

ANNEX II

**COMMON CORE DOCUMENT**

## CONTENT

ANNEX II .....	1
<b>COMMON CORE DOCUMENT</b> .....	1
<b>GENERAL PART</b> .....	3
1. General information on the Czech Republic .....	3
A. Demographic, economic, social and cultural characteristics of the Czech Republic .....	3
Total .....	16
Men .....	16
Women .....	17
B. Constitutional, political and legal structure of the Czech Republic .....	17
2. General legal context for the protection and promotion of human rights .....	32
C. Adoption of international human rights standards .....	32
D. Legal context of the protection of human rights at national level .....	34
E. Institutions created for the purpose of protection and promotion of human rights .....	36
F. Report preparation process at the national level .....	41
3. Information on non-discrimination, equality and remedies .....	41

## GENERAL PART

### 1. General information on the Czech Republic

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

1. The total area of the Czech Republic is 78,866 square kilometres and as at 31 December 2006, the total population of the Czech Republic was 10,266,646.<sup>1</sup> Its population density is 130 inhabitants per square kilometre.<sup>2</sup>

2. Increase in the number of live births to 105.8 thousand, together with a decline in the number of deaths to 104.4 thousand resulted in a positive natural increase which in 2006 stood at 1.4 thousand people, while last time positive natural increase was recorded in 1993. After adding increase due to foreign migration (34.7 thousand people), the resulting population increase by 36.1 thousand people was recorded in the Czech Republic during 2006. Total fertility rate increased to 1.33 live births per woman at childbearing age. The total population of the Czech Republic has been steadily increasing for the fourth year now, however, till 2005 this was exclusively due to the immigration of foreigners. The population increase of 36.1 thousand people in 2006 was the highest figure since the formation of a separate Czech Republic in 1993.

3. Increase in the birth rate in the Czech Republic since 2002 had been preceded by its dramatic decline compared to the previous period which even despite slightly declining mortality resulted in population loss and which could not have been offset not even by positive migration – therefore, since 1994 the population has been declining. This trend of the total population balance has been reversed only in 2003, since when the population has been increasing, but only thanks to foreign migration surplus.<sup>3</sup>

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[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, (in connection with the 2001 Population and Housing Census of the Czech Republic) the data include also foreign nationals with long stay (over 90 days) visa (under Act No. 326/1999 Coll. on residence of foreign nationals) and foreign nationals who have been granted asylum (under Act No. 325/1999 Coll., on asylum). Since 1 May 2004, in connection with the so-called Euro-amendment to Act No. 326/1999 Coll., on residence of foreign nationals, the data pertain to citizens of EU Member States with a temporary residence in the territory of the Czech Republic and citizens of third countries with a long-term residence in the territory of the Czech Republic.

4. In the course of 2006, 105.8 thousand live births were recorded in the Czech Republic, which was by 3.6 thousand more than in the previous year and the highest number since 1995, when the number of live births for the first time dropped under a hundred thousand children. The five-year period 2001 - 2005 in the context of evaluation of the long-term development of the number of births has changed the trend – after a significant decline, an increase was recorded. 2005, after ten years, was again the year in which the number of births exceeded the 100,000 level.

5. However fertility still remains to be low, in the long-term does not guarantee simple reproduction of the population. The continuing trend of postponement of childbirth till higher age has been proved by the fact that the average age of mothers further increased by 0.3 years to 28.9 years in the aggregate and to 26.9 years at birth of the first child.

6. The number of marriages was in 2006 by 1.0 thousand higher than in 2005 and reached 52.9 thousand. At the same time in the course of 2006, 31.4 thousand divorces were recorded which was by 127 higher than in 2005. The total divorce rate was 48.7 % of marriages ending in divorce.

7. In 2006, life expectancy at birth increased by more than half a year, compared to the previous period, to 73.4 years among men and 79.7 years among women.

8. The composition of the population in terms of the total share of women and men is stable: the share of women is slightly higher. In 2005, as at 31 December, of the total population, there were 10,251,079 women, i.e. 51.2 % (in the period 2000 – 2004 it was always 51.3 %). However, the share of women and men in individual age groups is different. Up to the age of thirty, the share of men is slightly higher. Between thirty and 49 years, the proportion between sexes is almost balanced and starting from fifty years, women start to prevail which is even more marked with higher age, in the 70-79 age bracket, the ratio of men to women is 60.4 % : 39.6 % and among older people this ratio is 69.6 % : 30.4 %.

9. The above data are summarized in the table below

Indicator	Unit of measure	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
		<i>Population</i>					
(Mid year-) population	thousand persons	10 224 192	10 200 774	10 201 651	10 206 923	10 234 092	10 266 646
Including those aged:							
0–14	thousand persons	1 643	1 605	1 571	1 539	1 514	1 490

15–64	thousand persons	7 168	7 180	7 211	7 240	7 275	7 308
65+	thousand persons	1 413	1 416	1 420	1 428	1 445	1 469
thereof: women	thousand persons	5 245	5 236	5 233	5 235	5 243	5 254
Life expectancy at birth							
men	Years	72,1	72,1	72,0	72,5	72,9	73,4
women	Years	78,4	78,5	78,5	79,0	79,1	79,7
Live births per 1,000 population	‰	8,9	9,1	9,2	9,6	10,0	10,3
Deaths per 1,000 population	‰	10,5	10,6	10,9	10,5	10,5	10,2
Natural increase/loss per 1,000 population	‰	-1,7	-1,5	-1,7	-0,9	-0,6	0,1
Marriages per 1,000 population	‰	5,1	5,2	4,8	5,0	5,1	5,1
Divorces per 1,000 population	‰	3,09	3,11	3,22	3,24	3,06	3,06
Divorces per 100 marriages	%	60,3	60,2	67,1	64,3	60,4	59,4
		<i>National accounts</i>					
Production	CZK billion, current prices	5 874,0	6 033,2	6 385,4	7 060,5	7 531,9	8 421,4
(previous year = 100)	%, s. c.	107,3	103,1	105,1	106,8	105,6	110,8
Intermediate consumption	CZK billion, current prices	3 741,6	3 793,1	4 042,3	4 528,2	4 845,6	5 516,6
(previous year = 100)	%, s. c.	110,1	103,4	106,4	108,1	105,1	113,0
Gross domestic product <sup>4</sup>	CZK billion, current prices	2 352,2	2 464,4	2 577,1	2 817,4	2 994,4	3 220,3
(previous year = 100)	%, s. c.	102,5	101,9	103,6	104,6	106,5	106,4
Gross national income	CZK billion, current prices	2 273,2	2 352,1	2 466,1	2 661,3	2 846,4	3 042,0
(previous year = 100)	%, s. c.	103,0	102,8	104,2	103,4	105,7	.
Gross disposable income	CZK billion, current prices	2 287,4	2 365,1	2 467,8	2 660,4	2 830,0	3 026,6
(previous year = 100)	%, s. c.	103,0	102,7	103,7	103,3	105,2	.
Gross domestic product per capita in purchasing power parity	PPS <sup>5</sup>	13 738	14 595	15 390	16 595	17 426	18 777
Household final consumption expenditure	CZK billion, current	1 206,9	1 248,1	1 317,4	1 400,0	1 445,8	1 532,0

<sup>4</sup> The data are taken from annual national accounts, the data for 2006 are derived from the sum total of quarterly GDP estimates.

<sup>5</sup> PPS (Purchasing Power Standard), the average purchasing power of 1 PPS is equal to the average purchasing power of 1 euro in EU 25 countries..

	prices						
(previous year = 100)	%, s. c.	102,3	102,2	106,0	102,9	102,4	104,4
Gross national saving	CZK billion, current prices	570,4	553,3	532,2	618,5	703,1	784,5
Gross national saving rate <sup>6</sup>	%	24,9	23,4	21,6	23,2	24,8	25,9
Gross fixed capital formation	CZK billion, current prices	659,3	677,8	687,5	727,2	746,1	812,9
(previous year = 100)	%, s. c.	106,6	105,1	100,4	103,9	102,3	107,6
Investment rate <sup>5)</sup>	%	28,0	27,5	26,7	25,8	24,9	25,2
Fixed assets (balance as at 31 December)	CZK billion, current prices	10 345,2	10 618,7	10 965,7	11 501,4	11 928,2	.
Workers <sup>7</sup>	thousand persons	4 937,7	4 950,1	4 899,3	4 906,4	4 961,2	5 041,9
Total labour productivity (previous year = 100)	%	102,2	101,6	104,7	104,4	105,3	104,7
Unit working costs <sup>8</sup> (previous year = 100)	%	105,0	103,7	103,1	101,6	98,5	100,1

10. The Czech Republic is still very homogeneous within the EU in terms of its nationality structure, the Slovak nationality, being the most numerous one, after Czech and Moravian nationality – only accounted for 1.9 % of the total population in 2001. With respect to Roma nationality, which in the Czech Republic differs most markedly in demographic and social terms from the majority population, however sufficient statistical data are not available. The thing is that this ethnic group is not systematically monitored and in 2001 when the Population and Housing Census was conducted, only a part of the Roma population was identified (less than 12 thousand), namely those who have declared themselves as belonging to this group. The increasing problem of social exclusion has been also stressed, for instance, in the survey conducted by the GAC Agency in September 2006 – according to this survey, 60 – 80 thousand people, mostly Romanies lived in about 300 localities at risk of social exclusion in the Czech Republic.

<sup>6</sup> Gross fixed capital formation to GDP.

<sup>7</sup> The data on the numbers of filled positions converted to full-time working hours according to the ESA 95 methodology were used, i.e. people who work both full-time and part time, expatriate staff (employees and self-employed) and estimate of workers for statistically not identified economy.

<sup>8</sup> Ratio of index of compensation to employees and mixed household income per 1 worker and total productivity index.

11. The table below shows the data on distribution of the population by nationality, mother tongue, religion and sex<sup>9</sup>

Nationality, mother tongue, religion	Men	Women	Total
<b>Nationality</b>			
Czech	4475817	4773960	9249777
Moravian	203624	176850	380474
Silesian	6578	4300	10878
Slovak	94744	98446	193190
Polish	21571	30397	51968
German	18391	20715	39106
Roma	6149	5597	11746
Hungarian	7711	6961	14672
Ukrainian	9943	12169	22112
Russian	4634	7735	12369
Ruthenian	529	577	1106
Bulgarian	2711	1652	4363
Rumanian	667	571	1238
Greek	1671	1548	3219
Vietnamese	10775	6687	17462
Albanian	500	190	690
Croatian	886	699	1585
Serbian	1138	663	1801
Other	16499	10000	26499
Czech and Roma	354	344	698
Czech and Slovak	1483	1300	2783
Czech and other	2484	2172	4656
Moravian and Roma	6	3	9
Moravian and Slovak	42	32	74
Moravian and other	1392	1020	2412
Slovak and Roma	41	36	77
other combinations	1287	982	2269
not identified	90444	82383	172827
Total	4982071	5247989	10230060
<b>Mother tongue</b>			
Czech	4729948	4977449	9707397
Slovak	97439	111284	208723
Roma	11896	11315	23211
Polish	20199	30539	50738
German	17020	24308	41328
English	2410	1381	3791
Russian	7097	11649	18746

<sup>9</sup> Source: The Czech Statistical Office: The Population and Housing Census, 1 March 2001

Other	53720	45538	99258
not identified	42342	34526	76868
<b>Total</b>	<b>4982071</b>	<b>5247989</b>	<b>10230060</b>
<b>Denomination</b>			
Non-denominational	3099810	2940181	6039991
Apostolic Church (Pentecost Movement)	2061	2504	4565
Baptist Union	1584	2038	3622
Seventh-Day Adventists Church	4149	5608	9757
Brethren Church	4403	5528	9931
Czechoslovak Hussite Church	37717	61386	99103
Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints (Mormons)	653	713	1366
Greek Catholic Church	3454	4221	7675
Roman Catholic Church	1184162	1556618	2740780
Evangelical Church of Czech Brethren	49137	68075	117212
Evangelical Church of Augsburg Confession in the Czech Republic	6176	8709	14885
United Methodist Church	1130	1564	2694
Federation of Jewish Congregations in the Czech Republic	799	716	1515
Moravian Church	1469	1957	3426
Christian Brethren Assemblies	3082	3845	6927
Lutheran Evangelical Church of Augsburg Confession in the Czech Republic	2357	3055	5412
Jehovah's Witnesses	9367	13795	23162
New Apostolic Church in the Czech Republic	186	263	449
Orthodox Church in the Czech Lands	10019	12949	22968
Silesian Evangelical Church of Augsburg Confession	6343	7677	14020
Old Catholic Church in the Czech Republic	687	918	1605
Church of Unification (Moonies)	20	23	43
Church of Scientology	73	37	110
Christian Communities	1751	2261	4012
Church of England	112	89	201
Islam	2676	1023	3699
Buddhism	4350	2467	6817
Hinduism	557	210	767
Hare Krishna Movement	201	93	294
Others and not clearly stated	85590	95179	180769
not identified	457841	444140	901981
<b>Total</b>	<b>4982071</b>	<b>5247989</b>	<b>10230060</b>

12. In 2005, in the Czech Republic, there were more than four million households (4,189.7 thousand). Most of them (62.5 %) were two-parent families, a quarter of them (25.1 %) represented households of individuals, 11.3 % single-parent families and the rest (1.1 %) were non-family households. In the Czech Republic, there are a total of 473,1 thousand of single-parent families and more than million (1,049.1 thousand) households of individuals.



13. In both types of households, women are more often heads of household: women are heads of household in 77.3% of single-parent families and 62.6 % households of individuals.

14. Among persons heading two-parent families, the share of women is significantly higher than that of men (71.4 % : 28.6 %) in the 15-24 age bracket. In higher age groups shares of women are closer to shares of men and in the age group 50 years and over, the share of men is higher than that of women (53.6 % : 46.4 %).

