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## I. INTRODUCTION

### A. Demographic, economic, social and cultural characteristics of the Czech Republic

1. The area of the Czech Republic is 78,866 km and as of 31 December 2007 the number of inhabitants was 10,323,000 people.<sup>1</sup> The population density was calculated 130 inhabitants per square kilometer.<sup>2</sup>
2. The increase in the number of children born alive recorded since 2002 has slightly slowed down and in 2008 the number of children born alive was 91,300. The index for the total fertility sum (defined as children born alive per woman which is within the reproduction age) in 2007 increased up to 1.49 (1.33 in 2006). The total number of inhabitants in the Czech Republic has been continuously increasing in the past four years although up until the year 2005 it was solely due to foreign immigration into the Czech Republic.<sup>3</sup> The population growth in 2006 with 36,100 people was the highest since the formation of the autonomous Czech Republic in 1993.
3. The growth of the birth rate in the Czech Republic since 2002 was preceded by its dramatic decrease compared to the previous period when even the gradual decrease in number of death rates still indicated the population decrease. This situation was not compensated even by the positive balance of migration and therefore since 1994 the population in the Czech Republic was decreasing. This trend of the total population balance has been reversed in 2003 since when the population has been on the increase but solely due to the majority of immigrants from abroad.<sup>3</sup>
4. During the year 2006 there were 105,800 children born alive in the Czech Republic which makes 3,600 more than in the previous year and at the same time it is the most since the year 1995 when the number of children born alive decreased below a hundred thousand for the first time. The five-year period between 2001-2005, within the context of evaluation of the long-term development of the birth rate, meant a change of this trend and radical decrease was replaced by the increase. The year 2005 was after ten years again the year when the number of births surpassed the limit of 100,000.

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<sup>1</sup> [http://www.czso.cz/csu/redakce.nsf/c5cfebca9de6e905c125723a004180a6/70205e505233c01cc12570820040b7e7/\\$FILE/oby01.xls](http://www.czso.cz/csu/redakce.nsf/c5cfebca9de6e905c125723a004180a6/70205e505233c01cc12570820040b7e7/$FILE/oby01.xls).

<sup>2</sup> <http://www.czso.cz/csu/2006edicniplan.nsf/p/4032-06>.

<sup>3</sup> Since 2001 (according to the census, Houses and Flats in 2001), the figures include also foreigners with a visa for more than 90 days (in accordance with Act No. 326/1999 Coll., on Residence of Aliens) and foreigners with granted asylum (in accordance with Act No. 325/1999 Coll., on Asylum). From 1 May 2004, in connection with the 'Euronovela' Act No. 326/1999 Coll., on Residence of Aliens, data is concerned with EU citizens with temporary residency in the Czech Republic and the citizens of the third countries with long-term residency in the Czech Republic.

5. Fertility is still low and does not sustain current population levels over the long-term. The continuation of postponing the maternity until an older age is illustrated by the fact that the average age of a mother continues to rise, in 2007 to 29.1 years, in 2008 to 29.3 years.

6. The number of concluded marriages from January to September 2008 was 4,000 lower than in the same period the year before.<sup>4</sup> There were 44,700 marriages concluded in total. At the same time there were 23,400 divorces during the first three quarters of 2008, this situation can be compared to the same period of the year 2007, when there were 23,200 registered divorces. The intensity of divorcing has now for several years been stabilised at the level of around 50.0 per cent.

7. In the year 2007 life expectancy at birth increased to 73.7 years for men and 79.9 years for women, compared to the previous period.

8. The composition of the population in terms of the general representation of men and women is stable: women have a slightly higher population representation. On 31 December 2005, out of a total population of 10,251,079, women were represented by 51.2 per cent. Between 2000-2004, it was always 51.3 per cent. The representation of women and men within the age categories varies. The population of men is slightly more prevalent until the age of 30. The proportion of men and women is relatively equal between the age of 30 and 49. The population prevalence of women starts from the age of 50 and increases with age. In the age group 70-79 years the proportion of women to men is 60.4 per cent to 39.6 per cent and in older age groups 69.6 per cent to 30.4 per cent.

9. The presented data is summarized in the following table:

Index	Measuring unit	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Population							
Population (middle class)	Thousand people	10 200.774	10 201.651	10 206.923	10 234.092	10 266.646	10 323.000
Age							
0-14	Thousand people	1 605	1 571	1 539	1 514	1 490	1 477
15-64	Thousand people	7 180	7 211	7 240	7 275	7 308	7 391
65+	Thousand people	1 416	1 420	1 428	1 445	1 469	1 513
Thereof: women	Thousand people	5 236	5 233	5 235	5 243	5 254	5 275
Life expectancy at birth							
Men	Years	72.1	72	72.5	72.9	73.4	73.7
Women	Years	78.5	78.5	79.0	79.1	79.7	79.9
Born alive in 1,000 inhabitants	%	9.1	9.2	9.6	10	10.3	11.1
Dead in 1,000 inhabitants	%	10.6	10.9	10.5	10.5	10.2	10.1

<sup>4</sup> The interest in the marriage increased in year 2007 due to the attractive date 7 July 2007, when 4,400 marriages were contracted within one day.

Index	Measuring unit	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Population							
Natural growth/decline in 1,000 inhabitants	%	-1.5	-1.7	-0.9	-0.6	0.1	0.1
Marriages in 1,000 inhabitants	%	5.2	4.8	5	5.1	5.1	5.5
Divorces in 1,000 inhabitants	%	3.11	3.22	3.24	3.06	3.06	3
Divorces in 100 marriages	%	60.2	67.1	64.3	60.4	59.4	
National accounts							
Production	CZK (Billion) Current price	6 033.2	6 385.4	7 060.5	7 531.9	8 421.4	9 193.5
(previous year = 100)	% Permanent price	103.1	105.1	106.8	105.6	110.8	107.6
Intermediate consumption	CZK (Billion) Current price	3 793.1	4 042.3	4 528.2	4 845.6	5 516.6	5 987.2
(previous year = 100)	% Permanent price	103.4	106.4	108.1	105.1	113	108.2
Gross domestic product <sup>5</sup>	CZK (Billion) Current price	2 464.4	2 577.1	2 817.4	2 994.4	3 220.3	3 530.2
(previous year = 100)	% Permanent price	101.9	103.6	104.6	106.5	106.4	106
Gross national income	CZK (Billion) Current price	2 352.1	2 466.1	2 661.3	2 846.4	3 042.0	3 339.4
(previous year = 100)	% Permanent price	102.8	104.2	103.4	105.7	104.8	
Gross disposable income	CZK (Billion) Current price	2 365.1	2 467.8	2 660.4	2 830	3 026.6	3 299.1
(previous year = 100)	% Current price	102.7	103.7	103.3	105.2	.	
Gross national product per 1 inhabitant to purchasing power parity	PPS <sup>6</sup>	14 595	15 390	16 595	17 426	18 777	19 966
Index	Measuring unit	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
National accounts							
Household final consumption expenditure	CZK (Billion) Current price	1 248.1	1 317.4	1 400.0	1 445.8	1 532.0	1 669.3
(previous year = 100)	% Permanent price	102.2	106	102.9	102.4	104.4	
Gross national savings	CZK (Billion) Current price	553.3	532.2	618.5	703.1	784.5	833

<sup>5</sup> Data is compiled from annual national accounts. Data from 2006 are produced by adding quarterly estimates of GDP.

<sup>6</sup> PPS (Purchasing Power Standard) - Standard of Purchasing Power; average purchasing power 1 PPS is equal to the average purchasing power of 1EUR in countries of EU25.

Index	Measuring unit	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Population							
Gross national savings rate <sup>7</sup>	%	23.4	21.6	23.2	24.8	25.9	26.8
Gross fixed capital formation	CZK (Billion) Current price	677.8	687.5	727.2	746.1	812.9	857
(previous year = 100)	% Permanent price	105.1	100.4	103.9	102.3	107.6	105.8
Investment rate	%	27.5	26.7	25.8	24.9	25.2	24.1
Fixed activity (situation on 31.12)	CZK (Billion) Current price	10 618.7	10 965.7	11 501.4	11 928.2	.	.
Workers <sup>8</sup>	Thousand people	4 950.1	4 899.3	4 906.4	4 961.2	5 041.9	5 133.8
Total labour productivity (previous year = 100)	%	101.6	104.7	104.4	105.3	104.7	104.8
Unit labour costs <sup>9</sup> (previous year = 100)	%	103.7	103.1	101.6	98.5	100.1	101.4

10. The Czech Republic is still a very homogeneous nation within the framework of EU. The largest ethnic group in the Czech Republic after the Czech and Moravian is the Slovakian with only 1.9 per cent inhabitants in the country in 2001. Although the Roma people in the Czech Republic are the most distinct from the majority of the Czech population from a social and demographic perspective, there is not enough statistic data on the Roma people. The reason is that the Roma people are not systematically monitored. Only a part of the total number was registered which comprised the Roma inhabitants who registered themselves (less than 12,000) in 2001 Census, Houses and Flats. The growing problem of social exclusion was highlighted by the research of the GAC agency in September 2006. According to the GAC research, in 300 areas in the Czech Republic 60,000-80,000 predominantly Roma inhabitants are suffering from the social exclusion.

11. The following table contains population data according to the nationality and ethnicity, mother tongue, religious belief and sex.<sup>10</sup>

<sup>7</sup> Growth of Gross Fixed Capital to GDP.

<sup>8</sup> From Data on the number of vacancies converted to full-time work hours according to the method ESA 95, means including people who work full-time and part-time, foreign workers (employees and self-employed) and an estimation of workers from the statistically not recorded economy.

<sup>9</sup> The ratio of the index of compensations to employees and mixed household income per one worker with the index of total work productivity.

<sup>10</sup> Source: ČSÚ: SLDB, 1 March 2001.

Nationality and ethnicity, mother tongue, religious belief	Men	Women	Total
<b>Nationality</b>			
Czech	4 475.817	4 773.960	9 249.78
Moravian	203 624	176 850	380 474
Silesian	6 578	4 300	10 878
Slovakian	94 744	98 446	193 190
Polish	21 571	30 397	51 968
German	18 391	20 715	39 106
Roma	6 149	5 597	11 746
Hungarian	7 711	6 961	14 672
Ukrainian	9 943	12 169	22 112
Russian	4 634	7 735	12 369
Ruthenian	529	577	1 106
Bulgarian	2 711	1 652	4 363
Romanian	667	571	1 238
Greek	1 671	1 548	3 219
Vietnamese	10 775	6 687	17 462
Albanian	500	190	690
Croatian	886	699	1 585
Serbian	1 138	663	1 801
Other	16 499	10 000	26 499
Czech and Roma	354	344	698
Czech and Slovakian	1 483	1 300	2 783
Czech and other	2 484	2 172	4 656
Moravian and Roma	6	3	9
Moravian and Slovakian	42	32	74
Moravian and other	1 392	1 020	2 412
Slovakian and Roma	41	36	77
Other combination	1 287	982	2 269
Unknown	90 444	82 383	172 827
Total	4 982.071	5 247.989	10 230.06
<b>Mother tongue</b>			
Czech	4 729.948	4 977.449	9 707.397
Slovakian	97 439	111 284	208 723
Roma	11 896	11 315	23 211
Polish	20 199	30 539	50 738
German	17 020	24 308	41 328
English	2 410	1 381	3 791
Russian	7 097	11 649	18 746
Other	53 720	45 538	99 258
Unknown	42 342	34 526	76 868
Total	4 982.071	5 247.989	10 230.060
<b>Religious belief</b>			
No religious belief	3 099.810	2 940.181	6 039.991
Assemblies of God (Pentecostal revival)	2 061	2 504	4 565
Unity of Brethren Baptists	1 584	2 038	3 622
Seventh-day Adventist Church	4 149	5 608	9 757
Evangelical Brethren Church	4 403	5 528	9 931
Czechoslovak Hussite Church	37 717	61 386	99 103
The Church of Jesus Christ Holy recent days (Mormons)	653	713	1 366
Greek-Catholic Church	3 454	4 221	7 675
Roman-Catholic Church	1 184.162	1 556.618	2 740.780
Českobratrská Evangelical Church	49 137	68 075	117 212
Evangelical Augsburg Religion in Czech Republic	6 176	8 709	14 885

Nationality and ethnicity, mother tongue, religious belief	Men	Women	Total
Nationality			
Evangelical Methodist Church	1 130	1 564	2 694
Federation of Jewish Communities in Czech Republic	799	716	1 515
Unitas Fratrum	1 469	1 957	3 426
Christian congregations	3 082	3 845	6 927
Luterská Augsburg Evangelical Church in Czech Republic	2 357	3 055	5 412
Jehovah's Witnesses Religious society	9 367	13 795	23 162
Novoapoštolská Church in Czech Republic	186	263	449
Eastern Orthodox Church in Czech Republic	10 019	12 949	22 968
Silesian Augsburg Evangelical Church	6 343	7 677	14 020
Old Catholic Church in Czech Republic	687	918	1 605
Unification Church (Moonists)	20	23	43
Scientology Church	73	37	110
Christian Community	1 751	2 261	4 012
Anglican Communion	112	89	201
Islam	2 676	1 023	3 699
Buddhism	4 350	2 467	6 817
Hinduism	557	210	767
Hare Krishna movement	201	93	294
Other and not clearly identified	85 590	95 179	180 769
Not known	457 841	444 140	901 981
Total	4 982.071	5 247.989	10 230.060

12. In 2005 there were more than 4,000.000 households (4,189.700 households in total) in the Czech Republic. Most of the households (62.5 per cent) consisted of complete families, one quarter (25.1 per cent) consisted of single person households, 11.3 per cent represented incomplete families and the rest (1.1 per cent) were non-family households. There are 473,100 incomplete families in the Czech Republic in total and more than 1,000.000 (1,049.100) of single person households.

