilidské vztahy a Linka důvěry České Budějovice o.p.s.)	490 000	744 000	750 000	1 984 000

Social prevention services for ethnic minority	Identifier	Name of the provider	2012 (CZK)	2013 (CZK)	2014 (CZK)	Total (CZK)
Professional social counselling	8349954	Statutory City of Ostrava	0	0	0	0
Low-threshold centres for children and youth	8350990	OD5K10, civic association	359 000	732 000	746 000	1 837 000
Low-threshold centres for children and youth	8363578	Semiramis, civic association		168 000	291 850	459 850
Professional social counselling	8379887	Brno Counselling Centre (Občanská poradna Brno)	739 000	952 000	1 109 000	2 800 000
Field programmes	8389381	Most Regional Caritas (Oblastní charita Most)	180 000	0	400 000	580 000
Low-threshold centres for children and youth	8411392	Civic Association 'Salinger'	1 648 000	2 761 000	2 861 000	7 270 000
Social activation services for families with children	8415714	Regional Caritas Kutná Hora (Oblastní charita Kutná Hora)	0	0	0	0
Low-threshold day centres	8444882	Salvation Army in the Czech Republic (Armáda spásy v ČR)	416 000	523 000	470 000	1 409 000
Field programmes	8447052	The town of Neratovice	147 000	90 000	180 000	417 000
Field programmes	8450481	Roma Community in Moravia, Romano jekhetaniben pre Morava (Společenství Romů na Moravě)	679 000	685 000	906 000	2 270 000
Social rehabilitation	8472463	Regional Caritas Kutná Hora (Oblastní charita Kutná Hora)			514 000	514 000
Social rehabilitation	8484833	Plzeň Christian Help Centre (Středisko křesťanské pomoci Plzeň)	111 000	168 000	168 000	447 000

Social prevention services for ethnic minority	Identifier	Name of the provider	2012 (CZK)	2013 (CZK)	2014 (CZK)	Total (CZK)
Professional social counselling	8491792	Bridge for Human Rights, charitable trust (Most pro o.p.s.)	95 000	0	225 000	320 000
Professional social counselling	8583484	Most Regional Caritas (Oblastní charita Most)		200 000	0	200 000
Social activation services for families with children	8610542	ONŽ – Assistance and Counselling for Women and Girls, civic association (Občanské sdružení ONŽ - pomoc a poradenství pro ženy a dívky)	0	0		0
Low-threshold centres for children and youth	8618999	Darmoděj, civic association	468 000	707 900	1 050 000	2 225 900
Social activation services for families with children	8626776	DOMUS – Family Centre (DOMUS - Centrum pro rodinu)	381 000	719 000	1 704 000	2 804 000
Contact centres	8642857	A Clubs of the Czech Republic, charitable trust (A Kluby ČR, o.p.s.)	475 000	465 000	610 000	1 550 000
Professional social counselling	8650504	Český Krumlov Information Centre of the Civil Sector, charitable trust (Informační centrum občanského sektoru Český Krumlov, o.p. s.)	162 000	397 000	450 000	1 009 000
Field programmes	8743277	Space plus, charitable fund (Prostor plus o.p.s.)	0	24 000	229 000	253 000
Social activation services for families with children	8798396	Diaconia of the ECCB – 'West Bohemia' Centre	386 000	1 086 700	3 425 000	4 897 700
Social activation services for families with children	8820987	DOMUS – Family Centre (DOMUS - Centrum pro rodinu)		251 000	705 000	956 000

Social prevention services for ethnic minority	Identifier	Name of the provider	2012 (CZK)	2013 (CZK)	2014 (CZK)	Total (CZK)
Professional social counselling	8823760	Diaconia of the ECCB - Centre in Čáslav	416 000	499 000	227 000	1 142 000
Social activation services for families with children	8842992	Althaia, charitable trust	0	175 000	0	175 000
Low-threshold centres for children and youth	8846615	OPEN HOUSE, charitable trust	393 000	393 000	157 200	943 200
Professional social counselling	8847618	Plzeň COUNSELLING CENTRE, charitable trust (Občanská poradna Plzeň, o.s.)	0	0	0	0
Professional social counselling	8849001	Civil Counselling Centre, charitable trust (Občanské poradenské středisko, o.p.s.)	573 000	900 000	900 000	2 373 000
Social activation services for families with children	8851750	HOPE (NADĚJE)	301 000	602 000	819 000	1 722 000
Professional social counselling	8857480	Bohumín Caritas (Charita Bohumín)	500 000	442 000	510 000	1 452 000
Field programmes	8870904	HOPE (NADĚJE)	666 000	816 000	816 000	2 298 000
Professional social counselling	8874865	Civic Association 'Foreigners'	571 000	571 000	580 000	1 722 000
Low-threshold centres for children and youth	8884756	Regional Caritas Kutná Hora (Oblastní charita Kutná Hora)	316 000	310 000	1 357 000	1 983 000
Reception centres	8921299	Koclířov, Our Home – Civic Association (Občanské sdružení – Náš domov Koclířov)		0		0
Low-threshold centres for children and youth	8923745	Olomouc Caritas (Charita Olomouc)	651 000	881 000	1 297 000	2 829 000