15. The share of women heading single-parent families is significantly higher than that of men regardless of the age. In each age group they account for three quarters and more and their share ranges from 74.8 % in the age group 50 years and over to 79.8 % in the 25-34 age bracket.

16. In households of individuals in all age groups the share of men is higher, except for the oldest age group over 50 in which women account for 72.8 %. The highest share of men (74.2 %) is among persons from households of individuals in the 35-44 age bracket.

17. The table below summarizes the data relating to the average size of households and the share of single-parent households

Type of household	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
<b>(thousand)</b>					
<b>Total</b>	4052,6	4102,5	4150,5	4186,7	4217,3
Two-parent family	2620	2605,3	2605,7	2617	2646,2
Single-parent family (households with a single parent)	447,5	457	471,7	473,1	476,4
Household of individual	927,8	981,1	1018	1049,1	1054,4
Multi-member non-family household	57,4	59,1	55,1	47,4	40,3
<b>( % )</b>					
<b>Total</b>	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0
Two-parent family	64,6	63,5	62,8	62,5	62,7
Single-parent family (households with a single parent)	11,0	11,1	11,4	11,3	11,3
Household of individual	22,9	23,9	24,5	25,1	25,0
Multi-member non-family household	1,4	1,4	1,3	1,1	1,0

18. In the Czech Republic, as elsewhere in Europe, a long-term trend of population moving to cities/towns has been noted. This fact is supported by specific data from the Population Census of 2001. In terms of size groups of municipalities, the average population increase of the Czech Republic was exceeded by 35.2 % in the groups of municipalities with the population over 5,000. In 2001, 63 % of the Czech Republic's population lived in towns/cities .

### Standard of living

19. The average annual household consumption converted per capita amounted to CZK 107,585 in 2006, while annual income was CZK 116,549. The share of expenditure on food in recent years has been declining and in 2006 accounted for 1/5<sup>th</sup> of the total household expenditure. Similarly, also expenditure on education slightly dropped. In 2003, expenditure on education accounted for 0.6 % of all household expenditure, whereas in 2006 already only 0.5 %. On the other hand, housing expenditure and health expenditure increased. Housing expenditure, including energy and water charges, have increased since 2003 by one percent to the total 20.7 % in 2006. Health expenditure increased by one tenth of percent to 2 % of total household expenditure in 2006.

### The share of the population under the national poverty line

20. The Czech Republic has set the subsistence level as the poverty line. Subsistence level is the amount of household income that will secure basic necessities of life to household members, households under this line face material need. Subsistence level serves as a criterion for decision-making on social protection of a citizen or a household. If the citizen's income is under subsistence level and for serious reasons he or she cannot increase it, then benefits of assistance in material need can be paid to him. Subsistence level has been introduced in the Czech Republic in 1991 and the amount of minimum subsistence allowance is adjusted (valorized) every year according to the increase in consumer prices, always as at 1 January of the new year. In the event that growth rate of consumer prices exceeds 2%, valorization of the minimum subsistence allowance can be performed even during the year. In 2005, the at-risk-of-poverty threshold has been set at CZK 85,714 per year. In 2005, 995,565 people lived under this line, which accounts for 9.8% of the whole population.

21. The Gini coefficient which describes the distribution of household income reached in 2005 0.253; this means that the Czech Republic ranks among countries where there is not significantly unequal distribution of income.

### Infant and maternal death rate

22. The Czech Republic ranks among countries with the lowest infant mortality in the world. Most changes in the intensity of infant mortality occurred before 2000, after this year there were

only slight changes. The early newborn mortality ratio (deaths up to the age of 7 days per 1,000 live births) declined in the period 1995 -2000 by 50 % from 3.2 ‰ to 1.6 ‰. Total infant death rate (up to the age of one year) was in 2006 3.3 ‰, in 2000 it was 4.1 ‰. The development of infant death rate in recent years has exhausted the potential for its further significant decline. Maternal death rate is defined as the number of deaths of women during pregnancy, during childbirth and till the 42<sup>nd</sup> day of puerperium per 100,000 live births. The number of women deceased in this way has remained since 1994 under 10 deaths a year, maternal death rate ranges from 2 to 7 deaths per 100,000 live births.

#### Induced abortions in relation to live childbirths and contraception of women at childbearing age

23. In 2006, 143,944 pregnancies were recorded. Physicians performed in this year a total of 25,334 abortions which accounts for 17.6 % of all pregnancies. A total of 77 % of induced abortions were performed using the vacuum aspiration method and 19 % of such abortions were for medical reasons. Since 2000, the number of performed abortions was reduced by more than 7 % - of the reported 137,124 pregnancies, 34,627 abortions were performed. Declining numbers of induced abortions are attributed in particular to the widespread use of modern contraceptive methods. According to the data of the Institute of Health Information and Statistics of the Czech Republic, contraception prescribed by a physician was used in 2005 by 51 % women at childbearing age, 45 % of women used hormonal contraception, while the rest used intrauterine contraception. In 1975, contraception was used only by 16 % of women, mostly intrauterine (9 %), while 20 years later it was 27 % of women.

24. A significant decline in the intensity of induced miscarriage rate was recorded across the age structure, mostly among twenty to thirty-year old women. On the other hand, the number of spontaneous miscarriages has been rising in the last five years, probably due to the higher incidence of high-risk pregnancies stemming from the postponement pregnancies to higher age.

#### HIV/AIDS rates, main infectious and non-communicable diseases

25. The Czech Republic ranks in Europe among countries with the lowest incidence of HIV/AIDS. In the period under review, the number of new cases was in the region of 0.5 cases per 100,000 people. Women account for about 1/5<sup>th</sup> of the infected people, about 6 % being pregnant women.

26. In 2005, a total of 144,146 infections were recorded in the Czech Republic. In the Czech Republic the regular vaccination against polio, diphtheria, tetanus, whooping cough, rubella, measles, mumps (parotitis) and viral hepatitis B continued. Again, there was no incidence of polio, diphtheria, tetanus, measles and congenital rubella. 412 cases of whooping cough (A37.0) and 1,803 cases of mumps (parotitis) were reported. In the case of parotitis, the most seriously affected group were young men aged between 15 and 19 years. Furthermore, 8 cases of rubella were reported. A decline in morbidity stems from the successful vaccination.

27. Morbidity related to acute virus hepatitis B (B16) declined, due to the vaccination of 12 year-old children since 2001. Viral hepatitis B (VHB) has been in practice eliminated among persons up to the age of 16. In 117 cases, injecting drug users got ill. A total of 322 cases of viral hepatitis A were reported. Increase in sickness rates was caused by 8 epidemics during which a total of 190 people, mostly of Roma origin, died. 44 cases were imported mostly from Egypt, Brasil and the Ukraine. Among other types of hepatitis (B17-B19), the highest incidence of viral hepatitis C was recorded – a total of 844 cases, in fact the same number as last year. Of these ill people, 526 were injecting drug users. 37 cases of viral hepatitis E were reported, which was by one case more than last year, thereof 6 cases were imported mostly from India. In 2004, 99 meningococcus infections were reported, almost the same number as in previous years.

#### Death rate and ten main causes of death

28. Crude death rate has been stagnating since 2000 at about 10.5. During 2006 104.4 thousand people died, i.e. by 3.5 thousand less than in 2005.

29. The structure of the deceased by death rates related to individual causes of death has not changed much since 2000. Diseases of the circulatory system remained to be the most frequent cause of death, accounting for 45 % deaths among men and 56 % of deaths among women (the 1<sup>st</sup> place). Neoplasms placed second in the analysis of deaths by cause and their share in the structure of death rate has risen during the period under review (they account for about one fourth of the death rate). Among men, the share of diseases of the respiratory system dropped below the level of injuries and accidents (the 4<sup>th</sup> place). Among women, death rates related to injuries and accidents are traditionally lower than among men, in 2006 they were below the level of diseases of the digestive system.

30. Table: Standardized death rates among men for selected groups of causes of death (per 100,000 men), 1995-2006.

Causes of death	1995	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
<b>Neoplasms</b>	345,1	326,7	317,5	323,3	321,1	315,2	296,8	286,8
Malignant lung neoplasm/tumour <sup>10</sup>	101,6	90,2	85,8	84,1	81,0	82,1	77,2	73,6
<b>Diseases of the circulatory system</b>	708,1	576,9	567,6	560,6	568,5	530,9	508,1	477,8
Acute myocardial infarction	175,9	135,1	126,0	113,1	106,1	91,3	81,3	72,0
Cerebrovascular diseases	176,3	156,5	148,6	144,7	148,0	127,2	123,0	113,4
<b>Diseases of the respiratory system</b>	62,5	56,9	55,6	55,6	59,7	55,4	65,9	60,3
<b>Diseases of the digestive system</b>	53,6	48,5	50,7	50,3	50,8	50,4	52,4	50,2
<b>Injuries and poisonings</b>	106,2	93,0	90,4	91,4	96,3	89,0	82,8	77,6
Traffic accidents	23,2	22,2	20,8	20,5	20,7	18,3	17,9	15,5
Suicides	25,8	24,9	24,9	23,3	26,2	24,3	23,8	21,1
Other	60,0	59,6	61,7	65,1	68,5	65,7	70,7	71,5
Total	1 335,6	1 161,6	1 143,6	1 146,3	1 164,9	1 106,6	1 076,7	1 024,1

31. In the period 1975-2006, the death rate intensity among women was on the average at 60% of the death rate among men. Throughout the whole period under review, cerebrovascular diseases were closest in terms of the proportion between men and women (only a 20% difference). Also a difference between the death rate intensity for acute myocardial infarction was reduced. The biggest differences in death rates between men and women in 2006 were recorded in respect of injuries and accidents, in particular in the case of suicides, where the death rate intensity among women dropped to one fifth of that of men. The aforementioned adverse development of death rates of women related to lung neoplasms/tumours and declining death rates related to this cause among men reduced the difference between the sexes from more than 90 % in 1975 to 73 % in 2006. In the case of other causes of death, excess mortality of men has not significantly changed.

<sup>10</sup> Malignant neoplasm/tumour of trachea, bronchi or lungs.

32. Table: Standardized death rates among women for selected groups of causes of death (per 100,000 women), 1995-2006.

<b>Causes of deaths</b>	<b>1995</b>	<b>2000</b>	<b>2001</b>	<b>2002</b>	<b>2003</b>	<b>2004</b>	<b>2005</b>	<b>2006</b>
<b>Neoplasms</b>	191,4	178,7	179,3	175,3	177,5	173,0	166,2	164,9
Malignant lung neoplasm/tumour 1)	16,8	18,2	19,1	18,2	18,8	18,6	18,8	19,7
<b>Diseases of the circulatory system</b>	455,0	379,0	381,7	379,5	384,4	356,9	351,1	318,2
Acute myocardial infarction	78,3	60,0	56,9	52,4	48,1	41,6	37,2	34,1
Cerebrovascular diseases	134,8	121,9	122,5	119,5	120,6	100,7	99,2	90,8
<b>Diseases of the respiratory system</b>	31,6	29,1	26,6	27,2	30,9	25,5	33,5	30,3
<b>Diseases of the digestive system</b>	26,3	25,4	25,8	26,0	27,5	25,7	26,8	26,0
<b>Injuries and poisonings</b>	47,9	34,2	33,8	32,8	35,4	34,0	29,3	25,4
Traffic accidents	8,2	7,0	6,7	6,9	6,4	5,8	5,5	4,5
Suicides	7,5	5,8	5,4	5,3	5,8	4,7	4,8	4,2
<b>Other</b>	46,8	44,2	44,9	45,1	48,0	46,7	50,3	48,5
<b>Total</b>	798,9	690,5	692,2	685,9	703,6	661,9	657,2	613,2

### Education system

33. In the Czech Republic, the compulsory school attendance<sup>11</sup> has been introduced. It applies to Czech citizens, furthermore to citizens of another Member State of the European Union and their family members and also to foreign nationals who have their permanent residence, long-term residence in the Czech Republic or long-stay (over 90 days) visa and asylum-seekers. The compulsory school attendance takes 9 years. In the school year 2006/2007, a total of 876,513 pupils, who were taught by 62,658 teachers (i.e. one teacher per about 14 pupils), attended primary schools. In June 2007, a total of 117,921 pupils completed their compulsory school attendance.

34. A total of 533,000 students attended secondary schools (grammar schools, secondary vocational schools, apprentice training centres) in the same school year. At secondary schools there are about 48 thousand teachers.

<sup>11</sup> Due to the compulsory nature of school attendance in the Czech Republic, neither the literacy rate, nor the number of school dropouts (incomplete school attendance) are monitored.

Economic situation in the Czech Republic

35. The Czech Republic's economy has been steadily growing since 1999. In terms of external conditions, in 2004, in particular the country's accession to the European Union had a very positive impact which was the major cause of a rapid growth of foreign trade turnover due to the wider involvement in international exchange.

36. The Czech economy has retained even in 2006 an all-time high gross domestic product (GDP) growth rate, when (similarly as in 2005) it increased its economic performance by 6.1 %. The GDP growth was accompanied by growth in employment rate (1.6 %) and hence also whole economy productivity (4.4 %). The inflation rate reached 2.5 %. Its main source were again one-off increases in administratively set prices influenced by both internal and external cost pressures (in particular prices of fuel and energies influenced by the development of prices of imported energy raw materials). On the other hand, the appreciating Czech crown had an anti-inflationary impact.

37. The annual harmonized index of consumer prices (HICP) was on average 2.1 %. The consumer price index (CPI) has been rising steadily since 1993. The below table indicates the development of the index at 1990 prices.

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Consumer price index, 1990 = 100	349,9 %	366,3 %	372,9 %	373,3 %	383,8 %	391,1 %	400,9 %

38. The registered unemployment rate has been further declining and as at 31 December 2006 reached 7.1 %. The favourable development in the labour market may be exemplified also by the fact that Labour Offices at the end of the year registered 93.4 thousand vacancies (i.e. the year-on-year increase by almost 80 %).