13. The head of the household in both types of the above-mentioned households is a woman rather than a man: a woman is dominant in 77.3 per cent of incomplete families and 62.6 per cent of single person households.

14. The prevalence of women dominating the household over men is also apparent in the complete family households (71.4 per cent to 28.6 per cent) in the age 15-24. The older age groups show more similar numbers in both sexes in terms of the household domination and in the age over 50 years and more is the household domination represented by men (53.6 per cent to 46.4 per cent).

15. The incomplete families are largely dominated by women regardless of age. Women form three quarters or more within each age group which is between 74.8 per cent in the age group of 50 years old and older and up to 79.8 per cent in the age group of 25-34.

16. Single person households are dominated by men in all the age groups except the oldest age group over 50 years old which are dominated by women in 72.8 per cent of cases. The highest number of men (74.2 per cent) in single person households is within the age group of 35-44.



17. The following table shows a summary of data on the average size of a household and the sharing of households with one parent:

Type of household	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
	Thousand				
Total	4 052.6	4 102.5	4 150.5	4 186.7	4 217.3
Complete family	2 620	2 605.3	2 605.7	2 617	2 646.2
Incomplete family (household with one parent)	447.5	457	471.7	473.1	476.4
Single person household	927.8	981.1	1 018	1 049.1	1 054.4
Non-family household with several members	57.4	59.1	55.1	47.4	40.3
	%				
Total	100	100	100	100	100
Complete family	64.6	63.5	62.8	62.5	62.7
Incomplete family (households with one parent)	11	11.1	11.4	11.3	11.3
Single person household	22.9	23.9	24.5	25.1	25
Non-family household with several members	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.1	1

18. The long-term trend of population moving into the cities in many European countries has also been apparent in the Czech Republic. This fact is shown by data from the Census in 2001. In relation to the size of town groups the average population growth in the Czech Republic which is 35.2 per cent, was surpassed in the groups of towns with more than 5000 inhabitants. In 2001 63 per cent of the population of the Czech Republic lived in the cities.

### **Living standard**

19. The average annual household consumption of a household member was CZK 120,208 in the year 2007, while the net annual income was CZK 125,817. The share of food costs has been decreasing within the last years and in 2006 and also in 2007 it was one fifth of the total household outgoings. The education costs have also slightly decreased. In 2003 the education costs represented 0.6 per cent of all household outgoings, in 2006 only 0.5 per cent, then in 2007 they again slightly increased to 0.6 per cent. In contrast the accommodation and health costs increased. Accommodation costs including energy and water increased one per cent since the year 2003 up to the total of 20.7 per cent in 2006, in 2007 slightly decreased to 19.9 per cent. Health costs increased one tenth of a per cent to 2 per cent of the total household costs in the year 2006. In 2007 the health costs increased to 2.3 per cent.

### **The population ratio below the national limit of poverty**

20. The Czech Republic has set the limit of poverty as a subsistence minimum. The subsistence minimum is the level of household income which secures the basic living needs to its members. Below this level the state of material poverty begins. The subsistence level income is used as a criteria for making decisions regarding the social security benefits of the citizen or the household. If the income of a citizen does not reach the level of subsistence and he or she cannot increase it due to the serious circumstances, the citizen may be able to receive benefits of Assistance in material needs. The subsistence minimum was established in the Czech Republic in 1991 and its level is adjusted on the first date of each year according to the growth of

consumer prices. In the event that the consumer prices growth reaches over 2 per cent, review of the subsistence minimum may happen at any time of the year. In the year 2005, the subsistence level income has been set to CZK 85,714 per year. In the same year 995,565 inhabitants lived below this level which is 9.8 per cent of the whole of the population in the Czech Republic. In 2007 the subsistence level income was set to CZK 93,560 per year and 995,347 inhabitants lived below this level within the same year.

21. Coefficient Gini, which describes the distribution of the household income, reached the value of 0.253 in 2005, which means that the Czech Republic belongs to the nations with very little income disparity.

### **The percentage of infant and mother mortality**

22. The Czech Republic belongs to the nations with the lowest infant mortality. Most of the changes in the intensity of infant mortality happened up to the year 2000, after which only very minor changes occurred. The coefficient of early newborn mortality (mortality in seven days to 1000 of newborn) decreased 50 per cent from 3.2 per cent to 1.6 per cent between the years 1995-2000. The total infant mortality (to one year) was 3.1 per cent in 2007 and in 2000 it was 4.1 per cent. The development of the infant mortality level in the past years exhausted the possibility of its further dramatic decrease. Mother mortality is defined as the number of women dying in pregnancy, during the labour and until 42 days of six weeks to 100,000 newborn babies. The number of women who die in this way is below ten cases of mortality per year since 1994. The maternal mortality rate fluctuates between two to seven mortality cases per 100,000 children born alive.

### **The medical termination of pregnancy in relation to live births and the use of contraceptives by women within fertile age range**

23. In 2007 153,500 pregnancies were registered. Medical experts administered 40,917 abortions in total in the same year of which 25,414 were induced abortions. The number of induced abortions for medical reasons was 4,789. From the total number of induced abortions 19,201 were mini abortions. Since the year 2000 the number of induced abortions lowered to more than 7 per cent - 34,627 abortions were administered from the registered 137,124 pregnancies. The decrease in the number of induced abortions is put down to the wide availability of modern contraceptives. According to the Institute of Medical Information and Statistics, in 2005 contraceptives prescribed by a doctor were used by 51 per cent of women in fertile age, 45 per cent of women used hormonal contraceptives and the rest of the used contraceptives were intrauterine. In 1975 only 16 per cent of women used contraceptives which were mostly intrauterine (9 per cent) and 20 years later the number increased up to 27 per cent of women.

24. The radical decrease of induced abortion intensity was recorded across the age structure and mostly in the 20 and 30 year-old age groups. On the other hand the number of spontaneous

abortions has grown within the last five years, which is probably due to higher risk pregnancies becoming more common as more pregnancies have been recorded in the older age groups.

### **The percentage of HIV/AIDS and the main infectious and non-infectious diseases**

25. The Czech Republic is among the nations with the lowest number of HIV/AIDS cases. During the period of monitoring, the number of new cases approximated 0.5 cases per 100,000 persons. Approximately one in five of the infected cases were women and approximately 6 per cent of the infected cases were pregnant women.

26. In 2005 there were 144,146 infection cases recorded in the Czech Republic. The regular vaccination in the Czech Republic continued, namely against polio, diphtheria, tetanus, whooping cough, rubella, measles, mumps, and Hepatitis virus B. The result showed no more infections with polio, diphtheria, tetanus, measles and congenital rubella. There were 412-recorded cases of the whooping cough (A 37.0) and 1,803 cases of mumps (parotid gland). Parotid gland infection affected predominantly young men between 15-19 years. There were also reported eight cases of rubella. The decrease of illness is a result of the effective vaccination.

27. The infection from Hepatitis B (B16) has decreased as a result of the vaccination of 12-year old children since 2001. VHB has been practically eliminated in the age group up to 16 years old. The 117 infected were syringe drug users. Hepatitis virus A was recorded in 322 cases. The increase of the illness was caused by eight epidemics during which 190 persons, predominantly of Roma origin were affected. The 44 cases were imported chiefly from Egypt, Brazil and the Ukraine. Amongst other types of Hepatitis (B17-B19) there were mostly cases of Hepatitis C (844) reported which is virtually the same amount as in the previous year. The 526 of the infected cases were syringe drug users. 37 cases Viral Hepatitis E infections were reported which is one more case than in the previous year from which six times the virus was imported from India. In 2004 there were 99 reports of meningitides infections which is practically the same as in the previous years.

### **Mortality and ten major causes of death**

28. The gross level of mortality since the year 2000 is stationary at around 10.5 per cent. During 2007 104,600 persons died, 3,500 less than in year 2005.

29. The structure of mortality according to individual causes of death has not changed dramatically since the year 2000. The major cause of mortality are diseases of the circulatory system, accounting for 45 per cent of mortality in men and 56 per cent of mortality in women. The second largest cause of mortality is related to the formation of neoplasms which has increased during the present period and accounts for approximately one quarter of all deaths.

**The standardized level of mortality of men in the selected causes of death to 100,000 men between 1995-2007**

Mortality causes	1995	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Neoplasms	345.1	317.5	323.3	321.1	315.2	296.8	286.8	277.5
Malignant neoplasm of lungs <sup>11</sup>	101.6	85.8	84.1	81	82.1	77.2	73.6	71
Diseases of circulatory system	708.1	567.6	560.6	568.5	530.9	508.1	477.8	453.7
Acute myocardial infarction	175.9	126	113.1	106.1	91.3	81.3	72	68.1
Vascular disease	176.3	148.6	144.7	148	127.2	123	113.4	91.6
Diseases of respiratory system	62.5	55.6	55.6	59.7	55.4	65.9	60.3	59.4
Diseases of digestive system	53.6	50.7	50.3	50.8	50.4	52.4	50.2	49.5
Injury and poisoning	106.2	90.4	91.4	96.3	89	82.8	77.6	78
Road traffic accidents	23.2	20.8	20.5	20.7	18.3	17.9	15.5	17.4
Suicides	25.8	24.9	23.3	26.2	24.3	23.8	21.1	20.8
Other	60	61.7	65.1	68.5	65.7	70.7	71.5	73.1
Total	1 335.6	1 143.6	1 146.3	1 164.9	1 106.6	1 076.7	1 024.1	991.2

30. Between 1975-2006 the level of intensity of mortality of women was on average at 60 per cent of the mortality rate of men. During the whole period the most similar figures on the mortality causes were related to the brain vascular disease (only 20 per cent difference). The difference between the intensity of mortality caused by acute myocardial infarction has also reduced. The most apparent differences in the level of mortality between men and women in 2007 were in cases of injuries and accidents, in particular in cases of suicide, where the rate of mortality of women was reduced to a fifth of male suicide mortality. This negative trend in mortality in women was caused by neoplasms of the lungs and the decrease in the rate of mortality by the same cause in men has reduced the differences between the sexes from more than 90 per cent in the year 1975 to 73 per cent in the year 2006. In case of other causes of mortality, the high numbers of male mortality has not dramatically changed.

**Standardized level of mortality of women in the selected causes of death to 100,000 women between 1995-2006**

Mortality causes	1995	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Neoplasms	191.4	179.3	175.3	177.5	173	166.2	164.9	157
Malignant neoplasm of lungs	16.8	19.1	18.2	18.8	18.6	18.8	19.7	19.1
Diseases of circulatory system	455	381.7	379.5	384.4	356.9	351.1	318.2	306.8
Acute myocardial infarction	78.3	56.9	52.4	48.1	41.6	37.2	34.1	31.5
Vascular diseases	134.8	122.5	119.5	120.6	1 007	99.2	90.8	73.1
Diseases of respiratory system	31.6	26.6	27.2	30.9	25.5	33.5	30.3	29.3
Diseases of digestive system	26.3	25.8	26	27.5	25.7	26.8	26	25.5
Injuries and poisoning	47.9	33.8	32.8	35.4	34	29.3	25.4	26.1
Road traffic accidents	8.2	6.7	6.9	6.4	5.8	5.5	4.5	5.1
Suicides	7.5	5.4	5.3	5.8	4.7	4.8	4.2	3.6
Other	46.8	44.9	45.1	48	46.7	50.3	48.5	50.6
Total	798.9	692.2	685.9	703.6	661.9	657.2	613.2	595.4

<sup>11</sup> Malignant neoplasm of trachea, bronchi and lungs.

## Education

31. School attendance in the Czech Republic is compulsory.<sup>12</sup> Compulsory school attendance applies to Czech citizens, citizens of other EU Member States and their family members, foreigners with permanent residency, long-term residency or visa for over 90 days in the Czech Republic and people that have been granted asylum or applying for asylum. Compulsory school attendance lasts nine years. In 2006/2007 the attendance of Elementary school was 876,513 pupils in total and there were 62,658 teachers, (that is one teacher per 14 pupils). In June 2007 the number of pupils that completed school were 117,921.

32. The secondary school system was attended by 533,000 students in the same year. There are approximately 48,000 teachers operating in secondary schools.

## The economic situation in the Czech Republic

33. The Czech economy has been growing continuously since the beginning of 1999. The positive effect of joining the EU has been apparent in 2004 by the growth of trade due to greater integration with foreign markets.