Social prevention services for ethnic minority	Identifier	Name of the provider	2012 (CZK)	2013 (CZK)	2014 (CZK)	Total (CZK)
Field programmes	8931704	Roma Community in Moravia, charitable trust (Společenství Romů na Moravě o.p.s.)	0	0	0	0
Professional social counselling	8974226	Integration Path, charitable trust (Cesta integrace, o.p.s.)	83 000	107 000	107 000	297 000
Professional social counselling	8984742	Civil Counselling Centre, charitable trust (Občanské poradenské středisko, o.p.s.)	866 000	300 000	400 000	1 566 000
Social activation services for families with children	9029716	Living Together, charitable trust (Vzájemné soužití o.p.s.)	1 867 000	1 867 000	1 942 000	5 676 000
Field programmes	9037452	DROP IN, drug addiction prevention and treatment centre, charitable trust (Středisko prevence a léčby drogových závislostí DROP IN o.p.s.)	0	0	0	0
Low-threshold centres for children and youth	9054343	Brno Diocese Caritas (Diecézní charita Brno)	400 000	300 000	374 000	1 074 000
Social activation services for families with children	9074211	civic association Lače Čhave	0	0	0	0
Social activation services for families with children	9124235	Brno Diocese Caritas (Diecézní charita Brno)	200 000	0		200 000
Social rehabilitation	9156799	Plzeň Diocese Caritas (Diecézní charita Plzeň)		483 000		483 000
Field programmes	9188060	Romodrom, charitable trust	0	0	0	0
Professional social counselling	9210617	Frýdek-Místek Caritas (Charita Frýdek-Místek)	500 000	455 000	525 000	1 480 000

Social prevention services for ethnic minority	Identifier	Name of the provider	2012 (CZK)	2013 (CZK)	2014 (CZK)	Total (CZK)
Field programmes	9219409	Brno Diocese Caritas (Diecézní charita Brno)	0			0
Social activation services for families with children	9233874	STŘEP, civic association - Czech Centre for Improvement of Family Life (České centrum pro sanaci rodiny)		80 000	535 500	615 500
Professional social counselling	9250152	Romano Jasnica Association (Sdružení Romano jasnica)		125 000	143 000	268 000
Field programmes	9253322	Most Regional Caritas (Oblastní charita Most)	150 000	150 000	172 000	472 000
Professional social counselling	9271346	Diaconia of the ECCB – 'West Bohemia' Centre	921 000	921 000	921 000	2 763 000
Social activation services for families with children	9293287	The Association of Parents and Friends of Handicapped Children in the Czech Republic (Asociace rodičů a přátel zdravotně postižených dětí v ČR, z.s.) Little Bell Club (Klub Zvoneček)	290 000	234 000	246 000	770 000
Contact centres	9313851	civic association Prev-Centre (Prev - Centrum)	444 000	550 000	581 000	1 575 000
Reception centres	9321014	Beroun Parish Caritas (Farní charita Beroun)	0	131 000	5 191 000	5 322 000
Low-threshold day centres	9331615	People in Wheelchairs in the Znojmo Region (Vozíčkáři Znojemska)	0	0	0	0
Field programmes	9372603	EqCoCe – Equality Community Centre, charitable fund (KoCeRo - komunitní centrum Rovnost o.p.s.)	207 000	150 000		357 000
Low-threshold centres for children and youth	9373402	Civic association LIVING TOGETHER – JAROMĚŘ (Občanské sdružení SOUŽITÍ - JAROMĚŘ)	152 000	0		152 000