39. Based on status in main employment, the number of employees increased by 52.5 thousand to 4,032 thousand and the number of workers in the business sphere by 16 thousand to 779.2 thousand people. The employment rate increased in the secondary sector (industry, building industry) by 48.9 thousand to 1,929,4 thousand and in the tertiary sector (services) by 23.4 thousand to 2,716 thousand people. In the primary sector (agriculture, forestry, fishery), where since the beginning of the 90's the employment rate has been declining, the number of workers further dropped by 7.7 thousand to 181.7 thousand.

40. The total employment rate in the 15-64 age bracket increased in the year-on-year terms to 65.3 %. Although the employment rate has been reduced by the rapidly rising number of people studying at universities, on the other hand the number of employed people has been significantly rising as a result of the employment of strong age-groups born at the turn of the forties and fifties and in mid-seventies.

41. The unemployment rate in the Czech Republic is illustrated in more detail in the table below

Age group	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
	Population 15+	8,1	7,3	7,8	8,3	7,9
15-64 years	8,2	7,3	7,8	8,4	8,0	7,2
Men 15+	6,7	5,9	6,1	7,0	6,5	5,8
15-64 years	6,8	5,9	6,1	7,1	6,5	5,9
Women 15+	9,9	9,0	9,9	9,9	9,8	8,8
15-64 years	9,9	9,1	9,9	10,0	9,9	8,9

42. The table shows the employment data in main sectors of the economic activity

Employed		2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
<b>Total</b>		4727,7	4764,9	4733,2	4706,6	4764,0	4828,1
Sectors							
	Agriculture	225,1	227,9	213,1	202,3	189,4	181,7
	Industry	1892,6	1888,3	1863,4	1844,6	1880,5	1929,4
	Services	2607,4	2645,0	2655,4	2658,5	2692,6	2716,0
<b>Men</b>		2674,0	2700,4	2686,2	2663,1	2705,5	2741,9
Sectors							
	Agriculture	157,6	157,0	147,4	140,3	131,4	123,5
	Industry	1311,8	1320,4	1311,3	1301,4	1335,6	1366,2
	Services	1203,0	1220,2	1226,9	1220,7	1237,5	1252,1



	<b>Women</b>		2053,7	2064,5	2047,0	2043,5	2058,5	2086,1
	Sectors							
	Agriculture		67,5	70,9	65,7	61,9	58,1	58,2
	Industry		580,8	567,9	552,1	543,3	544,9	563,2
	Services		1404,5	1424,8	1428,5	1437,8	1455,0	1464,0

### Gross domestic income

43. Gross national income has been rising between 2000 and 2006. The growth rate ranged from 2 to 3%. The development of gross domestic income is illustrated in the table below

		2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Gross national income	CZK billion	2 139,7	2 273,2	2 352,1	2 466,1	2 661,3	2 846,4	3 042,0
(previous year = 100)	%	101,9	103,0	102,8	104,2	103,4	105,7	

### Social expenditure of the state

44. Of the total sum of CZK 1,362 billion, which constituted public expenditure in 2006, 9.7% of the total funding available was allocated to education, 14.6 % to health, 29.8% to social security and 6.5% to housing.

### Domestic and foreign state debt

45. State debt of the Czech Republic has been increasing since 1995. In 2006, the total state debt was CZK 802.5 billion, while foreign debt of 121.6 billion accounted for 15.2 % and domestic debt of CZK 680.9 billion accounted for 84.8 %.

## B. Constitutional, political and legal structure of the Czech Republic

46. The legislative power of the Czech Republic is vested in the Parliament. The Parliament consists of two chambers, the Chamber (Assembly) of Deputies and the Senate. Each citizen of the Czech Republic who has attained the age of 18 has the right to elect Deputies (Members of Parliament) and Senators.

47. In the Chamber of Deputies there are 200 Deputies who are elected for a four-year term of office. Elections to the Chamber of Deputies shall be held by secret ballot on the basis of

universal, equal and direct right to vote, according to the principle of proportional representation. Each citizen of the Czech Republic who has the right to vote and in respect of whom on the day of the elections there is no impediment to exercising right to vote<sup>12</sup> and who has attained the age of 21 is eligible to stand as a candidate in the elections, except for restriction in liberty due to the protection of health of the population.<sup>13</sup>

48. In the Senate there are 81 Senators who are elected for a six-year term of office. Every second year elections for one-third of the Senators shall be held. Elections to the Senate shall be held by secret ballot on the basis of a universal, equal and direct right to vote, according to the principle of majority rule. Each citizen of the Czech Republic, who has the right to vote, who has attained the age of 40 and in respect of whom on the day of the elections there is no impediment to exercising the right to vote, is eligible to stand as a candidate in the elections to the Senate<sup>14</sup>.

49. The President of the Republic, elected by the Parliament at a joint meeting of both chambers, is the head of state.<sup>15</sup> The President of the Republic's term of office lasts for five years and no one may be elected President more than twice in succession. Any citizen eligible for election to the Senate may be elected President. The President of the Republic has the right to take part in the meetings of both chambers of the Parliament and in the meetings of the Government. The Government, which consists of the Prime Minister, deputy prime ministers and ministers is the highest body of executive power. The Government is responsible to the Chamber of Deputies. The President of the Republic shall appoint the Prime Minister and on the basis of his or her proposal, the other members of the Government. Members of the Government may not engage in activities which are by their nature incompatible with the performance of the minister's duties. The Government may submit to the Chamber of Deputies a request for a vote of confidence. The Chamber of Deputies may adopt a resolution of no confidence in the Government. The Prime Minister submits his resignation to the President of the Republic, other members of the Government submit their resignations to the President of the Republic through the Prime Minister. In order for the Government to adopt a resolution, the consent of an absolute

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<sup>12</sup> Under Act No. 247/1995 Coll. on elections to the Parliament of the Czech Republic and on amendment to certain other Acts, as amended by Act No. 212/1996 Coll.

<sup>13</sup> Provision of Section 2 of Act No. 247/1995 Coll. provides that impediments to exercising the right to vote are: a) restrictions in liberty by law due to the protection of health, b) incapacitation, i.e. judgment depriving a person of legal capacity.

<sup>14</sup> Under the constitutional Act No. 1/1993 Coll., the Constitution of the Czech Republic and Act No. 247/1995 Coll., on elections to the Parliament of the Czech Republic and on amendment to certain other Acts, as amended.

<sup>15</sup> Under the constitutional Act No. 1/1993 Coll., the Constitution of the Czech Republic and Act No. 90/1995 Coll., on the rules of procedure of the Chamber of Deputies.

majority of all its members is necessary. In order to implement statutes, and while remaining within the bounds thereof, the Government is authorized to issue orders. If they are so empowered by statute, the ministries, other administration authorities<sup>16</sup> and bodies of territorial self-governing units may issue regulations on the basis of and within the bounds of that statute.

50. Under the Constitution of the Czech Republic (hereinafter referred to as „the Constitution“) the independent body – The Supreme Audit Office shall perform audits of the management of state property and the implementation of the state budget. The President of the Republic appoints the President and Vice-President of the Supreme Audit Office based on the nomination of the Chamber of Deputies. The legal status, powers and organizational structure of the Office, as well as more detailed provisions, shall be set down in a statute.<sup>17</sup>

51. The Czech National Bank shall be the state central bank. Its primary purpose shall be to maintain currency stability; interventions into its affairs shall be permissible only on the basis of statute. The Bank’s status and powers, as well as more detailed provisions, shall be set down in a statute.<sup>18</sup> The Bank is headed by the Bank Board consisting of seven members. The President of the Republic appoints and recalls members of the Bank Board. Membership of the Board is incompatible with the office of a Deputy of a legislative assembly, member of the Government and with membership of top bodies of other banks and business companies.

### Political system and elections

52. The political system is under the Constitution founded on the free and voluntary formation of and free competition among those political parties and political movements which respect the fundamental democratic principles and which renounce force as a means of promoting their interests. Political decisions emerge from the will of the majority manifested in free voting. The decision-making of the majority shall take into consideration the interests of minorities.

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<sup>16</sup> The activities and powers of the highest state administration bodies are governed by the Act of the Czech National Council No. 2/1969 Coll., on establishing ministries and other central state administration bodies of the Czech Republic, as amended, and relating regulations.

<sup>17</sup> Act No. 166/1993 Coll., on the Supreme Audit Office, as amended.

<sup>18</sup> Act No. 6/1993 Coll., on the Czech National Bank, as amended.

53. The number of political parties at the national level has been steadily rising. Their number in individual years is given in the table below.

<b>Year</b>	<b>Number of political parties</b>
2000	106
2001	108
2002	118
2003	121
2004	123
2005	129
2006	139

*Number of the population eligible to vote*

54. In the period 2000-2006, in the Czech Republic elections to the Chamber of Deputies of the Parliament of the Czech Republic (2002, 2006), elections to the Senate of the Parliament of the Czech Republic (2002, 2004 and 2006), elections to municipal councils (2002 and 2006), elections to regional councils (2000 and 2004) and elections to the European Parliament (2004) were held.

55. The right to vote to the Chamber of Deputies and to the Senate of the Parliament of the Czech Republic had the citizens of the Czech Republic who on the day of the elections at the latest attained the age of at least 18 years and in respect of whom there was no statutory impediment to exercising the right to vote. A voter could exercise his or her right on the basis of an election identity card in any electoral ward in the territory of the electoral district, if the electoral ward in which he or she was entered on the electoral roll, belonged to this electoral district in territorial terms. The share of voters eligible to vote to the Parliament of the Czech Republic is about 81 %.

56. Any citizen of the Czech Republic who has attained the age of 18 on the second day of the elections at the latest or any citizen of another Member State who has attained the age of 18 on the second day of election at the latest and has for a minimum period of 45 days been registered in the population register, except for persons in respect of whom there was an impediment to exercising the right to vote within the meaning of the Election Act, was eligible to vote to the European Parliament in the territory of the Czech Republic. The share of voters eligible to vote to the European Parliament is about 81 %.

57. Any citizen of the Czech Republic who has attained at least the age of 18 on the second day of the elections at the latest and in respect of whom there was no statutory impediment to exercising the right to vote was eligible to vote to regional councils. The voter was entitled to exercise his or her right only in the territory of the electoral ward in the municipality in which he or she is registered for permanent residence and entered on the electoral roll. The share of voters eligible to vote to regional councils is about 71 %.

58. Any citizen of the Czech Republic who has attained at least the age of 18 on the day of the elections (or, where appropriate, on the second day of the elections) at the latest, who is registered for permanent residence in a given municipality and in respect of whom there was no statutory impediment to exercising the right to vote and citizens of another state who were afforded the right to vote under the international treaty with the Czech Republic in force, provided that the same conditions as those applicable to citizens of the Czech Republic were met, was eligible to vote to municipal councils. Similar conditions applied to the right to vote to metropolitan district councils or borough councils, however, in this case also the voter's permanent residence in the borough or metropolitan district was a necessary prerequisite for his or her eligibility. The number of eligible voters to municipal councils is not centrally registered.

*Share of non-citizens entered on the electoral roll*

59. Based on provision of Section 28 paragraph 1 of Act No. 491/2001 Coll. on elections to municipal councils and on amendment to certain other Acts, as amended, a voter who is not a citizen of the Czech Republic, if he produces supporting documents proving citizenship of the state whose citizens are afforded the right to vote by the international treaty, to which the Czech Republic is a party and that was promulgated in the Journal of International Treaties, along with the voter's registration for permanent residence in the municipality concerned, may be entered on the electoral roll. Currently, only the Treaty of Accession of the Czech Republic to the European Union constitutes such international treaty and therefore only a foreigner who is a citizen of any of the Member States of the European Union and who meets other statutory conditions (the age of at least 18 years and permanent residence in the municipality) is afforded the right to vote to municipal councils. As the annex to the electoral roll is kept by individual municipal authorities and there is no central electoral roll, the data on the number of foreigners entered in annexes to electoral rolls are not available.

60. Apart from elections to municipal councils, citizens of other Member States of the European Union can vote in the territory of the Czech Republic also in the elections to the European Parliament. It has been ascertained that in the course of the elections to the European Parliament in 2004 in the territory of the Czech Republic 99 citizens from other Member States of the European Union voted in these elections<sup>19</sup>. The total number of citizens of other EU Member States who have been entered on the electoral rolls kept by individual municipal authorities for these elections, is not available, either.

*Number of complaints lodged against the course of elections*

61. The course of elections is reviewed by both administrative and judicial authorities. Complaints against organizational and technical arrangement of the election at the regional level are investigated by the Ministry of the Interior, similar complaints at municipal level are handled by regional authorities. No statistics relating to these complaints are kept. A judicial review of the elections is performed by the Supreme Administrative Court of the Czech Republic.

*2006 elections to the Chamber of Deputies of the Parliament of the Czech Republic*

62. The Supreme Administrative Court received a total of 70 complaints against the elections to the Chamber of Deputies. Of this number, four complaints were lodged late. Of the remaining 66 complaints, 60 petitions from natural persons and six petitions from political parties were received. A seven-member election senate dismissed 33 complaints and refused 22 complaints.<sup>20</sup> The number of dismissed complaints for the purposes of this report also includes cases which the court partly dismissed and partly refused. The remaining 15 cases were disposed of otherwise, since these were not election complaints under the Election Act.

63. The complaints pertained both to the fairness of the election campaign and to the manner of its promotion in the media, as well as to the Election Act with respect to the calculation method of converting votes to mandates, and also to the election act itself, such as preventing some voters from voting or errors in counting of ballot papers.

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<sup>19</sup> According to the data of the Ministry of the Interior.

<sup>20</sup> The court refuses the petition without considering its substance in cases where formal requirements for the petition are not met. The court dismisses the action if it is not justified.

*2006 elections to municipal councils and to the Senate of the Parliament of the Czech Republic*

64. The Supreme Administrative Court received a total of 12 complaints against the course of elections in election cases. Six complaints contested the elections to municipal councils. Three of them were refused by the Supreme Administrative Court already on 1 November 2006. One petition even could not have been decided by the Supreme Administrative Court because it has not been filed in the prescribed form. Five complaints contesting elections to the Senate of the Parliament of the Czech Republic contested the election of individual candidates.