34. The Czech economy has kept its record speed of growth of the gross domestic product also in 2007 when the economic development increased by 6.5 per cent. The growth of the gross domestic product was followed by employment growth (1.8 per cent). The rate of inflation reached 2.8 per cent. Nevertheless in the first quarter of 2008 the growth of the gross domestic product decreased to 5.4 per cent.

35. The harmonized index of consumer prices reached on average 2.1 per cent per year. The consumer prices index has been growing continuously since 1993. The table below indicates the development of the index in terms of the prices in 2005.

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Index of consumer prices - total 2005 = 100	95.4%	95.5%	98.1%	100.0%	102.5%	105.4%	112.1%

36. The level of unemployment has been continuously decreasing and on 31 December 2007 reached 5.3 per cent (in the second quarter of 2008 it decreased to 4.2 per cent).

37. According to the overall employment figures the number of employees increased by 52,500 to 4,032,000 and the number of people working as self-employed increased by 16,000 to 779,200. Employment figures increased in the secondary sector (industry, building) by 48,900 to 1,929,400 and in the tertiary sector (services) increased by 23,400 to 2,716,000 people. The decline in employment in the primary sector (agriculture, forestry, fish industry) that has taken place since the 90s continued with a decrease of 7,700 to 181,700.

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<sup>12</sup> Due to the fact that the school attendance is compulsory in the Czech Republic, the percentage of literacy or the number of completed attendances is not recorded.

38. The total level of employment of the age group between 15-64 years has annually increased to 66.1 per cent. Although the level of employment is reduced by the rapid growth in university attendance, the number of employed persons has been increasing as a result of employment of the high proportion of persons born in the period between the 40s and the 50s and in the first half of the 70's.

39. The level of unemployment in the Czech Republic is more clearly demonstrated in the following table:

Age group	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Population 15+	7.3	7.8	8.3	7.9	7.1	5.3
15-64 years	7.3	7.8	8.4	8	7.2	5.4
Men 15+	5.9	6.1	7	6.5	5.8	
15-64 years	5.9	6.1	7.1	6.5	5.9	
Women 15+	9	9.9	9.9	9.8	8.8	
15-64 years	9.1	9.9	10	9.9	8.9	

40. The table below contains data on employment in the major sectors of economic activity.

Employment	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Total	4 764.9	4 733.2	4 706.6	4 764	4 828.1	4 907.7
Sectors						
Agriculture	227.9	213.1	202.3	189.4	181.7	176.3
Industry	1 888.3	1 863.4	1 844.6	1 880.5	1 929.4	1 979.3
Services	2 645	2 655.4	2 658.5	2 692.6	2 716	2 272.4
Men	2 700.4	2 686.2	2 663.1	2 705.5	2 741.9	2 793.1
Sectors						
Agriculture	157	147.4	140.3	131.4	123.5	122.7
Industry	1 320.4	1 311.3	1 301.4	1 335.6	1 366.2	1 412.4
Services	1 220.2	1 226.9	1 220.7	1 237.5	1 252.1	1 257.7
Women	2 064.5	2 047	2 043.5	2 058.5	2 086.1	2 114.6
Sectors						
Agriculture	70.9	65.7	61.9	58.1	58.2	53.5
Industry	567.9	552.1	543.3	544.9	563.2	566.9
Services	1 424.8	1 428.5	1 437.8	1 455	1 464	1 493.9

### Gross domestic income

41. Gross national income has been growing from 2000 to 2006 but in 2007 began to decrease. The speed of growth fluctuates between 2-3 per cent. Development of gross domestic income is shown in the following table:

		2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Gross National Income	CZK (Billion)	2 273.2	2 352.1	2 466.1	2 661.3	2 846.4	3 042.0	3 340.0
(previous year = 100)	%	103.0	102.8	104.2	103.4	105.7	104.8	

### The State social costs

42. The total sum of CZK 1,362 billion was designated for public costs in 2006 from which 9.7 per cent has been allocated to education, 14.6 per cent to health, 29.8 per cent to social security and 6.5 per cent has been allocated to housing.

## **The domestic and foreign debt**

43. The Central Government debt of the Czech Republic has been growing since 1995. The total Government debt was CZK 892.3 billion in 2007 from which the foreign debt formed CZK 123 billion and domestic debt formed CZK 769.3 billion (86.2 per cent).

### **B. The constitutional, political and legal structure of the Czech Republic**

44. The legislative power in the Czech Republic is held by Parliament. Parliament consists of two chambers: The Chamber of Deputies and the Senate. Every citizen of the Czech Republic who has reached the age of 18 has the right to elect members of the Chamber of Deputies and the Senate.

45. The Chamber of Deputies has 200 members elected for four years. The election into the Chamber of Deputies is conducted by a secret ballot on the basis of universal, equal and direct suffrage in accordance with the principles of proportional representation. Every citizen of the Czech Republic who has the right to vote and has not encountered any obstacle to the exercise of voting rights<sup>13</sup> on the day of elections and reached the age of 21, with exception of restrictions on personal freedom stated by law in order to protect the health of people, may be elected to the Chamber of Deputies.<sup>14</sup>

46. The Senate has 81 members who are elected for a six-year period. Every two years one third of the members of the Senate are elected. The election for the Senate is conducted by a secret ballot on the basis of universal, equal and direct suffrage in accordance with the principles of proportional representation. Every citizen of the Czech Republic who has the right to vote, reached the age of 40 and has not encountered any obstacle to the exercise of voting rights may be elected to the Senate.<sup>15</sup>

47. The head of the State is the President, who is elected by Parliament at a joint meeting of both Chambers.<sup>16</sup> The term of presidential office lasts five years and no one can be elected to the post of the President more than twice in a row. Any citizen eligible for election to the Senate may be elected President. The President has the right to take part in meetings of both Chambers

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<sup>13</sup> In accordance with Act No. 247/1995 Coll., on elections to Parliament of the Czech Republic and amending certain other laws, as amended by Act No. 212/1996 Coll.

<sup>14</sup> Provision of Paragraph 2 of Act No. 247/1995 Coll. states: the obstacles to the exercise of voting rights are: (a) the statutory restrictions of personal freedom in order to protect the health of people, (b) deprivation of legal capacity.

<sup>15</sup> In accordance with Act No. 1/1993 Coll., Constitution of the Czech Republic and Act No. 247/1995 Coll., on Elections into the Parliament of the Czech Republic, as amended.

<sup>16</sup> In accordance with Constitutional Act No. 1/1993 Coll., Constitution of the Czech Republic and Act No. 90/1995 Coll., on the Rules of Procedure of the Chamber of Deputies.

of Parliament and meetings of the Government. The chief legislative power belongs to the Government which consists of the Prime Minister, the Deputy Prime Minister, and Ministers. The Government is accountable to the Chamber of Deputies. The Prime Minister is appointed by the President and according to his proposal other members of Government are appointed. Members of the Government may not be engaged in activities contrary to the nature of the performance of his functions. The Government may ask the Chamber of Deputies for a vote of confidence. The Chamber of Deputies may express no confidence in the Government. The Prime Minister shall submit his resignation in the hands of the President whilst other members of the Government shall submit their resignation to the President through the Prime Minister. Resolution of the Government is to be approved by more than half of its members. The Government may issue decrees in order to implement a legal act within the limits of the law. The Ministry, other administration authorities<sup>17</sup> and organs of Territorial administration may, on the basis and within the limits of the law, issue legal decrees if they have been appointed for it by law.

48. In accordance with the Constitution of the Czech Republic the control of the management of the State assets and the performance of the State budget is executed by an independent body - The Supreme Audit Office. The President and the Vice President of the Supreme Audit Office are appointed by the President of the Republic on the basis of the proposal of the Chamber of Deputies. The scope of power, legal position and organizational structure as well as other details regarding the Supreme Audit Office are given by law.<sup>18</sup>

49. The central bank of the State is the Czech National Bank. The main objective of the Czech National Bank is to ensure price stability. The activity of the Czech National Bank may not be interfered with except for legal reasons. The scope of the power, legal position and other details relating to the National Bank are defined in law.<sup>19</sup> The bank headquarters consist of a Committee with seven members. The members are appointed and dismissed by the President of the Czech Republic. The membership in the bank Committee is not to be combined with the membership in the Chamber of Deputies, Government position or high position in other banks and business organizations.

### **The political system and elections**

50. According to the Constitution the political system is based on free and voluntary development and open competition of the political parties and movements with respect to the basic democratic principles and rejection of violence as a means to promote individual interests. Political decisions stem from the will of the majority which is expressed in the free election system. The decision of the majority is concerned with the protection of minorities.

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<sup>17</sup> Power and area of legal activity of the highest state administration is designated by the Czech National Council, Act No. 2/1969 Coll., on the establishment of Ministries and other central organs of the State Administration of the Czech Republic, as amended.

<sup>18</sup> Act No. 166/1993 Coll., on the Supreme Audit Office, as amended.

<sup>19</sup> Act No. 6/1993 Coll., on the Czech National Bank, as amended.



51. The number of political parties at the national level is still growing. The numbers for each in individual years are shown in the following table:

Year	Number of political parties
2001	108
2002	118
2003	121
2004	123
2005	129
2006	139
2008	141

### **Proportional representation of the population eligible to vote**

52. Between 2000 and 2008 a number of elections were held, namely for the Chamber of Deputies of Parliament of the Czech Republic (2002, 2006), elections for the Senate of the Czech Parliament (2000, 2002, 2004, 2006 and 2008), elections for the Municipal Councils (2002 a 2006), elections for the Regional Council (2000, 2004 and 2008) and elections for the European Parliament (2004).

53. The right to vote, for the Chamber of Deputies and the Senate of Parliament of the Czech Republic is enjoyed by all citizens of the Czech Republic who have reached the age of 18 on the day of the election, and are free of any legal obstacle to the exercise of their voting right. The elector is able to exercise the voting right on the basis of a polling card, in any of the polling stations within the constituency where the elections are being held, so long as the elector has been inscribed on the permanent list of electors for that constituency. The proportion of electors eligible to vote for Parliament of the Czech Republic was approximately 81 per cent.

54. The right to vote for the European Parliament in the Czech Republic was given to the Czech citizens who reached the minimum age of 18 at least on the second day of the elections and citizens of other Member States who reached the minimum age of 18 at least on the second day of elections and were registered at least 45 days in the evidence of the population, (with the exception of people who encountered an obstacle in the exercise of voting right according to the voting law). The proportion of electors eligible to vote for the European Parliament was approximately 81 per cent.

55. The right to vote for the Regional Councils was given to those citizens of the Czech Republic who reached the minimum age of 18 at least on the second day of the elections and there was no obstacle to the exercise of their voting right according to law. The right to vote could be exercised only in the area of the constituency where the elector has permanent residency and where he or she is registered on the list of permanent electors. The proportion of eligible electors for the Regional Councils was approximately 71 per cent.

56. The right to vote for the Municipal Councils was given to those citizens of the Czech Republic, with registered permanent residency within the constituency, with no obstacle to the exercise of the voting right who reached the minimum age of 18 at least on the day of election, and to the members of another State with the right to vote which has been approved by valid international agreement with the Czech Republic, while fulfilling the same conditions as

stated for Czech citizens. Similar conditions were implemented in the case of voting right for the town Council or the part of the town or town district, with the condition of the permanent residency of the elector within the constituency. There is no central evidence of the number of eligible electors for the Municipal Councils.

### **The proportion of non-citizens registered on the electoral lists**

57. In accordance with the paragraph 28, Section 1 of Act No. 491/2001 Coll., on Elections to Municipal Council, as amended, the electoral list may contain the name of an elector who is not a citizen of the Czech Republic if the elector is able to show evidence of citizenship of another country which gives the right to vote to the elector according to the international agreement which is also acknowledged by the Czech Republic and which is contained in the International Agreements Collection, and the evidence of the permanent residency in the place of the elections. At present, such an international treaty is only the Treaty of Accession of the Czech Republic to the European Union. Therefore the right to vote for the Municipal Council is available only to a foreigner who is a citizen of one of the EU Member States and fulfils other conditions specified by law (aged at least 18 years and with permanent residency within the constituency). There is no central evidence of the total number of foreign electors because the supplement lists of permanent electors is managed by individual Municipal Councils only.

58. The citizens of other EU Member States are able to vote in the Czech Republic for the European Parliament. The evidence shows that 99 citizens of other EU Member States participated in the elections for the European Parliament in the Czech Republic in 2004.<sup>20</sup> The total number of citizens of other European Member States that were registered for the elections for the EU Parliament is also unavailable as the data is managed by the individual Municipal Councils.

### **The number of complaints on the management of the election process**

59. The administration as well as the legal aspect of the election process is carefully researched. The complaints of the organization and technical nature of the election management on the regional level is dealt with by the Ministry of the Interior. Complaints of a similar nature on the municipal level are dealt with by the Regional Councils. Statistics regarding these complaints are not recorded. A judicial review of the elections is conducted by the Supreme Administrative Court of the Czech Republic and the regional courts.