Social prevention services for ethnic minority	Identifier	Name of the provider	2012 (CZK)	2013 (CZK)	2014 (CZK)	Total (CZK)
Field programmes	9436316	Municipal Caritas České Budějovice (Městská charita České Budějovice)	796 000	375 000		1 171 000
Professional social counselling	9445527	Chrudim Parish Charity (Farní charita Chrudim)	180 000	187 000	320 000	687 000
Professional social counselling	9503685	Parish Caritas of Dvůr Králové nad Labem (Farní charita Dvůr Králové nad Labem)	133 000	173 000	173 000	479 000
Field programmes	9547898	STRAWBERRY, charitable trust (JAHODA, o.p.s.)	467 000	500 000	779 000	1 746 000
Field programmes	9564563	Counselling Centre for Citizenship, Civil and Human Rights (Poradna pro občanství, občanská a lidská práva)	0	495 000	700 000	1 195 000
Social activation services for families with children	9593299	HOPE (NADĚJE)	730 000	980 000	972 000	2 682 000
Assistance in crisis	9596726	Kladno Regional Czech Red Cross (OS ČČK Kladno)	668 000	868 000	868 000	2 404 000
Professional social counselling	9628829	České Budějovice Diocese Caritas (Diecézní charita České Budějovice)		0	50 000	50 000
Social activation services for families with children	9630732	Fund for Children in Need (Fond ohrožených dětí)	130 000	260 000	260 000	650 000
Field programmes	9648779	IQ Roma Service, civic association (IQ Roma servis, o.s.)	3 752 000	2 030 000	4 489 000	10 271 000
Professional social counselling	9775494	Society of Helping Hands, charitable fund (Společnost Podané ruce o.p.s.)			456 000	456 000

Social prevention services for ethnic minority	Identifier	Name of the provider	2012 (CZK)	2013 (CZK)	2014 (CZK)	Total (CZK)
Social activation services for families with children	9787218	Kotec, charitable trust			918 000	918 000
Professional social counselling	9787962	Regional Caritas Kutná Hora (Oblastní charita Kutná Hora)	465 000	604 000	250 000	1 319 000
Professional social counselling	9813481	"D" civic association	874 000	874 000	1 000 000	2 748 000
Low-threshold centres for children and youth	9816189	VINICE CHEB, charitable trust	0	0	0	0
Field programmes	9832613	Local Caritas of Ústí nad Labem	365 000	365 000	500 000	1 230 000
Low-threshold centres for children and youth	9894914	Diaconia of the ECCB – 'West Bohemia' Centre	1 174 000	1 351 000	6 091 000	8 616 000
Social activation services for families with children	9908934	Petrov – civic association working with children and youth of Brno diocese	84 000	60 000	319 000	463 000
Professional social counselling	9924394	Regional Caritas Kroměříž	473 000	612 000	474 000	1 559 000
Low-threshold centres for children and youth	9931015	Municipal Caritas České Budějovice	523 000	700 000	700 000	1 923 000
Social rehabilitation	9932137	Plzeň Diocese Caritas (Diecézní charita Plzeň)		633 000	385 000	1 018 000
Reception centres	9935233	Klatovy Municipal Social Service Home, state-funded organisation	0	0	0	0
Social activation services for families with children	9949513	DOMUS – Family Centre (DOMUS - Centrum pro rodinu)		249 000	724 000	973 000
Professional social counselling	9956461	Brno Diocese Caritas (Diecézní charita Brno)	205 000	210 000	303 000	718 000

Source: Export – Register of Social Service Providers as at 01/ 08/ 2014

Summary of housing-related national legislation in force:

- Constitution of the Czech Republic and the constitutional Charter of Fundamental Rights and Freedoms
- Act No. 111/2006 on assistance in material need, governing provision of benefits under the system of assistance in material need and of the supplement for housing;
- Act No. 110/2006 on living and subsistence minimum;
- Act No. 128/2000 on municipalities, prescribing the obligation of municipalities to take care of housing requirements of their citizens to be met;
- Act No. 117/1995 on state social support, providing eligibility criteria for the housing allowance;
- Act No. 108/2006 on social services, regulating the field of reception centres, halfway houses, sheltered housing, social counselling, field programmes and social activation services;
- Act No. 218/2000 on budgetary rules;
- Act No. 211/2000 on the State Housing Development Fund;
- Act No. 89/2012, Civil Code;
- Act No. 40/2009, Penal Code (Articles 146 and 198);
- Act No. 565/2004 on pre-school, primary, secondary, advanced vocational and other education (Education Act);
- Act No. 435/2004, Employment Act;
- Act No. 109/2002 on provision of institutional education or protective education in school facilities and on preventative educational care in school facilities and on amendment of other laws.