*Coverage of the population and specification of the ownership of main media channels*

65. Publishing of periodicals in the Czech Republic is based on free provision of information and therefore it is not subject to regulatory interventions of the state. With respect to periodicals, the Ministry of Culture only keeps a register of press published and distributed in the territory of the Czech Republic, including specification of the publisher and other information on the periodical concerned. This register is a database open to the public on the web site of the Ministry of Culture. Periodicals are published and distributed either on a national basis or only in individual regions. About 10,804 periodicals are published on a national basis and 3,370 periodicals on a regional basis. The register of periodicals always specifies only the publisher of the periodical concerned, the Ministry does not seek to identify the actual owner of the publishing house and even is not allowed to do so under the law.

66. If this is a radio broadcasting, its public law operator under the law is Czech Radio. Nationwide stations of Czech Radio which can be heard almost in the whole territory of the Czech Republic are ČRo1 – Radiožurnál, ČRo2 – Praha, ČRo3 – Vltava and ČRo6. In addition to these stations, Czech Radio also operates regional broadcasting through 12 stations. Besides public law broadcasting, also commercial radio programmes are operated in the Czech Republic on a nationwide or regional basis, whose ownership or holders of licences are monitored by the Council for Radio and Television Broadcasting.

67. The operator of public law television broadcasting is Czech Television which currently broadcasts two analogue TV channels and additional two digital channels ČT4 – Sport and ČT24. These nationwide channels cover at least 95% of the country's population. Nationwide commercial TV broadcasting is operated by NOVA TV and PRIMA TV. However, there are many nationwide and regional operators of TV broadcasting transmitted via cables and satellites

and also operators of programmes taken over from other operators. In the case of TV broadcasting the operators now switch to a digital system which will significantly extend the potential for new channels and their number.

#### *Apportionment of seats in the Parliament*

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

68. In 2002, the Czech Social Democratic Party (ČSSD) won the highest number of seats (70), followed by the Civic Democratic Party (ODS) with 58 mandates, the Communist Party of Bohemia and Moravia (KSČM) (41 seats) and the last political grouping that was elected into the Chamber of Deputies was the coalition the Christian and Democratic Union – The Czechoslovak People's Party and the Union of Freedom – the Democratic Union (KDU-ČSL US-DEU) with 31 mandates.

69. In the 2006 elections, the Civic Democratic Party (ODS) won the elections, with 81 seats, followed by the Czech Social Democratic Party (ČSSD) with 74 mandates and the Communist Party of Bohemia and Moravia (KSČM) with 26 seats. The Christian and Democratic Union – the Czechoslovak People's Party won 13 seats. For the first time in history, the Green Party (GP), winning six seats was elected to the Parliament. The soonest regular elections to the Chamber of Deputies are to be held in 2010.

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

70. The first elections were held in 1996, one third of the Senators were elected for a 2- year term, one third for a 4-year term and one third for a 6-year term. Next elections were held in one third of electoral districts in 1998. Since these elections, all Senators are elected for a 6-year term. After the 2000 elections, ODS with 25 seats won a majority in the Senate, followed by KDU – ČSL and ČSSD with 13, or 10 seats, respectively. KSČM had 3 Senators, 23 Senators were without political affiliation, additional 7 seats were allocated among smaller parties.

71. In the period 2002 – 2004, ODS continued to strengthen its position, winning 35 seats. The second strongest party was KDU – ČSL with 12 seats. ČSSD won 6 seats and KSČM 2 seats. Independent Senators held 19 seats. 7 seats were allocated among smaller parties.



72. Even in the next elections to the Senate ODS succeeded and further increased the number of its Senators. In the period 2004 – 2006, ODS had 39 Senators, the second strongest party was ČSSD with 11 seats and KDU – ČSL with 9 mandates. Communists won 2 seats and Senators without political affiliation 16 seats. 4 seats were allocated among other smaller parties.

73. In 2006, ODS won an absolute majority in the Senate, followed by 12 Senators for ČSSD and 11 Senators for KDU – ČSL. The Communist Party had the least number of Senators (2). Also independent candidates were successful, they won a total of 15 seats.

Representation of women in political and decision-making positions

74. In the two-hundred member Chamber of Deputies after the 2006 elections, the number of women dropped from the original 34 to the current 31 (i.e. 15.5 %). Of 81 seats in the Senate, women after by-elections in autumn 2006 won 12 seats (14 %). Among 13 district commissioners there is no woman. In municipal councils of statutory cities/towns women account for 19%, in councils only for 12 %.

75. The Table<sup>21</sup> indicates the development in the number of female MPs in the lower chamber of the Parliament.

Page	2002 elections Number of female MPs	2002 elections Share of female MPs	2006 elections Share of female MPs	2006 elections Share of female MPs	Increase/decrease compared to 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
<b>Total</b>	34	17 %	31	15,5 %	- 3

\* The party uses quotas or recommendations for producing lists of candidates.

<sup>21</sup> Source: Forum 50%, article „Czech female MPs become species threatened with extinction: representation of women in the newly elected Chamber of Deputies“, written by Lenka Bennerová and Jana Smiggels Kavková.

Share of nationwide and local elections held on dates in accordance with the applicable legislation

76. Between 2000 and 2006, in the Czech Republic elections to the Chamber of Deputies of the Parliament of the Czech Republic were held twice (2002, 2006) and regular by-elections to the Senate of the Parliament of the Czech Republic three times (2002, 2004 and 2006). For the first time elections to the European Parliament were held (2004). At the local level, elections to municipal councils were held twice (2002 and 2006) and elections to regional councils were held twice, too (2000 and 2004). The ratio of regular nationwide elections to regular local elections in the period under review was 6 : 4.

The average turnout for elections (number of people voting) in nationwide and local elections by administrative units

77. The highest average turnout for elections is traditionally in elections to the Chamber of Deputies of the Parliament. It is in the region of 58 %. Also turnout for elections to municipal councils is high (46 %). A lower turnout (about 30 %) was recorded in the case of elections to the European Parliament, elections to regional councils and the first-round elections to the Senate. A turnout of voters in the second round of elections to the Senate was in the region of 20%, the sole exception being the year 2002 when in the second round more than 30 % of eligible voters cast their vote.

78. A turnout for elections by administrative units is shown in Annexes.

Recognition of non-governmental nonprofit organizations

79. Non-governmental nonprofit organizations include in particular civic societies. Civic societies are established under Act No. 83/1990 Coll., on citizens' association, as amended (hereinafter referred to as „Citizens' Association Act“). Under the above Act, it is possible to establish associations, societies, movements, clubs and other civic societies, as well as trade union organizations and organizations of employers (hereinafter referred to as „associations“).

80. An association, as a legal entity, is established upon its registration by the Ministry of the Interior. Special regulation applies to the commencement of registration proceedings. The proceedings are commenced on the day when the Ministry of the Interior receives the petition for registration. If the petition does not contain the required essential elements, the Ministry of the

Interior reminds the preparatory committee of this fact, advising the committee that the proceedings cannot be commenced until the defects of the petition are remedied. If the Ministry, on the basis of the submitted statutes draws the conclusion that there are statutory reasons for refusing the registration<sup>22</sup>, it will refuse the registration within 10 days after the commencement of the proceedings. The preparatory committee may file an application for remedial measure with the Municipal Court within 60 days after the delivery of the decision.

81. As a measure against possible failure to act on the part of the Ministry of the Interior, the Citizens' Association Act allows to establish an association under the law, i.e. in the case that the preparatory committee does not receive within 40 days after the date of commencement of the proceedings the decision on refusal of the registration. In such a case, the date following the date of expiration of the above time limit will be the date of registration.

82. The date of registration is specified in one copy of the statutes. A petition for registration is filed by the so-called preparatory committee consisting of at least three natural persons, of whom at least one must be over the age of 18. The statutes in two copies which must contain the essential elements required by law are an integral part of the petition for registration.

83. In the case of associations, Act No. 83/1990 Coll. does not introduce „a register of associations“ that would take the form of a public list. Based on the reporting (notification) obligation of the Ministry of the Interior, a register of associations is kept by the Czech Statistical Office. Also a database containing information on the name and registered office of the association concerned is available from the web site of the Ministry of the Interior.

84. As at 31 December 2006, a total of 66,118 associations were registered in the database.

85. Furthermore, non-governmental non-profit organizations include public benefit organizations, foundations and endowment funds.

86. Public benefit organizations are legal entities and provide to the public services under predefined conditions that are the same for all users. Neither the founders, nor members/employees of their bodies are allowed to use the result of the organization's operations (profit) for their own benefit. The Act provides that such a society is required to use profit for the provision of services set out in the deed of foundation. Public benefit organizations are entered in

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<sup>22</sup> This is e.g. a prohibited association within the meaning of Section 4 of the Citizens' Association Act, i.e. an association whose aim is to deny or restrict personal, political or other rights of citizens based on their nationality, sex, origin, political or other opinion religion and social status, incite hatred and intolerance on these grounds, support violence or otherwise breach constitution and laws, or an association that seeks to accomplish its objectives by methods contrary to constitution and laws or if this is an armed association or an association with armed units.

the register with regional courts (according to the registered office of the organization in question).

87. Foundations and endowment funds are special-purpose association of assets established for accomplishing public benefit objectives. A foundation can use revenues from the foundation's assets and other property for accomplishing its objectives. The total value of the foundation's assets (at least CZK 500 thousand) must not throughout the whole period of the foundation's existence drop below this level. In contrast with this provision, an endowment fund may use all its assets for its purpose which is rather on a one-off basis.

#### Organizations with international element

88. An organization with international element means under provision of Section 1 paragraph 2 of Act No. 116/1985 Coll. on conditions of activities of organizations with international element in the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, as amended by Act No. 342/2006 Coll., an international non-governmental organization. Under provision of Section 6 of the above Act also the so-called special organization for representation of interests of the Czech Republic in an international non-governmental organization may be established. Under the above Act, the Ministry of the Interior may permit establishing of an international non-governmental organization or permit such organization to pursue activities or have its registered office in the Czech Republic.

89. In the case of issuing a permit to the already existing international non-governmental organization to pursue activities or have its registered office in the Czech Republic, such organization must attach to the application to this effect also a document proving that it has been incorporated as a legal entity and its statutes (the above documents must be duly authenticated, with the attached certified translation in Czech). In the event of issuing a permit for establishing a new international non-governmental organization, draft statutes of the organization shall be attached to the application.

90. A permit may be issued based on an agreement with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and following its consideration with the competent central state administration bodies.

91. The application for permit to establish an organization with international element or for permit to such organization to pursue activities or have its registered office in the Czech Republic under Act No. 116/1985 Coll., can be dismissed after the relevant consideration in the case that the organization's statutes, or their draft and the organization's activities are inconsistent with the

legal order of the Czech Republic, if the organization has not been incorporated as a legal entity and if it is impossible for other serious reasons.

92. As at 31 December 2006, the relevant permit was issued to 194 organizations.

### Judiciary

93. Under article 4 of the Constitution, the fundamental rights and basic freedoms shall enjoy the protection by judicial bodies. The judicial power shall be exercised in the name of the Republic by independent courts. Judges shall be independent in the performance of their duties. The office of a judge is incompatible with that of the President, a Member of Parliament, as well as with any other function in public administration; a statute shall specify which further activities are incompatible with the discharge of judicial duties.<sup>23</sup>

94. Courts are required above all to afford protection of rights in the legally prescribed manner. Only a court may decide on guilt and determine the punishment for a criminal offence. The court system consists of the Supreme Court, the Supreme Administrative Court, High Courts, Regional Courts and District Courts. The Act on Courts and Judges provides for the jurisdiction and organization of the courts. Judges are appointed to their office for an unlimited term by the President of the Republic. In making their decisions, judges are bound by statutes. All participants in proceedings have equal rights before the court. Proceedings before courts shall be oral and public, exceptions are stipulated by statutes. Judgments shall always be pronounced publicly.

95. In both civilian and criminal proceedings the rule of two-instances applies. This means that if the case is decided by the court of first instance, which is usually District Court, appeal against this decision is heard and decided by the court of second instance and application 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 (this is the case with e.g. serious criminal offences.).

96. The Supreme Administrative Court is the supreme judicial body in cases falling within the jurisdiction of courts in administrative justice, guarantees unity and legality in administrative

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<sup>23</sup> Act No. 335/1991 Coll., on courts and judges, as amended.

justice, decides on cassation complaints<sup>24</sup>, monitors and evaluates final decisions of regional courts and takes views.

97. The Constitutional Court of the Czech Republic<sup>25</sup>, which is the independent judicial body responsible for the protection of constitutionality and which is outside of the system of general courts, has special status. It shall be composed of fifteen Justices appointed for a term of ten years appointed by the President of the Republic.

98. The Constitutional Court is the last possibility of national remedy of a decision taken by the relevant state bodies, in particular general courts. Based on confrontation between international and national law, the Constitutional Court applies in its activities international and regional (European) agreements on human rights, in particular the International Covenant on Civilian and Political Rights (ICCPR), the Convention on the Rights of the Child, and the Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms, as amended by supplementary protocols. The Constitutional Court has jurisdiction to annul statutes or individual provisions thereof if they are contrary to the constitutional order of the Czech Republic (mostly to the provisions of the Charter Of Fundamental Rights and Basic Freedoms of the Czech Republic) or to an international treaty. In its decision-making to date annulment of a statute or its provision exclusively due to the fact that it is contrary to the international treaty is rather rare.

99. A statute shall specify who shall be entitled to file a petition instituting proceedings before the Constitutional Court, and under what conditions, and shall lay down other rules for proceedings before the Constitutional Court. In making their decisions, the Justices of the Constitutional Court are bound only by the constitutional order, international treaties under article 10 of the Constitution of the Czech Republic and the Act on the Constitutional Court and proceedings before this court. Enforceable decisions of the Constitutional Court are binding on all authorities and persons.