### **Elections for the Chamber of Deputies of Parliament of the Czech Republic in 2006**

60. The Supreme Administrative Court received in total 70 complaints on elections for the Chamber of Deputies, four of which were submitted late. From the remaining 66 complaints, 66 were submitted by individuals and six by political parties. The Electoral Senate consisting of seven members rejected 33 complaints and 22 complaints were refused.<sup>21</sup> For the purpose of this

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<sup>20</sup> According to data of the Ministry of the Interior.

<sup>21</sup> The Court may refuse an application without a formal investigation when the formal requirements are not fulfilled. The Court may reject the complaint if the cause is not justified.

report, the number of rejected complaints included the ones which were partly dismissed and at the same time partly rejected. The rest of the 15 causes were dealt with in a different manner because they were no longer considered as election complaints according to the election law.

61. Complaints were concerned with the accuracy of the election campaign and the manner of the election media presentation as well as the election law in relation to the conversion of votes to mandates. Finally there were also complaints about the access to the voting process and doubts about the accuracy of the calculation of votes.

### **Elections for the Municipal Councils and for the Senate of Parliament 2006**

62. The Supreme Administrative Court received 12 complaints in total on the election process in the election matters. The five complaints directed against the elections for the Senate of Parliament of the Czech Republic doubted the just election of certain candidates.

### **Population coverage and specification of the ownership of the main Media channels**

63. The publishing of the periodical press in the Czech Republic is based on freedom of information and therefore is not tied by the regulation control of the State. The Ministry of Culture only keeps evidence of the press released and distributed in the Czech Republic including the information on publishers and some details about the published titles. This evidence is in the form of a public access database on the web pages of the Ministry of Culture. Periodicals are issued and distributed at a national scale or only within the individual regions. The national press has around 10,804 titles and regional 3,370 titles. The evidence of the periodicals only contains the publisher of a title. The actual owner of the publishing company is not and cannot be traced by the Ministry of Culture by law.

64. In the case of the radio broadcast, the public service operator is by law the Czech Radio. The Station-wide broadcast of Czech Radio stations which are available in almost all parts of the country are: Czech Radio 1 - Radio journal, Czech Radio 2 - Prague, Czech Radio 3 - Vltava and Czech Radio 6. Apart from those stations Czech Radio operates Regional broadcast through 12 stations. As well as the public service broadcast in the Czech Republic there are national and regional commercial Radio programmes with monitored ownership by the Board of Radio and Television Broadcast.

65. The public service operator of television broadcasting is the Czech Television which at present operates two analogue channels and two digital channels: ČT 4 - Sport and ČT 24. These station-wide programmes have a coverage of at least 95 per cent of the population of the country. A Station-wide commercial broadcast is offered by the programmes NOVA TV and PRIMA TV. There are also many station-wide and regional operators of television broadcasting through cable and satellite as well as operators of other programme licences. There is a transfer to digital television broadcast at present which will significantly broaden the possibilities and number of programmes.

### **The chair distribution in Parliament**

#### *The Chamber of Deputies of the Parliament of the Czech Republic after 2002 and 2006 elections*

66. In 2002 elections, The Czech Social-Democratic Party (ČSSD) received the highest amount of chairs (70), followed by The Civic Democratic Party (ODS) with 58 mandates, The Communist Party of Bohemia and Moravia (KSČM) with 41 chairs and the last was the coalition of the Christian and Democratic Union - The Czechoslovak People's Party and The Freedom Union - The Democratic Union (KDU-ČSL US-DEU) with 31 mandates.

67. In 2006 elections, the winner was The Civic Democratic Party (ODS) with 81 chairs, followed by The Czech Social-Democratic Party (ČSSD) with 74 mandates, The Communist Party of Bohemia and Moravia (KSČM) with 26 mandates. The Christian and Democratic Union - The Czechoslovak People's Party received 13 mandates. The Green Party (SZ) historically for the first time received Parliament membership with six mandates. The next elections for the Chamber of Deputies are planned for the year 2010.

#### *Elections for the Senate of Parliament of the Czech Republic*

68. In 1996 in the first round of elections one third of the senators were elected for two years, one third for four years and one third for six years. In 1998 the second round of election was held in one third of the election districts. The length of the mandate of all the senators in the second round of the election process is six years. After elections in 2000, ODS with 25 chairs was the strongest party in the Senate, followed by KDU - ČSL and ČSSD with 13 chairs (ten mandates). KSČM had three senators. 23 senators had no involvement in political parties. Seven other chairs were divided amongst the smaller parties.

69. In 2002 - 2004 ODS was still getting stronger in the Senate with 35 mandates. The second strongest party was KDU - ČSL with 12 chairs. ČSSD received six mandates and KSČM received two mandates. The independent senators received 19 chairs. Other minor parties shared seven chairs.

70. ODS had success in the following elections for the Senate with a large representation of senators. In 2004 - 2006 ODS had 39 senators, the second strongest party was ČSSD with 11 chairs, then KDU - ČSL with nine mandates. The Communists had 2 chairs and 16 senators with no political involvement. Other minor parties shared four mandates.

71. In 2006 elections ODS received absolute majority of 41 chairs in the Senate, followed by ČSSD with 12 senators and KDU - ČSL with 11 senators. The Communist Party had the least number of senators (two). The independent candidates managed to receive 15 chairs. In 2008 The ODS again received the majority of chairs in the Senate (35), followed by ČSSD with 29 chairs, KDU-ČSL received 7 chairs. The Communist Party again received the least number of chairs (3).

#### *The proportion of women in political and administrative posts*

72. The number of women in the two-hundred member Chamber of Deputies decreased from the previous 34 to the present number of 31 (15.5 per cent). After the second round of the elections for the Senate in autumn 2006 women obtained 12 seats (14 per cent) from the total

of 81 chairs and after the election in the Autumn 2008 received 14 chairs. There is not a single woman amongst the 12 governors. The statutory Committees have 19 per cent women representatives and the Councils only 12 per cent women.

73. The table<sup>22</sup> below indicates the development of the number of women members in the lower house of Parliament:

Party	Elections 2002 Number of women members	Elections 2002 Proportion of women members	Elections 2006 Number of women members	Elections 2006 Proportion of women members	Increase/decrease against the previous period
ODS	8	14%	9	11%	+1
KDU-ČSL	2	9.5%	2	15%	0
SZ*	-	-	3	50%	+3
ČSSD	11	14%	9	12%	-2
KSČM*	12	29%	8	31%	-4
Total	34	17%	31	15.5%	-3

\* The party operates according to quota or allocation for arranging the lists of candidates.

*The proportion of national and municipal elections*

74. Between the years 2000 and 2008 two elections were held in the Czech Republic for the Chamber of Deputies of Parliament of the Czech Republic (2002, 2006) and four elections for the Senate of Parliament of the Czech Republic (2002, 2004, 2006 and 2008). For the first time there were elections for the European Parliament (2004). On the local level there were two elections for the Municipal Councils (2002 and 2006) and elections for the Regional Councils (2000, 2004 and 2008).

*Average elector participation in the national and local elections according to Administrative Districts*

75. The highest average participation is traditionally in elections for the Chamber of Deputies of Parliament (between 58 per cent). The Municipal Council elections have also high elector participation (46 per cent). Elections for the European Parliament have a lower elector participation (around 30 per cent), as well as the Regional Council elections and the first round of elections for the Senate. Elector participation in the second round of elections is around 20 per cent, with the exception of the year 2002, when in the second round voted more than 30 per cent of electors.

76. The elector participation according to administrative districts is presented in the supplements.

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<sup>22</sup> Source: Forum 50%, Article 'Czech women deputies are becoming endangered species: female representation in the newly elected Chamber of Deputies', Authors: Lenka Bennerová and Jana Smiggels Kavková.

### **Approval of non-government and non-profit making organizations**

77. Amongst the non-government and non-profit making organizations are in particular the civic associations. Civic associations are founded in accordance with Act No. 83/1990 Coll., on Association of Citizens, as amended. In accordance with law it is possible to found associations, companies, unions, movements, clubs and other civic associations as well as trade unions and employer organizations.

78. An Association acquires legal status by registering at the Ministry of the Interior. There are special conditions for the registration process. The registration process begins on the day when the Ministry of the Interior receives the application for registration which has no fault in it. If the application has not fulfilled the stipulated conditions the Ministry of the Interior will so inform the preparatory committee and that it is not possible to begin the registration process until the faults in the application are corrected. If there are no reasons for rejection of the registration application the Ministry of the Interior will complete the registration within ten days from the beginning of the registration process. If the Ministry of the Interior finds the legal cause for the rejection of the application<sup>23</sup> the preparatory committee may submit an appeal against the decision of the Ministry of the Interior to the Municipal Court in Prague within 60 days of receiving the decision.

79. As a means of protection against inaction by the Ministry of the Interior, the law on Association of Citizens allows the creation of an association by law in cases in which the preparatory committee does not receive the decision of rejection of the application within 40 days of the beginning of the application proceedings. In that case, the registration takes effect the date following date the 40-day period.

80. The engrossment of statutes is completed once on the day of registration. The application for the registration submits the preparatory committee consisting of at least three persons from which at least one should be 18 years old. An essential part of the application for registration is the complete version of the statutes in two copies which must contain all the conditions stipulated by law.

81. In accordance with Act No. 83/1990 Coll. in case of founding an association there is no 'index of associations' in form of a public list. The Ministry of the Interior is responsible for

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<sup>23</sup> The concern is for example with not allowed associations in the sense of paragraph 4 Act On Association of citizens, association in order to deny or restrict the personal, political or other rights of the citizens due to their nationality, gender, origin, political or other views, religious belief and social status, arouse hatred and intolerance for these reasons, promote violence, or otherwise violate Constitution and other laws, or association which follows their objectives in the way which is inconsistent with Constitution and laws or the association is armed or with armed services.

submitting information on associations the record of which is kept by the Czech Statistical Office. The database containing titles and residences of associations can be found on the web site of the Ministry of the Interior.

82. As of 31 December 2008, 74,090 associations were present in the database.

83. Non-government and non-profit making organizations are also public benefit organizations, foundations and funding organizations.

84. Public benefit organizations are legal entities that offer beneficial services for the public on the basis of set conditions which are equal for all users. Net profits cannot be used for personal benefit by anyone, including the founders of the project, members or employees. In accordance with law the profits must be used for offering the services stipulated in the original document of the organization. Public benefit organizations are registered in the index of the Regional Courts according to the residence of the organization.

85. Foundations and Funding organizations are associations of capital collection set up for the purpose of public benefit objectives. Funding organizations may use the capital and other funds for the purpose of achieving their objectives. The total of the Foundation capital must not fall below a set minimum (CZK 500,000) during the period of the existence of the Foundation. The Funding organization's funds on the other hand may use all of the capital for individual purposes.

#### *Organizations with an international element*

86. Paragraph 1 Section 2 of Act No. 116/1985 Coll., defines organizations with an international element in the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, as amended by Act No. 342/2006 Coll., to cover international non-government organizations. In accordance with paragraph 6 of the law it is possible to establish a special organization for the representation of the interests of the Czech Republic. On the basis of law, the Ministry of the Interior may approve the establishment of an international non-government organization or allow an organization to operate or have residence in the Czech Republic.

87. In order for an existing international non-government organization to obtain approval to operate or to reside in the Czech Republic such organization is required to attach to its application a document showing evidence that it has been established as a legal body and the statutes stipulated by law. The documents submitted must be legally attested and legally translated into the Czech language. In case of the issue of establishment of a new international non-government organization, the application must include its proposed statutes.

88. Approval is issued after obtaining the agreement of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and of the appropriate central administrative office.

89. Application for the approval of the establishment of the organization with an international element or approval of such an organization to operate or to reside in the Czech Republic in accordance with Act No. 116/1985 Coll., such an organization may be rejected in the case that its

statutes, the application proposal or its operation are not consistent with the legislation of the Czech Republic, or if the organization is not a legal body and if there are any other important reasons which prevent the establishment of the organization by law.

90. 208 organizations received approval up until 31 December 2006.

### **The judicial system**

91. The basic rights and freedoms are defined in accordance with the article 4 of the Constitution under the protection of the judicial power. The judicial power is executed by independent courts in the name of the Republic. The judges are independent in their office. The post of a judge is not consistent with a post of the President, Member of Parliament or any other position in public administration sector. The law stipulates other activities that are inconsistent with the post of a judge.<sup>24</sup>

92. Courts have a duty to provide legal protection of the rights. The court is the only body empowered to take decisions on the conviction and punishment for an offence. The system of courts is formed by the Supreme Court, the Supreme Administrative Court, the High Courts, and the Regional and the District Courts. The law on courts and judges states the function and organization of a court. The judge is appointed by the President of the Republic with no time limit. The judge is bound by law in making its decisions. All the participants in court proceedings have equal rights. The court proceedings are oral and public and exceptions are stated by law. The judgment is always announced in public.

93. In both civilian and criminal proceedings the rule of two-instances applies. This means that if the judgment in a case has been reached in proceedings by the court of the first instance, which is usually the District Court, appeal against this decision is heard and decided by the court of second instance and appeal for regular remedial measure against this decision cannot be filed. In certain cases stipulated by law, the Regional Court decides as the court of first instance and High Court is then the court of second instance (such as in the case of serious criminal offences).