100. The public prosecutor's office<sup>26</sup> files on behalf of the state an action in criminal proceedings and discharges the obligations imposed on it in this context by the Criminal

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<sup>24</sup> A cassation complaint is a remedial measure against the final decision of a regional court in administrative justice whereby a party to the proceedings from which this decision arose or a person participating in the proceedings seeks quashing of a court decision.. A cassation complaint is admissible against any decision, unless the law expressly provides otherwise. A cassation complaint can be lodged only on the grounds that are specifically enumerated, in particular due to the alleged illegality consisting in incorrect consideration of a legal issue by the court in previous proceedings.

<sup>25</sup> Act No. 182/1993 Coll., on the Constitutional Court, as amended.

<sup>26</sup> Act No. 283/1993 Coll., on the public prosecutor's office, as amended.

Procedure Code<sup>27</sup>, and performs other tasks, if the law, e.g. the Civil Procedure Code, so provides.<sup>28</sup> The system of public prosecutor's offices consists of the General Prosecutor's Office, High, Regional and District Prosecutor's Offices.

*Information on the administration of justice (data relating to criminal offences, information on offenders and victims)*

101. Death penalty has been abolished in the Czech Republic already in 1990 by the amendment to the Criminal Code, Act No. 175/1990 Coll.

102. As at 31 December 2005, in the Czech Republic a total of 16,077 persons were convicted of criminal offences, including 4.6 % of women. There are certain differences in the age structure of those accused and those convicted of a crime. In the 19–21 age bracket there is among both men and women higher relative proportion of the accused (almost one tenth) than the convicted (3.6% of men and only 1.6% of women). After the 30<sup>th</sup> year of age, among both sexes there is higher proportion of the convicted than the accused in the same age group.

103. Among victims of criminal offences men prevailed (accounting for about 55 %). In the case of 9.6 % of detected criminal offences, victims were groups of people. Of the committed criminal offences, there was the highest share of maliciously inflicted bodily harm (32.0 %), followed by robberies (26.6 %), dangerous threatening (12.4 %) and blackmail (7.9 %).

104. Among victims-men, the highest number of criminal offences was represented by bodily harm (42.8 %, the 1<sup>st</sup> place), followed by robberies (26.6 %, the 2<sup>nd</sup> place), then blackmail (9.2 %, the 3<sup>rd</sup> place) and dangerous threatening (7.2 %, the 4<sup>th</sup> place).

105. Among victims-women, the highest number of criminal offences was represented by robberies (25.6 %, the 1<sup>st</sup> place), followed by maliciously inflicted bodily harm (21.3 %, the 2<sup>nd</sup> place), dangerous threatening (16.9 %, the 3<sup>rd</sup> place) and sexual abuse (8.7 %, the 4<sup>th</sup> place), rape (6.8 %, the 5<sup>th</sup> place) and blackmail, with 6.4%, only the 6<sup>th</sup> place. Among women, there were by about 4 percentage points less victims of the crime of robbery, by 21 percentage points less victims of the maliciously inflicted bodily harm and by almost 10 percentage points more victims of dangerous threatening than among men.

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<sup>27</sup> Act No. 141/1961 Coll., the Criminal Procedure Code, as amended.

<sup>28</sup> Act No. 99/1963 Coll., the Civil Procedure Code, as amended.

106. In 2005, in the Czech Republic, a total of 5,225 victims of the crime of robbery were detected, thereof the proportion of women was 42.8 %. Compared to 2000, the share of women among victims of robberies has increased, namely by about 10 %. Compared to 2000, also the share of women among victims of sexual abuse has risen (from 79.7 % to 84.8 %). In the case of victims of murders, in the period 2000-2002 the share of women increased from 26.7 % to 45.3 %, till 2005, however, this share has been again declining, namely to 34.5 %.

107. The Tables illustrating these issues are shown in the Annex.

## 2. General legal context for the protection and promotion of human rights

### C. Adoption of international human rights standards

108. As regards UN human rights treaties, the Czech Republic only has expressed reservation to the Convention on the Rights of the Child, this reservation is described in more detail in the Report. In the case of the Council of Europe's treaties, the Czech Republic has expressed reservation to the Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms, namely to its articles 5 and 6, to the extent that these provisions do not prevent the state Party (the Czech Republic) from the imposition of a disciplinary punishment of imprisonment under the Act on certain conditions of military service (Act No. 76/1959 Coll.).<sup>29</sup>

109. The Czech Republic is a party to the following fundamental treaties on human rights:

- a) International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination,
- b) International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, including the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights aiming at the abolition of the death penalty,
- c) International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights,
- d) Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women,
- d) Convention on the Rights of the Child, including the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the Involvement of Children in Armed Conflict,
- e) Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms and Protocols to the Convention,

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<sup>29</sup> Provision of Section 17 of Act No. 76/1959 Coll., on certain conditions of military service.



f) 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

g) Framework Convention for the Protection of National Minorities,

h) The European Social Charter and Protocols to the Charter ratified by the Czech Republic (see Footnote No. 30).

110. The full texts of the ratified international treaties are published in the Collection of Laws in Czech.<sup>30</sup> Texts of initial and periodic reports on fulfilment of the obligations arising from international Covenants and Conventions are published on the Internet.

111. The constitutional principle regulated by article 10 of the Constitution of the Czech Republic under which promulgated international treaties, the ratification of which has been consented by Parliament and to which the Czech Republic is a party, form a part of the legal order; if a treaty provides otherwise than a statute, the treaty shall apply.

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<sup>30</sup> UN International Conventions:

International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR): the full text of the Covenant is set out under No. 120/1976 Coll. International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR): the full text of the Covenant is set out under No. 120/1976 Coll. International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (CERD): the full text of the Convention is set out under No. 95/1974 Coll. Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW): the full text of the Convention is published in the Collection of Laws under No. 62/1987 Coll.

Convention Against Torture and other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment of Punishment (CAT): the full text of the Convention is published in the Collection of Laws under No. 143/1988 Coll. and 39/1997 Coll. (withdrawal of the reservations expressed in the course of the first ratification to selected articles).

Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC): the full text of the Convention set out under No. 104/1991 Coll.

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

Council of Europe's International Conventions:

Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms, including Additional Protocols to the Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Freedoms. The full text of the Convention has been promulgated in the Collection of Laws under No. 209/1992 Coll., with amendments under No. 41/1996 Coll. and No. 243/1998 Coll.

Framework Convention for the Protection of National Minorities: the full text of the Convention set out under No. 96/1998 Coll.

European Social Charter: the Government by its Resolution of 25 November 1998 No. 776 consented to the proposal by the Minister of Labour and Social Affairs for the ratification of the European Social Charter (1961), Additional Protocol to the European Social Charter (1988), to the extent proposed and the Protocol of Amendment to the European Social Charter (1991) and signature of the revised European Social Charter (1996), with reservation in respect of ratification. The Chamber of Deputies approved the Charter in July 1999, the Senate in August of the same year. Instruments of ratification were deposited with the Secretary-General of the Council of Europe on 17 November 1999. The European Charter was promulgated by notice No. 14/2000 in the Journal of International Treaties, Additional Protocol was promulgated by notice No. 15/2000 in the Journal of International Treaties. The Protocol of Amendment has not yet been promulgated.

112. As a party to the Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms the Czech Republic respects the jurisdiction of the European Court of Human Rights. The Court decides on complaints from natural persons, non-governmental organizations or groups of persons concerning the alleged infringement of rights and freedoms guaranteed by the aforementioned Convention and its decisions are binding upon the Czech Republic. Enforcement of judgments is supervised by the Council of Ministers of the Council of Europe.

#### D. Legal context of the protection of human rights at national level

113. Under the Constitution, the Czech Republic is a sovereign, unitary, and democratic state, governed by the rule of law, founded on respect for the rights and freedoms of man and of citizens. All citizens may do anything what is not prohibited by law and no one may be compelled to do what is not imposed upon him or her by law. Fundamental rights and freedoms shall enjoy the protection of judicial bodies. Under article 3 of the Constitution also the Charter of Fundamental Rights and Basic Freedoms<sup>31</sup> (hereinafter referred to as the Charter) forms a part of the constitutional order of the Czech Republic. The Charter recognizes the inviolability of natural human rights and of the rights of citizens and the sovereignty of law.

114. The Charter introduces into the legal order most rights set out in the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and in the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights. By incorporation of the Charter into the constitutional order of the Czech Republic, inclusion of the corresponding provisions of both Covenants into the legal order has been secured. Besides this, by the constitutional Act<sup>32</sup> the Czech Republic assumed all obligations that have arisen for the Czechoslovak Socialist Federal Republic from the international law (except for obligations related to the territory to which the sovereignty of the Czech Republic does not apply). By this provision, continuation of observance of all obligations of both the former Federation and the Czech Republic has been secured. even beyond the scope of the obligations arising from the Charter.

115. The protection of rights guaranteed by International Conventions is secured in the Czech Republic primarily by courts. Under article 36 paragraph 1 of the Charter, anyone may assert, through the legally prescribed procedure, his or her rights before an independent and impartial

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<sup>31</sup> Act No. 2/1993 Coll., on promulgation of the Charter of Fundamental Rights and Basic Freedoms, as a part of the constitutional order of the Czech Republic, as amended.

<sup>32</sup> Act No. 4/1993 Coll., on measures associated with the dissolution of the Czech and Slovak Federal Republic.

court, or in specified cases, before another body. Unless a law provides otherwise, a person who claims that his or her rights were curtailed by a decision of a public administration authority may apply to the court for review of the legality of that decision. However, judicial review of decisions affecting the fundamental rights and basic freedoms guaranteed by the Charter may not be removed from the jurisdiction of courts. Furthermore, the Charter regulates the right to compensation for damage caused to anyone by an unlawful decision of a court, other state bodies, or public administration authorities or as a result of an incorrect official procedure.

116. Legal rules applicable to human rights and basic freedoms are contained not only in the Constitution of the Czech Republic and the Charter, but also in substantive law and procedural legal regulations of the civil, criminal and administrative law (the Civil Code and the Civil Procedure Code, the Criminal Code, the Rules of Administrative Procedure<sup>33</sup>) and other legal regulations.

117. Any constitutional Acts, Acts and generally binding legislation in force in the territory of the Czech Republic, i.e. also the texts of the ratified International Conventions are promulgated in the Collection of Laws and published with comments and reference to case law<sup>34</sup>.

118. In particular, the institute of constitutional appeal serves to protect rights within the meaning of article 2 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and within the meaning of articles 2 and 4 of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights. The following parties are entitled to file such appeal with the Constitutional Court:

- a) natural person or legal entity against the final decision or another measure taken by the public authority body, if he or she believes that his or her fundamental rights and basic freedoms guaranteed by a constitutional law or an international treaty, to which the Czech Republic is a party, have been infringed
- b) territorial self-governing body against an unlawful state intervention,
- c) political party against the decision on its dissolution or another unconstitutional or illegal decision on its activity.

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<sup>33</sup> Act No. 40/1964 Coll., the Civil Code, as amended. Act No. 99/1963 Coll., the Civil Procedure Code, as amended. Act No. 140/1961 Coll., the Criminal Code, as amended. Act No. 141/1961 Coll., the Criminal Procedure Code, as amended. Act No. 71/1967 Coll., on administrative procedure (Rules of Administrative Procedure), as amended.

<sup>34</sup> Since 1 January 2000, publishing of legislation is newly regulated by Act No. 309/1999 Coll., on the Collection of Laws and the Journal of International Treaties. In the Journal of International Treaties, international treaties are promulgated always in the governing language for their interpretation under international law and at the same time translated into Czech.

Together with a constitutional appeal, a petition for annulment of a legal provision or its part may be filed, if the circumstance, which is the reason for a constitutional appeal, occurred due to the application of such provision and if according to the complainant such provision is contrary to the rights and freedoms guaranteed by the Constitution or international treaties or covenants.

E. Institutions created for the purpose of protection and promotion of human rights

119. In 1998, the Government established the position of a Government Commissioner for Human Rights.<sup>35</sup> The establishment of the Government of the Czech Republic's Council for Human Rights was a key institutional measure aimed at improving the existing situation and at the same time responding to the requirements of international organizations for putting in place the institutional protection of human rights in the country.<sup>36</sup> The Council is an advisory and coordinating body of the Czech Government for the protection of human rights and fundamental freedom issues within the jurisdiction of the Czech Republic. The Council has created conditions of cooperation with non-governmental non-profit organizations. It includes representatives of the non-profit sector, representatives of citizens and the state administration. The Government Commissioner for Human Rights is the Chairman of the Council.

120. Furthermore, in the period under review, the following new advisory bodies were established that are in charge of the protection and promotion of human rights. The Government Council for National Minorities contributes to the promotion of in particular cultural activities of members of national minorities. The Council is an advisory and initiative-taking body of the Government for matters of policy towards national minorities and their members.<sup>37</sup>

121. In 2001, the Government established the Government Council for Equal Opportunities for Women and Men. The Council in particular discusses and recommends to the Government basic policies for implementing equal opportunities for women and men.<sup>38</sup>

122. Furthermore, the Government established in 2003 the Government Council for Sustainable Development as a standing advisory, initiative-taking and coordinating body of the Government for the area of sustainable development and strategic management.<sup>39</sup>

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<sup>35</sup> Czech Government Resolution No. 579 of 9 September 1998.

<sup>36</sup> Czech Government Resolution No. 809 of 9 December 1998 on improvement of the protection of human rights in the Czech Republic (marking the 50th anniversary of the adoption of Universal Declaration of Human Rights).

<sup>37</sup> The Council has been established by Act No. 273/2001 Coll., on the rights of members of national minorities.

<sup>38</sup> Furthermore, the Council coordinates main directions of ministerial policies in the area of equal opportunities for women and men, sets a range of priorities for ministerial projects supporting the implementation of equal opportunities for women and men and identifies current problems in society in the area of equal opportunities.