94. The Supreme Administrative Court is the supreme judicial body in matters that belong to the jurisdiction of administrative courts. The Supreme Administrative Court ensures the unity and legality of judgments related to administrative judicial system - decides on cassation complaints<sup>25</sup> and monitors and evaluates final decisions of regional courts and takes views.

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<sup>24</sup> Act No. 335/1991 Coll., on courts and judges, as amended.

<sup>25</sup> Appeal in cassation is a lawful act against the jurisdiction of the Regional Court in the administrative judicial system by which the person involved in the proceedings or the person associated with the proceedings seeks to repeal a court decision. Appeal in cassation is possible against every court decision as long as the law does not specify otherwise. Appeal in cassation is possible to submit only for the law related reasons especially for reason of the claimed judicial fault of the judgment of the previous proceeding.



95. Constitutional Court of the Czech Republic<sup>26</sup> has a special position as an independent judicial body for the protection of the Constitution that stands apart from the rest of the judicial system. The Constitutional Court consists of 15 judges appointed by the President of the Republic for the period of ten years.

96. The Constitutional Court is the final body of the judicial system: it may correct the jurisdiction of interior offices, in particular the District Courts. In the case of confrontation of international and national law, the Constitutional Court applies in its jurisdiction the international and regional (European) Conventions on Human Rights, especially the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the Convention on the Rights of the Child, and the Convention on Protection of the Fundamental Human Rights and Basic Freedoms, as amended. The Constitutional Court may abolish laws or those parts of laws that are inconsistent with the constitutional order of the Czech Republic, in particular the Constitutional Charter, or an international agreement. The abolishment of laws or parts of laws solely on the basis of their inconsistency with an international agreement is quite a rare occurrence within the present jurisdiction of the Constitutional Court.

97. The law states by whom and under what conditions proposals to initiate proceedings and other rules of the proceedings may be submitted before the Constitutional Court. Judges of the Constitutional Court are bound in their jurisdiction only by the constitutional law, international agreements according to article 10 of the Constitution of the Czech Republic and the law on Constitutional Court and its proceedings. Enforceable judgments of the Constitutional Court are binding for all legal bodies and persons.

98. The Prosecuting Attorney's Office<sup>27</sup> brings an action for the criminal proceedings in the name of the State and fulfils the duties according to judicial order,<sup>28</sup> and fulfils other judicial duties, for example the Civil Procedure Code<sup>29</sup> The system of the Prosecuting Attorney's Office is formed by the Attorneys general Office, the High Prosecuting Attorney's Office, the Regional and the District Prosecuting Attorney's Office.

*Information on judicial acts (data on criminal offences and information on offenders and victims*

99. Capital punishment was abolished in the Czech Republic in 1990 by amendment of Act No. 175/1990 Coll.

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<sup>26</sup> Act No. 182/1993 Coll., on the Constitutional Court, as amended.

<sup>27</sup> Act No. 283/1993 Coll., on Prosecuting Attorney's Office, as amended.

<sup>28</sup> Act No. 141/1961 Coll., on Judicial Criminal Proceeding (Criminal Procedure), as amended.

<sup>29</sup> Act No. 99/1963 Coll., on Civil Procedure Code, as amended.

100. In the Czech Republic 75,728 offenders were sentenced for criminal offences up until December 31, 2007, of which 12.0 per cent were women. There are particular differences within the various age groups of those accused and sentenced. In the 9-21 years age group there were a relatively higher number of accused cases, than convicted cases amongst men and women, almost a tenth, 3.6 per cent men and only 1.6 per cent women. After the age of 30 both sexes show a higher number of convictions rather than the similar age groups of the convicted cases.

101. The majority of victims of criminal offences were men, approximately 55 per cent. Groups of people were victims of criminal offences in 9.6 per cent of cases. The most common criminal offences were grievous bodily harm (32.0 per cent), followed by robbery (26.6 per cent), dangerous or threatening behaviour (12.4 per cent) and blackmail (7.9 per cent).

102. Amongst the male victims the most common offence was the grievous bodily harm (42.8 per cent), followed by robbery (26.6 per cent), blackmail (9.2 per cent) and dangerous or threatening behaviour (7.2 per cent).

103. Amongst the female victims the most common offence was robbery (25.6 per cent), followed by grievous bodily harm (21.3 per cent) and dangerous or threatening behaviour (16.9 per cent), sexual abuse (8.7 per cent), rape (6.8 per cent) and blackmail (6.4 per cent).

104. In the Czech Republic 4,613 victims of robbery were recorded in 2006, of which 1,676 were women. In comparison with the year 2000 the number of female victims of robbery increased by approximately 10 per cent. The number of female victims of sexual abuse also increased in comparison with the year 2000. The number of female murder victims increased from 26.7 per cent to 45.3 per cent between 2000-2002 but then until 2005 the number of female victims of murder decreased to 34.5 per cent.

105. The total number of people in detention and in custody between 2000-2006 are shown in the following table.<sup>30</sup>

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<sup>30</sup> The number of detained and custody cases are statistically recorded only in terms of the total numbers without the specification of different offences, always up to 31 December of each year. The tables show the numbers of custody cases as the accused. Detained are the persons in exercise of the custodial sentence shown as convicted. Statistics show in both adult and youth categories separately the numbers of women and men. In accordance with Act No. 218/2003 Coll., On the liability of youth for unlawful acts and youth justice matters, as amended (Law on the judiciary in matters of youth) the person older than 18 but younger than 19 years may be included in the exercise of the custodial sentence of youth. The total numbers of convicted youth therefore include persons which are no longer considered children according to article 1 of the Convention On the Rights of the Child.

### Numbers of prisoners in remand prisons and in prisons of the Prison Service of the Czech Republic at the end of the year

	Accusation								Conviction												Prisons
	Adults		Youth		Total accusation		Sum total accusation	With supervision		Increased supervision		With surveillance		With increased surveillance		Youth		Total conviction		Sum total conviction	
	M	W	M	W	M	W		M	W	M	W	M	W	M	W	M	W	M	W		
31.12.2006	2 219	121	58	1	2 277	122	2 399	496	44	5 684	431	7 956	297	1 131	29	109	2	15 376	803	16 179	18 578
Total	2 340		59		2 399		2 399	540		6 115		8 253		1 160		111		16 179		16 179	18 578

31.12.2005	2 634	162	63	1	2 697	163	2 860	416	35	5 517	396	8 091	274	1 192	32	120	4	14 336	741	16 077	18 937
Total	2 796		64		2 860		2 860	451		5 913		8 365		1 224		124		16 077		16 077	18 937

31.12.2004	3 011	179	73	6	3 084	185	3 269	352	25	5 219	360	7 626	215	1 144	31	96	6	14 437	637	15 074	18 343
Total	3 190		79		3 269		3 269	377		5 579		7 841		1 175		102		15 074		15 074	18 343

31.12.2003	3 154	162	90	3	3 244	165	3 409	342	26	4 655	318	7 116	196	1 095	26	90	4	13 298	570	13 868	17 277
Total	3 316		93		3 409		3 409	368		4 973		7 312		1 121		94		13 868		13 868	17 277

31.12.2002	3 123	159	99	3	3 222	162	3 384	327	28	4 054	263	6 837	195	1 023	21	80	1	12 321	508	12 829	16 213
Total	3 282		102		3 384		3 384	355		4 317		7 032		1 044		81		12 829		12 829	16 213

31.12.2001	4 225	238	116	4	4 341	242	4 583	344	29	4 886	301	7 883	195	993	19	84	3	14 190	547	14 737	19 320
Total	4 463		120		4 583		4 583	373		5 187		8 078		1 012		87		14 737		14 737	19 320

31.12.2000	5 448	356	156	7	5 604	363	5 967	321	18	5 072	339	8 566	234	900	11	107	3	14 966	605	15 571	21 538
Total	5 804		163		5 967		5 967	339		5 411		8 800		911		110		15 571		15 571	21 538

### The proportion of detained in custody to 100,000 inhabitants<sup>31</sup>

Figure from year	The number of detained persons to every 100,000 inhabitants
2000	209
2001	188
2002	159
2003	169
2004	180
2005	125
2006	181

<sup>31</sup> The figure of 100,000 inhabitants is monitored only in the category of detained persons in custody, this table shows detained cases and cases in the exercise of custodial sentence, again without distinguishing the type of offence they were detained or sentenced for.

**Summary of the average lengths of court detention in days in the  
Czech Republic (period from 2002 to 2006)<sup>32</sup>**

Figures from year	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Number of detentions	7 214	6 600	6 262	5 847	5 618
Average length (in days)	375	400	324	298	311

**Number of persons in custody (conviction) according to the length of the sentence<sup>33</sup>**

Length of the sentence	Figure to the date 31.12.2000			Figure to the date 31.12.2001			Figure to the date 31.12.2002		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Up to 3 months	193	16	209	185	7	192	255	13	268
From 3 to 6 months	946	59	1 005	996	54	1 050	987	60	1 047
From 6 to 9 months	974	58	1 032	934	41	975	850	38	888
From 9 months to 1 year	2 688	104	2 792	2 515	100	2 615	2 084	77	2 161
From 1 to 2 years	3 264	85	3 349	2 914	68	2 982	2 350	63	2 413
From 2 to 3 years	1 906	76	1 982	1 728	53	1 781	1 469	45	1 514
From 3 to 5 years	1 963	73	2 036	1 844	95	1 939	1 526	83	1 609
From 5 to 7 years	1 159	55	1 214	1 128	50	1 178	944	52	996
From 7 to 10 years	871	30	901	915	25	940	852	21	873
From 10 to 15 years	809	45	854	835	49	884	809	51	860
Over 15 years	174	3	177	175	4	179	171	4	175
Life Sentence	19	1	20	21	1	22	24	1	25
Total	14 966	605	15 571	14 190	547	14 737	12 321	508	12 829

Length of the sentence	Figures up to 31.12.2003		
	Men	Women	Total
Up to 3 months	363	26	389
From 3 to 6 months	1 295	76	1 371
From 6 to 9 months	1 069	44	1 113
From 9 months to 1 year	2 236	86	2 322
From 1 to 2 years	2 645	76	2 721
From 2 to 3 years	1 468	51	1 519
From 3 to 5 years	1 501	72	1 573
From 5 to 7 years	835	54	889
From 7 to 10 years	858	27	885
From 10 to 15 years	821	53	874
Over 15 years	182	4	186
Life sentence	25	1	26
Total	13 298	570	13 868

<sup>32</sup> The court detention is monitored only in terms of the average length, that is the length of time in which the case is investigated by courts. The preparatory case proceedings are not available. The information provided is from 2002.

<sup>33</sup> The information available is on the number of convicted men and women in custody always up to 31 December of each year according to the length of the sentence. The number of persons in custody according to the type of an offence is not monitored.

Length of the sentence	Figures up to 31.12.2004			Figures up to 31.12.2005			Figures up to 31.12.2006		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Up to 3 months	506	34	540	546	28	574	396	22	418
From 3 to 6 months	1 649	99	1 748	1 889	120	2 009	1 662	123	1 785
From 6 to 9 months	1 162	49	1 211	1 322	67	1 389	1 253	67	1 320
From 9 months to 1 yr	2 314	83	2 397	2 442	113	2 555	2 403	136	2 539
From 1 to 2 years	2 978	87	3 065	3 152	95	3 247	2 556	129	2 685
From 2 to 3 years	1 563	61	1 624	1 620	81	1 701	1 505	81	1 586
From 3 to 5 years	1 546	74	1 620	1 556	91	1 647	1 911	87	1 998
From 5 to 7 years	801	54	855	837	43	880	1 098	46	1 144
From 7 to 10 years	878	34	912	909	42	951	1 225	44	1 269
From 10 to 15 years	808	57	865	838	55	893	1 029	57	1 086
Over 15 years	204	3	207	196	3	199	309	8	317
Life sentence	28	2	30	29	3	32	29	3	32
Total	14 437	637	15 074	15 336	741	16 077	15 376	803	16 179

### Number of deaths and suicides in detention and custody<sup>34</sup>

Unusual circumstance		Year													
		2000		2001		2002		2003		2004		2005		2006	
		M	W	M	W	M	W	M	W	M	W	M	W	M	W
Death of prisoners															
Accused	Adult	4		3		1		1		1		2		3	
	Youth														
Convicted	Adult	19		12		13		14		17		16		9	
	Youth														
Total		23		15		14		15		18		18		12	
Suicide															
Accused	Adult	6		3		9		7	1	10	1	2		4	1
	Youth														
Convicted	Adult	2		1	1	4		3		5		4		4	
	Youth	1													
Total		9		5		13		11		16		6		9	

## II. GENERAL FRAMEWORK FOR THE PROTECTION OF HUMAN RIGHTS

### A. Acceptance of international conventions on human rights and freedoms

106. The Czech legislation made one reservation in relation to the human rights agreements in particular in the case of the Convention on the Rights of the Child. The provision is described in more detail in the third and fourth periodic report on the fulfilment of commitments that stem from the Convention which has been given to the Committee for the Rights of a Child in 2008. The Czech legislation made another reservation in relation to the European Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms issued by the European Council in particular to articles 5 and 6. The reservation by the Czech legislation states that this provision does not prevent the legal custodial punishment in accordance with an Act on certain conditions of employment of soldiers (Act No. 76/1959 Coll).<sup>35</sup>

<sup>34</sup> Death in detention (accusation) and death in custody (conviction) are monitored for men, women and youth in individual years. The suicides are monitored separately.

<sup>35</sup> Section 17 Act No. 76/1959 Coll., on certain conditions of employment of soldiers.

107. The Czech Republic is the Contracting Party of the following international agreements on human rights:

- (a) The International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination;
- (b) The International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, including the Optional Protocol to The International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, second Optional Protocol to The International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights regarding Capital punishment;
- (c) The International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights;
- (d) The Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women;
- (e) The Convention on the Rights of the Child, including the Optional Protocol on the involvement of children in armed conflict;
- (f) The Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms and the related Protocols;
- (g) The Convention Against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or punishment, including the Optional Protocol to The Convention Against Torture and Other cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment;
- (h) Framework Conventions for the Protection of National Minorities;
- (i) European Social Charters and related Protocols ratified by the Czech Republic (as specified in the footnote below).

108. Texts of the ratified international conventions are published in the Czech language in the Collection of Laws.<sup>36</sup> Texts of the introductory and periodical information documents on the

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<sup>36</sup> International Conventions of the United Nations published in the Collection of Laws:

International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR): Act No. 120/1976 Coll.

International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR): Act No. 120/1976 Coll.

International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (CERD): Act No. 95/1974 Coll.

Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW): Act No. 62/1987 Coll.

Convention Against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (CAT): Act No. 143/1988 Coll. and 39/1997 Coll. (Provision repeal of the first ratification of the selected Articles).

fulfilment of resolutions deriving from International Covenants and Conventions are published on the Internet.

109. The significant feature of the Czech legal order is the Constitutional principle, article 10 Constitution of the Czech Republic, by which International Agreements are accepted, ratified and approved by Parliament. The Czech Republic is legally bound by International Agreements and form part of the legal order; in the case that the International Agreement states something apart from law it becomes valid.

110. As a Contracting Party to the Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms the Czech Republic approves the jurisdiction of the European Court of Human Rights. The Court makes the decision on complaints of persons, non-government organizations and groups regarding alleged violations of those rights and freedoms guaranteed by the Convention. The decisions of the Court are legally binding for the Czech Republic. The decision process of the Court is under supervision of the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe.

#### **B. The legal framework for the protection of human rights at the national level**

111. In accordance with the Constitution, the Czech Republic is a sovereign, unitary and democratic state based on the respect of the rights and freedoms of individuals and citizens. Every citizen may act in any manner which is not prevented by law, while no one can be forced to act in a way that is not required by the law. The fundamental rights and freedoms are under the protection of the judicial power. The Constitutional Order in accordance with article 3 of the

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Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC): Act No. 104/1991 Coll.

International Convention for the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families has not yet been ratified by the Czech Republic.

International Conventions of the EU Council:

Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms, including Protocols. Published in Collection of Laws, Act No. 209/1992 Coll., as amended by Act No. 41/1996 Coll. and Act No. 243/1998 Coll.

Framework Convention for the Protection of National Minorities: Provision, Act No. 96/1998 Coll.

European Social Charter: the Government expressed an agreement with the proposal of the Minister of Labour and Social Affairs on 25 November 1998 resolution No. 776 regarding ratification of the European Social Charter (1961), Protocol on the European Social Charter (1988), Amended Protocol of the European Social Charter (1991) and the signing of the Agreement of the revised European Social Charter (1996) with Provision of ratification. Chamber of Deputies approved the Charter in July 1999, Senate approved in August of the same year. Ratification documents are kept by the Secretary General of the Council of Europe.

Constitution also contains the Charter of Fundamental Rights and Freedoms.<sup>37</sup> The Charter respects the inviolability of fundamental human rights, citizen rights and the sovereignty of law.

112. The Charter introduces into the Constitutional Order most of the provisions stated in the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights. The act of introduction of the Charter into the Constitutional Order of the Czech Republic ensured that all relevant Provisions of the two Covenants are also included in the Czech legislation. Apart from that, according to the constitutional law<sup>38</sup> the Czech Republic accepted all the obligations that were relevant for the Czechoslovak Federative Republic up to its disappearance from the international law, other than those obligations related to the territory not under the sovereignty of the Czech Republic. This act ensured the continuity of the observance of all the obligations of the former Federation and the Czech Republic and beyond the framework of the obligations which stem from the Charter.

113. The Courts secure the principal protection of the rights guaranteed by international agreements in the Czech Republic. In accordance with article 36 Section 1 of the Charter, everyone is entitled to assert their individual rights according to law at the independent and impartial Courts and the specific cases at other legal institutions. Anyone who believes that their rights have been unfairly treated by a decision of public authorities may ask the Court to investigate the legality of such a decision if the law does not state otherwise. Above all, the jurisdiction of the Court does not exclude investigation of decisions related to the fundamental rights and freedoms guaranteed by the Charter. The Charter also amends the right on the compensation for damages caused by unlawful decision of the Court, another Government or public authority or the incorrect legal procedure.

114. Legal Standards related to human rights and fundamental freedoms are contained in the Constitution of the Czech Republic and the Charter as well as in the Material Civil Law and the Procedural Civil Law, the Criminal Law and the Administrative Law (the Civil Code and the Code of Civil Procedure, the Criminal Law and the Code of Criminal Procedure, the Administrative Code)<sup>39</sup> and other legal procedures.

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<sup>37</sup> Act No. 2/1993 Coll., on Declaration of the Charter of Fundamental Rights and Freedoms as part of the Constitutional Order of the Czech Republic, as amended.

<sup>38</sup> Act No. 4/1993 Coll., on measures related to the disappearance of the Czech and Slovak Federative Republic.

<sup>39</sup> Act No. 40/1964 Coll., Civil Code, as amended. Act No. 99/1963 Coll., Code of Civil Procedure, as amended. Act No. 140/1961 Coll., Criminal Code, as amended. Act No. 141/1961 Coll., on the judicial criminal proceedings (Criminal Law), as amended. Act No. 71/1967 Coll., On Administrative procedure (Administrative Code), as amended.



115. All of the Constitutional Laws, the legal and the administrative Codes valid in the Czech Republic including the documents of the ratified International Agreements are announced in the Collection of Laws and published with the commentary and references of the judicial literature.<sup>40</sup>

116. The protection of rights in the sense of article 2 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and articles 2 and 4 of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights is safeguarded by means of Constitutional complaints which may be submitted to the Constitutional Court by:

(a) An individual or legal body against the final decision or other provision of a public administration if they believe that the fundamental rights and freedoms, which are protected by the Constitutional Law or the International Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms by which The Czech Republic is legally bound, have been violated;

(b) Municipal Authorities against unlawful Government action;

(c) A political party against the decision on its dissolution or other decision which is not in compliance with the Constitution or the unlawful decision on its activity.

117. Along with the Constitutional complaint, the legal action for abolition of legislation or of its part may be lodged if the cause of the legal action is due to the fact that such legislation has been implemented and thereby caused a situation in which the constitutionally or internationally guaranteed rights and freedoms have been violated.

### **C. Institutions established for the purpose of the protection and support of human rights**

118. In 1998 the Government established the post of a Government Commissioner for Human Rights.<sup>41</sup> The key institutional measure for the improvement of the current situation and at the same time a reaction to the demands of international organizations regarding the institutional security of the protection of human rights in the country, was the creation of The Government Council of the Czech Republic for Human Rights.<sup>42</sup> The Council is an advisory and coordination

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<sup>40</sup> Since 1 January 2000 is the publishing of legal documents amended by Act No. 309/1999 Coll., on Collection of Laws and Collection of International Agreements. In the Collection of International Agreements are International Agreements announced in the language which is decisive for the international interpretation and the translation into the Czech language.

<sup>41</sup> Resolution of the Government of the Czech Republic form 9 September 1998, No. 579.

<sup>42</sup> Resolution of the Government of the Czech Republic form 9 December 1998, No. 809, for the improvement of the Protection of Human Rights of the Czech Republic (to the Fiftieth Anniversary of signing the Universal Declaration of Human Rights).

body of the Czech Government for questions on protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms of individuals within the jurisdiction of the Czech Republic. The Council has made provisions for the cooperation with non-government and non-profit making organizations. The Council is composed of representatives of the non-profit sector and representatives of the Public and the Government Administration. The Chairman of the Council is a Government Commissioner for Human Rights.

119. Over the same period, resolutions have been implemented for the establishment of the following new advisory bodies for the purpose of protection and support of human rights. The Government Council for National Minorities gives support to the cultural activities of the members of National Minorities. The Council is an advisory and Governmental initiative body for the questions relating to National Minorities and their members.<sup>43</sup>

120. In 2001 the Government founded the Government Council for Equal Opportunities for Men and Women, which prepares proposals for assertion and achievement of equal opportunities. The Council in particular processes and recommends the basic conceptual directions for the Government procedure in the implementation of equal opportunities for men and women.<sup>44</sup>

121. In 2003 the Government issued the Government Council for Sustainable Development as a permanent advisory, initiative and coordination body for the area of sustainable development and strategic management.<sup>45</sup>

122. In 2006 the Government established the Government Council for the Senior and Elderly Population.<sup>46</sup> The Council was established to create an environment for the healthy, active and dignified aging of the population, equal opportunities for senior citizens in all areas of life, protection of their human rights and the development of inter-generational relationships in the family and in society.

123. The Government Council for Roma Community Affairs has been established to encourage the implementation of the human rights of the Roma Community who are more vulnerable to

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<sup>43</sup> The Council has been issued by Act No. 273/2001 Coll., on Rights of the Members of National Minorities.

<sup>44</sup> The Council also coordinates the basic direction of conceptions of equal opportunities for men and women in various administrative departments, issues the range of priorities for projects for support of realization of equal opportunities for men and women and identifies the current issues related to equal opportunities in the society.

<sup>45</sup> Resolution of the Government of the Czech Republic No. 778 from 30 July 2003. The Council was approved by the Government Act No. 836 from 6 March 2003.

<sup>46</sup> Resolution of the Government of the Czech Republic No. 288 from 22 March 2006.

discrimination, social exclusion and poverty in comparison to other ethnic groups.<sup>47</sup> The purpose of the Council is to promote the integration of the Roma Community into the society and to ensure their equal opportunities.

124. Since 2007, the Office of Human Rights and National Minorities is managed by the Minister of Human Rights and National Minorities.

125. The Agency for Social Inclusion in the Roma Localities was established in January 2008. The Agency aims to improve the living conditions of inhabitants in these localities, to stop the growing number of Roma ghettos and set up the most effective model for the access of financing from the European funds for integration of the Roma Community.

126. The Protection of human rights and fulfilment of the obligations which stem from the international agreements, is the responsibility of Committees and Commissions of both Chambers of Parliament of the Czech Republic:

(a) The Petition Committee of the Chamber of Parliament which has two other Committees - The Committee for Application of the Charter of Fundamental Human Rights and Freedoms and The Committee for Nationalities;

(b) The Permanent Committee for equal opportunities;

(c) The Committee for Education, Science, Culture, Human Rights and Petitions of the Senate of Parliament.

### **Distribution of information on the application of Human Rights**

127. The introduction and periodical information on human rights, including the final recommendations of the United Nations Committees, are available to the public in both Czech and English on the web pages of the Government Office ([www.vlada.cz](http://www.vlada.cz)) and can be found in the section on the Government Council for Human Rights and in the section on Government Resolutions.

### **Increase of the awareness of human rights amongst officials and other professions**

128. Government officials involved with the issue of human rights, will complete at the beginning of their assignment, the initial educational course which also includes qualifications in the subject of human rights. After the initial course the employees will attend courses more specifically addressed to human rights. Employees also take part in other seminars of a more practical nature in order to broaden their knowledge and keep in touch with the current development of the issue. These seminars are arranged by the appropriate departments as well as by non-government organizations.

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<sup>47</sup> Resolution of the Government of the Czech Republic No. 581 from 17 September 1997, then as the Interdepartmental Commission for the Roma Community Affairs, in 2001 renamed to the Council for Roma Community Affairs. Its activity is amended by law, accepted by the Resolution of the Government of the Czech Republic No. 10 from 28 January 2004.

### **Encouragement of the awareness of human rights through educational programmes and Government financed public information campaigns**

129. The Secretariat of the Government of the Czech Republic for Human Rights ensures communication and cooperation between the Government Commissioner for Human Rights and Government Administration and Councils, organizations operating in public sector and other institutions, in particular the Ombudsman office. The Secretariat also manages awareness and education activities in relation to the protection of human rights, for example the Secretariat organizes the Government Campaign against racism each year.

130. In 2003 the Secretariat of the Council of the Government of the Czech Republic for Human Rights organized the Campaign on the unacceptability of domestic violence.

131. The Government also finances a number of other awareness activities. The realization happens on the level of the individual Ministries (the Ministry of the Interior, the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs, the Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports) or in the form of support of the activities of the non-government organizations.