123. In 2006, the Government Council for Older Persons and Population Ageing was established<sup>40</sup> The Council's mission is to promote conditions for healthy and active ageing, dignity in old age and aims to ensure equal rights for older persons in all areas of life, to protect their human rights and support development of relations between generations in family and society.

124. The Government Council for Roma Community Affairs participates in the promotion of full enjoyment of human rights with respect to Romanies who are more seriously than other ethnic minorities at risk of discrimination, social exclusion and poverty.<sup>41</sup> The purpose and objective of the Council is to assist in the integration of the Roma community into society, i.e. ensure that its members enjoy equal opportunities.

125. Since 2007, the agenda relating to human rights and ethnic minorities falls within the remit of the Minister for Human Rights and National Minorities.

126. The protection of human rights and fulfilment of the obligations arising from international treaties fall also within the remit of committees and commissions of both chambers of the Parliament of the Czech Republic:

- Petition Committee of the Chamber of Deputies of the Parliament which has two subcommittees – the Committee for the Application of the Charter of Fundamental Rights and Basic Freedoms and the Committee for Nationalities,
- Standing Commission on Equal Opportunities,
- Committee for Education, Science, Culture, Human Rights and Petitions of the Senate of the Parliament.

#### *Circulation of information on human right instruments*

127. Initial and periodic reports on human rights, including the concluding recommendations of the UN Committees are available to the public in Czech and English from the web site of the Office of the Government of the Czech Republic ([www.vlada.cz](http://www.vlada.cz)) – in the section Government Council for Human Rights and in the section Government Resolutions.

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<sup>39</sup> Czech Government Resolution No. 778 of 30 July 2003. The statute of the Council was approved by Czech Government Resolution No. 836 of 6 August 2003.

<sup>40</sup> Czech Government Resolution No. 288 of 22 March 2006.

<sup>41</sup> The Council was established by Czech Government Resolution No. 581 of 17 September 1997, then called the Interministerial Commission for Roma Community Affairs, in 2001 it was renamed to the Council. Its activities are governed by the Statute which was adopted by Czech Government Resolution No. 10 of 28 January 2004.

*Raising the awareness about human rights among civil servants and other professions*

128. Civil servants dealing with human rights issues upon commencement of their employment are required to complete an initial training course, which includes also training in the area of human rights. Furthermore, staff are required to attend subsequent training which is more specifically focused on human rights. Staff also participate in various training courses focusing on specific human rights issues with a view to extending and updating their knowledge. These trainings are organized by both the relevant ministries and non-state non-governmental organizations.

*Raising the awareness about human rights through educational programmes and public information campaigns financed by the Government*

129. The Secretariat of the Government of the Czech Republic's Council for Human Rights secures communication and cooperation of the Government Commissioner for Human Rights with state administration and self-governing bodies, with organizations engaged in activities in the civil society sector and other institutions, in particular the Public Defender of Rights. Furthermore, it organizes educational actions relating to the activities of the Commissioner and the protection of human rights, in 2004 and 2005 the Secretariat for instance, carried out the government Campaign against Racism.

*Role of the civil society, including non-governmental non-profit organizations*

130. Through the Endowment (Foundation) Investment Fund the Czech Republic provides funds to the Civil Society Development Foundation which supports non-profit organizations that provide assistance to at-risk and disadvantaged groups, advocate human rights, democratic values, contribute to coexistence with and tolerance of minorities in society or otherwise encourage interest of citizens in local development and public affairs. The Foundation's main activities are the provision of endowment (foundation) contributions under individual grant programmes for specific projects of non-governmental non-profit organizations registered in the Czech Republic, such as civic societies, public benefit organizations and special-purpose facilities established by churches. In the period 1999-2004 the aggregate sum of CZK 2,382 billion was allocated to 73 foundations from the Endowment Investment Fund.

131. The Government Council for Human Rights and its committees which, inter alia, participate in the preparation of periodic reports on fulfilment of the international obligations in the area of human rights, are an important mechanism for cooperation between the state administration and non-governmental organizations in the area of human rights.

#### Development cooperation and aid

132. The Czech Republic's accession to the EU put a definitive end to the stage when the Czech Republic was the beneficiary of the official development aid and assistance in support of human rights and the Czech Republic became a provider of foreign development aid.

133. The Czech Republic in the form of transition promotion supports democracy and human rights in developing and transition countries. It focuses on establishing and strengthening democratic institutions, the rule of law, civil society and the application of „good governance“ principles. The transition promotion is implemented in particular through projects for education, dissemination of information, views and experience of non-violent resistance to the totalitarian system and the social transition process. In 2004, the Transition Promotion Programme was established for the purpose of this assistance. Since 2005, the programme uses the annual budget. The programme objectives are defined by the Transition Promotion Programme Concept which sets the following priority target countries: Byelorussia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Georgia, Iraq, Cuba, Moldavia Myanmar/Burma, Serbia and the Ukraine.

134. In 2005, under the programme a total of 22 projects and one-off activities valued at CZK 7.56 million were implemented, in 2006, a total of 55 projects and one-off activities valued at CZK 47.221 million were carried out.

135. The main objective of the development cooperation – poverty reduction in developing countries – is based on the Concept of Foreign Development Aid of the Czech Republic for the period 2002-2007. The Czech Republic in the Concept declares its adherence to the principles of strengthening democracy, human rights and social justice, integration of developing countries into the global economy and sustainable global development. The international statistics on the volume of foreign aid are monitored by the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) which, inter alia, defines what is and what is not qualified as the official development aid.

136. The Czech Republic's expenditure on the official development aid in the period 2000-2006 is shown in the table below

Year		2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
<b>Official development aid</b>	<b>Bilateral aid</b>	CZK	CZK	CZK	CZK	CZK	CZK	CZK
		245.40 million	568.20 million	1,025.00 million	2,668.30 million	1,631.50 million	1,541.95 million	1,756.70 million
	<b>Multilateral aid</b>	CZK	CZK	CZK	CZK	CZK	CZK	CZK
		378.20 million	439 million	460.90 million	287.60 million	1,148.60 million	1,694.01 million	1,880.20 million

137. Since 2006, 75% of the funds for bilateral projects are directed towards eight priority countries which are: Angola, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Yemen, Moldavia, Mongolia, Serbia, Vietnam and Zambia. The conceptual basis of the narrower scope of territorial focus of development aid are the Principles of Foreign Development Cooperation after the Czech Republic's Accession to the EU. The selection of priority countries is based on the following criteria: need for aid, ability of the target country to receive (absorb) aid and the tradition of development cooperation. Development projects directed to other countries will continue as before (currently, these are about 30 countries). The Government seeks to avoid aid fragmentation, it rather endeavours to concentrate it in a smaller number of states and sectors.

138. With respect to the development aid also the humanitarian programme MEDEVAC<sup>42</sup>, which is intended for patients (primarily for child patients) from regions affected by war or otherwise in need for whom it is not possible to secure medical treatment under local conditions and whose health condition is so serious that their life is at risk. This is a programme that serves primarily to patients, for whom under the existing circumstances the required medical care in their homeland is inaccessible. The Ministry of the Interior offers technical facilities and means allowing the treatment of these seriously ill and injured patients in the Czech Republic and at the same time guarantees securing legal residence of these persons in the territory, as well as coverage of all costs incurred in connection with their treatment and securing their transport to the country of origin. For any surgery on a child patient, written consent of the child's legal

<sup>42</sup> Czech Government Resolution No. 907 of 26 July 2006 on continuation of the programme of humanitarian evacuations of injured/wounded or ill persons and Czech Government Resolution No. 756 of 11 July 2007 on continuation of the programme of humanitarian evacuations of injured/wounded or ill persons (hereinafter referred to as „MEDEVAC“).



representative to the necessary medical interventions, whose extent is obvious only after a specialized medical examination conducted by a professional medical facility in the Czech Republic, is required. For this reason, it is necessary that within the programme, child patients are accompanied also by their legal representative.

139. A total of 114 patients (mostly children) transported from regions affected by war or natural disasters, such as Bosnia and Herzegovina, Kosovo, Chechnya, Iraq, Pakistan and Afghanistan and receiving medical treatment in the Czech Republic: these are so far summary results of the humanitarian programme MEDEVAC for the period 1993-2007.

#### F. Report preparation process at the national level

140. Reports are prepared by the department of the Secretariat of the Government Council for Human Rights of the Office of the Government of the Czech Republic on the basis of supporting documents and data from the central state administration bodies: the Ministry of Transport, the Ministry of Culture, the Ministry of Defence, the Ministry for 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 Health, the Ministry of Agriculture, the Ministry of the Environment, the Czech Statistical Office, and the Public Defender of Rights. Additional supporting documents and data are provided by non-governmental non-profit organizations and academic institutions.

141. Reports prior to their sending to the UN Secretariat General are subject to interdepartmental comment procedure and then are submitted to the Government for consideration.

#### 3. Information on non-discrimination, equality and remedies

142. The principle of equality is governed by the Constitution of the Czech Republic and the Charter. Article 1 of the Charter provides that all people are free, have equal dignity and enjoy equality of rights. Furthermore, article 3 paragraph 1 of the Charter provides that everyone is guaranteed the enjoyment of his or her fundamental rights and basic freedoms without distinction of sex, race, colour, language, religion and belief, political or other opinion, national or social origin, affiliation to a national or ethnic minority, property, birth or other status. In connection with this provision then article 3 of the Charter provides that nobody's right to exercise his or her fundamental rights and basic freedoms can be harmed (injured). Prohibition of discrimination is

stipulated also in article 24 of the Charter which provides that a person's affiliation with any nationality or ethnic minority group may not be to his or her detriment.

The protection from discrimination is also governed by international treaties to which the Czech Republic is a party.<sup>43</sup>

143. Furthermore, the principle of equality is contained in particular in the provisions of the Civil Code and the Civil Procedure Code, the Employment Act<sup>44</sup>, the Act on state social support<sup>45</sup>, the Education Act<sup>46</sup>, the Consumer Protection Act<sup>47</sup> and other.

144. The Employment Act prohibits direct or indirect discrimination in exercising the right to employment based on sex, sexual orientation, racial or ethnic origin, nationality citizenship, social origin, birth, language, health condition, age, religion and belief, property, marital and family status, age or family obligations, political or other opinion, membership of and activities within political parties or political movements, trade union or employer organizations. Furthermore, it prohibits victimization and provides for the victim's right to seek the judicial protection of his or her right from the court.

145. Courts having general jurisdiction are in charge of the protection from discriminatory conduct in the Czech Republic. The procedure to be taken by the court and participants in civil proceedings is governed by the Civil Procedure Code which provides for the right of anyone to seek judicial protection from court of the right that has been imperiled or infringed (institute of action for the protection of personal rights in civil cases). The Civil Procedure Code provides for the principle of transfer of the burden of proof in cases of alleged discrimination based on racial or ethnic origin in matters relating to the provision of health and social care, access to education and vocational training, access to public contracts, membership of employee or employer organizations, membership of professional and special-interest associations and the sale of goods in a shop or the provision of services. The Civil Procedure Code and the Rules of Administrative Procedure allow that a participant in proceedings in cases of protection from discrimination based on sex, racial or ethnic origin, religion, belief, world view, disability, age or sexual orientation can be represented by an association, if the association's activities set out in its statutes include

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<sup>43</sup> International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women, International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and the Convention on the Rights of the Child.

<sup>44</sup> Act No. 435/2004 Coll., on employment, as amended (The Employment Act).

<sup>45</sup> Act No. 117/1995 Coll., on state social support, as amended.

<sup>46</sup> Act No. 561/2004 Coll., on pre-school, primary, secondary, higher vocational and other education, as amended.

<sup>47</sup> Act No. 634/1992 Coll., as amended.

the protection from discrimination. A similar provision is contained also in the Consumer Protection Act, under which the association, whose statutes stipulate the protection from discrimination, can file a petition with the court for commencing proceedings on refraining from illegal conduct in the case of protection of consumer rights and the association can be also a participant in these proceedings.

146. Criminal sanctions for the conduct associated with racial or ethnic intolerance are stipulated in the relevant provisions of the Criminal Procedure Code and the Criminal Code. At the level of penalties for delicts, the protection from discriminatory conduct is provided also by municipal bodies.

147. The Public Defender of Rights protects individuals from actions of authorities and other institutions in charge of public administration, if their actions are contrary to law or inconsistent with the principles of the democratic rule of law and good governance, as well as from the failure of the above institutions to act and thereby contributes to the protection of fundamental rights and basic freedoms.

148. The Czech Business Inspectorate<sup>48</sup> supervises compliance with the conditions of pursuit or provision of activities consisting in the sale or delivery of goods and products or the provision of services, including adherence to the prohibition of discrimination.

149. In the labour law area supervisory activities are performed by the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs, Labour Offices and Labour Inspectorates under the Employment Act. Supervisory activities focus on adherence to labour law (employment) regulations, i.e. also on adherence to the prohibition of discrimination.

150. Furthermore, the Government complies in the process of the adoption of all its measures with the principle of equal opportunities for women and men, since it regards the application of this principle as an effective method for accomplishing real equality. Individual ministers are obliged to incorporate into employee training programmes for staff of administrative authorities also education in the area of human rights with special focus on the application of the principle of equal opportunities for women and men. The protection from various aspects of discrimination in particular at the conceptual level and at the level of shaping the policies falls within the remit of four advisory bodies to the Government – The Government (of the Czech Republic's) Council for Human Rights, the Government Council for National Minorities, the Government Council for

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<sup>48</sup> Act No. 64/1986 Coll., on the Czech Business Inspectorate, as amended.

Equal Opportunities for Women and Men and the Government Council for Roma Community Affairs.