### **Role of civil society including the non-government and non-profit making organizations**

132. The Czech Republic provides the financial means to the Civil Society Development Foundation which gives help to endangered and disadvantaged groups, protects human rights, democratic values, contributes to the living in tolerance of the national minorities in the society or otherwise encourages the public interest in matters of local development and public life. The chief objective of the Foundation is to provide funding for individual grant programmes of the specific projects of non-government and non-profit making organizations registered in the Czech Republic, for example Civil Associations, Public Benefit organizations and churches. Between 1999-2007 CZK 2.422 billion have been distributed from the Investment Foundation amongst seventy-three Foundations.

133. The important mechanism for cooperation between the Government Administration and non-government organizations in the area of human rights is the Council of the Government of the Czech Republic for Human Rights and its Committees. The Council also participate in the preparation of the periodical information regarding the fulfilment of the international obligations in the area of human rights.

### **Development cooperation and support**

134. The Czech Republic definitely ceased to be the recipient of international development cooperation for the support of human rights after entry into the EU. The Czech Republic now offers development cooperation abroad.

135. The Czech Republic supports democracy and human rights in developing countries and countries in transition in the form of transformation cooperation. The focus is on the establishment and strengthening of democratic institutions, legislation of the state, civil society

and implementation of the principles of correct administration of public affairs - 'good governance'. Transformation cooperation is implemented in particular through: educational projects, information distribution, sharing of views and experience with a non-violent rejection of totalitarian systems in the process of social transformation. In 2004 the Program of Transformation Cooperation was established for this purpose. Since 2005 the Program operates with an annual budget. The objectives of the Program are defined in the Conception of the Transformation Cooperation which identifies states the following priority countries: Belarus, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Georgia, Iraq, Cuba, Moldova, Myanmar/Burma, Serbia and Ukraine.

136. Twenty-two projects and individual activities were realised with CZK 7.56 million in 2005, 55 projects and individual activities with CZK 47.221 million in 2006 and 17 projects were realized in 2007.

137. The chief objective of the development cooperation - reducing poverty in the developing countries - stems from the Conception of the Foreign Development Support of the Czech Republic for the period 2002-2007. The Czech Republic in the Conception promotes democracy, human rights and social justice, the integration of developing countries into the world economic system and sustainable global development. International statistics on the amount of foreign support is monitored by the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), which also defines the criteria of Official Development Assistance.

138. The Czech Republic official developmental assistance costs between 2000-2006 are shown in the table.

Year		2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Official developmental assistance	Bilateral assistance	245.40 million CZK	568.20 million CZK	1 025.00 million CZK	2 668.30 million CZK	1 631.50 million CZK	1 541.95 million CZK	1 756.70 million CZK
	Multilateral assistance	378.20 million CZK	439 million CZK	460.90 million CZK	287.60 million CZK	1 148.60 million CZK	1 694.01 million CZK	1 880.20 million CZK

139. Since 2006, 75 per cent of resources for the bilateral assistance projects were directed to the eight priority countries: Angola, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Yemen, Moldova, Mongolia, Serbia, Vietnam and Zambia. In 2008 the priority countries were: Burma, Belarus, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Georgia, Iraq, Cuba, Moldavia, Serbia and Ukraine. With the entry of the Czech Republic into the EU the Principles of the Foreign Development Assistance are the conceptual basis of closer territorial concentration of the development assistance. The selection of the priority countries is based on the following criteria: need for help, the ability of the country to receive assistance and the tradition of development cooperation. The development projects will continue and there are around 30 countries at present that receive help. It is essential that assistance is not divided amongst too many different projects but rather concentrated into a smaller number of countries and sectors.

140. The humanitarian programme MEDEVAC<sup>48</sup> was designed for patients, in particular children from areas afflicted by war or other areas in need of help which have no means to receive medical assistance locally and when their medical condition is so serious that their life is in danger. The programme is designed for patients in need of medical help that is unavailable in their home countries. The Ministry of the Interior provides the technical means and the possibility which enables medical help for these seriously ill and injured patients in the Czech Republic whilst at the same time guarantees the arrangement of the legal stay of these patients in the Czech Republic, as well as covering all the costs in relation to their medical cure and arrangement of transport back to their country of origin. The operation of child patients requires the written consent of the legal guardian in case of an essential medical operation the extent of which can only be predicted after expert examination in the Czech Republic. It is therefore necessary that within the programme child patients are accompanied by their legal guardian in the Czech Republic.

141. Current statistics of the humanitarian programme MEDEVAC show 114 transported cases that were given medical support in the Czech Republic (predominantly children), from areas afflicted by war or natural catastrophe, including Bosnia and Herzegovina, Kosovo, Chechnya, Iraq, Pakistan and Afghanistan between 1993-2007.

#### **D. The process of preparation of reports at the national level**

142. The reports are issued by the Department of the Secretariat of the Government Office of the Czech Republic for Human Rights on the basis of the sources given by the central bodies of the Government Administration: The Ministry of Transport, The Ministry of Finance, The Ministry of Culture, The Ministry of Defence, The Ministry for the Regional Development, The Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs, The Ministry of Justice, The Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports, The Ministry of the Interior, The Ministry of Foreign Affairs, The Ministry of Health, The Ministry of Agriculture, The Ministry of Environment, The Czech Statistic Office and the Ombudsman Office. Other sources of information are non-government and non-profit making organizations and academic institutions.

143. Reports are processed by the interdepartmental comment procedure and submitted to the Government before they are sent to the United Nations Secretariat.

### **III. INFORMATION ON NON-DISCRIMINATION AND EQUALITY AND THE MEANS OF PREVENTING DISCRIMINATION AND INEQUALITY**

144. The principle of equality is amended by the Constitution of the Czech Republic and the Charter. Article 1 of the Charter states the freedom and equality of people in dignity and the

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<sup>48</sup> Resolution of the Government of the Czech Republic No. 907 from 26 July 2006, On the continuation of the humanitarian program of evacuation of disabled inhabitants and the Resolution of the Government of the Czech Republic No. 765 from 11 July 2007 On the continuation of the humanitarian programme of evacuation of disabled inhabitants ('MEDEVAC').

rights. Article 3 of the Charter Section 1, states: the fundamental rights and freedoms are guaranteed to all irrespective of gender, race, colour of the skin, language, faith or religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, belonging to a national or ethnic minority, property, birth or other status. Article 3, Section 3 of the Charter provides that no person shall be caused injury to the rights for the application of his fundamental rights and freedoms. The prohibition of discrimination is contained also in article 24 of the Charter states that belonging to any national or ethnic minority must not be detrimental to anyone.

145. Protection against discrimination is also amended by international agreements by which the Czech Republic is legally bound.<sup>49</sup>

146. The principle of equality is contained in particular in the provisions of the Civil Code and the Code of Civil Procedure, law on Employment,<sup>50</sup> law on State Social Support,<sup>51</sup> law on Education,<sup>52</sup> law on the Consumer Protection<sup>53</sup> and others.

147. The Law on Employment prevents direct and indirect discrimination in the application of this Law for reasons of gender, sexual orientation, race or ethnic origin, nationality, citizenship, social origin, birth, language, health, age, faith or religion, property, marital or family status, age or family duties, political or other opinion, membership and activity in political parties or movements, trade unions or employer organizations. Law also prevents persecution and the victim of discrimination has the right to seek protection in court.

148. The Czech Republic provides protection against discrimination by means of courts. The court procedure and the involvement of participants in the civil court proceedings are amended by the Code of Civil Procedure which states that each individual has the right to seek protection in court for the injustice of the right being in danger or violated - the case proceeding in matters of individual civil rights protection. The Code of Civil Procedure states the principle of transference of the burden of proof in cases of alleged discrimination on the basis of race or ethnic origin in matters of providing medical support and social security, access to education and higher vocational qualification, access to public procurement, membership in employee or employer organizations, membership in professional and vocational associations and selling goods in the shop or offering services. The Code of Civil Procedure and The Code of

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<sup>49</sup> The International Convention on Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, The Convention on Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, The International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and Convention on the Rights of the Child.

<sup>50</sup> Act No. 435/2004 Coll., on Employment, as amended.

<sup>51</sup> Act No. 117/1995 Coll., on State Social Support, as amended.

<sup>52</sup> Act No. 561/2004 Coll., on Pre-school, Primary, Secondary, Higher Vocational and other Education, as amended.

<sup>53</sup> Act No. 634/1992 Coll., as amended.

Administrative Procedure allow the participants to be represented by associations in the matters of protection against discrimination on the basis of gender, race or ethnic origin, religion, faith, opinion, disability, age or sexual orientation providing that the statutes of the association contain the protection against discrimination. A similar resolution is contained in law on Consumer Protection, which states that legal action may be placed for court proceedings in matters of consumer protection in absence by association representing the consumer in legal proceedings providing that the statutes of the association contain the appropriate objectives.

149. The particular provisions of The Code of Criminal Procedure and The Criminal Law ensure the form of penal procedure against race or ethnic origin discrimination. The Municipal Authorities also have the legal power to ensure penalization against discrimination.

150. The Ombudsman of Rights acts in the name of the protection of the rights of individuals involved in official proceedings and proceedings of other State administration institutions if the procedure does not conform to law, principles of democratic legal state and good governance. The Ombudsman contributes to the protection of fundamental rights and freedoms in the case when the official body does not take legal measures against unlawful action.

151. The Czech Trade Inspection<sup>54</sup> controls and monitors the correct process and provision of services related to the sale or delivery of goods and products or offering services including the non-discrimination policy.

152. The Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs, Job Centres and The National Labour Inspectorate control the legality of employment in accordance with law. The control activity is in particular concerned with the correct application of work and employment legislation procedure including the non-discrimination policy.

153. The Government follows the principle of equal opportunities for men and women in all its decision making processes with the belief that implementation of this principle is an effective method for the realization of true equality. The individual Ministers have the duty to include education on human rights in relation to equal opportunities for men and women in educational programmes and for the employees in the administration sector. Protection against various forms of discrimination in particular at the conceptual level and in the formation of policies is the responsibility of four Government advisory bodies - The Council of the Government of the Czech Republic for Human Rights, The Government Council for National Minorities, The Council of the Government of the Czech Republic for Equal Opportunities for Men and Women and The Council of the Government of the Czech Republic for the Roma Community Affairs.

154. The Government made a provision for the Law on equal treatment and legal protection against discrimination - 'anti-discrimination law'<sup>55</sup> which is to unite the legislation on the

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<sup>54</sup> Act No. 64/1986 Coll., On Czech Trade Inspection, as amended.

<sup>55</sup> Parliament of the Czech Republic processed the provision of 'anti-discrimination law' No. 253 and approved on 23 April 2008. The president vetoed the provision of the law on 16 May 2008.



protection against discrimination and to ensure the compliance of the Czech legal system with the EU legislation. Information on the proposal of the ‘anti-discrimination law’ is contained in the third and fourth periodic reports on the fulfilment of obligations which stem from the Convention on the Rights of the Child, Chapter on General Principles, No. 46, and following, as well as in the third and fourth periodic reports on the fulfilment of obligations which stem from the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women.

**The number of convicted cases including the number of convicted for specific offences between 2003-2007**

Index	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Total number of convicted cases	66 131	68 442	67 561	69 445	75 728
Paragraph 219 - murder	173	143	153	121	118
Paragraph 221, 222, 225 - grievous bodily harm, affray	3 065	3 298	3 082	2 714	2 390
Paragraph 234 - robbery	1 587	1 695	1 608	1 532	1 411
Paragraph 241 to 243 - rape and sexual abuse	557	595	491	468	455
Paragraph 247, 248, 250 - theft, embezzlement, fraud	23 465	22 855	21 263	20 201	18 747
Paragraph 246 - trafficking in women/ paragraph 232a trafficking in human beings <sup>56</sup>	5 0	12 0	20 0	1 1	0 4

**The total number of judges<sup>57</sup> up to 1 January 2005 and 2006**

Courts	Planned No.	Evidence No. <sup>58</sup>	Difference	Planned No.	Evidence No.	Difference
Municipal court Praha - Judges - Regional court	263	232	-31	241	227	-14
District court	299	326	27	321	335	14
Candidates	0	72			42	

<sup>56</sup> In the case of information provided on the unlawful act of trafficking in human beings (para. 232a), it is important to take into account that this resolution has been included in the criminal law by Act No. 537/2004 Coll., with legal force implemented from 22 October 2004. The law is statistically monitored from 2006. Previously there was a criminal law against trafficking in women (para. 246) for the purpose of sexual intercourse with legal force from 1 July 2002 on the basis of the amendment to the criminal law No. 134/2002 Coll., Trafficking in human beings (unlawful act of trafficking in human beings for the purpose of sexual intercourse). Amendment paragraph 246 was abolished with legal force from 22 October 2004 in relation to the above noted paragraph 232a.

<sup>57</sup> The Ministry of Justice monitors the total numbers of judges at the individual stages of the judicial system with the exception of the Constitutional Court, always up to 1 January of each year. The tables show figures in the row under the ‘evidence number’. The numbers of public prosecutors is monitored in the same way.

<sup>58</sup> The term ‘evidence number’ means the actual number of judges/public prosecutors operating in courts/public prosecutor’s offices.