151. In connection with the Czech Republic's accession to the European Union (hereinafter referred to as „the EU“), the Government has drafted a Bill on equal treatment and on legal measures of protection from discrimination and on amendment to certain Acts (the so-called Anti-Discrimination Act)<sup>49</sup>, that should unify the legislation applicable to the protection from discrimination and ensure harmonization of the Czech legal order with EU Directives. Information on the Anti-discrimination Bill is given in the Third and Fourth Periodic Report on fulfilment of the obligations arising from the Convention on the Rights of the Child in Chapter General Principles, point 46 and the following points.

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<sup>49</sup> The Parliament of the Czech Republic considered the Anti-discrimination Bill as the Parliamentary Print No. 253 and passed it on 23 April 2008. The President of the Republic vetoed the Bill on 16 May 2008.

Number of convicted persons, including the number of persons convicted of certain criminal offences (period 2003-2006)

<b>Indicator</b>	<b>2003</b>	<b>2004</b>	<b>2005</b>	<b>2006</b>
<b>Total convicted persons:</b>	<b>66 131</b>	<b>68 442</b>	<b>67 561</b>	<b>69 445</b>
including:				
Section 219 – murder	173	143	153	121
Sections 221, 222, 225 – bodily harm, brawling	3 065	3 298	3 082	2 714
Section 234 – robbery	1 587	1 695	1 608	1 532
Section 241 to 243 – rape and sexual abuse	557	595	491	468
Sections 247, 248, 250 – theft, embezzlement, fraud	23 465	22 855	21 263	20 201
§ 246 – trafficking in women/ § 232a trafficking in human beings <sup>50</sup>	5	12	20	1
	0	0	0	1

<sup>50</sup> As regards the provided statistical data relating to the crime of trafficking in human beings (Section 232a), it needs to be noted that this provision has been inserted into the Criminal Code by Act No. 537/2004 Coll., with effect from 22 October 2004. Consequently, in statistical terms, it started to be monitored only since 2006. Before this date, the Criminal Code punished trafficking in women (Section 246) for the purpose of sexual intercourse and with effect from 1 July 2002 based on the amendment to the Criminal Code No. 134/2002 Coll. trafficking in human beings (the crime of trafficking in human beings for the purpose of sexual intercourse). Provision of Section 246 was repealed with effect from 22 October 2004 in connection with the aforementioned newly included Section 232a.

Overall number of persons in pre-trial detention and of persons imprisoned (period 2000 – 2006)<sup>51</sup>

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<sup>51</sup> As far as the imprisoned persons and the persons in the pre-trial detention are concerned, they are only monitored in statistics in overall numbers without any specification of crime towards 31 December of the current year. The tables include persons in the pre-trial detention and state them as accused. The imprisoned persons are labelled as convicted. Both categories monitor separate numbers of women and men, stating numbers of adults and juveniles. According to Act. No. 218/2003 Coll. on the liability of juveniles and wrongful acts and on process of law in the issues of juveniles and on amendments to certain acts (act on process of law in the issues of juveniles) a person of more than 18 years of age, but of less than 19 year of age may be included into the category of juvenile persons when imprisoned; the total numbers of juvenile accused persons therefore include also persons which do not range into the category of child according to Article 1 of the Convention of the Rights of the Child.

Stavy vězňů ve vazebních věznicích a věznicích Vězeňské služby ČR ke konci roku																					
	OBVINĚNÍ								ODSOUZENÍ								Vězni celkem				
					Úhrnem	Celkem obvinění					Se zvýšenou					Úhrnem		Celkem odsouzení			
	Dospělí		Mladiství		obvinění		S dohledem	S dozorem		S ostrahou		ostrahou	Mladiství		odsouzení						
	M	Ž	M	Ž	M	Ž	M	Ž	M	Ž	M	Ž	M	Ž	M	Ž					
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
Celkem	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	15 336	741	16 077	18 937
Celkem	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
Celkem	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
Celkem	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
Celkem	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
Celkem	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
Celkem	5 804		163		5 967		5 967	339		5 411		8 800		911		110		15 571		15 571	21 538

Legend:

Numbers of prisoners in remand prisons and in the prisons of the Prison Service of the Czech Republic towards the end of the year:

OBVINĚNÍ	ACCUSED
ODSOUZENÍ	CONVICTED
DOSPĚLÍ	ADULTS
MLADISTVÍ	JUVENILES
ÚHRNEM OBVINĚNÍ	ALTOGETHER ACCUSED
CELKEM OBVINĚNÍ	TOTAL ACCUSED
S DOHLEDEM	MINIMUM SECURITY

S DOZOREM  
S OSTRAHOU  
SE ZVÝŠENOU OSTRAHOU  
ÚHRNEM ODSOUZENÍ  
CELKEM ODSOUZENÍ  
VĚZNI CELKEM  
CELKEM

MEDIUM SECURITY  
HIGH SECURITY  
MAXIMUM SECURITY  
ALTOGETHER CONVICTED  
TOTAL CONVICTED  
TOTAL PRISONERS  
TOTAL



Number of imprisoned persons per 100,000 population<sup>52</sup>

<b>Data for the year</b>	<b>Number of imprisoned persons per 100,000 population</b>
2000	209
2001	188
2002	159
2003	169
2004	180
2005	185
2006	181

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<sup>52</sup> Number per 100,000 population is monitored only in the category of imprisoned persons (in this Table these are persons serving a custody sentence and persons serving a sentence), again, generally without specification of the criminal offence for which they served a custody sentence or a sentence.

Overview of average lengths of judicial custody in days in the territory of the Czech Republic (period 2002-2006)<sup>54</sup>

<b>Data for the year</b>	<b>2002</b>	<b>2003</b>	<b>2004</b>	<b>2005</b>	<b>2006</b>
<b>Number of custody sentences</b>	7214	6600	6262	5847	5618
<b>Average length (in days)</b>	375	400	324	298	311

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<sup>54</sup> Only the average length of the judicial custody is monitored, i.e. the length of custody over time for which the case is heard in the proceedings before courts, consequently, the required data for the time of pre-trial proceedings are not available. The data are available since 2002.

Number of persons serving a sentence (convicted) by the length of the sentence<sup>55</sup>

Length of the sentence	Status as at 31.12. 2000			Status as at 31.12. 2001			Status as at 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
between 3 and 6 months	946	59	1 005	996	54	1 050	987	60	1 047
between 6 and 9 months	974	58	1 032	934	41	975	850	38	888
between 9 months and 1 year	2 688	104	2 792	2 515	100	2 615	2 084	77	2 161
between 1 and 2 years	3 264	85	3 349	2 914	68	2 982	2 350	63	2 413
between 2 and 3 years	1 906	76	1 982	1 728	53	1 781	1 469	45	1 514
between 3 and 5 years	1 963	73	2 036	1 844	95	1 939	1 526	83	1 609
between 5 and 7 years	1 159	55	1 214	1 128	50	1 178	944	52	996
between 7 and 10 years	871	30	901	915	25	940	852	21	873
between 10 and 15 years	809	45	854	835	49	884	809	51	860
over 15 years	174	3	177	175	4	179	171	4	175
imprisonment for life	19	1	20	21	1	22	24	1	25
<b>Total</b>	<b>14 966</b>	<b>605</b>	<b>15 571</b>	<b>14 190</b>	<b>547</b>	<b>14 737</b>	<b>12 321</b>	<b>508</b>	<b>12 829</b>

Length of the sentence	Status as at 31.12. 2003		Total
	Men	Women	
up to 3 months	363	26	389
between 3 and 6 months	1 295	76	1 371
between 6 and 9 months	1 069	44	1 113
between 9 months and 1 year	2 236	86	2 322
between 1 and 2 years	2 645	76	2 721
between 2 and 3 years	1 468	51	1 519
between 3 and 5 years	1 501	72	1 573
between 5 and 7 years	835	54	889
between 7 and 10 years	858	27	885
between 10 and 15 years	821	53	874

<sup>55</sup>The data on the number of convicted men and women serving a sentence always as at 31 December of the given year are available, by length of the imposed sentence. Numbers of people serving a sentence by type of criminal offence are not monitored.

over 15 years	182	4	186
imprisonment for life	25	1	26
<b>Total</b>	<b>13 298</b>	<b>570</b>	<b>13 868</b>

Length of the sentence	Status as at 31.12. 2004			Status as at 31.12. 2005			Status as at 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
between 3 and 6 months	1 649	99	1 748	1 889	120	2 009	1 662	123	1 785
between 6 and 9 months	1 162	49	1 211	1 322	67	1 389	1 253	67	1 320
between 9 months and 1 year	2 314	83	2 397	2 442	113	2 555	2 403	136	2 539
between 1 and 2 years	2 978	87	3 065	3 152	95	3 247	2 556	129	2 685
between 2 and 3 years	1 563	61	1 624	1 620	81	1 701	1 505	81	1 586
between 3 and 5 years	1 546	74	1 620	1 556	91	1 647	1 911	87	1 998
between 5 and 7 years	801	54	855	837	43	880	1 098	46	1 144
between 7 and 10 years	878	34	912	909	42	951	1 225	44	1 269
between 10 and 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
imprisonment for life	28	2	30	29	3	32	29	3	32
<b>Total</b>	<b>14 437</b>	<b>637</b>	<b>15 074</b>	<b>15 336</b>	<b>741</b>	<b>16 077</b>	<b>15 376</b>	<b>803</b>	<b>16 179</b>

Number of deaths and suicides in service of a custody sentence and service of a sentence<sup>56</sup>

Extraordinary event		Year													
		2000		2001	2002		2003		2004		2005		2006		
		M (=male)	F (=female)	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
<b>Deaths of prisoners</b>	adults	4		3		1		1		1		2		3	
	Accused juven.														
Convicted	adults	19		12		13		14		17		16		9	
	juven.														
<b>Total</b>		23		15		14		15		18		18		12	
<b>Suicide</b>	adults	6		3		9		7	1	10	1	2		4	1
	Accused juven.														
Convicted	adults	2		1	1	4		3		5		4		4	
	juven.	1													
<b>Total</b>		9		5		13		11		16		6		9	

Total number of judges<sup>57</sup> (as at 1 January 2005 and 2006)

Courts	planned number	registered number <sup>58</sup>	difference	planned number	registered number	difference
<b>Municipal Court in Prague – RC judges (Regional Court)</b>	263	232	-31	241	227	-14
DC (District Courts)	299	326	27	321	335	14
trainee judges	0	72			42	
<b>RC Prague – RC judges</b>	100	86	-14	95	89	-6
DC	175	174	-1	175	173	-2
trainee judges	0	20			12	

<sup>56</sup> Both deaths in custody (of accused persons) and in service of sentence (of convicted persons) for individual years and numbers of men, women and juveniles are monitored. Suicides are monitored separately.

<sup>57</sup> The Ministry of Justice monitors total number of judges at individual levels of the judicial system, except for the Constitutional Court, namely always as at 1 January of the given year. In Tables, these are data in the column „registered number“. Numbers of public prosecutors are monitored in the same way.

<sup>58</sup> The term „registered number“ means actual number of judges/ public prosecutors employed at courts/public prosecutor’s offices.

<b>RC Č.Buděj.-RC judges</b>	65	49	-16	63	49	-14
DC	92	99	7	92	99	7
trainee judges	0	15			11	
<b>RC Pilsen – RC judges</b>	101	75	-26	104	78	-26
DC	144	164	20	144	163	19
trainee judges	0	23			15	
<b>RC Ústí n/L. - RC judges</b>	110	90	-20	121	93	-28
DC	240	223	-17	240	231	-9
trainee judges	0	25			11	
<b>RC Hr.Král.-RC judges</b>	100	84	-16	101	83	-8
DC	157	174	17	157	174	17
trainee judges	0	14			10	
<b>RC Brno- RC judges</b>	180	145	-35	187	150	-37
DC	263	274	11	263	278	15
trainee judges	0	35			22	
<b>RC Ostrava- RC judges</b>	199	145	-54	201	144	-57
DC	322	324	2	322	328	6
trainee judges	0	53			42	
<b>High Court Prague-judges</b>	94	89	-5	92	92	0
<b>High Court Olom.-judges</b>	48	44	-4	48	47	-1
<b>Supreme Court - judges</b>	65	60	-5	62	62	0
<b>Supreme Administrative Court - judges</b>	42	21	-21	34	25	-9
<b>Total - RC judges</b>	1118	906	-212	1113	913	-200
DC	1692	1758	66	1714	1781	67
High Courts	142	133	-9	140	139	-1
SC and SAC	107	81	-26	96	87	-9
<b>Total judges in the Czech Republic</b>	<b>3059</b>	<b>2878</b>	<b>-181</b>	<b>3063</b>	<b>2920</b>	<b>-143</b>
<b>Total trainee judges RC</b>		<b>257</b>			<b>165</b>	

Total numbers of public prosecutors (as at 1 January 2005 and 2006)

Public prosecutor's offices	planned number	registered number	difference	%	planned number	registered number	difference	%
<b>Municipal public prosecutor's office Prague</b>								
MPPO	50	42	-8	84%	51	47	-4	92%
DPPO	130	128	-2	98%	129	127	-2	98%
Trainee judges		16			3			
Total:	180	170	-10	94%	180	174	-6	97%
<b>Regional public prosecutor's office Prague</b>								
RPPO	28	20	-8	71%	24	21	-3	88%
DPPO	92	73	-19	79%	96	83	-13	86%
Trainee judges		14			6			
Total:	120	93	-27	77%	120	104	-16	87%
<b>Regional public prosecutor's office Č. Buděj.</b>								
RPPO	17	16	-1	94%	17	16	-1	94%
DPPO	56	45	-11	80%	56	49	-7	88%
trainee judges		5			2			
Total:	73	61	-12	84%	73	65	-8	89%
<b>Regional public prosecutor's office Pilsen</b>								
RPPO	24	18	-6	75%	22	18	-4	82%
DPPO	83	73	-10	88%	85	82	-3	96%
trainee judges		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	
trainee judges		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%
trainee judges		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%
trainee judges		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%
trainee judges		58			34			
Total:	223	174	-49	78%	223	193	-30	87%

<b>High Public Prosecutor's Office Prague</b>	59	56	-3	95%	59	54	-5	92%
<b>High Public Prosecutor's Office Olomouc</b>	28	25	-3	89%	28	26	-2	93%
<b>General Public Prosecutor's Office</b>	51	47	-4	92%	51	47	-4	92%
<b>T o t a l - public prosecutors</b>	<b>1272</b>	<b>1066</b>	<b>-206</b>	<b>84%</b>	<b>1272</b>	<b>1131</b>	<b>-141</b>	<b>89%</b>
<b>T o t a l - trainee judges</b>		<b>164</b>				<b>76</b>		

Number of policemen and civilians staff per 100,000 population in individual years in the period 2002-2006

<b>year</b>	<b>2002</b>	<b>2003</b>	<b>2004</b>	<b>2005</b>	<b>2006</b>
<b>number of the population</b>	10 206 436	10 203 269	10 211 455	10 220 577	10 251 079
<b>number of policemen</b>	44 887	45 894	46 819	47 129	45 207
<b>number of civilian staff</b>	11 804	11 913	11 896	11 658	11 437
<b>number of policemen per 100,000 population</b>	439,8	449,8	458,5	461,1	441,0
<b>number of civilian staff per 100,000 population</b>	115,7	116,8	116,5	114,1	111,6
<b>Number of policemen and civilian staff per 100,000 population</b>	555,4	566,6	575,0	575,2	552,6

The proportion of public expenditure on the Police/safety (period 2000-2006)



**In the area of safety, the following sums were invested in the period 2000-2006, the amounts below are in CZK thousand**

<b>Year</b>	<b>Chapter „Safety“ - result since the beginning of the year</b>	<b>Including the Police of the Czech Republic – actual balance without transfer to the Reserve Fund</b>
<b>2000</b>	22 375 453	22 075 853
<b>2001</b>	23 185 932	22 535 284
<b>2002</b>	25 486 988	24 866 069
<b>2003</b>	27 309 981	26 490 173
<b>2004</b>	29 060 071	27 971 171
<b>2005</b>	32 472 831	30 273 654
<b>2006</b>	34 011 414	32 417 454

Region code and name		Electoral Wards			Number of voters	Issued envelopes	Turnout for elections (%)	Submitted envelopes	Valid ballots cast, total
		total	processed	(%)					
<a href="#">CZ010</a>	Capital City of Prague	1 111	1 111	100.00	978 107	338 540	34.61	338 230	336 911
<a href="#">CZ020</a>	Central Bohemian Region	2 047	2 047	100.00	922 763	270 679	29.33	270 496	268 972
<a href="#">CZ031</a>	South Bohemian Region	1 259	1 259	100.00	503 866	137 506	27.29	137 446	136 779
<a href="#">CZ032</a>	Pilsen Region	1 087	1 087	100.00	449 616	130 211	28.96	130 081	129 409
<a href="#">CZ041</a>	Karlovy Vary Region	348	348	100.00	242 374	56 267	23.21	56 227	55 859
<a href="#">CZ042</a>	Ústí nad Labem Region	1 046	1 046	100.00	656 817	151 776	23.11	151 676	150 811
<a href="#">CZ051</a>	Liberec Region	584	584	100.00	342 710	92 386	26.96	92 333	91 879
<a href="#">CZ052</a>	Hradec Králové Region	939	939	100.00	443 082	133 930	30.23	133 717	133 130
<a href="#">CZ053</a>	Pardubice Region	871	871	100.00	406 458	119 500	29.40	119 443	118 894
<a href="#">CZ061</a>	Vysočina (Highlands) Region	1 162	1 162	100.00	412 755	119 887	29.05	119 838	119 311
<a href="#">CZ062</a>	South Moravian Region	1 392	1 392	100.00	923 640	273 927	29.66	273 718	272 572
<a href="#">CZ071</a>	Olomouc Region	913	913	100.00	513 611	139 863	27.23	139 805	139 131
<a href="#">CZ072</a>	Zlín Region	680	680	100.00	477 884	138 760	29.04	138 667	137 999
<a href="#">CZ080</a>	Moravian-Silesian Region	1 324	1 324	100.00	1 009 802	242 778	24.04	242 613	241 205
<b>Total</b>		<b>14 763</b>	<b>14 763</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>8 283 485</b>	<b>2 346 010</b>	<b>28.32</b>	<b>2 344 290</b>	<b>2 332 862</b>

## 2002 Elections to the Chamber of Deputies of the Parliament of the Czech Republic

Region		Electoral Wards			Registered voters	Issued envelopes	Turnout for elections (%)	Submitted envelopes	Valid ballots cast	% of valid ballots cast
		Number	Processed	(%)						
<a href="#">CZ0110</a>	Capital City of Prague	1 105	1 105	100.00	982 543	589 283	59.98	588 650	586 459	99.63
<a href="#">CZ0210</a>	Central Bohemian Region	2 047	2 047	100.00	918 747	540 056	58.78	539 546	537 201	99.57
<a href="#">CZ0310</a>	South Bohemian Region	1 260	1 260	100.00	502 951	292 287	58.11	292 119	290 888	99.58
<a href="#">CZ0320</a>	Pilsen Region	1 090	1 090	100.00	449 559	260 733	58.00	260 540	259 470	99.59

<a href="#">CZ0410</a>	Karlovy Vary Region	348	348	100.00	243 169	121 986	50.17	121 854	121 140	99.41
<a href="#">CZ0420</a>	Ústí nad Labem Region	1 045	1 045	100.00	664 668	336 637	50.65	336 377	334 662	99.49
<a href="#">CZ0510</a>	Liberec Region	580	580	100.00	341 225	190 493	55.83	190 361	189 441	99.52
<a href="#">CZ0520</a>	Hradec Králové Region	937	937	100.00	441 725	268 735	60.84	268 466	267 341	99.58
<a href="#">CZ0530</a>	Pardubice Region	871	871	100.00	403 799	246 885	61.14	246 476	245 335	99.54
<a href="#">CZ0610</a>	Vysočina (Highlands) Region	1 169	1 169	100.00	409 935	255 990	62.45	255 809	254 808	99.61
<a href="#">CZ0620</a>	South Moravian Region	1 499	1 499	100.00	922 412	553 757	60.03	553 193	550 759	99.56
<a href="#">CZ0710</a>	Olomouc Region	913	913	100.00	510 163	300 393	58.88	300 103	298 763	99.55
<a href="#">CZ0720</a>	Zlín Region	680	680	100.00	474 232	284 656	60.02	284 414	283 192	99.57
<a href="#">CZ0810</a>	Moravian-Silesia Region	1 324	1 324	100.00	999 356	551 815	55.22	551 237	548 547	99.51
<b>Total</b>		<b>14 868</b>	<b>14 868</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>8 264 484</b>	<b>4 793 706</b>	<b>58.00</b>	<b>4 789 145</b>	<b>4 768 006</b>	<b>99.56</b>

## 2006 Elections to the Chamber of Deputies of the Parliament of the Czech Republic

Region code and name		Electoral Wards			Voters on elect. roll.	Issued envelopes	Turnout for elections (%)	Submitted envelopes	Valid ballots cast	% of valid ballots cast
		total	processed.	(%)						
<a href="#">CZ010</a>	Capital City of Prague	1 112	1 112	100.00	963 199	659 883	68.51	659 147	656 495	99.60
<a href="#">CZ020</a>	Central Bohemian Region	2 047	2 047	100.00	943 840	622 543	65.96	622 200	620 047	99.65
<a href="#">CZ031</a>	South Bohemian Region	1 367	1 367	100.00	518 573	338 949	65.36	338 710	337 387	99.61
<a href="#">CZ032</a>	Pilsen Region	1 088	1 088	100.00	453 899	290 115	63.92	289 884	289 049	99.71
<a href="#">CZ041</a>	Karlovy Vary Region	348	348	100.00	244 051	137 841	56.48	137 748	137 117	99.54
<a href="#">CZ042</a>	Ústí nad Labem Region	1 046	1 046	100.00	658 371	376 720	57.22	376 374	374 736	99.56
<a href="#">CZ051</a>	Liberec Region	584	584	100.00	347 095	216 410	62.35	216 252	215 510	99.66
<a href="#">CZ052</a>	Hradec Králové Region	939	939	100.00	445 372	297 024	66.69	296 855	295 931	99.69
<a href="#">CZ053</a>	Pardubice Region	871	871	100.00	408 177	274 984	67.37	274 846	273 921	99.66
<a href="#">CZ061</a>	Vysočina (Highlands) Region	1 137	1 137	100.00	409 618	276 960	67.61	276 832	275 997	99.70
<a href="#">CZ062</a>	South Moravian Region	1 407	1 407	100.00	936 694	611 527	65.29	611 096	608 804	99.62
<a href="#">CZ071</a>	Olomouc Region	923	923	100.00	519 383	335 120	64.52	334 845	333 849	99.70

<a href="#">CZ072</a>	Zlín Region	679	679	100.00	480 215	321 258	66.90	321 033	319 933	99.66
<a href="#">CZ080</a>	Moravian-Silesian Region	1 318	1 318	100.00	1 004 818	613 115	61.02	612 673	610 200	99.60
<b>Total</b>		<b>14 866</b>	<b>14 866</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>8 333 305</b>	<b>5 372 449</b>	<b>64.47</b>	<b>5 368 495</b>	<b>5 348 976</b>	<b>99.64</b>

## 2000 Elections to regional councils

Region code and name		Electoral Wards			Voters on elect. roll.	Issued envelopes	Turnout for elections (%)	Submitted envelopes	Valid ballots cast	% of valid ballots cast
		total	processed	(%)						
<a href="#">CZ0210</a>	Central Bohemian Region	2 049	2 048	99.95	894 615	293 178	32.77	291 032	284 275	97.68
<a href="#">CZ0310</a>	Budějovice Region	1 266	1 266	100.00	495 549	169 147	34.13	168 424	165 241	98.11
<a href="#">CZ0320</a>	Pilsen Region	1 093	1 093	100.00	443 935	157 797	35.55	157 230	152 890	97.24
<a href="#">CZ0410</a>	Karlovy Vary Region	348	348	100.00	239 385	68 072	28.44	67 799	65 812	97.07
<a href="#">CZ0420</a>	Ústí nad Labem Region	1 051	1 051	100.00	649 187	192 665	29.68	191 314	184 625	96.50
<a href="#">CZ0510</a>	Liberec Region	580	580	100.00	336 369	111 241	33.07	110 980	108 272	97.56
<a href="#">CZ0520</a>	Hradec Králové Region	935	935	100.00	436 977	151 827	34.74	151 607	148 754	98.12
<a href="#">CZ0530</a>	Pardubice Region	878	878	100.00	400 795	146 118	36.46	145 395	141 908	97.60
<a href="#">CZ0610</a>	Jihlava Region	1 172	1 171	99.91	406 054	145 609	35.86	144 960	141 430	97.56
<a href="#">CZ0620</a>	Brno Region	1 390	1 390	100.00	905 459	316 306	34.93	315 574	310 648	98.44
<a href="#">CZ0710</a>	Olomouc Region	913	913	100.00	507 341	173 467	34.19	172 867	167 639	96.98
<a href="#">CZ0720</a>	Zlín Region	680	680	100.00	470 707	169 795	36.07	169 274	164 727	97.31
<a href="#">CZ0810</a>	Ostrava Region	1 324	1 324	100.00	996 130	321 163	32.24	320 209	312 903	97.72
<b>Total</b>		<b>13 679</b>	<b>13 677</b>	<b>99.99</b>	<b>7 182 503</b>	<b>2 416 385</b>	<b>33.64</b>	<b>2 406 665</b>	<b>2 349 124</b>	<b>97.61</b>

## 2004 Elections to regional councils

Region code and name	Electoral Wards			Voters on elect. roll	Issued envelopes	Turnout for elections (%)	Submitted envelopes	Valid ballots cast	% of valid ballots cast	
	total	processed	(%)							
<a href="#">CZ020</a>	Central Bohemian Region	2 047	2 047	100.00	925 330	284 351	30.73	283 805	277 453	97.76
<a href="#">CZ031</a>	South Bohemian Region	1 259	1 259	100.00	502 938	153 151	30.45	152 740	149 088	97.61
<a href="#">CZ032</a>	Pilsen Region	1 088	1 088	100.00	449 374	140 814	31.34	140 641	138 504	98.48
<a href="#">CZ041</a>	Karlovy Vary Region	348	348	100.00	241 442	60 337	24.99	60 163	58 652	97.49
<a href="#">CZ042</a>	Ústí nad Labem Region	1 046	1 046	100.00	656 799	166 602	25.37	166 265	163 175	98.14
<a href="#">CZ051</a>	Liberec Region	584	584	100.00	343 147	105 788	30.83	105 604	103 998	98.48
<a href="#">CZ052</a>	Hradec Králové Region	939	939	100.00	442 119	143 942	32.56	143 770	142 145	98.87
<a href="#">CZ053</a>	Pardubice Region	871	871	100.00	406 730	132 580	32.60	132 098	128 921	97.59
<a href="#">CZ061</a>	Vysočina (Highlands) Region	1 137	1 137	100.00	407 000	129 509	31.82	129 336	127 251	98.39
<a href="#">CZ062</a>	South Moravian Region	1 417	1 417	100.00	930 744	276 526	29.71	275 816	269 422	97.68
<a href="#">CZ071</a>	Olomouc Region	923	923	100.00	516 974	147 024	28.44	146 783	144 724	98.60
<a href="#">CZ072</a>	Zlín Region	680	680	100.00	479 121	146 758	30.63	146 549	144 617	98.68
<a href="#">CZ080</a>	Moravian-Silesian Region	1 314	1 314	100.00	1 005 660	277 074	27.55	276 359	269 493	97.52
<b>Total</b>		<b>13 653</b>	<b>13 653</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>7 307 378</b>	<b>2 164 456</b>	<b>29.62</b>	<b>2 159 929</b>	<b>2 117 443</b>	<b>98.03</b>