Courts	Planned No.	Evidence No. <sup>58</sup>	Difference	Planned No.	Evidence No.	Difference
Regional court Praha - Judges - Regional court	100	86	-14	95	89	-6
District court	175	174	-1	175	173	-2
Candidates	0	20			12	
Regional court Č.Buděj. - Judges - Regional court	65	49	-16	63	49	-14
District court	92	99	7	92	99	7
Candidates	0	15			11	
Regional court Plzeň - Judges - Regional court	101	75	-26	104	78	-26
District court	144	164	20	144	163	19
Candidates	0	23			15	
Regional court Ústí n/L. - Judges - Regional court	110	90	-20	121	93	-28
District court	240	223	-17	240	231	-9
Candidates	0	25			11	
Regional court Hr.Král. - Judges - Regional court	100	84	-16	101	83	-8
District court	157	174	17	157	174	17
Candidates	0	14			10	
Regional court Brno - Judges - Regional court	180	145	-35	187	150	-37
District court	263	274	11	263	278	15
Candidates	0	35			22	
Regional court Ostrava - Judges - Regional court	199	145	-54	201	144	-57
District court	322	324	2	322	328	6
Candidates	0	53			42	
High Court Praha - Judges	94	89	-5	92	92	0
High court Olomouc - Judges	48	44	-4	48	47	-1
Supreme court - Judges	65	60	-5	62	62	0
Supreme Administrative court - Judges	42	21	-21	34	25	-9
Total - Judges - Regional court	1 118	906	-212	1 113	913	-200
High courts - Supreme courts and Supreme Administrative courts	142	133	-9	140	139	-1
District court	1 07	81	-26	96	87	-9
Total Judges in the Czech Republic	1 692	1 758		66	1 714	1 781
Total - Candidates - Regional court (67)	3 059	2 878	-181	3 063	2 920	-143
		257			165	

### The total numbers of public prosecutors up to 1 January 2005 and 2006

Public Prosecutor's Office	Planned No.	Evidence No.	Difference	%	Planned No.	Evid. No.	Difference	%
<b>Municipal Public Prosecutor's Office Praha</b>								
MPPO	50	42	-8	84%	51	47	-4	92%
DPPO	130	128	-2	98%	129	127	-2	98%
C.		16				3		
Total:	180	170	-10	94%	180	174	-6	97%
<b>Regional Public Prosecutor's Office Praha</b>								
RPPO	28	20	-8	71%	24	21	-3	88%
DPPO	92	73	-19	79%	96	83	-13	86%
C.		14				6		
Total:	120	93	-27	77%	120	104	-16	87%
<b>Regional Public Prosecutor's Office Č. Budějovice</b>								
RPPO	17	16	-1	94%	17	16	-1	94%
DPPO	56	45	-11	80%	56	49	-7	88%
C.		5				2		
Total:	73	61	-12	84%	73	65	-8	89%
<b>Regional Public Prosecutor's Office Plzeň</b>								
RPPO	24	18	-6	75%	22	18	-4	82%
DPPO	83	73	-10	88%	85	82	-3	96%
C.		18				5		
Total:	107	91	-16	85%	107	100	-7	93%
<b>Regional Public Prosecutor's Office Ústí n/L.</b>								
RPPO	34	26	-8	76%	34	25	-9	74%
DPPO	112	85	-27	76%	112	96	-16	
C.		12				6		
Total:	146	111	-35	75%	146	121	-25	83%
<b>Regional Public Prosecutor's Office Hradec Kr.</b>								
RPPO	24	22	-2	92%	24	21	-3	88%
DPPO	85	71	-14	83%	85	74	-11	87%
C.		11				5		
Total:	109	93	-16	85%	109	95	-14	87%
<b>Regional Public Prosecutor's Office Brno</b>								
RPPO	39	33	-6	85%	39	32	-7	82%
DPPO	137	113	-24	82%	137	120	-17	88%
C.		30				15		
Total:	176	146	-30	83%	176	152	-24	86%
<b>Regional Public Prosecutor's Office Ostrava</b>								
RPPO	43	29	-14	68%	43	32	-11	74%
DPPO	180	145	-35	80%	180	161	-19	89%
C.		58				34		
Total:	223	174	-49	78%	223	193	-30	87%
Chief Public Prosecutor's Office Praha	59	56	-3	95%	59	54	-5	92%
Chief Public Prosecutor's Office Olomouc	28	25	-3	89%	28	26	-2	93%
The Supreme Public Prosecutor's Office	51	47	-4	92%	51	47	-4	92%
Total - Public Prosecutors	1 272	1 066	-206	84%	1 272	1 131	-141	89%
Total - Candidates		164				76		

### The numbers of policemen and civil servants to 100,000 inhabitants in 2002-2006

Year	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Number of inhabitants	10 206.436	10 203.269	10 211.455	10 220.577	10 251.079
Number of policemen	44 887	45 894	46 819	47 129	45 207
Number of civil servants	11 804	11 913	11 896	11 658	11 437
Number of policemen to 100,000 inhabitants	439.8	449.8	458.5	461.1	441
Number of civil servants to 100,000 inhabitants	115.7	116.8	116.5	114.1	111.6
Number of policemen and civil servants to 100,000 inhabitants	555.4	566.6	575	575.2	552.6

### The amount of public costs on police/security between 2000-2006

#### The costs on the police force between 2000-2006 in CZK (thousand)

Year	Police force Total from the beginning of the year	Police of the Czech Republic Total without transfer into the reserve fund
2000	22 375.45	22 075.853
2001	23 185.932	22 535.284
2002	25 486.988	24 866.069
2003	27 309.981	26 490.173
2004	29 060.071	27 971.171
2005	32 472.831	30 273.654
2006	34 011.414	32 417.454

### The elections for the Chamber of Deputies of Parliament of the Czech Republic in 2002

Code and name of the region		Constituencies			Registered electors	Envelopes sent out	Election participation in %	Envelopes returned	Valid votes	Valid votes in %
		Total	Processed	%						
CZ0110	The Capital - Prague	1 105	1 105	100.00	982 543	589 283	59.98	588 650	586 459	99.63
CZ0210	Central Bohemian	2 047	2 047	100.00	918 747	540 056	58.78	539 546	537 201	99.57
CZ0310	South Bohemian	1 260	1 260	100.00	502 951	292 287	58.11	292 119	290 888	99.58
CZ0320	Pilsen	1 090	1 090	100.00	449 559	260 733	58.00	260 540	259 470	99.59
CZ0410	Karlovy Vary	348	348	100.00	243 169	121 986	50.17	121 854	121 140	99.41
CZ0420	Ústí	1 045	1 045	100.00	664 668	336 637	50.65	336 377	334 662	99.49
CZ0510	Liberec	580	580	100.00	341 225	190 493	55.83	190 361	189 441	99.52
CZ0520	Hradec Králové	937	937	100.00	441 725	268 735	60.84	268 466	267 341	99.58
CZ0530	Pardubice	871	871	100.00	403 799	246 885	61.14	246 476	245 335	99.54
CZ0610	Vysočina region	1 169	1 169	100.00	409 935	255 990	62.45	255 809	254 808	99.61
CZ0620	South Moravia	1 499	1 499	100.00	922 412	553 757	60.03	553 193	550 759	99.56
CZ0710	Olomouc	913	913	100.00	510 163	300 393	58.88	300 103	298 763	99.55
CZ0720	Zlín	680	680	100.00	474 232	284 656	60.02	284 414	283 192	99.57
CZ0810	Moravia-Silesia	1 324	1 324	100.00	999 356	551 815	55.22	551 237	548 547	99.51
Total		14 868	14 868	100.00	8 264.484	4 793.706	58.00	4 789.145	4 768.006	99.56

**The elections for the Chamber of Deputies of Parliament  
of the Czech Republic in 2006**

Code and name of the region		Constituencies			Registered electors	Envelopes sent out	Election participation in %	Envelopes returned	Valid votes	Valid votes in %
		Total	Processed	%						
CZ010	The Capital - Prague	1 112	1 112	100.00	963 199	659 883	68.51	659 147	656 495	99.60
CZ020	Central Bohemia	2 047	2 047	100.00	943 840	622 543	65.96	622 200	620 047	99.65
CZ031	South Bohemia	1 367	1 367	100.00	518 573	338 949	65.36	338 710	337 387	99.61
CZ032	Pilsen	1 088	1 088	100.00	453 899	290 115	63.92	289 884	289 049	99.71
CZ041	Karlovy Vary	348	348	100.00	244 051	137 841	56.48	137 748	137 117	99.54
CZ042	Ústí	1 046	1 046	100.00	658 371	376 720	57.22	376 374	374 736	99.56
CZ051	Liberec	584	584	100.00	347 095	216 410	62.35	216 252	215 510	99.66
CZ052	Hradec Králové	939	939	100.00	445 372	297 024	66.69	296 855	295 931	99.69
CZ053	Pardubice	871	871	100.00	408 177	274 984	67.37	274 846	273 921	99.66
CZ061	Vysočina	1 137	1 137	100.00	409 618	276 960	67.61	276 832	275 997	99.70
CZ062	South Moravia	1 407	1 407	100.00	936 694	611 527	65.29	611 096	608 804	99.62
CZ071	Olomouc	923	923	100.00	519 383	335 120	64.52	334 845	333 849	99.70
CZ072	Zlín	679	679	100.00	480 215	321 258	66.90	321 033	319 933	99.66
CZ080	Moravia Silesia	1 318	1 318	100.00	1 004.818	613 115	61.02	612 673	610 200	99.60
Total		14 866	14 866	100.00	8 333.305	5 372.449	64.47	5 368.495	5 348.976	99.64

**The elections for the District Councils in 2000**

Code and name of the region		Constituencies			Registered electors	Envelopes sent out	Election participation in %	Envelopes returned	Valid votes	Valid votes in %
		Total	Processed	%						
CZ0210	Central Bohemia	2 049	2 048	99.95	894 615	293 178	32.77	291 032	284 275	97.68
CZ0310	Budějovice	1 266	1 266	100.00	495 549	169 147	34.13	168 424	165 241	98.11
CZ0320	Pilsen	1 093	1 093	100.00	443 935	157 797	35.55	157 230	15 890	97.24
CZ0410	Karlovy Vary	348	348	100.00	239 385	68 072	28.44	67 799	65 812	97.07
CZ0420	Ústí	1 051	1 051	100.00	649 187	192 665	29.68	191 314	184 625	96.50
CZ0510	Liberec	580	580	100.00	336 369	111 241	33.07	110 980	108 272	97.56
CZ0520	Hradec Králové	935	935	100.00	436 977	151 827	34.74	151 607	148 754	98.12
CZ0530	Pardubice	878	878	100.00	400 795	146 118	36.46	145 395	141 908	97.60
CZ0610	Jihlava	1 172	1 171	99.91	406 054	145 609	35.86	144 960	141 430	97.56
CZ0620	Brno	1 390	1 390	100.00	905 459	316 306	34.93	315 574	310 648	98.44
CZ0710	Olomouc	913	913	100.00	507 341	173 467	34.19	172 867	167 639	96.98
CZ0720	Zlín	680	680	100.00	470 707	169 795	36.07	169 274	164 727	97.31
CZ0810	Ostrava	1 324	1 324	100.00	996 130	321 163	32.24	320 209	312 903	97.72
Total		13 679	13 677	99.99	7 182.503	2 416.385	33.64	2 406.665	2 349.124	97.61

### The elections for the Regional Councils 2004

Code and name of the region		Constituencies			Registered electors	Issued cards	Election participation in %	Returned cards	Valid votes	Valid votes in %
		Total	Processed	%						
CZ020	Central Bohemia	2 047	2 047	100.00	925 330	284 351	30.73	283 805	277 453	97.76
CZ031	South Bohemia	1 259	1 259	100.00	502 938	153 151	30.45	152 740	149 088	97.61
CZ032	Pilsen	1 088	1 088	100.00	449 374	14 814	31.34	140 641	138 504	98.48
CZ041	Karlovy Vary	348	348	100.00	241 442	60 337	24.99	60 163	58 652	97.49
CZ042	Ústí	1 046	1 046	100.00	656 799	166 602	25.37	166 265	163 175	98.14
CZ051	Liberec	584	584	100.00	343 147	105 788	30.83	105 604	103 998	98.48
CZ052	Hradec Králové	939	939	100.00	442 119	143 942	32.56	143 770	142 145	98.87
CZ053	Pardubice	871	871	100.00	406 730	132 580	32.60	132 098	128 921	97.59
CZ061	Vysočina	1 137	1 137	100.00	407 000	129 509	31.82	129 336	127 251	98.39
CZ062	South Moravia	1 417	1 417	100.00	930 744	276 526	29.71	275 816	269 422	97.68
CZ071	Olomouc	923	923	100.00	516 974	147 024	28.44	146 783	144 724	98.60
CZ072	Zlín	680	680	100.00	479 121	146 758	30.63	146 549	144 617	98.68
CZ080	Moravia-Silesia	1 314	1 314	100.00	1 005.660	277 074	27.55	276 359	269 493	97.52
Total		13 653	13 653	100.00	7 307.378	2 164.456	29.62	2 159.929	2 117.443	98.03

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